Objective: To determine the prevalence of diseases in children under five years who were breastfed during 6 months or more, in relation with those who were breastfed for less than 6 months. Materials and methods: The study was conducted on 115 children of a children garden in Manizales. Demographic variables and aspects such as exclusive breastfeeding, complementary and supplementary feeding, diarrhea, bronchiolitis, otitis media, dermatitis among others where analyzed. Results: The average age of the selected population was of 31.35 months, 51.8% where girls. 7.8% were exclusively breastfed, 51.8% were breastfed during 6 months or more, the average duration of breastfeeding was of 5.88 months. Start of complementary nutrition 7.93 months, and supplementary nutrition 4.91 months, duration of supplementary nutrition 10.22 months. 49.6% presented diarrhea, 20.9% bronchitis, 9.6% asthma, 23.5% dermatitis, 41.7% medium otitis, 15.7% pharyngitis. In relation with breastfeeding until 6 months, a significant relation was found (p<0.05) with suffering from diarrhea, bronchiolitis, dermatitis, otitis and pharyngitis, with the duration of breastfeeding, age and duration of supplementary nutrition and age when complementary nutrition started. Conclusion: The importance of duration of exclusive breastfeeding until at least 6 months is relevant as a protective factor for diseases such as diarrhea, pharyngitis, bronchiolitis, and other prevalent diseases in children under 5 years as atopic dermatitis. An early start in the complementary and supplementary feeding was associated with a greater diseases presence such as bronchiolitis, diarrhea and otitis media.

Keywords
Breastfeeding, complementary feeding, supplementary feeding, primary prevention, infant diseases.