



国家儿童医学中心
National Center for Children's Health, China



北京儿童医院
BEIJING CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

中国特殊食品合作发展国际大会（第三届）暨国际特殊食品产业展览会

分论坛：儿童营养及营养性疾病发展论坛

第五届儿童营养及营养性疾病进展学习班 [2018-06-01-311(国)]

n-3多不饱和脂肪酸 与儿童发育和健康

首都医科大学附属北京儿童医院

北京市儿科研究所

樊超男



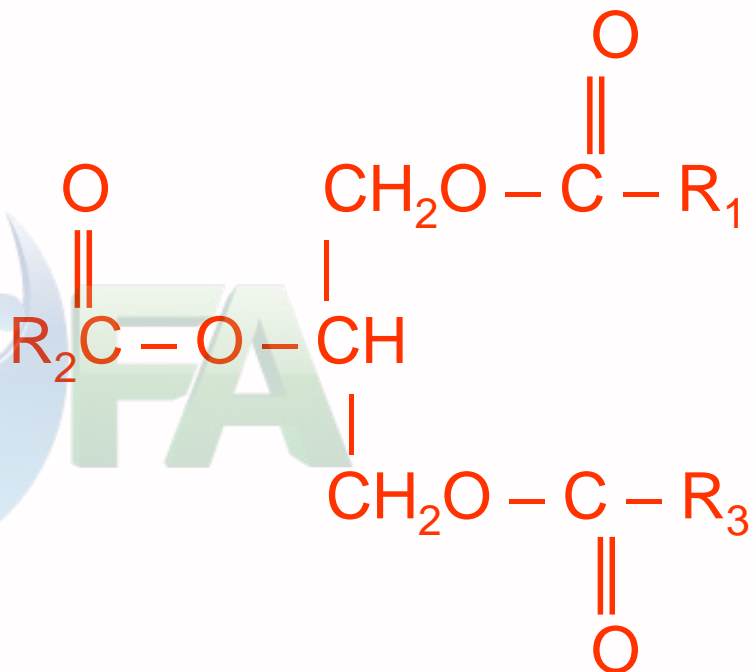
n-3 脂肪酸代谢与功能



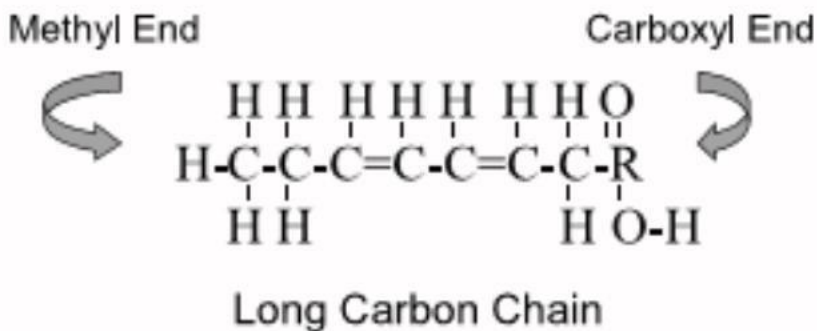
什么是脂肪酸?

脂肪酸是构成甘油三酯的基本单位，为无分支的具有偶数碳原子的饱和或不饱和脂肪族羧酸。自然界中存在达100多种。

中国营养保健食品协会



甘油三酯结构



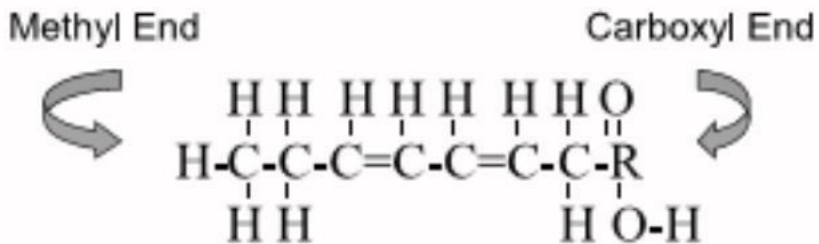
脂肪酸结构

常见脂肪酸及分类

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------|----|------|-------|-----|
| 丁酸 (butyric acid) | C4:0 | 短链 | 饱和 | | 非必需 |
| 己酸 (caproic acid) | C6:0 | 中链 | | | |
| 辛酸 (caprylic acid) | C8:0 | ↓ | | | |
| 癸酸 (capric acid) | C10:0 | ↓ | | | |
| 月桂酸 (lauric acid) | C12:0 | 长链 | | | |
| 肉豆蔻酸 (myristic acid) | C14:0 | | | | |
| 棕榈酸 (palmitic acid) | C16:0 | | | | |
| 硬脂酸 (stearic acid) | C18:0 | | | | |
| 棕榈油酸 (palmitoleic acid) | C16:1n-7 | | 单不饱和 | | |
| 油酸 (oleic acid) | C18:1n-9 | | ↓ | | |
| 亚油酸 (linoleic acid, LA) | C18:2n-6 | | 多不饱和 | n-6系列 | 必需 |
| 花生四烯酸 (arachidonic acid, AA) | C20:4n-6 | | | ↓ | |
| 亚麻酸 (linolenic acid, LNA) | C18:3n-3 | | | n-3系列 | |
| 二十碳五烯酸 (eicosapentacenoic acid, EPA) | C20:5n-3 | | | ↓ | |
| 鱼祭鱼酸 (clupanodonic acid) | C22:5n-3 | | | | |
| 二十二碳六烯酸 (docosahexenoic acid, DHA) | C22:6n-3 | | | ↓ | |



脂肪酸命名



脂肪酸结构

碳原子数目

C18:0

C18:1_{n-9}

C22:6_{n-3}

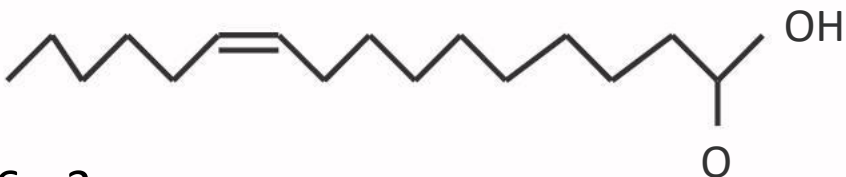
双键数目

甲基端开始计算
第一个双键所在
的碳原子位次

C18:0



C18:1_{n-9}



C22:6_{n-3}



Ω(n)编码体系 -
甲基端开始计算
双键

Δ编码体系 - 羧
基端开始计算双
键

n-6、n-3多不饱和脂肪酸的主要来源

n-6系列



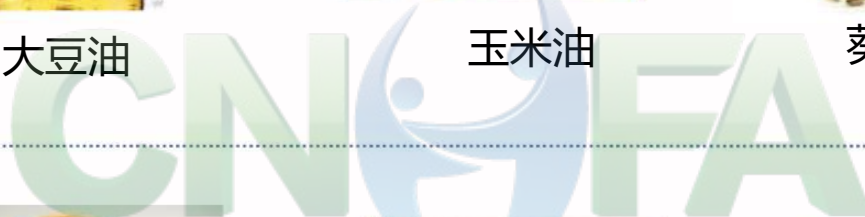
大豆油



玉米油



葵花籽油



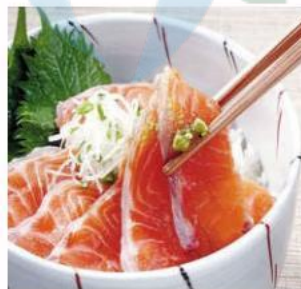
n-3系列



亚麻油



LNA



深海鱼类

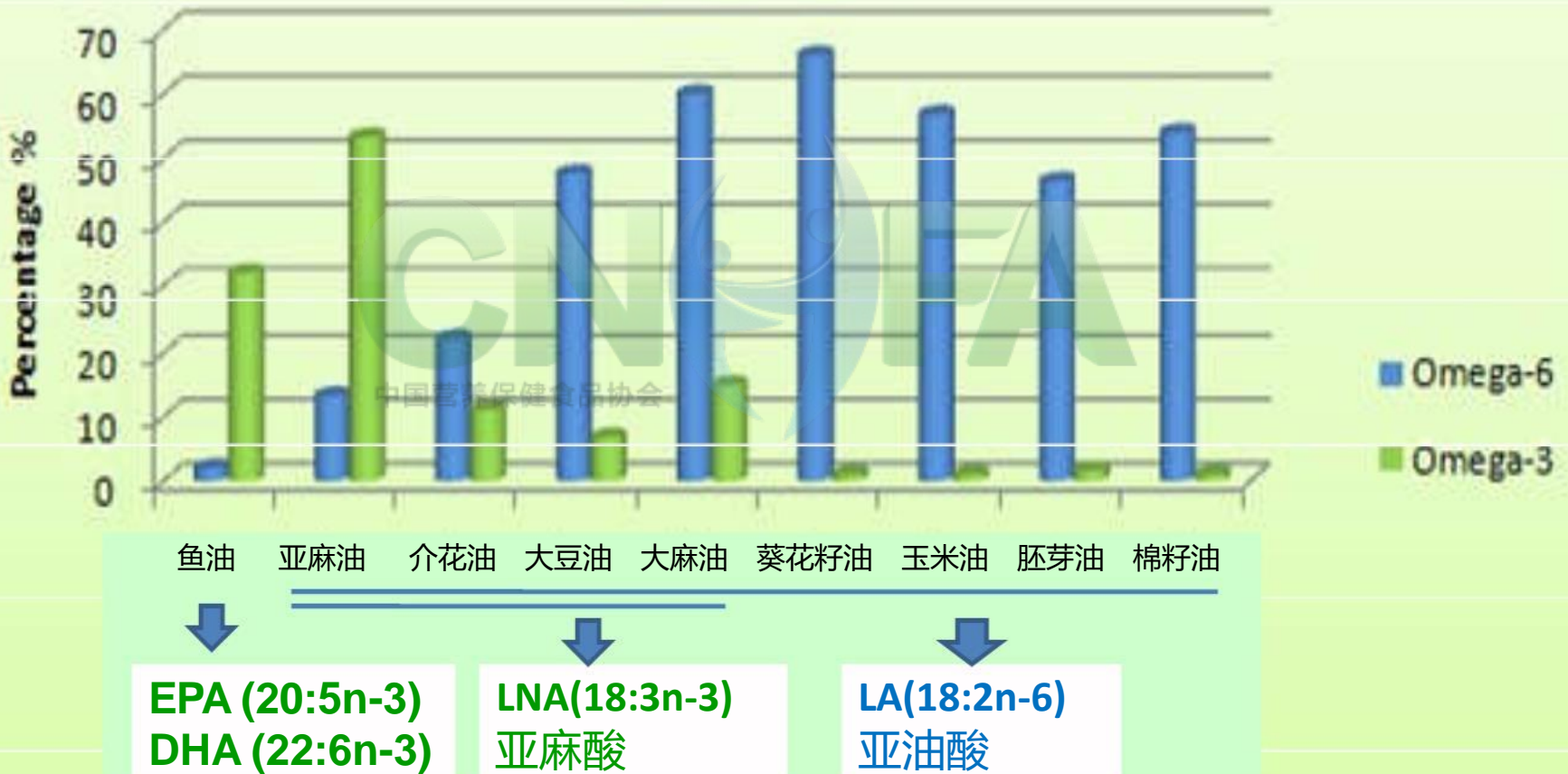


EPA:DHA=3:2



母乳

食用油中n-6和n-3 PUFAs的含量



Amount (oz) needed to provide EPA and DHA (approx. 1 g/d)

Fish

极长链

脂肪酸的食物来源

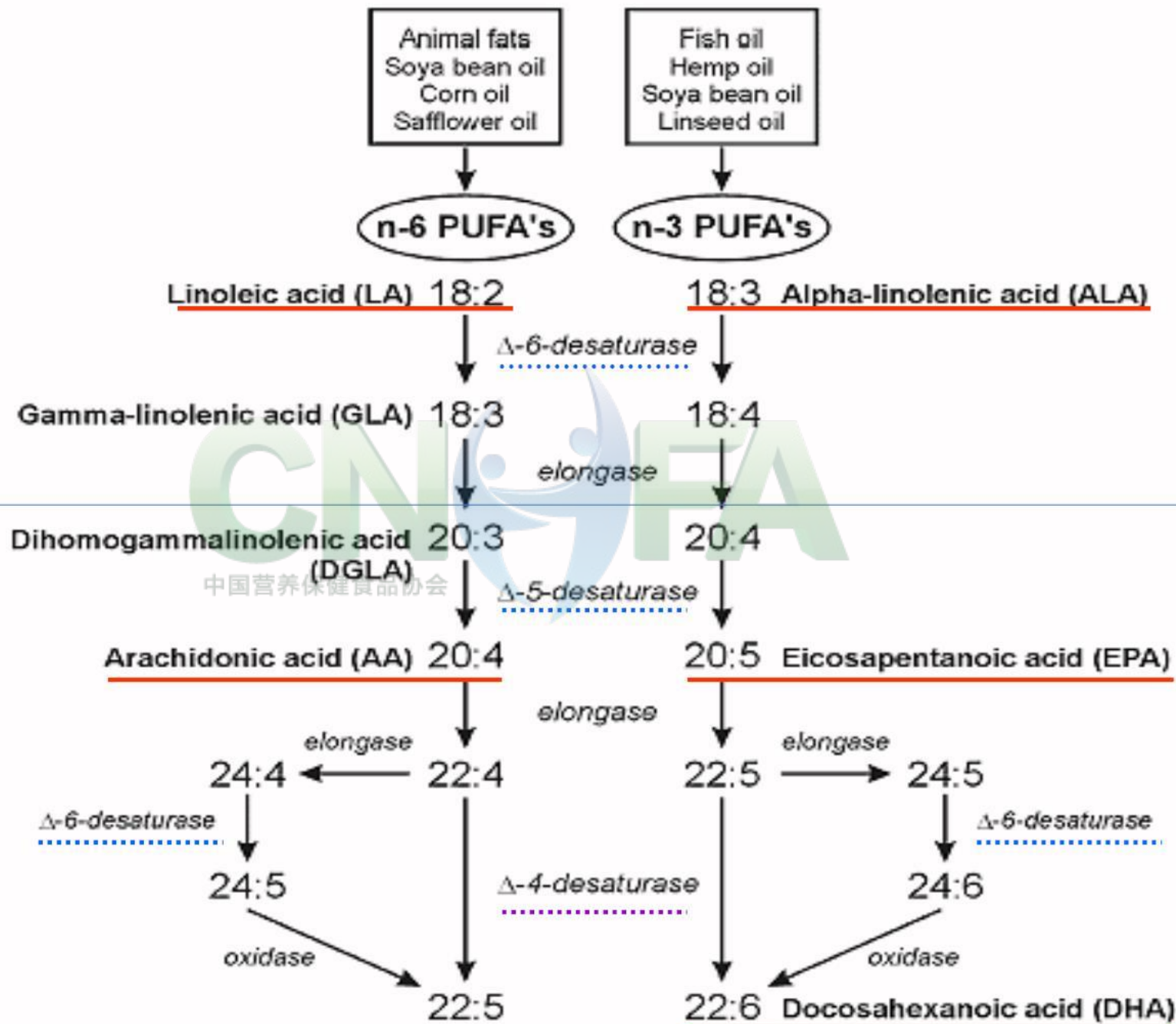
| | | |
|-------------------|-----|----------|
| Tuna | 金枪鱼 | |
| Fresh | | 2.5–12 |
| Light† | | 12 |
| White† | | 4 |
| Pink Salmon | 鲑鱼 | 2.5 |
| Atlantic Salmon | | |
| Farmed | | 1.5–2.5 |
| Wild | | 2–3.5 |
| Mackerel | 鲱鱼 | 2–8.5 |
| Herring | 鲱鱼 | 1.5–2 |
| Sardines | 沙丁鱼 | 2–3 |
| Cod | 鳕鱼 | 12.5–23 |
| Pacific Oyster | 牡蛎 | 2.5 |
| Rainbow Trout | 虹鳟鱼 | |
| Farmed | | 3 |
| Wild | | 3.5 |
| Lobster | 龙虾 | 7.5–42.5 |
| Alaskan King Crab | 螃蟹 | 8.5 |
| Shrimp | 虾 | 11 |
| Clam | 蛤蜊 | 12.5 |
| Scallop | | 17.5 |

