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**Topic:** The first 1000 days, infant feeding, and early childhood development

**Title:** Ultra-processed food products (UPF) consumption among children under two years of age (2y) assisted at the National Health System (NHS) in the city of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

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Introduction. The Consumption of UPF is associated with chronic diseases and is growing in Brazil adults but is still unknown among children. This study aimed to describe the consumption of UPF among children <2y. Methods. Cross-sectional study carried out in a representative sample (n=190) of children <2y assisted at the National Health System in the city of Rio de Janeiro. The food data were collected by 24-hour recall. Label information of the UPF was collected on a market survey. We classified and described the number of products by UPF group and calculated the proportion of children who consumed items from each group. Results. It was reported the consumption of 288 different types of UPF, classified in 15 groups: biscuits and savory snacks (61); sugary drinks (57); dairy products (36); ice creams, confectioneries and candies (36); baby cereals (26); "instant" sauces (18); breads and cakes (10); infant formulas and supplements (9); sausages and processed meats (8); powdered mix - chocolate and strawberry (7); baby jar food (6); instant noodles (5); margarines (2); sugary cereals (1) and other products (6). The most consumed group were biscuits and savory snacks (62.6%), baby cereals (55.8%); sugary drinks (43.7%), dairy products (37.9%) and ice cream, confectioneries, candies (26.3%). Conclusion. The consumption of UPF was common among the studied group instead of the national recommendation to avoid sugar, sausages and processed foods until 24 months of age. The results are worrisome once these products are not recommended and harmful to children's health.