

embracing your health

Nutrition 102 – Class 4

Angel Woolever, RD, CD

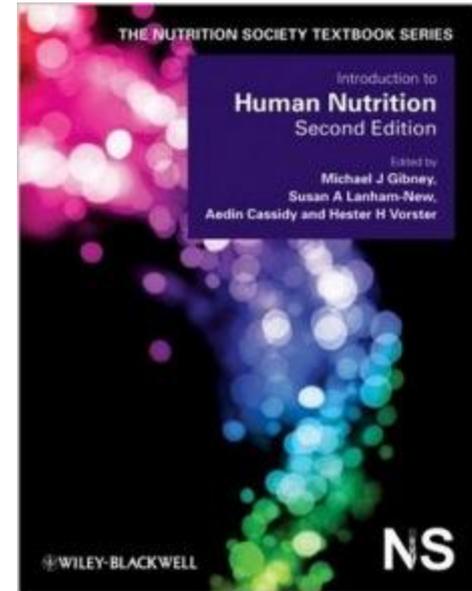


Nutrition 102

“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

B Vitamins

 What they are

 Source

 Function

 Requirement

 Absorption

 Deficiency

 Toxicity



Priorities for Today's Session

❏ Minerals: Calcium, Magnesium, Phosphorus, Sodium and Chloride, Potassium, Iron

❏ What they are

❏ Function

❏ Source

❏ Requirement

❏ Absorption

❏ Deficiency

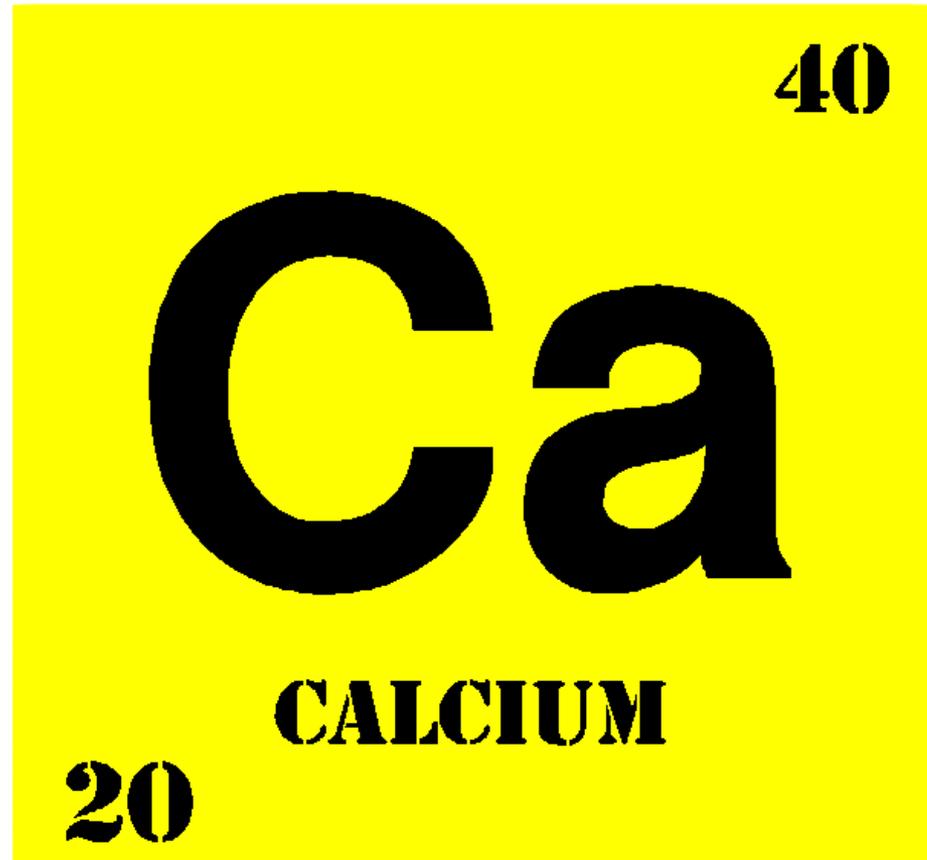
❏ Toxicity



What Is Calcium

99% bones
and teeth

1% blood,
ECF, muscle,
tissues



Calcium Functions

- Bones
- Teeth
- Regulating blood pressure
- Muscle and nerve impulses
- Heart beating
- Blood clotting
- Weight loss
- Colon cancer prevention



