

Ketogenic Diet Basics for the Non-Ketogenic Dietitian

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About the Ambassador Zahava Turner



Zahava Turner is an Assistant Professor of Pediatrics and Neurology, Board Certified in pediatric nutrition working at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore, Maryland since 2005. Prior to that, she worked at Schneider's Children's Hospital in New York.



Zahava specializes in using the Ketogenic diet for infants and children with epilepsy and has spoken both nationally and internationally at several conferences on the ketogenic and Modified Atkins diet for epilepsy. She is a co-author of 19 publications and the widely-referenced book Ketogenic Diets 6th edition.

Topics



- History of the ketogenic diet
- Overview of the basics
- How to calculate the ketogenic diet
- Helpful tips for monitoring

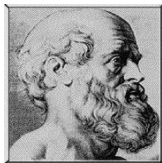


THE KETOGENIC DIET IN THE TREATMENT
OF EPILEPSY *
A PRELIMINARY REPORT
M. G. PETERMAN, M.D.
ROCHESTER, MINN.



~400 BC

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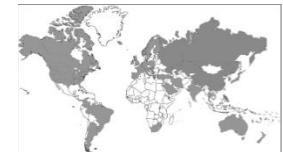
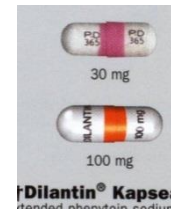
1800s

1921

1938

1994

2006+





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THOMAS

"No thanks, I'm on a low carb diet."



Something can be done for the child with **EPILEPSY...**

For things give the doctor a warmer glow than the precious hope which he can now offer to the child with epilepsy. Medical science has made a leap, searching, and sympathetic study of this disease . . . and from that study have come a new hope and a new outlook for many victims of this condition.

For example, important advances have been made in diagnosing epilepsy in both children and adults . . . notably the development and use of the *electro-encephalograph*. With this instrument the doctor can chart the electrical activity of the brain. This valuable information may point the way to the type of treatment that will bring the best result.

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Equally valuable are the anticonvulsant drugs which are of benefit in 75 to 85 per cent of certain types of cases . . . and which frequently stop epileptic seizures entirely. Glutathion Sodium, created in the Parke-Davis laboratories several years ago, modernized treatment for this disorder. As a result of continued research, other drugs already developed are broadening the scope of therapy for epilepsy. Only the doctor can determine whether such drugs will prove beneficial in any particular case, and how they should be used.

Medicine alone, however, is not enough. The epileptic child especially needs the sympathetic

understanding cooperation of his family, his teachers, his friends, and others with whom he associates. Given this cooperation and guidance—and continuing medical care—it is now possible to control the condition in many cases.

Such treatment is essential to the child's physical welfare. And, equally important, it offers the most way of preventing or removing the emotional "scars" that are likely to develop over the years.

If you know a family in which there is an epileptic child, there is an greater service you can render than to bring them the reassuring message that "something can be done for the child with epilepsy."

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Research and Manufacturing Laboratories, Detroit, Michigan

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November 17 1993



“After the ketogenic diet was started, Charlie did well and began to show a decrease in the amount of seizures he was having. By the time of discharge, the patient had had no seizures for several days.”





THE CHARLIE FOUNDATION
for Ketogenic Therapies



22 YEARS
TIMELINE

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CLINICAL TRIALS FOR KETOGENIC DIET

EXPLORE KETOGENIC DIETS ▾ KETOGENIC THERAPIES FOR ▾ RESOURCES & VIDEOS ▾ KETO STORE ENGAGE ▾ BLOG WHO WE ARE ▾ CONTACT



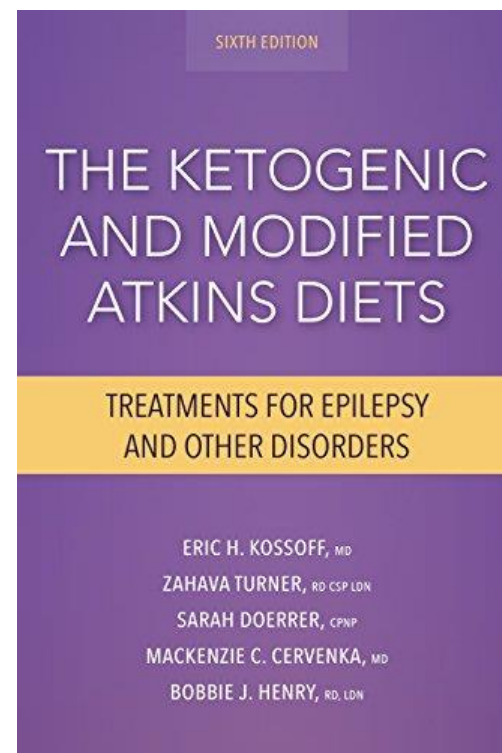
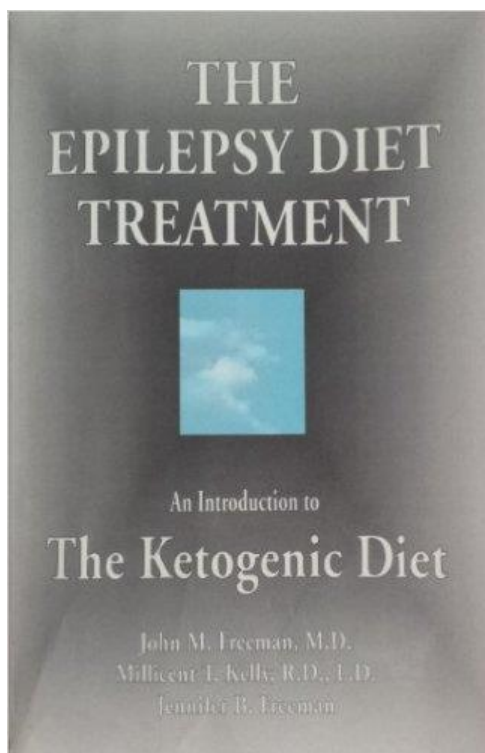
Read Keto Stories

