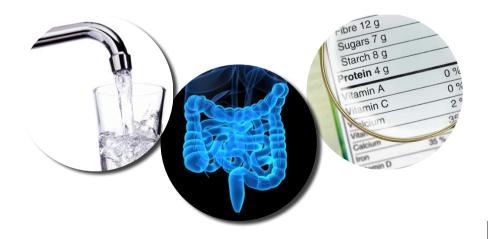


#### **Nutrition & ADHD**



**Dr Christian Thoma** 



Breathe in for a count of three
Hold for a count of two
Breathe out for a count of four
Hold for a count of two
Repeat

#### Parasympathetic Dominance

#### Sympathetic Dominance



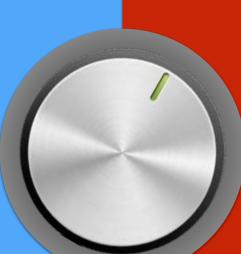
Resting



**Digesting** 



Learning





**Fight** 



**Flight** 



Fear

## Everyone is Different



#### Common challenges in ADHD

Medication suppressing appetite → weight reduction

Lack of preparation/planning + impulsive eating → weight gain

'Self-medicating' with food (e.g. for mood, stimulation, or fatigue)

Sensory processing issues (e.g. sensitive to certain textures)

Less resistant to environmental toxins (e.g. heavy metals & food additives)