100 --
150 g/d

25-40 g/d

RNI 250 mg/d

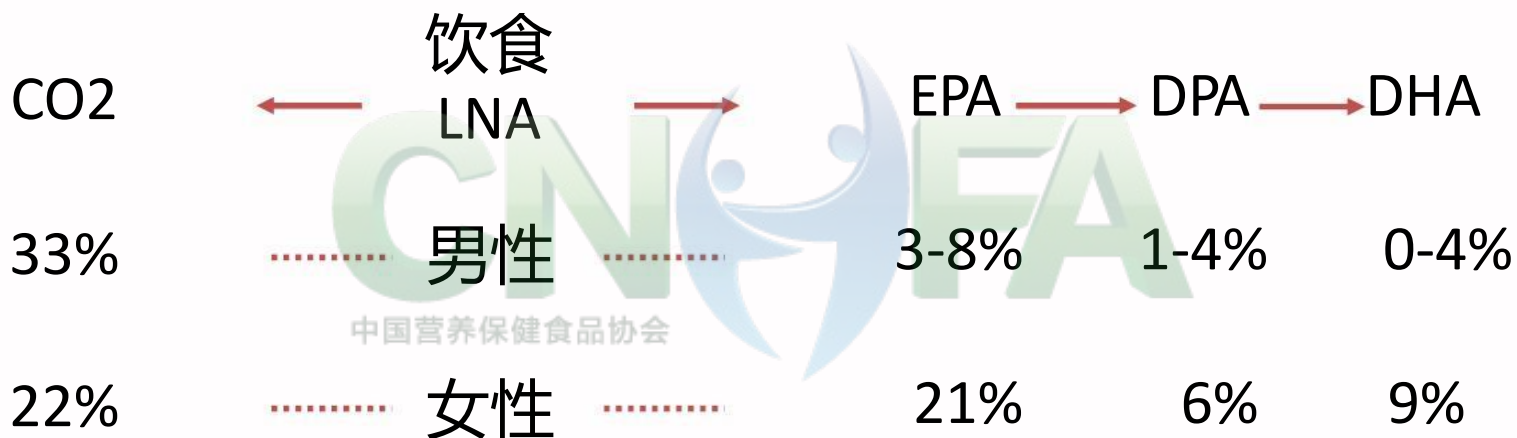
必需脂肪酸的合成代谢过程



人体内源性DHA的合成能力

氧化供能

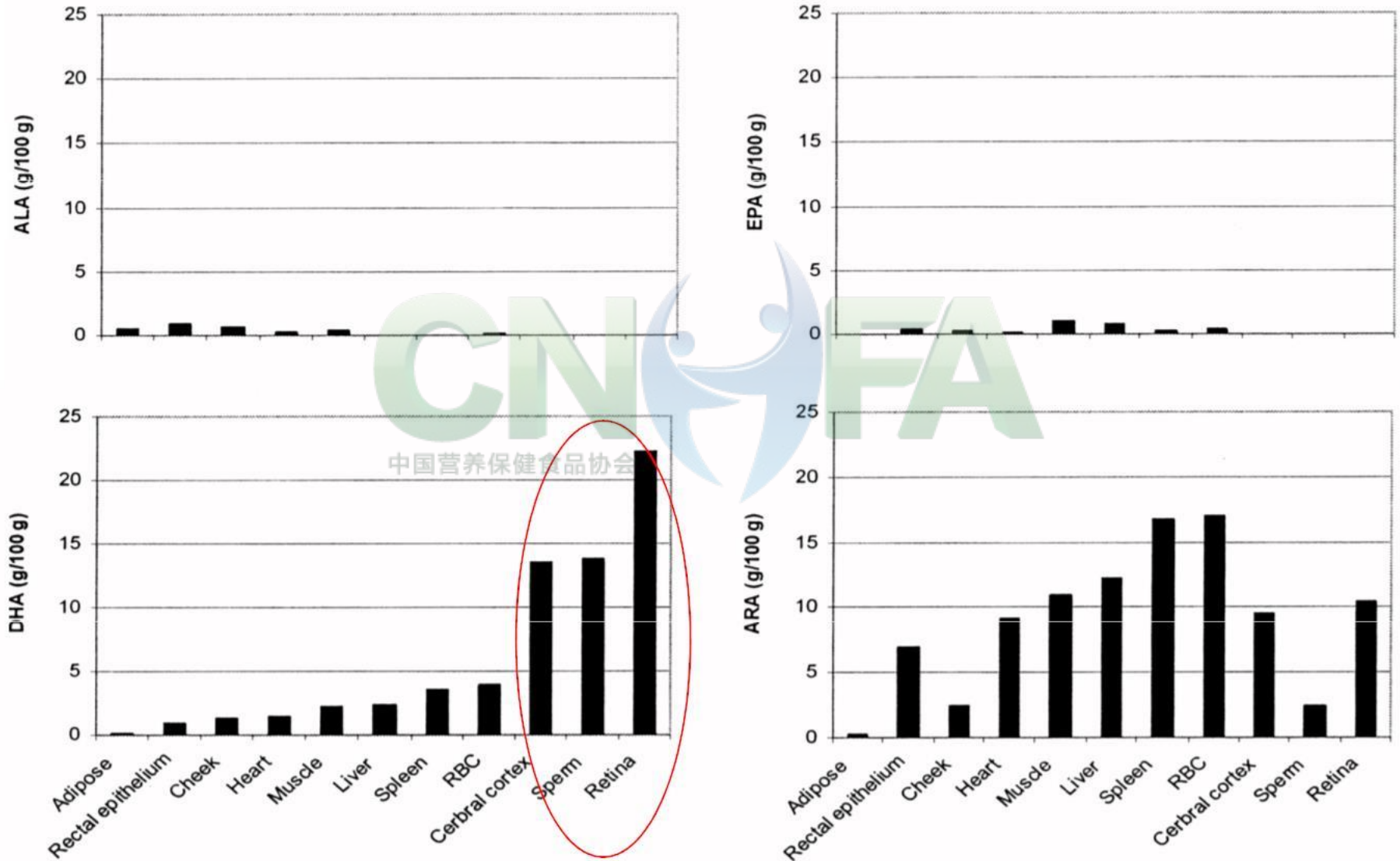
转化为更长链PUFAs



LNA转化的EPA、DHA不能满足
人体需求，必须摄取外源性EPA
和DHA。

EPA ← 1.4% → DHA

N-3 PUFAs在各组织中的含量



满足N-3 PUFAs在血浆和组织中饱和所需要的量及时间

DHA+EPA

2g/d

血浆饱和 1月

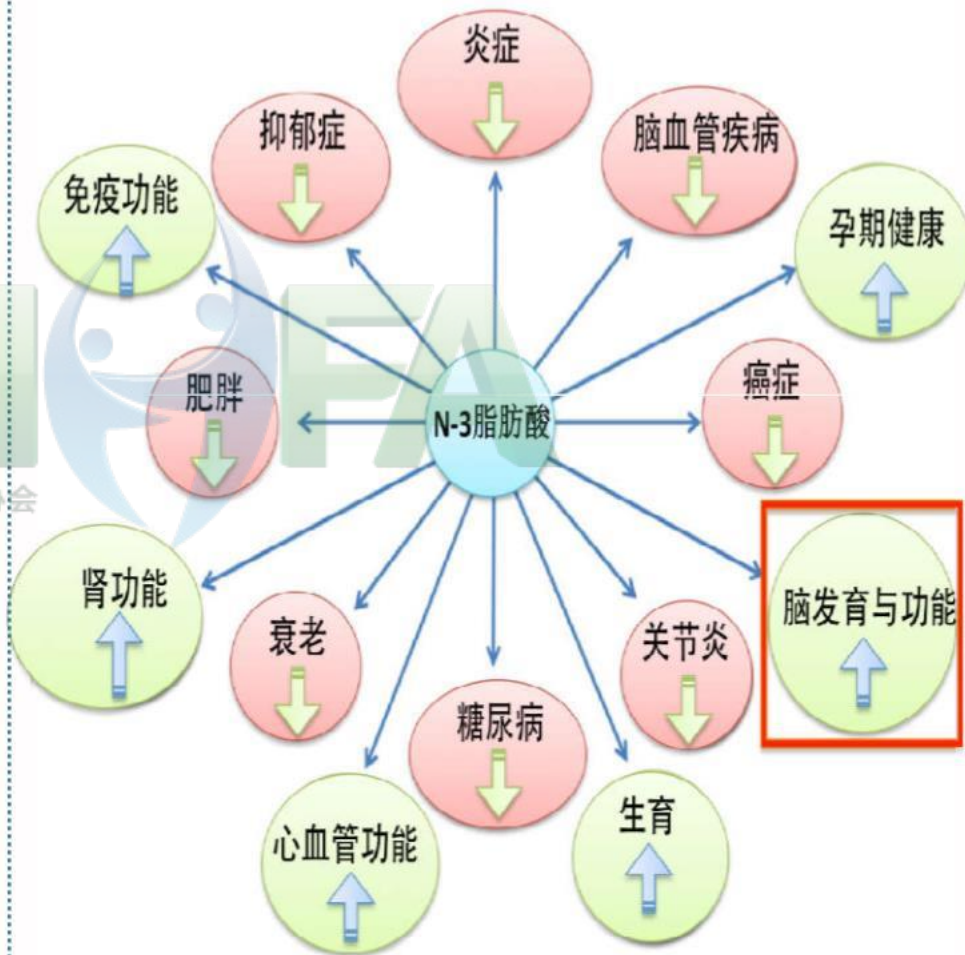
组织饱和 3~6个月

乳汁饱和 1周

哺乳期母亲补充n-3 PUFAs，很快就能使乳汁饱和，以满足婴儿的需求。

N-3 PUFAs的生理功能

- 能量来源
- 生物膜的构成成分
膜的流动性、离子通道
- 生物活性物质的前体
类二十烷酸 (eicosanoids)
抗炎性介质 (resolvins)
神经保护素D1 (NPD1)
- 抑制炎症性细胞因子生成
TNF α , IL-1 β , IL-6, IL-8
- 基因表达调节
通过调节转录因子 (PPAR, SREBP) 活性或表达对机体代谢、细胞增殖分化等过程中相关基因表达发挥调控。



PUFAs – 生物活性因子的前体

n-6 PUFAs: 亚油酸 (LA) n-3 PUFAs: 亚麻酸 (LNA)

花生四烯酸 (AA)

二十碳五烯酸 (EPA)

二十二碳六烯酸 (DHA)

环氧化酶 (COX-1, 2)

脂质氧化酶 (2, 5, 12, 15-LOX)

N-6 PUFA 衍生类十二烷酸

| | |
|---|--|
| 2-系列前列腺素类 TXA ₂ , PGE ₂ , PGI ₂ | 4-系列白三烯类 LTB ₄ , LTC ₄ , LTE ₄ |
|---|--|

强致炎作用

N-3 PUFA 衍生类十二烷酸

| | |
|---|--|
| 3-系列前列腺素类 TXA ₃ , PGE ₃ , PGI ₃ | 5-系列白三烯类 LTB ₅ , LTC ₅ , LTE ₅ |
|---|--|

