

Zinc

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WHAT DOES IT DO?

Zinc has a role in metabolism, cell division and growth, immune defence, wound healing, cognitive function, bone health and regulating gene expression. It is also needed for the senses taste and smell.

In the body, zinc is absorbed in the small intestine and is mostly stored in skeletal muscle and bone.

DEFICIENCY MAY BE FOUND IN PEOPLE WHO...

- Have a poor intake
- Have increased requirements (children adolescents, pregnant women)
- Are malnourished
- Have chronic diarrhoea or inflammatory bowel disease (crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis)
- Had gastric-bypass surgery
- Have diabetes or chronic kidney disease
- Have an iron deficiency or sickle cell anaemia
- Are alcoholic
- Are vegetarian or vegan
- Are elderly
- Have hypothyroidism ¹
- Are on medications that inhibit absorption (diuretics, ACE inhibitors, steroids, PPI's, laxatives)

CLINICAL SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF DEFICENCY³

- Impaired immune function
- Poor wound healing/acne/eczema
- Poor appetite, taste and smell
- Mental fatigue/depression
- Poor sleep
- Diarrhoea
- Leukonychia (white spots of nails)
- Dry skin, stretch marks
- Hair loss
- Stunted growth in children

RECOMMENDED DAILY INTAKE

CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS

- 1-3 yrs = 3mg/day
- 4-8 yrs = 4 mg/day
- 9-13yrs = 6mg/day
- 14-18yrs

Boys = 13mg/day Girls = 7mg/day

ADULTS (>19 yrs)

- Men = 14mg/day
- Women = 8mg/day

Common food sources

CASHEWS
2mg per 1/4
cup



LEGUMES

2mg per 1

cup cooked



WHOLEMEAL BREAD 3mg in 2 slices



PUMPKIN SEEDS

1.5mg per1 tablespoon



LAMB
4mg per 100g



OYSTERS

9mg per 3

medium



BEEF
7mg per 100g



WHEAT GERM 4mg per 1/2 cup



PORK 2mg per 90g



CHICKPEAS2mg per 1 cup



Useful Resources:

- 1. https://academic.oup.com/advances/article/6/2/224/4616692
- 2. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3746228/
- 3. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3724376/

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