

Healthy drinks, healthy kids: First-ever consensus on recommendations for young children

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HEALTHY DRINKS. HEALTHY KIDS.

Research shows that what children drink from birth through age five has a big impact on their health – both now and for years to come. While every child is different, the nation's leading health organizations agree that for most kids, the following recommendations can help to set children on a path for healthy growth and development. As always, consult with your health care provider about your child's individual needs.

ALL KIDS 5 AND UNDER

All kids 5 and under should avoid drinking flavored milks, toddler formulas, plant-based/non-dairy milks*, caffeinated beverages and sugar- and low-calorie sweetened beverages, as these beverages can be big sources of added sugars in young children's diets and provide no unique nutritional value.

0-6 MONTHS



Babies need only **breast milk** or **infant formula** to get enough fluids and proper nutrition.

6-12 MONTHS



In addition to **breast milk** or **infant formula**, offer a small amount of drinking **water** once solid foods are introduced to help babies get familiar with the taste – just a few sips at meal times is all it takes. It's best for children under 1 not to drink juice. Even 100% fruit juice offers no nutritional benefits over whole fruit.

12-24 MONTHS



It's time to add **whole milk**, which has many essential nutrients, along with plain drinking **water** for hydration. A small amount of juice is ok, but make sure it's 100% fruit juice to avoid added sugar. Better yet, serve small pieces of real fruit, which are even healthier.

2-5 YEARS



Milk and **water** are the go-to beverages. Look for milks with less fat than whole milk, like skim (non-fat) or low-fat (1%). If you choose to serve 100% fruit juice, stick to a small amount, and remember adding water can make a little go a long way!

See the full guidelines and learn more at
[HEALTHYDRINKSHEALTHYKIDS.ORG](https://www.heart.org/healthydrinkshealthykids)

*NOTES: Evidence indicates that, with the exception of fortified soy milk, many plant-based/non-dairy milk alternatives lack key nutrients found in cow's milk. Our bodies may not absorb nutrients in these non-dairy milks as well as they can from regular milk. Unsweetened and fortified non-dairy milks may be a good choice if a child is allergic to dairy milk, lactose intolerant, or whose family has made specific dietary choices such as abstaining from animal products. Be sure to consult with your health care provider to choose the right milk substitute to ensure that your child is still getting adequate amounts of the key nutrients found in milk, such as protein, calcium, and vitamin D, which are essential for healthy growth and development.

Credit: American Heart Association

Leading medical and nutrition organizations recommend breast milk, infant formula, water, and plain milk as part of a new set of comprehensive beverage recommendations for children, outlined by age (birth through age 5). They caution against beverages that are sources of added sugars in young children's diets, including flavored milks (e.g., chocolate, strawberry) and sugar- and low-calorie sweetened beverages, in addition to a wide variety of beverages that are on the market and targeted to children such as toddler formulas, caffeinated beverages, and plant-based/non-dairy milks (e.g., almond, rice, oat), which provide no unique nutritional value.

"Early childhood is an important time to start shaping nutrition habits and promoting healthy beverage consumption," said Megan Lott, MPH, RD, Deputy Director of Healthy Eating Research, which convened the expert panel. "By providing caregivers, health care and early care and education providers, policymakers, and beverage industry representatives a clear set of objective, science-based recommendations for healthy drink consumption, we can use this opportunity to work together and improve the health and well-being of infants and young children throughout the United States."

The recommendations were developed as part of an unprecedented collaboration by experts at the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics (the Academy), American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry (AAPD), American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP), and the American Heart Association (AHA) under the leadership of Healthy Eating Research (HER), a leading nutrition research organization, and with funding from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF).

"From the time children are born through those first few years, beverages are a significant source of calories and nutrients and can have

a big impact on health long into the future," said Richard Besser, MD, President and CEO of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. "Families deserve clear and consistent guidance on what their young children should drink and what they should avoid. These recommendations from our country's leading medical and nutrition organizations will help families raise healthy children."

Healthy Beverage Recommendations: A Snapshot

The recommendations outlined below by age are intended for healthy children in the United States and do not address medical situations in which specific nutrition guidance is needed to manage a health condition or specific dietary choices such as abstaining from animal products. (See infographic on the right column.)

