

## **KARICARE GOLD+ JUNIOR NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENT FROM 2 YEARS**

Serving Size: Approximately 230mL (1 serve)

**Nutritional Summary** 

Average Quantity

% Daily Intake

Per Serve#

A premium toddler nutritional supplement that	Energy	kJ	641		279
nutritionally supports the immune system. <sup>1–3</sup>		kcal	153		67
Thomas 30 pports the minione 37 stem.	Protein	g	5.7		2.5
Designed to help meet the dietary needs	Carbohydrate	g	21		9.1
of toddlers from 2 years old whose nutritional	Sugars	g	11.5		5.0
•	Lactose	g	9.6		4.2
intake may not be adequate. It contains	Dextrose	g	1.1		0.49
no sucrose, is free from artificial colours	Sucrose	g	Nil		Nil
and flavours and contains a hint of vanilla.	Sodium	mg	62		27
and havoors and comains a min or varing.	_	mmol	2.7		1.2
Nutritionally supports the immune system	Fat	9	4.8		2.1
	Saturated	9	3.4		1.5
✓ Contains Nutricia's patented blend	Trans  Monounsaturated	9	<0.1		<0.1
of prebiotic oligosaccharides 190% GOS*,	Polyunsaturated	g g	0.32		0.56 0.14
10% Ic Polyfructose**1, 0.7g per 100mL and LCPUFAs.^1-3	Omega fatty acids	9	0.52		0.14
	Omega-3	mg	123		54
✓ Enriched with iron, 1.3mg/100mL.	Linolenate/Alpha-Linolenic Acid (ALA)	mg	38		16.3
✓ Contains vitamin C and zinc.	Omega-3 VLC°	mg	52		23
Supports growth and development	Docosahexaenoic Acid (DHA)	mg	41		18.0
✓ The goodness of cows' milk plus	Docosapentaenoic Acid (DPA)	mg	1.8		0.78
other ingredients important for	Eicosapentaenoic Acid (EPA)	mg	9.6		4.2
growth and development.	Minerals				
✓ One serve per day provides at least	Calcium	mg	319	46	139
20-50% of the recommended dietary intake	Phosphorus	mg	250	50	109
(RDI) of 16 essential vitamins and minerals,	Magnesium	mg	30	37	12.8
·	Iron	mg	3.0	50	1.3
including iron.	Zinc	mg	1.1	24	0.48
✓ Omega-3 DHA <sup>†</sup> (fish oil) may play an	lodine	μg	21	30	9.1
important role in <b>brain</b> , eye and nervous	Vitamins				
	Vitamin A	μg-RE	70	23	30
system development. <sup>4-6</sup>	Vitamin D <sub>3</sub>	μg	1.4	27	0.60
✓ Calcium and vitamin D to help <b>promote</b>	Vitamin E	mg α-TE	2.5	50	1.1
normal bone and teeth structure.	Vitamin B1 (Thiamin)	mg	0.25	50	0.11
normal bone and leem siluciole.	Vitamin B2 (Riboflavin)	mg	0.35	43	0.15
	Vitamin B <sub>6</sub> (Pyridoxine)	mg	0.35	49	0.15
	Vitamin B12 (Cobalamin)	μg	0.49	49	0.21

Vitamin B<sub>3</sub> (Niacin)

Prebiotic Oligosaccharides Galacto-oligosaccharides (GOS)\*

Long chain Polyfructose (Ic Polyfructose)\*\*

Folic Acid

Vitamin C

mg

μg

mg

2.5

50

15

1.44

0.16

50

50

50

1.1

22

6.5

0.63

0.07

Average Quantity per 100mL of

prepared drink

<sup>\*</sup> GOS = Galacto-oligosaccharides from milk

<sup>\*\*</sup> Ic Polyfructose = long chain Polyfructose from chicory inulin, formerly known as long chain Fructo-oligosaccharides (IcFOS)

<sup>^</sup> LCPUFA = Long Chain Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids

<sup>†</sup> DHA = Docosahexaenoic Acid

<sup>%</sup> Daily intake per serve is based on the recommended dietary intake for children aged 1-3 years

<sup>°</sup> VLC = The most nutritionally significant Very Long Chain omega-3 fatty acids are DHA, EPA and DPA

### KARICARE GOLD+ JUNIOR NUTRITIONAL SUPPLEMENT FROM 2 YEARS

Product Summary	/						
Indications	Formulated especially for toddlers from 2 years whose nutritional intake may be inadequate.						
Contraindications	Confirmed cows' milk protein allergy, galactosaemia, lactose intolerance. Not suitable before 12 months of age.						
Ingredients	Milk solids (whole milk, skim milk, lactose), glucose syrup solids (from maize), maltodextrin, galacto-oligosaccharides (GOS) from milk, vanilla flavour, dried omega-3 oil (contains fish, milk, soyl, long chain polyfructose, glucose, emulsifier (soy lecithin), galactose.						
	Vitamins: (A, B <sub>1</sub> , B <sub>2</sub> , B <sub>3</sub> , B <sub>6</sub> , C, D, El, folic acid.  Minerals: Calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, iron, zinc, iodine.						
Storage	Store in a cool, dry place. Use by the date on bottom of the container. After opening, keep container airtight and use contents within four weeks. Some settling of the powder may occur.						
Feeding guide	To prepare one feed:						
	Age	Safe drinking water	Level scoops of powder*	Number of serves per day			
	From 2 years	200mL	4	2			
	*1 scoop (9.0g powder) + 50mL of water yields approximately 58mL.						
	Note:  • This is a guide only, individual needs of children will vary.  • Always use the scoop provided.  • Always use a dry scoop.  • Prepare each feed separately.  • Use immediately after preparation.						
Product presentation	900g can						

# Preparation of **Karicare Gold+ Junior**Nutritional Supplement



Wash hands before preparing

1. the drink. Wash and rinse cup
or bottle and all utensils thoroughly.



Using the scoop enclosed, add 4 level scoops of powder to 200mL of drinking water. Fill the scoop lightly using the built-in leveller. For smaller volumes simply add 1 scoop to each 50mL of water.



Whisk, shake or stir the mixture briskly to dissolve powder. Serve immediately, or for a cold drink chill in the coldest part of the refrigerator for 1 hour before serving.

For a warm drink, heat slightly before serving.

It is safer to use **Karicare Gold+ Junior**Nutritional Supplement immediately after it is prepared.

Discard unfinished drinks.

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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.



For more information on **Karicare Gold+** call: **0800 688 742** 

or www.nutricia4professionals.co.nz

References: 1. Chatchatee P et al. J Pediatr Gastro Nutr 2014; 58: 428–437. 2. Arslanoglu S et al. J Nutr 2008; 138:1091–1095. 3. Arslanoglu S et al. J Biol Reg & Homeo Agents 2012; 26(3):49–59. 4. Koletzko B et al. J Perinat Med 2008; 36:5–14. 5. Birch et al. Am J Clin Nutr 2010; 91:848–859. 6. Innis S et al. J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr 2009; 48:S16–S24.