Food hypersensitivities (i.e. allergies & intolerances) increasing ADHD symptoms

Prone to autoimmune conditions

#### Workshop goal



Help you find what works for you... safely



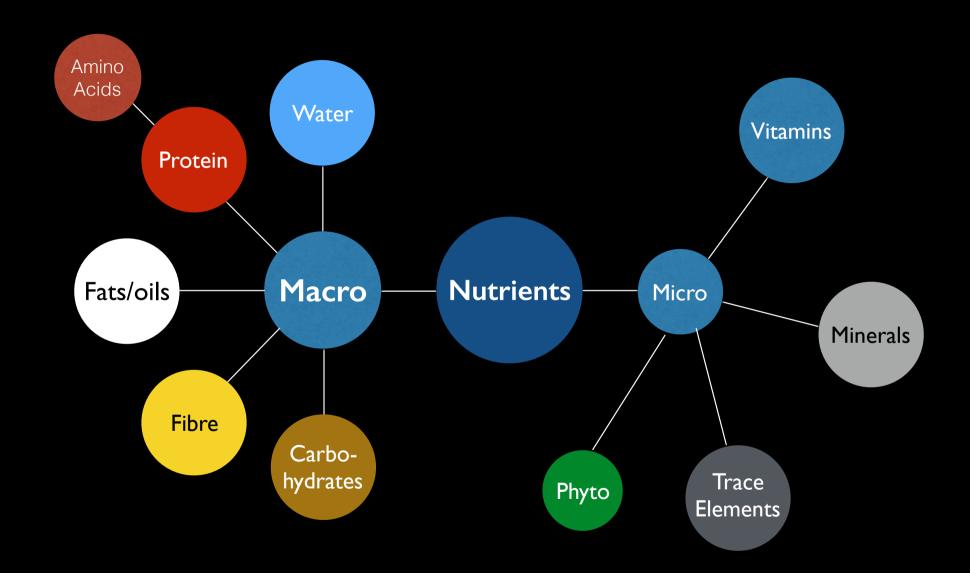


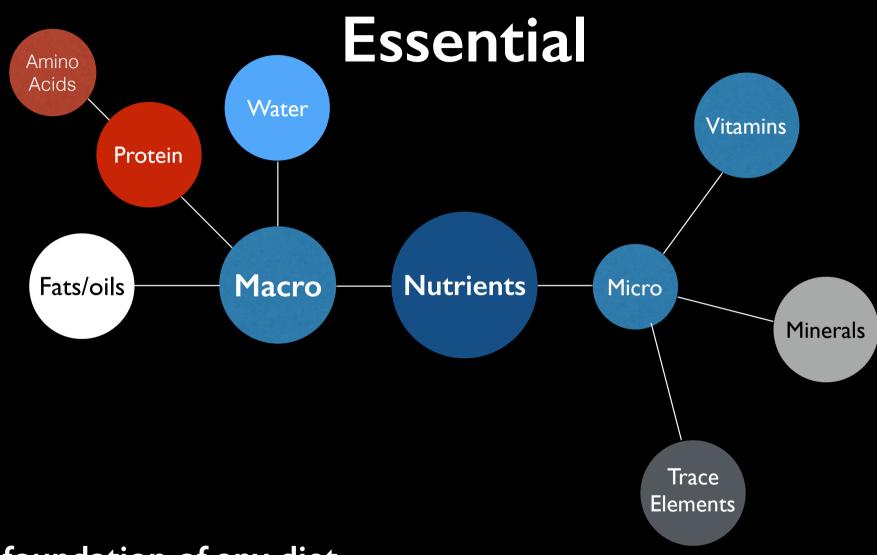


Healthy gut = happy brain

Allergies and intolerances

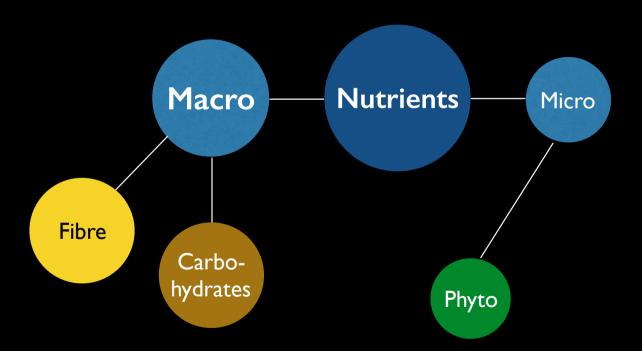
Low sugar/carbohydrate





The foundation of any diet

## Non-Essential

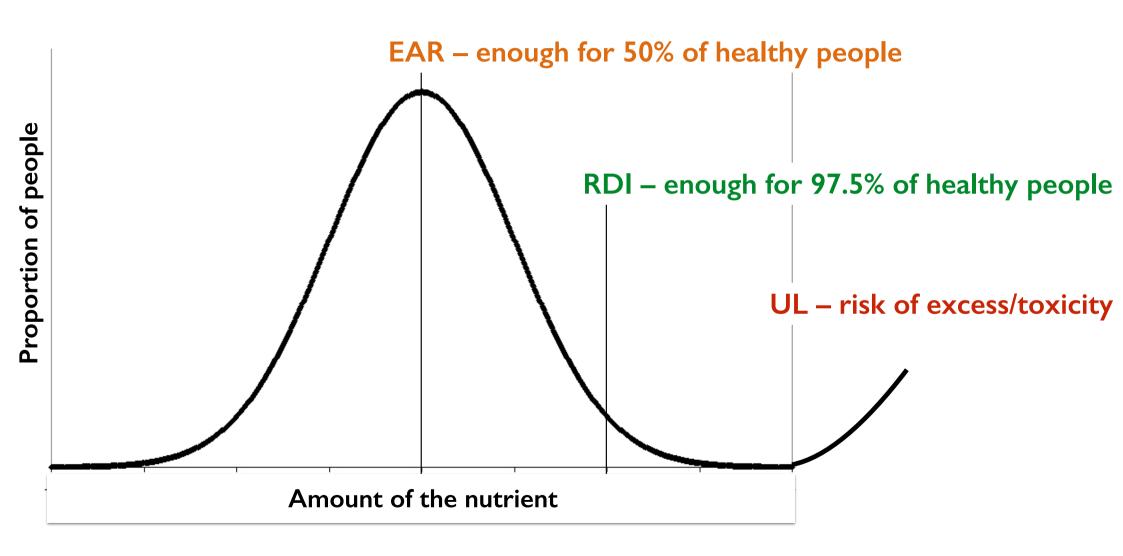




#### www.nrv.gov.au

#### Nutrient Reference Values for 'Healthy' People

Rare genetic mutations? ——



Too little = deficiency

but

Too much = toxicity



# Natural can be risky too

Many natural things are poisonous/toxic

If it has any effects (its are less tippy works); et than have side effects medicines

- You aren't guaranteed of what's on the label also being what's in the bottle
- The dose makes the poison



# Supplements for ADHD

## Zinc

- ¼ of NZ adults have inadequate intakes¹
- May help some people with ADHD
- Tests for deficiency are not so good

Sex & Age (years)	Recommended Dietary Intake	Upper Level
All 1-3	3 mg/day	7 mg/day
AII 4-8	4 mg/day	12 mg/day
All 9-13	6 mg/day	25 mg/day
Girls 14-18	7 mg/day	35 mg/day
Boys 14-18	13 mg/day	35 mg/day
Women 19+	8 mg/day	40 mg/day
Men 19+	14 mg/day	40 mg/day
Pregnant	11 mg/day	40 mg/day
Breast feeding	12 mg/day	40 mg/day

- 1. 2008/9 New Zealand Adult Nutrition Survey
