## **Nutritional Chart**

Nutrient	Oral implications	What food to eat
Calcium  Vitamin K	Strengthen enamel and bone.  Supports bone strength and prevents breakdown, a deficiency of K can slow healing	Salmon, tofu, spinach, bok choy, collard greens, okra, edamame Kale, collards, spinach, broccoli, brussell sprouts
	and promote bleeding.	Halibut, salmon, lentils, almonds,
Phosphorus	Supports developing bone and teeth.	oats
Zinc	Protects against gingivitis, periodontal disease and caries.	Oysters, crab, cereal, beans, cashews
Folate	Low levels are associated with periodontal disease.	Dark leafy greens, lentils, pinto beans, asparagus, broccoli, avocado
Iron	A deficiency can cause inflammation of the tongue and sores in the mouth.	Red meat, seafood, beans, dark leafy greens, fortified cereal
Vitamin A	Prevents dry mouth and promotes healing.	Sweet potato, carrots, dark leafy greens, red pepper
Vitamin C	Collagen maturation and to maintain the integrity of the periodontal ligament; strengthens gums and soft tissue, protects against gingivitis. Supplementation promotes healing after oral surgery.	Red pepper, kiwi, strawberries, kale, brussel sprouts
Omega-3 fats	Mucosal/connective tissues and immune function; modulates the inflammatory response.	Flaxseed oil, wild salmon, walnuts, chia seeds
Vitamin D	Mucosal/connective tissues, bone mineral density; may enhance enamel remineralization.	
B vitamins	Protects against sore and bleeding gums, cracked lips and inflamed tongue and cheeks.	Mushrooms, spinach, almonds, whole grains, beans, fortified bread and cereal

## **References:**

https://www.deltadentalins.com/oral\_health/vitamins-and-minerals.html http://www.precisionnutrition.com/nutrition-teeth-dental-health www.webmd.com

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