弱致炎作用

抗炎性介质

Resolvins-E
Resolvins-D
Neuroprotectin D1

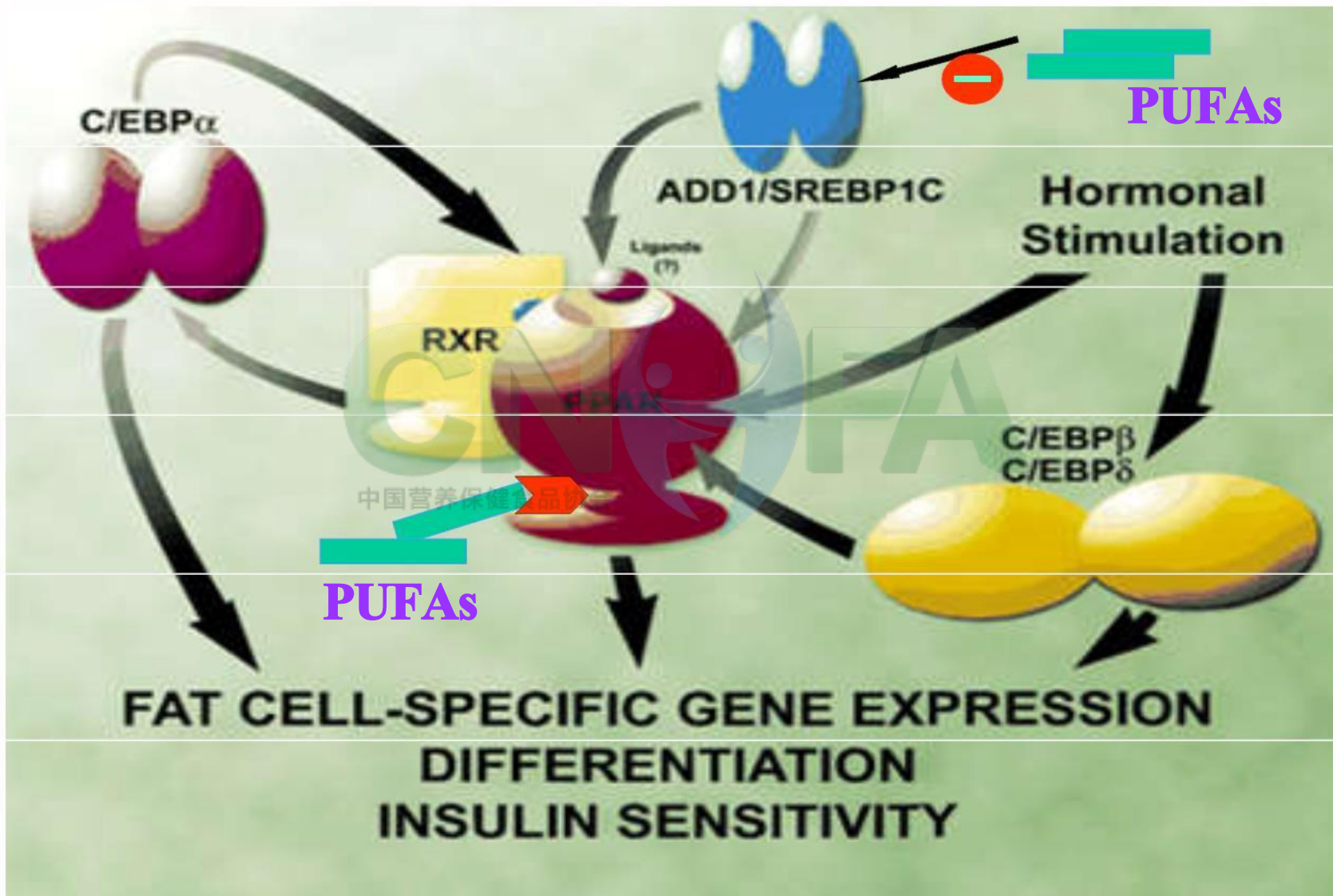
抗炎作用

+

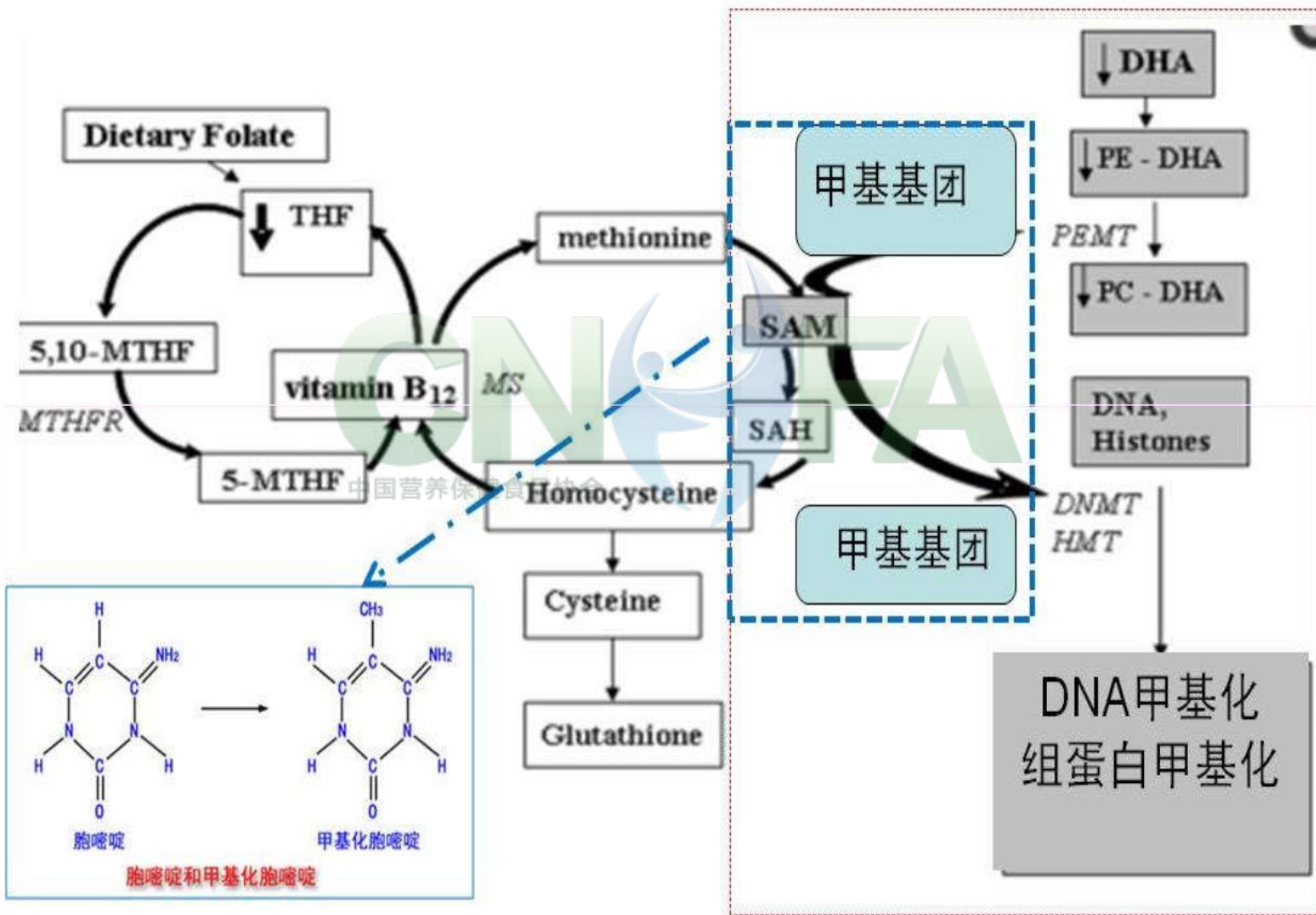
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心脑血管病、糖尿病、肥胖、免疫性疾病、神经退行性疾病等

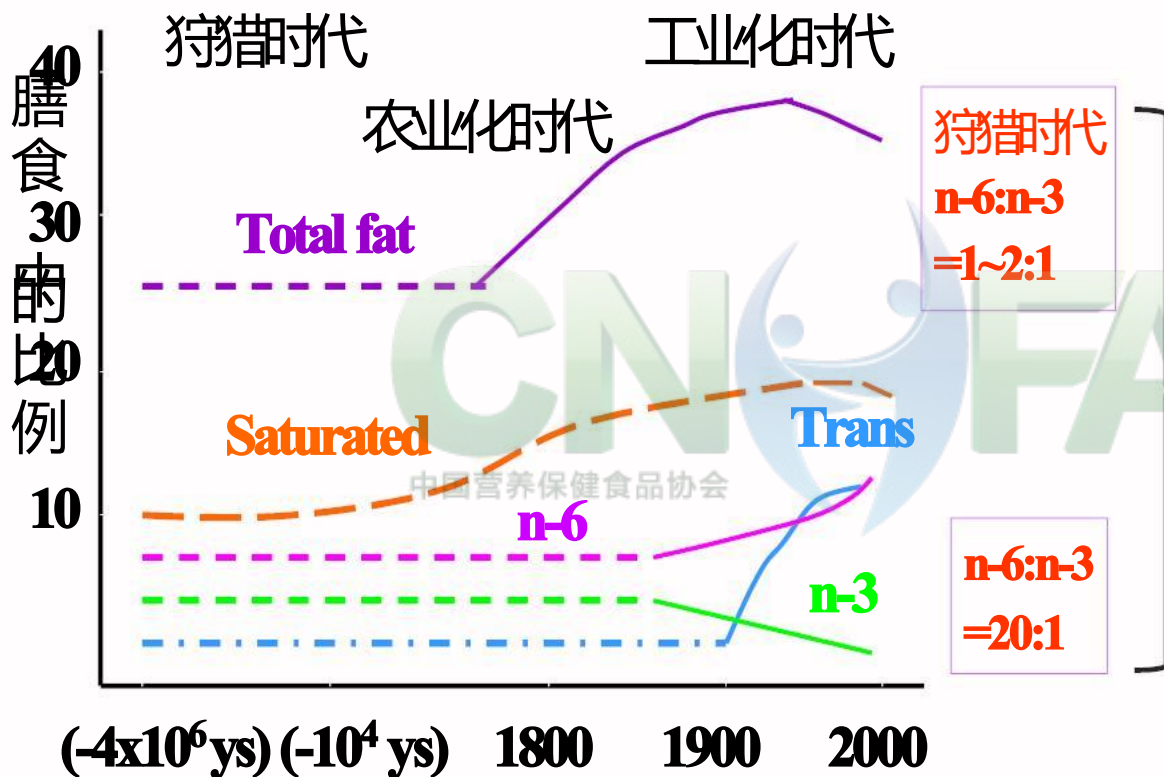
PUFA的基因转录调控



N-3 脂肪酸与表观遗传



人类进化过程中膳食脂肪变化

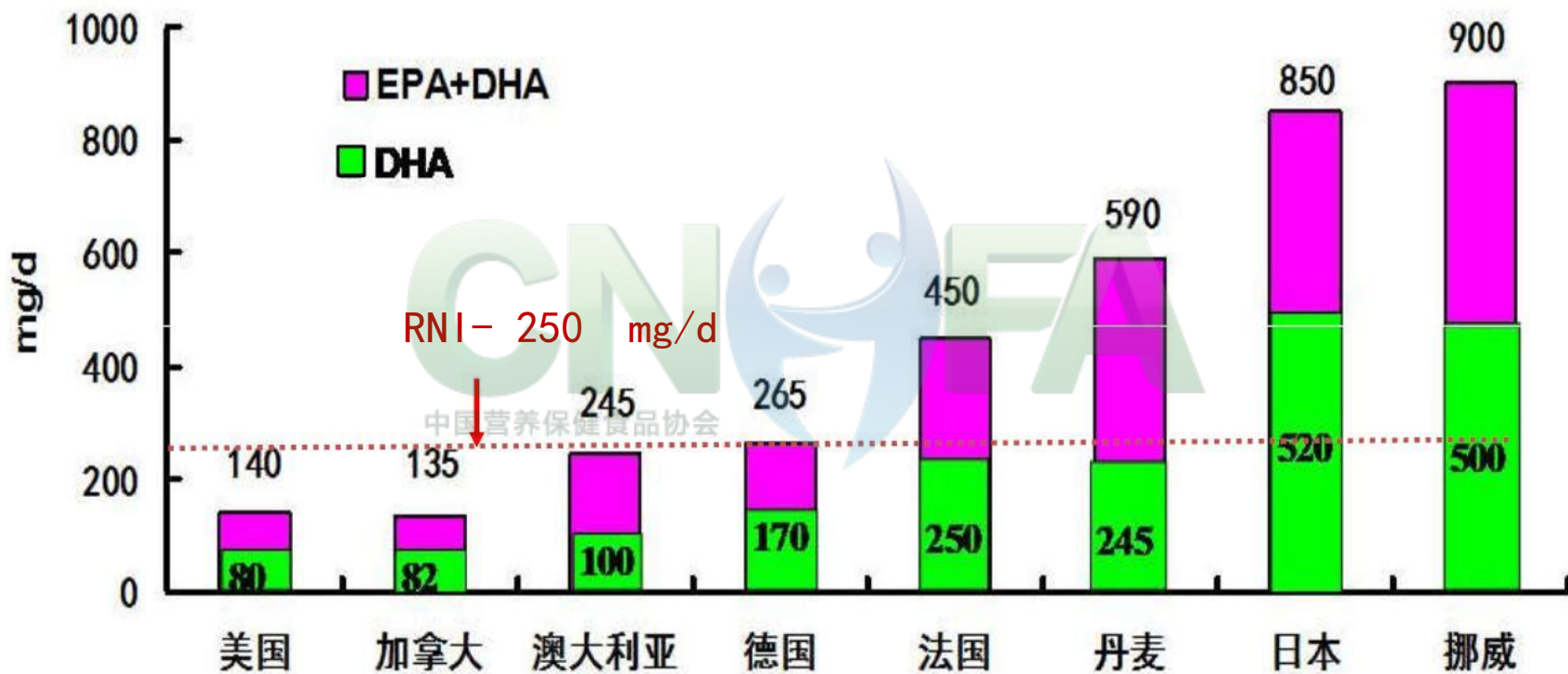


当今社会心血管系统疾病、糖尿病、肥胖、免疫性疾病以及神经退行性疾病等多种慢性非感染性疾病发生的高危因素之一。



— Simopoulos AP (1995) Nutr. Today

居民膳食鱼油n-3 PUFA摄入量



N-3 PUFAs与孕期及哺乳期



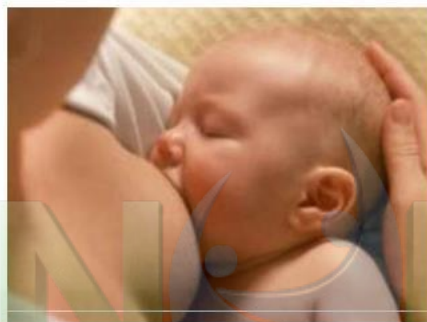
婴幼儿、儿童获取DHA的途径

胎儿期



- * 母体DHA:
 - LNA合成DHA
 - 饮食 (鱼、蛋黄、乳制品) DHA
 - DHA补充剂

婴幼儿期



- * 母乳DHA
- * 配方奶粉添加DHA

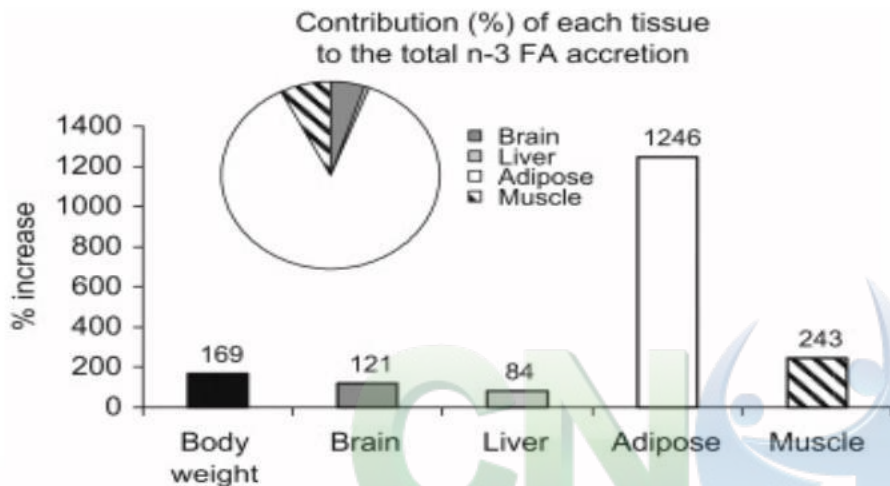
儿童期



- * LNA合成DHA
- * 食物 (鱼、蛋黄、乳制品) DHA
- * DHA补充剂

孕后期胎儿组织器官对PUFAs聚集

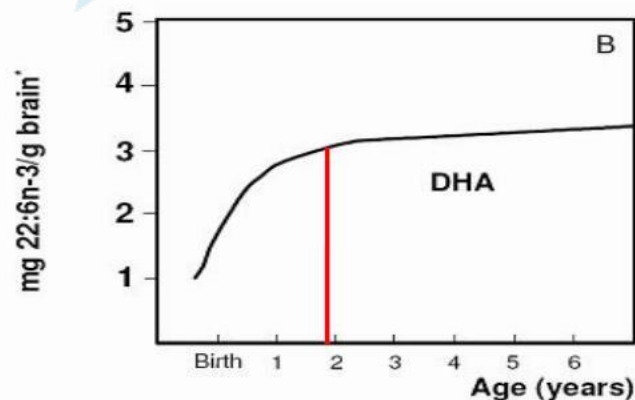
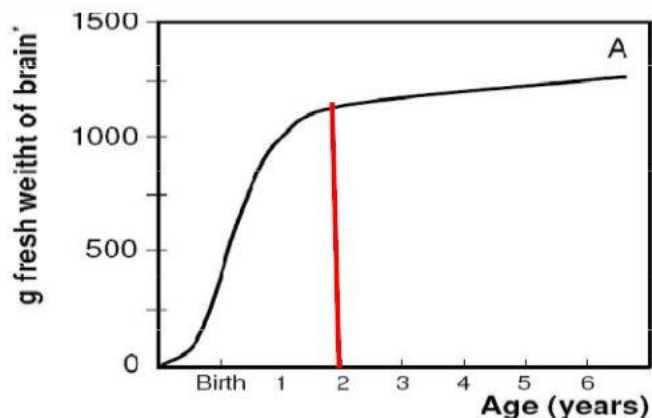
孕后期胎儿组织器官对PUFAs的聚集



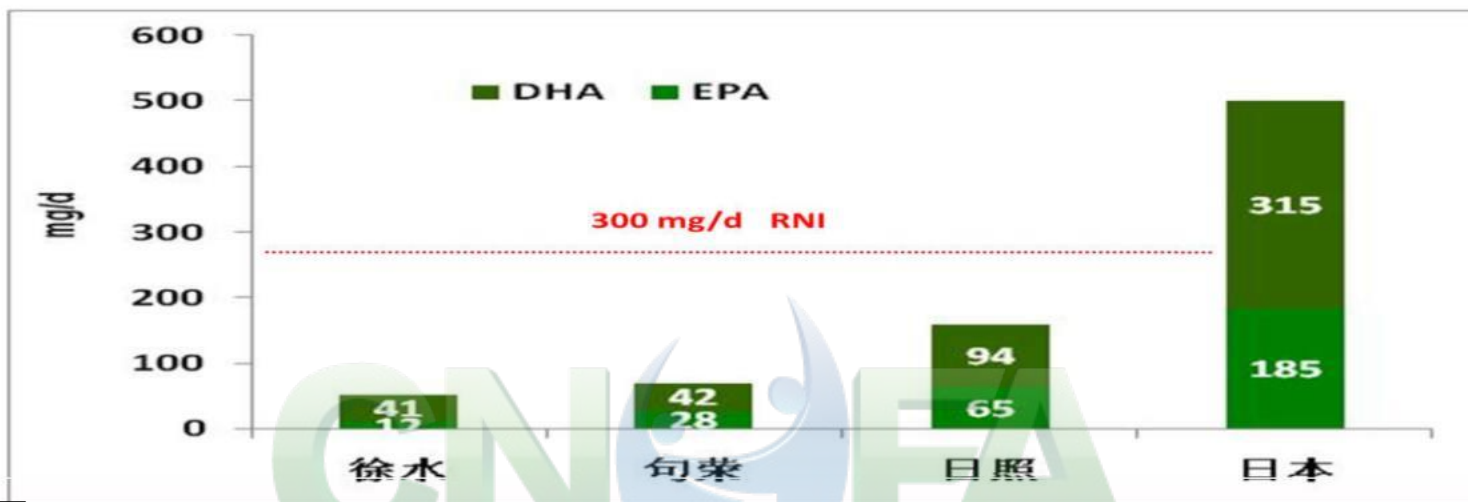
孕后期胎儿对PUFAs的聚集量

| | | |
|---------------|----------|-------------|
| LA (18:2n-6) | 184 mg/d | 106 mg/kg.d |
| AA (20:4n-6) | 368 mg/d | 212 mg/kg.d |
| LNA (18:3n-3) | 7 mg/d | 4 mg/kg.d |
| DHA (22:6n-3) | 75 mg/d | 43 mg/kg.d |