Calcium Sources

- Dairy products
- Green leafy vegetables
- Salmon and sardines
- Enriched breads
- Fortified orange juice
- Soybeans
- Fortified soymilk
- Fortified cereals



Calcium Requirements

Life Stage in Years	RDA (mg/day)
1 – 3	700
4 – 8	1,000
9 – 18	1,300
19 – 50	1,000
51 – 70 women	1,200
51 – 70 men	1,000
Pregnant or lactating 14 – 18	1,300
Pregnant or lactating 19 – 50	1,000

Calcium Absorption

Increase Absorption

- Adequate Vitamin D
- Calcium deficiency
- Phosphorus deficiency
- Pregnancy
- Lactation
- Hyperparathyroidism
- Lactose in infants
- Small calcium load
- Ingestion with a meal

Decrease Absorption

- Vitamin D deficiency
- Menopause
- Old age
- Decreased gastric acid
- Malabsorption problems
 - Celiac
 - Crohn's
 - hypoparathyroidism
- Larger calcium load
- Ingestion without a meal

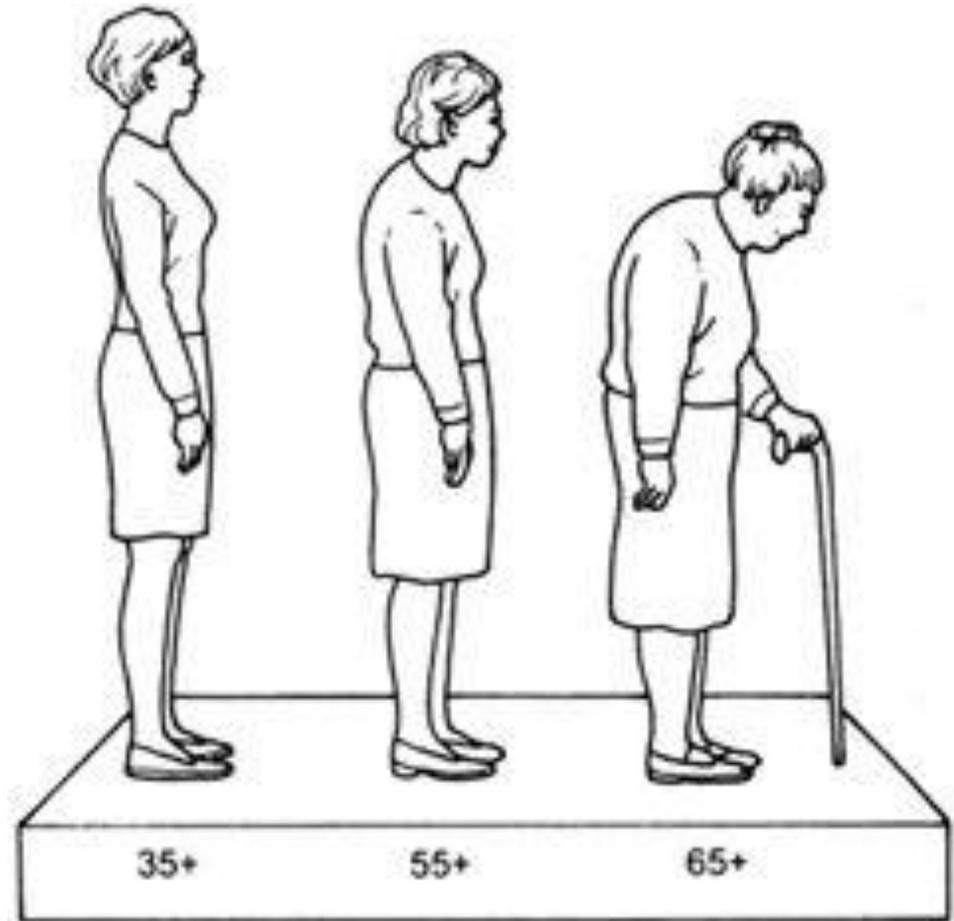
Calcium Deficiency

• Bone resorption

• Hypertension

• Pre-eclampsia

• Colon cancer



Calcium Toxicity

