

# 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>1,2</sup>
- Improve the levels of good bacteria in the gut, closer to that of breast fed babies.<sup>3</sup>

**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.<sup>4</sup>

### 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.

### FOR HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS ONLY

\* GOS = Galacto-oligosaccharides from milk

\*\* Ic Polyfructose = long chain Polyfructose from chicory inulin, formerly known as fructooligosaccharides

### Nutritional Summary

Average Quantity  
Per 100mL of Prepared Feed

Energy	kJ	275
	kcal	66
Protein	g	1.4
Whey	%	60
Casein	%	40
Carbohydrate	g	7.4
Fat	g	3.4
Minerals		
Calcium	mg	50
Phosphorus	mg	31
Sodium	mg	21
Potassium	mg	71
Chloride	mg	48
Magnesium	mg	5.4
Iron	mg	0.77
Zinc	mg	0.49
Iodine	µg	13.0
Manganese	µg	10.0
Copper	µg	48
Selenium	µg	2.0
Vitamins		
Vitamin A	µg-RE	59
Vitamin D <sub>3</sub>	µg	0.79
Vitamin E	mg α-TE	1.2
Vitamin K <sub>1</sub>	µg	5.6
Vitamin B <sub>1</sub> (Thiamin)	µg	57
Vitamin B <sub>2</sub> (Riboflavin)	µg	145
Vitamin B <sub>6</sub> (Pyridoxine)	µg	48
Vitamin B <sub>12</sub> (Cobalamin)	µg	0.27
Vitamin B <sub>3</sub> (Niacin)	mg	0.50
Vitamin B <sub>5</sub> (Pantothenic Acid)	mg	0.39
Biotin	µg	2.7
Folic Acid	µg	11.5
Vitamin C	mg	6.2
Others		
Choline	mg	17.3
L-Carnitine	mg	2.1
Taurine	mg	6.0
Inositol	mg	5.2
Prebiotics		
Galacto-oligosaccharides (GOS)*	g	0.36
Long chain Polyfructose (Ic Polyfructose)**	g	0.04

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### Product Summary

<b>Ingredients</b>	<p>Milk solids (whey powder, skim milk, lactose), vegetable oils (contains soy oil, antioxidant (ascorbyl palmitate, citric acid)), maltodextrin, galacto-oligosaccharides (GOS) from milk, long chain polyfructose, choline chloride, emulsifier (soy lecithin), taurine, carnitine, inositol.</p> <p><b>Vitamins:</b> (A, B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>3</sub>, B<sub>5</sub>, B<sub>6</sub>, B<sub>12</sub>, C, D, E, K<sub>1</sub>), folic acid, biotin.</p> <p><b>Minerals:</b> Potassium, calcium, chloride, phosphorus, sodium, magnesium, iron, zinc, copper, iodine, manganese, selenium.</p>			
<b>Storage</b>	<p>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. Some settling of contents may occur.</p>			
<b>Product presentation and availability</b>	<p><b>New Zealand:</b> Hospital and Supermarket, 900g can and 29.6g sachet.</p>			
<b>Samples for Healthcare Professionals</b>	<p>In New Zealand, samples are available to Healthcare Professionals on request. Subject to the Infant Nutrition Council Code of Practice in NZ.</p>			
<b>Feeding guide:</b>	To prepare one feed:			
	<b>Age</b>	<b>Cooled boiled water</b>	<b>Level scoops of powder*</b>	<b>Number of feeds per day</b>
	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
	<p>*1 scoop = 7.4g powder. Note: 1 scoop of powder added to 50mL of water yields approximately 55.5mL of formula.</p> <p><b>Note:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This is a guide only, individual needs of infants will vary.</li> <li>Always use the scoop provided.</li> <li>Prepare each feed separately.</li> <li>Use immediately after preparation, do not store.</li> </ul>			

### Preparation of Karicare Infant Formula



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



2. 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.



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



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



5. Test temperature on wrist before feeding. Feed immediately. Do not store. Discard unfinished feeds.

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

For more information please contact: New Zealand: 0800 258 268 or visit [www.nutricia4professionals.co.nz](http://www.nutricia4professionals.co.nz)

**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.

**FOR HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS ONLY**

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Over 100 years caring for babies