孕后期和生后2岁内是脑聚集DHA的关键期

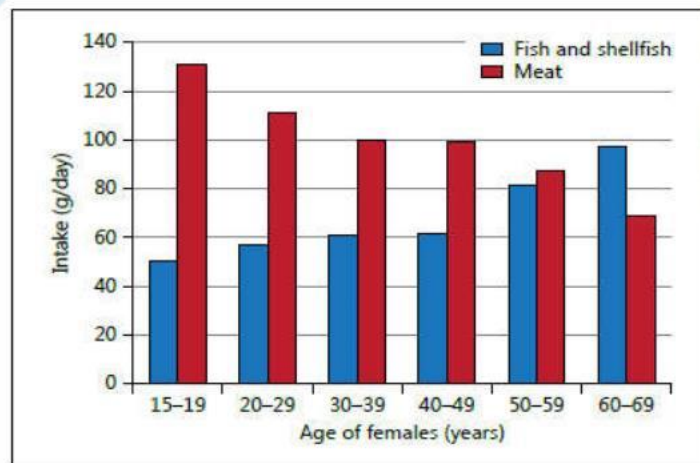
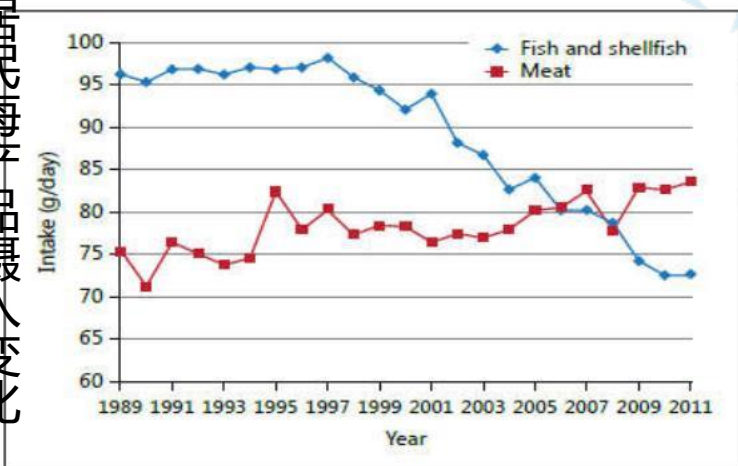


中国-日本孕妇膳食n-3脂肪酸摄入量

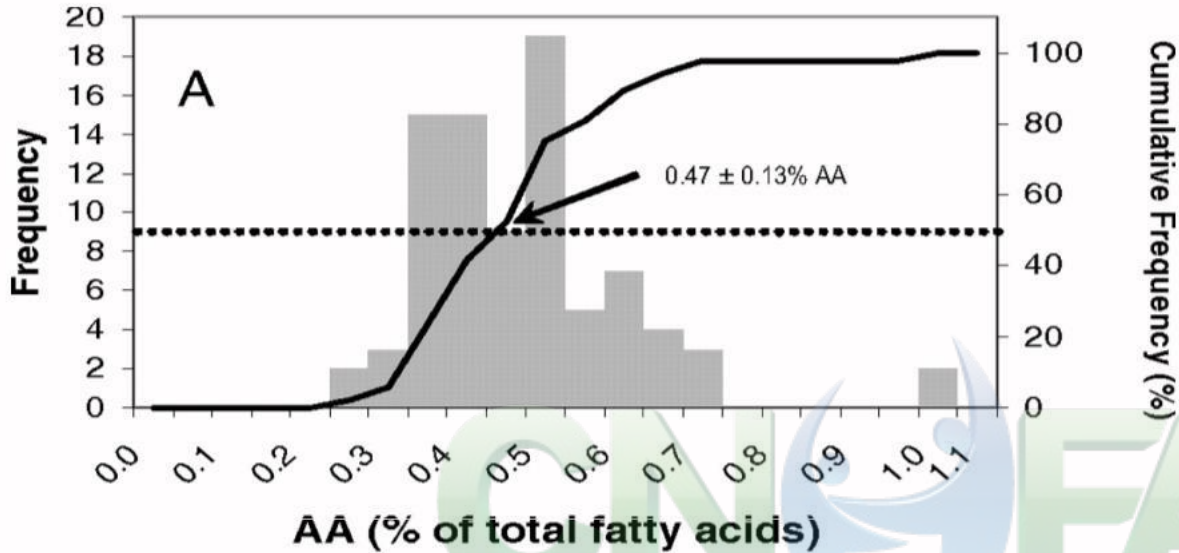


日本居民海产品摄入量变化

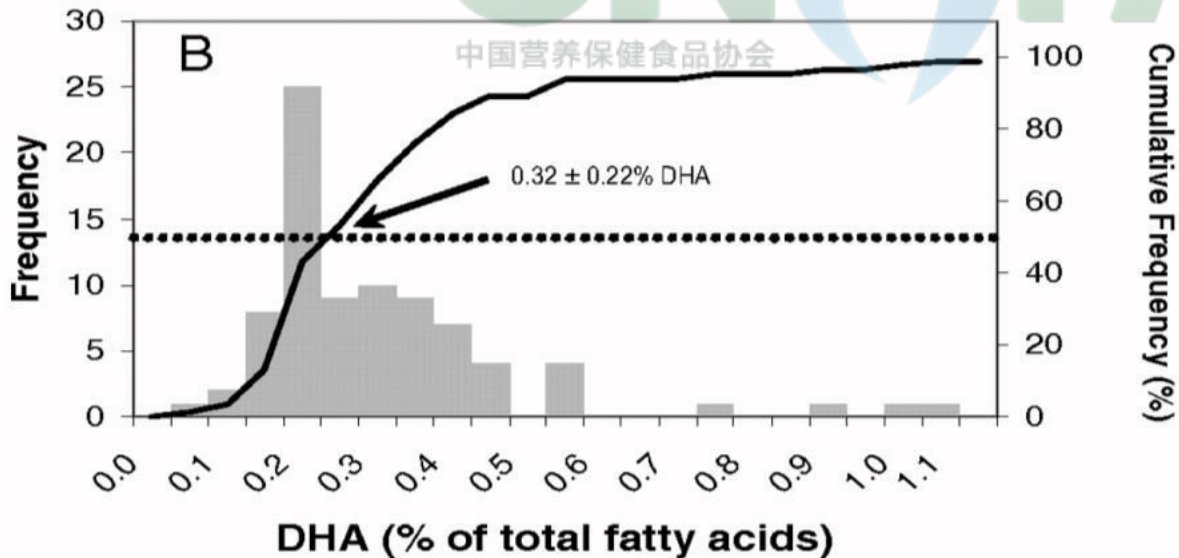
中国营养保健食品协会



母乳中DHA和AA含量

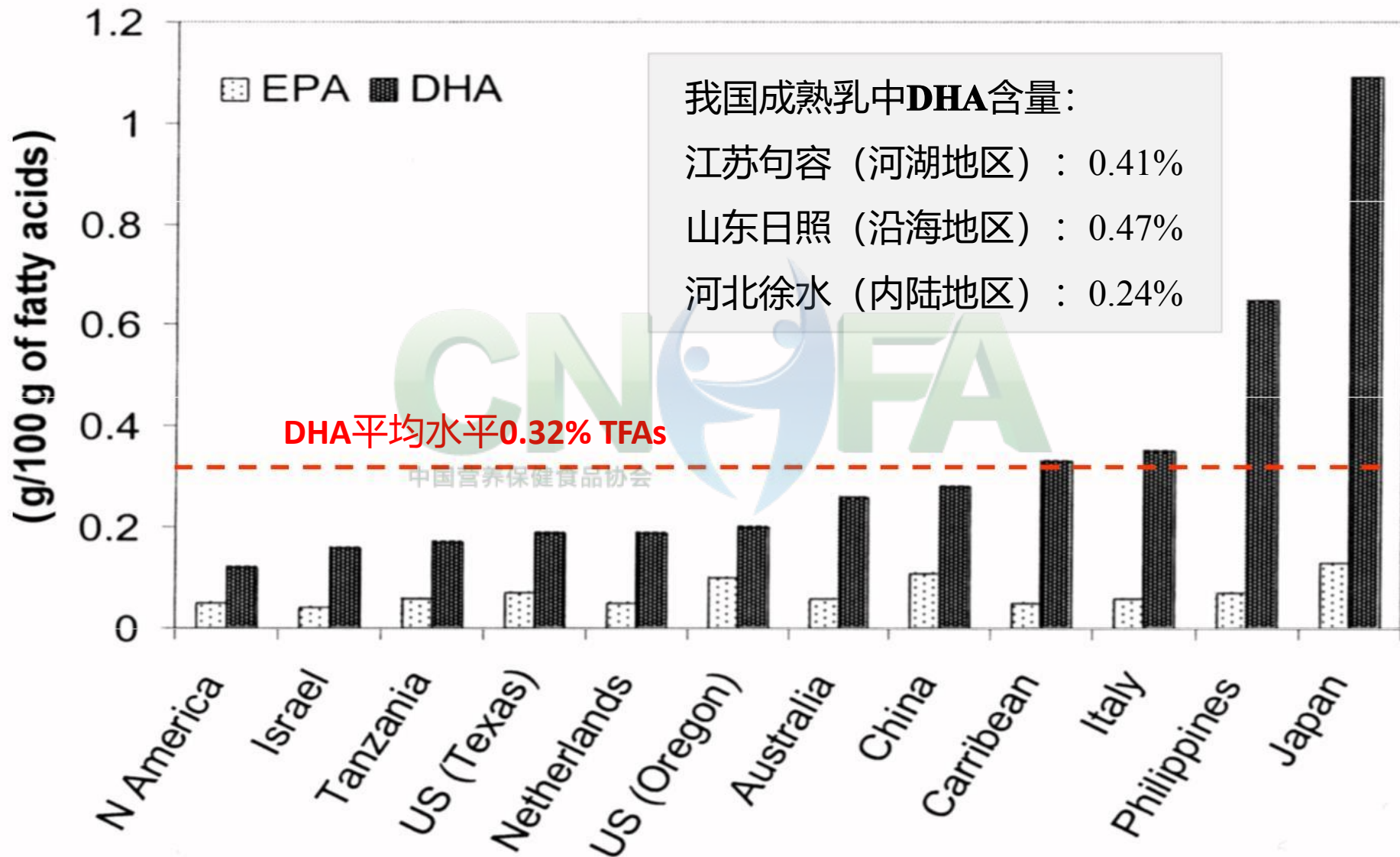


AA ranges from
0.24% to 1.0%

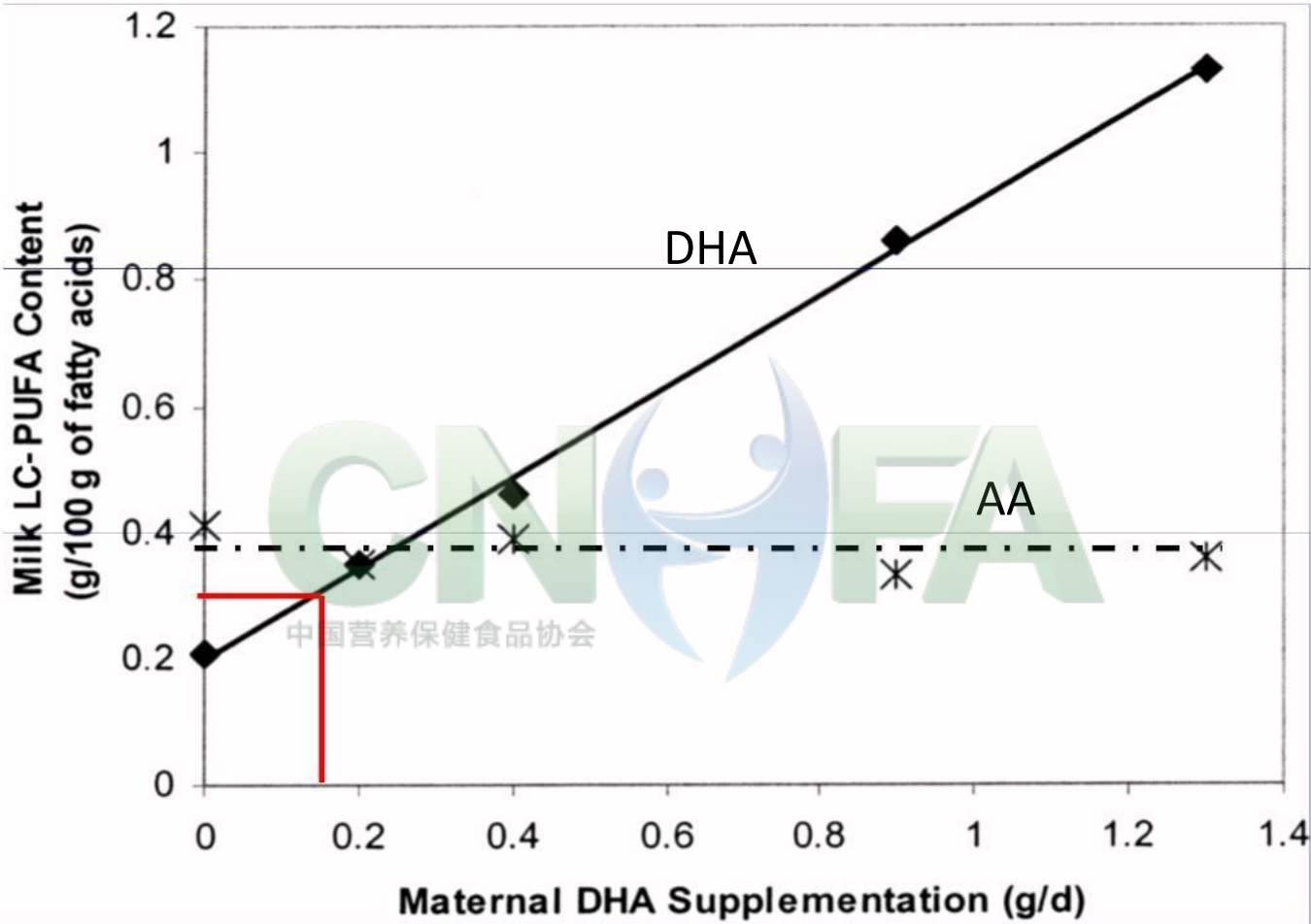


DHA ranges from
0.06%-1.4%

母乳中DHA和AA地区差异



哺乳期妇女补充DHA对乳汁DHA的影响



| To achieve breast milk DHA of | Incremental maternal DHA intake, mg/day |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 0.32% | 167 |
| 0.76% | 778 |
| 1% | 1,111 |

母孕期n-3 PUFAs对胎儿生长发育的影响

| 作者 | 对象 | n-3 摄入量 | 结果 |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------|--|
| van Eijsden M, et al. 2003-2004 ¹ | 12,373位孕妇, 荷兰 | 不祥 | 母亲血浆n-3 PUFAs低含量而n-6 PUFAs高含量与低出生体重有关。 |
| Olsen SF, et al. 1986-1987 ² | 1,362位孕妇, Faroe岛 | 1-6次鱼/w | 食用鱼可增加婴儿出生体重和身长。 |
| Rump P, et al. 1990-1994 ³ | 627位孕妇 荷兰 | 不祥 | 足月新生儿脐血DHA含量与出生体重呈负相关; 孕期母亲DHA减少程度与出生体重呈正相关。 |
| Oken E, et al. 1999-2002 ⁴ | 2,019位孕妇, 美国Massachusetts | 0.06 g/d 0.38 g/d | 与低摄入量相比, 高摄入量使出生体重下降94g, 胎儿发育指数下降0.19单位。 |
| Grandjean P, et al. 1994-1995 ⁵ | 182位孕妇, Faroe岛 | 渔民饮食 | 脐血DHA浓度升高1%, 孕期延长1.5d; 脐血EPA浓度升高1%, 出生体重下降246 g。 |

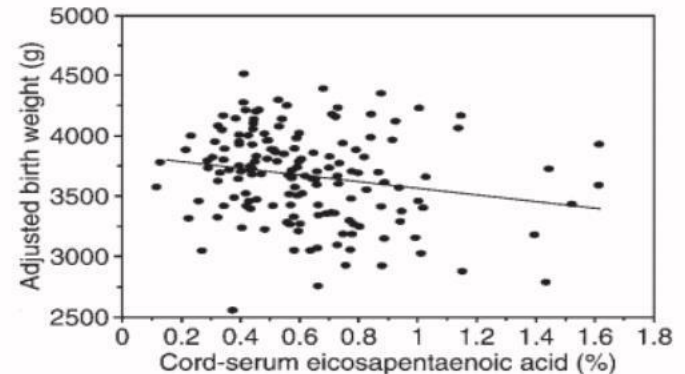
¹van Eijsden M, et al. Am J Clin Nutr 2008;87:887

²Olsen SF, J Epidemiol Community Health. 1993; 47:436

³Rump P, et al. Am J Clin Nutr 2001;73:797

⁴Oken E, et al. Am J Epidemiol.2004; 160:774

⁵Grandjean P, et al. Int J Epidemiology. 2001;30:1272



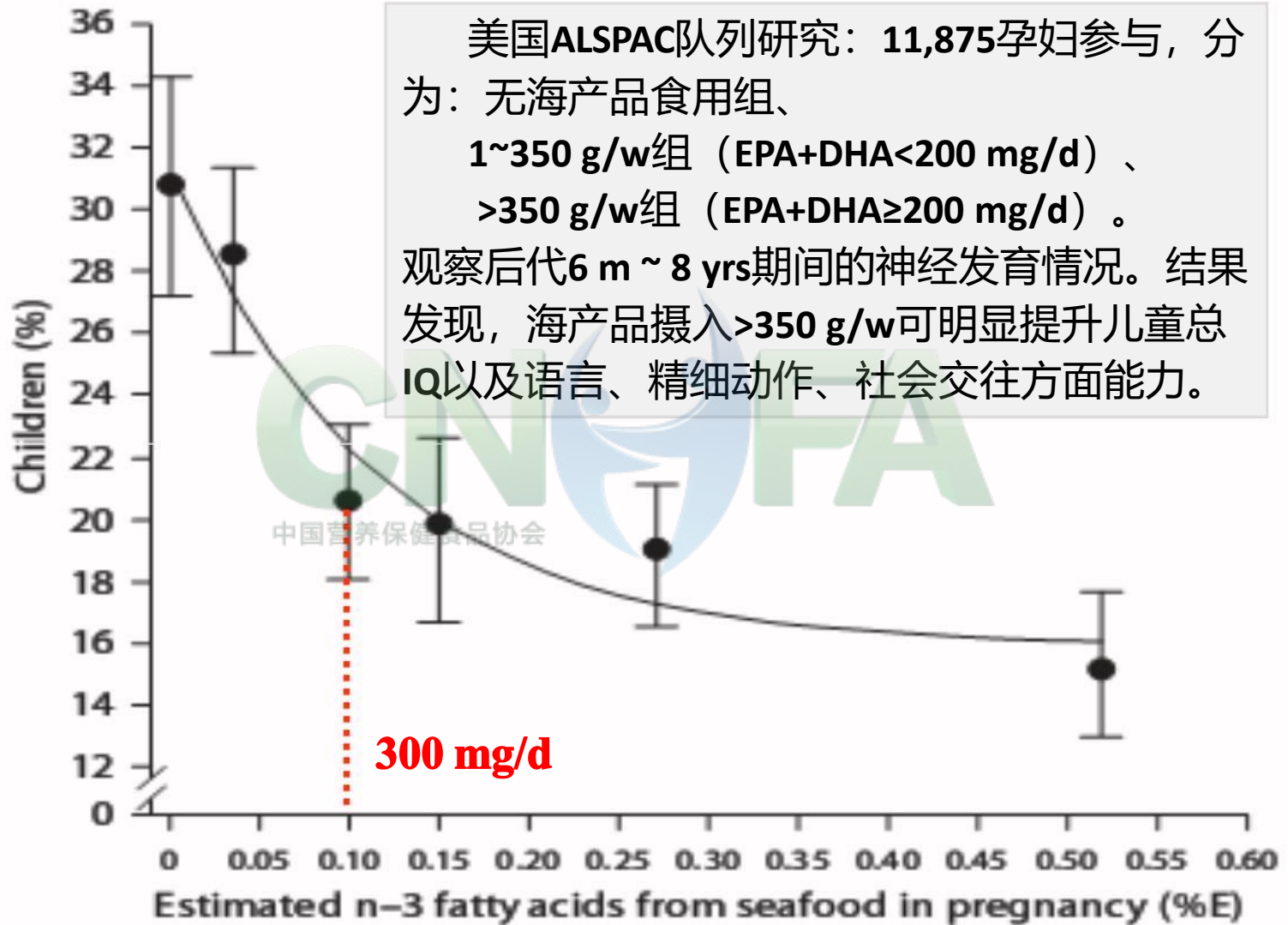
孕期n-3 PUFAs补充对胎儿生长发育的影响

- 减少早产发生风险，降低低出生体重

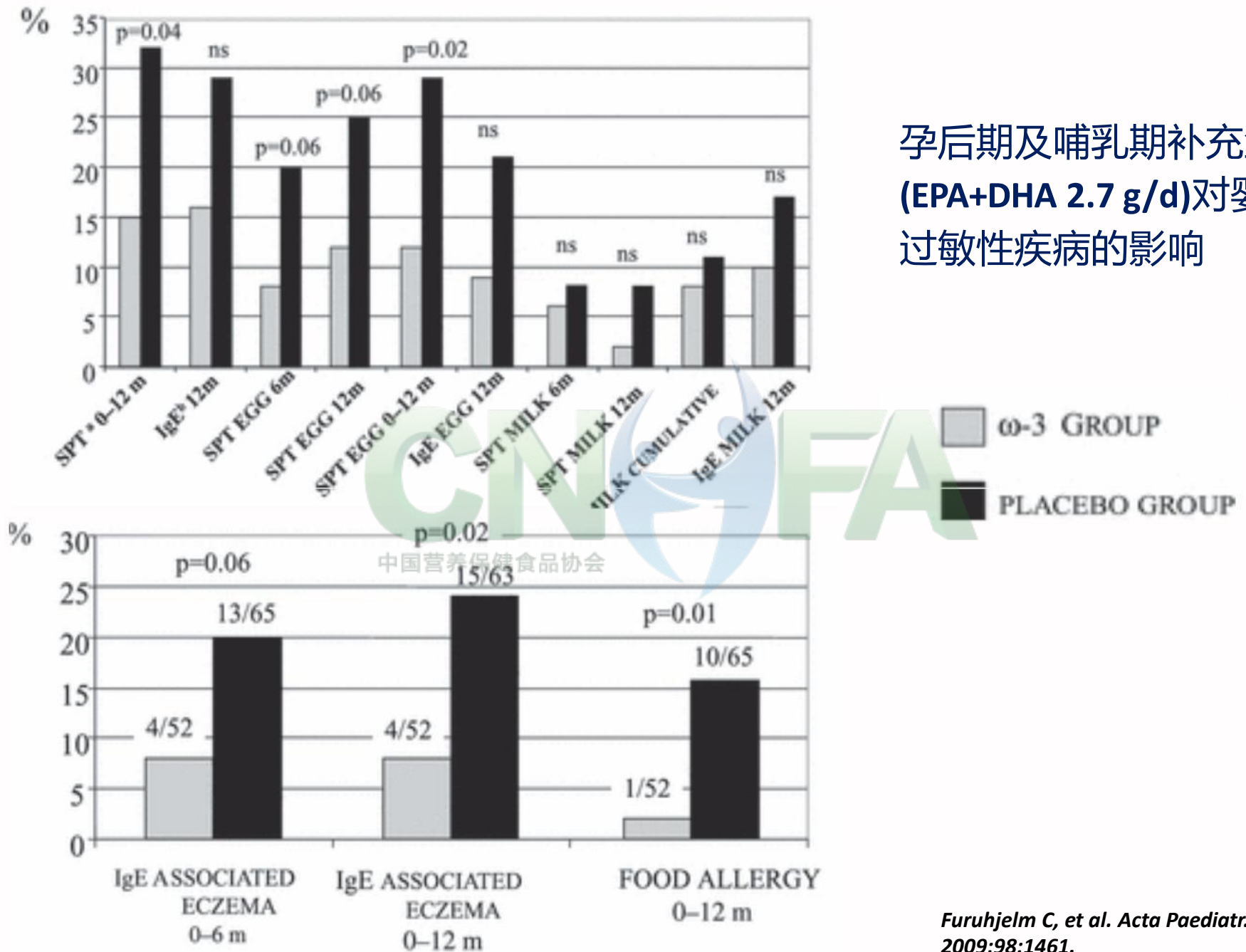
| Year | Ref. | Treatment | Main effects |
|------|------|--|--|
| 1992 | 20 | Dietary supplement with fish oil (621 mg of DHA + 864 mg of EPA/daily), from the 30th week | 4 days prolongation of pregnancy |
| 1999 | 21 | DHA-enriched eggs (135 mg/daily), from the 20th week | 1) 6% preterm deliveries in treated pts versus 26% in controls 2) 0% weight < 2.500 g in treated pts versus 26% in controls |
| 2000 | 22 | 2.7 g/daily of omega-3 (DHA/EPA) versus olive oil, in high risk pregnant women, from the 20th week | Reduction in preterm deliveries from 33% to 21% |
| 2003 | 23 | DHA-enriched eggs (133 mg) versus normal eggs (33 mg), from the 24th week | 6 days prolongation of pregnancy |

母孕期鱼油n-3 PUFAs补充对胎儿生长发育的影响，目前报道不一；但多数认为可以抑制胎儿的体重增加，这可能在于EPA的作用。这就是为什么在奶粉中不加EPA的原因之一。

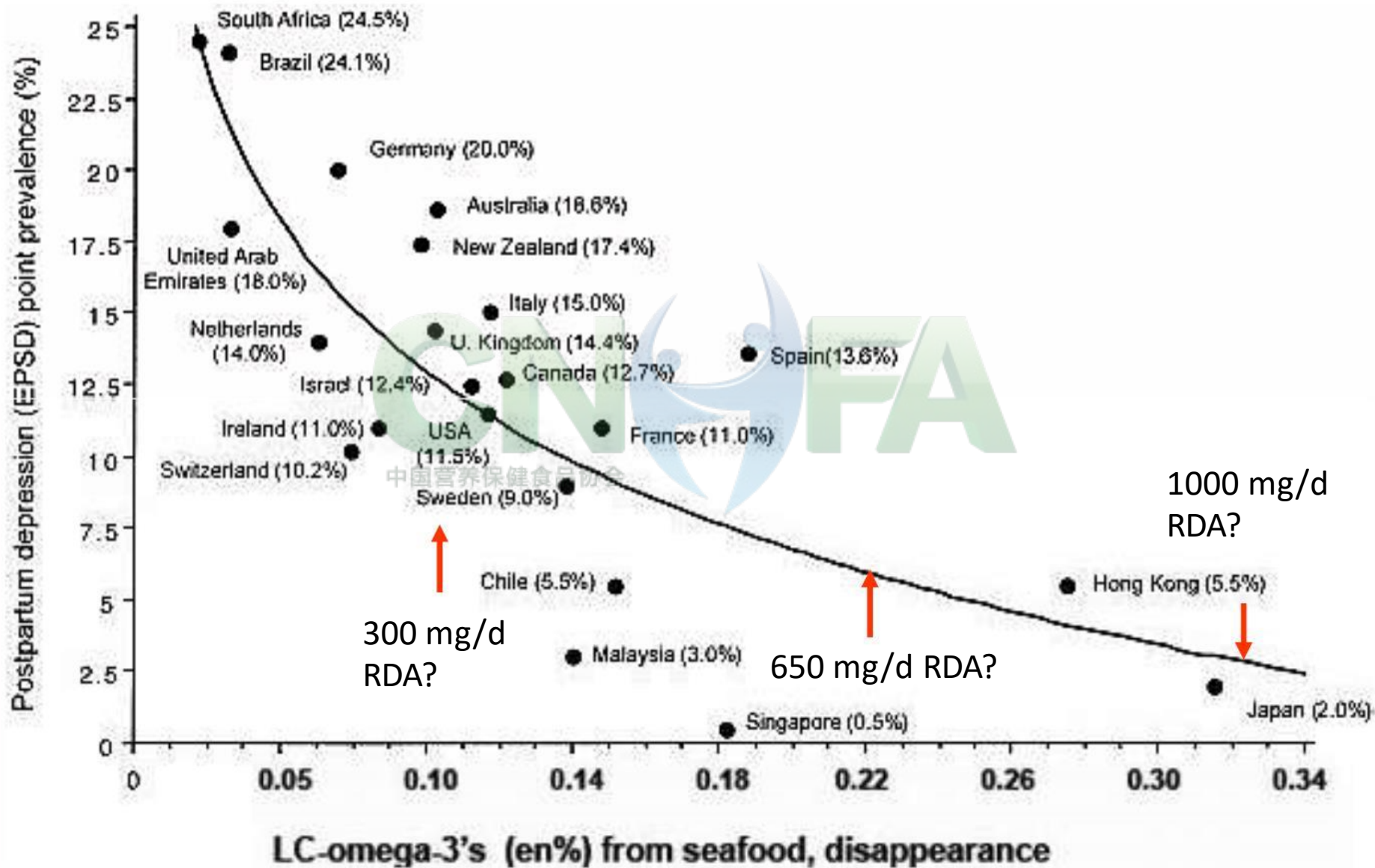
孕期n-3 PUFAs摄入量与儿童认知发育的关系



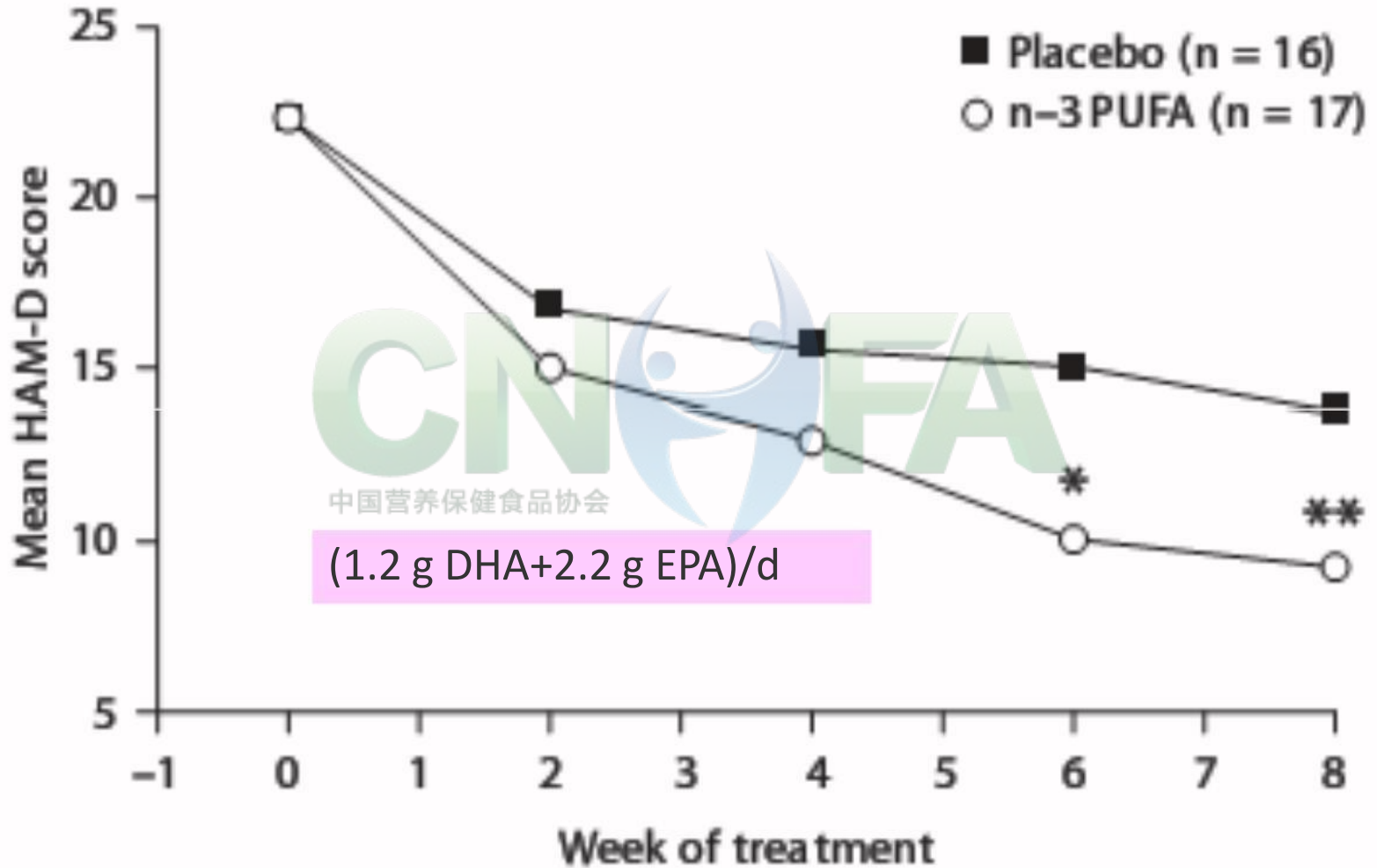
孕后期及哺乳期补充鱼油 (EPA+DHA 2.7 g/d)对婴儿过敏性疾病的影响



