## Basic Nutrition Guide for Prevention of Atypical Pneumonia (II)



## Department of Dietetics Queen Mary Hospital Hospital Authority

Vitamin C has been discussed in our previous issue. This leaflet continues to explore the role of other vitamins

& minerals with their anti-oxidant and immune modulating properties.

		Function			US Dietary Reference Intakes (2002)			
				Remark	(daily)  Female Male		Tolerable Upper Levels	
Vitamin A	✓	Strengthen healthy cell growth Maintain vision, healthy skin, bone & teeth formation Enhance immune system	A	Is a fat soluble vitamin – little oil in cooking helps in its absorption Stable to light, heat & other cooking methods, although some losses occur at temperature above 100°C	700 μ g	900 μ g	.,	
vitamin A (including β-Carotene)	✓ ✓				Yellow orange colored vegetables e.g. 30g – 40g cooked carrot		3000 μ g	
Vitamin E (α-Tocopherol)		A very powerful antioxidant, protects polyunsaturated fatty acid from oxidation Helps the formation of muscle, red blood cells and other tissues in the body	A	Stable to heat, light and usual cooking methods Little fat in cooking helps in its absorption	15mg Vegetable oil is the main source of this vitamin		1000 mg	
Selenium	✓	Closely associated with fat metabolism	>	A balanced diet already provides adequate selenium to prevent deficiency	$55 \mu$ g 150g cooked meat / seafood		$400\mu\mathrm{g}$	
Zinc	✓ ✓	Plays a major role in protein synthesis	in >	Amino acids (protein) & lactose (milk sugar) aid zinc	8mg	11mg		
		Protects organs & cells against damage by free radicals	absorption, whereas phytate (in high fibre foods) hinders it		40g – 60g cooked red meat / seafood		40 mg	

A balanced diet should provide you with the adequate vitamins & minerals required for an enhanced immune system. Vitamins & minerals, if taken in excess on the contrary, may even be harmful.

	Food Items	Vitamin A	Vitamin E	Selenium	Zinc
Cereal & Grains	Fortified Breakfast Cereal			00	
Cerear & Grains	Wheat Germ		$\odot$	$\odot$ $\odot$	
Fruit & Vegetables	Dark Green Vegetables (e.g. kale, spinach, broccoli)	00			
Fruit & Vegetables	Yellow Orange Colored Vegetables (e.g. tomato, pumpkin, squash, papaya)	00			
	Beef / Lamb / Pork / Chicken (lean)			<u> </u>	$\odot$
Meat Group	Fish / Seafood			$\odot$	
	Eggs	$\odot$		$\odot$	
Milk & Dairy Products	Milk / Cheese / Yogurt (low / full fat)	$\odot$			
	Mushroom			$\odot$ $\odot$	$\odot$
	Nuts (e.g. almond, peanut)		$\odot$	$\odot$	
	Fatty Fish (e.g. salmon, tuna, mackerel)	<u></u>		$\odot$	
Othors Specific Items	Liver	$\odot$		<u></u>	$\odot$
Others Specific Items	Oyster			<u></u>	$\odot$
	Vegetable Oil (e.g. corn, canola, peanut)		$\odot$		
	*Cod Liver oil	$\odot$			
	Garlic				

Good Sources

Good sources, high in fat, take in moderation

## **Suggested Menu**

Appetizer Creamy pumpkin soup

Minestone soup Shrimp cocktail Oyster monay

Caesar salad / Greek salad

Main Dishes Baked salmon steak

Vegetarian pizza (tomato, sweet pepper, eggplant and avocado)

Omelette with minced meat, cheese and onion Seafood risotto with zucchini and tomato

Desserts / Cream brulee Snacks Carrot cake

Almond wheat germ cookies

Banana walnut muffin

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<sup>\*</sup> Please consult your dietitian or doctor for children under five

<sup>\*</sup> Source: Pennington J.A.(1998). Bowe's & Church's Food Values of Portions Commonly Used. 17<sup>th</sup> Ed. Lippincott.