

An introduction to Phenylketonuria (PKU)



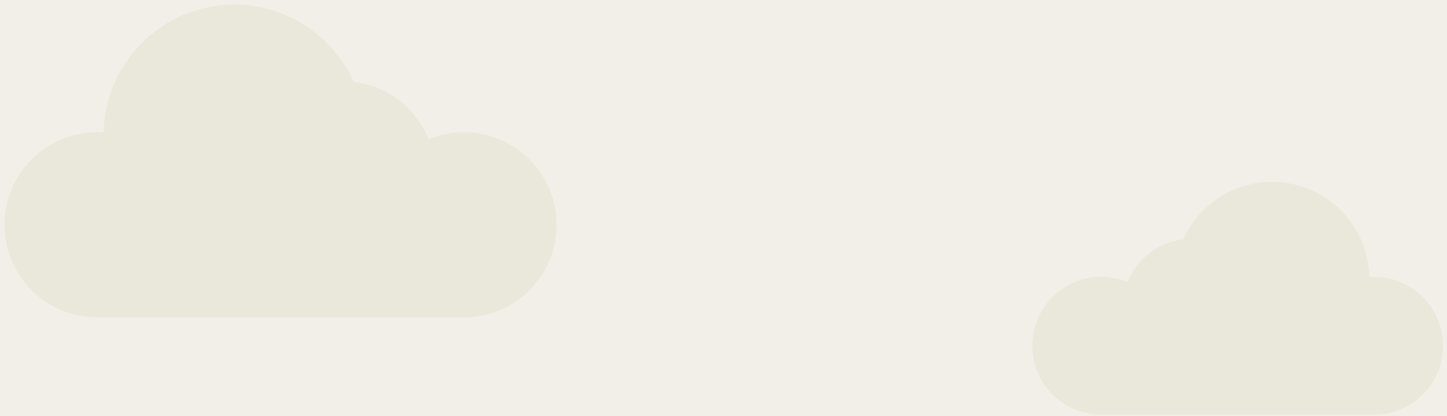
Enhancing Lives Together

A Nestlé Health Science Company

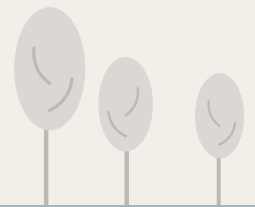
*Reg. Trademark of Société des Produits Nestlé S.A.



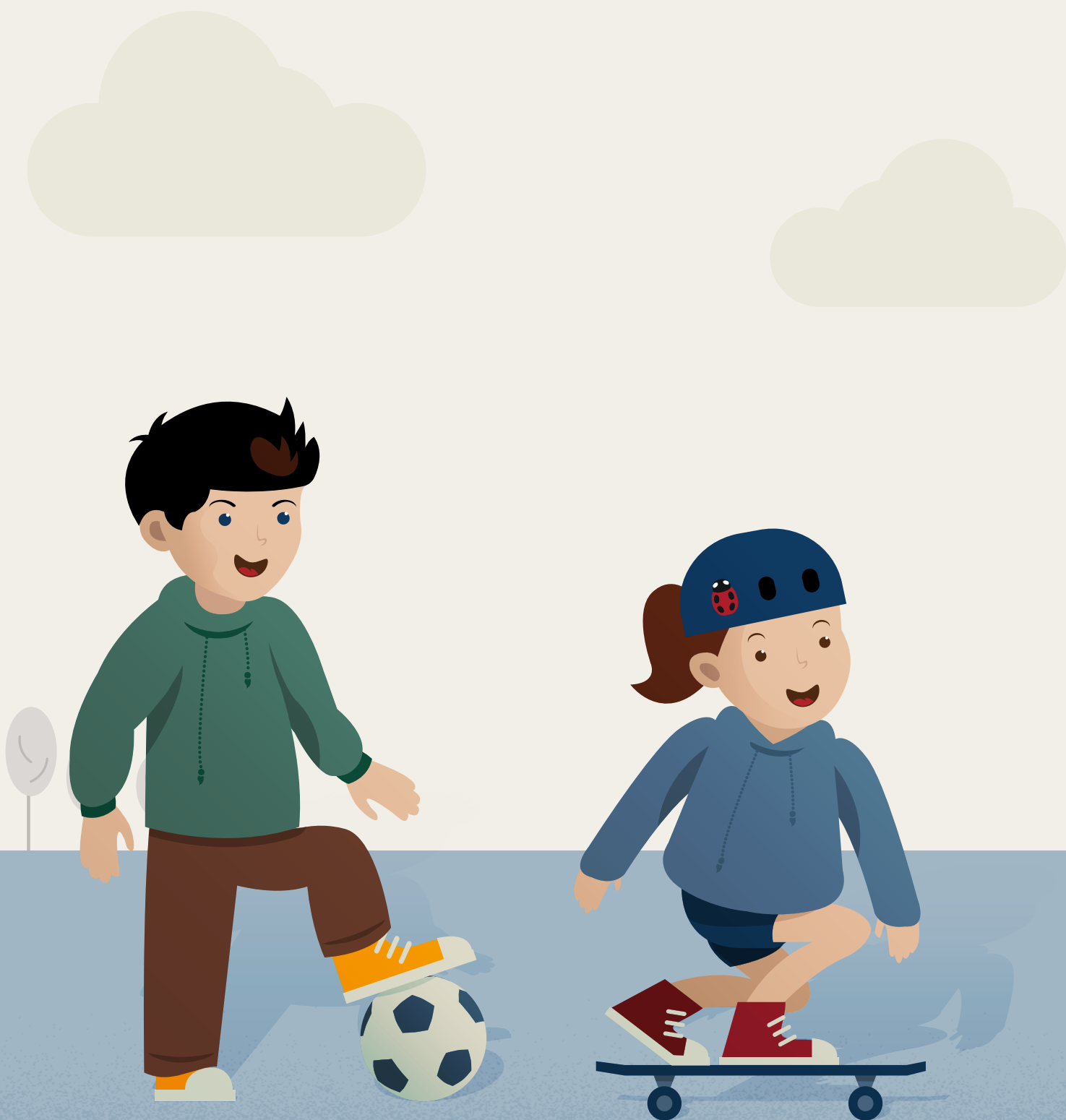
Phenylketonuria
(sounds like feen-il-ke-ton-u-re-ah)
or PKU for short



PKU is a manageable condition which affects the way the body uses protein.



- Children with PKU cannot use a part of protein called Phenylalanine (Phe).
- If left untreated, Phe builds up in the body and causes brain damage.
- This will be avoided by following a special diet.
- With proper management, people with PKU have every chance of attending university, building a successful career and enjoying a happy family life as everyone else.



Finding PKU early by screening, special dietary management and careful monitoring means that a child is able to reach their full potential.


A cartoon illustration of a young boy with black hair, blue eyes, and a slight smile. He is wearing brown shorts and brown boots with yellow laces. He is holding a large, light-colored rectangular sign in front of his chest. The sign has the text "Diagnosis of PKU" written on it in a bold, dark blue font. The background is a simple landscape with a light blue sky, two soft, light-colored clouds, and a blue ground area with three stylized trees in the distance.

Diagnosis of PKU

PKU is diagnosed by a blood test called “the heel prick test”



This blood test is carried out by the midwife around 5 days after birth. Under the national newborn screening programme every baby in the UK and Ireland is screened for this condition. PKU is then picked up before any harm is caused.

