

embracing your health

Nutrition 102 – Class 3

Angel Woolever, RD, CD

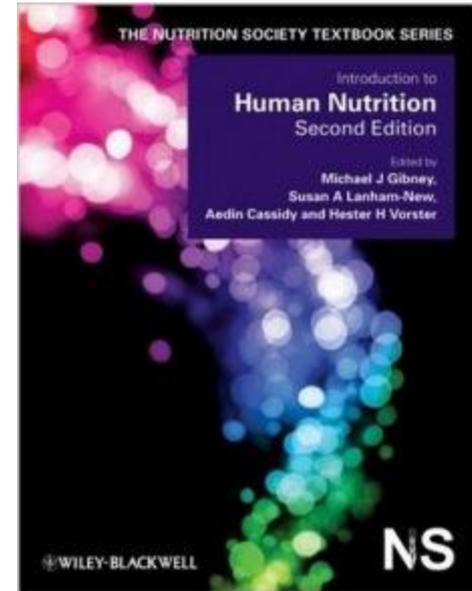


Nutrition 102

“Introduction to Human Nutrition” second edition

Edited by Michael J. Gibney, Susan A. Lanham-New, Aedin Cassidy, and Hester H. Vorster

May be purchased online
but is not required for
the class.



Technical Difficulties

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Questions

- You may raise your hand and type your question.
- All questions will be answered at the end of the webinar to save time.



Review from Last Week

👤 Vitamins E, K, and C

- 👤 What it is
- 👤 Source
- 👤 Function
- 👤 Requirement
- 👤 Absorption
 - 👤 Deficiency
 - 👤 Toxicity



👤 Non-essential compounds

- 👤 Bioflavonoids: Carnitine, Choline, Inositol, Taurine, and Ubiquinone
- 👤 Phytochemicals

Priorities for Today's Session

B Vitamins

 What they are

 Source

 Function

 Requirement

 Absorption

 Deficiency

 Toxicity





What Is Vitamin B1

First B Vitamin to be discovered

THIAMINE
VITAMIN B 1

Vitamin B1 Sources

- Pork – rich source
- Potatoes
- Whole-grain cereals
- Meat
- Fish



Functions of Vitamin B1

- Converts carbohydrates into glucose for energy metabolism
- Strengthens immune system
- Improves body's ability to withstand stressful conditions

the **BEST**
vitamin
to
be
a
happy person is
B1

Thiamine Requirements

Groups:	RDA (mg/day):
Infants	0.4
Children	0.7-1.2
Males	1.5
Females	1
Pregnancy	2
Lactation	2

Thiamine Absorption

- Absorbed in the duodenum and proximal jejunum
- Alcoholics are especially susceptible to thiamine deficiency
- Excreted in urine, diuresis, and sweat
- Little storage of thiamine in the body



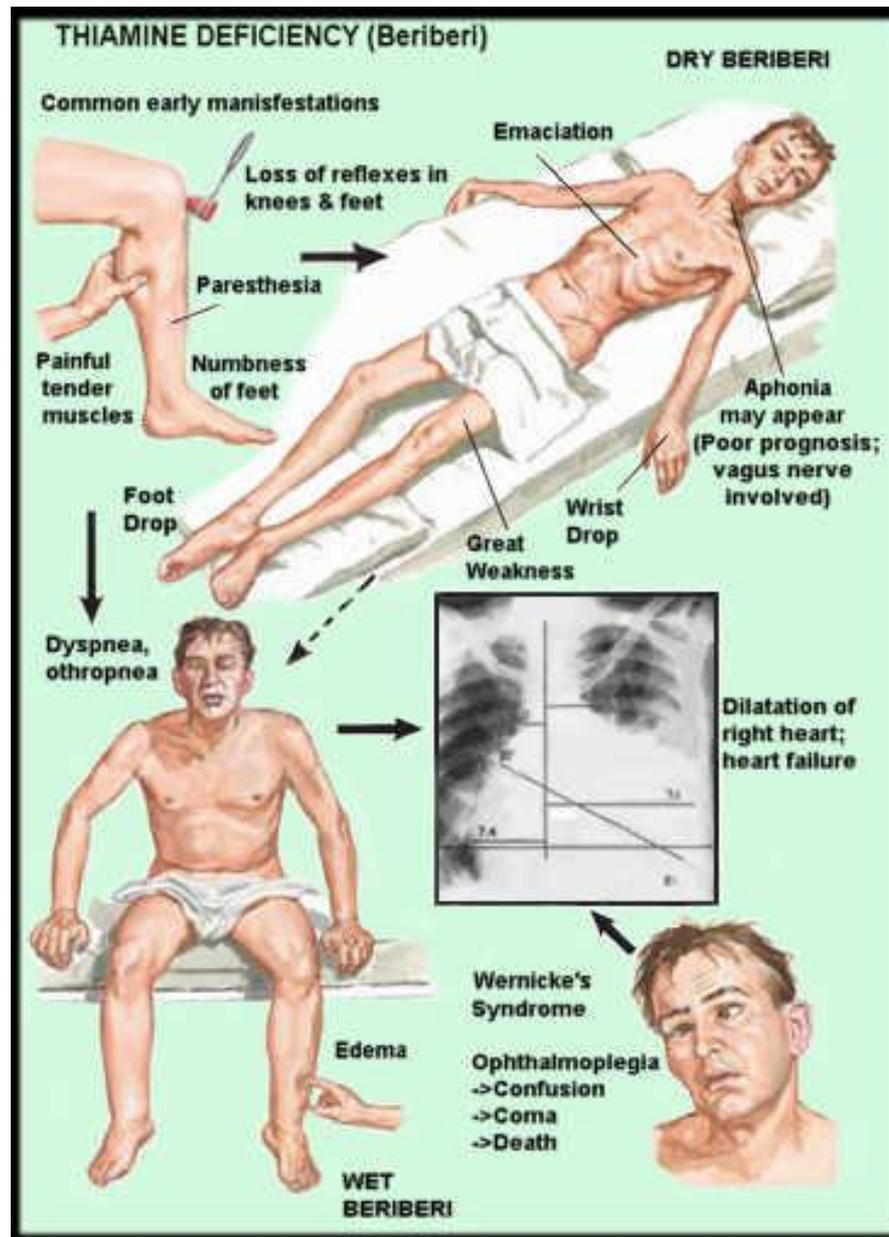
Barriers to Thiamine Absorption

- ❏ Lost into cooking water
- ❏ Unstable to light
- ❏ Exposure to sunlight
- ❏ Destroyed by sulfites
- ❏ Polyphenols destroy thiamine

