## **Nutrition News**

## **Department of Human Nutrition**



September 2007

## Artificial Food Color, Additives in Children's Food Still Suspect in Hyperactivity

The science of nutrition continues to evolve – and occasionally, nutrition research brings us full circle. That is the current situation involving artificial food colors and other additives and their relationship to hyperactivity in children.

Many parents, physicians and nutrition educators recall the Feingold Diet of the late 1960s and early 1970s, developed by noted pediatrician and allergist Dr. Ben F. Feingold. The Feingold Diet helped families steer their children with hyperactive behavior away from foods with certain artificial colors and additives, and naturally occurring salicylates. Although many parents believed the

recommendations helpful, the Feingold diet was found to have no favorable effect when tested scientifically. The debate has continued since the diet's introduction, and ongoing research has repeatedly attempted to solve the mystery.

New research published in the September 6, 2007, edition of the online British medical journal *The Lancet* supports those early connections between a child's diet and hyperactivity. This study examined the effect of sodium benzoate, a preservative, and artificial colors on 3-year-old and 8/9-year-old children in the general population, without known hyperactivity. The authors concluded that the

additives increased hyperactivity in the children

The Take-Home

**Message** – This issue will continue to make the news, so watch for developments and official recommendations as more is learned. As nutrition educators, we can let concerned consumers know that ongoing study is focusing on the relationship between artificial food additives and child hyperactivity. Parents who are convinced that there is a connection between their child's behavior and his or her diet should talk to the child's health care provider, who may recommend further testing.

For more information about healthy eating, contact your local Extension office.

Contents of this publication may be freely reproduced for educational purposes. All other rights reserved.

In each case, credit Sandy Procter, PhD, RD, LD, Extension Specialist, Maternal and Child Nutrition and Expanded Food and Nutrition Education Program (EFNEP) Coordinator, Department of Human Nutrition; Kansas State University; Artificial Food Color, Additives in Children's Food Still Suspect in Hyperactivity; September 2007.

K-State Research and Extension is a short name for the Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service, a program designed to generate and distribute useful knowledge for the well-being of Kansans. Supported by county, state, federal and private funds, the program has county Extension offices, experiment fields, area Extension offices and regional research centers statewide. Its headquarters is on the K-State campus, Manhattan.

Brand names appearing in this publication are for product identification purposes only.

No endorsement is intended, nor is criticism implied of similar products not mentioned.

Kansas State University Agricultural Experiment Station and Cooperative Extension Service, Manhattan, Kansas.

Kansas State University is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

Kansas State University, County Extension Councils, Extension Districts, and the U.S. Department of Agriculture cooperating.