



Risk assessment on use of *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* (LGG) as an ingredient in infant formula and baby foods

Corrigendum 28.06.05

The Norwegian Scientific Committee for Food Safety
Panel on Nutrition, Dietetic products, Novel food and Allergy

XI- Page 13. In our opinion, a positive health effect of LGG with respect to atopic eczema is not documented and needs further investigation.

Since some studies have shown that the consumption of food containing LGG may significantly reduce the risk of nosocomial diarrhoea in hospitalized infants, particularly nosocomial rotavirus gastroenteritis, we have changed this phrase in our risk assessment:

“In conclusion, there is no convincing documented effect of LGG with regard to the prevention of any condition”

to the following:

“In conclusion, there is no convincing documented effect of LGG with regard to the prevention of atopic eczema. However, prophylactic LGG supplementation has been shown to reduce the risk of nosocomial diarrhoea in hospitalized infants”.

XV Page 14. Since there is some evidence of prophylactic effect of LGG supplementation on nosocomial rotavirus gastroenteritis we have changed the phrase:

“Since there is no documented prophylactic effect of LGG on any diseases in children, there is currently no medical indication for supplementing milk substitutes or children’s food with LGG”,
to the following:

“There is some evidence for a prophylactic effect on diarrhoea in hospitalized children. However, apart from some at risk hospitalized children, there is currently no medical indication for supplementing milk substitutes or children’s food with LGG, neither in order to prevent atopic eczema nor for daily use in healthy children or children who are intolerant to cow’s milk or soy formula.”