WEBINAR ition-bebe.fr

LES DIFFICULTÉS ALIMENTAIRES AVANT 3 ANS



Dr Camille Jung (gastropédiatre)



Dr Marc Bellaïche (gastropédiatre)

Troubles du Comportement limentaire du Petit France (TCA) Jau Petit En (TCAPE) (TCAPE) avant 3 ans



Nutrition

Copie interdite - Nutrition-bebeit













Prévalence des difficultés alimentaires

- À partir de questionnaires parentaux
 - 28 à 70 % à 1 an
 - 6 à 60 % à 3-7 ans
- Environ 2-3 % des enfants < 6 ans après évaluation médicale
- 76 à 99 % chez les enfants encéphalopathes

Carruth BR et al. Prevalence of picky eaters among infants and toddlers and their caregivers' decisions about offering a new food. J Am Diet Assoc 2004; 104: s57-64.

Kovacic K et al. Pediatric Feeding Disorder: A Nationwide Prevalence Study. J Pediatr 2021; 228: 126-31. Taylor CM et al. Diet at Age 10 and 13 Years in Children Identified as Picky Eaters at Age 3 Years and in Children Who Are Persistent Picky Eaters in A Longitudinal Birth Cohort Study. Nutrients 2019; 11: 807.

Romano C et al. European Society for Paediatric Gastroenterology, Hepatology and Nutrition Guidelines for the Evaluation and Treatment of Gastrointestinal and Nutritional Complications in Children With Neurological Impairment. JPGN 2017; 65: 242–64.



Montreal Children's Hospital Feeding Scale (MCH-FS)

Échelle d'alimentation-HME

14. Comment l'alimentation de votre enfant influence-t-elle

les relations familiales?

Les numéros dans les boîtes indiquent les difficultés d'alimentation



Pas du tout

De façon très négative

Ramsay M et al. The Montreal Children's Hospital Feeding Scale: A brief bilingual screening tool for identifying feeding problems. Paediatr Child Health 2011; 16: 147-51.

Nom de l'enfant:	_ [Date de nais	sance:_			
Date complétée:	Ĵ	Åge :				
Pour obtenir le total des cotes		Cote nor		orutee		
brutes :	Cote	Cote	Cote	Cote	Cate	Ī
biutos .	Brute	Normalisée	Brute	Normalisée	Normalisée	l
4 Incesive les estes des 7 items euro	14	35	56	68	043.05	I
 Inscrire les cotes des 7 items avec 	45	28	57	80	61 à 65	1

 Inscrire les cotes des 7 items sans astérisque dans la 2^e colonne.
 Additionner les cotes des 14 items de la 2^e colonne pour obtenir le total des cotes brutes.

un astérisque dans la 1e colonne.

Inverser les cotes des items de la 1º

 $2 \rightarrow 6, 3 \rightarrow 5, 4 \rightarrow 4, 5 \rightarrow 3, 6 \rightarrow 2$

dans la 2º colonne.

colonne avec un astérisque (1→7.

7→1) et inscrire les cotes inversées

I	H 4*		
I	Items 1*		
I	2		
I	3*		
I	4*		
I	5		l.x
I	6	$-\mathcal{U}$	η,
I	7		
I	8*		
I	9		
I	10*		
I	11		
I	12*		
I	13*		
I	14		
	Total des cotes brutes:		
1			

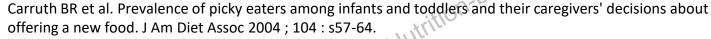
Copie interdite Nutrition-bele fr Jefr-Usage réservé-Copie interdite - Nutrition-bebefr

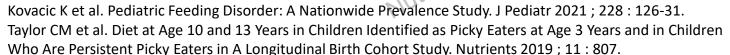
01/03/2010

Question de timing?

Les difficultés alimentaires surviennent le plus souvent aux moments d'acquisition de nouvelles compétences

- Diversification alimentaire
- Introduction des morceaux
- Sevrage de l'allaitement maternel ou du biberon







Question de timing?

Les difficultés alimentaires surviennent le plus souvent aux moments

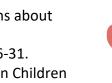
d'acquisition de nouvelles compétences

• Diversification alimentaire

• Introduction des morceaux

• Sevrage de l'allaitement maternel ou du biberon pie inté





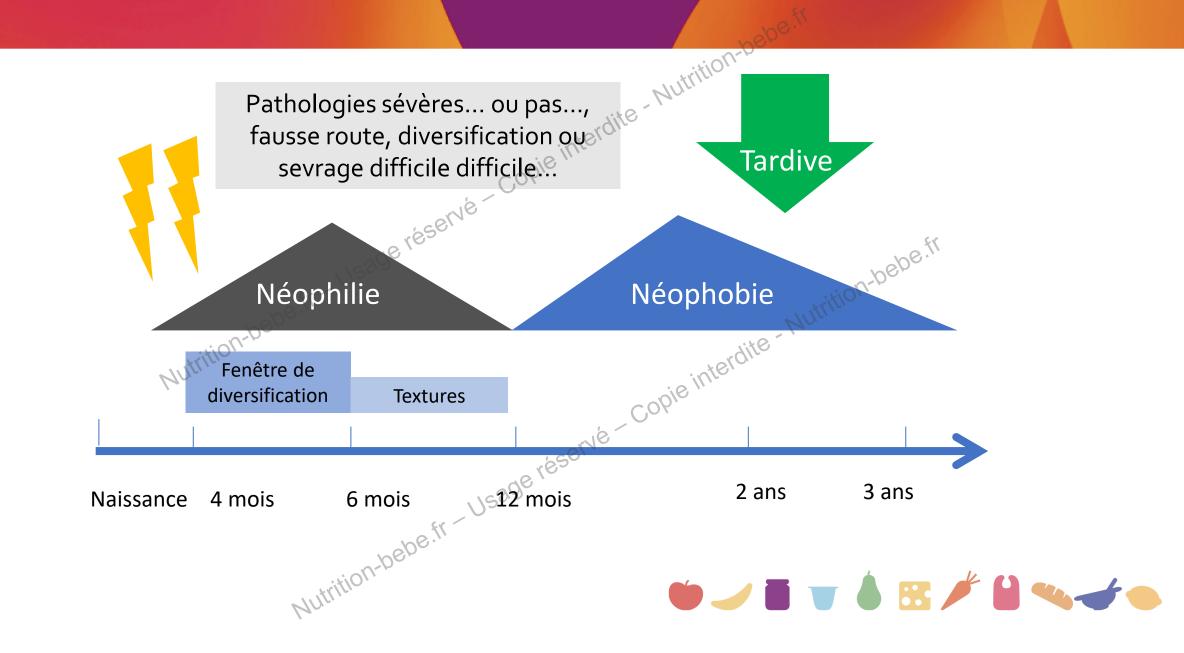


Calendrier du néophobe... Néophobie Néophilie Fenêtre de diversification **Textures**