孕期鱼油n-3 PUFA_s摄入与产后抑郁的关系



N-3 PUFAs对孕妇围产期抑郁症的疗效



孕期及哺乳期妇女PUFAs的推荐摄入量

| | 平均需要量 (EAR) | 上限 (UL) |
|---------|-------------|---------|
| DHA | 200 mg/d | 1.0 g/d |
| EPA+DHA | 300 mg/d | 2.7 g/d |
| AA | 800 mg/d | |

Brenna JT et al. Ann Nutr Metab 2009;55:97C122

| | 适宜摄入量 (AI) | 上限 (UL) |
|---------|------------|---------|
| DHA | 200 mg/d | - |
| EPA+DHA | 250 mg/d | - |
| AA | | - |

中国居民膳食营养参考摄入量 (2013版)

补充DHA 1 g/d 或 2.7 g n-3 PUFAs未发现有副作用

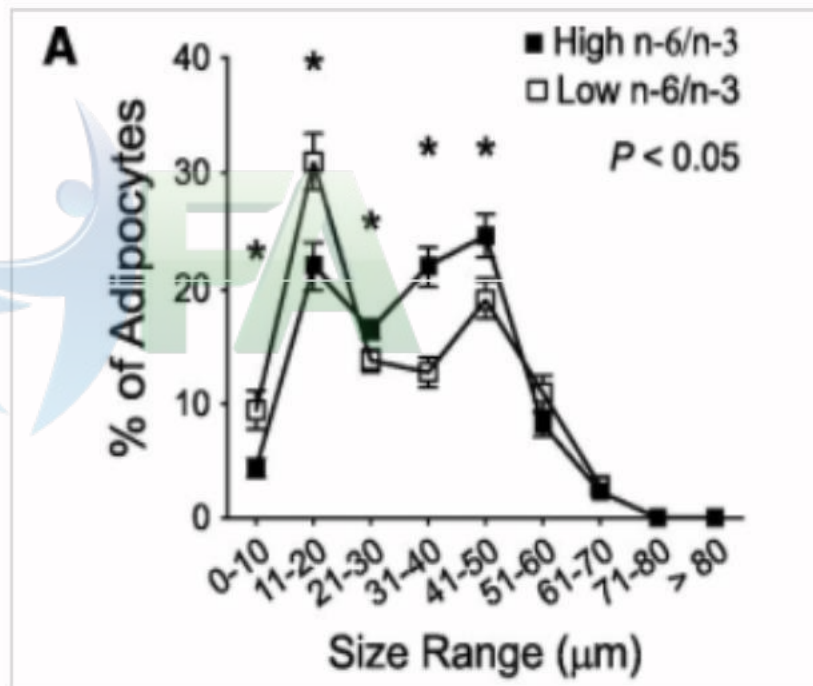
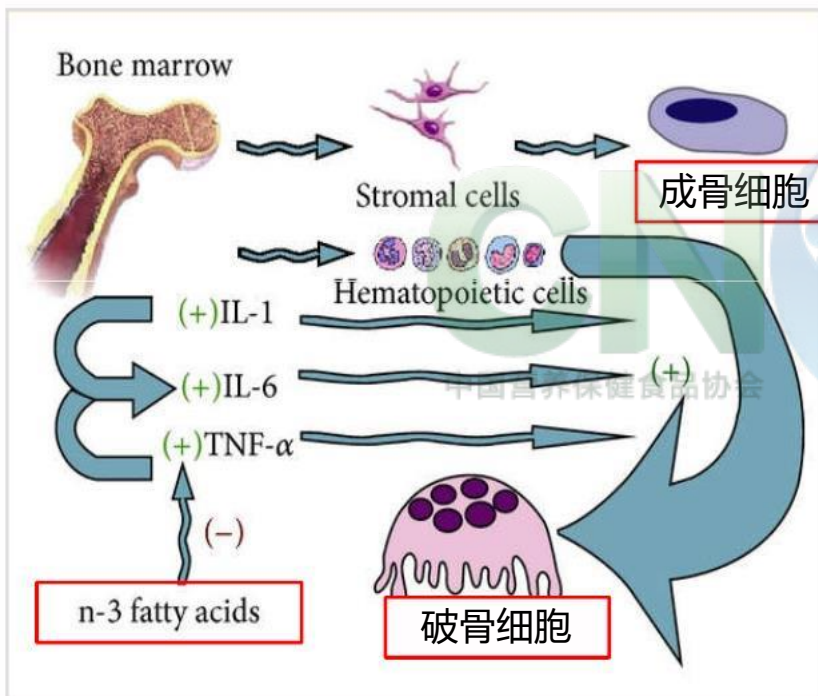
N-3 PUFAs与婴幼儿及儿童期



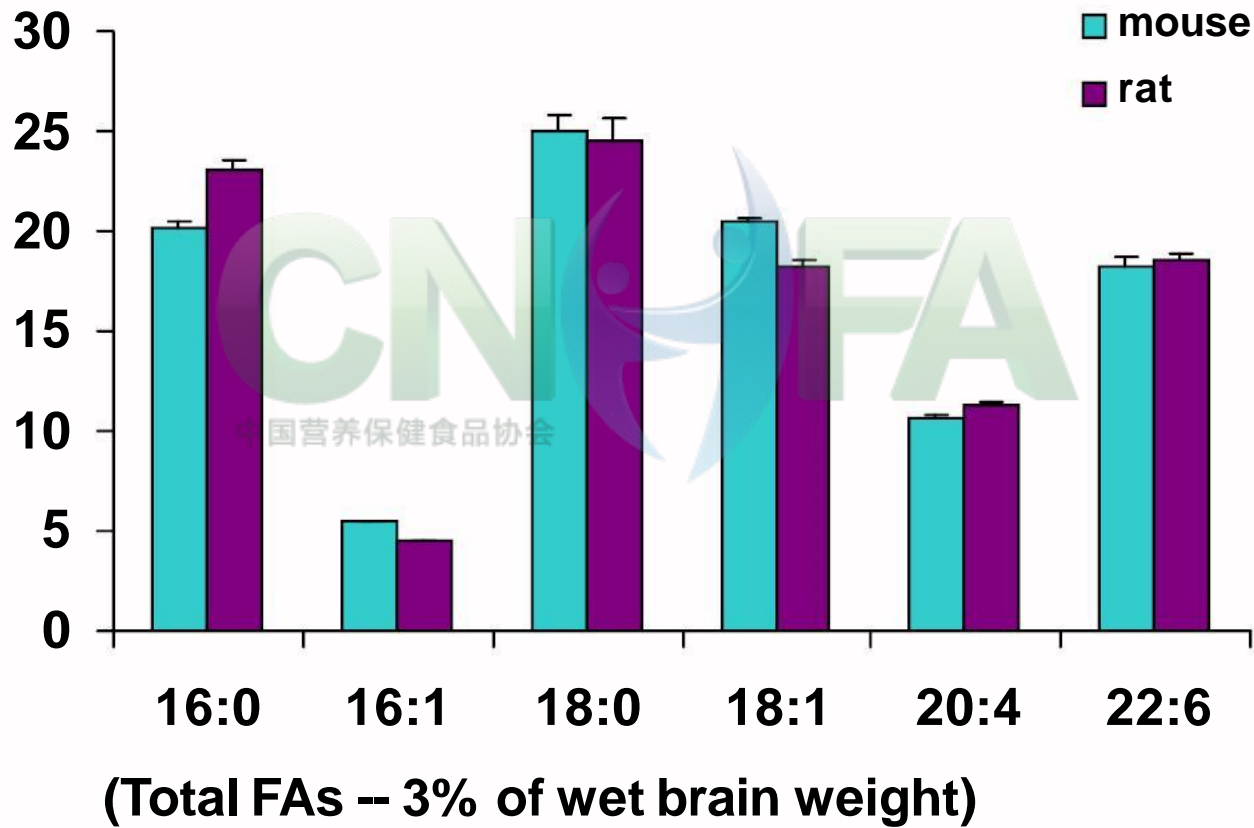
n-3 PUFAs与儿童生长发育

◆ 促进身体快速发育期（婴幼儿、青少年期）骨的形成，减少骨流失

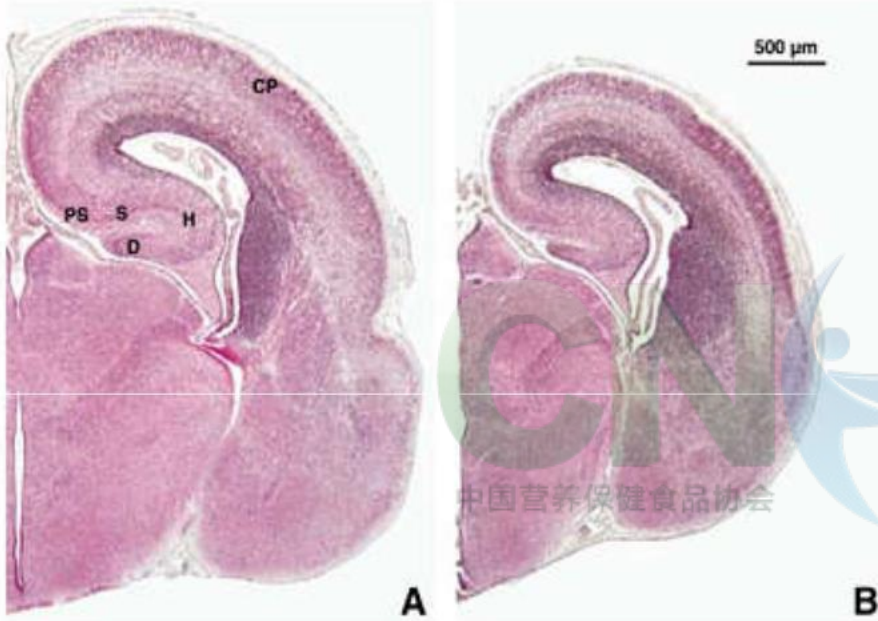
◆ 可减少脂肪的形成，减轻体重



脑组织脂肪酸构成



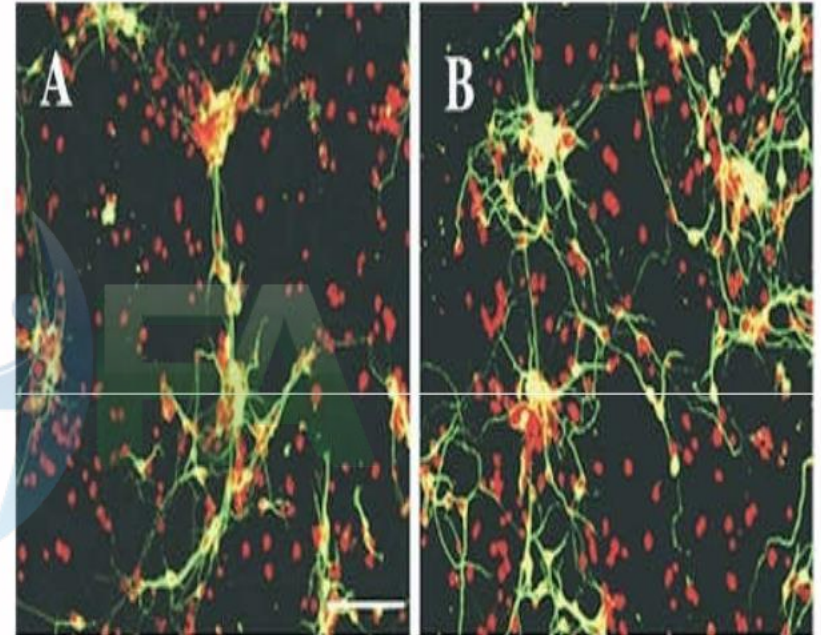
N-3 PUFA缺乏对脑发育和神经元发生的损害



正常对照

n-3 PUFA缺乏

大鼠19d 胚胎脑



n-3 PUFA缺乏

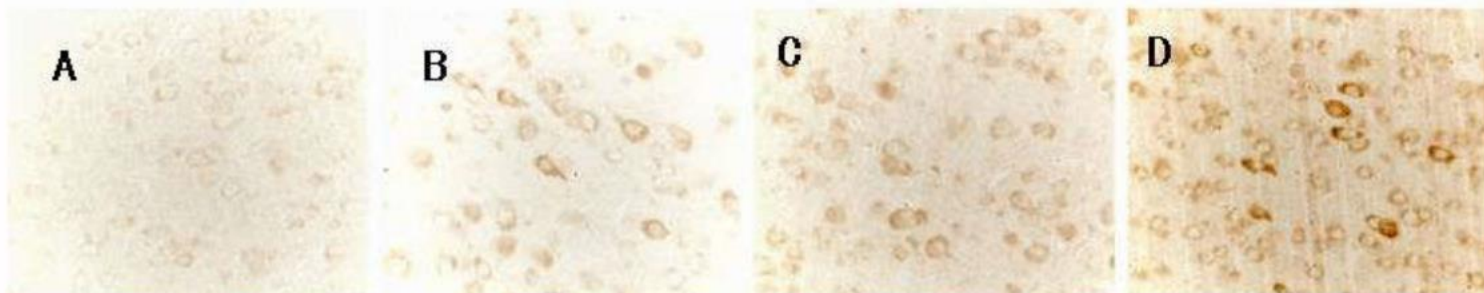
DHA

大鼠胚胎神经干细胞培养

孕期及哺乳期饲料n-3 PUFAs含量变化对子代小鼠脑结构发育的影响

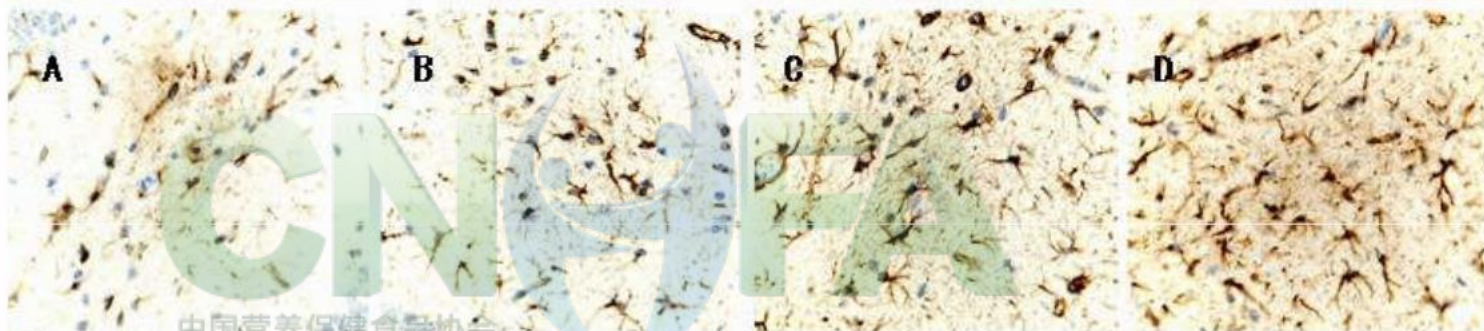
皮质30区

神经特异性烯醇化酶 (NSE)



