Disappointing Data

Common nutritional interventions that are considered standard of care in formula-fed babies with failure to thrive (FTT) or undernutrition fall short of expert guidelines, patients’ needs, and your standards.

Concentrating formula

Can add too much. And not enough.

Excessive, concerning osmolality

Insufficient protein and energy

Infants may not receive adequate nutrition support core curriculum. 2015.

1. References:

* Study of 15 infants over 3 days following 2-day washout on standard formula concentrated to 30 kcal/fl oz.

Concentrating formula doesn’t always increase energy intake*

2 in 5 infants

with FTT had a decrease or no increase in energy intake from concentrated formula (even at 30 kcal/fl oz).

The authors suggest one reason “could be the increase in osmolality,” noting that these infants could benefit from an iso-osmolar, high-energy-density formula.”7

Supplementing energy

Falls short in too many ways

Inadequate nutrients to support growth

A survey found adding modulars to add calories is commonplace. But concentrated formulas typically provide

**BUN = blood urea nitrogen

**WHO = World Health Organization

**AAP = American Academy of Pediatrics

**NCES = National Center for Education Statistics

**Data

It’s time to elevate the standard of care

Fortini™ Infant helps deliver what term babies with FTT need to thrive – a 30 kcal/fl oz ready-to-feed formula that’s as well-tolerated as 20 kcal/fl oz standard formula.

Fortini is brought to you by Nutricia North America.

Fortini is a medical food for use under medical supervision for term infants from birth up to 18 months of age (or 19.8 lbs) with or at risk of growth failure, increased energy requirements.


Common nutritional interventions that are considered standard of care in formula-fed babies with failure to thrive (FTT) or undernutrition fall short of expert guidelines, patients’ needs, and your standards.

**AAP**

Do not exceed* 450mOsm/kg

Did you know?

In a survey:

94% of dietitians worried about high osmolality when feeding hospitalized infants with FTT.

Concentrating formula

Today’s standard of care

Fortifying formula

Either option can fail to produce a balance of nutrients & tolerability your patients desperately need

Concentrating standard formula to 30 kcal/fl oz

Can result in‡ >500mOsm/kg

Did you know?

In a survey:

53% of dietitians believe iso-osmolar formulas help meet the needs of infants with FTT

Insufficient protein and energy

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