VIVO, MEGA

PREGNANCY & LACTATION

ESSENTIAL FOR BABIES HEALTHY DEVELOPMENT

Omega -3 fatty acids are essential for a healthy development of the brain and nervous system, eye and heart of the baby

DEVELOPING BABIES ONLY SOURCE OF DHA

Since pregnant and breast feeding moms are the sole source of DHA for developing babies, it's important they eat enough fatty fish or take an omega-3 supplement

POST-NATAL DEPRESSION RISK

DHA redistribution to the baby may leave the mother depleted and at risk of post-natal depression symptoms

GESTATION TIME AND HEALTHY BIRTHWEIGHT

Omega-3 supplementation during pregnancy have been associated with a decrease in the likelihood of early preterm birth and healthier birth weight

DHA

is essential for fetuses' and children's optimal development and the nursing mothers' sense of wellbeing.

Recommended daily intake: 250mg



PREGNANCY & LACTATION continued

WHY OMEGA-3 IS IMPORTANT FOR MOTHER AND CHILD

DHA is quantitatively the most important omega-3 LC-PUFA in the brain and has consistently been shown to have unique and indispensable roles in the neuronal membrane. Considerable evidence from both human and animal studies indicates DHA deficiency is detrimental to neurocognitive development, including learning and memory.

Despite several dietary recommendations telling omega-3 fatty acids are important for a healthy diet, current Western diets are found to be low in omega-3. The period from mid pregnancy and the few first years of childhood is a sensitive period characterized by rapid brain development. During this time, the need for optimal nutrition is therefore especially high.

According to the World Health Organization, pre-term births are still among the leading causes of death in children under 5 years of age. Omega-3, particularly DHA, supplementation during pregnancy can reduce early preterm, preterm birth and low birthweight, according to a recent review. The review included 70 randomized controlled trials and 19,927 women all together.

In utero and in the weeks and months after birth, there is considerable development of the human immune system. It has been found that the that provision of fish oil during pregnancy may reduce sensitization to common food allergens and reduce prevalence and severity of atopic dermatitis in the first year of life, with a possible persistence until adolescence. Studies show infants of supplemented mothers had fewer allergies than infants of the mothers not receiving supplements.

A recent trial including 5500 Australian women, the ORIP study, indicate that omega-3 supplementation could be most useful for women with a single pregnancy and those with low baseline levels of omega-3 in their blood.

RDI

DHA maternal intake contributes to the normal brain development of the foetus and breastfed infants (200 mg DHA plus the daily recommended intake of omega-3 fatty acids (EPA+DHA for adults which is 250 mg per day).

SUGGESTED PRODUCTS

	EPA mg/g	DHA mg/g	TOTAL n3
VIVOMEGA PLATINUM* 0075 TG Premium	-	750	-
VIVOMEGA ULTRA* 2050 TG Premium	200	500	750
VIVOMEGA CORE * 1050 TG 60	100	500	670

* NORWEGIAN SUPERIOR QUALITY OMEGA-3 FISH OIL CONCENTRATES ALL PRODUCTS ALSO AVAILABLE IN EE FORMAT



Disclaimer:

While every attempt has been made to ensure all information contained in this brochure has been obtained from reliable sources, GC Rieber is not responsible for any errors or omissions or for the results obtained from the use of this information.



PRE-TERM BIRTHS ARE STILL AMONG THE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH IN CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS

References.

Colombo, J. et al. (2013) Long-term effects of LCPUFA supplementation on childhood cognitive outcomes. The American journal of clinical nutrition. [Online] 98 (2), 403–412. EFSA Panel on Dietetic Products, N., and Allergies (NDA) (2010) Scientific Opinion on Dietary Reference Values for fats, including saturated fatty acids, polyunsaturated fatty acids, monounsaturated fatty acids, trans fatty acids, and cholesterol [online]. Available from: https://efsa.onlinelibrary. wiley.com/doi/abs/10.2903/j.efsa.2010.1461 (Accessed 2 March 2020).

Hahn-Holbrook, J. et al. (2019) Human Milk Omega-3 Fatty Acid Composition is Associated with Infant Temperament. Nutrients. [Online] 11 (12), 2964.

Middleton, P. et al. (2018) Omega 3 fatty acid addition during pregnancy. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews. [Online] (11), . [online]. Available from: https://doi. org//10.1002/14651858.CD003402.pub3.

Prescott, S. L. (2013) Early-life environmental determinants of allergic diseases and the wider pandemic of inflammatory noncommunicable diseases. Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology. [Online] 131 (1), 23–30.

Qawasmi, A. et al. (2013) Meta-analysis of LCPUFA supplementation of infant formula and visual acuity. Pediatrics. [Online] 131 (1), e262–e272.

Sheppard, K. W. & Cheatham, C. L. (2018) Omega-6/ omega-3 fatty acid intake of children and older adults in the U.S.: dietary intake in comparison to current dietary recommendations and the Healthy Eating Index. Lipids in Health and Disease. [Online] 17 (1), 43. Simon, A. K. et al. (2015) Evolution of the immune system

Simon, A. K. et al. (2015) Evolution of the immune system in humans from infancy to old age. Proceedings. Biological sciences. [Online] 282 (1821), 20143085–20143085. Warstedt, K. et al. (2016) High levels of omega-3 fatty acids in milk from omega-3 fatty acid-supplemented mothers are related to less immunoglobulin E-associated disease in infancy. Acta Paediatrica. [Online] 105 (11), 1337–1347. WHO/ C.Gaggero (2019) Children: reducing mortality [online]. Available from: https://www.who.int/news-room/

Contact us for a customised solution for your next product innovation

Asia Pacific: peter.hamilton@gcrieber.com

Europe: stale.softing@gcrieber.com

North America:

thomas.hansen@gcrieber.com christopher.hachey@gcrieber.com

www.vivomega.com