Naissance

Nutrition-bebe.fr Us12 mois 2 ans 3 ans 4 mois





dite - Nutrition-be

e-Copie interdite - Nutrition-bebe.fr

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Comme ses parents aimeraient qu'il mange

Image familiale



re-Nutrition-bebe.fr











nophagie?

exie organique?

Il ne mange pas.

Usage reserve

Pathologies organiques associées à des TCAPE

- Pathologies digestives : APLV, œsophagite, maladie cœliaque, etc.
- Pathologies extra-digestives
 - Tubulopathie, insuffisance rénale
 - Pathologie chronique (cardiopathie, hépatopathie...)
 - Maladies métaboliques (fructosémie, galactosémie...)
 - Tumeurs diencéphaliques...
- Pathologies neurologiques et neuromusculaires
- Anomalies congénitales de la succion/déglutition

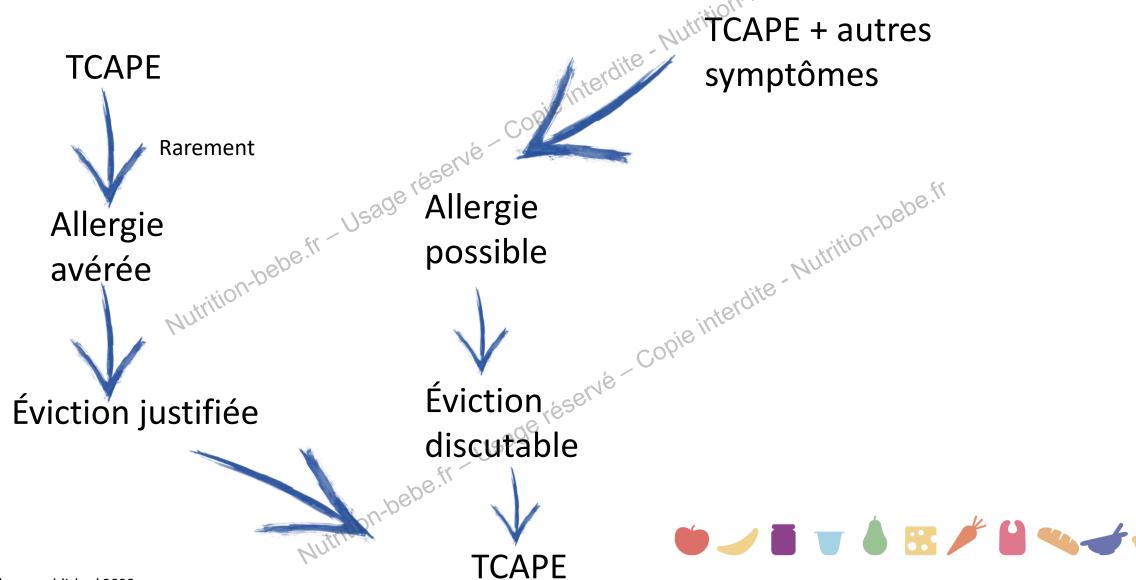


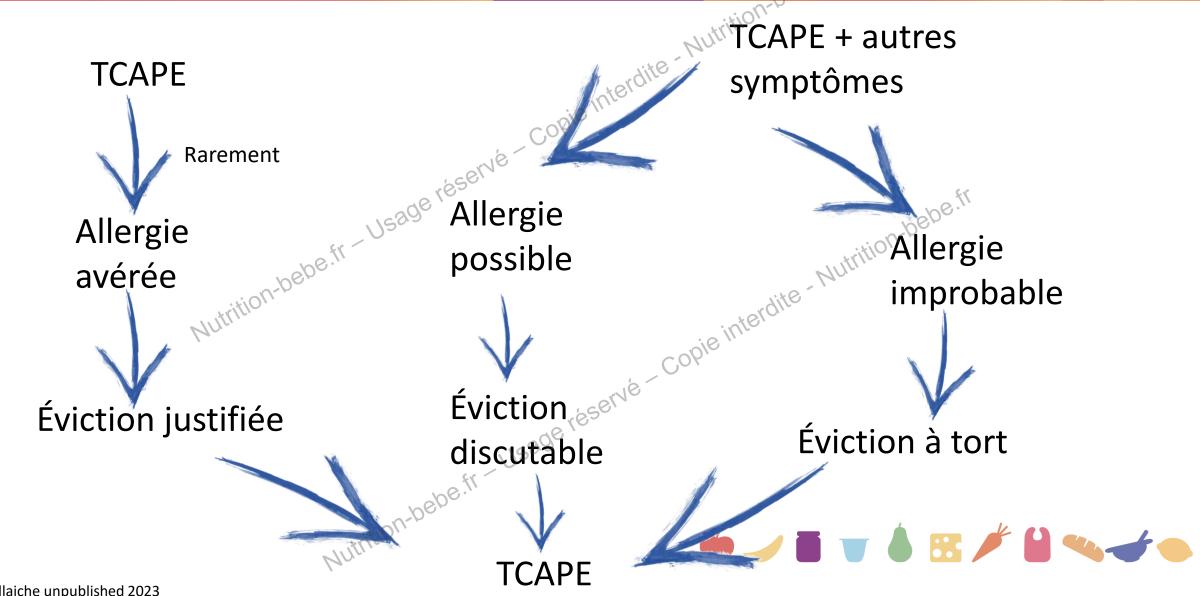
Différence significative entre les TCAPE et les témoins

