

Aleitamento Materno na Era da Sustentabilidade

Prof. Dr. José Simon Camelo Jr.
Professor Associado – Departamento de
Puericultura e Pediatria
FMRP - USP

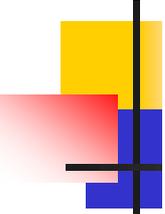


A World Bank
Group Flagship
Report

Global Monitoring Report 2015/2016

Development Goals in an Era of Demographic Change





Scaling Up Impact: Transitioning from Millennium to Sustainable Development Goals

With 2015 marking a watershed between the MDGs and the SDGs, the world can celebrate the many development achievements since 2000. Still, outcomes vary substantially between regions, across the rural-urban divide, and by demographic characteristics. Even where good progress has been made, deprivations persist, leaving a substantial unfinished agenda. In a context of megatrends that are reshaping challenges and opportunities, the SDGs forge a global compact for transformational human progress while safeguarding the environment. The MDG experience highlights the importance of inclusiveness and country ownership, effective monitoring, and strong implementation, supported by enhanced financing for development.

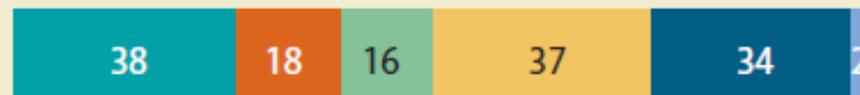
Fortes variações existentes na obtenção dos Objetivos de Desenvolvimento do Milênio



Goal 4: Reduce child mortality.

Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

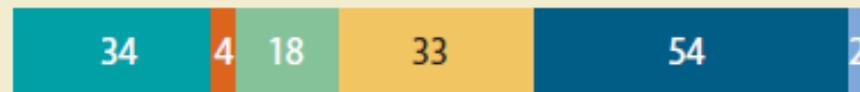
Indicator 4.1—Under five mortality rate



Goal 4: Reduce child mortality.

Target 4.A: Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five mortality rate.

Indicator 4.2—Mortality rate, infant



Goal 5: Improve maternal health.

Target 5.A: Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the maternal mortality ratio.

Indicator 5.1— Maternal mortality ratio, modeled estimates



Number of countries

■ Target met

■ Sufficient progress (by 2015)

■ Insufficient progress (2015–20)

■ Moderately off target (2020–30)

■ Seriously off target (after 2030)

■ Insufficient data

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Click on goals to show targets and topics related to the Sustainable Development Goals as defined in Transforming Our World - the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



End poverty in all its forms everywhere



End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture



Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

Breastfeeding: a smart investment in people and in economies

Keith Hansen

The World Bank, Washington, DC 20433, USA

khansen@worldbank.org

Comment

- If breastfeeding did not already exist, someone who invented it today would deserve a dual Nobel Prize in Medicine and Economics.
- For while “breast is best” for lifelong health, it is also excellent economics.
- Breastfeeding is a child’s first inoculation against death, disease, and poverty, but also their most enduring investment in physical, cognitive, and social capacity.

www.thelancet.com Vol 387 January 30, 2016



Benefícios do Leite Humano

- Defesa:
 - Redução de Infecção
- Gastrintestinal:
 - Desenvolvimento intestinal
 - Tolerância alimentar
- Nutrição:
 - Perfil lipídico
 - Perfil protéico
- Carboidratos
- Antioxidantes
- Evolucionários:
 - Evita má-oclusão
 - Desenvolvimento neurológico
 - Prognóstico relacionado à duração do aleitamento materno

Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect

Cesar G Victora, Rajiv Bahl, Aluísio J D Barros, Giovanny V A França, Susan Horton, Julia Krusevec, Simon Murch, Mari Jeeva Sankar, Neff Walker, Nigel C Rollins, for The Lancet Breastfeeding Series Group*

Redução de 50%
nas **diarréias** e de 72%
das internações

Redução de 33%
nas **infecções
respiratórias**
e de 57%
das internações

Redução de 12-36%
nas **mortes súbitas
(SIDS)**

Redução de 58%
em casos de **enterocolite
necrosante**



LIVES SAVED TOOL
estima 823.000 mortes
evitadas em 2015: 13,8%
das mortes de crianças
<2 anos no mundo

Redução de 13%
na prevalência de
**sobrepeso e
obesidade**

Redução de 34%
na prevalência de
diabetes tipo 2

Potencial de
redução de 19%
em casos de
leucemia
na infância

Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect

Cesar G Victora, Rajiv Bahl, Aluísio J D Barros, Giovanny VA França, Susan Horton, Julia Krusevec, Simon Murch, Mari Jeeva Sankar, Neff Walker, Nigel C Rollins, for The Lancet Breastfeeding Series Group*

VANTAGENS PARA
A MÃE:

Redução de 50%
nos **nascimentos**, em
virtude de períodos
mais longos de
amenorréia

Redução
potencial de 32%
na prevalência de
diabetes tipo 2



Redução de 30%
na prevalência de
câncer de ovário

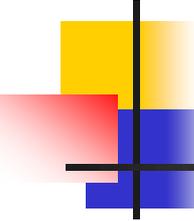
Redução de 4,3%
na incidência de
**câncer de mama
invasivo**, a cada
12 meses a mais
de amamentação

LIVES SAVED TOOL
estima mais de
22.000 mortes maternas
evitadas em 2015

Benefícios Evolucionários da Lactação



Detalhe de
"The Birth of Saint John the Baptist"
Domenico Ghirlandaio

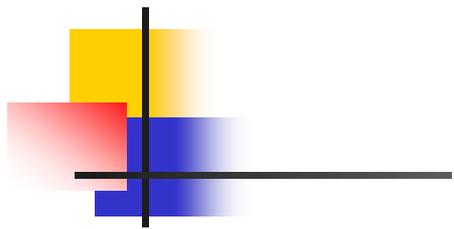


Benefícios Evolucionários da Lactação

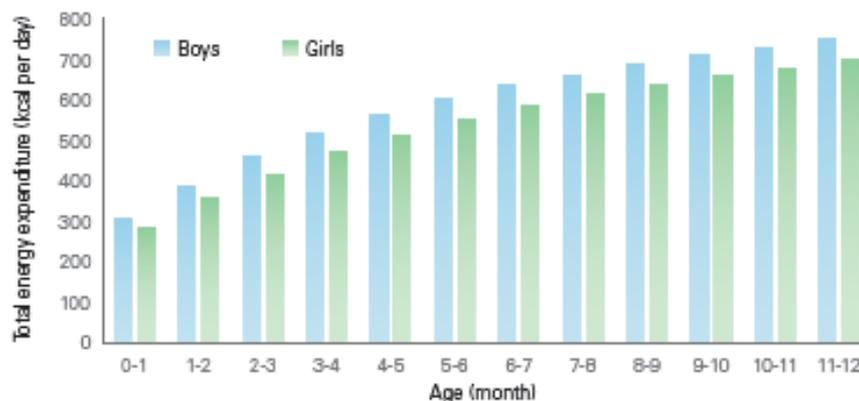
Nutricional:

- ✓ Oferta balanceada de nutrientes independente da ação imediata do meio.
- ✓ Mãe pode criar depósitos de nutrientes (gordura) – manutenção da constância do meio intrauterino -

