

ADVANCED FORMULA – TO REBALANCE A COMPROMISED MICROBIOTA

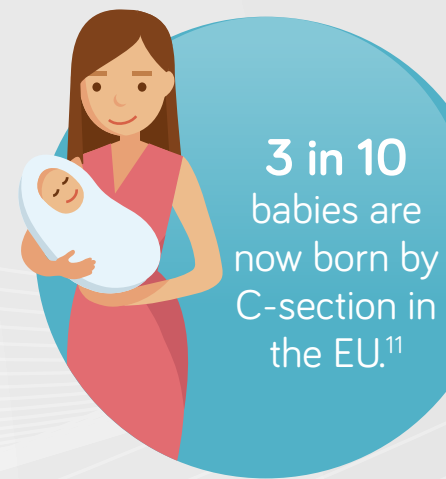


Infants born by C-section birth and/or exposed to antibiotics in early life might have an **increased risk of childhood infections** and **non-communicable diseases**, like asthma, obesity and type 2 diabetes later in life.¹⁻⁹



- Infants born by C-section have a **delayed colonization**, especially by *Bifidobacterium* and *Bacteroides*.¹²⁻²¹
- The same delayed colonization by *Bifidobacterium* has been observed in infants **born vaginally** but **shortly exposed to antibiotics during or after birth**.^{22,23}
- This delayed colonization, resulting in a compromised microbiota, can last **several weeks after birth, up to 1 to 2 years of age**.^{13, 15, 19, 24}
- *Bifidobacterium* and *Bacteroides* are keystone colonizers that have the **capability to metabolize Human Milk Oligosaccharides (HMO*)** and play a pivotal role in **immune function**.²⁵⁻²⁷

Antibiotics are the **most prescribed** medication to infants /children in the Western world.¹⁰



Nutritional strategies offer a great opportunity to **rebalance the compromised microbiota** in early life.



Our new formula combining a synbiotic mixture of scGOS/lcFOS (9:1) with *Bifidobacterium breve* M-16V in combination with HMO* 2'-FL and immunonutrients (LCPs**, vitamins C, D, E and zinc) has been specifically designed to **positively rebalance the compromised gut microbiota** and to help to reduce the risk of infections of infants born by C-section and/or exposed to antibiotics in early life.

Breastmilk is best. WHO recommends exclusive breastfeeding for the first 6 months of life, continuing up to 2 years and beyond with gradual introduction of safe and suitable complementary feeding.

C-section surgery and antibiotics administration in early life remain essential medical treatments saving millions of lives each year.

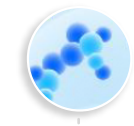
SUPPORTING IMMUNITY THROUGH GUT

For infants with a compromised microbiota



Probiotic *Bifidobacterium breve* M-16V (*B. breve* M-16V)²⁸

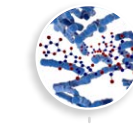
Bifidobacterium breve is a species commonly isolated from the gut of healthy breastfed infants and from human milk. The specific strain *B. breve* M-16V was selected, because of its well-established clinical data on safety and efficacy in positively modulating the gut microbiome of infants.



Prebiotic scGOS/lcFOS (9:1)

The prebiotic mixture of scGOS/lcFOS (9:1) is designed to closely reflect the quantity, diversity and functionality of HMOs* in breast milk. In more than 40 clinical studies (>90 publications), scGOS/lcFOS has been shown to support a healthy gut and immune system development by:

- Stimulating growth of beneficial bacteria^{29,30}
- Suppressing growth of pathogens^{31,32}
- Modulation of the gut microbiome and the immune system^{29,33,34}
- Stool softening and frequency closer to that of healthy breast-fed infants^{29,34}
- Reducing the risk of infections^{31,35,36}



Synbiotic^{13,19}

The supplementation of our specific synbiotic mixture (scGOS/lcFOS and *B. breve* M-16V) to infants born by C-section has been shown to restore the delayed gut colonization by *Bifidobacterium*, support an acidic gut environment and decrease the reported incidence of skin disorders. It also was shown to prevent colonization by harmful pathogens.



HiMO* 2'-FL³⁷

2'-FL is the most dominant HMO* in the majority breastmilk and is a substrate for specific bacteria, including *Bacteroides*. 2'-FL has demonstrated gut and immune benefits in infants, including blocking growth of harmful pathogens in the gut, and fewer reports of respiratory infections.



IMMUNONUTRIENTS

LCPs** (DHA*** & ARA****) influence immunity (including the inflammatory component) through multiple interacting mechanisms^{38,39} Vitamins (C, D, E) & zinc contribute to the normal function of the immune system⁴⁰⁻⁴⁷



✓ Close the gap in Bifidobacteria^{13,19}

✓ Reduce the risk of infections^{31,35,36}

Our unique combination of ingredients **REBALANCE THE COMPROMISED GUT MICROBIOME** closer to that of healthy breast-fed infants by **SUPPORTING THE IMMUNE SYSTEM DEVELOPMENT & REDUCING THE RISK OF INFECTIONS**

* Human (identical) Milk Oligosaccharide

** Long Chain Poly Unsaturated Fatty Acids

*** Docosahexaenoic acid

**** Arachidonic acid

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