Dietary Guidelines for Pregnancy

Pregnancy Induced Hypertension





Pregnancy induced hypertension

Pregnancy-induced Hypertension (PIH) is a complication of pregnancy, which is characterised by high blood pressure and swelling due to fluid retention, and protein in the urine. Careful management is required to prevent complications.

- A healthy balanced diet that is rich in good quality proteins, fibre, minerals and vitamins rich foods with optimum calories should be consumed
- Diet should contain an adequate amount of sodium. Salt restriction is no longer routinely advised during PIH as research shows that during pregnancy, the body needs salt to help provide the proper fluid balance
- However, in cases of edema or other symptoms of uncontrolled high blood pressure, sodium is restricted

Dietary guidelines for pregnancy induced hypertension

- Meal pattern: Adhere to fixed meal times and follow a split meal pattern (eat small, frequent meals).
- Eat a balanced diet everyday, including a variety of foods.
- Eat cereals, preferably whole grains, as the basis of most meals. Use of ragi, jowar, bajra and other millets are more beneficial than taking only rice and rice-based products. Always use whole-wheat flour or fibre enriched flour.
- 4. Eat legume-based dishes (channa, rajma, lobia, moong dal, green peas, etc.) regularly.

- Eat plenty of vegetables at least 3 servings and one serving of green leafy vegetables daily.
- Eat fruits like oranges, sweet limes, water melons, musk melons, pears, guavas, figs, apples, and plums.
- Consume milk and milk products (preferably low fat) daily. They provide calcium and are a good source of protein; especially for vegetarians.
- 8. Eggs and lean meat like chicken and fish should be consumed. Inclusion of fish at least twice a week is beneficial. Avoid red meat like mutton, beef, and pork.
- Include nuts and seeds in your diet; but choose unsalted varieties.
- 10. Stay hydrated. Consume at least 2–3 litres of water daily.
- Continue to consume salt; but limit intake to 1 teaspoon/day. Opt for iodized salt.
- 12. Ensure that food hygiene is maintained.
- 13. Maintain an active lifestyle. Ensure adequate physical activity for at least 45–60 minutes a day.

Some important nutrients

Important nutrients to include in the diet are nitrates, zinc, calcium, magnesium, and vitamin D. Their dietary sources are:

Nitrates: beetroot, spinach, lettuce, radish, turnips, cabbage and green beans

Zinc: chicken, beans, nuts, certain seafood, whole grains and dairy products

Calcium: milk, curds, tofu, cheese, butter, ragi, fish, green leafy vegetables

Magnesium: green leafy vegetables, legumes, nuts, seeds and whole grains

Vitamin D: fortified foods, egg yolks, and oily fish

It is important to maintain a healthy body weight. The recommended weight gain guidelines are given below.

Pre-pregnancy BMI	Total weight gain range in kg	Mean rates of weight gain kg/wk) in 2 nd & 3 rd trimester
Underweight (< 18.5 kg/m²)	12.5–18	0.51
Normal weight (18.5–24.9 kg/m²)	11.5–16	0.42
Overweight (25.0–29.9 kg/m²)	7–11.5	0.28
Obese (> 30.0 kg/m²)	5–9	0.22

Ref: IOM Guidelines, weight gain in pregnancy, 2009

Certain foods should be restricted

- X Table salt should not be used.
- X Pickles, papads, biscuits, bakery items and preserved foods like sauce, chocolates, processed cheese, chips, mixture, etc.
- X The use of saturated fats like ghee, butter, dalda, margarine, and mayonnaise.
- X Restrict caffeine-containing beverages like tea and coffee. They bind dietary iron and make it unavailable. Hence, they should be avoided before, during, or soon after a meal.
- X Avoid empty-calorie foods like chocolates, soft drinks, and fried items.

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