Leite Humano e Necessidades Energéticas

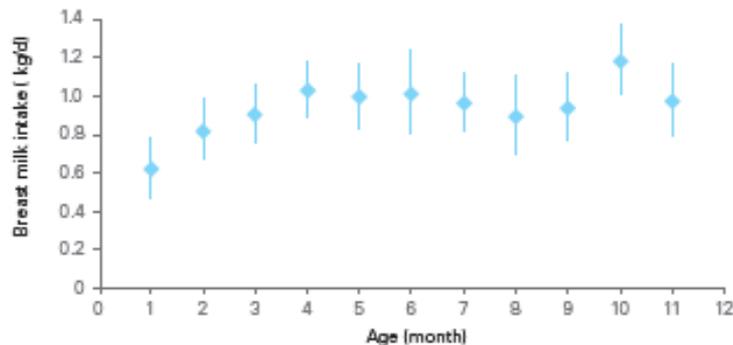


Total energy expenditure in girls and boys in the first year of life



Ref: FAO/WHO/UNU, 2004

Breast milk intake in the first 12 months

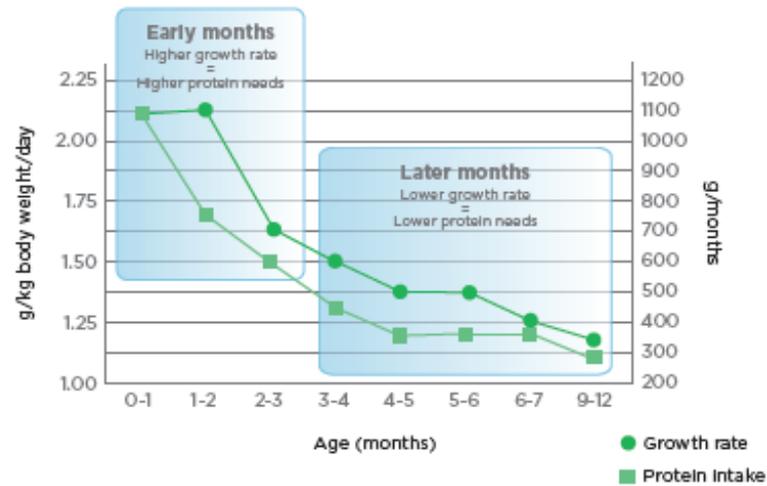


Ref: Adapted from da Costa *et al.* 2010

BM: An evolving nutritional solution. NNI

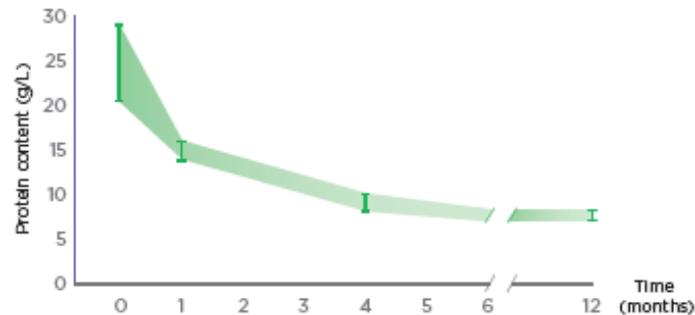
Leite Humano e Necessidades Proteicas

Growth velocity and protein intake of breast-fed infants



Ref: Van't Hof 2000

Protein content of breast milk

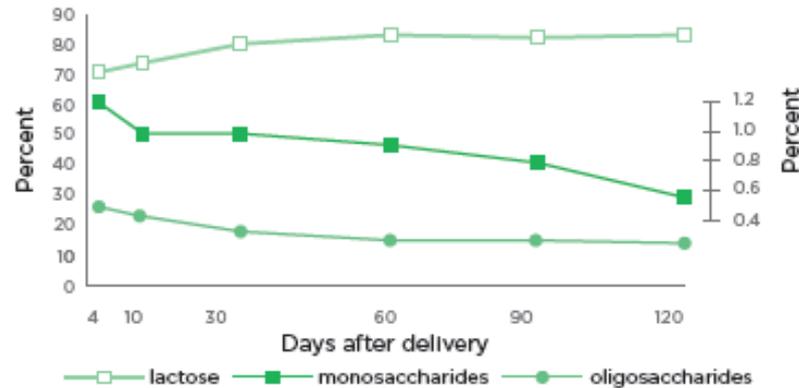


Ref: Lönnerdal 2004

BM: An evolving nutritional solution. NNI

Leite Humano, CHO e Lipídios

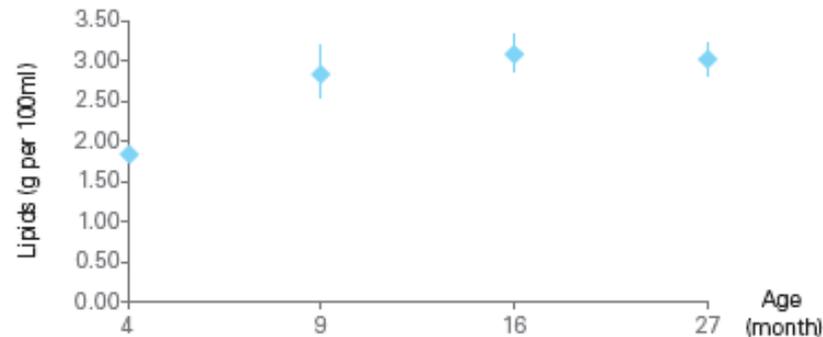
Carbohydrate content during the first 4 months of lactation



Values indicate percentage of total carbohydrates.
Left axis: lactose and oligosaccharides; right axis: monosaccharides.

Ref: Coppa *et al.* 1993

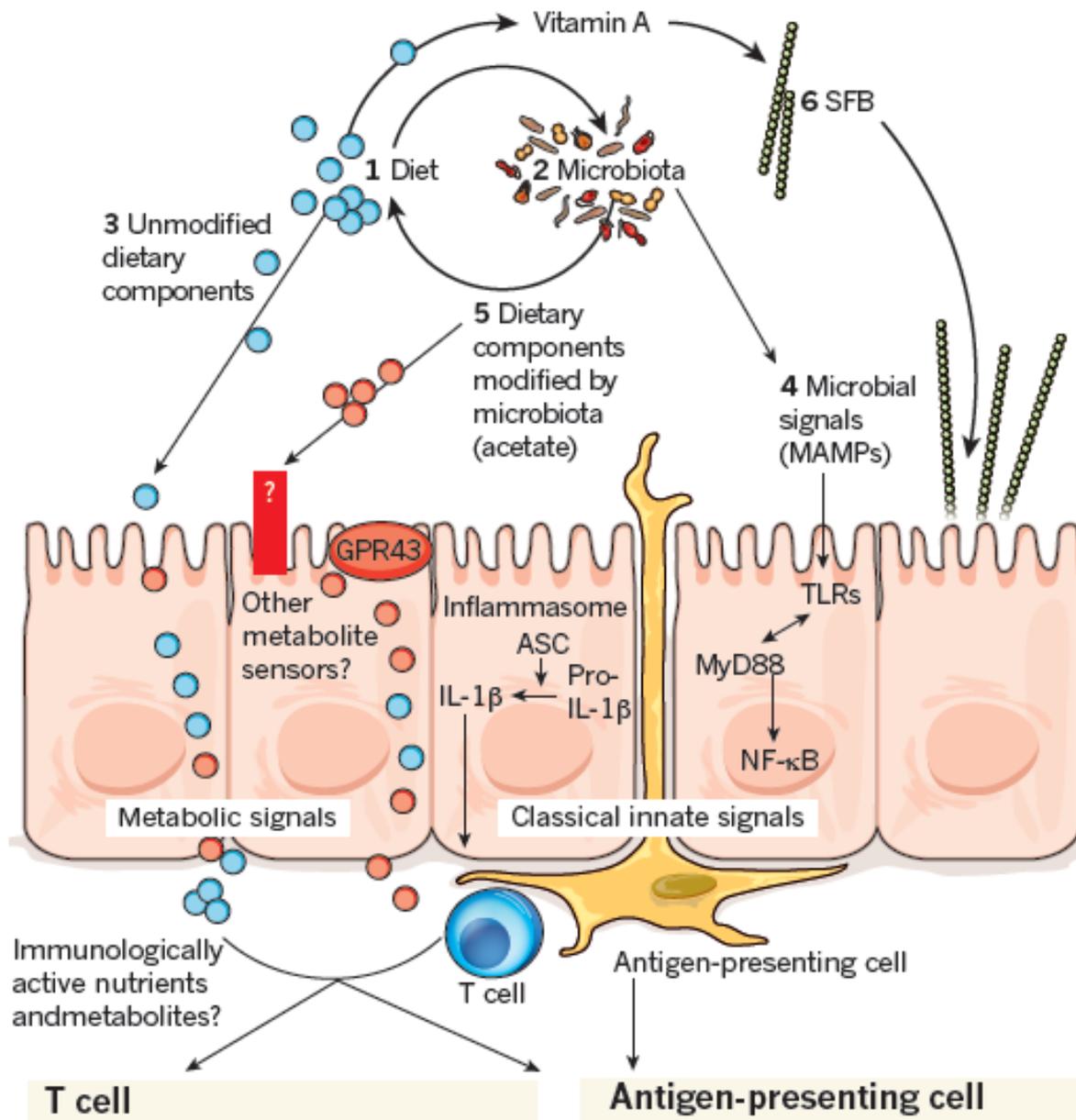
Lipid concentration in the first four weeks of lactation



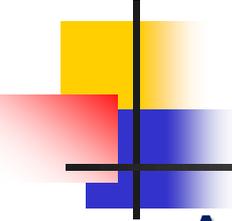
Ref: Anderson *et al.* 1981

Oligossacárides naturais do leite humano como receptores para agentes potencialmente patogênicos