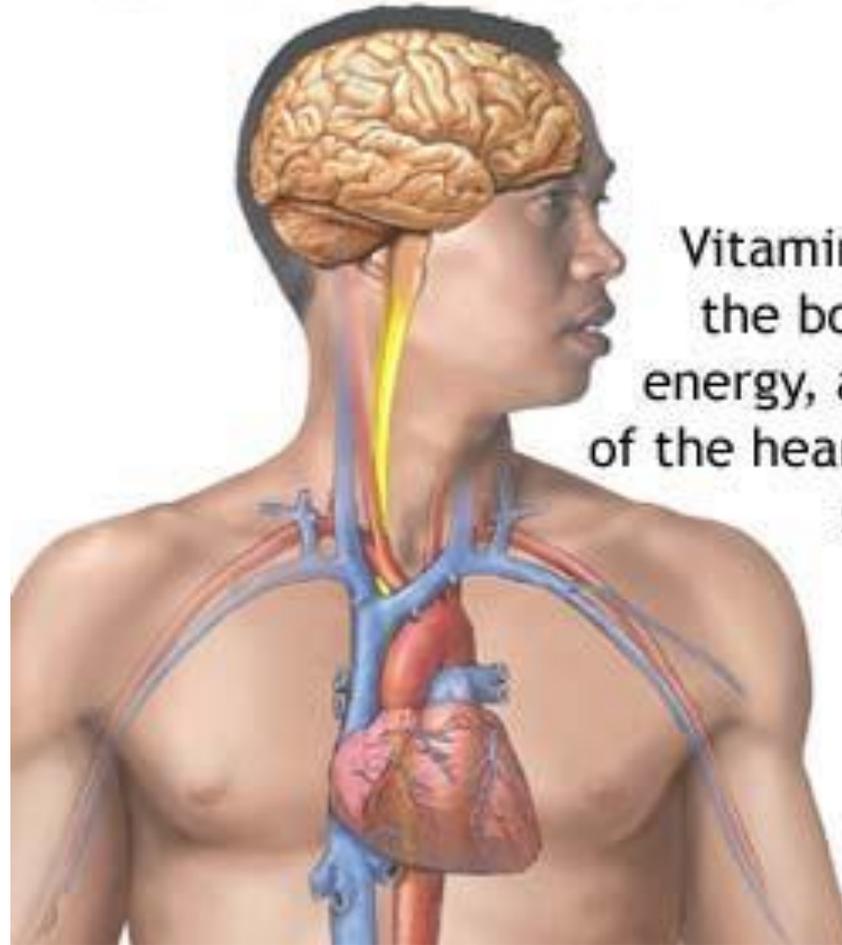


Thiamine Deficiency

- ❏ Chronic peripheral neuritis, beriberi
 - ❏ May not be associated with heart failure and edema
- ❏ Acute pernicious (fulminating) beriberi (shoshin beriberi)
 - ❏ Heart failure and metabolic abnormalities predominate with little evidence of peripheral neuritis
- ❏ Wernicke's encephalopathy with Korsakoff's psychosis
 - ❏ Thiamine-responsive condition associated especially with alcohol and narcotic abuse



Vitamin B₁



Vitamin B1 (Thiamine) helps the body convert food into energy, and aids the function of the heart and cardiovascular system and the brain and nervous system

RDA: 1.5 mg
Water-soluble

 ADAM.

What Is Vitamin B2

B₂

Riboflavin



Vitamin B2 Sources

- Milk and dairy products, eggs, meat, fish
- Yellow in color and often used as a food color
- Note, exposure of milk in clear glass bottles to sunlight results in loss of riboflavin

Vitamin B₂

Food sources of Riboflavin (vitamin B2):

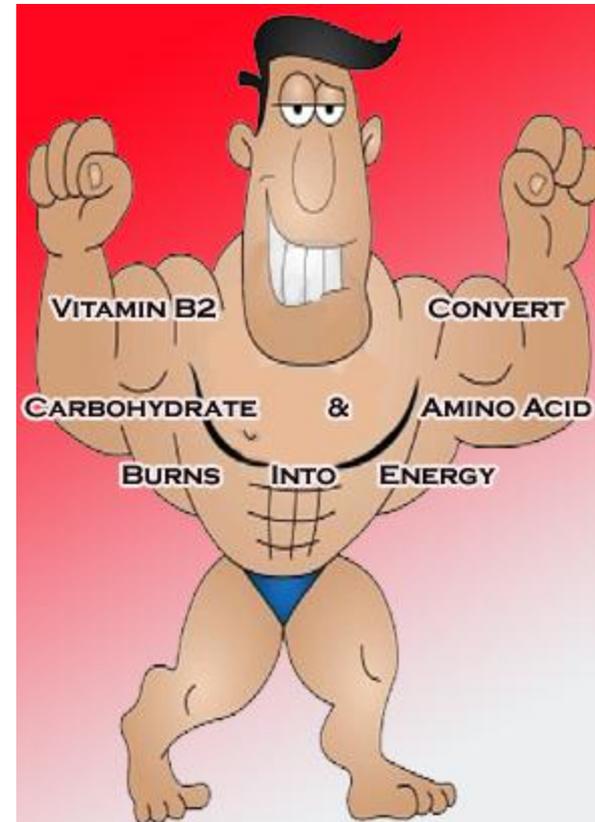
Cereal, nuts, milk, eggs, green leafy vegetables and lean meat



ADAM.

