Karicare+ Infant Formula Stage 1 (0–6 months)



A nutritionally complete infant formula suitable for healthy babies from birth, requiring a partial or complete breast milk substitute.

Karicare+ Infant Formula (from 0–6 months) is specially formulated for formula-fed babies from birth or when changing from breast feeding.

Karicare+ Infant Formula is nutritionally complete for babies from 0–6 months.

Digestion

Karicare + Infant Formula is supplemented with Nutricia's unique blend of prebiotics (0.4g per 100mL) to help support comfortable digestion! Nutricia's patented blend of prebiotics (90% GOS*, 10% Ic Polyfructose**) has been shown in clinical trials with babies to:

- Promote softer stools compared to babies fed a formula without this patented blend of prebiotics.^{1,2}
- Improve the levels of good bacteria in the gut, closer to that of breast fed babies³.

Karicare + Infant Formula is a whey dominant formulation. Whey protein may be more easily digested compared to casein protein as it forms a softer curd in the stomach and facilitates gastric emptying.

Brain

Karicare+ Infant Formula is enriched with omega-3 DHA fish oils which may help support brain and eye development.⁵

Growth

Karicare+ Infant Formula contains all the essential nutrients needed to help support babies in the first 6 months of life.

Indications

Healthy formula-fed babies from birth when breast milk is unavailable as a partial or complete breast milk substitute.

Contraindications

Confirmed cows' milk protein allergy, galactosaemia, lactose intolerance.

Nutritional Summary		Average Quantity Per 100mL of Prepared Feed				
Energy	kJ	268				
	kcal	64				
Protein	g	1.4				
Whey	%	60				
Casein	%	40				
Carbohydrate	g	7.1				
Fat	g	3.3				
Omega LCPs#						
Arachidonic Acid (AA)	mg	6.7				
Docosahexaenoic Acid (DHA)	mg	6.7				
Minerals						
Calcium	mg	49				
Phosphorus	mg	30				
Sodium	mg	20				
Potassium	mg	69				
Chloride	mg	47				
Magnesium	mg	5.3				
Iron	mg	0.75				
Zinc	mg	0.47				
lodine	μд	12.6				
Manganese	μд	9.7				
Copper	μд	46				
Selenium	μд	2.0				
Vitamins	~-					
Vitamin A	μg-RE	58				
Vitamin D ₃	μд	0.76				
Vitamin E	mg α-TE	1.3				
Vitamin K ₁	μд	5.4				
Vitamin B ₁ (Thiamin)	μд	55				
Vitamin B₂ (Riboflavin) Vitamin B₄ (Pyridoxine)	μд	141 47				
Vitamin B ₁₂ (Cobalamin)	μд	0.27				
Vitamin B ₃ (Niacin)	μg mg	0.49				
Vitamin B ₅ (Pantothenic Acid)	mg	0.49				
Biotin	μд	2.7				
Folic Acid	μд	11.2				
Vitamin C	mg	9.1				
Others	ing	9.1				
L-Carnitine	mg	2.1				
Choline	mg	16.8				
Inositol	mg	5.1				
Taurine	mg	5.8				
Prebiotics	-9	5.0				
Galacto-oligosaccharides (GOS)*	g	0.36				
Long chain Polyfructose						
(Ic Polyfructose)**	g	0.04				

FOR HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS ONLY

- # LCPs = Long Chain Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids
- * GOS = Galacto-oligosaccharides from milk
- ** Ic Polyfructose = Long Chain Polyfructose from chicory inulin formerly known as fructooligosaccharides

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Product Summary

Ingredients	Milk solids (whey powder, skim milk, lactose), vegetable oils [contains soy oil, antioxidant (ascorbyl palmitate, citric acid)], maltodextrin, galacto-oligosaccharides (GOS) from milk, dried omega 3 and omega 6 LCP oils (contains fish, dairy, soy), long chain polyfructose, choline chloride, emulsifier (soy lecithin), taurine, carnitine, inositol. Vitamins: (A, B ₁ , B ₂ , B ₃ , B ₅ , B ₆ , B ₁₂ , C, D, E, K ₁), folic acid, biotin. Minerals: Potassium, calcium, chloride, phosphorus, sodium, magnesium, iron, zinc, copper, iodine, manganese, selenium.				
Storage	Store in a cool, dry place. Use by the date on the bottom of the container. After opening, keep container airtight and use contents within four weeks. If correctly stored and made up in accordance with the directions contained on the feeding guide, no further vitamin or mineral preparations are necessary.				
Product presentation and availability	Australia: Hospital, Supermarket and Pharmacy, 900g can.				
Samples for Healthcare Professionals	In Australia samples are available to Healthcare Professionals on request subject to the MAIF Agreement in Australia.				
For further information please contact	Australia: 1800 258 268				
Feeding guide:	To prepare one feed:				
	Age	Cooled boiled water	Level scoops of powder*	Number of feeds per day	
	Up to 1 week	50mL	1	7–9	
	1 week-1 month	100mL	2	6-8	
	1–2 months	150mL	3	5–6	
	2–4 months	200mL	4	5	
	4–6 months	250mL	5	4–5	
	Over 6 months	250mL	5	3–4	
	NB: This feeding guide is a general guide ONLY; Individual babies may need more or less than shown.				
	Always use the scoop provided.				
	*1 scoop = 7.2g powder. Note: 1 scoop of powder added to 50mL of water yields approximately 55.5mL of formula.				

Preparation of Karicare Infant Formula



Wash hands before preparing the feed.
 Sterilise all utensils by boiling, for 5 minutes, or using an approved steriliser.



Boil safe drinking water and allow to cool.

Measure the required volume of cooled,
boiled water into a sterilised feeding
bottle. Warm to feeding temperature.



Use only the enclosed scoop. Fill scoop lightly; level off using built-in leveller. Avoid compacting powder.



Always add one level scoop of powder for each 50mL of water. Stir or shake briskly to dissolve the powder.



Test temperature on wrist before feeding.

5. Feed immediately. Do not store. Discard unfinished feeds.

Prepare each feed separately. For all brands of formula it is safest to consume immediately after they are prepared. Discard unfinished drinks.

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Over 100 years caring for babies

For more information please contact: Australia: 1800 258 268 or visit www.karinourish.com.au

BREAST MILK IS BEST FOR BABIES: Professional advice should be followed before using an infant formula. Introducing partial bottle feeding could negatively affect breast feeding. Good maternal nutrition is important for breast feeding and reversing a decision not to breast feed may be difficult. Infant formula should be used as directed. Proper use of an infant formula is important to the health of the infant. Social and financial implications should be considered when selecting a method of feeding.

References: 1. Moro *et al.* J Paediatr Gastroenterol Nutr 2002; 34:291–295. **2.** Scholtens *et al.* J Gastroenterol 2014; 20:13446–13452. **3.** Moro *et al.* Acta Paediatr 2003; Suppl 441:77–79. **4.** Billeaud *et al.* Eur J Clin Nutr 1990; 44:577–583. **5.** Koletzko *et al.* J Perinat Med 2008; 36:5–14.