Breastfeeding appears to play a prevention role in obesity and abdominal obesity during childhood. Recently Waist-to-Height Ratio (WtHR) has been proposed as a method for determination of central obesity both in normal weight children and overweight/obese children. The purpose of this case-control study was to investigate the type of neonatal feeding (breastfeeding or not breast feeding) and breastfeeding duration (<6 months or ≥6 months) in association with abdominal obesity measuring with WtHR in children enrolled in the pilot study “3P Project”. 115 Italian preschoolers (60 M, 55 F, age 2-6 years) were characterized clinically and anthropometrically. The WtHR cut off considered was <0.5 (no central obesity) versus ≥0.5 (central obesity). Parents completed a questionnaire on neonatal feeding mode and duration. Children were divided into two groups: group I N= 69 (WtHR ≥0.5) and group II N=46 (WtHR <0.5). In each group was assessed exposure to breastfeeding. In group I, 37 subjects were breastfed versus 32 not breastfed. In the group II breast-fed infants were 28 versus 18 not-breastfed. These results show that breastfeeding is associated with lower values of WtHR in preschoolers (OR= 0.74).