Research shows that what children drink from birth through age 5 has a big impact on their health—both now and for years to come. While every child is different, the nation's leading health organizations agree that for most kids, the following recommendations can help to set children on a path for healthy growth and development. As always, consult with your health care provider about your child's individual needs.

- All children 5 and under should avoid drinking flavored milks, toddler formulas, plant-based/non-dairy milks*, caffeinated beverages and sugar- and low-calorie sweetened beverages, as these beverages can be big sources of added sugars in young children's diets and provide no unique nutritional value.
- 0-6 months: Babies need only breast milk or [infant formula](#) to get enough fluids and proper nutrition.
- 6-12 months: In addition to [breast milk](#) or infant formula, offer a small amount of drinking water once solid foods are introduced to help babies get familiar with the taste—just a few sips at

mealtimes is all it takes. It's best for children under 1 not to drink juice. Even 100% fruit juice offers no nutritional benefits over whole fruit.

- 12-24 months: It's time to add whole milk, which has many essential nutrients, along with plain drinking water for hydration. A small amount of juice is ok, but make sure it's 100% fruit juice to avoid added sugar. Better yet, serve small pieces of real fruit, which is even healthier.
- 2-5 years: Milk and water are the go-to beverages. Look for milks with less fat than whole milk, like skim (non-fat) or low-fat (1%). If you choose to serve 100% [fruit juice](#), stick to a small amount, and remember adding water can make a little go a long way!

"As a pediatrician, I know what a child drinks can be almost as important as what they eat, in terms of a healthy diet. This is especially true for very young children," said Natalie Muth, MD, who represented the American Academy of Pediatrics on the expert panel. "We know that children learn what flavors they prefer at a very early age—as young as 9 months—and these preferences can last through childhood and adulthood. That's why it's important to set them on a healthy course, and this guide will help parents and caregivers do that."

"Nearly 40,000 people in the U.S. die each year from heart problems due to overconsumption of sugary drinks. This is unhealthy and unacceptable, and the seismic shift in our culture needed to change this status quo must start with our kids," said Nancy Brown, CEO of the American Heart Association. "The American Heart Association is proud to endorse these guidelines and stand with parents, caregivers, medical professionals, restaurant owners and policymakers who can help ensure a healthier future for our kids."

To develop the evidence-based recommendations, HER conducted an

extensive review of scientific literature, existing guidelines from national and international bodies, and reports on early childhood beverage consumption. It also convened an expert panel of representatives from AAP, AHA, the Academy, and AAPD and a scientific advisory committee whose members discussed and reviewed the preliminary and final recommendations. Panelists and committee members were experts in pediatrics, [early childhood](#) nutrition, dentistry, and dietary and nutrition guidance.

"Choosing healthful beverages for children is just as important as choosing healthful foods," said registered dietitian nutritionist Terri J. Raymond, president of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics. "These consensus recommendations provide a strong base for registered dietitian nutritionists and [health care](#) practitioners to help educate children and parents alike, and create examples of healthy dietary patterns for [children](#) ages 0 to 5 in order to support optimal physical and cognitive growth and development as well as overall health."

"Choosing drinks wisely for your child is crucial to good oral health; that's why we talk about it during the age-one dental visit," said AAPD president Dr. Kevin Donly. "A child with a healthy smile can eat, speak, play, and learn more easily than a child suffering from tooth decay."

The full guidelines and accompanying technical report can be found at <http://www.healthydrinkshealthykids.org>. This site also contains a set of parent-focused one-minute videos, in English and Spanish, covering all the different topics included in the guidelines such as tips for swapping out sugary drinks and understanding different types of milk.

More information: *Notes: Evidence indicates that, with the exception of fortified soymilk, many plant-based/non-dairy milk alternatives lack key nutrients found in cow's milk. Our bodies cannot absorb nutrients in these non-dairy milks as well as they can from regular

milk. Non-dairy milks may be a good choice if a child is allergic to dairy, lactose intolerant, or is in a family that has made specific dietary choices such as abstaining from animal products. Be sure to consult with your health care provider to choose the right milk substitute to ensure that your child is still getting adequate amounts of the key nutrients found in milk, such as protein, calcium, and vitamin D, which are essential for healthy growth and development.

Provided by American Heart Association

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