

Guideline References

United Kingdom - 1993/1999

Guidelines for the Establishment and Operation of Human Milk Banks in the UK - the Royal College of Paediatrics & Child Health.

“following heat processing the milk will be cooled rapidly as part of the pasteurisation cycle”

Guidelines for the Establishment and Operation of Human Milk Banks in the UK - Royal College of Paediatrics & Child Health & United Kingdom Association for Milk Banking

“The rate of cooling and its reproducibility should be determined: it should not be slower than 3.75°C per minute and a temperature of <10°C should be achieved before transferring to a freezer for storage”

United States of America - 2007

Guidelines for the Establishment and Operation of a Donor Human Milk - Human Milk Banking Association of North America

“Chilling & Storage - Following heat processing, the milk should be rapidly cooled”

Australia - 2007

Best Practice Guidelines for the Operation of a Donor Human Milk Bank in an Australian NICU - B.T.Hartmann, W.W.Pang, A.D.Keil, P.E.Hartmann & K.Simmer

“The efficacy of any pasteuriser is dependent on both the pasteurising temperature and hold time and the time taken to heat and subsequently cool product”

Germany - 1998

Leitlinie für die Einrichtung und zur Arbeitsweise von Frauenmilchbanken - Liepziger Universitätsverlag

“After heating the milk is rapidly cooled”

Italy - 2002

Linee Guida per la costituzione e l'organizzazione di una Banca del Latte Umano Donato

“The final phase of the pasteuriser cycle cools the milk rapidly to 10°C”

Austria - 1998

Institut für Milchwirtschaft & Milchtechnologie Veterinärmedizinische Universität Wien - Prof. Dr. Hans Asperger - Extract from the ‘Draft Guidelines 16/12/98’

“Rapid Cooling of Milk - immediately after heat treatment the milk must be cooled with refrigerated water (as part of the pasteurisation process) to 4°C”