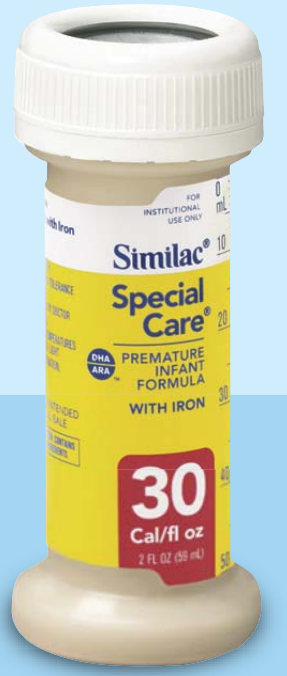
Similac® Special Care®

PREMATURE INFANT FORMULA

WITH IRON

30 Cal/fl oz



The **ONLY** commercially sterile ready-to-feed formula suitable for use as a **human milk fortifier*** or as a breast milk extender.

- Meets ADA and CDC** recommendations to reduce risks† of contamination from mixing powders in the NICU[1,2]
- Mixes easily with human milk (2:1, 1:1, or 1:2 ratios) to provide 23, 25, 27 Cal/fl oz to help meet energy needs of preterm infants
- Provides an ideal supplement to preterm milk for mothers whose milk supply is low or when human milk fortifier powder is not preferred.
- When mixed with human milk, increases the calcium and phosphorus content of human milk to help support bone mineralization
- Provides an iron level that allows for flexibility in dosage to meet individual iron needs‡
- Meets protein requirements for preterm infants[3-5]

* USE ONCE FEEDING TOLERANCE IS ESTABLISHED.

** American Dietetic Association, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

† Proper hygiene, handling and storage are important when preparing infant formulas. Always follow your hospital's policies and procedures regarding safe handling practices when preparing infant feedings to prevent the possibility of contamination.

‡ Even though Similac Special Care 30 itself is iron-fortified, iron needs vary greatly among preterm infants during the first year of life. Therefore, additional sources of iron may still be required to meet an individual infant's needs.

Ask your Abbott Nutrition representative for more information or call customer service at 1-800-551-5838.
Similac® Special Care® 30 Item #59439, 48/Case

Abbott
A Promise for Life

Preterm Human Milk & Similac® Special Care® 30 Cal

Nutrient Composition

per 100 mL

	Preterm Human Milk§ (PTHM)	23	25	27	Similac® Special Care® with Iron 30 (SSC30)
Cal/fl oz	**20**	**23**	**25**	**27**	**30**
Ratios		2 parts PTHM + 1 part SSC30	1 part PTHM + 1 part SSC30	1 part PTHM + 2 parts SSC30	
Nutrients					
Energy, Cal	67	79	84	90	101
Volume, mL	100	100	100	100	100
Protein, g	1.41	1.95	2.23	2.50	3.04
Fat, g	3.89	4.83	5.30	5.77	6.71
Carbohydrate, g	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.8
Calcium, mg	25	77	104	130	183
Phosphorus, mg	13	42	57	72	101
Magnesium, mg	3.1	6.1	7.6	9.1	12.2
Iron, mg	0.12	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.83
Zinc, mg	0.34	0.74	0.93	1.13	1.52
Manganese, mcg	0.6	4	6	8	12
Copper, mcg	64	127	159	191	254
Iodine, mcg	11	9	8	8	6.0
Sodium, mg (mEq)	25 (1.1)	31 (1.4)	34 (1.5)	37 (1.6)	44 (1.9)
Potassium, mg (mEq)	57 (6.5)	82 (2.1)	94 (2.4)	106 (2.7)	131 (3.4)
Chloride, mg (mEq)	55 (1.6)	64 (1.8)	69 (1.9)	73 (2.1)	82 (2.3)
Vitamin A, IU	390	683	829	975	1268
Vitamin D, IU	2	52	77	102	152
Vitamin E, IU	1.1	2.1	2.6	3.1	4.1
Vitamin K, mcg	0.2	4	6	8	12.2
Thiamin B_1, mcg	21	98	137	176	254
Riboflavin B_2, mcg	48	242	339	435	629
Vitamin B_6, mcg	15	94	134	174	254
Vitamin B_{12}, mcg	0.05	0.22	0.30	0.39	0.56
Niacin, mcg	150	1791	2611	3432	5072
Folic Acid, mcg	3.3	15	20	26	37.5
Pantothenic Acid, mcg	181	763	1054	1345	1927
Biotin, mcg	0.4	12.8	19.0	25.2	37.5
Vitamin C, mg	11	20	24	29	38
Choline, mg	9.4	10	10	10	10
Inositol, mg	15	23	28	32	41
Linoleic Acid, mg	369	483	540	596	710
Selenium, mcg	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8
Potential RSL, mOsm	12. 6	17.8	20.4	23.0	28.2
Approx Osmolality, mOsm/kg water	290	302	308	313	325

§ Composition of preterm human milk varies with maternal diet, stage of lactation, within feedings, diurnally, and among mothers.[6] Values for term milk have been used for linoleic acid, biotin, choline, inositol, manganese, iodine, and selenium.[7] Values represent mature preterm milk (not colostrum or transitional milk).

References: 1. Robbins ST, Beker LT. Infant Feedings: *Guidelines for Preparation of Formulas and Breastmilk in Health Care Facilities*. American Dietetic Association 2004. A synopsis is available at: http://www.eatright.org/cps/rde/xchg/ada/hs.xsl/nutrition_1562_ENU_HTML.htm Accessed November 22, 2008. **2.** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. *Enterobacter sakazakii* infections associated with the use of powdered infant formula—Tennessee, 2001. Available at: http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/mm5114a1.htm. Accessed November 22, 2008. **3.** Groh-Wargo S: Recommended enteral nutrient intakes. In, Groh-Wargo S, Thompson M, Cox J, et al (eds): *Nutritional Care for High-Risk Newborns*, ed 3. Chicago: *Precept Press* 2000, p231-263. **4.** Summary of reasonable nutrient intakes (mass units) for preterm infants. In, Tsang RC, Uauy R, Koletzko B et al (eds): *Nutrition of the Preterm Infant: Scientific Basis and Practical Guidelines*. Cincinnati: *Digital Education Publishing*. 2005, p 415-416. **5.** Klein CJ: *Nutrient requirements for preterm infant formulas. J Nutr* 2002;132:1395S-1577S. **6.** *Meeting the Special Needs of Low Birth Weight and Premature Infants in the Hospital* (A8100). Columbus, Ohio: Abbott Nutrition, Abbott Laboratories, January 1998, p56.
7. AAP Committee on Nutrition: *Pediatric Nutrition Handbook*, 4th ed. Elk Grove Village: AAP, 1998:40;132-135,217,258,655-658.

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