Goat milk formula effectiveness in healthy infants with asymptomatic sensitization
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Background: Numerous discussions related to the justification for the use of certain formulas in infants with asymptomatic sensitization. The problem is that a balanced and rational nutrition in realization of metabolic programming is necessary for proper growth and development of the child, on the other hand - there is a risk of transition latent sensitization in clinical manifestations of food allergy.

Aim: To study goat milk formula effectiveness in healthy infants with asymptomatic sensitization.

Materials and Methods: The study included 110 healthy children aged between 2 and 8 months of age who were bottle-fed. The duration of observation was 6-8 months. Prior to transfer to artificial feeding all children were breast-fed. Children received casein dominant formula based on whole goat milk. ELISA. used to identified allergen-specific IgE antibodies to the protein of cow milk, casein, ß-lactoglobulin, α-lactalbumin and goat milk protein in coprofiltrates.

Results: Frequency of latent sensitization to cow milk protein and its fractions, as well as to a protein of goat milk in healthy children was maximal at 2-3 months of age. Observation of the children who received casein based formula showed positive dynamics, which is expressed in reducing allergen-specific IgE antibodies to cow's milk and its fractions, as well as the goat's milk to 7-8 months of life.

Conclusion: Using goat milk casein based formula was effective in artificial feeding in children with asymptomatic sensitization.