Receptors	Microbes
Mannose-containing glycoproteins	<i>E. coli</i> (type 1 fimbriae)
Fucosylated oligosaccharides	<i>E. coli</i> (heat-stable enterotoxin)
Fucosylated tetra- and pentasaccharides	<i>E. coli</i>
Sialyl(α 2-3)lactose and glycoproteins	<i>E. coli</i> (S-fimbriae)
Sialyl(α 2-3)galactosides in mucins	<i>E. coli</i> (S-fimbriae)
Neutral oligosaccharides (LNT, neo LNT)	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>
Gal(β 1-4)GlcNAc or Gal(β 1-3)GlcNAc	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>
Fu α 1-2Gal epitopes	<i>Candida albicans</i>
Sialyl-lactose	<i>C. pylori</i>
Sialyl-lactose	<i>Streptococcus sanguis</i>
Sialyl-lactose and sialylated glycoproteins	<i>C. pylori</i>
Sialylated glycoproteins (α 2-3-linked)	<i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i>
Sialylated poly-N-acetyllactosamine	<i>M. pneumoniae</i>
Sialylated (α 2-3)poly-N-acetyllactosaminoglycans	<i>Streptococcus suis</i>
Sialyl(α 2-6)lactose	Influenza virus A
Sialyl(α 2-3)lactose	Influenza virus B
9-O-Ac of NeuAc(α 2-3)R	Influenza virus C



Kau et al. Nature 2011; 474:327



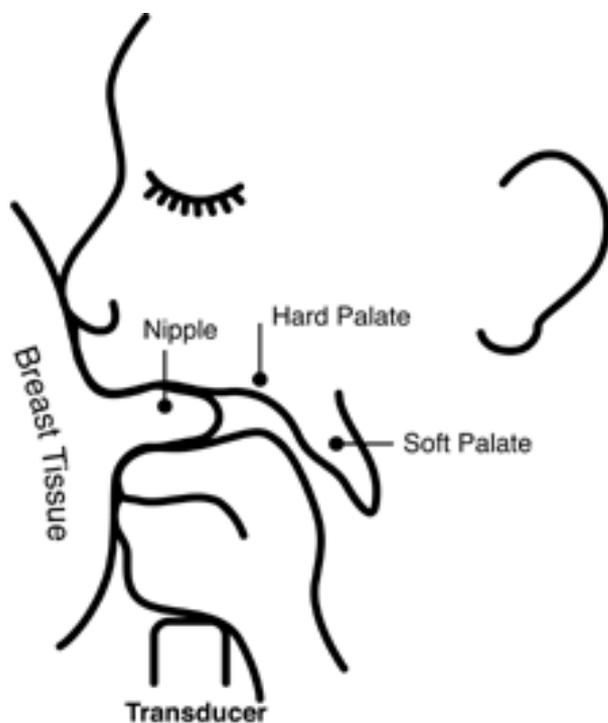
Benefícios Evolucionários da Lactação

Ambiental / Desenvolvimental:

- ✓ Permanência constante com a mãe
- ✓ Influência da mãe- o mais importante (ensino e aprendizado)
- ✓ Adequação ao ambiente em transformação.
 - *Quando gatas tiveram sua dieta restrita a 80% durante a lactação, passaram a aumentar o tempo de brincadeira com os filhotes; reprogramando os gatinhos a procurarem sua própria dieta mais cedo.*

(Anim. Behav 40 ;514,1990)

Benefícios Evolucionários da Lactação



O Amamentar: Técnica Correta

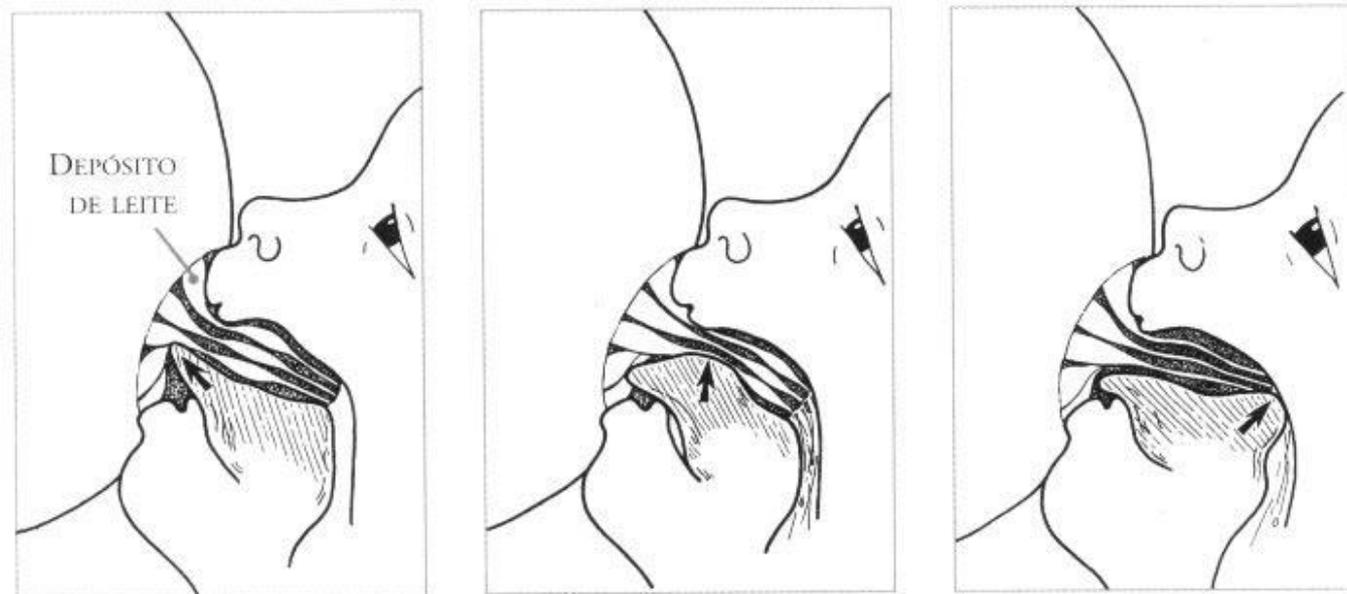


Figura 13 – Alimentação no peito materno.

A língua faz pressão progressiva (veja as setas) para retirar o leite dos depósitos que ficam sob a aréola e depois dos canais do bico do peito. A ação fisiológica da língua é correta.

(Adaptada de Woolridge, M. – The anatomy of sucking. *Midwifery* 2:167-171, 1986.)



Influence of Breast Feeding on Facial Development

(Pottenger FM Jr, Krohn Barch. Pediatr. 1950 Oct;67(10):454-61)

Does breast-feeding protect against malocclusion?

(Labbok MH, Hendershot G. Am J Prev Med 1987; 3:227-32)

- ✓ Coorte retrospectiva de 9698 crianças entre 3 e 17 anos
- ✓ Aleitamento materno \leq 3 meses- mal oclusão de 32,5%
- ✓ Cada mês a mais de aleitamento materno havia redução da mal oclusão
- ✓ Aleitamento por mamadeira = 1,84 vezes mais mal oclusão que AM

The Influence of Breastfeeding on the Development of the Oral Cavity: A Commentary

(Palmer- Journal of Human Lactation, 14, 2, 93, 1998)

- ✓ Estudou cerca de 600 crânios de diversas civilizações
- ✓ Praticamente todos tinham oclusão perfeita

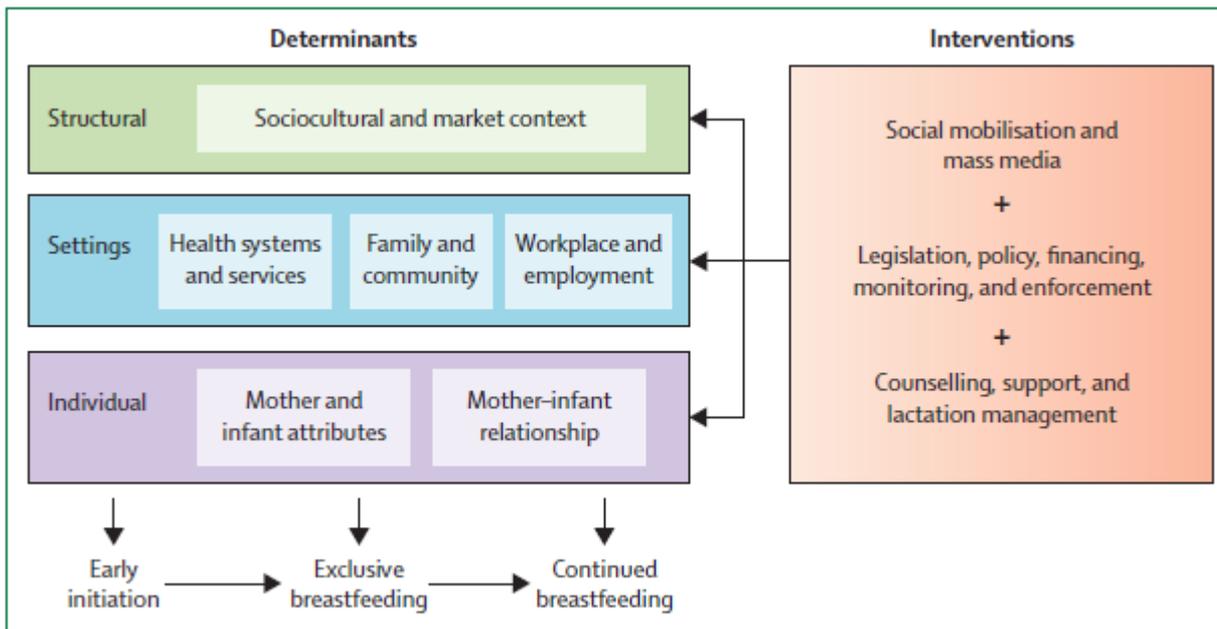


Breastfeeding 2

Why invest, and what it will take to improve breastfeeding practices?