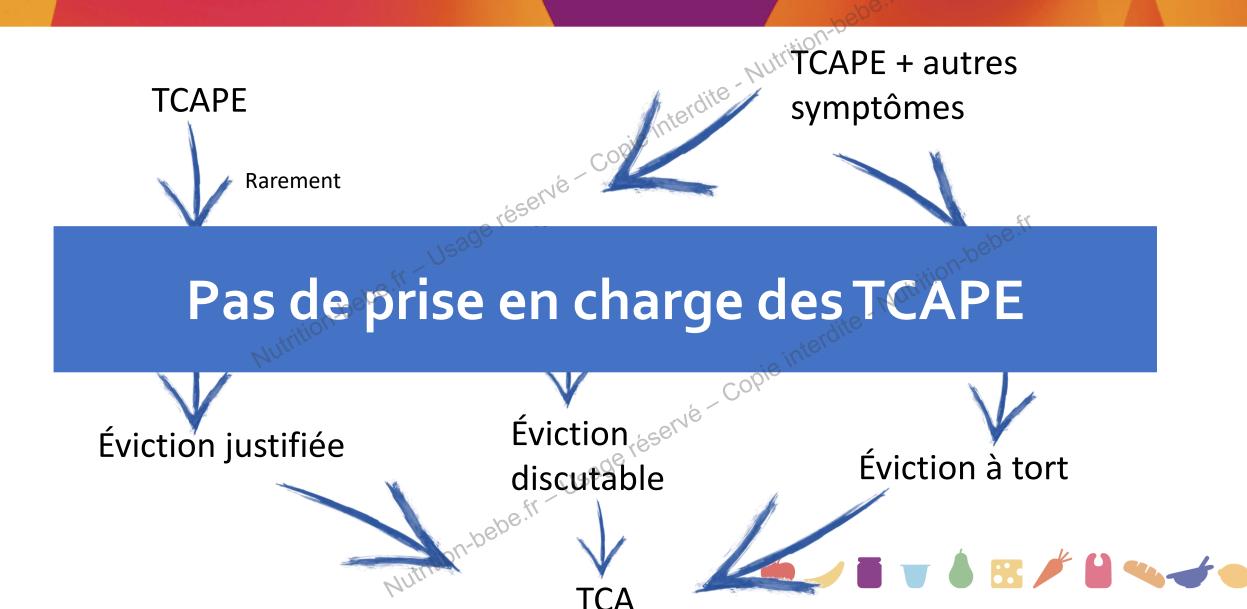
oie "		
TCAPE (n = 57)	Témoins (n = 46)	р
1_/	•	•

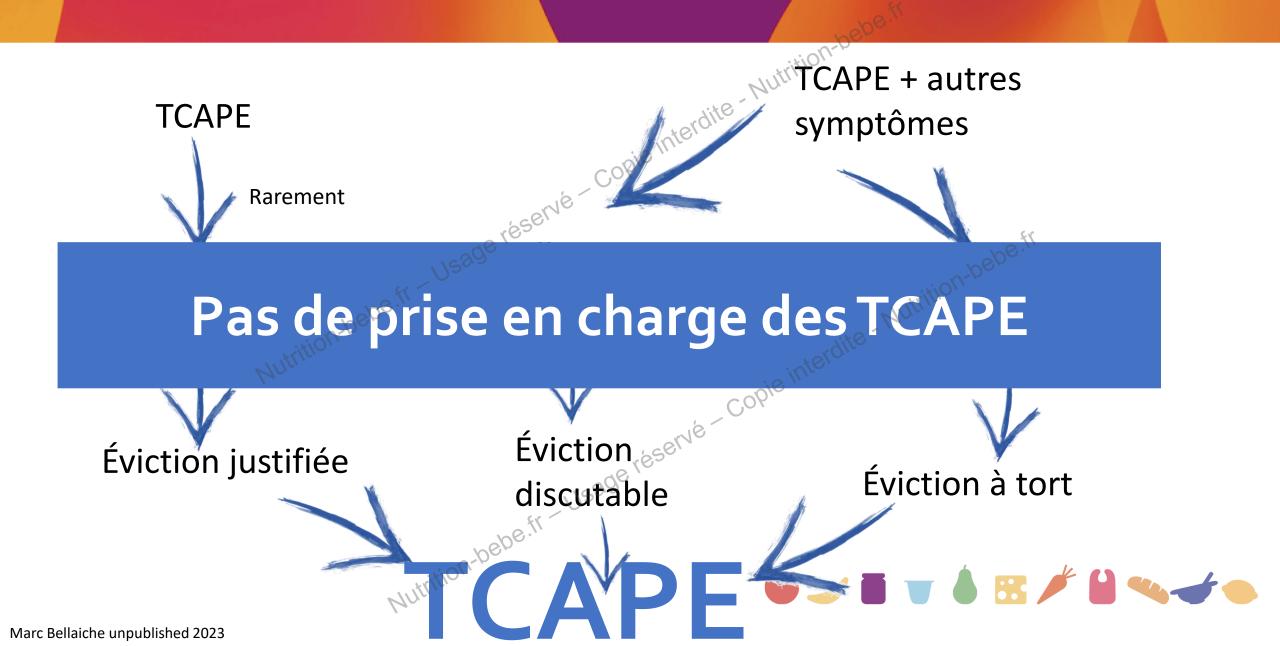
CÉSARIENNE	21	5	p < 0,002
PREMATURITÉ	14	0	p < 0,001
HYPOTROPHIE NÉONATALE	12	3	p < 0,05
PATHOLOGIE NÉONATALE	21	4 terdite	p < 0,001
TCA CHEZ PARENTS ET/OU FRATRIE	20	copie4	p < 0,001
CHANGEMENTS DE LAIT	42	19	p < 0.001
HYDROLYSATS PROTEINES LV	30	5	p < 0,001
INHIBITEURS POMPE A PROTONS	35	7	p < 0,001











Effet du lansoprazole sur les symptômes attribués au RGO chez le nourrisson

	Lansoprazole double-blind (≤4 weeks, n = 81)*	Placebo double-blind (≤4 weeks, n = 81)*	P value†
Primary efficacy: Responder rate, n (%)	44 (54%)	44 (54%)	NS
Discontinued due to nonefficacy, n (%)	28 (35%)	29 (36%)	NS
Individual symptoms‡	, ,	,	77
Cry, % of feeds/week (Appendix 2)	-20	-20	NS NO
Regurgitate, % of feeds/week	-14	-11	NS
Stop feed soon, % of feeds/week	-7	-8	NS
Feed refusal, % of days/week	-14	-10	NS /
Arching back, % of days/week	-20	-(18)/V'	NS
Coughing, % of days/week	0	-9	NS
Wheezing, % of days/week	-5	-6	NS
Hoarseness	2	-5	NS
Global severity assessment§	0 -5 2 45 (56%) 520 (1		
Parent: Improved at week 4	45 (56%)	41 (51%)	NS
Physician: Improved at week 4	44 (55%)¶	40 (49%)	NS
Compliance	hepe	, ,	
≥90% for drug, % of subjects	93%	95%	Not tested
≥90% for daily diary, % of subjects	96%	100%	Not tested



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exie organique?

