

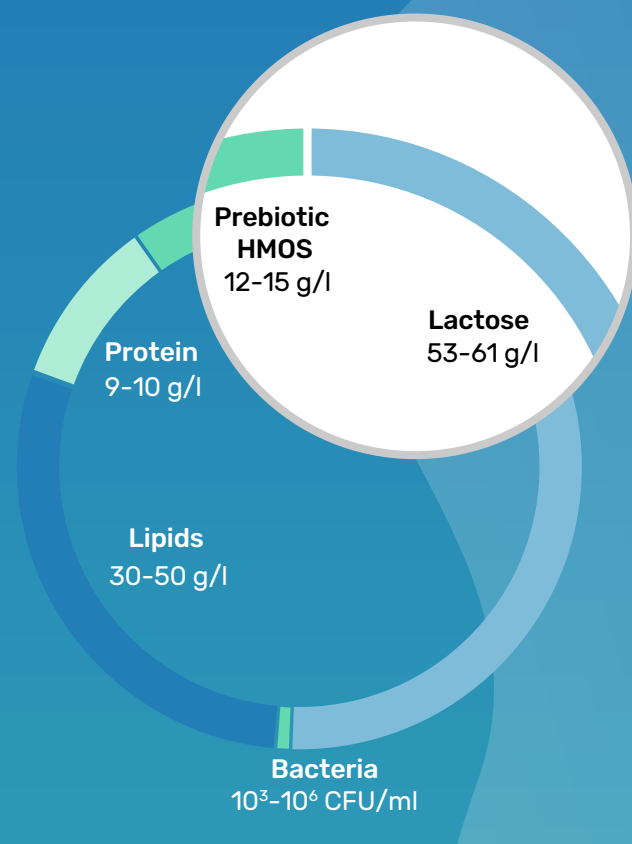
Carbohydrates in breastmilk

What are carbohydrates in breastmilk?

Carbohydrates represent the largest group of macronutrients in breastmilk, and include lactose and Human Milk Oligosaccharides (HMOs)¹

Lactose is a **digestible** carbohydrate consisting of glucose and galactose, and is digested by an enzyme called lactase^{2,3}

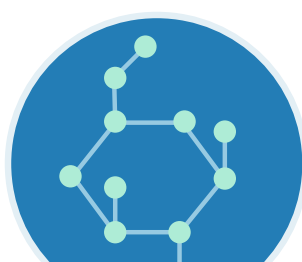
HMOs are complex, **undigestible** carbohydrates, which are made up of five different sugars and range from 3 to 32 sugars in size. Differences in linkages of these sugars and sizes result in unique HMO structures^{1,3,4}



There are **more than 200 individual and unique HMOs** in human milk and new ones continue to be identified/characterized^{5,6}



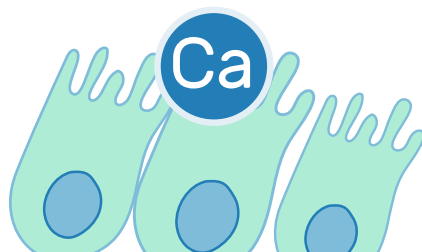
Why are carbohydrates important in breastmilk?



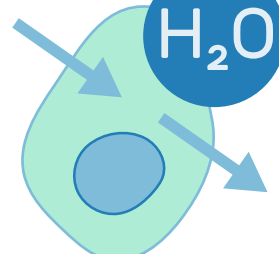
LACTOSE



Serves as an **energy source**: breastmilk lactose provides around 40% of total energy²



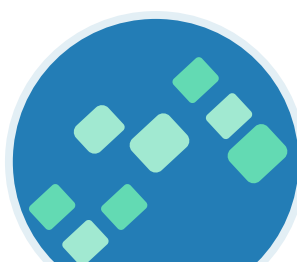
Supports the **absorption of minerals**, such as calcium²



Is important to maintain a constant **osmotic pressure** in milk, therefore in water regulation²



Impact the **sensorial properties** of breastmilk (sweetness)

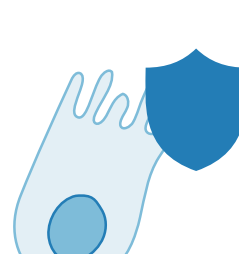


HMOs

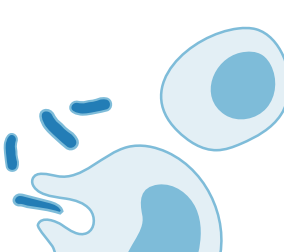
Function as **prebiotics**, by selectively encouraging the growth and activity of beneficial bacteria in the gut⁷



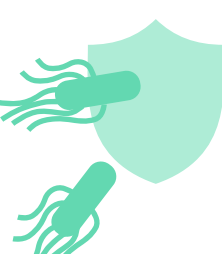
Stimulate **intestinal barrier** functions/epithelial cell modulators⁸



Have a direct effect on **immune cells/immune cell modulators**⁹⁻¹¹



Block the **route of infections/anti-adhesive**, antimicrobials against pathogens¹⁰⁻¹³



Are **anti-inflammatory**¹⁴



Provide **building blocks** for the brain¹⁵



Do carbohydrates vary in breastmilk?

Among the macronutrients, **lactose** is the least variable in breastmilk²; oligosaccharides are more variable

Studies have reported that **carbohydrates** in breastmilk vary:



OVER THE COURSE OF ONE FEEDING:

foremilk (the initial milk of a feed) may contain higher lactose concentrations than hindmilk (the last milk of a feed)^{2,3}



OVER GESTATIONAL AGE:

lower levels of lactose and higher levels of HMOs have been found in milk produced for preterm infants, compared to term infants¹⁶⁻¹⁸



OVER LACTATIONAL STAGES:

lactose concentration generally increases, and HMOs decrease from colostrum till mature milk^{1,4,16,19,20}



OVER GEOGRAPHICAL REGIONS:

HMO concentrations have been found to vary over geographical regions. Genetic and lifestyle factors are thought to cause these variations^{4,21,22}



DEPENDING ON GENETICS:

mothers produce specific structures of HMOs in their milk as a result of genetic differences like blood group types. **Four HMO milk groups** can be assigned among mothers^{4,5,16,23}



DEPENDING ON MATERNAL BMI:

studies have suggested that the HMO composition is affected by maternal BMI²⁴

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