A cartoon illustration of a young girl with long brown hair and bangs, smiling. She is holding a large white sign with both hands. She is wearing a dark blue long-sleeved shirt and red boots with white laces. The background is a light blue sky with two soft, light-colored clouds. In the distance, there are three simple, grey trees on a light blue horizon line.

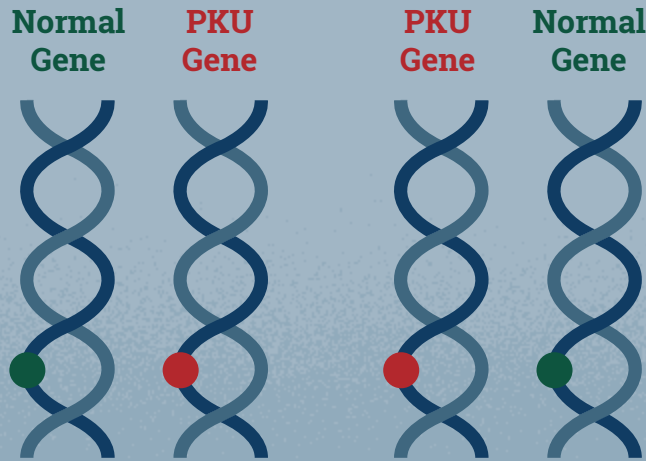
**Why does
my baby
have PKU?**

PKU is an inherited condition

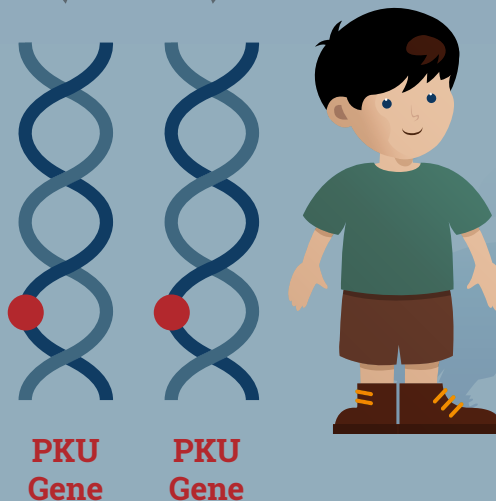
It's nobody's fault and there is nothing you could have done to prevent it.



FATHER
Carrier



MOTHER
Carrier



Child with PKU

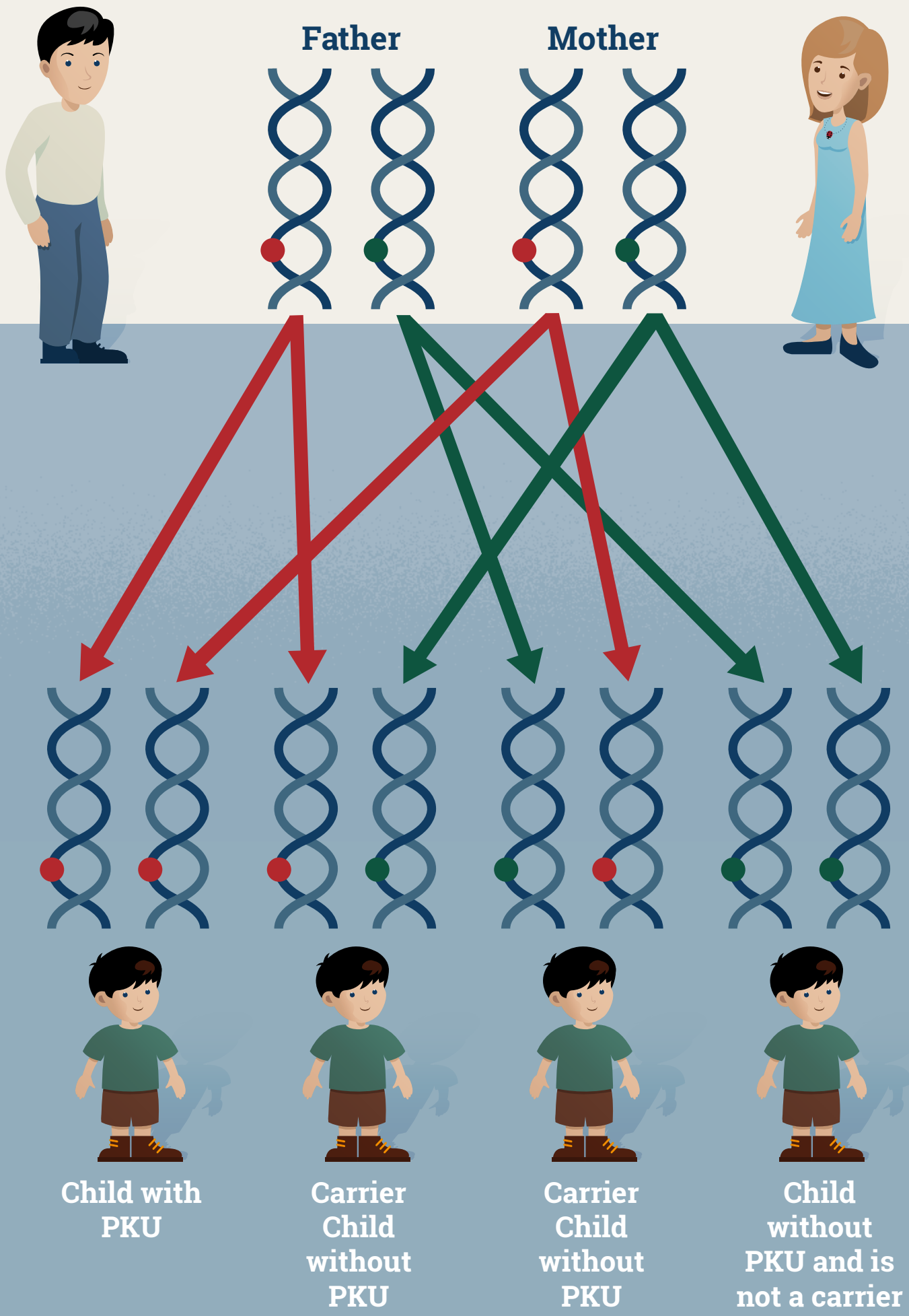
As a parent of a child with PKU, you have one PKU gene and one normal one. This is known as being a carrier.

Your child has inherited 2 PKU genes, one from mum and one from dad.