*Nigel C Rollins, Nita Bhandari, Nemat Hajeebhoy, Susan Horton, Chessa K Lutter, Jose C Martines, Ellen G Piwoz, Linda M Richter, Cesar G Victora, on behalf of The Lancet Breastfeeding Series Group**

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Association between breastfeeding and intelligence, educational attainment, and income at 30 years of age: a prospective birth cohort study from Brazil

Cesar G Victora, Bernardo Lessa Horta, Christian Loret de Mola, Luciana Quevedo, Ricardo Tavares Pinheiro, Denise P Gigante, Helen Gonçalves, Fernando C Barros

Lancet Global Health 2015; 3: e199–205

- Amamentação mais prolongada foi associada consistentemente com maiores performances em testes de inteligência em crianças e adolescentes, com aumento de 3,4 pontos de QI baseados em 16 estudos observacionais que controlaram fatores confundidores
- Resultados também consistentes foram observados em coortes de prematuros usando leite humano versus fórmulas:
 - Houve aumento de 7 pontos de QI aos 6,5 anos de idade

Association between breastfeeding and intelligence, educational attainment, and income at 30 years of age: a prospective birth cohort study from Brazil

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Lancet Global Health 2015; 3: e199–205

- Estudo no Brasil incluindo 30 anos de seguimento:
- Foram identificadas associações dose-resposta entre tempo de amamentação para QI e progresso educacional:
- Na análise ajustada para fatores confundidores, participantes que foram amamentados ≥ 12 meses apresentaram escores de QI maiores (difference of 3.76 points, 95% CI 2.20–5.33), mais anos de educação (0.91 years, 0.42–1.40) e maiores ganhos monetários mensais (341.0 Brazilian reals, 93.8–588.3) do que os que foram amamentados < 1 mês.
- Esta análise sugeriu que o QI foi responsável por 72% dos efeitos nos ganhos.

Does Breastmilk Influence the Development of Bronchopulmonary Dysplasia?

Juliane Spiegler, MD¹, Michael Preuß, PhD², Corinna Gebauer, MD³, Meike Bendiks, MD¹, Egbert Herting, PhD¹, and Wolfgang Göpel, MD¹, on behalf of the German Neonatal Network (GNN)*

- 1433 RNMBP, < 32 semanas IG, divididos em 3 grupos:
 - 223 LH exclusivo, 239 fórmula exclusiva, 971 alimentação mista
 - Regressão logística para DBP, ROP e NEC
 - Grupo do aleitamento materno exclusivo ganhou menos peso entre o nascimento e a alta hospitalar: SDS -1,1 x -0,9
 - Sem relevância clínica
 - Grupo da fórmula exclusiva foi associado com maiores riscos dos desfechos estudados:
 - DBP (OR = 2,6); NEC (OR = 12,6); ROP (OR = 1,8)



Neuronutrientes...

0031-3998/05/5705-0099R

PEDIATRIC RESEARCH

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Controversial Nutrients That Potentially Affect Preterm Neurodevelopment: Essential Fatty Acids and Iron

MICHAEL K. GEORGIEFF AND SHEILA M. INNIS

*University of Minnesota School of Medicine [M.K.G.], 420 Delaware St. SE, Minneapolis, MN USA
55455; Nutrition Research Program [S.I.M.], B.C. Research Institute, Professor, Department of
Pediatrics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC V5Z 4H4, Canada*

Nutrição e o Cérebro em Desenvolvimento

Nutriente	Necessidade cerebral para o nutriente	Circuito ou processo cerebral afetado pela deficiência
Proteína e Energia	Proliferação e Diferenciação celular	Global
Ferro	Sinaptogênese, Síntese de Fator de Crescimento, Mielina, Síntese de Monoaminas, Metabolismo Energético Neuronal e Glial	Córtex, Hipocampo, Substância Branca, Estriado Frontal e Hipocampo Frontal
Zinco	Síntese de DNA, Liberação de Neurotransmissores	SN Autônomo, Hipocampo e Cerebelo
Cobre	Síntese de Neurotransmissores, Metabolismo Energético Neuronal e Glial, Atividade Anti-Oxidante	Cerebelo
LC-PUFAs	Sinaptogênese e Mielina	Córtex e Retina
Colina	Síntese de Neurotransmissores e Mielina, Metilação do DNA	Global, Hipocampo e Substância Branca

Georgieff MK, Am J Clin Nutr 2007.

Desenvolvimento do SNC

GEORGIEFF AND INNIS

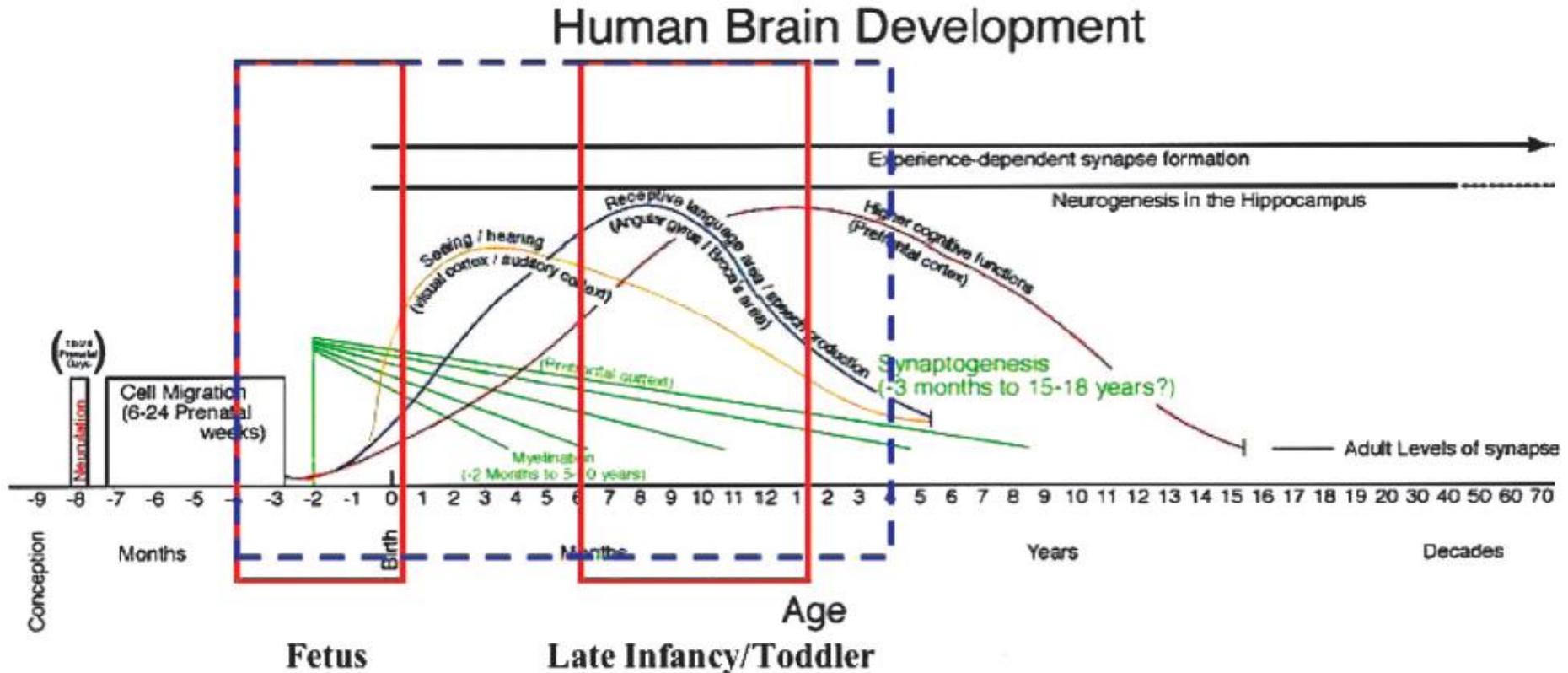


Figure 1. Risk periods for alterations in essential fatty acid (blue box) and iron (red boxes) metabolism during early human brain development. Brain development chart adapted from reference 2.

