UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

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DIETARY GUIDELINES ADVISORY COMMITTEE

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FIFTH MEETING

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 2010

The meeting came to order at 9:00 a.m. via webcast, Dr. Linda Van Horn, Chairperson, presiding.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

LINDA VAN HORN, PhD, RD, LD, CHAIR
NAOMI K. FUKAGAWA, MD, PhD, VICE CHAIR
CHERYL ACHTERBERG, PhD
LAWRENCE J. APPEL, MD, MPH
ROGER A. CLEMENS, DrPH
MIRIAM E. NELSON, PhD
SHARON M. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON, PhD, RD
THOMAS A. PEARSON, MD, PhD, MPH
RAFAEL PEREZ-ESCAMILLA, PhD
XAVIER PI-SUNYER, MD, MPH
ERIC B. RIMM, ScD
JOANNE L. SLAVIN, PhD, RD
CHRISTINE L. WILLIAMS, MD, MPH

ALSO PRESENT:

SHANTHY BOWMAN, PhD, ARS, USDA
CAROLE DAVIS, MS, RD, CNPP, USDA
KATHRYN McMURRY, MS, ODPHP, HHS
HOLLY McPEAK, MS, ODPHP, HHS
RADM PENELOPE SLADE-SAWYER, PT, MSW, ODPHP,
HHS
ROBERT POST, PhD, CNPP, USDA

ROBERT POST, PhD, CNPP, USDA WENDY BRAUND, MD, MPH, MSEd, ODPHP, HHS

T-A-B-L-E O-F C-O-N-T-E-N-T-S Remarks from the Chair Subcommittee Topic Area Discussions (continued) Energy Balance and Weight Management Nutrient Adequacy Chair: Shelly Nickols-Richardson 25 Alcohol Sodium, Potassium and Water Food Safety and Technology Chair: Roger Clemens 276 Dietary Patters Discussion Discussion Lead: Larry Appel 324 Overview of Translation/Integration Chapter DGAC Vice Chair: Naomi Fukagawa. 343 Meeting Wrap-up DGAC Chair: Linda Van Horn 347

P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

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9:00 a.m.

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DR. VAN HORN: Good morning, I'm Linda Van Horn, chair of the everyone. Guidelines Advisory Dietary Committee. Welcome back for the second day of our deliberations.

We apologize for some technical difficulties that occurred yesterday afternoon, and we're happy to tell you that we will pick up from where we left off.

Yesterday heard from the we carbohydrates and protein, fatty acids, balance weight energy and management subcommittees. And today we'll start with the completion of the energy balance and weight subcommittee report from management Dr. Pi-Sunyer, and then hear from the remaining four subcommittees on updates on their work regarding the dietary patterns, the new total diet chapter and a brief overview translation/integration chapter that

planning for this report.

I would like to reiterate that everything being presented today is still in draft form. As a Committee we need to come to an agreement on all conclusions, if possible.

And so, there are several issues that remain tentative at this point.

I would like to remind each Committee member to announce themselves whenever they speak so that we all know who is who, although we on the Committee have become very familiar with each other's voices.

We look forward to a rousing day, and I would like to begin by introducing Dr. Pi- Sunyer who will take us back to where we were with the energy balance report.

Xav?

DR. PI-SUNYER: Okay. Thank you, Linda. I'm sorry about yesterday's technical problems, and I will begin here with the effect of weight loss in older adults on health outcomes. And the research question

that we asked was for older adults, greater than 65 years, what is the effect of weight versus weight maintenance loss on selected health outcomes: cardiovascular diabetes, disease, type 2 and cancer mortality.

The question was not addressed in the 2005 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Report, and we felt it was a question that needed investigation. We did an NEL search. We went back to 1995 and we included older adult studies, people above 65 years of age and looked at health outcomes; cardiovascular disease, diabetes, cancer and mortality.

Next slide, please? So, the proposed conclusion that I had when we prepared these slides last week was a Grade II evidence base. And in older adults mortality associated with BMI is U-shaped, increasing below 18.5 and also rising beginning at 27 to 34, depending on the study. Weight loss in older adults is associated with an increased

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risk of mortality. Most studies have not differentiated between intentional versus unintentional weight loss, so no conclusion can be reached on this.

Weight maintenance is associated with a lower risk of mortality, while weight gain produces increased risk. There are insufficient data regarding the risk of developing diabetes, cardiovascular disease or cancer to come to any conclusions.

Now since yesterday, Larry sent me an article that came out just a couple of days ago in the Journal of Gerontology from the ADAPT study, which did a randomized controlled trial with an 18-month weight loss, and the intervention group lost 4.8 kilograms and the usual care group lost 1.4 kilograms. And they were followed for seven years and the group that lost the weight had a much lower event rate for mortality, so the mortality was about half in the group that was intervened. So, this seems like a very good study. It was

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well carried out, not a whole lot of people, 318 people.

And there is one other study by Locher in 2007 that also compared intentional and unintentional weight loss. They're the only two that we could find from 1995 on that had separated intentional from non-intentional weight loss.

So, I think we probably should change this and say that there's certainly no risk and there probably is an advantage to losing weight after age 65. So, we can talk about that.

Let me just go onto the next slide. Next slide, please? What we looked at were 35 articles; 32 cohort studies, two longitudinal observational studies. And this one by Shay et al makes three longitudinal --well, not observations; it's an intervention study. And you can see 10 were positive, 24 were neutral and none were negative.

Next slide, please? If you look

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at the data, you can see the mortality on the third column, and throughout the mortality is higher in the groups that lose weight. But as this mentioned, does not necessarily translate higher to event rate for а cardiovascular disease or diabetes.

Ιf you qo to the next please, you'll see again a whole series of cohort prospective studies showing an increased mortality in people who lose weight. one, please? And the Again, here next mortality with people increased who weight. I again emphasize that this does not non-intentional intentional from separate The only one that does is the weight loss. Locher in 2007, and when they did -- although they got overall an association between weight loss and mortality, when they separated out intentional from unintentional weight loss, the intentional weight loss people did not have a higher mortality than the usual care group.

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Next slide, please. We did have research recommendations relating to this that we think randomized Controlled trials need to be done on the effect of intentional weight development loss the οf diabetes, on cardiovascular disease and cancer in the elderly. And also intervention studies that are long enough to give you data on mortality. We now have two data on mortality. We only have a handful of not very good studies on morbidity.

So, what I had put here originally proposed implication the was the was maintenance of weight seems the prudent advice for elderly patients. Since the majority of the studies available have not differentiated intentional unintentional between versus weight loss, preventing weight loss reasonable. Weight gain, however, should also be prevented.

I think we could now change it since we have two studies that are good

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studies suggesting that intentional weight loss actually decreases mortality. I think we can be stronger about saying that it's okay for 65 year olds and over to lose weight and maintain that weight loss over time.

So, I think I will rewrite this and send it around for people to look at.

Next slide. So, these are the overall questions that we asked, and we're open for discussion, I think.

DR. NELSON: Xav, this is Mim.

DR. PI-SUNYER: Yes?

DR. NELSON: The older adult question I think is a really good addition to all of this. I agree with your revisions, but I might also just clarify it a little bit. If there is evidence that it would be that weight loss is beneficial for older adults, was there any evidence that those in the most recent study that they were at risk, you know, like they had 25, BMIs over had cardiovascular/CVD, type 2 diabetes

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1	Because I'm not sure that ideal body weight
2	people older adults should be losing weight.
3	That's the only thing.
4	DR. PI-SUNYER: Oh, no. No, I
5	neglected to mention that. These studies with
6	intentional weight loss were of people who had
7	higher weights.
8	DR. NELSON: Right. Yes, so I
9	think that
LO	DR. PI-SUNYER: You know, there is
11	this caveat that mortality is low over a wide
L2	range in older people. It goes up to
L3	DR. NELSON: Yes.
L4	DR. PI-SUNYER: depending on
L5	the study from BMI of 27
L6	DR. NELSON: Yes.
L7	DR. PI-SUNYER: all the way up
18	to BMI of 34.
L9	DR. NELSON: Yes.
20	DR. PI-SUNYER: So, you've got a
21	much wider range where mortality is pretty
22	flat from

1	DR. NELSON: Right.
2	DR. PI-SUNYER: about 18½ all
3	the way up to 30 probably.
4	DR. NELSON: But, yes
5	DR. PI-SUNYER: So, it really
6	should be people who are probably no lower
7	than BMI of 27.
8	DR. NELSON: Yes, I would add that
9	to that piece, because I don't think you want
LO	
11	DR. PI-SUNYER: Yes, that's
12	DR ideal body weight folks
13	losing.
L4	And then the only other comment I
15	had was, you know, way back in the early part
L6	of your discussion there was one research
L7	question which at this point I'm not even sure
L8	that I would do much with it because you only
L9	had two cross-sectional studies. It was on
20	optimal macronutrient proportions. That
21	question, it seems like you in a sense

answered that question more directly when you

looked at the different sub-components later
on and there was more evidence, the question
as it was stated.
DR. PI-SUNYER: Right.
DR. NELSON: I'm not even sure I
would do much with that. So, that's all.
DR. PI-SUNYER: Okay.
DR. APPEL: This is Larry. I was
actually going to propose that it be dropped.
DR. NELSON: I think it should be
dropped.
DR. APPEL: I mean, other times
DR. PI-SUNYER: Yes, there are
only two cross-sectional studies, so
DR. NELSON: And I think you get
at it with the other questions.
DR. PI-SUNYER: Yes.
DR. NELSON: I just would drop it.
DR. PI-SUNYER: Okay. I think
that's a good point.
DR. APPEL: This is Larry. I had
a question, and it might be that it's covered

1	in the chapter, but it seems to me that your
2	chapter sort of begs the issue of where
3	calories come from. So, are you going to have
4	in your chapter sort of like a prominent
5	display of sort of like sources of calories,
6	you know, by age group, gender, the other
7	variables? Because I think that sort of like
8	underlies a lot of the questions you have.
9	DR. PI-SUNYER: What do you mean
10	where calories come from?
11	DR. APPEL: Yes, sources.
12	DR. PI-SUNYER: You mean what
13	foods?
14	DR. APPEL: Yes, like are they
15	coming from sugar-sweetened beverages or
16	sweets? Because I think in the section on
17	energy balance people are going to say sort of
18	like, well, what are the foods that account
19	for the most calories and to just display
20	that. Because I think particularly for
21	sugar-sweetened beverages, you know, my

recollection is that it's much higher in young

individuals and that it really wanes over time. So, that's not as much as an issue with like older adults.

DR. PI-SUNYER: Right.

DR. WILLIAMS: Larry, this is Christine and I'm in the process of preparing those types of charts and graphs for children.

DR. PI-SUNYER: So, I think we should have that. We did not have it in the chapter, but I think we can add it. I'll work with staff on trying to get such a table made up.

DR. NELSON: Yes, this is Mim. We've spoken about this, that there needs to be sort of one central place for the whole report, because it sets up the whole report, understanding where the calories are coming from. And the other pieces for the behavior and the environment section, there really is a fairly robust section on how things have changed for the last 35 years or so in terms of where people eat and what their eating and

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portion sizes and number of items that are for sale, sort of, if you will, the whole food environment. And I think it could be that that section on then what we're actually eating now could be there so that it's the whole picture. So, I think we need sort of one place that's central so we're not having to piece it all over the place.

DR. VAN HORN: Yes, Mim, this is Linda and I'm so glad that this topic came up because this is becoming an issue. I do have a feeling that this chapter might be the best place for the contributions of various foods and food groups to the caloric intake, whereas the chapter that you're discussing is more of the behaviors related to that.

But the point I was going to make, and Christine raised it with the children and where their sources of calories are, and of course how appalling it is that up to 40 percent of them are coming from snacks and desserts, as we mentioned yesterday.

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In this age group, being somewhat familiar with the post-menopausal women and their dietary needs, that age group and recognizing how few calories most older individuals who are sedentary really need is often sort of shocking to people when they realize that they're sort of like children in the sense that their energy needs are fewer. And therefore, their choices of foods really even more important from a qualitative sense because they really have so few calories really to work with without gaining weight.

So, we've said before, as recognize that this report is just so huge that there will be people who cannot possibly read the whole thing. And that in this chapter called Energy Balance, et cetera, you know, it may be the best place to deposit that kind of information so that there is one location for understanding central we better understand the intake so energy balance and the needs surrounding that.

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1	But, if others have other thoughts
2	about that, I'd love to hear what you think.
3	DR. NELSON: This is Mim. I like
4	the idea of having it more centralized so that
5	it's easier for people to see, you know, for
6	children, adults, older adults, gender, and
7	we'll have to be selective. But, you know,
8	some of the data that we've all been presented
9	at these meetings is pretty sobering.
10	DR. VAN HORN: Right.
11	DR. PI-SUNYER: Yes, well, I think
12	it would fit in well in the energy balance
13	Committee.
14	DR. NELSON: Yes, I do think
15	DR. PI-SUNYER: And we certainly
16	can work on that.
17	DR. VAN HORN: Maybe, Christine,
18	while you're working on your version, perhaps
19	that model could be the same we used for other
20	segments of the population, so we have a more
21	unified presentation.
22	DR. WILLIAMS: I think that's a

1	good idea.
2	DR. VAN HORN: You know, a
3	standard format, but involving all different
4	age groups and genders, et cetera.
5	DR. VAN HORN: Maybe the staff
6	could help us with that.
7	DR. PI-SUNYER: I think that's a
8	good idea, Linda.
9	DR. VAN HORN: Okay. Great.
10	Other comments? This has been really
11	excellent. This is probably where the heart
12	beats of this whole report, given our energy
13	and obesity problem.
14	DR. APPEL: This is Larry. There
15	is one other major trial on weight loss in the
16	elderly where it wasn't powered for clinical
17	outcomes, but there was no adverse signal, and
18	that's the Tone study.
19	DR. PI-SUNYER: Yes, well, the DPP
20	also showed good effect, and so did the Look
21	AHEAD trial. That was in diabetics, but not
22	mortality.

1	DR. APPEL: Yes.
2	DR. PI-SUNYER: They haven't
3	looked at mortality yet. It was only
4	morbidity.
5	DR. APPEL: Do they have events in
6	those studies though?
7	DR. PI-SUNYER: They have events,
8	but they haven't gone long enough to really
9	publish them yet. So, we don't have outcomes.
10	We just have risk factors.
11	DR. APPEL: I see.
12	DR. NELSON: But in the DPP, I
13	mean, they showed a reduced incidence of
14	DR. PI-SUNYER: Diabetes.
15	DR. NELSON: diabetes, so
16	DR. PI-SUNYER: No mortality data.
17	DR. NELSON: Right.
18	DR. APPEL: I think the Tone study
19	showed that weight loss controls blood
20	pressure, and DPP says that intentional weight
21	loss can prevent diabetes. We just don't have
22	clinical outcomes.

1	DR. PI-SUNYER: Right.
2	DR. NELSON: Those aren't bad
3	things to try to modify.
4	DR. FUKAGAWA: This is Naomi. The
5	other thing though that we do have to consider
6	is perhaps a few words about the kinds of
7	diets that older individuals
8	DR. PI-SUNYER: Older people?
9	DR. FUKAGAWA: use to try in
10	the weight loss, because, you know, all sort
11	of weight reduction diets aren't the same.
12	And if we're going to recommend just decrease
13	in calories, that's one thing, but if one
14	starts going out to the market with, you know,
15	the numerous variations on weight
16	reduction-type diets, then we could have
17	DR. PI-SUNYER: Yes, I think it's
18	important to make sure they have high-quality
19	protein and enough protein particularly in
20	elderly people.
21	DR. FUKAGAWA: Right.
22	DR. RIMM: This is Eric. The

other thing that many studies now tabulate and show is that the best kind of diets for weight loss are those where people actually adhere to the diet. Frank showed that, I think the study from Tufts showed that, that regardless of the diet you were on, that if you adhere to it and were conscious to it, people lost weight. I don't know if that's something you can put into a Dietary Guideline, but spoke to the fact that being mindful of what you're eating was as important as what you were eating.

DR. VAN HORN: Yes, I think Xav did a great job of that yesterday in talking about the different studies with the POUNDS LOST study being one of them, demonstrating quite clearly that, you know, it's really not about high protein or low carb, or whatever. It's about calories and --

DR. RIMM: Right. So, I don't know if we can just say something in the chapter to the fact that adhering to the diet

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2	could adhere to probably has importance.
3	DR. VAN HORN: Exactly.
4	DR. PI-SUNYER: Right.
5	DR. VAN HORN: But I do think
6	DR. PI-SUNYER: I think that's the
7	message.
8	DR. VAN HORN: And the message
9	about the high-quality protein that Joanne
10	raised yesterday and I believe we'll probably
11	raise again.
12	DR. RIMM: Yes, I agree. I think
13	that's very important.
14	DR. VAN HORN: Okay. Anything
15	else to be said about energy balance and
16	weight loss, et cetera? This is a meaty
17	chapter.
18	(No audible response.)
19	DR. VAN HORN: All right. Well,
20	thank you, Xav.
21	DR. PI-SUNYER: Okay.
22	DR. VAN HORN: And we appreciate
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is important. So, finding a diet that you

1	everybody's patience as we started off today
2	with finishing up from yesterday, but that was
3	excellent.
4	And now I think we're ready to
5	move ahead to the chapter on nutrient
6	adequacy, and the chair for that is Shelly
7	Nickols-Richardson.
8	Shelly, are you on? I noticed
9	that you had been disconnected. Are you
10	there?
11	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: I am.
12	I'm back.
13	DR. VAN HORN: Oh, great. Okay.
14	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Okay.
15	Well, thank you, Linda, and it's a pleasure to
16	be able to present information related to
17	nutrient adequacy. And we do have quite a bit
18	of information to present, so we'll just jump
19	right in here.
20	The members of the subcommittee
21	include Naomi Fukagawa, Cheryl Achterberg,
22	Joanne Slavin and Miriam Nelson. And I do

also want to take time to recognize the brilliant work of our CNPP liaisons Trish Britten and Eve Essery, as well as Rachel Hayes with HHS. In addition to that, Joan Lyon with the NEL staff and Shanthy Bowman at ARS who have been just very instrumental in making sure that we've had all the data that we needed to review and look at.

We have six topic areas for which we're pulling information. Some of these new to the 2010 report. There are eight questions that we're addressing and a few sub-questions within those eight key questions.

We've already presented and talked about some of these questions at previous meetings, so today we'll just focus on what hasn't been presented yet. And then at the end of this section, we do have two modeling questions to present that will actually be incorporated into the total diet chapter, but because the nutrient adequacy subcommittee has been working on those, then we'll present them

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as part of this today.

So, this slide lists sort of three of our topical areas. Questions 1 and 2 are new to the 2010 report, so we'll talk about those here with some detail in just a few minutes.

The next slide shows one of our topical areas and some sub-questions related to nutrient issues for selected population groups.

Next slide are the final topic areas. Nutrient supplements are new to this report, as well as some of the selected behaviors.

So, jumping right into this, I want to first start with a couple of topics related to how we proceed with coming at nutrient adequacy from a food standpoint and looking at how we select foods and view foods in relation to the nutrients that they provide.

So, one of the questions that has

been discussed is this concept of nutrient-dense and do we continue to use nutrient-dense in the --

DR. RIMM: Shelly, I think we're losing you. Do you mind moving closer to the phone?

DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: -- so, being able to use nutrient-dense and to continue with nutrient-dense as part of the 2010 report and the work that we do.

the pros of continuing Some of with nutrient-dense include that the concept is theoretically valid. We believe that it's generally accepted and well-understood bу nutrition professionals in particular, that it does emphasize foods and distinguishes nutrients from the energy that's contained in also believe that this can be food. We applied to help assist consumers in making food choices that meet nutrient needs within fixed calorie levels or within fixed energy ranges.

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Some of the cons related to this is that when we look at nutrient density there are different ways of calculating nutrient density for foods and for total different variety of ways of doing that. some of those ways are listed here, whether it's the ratio or trying to avoid nutrients that should not be consumed in quantities than what's recommended such larger cholesterol or saturated fats, for example. Adjustments for water and fat content and what that does to the nutrient density of a food. And then nutrient fortification and how do we handle fortification of foods.

Nutrient-dense may or may not also encompass nutrient-rich, nutrient density or nutrient- to-energy ratio, and these can be looked at as separate concepts. We're not real sure what the contrast truly is. Is it non-nutrient- dense, is it nutrient-poor or is it energy density or energy-dense foods. So again, these are some of the questions and

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cons related to using nutrient-dense that we've discussed and debated a little bit.

And then just the concern over whether naturally nutrient-rich foods are equal to or superior to foods that have been fortified with nutrients.

So, in discussions and in thinking about this within the subcommittee and opening this to the broader Advisory Committee, the consensus is that we do continue to use nutrient-dense. This was defined in 2005 by the Advisory Committee as those foods that provide substantial amounts of nutrients and relatively few calories.

And so, what this means in translation and really trying to use this as a definition that can be translatable, what we're really talking about and focusing on then are forms of foods that are lean or low in solid fats and without added solid fat, sugar, starches or sodium and that do retain naturally occurring components such as fiber.

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So, what this means then -- and we ahead to the next slide can there. Actually this slide, Trish. Just as examples is all what this means that vegetables, fruits, whole grains, fish, eggs and that that are prepared without added solid fats or sugars are considered nutrient-dense, again in lean low- fat forms, again not prepared with solid fats or added sugars.

So, using this as our operational sort of working definition here, we're not advocating for a specific calculation to identify nutrient density of foods, because we're not wanting to pit apples and oranges against each other, which would have different nutrient density numbers or ratings, if you will, but we're wanting people to incorporate all of those wide range of foods, particularly vegetables, fruits, whole grains, foods that can be included in a total diet that are nutrient-dense.

So, we're also looking at

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nutrient-dense foods being in a variety of forms, so this includes intact foods or whole foods, if you will, sliced, cooked, minimally-processed. So again, all the variety of forms that foods can be included and can be nutrient-dense foods.

And then consuming nutrient-dense foods of lower energy density. And rather than sort of trying to take foods that are not normally nutrient-dense and putting nutrients through fortification into those or making food-like substances enrichment, or that have a lot of nutrients in them, we're talking about those foods then that already naturally- occurring components have of nutrients and fiber and so on.

So, to move forward with this, using nutrient-dense sort of in this operational definition as it exists in the previous slide.

I'm going to move now to sort of a second question that we've had related to

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definitions and talk about discretionary calories. And after discretionary calories, I'll stop for a minute and see if there are questions related to nutrient-dense and discretionary calories.

So again, one of our questions related to just how we approach foods, how we approach energy in the diet, a question came up about should we continue to use the discretionary calories concept in the 2010 Dietary Guidelines?

in discussions And our and deliberations some of the pros for doing that -- and next slide -- is that discretionary calories is still a theoretically valid concept. In 2005, this was operationalized as calories from solid fats, added sugars and alcohol. And that was successfully used in the 2005 Dietary Guidelines. That has been translated and transformed into assessments, including the Healthy Eating Index 2005, which included solid fats, alcohol and added sugars

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as components of looking at the diet quality.

And of course, these were sort of negative indicators of diet quality. But nonetheless, it has been used to be able to take a look at diets and the quality of those diets.

From a consumer standpoint, it has been expressed as calories from extras and has somewhat successfully been used in -- some of the cons related to discretionary calories is that it is a difficult concept for the average consumer to understand. Even for nutrition educators it's been somewhat hard to translate that into a useable definition. The setting of a discretionary calorie allowance sort of gives this suggestion that there is an amount of discretionary calories that are needed, and that's not the case. These are non-essential nutrient-based calories, and we really don't need these calories in the diet, so trying got move away from sort of an allowance to a suggestion.

The other issue is that SoFAAS are

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not necessarily discreet entities, and so it's hard to figure out for some how to count discretionary calories as they're embedded in foods.

We know that SoFAAS consumption is about a third of all calories consumed, and so to focus on solid fats and added sugars; and we'll discuss a little bit more of this when we move into components over-consumed, trying to make sure that we're not trading off these particular calories that come from solid fats, added sugars, alcohol for refined grains or starches, or other components that might be added to the diet then if these are decreased. And then finally, there's not a great body of evidence suggesting that discretionary calories has been helpful. There is some consumer research that's ongoing, but it's not very clear how well and how useable discretionary calories is for the public.

So, our consensus here is that even though we can model and use modeling to

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determine maximum amounts of calories from non-essential nutrients sources that can be consumed here, we're really trying to help Americans avoid some of these additional calories, or these calories that count as discretionary calories.

So, moving away from the use of discretionary calories and then really focusing on solid fats and added sugars. And I'll provide the rationale for why we're not focusing on alcohol when we get to the components over consumed.

So, I'll stop here for a second and see if there are any questions, comments, further discussion related to nutrient-dense and discretionary calories, keeping in mind that we'll move forward with the use of nutrient- dense and promoting nutrient-dense foods and forms of foods, and moving away from discretionary calories then and focusing on trying to decrease solid fats and added sugars in the American diet.

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2	DR. NELSON: Shelly, it's Mim. I
3	just have a quick question. I think,
4	excellent I like this direction. Somewhere
5	I do think we have to have, when we're talking
6	about nutrient-dense, a sentence, all the
7	stuff that you talked about, but also just
8	sort of usually in its most natural state.
9	Something about that. I think that gets at
10	the sort of less-processed, less-concocted
11	foods that may just have added vitamins and
12	minerals.
13	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Good
14	point.
15	DR. NELSON: But otherwise, I
16	think it's excellent.
17	DR. PEARSON: Shelly, this is Tom
18	Pearson. Can you hear me?
19	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: I can.
20	Go ahead.
21	DR. PEARSON: Sorry, I've had
22	trouble with my phone. The non-solid fats
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Questions or comments?

1	have never been part of this discussion
2	because of the essential fatty acid and fat
3	soluble vitamin issues, is that correct?
4	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Correct,
5	and we'll actually address oils in the food
6	groups and dietary components.
7	DR. PEARSON: Right. But
8	obviously they have a caloric density per
9	gram, but obviously they have more nutrients
10	that are found only in them. So, that was my
11	question. Thanks.
12	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Yes.
13	DR. SLAVIN: This is Joanne. Tom,
14	I'd like to follow up on that, because it's
15	the same issue in carbohydrates that
16	DR. PEARSON: Right.
17	DR. SLAVIN: you know, we worry
18	about that and say, okay, added sugar is what
19	we're going to focus on, then starches and
20	other carbohydrates, you know, that have
21	equally no real difference in health benefits,
22	kind of drop off here.

DR. APPEL: This is Larry. is very reasonable. I hope that in the chapter you mention that the concept is valid and that this represents a refinement. the basis it's been for mean, many deliberations and it shouldn't be just dropped concept, the discretionary calories as concept.

I think, you know, DR. VAN HORN: just to summarize for those listening, because we all have spent so much time talking about this that others have not heard us do that, I think the point to be made here, and Shelly mentioned it, but just to reiterate, scientifically it makes total sense. Practically it's very confusing. Therefore, I think the whole point of what constitutes energy density versus nutrient density is a message that needs to come out more clearly to the American public so that instead of that 40 percent of calories coming from nutrient-poor energy-dense foods, they actually recognize

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1	there's a way to get calories that are more
2	nutrient-dense.
3	And, yes, to add to the point that
4	was just made by Joanne and others, you know,
5	this does not necessarily require
6	fortification of functional foods as much as
7	it does choosing whole foods that are
8	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: And I'm
9	making a note to myself and certainly if we
10	refine the chapter, we'll make sure that these
11	comments are incorporated into that.
12	DR. VAN HORN: Right.
13	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: And then
14	I think, yes, there will be much work related
15	to the translation of this for the consumer
16	messages and for the final Dietary Guidelines
17	that come from the Advisory Committee's
18	recommendations.
19	DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: Larry, this
20	is Rafael Perez-Escamilla, and I guess my
21	question is why do you consider that
22	discretionary calories is a valid scientific

construct?