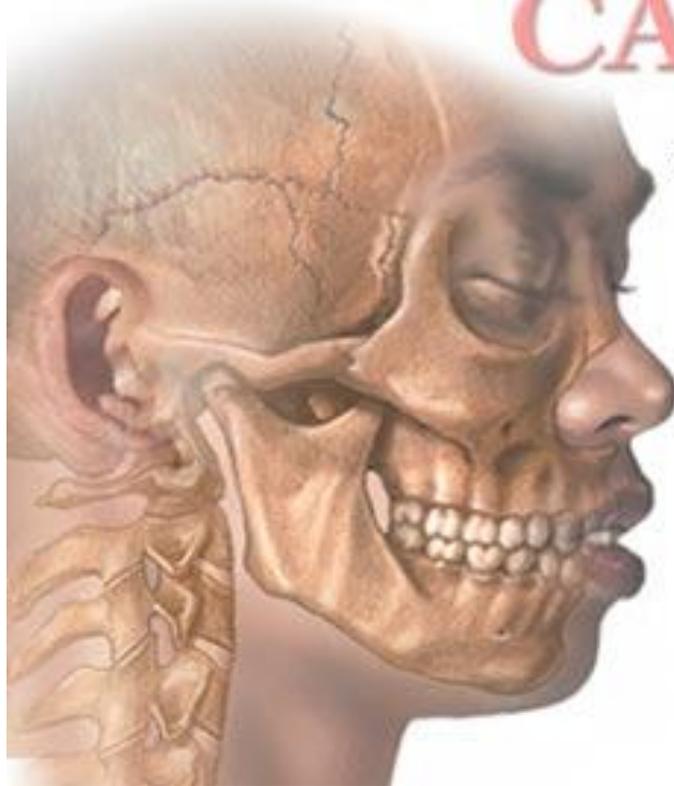
• Kidney stones

• Hypercalcemia and renal insufficiency



Calcium Review

minerals **CALCIUM**



Calcium is essential for the formation and maintenance of bones and teeth, blood clotting, normal heart beat and hormone secretion

What Is Magnesium

 Skeleton

 Soft tissues



Magnesium Functions

- Cellular reactions
- Metabolism
- Bone maintenance and development



Magnesium Sources

- Whole grains
- Legumes
- Green vegetables
- Nuts and Seeds



RDA for Magnesium

Age (years)	Males (mg/day)	Females (mg/day)	Pregnancy (mg/day)	Lactation (mg/day)
1 – 3	80	80	NA	NA
4 – 8	130	130	NA	NA
9 – 13	240	240	NA	NA
14 – 18	410	360	400	360
19 – 30	400	310	350	310
31+	420	320	360	320

Magnesium Deficiency

- ❖ Progressive reduction in plasma magnesium and red blood cell magnesium
- ❖ Hypocalcemia and hypocalciuria
- ❖ Hypokalemia resulting from excess potassium excretion and leading to negative potassium balance
- ❖ Abnormal neuromuscular function

