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NUTRI ENT	BREAST MILK CONTAINS	FORMULA CONTAINS	COMMENT
Fats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rich in brain-building omega 3s, namely DHA and AA • Automatically adjusts to infant's needs; levels decline as baby gets older • Rich in cholesterol • Nearly completely absorbed • Contains fat-digesting enzyme, lipase 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No DHA • Doesn't adjust to infant's needs • No cholesterol • Not completely absorbed • No lipase 	<p>Fat is the most important nutrient in breastmilk; absence of cholesterol and DHA (vital nutrients for growing brains & bodies) predisposes a child to adult heart & CNS diseases. Unabsorbed fat accounts for unpleasant smelling stools in formula-fed babies.</p>

Protein	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft, easily-digestible whey • More completely absorbed; higher in the milk of mothers who deliver preterm • Lactoferrin for intestinal health • Lysozyme, an antimicrobial • Rich in brain-and-body- building protein components • Rich in growth factors • Contains sleep-inducing proteins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harder-to-digest casein curds • Not completely absorbed, more waste, harder on kidneys • No lactoferrin, or only a trace • No lysozyme • Deficient or low in some brain- and body-building proteins • Deficient in growth factors • Does not contain as many sleep-inducing proteins. 	Infants aren't allergic to human milk protein.
CHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rich in lactose • Rich in oligosaccharides, which promote intestinal health 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No lactose in some formulas • Deficient in oligosaccharides 	Lactose is important for brain development. Lactose level in milk correlates with brain size.
Immune Boosters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rich in living white blood cells, millions per feeding • Rich in immunoglobulins 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No live white blood cells-or any other cells. Dead food has less immunological benefit. • Few Igs most are the wrong kind 	When mother is exposed to a germ, she makes antibodies to that germ and gives these antibodies to her infant via her milk.
Vitamins & Minerals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better absorbed, especially iron, zinc, and calcium • Iron is 50 to 75 percent absorbed. • Contains more selenium (an antioxidant) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not absorbed as well • Iron is 5 to 10 percent absorbed • Contains less selenium (an antioxidant) 	Breast milk vitamins and minerals have higher bioavailability-that is, a greater percentage is absorbed. To compensate, more is added to formula, makes it harder to digest.
Enzymes & Hormones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rich in digestive enzymes, such as lipase and amylase • Rich in many hormones: thyroid, prolactin, oxytocin, and more than fifteen others • Varies with mother's diet 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processing kills digestive enzymes • Processing kills hormones, which are not human to begin with • Always tastes the same 	Digestive enzymes promote intestinal health. Hormones contribute to the overall biochemical balance and well-being of baby. By taking on the flavor of mother's diet, breastmilk shapes the tastes of the child to family foods.

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