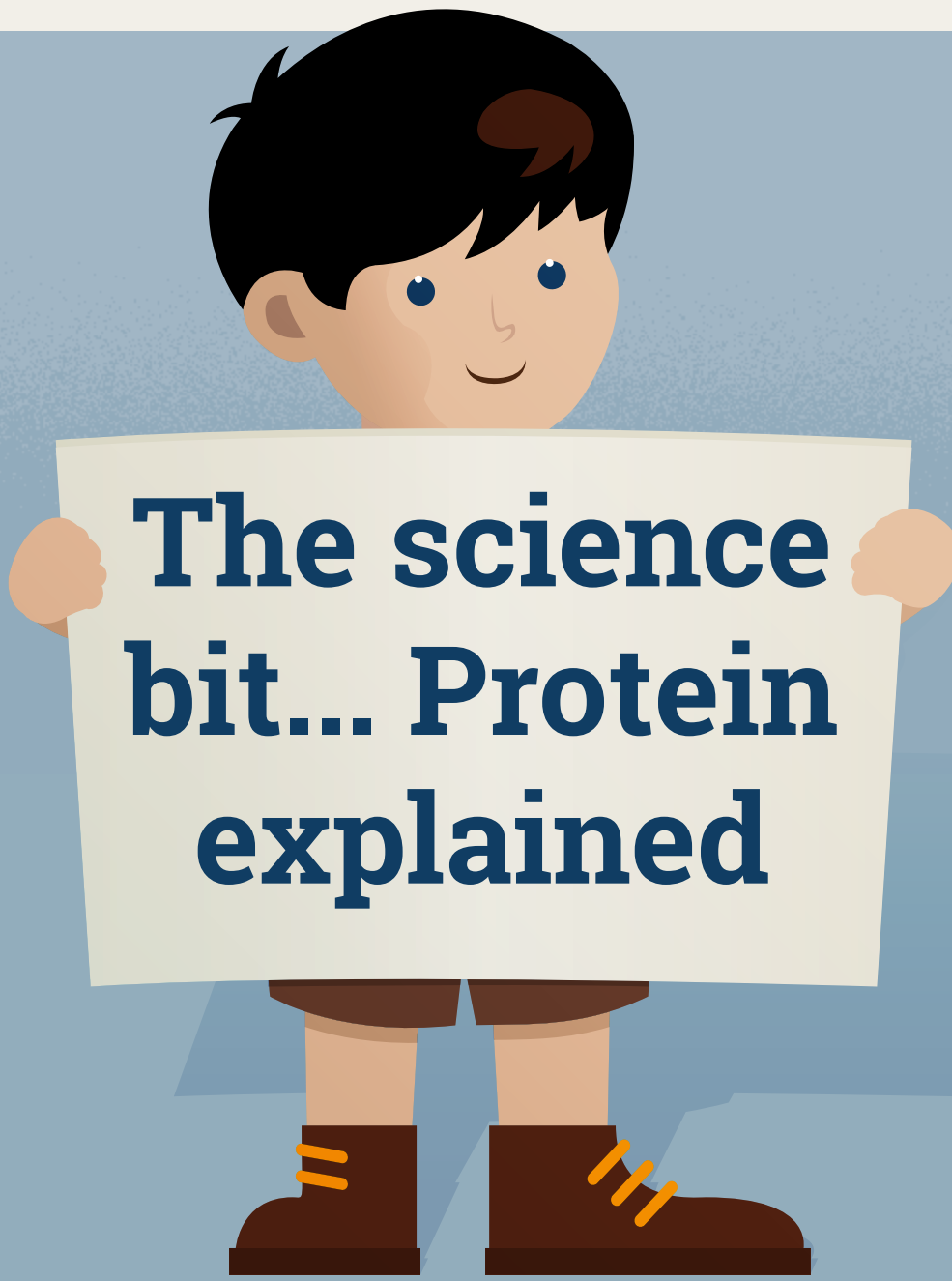
Around 1 in 50 people are carriers of the PKU gene



People who are carriers for PKU do not have PKU themselves and the faulty gene does not cause a problem to them.



When 2 people who are carriers of the PKU gene conceive a child there is a 1 in 4 chance of that child having PKU.

A cartoon illustration of a young boy with black hair, blue eyes, and a slight smile. He is wearing brown shorts and brown boots with yellow laces. He is holding a large, light-colored rectangular sign in front of his chest with both hands. The sign contains the text "The science bit... Protein explained" in a bold, dark blue font. The background is a light blue gradient with stylized clouds and trees in the upper right corner.

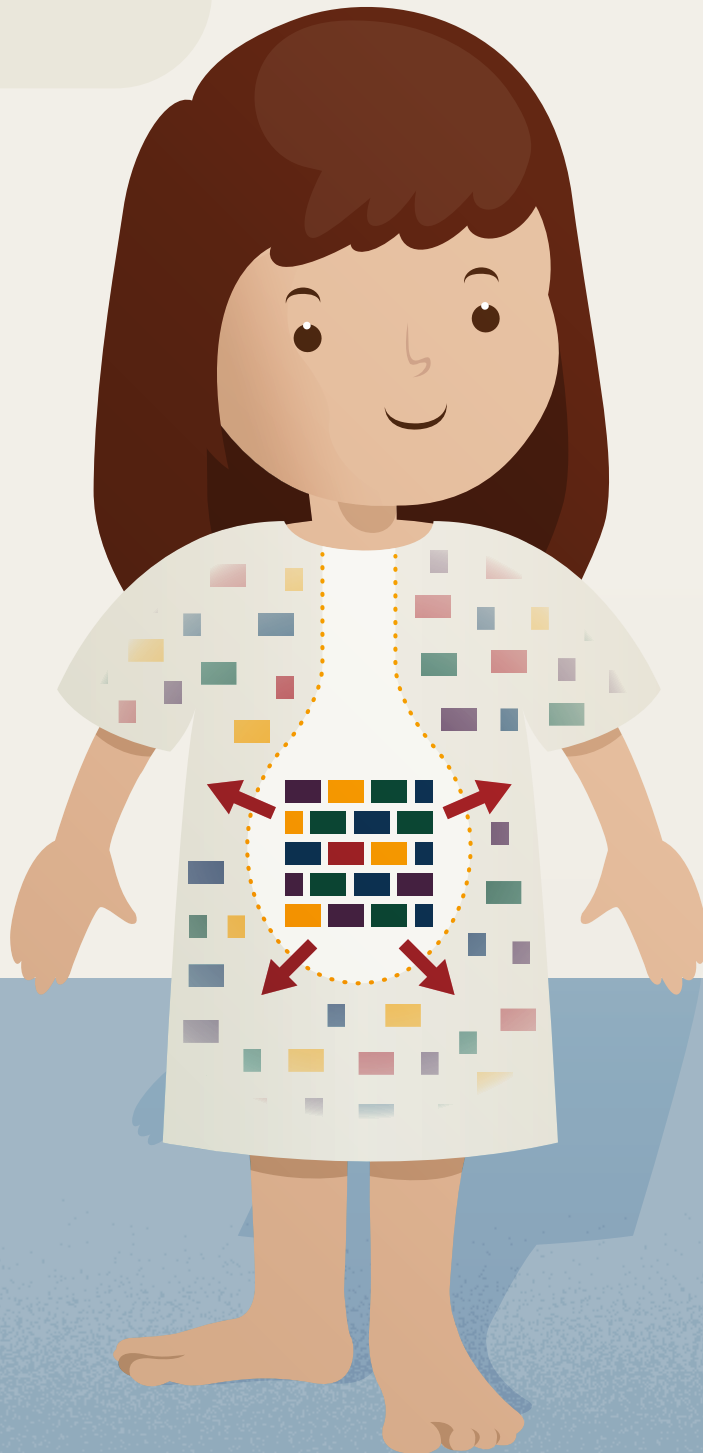
**The science
bit... Protein
explained**

Why do we need protein?

Protein is a nutrient needed by the body.

It helps to build, repair and maintain body cells and tissues, like your skin, muscles, organs, blood and even bones.





When protein is eaten, it is broken down in the body (during digestion) into smaller pieces (like building blocks). These smaller pieces are called amino acids.