Read the inspiring stories of our successful efforts to bring us closer to preventing, controlling, and curing pediatric epilepsies.

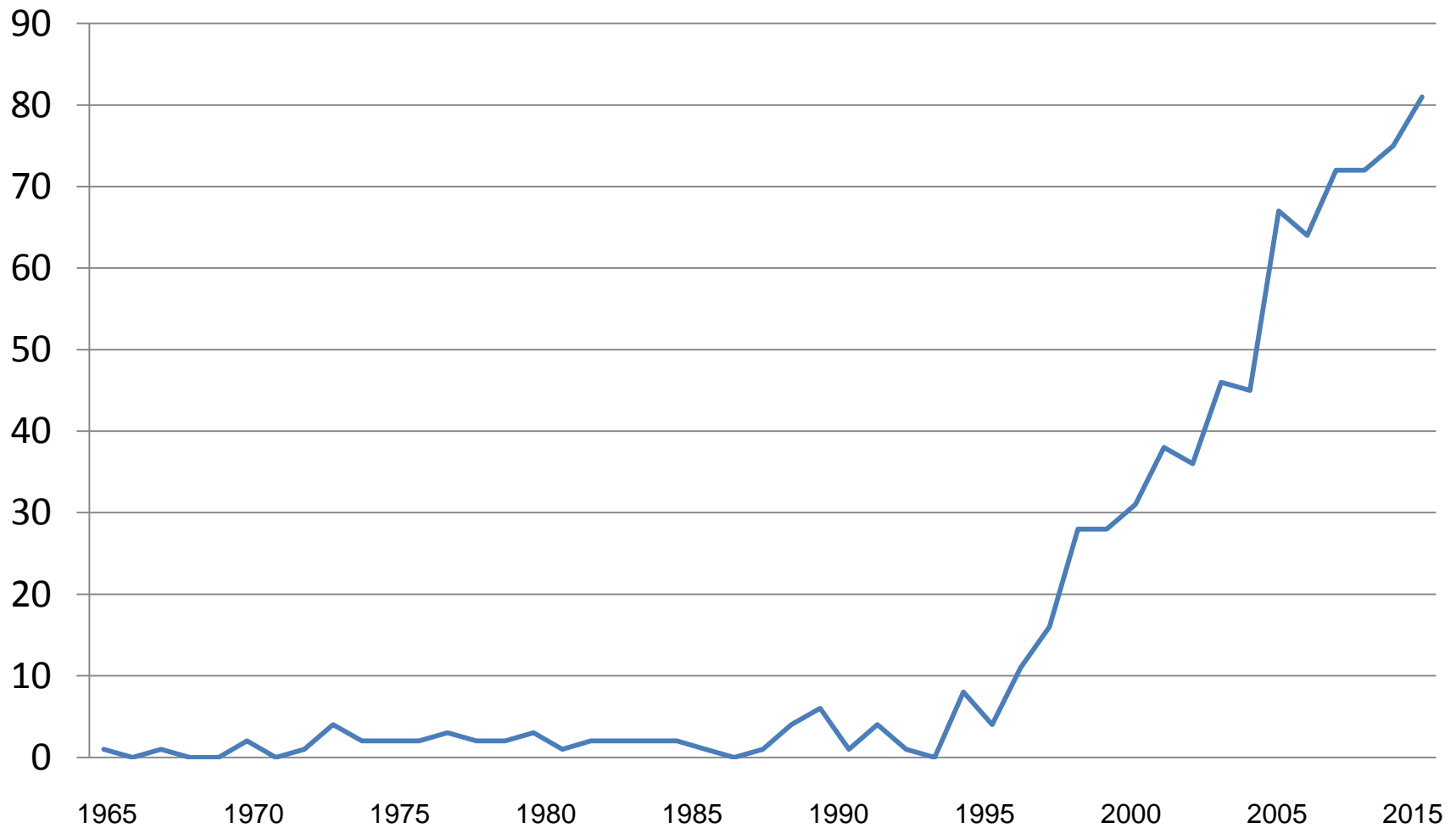
[Read keto stories](#)