Thompson & Nelson. Am Psychologist 2001
Georgieff & Innis, Pediatr Res 2005

Growth and Development of the Brain and Impact on Cognitive Outcomes

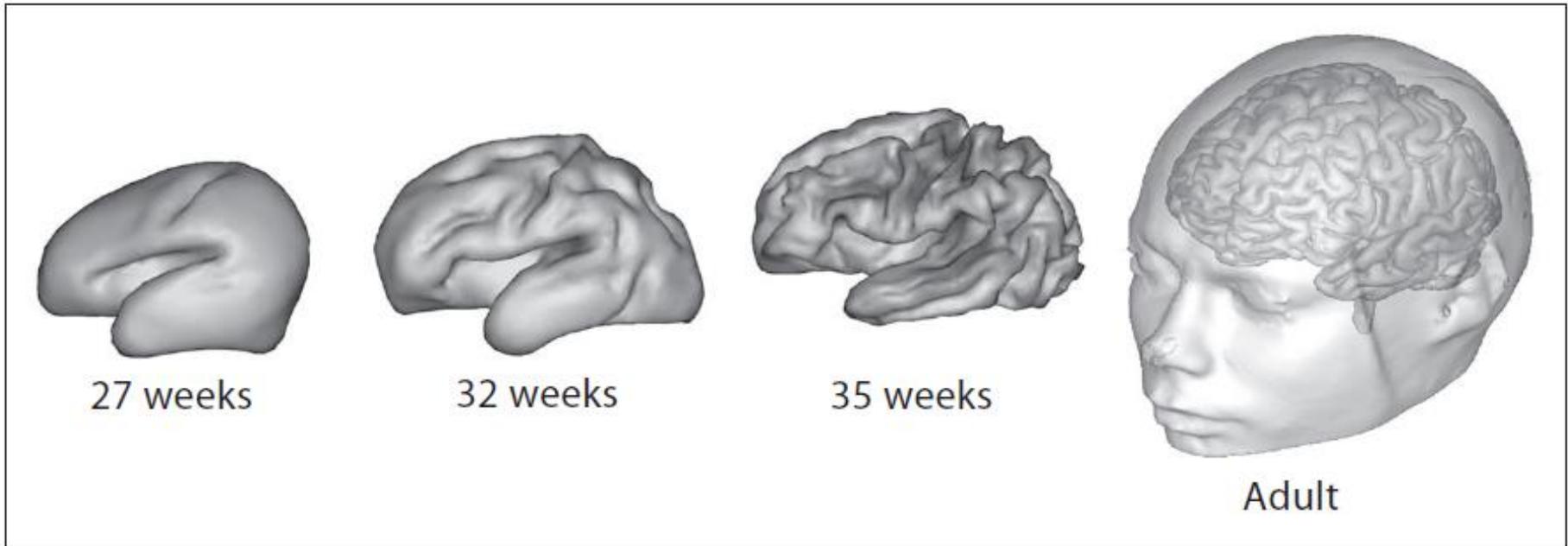


Fig. 1. Cortical folding. Illustration of changes in cortical folding in premature infants at 27, 32 and 36 weeks' gestational age, compared to the cortical folding in the adult human brain.

RESSONÂNCIA MAGNÉTICA – FORMAÇÃO DOS SULCOS E GIROS

(Hüppi PS. NNI Workshop Ser Pediatr Program 2010, 65:137)

Growth and Development of the Brain and Impact on Cognitive Outcomes

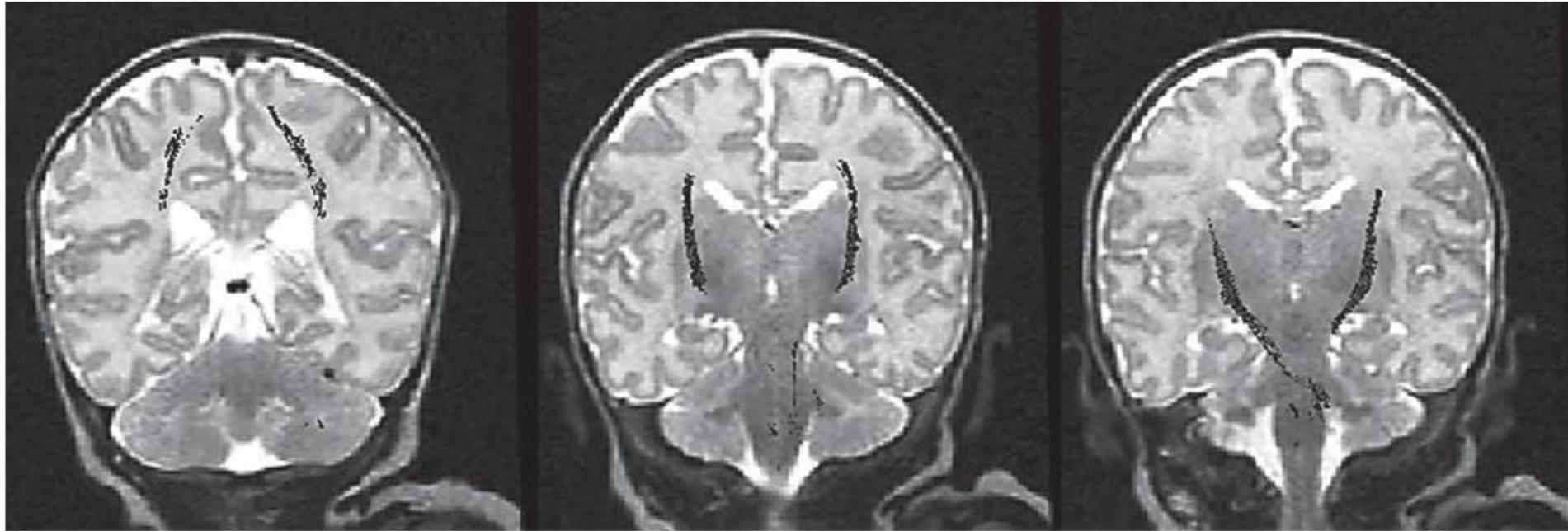
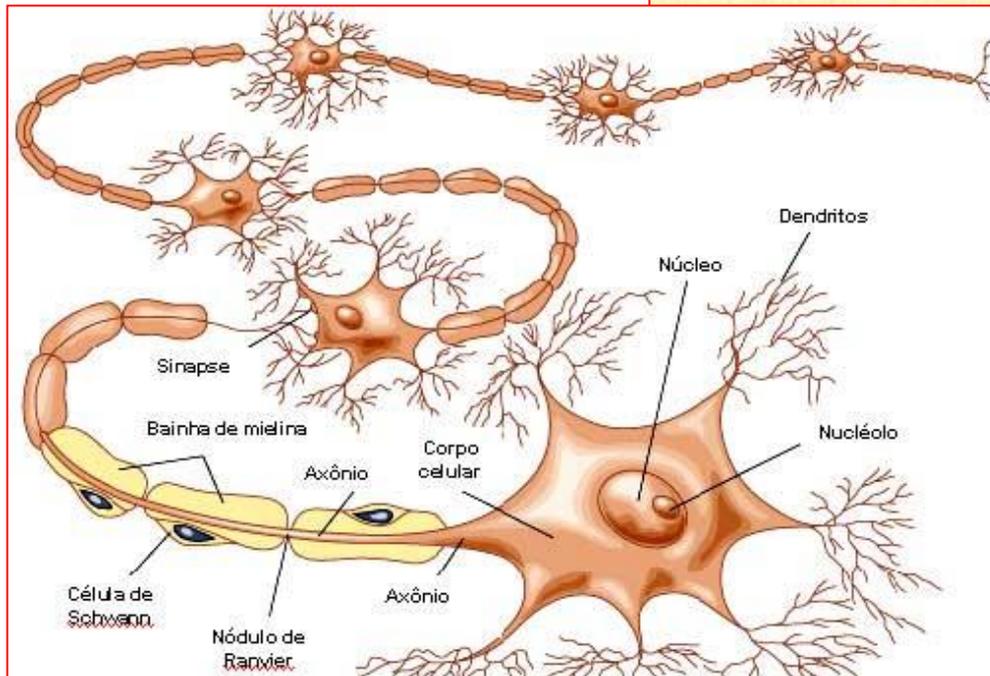
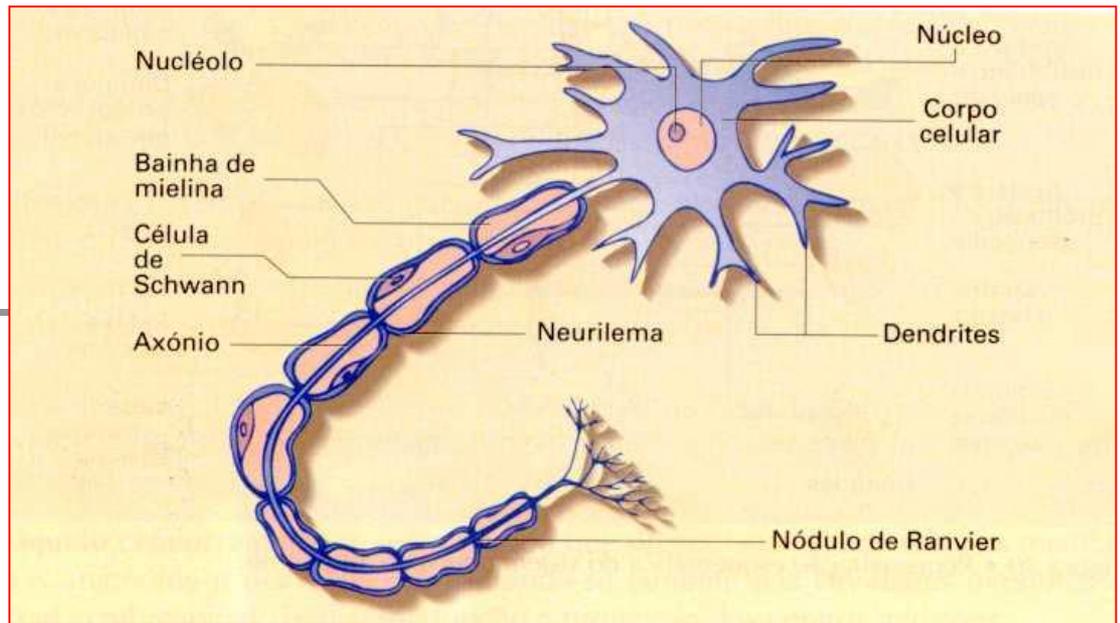


Fig. 3. Corticospinal tracts. Using DTI and fiber tracking, illustration of corticospinal tracts important for sensorimotor development can be achieved. Illustration of T₂-weighted MRI with superposed corticospinal fiber tracts in a newborn brain.

IMAGEM POR TENSOR DE DIFUSÃO – RNM: CONECTIVIDADE

(Hüppi PS. NNI Workshop Ser Pediatr Program 2010, 65:137)

Mielinização neuronal



Sinaptogênese e formação da árvore dendrítica

The Role of the ω -3 Fatty Acid DHA in the Human Life Cycle

Sarah J. Carlson, MD, MSc¹; Erica M. Fallon, MD¹; Brian T. Kalish¹;
Kathleen M. Gura, PharmD²; and Mark Puder, MD, PhD¹

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Nutrition
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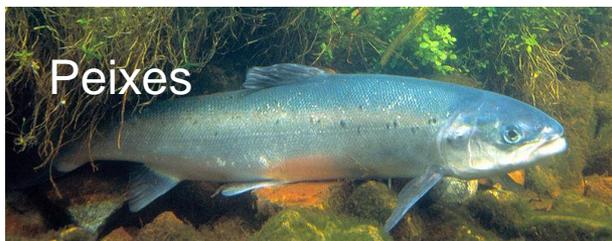
Abstract

Dietary consumption of the essential fatty acids linoleic acid (LA; ω -6) and α -linolenic acid (ALA; ω -3) is necessary for human growth and development. In the past 150 years, the average Western diet has changed dramatically such that humans today consume a much higher proportion of ω -6 fatty acids relative to ω -3 fatty acids than ever before. The importance of ω -3 fatty acids in human development has been well established in fetal and neonatal development, with brain and retinal tissues highly dependent on ω -3 fatty acids, specifically docosahexaenoic acid (DHA) for membrane fluidity and signal transduction. In childhood, ω -3s have been shown to contribute to ongoing cognitive development and may be involved in metabolic programming of bone turnover and adipogenesis. ω -3s may also play important roles in adult neurophysiology and disease prevention. (*JPEN J Parenter Enteral Nutr.* 2013;37:15-22)

Ácido Graxo ω -3 DHA e o ciclo da vida da espécie humana: Relação ω -6/ ω -3 \sim 1/1 (Carlson et al, JPEN, 2013)



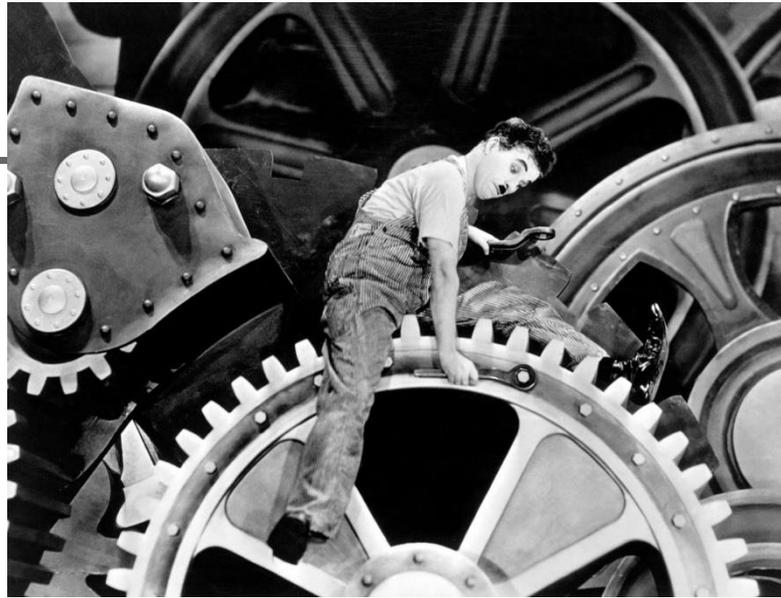
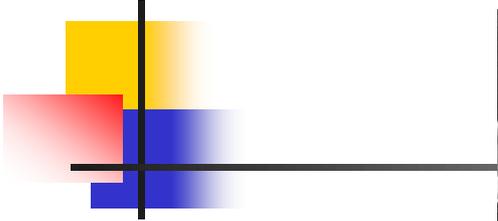
Castanhas



Sementes



Revolução Industrial: alimentos processados e óleos vegetais: Relação ω -6/ ω -3 ~ 15 a 20/1 (Carlson et al, JPEN, 2013)



