The next generation is expected to have a shorter life expectancy partly due to the obesity epidemic and related non-communicable diseases. Nutrition during fetal and early neonatal life stages is thought to affect chronic disease risk throughout all stages of life. The Early Nutrition and Long-Term Health Task Force particularly focuses on how nutrition of both mothers and their infants may affect long-term health of the child. This task force aims (1) to provide scientific evidence to support guidelines for maternal and infant nutrition to ensure life-time optimal health; and (2) to identify risk factors for obesity and other health consequences at the earliest stages of life.

**WHAT’S NEW?**

**EVENTS:** The findings of the Gestational Diabetes and Diet Expert Group have been presented at the Diabetes in Pregnancy Conference in Barcelona, Spain, 3-4 March 2017. The findings of the Early Growth Velocity Expert Group and the N-3 and N-6 PUFA Intakes, Ratios and Health Effects Expert Group have been presented at the Nutrition and Growth Conference in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, 3-4 March 2017.

**NEW PUBLICATION** on ‘Systematic Review on N-3 and N-6 PUFA Intake in European Countries in Light of the Current Recommendations – Focus on Specific Population Groups’ in the Annals of Metabolism and Nutrition.

**ACTIVITIES**

**Gestational Diabetes and Diet**
In collaboration with the Obesity and Diabetes Task Force, this activity will assess the nutritional management of Gestational Diabetes Mellitus (GDM) by a literature review. It is anticipated that such an initiative would support the development of evidence-based recommendations by policy makers for pregnant women and young mothers.

**Early Bacterial Colonisation and Potential Implications Later in Life**
This activity aims to provide insight into the role of microbiota in programming health and disease during the early stages of life. The experts will perform a critical analysis of the existing evidence of bacterial colonisation, potential pathways, influence on gestational age, mode of delivery and potential health implications later in life. A second aim is to review potential nutritional implications derived from the existing evidence.

**Early Growth Velocity and Risk of Metabolic Disorders Later in Life**
The aim of this activity is to identify patterns of growth associated with disease risk. A first phase evaluated the influence of growth velocity on metabolic imprinting and identified the feeding patterns, biomarkers and other nutritional factors associated with this accelerated growth in pre-term infants. In the second phase, early growth of term small for gestational age infants and their later metabolic and cognitive outcomes was reviewed. The second paper is now in the submission phase.
In collaboration with the Nutrient Intake Optimisation Task Force. Intake levels of total polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFAs) in adults are available but information on intakes of specific n-3 and n-6 PUFAs in vulnerable populations is limited or sometimes lacking. This expert group is developing a series of three manuscripts. In the first publication, the expert group investigated current intake of total and specific n-3 and n-6 fatty acids in European diets for the identified vulnerable groups. The second publication is describing the relevance of n-3 and n-6 intake indexes and ratios. In the third manuscript, a systematic review will be performed on arachidonic acid and various health effects.