PICTURED: Jamie, Joseph, Nancy, Charlie & Jim Abrahams

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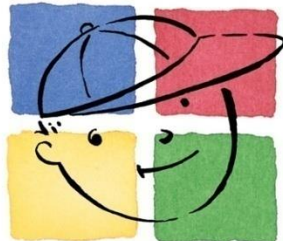


Ketogenic Diet Studies Published





Kossoff et al., *Epilepsia* 2005 (updated 2012)



SPECIAL REPORT

Optimal clinical management of children receiving the ketogenic diet: Recommendations of the International Ketogenic Diet Study Group

Eric H. Kossoff, †Beth A. Zupec-Kania, ‡Per E. Amark, §Karen R. Ballaban-Gil, ¶A. G. Christina Bergqvist, #Robyn Blackford, **Jeffrey R. Buchhalter, ††Roberto H. Caraballo, ‡‡J. Helen Cross, ‡Maria G. Dahlin, §§Elizabeth J. Donner, ¶¶Joerg Klepper, §Rana S. Jehle, ##Heung Dong Kim, §§Y. M. Christiana Liu, ***Judy Nation, #Douglas R. Nordli, Jr., †††Heidi H. Pfeifer, ‡‡‡Jong M. Rho, §§§Carl E. Stafstrom, †††Elizabeth A. Thiele, *Zahava Turner, ¶¶¶Elaine C. Wirrell, ####James W. Wheless, *Pierangelo Veggiotti, *Eileen P. G. Vining and The Charlie Foundation, and the Practice Committee of the Child Neurology Society**

Table 2. Published Efficacy Studies of the Ketogenic Diet, Retrospective and Prospective, with 20 or More Patients, 1998–2008

Reference	Study Type	Patients, no.	Age Range, yr	Seizure Improvement at 6 mo, %	
				>50% Reduction	>90% Reduction
Vining et al., ⁷⁵ 1998	Prosp.	51	1–9	53	29
Freeman et al., ³¹ 1998	Prosp.	150	1–16	51	32
Hassan et al., ⁷⁶ 1999	Retrosp.	52	2–9	67	
Kankirawatana et al., ⁷⁷ 2001	Prosp.	35	0.2–13		75
Nordli et al., ⁷⁸ 2001	Retrosp.	32	0.5–1.5	55	
Kossoff et al., ⁷⁹ 2002	Retrosp.	23	0.5–2	72	39
Coppola et al., ⁸⁰ 2002	Prosp.	56	1–23	27	
Francois et al., ⁸¹ 2003	Retrosp.	29	0.3–12.5	41	
Mady et al., ⁸² 2003	Retrosp.	45	12–19	50	29
Klepper et al., ⁸³ 2004	Retrosp.	111	0.1–18	31	17
Vaisleib et al., ⁸⁴ 2004	Retrosp.	54	2–14	65	
Kang et al., ⁸⁵ 2005	Retrosp.	199	0.5–17.5	58	
Bergqvist et al., ⁸⁶ 2005	Prosp.	48	1–14	63*	38*
Eun et al., ⁸⁷ 2006	Retrosp.	43	0.5–4	81	63
Kossoff et al., ⁸⁸ 2007	Retrosp.	30	4–24	63	23
Seo et al., ⁸⁹ 2007	Prosp.	76	0.3–16	79	49
Hamdy et al., ⁹⁰ 2007	Retrosp.	90	0.3–14.8	74	44
Kossoff et al., ²⁸ 2008	Retrosp.	118	0.3–15	71	43
Neal et al., ²² 2008	Prosp.	73	2–16	38*	7*
Freeman et al., ²⁹ 2009	Prosp.	20	1–10	80	
Total		1,335	0.3–24	56	24

Prosp. = prospective; Retrosp. = retrospective.

*At 3 months.