- 2. Nutrient Reference Values for ANZ

#### Iron

- Commonly low in premenopausal women<sup>1</sup>
- Low in some vegans
- Low in some with ADHD
- High in some with ADHD

Sex & Age (years)	Recommended Dietary Intake	Upper Level
All 1-3	9 mg/day	20 mg/day
Pregnant	27 mg/day	45 mg/day

- 1. 2008/9 New Zealand Adult Nutrition Survey
- 2. Nutrient Reference Values for ANZ

## lodine

- Low in New Zealand soil
- Mild-moderate deficiency in NZ children
- ‡ thyroid hormone production
- Deficiency can cause IQ reduction

Sex & Age (years)	Recommended Dietary Intake	Upper Level
All 1-3	90 μg/day	200 μg/day
Pregnant	220 μg/day	1100 µg/day
Breast feeding	270 μg/day	1100 µg/day

## Selenium

- Low in New Zealand soil
- ½ of New Zealand females and ½ of males have low intakes<sup>1</sup>
- low selenium \$\p\$ thyroid hormone production

- 1. 2008/9 New Zealand Adult Nutrition Survey
- 2. Nutrient Reference Values for ANZ

# Key points

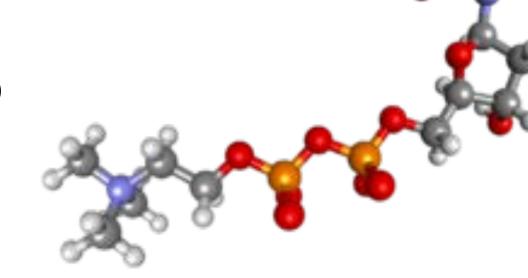
- One person's requirement is another person's excess
- More is not always better
- Choose age-appropriate supplements
- Ask your doctor to arrange appropriate tests where available before assuming a deficiency
- Only give high-dose vitamin/mineral supplements under professional supervision and look for side-effects
- Just because you swallow it, doesn't mean your body absorbs it – is gut health good?





