PO-0582 FEEDING DIFFICULTY IN LATE PRETERM INFANTS

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Background and aims Compared with term infants, late preterm infants have higher risks for morbidity such as respiratory distress, hypothermia, hypoglycemia, hyperbilirubinemia and feeding difficulty. The aim of this study to investigate incidence and clinical characteristics of feeding difficulty in late preterm infants.

Methods A total of 426 infants were enrolled. We evaluated the clinical and demographic characteristics and feeding difficulty of late preterm infants.

Results 34 infants had feeding difficulty. There were no differences in gestational age and birth weight among the groups. Mean intolerance day was 2.3 ± 1.2 days. Compared infants with feeding intolerance and non-feeding intolerance full enteral feeding time 8 ± 2.3 days and 5.2 ± 1.7 days, respectively (p < 0.001). Feeding with breast milk rates was similar between the groups. Prokinetic use in the feeding intolerance group was 46% (n = 25). Subgroup analysis between prokinetic users and non-users there were no differences in full enteral feeding time and duration of parenteral nutrition.

Conclusions Late preterm infants should be followed closely for the complications such as feeding difficulty.

PO-0584 WITHDRAWN

PO-0585 EFFECT OF LONG TIME LOW TEMP PASTEURISATION (LTLT) AND LYOPHILYZATION ON FATS OF HUMAN MILK BANKING (HMB)

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Aims of the study To evaluate the long term stability of fats in milk after pasteurisation and freeze-drying.

Background and aims Fat content and its stability is important for PTB.

Methods 40% skimmed milk was heat treated at 85°C for 10 min to simulate pasteurisation. A sub-sample of the milk was lyophilised for 3 days. Both milk and freeze dried powder was stored at -20°C,4°C and room temperature for 1 year. Fatty acids were extracted for HPLC analysis at 0 and 1 year.

Results There was no significant change in fatty acid profile after 1 year. The ratio of saturated to unsaturated fatty acids (S/U) was 2.7:1 at baseline and 2.6:1 after 1 year. The concentration of the main fatty acids except palmitic acid (C16:0) increased and the concentration of palmitic acid decreased to 50% of the baseline value after 1 year.

Conclusions Long time low temperature pasteurisation and lyophilisation do not change the fatty acid profile and S/U ratio of milk stored at -20°C, 4°C and room temperature for 1 year.

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PO-0583 Is There An Association Between Functional Gastrointestinal Disorders In The First Three Months Of Life And Maternal Psychological Problems?
ME Baldassarre, G Castoro, M Fanelli, R Maurogiovanni, A Resta, S Amoroso, R Cassibba and N Laforgia

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