Protein is made up of many building blocks called amino acids



There are 20 amino acids (building blocks) that make up protein. Some of these are ESSENTIAL and cannot be made in the body - so they must come from the food we eat.

Phenylalanine (Phe) is one of these essential amino acids. It is this particular amino acid that a person with PKU cannot process correctly.

What normally happens


The conversion of protein into amino acids

Protein → Enzymes → Amino acids
(Building Blocks)



Enzymes are like chemical scissors needed for the breakdown of protein into amino acids.

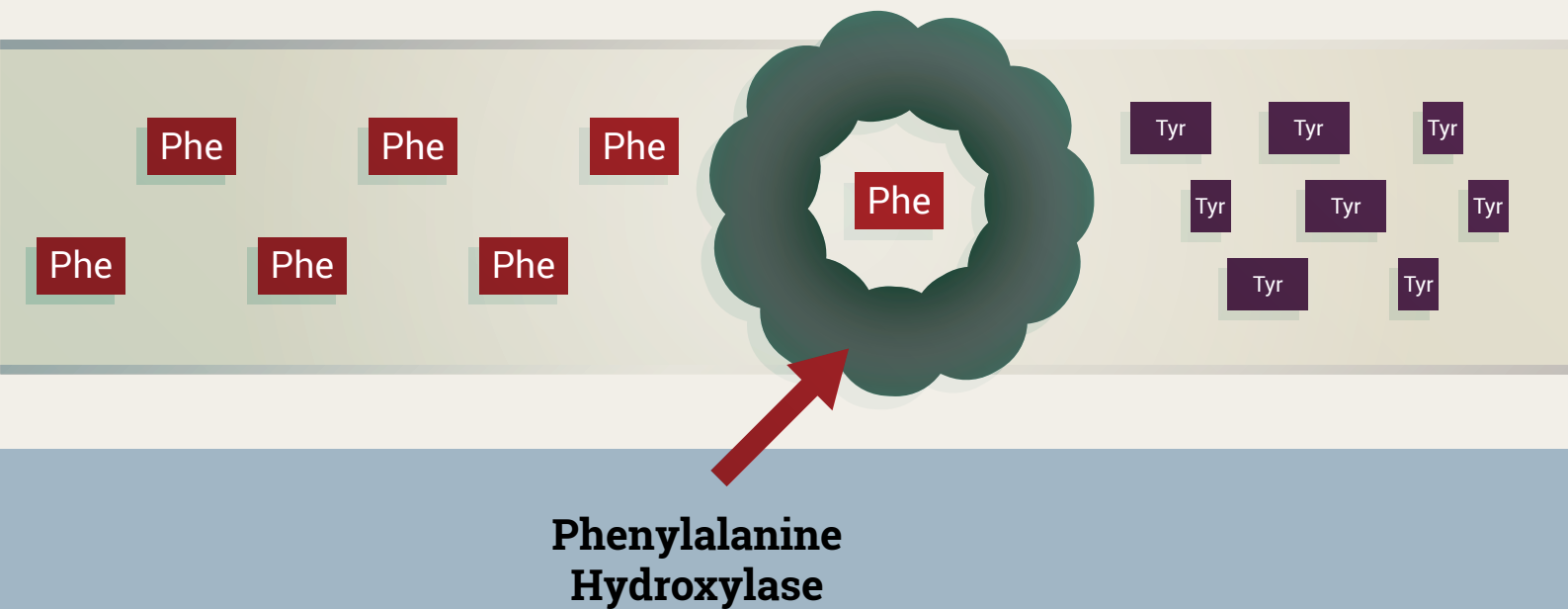
The body uses these amino acids for growing, building up muscle and helping the body stay healthy.

A cartoon illustration of a young girl with long brown hair, wearing a blue shirt and red boots, holding a large white sign. The sign contains the text: "Why can someone with PKU not process Phe correctly?". The background features a light blue sky with two white clouds, a blue ground area, and three small grey trees on the left.

**Why can
someone with
PKU not
process Phe
correctly?**

In a person **without** PKU, Phenylalanine (Phe) is converted into another amino acid called Tyrosine (Tyr)

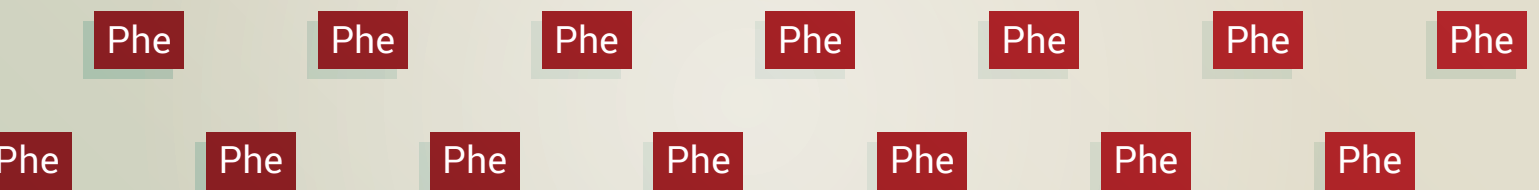
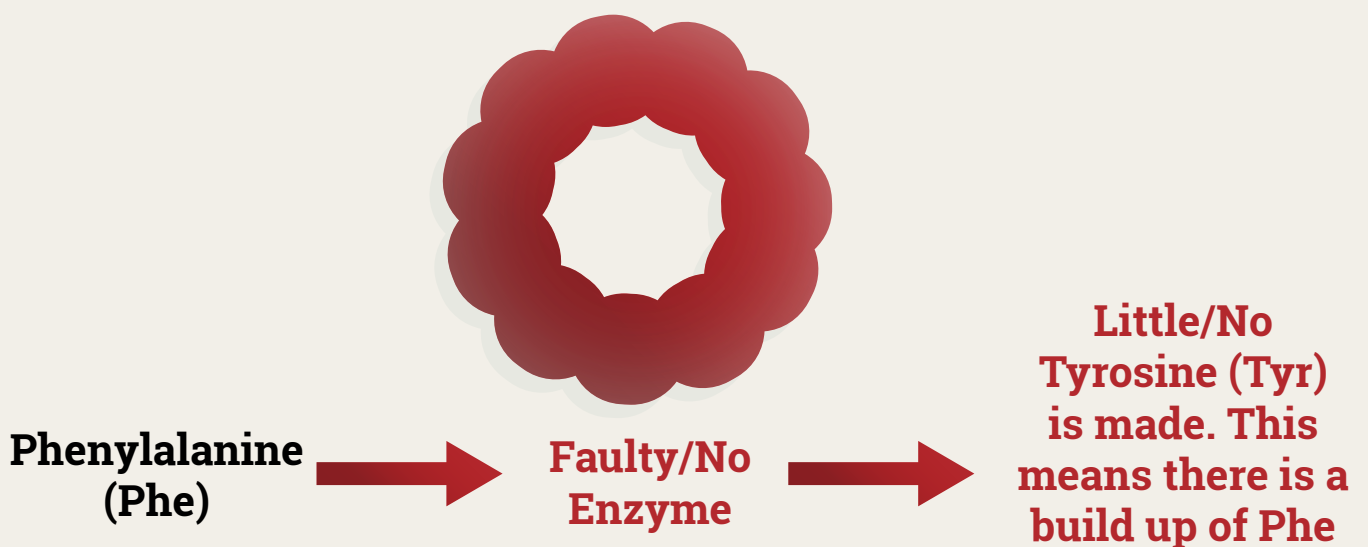
Phenylalanine (Phe) \longrightarrow Enzymes \longrightarrow Tyrosine (Tyr) is made



Normally, the liver produces an enzyme called Phenylalanine Hydroxylase. This enzyme breaks down Phenylalanine (Phe) to another chemical called Tyrosine (Tyr).