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DR. APPEL: Well, I mean, actually Shelly agreed to it, too. I mean, it's a way to indicate the difference. And this is of difficult to explain, course very the difference in total calories that somebody consumes and the total calories that needed to provide the nutrients and meet our quidelines. And it's a tough concept describe, but I think it's valid. And that in order to meet your nutrient requirements, given the physical activity that most people have, there are next to no discretionary calories. But it's an equation, and it's hard to describe.

DR. PI-SUNYER: This is Xavier. I think it's extremely hard --

DR. APPEL: Yes, I mean, I --

DR. PI-SUNYER: -- for people to understand.

DR. RIMM: Yes, this is Eric. I think there's two different things that all of

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us agree that it is hard to understand. And I think from Larry's standpoint he was using it because he wanted to, you know, construct diets for trials, and so it was an easier way to come up with a calculation or an equation so you could construct something that fit, I guess, within this construct. But everybody on the Committee I think kind of struggles with the fact that it's really hard for an individual to use it.

DR. VAN HORN: And I guess I would just add to that. It's almost like what I see so commonly among pregnant women thinking, whoopee, I can eat for two, you know? And the of telling somebody you have discretionary calories, I think unfortunately translates in their mind to, you know, eat up. And I'm afraid that that message somehow just hasn't made it across. And so, the idea of concentrating in this obese environment, the fact that there are very few extra calories that anyone has and that food or indulgence,

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one of them, you know, that people enjoy, but not feeling as though there's open reign on energy-dense nutrient-poor foods. And I think that's what this Committee has been struggling with. But we all recognize the value of the concept, so it's the tug and pull between the translation of that versus the essence of that scientifically.

DR. ACHTERBERG: This is Cheryl.

If I can weigh in?

DR. VAN HORN: Sure.

DR. Ι think the ACHTERBERG: easiest way to explain it is that this discretionary calorie concept is in fact a margin, a margin after individuals meet their other nutrient needs in order to meet their calorie needs. But that margin is so thin for most people it in essence is near zero. for people who are very, very active, they would have a larger margin and then could quote/unquote afford to eat more calories.

DR. SLAVIN: Again discretionary

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calories could come from lots of things besides added sugar and solid fat. So I think that's where, when we were just taking about the energy chapter, somewhere in this document we have to have really clear data on calories and foods. That you can take added sugars out and solid fats out and you can still have a high-calorie food. And we need to make sure that point doesn't get lost in this document.

DR. ACHTERBERG: And I think coupled to that, if we go back in history to how did the particular foods in discretionary calories end up there, it's because there was no place else to put them. They don't contribute anything else to the diet, besides calories, that's meaningful.

DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Okay. Thank you for that discussion, and I think I'll go ahead and move into dietary components over- consumed, because we get into some of the meat here of looking at solid fats and added sugars.

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And so again, this is a question that's new to the 2010 Advisory Committee and we really wanted to, again approaching this from a food standpoint, a foods perspective, to try to get a handle on what is it about the American diet that is presenting some concerns in relation to the foods that we eat, to the calories that we eat.

a draft conclusion here that estimated intakes of the following nutrients and dietary components are enough to be of concern: For adults, this includes total energy intake, particularly energy intake from solid fats and added sugars good data about because we have those contributions to total calories; sodium; total energy from saturated percentage of fats; total cholesterol, primarily only in men, and refined grains. For children, energy from solid fats intake and added percentage of total sodium; energy saturated fats; total cholesterol in boys aged

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two to 19 years of age; and refined grains.

Where we drew this information is from the National Cancer Institute that used NHANES data, and I do want to acknowledge Sue Krebs-Smith and the fabulous work they've done at NCI in getting these data together and often responding to a lot of questions that we've had in a very timely Also, the ARS NHANES analyses. will mention that we also looked at reports Supplemental Nutrition Assistance from the Program, formally known as Food Stamp Program, as well as reports on school lunch and the WIC that Program were prepared bу Food and Nutrition Service, and the Institute of Medicine's report on school meals. And just to briefly mention that the data that I'll show you in the next several slides in those reports related to the food assistance programs and school meals is very consistent with what I'm presenting here from the NCI and ARS information.

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So, to identify dietary components over- consumed, what we did is take a look at typical intakes and amounts per day in standard units and then compare those to DRIs or limits from the USDA Food Pattern. So again, those model patterns for appropriate eating to meet nutrient needs based on DRIs. And so, we looked at specifically at total from solid fats and energy, energy sugars, sodium, saturated fats, cholesterol and refined grain.

in of total What see terms we energy intake, and this is mean total energy intake in comparison to recommended ranges. So to orient you to this particular slide, we have on the bottom, the x-axis is our age/sex On the y-axis are calories per day. What the bars represent are the high end of the range, which would be for active individuals, and the low end of the range would be sedentary individuals. So, for each sex/age group, we have the range of calories

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that is appropriate depending on physical activity level. And then the triangles are the actual mean energy intakes for those age/sex groups.

So, I would point out here that if we look at males and females two to five years of age, mean energy intake is up at the higher end of that range. I think it's safe to say that not all of our two to five-year-old boys and girls are very physically active.

Males and females six to eleven years of age are also at that higher end of mean energy intake.

A little bit better when we get toward the adult population, the adult groups here. But again, I would point out that for overweight men they do tend to underreport intake by about 14 percent. Obese underreport intake bу about 20 percent. underreport 15 Overweight women bу about percent, and obese women underreport intake by about 21 percent. And this is compared to

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normal weight men who underreport by about one percent, and normal weight women who underreport by about six percent. And that's based on data comparing energy intake to energy expenditure using the doubly-labeled water method.

So, to make that point and again to show here that, particularly in childhood and moving through the years, that we do need to be concerned about energy intake compared to what recommended ranges are in relation to physical activity for the American population.

To look a little bit further into this, and, next slide, now we start to look at what are some of those components then related to energy intake. And again, this information is related to solid fats and added sugars. Alcohol is not included here. And, if we think about solid fats, solid fats are those that are solid at room temperature. It would include saturated fats. Added sugars are those sugars and syrups added to food during

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processing or preparation and not sugars that are found naturally in foods such as sugars in milk or fruit, for example.

Alcohol included is not here generally alcohol because has not been included in the reporting of the intake of children and adolescents. And alcohol actually contributes not as much energy intake to the total diet in adults, so the focus here again is on solid fats, added sugars. past, the Sofaas acronym has been used including that additional A for the alcohol. Here again, and when I move through these, we'll focus mostly on just the SoFAS, truncated solid fats and added sugars. And I'll try to refer to this as solid fats and added sugars rather than SoFAAS to avoid that confusion.

The next several slides will have sort of a similar orientation. So again, what you see here are the age groups, the children, and then females and males are for our adult

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age group. Those also include adolescents. So, you'll see across sort of the x-axis here is the age groups. And then across the y axis is the item that we're looking at.

So, here this is in kilocalories per day of solid fats and added sugars.

The yellow bars across all these graphs then are maximum limits in this particular slide. So, if we look at where that yellow bar is and where our maximum limits for SoFAAS calories -- and again, this is sort of the 2005 discretionary calories limit, then we see that everyone in every age/sex group, with the exception of those over 70 years of age, are above the maximum limit for solid fats and added sugar intake. And I think I should note that one-third of all calories for adults are from SoFAS, that's the median intake, and again that's without And greater than 95 percent of the population, except again for those aged 70 and older, consume more than 20 percent of total

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calories as SoFAS, again without alcohol.

Next slide. These are mean usual intakes. So, if we look at where those total SoFAS calories are coming from, this breaks it down into added sugars and solid fats. sugars in blue, solid fats in the red bar. So again, we see age/sex groups along the x-axis, the kilocalories per day along the y-axis. And I think this speaks to maybe Larry's point from yesterday. If we look at children four to eight and nine to 13 years of age, as well as our adolescent individuals 14 to 18 years of age, I'll just point out males who were 14 to 18 years of age, about 450 kilocalories -well, actually it's more than that. nine to 13 years of age, 450 kilocalories in the diet are coming from added sugars, about 480 on average coming from solid fats.

Next slide. If we look at sodium, the yellow bars are maximum limits. The higher yellow bar represents the upper level. The lower bar represents adequate intake.

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So, if we look across all age/sex groups, looking at sodium in milligrams per day, we see that with the exception of a few groups, the older individuals, that really everyone is adequate intake for -above the everyone's above the adequate intake for sodium and some are a little bit under the upper level, but many are over the upper limit of intake. And you'll hear more about that in sodium, potassium and water later morning.

Next slide. Looking at saturated fats, again the yellow bars are maximum limits, so less than 10 percent of total energy from saturated fats. And again, if we look at children, females and males, we see that about 50 percent of the population are over the limit of less than 10 percent of total calories from saturated fats.

Next slide. Cholesterol is represented here. Our maximum limit is 300 milligrams per day. And children tend to do

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okay with this, so really less than five percent go above that recommendation. Females tend to do pretty well here, but males, for the older ages starting at about 14 to 18 years of age and above, about half of males consume more than 300 milligrams of cholesterol per day.

Next slide. If we look at refined grains, again the yellow bars are maximum limits. The higher bar is for individuals and the grain in ounce equivalent per day that could be consumed for active individuals, the higher yellow bar. For sedentary individuals, which is the lower yellow bar; and just as a frame of reference, in a 2000-calorie diet, this would equate to a six-ounce equivalent per day of total grains. If we look at the distribution here, percentile distribution, we see that for sedentary individuals that would --

MR. GILBERT: Shelly, I'm sorry to interrupt. This is Nathan. Is it possible

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1	for you to speak louder or closer to the
2	microphone? We're getting some reports that
3	your audio is faint and cutting out.
4	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Still too
5	quiet? Okay. I'll try to speak closer to the
6	phone. Does this help?
7	MR. GILBERT: It's a little
8	better. Thank you.
9	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Better?
10	Okay. I'll try to do the best I can here.
11	MR. GILBERT: All right. Thank
12	you.
13	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Okay.
14	So, with refined grains then, if we look at
15	really across-the-board for sedentary
16	individuals, really in all age/sex groups,
17	we're consuming more refined grains that are
18	recommended.
19	So, the draft implication related
20	to dietary components over-consumed include
21	that, to lower overall energy intake without
22	compromising nutrient intakes Americans should

1	focus on lowering consumption of calories in
2	the form of solid fats and added sugars.
3	Efforts are warranted to lower total sodium
4	intakes, promote lower intakes of saturated
5	fats and total cholesterol, particularly in
6	males older than 12 years of age, and to lower
7	refined grain intakes and replace refined
8	grain intakes with higher-fiber whole grains.
9	We do have a research
10	recommendation which includes: develop and
11	test behavior-based interventions designed to
12	lower dietary intakes of nutrients and dietary
13	components over-consumed with particular
14	emphasis and focus on solid fats and added
15	sugars.
16	I'll stop here and see if there
17	are any questions or comments related to
18	dietary components over-consumed.
19	DR. PEARSON: Shelly, this is Tom
20	Pearson.
21	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Yes?
22	DR. PEARSON: This is terrific, a

1	real tour de force. There's so much to think
2	about.
3	One question I had, looking at the
4	source of the data, had some period of years
5	from the various sources. Is there any
6	possibility of getting some trend data over
7	say the better part of a decade, in particular
8	relative to one slide you showed of excess
9	fats versus carbohydrate sugars?
10	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: That's
11	probably possible.
12	And, Trish, I know you're out
13	there listening, so can you make a note and
14	we'll see what we can come up with?
15	
13	DR. PEARSON: Yes, it has to do
16	with again, some of our campaigns for low fat
16	with again, some of our campaigns for low fat
16 17	with again, some of our campaigns for low fat being traded off with carbohydrates without
16 17 18	with again, some of our campaigns for low fat being traded off with carbohydrates without really a caloric implication, or maybe even a
16 17 18	with again, some of our campaigns for low fat being traded off with carbohydrates without really a caloric implication, or maybe even a bad caloric implication.

DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Okay.
Thank you.

DR. NELSON: This is Mim. I think the only question I have is, given conversation about where we just had because you've just presented, actually, a lot of dietary intake data. And I'm wondering if there is any reason -- I just think we need to strategize a little bit about where we put all the intake data. Because what you've just presented is quite a bit of some of the more interesting stuff.

DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Sure.

And I actually -- as to the discussion about where is this information, that's when my phone cut off, so I wasn't able to share that information. And, you know, we're moving along with the drafting of the chapter, but I am very flexible that if this fits better somewhere else and it makes more sense to reinforce points perhaps in energy balance, I think we can take a look at where we want to

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have certain types of information.

So again, I think, you know, working as our science writer, as Ann takes a look at the chapters and how things are coming together, putting things where it really makes sense. Obviously, this makes sense to us here because of the food focus and where do our calories and where do our nutrient components come from, but if some of this needs to be shifted, I'm flexible on that.

DR. PEARSON: This is Tom Pearson.

Relative to that, I think wherever this goes,
this is such a core part that it should be
cross- referenced very carefully. So for
example, in fatty acids and cholesterol, we
have to quote these slides elsewhere in the
modules, even in our section. So, I think
that's very important that this all get linked
together.

DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON:
Absolutely. And I'm the queen of cross-referencing, so in the draft of the

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chapter, I have referenced energy balance, carbohydrates, protein, fatty acids, alcohol.

I think maybe the only place I haven't cross-referenced is the food safety, but we will do that when we talk about fish.

DR. FUKAGAWA: Shelly, this is Naomi. That's great, with your presentation.

But just as a point of clarification, the chapter does deal with the issue of the enrichment of refined grains and that we really are not compromising intakes of some of those micronutrients that refined grains are enriched with when we recommend a potential reduction. Correct?

DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Correct, and I think what we're really talking about is because all of our grains come in the form of refined grains and we're missing dietary fiber by doing that, we do get to, when we talk about folate, the modeling of looking at all grains as whole grains and what that means in terms of nutrient adequacy. So, we're not

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suggesting that we push that completely to whole grains, or if we do, that those are fortified products. But, yes, you're correct. We will get to that when we do address that question.

DR. FUKAGAWA: Thanks.

DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Okay. In the interest of time, I think I'll keep moving along here.

Our next topic is food groups of concern. And again, this is our second topical area, question No. 2. Again, to get an understanding or to gain an understanding of where we missed the mark in nutrient intake, we wanted to take a broader look at the foods that Americans are consuming and what that means then in terms of nutrients.

So again, a new question for 2010.

And our draft conclusion here is that reported dietary intakes of the following food groups and dietary components are low enough to be of concern: For adults and children,

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this includes vegetables, fruits, whole grains, fluid milk and milk products, and as a dietary component, oils. For adult women and adolescent girls, meat, poultry, fish, eggs, soy products, nuts and seeds as a complete food group. Primarily the focus is on meat, poultry, fish.

The evidence that we looked at again includes National Cancer Institute data in which NHANES were analyzed. We also looked again at the FNS reports and the Institute of Medicine reports, and again the findings from those reports were very consistent with what will be presented related to the NCI data from NHANES analyses.

Our methods here were to look at typical intake in amounts per day or amounts per week in standard units and then compare this again to the USDA Food Patterns for the basic food groups and the modeling that was done of those patterns to meet nutrient intake.

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So, specifically we looked at:

Vegetables as an overall group in addition to

the various subgroups of vegetables; fruits,

including total fruits as well as

sub-components or subgroups of fruit; grains,

including whole grains; fluid milk and milk

products; the meat group; and then oils.

Okay. Next slide. And I saw that popped up here. And this is just to remind you that with the USDA Food Patterns, that the range of calories do exist for the different age/sex groups, and so just to look at those ranges of calories because those relate then to the serving for the different food groups.

The next slide, and what you'll see here for the food groups are two slides. This first is more of a table format. A second slide will be presented to you in more of a figure or a graphic form. Really what I want you to focus on is all of the red that appears in these medium intake slides. And what this shows, then, is the food group of

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So, what we're looking at for food group, the population group that includes all those age/sex groups, what the median of intake is, what the recommended ranges are across those calorie ranges for those groups, again remembering the lower end is the sedentary, higher end is for active individuals, and link then the to shortfall nutrients that will be important as we move to nutrients of concern.

with the So, here total vegetables, which does include dry beans and peas, you see all of the red, all of our missed the mark for age/sex groups our recommended intake across calorie ranges, which links to shortfall nutrients such as potassium, dietary fiber, magnesium, several folate vitamins and then of women of childbearing age.

When we look at this based on the percentile data, again to orient you to this slide, on the bottom is the age/sex group.

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So, what we're presenting here is just the females and males ages 14 to 18, and then we have a midlife group, females and males ages 31 to 50. This is consistent with the other age/sex group, so we just selected these to sort of give you an idea of what this picture looks like.

So, percentile data. Age/sex group is on the bottom. The recommended goals are the yellow lines, so we'll see our recommended goals for vegetable intake are three cup- equivalents per day of vegetables for females, 3.5 for males. And everyone falls below those targets.

Next slide. If we look at males and females in midlife, with the exception of some males, about five percent of males, again men and women in midlife fall short of meeting the vegetable intake recommendation.

Next slide. Here we move to the vegetable subgroups, and again, if you focus on all of the red, these are places where we

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missed the mark. So for dark green and leafy, red, orange, dry beans and peas, potatoes and other starchy vegetables and other vegetables, with the exception of males and females 19 and older, years of in that age vegetable group, again we're missing target intake for the different subgroups or subcategories of vegetables. And again, these contribute important nutrients to Americans, we're missing the mark for nutrients.

The next slide moves into fruits. If we look at total fruit intake, the only group that meets target recommended intakes from a median intake standpoint are children two to three years of age. And I should note that that's largely because they do consume fruit juices, 100 percent fruit juices specifically in relation to this. So, but moving into the older age group and by gender, certainly we're missing the mark here. So, these are median intakes. If we look at this

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from a percentile intake, again the yellow bar is our target in cup equivalents for fruit.

Again, total fruit, for our adolescent boys and girls, most of them are missing the mark for fruit consumption.

Next slide is in midlife. Again, for men and women, missing the target for fruit intake.

slide relates grains. Next to You've already seen information about refined grains being over-consumed, so that's the representation of total grains. And in large part our grain consumption is refined grains and so we do fine with total grains because we're consuming refined grains. But if we look at the recommendation of at least half of grains coming from whole grain sources, then we're missing the mark there. Again, if we think about a 2,000-calorie standard diet, greater than three ounce-equivalent should come from whole grain, and for all age/sex groups we miss the mark there.

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Looking at this from a percentile data standpoint, I think it's very clear here that everyone across-the-board for our adolescent males and females miss that at least three ounce-equivalents. If we look in midlife, again we miss the mark for whole grain consumption.

Moving to milk and milk products, again children two to three years of age do meet target recommendations looking at this from a median intake standpoint. Children four to eight years of age do pretty well also, however, there's some new data from Bailey in 2010 that suggests that the four- to eight- year-olds may have some concern. And then as we move up the age/gender group, we see that again we fall short of recommended intake and the nutrients then that we miss by not consuming from the milk and milk products group.

Looking at this from a percentile intake, again for females, adolescent females,

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only about five to eight percent recommendations. Boys do a little bit better, 30 percent of about them meeting recommendations, but there's about 70 percent If we look in midlife, we see that all not. women in midlife are not consuming the target. And men do a little bit better, but again a vast majority not meeting target for milk and milk product consumption.

Next slide. Then, the meat and beans group, with the exception of females 19 years of age and older and a little bit of a concern on the lower end for children, then we see that women really from a median intake standpoint are missing the target intake here. Other age and sex groups do fine.

Τf look this from we. at. percentile data standpoint, then here we see a little over 75 percent of our adolescent fall females short of meeting recommendation in this food group. Boys tend to do a little bit better. But again, about

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half the population not meeting that. And then if we look at midlife, again the concern really is for the women with a little over 50 percent not meeting the target for meat intake.

Next slide. If we look at oils, then, as a dietary component, we see that in relation to recommended intakes across those calorie ranges that for all age/sex groups that median intakes are lower than recommended intakes the link and to the shortfall nutrients, Tom pointed as really being essential fatty acids, as well as vitamin E.

Next slide. And then if we look at oil consumption from a percentile intake perspective, again we see for our adolescent individuals that both boys and girls fall short, or the vast majority fall short of that.

And if we look at midlife, then we also see -- next slide. Okay. So, here we

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have midlife males and females, and again we see that oil consumption compared to goals falls short of that goal.

So, next slide. In relation to food groups of concern, our draft implication is that efforts are warranted to promote increased intakes of vegetables, especially dark green, red, orange and dry beans and fruits, whole grains, peas, and substitution of oils for solid fats, regardless of age, increased intakes of fat-free low-fat fluid milk or and milk products by children age four to eighteen years of age, and adult men and women, and increased intakes of lean iron-rich meat, poultry and fish by adult women and adolescent And I want to emphasize the point girls. about substitution of oils for solid fats. We're not encouraging or recommending Americans to simply add oils to the diet, but they should be substituting oils for those solid fat components.

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Further implications include intakes of nutrient-dense forms of foods. again, forms of foods that are lean or low in solid fat and without added solid fat, sugar, sodium from these basic food starches or groups should replace foods in the current American diet that contribute to high intake of solid fats and added sugars and refined Again, not talking about adding grains. additional food, but making better selections from food groups that meet nutrient needs.

Research recommendations include conducting clinical trials in children and adults to critically examine the impact of adherence to the 2010 Dietary Guidelines as these become developed and are published as a total dietary approach to a healthy lifestyle on body weight change, cardiovascular disease, type 2 diabetes, cancer and osteoporosis and related clinical end points.

Further research recommendations include quantitatively and/or qualitatively

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the food environment investigating how facilitates or hinders achievement of food groups and dietary component recommendations notably in individuals enrolled in food, assistance programs and/or across various groups. ethnic and cultural And this is largely linked to the food environment information that Mim presented yesterday related to energy balance.

I'll stop here, take time for questions, comments, concerns about food groups of concern.

DR. VAN HORN: Excellent job, think Shelly. the graphics I are so incredibly convicting when you see so many shortfall foods, as well as nutrients. Ιt really sends the message loud and clear as to where we really need to shore up and increase intake, which hopefully will then counterbalance some of the recommendations to reduce sugars and fats.

DR. WILLIAMS: Shelly, this is

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Christine. Excellent presentation. I was just thinking, when you look at the food of solid fats, for example, for sources children, pizza, grain desserts, whole milk, regular cheese, fatty meats, some of them, certainly the dairy products would be personal choice that individuals could make, but others we'll need to have industry help us to make changes in what's available some and recommended to the public.

DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Excellent point.

DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: Shelly, this is Rafael. Excellent presentation. In terms of the nutrient density recommendations, it is very clear that, you know, the fruit intake, but especially the vegetable intake, dark green vegetables, you know, orange, yellow veggies and so on, that consumption is so incredibly low, that I think it fully justifies making a strong statement increasing nutrient density in the U.S. diet

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by dramatically increasing the variety of vegetable intakes that are recommended.

DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Yes, thank you. And, you know, we say this every time, but the dry beans, peas, you know, that whole category that could enhance the protein intake as well as the dietary fiber intake. You know, there are certain cultures where those foods seem to play a more dominant role, but to increase awareness and access to those foods in easy- to-eat forms, et cetera, would seem to be a great step in the right direction to try to raise awareness and attention to that.

DR. APPEL: This is Larry. I had a question. By the way, it was excellent. I really enjoyed it. Learned a lot.

For the meat and beans group, what really drove the -- under -- was it primarily the iron? because in all honesty I see the link to nutrients of concern, phosphorus and choline, and quite frankly, I don't see those

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as public health issues.

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DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Great question. And it really is the iron that was driving this. And actually, as we move into nutrients for selected populations, we'll address the iron and women's reproductive capacity question.

The phosphorus is sort of -- and the choline -- I'll also actually show a couple of slides specifically about choline, phosphorus and how we arrived at really not considering those of great public health implication at this time. The phosphorus is of anomaly. It's really that sort an adolescent population that seems to be missing the mark for intake there, which is somewhat confusing I think to many of us because of phosphorus sources, you know, and the variety of where phosphorus can come from, and our thinking about the foods that adolescent girls do consume.

DR. APPEL: Yes.

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DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: So again, we're not looking at phosphorus as a nutrient of great public health significance, but it really was the iron.

DR. APPEL: The reason I bring that up is that, you know, one of your concerns as stated is meat, but really if it's iron, then that seems to be a pretty expensive vehicle for, you know -- it seems that -- and I'm not quite -- you know, I'm a little bit struggling with this. You know, is there a public health concern related to inadequate meat intake? And then consistent with some of the other discussions yesterday, there are ecologic issues when you start, you know, pushing meat intake.

DR. SLAVIN: This is Joanne. I don't think we're pushing. I know being on this Committee it's iron for sure, but also protein quality. So, if we want people to eat fewer calories, especially during growth and development with higher protein needs, protein

1 quality is a big issue. 2 DR. PI-SUNYER: And I think what 3 DR. ACHTERBERG: And this Cheryl, 4 5 too. DR. PI-SUNYER: -- is that maybe 6 7 there are alternatives to meat that would be 8 better. DR. VAN HORN: Well, and it's not 9 10 just meat, right, Shelly? I mean, the group heading is meats and meat's the first word, 11 but it's poultry, fish, dry beans, eggs, nuts. 12 13 It's the whole proteins array. So, you know, I don't think -- and maybe it's just the order 14 15 of this, but, you know, I don't think it's 16 necessarily meat that is the single driver It's the whole concept of protein 17 here. quality including any of these and all of 18 19 these foods. I suppose we could do, you know, a further breakdown and drill into red meat 20

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versus poultry versus fish, et cetera, since

we are advocating, you know, consumption of

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1	more omega-3 fatty acid-rich foods, fish being
2	one of them. You know, it might be valuable
3	to dig a little deeper in this particular
4	category so that we can get a better sense of
5	exactly where the protein is coming from. And
6	recognizing currently, as we all know, that
7	the number one source of dietary iron is
8	fortified cereal right now.
9	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Right,
10	and we are addressing in the chapter, sort of,
11	the sources of iron and sort of keeping in
12	mind that with the non-animal-based iron
13	sources that the bioavailability obviously is
14	a little bit less, but keeping that in mind.
15	But as we come to maybe iron as a
16	concern for women of reproductive capacity, if
17	we have further questions or comments about
18	iron and the protein and the meat, then we can
19	come back to that again a little bit more.
20	Cheryl, I think you were wanting
21	to make a comment?

ACHTERBERG:

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comment was made. It's not meat per se, it's the meat group, and there are a lot of other foods in the meat group.

DR. NELSON: This is Mim. I think just echoing that, I do think that it might be time to disaggregate this group. Because from the rest of the report, I mean, we're trying to get more fish consumption, we're trying to get more, you know, vegetable-based proteins that I think we need to be consistent in terms of the implications.

This is Larry again. DR. APPEL: I think that this is treading on an important sort of overarching issue, which is the name this group. And Ι had а sidebar of conversation with Janet King, and you know, if there's one thing she wished she did it was to not say meat and beans. And I was sort of interested, because we said the meat group. We conveniently dropped the beans. And I've really been wondering whether -- you know, I know it doesn't; and maybe we're not in the

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position to spend a lot of time on this, but maybe we should rename the group as a protein source. I know that that might be oversimplification, but I think that's how people are thinking of this and of which you could get it from several different forms.

DR. NELSON: Yes, I agree. It's Mim. I think it antiquated. I think we've got to shift that nomenclature.