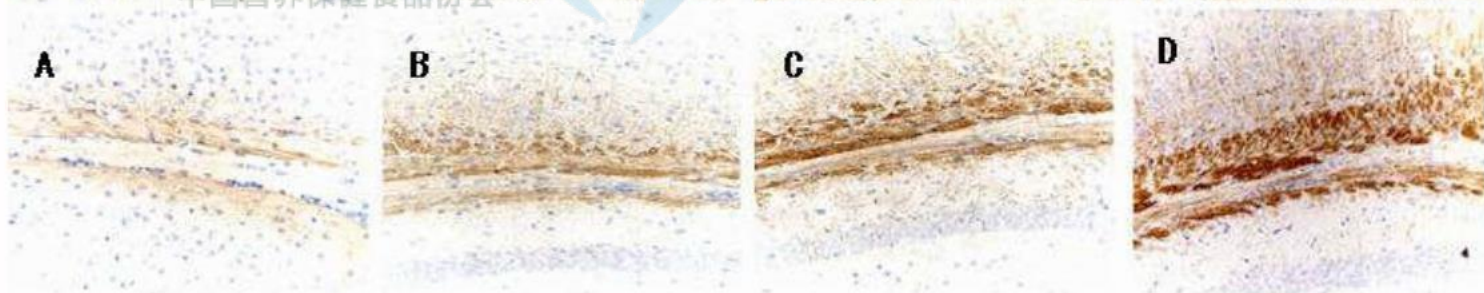
海马CA1区

胶质纤维酸性蛋白 (GFAP)



胼胝体区

髓鞘碱性蛋白 (MBP)



21d 龄

n-3 PUFAs缺乏

15:1

5:1

1:1

n-6/n-3 PUFAs (n-3: 3.4% E)

Humans' Head Start: New Views of Brain Evolution

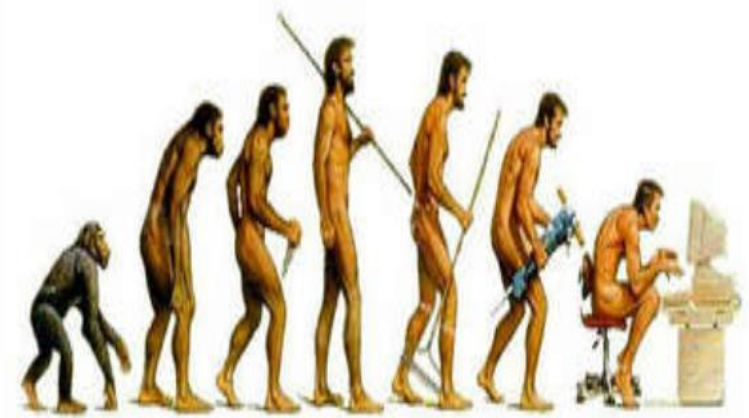
BUFFALO, NEW YORK—About 1200 researchers converged here for the 71st annual meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists (10 to 14 April), where brain evolution was one of the hottest topics, including reports on the diet needed to support an expanding brain and a new tool's view of how the human brain took shape in evolution.

Something Fishy About Brain Evolution

Illustrations of human ancestors routinely show brawny hunters bringing home the wildebeest, butchering meat with stone tools, and scavenging carcasses on the savanna. But a more accurate image might be ancient fishermen—and fisherwomen—wading into placid lakes and quietly combing shorelines for fish, seabirds' eggs, mollusks, and other marine food.

Illustrations of human ancestors routinely show brawny hunters bringing home the wildebeest, butchering meat with stone tools, and scavenging carcasses on the savanna.

SCIENCE VOL 296 3 MAY 2002



N-3 PUFAs对神经系统的影响作用

- 促进脑和视觉发育
- 神经细胞膜磷脂的组成成分
- 影响神经递质的合成与释放
- 调节皮质激素释放激素
- 抑制蛋白激酶
- 通过迷走神经途径调节心率
- 促进脑血循环和氧供应
- 抑制神经元调亡
- 影响能量交换
- 影响轴索生长
- 调节基因表达
- 抗炎作用

Randomized, controlled DHA supplementation studies in term infants: cognitive test results (studies are ordered from greatest to least daily DHA supplementation).

| Author [Ref.] | DHA/ARA % total fatty acids (sources) | Duration of feeding | Cognitive test outcome (supplemented vs unsupplemented formula) |
|----------------------|---|---|---|
| Birch et al. [29] | 0.35/0 or 0.36/0.72 (single-cell oils) | Near birth to 4 mo | ↑ MDI w/ DHA+ARA; no differences in PDI at 18 mo |
| Birch et al. [51] | 0.35/0 or 0.36/0.72 (single-cell oils) | | No difference in WPPSI-R Performance, Verbal or Full Scale IQ among formula groups at 4 y, but only DHA+ARA did not differ in IQ from breastfed |
| Drover et al. [52] | 0.36/0.72 (single-cell oils) | Near birth to 12 mo 6 wk to 12 mo 4 & 6 mo to 12 mo | ↑ Two-step means-end problem solving test at 9 mo |
| Makrides et al. [53] | 0.35/0 or 0.34/0.34 (fish oil; egg phospholipid) | Near birth to 12 mo | No difference in MDI or PDI at 12 and 24 mo |
| Lucas et al. [54,55] | 0.32/0.30 (egg phospholipid; some batches w/fish oil) | 1 wk to 6 mo | No difference in Knobloch, Passamanick, and Sherrards test at 9 mo or MDI or PDI at 18 mo |
| Agostoni et al. [56] | 0.30/0.44 (egg phospholipids and triglycerides) | 3 d to 4 mo | ↑ Brunet-Lézine DQ at 4 mo |
| Agostoni et al. [27] | | | No difference in Brunet-Lézine DQ at 24 mo |
| Bouwstra et al. [57] | 0.30/0.45 (egg yolk, fish oil, single-cell oil) | Near birth to 2 mo | No difference in MDI, PDI, or Hempel test at 18 mo |
| Ben et al. [58] | 0.18/0.18 (not reported) | 7 d to 6 mo | No difference in MDI or PDI at 3 and 6 mo |
| Willatts et al. [59] | 0.15–0.20/0.30–0.40 (egg phospholipids and triglycerides) | Birth to 4 mo | ↑ Three-step problem solving at 10 mo |
| Willatts et al. [60] | | | No overall group difference in two-step means-end problem solving test at 9 mo |
| Scott et al. [45] | 0.20/0 or 0.12/0.43 (fish oil, egg phospholipid) | 7 d to 12 mo | No difference in MDI or PDI at 12 mo |
| Auestad et al. [61] | | | No difference on Stanford Binet IQ, Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test, expressive vocabulary or Beery Visual-Motor Index at 39 mo |
| Auestad et al. [23] | 0.14/0.45 (fish oil, egg triglyceride, single-cell oil) | 9 d to 12 mo | No difference on Fagan Test of Infant Intelligence at 6 or 9 mo, MDI or PDI at 6 or 12 mo, or MacArthur CDI at 9 or 14 mo |
| Agostoni et al. [62] | 20 mg daily/0 | Hospital discharge to 12 mo | Shorter time to achievement of sitting without support, fine motor milestones, and saying first comprehensible word |

N-3 PUFAs 在促进脑发育和功能方面的分歧 原因

- * 研究人群对象不同；
- * 干预剂量、观察时间长短；
- * 合并其它营养素缺乏（铁、锌、维生素B12等）；
- * 海产品中毒物干扰，如汞、多氯联苯（PCB）等。

Mean (SE) by Treatment

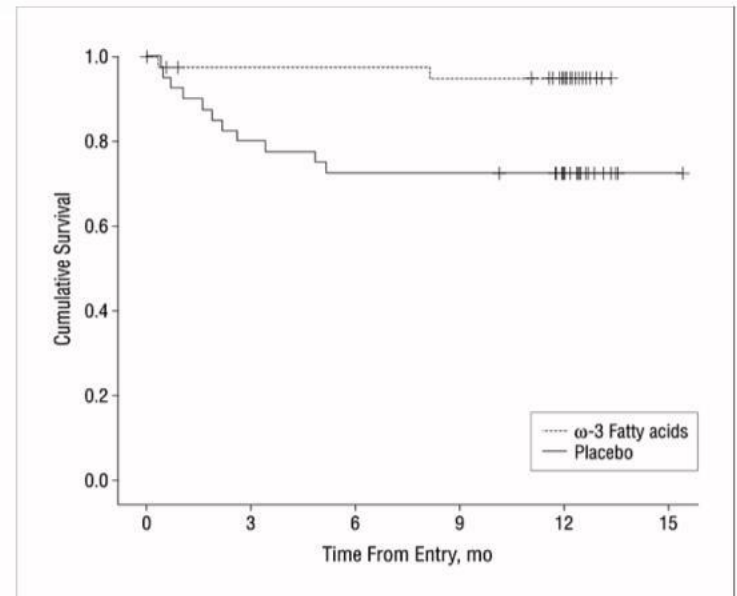
| Scale | Baseline | | Change From Baseline | | P Value ⁱ |
|-------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | ω -3 PUFAs (n=41) | Placebo (n=40) | ω -3 PUFAs (n=41) | Placebo (n=40) | |
| PANSS score | | | | | |
| Total | 59.9 (2.7) | 57.2 (2.7) | -15.7 (2.8) | -4.4 (2.8) | .006 |
| Positive | 15.0 (0.7) | 14.2 (0.7) | -4.4 (0.8) | -1.5 (0.8) | .01 |
| Negative | 14.1 (0.9) | 13.6 (0.9) | -3.9 (0.9) | -.8 (0.9) | .02 |
| General | 30.9 (1.4) | 29.4 (1.4) | -7.5 (1.5) | -2.1 (1.5) | .01 |
| MADRS score | 17.5 (1.5) | 18.8 (1.6) | -8.1 (1.9) | -5.3 (1.9) | .29 |
| GAF score | 61.0 (2.3) | 60.0 (2.4) | 17.7 (2.3) | 7.2 (2.3) | .002 |

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N-3 PUFAs在儿童精神疾病发生中的作用

随机、双盲对照研究，补充n-3 PUFAs可降低具有潜在精神疾病危险儿童的发病风险30%

N-3 PUFAs - 1.2 g/d: 700 mg EPA, 480 mg DHA, 220 mg, 其它n-3 PUFAs

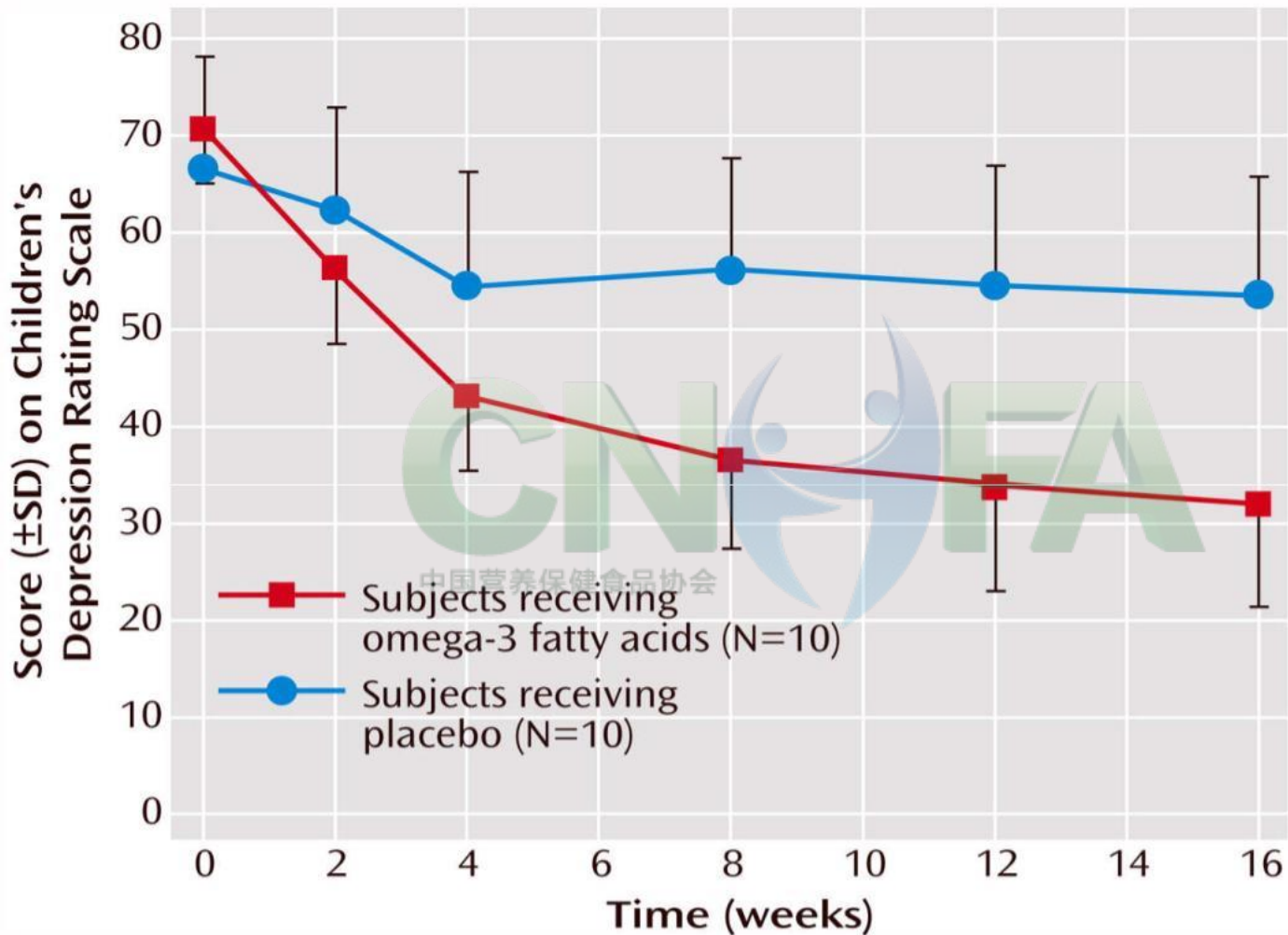


Amminger, G. P. et al. Arch Gen Psychiatry 2010;67:146.

