

# Formula Feeding your Infant at Home

# **Choosing a Formula**

Types of Formula	Advantages	Disadvantages
Ready To Feed	<ul><li>No added water</li><li>Sterile</li><li>Convenient for travel</li></ul>	Expensive
Liquid Concentrate	<ul><li>Sterile</li><li>Less expensive than ready to feed formula</li></ul>	Must add water
Powder	<ul> <li>Easily available in stores</li> <li>Less expensive than ready to feed formula</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Must add water</li> <li>Not sterile – see preparation instructions</li> </ul>

Note: Some products are available in "Step 2" or "Stage 2" versions. These products are made for babies 6-12 months old. However, the differences are small. It is not necessary to switch to these products at 6 months of age.

# **Safety Tips:**

# **How to Sterilize Water:**

- 1) Boil water for 2-5 minutes then cool to room temperature
- 2) **DO NOT** use an electric kettle as it will shut off before the water boils for 2 minutes
- 3) For **premature or immunocompromised** babies using powder formula, Health Canada recommends cooling water to 70°C and then mixing with formula powder. Maintaining water at 70°C during mixing kills potential harmful bacteria. Allow formula to cool before feeding.

Note: Water must be **sterilized** until **4 months** of age OR **4 months corrected age** if your baby was born prematurely.



#### How to Sterilize Bottles:

- 1) Ensure hands and countertops are cleaned well
- 2) Sterilize bottles and nipples by washing in hot, soapy water, rinsing and then boiling items for 2-5 minutes
- 3) Allow to air dry or cover with a clean dish towel if not using items immediately

# **Choosing Safe Water:**

**Tap/ Municipal Water:** Use water from the **cold tap. Run water** for least **2 minutes** before using OR use a **water filter.** 

Well Water: ensure Public Health Unit is testing water regularly.

Bottled Water: choose plain water

\*DO NOT USE: mineral, distilled, flavoured, vitamin enriched, carbonated water, or water with high fluoride (higher than 1.5 mg/L).

# **Preparing formula:**

Follow mixing instructions on the formula container unless instructed by your healthcare provider.

# **Liquid Concentrate**

Use liquid measuring cups to measure

**Expiry:** once opened, can is safe to use for 48 hours if kept in the fridge

#### **Powder Formula**

Use scoop in can to measure and knife to level powder \*DO NOT pack powder

**Expiry:** once opened, can is safe to use for 1 month if kept in a dry, cool place

Automatic infant formula preparation machines: NOT recommended for safety reasons. Harmful bacteria may grow in the water or machine and formula may not be mixed correctly.



#### **Common Questions:**

### How long can I keep formula once I prepare it?

- 1) Prepared formula: Can be kept for up to **24 hours in the fridge** or **2 hours at room temperature.**
- 2) Once the bottle has **touched your infant's lips**, formula is safe to use for **1 hour**, then should be discarded.

#### How do I warm formula?

- 1) Warm bottles in a bowl of warm water for a maximum of 15 minutes prior to feeding. Or use a home bottle warmer
  - DO NOT warm bottle in the microwave as it can create hot spots and cause serious burns.

### Travelling with formula:

Put prepared formula in a **cooler bag with an ice pack** and use within **2 hours** OR **measure** out powdered formula and sterile water needed and **store in separate containers**, then mix when ready to feed baby.

# Vitamin D

**Health Canada** recommends all infants get **400 units** of Vitamin D daily **until 1 year of age**.

TIP: Roughly 1 liter of formula would provide 400 units of vitamin D. If your infant takes less than 1 liter of formula each day, you should provide a supplement of 400 units once daily

For more information visit the HHS formula feeding guide at the QR code below:

