

## See the Nutricia difference

eHF	Pepticate™	Nutramigen®	Alimentum®
Hypoallergenic	✓	✓	✓
Demonstrated to support growth	✓	✓	✓
Contains a prebiotic blend of scGOS and lcFOS	✓	✗	✗
Contains DHA at a level in line with WAPM recommendations**46	✓	✓	✗
Contains added nucleotides (present in breastmilk <sup>41</sup> )	✓	✗	✗
Contains lactose to promote palatability <sup>9</sup> (lactose is found naturally in breast milk <sup>37</sup> )	✓	✗	✗
Whey-based eHF	✓	✗	✗
Easy 1:1 mixing	✓	✗	✗

AAF	Neocate® Syneo® Infant	Neocate® Infant DHA/ARA	EleCare® Infant	PurAmino® Infant	Alfamino® Infant
Hypoallergenic	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Contains clinically tested synbiotic blend (pre- and probiotics)	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Contains DHA level in line with WAPM recommendations**46	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Contains added nucleotides (present in breast milk <sup>9</sup> )	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗
Contains dairy-free prebiotic oligosaccharides	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Shown in a clinical trial to help balance the gut microbiota to be more like that of healthy breastfed infants <sup>††31,32</sup>	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗
Vitamin D: volume needed to meet DRI (400 IU) <sup>††47</sup>	<b>27.0 fl oz</b>	<b>27.4 fl oz</b>	33.3 fl oz	33.3 fl oz	35.1 fl oz
Easy 1:1 mixing	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓

scGOS = short-chain fructooligosaccharides; lcFOS = long-chain galactooligosaccharides; WAPM = World Association of Perinatal Medicine  
 \*\* When breastfeeding is not possible, WAPM recommends the use of an infant formula providing DHA at levels between 0.2 and 0.5 weight percent of total fat.  
 †† Infants after 8 weeks of management with standard amino acid-based formula (AAF, control) or AAF with pre- and probiotics (test) compared to age-matched, healthy, breastfed infants. At 8 weeks, levels of both bifidobacterial and *Eubacterium rectale* + *Clostridium coccoides* group were measured as a percentage of total fecal bacteria. Test group median levels were different than control group (p<0.001), and were closer to breast-fed infant levels vs. control group.<sup>31,32</sup>  
 ††† At standard concentration, 20 kcal/fl oz. Based on product labeling, last confirmed 10/17/2022. EleCare® and Alimentum® are registered trademarks of Abbott Laboratories. PurAmino® and Nutramigen® are registered trademarks of Mead Johnson & Company, LLC. Alfamino® is a registered trademark of Société des Produits Nestlé S.A.

## Readily available

Order directly from Pepticate.com or Neocate.com

Available through many major retailers and pharmacies

Buy on Amazon

May be covered under WIC<sup>§§</sup> (Women Infants and Children program) or SNAP (Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program)

Find Neocate near you

Be sure to let parents know about Nutricia Navigator – a free assistance program to help with insurance coverage, claims support, and reimbursement.



**Footnotes & references:**  
 §§WIC is a registered service mark of the U.S. Department of Agriculture for USDA's Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children.  
 1. Gupta, et al. Pediatrics. 2011;128:e9-e17.2. Flocchi, et al. Pediatr Allergy Immunol. 2010;21 Suppl 21:126-3. Martin, et al. US Births: Final data for 2019. <https://stacks.cdc.gov/view/cdc/100472>. Accessed 4/23/2021.4. Warren, et al. Annals of Allergy, Asthma & Immunology. 2018;121:S13-5. Koletzko, et al. J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr. 2012;55:221-9.6. Heyman, Pediatrics. 2008;118:1279-86.7. Abrams, et al. Am J Clin Nutr. 2002;76:442-6. 8. Francavilla, et al. Pediatr Allergy Immunol. 2012;23:420-7. 9. Maslin, et al. Pediatr Allergy Immunol. 2018;29:867-82.10. Gutierrez-Castrellon, et al. Br J Nutr. 2007;98:S64-7. 11. Moro, et al. J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr. 2002;34:291-5.12. Knol, et al. Ibid.2006;40:36-42. 13. Birch, et al. Am J Clin Nutr. 2010;91:848-59. 14. Verwimp, et al. European Journal of Clinical Nutrition. 1995;49:339-48.15. Giampietro, et al. Pediatr Allergy Immunol. 2001;12:83-6.16. Payot, et al. J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr. 2018;66:136-40. 17. Isolauri, et al. AAAAI 60th Annual Meeting. 2004. 18. Nutricia North America - Data on file. 2008. 19. Harvey, et al. Pediatr Res. 2014;76:343-51. 20. Burks, et al. Pediatr Allergy Immunol. 2015;26:316-22. 21. Berni Canani, et al. J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr. 2017;64:632-8.22. Sorensen, et al. Allergy. 2017;72:623(0899).23. Abrahamse-Berkeveld, et al. J Nutr Sci. 2016;5:e42. 24. Luyt, et al. Clin Exp Allergy. 2014;44:642-72. 25. Vandendriessche, et al. Arch Dis Child. 2007;92:902-8. 26. Venter, et al. Clin Transl Allergy. 2013;3:23. 27. Ludman, et al. BMJ. 2013;347:f5424. 28. Meyer, et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol Pract. 2018;6:383-99. 29. du Toit, et al. Arch Dis Child Educ Pract Ed. 2010;95:134-44. 30. Host, et al. Arch Dis Child. 1999;81:80-4. 31. Candy, et al. Pediatr Res. 2018;83:677-86. 32. Wopereis, et al. Clin Transl Allergy. 2019;9:27. 33. Hill, et al. J Pediatr. 1999;135:118-21. 34. de Boissieu, et al. J Pediatr. 1997;131:744-7. 35. Heine, et al. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2003;111:S102. 36. Vanderhoof, et al. J Pediatr. 1997;131:741-4. 37. Kunz, et al. Annu Rev Nutr. 2000;20:699-722. 38. Ruhaak, et al. Adv Nutr. 2012;3:406s-14s. 39. Sela, et al. Trends Microbiol. 2010;18:298-307. 40. Bode. Glycobiology. 2012;22:147-62. 41. Field. J Nutr. 2005;135:1-4. 42. Bruzesse, et al. Clin Nutr. 2009;28:156-61. 43. Arslanoglu, et al. J Nutr. 2008;138:1091-5. 44. FAO/WHO. Joint FAO/WHO Working Group on Drafting Guidelines for the Evaluation of Probiotics in Food. Guidelines for the evaluation of probiotics in food: report of a Joint FAO/WHO Working Group on Drafting Guidelines for the Evaluation of Probiotics in Food. London, Ontario, Canada. April 30 and May 1, 2002. Available at: [https://www.who.int/foodsafety/fs\\_management/en/probiotic\\_guidelines.pdf](https://www.who.int/foodsafety/fs_management/en/probiotic_guidelines.pdf). 45. Fox, et al. Clin Transl Allergy. 2019;9:5. 46. Koletzko, et al. J Perinat Med. 2008;36:5-14. 47. Ross, et al. Dietary Reference Intakes for Calcium and Vitamin D. National Academies Press; 2011.



Nutricia supports the use of breast milk wherever possible.  
 Neocate® is a family of hypoallergenic, amino acid-based medical foods for use under medical supervision and is indicated for cow milk allergy, multiple food allergies, and related GI and allergic conditions. Pepticate™ is a hypoallergenic, extensively hydrolyzed infant formula for use under medical supervision and is indicated for cow milk allergy.  
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# Relief starts here



CMA is the **most common food allergy** in infancy!<sup>1</sup>

CMA affects roughly **75,000 infants each year** in the US<sup>1-4</sup>

If you suspect cow milk allergy (CMA), trial a cow milk elimination diet. If breast milk is not an option or needs to be supplemented, **a hypoallergenic formula can help.**

NUTRICIA  
**Pepticate**<sup>™</sup>  
The #1 eHF in Europe\*

## Consider Pepticate for mild-to-moderate CMA



### Extensively hydrolyzed formula (eHF)

Often used as a first-line dietary management option.<sup>2,5</sup> Uses peptides, which can be tolerated by a majority of infants with CMA.

### Pepticate contains key elements inspired by breast milk



#### Lactose

- A source of carbohydrates
- Associated with improved calcium absorption<sup>6,7</sup> and positive effects on the gut microbiota<sup>8</sup>
- Helps improve taste<sup>9</sup>; HCPs in the UK agree Pepticate is the best tasting eHF<sup>†</sup>



#### Nucleotides

- Shown to help support the immune system<sup>10</sup>



#### Prebiotic fiber

- The only eHF in the US with galacto-oligosaccharides (GOS) and fructo-oligosaccharides (FOS)
- Shown to support infant digestive health and immune system development<sup>11,12</sup>



#### DHA/ARA

- To help promote brain and eye development<sup>13</sup>

\*Based on annual sales data, dated 9/28/22.

†Based on 2018 blinded palatability study on UK healthcare professionals taste preference of leading brands.

## From mild CMA to severe, Nutricia has you covered

- Clinically-tested hypoallergenic
- Manages CMA symptoms<sup>14,15,20</sup>
- Nutritionally complete
- Well tolerated<sup>15-19</sup>
- Supports growth<sup>14,16,17,20-23</sup>

If your formula-fed patients experience any of the common symptoms of mild to moderate CMA,<sup>5,24</sup> consider using an extensively hydrolyzed formula (eHF) like Pepticate first.

- Gastrointestinal symptoms
- Behavioral symptoms
- Respiratory symptoms
- Skin symptoms
- Growth & development issues

If your patients present with any of these red flag indicators for severe CMA, consider using an amino acid-based formula (AAF) like Neocate first line.<sup>‡</sup>

- Symptoms not resolved on eHF<sup>2,5,25-28</sup>
- Severe gastrointestinal allergies<sup>2,5,26-28</sup>
- Poor growth<sup>2,26-28</sup> especially with multiple food eliminations and/or GI tract/skin symptoms
- Anaphylaxis<sup>2,28</sup>

‡AAFs are the first-line option for severe CMA when formula is needed.

## Consider Neocate for severe CMA

NUTRICIA  
**Neocate**<sup>®</sup>  
The #1 AAF worldwide<sup>5</sup>



### Amino acid-based formula (AAF)

Uses amino acids not derived from cow milk, making it the most hypoallergenic type of formula available.<sup>29,30</sup>

Neocate Syneo Infant:  
The only AAF designed with prebiotics, probiotics, and nucleotides<sup>1</sup>: three immune system-supporting components inspired by breast milk<sup>1</sup>



Shown to help balance the gut microbiota of infants with food allergies, to be closer to that of healthy breastfed infants<sup>#31,32</sup>



Dietary management with Neocate can resolve food allergy symptoms within 3 to 14 days<sup>33-36</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Nutricia Advanced Medical Nutrition - Data on file. International market presence and shares.

<sup>2</sup>As compared to other amino acid-based infant formulas in the United States.

<sup>3</sup>With prebiotics, probiotics, and nucleotides: Breast milk naturally contains beneficial bacteria<sup>37,38</sup>, beneficial prebiotic oligosaccharides<sup>39,40</sup> and nucleotides<sup>41</sup>. Prebiotic oligosaccharides can help support normal development of the infant immune system<sup>42,43</sup>. Probiotics are live, beneficial microorganisms that, "when administered in adequate amounts, confer a health benefit on the host"<sup>44</sup>. Nucleotides have been shown to help support the immune system.<sup>45</sup>

<sup>4</sup>In one clinical trial infants were managed with standard amino acid-based formula (control) or amino acid-based formula with pre- and probiotics (test) compared to age-matched, healthy, breastfed infants. At 8 weeks, levels of both bifidobacteria and *Eubacterium rectale* + *Clostridium coccooides* group were measured as a percentage of total fecal bacteria. Test group median levels were different than control group (p<0.001), and were closer to breastfed infant levels vs. control group. At 12 and 26 weeks test group mean levels continued to differ when compared to the control group (all p<0.001), with most subjects still on assigned formula, in line with study design.<sup>46</sup>