BRIEF COMMUNICATION

A blinded, crossover study of the efficacy of the ketogenic diet

***John M. Freeman, *Eileen P.G. Vining, *Eric H. Kossoff, *Paula L. Pyzik, *Xiaobu Ye,
and †Steven N. Goodman**

The ketogenic diet for the treatment of childhood epilepsy: a randomised controlled trial

*Elizabeth G Neal, Hannah Chaffe, Ruby H Schwartz, Margaret S Lawson, Nicole Edwards, Geogianna Fitzsimmons, Andrea Whitney,
J Helen Cross*

Hopkins Double-Blinded Study



- 12-day study period
 - Start of the diet
 - Children with LGS
- Trend towards saccharin superiority in clinical seizures ($p=0.07$)
 - Median -34 seizures/day over 12 days ($p=0.003$)
- Probably an inadequate placebo state due to fasting twice

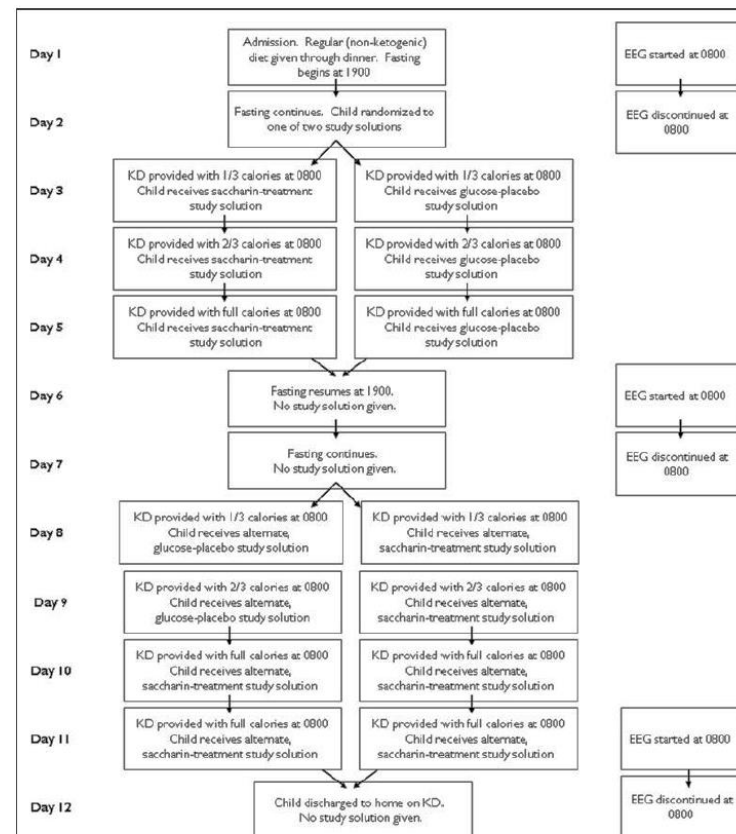


Figure 1.
Study design and implementation.
Epilepsia © ILAE

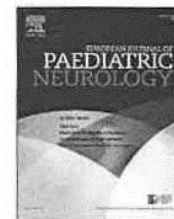
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EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF PAEDIATRIC NEUROLOGY XXX (2016) 1–12



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Official Journal of the European Paediatric Neurology Society



Review article

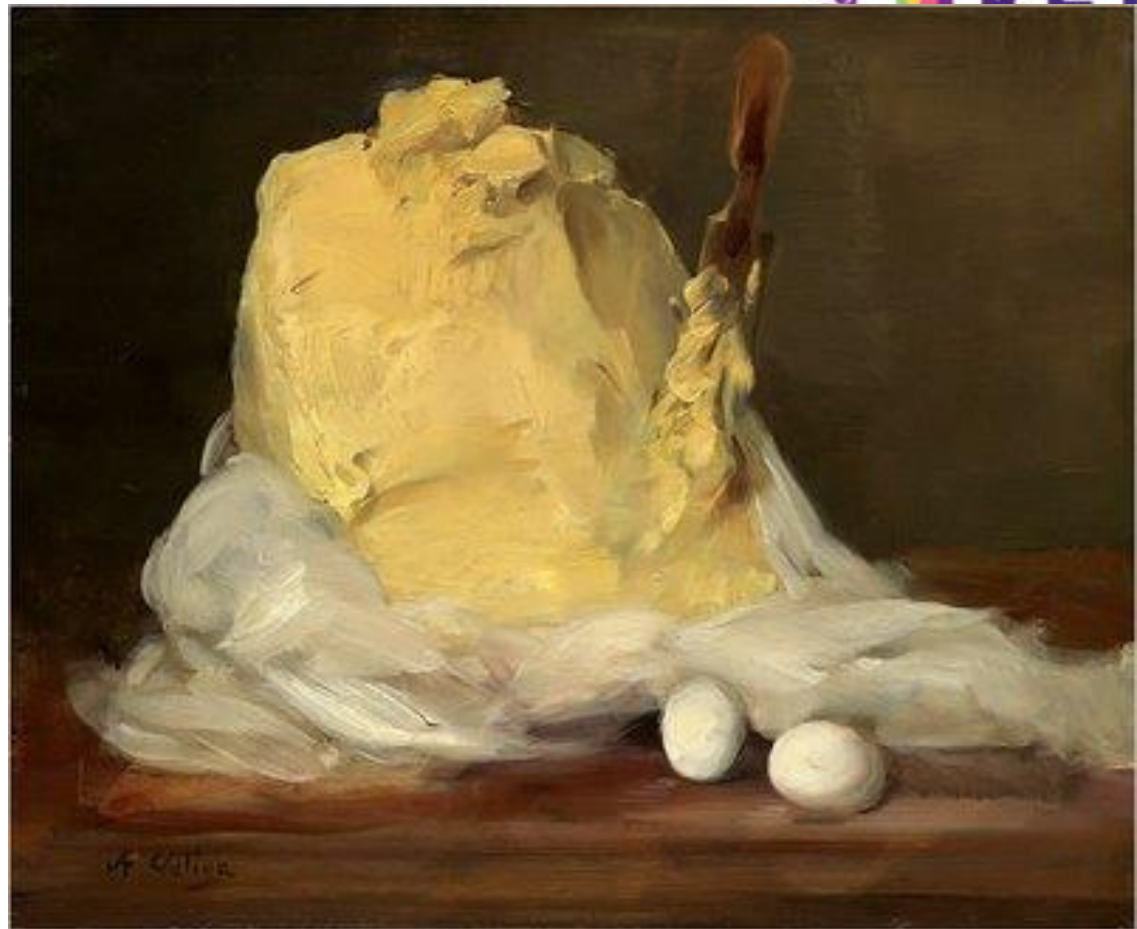
Ketogenic diet guidelines for infants with refractory epilepsy