Riboflavin Functions

- Central role as a coenzyme in energy-yielding metabolism
- Healthy skin
- Healthy red blood cell production



Riboflavin Requirements

Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) for Riboflavin			
Life Stage	Age	Males (mg/day)	Females (mg/day)
Infants	0-6 months	0.3 (AI)	0.3 (AI)
Infants	7-12 months	0.4 (AI)	0.4 (AI)
Children	1-3 years	0.5	0.5
Children	4-8 years	0.6	0.6
Children	9-13 years	0.9	0.9
Adolescents	14-18 years	1.3	1.0
Adults	19 years and older	1.3	1.1
Pregnancy	all ages	-	1.4
Breast-feeding	all ages	-	1.6

Riboflavin Absorption

- ❏ No storage
- ❏ Absorption is limited
- ❏ Surplus intake is excreted rapidly in urine



Riboflavin Deficiency

- Characterized by lesions of the lips and corners of the mouth
- Magenta tongue
- Seborrheic dermatitis
- Conjunctivitis with vascularization of the cornea and opacity of the lens
- Hypochromic anemia



Vitamin B₂

Riboflavin (vitamin B₂) works with other B vitamins to promote healthy growth and tissue repair, and helps release energy from carbohydrates

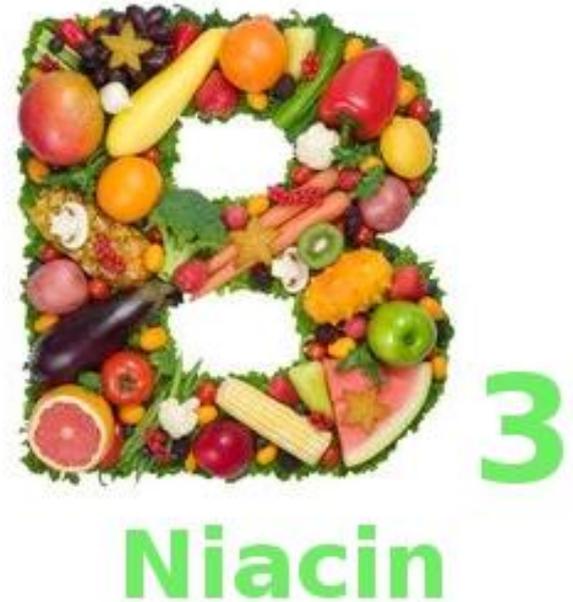
— Healthy skin RDA: 1.7 mg
Water-soluble



— Healthy red blood cell production

What Is Vitamin B3 – Niacin

- Can be synthesized from tryptophan
- Discovered during studies of pellagra
- Vitamers
 - Nicotinic Acid
 - Nicotinamide



Sources for Niacin

- Dairy
- Poultry
- Fish
- Lean meat
- Eggs
- Nuts



Niacin Functions

- Metabolism of metabolic fuels
- Hormone production
- Improves circulation
- Healthy skin, nerves and digestive system
- Healthy blood cholesterol levels



**VITAMIN B3 CAN
BOOST UP
ENERGY LEVELS**

Niacin Recommendations

Groups:	RDA (mg/day)
Infants	8
Children	12
Males	20
Females	15
Pregnancy	17
Lactation	20

Niacin Deficiency - Pellagra

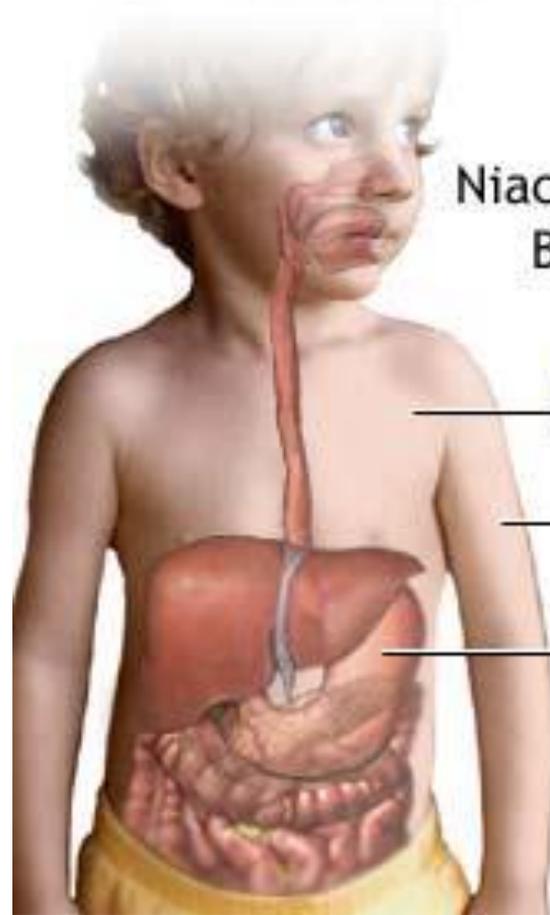
- ❖ Diets high in maize, lack tryptophan, preformed niacin is not biologically available
- ❖ Inability to absorb niacin or amino acid tryptophan
- ❖ Butterfly pattern sunburn on face
- ❖ Scaly skin
- ❖ Advanced pellagra – dementia (depressive psychosis) and diarrhea
- ❖ Untreated pellagra is fatal

Niacin Toxicity

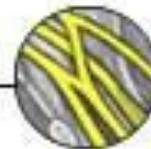
- Usually seen in treatment of hyperlipidemia
- Dilatation of blood vessels and flushing, with skin irritation, itching and a burning sensation
- >500 mg/day \rightarrow liver damage \rightarrow liver failure



Vitamin B₃



Niacin (vitamin B3) works with other B vitamins to help release energy from carbohydrates



Healthy nerves

Healthy skin

Healthy digestive system

Adult RDA: 19 mg

Water-soluble

 ADAM.

