

# The Impact of Hyperemesis Gravidarum on Gestational Malnutrition

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Optimal gestational nutrition is the foundation for creating a healthy neonate. The fetal origins hypothesis suggests suboptimal pregnancy nutrition is one of the culprits for adult diseases. Nutrient deficiencies are multi-factorial: medical, anatomic, wars, natural diseases, and socio-economic compromise as well as arising from poorly managed hyperemesis gravidarum.

This poster provides an abbreviated overview of likely consequences from gestational malnutrition.

Maternal deficit	Fetal consequence	Reference / Study (H=human, A=animal)
Energy, joules or kilocalories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low birth weight</li> <li>• Restricted maturation of myelin</li> </ul>	Solmi F et al. 2014 (H) Tolcos M et al. 2011 (A)
Protein	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small for gestational age (SGA) infants</li> <li>• Reduced synaptogenesis</li> <li>• Increased incidence of food allergies</li> </ul>	Solmi F et al. 2014 (H) Georgieff MK et al. 2015 (H) Kramer M, Kakuma R 2014 (H)
Omega 3 fatty acids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adverse neurodevelopment and childhood behaviors</li> </ul>	Gow RV et al. 2014 (H)
Vitamin B 12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cerebral atrophy</li> </ul>	Kocaoglu C et al. 2014 (H)
Vitamin K	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vitamin K embryopathy</li> <li>• Intracranial hemorrhage</li> </ul>	Toriello H et al. 2013 (H) Eventov et al. 2009 (H)
Vitamin D	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Craniosynostosis</li> </ul>	Shetty AK et al. 1998 (H)
Vitamin A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensorineural hearing loss</li> <li>• Xerophthalmia, night blindness</li> </ul>	Emmett SC et al. 2014 (H) Akhtar S et al. 2013 (H)
Thiamine/Vitamin B1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hypoplastic hippocampus</li> </ul>	Ba A et al. 2005 (A)
Choline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced neurotransmitter acetylcholine and phosphotidylcholine in myelin</li> </ul>	Georgieff MK et al. 2015 (H)
Biotin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impaired amino acid and fatty acid metabolism</li> </ul>	Mock DM 2009 (A)
Folate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neural tube defect</li> </ul>	Huhta JC et al. 2015 (H)
Vitamin C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impaired hippocampal neurogenesis</li> <li>• Altered conversion of dopamine</li> </ul>	Tveden et al. 2012 (A) Anderson GH 1981 (H)
Iodine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced IQ</li> </ul>	Zimmermann MB. 2013 (H)
Copper	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SGA infants</li> <li>• Alteration in dopamine synthesis</li> </ul>	Mistry HD et al. 2014 (A) Anderson GH 1981 (H)
Iron	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced myelination in brain</li> <li>• Reduced dopamine</li> </ul>	Schmidt RJ et al. 2014 (H) Georgieff MK et al. 2015 (H)
Zinc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SGA infants</li> <li>• Reduced neurotransmitter release from hippocampus</li> </ul>	Mistry HD et al. 2014 (H) Georgieff MK et al. 2015 (H)
Selenium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alteration in fat metabolism</li> </ul>	Mistry HD et al. 2014 (H)

(c) October 2015.