DR. VAN HORN: Yes, I actually find myself editing in some places, you know, the order and instead of saying meat, poultry as we usually do, I started putting fish, poultry, meat just in terms of being able to draw emphasis to the foods that we advocating. I think we can't on one hand say increase omega-3 and not then also advocate where the omega-3 is coming from, recognizing we're also talking about reducing saturated fat and reducing dietary cholesterol.

So, you know, trying to make sense out of this in terms of the recommendation and

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the practical translational message that needs to come out, I think you're right and that maybe we should at this point, you know, do away with that old title and call it, you know, the protein group or something like that.

DR. ACHTERBERG: This is Cheryl. A basic premise of this I have to jump in. whole group at the outset looking at groups of concern is to describe what our recommendations are in terms of food and not If we decide to make that leap to nutrients. change the name to something like the protein group or even a protein food group, then I think what we are sliding into is changing all the group names to more nutrient-based, or at least macronutrient-based categorization. I think that's a much, much larger issue that would have to be considered very carefully. remember right, that's not And if I within the purview of the Dietary Guideline But rather, the USDA sets the food Committee.

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patterns and food groups.

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DR. VAN HORN: Yes, well, we can only recommend and advocate, but you raise a very good point, Cheryl, you know, that we wouldn't want to have an outlier in this particular group. So, maybe we just need to, you know, reconsider what we call it or come up with an acronym or, you know, something that would relate to the foods, but necessarily, you know, emphasize red meat as the single most important source as much as drawing from the entire array in a way that accommodates all these nutrient recommendations.

DR. FUKAGAWA: This is Naomi. So much of the focus ends up being on the needs for iron. We also have to be cautious that people don't think that iron fortification is good for everyone, because that is truly gender or sex and age-dependent. And so, you know, I mean, red meat is a good source of that, but so are other foods. And so, we

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somehow have to balance it. And I agree with all of you for the rest of the comments.

DR. NELSON: But maybe the issue this is Mim again - that it's in the
implication that we need to increase -- this
is a food group of concern, but within the
food group these are the foods we need to
increase, not certain other ones.

DR. RIMM: Yes, I like the idea of disaggregating and having fish, poultry and eggs as one, or nuts and legumes as another, or those together. And then sort of the red meat/butter thing separately just because of everything else we've been saying yesterday about processed meat and yesterday about saturated fat. I mean, we don't have to call it protein group or two separate protein groups. We could call it by their foods, but disaggregate the food groups.

DR. SLAVIN: I would suggest we, as being on this Committee, that we get to the iron part that Shelly's going to present. And

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also, we've done modeling on proteins, and one of the issues is calories. So, I think as those things get presented, we'll have more information for this discussion, and I'd really recommend we let Shelly get to that.

DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: And thank you for all of these comments. And I do apologize, I do tend to drop the rest of the title of that to make it shorter. So, Trish actually has provided some information to me, and obviously everyone's falling short in dried beans and peas. Everyone's falling short in fish consumption, including the particular group of concern here. So, it is, you know, several parts of that group where we're really falling short.

And then thinking about the most bioavailable sources of iron and that being one of the key aspects of this, I think we can tweak this and word this a little bit better to where we're focusing on those foods that we really want to focus on without having to

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regroup this entire food group.

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But we'll take it back to the Committee and discuss some more, and thank you for that.

Okay. I'm going to move forward here, keep plugging along.

topical One of our areas nutrients of concern, and I do want to remind everyone that we have presented nutrients of concern at a previous meeting. And so, our four key nutrients of public health importance or significance include vitamin D, calcium, potassium and dietary fiber. Today what we're focusing on are vitamin D and modeling of the calcium question. So even though these are not the only two nutrients of concern, I'm just going to remind everyone that because we've presented the other two key ones, we're just going to focus on these two.

I'm actually going to turn things over to Mim who will talk about vitamin D and present this for us.

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DR. NELSON: Hi, this is Mim. And we've talked about this a little bit in some of the previous meetings, but here is sort of what we've come up with. The draft conclusion evidence there is is that strong indicates that many children and a majority of adults do not meet the adequate intake for vitamin D. Furthermore, a significant portion of the population has deficient or inadequate blood levels of vitamin D to promote health and to prevent chronic diseases such as poor bone health and possibly certain types cancers, cardiovascular disease and immune-related disorders. This is especially people living in apparent in northern latitudes, in persons with dark skin and in overweight and obese adults.

Next slide, please. The background is that there is in the last -- I'd say eight to ten years, there's a lot more emerging research on vitamin D and health that goes beyond bone health. We did not conduct

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an independent systematic review, NEL search for vitamin D because the Institute of Medicine has concurrently empaneled an expert Committee to review the 1997 dietary reference intakes for vitamin D. And that's expected in the next couple of months, those results from that Committee.

So, what we did do, because we felt it was imperative that we do something, our strategy for review was to look at the Institutes National of Health Conference, Vitamin D and Health in the 21st Century, an update, and an NIH roundtable discussion with experts that was held after the conference, and this was published in AJCN in 2008. also looked at the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality, AHRQ, Evidence Report for Vitamin D and Calcium. This is what's been used -- some of which has been used by the IOM Committee, and that was just published. And then we, also with the help of USDA staff, examined current vitamin D intakes

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Just a little background. It's important for optimal bone health and other including the immune system, body systems, cardiovascular and reproductive systems. There is emerging research that's shown reduced risk of type I diabetes, some cancers, autoimmune diseases and infectious diseases, however, there seems still to be a need for further research to fully establish relationships.

Next slide. Little bit on vitamin D intakes, looking at NHANES 2005 to 2006. And understand that we base this on the current adequate intakes, not what we presume the IOM may or may not do. So, looking at just the AI for children, less than 65 percent of children meet the AI for vitamin D. Less than 50 percent of females, 53 percent of males and about 10 percent of men and women over age 50 that do not currently meet the AI.

Contributing scientists to the

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roundtable discussion. This is because tricky one, there are no government-established criteria for blood concentrations of vitamin D, but the roundtable group came up with these demarcations of less than 27.5 nanomoles per liter, less than 50 nanomoles per liter, and less than 75 nanomoles per liter. And looking at those demarcations, about 30 percent of people aged 12 and older had serum levels that were lower than 50 nanomoles per liter and about 15 percent of children aged eleven had serum levels that were less than 50 nanomoles per liter.

And after adjusting -- there's been a bit of a measurement drift in the NHANES data set, and Looker's done a lot of work on, the concentrations in the population have actually, seems to, even when you account for the drift, gone down from 1988 to the early '90s to current times.

Implication is that all children,

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adults and the elderly are encouraged to meet the AI for vitamin D. Children and adults and the elderly with deficient or adequate blood levels of vitamin D should consume more vitamin D-rich foods in both naturally-occurring and fortified forms and consider supplementation with vitamin D to bring blood levels into an adequate range.

What I will say here also is that we're trying to be a little bit elastic, so whatever the IOM comes up with with a new adequate intake for vitamin D, that this would hold to whatever the IOM comes up with.

Next slide. Research recommendations. We need more high-quality long-term, especially dose-response study with relevant health outcomes that include bone as well as other functional outcomes related to the immune system, autoimmune disorders and chronic diseases such as cancer or diabetes. I think that the issue here is really a dose-response.

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Next slide. Investigate the metabolic partitioning, fate and mobilization of key vitamin D metabolites at recommended and greater than recommended levels. This issue of obesity is having a real effect on vitamin D levels, because there seems to be some sequestering of the vitamin D in the fat tissue, which may not be all that great.

Next slide. And then go back. So, I'm going to stop there. Any questions?

DR. APPEL: Yes, this is Larry. This is obviously a rapidly moving area, and we can't really even say too much given what's going on with the IOM, but just wondering about the comments about consider supplements, because that really is sort of a hot potato. And even with omega-3, we did come out and state that, even though there actually are some, you know, well-designed clinical trials. And I'm wondering if that could be that phrase drops.

DR. NELSON: You know, I'm not an

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advocate of supplements, with the exception --I actually think that it's really hard for people to get enough vitamin D to keep their blood levels at an adequate range without supplements, and this is especially for older adults. I think that, you know, there's been more research on blood levels probably 75 percent of elementary schools; just finished this we've study in Massachusetts, that are low in vitamin D. Ι think it's going to be really hard to do it with just food.

DR. CLEMENS: And, Mim, this is Rog. Thank you very much for the very important continuity between what your group has identified and the IOM report.

One of the issues that we have to look at as well is that most of the foods that are fortified with vitamin D actually have under regulatory constraints. So, even if the IOM report were to augment the current standard or recommendation, the food industry

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is really challenged to put vitamin D in various food supplies because of the regulatory constraints at this time. So, clearly we need to consider perhaps that what are the regulatory issues and what are the implications for dietary supplements?

Yes, I think that's DR. NELSON: an issue. You know, really I'm not sure what the difference is between somebody taking a supplement and then somebody eating lots of foods that are, you know, extra fortified with I think that there vitamin D. are constraints on the food industry. I predict that the upper limit is going to change even if the adequate intake doesn't change vitamin D. It's the one nutrient for all the obvious reasons that, you know, there isn't much in the food supply anyway, and then people aren't getting outside anymore. People are putting sunscreen on. This obesity epidemic is causing a drop in vitamin D levels. I think it is just -- sort of the

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anthropological, sort of evolution of this is such that it's difficult to get it in the foods. So, I'd be interested to hear if any other people on the Committee also had any comments.

DR. VAN HORN: Well, Mim, somebody's going to be talking to us about the fluid milk reduction as well, and, you know, recognizing that that, especially for children, represents the single richest source. And of course, with reduced intake intake of and increased sugar-sweetened cetera, that further beverages, et contributes, especially in that age group, to the, you know, insufficient intake of vitamin D.

DR. NELSON: Yes.

DR. VAN HORN: I think that the caution that Larry is raising, and I think the Committee has, you know, discussed this before, is that in our capacity in pointing out the evidence related to, you know, what

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currently exists and the data and the research, et cetera, you know, this particular topic certainly has had a flurry of activity of late, and I think those data are being carefully reviewed. And of course the IOM report is in fact, you know, imminent at this point and hopefully will come up with what is the best recommendation at this time. think for this point, without us at additional evidence that suggests that we have data regarding use of supplements and safety and efficacy, et cetera, you know, just puts us a little bit at a disadvantage, and our goal is to be evidence-based.

DR. NELSON: Well, I think it is evidence-based. But, I think the one thing we could do is to -- the one paragraph -- we could go back to the implication slide, is to focus more on foods, you know, to consume more vitamin D- rich foods. We could maybe list more of those. We do have a table in the chapter that lists all the most vitamin D-rich

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foods, and they would actually I think complement some of the foods that are lacking.

I think that --

DR. FUKAGAWA: This is Naomi. I also think we do have to be cautious about, you know, treating blood levels, because it's an integrated organism that we're dealing with, namely us.

DR. NELSON: Yes.

DR. APPEL: Yes, this is Larry. want to follow up on that, because I think the way you actually phrase that, bring blood levels into an adequate range, and you acknowledged earlier that, you know, what's considered normal is still being debated. And I actually don't even know if there's a trial of where people were titrated to a blood level.

DR. NELSON: Yes, I think that's fair. I think we should take that out. I think maybe what we need to do is separate out the sentence, and I can modify the

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supplementation to meet adequate intakes, but
only after a lot of this is the elderly.
You know, their needs are high and it's almost
impossible for them to get it in foods.
DR. CLEMENS: Mim, this is Rog
again. I appreciate your remarks. And might
your table include possibly a paragraph of
what technology is going to offer, and is in
the process of offering to improve the vitamin
D content of a variety of foods without
fortification? There are some processes which
are actually being utilized now to increase
the vitamin D content of a variety of foods,
and we might want to make a remark on that.
DR. NELSON: Sure, I'll add that.
So, I'll soften the statement and take out
the blood levels.
DR. CLEMENS: And I'll give you
that information, Mim.
DR. NELSON: That would be great
if you could send that to me.

DR. CLEMENS: Thank you, Mim.

1	DR. VAN HORN: And enhancing the
2	bioavailability and issues of
3	DR. NELSON: Yes.
4	DR. VAN HORN: you know, we can
5	certainly advocate for that.
6	DR. CLEMENS: Yes. Yes.
7	DR. NELSON: Yes.
8	DR. VAN HORN: And encourage
9	industry to help us with that.
LO	DR. NELSON: Yes.
11	DR. VAN HORN: And, you know, I
L2	think that would be the steps that this
L3	Committee would feel comfortable taking at
L4	this time in the absence of the IOM report
L5	and, you know, focusing on our job of food,
L6	you know, and diet as recommendations.
L7	DR. NELSON: I mean, and this
L8	isn't very far off. This is pretty similar to
L9	the 2005 DGAC, because there were a couple of
20	nutrients in which subgroups may need to
21	supplement. This was one of them. So, I'll

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soften this.

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DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Okay. Thank you, Mim. And, yes, the next so component related to nutrients of concern is calcium. And we're sort of in the situation with calcium also being under review by the IOM. But in relation to some of the questions that we have here in terms of food food and intake, there were few sub-questions related to calcium being nutrient of concern, and questions about what if people choose not to consume fluid milk and milk products and so on and so forth?

So, we have three sub-questions related to calcium that were handled through modeling exercises. Sub-question A is, what is the impact on nutrient adequacy if no fluid milk or milk products are consumed, and if calcium is obtained from non-dairy sources or other fortified foods rather than fluid milk and milk products.

Sub-question B is, what non-dairy calcium sources or fortified foods are the

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most feasible alternative to milk products for those who choose not consume dairy foods?

And sub-question C is, how would the nutrients provided by the milk group be changed if more low-fat or fat-free fluid milk and less cheese were consumed?

So, just as a background or some behind undertook rationale why we this modeling exercise is that many Americans fall short of the recommended intake levels for fluid milk and milk products, as you've seen. individuals desire non-dairy calcium Some for а variety of physiological, sources psychosocial or personal reasons, so those wanting to avoid fluid milk or those who perceive that they're lactose intolerant or actually diagnosed are with lactose intolerance. And then the relative proportions of fluid milk and cheese consumption have changed over time and milk and cheese differ in some important ways in nutrient content.

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So, just as this last bullet point to show you some those data. If we look at the green bar and focus on that and look at the trends from 1970 to 2007, the gallons per capita per year of total beverage milk, and the green line again has declined over that 40-year period of time. If we contrast this with cheese intake and look at pounds per capita per year from 1970 to 2007, again the green bar, focus on that one, we see that

total cheese consumption has increased over

that 40- year period of time.

So, to address sub-question A and the findings related this modeling to exercise, we found that when fluid milk and milk products are removed from the USDA Food Patterns, calcium dropped substantially below the adequate intake across all energy levels. Further, vitamins D and Α, and choline, magnesium, phosphorus and potassium also fall below 100 percent of DRI levels in some or all patterns.

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sub-question B, our findings the non-dairy alternatives are that of evaluated as a substitute for fluid milk, yogurt and cheese in the USDA Food Patterns, soy milk fortified with calcium and vitamins A and D is the alternative with the most similar nutrient profile to fluid milk. And other non-dairy food sources were compared, including calcium- fortified rice drink or calcium-fortified orange juice, tofu prepared with calcium sulfate, green vegetables, green soybeans, white beans, and so on and so forth. And so, the soy milk fortified with calcium and vitamins A & D provided the most similar nutrient profile as a substitute food product.

For sub-question C, when fat-free fluid milk is substituted for some or all of the low-fat cheese in the USDA Food Patterns, we find that energy, protein and calcium levels remain similar. Vitamin A and choline, magnesium and potassium increased slightly. And sodium, cholesterol and saturated fatty

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acids decreased slightly. And vitamin is substantially improved content energy levels suggesting that incorporation of fat-free fluid milk as а substitute low-fat would cheese make important an contribution to nutrient intake.

So, draft conclusions here include that for individuals who avoid fluid milk and milk products because of lactose content, a clinical diagnosis of lactose intolerance is important to determining whether dairy-based should be eliminated from your diet foods Ι know this somewhat patterns. seems incongruent with the modeling information that was presented, but this is here because of the recent State of the Science Panel on lactose intolerance, and this comes from their draft report of their consensus statement. So, making sure that individuals who perceive lactose intolerance are actually diagnosed so that they don't eliminate a food group and foods from their diet that may not have to be

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1	eliminated.
2	Lactose-reduced or low-lactose
3	dairy-based products of fortified soy milk may
4	assist some individuals in meeting nutrient
5	needs milk and milk products food group.
6	I'll stop here, see if there are
7	any questions related to these three
8	sub-questions and the modeling process for
9	calcium.
10	DR. ACHTERBERG: This is Cheryl.
11	Maybe in the chapter or somewhere we should
12	make note of the difference in price points
13	here for these substitutions as well?
14	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Okay.
15	All right. Well, thank you, Cheryl.
16	And we'll move onto
17	DR. APPEL: This is Larry. I have
18	a comment or a question.
19	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Yes?
20	DR. APPEL: That second, or the
21	first bullet, the clinical diagnosis, it turns
22	eating into sort of a medical issue, and I'm

1	wondering if that's a little bit too strong.
2	I just can tell you in our feeding studies if
3	somebody has a problem with milk, we give them
4	lactate or equivalents, and it's sort of like
5	a therapeutic test, but with a pretty benign
6	approach. And so, we don't go through any
7	formal diagnostic testing, which I think would
8	be, you know, massive if you think of it
9	applied to the full population. It's a pretty
10	strong statement, clinical diagnosis.
11	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Okay.
12	DR. PI-SUNYER: Yes, I would agree
13	with Larry.
14	DR. VAN HORN: And, Shelly, in
15	regard to the report that you're referring to,
16	are you suggesting or I think that what
17	you're indicating is that that report that was
18	showing that many fewer people actually are
19	lactose intolerant and think they are? Is
20	that the point?
21	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Correct,
22	that is the point. And I think that, you

1	know, this certainly can be rephrased and I
2	can go back to that report, but, yes, that is
3	the point, that there are more people avoiding
4	milk and milk-based products because of their
5	perception of lactose intolerance.
6	DR. SLAVIN: This is Joanne.
7	Shelly, I wonder about some of it could be
8	protein allergies, too. So, probably it's
9	good not to just focus on lactose. You know,
10	people could be avoiding dairy because of
11	protein intolerance. So, I agree we need to
12	rephrase this.
13	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Okay.
14	Good point.
15	Okay. And then moving to
16	shortfall nutrients. And so, again sort of
17	keeping in mind that for nutrients of concern
18	we have a two-prong approach to identifying
19	our nutrients of public health implication of
20	significance. And just to present here that

as we looked at choline and phosphorus, and

you'll see that here in just a second, we did

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ask the question about choline intake and does that present a significant public health concern. And our outcome for choline is although most age/sex groups do not meet adequate intake, there really is a lack of either biochemical data or trials to really suggest that this is of public health concern at this time. And so, choline then is a shortfall nutrient, but has not been sort of moved to the status of nutrient of concern.

Moving to phosphorus then, again the question is are there subgroups that at risk for inadequate intake and what does that And again, our NHANES data suggests mean? to eighteen-year-old girls that nine inadequate intake of phosphorus in a majority of those individuals. But again, there's really not biochemical evidence or related health concern to suggest that this is anything more than a shortfall nutrient and with some very well-pointed recommendations intake, these individuals for food could

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1	likely meet the recommendation for phosphorus.
2	So, any questions about shortfall
3	nutrients before I move to selected population
4	concerns?
5	DR. PEARSON: This is Tom Pearson
6	about the issue with choline. Obviously this
7	is then immediately juxtaposed to dietary
8	cholesterol issues with fewer eggs being less
9	choline. So, I think this is an important
10	place to emphasize these non-egg sources of
11	choline. We were looking at some consumption
12	data of the 38 percent of cholesterol in the
13	diet from eggs now going down to around 24
14	percent, obviously suggesting lower egg
15	consumption. So, whatever shortfall nutrient
16	issues you had with choline would appear to be
17	getting worse.
18	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Yes, you
19	know, choline is similar to vitamin E in that
20	in the USDA Food Patterns it is always below
21	the AI.

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DR. PEARSON: Right.

DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: So, Ι think that really kind of no matter how we model it, it always falls short. But again, looking at what are the key health-related issues, we don't really have evidence there quite yet. So again, I think, you know, you're point's very well taken related to egg consumption, obviously being a very good source of choline. We will have a table for choline sources and direct people to table and some of these other things emphasizing; fish, for example, through some of these other food sources we can hopefully, you know, at least get a better

DR. CLEMENS: Shelly, this is Rog.

I know your group didn't look at say the pregnant woman. Is it possible that the absence of these -- or in light of these kinds of data that we have insufficient intake relative to the IOM recommendations and that there's actually up-regulation of choline

handle on choline consumption.

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1	synthesis for pregnant and lactating women.
2	And do we have any information on the
3	interplay of choline and folic acid relative
4	to methyl transport and the onset of neural
5	tube defects?
6	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Yes,
7	great question and, yes, obviously there is
8	metabolic work with that relationship, folate,
9	choline, B12, and so it is very important in
10	that interplay. I can't answer your question
11	about the up- regulation issue, but I can say
12	that there are only maybe two or three human
13	clinical trials really looking at choline and
14	neural tube defect. And it does seem to be
15	important, but I don't think that those
16	studies can really lead us to making a
17	recommendation compared to folate, for
18	example, in the data that we have about
19	folate.
20	DR. CLEMENS: Thank you.
21	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Okay.
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to nutrient

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we'll

move

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selected population subgroups.

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The three key things we're looking at here include folate, B12 and iron. We've presented the folate as a very broad question, so what will be presented now is just food pattern modeling, and this really relates to the question that has come up about if individuals select all grains as whole grains, what happens then to nutrient quality of the total diet, and what does that contribute?

rationale behind So, the this folate modeling question is that the 2005 Dietary Guidelines recommend that at least half of all grains be whole grains. And so, I've already mentioned the 2000-calorie pattern. What this means is that at least three ounce equivalents of grains be whole The most commonly consumed refined grains. grains are enriched with iron and other B vitamins and fortified with folic acid. grains typically are not enriched or fortified except for ready-to-eat whole some

cereals.

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Some of the key assumptions in the folate modeling process included that the proportions of non-whole grain products were maintained but replaced with a whole grain version. The fortified whole grain ready-to-eat cereals were included at levels currently consumed, so not trying to over include foods that really aren't consumed at current levels. And the non-whole ready-to-eat cereals are replaced with either and two scenarios then were modeled, non-fortified whole grain cereals then fortified whole grain cereals.

What was found then is that when all recommended grains are consumed as whole grains rather than half whole and half-enriched refined grains, and these whole grains were not fortified, dietary patterns were insufficient for dietary folate for girls 14 to 18 years of age, women of all ages with low to moderate energy needs and men older

than 50 years of age with relatively low energy needs. In addition, dietary patterns were low in iron for boys and girls two to eight years of age and then adolescent girls and women age 14 to 50 years. So again, that's without any enrichment or fortification of those whole grains. That was scenario 1.

Scenario 2 findings. So, when all recommended grains are whole grains rather than half whole and half-enriched refined grains, and these whole grains include then fortified ready-to-eat cereals in the dietary pattern, what was found is that dietary patters are then actually adequate for folate and iron.

So, a draft implication is that if individuals desire to consume only whole grains in their dietary pattern, some of those whole grains should be fortified.

I think I'll move onto our next population subgroup here, and then we'll stop after this one. This is the iron question.

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draft conclusion here And а that substantial numbers of adolescent girls and women of childbearing age have laboratory evidence of iron deficiency. If we look at the evidence and look at intake data, then it's estimated that 15 to 17 percent of women of reproductive age do not meet dietary iron requirements. NCI data for food group intake about 75 percent suggests that οf 14 to 18-year-old women and 60 percent 50-year-old women don't meet the suggested ounce equivalents. And I'll carry out the whole food group here. Meat, poultry, fish, dry beans, eggs and nuts.

The slide is again next what before in relation to the you've seen percentile data, so I'm showing that to you again. Now, carrying it further to laboratory data, the biochemical evidence, NHANES data indicates that greater than five percent of individuals aged one to fifty-nine years, including women in this, have inadequate serum

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ferritin concentrations and that more than 10 percent of individuals of all ages have low levels of transferrin saturation. And this is suggestive of iron deficiency.

So, a draft implication is that efforts are warranted to increase dietary intake of iron- rich foods and of enhancers of iron absorption by these special populations. So again, focusing on women of reproductive capacity and encouraging iron-rich foods, whether that be meat or poultry, fish, other foods.

Okay. So, questions related to these nutrient issues for the selected population subgroups?

DR. RIMM: This is Eric. The whole grain modeling probably is troubling some people, not because you got anything It's only because it seems that it's wrong. implying shouldn't almost that we be recommending whole grains for everybody for most servings.

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1	And is that just because we were
2	modeling it that the other folate is coming
3	from what they typically eat, or if people eat
4	within the guidelines they still would be
5	short on folate?
6	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Yes,
7	great question.
8	DR. RIMM: Is that clear?
9	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Yes, that
10	question is very clear, and in anticipation of
11	this question Trish gave me some information.
12	So, if we look at the 2000-calorie pattern,
13	where vegetables are suggested at
14	two-and-a-half cups, fruits at two cups, that
15	provides 190 micrograms of folate, total
16	dietary folate. And then the grains from
17	fortified whole grains would be 374. So, we
18	would need, in addition to the vegetables and
19	fruits and the contribution of folate there,
20	we would still need the fortified grains.
21	Does that answer your question?
22	DR. RIMM: Yes, I guess so. It's

1	just surprising to me that there's I guess
2	because a lot of the fortified grains have
3	substantially more folate than the whole grain
4	version
5	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Yes.
6	DR. RIMM: and maybe the DRI
7	increased for folate. It just seems
8	surprising that you can't achieve this by
9	having more whole grains in your diet and not
10	achieve the requirement for the fortified
11	grains.
12	DR. SLAVIN: This is Joanne here.
13	It's a little confusing though, Eric, because
14	a lot of the cereals are whole grain and they
15	still have folic acid. But, it's only refined
16	grains that are officially fortified. And so,
17	other people I think Roger brought this up
18	with vitamin D, too, their hands are tied
19	about what they can't do because of standards
20	of identity. So, they just
21	DR. RIMM: Oh, right, that I

realize.

1	DR. SLAVIN: Yes.
2	DR. RIMM: It seems like we're
3	saying don't have whole I mean, well, I
4	guess the implications are you really need to
5	have more folate if you're having more than
6	half your grains as whole grain.
7	DR. SLAVIN: Yes.
8	DR. RIMM: We're not going to be
9	saying don't have whole grains.
10	DR. SLAVIN: Right.
11	DR. VAN HORN: This is Linda. And
12	especially when we consider the dietary fiber
13	recommendations. I think, you know, this is
14	another example of why we need other sources
15	of dietary folate, including things like
16	beans. Lentils are an excellent source. We
17	all know, you know, there are other ways to
18	get more dietary folate.
19	DR. RIMM: That's true. So, how
20	does that work into the patterning? I mean,
21	can we

DR. VAN HORN: Yes.

DR. RIMM: -- have that as an implication? It just seems like this is one of those things where it's very clear. The way you've modeled is exactly right. It's just that it doesn't agree with everything else you're saying, because we're essentially saying take the fiber out of your diet.

DR. VAN HORN: Right. Yes, right. Well, every single chapter has an issue like this.

DR. RIMM: Yes.