# Citicoline (cytidine-5'- diphosphocoline)

- Best studied and most commonly used in stroke recovery
- Drug or supplement
- 250-500 mg
- 1 attention/accuracy
- † speed (finger tapping)
- Good safety profile



## Supplements etc.

Less research

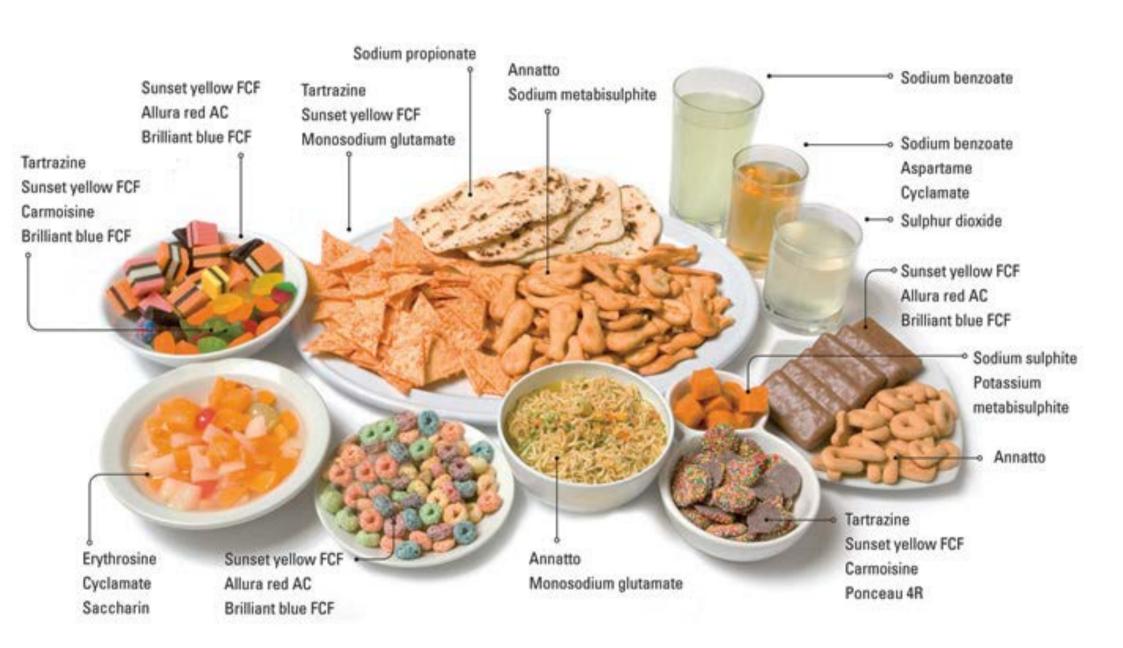




Less regulation







#### DIRTY DOZEN

#### CLEAN 15



apple



strawberries



grapes



celery



peaches



spinach



sweet bell peppers



nectarines (imported)



cucumber



cherry tomatoes



snap peas (imported)



