

High Calorie and Protein Eating Plan for Infants (6 -12 months of age)

Infants need enough energy, protein and nutrients to grow. Sometimes babies have trouble gaining weight due to illness, but more often it is because their appetites are small and they find it hard to eat enough food.

These infants need help to grow and gain weight well. Choosing foods naturally higher in energy and protein can assist with growth and development. These foods should be used often to enable a higher intake of these nutrients. Foods that are higher in energy and protein include meat, chicken, fish, eggs, dairy products, fats and oils. The introduction of some of these foods like fish, eggs and dairy should occur at around 9 months of age.

Some infants need added protein and energy to assist with their weight gain and growth. One of the simplest ways to do this is to increase energy and protein in the foods they eat. The tables below provide simple suggestions for increasing the energy and protein content of food for your child.

From Around 6 Month of Age

Food/Fluid	Uses to Boost Energy and Protein		
Breast milk	 Use breast milk to puree vegetables, fruit, meats or rice cereals 		
Formula	Use formula to puree vegetables, fruit, meats or rice cereals		
	 Your dietitian may give you a special recipe for your formula 		
Carbohydrate	Your dietitian may prescribe you a carbohydrate supplement such		
supplements	as <i>Polyjoule</i> to add to foods and fluids. Please follow the		
	directions of your dietitian when adding to food.		
Oil	 Can be used for frying meats 		
	Can be used to puree vegetables		
	Can be added into baby rice cereal		
	 Drizzle over the top of rice, vegetables, noodles or pasta 		
Margarine	Can be used for frying meats		
	Can be used to puree vegetables		
	Can be added into baby rice cereal		
	Melt over rice and pasta		
	Spread thickly on sandwiches and toast		
	Add to savoury canned foods		
Beef, lamb, pork and	Can be pureed with oil after cooking		
chicken	Fry with oil to increase calories		
	 Try ham, cheerio, sausage, meatballs or small diced meat 		
	 Baked beans, lentils and other legumes are meat alternatives. 		
	Add butter, sauces, grated cheese and oil for extra energy.		

Developed: July 2010 Review Date: July 2012



Avocado	Use as a spread on sandwiches,	
	•	Dip with biscuits
	•	Mash and mix with fruit or vegetables

Introduce after 9 months of Age

Food/Fluid	Uses to Boost Energy and Protein	
Full fat dairy products:	 Excellent sources of protein, fat and calories 	
yoghurt, custard, sour	Include regularly as snacksAdd cream cheese to purees	
cream and ice cream		
	 Use cream cheese on sandwiches 	
	 Cream cheese or sour cream based dips make a good dip for 	
	partly cooked vegetable fingers	
Cream	 Add to fruit or vegetable purees 	
	 Add to soups and casseroles 	
	Add to cereals	
Cheese	Grate and add to pureed vegetables	
	 Grate over pasta, rice and casseroles 	
	 Grate over baked beans and tinned spaghetti 	
	 Use as a snack (eg. Slices or sticks) 	
Egg	Excellent source of nutrition.	
	 Use as a binder to foods like meatballs 	
	 Try scrambled eggs (add cream, bacon, cheese for extra energy!) 	
	Dip toast into boiled eggs	
	 Fry with extra margarine, butter or oil 	

How much should I use?

The amount of a booster required will depend on your child's age, stage of development and medical history. The list below will help you know how much of a booster to use. If you are unsure if a booster is suitable for your child, discuss this with a dietitian before starting.

	Foods	Energy and Protein Boosters
First Foods	2 tbs puree or mashed vegetables	2 tsp margarine or oil
Soft Foods	 ½ cup baked beans/spaghetti ½ cup of cereal 2 tbs cooked noodle ½ cup cooked rice and vegies 	1 tbs grated cheese 2 tbs of cream 2 tsp margarine/oil 1 tbs margarine/oil
Finger Foods	Partly cooked vegetables Sandwich Meat	Dip in cream cheese or avocado Use thickly spread margarine add cheese/avocado Cook in oil/add cheese

Developed: July 2010 Review Date: July 2012

Note: tbs = tablespoon, tsp = teaspoon