DR. VAN HORN: And as I've gone through and edited, you know, the chapter so far, it would appear to me, and, you know, when we get down to the final go-around here, that when we hit a topic like this, is exactly where we need to provide a table illustrating what alternate dietary sources are of some of these shortfall nutrients. And, you know, I a complicated but think it is important know, that advocating message, you grains makes total sense, but in terms of

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1	achieving dietary folate intake, one cannot
2	only rely on fortified cereal or, you know,
3	refined grains as their primary source or
4	their only source.
5	DR. FUKAGAWA: The other important
6	thing; this is Naomi, is that we have to
7	remember that not all populations need, you
8	know, fortified folate products.
9	DR. RIMM: That's a good point.
10	DR. FUKAGAWA: And so, you know,
11	weighing the benefits and risks
12	DR. RIMM: This is just for women
13	and girls that get women that can become
14	pregnant for some of these.
15	DR. VAN HORN: Right.
16	DR. SLAVIN: Right. And also I
17	think we need to remember; this is Joanne
18	here, is that the refined grain and enriched
19	grains, most people are getting more than
20	enough of it. And we keep needing to make
21	this message to not just add whole grains, but

to substitute so this balance idea that we

1	don't want to push grains on people, but, you
2	know, get into balance. So, if people would
3	go with half of their grains and then keep the
4	grains where they should be, you'd actually be
5	in pretty good shape if you modeled.
6	DR. NELSON: And this is Mim.
7	DR. CLEMENS: And, Shelly, this is
8	Rog. This is really a nice presentation. I
9	appreciate your comments on bioavailability.
10	Will your chapter include any type of summary
11	or paragraph or statement or table to address
12	the bioavailability of say folic acid, iron
13	and other nutrients, whether it's from grains
14	or from cereals?
15	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: That
16	would be new.
17	DR. CLEMENS: Clearly, you'll
18	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: We
19	weren't anticipating doing that, but it's a
20	good thought, good question. We'll talk about
21	that at our next subcommittee conference call.
22	DR. CLEMENS: It's really quite

1	complex. To Linda's comment, you just can't
2	arbitrarily choose an iron source or a folic
3	source because they don't behave the same in
4	the same food matrix or different matrices.
5	DR. NELSON: This is Mim. You
6	know, we used to get our folate from green
7	leafy vegetables, so, you know, getting back
8	to that would get us two things at once.
9	DR. SLAVIN: But I think that's
10	like grains have typically been enriched or
11	fortified is because most people are going to
12	consume that on a daily basis. So, from a
13	public health way of getting nutrients to
14	people, it's a really good vehicle.
15	DR. NELSON: Oh, I've done the
16	folate question; I completely agree. I just
17	think that, you know, if we ate more green
18	leafy vegetables along with whole grains and
19	some, you know, fortified refined, we would be
20	doing a lot better.
21	DR. CLEMENS: And, Mim, great
22	question, great point. Has anyone done any

1	calculations on the production of green leafy
2	vegetables and the potential availability of
3	those vegetables to meet these folic acid
4	requirements?
5	DR. NELSON: I don't know. I
6	could look at the modeling, but, I mean,
7	historically that's the way humans mostly got
8	their folate?
9	DR. CLEMENS: We just have 300
10	million people to feed in the United States
11	and I don't think that the production we'd
12	have to look at some ARS data that in fact
13	we're producing an adequate amount
14	DR. NELSON: Oh, we're not. No,
15	we're not. We know that. And, you know, we
16	talk about in the integration and translation
17	chapters.
18	DR. CLEMENS: Absolutely.
19	DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: This is
20	Rafael. But it's not only green leafy
21	vegetables. It's also orange juice in the
22	U.S. and beans in many Latin American

1	countries. They are contributors.
2	DR. NELSON: Yes.
3	DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: So, it's
4	possible to get a much higher amount through
5	foods, but
6	DR. NELSON: And foods
7	DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: that's a
8	part of the discussion at the table toward the
9	decision to fortify the food supply was made.
10	DR. NELSON: Yes, and I think that
11	Mim again that we shouldn't lose sight
12	of all those fine, you know, nutrient-dense
13	foods that do have folate, that there's a
14	variety of them. And, you know, we have just
15	focused on grains because of the
16	fortification. I think we need to make sure
17	people realize, unlike some other nutrients, I
18	mean, there are a variety of really wonderful
19	foods that have folate.
20	DR. RIMM: Yes, this is Eric
21	again. I agree. I think that, you know, I'm
22	just trying to think down the line of how this

1	is going to be used to translate into school
2	lunch programs and institutionalized feeding.
3	They're actually going to interpret this as
4	don't go to more than half of your grains as
5	whole grains because of all these other
6	concerns. And, you know, I don't know what we
7	can do it about it. If there's something
8	that's saying, you know, eat more than 50
9	percent but include in your diet, you know,
10	fruits, vegetables and beans and these other
11	sources, because I am afraid that we are
12	parsing this too carefully and then we're
13	going to end up doing a disservice to the
14	guidelines.
15	DR. ACHTERBERG: And Cheryl here.
16	And why can't we fortify more whole grains?
17	We do some but not others, or we do sometimes
18	but not other times. Why not do it more
19	often?
20	DR. RIMM: Well, that could happen
21	also. It's a shame that we don't stick to the

whole food --

	DR. SLAVIN: YOU KNOW, I WANT TO
2	get back to what Naomi pointed out, too, is
3	that there's always this issue about
4	over-fortification, the folic acid and B12
5	who's eating all the grains? It's people
6	eating a lot of calories, so they may not be
7	the people needing so much folic acid. So,
8	it's a really hard thing to
9	DR. FUKAGAWA: Right, so I don't
10	think the answer is necessarily increasing
11	fortification. It's, you know, probably
12	trying to get it from other sources.
13	DR. SLAVIN: Exactly.
14	DR. NELSON: Yes, so I just don't
15	want to lose sight of that as opposed to just
16	putting everything on fortified grains.
17	DR. ACHTERBERG: But we can't lose
18	sight of what the typical American eats
19	either. And neural tube defects has been a
20	problem over the whole course of history. All
21	the students of art history recognize the
22	paintings over time. I'd even go back to the

1	Inca. So, it's a long-term human problem with
2	humans not getting enough in their food
3	supply. So, we have to consider what do
4	people generally eat and how far can we move
5	them?
6	DR. FUKAGAWA: The people who are
7	producing food could help us tremendously,
8	because it's a team effort
9	DR. ACHTERBERG: I agree.
10	DR. FUKAGAWA: to be offering
11	that would perhaps would be better choices. I
12	think that's true
13	DR. VAN HORN: My opinion
14	DR. FUKAGAWA: as well as the
15	indication, as I said earlier, of providing
16	sources, making it readily available so that
17	the average individual has some knowledge of
18	what are the choices that could contribute,
19	you know, and making that better known to
20	them.
21	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: These are
22	all great points and I do want to sort of

1	raise the point here that this is the piece of
2	the folate question. And so, as this is
3	presented in the chapter, certainly this will
4	be the part of that whole broad question and
5	there will be tables about sources of folate.
6	So, I think maybe we can tweak this a little
7	bit, the implication here a little bit that
8	incorporates some of the thoughts and ideas
9	that we do want to emphasize whole grains, we
10	do want people to consume dietary fiber.
11	Folate is a piece, a component of this, to be
12	concerned about those folate sources. And if
13	you're consuming whole grains, then being sure
14	to and it probably is part of one those
15	healthy total diet packages, but if you're
16	consuming whole grains you're also more likely
17	to consume vegetables and fruits. But I think
18	we can tweak this a little bit to emphasize
19	those points and have the consumer at the
20	total diet.

DR. PEARSON: Shelly, are you going to get into the discussion obviously

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1	that's been going on at CDC about the need for
2	more fortification based on the etiologic data
3	coming for neural tube defects compared to the
4	randomized controlled trial data of
5	fortification in those individuals?
6	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: I'm going
7	to turn that over to Mim.
8	DR. NELSON: I knew you would.
9	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Yes. My
10	initial response is no, because I think with
11	the evidence-based analysis that we've looked
12	at that current fortification is adequate in
13	relation to how that has changed blood folate
14	levels.
15	DR. PEARSON: There's a lively
16	debate out there.
17	DR. NELSON: There is a lively
18	debate, Tom. I think that we can't
19	necessarily enter into that fray at the moment
20	because I don't think that our Committee was,
21	you know, put together to do all of that. And
22	our conclusion with the folate, which we

1	presented last fall, we basically state that
2	there is solid evidence at this point that
3	neural tube defects have gone down and that we
4	recommend that the fortification stay as it is
5	because there's a risk benefit ratio here.
6	So, it's not across the board positive, so
7	there are reasons to not change it at this
8	point in time. But I think that's going to
9	have to be left to another Committee
0	DR. PEARSON: Yes. Yes, I agree.

It's quite complex.

It's quite complex. DR. NELSON: And the advocacy, you know, you got the colon cancer people on one side; you've got neural tube defect people on the dementia people on another. There's a lot of different things that are going on. I think should just actually have we surveillance and research on it at this point and make a decision in maybe like five more years before we go tinkering with it.

> Ι think that's DR. PEARSON:

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probably good advice.

DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Okay. I do want to go ahead and move onto nutrient supplements, because I think this will have another bit of lively discussion. And if it's acceptable, Linda, if we could go until 11:30?

DR. VAN HORN: Yes, of course.

Let's keep going.

DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Okay.

All right. So, our next topical area is nutrient supplements, and we have an overarching question under this area. This is a new question for the 2010 Committee.

Just to point out some of the limitations of what we were looking at related to nutrient supplements, because of the pieces of evidence that we used, we were limited to looking at vitamins and minerals. With the new questions about DHA, EPA, we have also considered that, but we've not looked at other dietary supplements like botanicals, hormones, performance enhancing supplements such as

specific protein products or amino acids and so forth. So, that was beyond the scope of really what we were looking at and what your primary question really is here.

Multivitamin and mineral combinations of more than three vitamins or minerals were evaluated, functionally related nutrient pairs. So for example, calcium and vitamin D were examined. Single nutrients were also evaluated and really using randomized control trial data.

draft conclusion, and The really relates to our very broad question multivitamin/mineral about of sort а supplement. And what we are drafting as our conclusion is that for the general healthy population there is a lack of evidence on which to base a recommendation for the use of a daily multivitamin/mineral supplement in the primary prevention of chronic disease.

Further, there's limited evidence that suggests that supplements containing a

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combination of certain nutrients beneficial in preventing or reversing chronic disease when used by special populations such as zinc or zinc plus antioxidant supplements preventing further age-related macular in degeneration in individuals with intermediate or advanced disease. And certain nutrient supplements appear to be harmful in other subgroups such as beta-carotene or carotene plus vitamin A in increasing lung cancer risk in smokers and individuals exposed And regulation of vitamins, to asbestos. multivitamin, mineral and other dietary supplements is lacking such that safety from nutrient toxicity and quality of products cannot be assured.

Our pieces of evidence that we looked at include an AHRQ report that was initiated for use by the NIH State of the Science Conference that examined this question of multivitamin and mineral supplements. The AHRQ report was prepared in 2006 and the

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conference was held in May of 2006 with the conference proceedings being published in AJCN in 2007.

this particular report From AHRQ report addressed four questions. looked at multivitamin and mineral supplements the primary prevention of 10 chronic disease categories, including cardiovascular, cognitive function, so on and so forth. reviewed 14 single nutrient supplements addition to the multivitamin/mineral preparation, four functionally-related pairednutrient supplements. For the report they searched articles between 1996 and 2006 and came up with over 11,000 potentially relevant articles. Of those, 63 randomized control trials were included and evaluated.

Some of the key findings from the AHRO report is that there's lack а randomized controlled trials on а daily multivitamin/mineral supplement the and effectiveness of primary prevention of disease

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Some other sort of bullet points of what was found in the AHRO report is that there are benefits of beta-carotene, vitamin E and selenium on lowering gastric cancer in inadequately nourished men and women in China. So, keep that in context of the population that was examined. There is reduced overall cancer risk in men in France with betacarotene, vitamin E, vitamin C, selenium and zinc; lowering age-related macular of mortality only degeneration and total adults with intermediate or advance disease with zinc or zinc plus antioxidants; lowering of prostate cancer incidents and mortality in men, colorectal cancer in adult smokers and cardiovascular disease mortality in older than 65 years of age with vitamin E; retention of bone mineral density in postmenopausal women with calcium supplementation and a reduction in hip and non-vertebral fractures and falls with calcium and vitamin D

supplements.

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There effect of was no supplementation beta-carotene on cancer, cardiovascular disease, diabetes or sensory diseases in adults. No effect of vitamin A plus zinc or vitamin A plus beta-carotene on CVD, cancer or all-cause mortality in adults. There was an adverse effect of beta-carotene supplementation or combined beta-carotene and vitamin A on lung cancer and mortality in adult smokers and those exposed to asbestos, increased incidence of kidnev formation with calcium supplementation discoloration of skin with beta-carotene, but lack of randomized controlled trials in which safety has been tested.

Further, from this then with the AHRQ report information and looking at the NIH State of the Science Conference and their proceedings, primarily they brought in some additional experts to give additional testimony and data about vitamins and mineral

supplementation. And what they found and what they concluded was very congruent with the AHRO report. A couple of differences related to vitamin E and cardiovascular prevention. They found little evidence or insufficient evidence to support vitamin E supplementation in prevention of cardiovascular disease in older women. They further reviewed folic acid supplementation and found it to be important for women of reproductive capacity. No effect of B6 or folic acid with or without B12 on cognitive decline in older adults. And they further went and identified а lot. of limitations about nutrient supplementation in gaps and knowledge.

We also looked at a supplement of the American Journal of Clinical Nutrition related to omega-3 fatty acids. This is not part of the AHRQ report. This is not part of the State of the Science Conference, so this was a separate supplement of AJCN. And in looking at this information, there appears to

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be promising evidence that pregnant women and lactating mothers should supplement with DHA at 200 to 300 milligrams per day primarily for cognitive development of their infants. It's a little bit less clear about the visual acuity question.

I will point out that this then is with consistent the fish intake very recommendation, and so into as we go discussion about this talk about how suggest supplementation here and the way it's phrased currently.

Evidence that those with cardiovascular disease should supplement with 500 milligrams per day of DHA to prevent further disease, and the American Heart Association recommends one gram of EPA plus DHA per day.

We further did a hand search of articles from 2007 to the present, so post-the State of the Science Conference. There was one meta- analysis of beta-carotene

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supplementation, finding again adverse effects on smokers and those exposed to asbestos.

The SELECT study of selenium or vitamin E, or a combination of that, was found to have little effect on prostate cancer in adult men.

A daily multivitamin/mineral supplement that included those nutrients listed here as a single supplement had no effect on cognitive function in community-living older adults in Scotland, but did have a modest association with verbal fluency among those older than 75.

In looking at an additional vitamin K that was added to a multivitamin supplement plus additional calcium and vitamin D didn't offer any further benefit to bone density beyond the simple multivitamin/mineral preparation with the calcium and vitamin D in older individuals, but those who had the best compliance; I think this was greater than 80 percent compliance with their supplementation,

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there was a lowering of coronary artery calcification progression.

Variable effects of multivitamin/mineral preparations on cataracts in men and women, meaning that certain types of cataracts were prevented while other types of cataracts were actually facilitated through multivitamin and mineral preparation use. And then vitamin E supplementation had no effect on cataract incidence in the women's health study.

a draft implication here So, that long- term effects on primary prevention of several chronic diseases are poorly defined daily multivitamin and mineral with supplement use. Americans are encouraged to overall nutrient requirements meet within their energy levels that balance daily energy intake and expenditure really from food here. And the exceptions are folate supplementation in women of reproductive capacity, crystalline B12 supplementation among older adults which

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has previously been presented; and so you didn't see that B12 question here today, and then potentially the DHA supplementation in pregnant and lactating women.

recommendations Research are really very supportive of the State of Science Conference priorities, and so focusing on precision and self-reported intakes of multivitamin and minerals. Over 50 percent, 52 to 53 percent of the population report using vitamin/mineral supplements, but being able to really get a handle on frequency, the duration of those and what "use" actually means. Accurate composition of bioavailability data evaluation and of outcomes based on those factors with the multivitamin/mineral matrix. And this goes back to Roger's comment about that matrix and the bioavailability of these as supplement or in supplement forms and how that relates to the food matrix. Randomized control trials for primary prevention of chronic disease in a

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1	diverse range of the healthy population,
2	including safety and risk assessments.
3	I'll stop here with nutrient
4	supplements and then open this for discussion.
5	DR. APPEL: Yes, this is Larry. I
6	don't know if this fell through the cracks,
7	but there's a meta-analysis that was published
8	in JAMA after the AHRQ report. The senior
9	author was Glude. And he expanded, you know,
10	the list of potential harms beyond
11	beta-carotene and indicated that
12	supplementation with vitamin E might be
12	supplementation with vitamin E might be harmful I think in high doses.
13	harmful I think in high doses.
13	harmful I think in high doses. So, I think your conclusions have
13 14 15	harmful I think in high doses. So, I think your conclusions have to be expanded. I know that this might
13 14 15 16	harmful I think in high doses. So, I think your conclusions have to be expanded. I know that this might generate, you know, some controversy, but it's
13 14 15 16	harmful I think in high doses. So, I think your conclusions have to be expanded. I know that this might generate, you know, some controversy, but it's now been reviewed twice with a similar
13 14 15 16 17	harmful I think in high doses. So, I think your conclusions have to be expanded. I know that this might generate, you know, some controversy, but it's now been reviewed twice with a similar conclusion.
13 14 15 16 17 18 19	harmful I think in high doses. So, I think your conclusions have to be expanded. I know that this might generate, you know, some controversy, but it's now been reviewed twice with a similar conclusion. DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Okay.

DR. RIMM: The only issue with that, Larry; this is Eric, is that a lot of those studies that were reviewed in there were very specialized populations and, you know, very small numbers in some of those where they were finding adverse effects. So, I don't think it was across the board, so I think we have to be a little careful that we're not changing a guideline for a small percentage of clinical populations.

DR. APPEL: Yes. Go ahead.

DR. RIMM: But it's worth reviewing again just to make sure.

DR. CLEMENS: This is Rog. There's a great review on the upper limits in toxicity that might want to be included as well.

On another point, again this is Rog, you made a really interesting comment on the regulations on dietary supplements. You may wish to include an update on that and

listen to Duchet of 1994. As you were all aware of, there are new GNPs that have to be implemented effective June of this year, which is the last time they -- and they tried a tiered approach. So maybe you want to look at that, as well as the standards established by USP on the production of dietary supplements, and do they have to meet basically drug production standards? So, I think we want to look at that very carefully, because there are regulations. Perhaps the clinical work needs to be addressed in some cases, but I assure you that my experience is that -- I teach food and drug law, that many of the many of the companies follow these really wicked standards that most people don't know about.

And lastly, if there's time, I'd like to ask Kelly or someone to bring up the slides on the limitations issues that we look at the fatty acid group relative to DHA and EPA supplements.

DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: Shelly, this

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is Rafael. In terms of your implications slide, you provide exceptions to the recommendation of getting the nutrients from foods.

DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Yes.

DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: And you include DHA supplementation in pregnant and lactating women, but you did not include DHA supplementation individuals with among cardiovascular disease. And Ι thought previously you stated that there was fairly solid evidence that it can provide a benefit.

DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Yes, and, you know, I'll disclose that again the DHA/EPA sort of came to us a little bit late, so we're adding this in and hoping for this kind of discussion. And perhaps Tom or someone who really knows the cardiovascular and fatty acids literature best could suggest to us or recommend how we should handle that. Is that a population that we want to make that exception or add that exception to, given how

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we're handling healthy versus those already with cardiovascular disease in the report? So, I'm completely open to suggestions and recommendations here.

DR. PEARSON: Yes, this is Tom, and Eric and Roger can jump in as well. We obviously dealt mostly with whole foods in the general population, although as was covered yesterday, we did break out with and without cardiovascular disease populations for both plant-based and marine-based omega-3 fatty acids.

I think one approach here would be there is large randomized to а very controlled trial literature on supplementation with some very large -- the Goetz trials, et obviously providing cetera, very And I think much of this has been evidence. reviewed with the American Heart recommendations of that 1,000 milligrams of EPA/DHA and would be I think a reference We did not go there because this was a again.

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1	specialized population and not a general
2	population recommendation. So, I think you
3	could handle this quite quickly with a very
4	solid review of the evidence and
5	recommendations, you know, from another body.
6	I don't know if there
7	DR. CLEMENS: Tom, the piece on
8	expert opinion is up on the graphics. Why
9	don't you go through those three slides,
10	please?
11	DR. PEARSON: Right.
12	DR. FUKAGAWA: So, Shelly, one of
13	the things that we did want to also do, which
14	I think we had discussed, was to harmonize
15	sort of the quote "recommendations" for
16	supplement use with some of the other groups
17	such as the AHA and things, and utilize their
18	evidence-based work, since we didn't quite
19	review supplements per se
20	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON:

DR. FUKAGAWA: -- of DHA and EPA.

DR. PEARSON: What's up here of course is supplementation for pregnant and lactating women, and the cardiovascular group

is another group with even a larger database.

DR. VAN HORN: Right. Right.

DR. CLEMENS: And you see that database, which is on this slide that's being broadcast right now I think, this is the group -- the fatty group put together, and you see the five bullets there. So, we did look at this quite seriously. And the next slide indicates the implications which raised was --Larry and others raised yesterday. We examined this and clearly we emphasized that we clearly look at the risk benefit analysis that came out of the IOM report in 2007 that indicated that the consumption of fish for pregnant and lactating women was preferred and that the benefits are in fact maximized with fish high in EPA and DHA obviously lower in methylmercury. And these are consistent with what we discussed, you know, with the Food

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Safety Subcommittee, and Rafael will address some of this just today.

But there are limitations and they're indicated on the next graphic. And these are the limitations. And these are just -- when we did our analysis and evaluation of the evidence, we clearly eliminated excluded many of the supplement forms, and some of those supplement forms are indicated It was the consensus of the group that we should reexamine that and look at the supplementation. We certainly could do that, but it's a whole new kettle of fish.

And you could tell here that most of the studies that were in fact excluded were dealt with the pregnant and lactating women, and the impact obviously on neonatal health. And we addressed some of that issue yesterday. Clearly, the studies that were not included were included here, noted here that breastfeeding versus infant formula feeding prior to DHA addition -- and that occurred in 2001 when

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1	DHA was initiated and approved for addition in
2	the United States. And all the infant formula
3	manufacturers included DHA from algal sources
4	in infant formula as of 2002 in the United
5	States.
6	So, we want to put proper
7	perspective in on the context of all the
8	evidence as we have today. And if you think
9	that we should include some additional studies
10	relative to DHA/EPA supplementation, we could
11	certainly augment that in the time constraints
12	that we have.
13	DR. NELSON: Shelly, this is Mim.
14	I have another quick question. There's a
15	2008 AJCN paper with calcium and vitamin D
16	supplementation out of Creighton State that
17	looked at a reduction in cancer incidence.
18	Was that included in the hand search, do you
19	know?
20	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: I don't
21	believe it was.

NELSON:

DR.

Ιf

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there was hand

1	search, I should get you that paper, because
2	it is on incidence on cancer with D and
3	calcium and showed a reduced incidence. So,
4	I'm just also thinking about the we need to
5	coordinate with the vitamin D implication,
6	too.
7	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Sure.
8	Yes.
9	DR. NELSON: Okay.
10	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: I guess I
11	would say that, you know, as we move forward
12	with this particular topic and section in this
13	chapter, then Tom and Roger and Rafael and
14	Eric will talk about how to handle further DHA
15	and EPA. And then, yes, Mim, we'll sync the
16	calcium/vitamin D.
17	DR. NELSON: Okay.
18	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Okay.
19	So, we'll move to the next part, and this
20	looks or begins to look at some of the
21	behaviors related to nutrient adequacy. And
22	certainly this isn't all behaviors that would

relate to nutrient intake, but to begin to look at and talk about behaviors that are important here.

decided So, we to focus on breakfast, snacking and eating behaviors. our draft conclusion is -- again this being a new questions to 2010. Our draft conclusion is that some evidence supports a positive relationship between the behavior of breakfast consumption and intake of certain nutrients in children, adolescents and adults. And this assigned Grade II. Very limited а evidence supports a positive relationship snacking and nutrient intakes in between children, adolescents, adults and adults, and this is assigned a Grade III. inadequate evidence to evaluate a relationship between eating frequency and nutrient intakes, and so we didn't grade that particular part of this broader question of behavior.

Our search strategy. And unlike some of the other components of the nutrient

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adequacy chapter, which really relied evidence from dietary intake information, did use the NEL search process to answer these questions. So, our strategy included looking at data from and papers from 2004 to present. We did look at the international publications for individuals aged two years of age and older, and we didn't limit ourselves to study designs because of the nature of the question. We're really looking relationship for the association here.

Our search terms for the breakfast component of this are identified here. There 79 potential articles identified. were Sixty-four excluded. So of the 15 were studies that reviewed, 11 were were cross-sectional studies, two were prospective cohorts, one was a retrospective cohort study and systematic review. The one was а systematic review is not listed in this group of papers here, but provided a foundation. And we didn't then further review the papers

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that were included in that review paper, and that was a paper by Rampersaud and colleagues. So the 14 that are listed here are those published after the publication data. That puts them out of review.

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And so, we see that there were four papers addressing adults. The remaining addressed children and adolescents. You see the type of study.

Positive relationship here that those who were consuming breakfast; and I'11 mention а little something about breakfast and what that means in just a bit -but those that were consuming breakfast were more likely to consume or were consuming, had reported higher intakes of the nutrients listed in that positive relationship column. So, you see carbohydrates, fiber, B6, calcium, iron, magnesium. Some of these nutrients are sort of all over the board here.

Negative relationship is those

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that were consuming breakfast had lower reported intakes of PUFAs, MUFAs, trans fats in the first study. And as you move down, you see negative relationships just in a couple of other studies. And then no relationship was reported for breakfast intake and certain nutrients in a few of the studies as well.

When we look at snacking then, the search terms that were used are listed here. There were 53 potential articles, 46 were excluded. The reasons that these were excluded wasn't because of design, because we weren't looking for specific design, they simply did because not answer the question of the relationship between nutrient intake and breakfast, snacking or eating So, that was the reason for the frequency. exclusion.

For snacking, we had seven studies, five cross-sectional, one prospective cohort and one retrospective study. And our findings here include papers for adults,

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adolescents and a couple for children. Again, the positive relationship is those who were snaking had greater reported intake for carbohydrates, folic acid, vitamin C, calcium, magnesium, iron, potassium and fiber in the first Kerver 2002 article. And you can see the other relationships there that were positive.

Negative relationships. were snacking had lower intakes fat in protein and the Kerver paper. Cholesterol and iron in Stockman's study, and so on and so forth. And then no relationship with a couple of items here in that last column.

MR. GILBERT: Shelly, I'm sorry to interrupt. This is Nathan again. Is it possible to speak a little louder? We're hearing some people reporting they're having difficulty hearing again.

DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Yes, I'm sorry about that. I wasn't leaning toward the

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1	phone as much, so
2	MR. GILBERT: All right. Thank
3	you. Much better.
4	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Better?
5	MR. GILBERT: Yes.
6	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Okay.
7	Thanks for the reminder.
8	And then looking at eating
9	frequency, our search terms that we used are
10	listed here. Twenty-five potential articles.
11	Twenty-two were excluded. And again, if you
12	didn't hear me, the reason that articles were
13	excluded was not because of study design. We
14	have that pretty open to help answer this
15	question, but because the papers then in fact
16	did not address nutrient intake and the
17	question at hand, whether it was breakfast,
18	snacking or eating frequency.
19	So, for eating frequencies, again
20	there were three cross-sectional studies. Two
21	were positive, one was neutral, and we just
22	didn't have enough data here to really come to

a conclusion.