Açúcar refinado



Alimentos com
gordura processada



Grãos processados



Leite e derivados

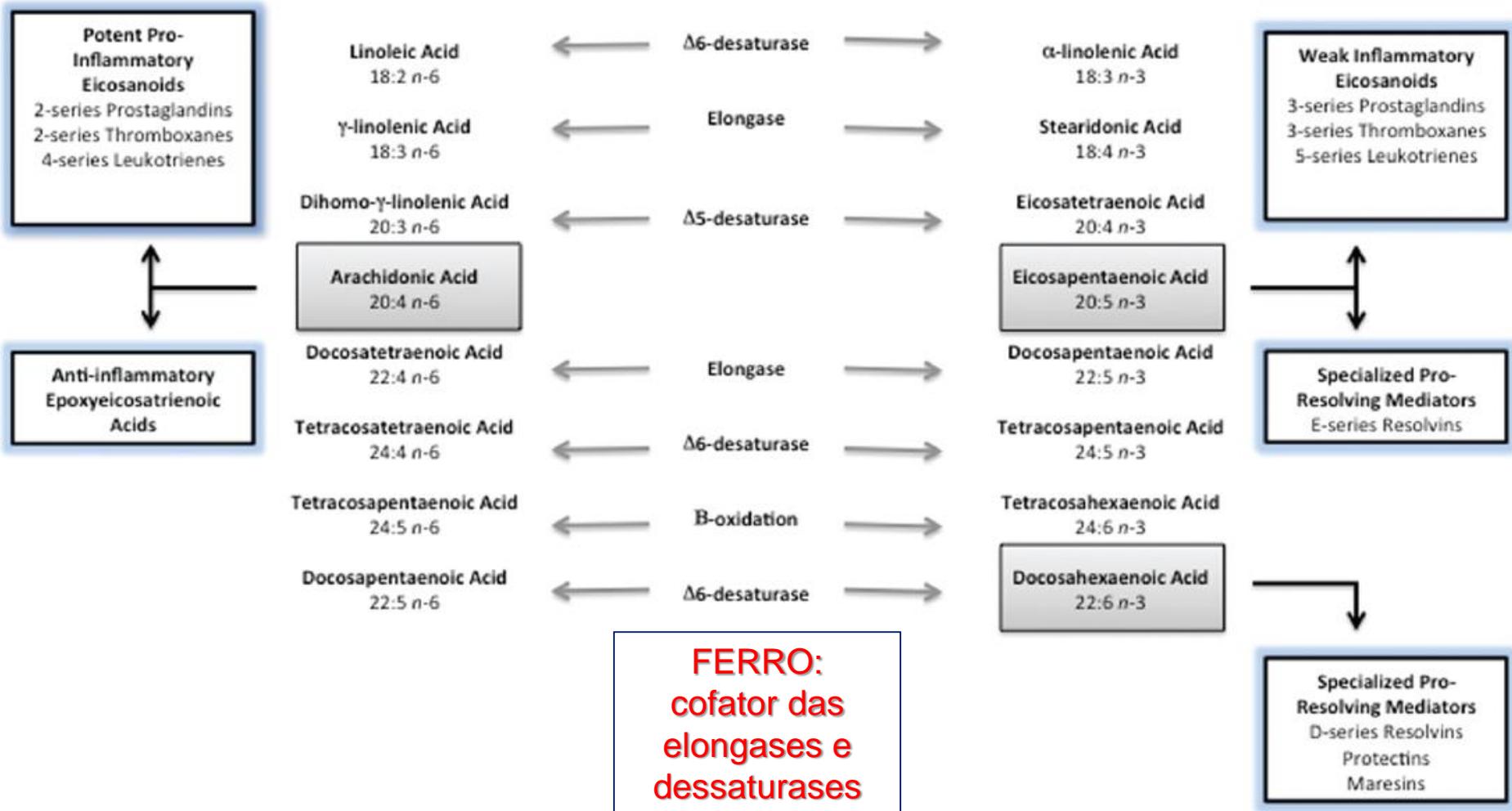


<5% de conversão:
LA → ARA

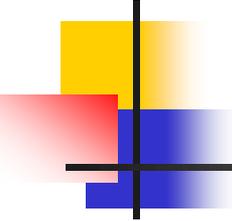
<0,5% de conversão:
αLNA → DHA

Omega 6 Fatty Acids

Omega 3 Fatty Acids



(Koletzko et al, J Perinat Med 2007; Carlson et al, JPEN 2013)

- 
-
- ARA e DHA são Ácidos Graxos Essenciais para os RNs e Lactentes?

Processo de Bioamplificação

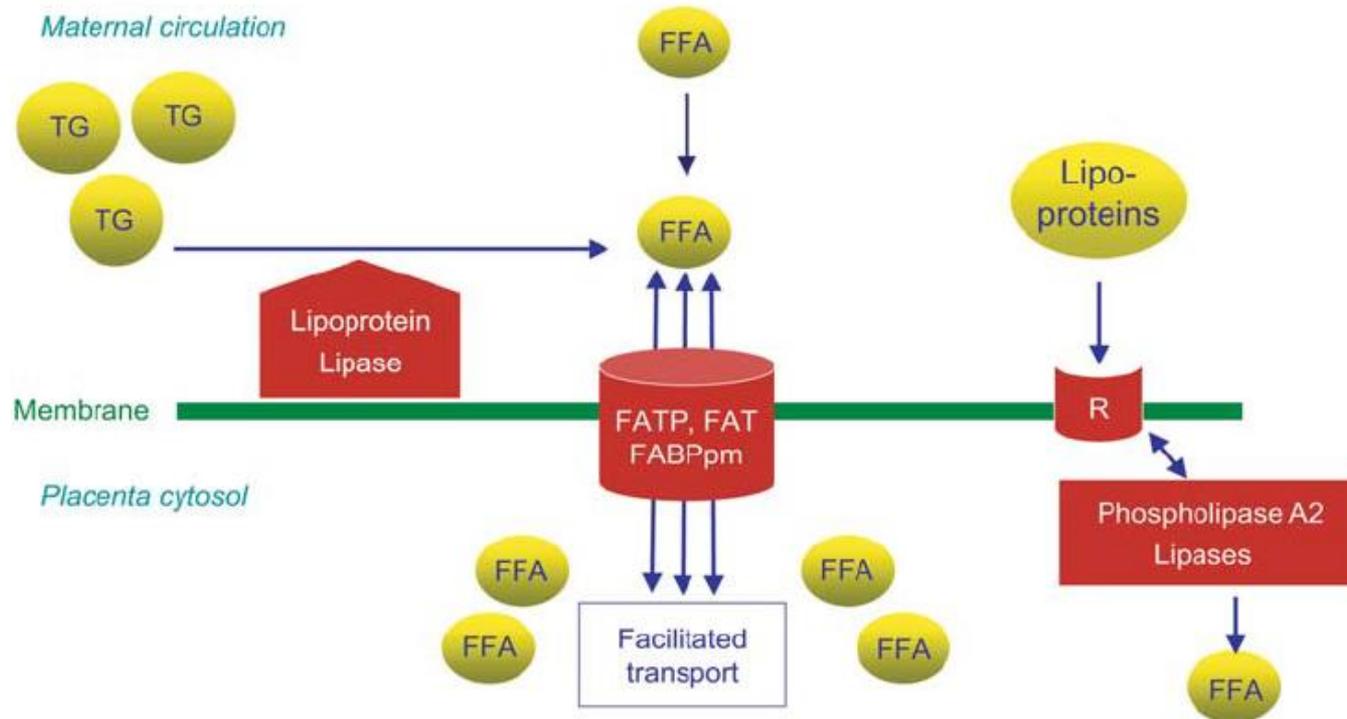


Figure 4 Placental lipid transfer. Triglycerides (TG) from TG rich lipoproteins are hydrolyzed by lipoprotein lipase. Free fatty acids (FFA) may be transferred by passive diffusion as well as facilitated transport mediated by fatty acid transfer proteins (FATP), fatty acid translocase (FAT) and placental membrane fatty acid binding protein (FABPpm). In addition, receptor mediated uptake of lipoproteins and lipid release by phospholipase A2 and other lipases may provide lipids to the placenta.

(Koletzko et al, J Perinat Med 2007)

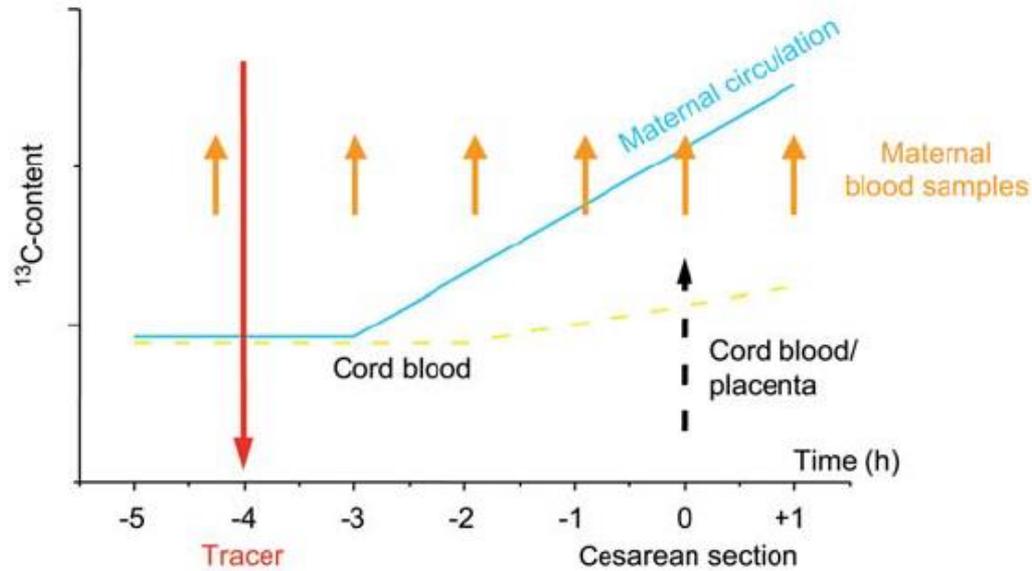


Figure 2 *In vivo* investigation of materno-fetal transfer of fatty acids with stable isotope techniques. Fatty acids labeled with the natural carbon variant ^{13}C are administrated 4 h before elective cesarean section to pregnant women. Enrichment of fatty acids is determined from maternal blood samples taken at hourly intervals, and from placental tissue and cord blood (drawn after data of [11]).