Tyrosine is important for many functions in the body.

In a person with PKU, the conversion of Phenylalanine (Phe) into Tyrosine (Tyr) does not happen as it should



In PKU, the enzyme phenylalanine hydroxylase is not made by the liver or the enzyme does not work properly. This means that Phe is not converted to the amino acid Tyrosine and builds up in the blood. This is the reason a special diet low in protein / Phe needs to be followed.

Low levels of Tyrosine also cause problems. Extra Tyrosine is therefore needed in the diet.

A cartoon illustration of a young boy with black hair, blue eyes, and a slight smile. He is wearing brown shorts and brown boots with yellow laces. He is holding a large, light-colored rectangular sign in front of his chest. The sign contains the text 'Management of PKU... the diet explained' in a bold, dark blue font. The background is a simple landscape with a light blue sky, two light green clouds, and a blue ground area with three stylized trees on the right side.

**Management
of PKU...
the diet
explained**

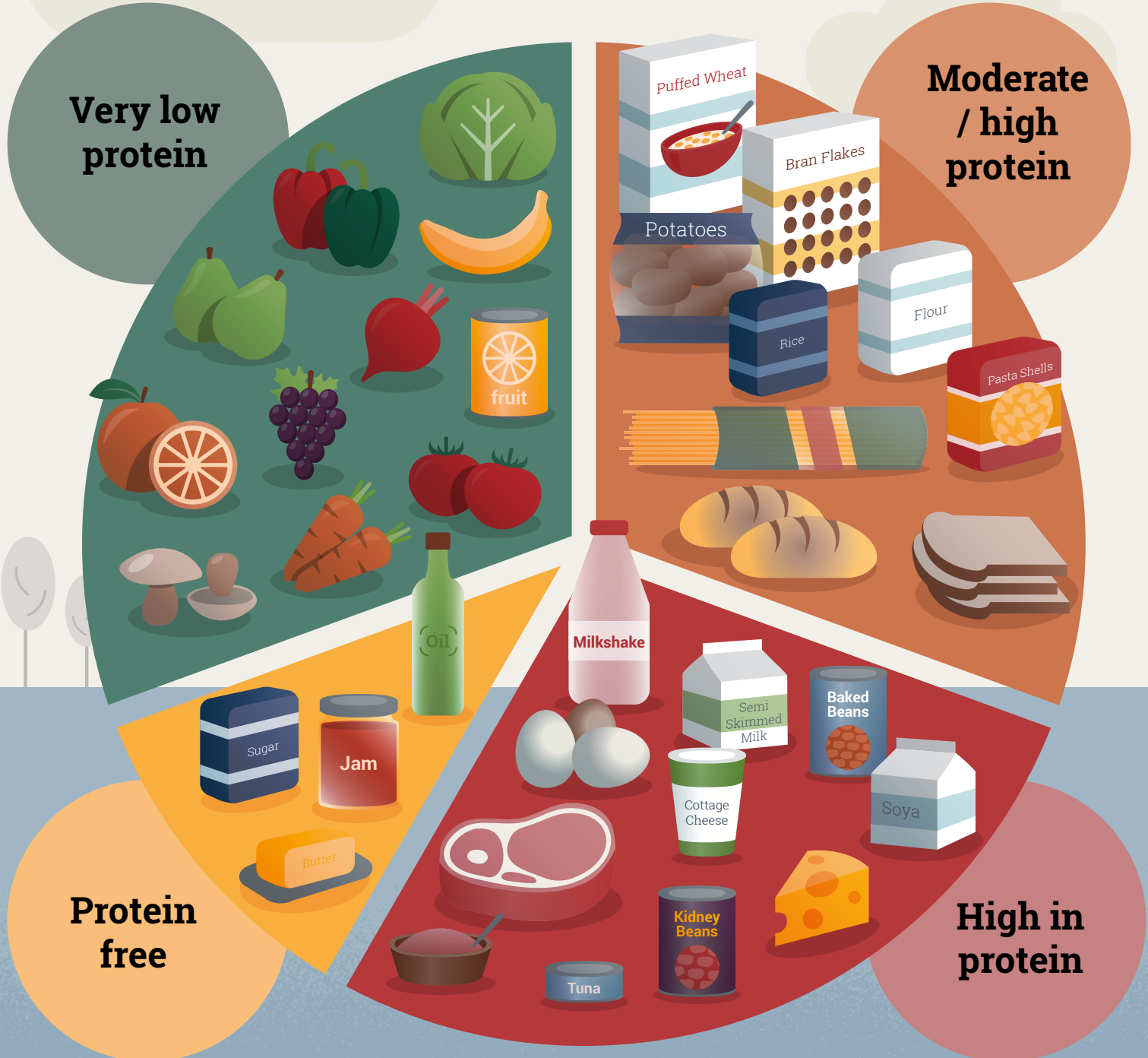
A Regular Diet

Fruit and Vegetables

Carbohydrate

Very low protein

Moderate / high protein



Protein free

High in protein

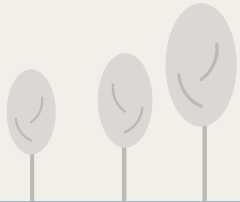
Fat and sugar

Protein

A regular diet has too much protein / Phe for a person with PKU. Therefore they must follow a special diet.

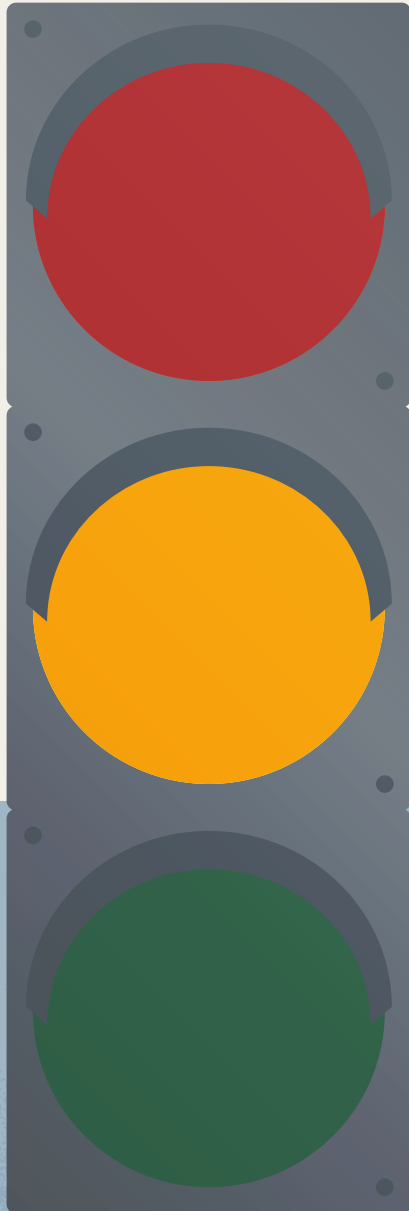


Management of PKU is by following a low protein / Phe diet

- 
- Phenylalanine (Phe) is found in all protein containing foods, e.g. meat.
 - In order to manage PKU, all protein foods **must be restricted** - and a low protein / Phe diet must be followed.
 - All amino acids have a role or function in the body. Phe helps us with our growth, development and tissue repair.
 - It is important that someone with PKU gets some Phe, but not so much that it becomes harmful.

