




# THE FIRST 1000 DAYS


offers a unique window of opportunity in which different factors may have an impact on the gut microbiota composition and its development<sup>1,2,3</sup>


## Factors that have **DESIRABLE IMPACT** on microbiome


Healthy diet, good health status of mother 


Pre- and probiotic supplementation, balanced maternal microbiota 


Term birth 

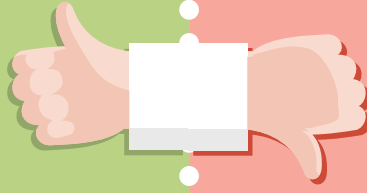
Vaginal delivery 

Breastfeeding 


Healthy complementary foods 


Interaction with nature (biodiversity) 

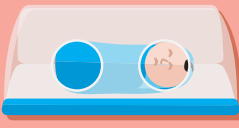
High dietary fibre or pre- and probiotic supplementation 





## Factors that have **UNDESIRABLE IMPACT** on microbiome


Unhealthy diet, poor health status of mother 


Maternal antibiotic 


Pre-term birth 

C-section delivery 

Formula feeding without pre- or probiotics 

Antibiotic use 

Excessive sanitation 

Unhealthy diet 



fetus



newborn



infant



toddler

Different factors such as **GOOD NUTRITION** during the first 1000 days can have benefits that last a lifetime

1. Tamburini S, Shen N, Wu HC, Clemente JC. The microbiome in early life: implications for health outcomes. *Nat Med.* 2016; 7:22(7):713-22.  
2. Nuriel-Ohayon M, Neuman H, Koren O. Microbial changes during pregnancy, birth, and infancy. *Front Microbiol.* 2016; 14:7:1031.  
3. Chu DM, Antony KM, Ma J, et al. The early infant gut microbiome varies in association with a maternal high-fat diet. *Genome Medicine.* 2016;8:77.