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Fish intake can help pregnant women improve their progeny' intelligence

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Blood samples were collected from 2,000 women at 20 gestational weeks and from the umbilical infant at birth

Can pregnant women improve their progeny's intelligence by eating fish?

Can pregnant women improve their progeny's intelligence by eating fish? A study recently submi American Journal of Clinical Nutrition and coordinated by the University of Granada professor C Campoy Folgoso revealed that infants born to mothers who consumed more fish during pregnancy higher in verbal intelligence and fine motor skill tests, and present an increased prosocial behavic

This study was conducted within the framework of the NUTRIMENTHE project ("Effect of diet or cognitive development"), which received funding of 5.9 million Euros from the European 7th Fra Programme (7PM). This study was coordinated by the University of Granada professor Cristina Ca Folgoso. Fish oil is the primary source of long-chain Omega-3 fatty acids as docosahexaenoic acid main component of brain cell membranes. The European Commission has confirmed and supports healthy effects of DHA as "it contributes to the normal development of the brain and eye of the fet breastfed infants".

Effects of Fish Intake

The NUTRIMENTHE project is focused on the effects that genetic variants and maternal fish intal the offspring's intellectual capacity. The researchers mainly focused on polymorphisms in the fatt desaturase (FADS) gene cluster that encodes the delta-5 and delta-6 desaturase enzymes involved synthesis of long-chain fatty acids of the series omega-3 and omega-6.

The researchers collected blood samples from 2 000 women at 20 gestational weeks and from the cord of the infant at birth, and analyzed concentrations of long-chain fatty acids of the series ome; omega-6. Then, they determined the genotype of 18 polymorphisms in the FADS gene cluster. Th this study was to assess the effects of maternal fish intake -as a source of Omega-3 and Omega-6 fa on fetal development, and to determine how the different genotypes affect long-chain fatty acid concentrations in the fetus.

Dr. Pauline Emmett (University of Bristol), Dr. Eva Lattka (Helmholtz Zentrum M-nchen, the Gerr Research Center for Environmental Health) and their research teams have determined how FADS § polymorphisms affect long-chain polyunsaturated fatty acid concentrations in women during pres

Maternal Genotypes

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