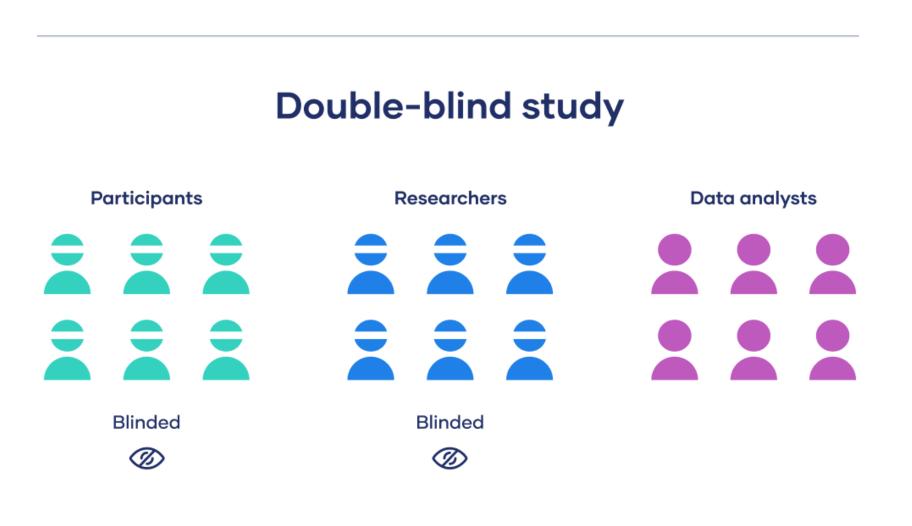
# Food Dyes Linked to Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder in Children

# INTRODUCTION

- Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder is a neurodevelopmental disorder that primarily affects children but can persist into adolescence and adulthood.
- The concept of using an elimination diet to address food allergies and its potential impact on the nervous system was first proposed by Albert Rowe in 1926.
- The first study conducted in England concluded that food additives contribute to hyperactivity, prompting the European Union Parliament recently to require warning labels on foods containing 6 colors.
- Another large European study, conducted in the Netherlands, also attracted considerable attention and some controversy.



A double-blind study is a research design commonly used in clinical trials, where neither the participants nor the researchers involved know which participants are receiving the active treatment and which are receiving a placebo or a comparison treatment.

studies of Numb

-Nigg, J. T., & Holton, K. (2014). Restriction and elimination diets in ADHD treatment. Child and adolescent psychiatric clinics of North America, 23(4),937–953.https://doi.org/10.1016 j.chc.2014.05.010 -Tenny S, Varacallo M. Evidence Based Medicine. [Updated 2022 Oct 24]. In: StatPearls [Internet]. Treasure Island (FL): StatPearls Publishing; 2023 Jan-. Available from: <u>https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK470182/</u>

Galina Momotyuk and Marc Nahmani University of Washington Tacoma, WA 98402

## METHODS

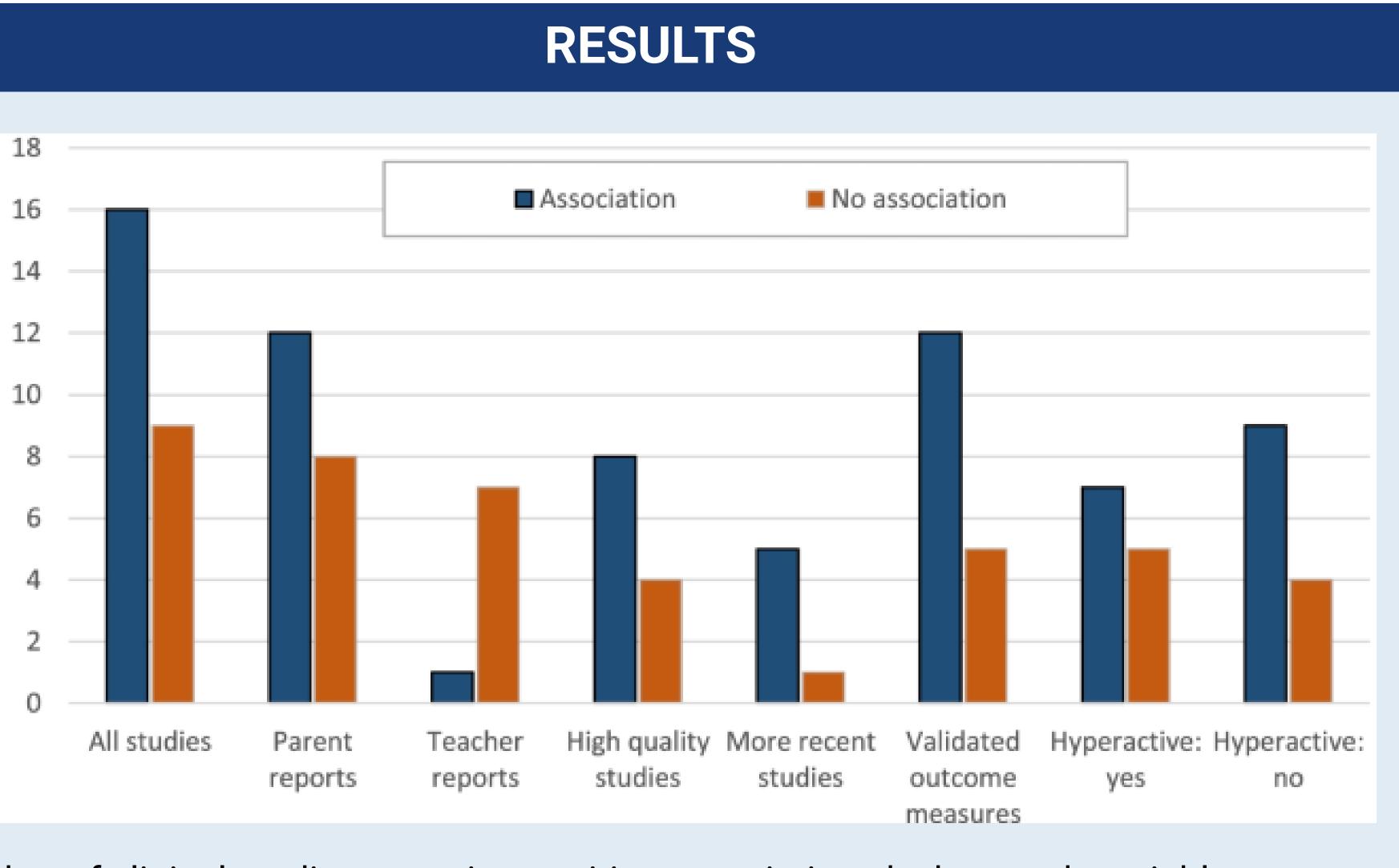
Elimination diets involve a 2-step process:

I. Following the diet for a period

2. Then reintroducing foods one by one to check for symptom recurrence.

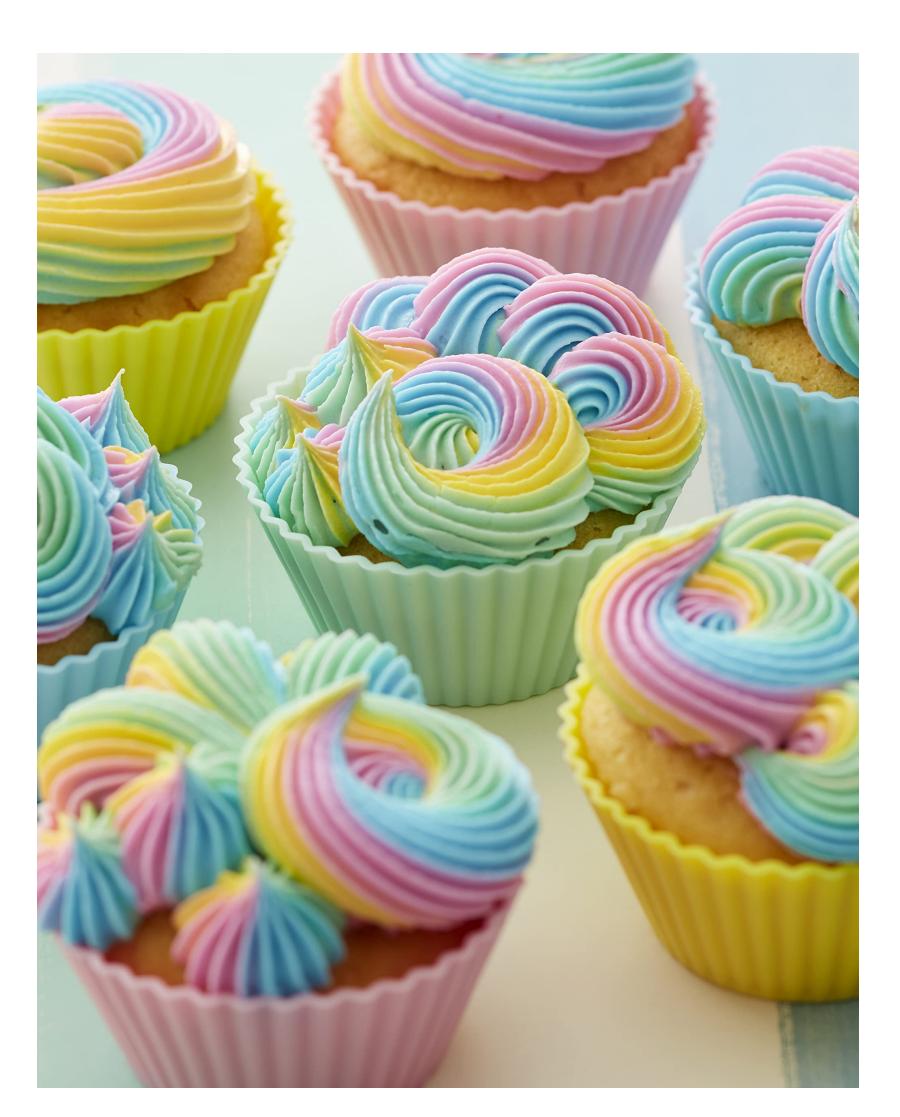
• First study: The children were a group of 3 year olds (n = 153) and a group of 8 year olds (n = 144).

• Second study: They randomized 50 children with ADHD to an individually designed few foods diet and 50 to healthy diet counseling. • Third study: Rowe and Rowe experiment involved 200 children that underwent an open-label, nonblind trial of a diet free of food colorings.



Number of clinical studies reporting positive associations by key study variables

### REFERENCES



Cupcakes with food dye in frosting. Some food dyes used are blue 1, blue 2, red 3, red 40, green 3 and yellow 5.

### Conclusion

Due to factors like small sample sizes and outdated methodologies (from 19970's-1990's), coupled with the relatively minor effect, the impact of food dye consumption on cognitive development in early childhood is difficult to discern with certainty.