Elles van der Louw ^{a,*}, Dorine van den Hurk ^b, Elizabeth Neal ^c,
Bärbel Leiendecker ^d, Georgiana Fitzsimmon ^e, Laura Dority ^f,
Lindsey Thompson ^g, Maddelena Marchió ^h, Magdalena Dudzińska ⁱ,
Anastasia Dressler ^j, Joerg Klepper ^k, Stéphane Auvin ^l, J. Helen Cross ^m

Topics



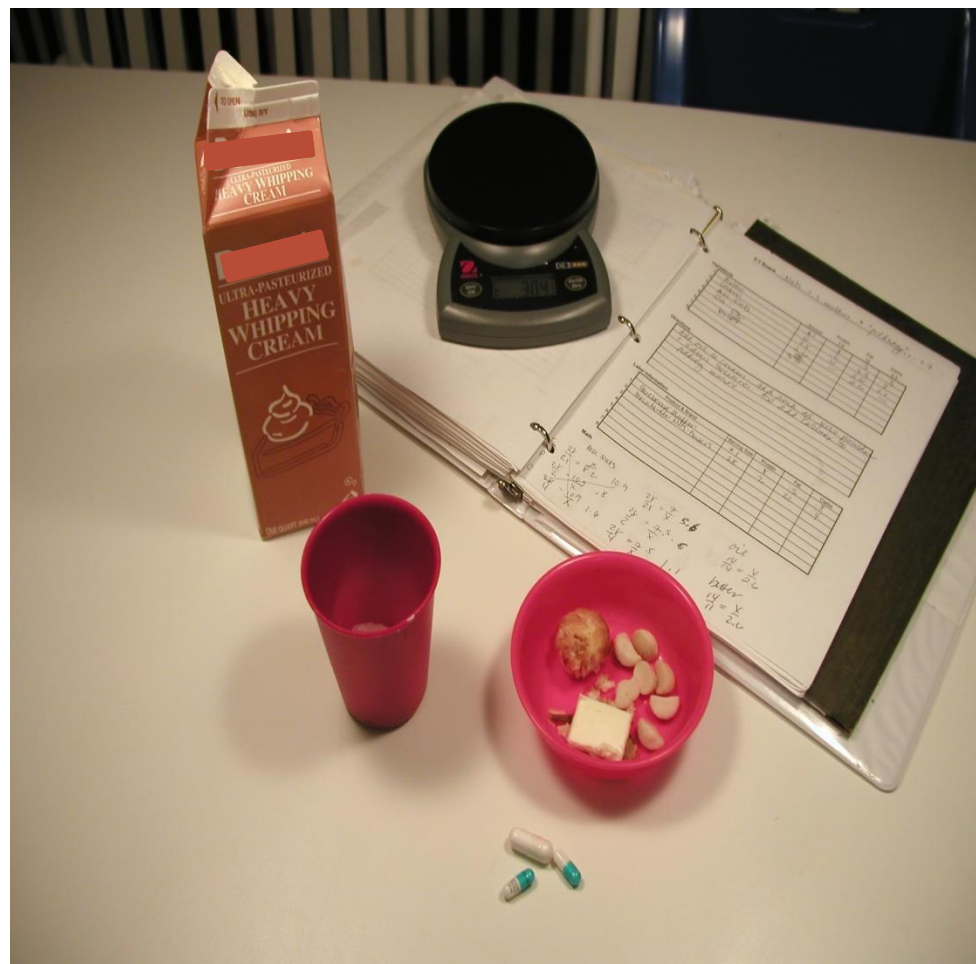
- History of the ketogenic diet
- **Overview of the basics**
- How to calculate the ketogenic diet
- Helpful tips for monitoring



