The First 6 Months

Human milk is the most desirable complete diet for infants during the first 6 months. A healthy term infant receiving breast milk from a well-nourished mother usually requires no specific vitamin and mineral supplements with a few exceptions. Daily supplements of vitamin D and vitamin B_{12} may be indicated if the mother's intake of these vitamins is inadequate. The American Academy of Pediatrics (Wagner, Greer, American Academy of Pediatrics Section on Breastfeeding, et al, 2008) recommends that all infants (including those exclusively breastfed) receive a daily supplement of 400 IU of vitamin D beginning in the first few days of life to prevent rickets and vitamin D deficiency. Vitamin D supplementation should occur until the infant is consuming at least 1 L/day (or 1 qt/day) of vitamin D-fortified formula (Wagner, Greer, American Academy of Pediatrics Section on Breastfeeding, et al, 2008). Non-breastfed infants who are taking less than 1 L/day of vitamin D-fortified formula should also receive a daily vitamin D supplement of 400 IU (see Safety Alert). If the infant is being exclusively breastfed after 4 months old (when fetal iron stores are depleted), iron supplementation (1 mg/kg/day) is recommended until appropriate iron-containing complementary foods (such as, iron-fortified cereal) are introduced (Baker, Greer, and American Academy of Pediatrics Committee on Nutrition, 2010) (see Community Focus box). Infants, whether breastfed or bottle fed, do not require additional fluids, especially water or juice, during the first 4 months of life. Excessive intake of water in infants may result in water intoxication and hyponatremia.

Community Focus

Administration of Iron Supplements

- Ideally, iron supplements should be administered between meals for greater absorption.
- Liquid iron supplements may stain the teeth; therefore, administer them with a dropper toward the back of the mouth (side). In older children, administer liquid iron supplements