

'Few-foods' diet could be recipe for easing ADHD symptoms

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(HealthDay)—Can eating a highly restrictive "few-foods diet" ease the

classic symptoms of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in kids?

New research suggests that short-term nutritional intervention, which tests whether certain foods are a trigger for [ADHD](#) symptoms through the process of elimination, might make a difference.

ADHD can result in inattentiveness, hyperactivity and impulsiveness, and [nutrition](#) can play a part in managing symptoms, the European researchers said.

In the case of this study, the most stringent diets consisted of rice, turkey, vegetables (cabbage, beets, cauliflower, sprouts, lettuce), pears, olive oil, ghee (clarified butter), salt and drinks with added calcium and water. During the first two weeks of the diet, other foods were added, including lamb, butter and small portions of wheat, corn, potatoes, some fruits and honey.

The authors explained the eating plan eventually results in a personalized diet excluding only those foods the patient reacts to, which could be food with allergens or any everyday food. Other studies have shown children often react to more than one food.

"This knowledge underlines the importance of applying a [few-foods diet] as a standardized intervention in further research into the effect of food on ADHD," wrote authors Saartje Hontelez and Tim Stoberneck, from Wageningen University and Research in the Netherlands, and their colleagues.

The study included 79 boys between the ages of 8 and 10 who had ADHD. Parents completed the ADHD Rating Scale before and after the boys switched to the few-foods diet for several weeks. Researchers also did MRI brain scans before and after the diet.

The team found that 63% of the kids had a least a 40% decrease in ADHD symptoms after the few-foods diet. Some of the symptoms they looked at included:

- avoiding assignments or having trouble wrapping up details of a project,
- interrupting,
- being distracted by other things or people,
- having trouble remembering appointments or obligations.

In addition to seeing an easing of symptoms, the researchers reported that a whole-brain analysis showed an association between ADHD [symptom](#) improvements and increased activation in a brain region associated with visuospatial processing.

ADHD experts in the United States weighed in on the challenges of such a restrictive eating plan.

"The improvement in ADHD symptoms is commensurate with that reported in previous studies of [the few-foods diet], which have indicated a robust effect size," said Mary Solanto, professor of pediatrics and psychiatry at Cohen Children's Medical Center in New Hyde Park, N.Y.

Solanto noted the study's lack of a control group and said it did not reach its primary aim of discovering the critical biomarkers of this behavior improvement.

The diet is also lengthy and arduous for parents and children, she added, and may not be feasible in general practice.

"Further study of potentially critical biomarkers may enable quicker, more direct identification and elimination of offending foods," Solanto

said.

She noted that the results of this study are consistent with a previous review of six meta-analyses of the few-foods diet in revealing a robust effect in reducing the core symptoms of ADHD.

Stimulant and non-stimulant medications, behavior therapy and the combination of the two remain the treatments of choice for ADHD, Solanto said.

The study suggested that prescribed drugs are not effective 24 hours per day and can cause sleeping problems, decreased appetite, headache and stomachache, so finding alternative treatments is important.

The findings were published recently in the journal [Scientific Reports](#).

Carey Heller, a psychologist from Maryland who works with people who have ADHD, said he always feels skeptical about studies that consider diet for treating ADHD.

"Eating as healthy as possible for most people is going to make things at least somewhat better, but I think ... when there's a focus on this diet or that diet for ADHD sometimes it creates this false understanding of what causes ADHD, or that [diet](#) can be a proven mechanism for treatment without anything else," he said.

Still, how parents help [manage their child's ADHD](#) and their environment can impact their symptoms, Heller said.

Best practices include behavioral treatment, such as psychotherapy or ADHD coaching, paired with medication, he said. Behavioral treatments can help some gain important tools for managing their symptoms, Heller said.

He suggested that parents have good communication with their child's health care provider, always talking before starting a new treatment or approach.

"Everyone's different in terms of what's best for them," Heller said.

More information: The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention has more on [ADHD](#). Saartje Hontelez et al, Correlation between brain function and ADHD symptom changes in children with ADHD following a few-foods diet: an open-label intervention trial,

Saartje Hontelez et al, Correlation between brain function and ADHD symptom changes in children with ADHD following a few-foods diet: an open-label intervention trial, *Scientific Reports* (2021). [DOI: 10.1038/s41598-021-01684-7](#)

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