Il ne mange pas.

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 - Tumeurs diencéphaliques...
- Pathologies neurologique et neuromusculaire
- Anomalies congénitales de la succion/déglutition



Anorexie organique ?

Ine mange pas...copie interdite



Je recherche un syndrome génétique sous-jacent ?

- Petit poids de naissance
- Dysmorphologie bebe.fr Usage

























Je recherche un syndrome génétique sous-jacent ?



Syndrome de Silver Russell



Syndrome vélo-cardio-facial



Syndrome de Noonan



Syndrome de Prader Willi



Séquence de Pierre Robin



Syndrome de Williams











Anorexie organique?

Il ne mange pas...



Mère anorexique Mère dépressive...
Enfant anorectique et dépressif?

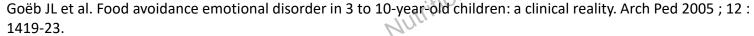






Les différentes formes d'anorexie psychogène du nourrisson

- Les anorexies d'opposition
- Les anorexies associée à une pathologie organique
- Les anorexies « psychiatriques »
 - Formes précoces de TSA
 - Dépression
 - Anorexie mentale infantile
- L'anorexie par troubles de l'attachement



















Trouble de la déglutition ?

Anorexie organique?

Anorexie anatomique?

Anorexie génétique ?

psychiatrique ?

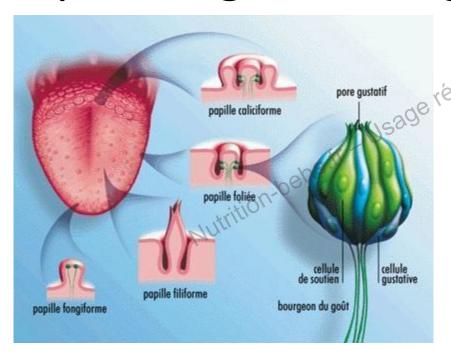
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Public : 1

Il ne mange pas...



Système gustatif et goût



Neurone sensitif (nerfs VII, IX et X)

500 récepteurs gustatifs regroupés en bourgeons du goût

5 saveurs différentes détectées



sucrée

salée

acide

amère

umami

Noyau du tractus solitaire



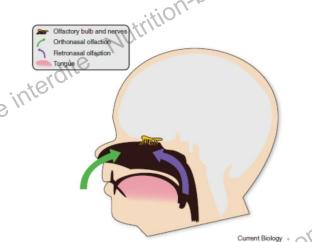
Au-delà du goût

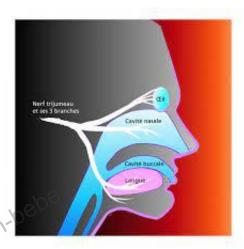
- Perception de Flaveur
 - Goût (saveur)
 - Système sensoriel olfactif
 - Ortho et rétronasal (arômes)
- Stimulations trigéminales,
 - Texture, température, cuisson, piquant, frais
 - Stimulation sur l'amertume, l'acidité
- Un processus sensoriel périphérique (tous les sens!)
- Vision
 - Forme
 - Couleur
- Toucher
- Audition?

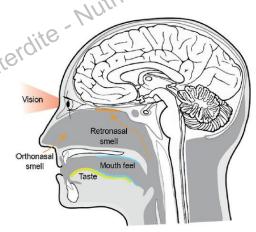
Vermeir I et al. Visual Design Cues Impacting Food Choice: A Review and Future Research Agenda. Foods 2020; 9: 1495.

Spence C et al. Extrinsic Auditory Contributions to Food Perception & Consumer Behaviour: an Interdisciplinary Review. Multisens Res 2019; 32: 275-318.

Pereira LJ et al. The influence of oral processing, food perception and social aspects on food consumption: a review. J Oral Rehab 2016; 43: 630-48.























Autrin Autrin

Autrition-be



n-bebe.fr

Nutrition-bebe







Cobie interdite - Mutrition-be





Trouble de la déglutition ?

Anorexie génétique?

Anorexie organique?

Anorexie anatomique?

Néophobie alimentaire?

Trouble psychiatrique?

Trouble de l'oralité alimentaire ?

Il ne mange pas...



TAP, trouble alimentaire pédiatrique

REVIEW ARTICLE: NUTRITION

OPEN

Pediatric Feeding Disorder—Consensus Definition and Conceptual Framework

*Praveen S. Goday, †\$Susanna Y. Huh, *Alan Silverman, *Colleen T. Lukens, ||Pamela Dodrill, Sherri S. Cohen, *Amy L. Delaney, *Mary B. Feuling, **Richard J. Noel, ††Erika Gisel, ††Amy Kenzer, §§Daniel B. Kessler, |||||Olaf Kraus de Camargo, ¶¶Joy Browne, and ##James A. Phalen

ABSTRACT

Pediatric feeding disorders (PFDs) lack a universally accepted definition. Feeding disorders require comprehensive assessment and treatment of 4 closely related, complementary domains (medical, psychosocial, and feeding skill-based systems and associated nutritional complications). Previous diagnostic paradigms have, however, typically defined feeding disorders using the lens of a single professional discipline and fail to characterize associated functional limitations that are critical to plan appropriate interventions and improve quality of life. Using the framework of the World Health Organization International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health, a unifying diagnostic term is proposed: "Pediatric Feeding Disorder" (PFD), defined as impaired oral intake that is not age-appropriate, and is associated with medical, nutritional, feeding skill, and/or psychosocial dysfunction. By incorporating associated functional limitations, the proposed diagnostic criteria for PFD should enable practitioners and researchers to better characterize the needs of heterogeneous patient populations, facilitate inclusion of all relevant disciplines in treatment planning, and promote the use of common, precise, terminology necessary to advance clinical practice, research, and health-care policy.

