**SECOND SHORT ABSTRACT**

An association exists between maternal human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and necrotizing enterocolitis (NEC). NEC is an inflammatory condition of the gastrointestinal tract that occurs in preterm infants. Human milk oligosaccharides (HMO) are carbohydrate compounds. Infants that receive human milk show a reduced incidence of NEC. Furthermore HMO has been associated with protection against postnatal HIV transmission. HMO may play a vital role in the prevention of NEC and possibly IN the transmission of HIV to infants.

BREAST MILK APPEARS TO AFFORD PROTECTION AGAINST NEC AND HIV TRANSMISSION TO INFANTS