potatoes





sweet com



pineapple



cabbage



sweet peas - frozen



onions



asparagus



mango



papaya



kiwi



eggplant



grapefruit



cantaloupe



cauliflower

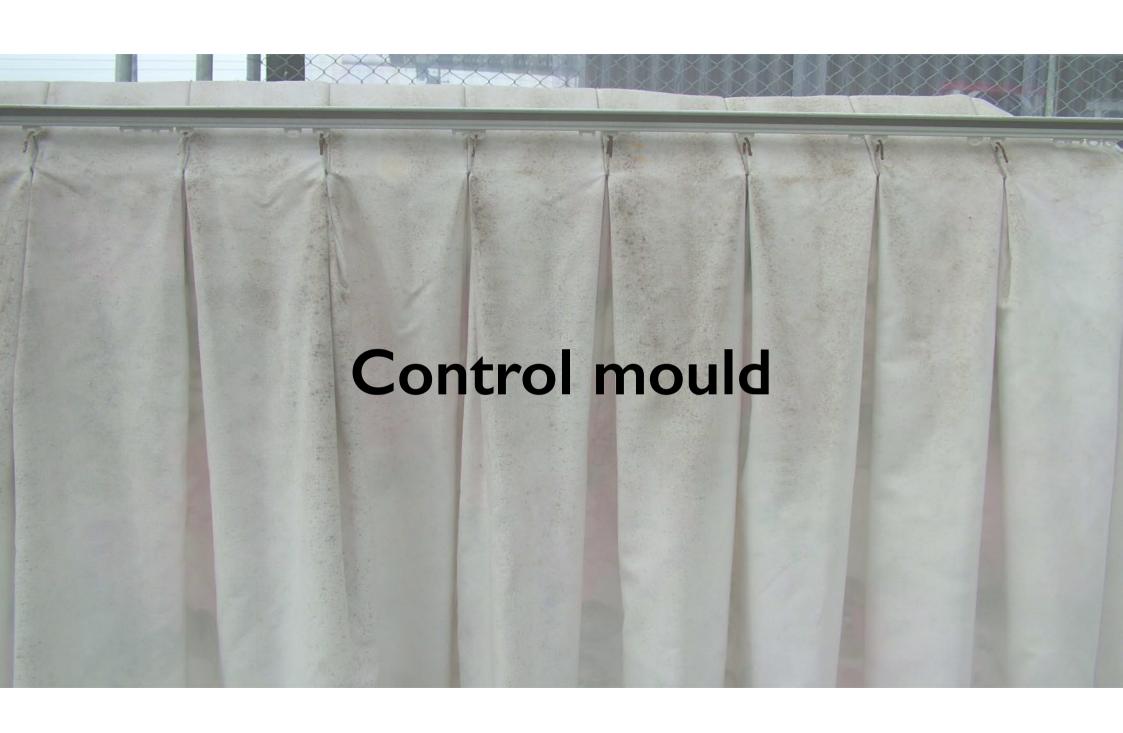


sweet potatoes

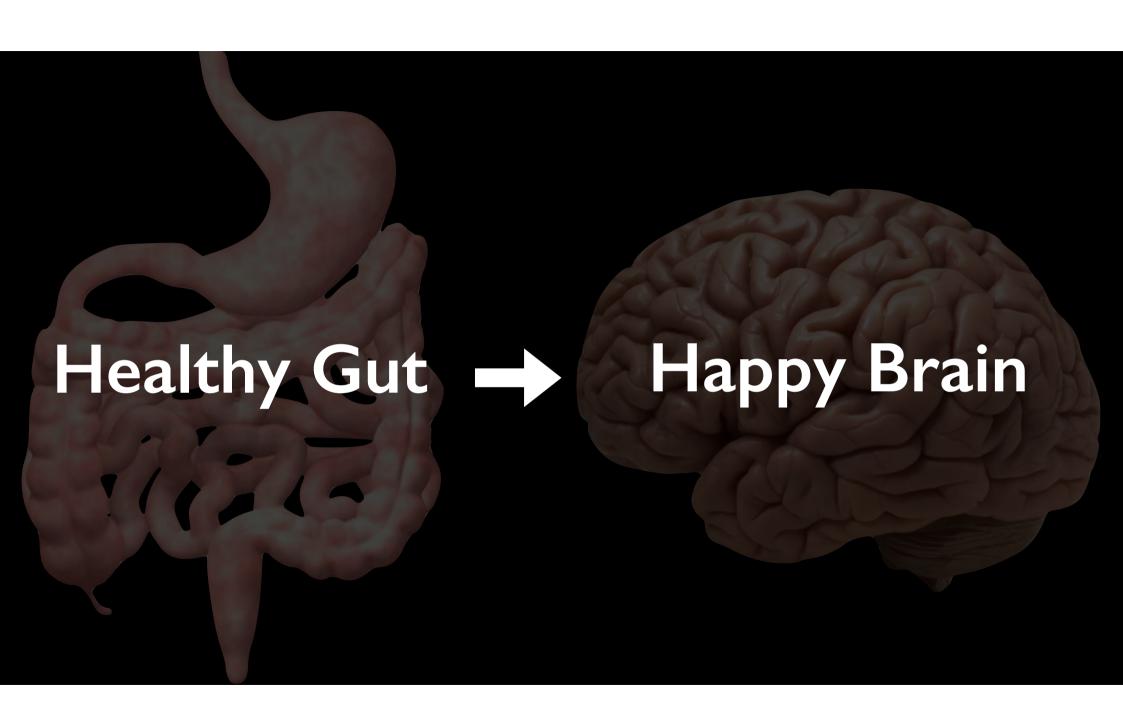
# Cook with steel, iron, wood, and glass