Key Words: dysphagia, failure to thrive, feeding disorder

(JPGN 2019;68: 124-129)

What Is Known

- Pediatric feeding disorders lack a universally accepted
- · Previous diagnostic paradigms have defined feeding disorder from the perspective of a single medical discipline.

What Is New

- · A unifying diagnostic term, "Pediatric Feeding Disorder", using the framework of the World Health Organization International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health is proposed.
- This term unifies the medical, nutritional, feeding skill, and/or psychosocial concerns associated with feeding disorders.
- The proposed diagnostic criteria should promote the use of common, precise, terminology necessary to advance clinical practice, research, and health care policy.













TCA pédiatrique selon DSM 5 in Nutrition

- A(voidance) R(estritive) F(ood) I(ntake) D(isorders): profil personnalité
- Petit mangeur, enfant « difficile »
- Peur de manger
- Sélectivité alimentaire
- Mérycisme
- PICA



TCAPE non ARFID (trouble de restriction ou évitement de l'ingestion des aliments)

- Objectif de l'étude : décrire les signes cliniques en lien avec le développement sensori-moteur, le déroulement du repas et les troubles fonctionnels digestifs associés chez des enfants entre 1 et 6 ans avec et sans TCAPE
- Méthodologie : étude cas/témoins monocentrique
 - CAS : 244 patients de 1 à 6 ans recrutés consécutivement au sein de la cs multidisciplinaire TCAPE de Debré, sans dénutrition, ni carence et sélectifs
 - **TÉMOINS** : **109** enfants de 1 à 6 ans, sans difficultés alimentaires (échelle de Montreal < 60) recrutés en crèche et écoles maternelles
- Questionnaire standardisé sur le développement (inspiré de l'échelle de Denver), le déroulement des repas, la sensorialité (inspiré de l'échelle de Dunn) et les TFI (critères de ROME)
- Avis CPP Sud-Est VI, numéro: 21.00685.000004. ClinicalTrial.gov, NCT05157633.



Partie 1 – Développement

Psychomotor development	Cases (N = 244) %	Controls (N = 109) %	P-value
First walk >18 months	24% age	0%	<0.001,0e.tr
Language delay	33%	6,5% Nuie interdite. Nui	<0.001
Good hand mouth coordination	96%	100% Copie inte	NS
Object exploration through mouthing	33%	95%	<0.001



Partie 2 – Temps du repas						
mealtime practices	Cases (N = 244) %	Controls (N = 109) %	P-value			
Distraction : always screens	77,5%	6%	<0.001 be it			
Conflict, forcing at mealtime	52,5%	7,5% 8% Copie interdite	<0.001			
Refusal pieces	89%		<0.001			
Food selectivity (< 10)	46%	3%	<0.001			



« Mon enfant mangera... à n'importe quel prix! »



Partie 3 — Hyper-irritabilité sensorielle

Sensory Disorders	Cases (N = 244) %	Controls (N = 109) %	P-value
Tactile	> 50%	20%	<0.001 be. h
Visuelle Nutrition-bebe.	19%	2% 3% Opie interdite - Nui	<0.001
Olfactive	32%	.6.	<0.001
Peri et intra oral	29%	2%	<0.001



Partie 4 – Troubles fonctionnels intestinaux (TFI)

GI disorder	Total (N = 353)	Cases (N = 244)	Controls (N = 109)	P-value
Functional GI disorder	175 USAGE 1	134	41	0.003 fr
Constipation	137 JS29	117	20 19 interdite Nutrition	<0.001
History of infant colicutrition		12	19 interdice	<0.001
Gastro-oesophageal reflux	87	69 Usage réservé	18	0.0018
History of food allergy	15	15	0	0.007*



(Troubles du Comportement Alimentaire du Petit Enfant) fonctionnels...

Mieux les identifier pour mieux les traiter



Maladie sous-jacente

Accordage familial

Psychiatrique

Jus-jacente copie interdite Nutrition.

Psvr
Trout

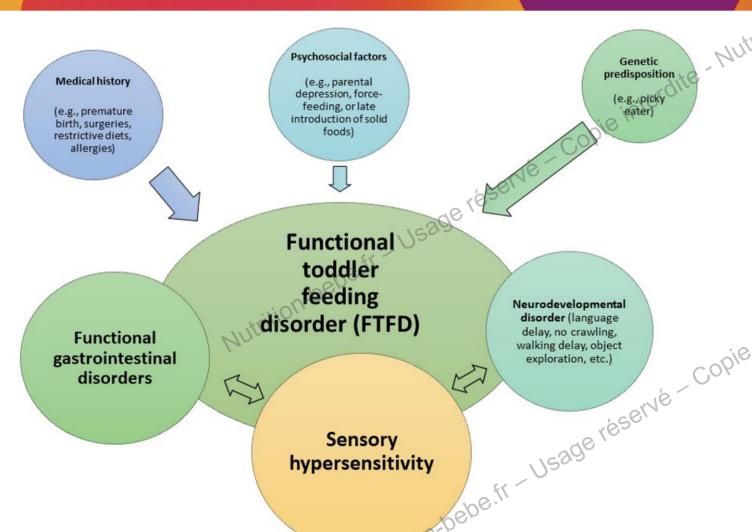
Éducationnel pe fr Usage réservé

Nutrition Dépression
Trouble de l'attachement

- ramilial

Nutrition bebeit - Usage réservé - Copie interdite de l'attachement Trouble du comportement sélectif





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Mauro Fisberg.

