

# OPTIMUM NUTRITION FOR RAISING A CHILD ON A VEGAN DIET

## CHECKLIST: AGE 14 TO 18 YEARS

Evidence-based advice from Amanda Benham, vegan paediatric dietitian with over 25 years experience

### AGE 14-18 YEARS:



\*By now your teenager will be in a routine with eating 3 meals (and 2 snacks per day if active) and be happily eating healthy family meals. (If not, it is recommended that professional help be sought, from a dietitian experienced with plant-based nutrition.)

\*Continue offering a range of foods from the plant food groups every day: Whole Grains (e.g. oats, weat bix, brown rice, wholemeal bread, pasta), Legumes & Soy Products (e.g. tofu, tempeh, lentils, chick peas, beans), Green Vegetables, Other Colourful Vegetables, Fresh Fruit, Nuts & Seeds (or their Pastes) and Calcium-Fortified Plant Milk. Use **iodised** salt.

\*Keep offering iron-rich foods (eg legumes, soy products, green vegetables) with a source of vitamin C at every meal (eg fruit with breakfast and add raw tomato, capsicum, lemon juice or lime juice to meals).

\*Include a calcium-fortified plant milk. e.g. with breakfast and with the morning and afternoon snack, aiming for at least 2 cups per day in total. Keep encouraging water consumption between meals, not juices or soft drinks.

\*Give your child the following supplements: Vitamin B12 (100+ mcg every day) and vitamin D (600-1500 IU per day, especially on days when your child is not getting sun on bare arms or legs)<sup>1</sup>. Give 2 serves of omega-3 rich foods per day, where one serve = 1 tsp flaxseed oil, 3 tsp ground flaxseeds or 4 tsp chia seeds<sup>1</sup>. Use iodised salt (app.1/3-1/2 teaspoon per day) or consider supplementing with 90-150 mcg per day mcg iodine<sup>1</sup> per day, which could be in the form of a multivitamin (check label). Adolescents can take adult-dose multivitamins.

\*Suggested meal pattern for teenager's meals (which is also suitable for family meals):

Breakfast: Cereal / grain + fruit + fortified soymilk + flax or chia seeds

Lunch: Grain (or potato) + legume/tofu/tempeh + green vegetable + other colourful vegetable + vitamin C source +/- high fat food (tahini, nut butter or avocado) (Limit high fat foods if excess weight gain is an issue.)

Dinner: Same pattern as lunch.

Snacks: Limit processed snack foods and encourage healthier options, such as bread/crackers/rice cakes or raw vegetable sticks with nut butter/hommus, fruit, soy yoghurt, popcorn, nuts, seeds or a homemade baked or raw snack.

\*Encourage your child to engage in regular physical activity, as this is essential for good health.

### Tips to prevent and overcome "fussy eating":

\* Keep offering a wide variety of healthy family meals and snacks to your child, including foods that have been refused previously. If your child refuses to eat at mealtime, don't stress or make a fuss. Just put their meal aside for them to have later when they are hungrier rather than offering an alternative meal or letting them help themselves to a snack. Consider seeking professional help if you have concerns about your teenager's eating behaviour.

\*Remember that it is not the parents' job to "get food into" the child, but simply to offer it. Practise the ESI Division of Responsibility in Feeding<sup>2</sup>, which states that the caregivers' role (not the child's) is to decide **what** food is offered, **where** it is offered and **when** it is offered. It is the child's job is to decide whether they will eat, and how much. Children will eat when hungry, but if they know they will be allowed to eat a preferred food if they refuse a meal, they will make use of this information. Offer your child 3 meals and 2 snacks per day, and discourage "grazing".

\*Continue to encourage your child to eat and try new foods but never try to coerce them. It is not the parents' job to find out what the child likes to eat and cater to that; it is to help the child learn to enjoy a wide range healthy foods. Model good eating habits and aim to make mealtimes pleasant.

- KEY REFERENCES:** 1. Baroni L, Goggi S, Battaglino R, Berveglieri M, Fasan I, Filippin D, et al. Vegan Nutrition for Mothers and Children: Practical Tools for Healthcare Providers. *Nutrients*. 2018;11(1):5. <https://www.mdpi.com/2072-6643/11/1/5/htm>, accessed 1/1/19.
2. Satter E. Ellyn Satter's Division of Responsibility in Feeding. 2016 <https://www.ellynsatterinstitute.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/11/handout-dor-tasks-cap-2016.pdf>, accessed 1/1/19. (a useful resource for parents)

This information is not intended to replace individualised dietary or medical advice. If you want help with nutrition and dietary planning, see an Accredited Practising Dietitian experienced in plant-based nutrition. If you have health issues or concerns, see your doctor. © 2019 Amanda Benham, APD, AN, FASLM [www.humanherbivore.com](http://www.humanherbivore.com)