



Provide Appropriate Instructions for Use in Powdered Infant Formula

Trade Consultation Forum
28 September 2012



Purpose

- To advise Members on providing appropriate instructions for use in powdered infant formula
 - Including powdered infant formula, follow-up formula and other related formula



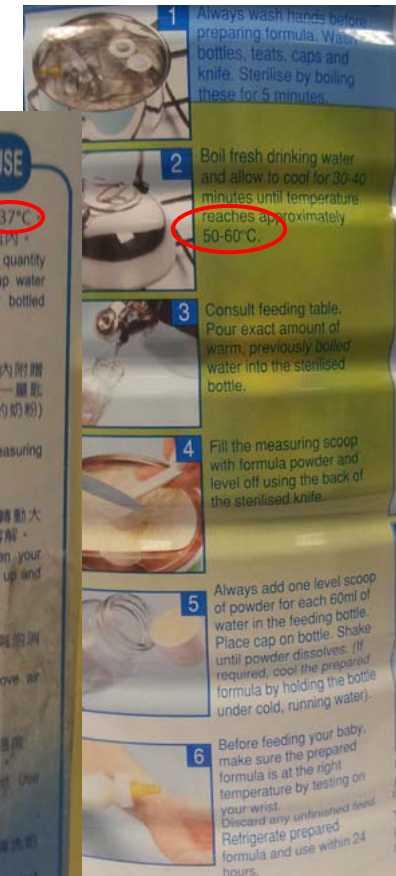
Safety of powdered infant formula

- Using current manufacturing technology, it is not feasible to produce sterile powdered infant formula
 - They can become contaminated with harmful bacteria, such as *Cronobacter sakazakii* and *Salmonella enterica*
- Inappropriate handling practices can exacerbate the problem

Labelling of the instructions for use in powdered infant formula

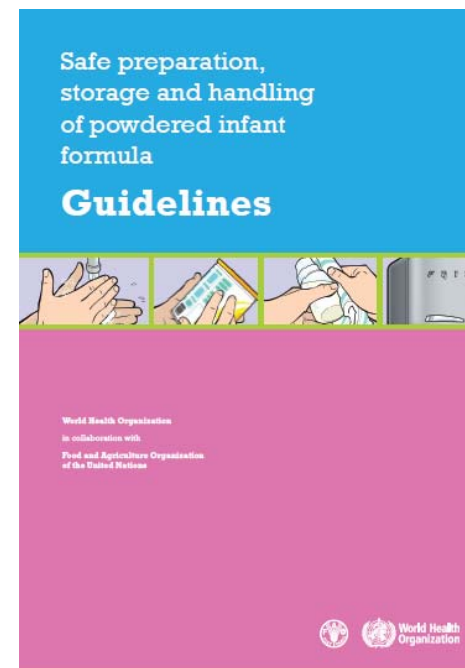
- Different instructions for use are given in various powdered infant formula available in the local market

- ① Wash your hands, clean and sterilize feeding utensils (bottle, cap, and nipple) completely.
- ② Fill the sterilized bottle with required volume of hot water (70°C).
- ③ Using the spoon provided, measure the exact amount of powdered milk by leveling off and add the milk powder into the milk bottle.
- ④ Swirl the bottle gently until the powder dissolves completely. Take care to avoid scalds.
- ⑤ Cool down the prepared milk in cold water.
- ⑥ Make sure that the milk temperature is about body temperature (37°C) before feeding.



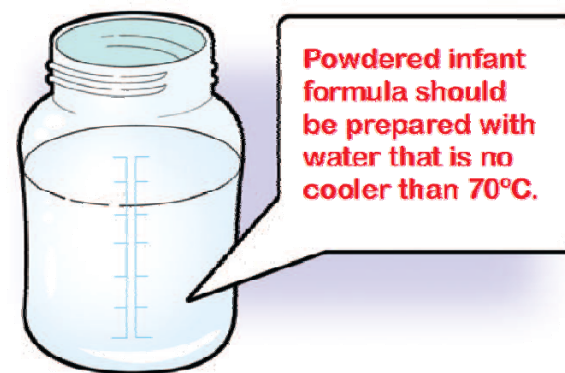
WHO Guidelines for the safe preparation, storage and handling of powdered infant formula (I)

- All equipment used to prepare infant formula should be thoroughly cleaned and sterilised
- Wash hands with soap and water, and dry with a clean or disposable cloth before preparing powdered infant formula



WHO Guidelines for the safe preparation, storage and handling of powdered infant formula (II)

- Powdered infant formula should be prepared with water that is no cooler than 70°C in order to kill microorganisms including *Cronobacter sakazakii*
 - In practice, this means using boiling water that has been left to cool for no more than 30 minutes



WHO Guidelines for the safe preparation, storage and handling of powdered infant formula (III)

- Reconstituted powdered infant formula should be cooled to feeding temperature and consumed immediately
- Reconstituted powdered infant formula that has not been consumed within 2 hours should be discarded

WHO Guidelines for the safe preparation, storage and handling of powdered infant formula (IV)

- Reconstituted milk not for immediate consumption should be cooled immediately and stored under refrigeration at 4°C or below for up to 24 hours
- It should be re-warmed immediately before feeding and for no more than 15 minutes
- Re-warmed feed that has not been consumed within two hours should be discarded
 - It is recommended to prepare formula fresh for each feed and avoid storage of reconstituted formula



Advice to Trade

- Ensure all food products including powdered infant formula for sale comply with local regulations i.e. labelling requirements on providing appropriate instructions for use
 - Provide appropriate instructions by making reference to WHO's recommendations on safe preparation, storage and handling of powdered infant formula

(<http://www.who.int/foodsafety/publications/micro/pif2007/en/>)



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