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So, our draft implications include that Americans encouraged are to eat nutrient-dense forms of foods and beverages for breakfast to facilitate achieving nutrient recommendations. And if snacking, the nutrient-dense forms of foods and beverages are suggested while staying within energy needs, and adding that phrase to be consistent with the energy balance implications related to behaviors.

limitations There to these are questions related to behavior. First of all, breakfast the definitions of and what breakfast consumer versus non-consumer is were pretty disparate across the studies. Same for Mim did mention that there are snacking. better definitions now that have been defined in a recent paper. But eating frequency, there were inconsistent definitions here, and so it was a little bit hard to evaluate the studies because of that.

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Also, methodological differences in how dietary intake was assessed, whether it was through food frequency or food records, or Inconsistencies recalls. hour in the examined, nutrients there wasn't SO consistent set of we're going to be looking at these 13 nutrients or these 23 nutrients. was across the board for individual studies. And there could be some publication bias, meaning that those studies that found those positive relationships were published, or the were positive relationships nutrients that were published within those studies.

The research recommendations here include perhaps forming a consensus panel on what's the definition of breakfast or breakfast skipping is, what snacking is and eating frequency; longitudinal evaluation of the cumulative nutritional risks and/or benefits behaviors from these three and then evaluation perhaps others; and critical components of breakfast or snacks and

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their health effect. So, is it really whole grains and high fibers in breakfast foods, for example, or is it something else? Are there health detriments because of refined and maybe sugar-sweetened cereals, and so on and so forth.

So, I'll stop there with the behaviors and see if there are questions related to behaviors and nutrient adequacy.

DR. APPEL: Shelly, this is Larry. I have a question. I'm wondering what the approach is to this question nutrient intake and breakfast. And just looking at that slide where you had mostly sectional studies and, crossyou positive relationships of certain nutrients with breakfast, it still doesn't get at the issue of whether they're achieving recommendations in the DRIs. So, you could have a positive, you know, association, but still be falling short.

So, I'm wondering if the best way

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to actually address this question; it might be too late, is actually modeling, where you say if somebody doesn't eat food before 11:00 o'clock or noon, and you try to get everything through lunch and dinner using the usual foods that people eat for lunch and dinner, can you meet, you know, nutrient requirements? And I would be shocked if you could. But anyway, that to me is the approach to the question rather than sort of the cross-sectional data that looks at just what people are currently doing.

DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Yes.

DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: And, Shelly, this is Rafael. In terms of your nutrient adequacy and behaviors, breakfast, snacking and eating frequency implications, you talk about the need to encourage the consumers to eat nutrient-dense beverages. So, was wondering if we needed а more specific definition as to what by we mean nutrient-dense beverages, because there

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1	all sorts of fortified drinks out there that
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3	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Right.
4	DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: could
5	qualify, could meet this criteria. And I'm
6	not sure that's what we want to recommend.
7	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Okay.
8	That's a great point, and we may come to you
9	to ask about maybe energy-dense and how you're
10	handling beverages also in relation to energy
11	balance to make sure that we're consistent
12	with how you're handling those beverages.
13	DR. PI-SUNYER: To go back to what
14	Larry said, do you have time to model the no
15	breakfast issue?
16	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: I'll
17	certainly discuss that with Trish and see. I
18	know we're really down to the wire here, and
19	so we'll have that conversation. But
20	intuitively, you know, again I can't say this
21	from really looking at the data sampling, but
22	intuitively I would agree with Larry that it's

1	harder to meet nutrient requirements if food
2	intake doesn't happen sort of as a breakfast
3	meal and only those foods that would typically
4	be eaten at later times during the day are
5	consumed. And some of those studies did try
6	to get at that a little bit, so I will go back
7	and look at those studies and try to pick up
8	on those that actually carried that through
9	for an entire day again to revisit that. But,
10	I will definitely talk with Trish about the
11	modeling question.
12	DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: Shelly,
13	Rafael again. In terms of how we handle
14	energy, the beverages within energy density,
15	the issue is that most studies have excluded
16	beverages from the energy density estimations.
17	DR. NICKOLS- RICHARDSON: Right.
18	DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: So, I'm not
19	sure if that literature is going to be very
20	helpful.
21	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Yes,
22	okay.

DR. NELSON: The only other -this is Mim, about the beverages, I mean,
can't we just say nutrient-dense foods? Do we
need the beverages in there, or, you know, non
-- I don't know. The beverage thing is a
problem.

DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: Unless we use milk.

DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Yes, and I think, you know, maybe from a breakfast standpoint, and again we had in some ways intended to look at food, so what are the breakfast foods in relation to nutrient intake, and we weren't quite able to do that. But thinking about some of the studies that did have foods, the reason the beverages breakfast is become important at really because of the 100 percent juice, you know, being part of that meal, the likelihood of that being consumed at the breakfast quote unquote meal. So, that's why beverages was inserted in there, but, you know, it does

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raise some questions and issues. So, I want to capture that those are nutrient- dense foods that are consumed at a breakfast meal, however you define that, that do contribute to nutrient quality and adequacy of the diet, but I think we can think about how to best phrase that and include those foods.

DR. VAN HORN: This is Linda, and I'm just looking at the clock. And I would like to just suggest that we push on so that we can take a short break and then start in.

I would also like to just let everyone know that we will probably shorten our lunch break so that we can get caught up a bit. And also, I'm guessing that by the end of the day we will probably have a relatively short discussion of the dietary patterns issue because we really want to pay attention to some of these really more, you know, current issues that are in full development.

So, Shelly, with that, if you can push through and finish this presentation,

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particular modeling

exercise we asked two questions: How do the nutrients provided by the starchy vegetable subgroup compare with those provided by grains and other vegetable subgroups, specifically looking inside the one food group; and then, how would nutrient adequacy of the pattern be affected by considering starchy vegetables as a replacement for some greens?

slide. provide Next To some background, in the 2005 Dietary Guidelines for Americans the suggested number of servings for vegetables was increased primarily to increase potassium intake such t.hat. now 2000-calorie diet you can see the dark green vegetables, the recommendation is three cups week; for orange, really that's per red-orange, two cups per week; for dry beans, three cups per week; starchy vegetables, then three for week; other vegetables, cups six-and-a-half cups per week. What translates into on a daily basis is two-and-a-half cups of total vegetables per

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day, which you know by looking at the previous slides this morning, virtually no Americans are consuming.

slide. Next For further this question was background, and raised yesterday, how are starchy vegetables defined? In rank order of consumption here in the U.S. it's potatoes, yellow and white corn, green immature lima beans, cow peas, peas, peas, black-eyed peas, pigeon peas, cassava, taro, burdock root and white yams. Out of entire subgroup, by far the component consumed in this country in this starchy vegetable subgroup is potatoes. And looking at potato consumption the specifically, there are five item clusters. Boiled, baked, French fried, potato chips and puffs, and home fries and hash browns. So, together they make up 80 percent the starchy vegetable consumption. I would add that boiled potatoes by themselves make up just over a quarter of the consumption,

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percent. But if you add the French fries and the chips together, that would be 37.3 percent of consumption of potatoes.

Next slide. So, again I want to emphasize that the food patterns here are set by the USDA. So, realigning vegetable subgroups has been already completed by USDA with the purpose of providing guidance for more achievable vegetable intake by Americans. And that specifically refers the red-orange vegetable subgroup. This suggested increase realignment intakes vegetables from the starchy vegetable subgroup, of concern due to the higher intake of potatoes in the forms we identified.

Starchy vegetables, looking at them with a macronutrient profile, they are more similar to grains as recognized by other organizations like the American Diabetes Ιf you reflect Association. on the AICR report, starchy vegetables were grouped with grains, and typically that's done in Europe as

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Next slide. So, in this case we conducted a modeling analysis to compare the nutrient contributions of starchy vegetables to those of other vegetable subgroups and to grains to investigate changes in nutrient adequacy of the patterns if starchy vegetables were considered as grain replacements rather than as vegetables. And to identify how those recommended intakes might compare median intakes and the 95th percentile intakes for various population groups. In words, we wanted to find out if these changes might be feasible.

Continuing with methods, in a step wise fashion, this gets fairly long and complex, so bear with me.

First, we compared the amounts of the selected nutrients in a standard amount of each vegetable subgroup and the grain subgroup, then identified the nutrients in the patterns provided by the currently recommended

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amounts of starchy vegetables and calculated the increased amount of the dark green, redorange and other vegetable subgroups that would be needed to bring that total vegetable recommendation up to current levels. take out something, we need to increase the others to fill in behind it if starchy considered vegetables were as grain а replacement rather than as a vegetable.

Next slide. Calculate the Okay. decreased amount of whole and refined grains would be needed to maintain current recommended intakes of grains with starchy vegetables counted as a grain replacement. In other words, shifting looking at [inaudible] -- then test the impact on nutrient adequacy potential modifications in the patterns with starchy vegetables replacing some grains vegetable and three subgroups increased proportionately. And finally, identifying how of the vegetable the amounts and grain subgroups compared the usual intake to

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distributions with the potential modification.

The first Next slide. Results. set of methods were to try to figure out what serving size group comparisons if we're shifting foods from one group into another that we use, and concluded that a two ounce equivalent portion of a grain serving equivalent to one cup of starchy vegetables, which is also equivalent to one serving, one cup equivalent of fruit. So, in other words, the shifting is one cup of vegetables, or for that matter fruit, is equivalent to two ounces of grain. Doing that then and looking at the nutrient profiles compared to grain, starchy vegetables are similar in energy content, similar on fiber, magnesium, phosphorus and niacin, but also somewhat lower in protein, calcium, iron, thiamine, substantially lower in selenium and dietary folate and substantially lower in potassium and choline.

Next slide. More specifically, looking at the nutrients provided by starchy

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vegetables in the USDA Food Intake Patterns, starchy vegetables now contribute about six percent of the total energy, 13 percent of potassium, 10 percent of thiamine, 10 percent of B6, nine percent of fiber, nine percent of copper, eight percent of magnesium, eight percent of niacin, seven percent of vitamin C and seven percent of sodium. Again, we want to underscore this is in their most nutrient-dense form.

slide, proportional the Next substitution of other vegetable subgroups for starchy vegetables and the substitution of grain for starchy vegetables resulted in these recommended changes: An increase of .14 cups of dark green vegetables; an increase of .28 cups for red-orange vegetables; an increase of other vegetables -- we're thinking there of things like eggplant, mushrooms, whole а variety of other vegetables, plus .29 cups. that's based on current And consumption patterns to compensate for moving or adjusting

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those starchy vegetables. That's taking out almost three-quarters cup if we shift them to the grain group.

We intentionally left the legumes unchanged. Obviously theoretically they could be included in the change here, but given the fact that American consumption of legumes in general is so low, we didn't want to try to increase that any further and therefore make this modeling result in something that would not be feasible in practice.

Whole grains, on the other hand, declined .71 ounces, and refined grains also .71 ounces. Because we're trying to equate the refined and the whole grains, as suggested earlier, and increase or replace that with 1.42 ounces of starchy vegetables in the grain food group.

Next slide. Then we wanted to determine what is the impact of these changes on the nutrient adequacy of patterns. Overall we concluded that the total impact was pretty

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minimal. Based on a 2000-calorie pattern, the largest changes of percent of goals were: decline of 10 percent for vitamin B12; decline carbohydrates; of 13 percent in incidentally, that's about 90 calories; decline 14 percent in selenium; 14 percent of folate, 14 percent of thiamine, but increase because starchy vegetables in their naturally occurring forms in fact are nutrient-dense, an increase in vitamin E, 14 percent; vitamin C, 23 percent; and vitamin K, 60 percent.

So the comparison of amounts of vegetable subgroups in revised patterns back to median intake and 95th percentile of usual intakes, there some fairly divergent were For dark green vegetables, that patterns. revised recommendation produced bу this modeling is far above median intake for all groups and exceeds the 95th percentile of intake at that level.

Similarly for red-orange

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vegetables, the revised recommendation is no more than four times the median intake for any age/sex group and it's above the 95th percentile for all groups.

Again, legumes we left unchanged.

Our current food patterning recommendation is three to seven times the median intake, but within the 95th percentile intake for all groups.

Starchy vegetables, again subgroup, unchanged in terms of total intake, but if count them grains, the we as recommendation is two to three times the median intake, but within the 95th percentile for all age/sex groups.

And then looking at the last subgroup, other vegetables, the revised recommendation is no more than three times the median intake but above the 95th percentile of intake for three of five age/gender groups evaluated.

Next slide. In sum, our draft

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conclusion states that is possible to use
starchy vegetables as an alternative to grains
rather than as a subgroup within the vegetable
group with relatively little impact on
nutrient adequacy as long as additional
amounts of other vegetables, including dark
green, red- orange and other vegetables, are
used to replaced the starchy vegetables
counted as grains. These additional
vegetables should be substituted equally, one
cup for one cup, with starchy vegetables that
are counted as grains. With this change, the
amount of grains, whole and refined, must be
decreased by two ounce equivalents for each
one cup equivalent of starchy vegetables.
That's just to underscore that it's a
substitution, not an addition to that green
group.

Further, one cup equivalent of starchy vegetables can replace or substitute for a two ounce equivalent of grains. For each cup of starchy vegetables that's counted

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1	as grains, dark green, red-orange or other
2	vegetables should be increased by one cup to
3	meet vegetable group recommendations.
4	Consumers should not increase intakes of both
5	starchy vegetables and grains. In all cases
6	to meet nutrient adequacy goals within caloric
7	limits vegetables and grains selected should
8	be in their nutrient-dense form rather than in
9	forms with added solid fats, sugars or salt.
10	This model represents, finally, an
11	alternative dietary pattern for consumers who
12	have an interest in carbohydrate exchanges.
13	It will be challenging for many if not most
14	Americans in terms of meeting vegetable
15	consumption; that is, holding calories.
16	Thank you. So, I think if we're
17	going to have any questions about this
18	section, this would be the time to do it.
19	DR. RIMM: This is Eric. Cheryl,
20	that was really very clear. Thank you for
21	walking us through that.

I'm sure there was some thought

about this, and I know that Linda and I and Joanne have been harping about this for the last year and a half, just the issue of it. You know, in this modeling you would be concerned about the loss of fiber, only because you're reducing the grains. Was there any discussion of just within the starchy vegetable group just increasing vegetables and decreasing the potato starchy vegetable?

Well, as DR. ACHTERBERG: you know, the concern is that our general advice has been for Americans to eat five a day, and then Americans generally choose which vegetables they're going to eat, and potatoes are among the most common vegetables consumed. And with our concern in this particular set of dietary guidelines about calorie intake, we thought it would be useful to see if we looked at things from a different perspective, what would that result in, in terms of us providing advice.

DR. RIMM: It seems like it's sort

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of a I mean, what we're really trying to
say is eat more of the, you know, dark green
and red and other vegetables, red-orange
vegetables. It seems like that's the problem,
as you have stated it, that we've said people
should eat five servings of vegetables and
they're choosing potatoes. The issue is that
we want them to eat fewer potatoes and eat
more of the other vegetables. I don't know if
this is just sort of an alternative to what we
really want to say. I know it's it's just
maybe that if we say it more clearly and
really, you know, specify what we think is the
right thing to do, then again people creating
institutional meals and school lunches and
things like that would have to live up to this
higher standard as opposed to shifting
potatoes and reducing whole grains.

DR. ACHTERBERG: Well, remember, it might be reducing refined grains as well. So, it's two issues. It's the one issue that you've raised, we want people to eat more of

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certain kinds of vegetables than they do at present, but also that other aspect that the starchy vegetables are really different in their macronutrient profile, and that profile similar to grains than is more it is anything else. And for many Americans, they really want to be able to use exchanges and we needed to figure out how would using those against exchanges work the USDA Dietary What kind of advice could we give Patterns? hadn't been done before? people that We needed to go through the exercise. It is of great interest to many Americans. So, there's really more than one purpose here.

DR. VAN HORN: But I think Eric's point is, you know, well-taken, that just as we've been saying all along -- and again to the average consumer, this list even would be in code. I mean, we nutrition people understand what we're talking about when we talk about starchy and red and orange and all of that, but they want to hear carrots, you

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know, and actual broccoli. I mean, terms and ideas about what it means to include the kinds of vegetables that, you know, really need to be added and involved in terms of the average diet.

So, especially seeing, you know, all of Shelly's slides and seeing how under-consumed a lot of those vegetables are, and the fact that we keep advocating again dietary sources of shortfall nutrients like folate coming from the green vegetables.

think once again this Ι just an opportunity to help clarify rather than confuse or, you know, dissuade people from filling in with the vegetables highest, you know, order in terms of their density while maintaining nutrient reducing excess of caloric intake. think that's really part of it. But, I think, you know, this is definitely getting in the right direction. We just would encourage, I guess, this group to take another look at how

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to make sure that one message doesn't overshadow the other.

DR. ACHTERBERG: Right, we want people to eat more of the green, red and orange vegetables, and we also want to give people more flexibility in figuring out how they can meet the quidelines and recommendations we present. So, I think as opposed to some of the work in the past, this provides people with more options, honestly believe that's important, too.

DR. APPEL: This is Larry. I have a question for you. I didn't see this; and maybe I missed it. I mean, you presented a list of starchy vegetables that are in this category, but when you did the modeling was it — I just want to make sure that we don't leave this section and say, oh, it was all potatoes. I imagine it was a whole array of starchy vegetables of which potatoes might have been some percent.

DR. ACHTERBERG: Right. Again,

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1	boiled potatoes were 26.5 percent; baked,
2	13.2; French fries were 18.2; potato chips
3	were 19.1 percent; and hash browns 6.5
4	percent. So, the potatoes really dominated.
5	But then corn, yellow corn was 8.3 percent;
6	hominy, grits, white corn, 1.7 percent; green
7	peas, 4.1; lima beans, .6; cow peas, field
8	peas, black-eyed peas, pigeon peas together,
9	.5; water chestnuts were
10	DR. APPEL: So, that's a pretty
11	tiny
12	DR. RIMM: Yes, but the potatoes
13	were 80 percent. That's what she had on one
14	of her slides. So, it's almost essentially
15	potatoes.
16	DR. APPEL: So, the modeling was
17	done keeping that rate, the distribution the
18	same then?
19	DR. ACHTERBERG: Yes. We thought
20	was important to do.
21	DR. PI-SUNYER: So, that's what
22	makes sense in the sense that if you're going

1	to change, you have to use the foods that
2	people are eating at the time.
3	DR. APPEL: Yes, but I would think
4	that the distribution could shift if we're
5	trying to encourage more nutrient or
6	starchy vegetables with I think a more
7	desirable nutrient profile. That's clearly,
8	you know, a debatable issue.
9	DR. ACHTERBERG: Yes, when you
10	model, obviously you get to make choices, but
11	then when we make recommendations, it might be
12	presented differently.
13	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: I'm going
14	to move on and keep us pressing forward here.
15	So again, I apologize for going way over our
16	time now. I'm going to try to do this really
17	quick.
18	So, Trish, as you're moving
19	through slides, I'm going to bounce across a
20	few slides here since everyone has these
21	really in their notebooks.
22	So, this final modeling piece is

really looking at vegetarian or plant-based diets. And so, the question asked here is how well do plant-based or vegetarian food patterns adapted from the USDA Food Patterns meet our recommendations for nutrients?

So, three different plant-based vegetarian- type patterns were modeled. The first was a plant-based diet in which more than 50 percent of all protein came from plant sources. The second was a lacto-ovo vegetarian diet in which only milk and egg products from animal sources were included. And then a vegan diet in which no animal products were included.

Here I'm going to jump and just cut to the quick here. There is a method slide; Trish, if you want to hit the method slide here, looking at sort of the patterns and how they were modified. Again just reiterating that plant-based, 50 percent of all protein from plant sources, lacto-ovo vegetarian, eliminating all meat, poultry,

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fish and an increase in nuts and processed soy and legumes to compensate for the removal of the meat, poultry and fish, and eliminating all then vegan, of those animal-based products. An iterative process to again identify the best meaning of nutrients within caloric limits and looking at adequacy of the nutrient profile.

I'm going to flip to the results, so these two slides that have tables. This is just showing you then how those patterns sort played out, but the results the important part. And what we find is that for nutrients nutrient adequacy most is not affected. Nutrients are still adequate but amounts that are lower in the plant-based approach is protein, zinc and selenium. Those that higher in the vegetarian-type are patterns include carbohydrates, dietary fiber, iron, but keeping in mind that those are the bioavailable lesser sources iron, vitamin magnesium, Ε, folate, potassium,

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calcium and vitamin D. Choline is lower, but again in the base patterns anyway, this is under the AI. For EPA and DHA the amounts are lower, especially in the vegan pattern, so fish is removed from that pattern. Then we have inadequate EPA and DHA, but the amino acids all meet the RDAs in all of the patterns.

So, the summary here for looking really plant-based vegetarian-type eating, the base USDA Food Patterns can be adapted for use as a guide to healthy eating by those who want to consume more or only plant-based foods with little impact nutrient adequacy, but keeping in mind that the way these patterns were modeled may not actually be perfectly aligned with how people who say that they are vegetarian-type eaters truly eat. So again, these were modeled after what our best knowledge and best information is about what a vegetarian diet is. of plant foods should include foods that pay

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attention to B12, vitamin D and calcium, and then other nutrients that might be concern if those animal products are removed include choline, EPA and DHA.

The last slide that we have here just really I think to let the general public know and understand that reviewing their listening and comments. Obviously, in this you've seen here presentation related to nutrient adequacy that flexibility in have looked at we patterns viewed by the vegan/vegetarian, the starchy vegetable modeling. Food processing is a comment that comes to us time and time again, so again I think the comments about having food manufacturers work with us, work with all of us so that Americans can follow the guidelines that are presented to them that are based on the best science that we've been able to review to get the sugars and the solid in foods fats and sodium lower that Americans can better follow guidelines. And

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then food groups, again looking at starchy vegetables, lot of а comments about emphasizing whole grains, fluid milk, beans and peas. And so, we are paying attention to your comments and trying to address this the best that we can with the science-based and our dietary intake data.

So, I'll open it for any final questions, comments, concerns about nutrient adequacy and where we are with this part of the report.

DR. VAN HORN: Excellent Shelly, and the whole Committee. This is a huge, huge of work and amount covers tremendous amount of territory, but obviously all of it is very important and is probably the unifying chapter of everything else that we're saying. So, thank you so much for all this hard work and all to the staff as well.

Comments from people? We've sort of covered a lot of territory already, but there may be some additional final points

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1	people would like to make now.
2	DR. PEARSON: So, this is Tom
3	Pearson. So, relative to the woman who is
4	pregnant or lactating, this is obviously
5	targeted at a healthy general population, are
6	you going to be making any comments about that
7	relative to these diets?
8	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Specific
9	to the modeling or specific to just the whole
10	Dietary Guidelines relating to pregnancy and
11	lactation?
12	DR. PEARSON: I think relative to
13	I guess the modeling that would be related to
14	those specific instances. I just wondered if
15	you were going to comment on that particular
16	population subgroup, particularly with the
17	EPA and DHA are obviously something that we
18	were concerned about.
19	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Yes,
20	okay. And so, in relation to vegetarian/vegan
21	eating, certainly I think we can put a
22	cautionary note for pregnant and lactating

1	women related to nutrient shortfalls that
2	would be inherent in that type of eating. We
3	can certainly do that.
4	DR. VAN HORN: Anything else from
5	anyone?
6	(No audible response.)
7	DR. VAN HORN: Okay. I would like
8	
9	DR. PI-SUNYER: I would just
10	DR. VAN HORN: Oh, sorry. Go
11	ahead.
12	DR. PI-SUNYER: This is Xavier. I
13	just wanted to ask Cheryl, are you going to
14	put this in as something that you want to do,
15	to switch this over?
16	DR. VAN HORN: Is Cheryl still
17	there?
18	DR. ACHTERBERG: Can you hear me?
19	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: This is
20	Shelly. I'll take a stab at that.
21	DR. ACHTERBERG: I'm here.
22	DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: Oh, there

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ACHTERBERG: I'm DR. sorry I didn't come through. As I understand it, it's not our call per se, but we could make And I think suggestions or recommendations. the recommendation we're suggesting at this point in the draft report is to consider presenting it as an option that some Americans might consume to follow a dietary pattern based on this adjustment and others wouldn't.

DR. PI-SUNYER: Okay. So, you would give specific instructions about that?

DR. ACHTERBERG: Well, I think when the Dietary Guidelines come out, USDA would give instruction. We can suggest in this report whether or not they should or shouldn't do that.

DR. APPEL: Cheryl, this is Larry.

And I've been working on another section,

dietary patterns, that might be close to what

you're getting at. I think we're planning on

presenting, in contrast to 2005, several

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dietary patterns that appear to have nutrient adequacy and also several dietary patterns that have health benefits. And so, I think the three -- I didn't realize it until I saw this slide deck. In this chapter we're thinking about presenting four different dietary patterns based on the modeling that the USDA has done. So, the plant-based, the lacto-ovo and vegan, providing documentation that it can be done.

DR. VAN HORN: Right.

DR. APPEL: And then how it gets done I think is going to require the translation step.

DR. VAN HORN: Right. I think the points that are being made are very important and yet also attest to the need for some flexibility in letting consumers make some choices on the basis of, you know, what they're trying to accomplish. So, I think just as Larry points out, the hope is that within this total diet chapter some of those

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kinds of alternatives will be presented to people as approaches, you know, that they can take to try to meet all of these goals and mix and match as needed.

DR. NICKOLS-RICHARDSON: This is Shelly. If I didn't mention it before, yes, these last two modeling pieces will be part of the total diet chapter and not specific to nutrient adequacy. It's just it fell within our group to look at it, so it makes sense to include it in total diet and that flexibility.

DR. VAN HORN: Right. With that,
I guess I'd like to break in at this point.
We've all been glued to our computers for over
three hours. I think we all desperately need
a little break.

But I have communicated with Larry and I haven't heard back from Eric, but I'm hoping that perhaps what we might do is modify this schedule a bit, and Eric graciously offered up a little of his time. And I wondered if we might not at this time take a

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1	very brief 10- minute break, come back and let
2	Eric do his presentation expecting that we
3	will then break for lunch right around 1:00
4	Eastern Time and try to stick with a fairly
5	abbreviated lunch, and start back again at
6	maybe 1:40 so that we can try to catch up a
7	bit. And as I said, I know that some of the
8	discussion at the end has already been
9	addressed in some ways, so we may make up time
10	at the end. But I think this might be better
11	than breaking into Larry's presentation
12	mid-stream.
13	Would that be all right with the
14	staff and with Eric?
15	DR. RIMM: That's fine with me.
16	It would only be if the public has the
17	schedule and, you know, the four people that
18	were interested in the alcohol that may be on
19	are chiming in at 1:30 and see that I'm done,
20	you know?
21	DR. VAN HORN: Yes, that is a
22	problem.