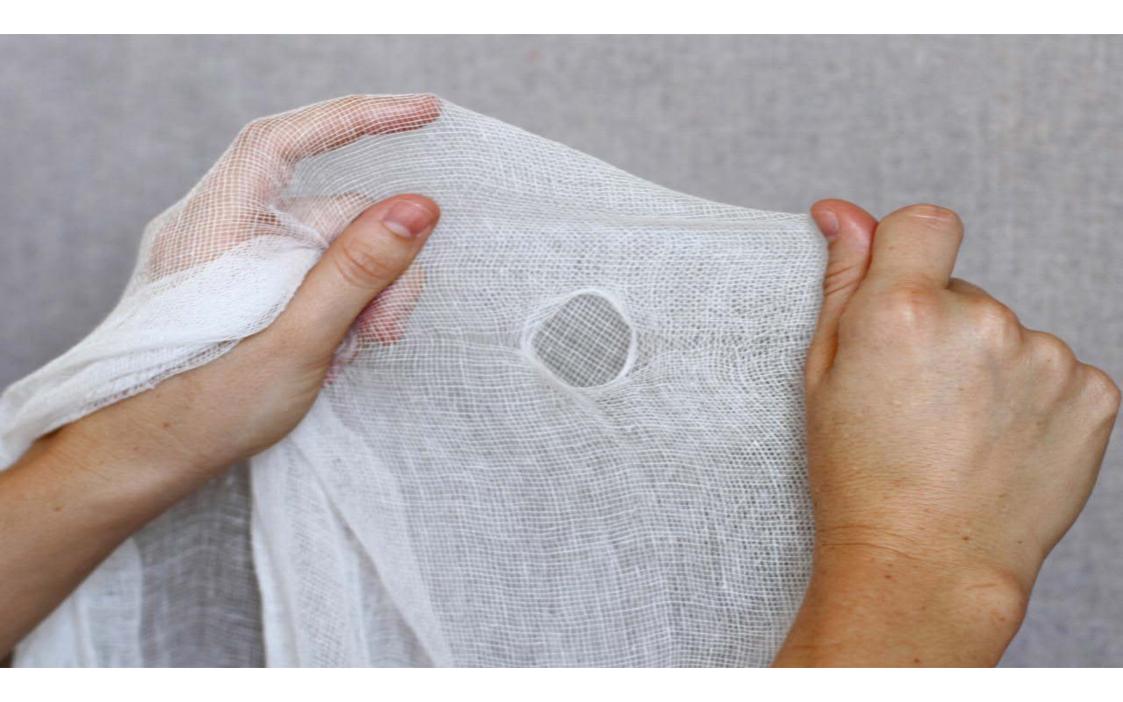


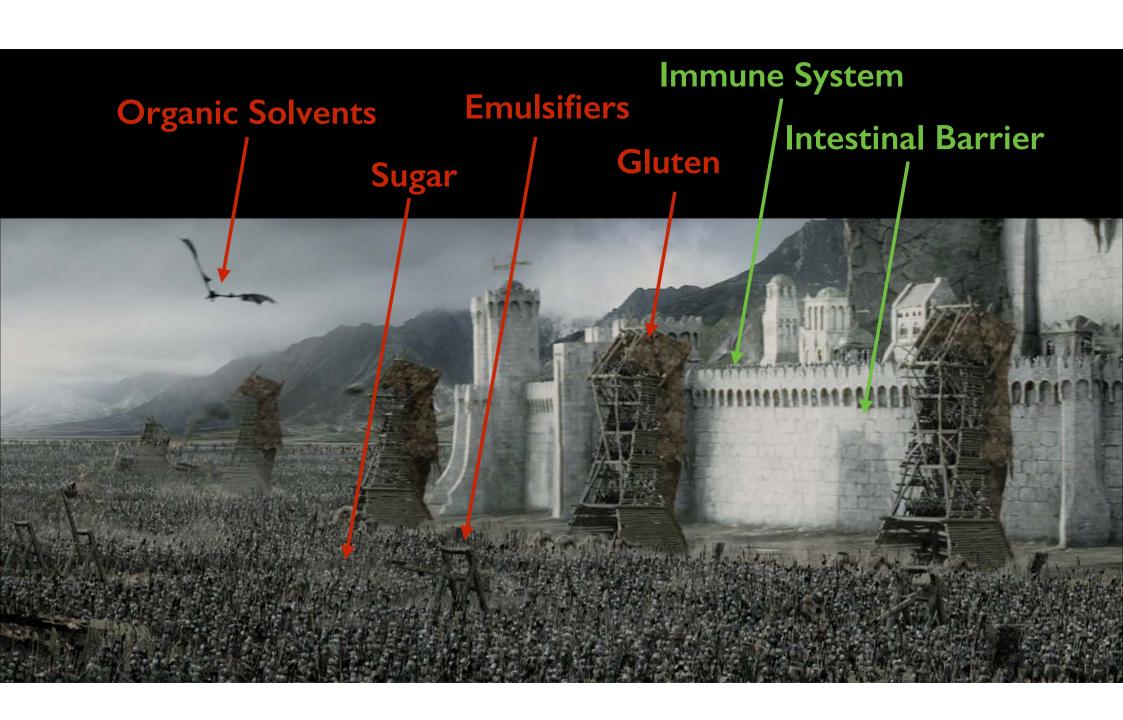


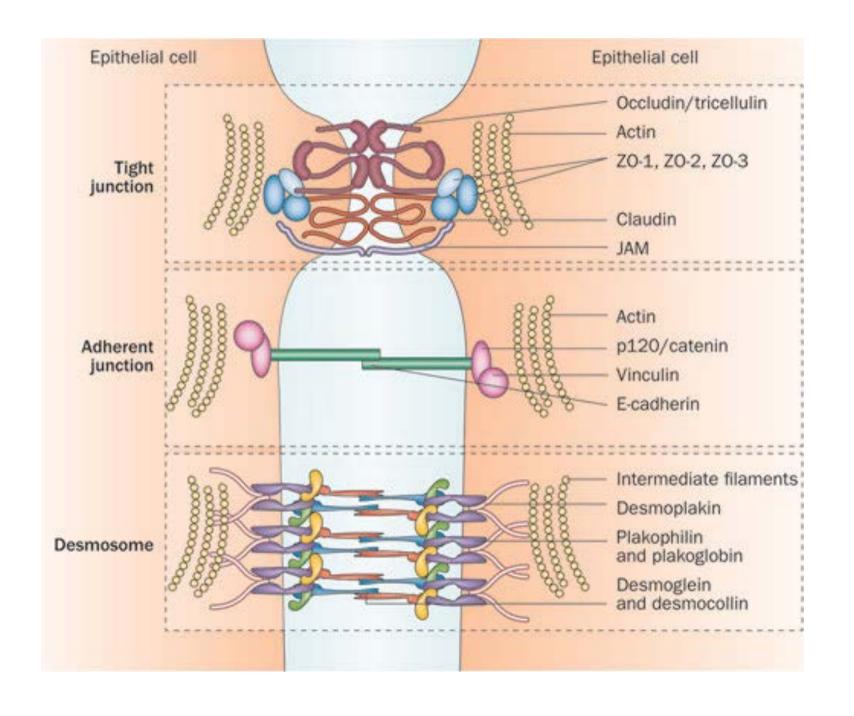














# the right way

Wheat allergy

Coeliac

Non-coeliac gluten sensitivity





#### Hidden Gluten



**Sweets** 



Beer



**Supplements** 



**Toiletries** 



Cross-contamination



Sauces/gravies/ stocks



Coffee



**Medication** 



**Cosmetics** 



- Restaurant food (cooked alongside gluten containing food)
- Processed foods (processed alongside gluten containing food)

#### **Cross-contamination**

# Never assume. Read the label, or contact the manufacturer.

#### Possible Cross-reaction



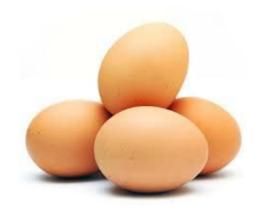






Tree Nut

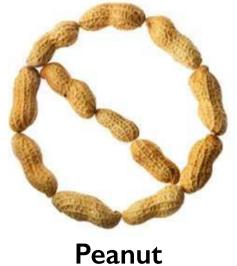




Fish/Shellfish

Eggs

# Other common allergies







Soy



## Hypersensitivity Reactions

	Type-I (anaphylactic)	Type-II	Type-III	Type-IV
Response	15-30 minutes	minutes- hours	3-8 hours	2-3+ days
Nature	'allergy'	multi-organ	e.g. autoimmunity	e.g. autoimmunity