Magnesium Toxicity



Diarrhea

Nausea

Abdominal
cramping

Magnesium Review

 Function

 Source

 Requirement

 Deficiency

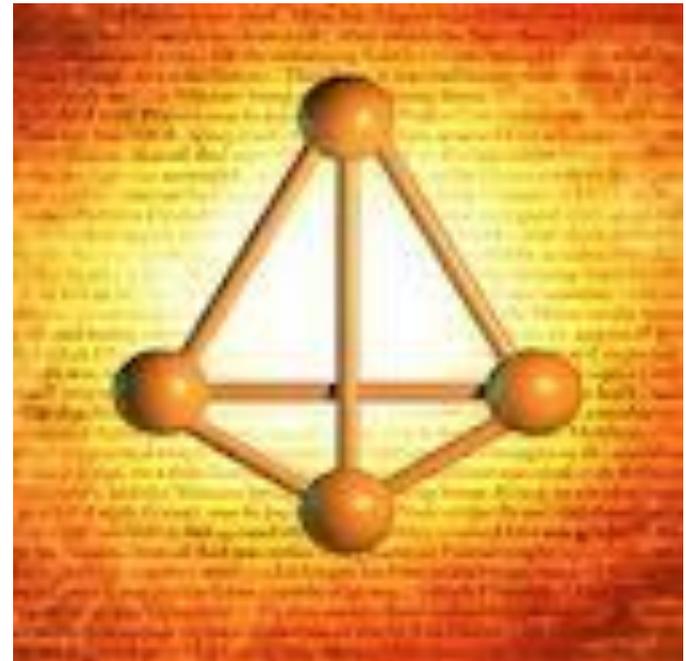
 Toxicity



What Is Phosphorus

 85% in bone

 15% in soft tissues



Phosphorus Functions

- Support tissue growth
- Bones and teeth
- ATP production
- Muscle contraction
- Kidney function
- Regular heartbeat
- Nerve conduction
- Works with B vitamins



Phosphorus Sources

 Meat

 Dairy

 Cola



Phosphorus Recommendations

- 0 to 6 months: 100 milligrams per day (mg/day)
- 7 to 12 months: 275 mg/day
- 1 to 3 years: 460 mg/day
- 4 to 8 years: 500 mg/day
- 9 to 18 years: 1,250 mg
- Adults: 700 mg/day
- Pregnant or lactating women:
 - Younger than 18: 1,250 mg/day
 - Older than 18: 700 mg/day

Phosphorus Deficiency

 Deficiency rare

 Hypophosphatemia



Phosphorus Toxicity

❏ Hyperphosphatemia

❏ Calcification

❏ Decreased calcium
absorption



Phosphorus Review

 Function

 Source

 Recommendations

 Deficiency

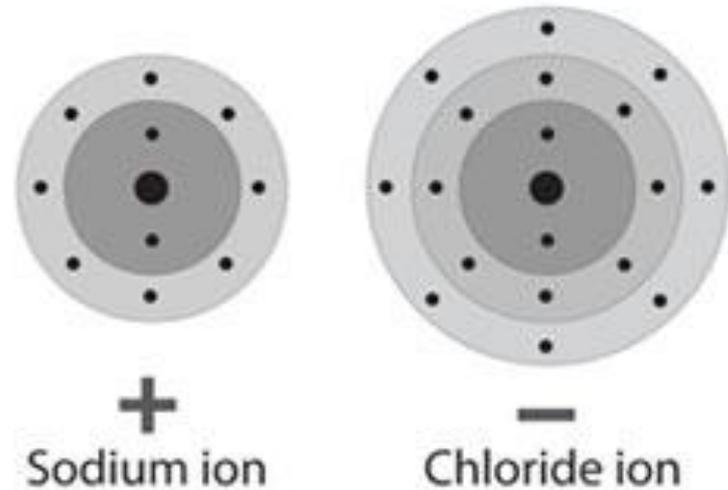
 Toxicity



What Is Sodium and Chloride

 Salt

 Electrolytes



Sodium and Chloride Functions

Sodium

- Water balance
- Nerve conduction

Chloride

- Normal balance of fluids



Sodium and Chloride Sources



Sodium and Chloride Upper Limits

Age in years	Sodium (mg/day)	Chloride (mg/day)
1 – 3	1.5	2.3
4 – 8	1.9	2.9
9 – 13	2.2	3.4
14 – 18	2.3	3.6
19+	2.3	3.6
Pregnancy	2.3	3.6
Lactation	2.3	3.6

Sodium and Chloride Deficiency

 **Hyponatremia**

 **Hypochloremia**



Sodium and Chloride Toxicity

❏ **Hypernatremia**

❏ **Hyperchloremia**



Sodium and Chloride Review

 Function

 Source

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 Toxicity



What Is Potassium

Electrolyte

19

K

Potassium

39.098



The image shows a blue rectangular box containing the periodic table entry for Potassium. At the top is the atomic number '19', followed by the chemical symbol 'K'. Below that is the name 'Potassium' and the atomic weight '39.098'. At the bottom of the box is a photograph of a bunch of ripe yellow bananas, which are a common dietary source of potassium. The entire box is set against a white background.

