

primary studies - published RCT

Neonatal screening for cystic fibrosis in Wales and the West Midlands: clinical assessment after five years of screening.

Code: PM1996888

Year: 1991 **Date:** 1996

Author: Chatfield S

Study design (if review, criteria of inclusion for studies)

RCT

Participants

infants with CF enrolled in the evaluation and treatment protocol of the Wisconsin CF Neonatal Screening Project. Group A (n = 43) and group B (n = 33)

Interventions

predigested formula preparations A and B, with linoleic acid contents of 12% and 7% of energy, respectively, were fed before and after 1989

Outcome measures

Outcome was assessed from height-for-age (HAZ) and weight-for-age (WAZ) Z scores on follow-up exams during the first year

Main results

Baseline characteristics did not differ significantly between groups. At diagnosis, 53% of the enrolled infants (n = 76) showed low plasma linoleic acid concentrations and 22% had a high ratio of triene to tetraene. After correcting for the effect of potentially confounding variables, we found that HAZ (by .27, P

Authors' conclusions

A high linoleic acid content in formula benefits infants with CF because it optimizes nutrition, growth, and feeding efficiency.

<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/adc.66.1.Spec.No.29>

See also

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Keywords

Caloric Intake; Failure to Thrive; Food; Infant; linoleic acid; Newborn; non pharmacological intervention - diet; Nutrition Disorders; Supplementation; omega-6; essential fatty acids;