What Is Vitamin B6

Pyridoxine

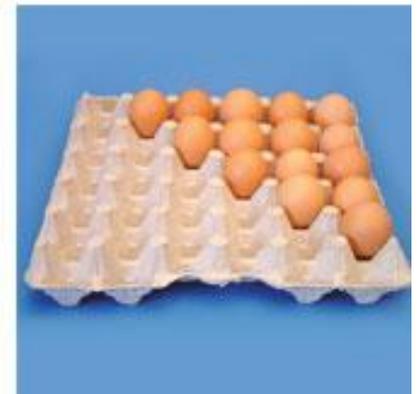
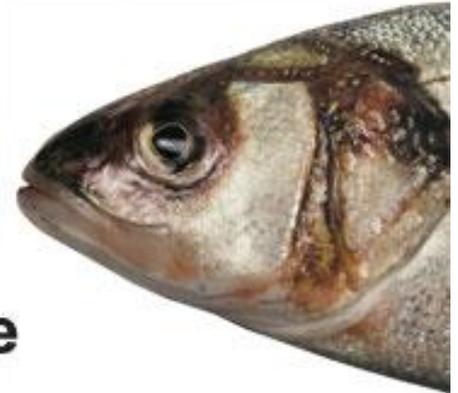
6 Vitamers

- Alcohol pyridoxine, aldehyde pyridoxal, amine pyridoxamine, and their 5'-phosphates

- Vitamers convert to pyridoxal phosphate

B6

Pyridoxine



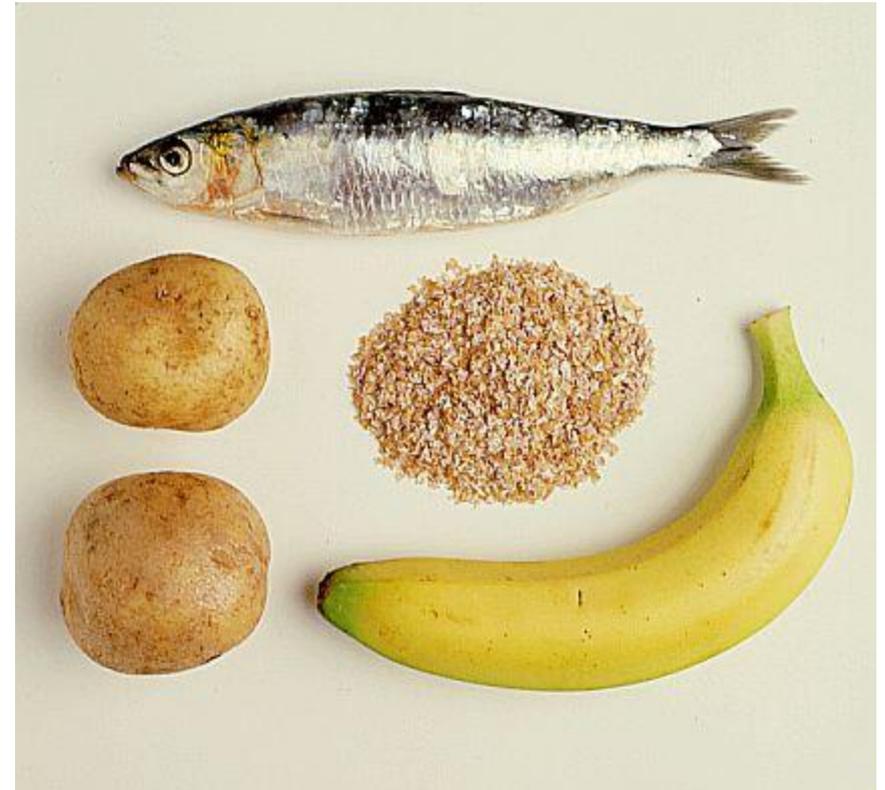
Vitamin B6 Sources

 Fish

 Beef liver and other organ meats

 Potatoes and starchy vegetables

 Non-citrus fruits



Vitamin B6 Functions

- Amino acid metabolism
- Regulates steroid hormones
- Helps make neurotransmitters
- Brain development and function
- Produces serotonin and norepinephrine
- Melatonin production
- Controls levels of homocysteine
- Vitamin B12 absorption



Possible Vitamin B6 Functions

- Reduce morning sickness
- Improve PMS symptoms
- Reduce inflammation
- Reduce symptoms of depression
- Reduce macular degeneration

B6

RDA for Vitamin B6

LIFE STAGE	AMOUNT OF VITAMIN B6
Adults, 19-50 yrs old	1.3 mg/day
Men, over 50 yrs old	1.7 mg/day
Women, over 50 yrs old	1.5 mg/day
Pregnant women	1.9 mg/day
Lactating women	2.0 mg/day

mg = milligrams

Vitamin B6 Deficiency

Moderate

-  Abnormal amino acid metabolism
-  Increased sensitivity of target tissues to steroid hormone action

Severe

-  convulsions

Toxicity

50mg/kg

-  Histological damage to dorsal nerve roots

200mg/kg

-  Signs or peripheral neuropathy
-  Ataxia
-  Muscle weakness
-  Loss of balance

Vitamin B6



Vitamin B6 (pyridoxine) is important for maintaining healthy brain function, the formation of red blood cells, the breakdown of protein and the synthesis of antibodies in support of the immune system