(Koletzko et al, J Perinat Med 2007)

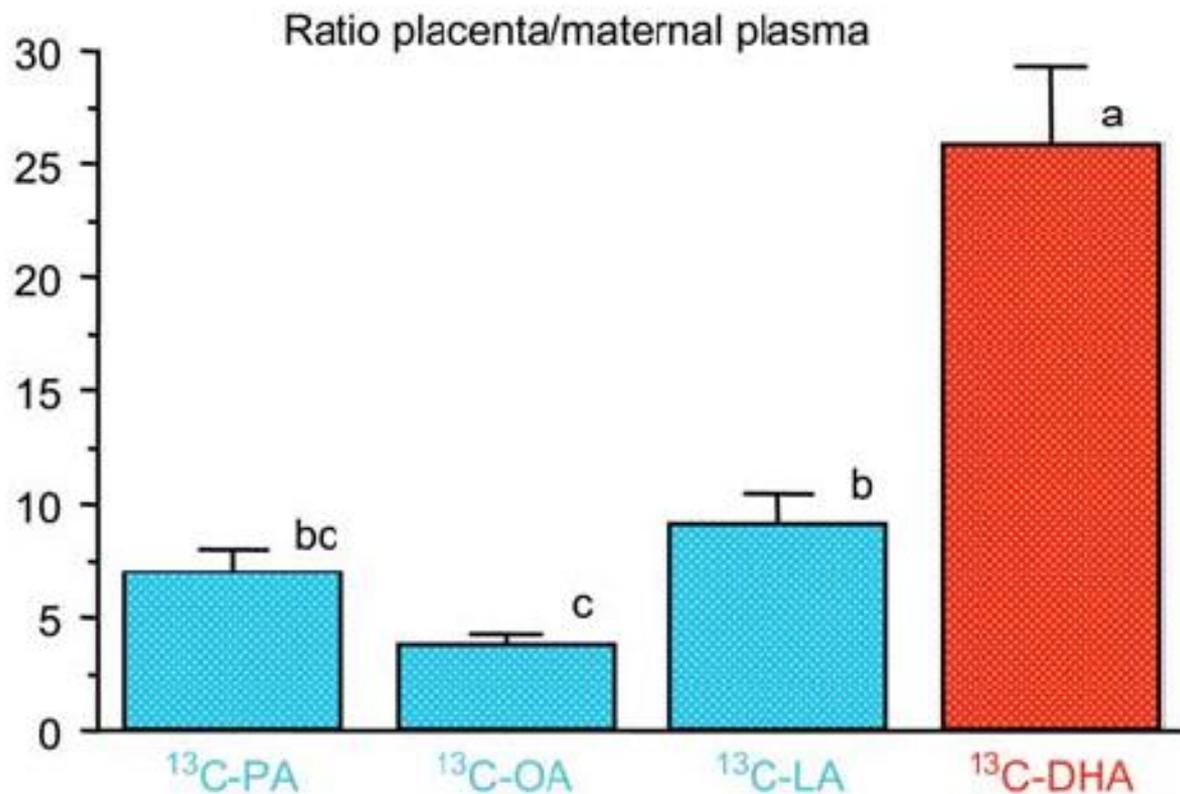
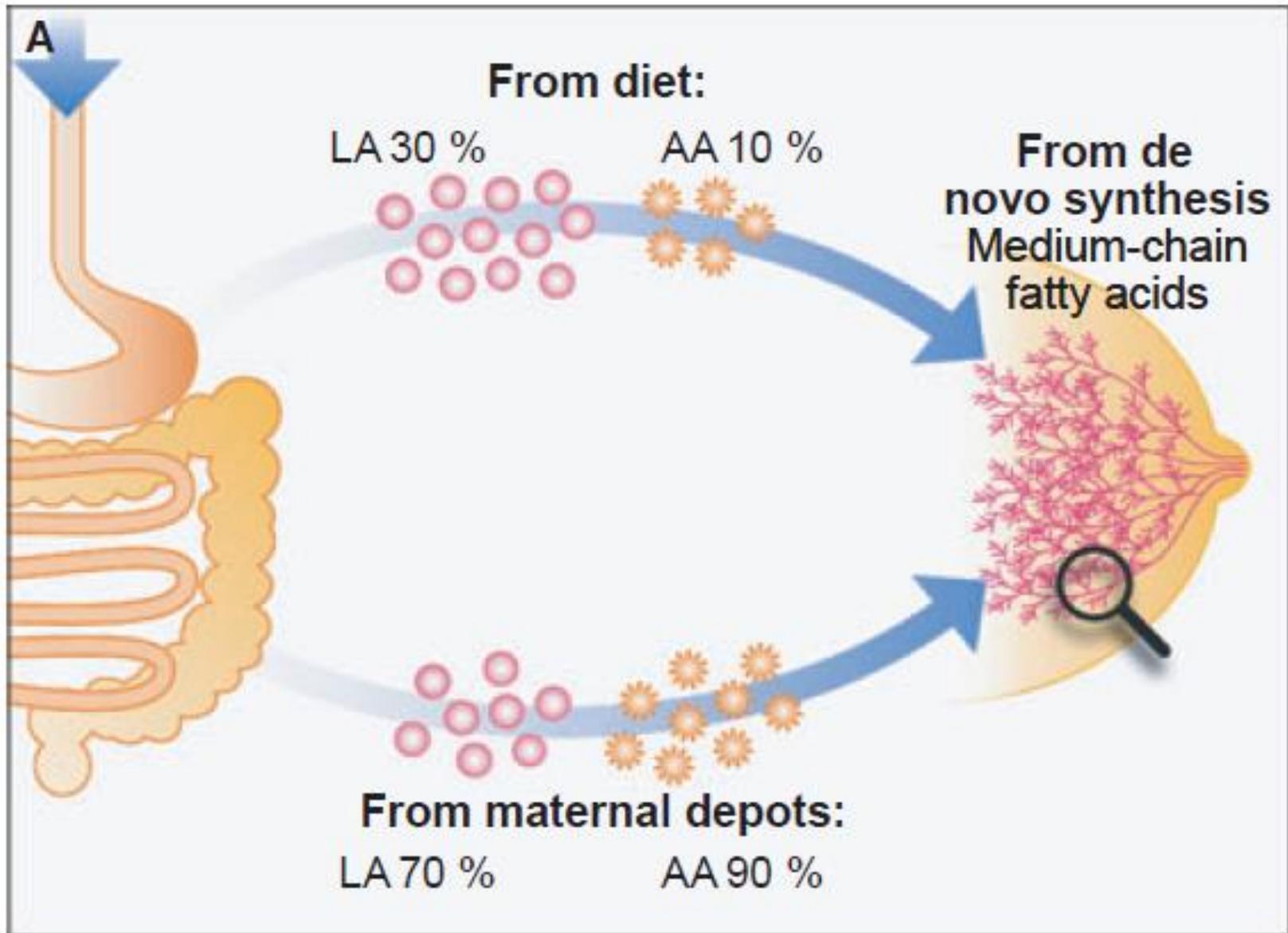


Figure 3 Results of *in vivo* investigation of materno-fetal transfer of ^{13}C -labeled fatty acids demonstrate preferential transfer of the omega-3 long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acid DHA (docosahexaenoic acid). The ratio between labeled fatty acids (fatty acid concentration in $[\mu\text{mol/g}] \times \text{atom percent enrichment}$) in placenta and maternal plasma 4 h after tracer administration is similar for saturated (palmitic acid, PA), monounsaturated (oleic acid, OA) and precursor essential fatty acids (linoleic acid, LA), but markedly higher for DHA (drawn after data of [11]).



(Koletzko et al, Acta Paediatr 2011)

Leite Humano e Programação Metabólica

HIPÓTESE DA PROTEÍNA PRECOCE

Aporte proteico

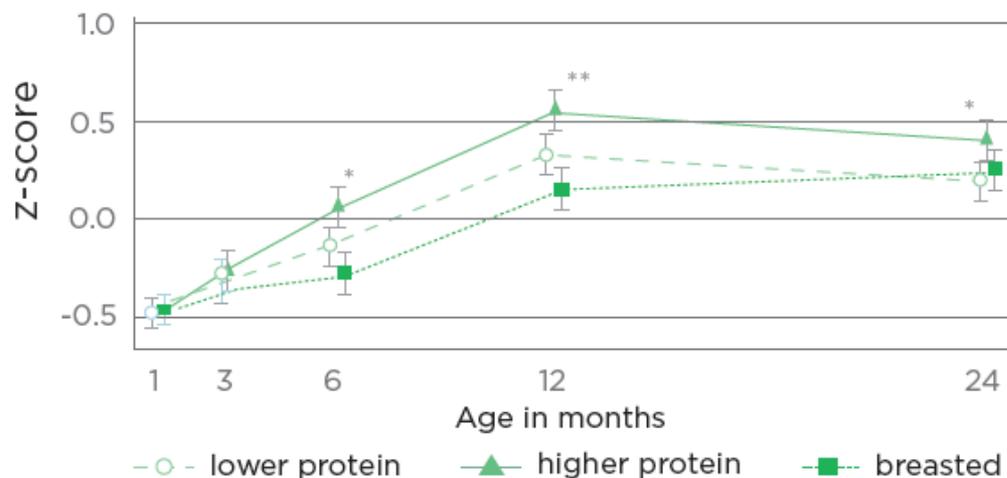
AA estimulantes da liberação de insulina

Insulina IGF-1

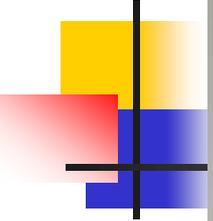
Ganho de peso entre 0-24 meses

Atividade adipogênica

Effects of low protein formula on BMI



Ref: Koletzko 2009. BMI: body mass index . *P<0.01, **P<0.001



Obrigado pela atenção!

jscamelo@fmrp.usp.br



“There is no
finer
investment for
any
community
than putting
milk into
babies”
(*Winston
Churchill,*
1943)