N-3 PUFAs治疗儿童ADHD的疗效

| 作者 | 对象 | 剂量 | 治疗时间 | 结果 |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|------|-----------------------------------|
| Harding KL, et al. | n=20, 7~12 yrs | 120 mg DHA, 180 mg EPA 45 mg GLA | 4 w | 疗效与药物相同 |
| Joshi K, et al. | n=30 7.75 yrs (平均) | 400 mg LNA | 12 w | 症状明显改善; 红细胞膜AA降低, EPA/DHA升高 |
| Richardson AJ, et al. | n=41 8~12 yrs | 480 mg DHA, 186 mg EPA 96 mg GLA, 42 mg AA | 24 w | 症状较对照组有改善 |
| Richardson AJ, et al. | n=117 5~12 yrs | 60 mg LA | 24 w | 症状较对照组有改善 |
| Sorgi PJ, et al. | n=9 8~16 yrs | 10.8 g EPA, 5.4 g DHA ~ 5.4 g EPA, 2.7 g DHA | 8 w | 症状明显改善 |
| Johnson M, et al. | n=75 8~18 yrs | 558 mg EPA, 174 mg DHA 60 mg LA | 24 w | 症状较对照组无改善 |
| Hirayama S, et al. | n=40 6~12 yrs | 514 mg DHA 100 mg EPA | 8 w | 症状较对照组无改善 |

N-3 PUFAs对儿童抑郁症的治疗作用



6-12岁儿童
(EPA 400mg
+DHA200mg)/d

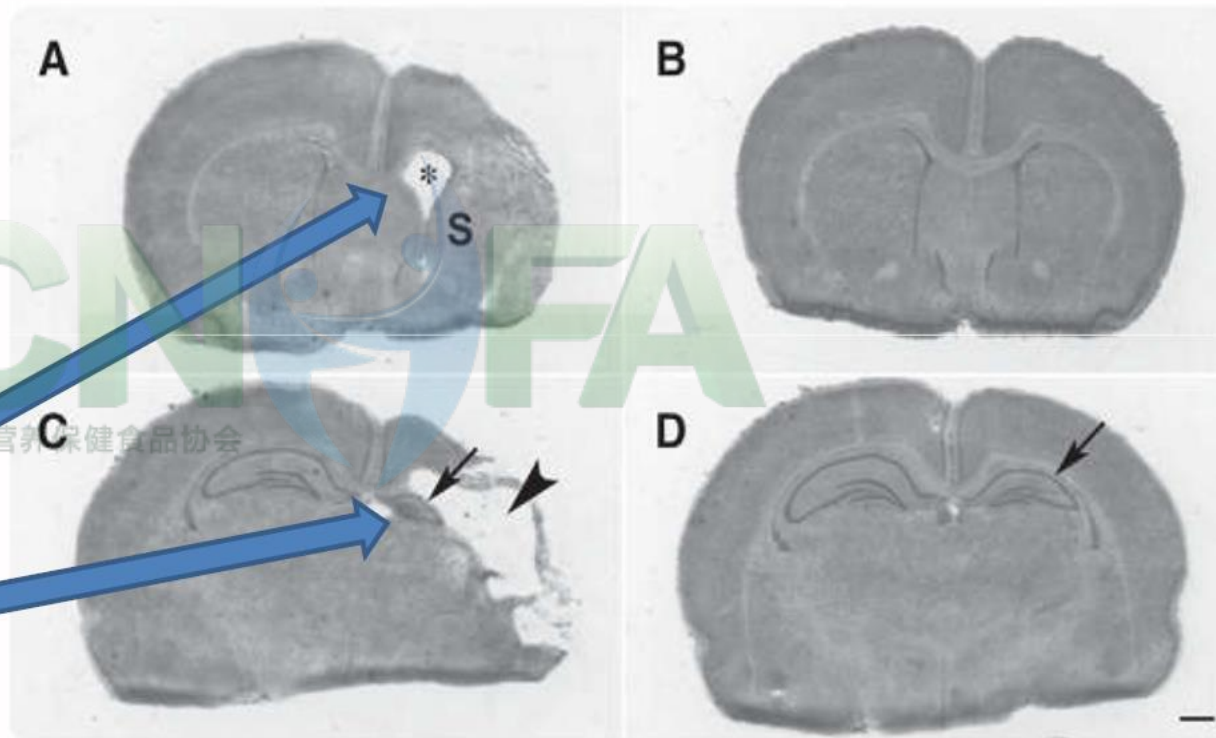
Childhood Depression Inventory (CDI), Clinical Global Impression (CGI)均得到显著改善。

DHA对新生大鼠缺血缺氧脑损伤的预防保护作用

出生后7 d 大鼠实施脑缺血、缺氧处理，处理前给予DHA注射。14 d时观察脑结构变化。

纹状体萎缩(S)，临近侧脑室扩大(*)；

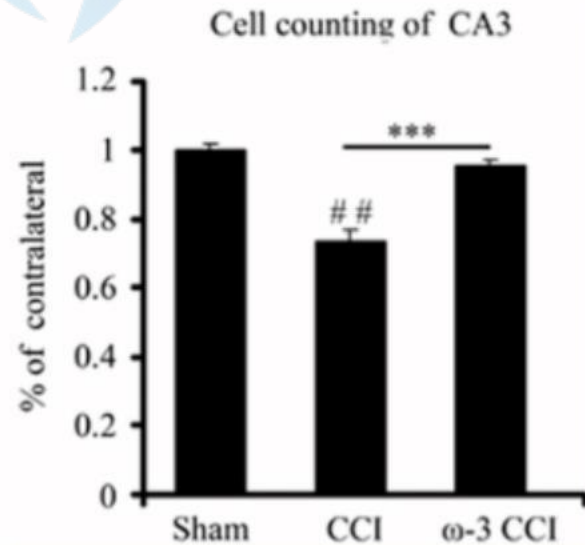
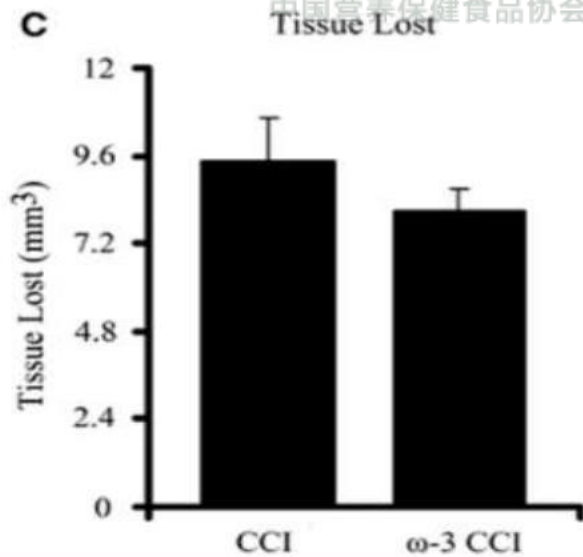
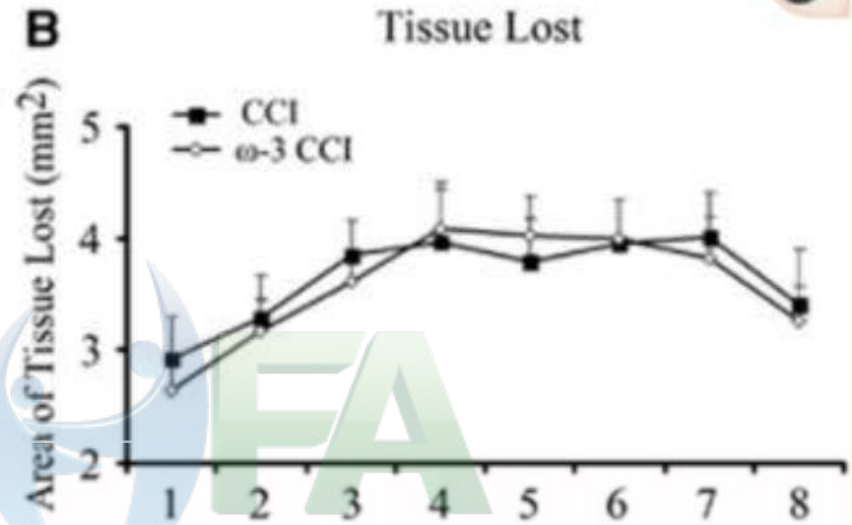
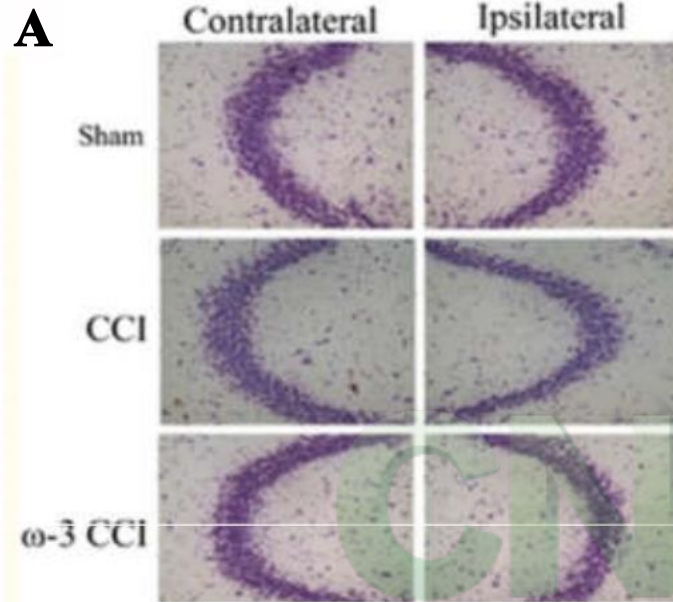
下丘脑萎缩，顶叶囊性梗死。



白蛋白

DHA
(1~5 mg/kg)

n-3 PUFAs对创伤性脑损伤改善作用



N-3 PUFAs与免疫性疾病治疗

风湿关节炎：多项随机、双盲对照研究表明，EPA+DHA 1.6 ~ 7.1 g/d（平均3.5 g/d），治疗12 w 以上，可明显减轻晨僵、关节肿痛等症状，并减少非固醇类抗炎药物的用量。

炎性肠病：多项随机、双盲对照研究表明，EPA+DHA 2.7 ~ 5.6 g/d（平均4.5 g/d），治疗8~10 w 以上，可改善临床症状、肠道粘膜病理，降低复发率、减少皮质激素的用量。

哮喘：大量的研究表明，EPA+DHA 1.0 ~ 5.4 g/d 在治疗哮喘方面并没有一致的结论。

鱼油n-3 PUFAs治疗儿童哮喘的疗效

鱼油对儿童哮喘治疗效果的影响

| | 鱼油组 | | | 对照组 | | |
|------|-----|------------|---------------|-----|------------|----------------|
| | 例数 | 哮喘评分 | 评分变化 | 例数 | 哮喘评分 | 评分变化 |
| 0 m | 15 | 24.18±5.91 | | 14 | 13.66±4.34 | |
| 10 m | 11 | 6.09±2.45 | 20.05±7.24 | 12 | 13.67±4.88 | 1.12±5.63 |
| | | | P=0.01 | | | P=0.569 |

平均年龄：

鱼油组：10.2±2.5 yrs

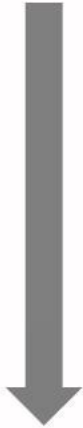
对照组：11.9±3.1 yrs

鱼油组：EPA：17.0 ~ 26.8mg/d/kg,
DHA：7.3 ~11.5 mg/d/kg

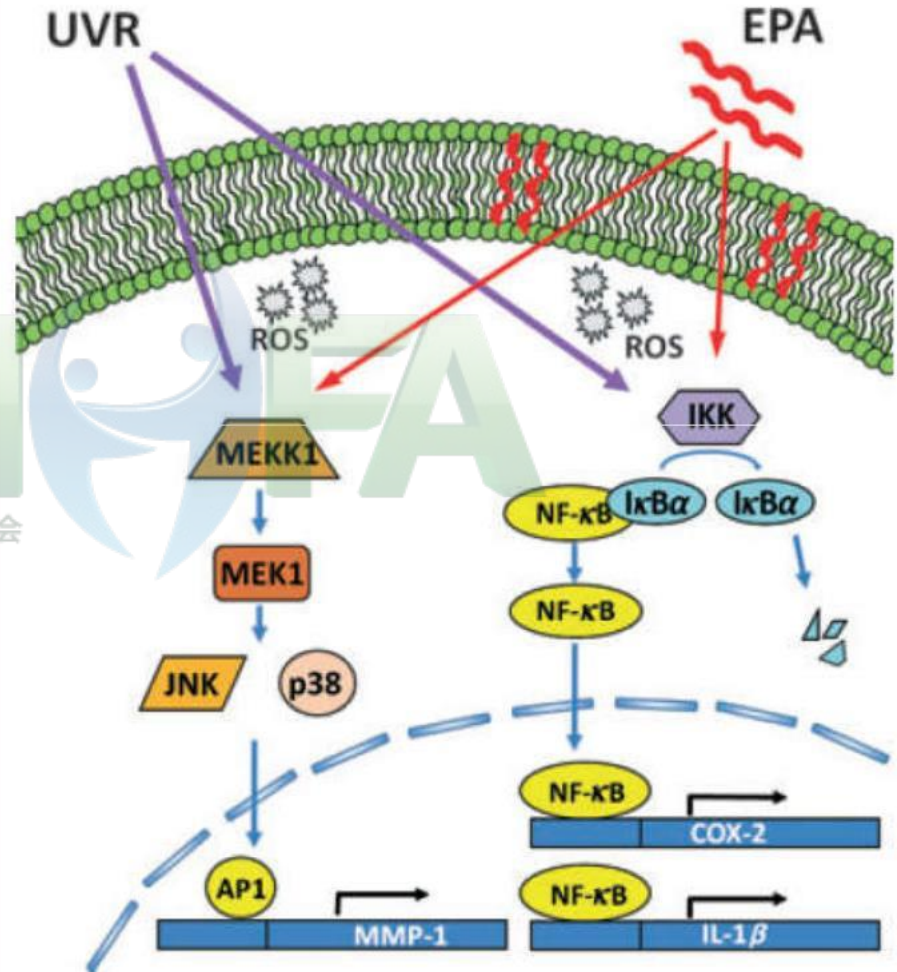
对照组：橄榄油

N-3 PUFAs可降低紫外线诱发的皮肤疾病

日晒
皮肤灼伤
光敏性皮炎、
皮肤衰老、
皮肤癌



中国营养保健食品协会





婴儿和儿童膳食脂肪和脂肪酸的推荐摄入量

国家八

| 脂肪/脂肪酸 | | 年龄 | 需要量 |
|-----------|------------|------------|---|
| 总脂肪 | AMDR | 0 ~ 6 m | 40 ~ 60% E |
| | | 6 ~ 24 m | ~ 35% E |
| | | 2 ~ 18 yrs | 25 ~ 35% E |
| SFAs | U-AMDR | 2 ~ 18 yrs | < 8% E |
| MUFAs | | 2 ~ 18 yrs | |
| PUFAs | U-AMDR | 6 ~ 24 m | < 15% E |
| | | 2 ~ 18 yrs | < 11% E |
| n-6 PUFAs | | | |
| AA | AI | 0 ~ 6 m | 0.2 ~ 0.3% E (0.4 ~ 0.6% TFAs) |
| LA | AI, U-AMDR | 6 ~ 24 m | 3.0 ~ 4.5% E; < 10% E |
| n-3 PUFAs | | | |
| LNA | AI, U-AMDR | 0 ~ 6 m | 0.2 ~ 0.3% E (0.4 ~ 0.6% TFAs) |
| | | 6 ~ 24 m | 0.4 ~ 0.6% E; < 3.5% E |
| DHA | AI, U-AMDR | 0 ~ 6 m | 0.1 ~ 0.18% E (0.2~0.36% TFAs) < 0.75% E |
| | | 6 ~ 24 m | 10 ~ 12 mg/kg |
| EPA+DHA | AI | 2 ~ 4 yrs | 100 ~ 150 mg |
| | | 4 ~ 6 yrs | 150 ~ 200 mg |
| | | 6 ~ 10 yrs | 200 ~ 250 mg |
| | | 2 ~ 18 yrs | < 1% E |
| TFAs | UL | 2 ~ 18 yrs | < 1% E |

中国营养保健食品协会

婴儿配方奶粉中DHA、AA的建议量

| | PUFAs (% of total FAs) | |
|---|------------------------|-------|
| | DHA | AA |
| * British Nutrition Foundation | ~ 0.4 | ~ 0.4 |
| * FAO/WHO expert panel | ~ 0.35 | ~ 0.7 |
| * ISSFAL expert panel | ~ 0.35 | ~ 0.5 |
| * Child Health Foundation, Germany | ≥0.2 | ≥0.35 |
| * American Dietetic Association (ADA) and Dietitians of Canada (DC) | ≥0.2 | ≥0.2 |
| * World Assoc. of Perinatal Med/ Early Nutrition Academy/ Child Health Foundation | 0.2~0.5 | ≥0.2 |

早产儿：母乳和配方奶粉中DHA含量应占总FAs的 ~1.5%。

小结

- **n-3 脂肪酸**具有广泛的生物学功能，除了提供能量外，还参与组织细胞构建、促进神经系统发育、调节免疫、炎症反应及凝血过程等；与许多慢性非感染性疾病的发生密切相关。
- 保证胎儿期和婴幼儿期**n-3 PUFAs**的足量摄入对于其生长发育、相关疾病预防乃至一生的健康均具有积极的作用。



国家儿童医学中心

National Center for Children's Health Care



北京儿童医院

BEIJING CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL

谢谢!

CNFA

中国营养保健食品协会