



The 13th European Nutrition Conference, FENS 2019, was held at the Dublin Convention Centre, 15–18 October 2019

Malnutrition in an obese world: Can a dietary intervention improve iron status in pre-school children?

Ellen van der Gaag^{1,2}, Kim Grootelaar¹ and Thalia Hummel³

¹Hospital Group Twente, Almelo, Netherlands,

²University Twente, Enschede, Netherlands and

³Medical Spectrum Twente, Enschede, Netherlands

Abstract

Introduction: In previous studies iron deficiency was present in preschool children in the developed world¹. The objective of this randomized controlled trial was to investigate whether iron deficiency was present in pre-school children and to what extent laboratory values could be improved with a nutrient rich diet.

Material and Methods: A diet consisting of green vegetables, beef, full-fat milk and butter was developed. This diet comes close to the traditional Dutch diet from a century ago. All food products were in age appropriate portions, according to the national guidelines. Children aged one to four years, who were referred to the paediatrician due to recurrent URTI (without immunologic disorders) were allocated to the intervention or the control group. Both groups were given standard care. The intervention group was also given the dietary advice. All parents were asked to note of daily food intake.

Results: No iron deficiency was present in our group of 1–4 years old. Mean Hb was 7.3 mmol/l in both groups. After following the dietary advice for 6 months, the hemoglobin (Hb) concentration increased in both groups, but a little more in the intervention group (0.280 mmol/l; $p < 0.001$ in the dietary intervention group and 0.214 mmol/l in the control group; $p = 0.003$). MCV values increased in the intervention group from 77.9 to 78.8 fl ($p = 0.007$) whereas a smaller increase was visible in the control group (78.5 to 78.9 fl ($p = 0.18$)). Ferritin, a marker for iron status but also a marker for inflammation, decreased non-significantly in both groups. There was a significant correlation with decreasing CRP levels, therefore indicating a decrease in inflammation and not merely representing iron status. Growth parameters (weight, height or BMI) did not change significantly in both groups.

Discussion and Conclusion: No Hb deficiency was present in our research population. However, a diet consisting of green vegetables, beef, full-fat milk and butter did improve the iron status in pre-school children. Hb and MCV values increased, suggesting some evidence of subclinical iron deficiency in this group.

Conflict of Interest

There is no conflict of interest

Reference

1. Akkermans MD, van der Horst-Graat JM, Eussen SR, van Goudoever JB, Brus F (2016) Apr; *J Pediatr Gastroenterol Nutr* 62(4), 635–42.

Iron and Vitamin D Deficiency in Healthy Young Children in Western Europe Despite Current Nutritional Recommendations.