**Amines**Histamine/tyramine/phenylethylamine

#### Intolerances







**Alcohol** 



**Glutamate** 

### Diagnosis











**EGG FREE** 





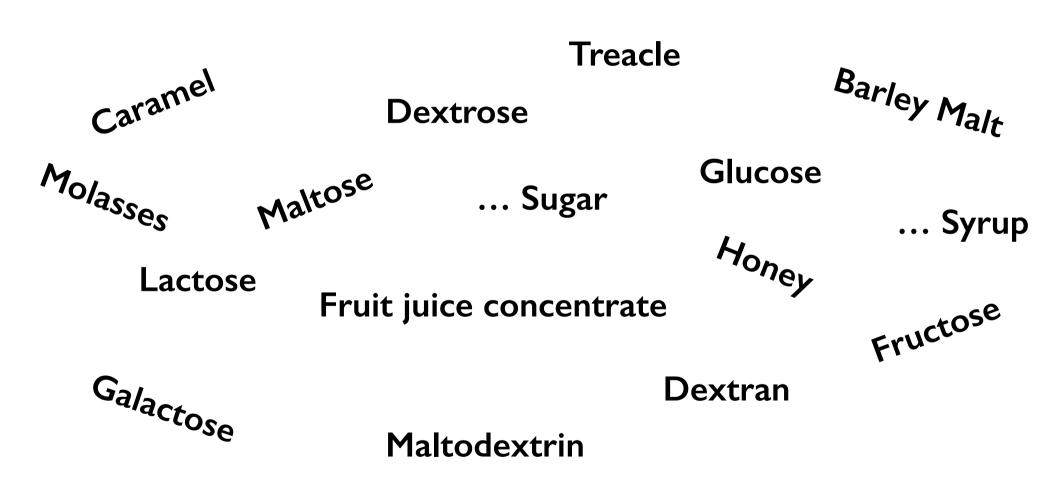
Oral Challenge



# Carbohydrates



# Sugar goes by many names





# Hiding in plain sight



Rice syrup

























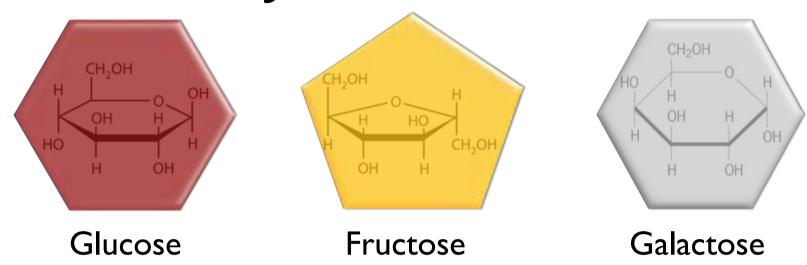


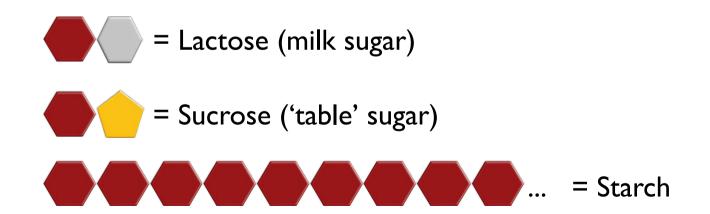




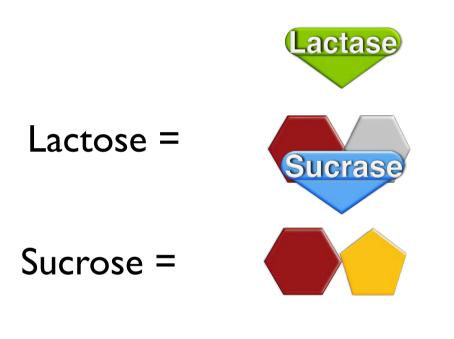


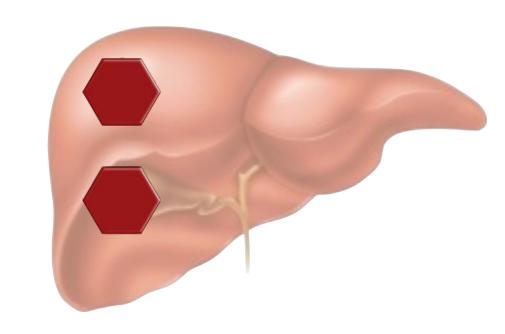
#### Carbohydrates are made of





#### **Digestion**



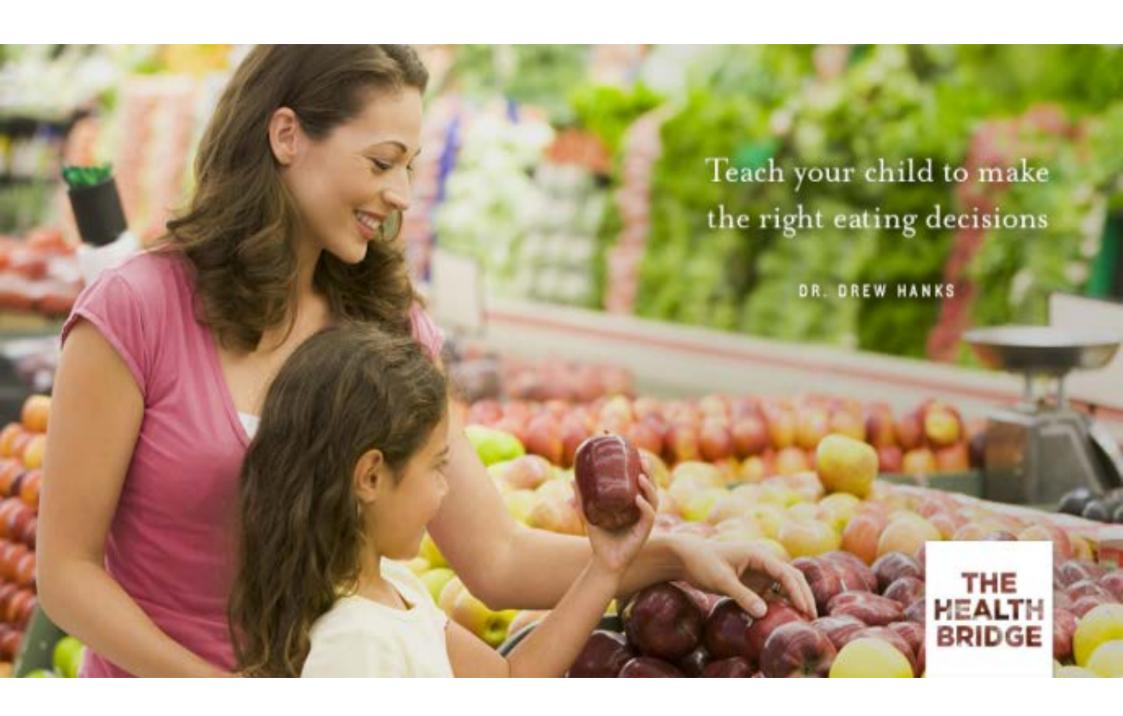




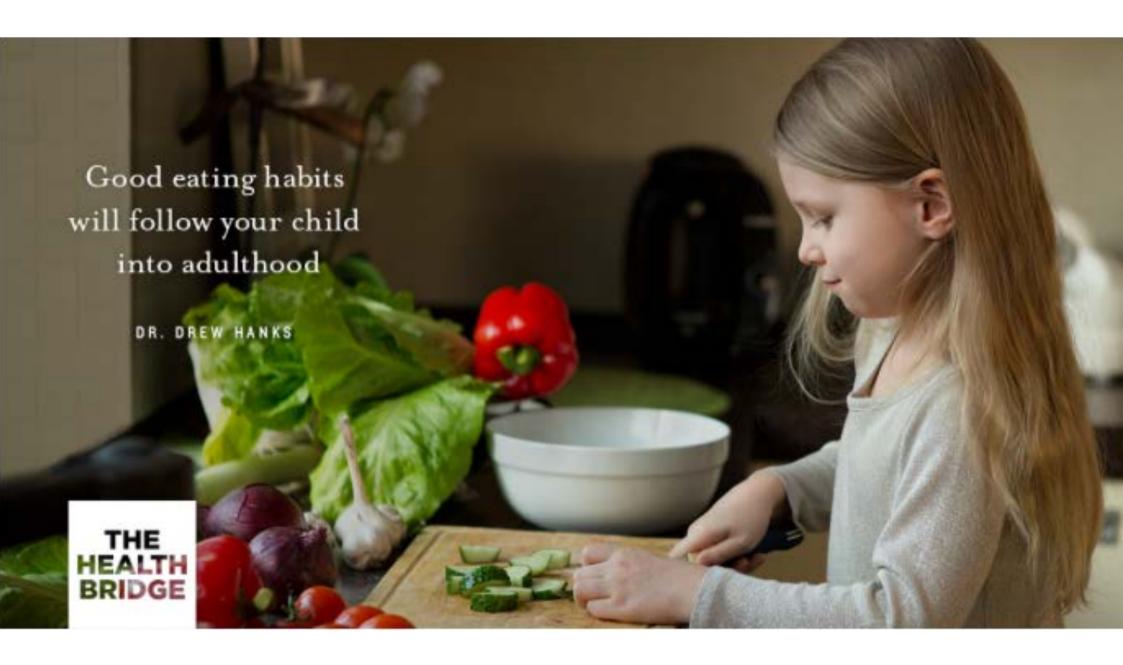
#### How much sugar in that drink?



















