

Reprinted from Contemporary Pediatrics -- guide for parents -- March 2005

Picky eating is common in young children. It usually improves as the child grows older, and is not usually cause for concern with regard to the patient's growth, health, or development. The following approaches may help decrease the behavior.

- Perform a "functional analysis"
 - That impressive sounding term just means that you should begin by asking the question, "what is it about my child's preferred foods that he or she likes?"
 - If your child likes food at a particular temperature, texture, or flavor, try adding foods with similar qualities to the diet. For example, if your child won't eat carrots but enjoys juices, try carrot juice (or Apple-carrot juice). If your child likes mashed potatoes, but not corn, try creamed corn.
- Provide a pleasant mealtime atmosphere.
 - Studies show that people think food tastes better when it is eaten in a pleasant and sociable setting. Because some children become easily wound up, they are better able to focus on eating when meal times are calm. A calm setting can increase the child's willingness to try new foods; the more a rousing, stressful, or exciting at the atmosphere, the less cooperative the child will be. Other children, however, eat better, in a more stimulating atmosphere (with music playing, for example). Watch your child to see what seems to work best, and follow your gut feeling.
- Expose the child to good role models who eat a wide variety of foods.
 - Your example as the parent is helpful, but friends and classmates are more powerful examples. If your child has the opportunity to eat meals with other children (such as in preschool), that may be an opportunity to expand his or her menu of foods. Older brothers and sisters can also be great models. Studies show that if a child is seated at a table with other children who like a particular vegetable, the child will learn to like that vegetable more over time. Just don't criticize your child in front of peers or siblings, or use other children as examples. This practice can backfire, if it makes the child feel bad or feel pressured to eat food.
- Give lots of encouragement.
 - Praising your child for trying a new food may encourage him (or her) to try new foods. Studies indicate that praise also increases the chance that a child will grow to like the food he was praised for eating.
 - Do not give food for rewards for eating, however. When a child is given dessert, for example, as a reward for eating a food such as a vegetable, the child learns to like the food he was rewarded for eating less overtime. Also, never punish your child for refusing to try a new food.
- Offer a new food repeatedly.
 - Research shows that the more familiar a food is, the more children (and adults) like it. Don't despair if your child continues to refuse peas after you offer them three or four times. A new food has to be introduced 10 times, on average, before most children

accept it. Choose a mild but tasty vegetable that you think your child will probably learn to like, and serve it at meals repeatedly.

- Enforce the "try one bite" rule with care.
 - The "try one bite" rule has been shown to increase children's willingness to try new foods. If however, your child has a difficult temperament, and requiring her to try a bite disrupts mealtime or upsets her (or you), stop this approach! With a child who has an intense or stubborn temperament, some battles are worth fighting (ones that involve safety, for example) -- by getting her to try a bite of green beans is probably not one of them. If you are concerned about your child's weight gain or intake of healthy food, talk to your pediatrician -- repeated battles to force a resistant child into eating rarely work
- Provide information about the food.
 - An older child may be more willing to try a new food. If you tell him something about the food's flavor. For example, if you're five-year-old scowls at the green bean casserole served at Thanksgiving dinner, it may help to explain to him that the casserole is made from green beans, which he likes, and a mushroom soup that is one of his favorite foods, and it tastes a little bit salty, but mild. This approach may not work as well with younger children, who often don't yet grasp the meaning of "flavor foods" (sweet, salty, sour) or who have not yet developed a vocabulary of "food words."
- Combine new foods with familiar ones.
 - Offering an unfamiliar food, such as a meat, in combination with a preferred food, such as ketchup, increases the likelihood that your child will try the new food. If dipping carrots in soup makes your child more willing to eat the carrots, let her do it instead of forbidding it because it is "bad manners."
- Offer a variety of foods, at the same snack or meal
 - Children (and adults), eat more, when a wider variety of foods, with a combination of flavors, is provided. For example, instead of offering only crackers as a snack, try offering crackers, cheese, and apple slices.
- Most important, give it time
 - Young children are well-known to be picky eaters, but most of them grow out of it, eventually. All of the methods in the world may not be as helpful as patience and time. While you're waiting, make life easier for yourself and your child. If your child prefers two flavors of soups, stockpile them. Try freezing child-size portions of his favorite foods and popping one in the microwave before the big family dinner to avoid having an upset child and disrupting the meal.
 - If your child remains a picky eater in to the older school years, it may be time to simply accept it as part of the child's personality. Take a moment and reflect on who else in the family is a picky eater -- a favorite grandmother or uncle, perhaps, or even you! Sometimes, this helps put your child's behavior into proper perspective.