Traffic Light System

The low protein / Phe diet a person with PKU must follow is best described by using the traffic light system



RED STOP!

Do not eat these foods

Too high in protein / Phe

AMBER Go Cautiously!

These foods can be eaten in measured amounts (exchanges)

Contains some protein / Phe

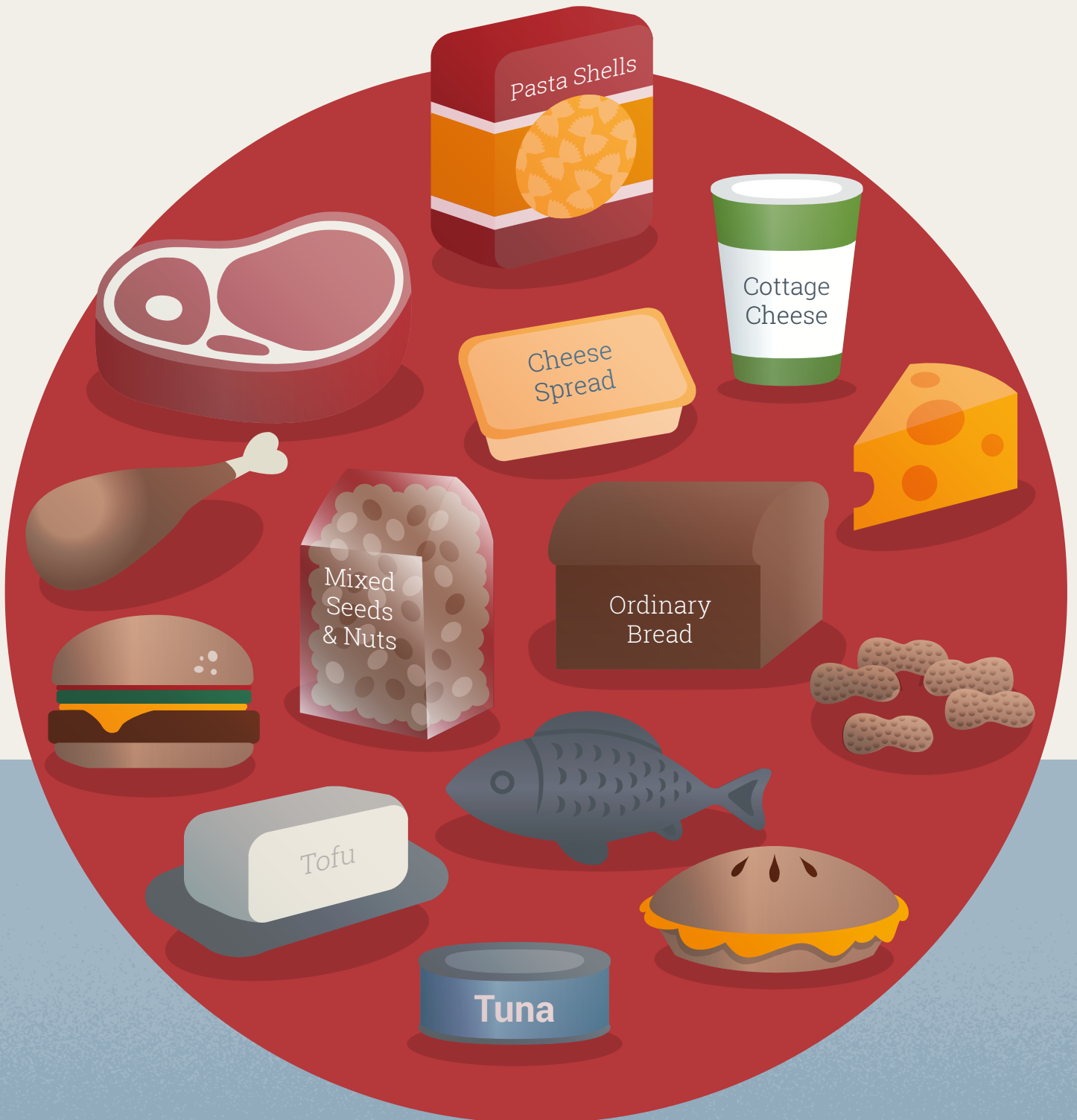
GREEN Go!

These foods can be eaten freely

Very low in / free from protein / Phe

RED STOP!

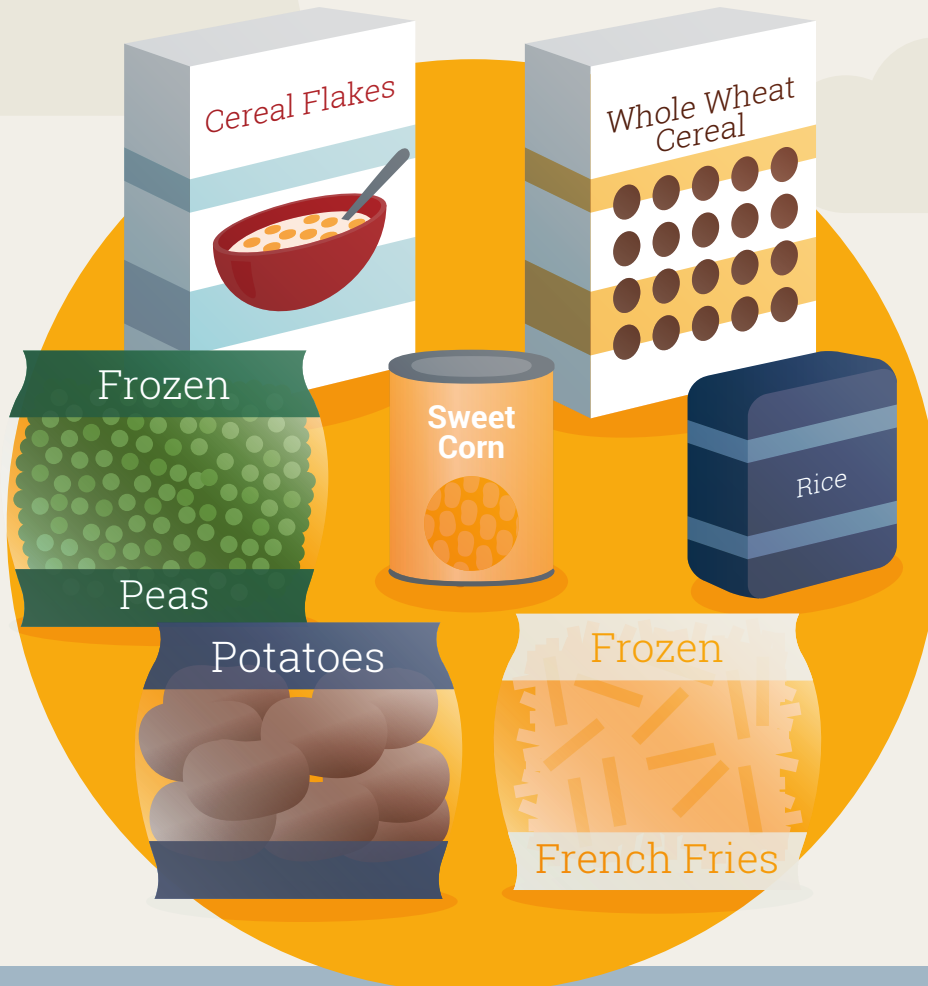
Do not eat these foods



These foods are all rich in protein and therefore high in Phe so they are not allowed.