1	DR. RIMM: I don't know. Was the
2	schedule already put out there? Is that open
3	to the public? Probably is, right?
4	DR. VAN HORN: I don't think so,
5	but I don't know. And I don't see any
6	feedback from anybody, so I don't know how to
7	answer that question.
8	DR. RIMM: Yes, it's possible that
9	I mean, since it's being recorded, people
10	can always get it anyway, but I just wanted to
11	bring that up in case it was problematic.
12	Maybe Rob or someone else can speak to that.
13	DR. VAN HORN: Okay. I'll tell
14	you what, why don't we take a 10-minute break
15	now, and when we come back either Larry or
16	Eric will start down the road. And we'll find
17	out if it's possible to move you earlier. All
18	right?
19	DR. APPEL: Yes, this is Larry. I
20	don't mind, you know, if mine needs to get
21	broken up. I might be able to do it in 40
22	minutes, or it might take longer, and finish

1	up after the luncheon break.
2	DR. VAN HORN: Okay. That's fine,
3	too. I just hated to interrupt you. I just
4	don't think it's
5	DR. APPEL: We could figure out a
6	break, I mean, you know?
7	DR. VAN HORN: Yes. Okay. So,
8	why don't we officially take our break at this
9	point for the next 10-12 minutes, and be back
10	by 12:30, please. Thank you.
11	(Whereupon, at 12:14 p.m. off the
12	record until 12:30 p.m.)
13	DR. VAN HORN: Welcome back,
14	everyone. Thank you for your cooperation as
15	we try to really do justice to the content of
16	this meeting and all these wonderful reports.
17	We've decided to make a mid-course
18	adjustment, and our next presentation will be
19	made by Eric Rimm in regard to the Alcohol
20	Subcommittee. Our plan is to present the
21	report and then take our lunch break at 1
22	o'clock or whenever Eric is finished. And

then abbreviate lunch somewhat and be back by 1 2 1:40 or so with Larry Appel's presentation on potassium and sodium, water. So, 3 we 4 appreciate your understanding and cooperation. And with that, Eric, take it away. 5 DR. RIMM: Thanks, Linda. So, I'm 6 7 presenting this on behalf of the subcommittee presented here. I also, too, would like to 8 thank you colleagues at HHS and the USDA for 9 10 being very helpful and doing these searches and helping us get through a lot of changes in 11 our questions along the way. 12 13 So, if I could go to the next slide? So, the final three questions that we 14 15 would like to address today and present to the Advisory Committee are on alcohol and bone 16 bone health, alcohol 17 fractures and and unintentional injury, and finally, alcohol and 18 19 breast-feeding.

Next slide. So, for bone fractures and bone health, the question we put forward was among persons who consume

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alcoholic beverages what is the relationship between patterns of alcohol intake and bone fractures and bone health? And for this, we went back to 1995, focused only on adults of legal drinking age, since that's where the Dietary Guidelines would cover. And also outcomes included in our search included bone fractures and bone density.

slide. Next Our proposed conclusion based on Grade II moderate evidence there is a moderate evidence to is that suggest a J-shaped association between alcohol consumption and incidence of hip fracture. And compared with accidents, consuming one drink or less per day is associated with a lower risk of hip fracture. This may reflect a positive linear association between alcohol consumption and bone density. However, at greater than two drinks per day, alcohol consumption is associated with a higher risk of hip fracture. This may result from both acute effects on balance and long-term effects

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on bone density.

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Next slide. For this, we started to do a thorough review and came up with a systematic very nice review, а recent systematic review/meta-analysis of 33 studies and thought that this adequately captured the preponderance of evidence, but we didn't think it was necessary to do further NEL search just within the last six to twelve months. This meta-analysis covered 13 studies, prospective, five case control, and concluded that there was a J-shaped relationship between alcohol consumption and hip fracture. studies cohort rated showed linear а association between femoral and neck bone density in alcohol consumption. Studies often combined moderate and heavy drinkers into a single category, therefore we could not assess relative association between alcohol consumption and bone density in the moderate compared with heavy drinkers.

Next slide. So, the implications

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for this is that there is insufficient
evidence related to patterns of alcohol intake
and bone health. If you recall from my past
presentations, we've been trying to sort out
whether we can look at specific patterns
versus just giving guidance on average
consumption, and there were not enough studies
that looked at patterns. Obviously, when we
talk about very heavy consumption on one
single day, there was the increased risk of
imbalance and bone fractures. Also, study
limitations frequently included combining the
moderate and heavy drinkers in the same
category and failing to control adequately for
physical activity, so that also meant we could
do less with patterns of consumption. And
there are only limited data are available that
address changes in markers of bone health and
metabolic studies of alcohol consumption,
therefore this would be folded into a research
question.

Next slide. For unintentional

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injury we also wanted to look at among persons who consumed alcoholic beverages what is the relationship between patterns of alcohol intake and unintentional injury. And for here we went back to the mid-1990s to present, again looking only at adults of legal drinking And for outcomes we included a broad including of outcomes accidents, range accidental falls, home accidents, occupational accidents, wounds and injuries, drinking and adverse effects. And for this, because some of them were acute events, we made the decision to include cross-sectional studies.

Next slide. For here the proposed conclusion with Grade I evidence is that among persons who consume alcoholic beverages there suggest substantial evidence to that drinking in excess of current guidelines increases the risk of unintentional falls, motor vehicle accidents and drowning. And although the evidence of risk of unintentional

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injury is not as well established in alcohol moderation, abstention from consumed in alcohol is likely the safest level for occupational activities and other activities such as driving motor vehicles of any type, swimming and participating in athletics. We actually put swimming in here (I think it was not in past guidelines) only because there have several studies looking been at unintentional injury from drinking and swimming.

Next slide. For here we looked at the review of the evidence. There are 22 studies. Five of them are systematic reviews, seven cohort studies, five case control studies, a longitudinal study and several other study types. Most of the studies were of neutral quality, two were positive and one negative. But for the most part there was pretty clear evidence of unintentional injury at alcohol consumption beyond moderation, and even in many of the studies when alcohol is

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consumed in moderation.

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Next slide. So, the implications for this and sort of folding in future research is that we think that in this area should focus effective there be а on communication policies that reinforce and expand the current messages on drinking and driving to inform individuals of the potential risks of alcohol consumption in the setting of other activities.

Next slide. So finally, our final question was what is the relationship between alcohol consumption and lactation, and this was one of the major questions, and we had two sub- questions underneath this. What is the relationship between alcohol consumption and quantity and quality of breast the available for the offspring? And the second question was what is the relationship between consumption and post-natal patterns, sleep patterns and the psychomotor patterns of the offspring?

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This was I guess a question that out of comments had gotten we from groups suggesting that several women were giving up breast- feeding because they wanted to have a drink. So, we wanted to address this with the knowledge going in that clearly breast-feeding is the best thing for the new child, and so we wanted to see if there was a conflict between this or if there would be a specific guideline we could give to women who in having interested occasional are an alcohol-containing beverage and also want to continue breast- feeding their child.

So, because of this, we sort of left it open. There was no date range. We searched for all available evidence, again using 21 years and older and looking at all study designs to see if we could get a sense of the data, and those are the different outcomes we used in the search. We also did some hand searching and talked to an expert in the field, actually I think the expert in the

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field, when making up these conclusions.

Next slide. So, for sub-question 1, we have a Grade II conclusion. When a lactating mother consumes alcohol, alcohol enters the breast milk and the quantity of milk produced is reduced, leading to reduced milk consumption by the infant. This is only while alcohol is in the blood stream, and therefore it's really a temporary alcohol in the milk, but it does match the alcohol in the bloodstream.

Conclusions at Grade II, limited but overall insufficient evidence suggests that the alcohol consumption during lactation is associated with post-natal growth, sleep patterns and the psychomotor patterns of the offspring.

Next slide. So, for the sub-question 1, review of the evidence, the conclusion is based on the review of 13 studies. Six studies examining the effect of alcohol ingestion during lactation on quality,

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sort of the impact of the physical properties or chemical composition of the break milk produced. Seven within the subject design studies addressed the impact of alcohol consumption during lactation on the quantity of breast milk produced or consumed.

For the most part, these were very small studies done on 10 to 20 women where they -- obviously it would be difficult to do this type of study, where the mother was given alcohol on one occasion and then the child was monitored. And then alcohol was not given on a second occasion and the infant was monitored in terms of the amount of alcohol they were consuming. In most cases, the amount that the woman produced was less and the amount that the infant consumed was less, although in subsequent feedings the infant made up for it as long as the mother was not drinking.

Next slide. So, for sub-question 2, our conclusion is based on the review of five studies examining the relationship of

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mothers' alcohol consumption during lactation on growth, psychomotor development, and wake and sleep patterns. For here, the psychomotor development, there really was I guess mixed evidence where the first study of '89 found differences. A subsequent study by the same office tried to validate that and did not find the same evidence of psychomotor development changes. So, that one is Ι guess more equivocal.

The wake and sleep patterns, it has been looked at again in a very small number of studies, but they do see that the child that sleeps after breast-feeding, when a small amount of alcohol is consumed, does not sleep as well as the child that consumes breast milk without alcohol.

Next slide. So, the implications

I guess are really more of the meat of this.

The first implication is the level of alcohol in breast milk mirrors the mother's blood alcohol content, thus it is not sufficient for

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a woman to express breast milk after alcohol consumption to prevent exposure to the infant.

The benefits of breast-feeding to the infants are well established. A woman who breast-feed however chooses to need completely abstain from alcohol. Instead, if the infant is of adequate age and mother chooses to drink, she should wait for three to four hours after a single drink before breastfeeding to ensure that exposure of alcohol to the infant is negligible. Actually, these are proposed implications. I would like to put in here that the alcohol should be consumed with meals. There were a few studies suggesting that the blood alcohol level obviously was lower if it was with meals, as was the alcohol content in the milk.

And here we wanted to just emphasize that if a woman does choose to drink one drink, that this is defined as 12 ounces of regular beer, five ounces of wine and one-and-a-half ounces of 80-proof distilled

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spirits.

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A third implication is contrary to medical and cultural folklore alcohol lactational consumption does not enhance instead reduces milk performance, and production and decreases infant milk consumption in the three to four hours after alcohol is consumed by the mother.

And finally, although there is insufficient evidence to conclude that alcohol consumption during lactation affects the post-natal growth of the child, we still felt that breast- feeding infants should not be exposed to alcohol.

I believe that is my last slide. So, as promised, I was less than an hour, but I'd be happy to take 10 to 20 minutes of questions if they do exist.

DR. VAN HORN: Thank you, Eric.
That was excellent.

How about other members of your Committee? Does anyone have anything to add?

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DR. ACHTERBERG: I'll just thank you, Eric; this is Cheryl, and I learned something in terms of bone fracture. What I'm curious about is looking at the data about alcohol consumption and patterns, when you talked about patterning. Did you look at binge drinking per se and the effects with binge drinking versus other patterns of

DR. RIMM: We have done that for other outcomes like heart disease and stroke. the fracture data, of you would as expect, there are a few studies that have looked at emergency rooms, people coming in with fractures, and, you know, I think our guidelines already tell people not to binge drink. So, it's clear that there is unintentional injuries, some of fractures, associated with drinking in excess, well below even the level that we would call binge drinking. And we could come out with a stronger statement saying don't binge drink

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intakes?

1	because it's going to cause bone fractures,
2	but we already I think sort of conclude that
3	throughout. Was that why you were asking the
4	question?
5	DR. ACHTERBERG: Yes, basically.
6	Thank you.
7	DR. RIMM: And I think there are
8	fewer studies on bone fractures per se than
9	there are for I guess our section on
10	unintentional injuries where there is evidence
11	on binge drinking.
12	DR. NELSON: Eric, this is Mim.
13	Just a quick question. It's more just an
14	editorial one, because your proposed
15	conclusion is a Grade II moderate that there's
16	moderate evidence to suggest a J-shaped curve
17	association between alcohol consumption and
18	the incidence of hip fracture, yet your
19	implication doesn't mention that. I think you

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might want to just -- you talk about there's

insufficient evidence -- talk about patterns.

I think maybe in the implication there should

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1	just be that, you know, bring back your
2	conclusion and how the implication should be
3	basically repackaged here in implications.
4	Otherwise, when I just read your implication
5	slide, it looks like there's no evidence, or
6	that we shouldn't do anything about it.
7	DR. RIMM: Yes, I guess it is.
8	So, we're sort of mixing our conclusions of
9	average alcohol with patterns of alcohol. So,
10	maybe I can just put the implication related
11	to patterns either at the bottom or
12	DR. NELSON: Yes.
13	DR. RIMM: describe it better.
14	Yes, I could
15	DR. NELSON: I think that would be
16	greater, because otherwise it looks like
17	there's no evidence and you presented it.
18	It's more of an editorial issue.
19	DR. PI-SUNYER: Eric, this is
20	Xavier. With regard to having the alcohol
21	with the meal, could you also say that you
22	could have it just before the meal? Some

people want a cocktail before meals.
DR. RIMM: Specifically for the
breast- feeding mother? That's what that was
related to.
DR. PI-SUNYER: Yes.
DR. RIMM: Yes. In fact, the way
that I'm trying to recall the studies.
They're not huge studies, but that's not the
way they were tested, and they actually
let's see, they did the no, they did the
alcohol before the meal and after the meal.
That actually is the way they tested them.
So, yes, I can just say, you know, around the
time of meal consumption, or something like
DR. PI-SUNYER: Right.
DR. RIMM: Yes.
DR. PI-SUNYER: I think that would
be better.
DR. FUKAGAWA: I think the
important thing is in terms of what blood
levels are achieved in the mom that would be
related to, you know, when and what she

1	consumes with the alcoholic drink. And that's
2	sort of what you were trying to address,
3	wasn't it?
4	DR. RIMM: Yes. I mean, again,
5	there's not a ton of data. There's a few
6	modeling papers and a few papers where they
7	actually looked at the blood alcohol of a
8	mother. And most of the time, you know, by
9	four hours the blood alcohol is down to zero,
LO	even if alcohol is consumed on an empty
L1	stomach, just as long as it's one drink. So,
L2	what we're talking about is sort of between
L3	three and four hours, depending on if alcohol
L4	is consumed with the meal or on an empty
L5	stomach. Yes, so ideally, regardless of if
L6	you're a lactating mother or if you're, you
L7	know, somebody else, it's better to consume
L8	alcohol with a meal.
L9	DR. VAN HORN: Other comments?
20	(No audible response.)
21	DR. VAN HORN: Eric, I was
22	actually trying to remember, and just remind

meeting did we go over the food patterning issues related to, you know, again, the equivalent of alcohol for an adult is sort of those added sugar calories for a child, I guess. And it would just be interesting, and I think this was suggested, but I don't remember, you know, to be able to provide some guidance regarding incorporation of alcohol into a diet that otherwise meets, you know, the nutrient needs and making it possible in terms of both energy and nutrient density. I just wondered.

DR. RIMM: Yes, that's a really important question. Thanks.

In the past meeting I did touch a little bit at first on drinking patterns in this country and the percent of people that were at different ranges. And then thanks to Patricia Guenther and a few others, Shanthy Bowman and a few others, I did present some of the data on alcohol and differences in diets

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1	among people who drink. And Patricia just
2	published a paper two weeks ago or a month ago
3	with Roz Breslow and colleagues pointing out
4	differences in dietary patterns among people
5	who drink or don't drink. And in fact, that
6	will be then something that we've written into
7	the chapter. It's right early, you know, high
8	up in the chapter noting that individuals who
9	drink, you know, typically may have a slightly
10	different type of dietary pattern and a
11	slightly lesser dietary quality, and so they
12	need to be cognizant of the fact that they're
13	drinking. They need to, you know, be very
14	careful about their diet quality.
15	DR. WILLIAMS: Eric, this is

I just had a side question. Christine. wonder about that three to four hours after a drink when alcohol is cleared from breast Is that similar for caffeine, do you milk. happen to know?

Clearly different RIMM: DR. enzymes are involved. Yes, you caught me

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1	there. I'm actually not sure how quickly
2	caffeine is metabolized.
3	DR. PEARSON: I don't think it
4	would be the same because of the solubility of
5	alcohol versus methylxanthines.
6	DR. RIMM: Roger should know the
7	answer to this.
8	Roger, you know the answer to
9	this? I don't know.
10	DR. RIMM: Roger's on mute.
11	DR. CLEMENS: Here we go. Yea.
12	DR. RIMM: Yes. He's back, yes.
13	DR. CLEMENS: Hey, hey.
14	DR. RIMM: You know the answer,
15	Roger?
16	DR. CLEMENS: Yes. Actually, Tom
17	is right on the money with that, and actually
18	there's a delayed metabolism in the pregnant,
19	lactating women when it comes to caffeine. It
20	doesn't clear nearly as well and the
21	solubility is one of those characteristics.
22	Clearly, the methylxanthines are much more

1	involved. Same with caffeine, any of the
2	theobromine and theophylline, which of course
3	you find in tea and hot chocolate. They're
4	metabolized in the same metabolic pathways.
5	DR. RIMM: I mean, I guess
6	obviously we're talking about the alcohol
7	chapter, but I don't know if anybody else was
8	going to touch on that. But I guess that
9	could be an issue.
10	DR. CLEMENS: The entire
11	composition of breast milk and components that
12	are passed through, even to the point, Eric,
13	when it comes to various peptides that we
14	ingest or digest protein to create peptides
15	that pass through breast milk, and what are
16	the implications of those peptides on infant
17	milk? Clearly a topic for another day.
18	DR. RIMM: This alcohol chapter
19	sounds like it's getting larger as we speak.
20	No. Right. I guess
21	DR. CLEMENS: I don't think it'll
22	fit there.

1 DR. RIMM: Yes. No, it won't fit I don't know if it's something that 2 there. Rafael will touch on, or anyone else, but it 3 may be something that does not get captured 4 within this quideline. 5 DR. VAN HORN: Right. 6 7 DR. CLEMENS: But to that point, it may well be in the future that we go below 8 two years of age and that topic could be 9 10 covered. Yes, right. DR. Good 11 RIMM: point. 12 13 DR. VAN HORN: I was just going to echo that, Roger. Thank you for bringing that 14 15 One of the things that has been an issue 16 with Committee, and we have mentioned it many times, is that fortunately the data have been 17 accumulating and emerging related to even in 18 19 utero what consequences or impact diet may have in fetal development, as well as, 20 know, the first two years of life. 21 And the

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continue, it will become really necessary to pay attention to the whole concept of eating, even at birth or earlier.

And so, questions related to breast milk and quality of breast milk really do deserve to have time. I think that just this alcohol question alone will be incredibly valued by people, because I know among many lactating moms, you know, this kind of a question would be high on their list in terms of whether or not they should even try to, you know, have a glass of wine or something.

So, I think this is very valuable, but the points you're raising about other beverages and other side effects of things that maybe people don't even think about such as caffeine or hot chocolate, you know, definitely should be on the list for future consideration.

DR. CLEMENS: You raise an excellent point, Linda. I think a guideline or a recommendation for the subject Committees

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1	to actually start to look at the epigenetics
2	and the nutrigenomics impact of feeding babies
3	in utero, as well as the first two years of
4	life and the impact of genetic expression.
5	And you could use an example, and this could
6	be one of those examples.
7	DR. VAN HORN: Yes, excellent
8	point.
9	All right. Other comments from
10	anyone on the Committee? Or, Eric, anything
11	else you'd like to add?
12	(No audible response.)
13	DR. VAN HORN: We really appreciate
14	your willingness to go early like this.
15	And I think at this point then,
16	we'll take a lunch break, but we'll try to
17	keep it short and reconvene at 1:40. That's
18	Eastern Time at 1:40. And then we'll launch
19	into the sodium, potassium, water chapter.
20	With that, thank you and we'll be
21	back at 1:40.
22	(Whereupon, the hearing was recessed at

1	12:55 p.m. to reconvene at 1:40 p.m.)
2	A-F-T-E-R-N-O-O-N S-E-S-S-I-O-N
3	1:42 p.m.
4	DR. VAN HORN: Welcome back,
5	everyone. We are now ready to begin the
6	sodium, potassium and water subcommittee
7	report, and that is chaired by Larry Appel.
8	Larry?
9	DR. APPEL: Great. All right.
10	Well, let first acknowledge the Committee
11	members and staff working on this component of
12	the report. So, besides myself, Tom Pearson,
13	Linda Van Horn, Chris Williams, and our staff,
14	Donna Blum-Kemelor and Patricia Guenther, Joan
15	Lyon and Holly McPeak.
16	So, next slide. So, these are the
17	topics that actually have and will be covered.
18	So, we already covered sodium
19	intake and blood pressure in children and
20	adults at the November meeting. Today we're
21	going to cover some issues that are revealed
22	in the sodium modeling. Then the second

content area is potassium intake and blood pressure, and we'll cover that today. That wasn't covered previously. And we'll also cover potassium modeling. In terms of water intake and health, we're not going to cover that, but like sodium and potassium, will present our conclusions and implications.

We'll discuss an issue that's important to our Committee, but also I think relevant to others, which is the adjustment of sodium and potassium recommendations by energy intake, and then public comments and research recommendations.

So, the objectives of the sodium modeling were to document the relationship of sodium with energy intake and to describe sodium levels under several different scenarios. One is a base condition, which is what we've seen previously. This is the base USDA dietary patterns. And then a typical, which is to give an -- this would be if people choose badly and they consume foods that are

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higher in sodium intake, if more typical choices were made, if people weren't selecting better foods. And then a lowest, which is at the other end. You know, what if people really, you know, went out of their way and selected only the lowest available sodium food in a category.

And I guess to preface that, it's first important to look at where we are. I think Shelly covered this format a little bit different from her graphs, but I think the same point. And then that is that average in this case means dietary sodium intake across the population for men and for women really exceeds the 2,300, which is the recommended upper limit for the general population of 1,500, which is adults, and then the recommendation for those who are especially vulnerable to the adverse effects of salt on blood pressure.

So, let's move onto the next slide. One slide back without the black line,

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So, this figure, or this Okay. line actually, presents the average sodium intake plotted by energy intake or calorie level. And this is real data. It's from NHANES. And I think if you go down to the bottom, there's a really important number that is actually quite striking, which is correlation of sodium and energy intake, which I mean, it's amazing how tight sodium is with calorie intake. It also presents a methodological of issues when looking cohort studies where at people estimate sodium intake and you have problems with accurate collection.

Next slide. Okay. Now, this line actually is not real data. These are targets in the DASH sodium trial where we were trying to provide the recommended intake of sodium, which is the upper limit 2,300 at 2000 kcals. And those Xs actually correspond to what the targets were in those trials. So, if somebody

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was 1,600 calories, their target was actually a little bit below 2,000 milligrams. And then if they required 3,600 calories because they're very physically active, they were fed food that had provided around 3,600 milligrams.

Next slide. And this is a similar line, but it's for the lower level of sodium intake that was offered in the trials. So, in this case it was around 1,500 milligrams of sodium at 2,000. So, you see the same sort of dose response, but again, these are targets in a major trial.

Next slide. This is actually also targets, but this was based on USDA Food Patterns. And this is choosing nutrient-dense foods prepared without salt and using, I think, decent choices, but they could be better as we'll show. But you again see this direct relationship of sodium with calories.

Now, if individuals select badly, but fall within the category structure, they

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still will have this marked, you know, calorie/sodium intake relationship. This is again with more typical salt content of foods as opposed to ideal.

slide. And the Next at other extreme, if people really sought out the lowest available sodium product, and this is eliminating all salts in preparation and using sodium foods the lowest instead of the And you can inherently high- sodium foods. come close to what is the recommendation for in those high-risk groups, roughly people 1,500 milligrams at 2,000 kcals.

So, next slide. So, the main sort of points of this is that the base USDA Food Patterns is actually about 40 percent less than current intakes, and this is roughly similar to what is provided in this major trial, the DASH sodium trial, the intermediate level which corresponds to 2,300 milligrams at 2,000. Unfortunately, if you just made bad choices, your sodium intake would be much

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1	higher. And then the last bullet, which is
2	quite important, which is with really careful
3	selection you can get much lower, but it's
4	pretty rough, and this is a level that's about
5	70 percent below the current intake levels.
6	So, I don't know if we want to
7	stop here for questions. I think it leads
8	naturally into the next section. Maybe we
9	could just stop after we finish the sodium
10	section and take questions at that point.
11	So, our first question is what is
12	the effect of sodium intake on blood pressure
13	in children and adults?
14	So, now I'm just going to next
15	slide just review the draft conclusion and
16	draft implications. And as we said, we
17	presented the data in November.
18	So, the draft conclusion. A
19	persuasive body of evidence has documented
20	that in adults as sodium intake decreases, so
21	does blood pressure, and that's an evidence
22	Grade I. A large body of evidence has also

1	documented a similar relationship in children
2	birth to 18 years. Let's go back to that
3	slide, please. And we made that an evidence
4	Grade II. There's some debate about and I
5	think many groups are sort of struggling with
6	this. You know, it's not as strong as the
7	evidence in adults, but it's also not bad.
8	There's meta- analysis and also at least one,
9	you know, major trial that's documented it.
10	So, we made that an evidence Grade II.
11	Next slide. So, there are a lot
12	of implications here, so it's worthwhile to
13	sort of review each one.
14	So, implications. A daily sodium
15	intake of less than 2,300 milligrams is
16	recommended for the general adult population
17	and an intake of 1,500 milligrams for
18	hypertensive individuals, blacks and
18 19	hypertensive individuals, blacks and middle-aged and older-aged adults.

the latter groups comprise nearly 70 percent

of U.S. adults, the goal should be 1,500

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milligrams per day in the general population.

Third bullet. The current U.S. marketplace make this a challenging but compelling public health goal to be achieved over time. You know, there's been some discussion about whether to actually put some time frame in this, by a certain date, and maybe we should open that up for discussion, make sure that point is at least covered.

And then the fourth bullet, all individuals should concurrently increase their consumption of potassium because a diet rich in potassium attenuates the effects of sodium on blood pressure.

Next slide. The projected health benefits of reduced sodium intake are substantial and include fewer strokes, cardiovascular disease and death, as well as substantially reduce health care costs. And provide documentation of that in the chapter.

And then next bullet. In view of

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these potential benefits and the currently high intake of sodium in the general population, children and adults should reduce their sodium intake as much as possible by:

(a) consuming less processed foods, which are high in sodium; and (b) preparing foods with little or no salt. Of course, we have the same issue as others with the definition of "processed."

Next slide. An emerging concern is the addition of sodium to products such as poultry, pork and fish in the form of injections, marination or surface sprays. Although such processing seems commonplace, quantification of the sodium content is scant and evidently not regulated.

And then the third bullet, because sodium intake is tightly linked to calorie intake, reducing calorie intake should also lower sodium intake.

Next slide. So, we view the -you know, I guess per the call last week, some

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sort of identifying impact issues. I think the first one is the sodium goal for adults, and for the reasons that we just discussed, the goal should be incrementally reduced from 2,300 to 1,500 milligrams over time, preferably no later than blank. And then secondly, a sodium goal for children. Because of blood pressure-related early stages atherosclerotic disease begin during childhood, children should likewise consume diets that are reduced in sodium intake.

And I think there's one more slide before we'll stop, the research recommendations.

So, first is conduct studies including clinical trials in children to determine the effects of sodium on blood pressure and the age-related rise in blood pressure. I actually probably would modify that by adding "sodium and other dietary factors," but I know this chapter is just on sodium.

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1	Then the second is to conduct
2	trials that determine the effect of sodium
3	reduction on clinically-relevant non-blood
4	pressure variables such as left ventricular
5	mass, proteinuria and bone mineral density.
6	So, I think that that is the end
7	of the sodium section of the presentation, so
8	maybe I should just stop here and take
9	questions and hear comments from the
10	Committee.
11	DR. CLEMENS: This is Rog. Can
12	you hear me all right?
13	DR. APPEL: Yes, I hear you fine
14	despite your being in California.
15	DR. CLEMENS: Well, I thought
16	maybe being a long away from everybody else, I
17	may have lost signal.
18	Thank you for the very stimulating
19	presentation. You always do a great job.
20	I just want to bring to everyone's
21	attention your remark on slide 17 on the
22	implications. That's quite an issue, frankly,

as you know. Two things. One, that poultry and other products are actually used -- by mandate, by the law, have to actually brine some types of products. So, in addition, things like cheese have brining. Olives; many people enjoy the Mediterranean diet, are brined to preserve. And also pickles. So, a lot of those products are required by law to go through the brining process. And that differs of course whether a product is fresh or if a product is frozen, and that goes to the poultry-type products like the turkeys that you mentioned.