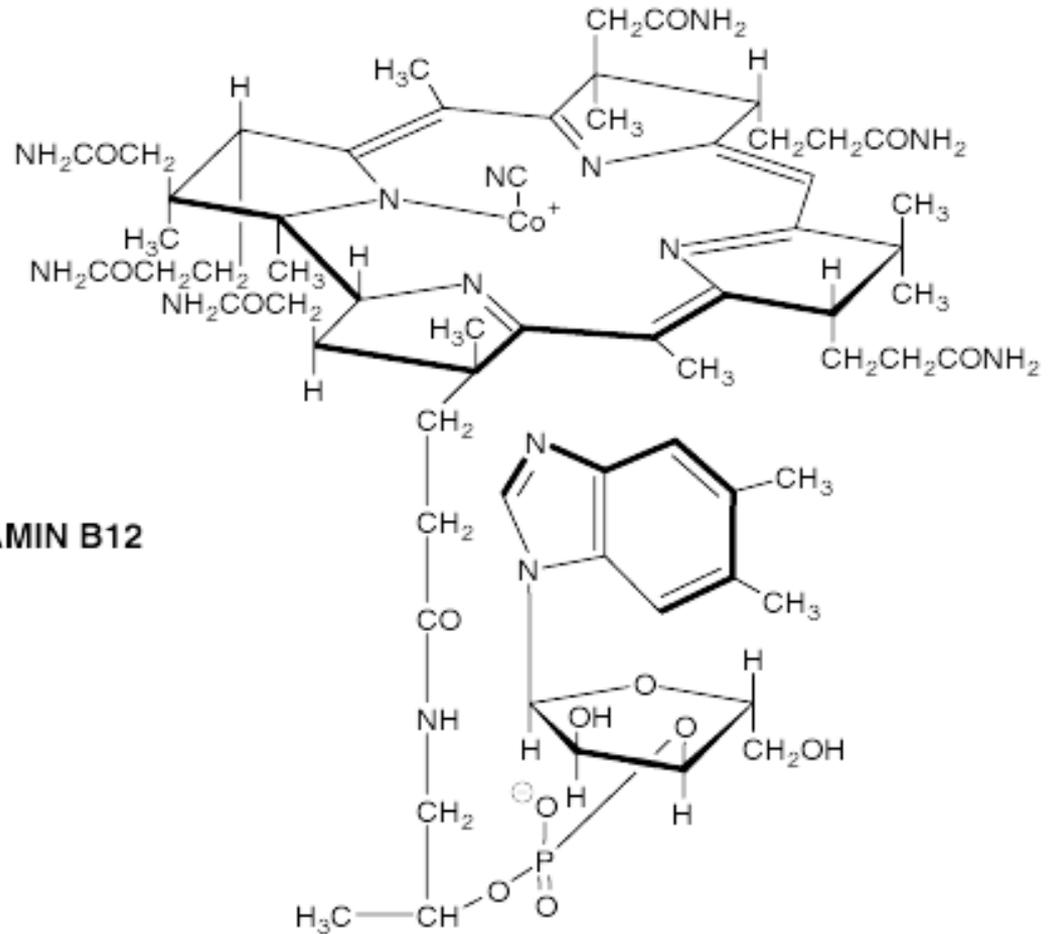
Adult RDA: 2 mg
Water-soluble

What Is Vitamin B12

Cobalamin

Largest and most structurally complicated vitamin

VITAMIN B12



Vitamin B12 Sources

- Clams
- Beef
- Turkey
- Oysters
- Chicken
- Salmon
- Trout
- Herring
- Crab

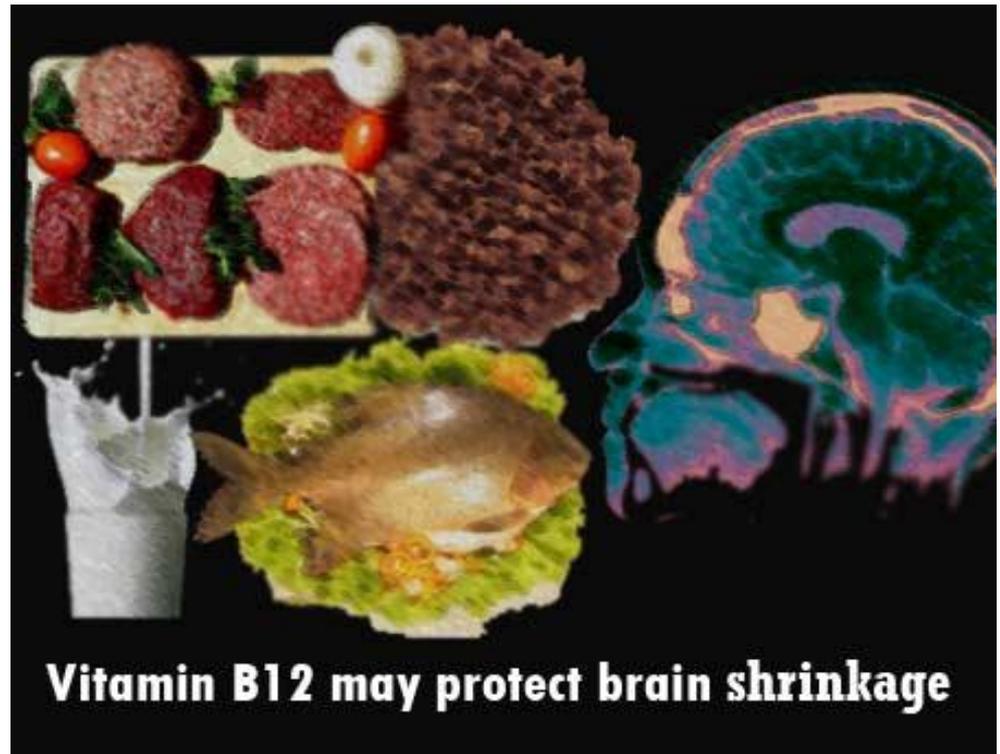


Functions of Vitamin B12

• Brain and nervous system

• Red blood cells

• Metabolism



RDA for Vitamin B12

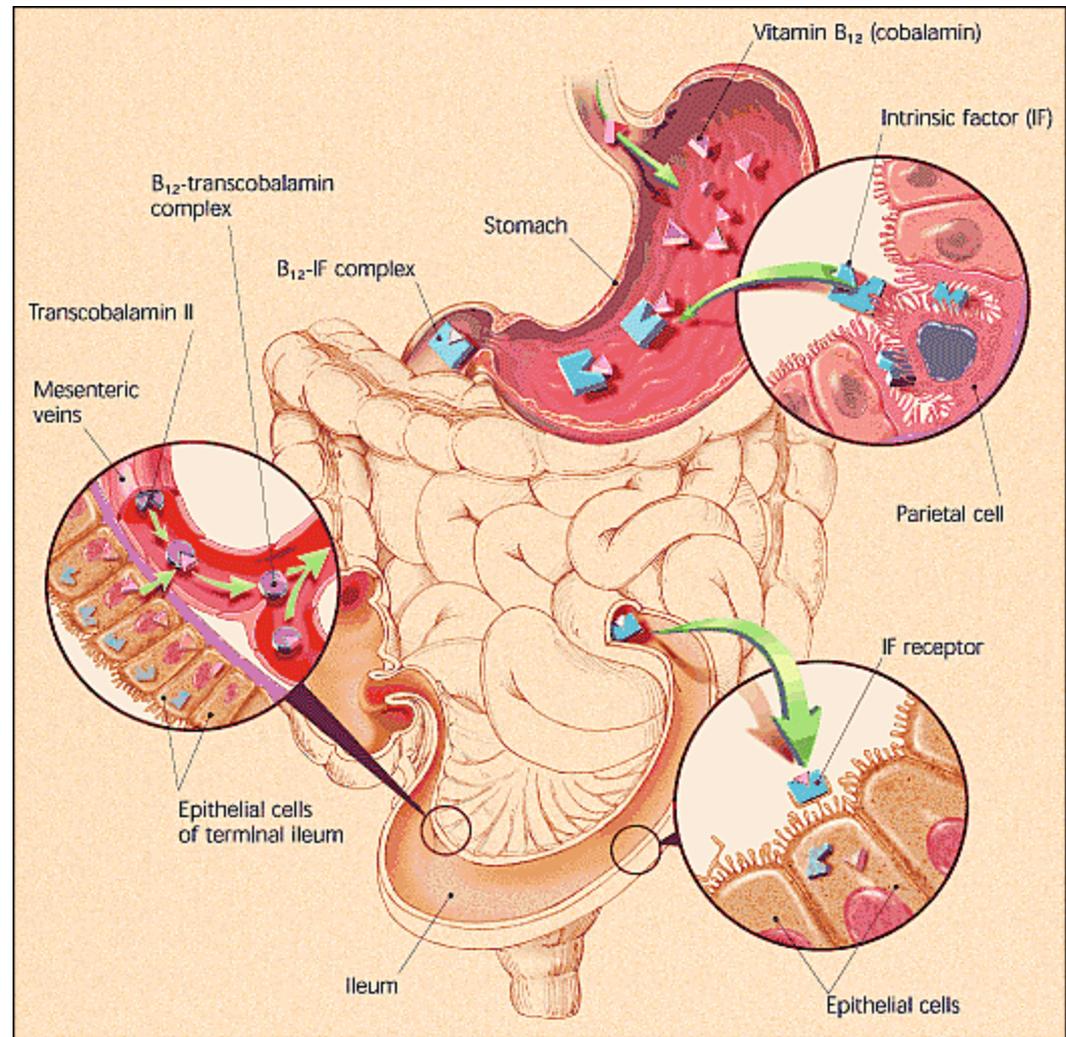
Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) for Vitamin B12

Life Stage	Age	Males (mcg/day)	Females (mcg/day)
<i>Infants</i>	0-6 months	0.4 (AI)	0.4 (AI)
<i>Infants</i>	7-12 months	0.5 (AI)	0.5 (AI)
<i>Children</i>	1-3 years	0.9	0.9
<i>Children</i>	4-8 years	1.2	1.2
<i>Children</i>	9-13 years	1.8	1.8
<i>Adolescents</i>	14-18 years	2.4	2.4
<i>Adults</i>	19-50 years	2.4	2.4
<i>Adults</i>	51 years and older	2.4	2.4
<i>Pregnancy</i>	all ages	-	2.6
<i>Breast-feeding</i>	all ages	-	2.8