AMBER Go Cautiously!

These foods can be eaten in measured amounts and are known as exchanges



1 Exchange

50mg Phenylalanine
or 1g protein

Other foods like these contain small amounts of protein. These foods can be eaten in measured amounts. The measure is called an exchange.

These foods are spread out between the day's meals to provide small amounts of essential Phe. The quantities allowed will vary from person to person and from time to time in the same person.

GREEN Go!

These foods can be eaten freely

**Special
manufactured
foods**

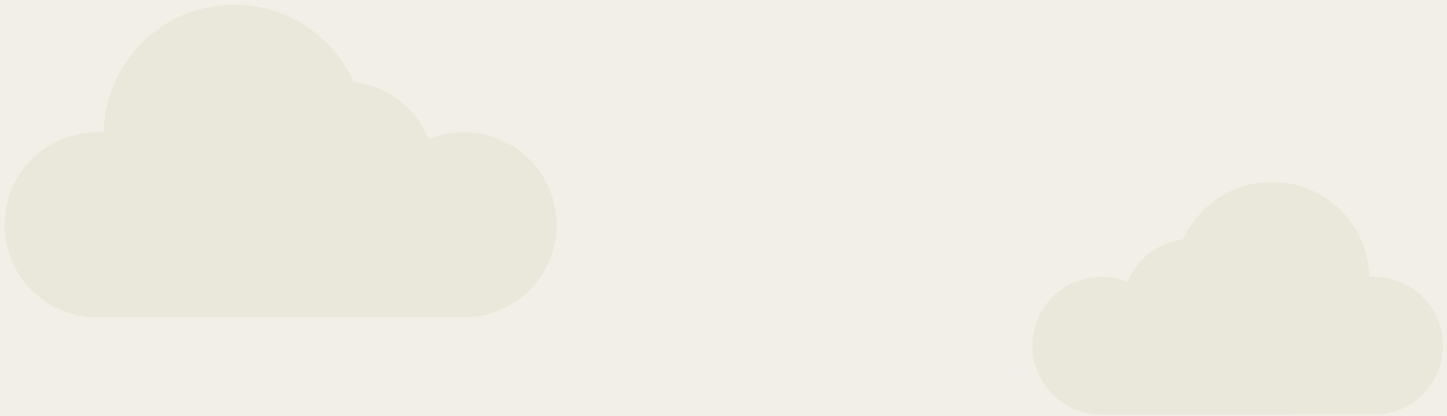


Free foods

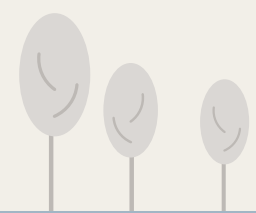
These foods are either naturally low in protein or have been specially made to be low in protein and so are “FREE from exchanges” or do not have to be measured.

A cartoon illustration of a young girl with long brown hair, wearing a blue shirt and red boots, holding a large white sign. The sign contains the text "What is a protein substitute?". The background features a light blue sky with two white clouds and a blue ground with three small trees on the left.

**What is a
protein
substitute?**



Why does a person with PKU need to take a protein substitute?

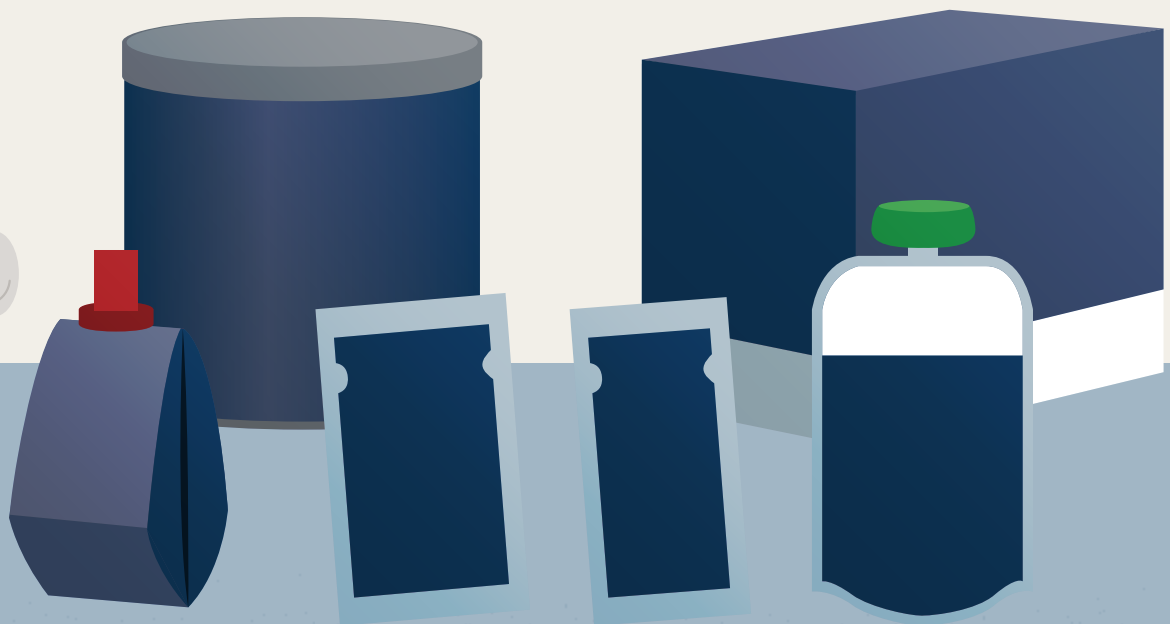
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- A protein substitute is a specially made medical supplement, which can come in various formats like a drink, a gel or tablets.
 - A protein substitute contains **NO** Phe... But it contains all of the other amino acids in protein that your child needs.
 - Most protein substitutes also contain vitamins, minerals and other important nutrients to ensure your child is getting what they need.


The protein substitute is a very important part of the diet for a person with PKU and it must be taken regularly and evenly spread over the day. This helps to keep the Phe levels steady through the day.

Protein substitutes

Many protein substitutes are designed to fit into everyday life.

Your dietitian will advise you on which protein substitute is best for your child at each stage of their development.



A cartoon illustration of a young boy with black hair, blue eyes, and a slight smile. He is wearing brown shorts and brown boots with yellow laces. He is holding a large, light-colored rectangular sign in front of his chest. The sign contains the text "How will I feed my new born baby?". The background is a simple landscape with a light blue sky, two light green clouds, and a blue ground area with three stylized trees in the distance.

**How will I
feed my new
born baby?**

Infants: breastfeeding



Step 1: Once your child is diagnosed, you will be seen by a dietitian, your baby will be given a special Phe-free formula until the levels of Phe fall back to normal levels (usually within a few days).

