The Essentials of Infant & Young Child Feeding







Stage

Milk Feeding

Age

0 to around 6 months

What

- · Exclusive breastfeeding
- Infant formula as an inferior but the only alternative if breastfeeding is not opted for
- Avoid any other food earlier than 4 months of age to prevent sensitization to food allergens

Transitional Feeding

6 to 18-24 months

Milk

- · Continue breastfeeding till 2 years of age and beyond while introducing solid foods, or
- Infant formula feeding for babies <12 months; cow milk (full-fat) >12 months old if the diet contains a variety of iron-rich foods

Complementary food

- · Include iron-rich foods from 6 months onwards
- · Include foods that are nutrient-rich so that solid foods can gradually replace milk feeding
- Offer food with texture, progressing from smooth to lumpy, according to the baby's oro-motor skill development. Most children should be eating food with small lumps by 10 months
- Continue introducing new foods to build up a variety in the diet by around 12 to 18 months of age

· Allow the child to decide how much to eat and feed according to hunger / satiety cues

- · Limit salt intake
- · Avoid sugary drinks and limit intake of fruit juice (< 120 ml per day)

How much

When

- Led by the baby's satiety cues (Biological needs)
- Feed when the baby is hungry (Biological needs)
- Nighttime feedings are usually not needed after 4 to 6 months
- · Volume of Milk: 500 to 600 ml at 9 to 12 months, 360 to 480 ml after 12 months. Gradually reduce the amount of milk feeding so that the child eats more solid food
- · Stop night feeding by 6 to 9 months
- · 3 regular main meals & 2 to 3 snacks after 1 year of age
- · Transition to family mealtime

Where

- · Fed by caregivers
 - Direct breastfeeding (Breastmilk can be fed by cup, spoon, syringe or bottle if feeding on the breast is not feasible)
 - · Formula milk fed by bottle

- · Regular seat at a regular site
- · A high chair or booster chair is preferred
- · Environment is free from any distraction no TV, electronic devices or toys
- · Include baby at the table for family meals after 8 to 9 months old
- · "Parallel feeding" fed by caregiver & encourage the children to self-feed
- · Milestones of self Feeding
- · Finger feeding 8 months
- · Using spoon to feed self by 18 to 24 months
- · Using a fork after 12 months
- · Introduce cup between 7 and 9 months
- · Stop using the bottle for drinking milk between 12 and 18 months

Eating Family Meals

2 years and beyond

- Balanced diet with a variety of food from 5 major food groups
- · Share family food, give smaller pieces if the food is tough
- Parents decide what foods are available on the dining table, and offer choices
- · Milk -
 - Continue breastfeeding, or
 - Reduced fat milk or calcium fortified soy milk
- · Limit salt intake
- Offer vegetable and whole fruit in place of juice
- · Offer water and avoid sugary drinks
- · Allow the child to decide how much to
- · Milk limit to < 480 ml
- · 3 regular main meals & 2 to 3 snacks at intervals of at least 2 hours
- · Adapt to family meal time
- Sit at dining table and eat with family members
- · Environment is free from any distraction
- no TV, electronic devices or toys
- Eat independently under adult supervision
- Use cup for drinking, spoon for eating, learn to use chopsticks
- Establish meal time rules to manage mealtime behaviours

