Lupus and Nutrition

Health Literacy Curriculum

Introduction



- What is Lupus?
- FAQ
- Symptoms
- Treatment
- The Nutrition Factor



What is Lupus?

- Chronic
- Autoimmune Disorder
- Inflammation & damage to organs



Types of Lupus



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Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE)

- Most common type of lupus
- Difficult to diagnose
- Can be life threatening
- Can damage internal organs

Discoid Lupus Erythematosus (DLE)

- Mainly affects skin
- Lesions or rashes on face and/or body
- Can change in color
- Facial 'butterfly' rash typical of lupus

Drug-induced Lupus Erythematosus (DILE / DIL)

- Caused by hypersensitivity to certain medications
- Problem drugs:
- Procainamide Heart Problem Treatment
- Hydralazine Reduces high blood pressure
- Dilantin Prevents seizures



Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

- Who is at risk?
- Is Lupus terminal?
- What is the life expectancy?
- How does Lupus affect the quality of life?



Common Symptoms

- Painful or swollen joints and muscle pain (like Arthritis)
- Unexplained fever
- Red rashes, most commonly on the face
- Chest pain upon deep breathing
- Unusual loss of hair
- Pale or purple fingers or toes from cold or stress (Raynaud's phenomenon)
- Sensitivity to the sun
- Swelling (edema) in legs or around eyes
- Mouth ulcers
- Swollen glands
- Extreme fatigue



Treatments

Holistic Approach

- Medication
- Lifestyle
- Support system
- Nutrition



Treatments - Drugs

- Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs
- Antimalarial drugs
- Corticosteroids
- Immunosuppressive medications



Treatments - Lifestyle

- Mild moderate Yoga
- Identify triggers & limits
- Warm baths
- Brace painful & swollen joints
- Rest during flare-ups
- Homeopathy

Treatment - Support System

- Laughter
- Optimism
- Vigilance
- Education



Support System

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Support System

- Laughter
- Optimism
- Vigilance
- Education
- Love



Nutrition

• The "Lupus Diet"

- The Amino Acids
 Phenylalanine and Tyrosine;
 Aggravators
- * A low-Fat diet
- * Low-sodium
- Vegan diet
- Omega-3 fatty acids EPA and DHA; Fish oil
- * Magnesium
- Vitamins: b3,b12,pantothenic acid, E, and selenium

• Low Glycaemic Diet (GI) with steroid treatment

- Fish, meat, vegetables and certain fruits such as strawberries
- * Avoid High GI foods such as biscuits, many breakfast cereals, and sweets.
- Weight loss and decreased fatigue ness



Nutrition

Foods to Avoid

- Alfalfa sprouts; Legume Family
- Tomatoes
- Potatoes
- Eggplant
- Peppers

Smoking and Alcohol

- QUIT SMOKING!!
- Limit or stop drinking Alcohol



Coping with Lupus

- Family
- Difficult factors for Coping
 - Pain 65%
 - Lifestyle change (i.e. Diet) 61%
 - Emotional Problems 50%

Tips for living with Lupus:

- Rest
- Exercise
- Eat Well
- RELAX and Listen to your Body
- Be Sun Smart
- Protect yourself from Infections
- Don't over exert yourself
- Listen to your doctor and visit them regularly
- Keep a journal of symptoms



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You are not Alone!!!

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Summary

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