DR. APPEL: Yes.

DR. CLEMENS: So, there are some regulatory issues they maintain so that product remains safe, and that is stipulated by the USDA.

DR. APPEL: So, yea, I hear what you say. I think that there are certain products where I think it is intrinsically part of, you know, the preparation. And

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certainly there might be some limits, but there's also perhaps some excess, and I don't know if we can deal with it. I don't think we can deal with it on a product-by-product.

But I think the group that I was thinking about were more sort of like pork which now seems to be it's the rule, not the exception that it's injected with brine, and I don't think there's a regulatory requirement for that. A lot of the prepared poultry items that are provided like pre-cooked chickens, rotisserie chickens that in you get supermarkets, those are now injected. And even I think some of the uncooked poultry products are now injected and fairly high as well. You know, turkeys come to mind.

But the thing about this whole area is that it's not really -- some of them are -- there is reporting, and others aren't.

And I think it has to do often where the site of the injection, so like if it's done in the supermarket, which it might not get reported

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on the label. And then other places if it's done beforehand, like pork, it probably is on the label. What's done with fish, I don't really know if there's reporting.

But it's very haphazard and I really sense this is an emerging area that should be I think of concern to manufacturers in particular because there are groups like those that are producing baked goods and cereals that I think many of which are — companies are making really aggressive efforts to reduce their sodium. And meanwhile, there are other groups that are just sort of adding sodium and doing it, you know, under the radar screen, so to speak.

DR. CLEMENS: Well, I can appreciate under the radar screen, as you mentioned, and I just wanted to be sure that we all realize that depending on the process and the product and how it goes through the food chain or food distribution, there are regulatory guidelines and those guidelines are

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1	stipulated by the USDA. Those guidelines are
2	intended to provide a safer food product.
3	DR. APPEL: Yes.
4	DR. SLAVIN: But also; this is
5	Joanne, if it's on the label, no matter how
6	the sodium got there, they need to make sure
7	that that's the right amount as consumed.
8	DR. CLEMENS: Absolutely. I agree
9	with that, Joanne. Good point.
10	DR. SLAVIN: Depending on when
11	they put it in, it doesn't really matter on
12	the label, it's got to be as consumed. So, if
13	anybody comes to them and argues, they got to
14	make sure they meet that guideline.
15	DR. APPEL: I'd appreciate some
16	staff assistance on this one, because my
17	understanding though is that many of these
18	products where the injection occurs in the
19	supermarket, it's not included on the label,
20	the sodium content.
21	DR. POST: Roger and Larry and the
22	rest, this is Bob Post. I have a comment

about that. There is a requirement anything added to products, you know, product with two or more ingredients of course has to reflect in the ingredient statement. And there's also a requirement that where solutions are added to meat and poultry products that it be reflected as part of the product name. In fact, there are policies in place, and I guess this was some of Roger's comment, too.

Now, if that's not happening, then that's a problem. But there are controls in place to ensure that consumers receive not only a complete ingredients statement, but a product name reflecting a percent of added ingredients, as well as the nutrition facts which of would the sodium course have declared. That's the intent.

DR. CLEMENS: That's my experience, too, Rob. Thank you very much for that very important comment.

So, what you're saying, Larry,

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1	maybe we have to look for alternatives to be
2	sure that the food supply is safe and other
3	methods to make cheese?
4	DR. APPEL: Yes. To me, I guess
5	the implication is to understand where new
6	sources of sodium are and to quantify the
7	amount, because I don't think that many people
8	have traditionally thought of like turkey a
9	source of sodium. And now with certain of
10	these products you're getting 300 or 400
11	milligrams per serving as opposed to very
12	little. And the same thing with pork, which
13	is inherently a low-sodium product.
14	DR. CLEMENS: Indeed, pork is
15	inherently, as is turkey, as most is most
16	poultries are.
17	DR. APPEL: Yes.
18	DR. CLEMENS: At that point. And
19	so, it depends on how it goes through the food
20	distribution and what's mandated by law by the
21	USDA. And as well all know that sodium
22	injections are required for pork and for

bacon. We may not advocate bacon consumption, yet that's the reality of how it's produced because it's a safety issue.

DR. APPEL: Yes.

DR. CLEMENS: So, maybe it's for incumbent, Larry, for us to look alternatives that would actually provide a safer food supply. And to my knowledge, I'm the food scientist this because on Committee, I'm not aware of any good low-cost food safety interventions other than sodium chloride in this regard.

DR. APPEL: Yes, you know, I think there might not be as much wiggle room like with bacon, although I can't say for sure. It's interesting though for like cold cuts, and I think that there are reduced versions of let's say, you know, turkey breast that you can by from the deli now. So, clearly there's some wiggle room with that particular product, but there might not be with others.

DR. FUKAGAWA: This is Naomi. But

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1 it could also work that we just need 2 consumer education, because at least, know, when you brined a long time ago, you 3 4 knew to soak your brined meat in order to that sodium, 5 remove some of to rinse or things. 6 7 DR. APPEL: Yes. So, that might be DR. FUKAGAWA: 8 another side of things if it's from a food 9 10 safety standpoint necessary. DR. CLEMENS: That's an excellent 11 comment, Naomi. And if you recall, this last 12 13 couple of years brining by consumers become quite popular. 14 15 DR. FUKAGAWA: Right. DR. CLEMENS: In addition, it's 16 become quite popular on the Food Network, and 17 they're advocating that you brine certain 18 19 kinds of foods. And to Larry's comment, people may not be aware that brining actually 20 contributes to the sodium content of these 21

22

kinds of foods.

1 DR. FUKAGAWA: Right. 2 DR. APPEL: Okay. All right. Well, we can go back. Is there any other 3 sodium before 4 comment on Ι move onto potassium? 5

(No audible response.)

DR. APPEL: Okay. So, we had three areas. The second one was potassium. This wasn't covered, so I'm going to provide some detail about potassium.

So, the next slide. So, the second question, what is the effect of potassium intake on blood pressure in adults?

Next slide. So, we actually conducted searches on blood pressure. There was no date range. We really did focus mostly on randomized control trials. This is an area where there have been a lot of trials, but mostly with actually supplements, some with food. But if they do use food, then it's potentially confounded with other nutrients like fiber and other foods or nutrients.

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Inclusion criteria of adults,
greater than 10 subjects per arm. And we did
exclude chronic disease. And the main outcome

was blood pressure or hypertension status.

Next slide. So, there actually were, you know, several systematic reviews, actually three meta-analyses as well. So, the DRI report concluded that there was an inverse effect on blood pressure. The higher the potassium intake, the lower the blood There was a report by Burgess, and pressure. it combination of epi studies, randomized trials and it did not reach the conclusion that there was a protective effect. On the other hand, there were three -- that was not a meta-analysis. They didn't have to really combine the data. There was an early meta-analysis by Cappucio/MacGregor. And then Geleijnse and Whelton. The Whelton analysis is particular good because it gives the delta of blood pressure per delta of potassium.

And the meta-analyses reached the

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conclusion that as potassium intake goes up, blood pressure goes down. I will give a caveat that there are really not dose-response studies, so these are typically two-dose studies. They're just one level of intake and then a second, and in contrast to the sodium where there are actually several dose-response trials.

Then there systematic was а review, Dickinson, that did not see an effect of potassium on blood pressure, but it was really an extremely restrictive enrollment criteria that weren't really -- we wouldn't really apply the required fairly long periods, which treatment are actually difficult to sustain on free-living people as well as just hypertensive subjects.

So, the next slide. Then there were new randomized controlled trials. And these were -- you know, they're sort of a hodgepodge here because, to tell you the truth, the field has moved beyond does

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potassium lower blood pressure, and it's down to sort of what I call ancillary issues. Does potassium citrate versus potassium chloride have any different effect on blood pressure? So, those are the types of studies that were done. And so, it's hard actually combining these and I really don't think they contribute that much to the overall answering the question.

Next slide. So, our draft conclusion. And we're hedging a bit in part because I really wanted to hear how people were phrasing their conclusions and also get a sense of the evidence grade. And so, this is what we crafted prior to this webinar. that is, that a considerable body of evidence higher that documents that а intake of potassium is associated with lower pressure in adults.

And we're fluttering between an evidence Grade I or II. You know, when I look at the data for sodium in children, I don't

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1	think it's as strong as the sodium data in
2	adults, but I think it's better than the
3	sodium grade in children. So, ideally I would
4	give it a 1.5, but we can't split hairs, no
5	significant digits to the right of the decimal
6	point. So, I'm inclined after hearing a lot
7	of discussion to actually give it a Grade I,
8	but I'm open to discussion on this one and
9	other issues.
10	So, I think we have one or two
11	more. Actually, we have the implications and
12	some research recommendations.
13	So, implications. Diets rich in
14	potassium can lower blood pressure.
15	Second bullet, a high intake of
16	potassium also attenuates the adverse effects
17	of sodium on blood pressure.
18	Three, other possible benefits
19	include a reduced risk of developing kidney
20	stones and decreased bone loss. You know,
21	these are actually they were covered in
22	2005, also in the DRI report, but there was

1	really no new evidence, so I didn't present
2	the data either in November. But these are
3	possible benefits.
4	Next slide. In view of the health
5	benefits, potassium and its relatively low
6	intake by the general population, increased
7	dietary intake of potassium is warranted.
8	The next bullet. The IOM set the
9	AI for adults at 4,700 milligrams per day.
10	Only six percent of men and fewer than three
11	percent of women meet or exceeded this amount.
12	Number three. The IOM set the AI
13	for potassium in children as well, and yet
14	less than three percent of children have met
15	that AI.
16	And then the fourth bullet.
17	Available evidence suggests that Blacks and
18	hypertensive individuals especially benefit
19	from an increased intake of potassium.
20	Next slide. So, similar to
21	sodium, we also conducted some potassium
22	modeling. The issues were a little bit

different here, some similar some different. First one, what is the relationship of potassium and energy intakes in the U.S.? And secondly, how would potassium levels of the USDA Food Patterns change if an assumed amount of coffee and tea based on current intake levels were to be added? This was not done in 2005, and I think Patricia pointed out that we're missing, not a huge, but a real source of potassium that is under-appreciated.

So, next slide. This is similar to the earlier slide for sodium. Displays mean dietary potassium intakes in NHANES in 2005 to '6, and shows it both for men and women. As you'll see soon, it really does reflect that most likely the calories consumed with obviously more being consumed in general by men than women.

So, next slide. So, this is little bit more ragged than the one for sodium, but generally as energy increases, so does potassium. Here the correlation is .72,

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still pretty high. Just to refresh your memory, it was .8 for sodium and energy.

Next slide. This is actually what was provided in the DASH trials. And again, these are not actual intakes. This is the targets. And you can see it's a line. It's about 4,600 milligrams at 2,100 kcals.

Next slide. This is the amounts in the base USDA Food Patterns. And again, you see the same pattern of increased potassium intake with increasing energy. important point is that it's a bit less than what we studied in DASH. And I can tell you that we purposely increased the amount or had high levels of potassium in the DASH side because the DASH study was originally designed as a study of dietary patterns to lower blood pressure. And we felt that potassium was one of the key players here, and we wanted to have We actually thought that the amount it high. we provided was about the at percentile of intake. I think we probably

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were wrong. It was closer to the fifth or tenth percentile. But in any case, that's what we did provide.

So, Next slide. this is the that would be consumed if add amount you coffee and tea for adults at the average levels of fluid consumption. So, you can see that if individuals consume on average 18 ounces per day, they'll get 247 milligrams per day of potassium. So, in addition to staying awake, you get more potassium. So, everybody should consume more potassium more coffee, which I'm going to do shortly after this presentation.

So, summary of the potassium modeling. So, the potassium is provided in the base food patterns ranges from roughly 1.5 to 1.9 milligrams of potassium per kcal. Very tightly, you know, correlated with calories, again .7. This potassium density is actually higher than current intakes, but lower than what we provided in DASH, which is around 1.9

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to 2.5 milligrams per kcal. And it would be somewhat higher, five to eight percent if typical amounts of coffee and tea were consumed by adults.

slide. Next Okay. Actually, maybe I should just stop here. This is the issue about energy. Yes, let's just stop here for the potassium section and have discussion. Unless -- I'm just seeing. potassium research questions which -- maybe if slide, Holly, the you could to that go potassium research questions. Okay. here.

So, the first one is to conduct trials to test whether increased potassium intake or potassium-rich foods increased bone mineral density. I think this is an incredibly important issue, but it hasn't been addressed. We recommended it in 2005 and there's only sort of slow progress at the NIH for doing such a trial, but I think it has tremendous public health importance.

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And the second one, conduct dose
response trials that test the main and
interactive effects of sodium and potassium or
blood pressure and other clinically relevant
outcomes. And that probably needs to get I
think Tom pointed this out. There are some
nuances to this. I think one of the areas
about potassium that has been it only car
be addressed indirectly. Is it a low intake
of potassium that is a risk factor for
elevated blood pressure? In converse, do you
get more bang for your buck increasing your
potassium level even above what's recommended?
And I think probably both are true, but we
don't really have good dose response studies,
as I said.

And the second one, the interactive effects of sodium and potassium have been dealt with in a few trials, but I think more would be useful, particularly if it involved multiple levels of potassium.

So, I think I'll finish there and

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1	then go back to the energy adjustment, which I
2	think is an overarching issue.
3	Shall we discuss potassium right
4	now?
5	DR. FUKAGAWA: This is Naomi.
6	Does the type of tea make a difference with
7	respect to potassium content?
8	DR. APPEL: Yes, I don't know.
9	That's a good question. You mean green tea
10	versus other forms of tea?
11	DR. FUKAGAWA: Black versus
12	DR. APPEL: Yes.
13	DR. PEARSON: I wouldn't imagine
14	it would, because it's inorganic. The
15	roasting and fermenting I don't think changes
16	anything. It might change the bulk.
17	DR. FUKAGAWA: But it may differ
18	with respect to the plant source, right? You
19	know, because there are people like is
20	chamomile as potent as
21	DR. PEARSON: Oh, I thought even
22	though the I mean, I'm talking about tea

2	DR. FUKAGAWA: Right. Oh okay,
3	tea tea.
4	DR. PEARSON: Tea tea, yes.
5	DR. FUKAGAWA: Rather than what
6	generally is looked upon as a beverage that,
7	you know, now there's all kinds of teas.
8	DR. PEARSON: Because as a plant
9	source, they should be relatively high in
10	potassium as one of their mineral sources.
11	DR. CLEMENS: Tom is right. This
12	is Rog. Tom is right about the mineral
13	content of these teas. However it's handled
14	and through fermentation and how it's dried
15	could have somewhat of an impact on the
16	mineral content such as potassium.
17	DR. PEARSON: Right.
18	DR. CLEMENS: And we would all
19	expect that.
20	DR. PEARSON: Yes.
21	DR. APPEL: Anything else about
22	potassium?
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bushes as being the same plant.

(No audible response.)

DR. APPEL: Then let me go back to the slide on energy adjustment, just because I want to make sure everybody, you know, is aware of the issues.

So, energy adjustment. So, it's a bit of a haphazard -- I don't want to call it haphazard; there is some science, but energy adjustment DRIs. It's done for sodium in children and older adults, and it's done for potassium in children, but there's really an inconsistent application to other nutrients such as proteins and fiber. I think maybe for fiber it might be indexed to calories, but as I said, it's only done partially for sodium and potassium.

And yet, the reality is that both, in sort of just, you know, regular eating environments, you know, when people are eating together as a family, whether you have 1,500 calories or you're running marathons and consuming 4,000 calories, people are consuming

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typically the same food at the table. there's really energy adjustment that occurs implicitly. And then, in the studies that we do, typically feeding studies that involve food, there's energy adjustment. an You provide more of a nutrient depending on, know, the calories an individual consume. So, energy adjustment occurs. And you might have considered it, you know, sort of like it's just math, because the more you eat, the more you're going to get. And that's the case for sodium and potassium with these really high correlations. And yet we have, you know, absolute levels for guidelines.

And so, we had a lot of discussion about this, and we had a panel of experts join us for a conference call in January of this year. And the sense was not to make any formal recommendation about energy adjustment as a recommendation, acknowledge this as a very practical issue and then use this in the modeling that Trish and others are doing.

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1	And, you know, I think that in the next round
2	of Dietary Guidelines they really need to
3	spend more time on this issue, because there's
4	a combination of science and practical reality
5	that needs to be dealt with, and sodium in
6	particular is one area where this has both
7	implications, science and practicality.
8	So, I don't know if other people
9	have comments or thoughts on it. It's really
10	not an issue that sort of like you about up
11	front, but it's really quite important,
12	because it's a primary determinant of how much
13	of these electrolytes we consume.
14	DR. VAN HORN: Comments from the
15	Committee? Christine do you want to say
16	anything about children?
17	(No audible response.)
18	DR. VAN HORN: I don't know if
19	she's still there.
20	DR. PEARSON: This is Tom.
21	Obviously, this is the same issue with
22	cholesterol and milligrams per day.

DR. APPEL: Yes.

DR. PEARSON: And, you know, men are almost twice that of women in cholesterol consumption. That's because of the caloric intake. So, it probably hits us quick with sodium, but it's an omnibus issue.

DR. APPEL: Yes. See, and I think that the DRI Committees didn't spend a huge amount of time on this. They probably were focusing mostly on whether it should be increased or decreased, and then the issue of calorie adjustment is often an 11th hour issue.

DR. WILLIAMS: This is Christine.

I think it certainly helps with children to have everything calorie-linked, because the caloric intakes are so different at different ages. But I think it would be just as helpful to have it linked to calories with adults. To recommend one level for everyone just doesn't seem appropriate, and we've always had that problem with cholesterol recommendations also.

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And we do now have fiber intake linked to calorie intake, which is very helpful.

DR. SLAVIN: But I think --

DR. APPEL: See, this is where --

DR. SLAVIN - creates problems, you know, with fiber because of with labeling, you know? So, I think it works for the DRIs, but it typically is difficult to translate into recommendations.

DR. APPEL: See, the thing that is difficult is that from here science а perspective if you need -- let's say you need only, you know, 10 millimoles of sodium just to replace your intake, a very tiny amount, And that's true whether you're you know? 2,000 or 4,000, you know, maybe if you would adjust that from 10 to maybe 20. But it's so far below what we are currently consuming that it's almost, you know, from health perspective, the amount of sodium just gets magnified so that, you know, if you're a triathlete and consuming 5,000 calories per

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day, the amount of cholesterol, the amount of sodium, the amount of all of these sort of nutrients is really huge. And it's indexed by calorie, but is it really healthful to be consuming let's say, you know, 300 milligrams of sodium even if that corresponds to a low intake?

DR. VAN HORN: This may be one of those again areas where, you know, we make our statements regarding the evidence and, you know, I don't think anyone would argue the benefits of reducing sodium nationally in the food supply, et cetera. But the actual steps towards that and how it gets achieved over what period of time, et cetera, et cetera, you know, that's clearly going to require some further discussion and negotiation, and probably beyond the scope of this Committee.

DR. APPEL: Just as a plug here, the Institute of Medicine report is going to be coming out next Wednesday. So, that will deal with a lot of the translational issues.

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And, I mean, we probably, you know, at that point can, you know, pull sections of that report into our report dealing with some of the general rather than specific translational issues.

Okay. Then I think we move onto water, don't we?

So, what amount of water is recommended for health? We prepared a draft conclusion and this is one where the type of evidence is very different from the evidence that we have for other studies, randomized trials, cohort studies. So, the draft conclusion is, as I said, a bit different. Based on an extensive review of evidence, an IOM panel in 2004 concluded that the combination of thirst and usual drinking behavior, especially the consumption of fluids with meals, is sufficient to maintain normal However, because water needs vary hydration. considerably and because there is not evidence of dehydration in the general population, a

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minimum intake of water cannot be set. All right?

decided not to apply And we evidence grade to this body of evidence in part because, state in that second as we sentence, there's no evidence of dehydration in the general population. If you look at serum osmolalities by decile of water intake, it's flat. You don't see any evidence of dehydration. And in terms of chronic disease, we reviewed the literature in 2003, 2004 for also did literature DRI report, and searches for studies since that report was published, and really there's not much out So, that might there. be а point of discussion, but let's onto the move implications.

So, first, in order to prevent dehydration, water must be consumed daily. Secondly, healthy individuals who have routine access to fluids and who are not exposed to heat stress consume adequate water to meet

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their needs. Third, purposeful drinking is warranted for individuals who are exposed to heat stress or who perform sustained vigorous activity. Fourth, in view of the ongoing obesity epidemic, individuals are encouraged to drink water and other fluids with few or no calories.

recommendations. So, research Investigate the role of increased total fluid intake as a means to chronic disease. I think there's a reasonable basis for conducting further epidemiologic studies for the most trial, not trials, of water consumption on illnesses such bladder as cancer, kidney There's a little bit of a signal for stones. heart disease, but it's only one study. So, we kept it broad because the data at this point is not very voluminous for any one condition.

I think that's -- we could look at this -- go back a slide. So, maybe we could just talk about water and our approach,

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1	particularly the fact that we don't provide an
2	evidence grade, which I sense we're not going
3	to be the only ones. I believe, Shelly, your
4	group didn't have evidence grades for some
5	your conclusions. So, you know, maybe that's
6	okay. But I'm interested in hearing what
7	other people think.
8	DR. NELSON: This is Mim. But
9	isn't there evidence that we don't have a
10	dehydration problem? You know, like
11	DR. APPEL: There is evidence.
12	Yes, there is.
13	DR. NELSON: Yes.
14	DR. APPEL: But it's a funny kind
15	of evidence. It doesn't fit any of our
16	traditional categories. You take NHANES data,
17	and this was done for the DRI report, and you
18	classify people by decile of fluid intake.
19	So, some people are consuming like less than a
20	liter, you know, half a liter. And then you
21	look at people that are consuming four of five

liters or more. And their serum osmolality is

flat.

it is.

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DR. NELSON: Yes.

DR. APPEL: You know, it's the same. It's like, you know, 280-290, whatever

DR. NELSON: Right.

DR. It's just APPEL: flat. Within age group and gender there are some modest differences. So, that's the kind of evidence, so it's not a clinical trial. not a cohort study. And so, I mean, you could give it a evidence Grade I for there is no evidence of dehydration in the general population.

Now, that would be an interesting possibility. I mean, if you want to sort of revise the rules on evidence grades and then put just that very narrow statement, there is no evidence of dehydration in the general population, and then you move everything else to implications. That could be an

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1	alternative.
2	DR. NELSON: It probably doesn't
3	matter. I mean, I think your conclusion and
4	your implication, you know, are sound. So, it
5	probably doesn't even matter that much.
6	DR. APPEL: Yes, where sort of
7	like this is sort of marginal technical things
8	that aren't going to have an impact.
9	DR. NELSON: Right. Clearly, we
10	don't need to be pumping water unless it's hot
11	or you're out for long exercise periods.
12	DR. APPEL: Yes.
13	DR. SLAVIN: Yes, I think it's
14	fine without the grades. I think it's good.
15	Because you're right, the data is not going to
16	fit well within the usual grading.
17	DR. APPEL: Use the framework for
18	all of our decision making to this point.
19	DR. CLEMENT: This is Roger. Do
20	you wish to make a comment on hyperhydration?
21	And I appreciate your remark that you've not
22	seen any changes in plasma osmolality or any

evidence of hyponatremia, yet clearly there are cases out there where too much water consumption leads to intoxication, hyponatremia and obviously has some significant health implications.

DR. APPEL: You know, that's a good point, Roger. There are some selected circumstances and typically -- but it's in a setting for not a general population though. So, the ones that come to mind, and they are fortunately infrequent, but they do happen, are in the setting of poorly trained athletes or athletes who take long periods of time to complete endurance events and they develop hyponatremia from over-consumption of water. So, that's one group. And then the second group are individuals, you know, who force volume consumption like, you know, fraternity hazing where that occurs. And then the third group actually is psychogenic polydipsia, and that's individuals who develop hyponatremia.

But, you know, those are obscure,

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1	and so I'm not quite sure that at least for
2	the last two we would mention it. But for
3	endurance athletes, you know, I think there's
4	both concern for under and over-hydration.
5	And I'm not quite sure if we should get into
6	that area. I don't know. I'd be interested
7	in hearing what other people think. Many
8	people think that we've over-emphasized the
9	concerns about over hydration and
10	under-emphasized the concerns about
11	dehydration in athletes. But it's an area
12	that we didn't I don't know, I feel a bit
13	uncomfortable, because I think is really more
14	for the general population that isn't doing
15	these endurance events again. But, you
16	know, what do other people think about this?
17	DR. CLEMENS: I was just thinking
18	maybe a paragraph or a couple of sentences
19	might be warranted to address it.
20	Miriam, you -
21	DR. APPEL: We actually do with

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I'm sorry to interrupt.

22

We do actually

1	have it in the chapter after we mention these
2	as issues, but we don't I think I tried, at
3	least for the implications, to draw the
4	statements that would be most relevant for the
5	general population.
6	DR. NELSON: I think just a couple
7	of sentences in the chapter is just fine.
8	Because, it is an issue, but I don't think it
9	needs to be here.
10	DR. CLEMENS: Thank you. Thank
11	you so much, Miriam.
12	DR. SLAVIN: I'm wondering; this
13	is Joanne, about just kind of the
14	misconception that people are going to lose
15	weight by drinking water. There's seems to be
16	people that over- hydrate and somehow think
17	that's going to help them. Maybe it's an
18	alternative. You know, it's like other
19	habits. And I don't think there's any data on
20	that, right?
21	DR. APPEL: Yes, I mean, I didn't

1	was no data, but that was one of them, what is
2	the impact of water intake on weight? And I
3	don't remember the specific results of that
4	search, but I do remember that we came up
5	pretty dry, you know, maybe one or two studies
6	that were nothing to hang your hat on. You
7	know, I'm not sure if we actually state
8	anything in the chapter per se.
9	Just, Holly, if you'd take a note
10	of that, maybe I can return to that
11	DR. SLAVIN: Yes, if you guys
12	DR. APPEL: when we headed it
13	up.
14	DR. SLAVIN: the fact that you
15	searched and that you've, you know, found
16	nothing would be actually useful. But make
17	sure that's documented.
18	DR. APPEL: Yes. Yes, it's an
19	important point, because it actually came up
20	in 2005, the Committee deliberated. I
21	remember that was one of the questions that
22	Committee members were interested in, the

1	relationship between water consumption and
2	weight. And I know that for the 2003 DRI we
3	didn't find anything and with this subsequent
4	search the same issue the same result, no
5	data.
6	DR. SLAVIN: So, maybe it is worth
7	saying something so we don't have a sort of

saying something so we don't have a sort of publication bias.

DR. APPEL: Yes. Inadvertently, yes.

DR. SLAVIN: Yes.

So then, well, DR. APPEL: Okay. I don't know. The other groups really didn't do this, but we do read our public comments and there have been several comments related to sodium, some dealing with sort of approach, so the voluntary gradual approach, step-wise change, and then acknowledging I quess the fourth subbullet that Roger mentioned, technical or and regulatory barriers as well that have to be addressed. Safety issues for certain products. And other

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So, you know, to some extent I think this is actually an area where the IOM report will have more to say because they actually had involved experts who dealt with safety matters, as well as other issues like taste and its role beyond taste, too.

Next slide. So, then there was a recommendation related sodium to and potassium. That's actually something Committee talked about, too. And it's a bit tricky in part because it's almost like a discretionary calorie-kind of thing where you want to make recommendations to the general population on intake of a nutrient, and ratios is a very challenging type of concept to get across, as well as interactions. So, and then at the bottom, focus on hydration.