Potassium Functions

- Metabolism
- Cell, tissue, and organ function
- Acid-base regulation
- Electrical activity of the heart



Potassium Sources

**Tropicana
Pure Premium
Orange Juice
(8 oz)**



450mg

**Winter squash
(cooked)
(1/2 cup)**



448mg

**Banana
(1 medium)**



422mg

**Spinach (cooked)
(1/2 cup)**



419mg

**Cantaloupe
(1/4)**



368mg

**Skim Milk
(8 oz)**



382mg

Potassium Requirements

Age	RDA (g/day)
0-6 months	0.4
7-12 months	0.7
1-3 years old	3.0
4-8 years old	3.8
9-13 years old	4.5
14-18 years old	4.7
19+ years old	4.7
Pregnancy and Lactation	5.1

Potassium Deficiency

Hypokalemia



Potassium Toxicity

Hyperkalemia



Potassium Review

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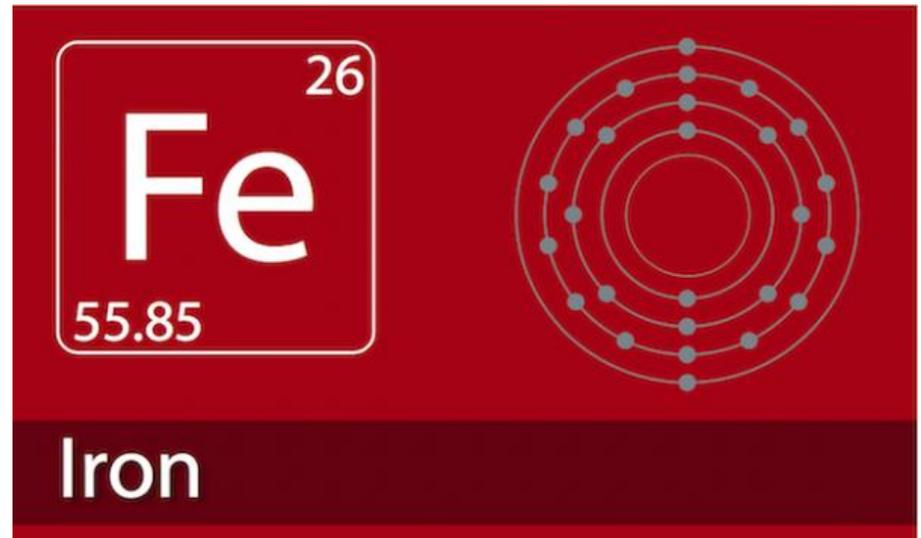
 Toxicity



What Is Iron

 Ferrous – Fe^{2+}

 Ferric – Fe^{3+}



Iron Functions

• Hemoglobin – red blood cells

• Myoglobin – muscles

• Proteins – body

• Cytochromes – energy and immune system



Iron Sources

Heme

- 🍴 Egg yolks
- 🍴 Liver
- 🍴 Lean red meat
- 🍴 Oysters
- 🍴 Poultry, dark red meat
- 🍴 Salmon
- 🍴 Tuna



Nonheme

- 🍴 Dried fruit
- 🍴 Dried beans
- 🍴 Green vegetables
- 🍴 Wheat
- 🍴 Millet
- 🍴 Oats
- 🍴 Brown rice

Iron Requirements

Table 2. Recommended dietary allowances for iron for infants (7 to 12 months), children, and adults

Age	Males (mg/day)	Females (mg/day)	Pregnancy (mg/day)	Lactation (mg/day)
7 to 12 months	11	11	N/A	N/A
1 to 3 years	7	7	N/A	N/A
4 to 8 years	10	10	N/A	N/A
9 to 13 years	8	8	N/A	N/A
14 to 18 years	11	15	27	10
19 to 50 years	8	18	27	9
51+ years	8	8	N/A	N/A

Source: Institute of Medicine. Food and Nutrition Board. Dietary Reference Intakes for Vitamin A, Vitamin K, Arsenic, Boron, Chromium, Copper, Iodine, Iron, Manganese, Molybdenum, Nickel, Silicon, Vanadium and Zinc. Washington, DC: National Academy Press;2001.

