



Abstract Book

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Committees

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General Information

Conference Venue

Reed Messe Wien GmbH
Congress Center
Messeplatz 1
Vienna, Austria
T: +43 1 727 20-0
F: +43 1 727 20-2359
E: congress@messe.at

Language

English is the official language of the Conference.

Registration

Desks will operate as follows:

Thursday, March 17	10:00 – 20:15
Friday, March 18	07:30 - 19:15
Saturday, March 19	07:30 - 16:45

Name Badge

Upon registration you will receive your name badge. Please wear your badge during the Conference in order to access the session halls and Exhibition Area.

Clothing

Attire, throughout the Conference, is casual and informal.

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Install the N&G 2016 interactive Mobile App on your smartphone and portable devices to access all of the information you could need during and after the Conference.

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Neonatal & Prematurity

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OXIDATION-REDUCTION POTENTIAL IN THE MILK FROM MOTHERS OF PRETERM INFANTS

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Background and Aims

Health benefits of mother's milk depend on the level of the total antioxidant capacity (TAC). In mother's milk, the TAC should refer to the sum of activities derived from active enzymatic antioxidant systems (e.g. superoxide dismutase, catalase, glutathione peroxidase etc.), non-enzymatic antioxidants, such as vitamins C and E, and the presence of other bioactive factors (e.g. lactoferrin, uric acid etc.). Measuring oxidation-reduction potential (ORP) using RedoxSYS Analyzer may be an alternative to classic methods of measuring TAC.

We compared the results of OPR and ascorbic acid content in milk from mothers of preterm infants.

Method

Milk was obtained from ten mothers of preterm infants (gestational age 28-36 weeks; birth weight 900-2,470 g). Milk samples were obtained within the first 4 days after delivery (colostrum), from day 4 to two weeks (transient), and 6 weeks and later (mature milk). Static oxidation-reduction potential (ORP) of milk from mothers of preterm infants was measured using RedoxSYS Analyzer (Luoxis Diagnostics, Englewood, CO). Ascorbic acid content was measured in milk samples and results were expressed as mg/l. Procedure suggested by the manufacturer was used (Reflect quant® ascorbic acid test for reflectometerRQflex®, Merck KGaA, Germany, 2006).

Results

There are similarities in the results of OPR and vitamin C concentration in colostrum, transient and mature milk from mothers of preterm infants.

Conclusion

Vitamin C concentration influenced the value of OPR most.

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