Federal University of São Paulo, Brazil

Marta Cristina Sanabria, National University of Asunción, Paraguay Gina Baules,

Bigalimentacion, Panamy Mauro Batista De Morais. Federal University of São Paulo, Brazil

Gastroenterology, Hepatology and N

923) Oral exploration and food selectivity: A multidisciplinary outpatient setting Front. Pediatr. 11:1115787. doi: 10.3389/fped.2023.1115787

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Oral exploration and food selectivity: A case-control study conducted in a multidisciplinary outpatient setting

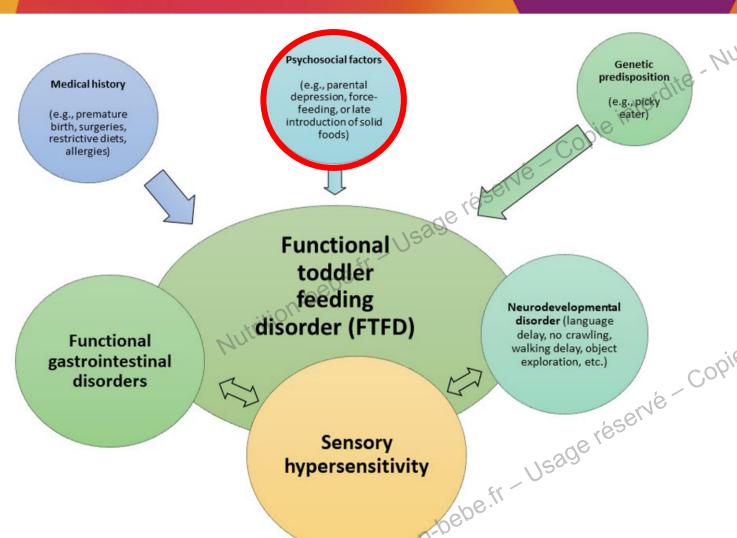
Marc Bellaïche¹, Vérépique Leblanc¹, Jérôme Viala¹ and Camille Jung2*

Background: Pediatric feeding disorders (PFDs) are common, and their great phenotypic variability reflects the breadth of the associated nosological profiles. PFDs should be assessed and managed by multidisciplinary teams. Our study aimed to describe clinical signs of feeding difficulties in a group of PFD patients assessed by such a team, and to compare them with children in a control group

Methods: In this case-control study, case group patients 1 to 6 years old were consecutively recruited through the multidisciplinary unit for the treatment of pediatric feeding difficulties based at Robert Debré Teaching Hospital in Paris, France. Children with an encephalopathy, severe neurometabolic disorder, or genetic syndrome (suspected or confirmed) were excluded. Members of the control group, consisting of children with no feeding difficulties (i.e., Montreal Children's Hospital Feeding Scale scores below 60) or severe chronic diseases, were recruited from a day care center and 2 kindergartens. Data from medical histories and clinical examination related to mealtime practices, oral motor skills, neurodevelopment, sensory processing, and any functional gastrointestinal disorders (FGIDs) were recorded and compared between groups.

Results: In all, 244 PFD cases were compared with 109 controls (mean ages: cases, 3.42 $[\pm 1.47]$; controls, 3.32 $[\pm 1.17]$; P = 0.55). Use of distractions during meals was much more among PFD children (cases, 77.46%; controls, 5.5%; P < 0.001), as was conflict during meals. While the groups did not differ in their members' handmouth coordination or ability to grab objects, cases began exploring their environments later; mouthing, especially, was less common in the case group (cases, n = 80 [32.92%]; controls, n = 102 [94.44%]; P < 0.001). FGIDs and signs of visual, olfactory, tactile, and oral hypersensitivity were significantly more frequent





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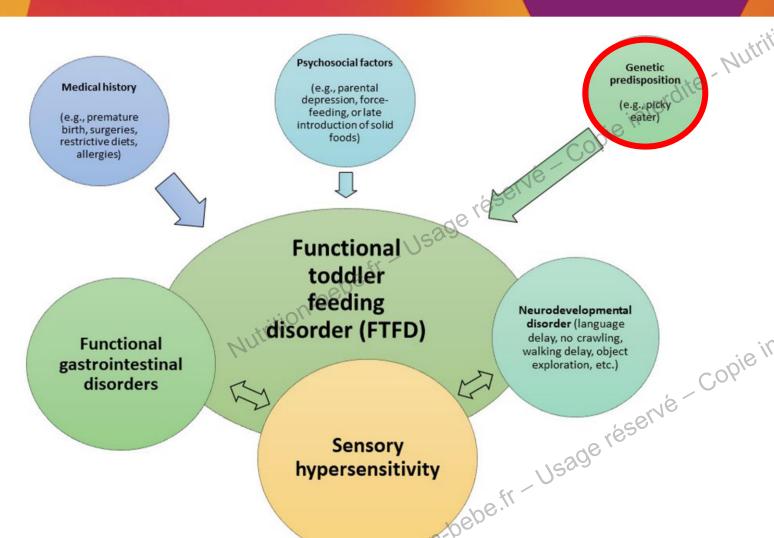
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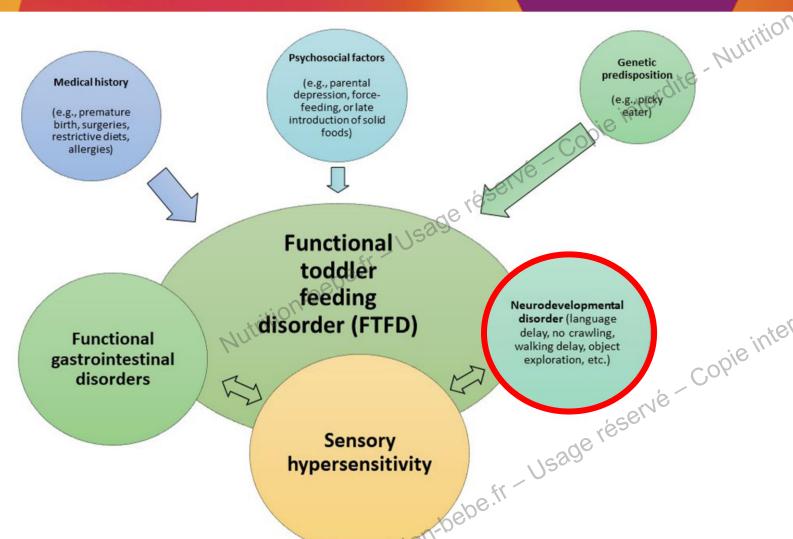


Eléments en faveur du diagnostic de petit mangeur

- Antécédents familiaux chez l'un des deux parents
- Croissance staturo-pondérale régulière
- Bilan biologique (éventuel) normal







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Oral exploration and food selectivity: A case-control study conducted in a multidisciplinary outpatient setting