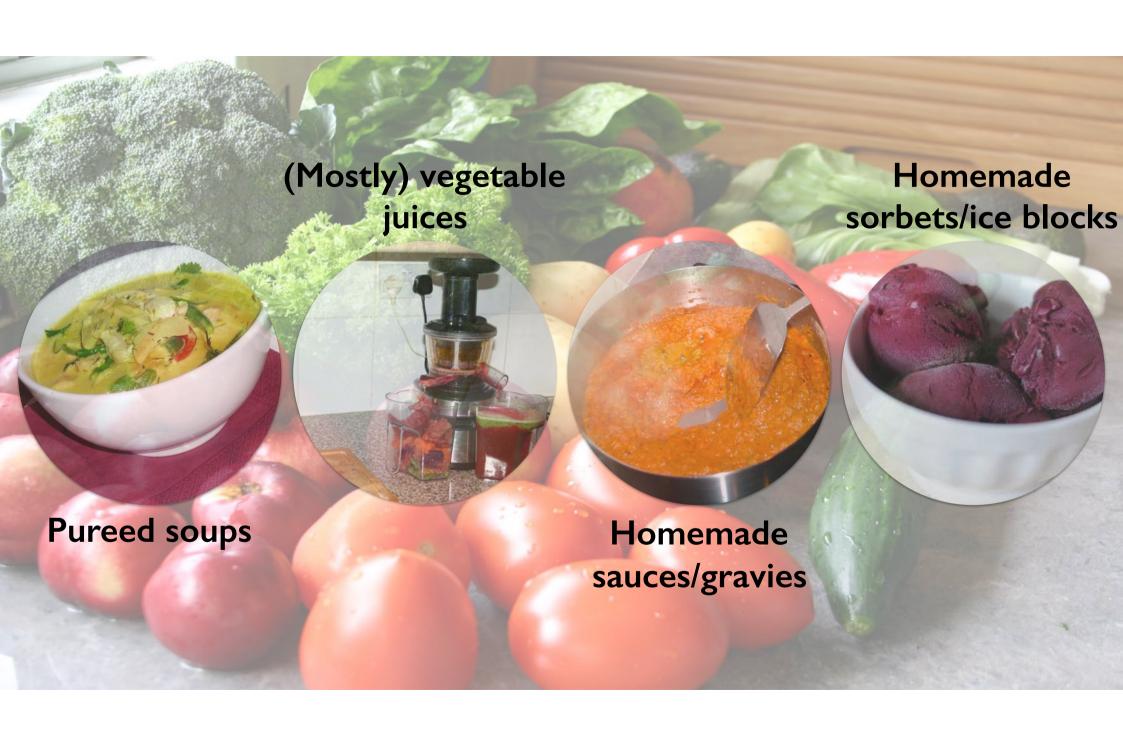




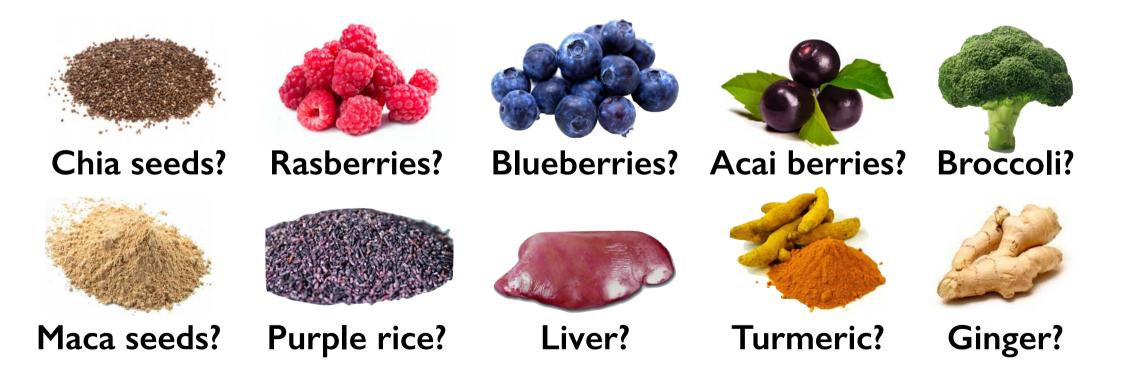


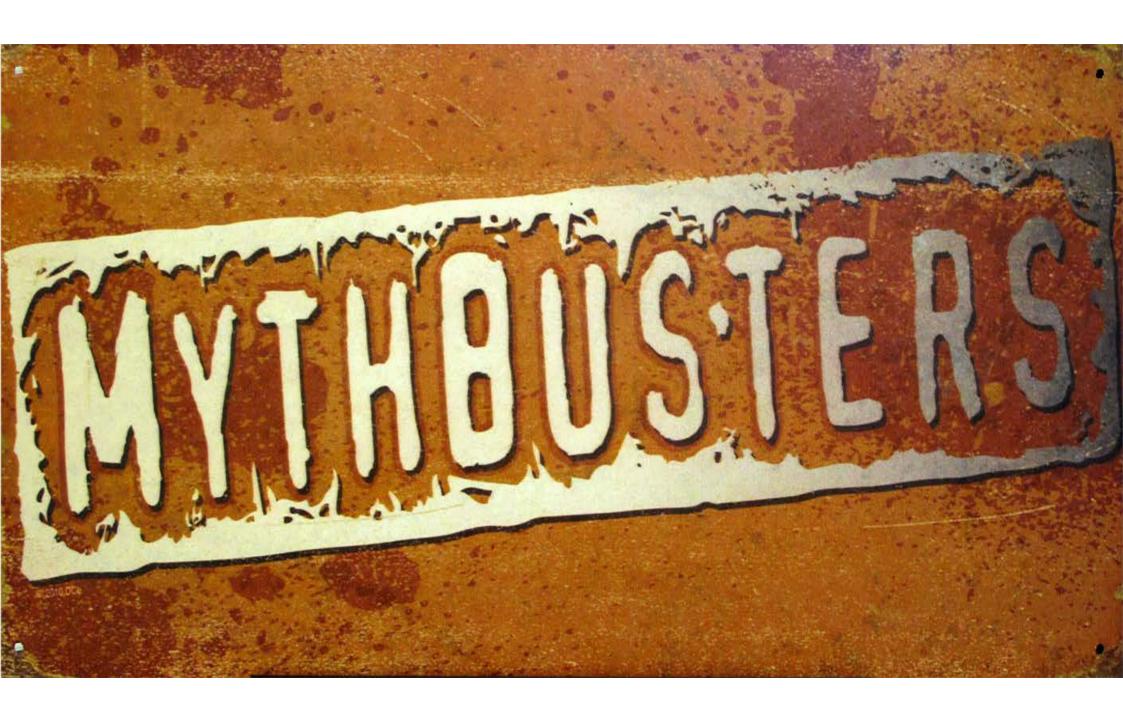






## The greatest superfood?













# Supplements help with ADHD





#### Everyone's needs are different









www.yogawellnessclinic.co.nz