

Jill Smith
CEO
Australasian Society of Clinical Immunology and Allergy
Suite 29, 117 Old Pittwater Road,
Brookvale, NSW 2100

11th July 2024

Dear Jill,

Information for Healthcare professionals: Alfaré® 400g discontinuation notification and PBS

Following on from our notification last year regarding the discontinuation of Alfaré® infant formula in Australia, we wish to advise you that Alfaré® will be deleted from the PBS on 1 August 2024.

There will be a supply only period, which will enable dispensing the product for existing prescriptions, but no new prescriptions can be written for Alfaré® as of 1 August 2024.

We are sensitive to the difficulty this may pose for some parents, but are aware there is an alternative extensively hydrolysed infant formula product available on the PBS to which parents can transition their infants. We regret the need to make this decision and the reduction in choice for specialists and parents.

Alfamino® and Alfamino® Junior (amino acid formulations) continue to be available in Australia.

For any further enquiries or support, please contact your Nestlé Health Science account specialist or call our Consumer Services team on 1800 671 628.

We thank you for your ongoing support,

Marisa Nastasi

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Marisa Nastasi'.

Medical Affairs Specialist

Nestlé Health Science

Email: marisa.nastasi@au.nestle.com

Address: 1 Homebush Bay Drive, Rhodes, NSW 2138

ALFARÉ® and ALFAMINO® are infant formula products for special dietary use and must be used under medical supervision. Products are not suitable for general use. ALFAMINO® Junior is a food for special medical purposes specifically formulated for the dietary management of children with multiple food allergies (including cow's milk allergy) and malabsorptive conditions. Must be used under medical supervision.

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Breast milk is best for babies and provides ideal nutrition. Good maternal nutrition is important for the preparation and maintenance of breastfeeding. Introducing partial bottle feeding could negatively affect breastfeeding and reversing a decision not to breastfeed is difficult. Professional advice should be followed on infant feeding. Infant formula should be prepared and used exactly as directed or it could pose a health hazard. The preparation requirements and weekly cost of providing infant formula until 12 months of age should be considered before making a decision to formula feed. Mothers should be encouraged to continue breastfeeding even when their infants have cow's milk protein allergy. If a decision to use an infant formula for special dietary use is taken, it must be used under medical supervision.

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