Marc Bellaïche¹, Vérépique Leblanc¹, Jérôme Viala¹ and Camille Jung2*

Background: Pediatric feeding disorders (PFDs) are common, and their great phenotypic variability reflects the breadth of the associated nosological profiles. PFDs should be assessed and managed by multidisciplinary teams. Our study aimed to describe clinical signs of feeding difficulties in a group of PFD patients assessed by such a team, and to compare them with children in a control group

Methods: In this case-control study, case group patients 1 to 6 years old were consecutively recruited through the multidisciplinary unit for the treatment of pediatric feeding difficulties based at Robert Debré Teaching Hospital in Paris, France. Children with an encephalopathy, severe neurometabolic disorder, or genetic syndrome (suspected or confirmed) were excluded. Members of the control group, consisting of children with no feeding difficulties (i.e., Montreal Children's Hospital Feeding Scale scores below 60) or severe chronic diseases, were recruited from a day care center and 2 kindergartens. Data from medical histories and clinical examination related to mealtime practices, oral motor skills, neurodevelopment, sensory processing, and any functional gastrointestinal disorders (FGIDs) were recorded and compared between groups.

Results: In all, 244 PFD cases were compared with 109 controls (mean ages: cases, 3.42 $[\pm 1.47]$; controls, 3.32 $[\pm 1.17]$; P = 0.55). Use of distractions during meals was much more among PFD children (cases, 77.46%; controls, 5.5%; P < 0.001), as was conflict during meals. While the groups did not differ in their members' handmouth coordination or ability to grab objects, cases began exploring their environments later; mouthing, especially, was less common in the case group (cases, n = 80 [32.92%]; controls, n = 102 [94.44%]; P < 0.001). FGIDs and signs of visual, olfactory, tactile, and oral hypersensitivity were significantly more frequent

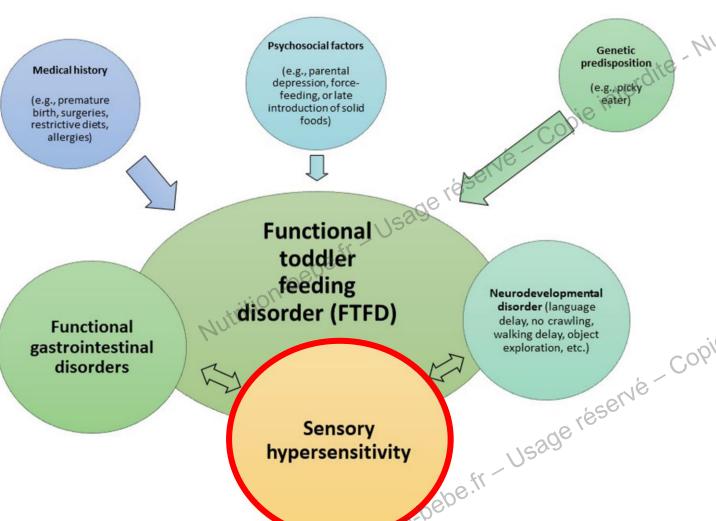


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Mauro Fisberg.

Federal University of São Paulo, Brazil

Marta Cristina Sanabria, National University of Asunción, Paraguay Gina Baules,

Bigalimentacion, Panamy Mauro Batista De Morais. Federal University of São Paulo, Brazil

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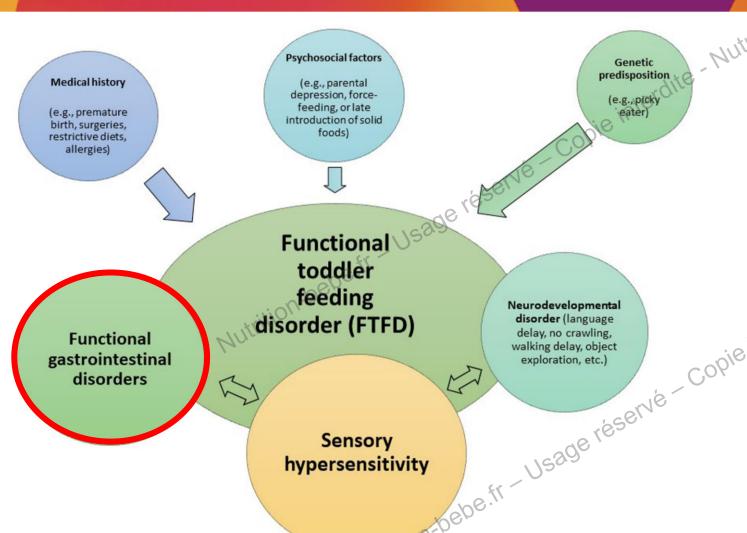
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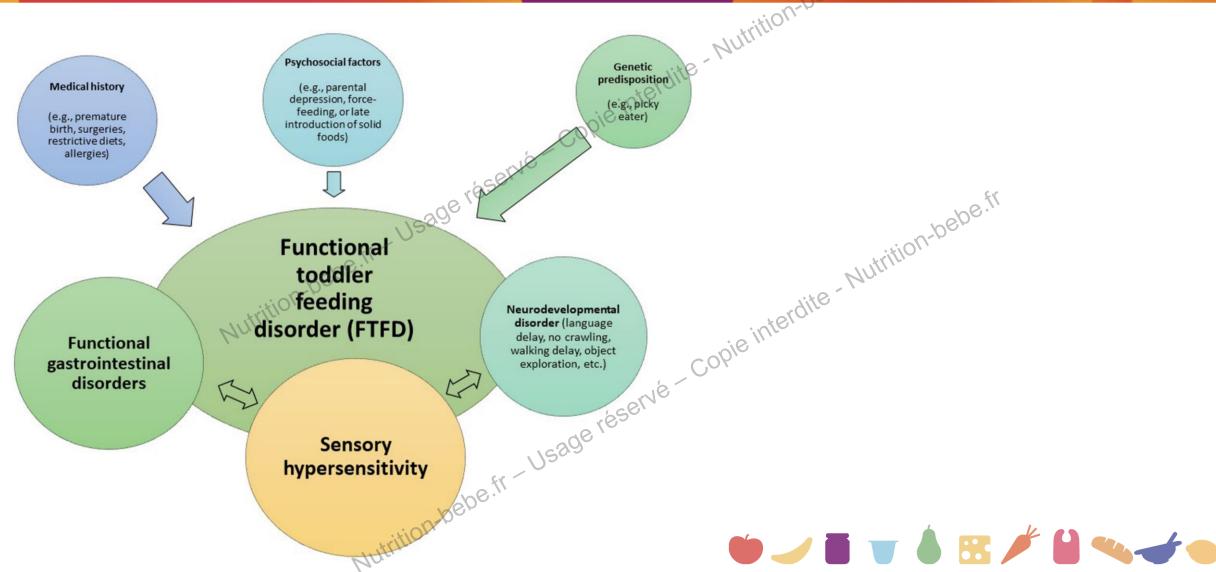
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Importance du lait de croissance pour les TCAPE

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Picky Eating Behavior in Preschoole

Table 2. Parameters of growth and development of non-picky eating and picky eating groups.