B12 Absorption

Attaches to
intrinsic factor

Released by
gastric acid
and pepsin

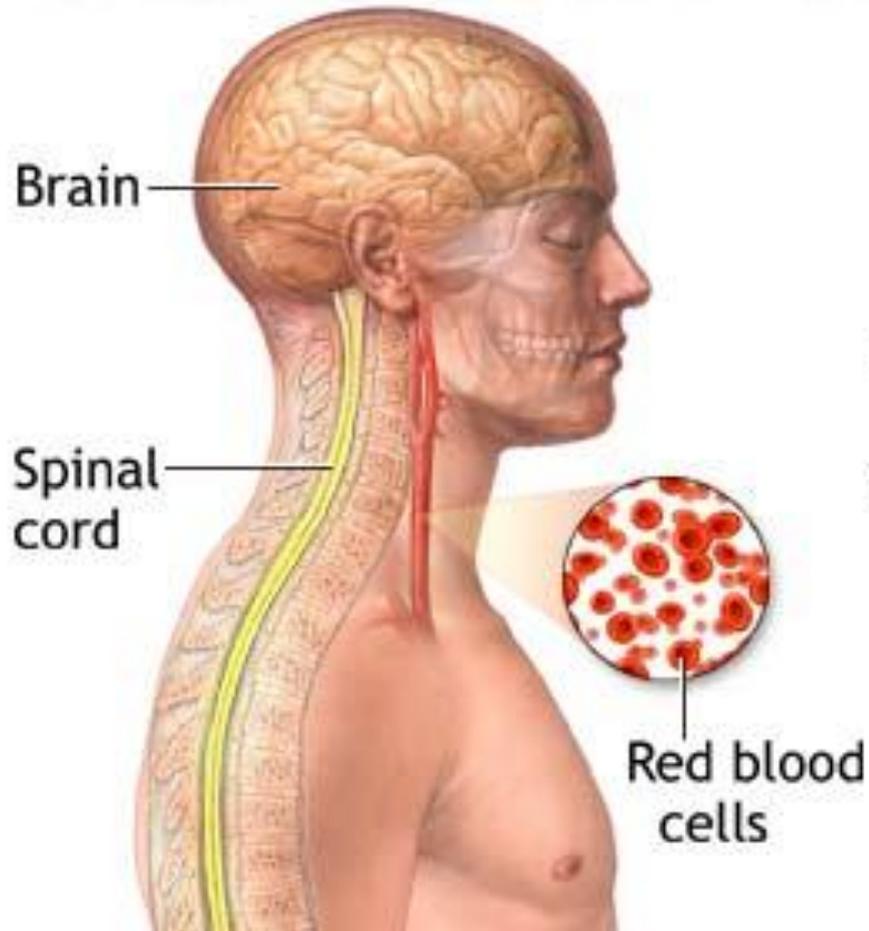


Vitamin B12 Deficiency

- ❏ Pernicious anemia
- ❏ Functional folate deficiency
- ❏ Spinal cord degeneration



Vitamin B₁₂



Vitamin B₁₂ is important for metabolism, the formation of red blood cells, and the maintenance of the central nervous system, which includes the brain and spinal cord

What Is Vitamin B9

- Metabolically close to Vitamin B12
- Folic Acid
- Folate
- Folinic Acid



Functions of Folic Acid

- Helps tissues grow and cells work
- Prevents birth defects and anemia
- Reduces homocysteine levels
- Leucovorin Rescue



Folic Acid Sources

 Liver

 Fruits

 Vegetables

 Beans and legumes

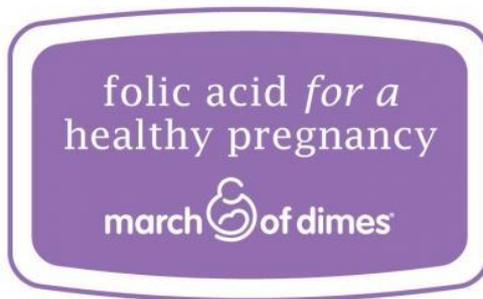


Folic Acid Requirements

Age (years)	Males and Females (µg/day)	Pregnancy (µg/day)	Lactation (µg/day)
1-3	150	N/A	N/A
4-8	200	N/A	N/A
9-13	300	N/A	N/A
14-18	400	600	500
19+	400	600	500

Folate Deficiency:

- ❏ Megaloblastic Anemia
- ❏ Spina bifida in pregnancy
- ❏ Associated with some drugs



Folate Toxicity

• >400 mcg/day may impair zinc absorption

• irreversible nerve damage

• >1000 ug/day may increase in the frequency of epileptic attacks

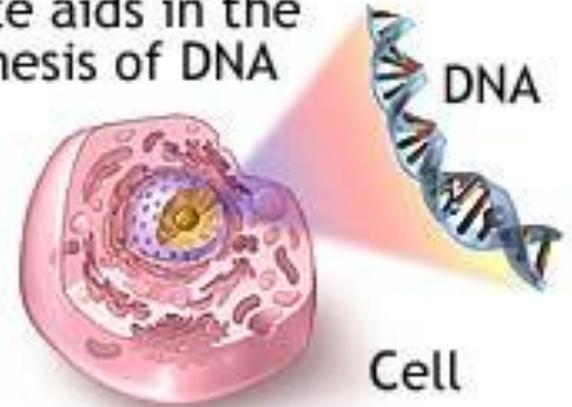


Vitamin B9 Folate

Folate aids in the production of red blood cells



Folate aids in the synthesis of DNA



Folate works with B12 and vitamin C to help the body digest and utilize proteins

What Is Vitamin B7

 Biotin

 Vitamin H

B7

Biotin

Functions of Biotin

• Healthy skin, hair, and nails

• Nervous system

• Metabolism

• Blood sugar control



Biotin Sources

- Brewer's yeast
- Cooked eggs
- Nuts
- Sardines
- Legumes
- Whole grains
- Bananas
- Soybeans
- Intestinal bacteria



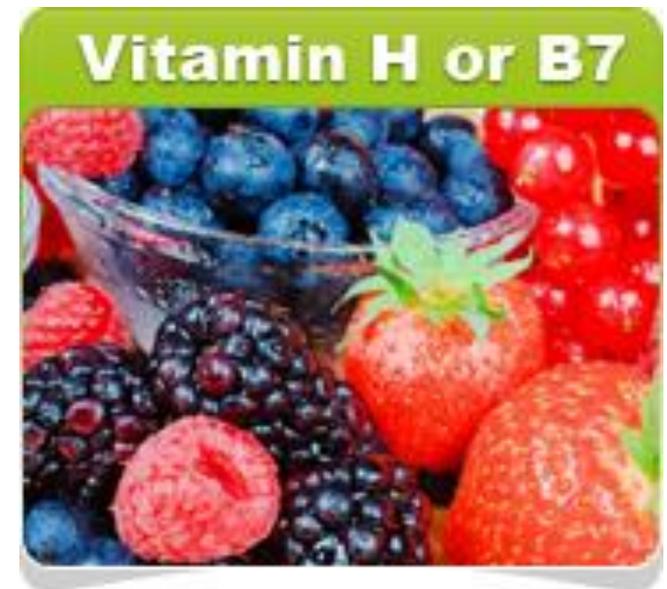
Biotin Requirements

AGE/GROUP	ADEQUATE INTAKE (AI)
infants 0-12 months	7 mcg*
children	
1-3 yrs	8 mcg
4-8 yrs	12 mcg
9-13 yrs	20 mcg
adolescents 14-18 yrs	25 mcg
adults over 18	30 mcg
pregnant women	30 mcg
breast-feeding women	35 mcg