Step 2: Once the levels of Phe are under control, a small amount of Phe-free formula is given before a breastfeed to restrict the amount of breastmilk taken by the baby. Breastmilk provides limited but essential Phe for normal growth.

Infants: non-breastfeeding (Bottle feeding)



Step 1: Once diagnosed, you will be seen by a dietitian, your baby will be given a special Phe-free formula until the levels of Phe fall back to normal levels (usually within a few days).

Step 2: Once the levels of Phe are under control a small restricted amount of standard baby formula will be given along with the Phe free formula to provide the limited Phe essential for normal growth.

A cartoon illustration of a young girl with long brown hair, smiling, holding a large white sign. The sign has the word "Weaning" written in a bold, blue, sans-serif font. The girl is wearing a dark blue top and red boots with white laces. The background is a light blue sky with two soft, grey clouds. In the distance, there are three small, stylized trees on a light blue ground. The overall style is clean and modern.

Weaning

When to start weaning*

Your dietitian will advise you when to start solid foods, but it will be at the same time as babies without PKU.

These will initially be Phe free foods or foods that have a very low protein / Phe content.

This will help your child to develop a healthy eating pattern while eating a variety of fresh foods.



This is also the time that a second stage protein substitute can be introduced. Your dietitian will advise you about this.

* Weaning may occur a little earlier than 6 months, depending on your baby but it should never be started before 17 weeks.

7 to 12 months

Your child will then be encouraged to move to more textured food and finger foods. Over time, they will get more of their Phe exchanges from food (e.g. potato or permitted cereal). Less exchanges will come from breast milk or formula milk.



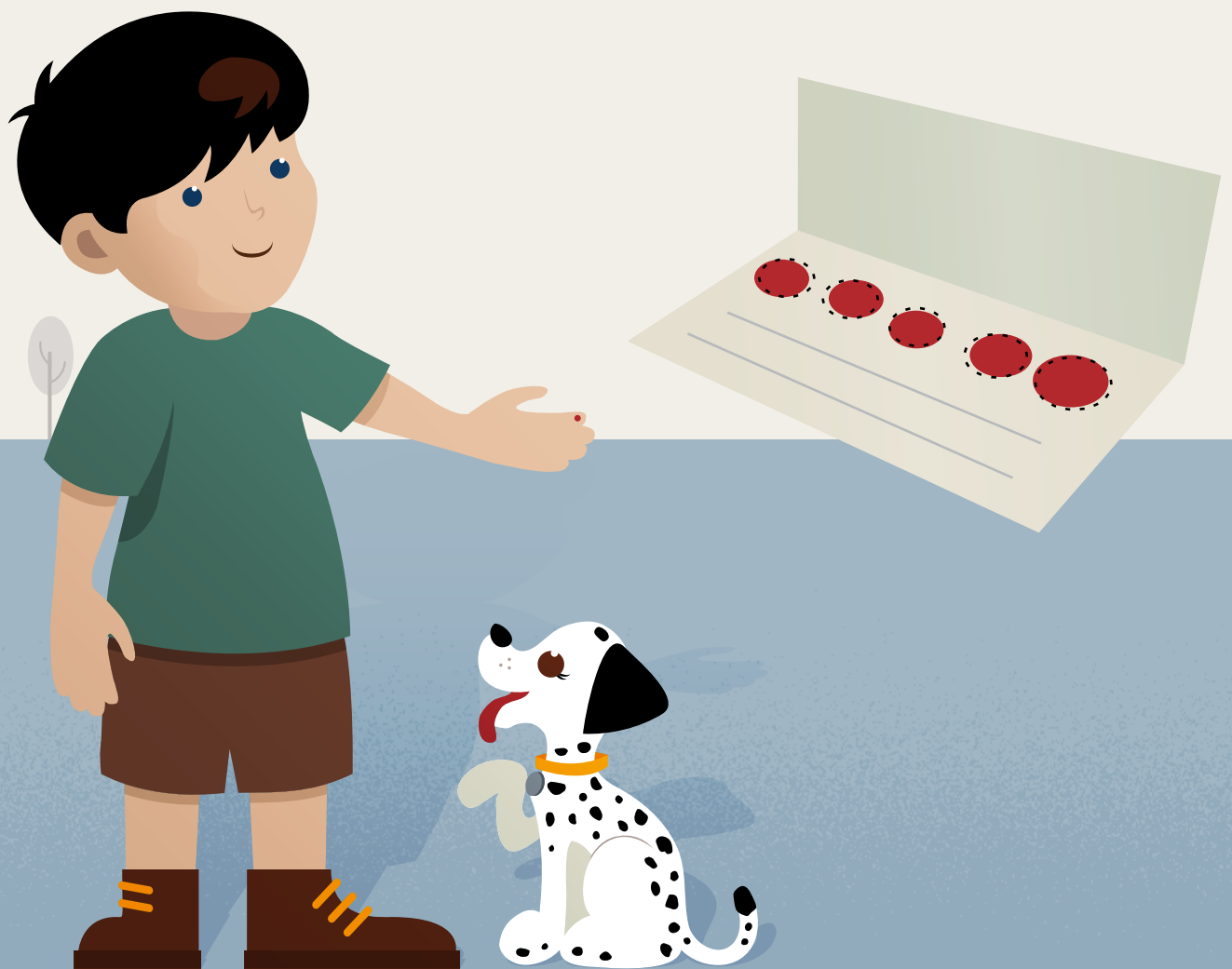
Phe free foods should still be included in the diet as well. Your child will also continue their gradual switch from their infant Phe free formula to a second stage protein substitute.

For more information on weaning in general, please consult your Health Care Professional.

A cartoon illustration of a young boy with black hair, blue eyes, and a slight smile. He is wearing brown shorts and brown boots with yellow laces. He is holding a large, light-colored rectangular sign in front of his chest with both hands. The sign has the word "Monitoring" written on it in a bold, dark blue, sans-serif font. The background is a simple landscape with a light blue sky, two light green clouds, and a blue ground area with three stylized trees in the distance.

Monitoring

Your child will have regular blood tests and monitoring to make sure their Phe levels are under control. This is very important to ensure that they do not have too little or too much Phe in their diet.



Your dietitian will contact you once the results are processed and discuss any changes that may be needed to your child's diet.



A cartoon illustration of a young girl with long brown hair, wearing a blue top and red boots, holding a large white sign. The sign contains the text "As your child grows up". The background features a light blue sky with two soft, greyish clouds and a blue ground area with three small, stylized trees on the left. The girl is smiling and looking directly at the viewer.

**As your
child
grows up**

Children / Teenagers / Adults:



Your child will continue to follow a low protein / Phe diet as they grow up into adulthood.

You, your child and dietitian will help choose the protein substitute that best suits them and their lifestyle.

Help and support for families living with PKU



The National Society for Phenylketonuria (United Kingdom) Limited

The National Society for Phenylketonuria (NSPKU) is a registered charity. It offers support to people with PKU and their families by producing various publications, including a quarterly newsletter, organising formal and informal meetings and conferences.

Get in touch...

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Purley
CR8 9DD

Telephone from the UK: **020 3397 7320**
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Help Line from the UK: **030 30 40 10 90**
From outside the UK: **+ 44 30 30 40 10 90**

E-mail: info@nspku.org

Web: www.nspku.org