Iron Absorption

Increased Absorption

Heme

- Low iron status
- Low heme iron intake
- Meat

Nonheme

- Depleted iron status
- Pregnancy
- Disease states (aplastic anemia, hemolytic anemia, hemochromatosis)
- Ascorbic acid
- Meat, fish seafood
- Certain organic acids

Decreased Absorption

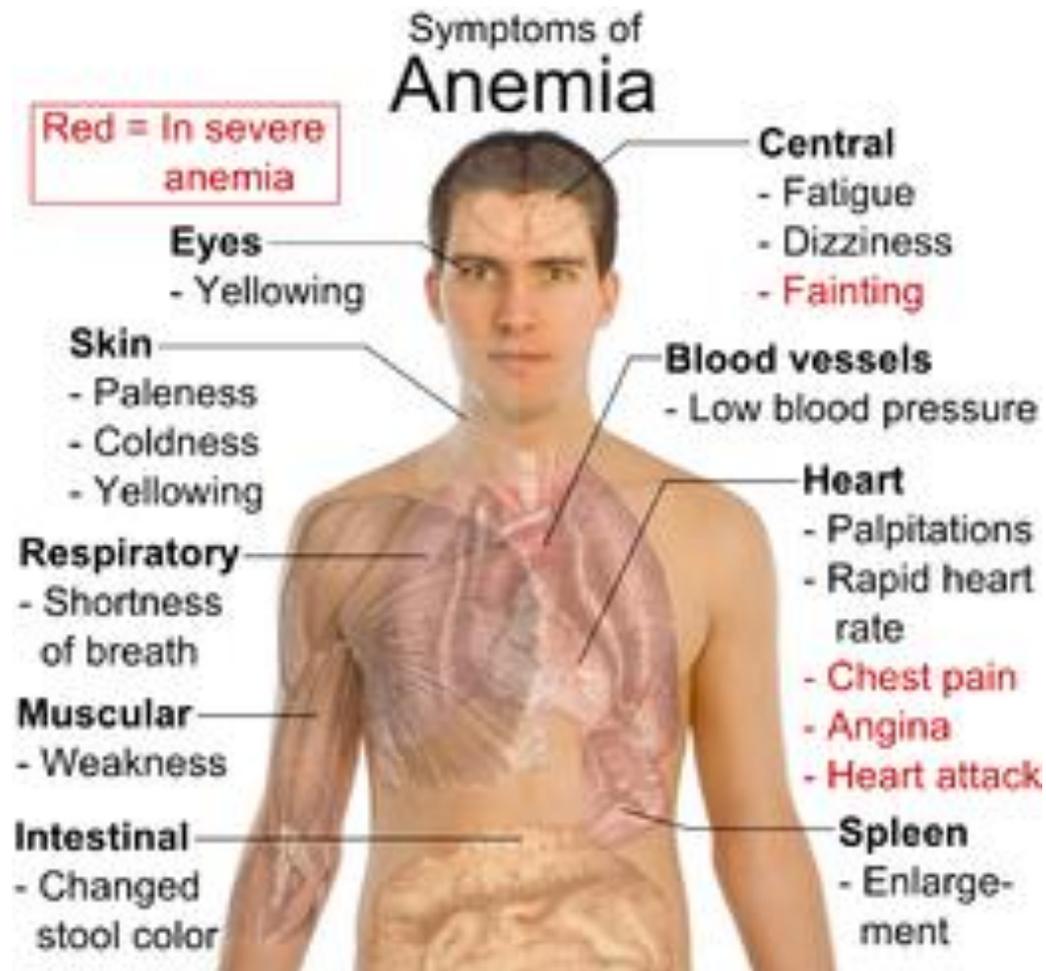
Heme

- High iron status
- High heme iron intake