* mcg - microgram (1/1000 mg):

Biotin Deficiency

- Fine scaly dermatitis and hair loss
- Absences of sebaceous glands
- Atrophy of hair follicles
- Hyperglycemia



Toxicity

No reported
cases



Biotin Review

Vitamin B7 (Biotin/Vitamin H) Explained



FreeFitnessTips.co.uk

- *Vitamin B7 (Also Known As Biotin Or Vitamin H) Was Discovered In 1940 By Vincent Du Vigneaud*
- *Vitamin B7's Main Role Is To Help Your Body's Cells Break Down Carbohydrates & Use Them For Energy*
- *Vitamin B7 Can Be Sourced From Egg Yolks, Liver, Milk, Mushrooms & Nuts*
- *The RDA For Vitamin B7 Is 0.03mg For Men & 0.01mg For Women*

Pantothenic Acid – Vitamin B5

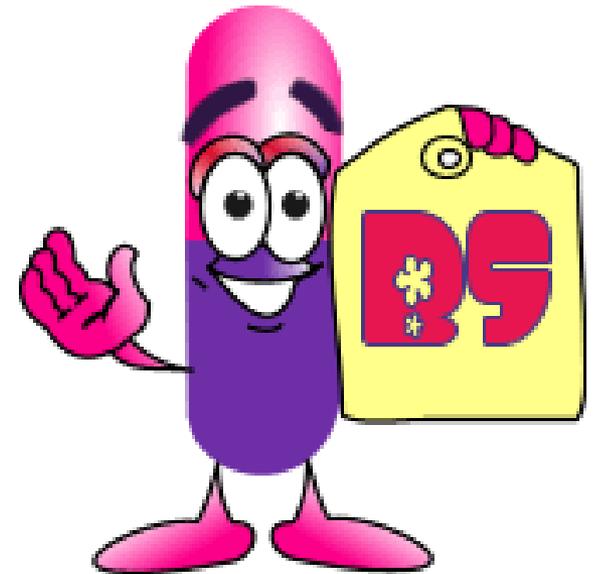


Vitamin B5

PANTOTHENIC ACID

Pantothenic Acid Functions

- Synthesize coenzyme A
- Synthesize and metabolize carbohydrates, proteins, and fats
- Improves cholesterol levels
- Enhances wound healing
- May help with symptoms of rheumatoid arthritis



Pantothenic Acid Sources

Name derives
from the Greek
for “from
everywhere”

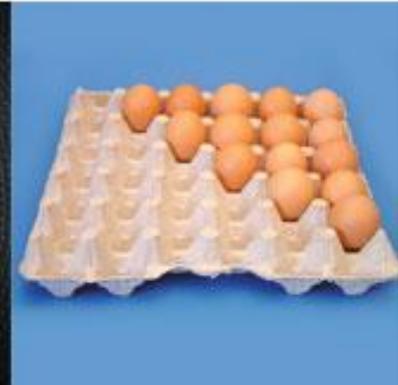


Pantothenic Acid Requirements

3-7 mg/day

B5

**Pantothenic
acid**



Pantothenic Acid Deficiency

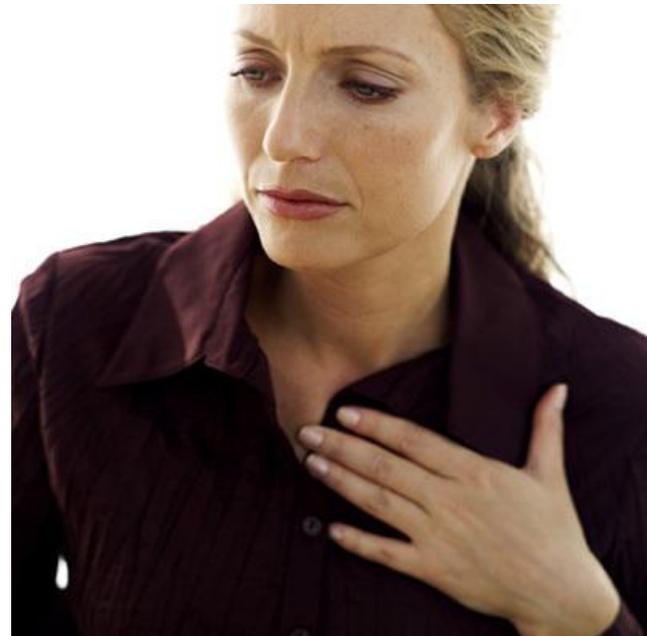
❏ Rare except in case of severely malnourished



Toxicity

• 10-12 g/day – diarrhea

• 1200 mg/day – nausea and heartburn



Pantothenic acid

Function

Essential component of Coenzyme A , a key element in aerobic energy production (krebs cycle).

Used for energy release from the macronutrients, synthesis of fat, formation of heme (needed for red blood cells), and synthesis of cholesterol and neurotransmitters

Natural sources

widespread in foods

Results of deficiency

not seen unless induced

Overdose

not a problem

Priorities for Today's Session

B Vitamins

 What they are

 Source

 Function

 Requirement

 Absorption

 Deficiency

 Toxicity



Questions, Comments





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