primary studies - published RCT

Effect of linoleic acid intake on growth of infants with cystic fibrosis.

Code: PM8615359 **Year:** 1996 **Date:** 1996 **Author:** van Egmond AW

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://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clcentral/articles/332/CN-00124332/frame.html

See also

Am J Clin Nutr. 1996 May;63(5):746-52.

Keywords

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