Keto Basics



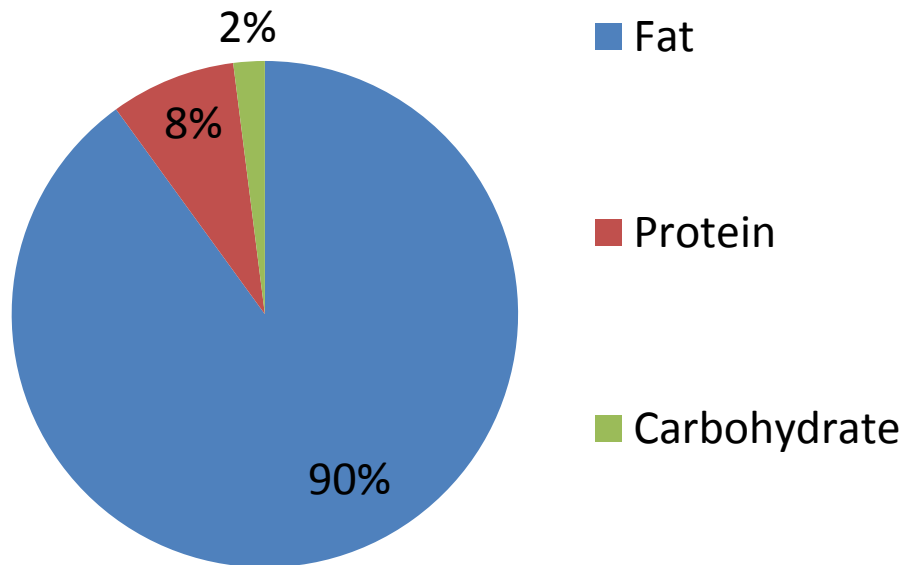
- High fat, adequate protein and low carbohydrate
- Thought to mimic the metabolic state of fasting
 - By producing ketones
- Works on the mitochondrial level



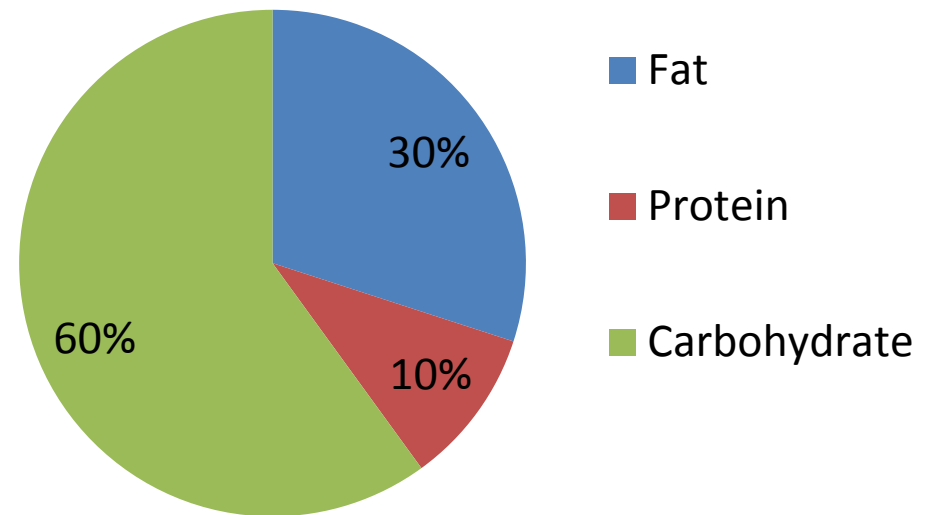
Comparison



Ketogenic Diet 4:1



American Diet



Who gets placed on the diet?



- Patients who fail the traditional anti-convulsant therapy or are poor candidates for epilepsy surgery
- Can be used by all ages
- 3 months
- Average time 1-2 years

Table 1. Epilepsy syndromes and conditions in which the KD has been reported as particularly beneficial

Probable benefit (at least two publications)
Glucose transporter protein I (GLUT-I) deficiency
Pyruvate dehydrogenase deficiency (PDHD)
Myoclonic-astatic epilepsy (Doose syndrome)
Tuberous sclerosis complex
Rett syndrome
Severe myoclonic epilepsy of infancy (Dravet syndrome)
Infantile spasms
Children receiving only formula (infants or enterally fed patients)
Suggestion of benefit (one case report or series)
Selected mitochondrial disorders
Glycogenosis type V
Landau-Kleffner syndrome
Lafora body disease
Subacute sclerosing panencephalitis (SSPE)

