Risks of Artificial Feeding
(Studies done mostly in affluent societies)

Risks to Infant and Child: Review | Cognitive Development | Neurologic Outcome | SIDS | Insulin Dependent Diabetes | Cow Milk Allergy and Intolerance | Respiratory Illness | Otitis Media | Risks for the Premature Baby | Childhood Cancer | Gastrointestinal Disease and Infections | Urinary Tract Infection | Malocclusion | Formula as a Heavy Metal Cocktail | Other Contamination
Due to Bottle Feeding | Allergy | Cardiovascular Risks Miscellaneous | Breastmilk as "Antimicrobial"

Risks to Mother: Ovarian Cancer | Osteoporosis | Endometrial Carcinoma | Breast Cancer | Weight Loss | Risks to Society

Risks to Infant and Child

Review


Cognitive Development

CD-11: Pollock JL. Longterm associations with infant feeding in a clinically advantaged population
CD-14: Anderson GJ, Connor WE, Corliss JD. Docosohexaenoic acid is the preferred dietary n-3 fatty acid for the development of the brain and retina. Pediatr Res 1990;27:87-97

**Neurologic Outcome**

N-1: Lanting CI, Fidler V, Huisman M, Touwen BCL, Boersma ER. Neurological differences between 9 year old children fed breastmilk or formula milk as babies. Lancet 1994;344:1319-22

**SIDS**


**Insulin Dependent Diabetes**

Cow Milk Allergy and Intolerance


Respiratory Illness

Med J 1998;316:21-5 (also shows higher blood pressure in formula fed children)

Otitis Media

OM-3: Duncan B, Ey J, Holberg CJ, Wright AL, Martinez FD, Taussig LJ. Exclusive breastfeeding for at least 4 months protects against otitis media. Pediatrics 1993;91:867-72

Risks for the Premature Baby

P-6: Bishop NJ, Dahlenburg SL, Fewtrell MS, Morley R, Lucas A. Early diet of preterm infants and
P-7: Carlson SE, Rhodes PG, Ferguson MG. Docosahexaenoic acid status of preterm infants at birth and following feeding with human milk or formula. Am J Clin Nutr 1986;44:798-804

Childhood Cancer


Gastrointestinal Disease and Infections


**Urinary Tract Infection**


**Malocclusion**


**Formula as a Heavy Metal Cocktail**

HM-3: Dabeka RW, McKenzie AD. Lead and cadmium levels in commercial infant foods and dietary intake by infants 0-1 year old. Food Additives and Contaminants 1988;5:333-42

**Other Contamination Due to Bottle Feeding**

C-1: Mytjens HL, Roelofs-Willemse H, Jaspar GHJ. Quality of powdered substitutes for breastmilk with regard to members of the family Enterobacteriaceae. J Clin Microbiol 1988;26:743-6
C-3: Westin JB. Ingestion of carcinogenic N-nitrosamines by infants and children. Arch Environmental Health 1990;45:359-63

**Allergy**


Cardiovascular Risks

M-13: Osborn GR. Stages in development of coronary disease observed from 1,500 young subjects. Relationship of hypotension and infant feeding to ætiology. Watson Smith Lecture, delivered to the Royal College of Physicians of London, January 11, 1965
M13a: Bergström E, Hernell O, Persson LÅ, Vessby B. Serum lipid values in adolescents are related to family history, infant feeding, and physical growth. Atherosclerosis 1995;117:1-13
M-26: Bergström E, Hernell O, Persson LÅ, Vessby B. Serum lipid values in adolescents are related to family history, infant feeding and physical growth. Atherosclerosis 1995;117:1-13

Miscellaneous

M-11: Jones EG, Matheny RJ. Relationship between infant feeding and exclusion rate from child care because of illness. J Am Dietetic Assoc 1993;93:809-11
M-12: MacFarlane PI, Miller V. Human milk in the management of protracted diarrhoea of infancy. Arch Dis Child 1984;59, 260-65
M-13a: Bergström E, Hernell O, Persson LA, Vessby B. Serum lipid values in adolescents are related to family history, infant feeding, and physical growth. Atherosclerosis 1995;117:1-13
M-14a: Bruce RC, Kiegman RM. Hyponatremic seizures secondary to oral water intoxication in infancy: association with commercial bottled drinking water. Pediatrics 1997;100; p e4
M-23: Daniels L, Gibson R, Simmer K. Selenium status of preterm infants: the effect of postnatal...
M-26: Bergströme E, Hernell O, Persson LA, Vessby B. Serum lipid values in adolescents are related to family history, infant feeding and physical growth. Atherosclerosis 1995;117:1-13

Risks to the Mother

Ovarian Cancer


Osteoporosis


Endometrial Carcinoma


Breast Cancer

MO-13: Reuter KL, Baker SP, Krolikowski FJ. Risk factors for breast cancer in women
MO-14: United Kingdom National Case-Control Study Group. Breastfeeding and risk of breast
MO-17: Siskind V, Schofield F, Rice D, Bain C. Breast cancer and breastfeeding: results from an
Australian case-control study. Am J Epidemiol 1989;130:229-36
MO-18: Romieu I, Hernández-Avila M, Lazcano E, Lopez L, Romero-Jaime R. Breast cancer and
Epidemiol 1999;28:396-402
MO-18c: Tryggvadóttir L, Tulinius H, Eyfjord JE, Sigurvinsson T. Breastfeeding and reduced risk

Weight Loss

MO-19: Dewey KG, Heinig MJ, Nommsen LA. Maternal weight loss patterns during prolonged

Risks to Society

S-1: Thapa S, Short RV, Potts M. Breastfeeding, birth spacing, and their effects on child survival.
Nature 1988;335:679-82
1994;#216 (available on request)
S-4: Radford A. The ecological impact of bottle feeding. (available on request)
S-5: Gross BA. Is the lactational amenorrhea method a part of natural family planning? Biology
S-6: Kennedy KI, River R, McNeilly AS. Consensus statement on the use of breastfeeding as a

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http://www.breastfeedingonline.com

Cindy Curtis, RN, IBCLC