- Calcium

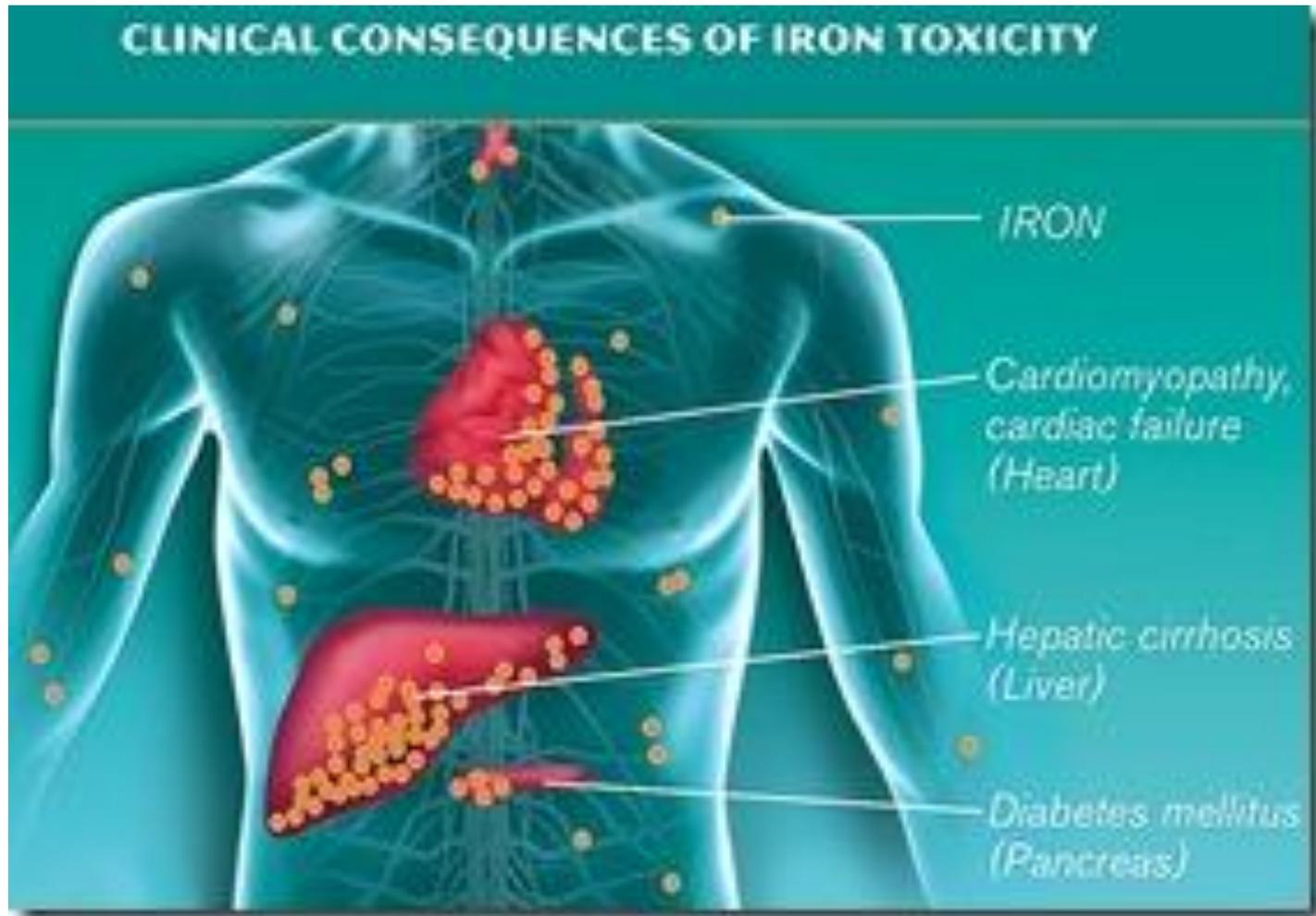
Nonheme

- Replete iron status
- Achlorhydria (low gastric acid)
- Phytate
- Iron-binding phenolic compounds
- Calcium
- Tannins
- Polyphenols

Iron Deficiency



Iron Toxicity



Iron Review

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Questions, Comments





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