Table 2. Contraindications to the use of the KD

Absolute

- Carnitine deficiency (primary)
- Carnitine palmitoyltransferase (CPT) I or II deficiency
- Carnitine translocase deficiency
- β -oxidation defects
 - Medium-chain acyl dehydrogenase deficiency (MCAD)
 - Long-chain acyl dehydrogenase deficiency (LCAD)
 - Short-chain acyl dehydrogenase deficiency (SCAD)
 - Long-chain 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA deficiency
 - Medium-chain 3-hydroxyacyl-CoA deficiency.
- Pyruvate carboxylase deficiency
- Porphyria

Relative

- Inability to maintain adequate nutrition
- Surgical focus identified by neuroimaging and video EEG monitoring
- Parent or caregiver noncompliance

Calories, Protein & Fluid



- No calorie restriction
 - Use clinical judgment when estimating nutrition needs
- Current intake
 - GOAL: Meet adequate calories for growth
- DRI for protein
 - Adjust calories or ratio to meet protein needs
- 100% fluid maintenance

Ratio



- Ratio: Grams of fat: protein and carbohydrate combined
 - Example: 4:1 ratio is 4 grams of fat to 1 gram of protein and carbohydrate combined
- Typical ratio and uses
 - 3:1 Infants, teenagers & compromised patients
 - 4:1 > 2yo
- Higher the ratio the lower the amount of allowed protein and carbohydrates

Meal Plan



Basic Structure

- Heavy whipping cream
- Butter/ mayonnaise/ oil
- Protein
- Fruit or vegetable

Typical menu

- 40g 36% heavy cream
- 24g Chicken Breast
- 11g broccoli
- 21g fat
- 12g lettuce



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Products



Formulas that may be utilized for the ketogenic diet include:

- KetoCal® (Nutricia®)
 - KetoCal® 3:1 Powder (Unflavored)
 - KetoCal® 4:1 Powder (Vanilla Flavored)
 - KetoCal® 4:1 LQ Liquid (Flavored and Unflavored)
- RCF® (Abbott®) – Ross Carbohydrate Free Formula - soy based carbohydrate free formula
 - Used in milk protein allergy
 - Used when carbohydrates must be very limited due to low caloric needs
- KetoVolve™ (Nutr-e-volution)
 - Bland flavored powder
- KetoVie™ 4:1 (CamBrooke Therapeutics™)
 - Available in chocolate and vanilla flavors
 - Ready-to-feed liquid

The labels for KetoCal®, KetoVolve™ and KetoVie™ indicate these products are intended for use with children ages from 1 year plus.

Modular Products



A variety of modular products may need to be added to ensure nutrient needs are met and ketogenic ratios are correct.

Lipid

- Microlipid® (Nestle®) – safflower oil emulsion at 4.5 kcal/mL
- MCT Oil® (Nestle®) – fractionated coconut oil at 7.7 kcal/mL
- Liquigen® (Nutricia®) – MCT emulsion at 4.5 kcal/mL
- Betaquik™ (Vitaflo®) – MCT emulsion at 1.89 kcal/mL
- Carbzero™ (Vitaflo®) – LCT emulsion at 1.8 kcal/mL
- Retail Oils (Olive oil, coconut oil) – variable caloric density

Carbohydrate

- SolCarb powder (Solace®) – carbohydrate powder – maltodextrin – 3.75 kcal/g
- Polycal™ powder (Nutricia®) – carbohydrate powder – maltodextrin – 3.84 kcal/g

Protein

- Beneprotein® (Nestle®) – whey protein powder – 6 gm protein in 7 gm powder
- Complete Amino Acid Mix (Nutricia®) – 100% amino acid powder – 8.2 g protein in 10 g powder

Supplementation



- Diet deficient in:
 - B Vitamins
 - Vitamin C
 - Calcium, zinc, phosphorous
 - Fiber
 - Trace minerals
 - Carnitine, selenium
- Supplement with carbohydrate free multivitamin and mineral supplement

Table 4. Supplementation recommended for children receiving the KD

Universal recommendations
Multivitamin with minerals (and trace minerals)
Calcium with vitamin D
Optional extra supplementation
Oral citrates (Polycitra K)
Laxatives: Miralax, mineral oil, glycerin suppository
Additional selenium, magnesium, zinc, phosphorus, vitamin D
Carnitine (Carnitor)
MCT oil or coconut oil (source of MCT) *
Salt (sodium to add to modular formulas if used for greater than age 1 year)
All supplements listed should be provided as carbohydrate-free preparations whenever possible.

