Preface

Issues in complementary feeding are among the preferred topics of the Nestlé Nutrition Workshops for many reasons:

1. The dietary requirements of infants in the weaning period and the effects of the different dietary schedules later in life are still poorly explored on a scientific basis, and are mostly the result of family tradition, country socioeconomic background, and common beliefs.

2. In developing and, to some extent, in transition countries, malnutrition and undernutrition start immediately after the first 6 months of life, that is after the period of exclusive breastfeeding. Therefore, plans to improve the nutritional quality of available solid foods to be introduced, as well as to educate mothers and families to better accustom their children to complementary feeding, have become an issue of considerable importance in public health interventions.

3. In developed countries and urban areas of transition countries, early forms of qualitative malnutrition, starting in the complementary feeding period, are now becoming more and more common, with unbalanced supplies of both macronutrients and micronutrients.

4. An increasing demand for food safety and regulatory norms is emerging from the consumers, particularly emphasized for the ‘unprotected’ and ‘weak’ segments of the population represented by infants. Both the media and public opinion are quite sensitive to any news raising questions on ‘hidden dangers’ within the food chain. Food companies, on the other hand, must rely on rapid mechanisms to protect the consumers and themselves from these ‘hidden dangers’.

5. Finally, recent emphasis on the so-called ‘bioactive’ compounds is stimulating interest on the possibility of improving the quality of the dietary supply with either natural foods rich in bioactive compounds or industrially enriched foods.

Within this context, the contributors of the present workshop have tried to summarize the status of the art in five main areas pertinent to complementary feeding, indicating in parallel the possible emerging areas of interest for both public health and research. These are the breastfed infant as reference, the issues on nutritional quality and safety in complementary feeding, the different roles of cereals on one hand, and meat and dairy products (inclusive of fermented milk products) on the other, and, finally, the different needs and
requirements of special groups (e.g., infants with food allergy or celiac disease) have been thoroughly presented and discussed, taking into special consideration the functional value of nutrients and foods in terms of potential positive effects on later growth, development and health.

The different presentations and topics have therefore provided an opportunity to focus on the composite worldwide situation of complementary feeding; the venue in Manaus, in the heart of the Amazon forest, has been to some extent symbolic of a developed area within a developing region.

Speakers and discussants agreed that a 'holistic' approach is definitely necessary for successful complementary feeding. This approach should consider local resources, traditions, nutritional education, issues of hygiene and food safety and, last but not least, the emerging evidence from clinical trials on the different effects of macronutrients and micronutrients in different settings. Hopefully, the papers presented should be of interest for those dealing with infant growth in the various regions of the world and who have to indicate to mothers and families the more appropriate ways of feeding their children.

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