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## Neonatal nutrition management only a way to decrease the infant's mortality and morbidity

**Muhammad Suhail Ibrahim, Asif Ahmad, Asma Sohail and Javaid Asad**  
Pir Mehr Ali Shah Arid Agriculture University, India

Neonatal nutrition aims at satisfactory growth and avoidance of deficiency states. Neonatal nutrition has a pivotal role in normal child development and is of even greater importance in the sick or premature neonate. Globally premature births are increasing about fifteen million babies are born premature (<37 completed weeks of gestation). Premature birth are major cause of mortality of children <5 years of age, and was responsible for nearly 1 million deaths in 2013. In 2016, 4.2 million (75% of all under-five deaths) occurred within the first year of life. Improper neonatal nutrition is major cause of infant mortality preterm birth which was 5% to 18% of babies born in 2016. Human breast milk is basic neonatal nutrition which is necessity for gut adaptation and regulation. Comprehensive study is needed to understand metabolism and nutritional requirement of neonate. Developing countries have made drastic contribution in neonatal nutrition and have decreased their neonatal mortalities significantly. Infant mortality rate has decreased from an estimated rate of 64.8 deaths per 1000 live births in 1990 to 30.5 deaths per 1000 live births in 2016. Annual infant deaths have declined from 8.8 million in 1990 to 4.2 million in 2016. Optimal nutrition in infancy is the foundation of health in later life. Gastro esophageal reflux is feeding problem needs an algorithm-based evaluation and management strategy. Advances in neonatal nutrition emphasize on protein supply, improve formulations of parenteral lipids and provide mineral supplements and encouraging human milk feeding.

suhail384@gmail.com

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