Estimating Calories Protein & Fluid



Calories

- Dietary Reference Intake (DRI) + Activity Factor (AF)
 - Can use WHO, Schofield...
- 3 day food record
 - Important to compare estimated needs with food record and growth history
- No calorie restriction
- Use clinical judgment regarding patients with obesity and failure to thrive

Protein & Fluid

Protein

- RDA

Fluid

- Maintenance fluid calculation
- No fluid restrictions
- “Fluid Requirement”
 - Keep fluid level the same every day

Calculating Dietary Units

Food Science:

- 1 g fat = 9 kilocalories
- 1g protein and 1 g carbohydrate= 4 kilocalories

Ratio	Calories per Dietary Unit	Example
2:1	22	$(2 \times 9) + (1 \times 4) = 22$
3:1	31	$(3 \times 9) + (1 \times 4) = 31$
4:1	40	$(4 \times 9) + (1 \times 4) = 40$
5:1	49	$(5 \times 9) + (1 \times 4) = 49$

Diet Calculation



- By dividing the dietary units of a given ratio into the determined total calories (age x calories per kg)
- The total grams of protein, carbohydrate, and fat in a given ketogenic diet can be determined.

Example of Calculation



- 5 year old female
 - Wt: 17.7kg (45%)
 - Ht 108 cm (50th%)
 - BMI 50th%
- Based on 3 day food record and EER for healthy children = 85-90kcal/kg
 - 1500 calories per day
- Team determined patient will go on 4:1

Diet Calculation



- Divide 40 into total calories
 - $1500/40 = 37.5$ Dietary Units
- Multiply Dietary Units by fat grams in ratio
 - $37.5 \times 4 = 150$
- CHO/Pro = Multiply the dietary units by 1
 - $37.5 \times 1 = 37.5$
- Protein: determined by RDA
 - 5 year old = $1.1\text{g/kg} \times 17.7 = 19.5\text{g/day}$
- Carbohydrates: Obtained by subtracting protein amount above
 - $37.5 - 19.5 = 18\text{ g carbohydrates}$

Diet Prescription



- 1500 calories/ day 4:1
 - 150 grams fat per day
 - 19.5 grams protein per day
 - 18 grams carbohydrates per day
- This can then be divided into 3 meals and 2-3 snacks or 4 even meals
 - Replicate prior feeding regimen

Other Considerations for Diet Calculation



- Sugar alcohols
- Dietary fiber
- Carbohydrate from medications

Keto Admission



- JHH Admission Protocol
 - 4 families at a time
 - Admission 3 days (Monday-Wednesday)
 - Education Daily
 - Blood Glucose levels monitored
 - Urine ketone levels
 - Blood ketone levels
- Typical process:
 - Initiate KD slowly:
 - 24 hour fast (optional, but usually done)
 - Goal ratio at 1/2 calorie strength for 24 hours
 - Eggnog or ketogenic formula until full strength
 - Advance to Full Strength
 - With actual food

Daily Education



Day	Topics Covered
Monday	MD review Diet basics Side Effects Diet initiation schedule Meet with floor team/nurses
Tuesday	RD: The basics of the ketogenic diet Meal Plan Guidelines Social worker meeting
Wednesday	Ketogenic Computer program What to do when your child gets sick Parent lecture Weighing and measuring foods Learning how to read recipes

Potential Side Effects



- Constipation
- Poor growth
- Osteopenia/ osteoporosis
- Kidney stones
- Hyperlipidemia
- Vitamin and mineral deficiency

Table 5. Recommendations for aspects of a follow-up KD clinic

Nutritional assessment (registered dietitian)

- Obtain height weight, ideal weight for stature, growth velocity, BMI when appropriate
- Review appropriateness of diet prescription (calories, protein, and fluid)
- Review vitamin and mineral supplementation based on dietary reference intake guidelines
- Assess compliance to therapy
- Adjust therapy if necessary to improve compliance and optimize seizure control

Medical evaluation (neurologist)

- Efficacy of the diet (is the KD meeting parental expectations?)
- Anticonvulsant reduction (if applicable)
- Should the KD be continued?

Laboratory assessment

- Complete blood count with platelets
- Electrolytes to include serum bicarbonate, total protein, calcium, magnesium, and phosphate
- Serum liver and kidney profile (including albumin, AST, ALT, blood urea nitrogen, creatinine)
- Fasting lipid profile
- Serum acylcarnitine profile
- Urinalysis
- Urine calcium and creatinine
- Anticonvulsant drug levels (if applicable)

Optional

- Serum β -hydroxybutyrate (BOH) level
- Zinc and selenium levels
- Renal ultrasound
- Bone mineral density (DEXA scan)
- EEG

^aVisits should be at least every 3 months for the first year of the KD.

Follow-up



- Generally every 3 months for the initial year
 - Infants seen in 1 month
 - Labs at each visit
 - CMP, Fasting lipid panel, urinalysis, Vit D, selenium
- Medications usually not changed the first month
- Frequent phone and email contact in between clinic visits
- At our center, all management through the keto team from now on...

Summary



- Ketogenic diet involves time and dedication on the dietitians part
 - But not difficult
- Requires a team
 - Physician, RN, Pharmacy support...

References



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