

## SPECIALTY BOTTLES FOR CLEFT PALATE OR CLEFT LIP BABY



Pigeon developed the nipple and bottle for the sake of babies with cleft lips and palates. Use under the guidance of medical specialist or registered nurse. Use with formula or expressed breast milk. \* Once your baby can suck skillfully, try feeding him or her using a standard-type bottle from Pigeon.

### Nipple features

**Regular size** (Marked with an "R" on the nipple flange)

- The tip of the Regular size nipple is larger than that of a standard type nipple in order to prevent the leakage of air or milk from fissures in babies with cleft lips or cleft palates. In addition, in cases where sucking strength is weak, a slightly larger milk-flow opening makes more milk than usual flow from the nipple in order to evacuate the milk smoothly.
- The tip of the Small size nipple is smaller than that of the Regular size nipple, and the volume of milk that flows from the nipple is also less.

Use the **Small size** in these situations.

(Marked with an "S" on the nipple flange)

- For low birth weight babies with cleft lips or palates
- When the volume of oral cavity is small due to use of the Hotz-type plate,
- After cleft lip surgery, when transitioning to the use of a normal nipple

If the nipple used is not suitable for your baby's condition, the correct amount of milk may not be obtained per sucking session (too much or too little), and this can cause problems for the baby, such as choking or difficulty drinking. Select from the two nipple sizes based on your baby's condition and growth.

### Names of parts and their functions

#### Milk-flow opening

The milk-flow opening for the Regular size nipple is a slightly larger cross-cut opening, allowing milk to flow smoothly even when sucking strength is weak. The milk-flow opening for the Small size nipple is a cross-cut opening slightly smaller than that of the Regular size nipple. Use the Small size when the volume of milk flowing from the Regular size nipple is too large.

#### Nipple

You can now select from two sizes of nipple, made from a soft silicone rubber, to suit your baby's condition.

\* The gradation marks on the nursing bottle are to aid in preparing formula. When more precision is required, use a measuring cup or measuring spoon.



#### Ventilation valve

Allows for the smooth flow of milk by preventing the nipple from collapsing while baby is sucking.

#### Backflow prevention valve

When fitted inside the nipple, this valve prevents milk from flowing back into the bottle while baby is sucking. When baby's tongue presses against the nipple, milk flows out, so even babies with weak sucking strength can draw out milk.

#### Bottle

Due to its soft, easily compressed shape, you can release milk just by squeezing the bottle lightly. You can support your baby while feeding by squeezing the bottle to release milk when baby's sucking strength is weak or when baby has little strength to press the nipple.

### How to assemble

1) Clean your finger with a sterile cotton pad, etc. 2) Insert the nipple into the cap. 3) Face the flat side of the backflow prevention valve (the side with the Pigeon mark) toward the milk-flow opening, and insert it into the nipple.

\* If you have trouble inserting the backflow prevention valve, wetting it with water may make insertion easier.



### How to feed

- 1 Hold the bottle with the thicker side of the nipple and ventilation valve facing upward so that baby can press on the bottom (thinner) side of the nipple to drink milk. \* The side of the nipple with the ventilation valve is thicker, and slightly flatter, so even where there is a fissure, the nipple adheres easily.
- 2 Baby's sucking motion allows milk to collect inside the nipple and then flow out so that he or she can drink, but if sucking strength is weak or your baby has little strength to press on the nipple, milk may not collect inside the nipple. If this happens, squeeze the bottle gently to fill the nipple with milk.

The thicker side of the nipple with the ventilation valve should be up.



- \* The upper part of the bottle is soft so that it is easy to squeeze. Squeezing this area allows you to comfortably adjust your squeezing strength.
- \* If you squeeze too hard on the bottle, milk may flow too heavily from the tip of the nipple, and this may cause your baby to choke. Regulate your squeezing strength while guarding against choking.
- Cool the milk to body temperature before feeding.
- Hold your baby in your arms while feeding.
- While feeding, check periodically to make sure that the ventilation valve is not stuck.
- Feed as soon as possible after preparing formula. Discard any formula not used within two hours of preparation.

### Formula preparation

See the milk powder package for details on how to prepare formula.

- 1 Be sure to use water that has been boiled and then cooled to just over 70°C to prepare formula. If water has been boiled and then left for over 30 minutes and/or cooled to below 70°C, do not use it under any circumstances. In winter, the bottle will be cold, so if you add water for formula that is about 70°C, the temperature of the hot water will drop. Before preparing formula, warm the bottle by first rinsing it with warm water. Discard that water and then add water at 70°C.
- 2 The directions for preparing formula vary depending on the milk powder manufacturer. Follow the instructions for making formula from each milk powder manufacturer.
- 3 Attach the nipple to the bottle. Use a clean cotton towel or pot holder to hold the bottle, in order to prevent burns, and swirl the bottle to thoroughly mix the contents. \* If you shake an upright bottle up and down, the contents may push out, and this can cause burns.
- 4 \* If you shake an upright bottle after attaching the nipple, the hot water will cause the pressure inside the bottle to rise, and this may cause the contents to leak or gush out. After preparing the formula, attach the nipple and cool the contents to a temperature appropriate for feeding, either by leaving the bottle in a bowl filled with water or by holding the bottle under cold running water.
- 5 \* Keep the bottom part of the bottle under running water to make sure that the nipple does not come into contact with the water. \* If you shake the bottle after attaching the hood, the hot water will cause the pressure inside the bottle to rise, and this may cause the contents to leak or gush out.
- 6 The milk-flow opening is a cross-cut opening, so even if you tip the bottle over, milk will not leak out. After cooling the bottle thoroughly, check the outside temperature of the bottle.

- Avoid using a microwave oven to heat water to make formula or to heat prepared formula.
- Avoid preparing formula next to your baby, as this is dangerous.