	Non-picky eating ^a (n = 423)	Picky eating ^a (n = 488)	p value	Adjusted † β ‡	SEM	95% confidence interval	Adjusted p value
Height, cm	110.45 ± 0.39	108.66 ± 0.33	< 0.001	-0.41	0.28	-0.96, 0.14	0.141
Height for age	0.31 ± 0.05	0.18 ± 0.04 **********************************	0.046	-0.10	0.06	-0.22, 0.02	0.087
Weight, kg	18.96 ± 0.16	18.11 ± 0.13	< 0.001	-0.42	0.15	-0.72, -0.12	0.006
Weight for age	0.23 ± 0.05	0.08 ± 0.04	0.016	-0.14	0.06	-0.25, -0.02	0.017
BMI, kg/m ²	15.46 ± 0.07	15.28 ± 0.06	0.061	-0.21	0.09	-0.38, -0.04	0.016
BMI for age	0.04 ± 0.05	-0.06 ± 0.04	0.102	-0.12	0.06	-0.23, 0.00	0.056
Intelligence, IQ	100.65 ± 0.72	98.57 ± 0.62	0.026	-0.79	0.80	-2.36, 0.77	0.321

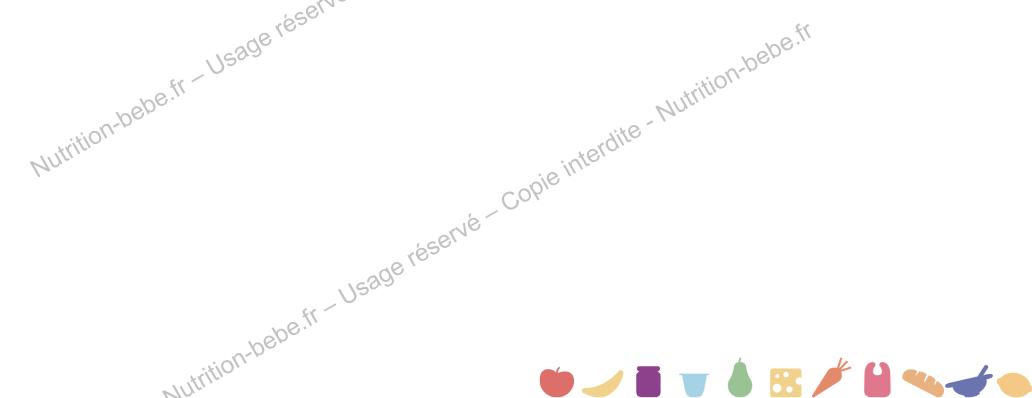
Table 5. Dietary intake of energy, macronutrients, dietary fibre, minerals and vitamins of pre-schoolers of non-picky eating and picky eating groups.

	Non-picky eating		Picky eating		p value	
	Mean	SE °	Mean	SE °	Unadjusted	Adjusted †
Energy (kcal)	1627.65	34.65	1554.05	34.27	0.133	0.232
Protein a (g)	55.77	1.37	51.81	1.10	0.023	0.038
Fat (g)	59.29	1.31	57.82	1.48	0.461	0.488
Carbohydrate (g)	225.11	5.77	213.77	5.17	0.143	0.300
Dietary fibre a (g)	7.61	0.28	6.83	0.21	0.027	0.049
Vitamin A (µgRE b)	481.72	26.51	543.14	42.79	0.240	0.385
Thiamine (mg)	0.81	0.03	0.87	0.07	0.440	0.466
Riboflavin (mg)	0.93	0.05	0.91	0.05	0.774	0.714
Niacin (mgNE °)	11.18	0.32	10.97	0.32	0.641	0.790
Vitamin C (mg)	63.95	2.42	66.70	3.21	0.505	0.715
Vitamin E (mgα-TE d)	19.08	0.48	19.14	0.60	0.941	0.820
Calcium (mg)	443.05	22.87	446.17	24.42	0.926	0.975
Magnesium (mg)	230.54	6.72	210.49	5.35	0.020	0.059
Irona (mg)	17.29	0.52	15.67	0.41	0.014	0.038
Zinc ^a (mg)	9.33	0.45	8.31	0.24	0.044	0.046
Copper a (mg)	1.48	0.04	1.62	0.09	0.128	0.157



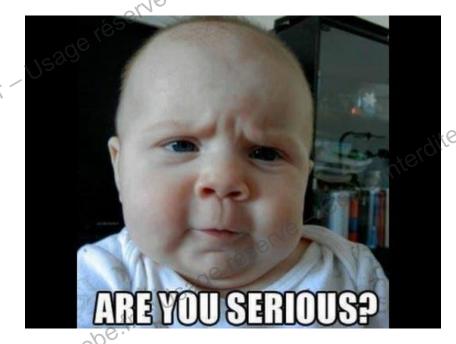
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UN ENFANT SE LAISSE JAMAIS MOURIR DE FAIM...



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UN ENFANT SE LAISSE JAMAIS MOURIR DE FAIM...





Les 9 commandements pour les parents de l'enfant qui Développez tous les senseservé—copie interdit Ve le forcez pas ! ne mange pas

- Ne le forcez pas ! Sage Bien l'installer
- IV. Pas de faveurs!
- Ne faites pas durer!
- VI. Pas d'assiettes trop remplies
- VII. Pas de textures mixtes
- VIII. Pas d'eau pendant les repas
- IX. Rien entre les repasion de