But again, I think, you know, we are pretty sound advice, you know, because we don't really see a problem with dehydration in the general population and even in athletes.

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LOO.
Okay. I think that's about it
with our section. We have the chapter
finished. There's still, you know, editing to
be done, but I think we're in pretty good
shape.
DR. VAN HORN: I would agree.
Thank you, Larry. That was excellent.
All right. Well, I think then
we're ready to move on, and our next
presentation will be then from Roger in regard
to Food Safety and Technology.
Roger?
(No audible response.)
DR. VAN HORN: Uh-oh, we don't
hear you, Roger.
DR. CLEMENS: I had to push the
un-mute button.
DR. VAN HORN: That's a good
start. Okay.
DR. CLEMENS: Thank you so much.
Rafael and Naomi are a part of the team right

1	here, and I extend my great appreciation on
2	behalf of Rafael and Naomi, of course, to
3	Kellie, Donna, Holly and Shirley, without whom
4	none of this would actually be possible.
5	To kickoff here, will be my friend
6	and colleague Rafael.
7	So, Rafael, why don't you talk to
8	us about the in-home issues and fish. Thank
9	you so much. Rafael?
10	DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: Yes. Next
11	slide, please. Keep on going. Keep on going.
12	Thank you.
13	The overarching question that I
14	will be addressing today is what behaviors are
15	most likely to prevent food safety problems
16	and to what extend do U.S. consumers follow
17	these behaviors.
18	For this presentation the
19	sub-questions are organized following the
20	principles of FightBAC!®; clean, separate,
21	cook and chill. Studies were included if they
22	were published in the peer reviewed literature

between 2000 and 2009, included individuals
two years and older, and we were interested in
the population at large, as well as specific
vulnerable subgroups that may be at higher
risk for foodborne illness due to their
compromised immunological status. The NEL
review also benefitted from secondary data
analysis of the 2006 USDA FDA CSFAN survey,
which stands for Consumer Food Safety and
Nutrition Survey.

Next slide, please. Next slide.

DR. O'CONNELL: Rafael, just one second. The slide got stuck.

DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: Okay. The first set of sub-questions deals with what techniques for hand sanitation are associated with favorable food safety outcomes and to what extent do consumers follow them. The proposed conclusion regarding this is practices for hand sanitation, is that clear evidence consistent shows and that hand washing with plain soap for 20 to 30 seconds

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followed by proper hand drying is an effective hand hygiene technique for preventing cross-contamination during food preparation, and it is Grade I. Alcohol-based, rinse-free hand sanitizers are an adequate alternative when proper hand washing with plain soap is not possible.

The implications of these findings are that antimicrobial soaps are not needed for proper hand hygiene at home and should be avoided due to possible microbial resistance to antibacterials associated with their long-term use.

The evidence for this conclusion is robust as it is based on 17 studies, four meta- analysis or systematic reviews, six randomized controlled trials, four of which are summarized in these slides and two in the following slide, five quasi-experimental studies and two observational prospective studies.

With regards to hand sanitation

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behaviors consistent evidence shows that U.S. following proper consumers are not sanitation techniques. This conclusion is based on five cross-sectional studies summarized in the following slides two slides, as well as secondary data analysis of the **CSFAN** survey. With regards to hand sanitation, here research recommendations involve better understanding, how to persuade consumers to follow recommended hand sanitation behaviors.

From hand sanitation, we will now move into the topic of what techniques for fresh produce washing are associated with favorable food safety outcomes and to what extent do U.S. consumers follow them.

With regards to best practices, evidence based on a limited number of studies has shown that proper washing of vegetables and fruit at home or under laboratory simulation conditions to be associated with reduced microbial loads. This evidence is

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derived from one cross-sectional study, one pre/post- home-based study and one laboratory simulation study. And this is the slide that summarizes those studies.

can go to the next, please. With regards to consumer produce washing techniques, the Committee concludes limited evidence shows that U.S. consumers are following proper produce not washing techniques. This conclusion is derived from cross-sectional studies and also two benefitted from analysis of the CSFAN survey.

The Committee identified a clear need to further examine the link between different washing techniques in the home kitchen and microbial and pesticide loads in diverse food products.

I will now move onto the last of the clean questions, which is to what extent do U.S. consumers clean their refrigerators following current guidelines.

The Committee's conclusion is that

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consistent evidence shows that U.S. consumers do not clean their refrigerators following current guidelines. The evidence for this conclusion comes from the four cross-sectional studies summarized in the following slide.

I will now start addressing the three questions as to what techniques for cross- contamination prevention are associated with favorable food safety outcomes and how much are they followed by consumers in the U.S.

With regards to best practices to prevent cross-contamination, consistent evidence indicates that preventing cross-contamination in the home kitchen may reduce exposure to foodborne pathogens among U.S. consumers.

This conclusion is drawn from 13 studies including systematic reviews, comprehensive risk analysis, laboratory simulation studies, observational studies including a case- controlled study and a

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randomized controlled trial.

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The Committee identified key future needs in this including area, understand if and how home kitchen microbial cross-contamination during food preparation translates to actual risk for foodborne illness and further, examine the application principles of HACCP to prevent cross-contamination during food preparation in the home kitchen.

I will now present the section on temperature control which is divided into food thermometers and refrigerator/freezer thermometers.

With regard to food thermometers, the Committee concludes that consistent evidence shows that the great majority of U.S. consumers do not use food thermometers to properly assess internal cooking temperatures of meats while cooking.

With regards to refrigerator/freezer thermometers, the

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Committee concludes that consistent evidence shows that U.S. consumers lack refrigerator freezer thermometers in their homes. and Whereas the food thermometer conclusion derived from one systematic review and six cross-sectional studies summarized in this and the following slide, the evidence for that refrigerator/freezer conclusion on from analysis of the thermometers is drawn CSFAN survey, as well as to cross-sectional studies.

Next slide, please. Although not a formal FightBAC!® step, the 2005 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee report identified consumption of risky foods such as raw or undercooked animal-source products as a consumer behavior that should be discouraged. The Committee concurs with recommendations and does so to find out to what extent do U.S. consumers ingest raw or undercooked animal-source food products.

The conclusion reached by the

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Committee is that clear and consistent evidence shows that the consumption of raw or undercooked animal— source food products is common in the U.S., especially for eggs and egg-containing products. And I would like to add, to some extent ground beef products as well, including hamburgers and meatloaf.

This conclusion is arrived from eight studies, one meta-analysis, one systematic review and six cross-sectional studies.

There serious food safety are hazards associated with consumption of raw or undercooked animal-source products such salmonella present in raw/undercooked eggs, E. coli in undercooked beef and Vibrio vulnificus and parahaemolyticus in raw oysters. In addition, even though the incidence of foodborne illness outbreaks reported raw/undercooked seafood consumption of morbidity relatively less common, the associated with each case can be extremely

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severe and potentially fatal.

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The Committee recommends for better quantification and characterization of the risks associated with the consumption of undercooked animal-source products. This work can lead to better risk communication when educating consumers about health risks associated with the behaviors.

With regards to vulnerable populations, including pregnant women, older college adults and students that vulnerable in other respects, the Committee found that all of these groups practice unsafe food handling and consumption behaviors, and that really the lack of adequate food safety practices is a problem is across the life cycle.

To conclude, the Committee recommends for the following overarching research needs to better guide food safety consumer education in the U.S.: First,

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improve the validity of self-reported food And this issue is huge, safety behaviors. especially for behaviors related to hygiene, personal hygiene, and also hygiene of kitchen during cleaning the food preparation because of the strong potential social desirability bias associated self-reported behaviors.

Secondly, understand how to improve consumer's food safety knowledge, attitudes, self-efficacy, internal locus of control and ultimately behaviors. Ι reported at the last meeting, a lot of the don't believe that their home consumers likely to be for kitchens are sources foodborne illness outbreaks. And furthermore, a large proportion of consumers feel that it is beyond their control and it is just within the hands of government and industry to protect them against the foodborne illnesses. So, we really need to use better focused behavior-based approaches to improve food

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safety behaviors and this requires further research in diverse populations.

Thirdly, improve monitoring and surveillance to better understand the epidemiology of home-based foodborne illness outbreaks. Our colleagues at the CDC are kindly currently helping us to try to get a better assessment of the proportion home-based foodborne illness outbreaks in the As you can imagine, it is not an easy task large percent and very, very home-based foodborne illness outbreaks under-reported when they just affect a few people and not a congregation of people.

And lastly, it is important to examine the application of HACCP principles at the household level so that we can better educate consumers as to how improve their food safety behaviors while they are preparing different dishes, recipes and so on in their households.

So with this, I'm going to end the

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in-home presentation and I'm open for any questions that you may have.

DR. VAN HORN: Excellent job, Rafael.

Any comments from the group?

DR. APPEL: Yes, this is Larry.

Yes, Rafael, this was great. I always learn a

lot from these food safety presentations.

I'm not quite sure it's a research recommendation, but I really think there needs to be some very creative and novel approaches to teaching the population food safety. know, I was just thinking as you presented, like how do you get this information to the population? And I didn't see that as actually a research question, like, you know, have there been strategies that effectively test or that effectively disseminate these important food safety principles? Maybe you add could that to your research recommendations and maybe, you know, CDC or group would come up with a some

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1	initiative.
2	DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: Absolutely,
3	Larry. And it is very important, because
4	there are very big initiatives that have
5	invested a good amount of resources including
6	FightBAC!®, Thermy™ and a number of USDA food
7	safety education initiatives as well. But as
8	far as I know, they have not been evaluated in
9	a way to give us a good idea of how effective
10	they have been at changing food behaviors.
11	DR. APPEL: And it might involve
12	creative use of health information
13	technologies.
14	DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: Yes.
15	DR. APPEL: You know, Twitter, you
16	know, just mass broadcasts to people, because
17	I think a lot of people are cooking now who
18	never were taught how to cook, not just what
19	they eat, but how to cook.
20	DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: Yes, your
21	point is well-taken and will be included,

Larry. Thank you very much.

1	DR. PEARSON: Rafael, this is no
2	longer part of a secondary education
3	curriculum, is it? I mean, is there any, you
4	know, high schools at all that teach this
5	anymore. I mean, when I went to school, we
6	learned about this, you know, as part of
7	health things, but that's all gone, I'd
8	imagine.
9	DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: Yes, as
10	Miriam brought up at the last meeting, you
11	know, the return of cooking lessons for kids
12	in the schools I think is something that we
13	need to do to improve their ability to choose
14	better foods and so on. And as part of that,
15	food safety education should be a very
16	important component.
17	DR. PEARSON: I mean, part of this
18	is the degradation of our cooperative
19	extension services. You know, with funding
20	cuts, this has been one of the casualties, I'm
21	afraid.

DR.

PEREZ-ESCAMILLA:

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And it's a

1	problem, but also the very, very strong
2	emphasis on reading and math curriculums in
3	the schools when there is no time even for
4	recess anymore or for kids to wash their
5	hands.
6	DR. PEARSON: You can't do math if
7	you're sick.
8	DR. NELSON: This is Miriam.
9	Rafael, maybe this is beyond the purview of
10	this Committee, but I'm assuming we're not
11	going to deal at all with some of the issues
12	about food safety with the food supply and,
13	you know, the sort of homogenization of, you
14	know, it all coming together and not knowing
15	where it's coming from, et cetera, et cetera?
16	DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: Except for
17	fish.
18	DR. NELSON: Okay. Except for
19	fish.
20	DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: The fish
21	we're doing a fairly reasonable job.
22	DR. NELSON: Okay.

DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: But you're
right, it's very
DR. NELSON: That any given
hamburger will have, you know, 1,000 cows in
it and things like that.
DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: Yes.
DR. CLEMENS: This is Roger. Good
point, Miriam. It was a deliberate position
that we took to focus on the home except for
fish or in seafood.
DR. NELSON: Okay. Yes, that's
reasonable. I think we should just make sure
that we're stating we're not dealing with that
other issue.
DR. CLEMENS: That's right. Good
point.
Okay. Rafael, let's go onto one
of our favorite topics here, seafood.
DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: Yes, I'm
getting hungry now. Okay.
DR. CLEMENS: It's almost lunch
time where I am.

DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: So, the question that I will be addressing now is what are the benefits in relationship to the risks

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Following the IOM recommendation, the Committee defined seafood as consumer-obtained finish, shellfish and mollusks coming from marine and fresh water think that it should be sources. And Ι commercially-obtained finish, shellfish, cetera.

2004, In EPA and FDA jointly issued a fish advisory targeting women of reproductive age and young children based on the potential adverse consequences of methyl mercury exposure on the fetus and child's neurological development. This advisory set weekly limits for seafood consumption and specifically advised the target individuals to avoid the consumption of large predatory fish, limit the consumption of albacore or white tuna and call for consumers to pay attention

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to local advisories for locally-caught freshwater fish.

stated the last public As at meeting, the question regarding benefit/risk ratios needs to be revisited as there are uncertainties about risks previously assumed. There are no existing recommendations groups not targeted by the 2004 advisory. importantly, the public at most large confused, and this includes consumers and also OB/GENS and other health care providers.

The evidence was based on studies published between 2007 and 2009, with the exception of the seminal work by Mozaffarian and Rimm that was identified via a hand review of references from included citations.

The Committee conclusion is that consistent evidence shows that health benefits derived from the consumption of a variety of cooked seafood in the U.S. in amounts recommended by the Committee outweigh the risks associated with methyl mercury and

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persistent organic pollutant exposure, even among vulnerable populations defined as women of reproductive age who are pregnant or nursing, and children ages 12 and younger.

Overall, consumers can safely eat up to 12 ounces of a variety of cooked seafood per week, provided that they pay attention to seafood advisories and limit intake predatory of large ocean the Committee reaffirms Furthermore, women of reproductive age who are pregnant or nursing and children ages 12 and should avoid large predatory fish.

The implications of the Committee findings are that seafood is a healthy food choice that can be safely promoted provided that the types and sources of seafood to be avoided are clearly communicated to consumers.

The conclusion is supported by quantitative and qualitative benefit/risk assessments, some of which took only into account risks associated with methyl mercury

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for heart disease among adults and child's neurological development. Others took into account cancer risks associated with exposure to POPs and others took into account risks associated with both POPs or persistent organic pollutants and methyl mercury exposure.

From the benefit side, most analysis took into account the cardiovascular benefits and neurological development benefits associated with consumption of omega-3 PUFAs found in seafood.

slide This summarizes three quantitative benefit/risk analysis that Ι presented at the last public meeting, so I will not dwell much into them. I do want to emphasize, however, that with regards to methyl mercury the analysis by Ginsberg and Toal with 16 seafood species available in Connecticut found that consumers can indeed consume as much as six ounces per day for fishes analyzed without about half of the

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exceeding upper tolerable limits of methyl mercury exposure. So, it is very likely that consumers can obtain the omega-3 PUFAs that they need without exceeding the methyl mercury upper tolerable levels provided they choose the right kinds of seafood.

Also, as previously discussed, the analysis by Mozaffarian and Rimm finds a very favorable benefit/risk ratio for salmon consumption, either farmed or wild, after taking into account potential cancer risks associated with POPs exposure.

Regarding the concern of higher POPs levels in farmed versus wild fish, the Committee found that in general consumers in North America can consume the levels of omega-3 PUFAs needed without exceeding upper tolerable levels of either POPs methyl mercury intakes. Indeed, the benefit/risk analyses by Gochfeld and Burger based on fish available in New Jersey document the benefit threshold for that

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neurodevelopmental and cardiovascular disease outcomes appear to be at seafood intakes below the harm threshold associated with methyl mercury consumption. And although I did not find data with regard to POPs, it is possible that a similar finding would be obtained.

As the Fatty Acid Subcommittee reported yesterday, a sensitivity analysis was done to model the impact on nutrient adequacy of four ounces per week of seafoods high in PUFAs, eight ounces per of omega-3 seafood with both high and low levels omega-3 PUFAs, and 12 ounces per week of seafood low in omega-3 PUFAs.

The last part of my presentation the will be work to report on on an exploratory analysis led by Kellie O'Connell if there CNPP USDA to examine potential concerns regarding the use of seafood fishes high in methyl mercury in the USDA seafood patterns.

The conclusion is that amounts of

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seafood in USDA Patterns do not raise evident
potential concerns for the 11 possibly
problematic seafood varieties identified in
our literature review that are relatively high
in methyl mercury content. Of the 11 seafood
species for, that is, shark, king mackerel,
tilefish, yellow fish, yellowfin tuna and
Atlantic cod are not in the pattern. Sea
bass, white tuna, light tuna, lobster and
halibut are in the pattern, but at amounts
substantially below the levels of potential
concern. For swordfish where any level could
potentially be of concern, the level among the
three scenarios that were simulated are
minimal, ranging from zero to 0.04 ounces per
week

In terms of research needs, the Committee recommends to conduct consumer risk communication research to determine how best to translate these seafood benefit/risk findings to the public.

The Committee also recommends to

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1	conduct further research to further refine
2	seafood intake recommendations for U.S.
3	consumers by simulating the presence of more
4	beneficial and detrimental compounds that are
5	as we know simultaneously present in seafood.
6	And also, it is very important that the
7	country improves current seafood consumption
8	surveillance and monitoring, and especially we
9	are concerned about the monitoring of the food
10	safety of seafood produced via aquaculture.
11	As it was presented yesterday by the Fatty
12	Acid Subcommittee, a very large proportion of
13	the fish and seafood that we're consuming
14	these days and times is already coming from
15	seafood farms, and it is important that the
16	monitoring of the whole chain including the
17	feeding that the fish and other seafood get,
18	the quality of the water in which they're
19	grown in the farm, and also what happens
20	during the transportation of these products
21	gets properly monitored. So it is not only an
22	issue of having sustainable aquaculture, but

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also an issue of having aquaculture that is safe for U.S. consumers.

Thank you, and I am open for questions.

DR. CLEMENS: Nice work. This is Rog. Nice work, Rafael. I appreciate your closing remarks in particular as we look at aquaculture. I know that has been quite a This issue will controversial issue. be discussed in a little bit more detail as we know in the chapter Food Safety and on Technology. I think the numbers are as much as 84 percent of our import fish is through aquaculture, so monitoring is going to be really critical. I know that the National Oceanographic Association, NOAA, is actually increasing its monitoring capabilities and has a very active and aggressive program to do just that. So, it's quite an exciting time in which we live so we can provide a very safe and abundant food supply through aquaculture.

Any other remarks?

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	DR. PEARSON: IIIIS IS IOM PEAISOII.
2	Rafael, has there been any studies on the
3	messaging on large predatory fish, how that's
4	actually understood and followed? The
5	recommendations have been around for a while.
6	Obviously very highly-educated groups are
7	probably are doing all right with that, but
8	how about some of the others?
9	DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: Yes, large
10	predatory fish is not consumed in large
11	quantities in the U.S., but I can say that the
12	overall impact of the federal advisory, the
13	2004 EPA/FDA Federal Advisory, was to reduce
14	the consumption of fish and other seafood
15	among pregnant women to a point, where as
16	Roger has reported before, OB/GYNs tend to
17	recommend women not to consume any seafood at
18	all.
19	DR. PEARSON: At all. Yes, that's
20	the problem. That's the point, that there's a
21	two-edged sword here.

DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA:

Yes.

1	DR. PEARSON: One obviously is not
2	to consume the predatory fish, or to be
3	confused and still eat predatory fish. And
4	the other edge is not to eat any fish at all.
5	DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: Right. So I
6	think that the risk communication research is
7	not there.
8	DR. PEARSON: Right.
9	DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: I think we
10	need to do a much better job. And also
11	regarding Christine's question from yesterday,
12	we know that, you know, women also have the
13	option of consuming the omega-3 PUFAs in the
14	form of fish oil supplements. And I think
15	that at the end of the day my take on this
16	right now is that it should be a decision
17	between the mom- to-be and her health care
18	provider, but it must be an informed decision
19	that is grounded on an adequate assessment of
20	benefit and risk.
21	DR. PEARSON: Thank you.
22	DR. RIMM: This is Eric. Is there

actually something that we could put in there that says -- maybe you did comment on it, saying that on average 94 percent of the fish consumed in this country, you know, is not an issue?

DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: Yes, and I think that's where we're heading with wonderful data that was analyzed. The wonderful job Kellie 0'Connell did that analyzing the data from the USDA Food Patterns.

DR. RIMM: Great. Because, I mean, this was a great presentation, but I think you're exactly right, and it was brought up yesterday that most obstetricians just tell their patients to take an omega-3 supplement because of you just never know. But I just think that that's the wrong message because we'd like to be focusing on the whole food and the protein package in addition to the omega-3 fatty acids.

DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: Yes.

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DR. CLEMENS: Right.

DR. VAN HORN: Yes, I would just like to reiterate that. This is Linda. And, you know, again along the line of having a consistent message where we're talking about the benefits of omega-3, we can't then say but don't eat fish, you know? So, I think that's valuable.

The other thing, as we discussed last time, and maybe, Roger, you're going to raise this again now, would be the whole on improving the standards within emphasis aquaculture because of the presentation that we had last time that clearly indicated that in order to keep up with America's potential increased interest in consuming fish, we hope, you know, the only way that's going to be is if accommodated we. have additional production and availability, and aquaculture front becomes, again, and center logical transition to that. But of course, safety throughout maintaining that effort

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would be a high priority.

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DR. CLEMENS: That's an excellent remark, Linda. Thank you so much. We know National Oceanic and Atmospheric the Administration, NOAA, is actually primarily responsible for the aquaculture movement in this country. And they have new insurgence, if you will, to look at overseeing aquaculture production, whether it be for a food supply or for a medication. quite exciting to see what's going on there. Hopefully we'll get some of the tidbits of the conference that's been held as we speak today so that we can incorporate it into our chapter on Food Safety and Technology.

DR. VAN HORN: That's great.

DR. FUKAGAWA: This is Naomi. The other consideration is that as our economy becomes more global, we do have to be cognizant of aquaculture that may be occurring elsewhere for which we may not be able to monitor as well.

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DR. CLEMENS: Yes, that's an
excellent comment, Naomi, and my experience is
that in fact some of the products we're
monitoring we see that the antibiotic levels
exceed the standards we have here in the
United States. So to your excellent comment,
we clearly need to be more diligent in our
monitoring process.
DR. NELSON: And this is Mim. I
think as we have it right now in the
integration and translation chapter, this is a
piece of it that we think is important.
DR. CLEMENS: Excellent. Thank
you, Mim.
DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA: I think with
regards to Naomi's excellent comment, in
general the food safety monitoring and
surveillance system in the U.S. with regards
to products that are coming from abroad is
II
very reactive.

DR. PEREZ-ESCAMILLA:

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If something

1	really bad happens, then we take action and we
2	work with the countries to set up better ways
3	of monitoring the standards before the
4	products leave the countries. And I think the
5	conclusion from the 2006 IOM Food Safety
6	Report was for the system to become much more
7	proactive so that we can prevent a lot of
8	outbreaks before they happen. And I think
9	that's a challenge that we have been
10	discussing and the recent efforts by the
11	current administration to improve food safety
12	monitoring and surveillance.
13	DR. CLEMENS: That's right. You
14	know, and that's actually incorporated in two
15	bills that are on the Hill as we speak.
16	Okay. So let's move onto
17	technology so we can get the last two
18	chapters. And thank you very much, Kellie,
19	for moving that on.
20	There are three basic questions we
21	asked in terms of in-home technologies.
22	Obviously, here it says to what extent are

recently developed technology materials designed to improve food safety as designed. The comments on food safety are indicated down below, which they're designed to improve food safety. And effective.

Well, let's look at the data. And fortunately, it's Grade III. There isn't very much in the public scientific literature to examine the various technologies that could be available or should be available in the home level. But most of these technologies are applied in the commercial level.

we were able to find three So studies, and they're identified here in front And they examined two excellent of you. comments made by Rafael already relative to home thermometers. Then looked we. at. antibacterial products. Again, addressed that in terms of hand washing, and we also included a study to address wipes and food contact surfaces and various sanitizers you might find in a home today.

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We looked at how those studies indicated that the consumers are actually using these kinds of products. Were they following manufacturing instructions? they using thermometers correctly? And do the proper usage of those products actually decrease potential microbial burden in the protected products?

Not all thermometers were tested, of course, not all wipes were assessed and not all sanitizers could be, but those that were fact provided in most they in cases provided correct cook information. And also always potential of there's а course of overcooking and undercooking a product, the point that Rafael brought out in his remarks. So obviously the bottom line, we need assure using these types of technologies to assure that we actually have a safe food supply in the home against foodborne diseases.

Next. So we looked at the evidence that was available. We had seven

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studies to look at consumer technologies, cleaning surface materials, cutting boards and sanitizers used in the home. There are a number of studies, but you see here by this graphic there weren't very many studies in each one of these very important topics.

Next. Those topics and studies were summarized in this block, cross-sectional studies. You see the youthfulness of these kinds of studies. They're really fresh out of the block. We clearly need to have more studies to corroborate various settings.

Next. And, again, two more studies indicated here relative to cutting boards and food contact surfaces. You just can't wipe down a surface and hope that it's wiped clean.

Next. Well, here are some additional studies indicated here. What type of technology is available? Again, in this particular case they're looking at studies of the impact of pH as acidity, even using a salt

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solution, the brining, that's one of Larry's favorite topics. And you will see what will happen in terms of microbial loads. And we have other opportunities looking at Salmonella indicator typhimurium, which of was an it was used contamination. In this case because it's very commonly found in vegetables such as onion and arugula we might have in our daily salads.

Next. And then we looked at to what extent technologies are being used to effectively improve the shelf life of foods. Unfortunately, again we don't have enough peer reviewed literature, as in none. So clearly this is an indicator, an opportunity for us to examine what technologies can be improved or added to food products or environments of food products that in fact we can prolong the shelf stability of the foods that you and I consume. Therefore, we don't have a conclusion to But it will be addressed in the offer. chapter that Rafael and I and the entire food

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safety team are putting together.

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And the last comment here Kellie, next slide. Yes. And which recently developed effective technology standards are accessible, cost-effective fact and acceptable to recommend to various consumers? Again, none was located in the peer review literature. And we're trying to pull out some data relative to cost for thermometers, but other than those data we don't have sufficient information to draw a conclusion to assist the various consumers.

So at the end of the day, we have information on hand wipes, we have limited information on food contact surface material and it really shows that other than thermometers and the washing material Rafael -- to which he referred, that you really don't have а lot of scientific information to support the next level technology that could be applied to foods in the home so that we can actually provide a

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1	food-safe environment in the home.
2	And next. What we have in food
3	safety technology. By the way, this was a
4	really great effort by Rafael and Naomi, as
5	well as the great team of Kellie, Donna, Holly
6	and Shirley. Thank you so much for your
7	terrific effort.
8	And this also shows that food
9	safety has become quite an issue across
10	America and around the world. It's time that
11	we invest more information and more research
12	into this area of food safety in the home, as
13	well as the commercial environment.
14	Thank you so much. Comments?
15	(No audible response.)
16	DR. CLEMENS: None.
17	DR. VAN HORN: I think you wowed
18	the crowd. Let's put it that way.
19	DR. CLEMENS: Yes, right. We're
20	all going to go home and be sure that we're
21	wiping down our counters and be sure we're
22	washing our hands, and use the thermometers

1	correctly.
2	DR. RIMM: Well, Roger, some of
3	the issues are that because there were this
4	is Eric that because lots of technologies
5	are used before we get the foods home, we
6	don't need them at home. Isn't that true?
7	You know, I guess, I don't know, radiating
8	beef or irradiating beef or other factors
9	that, you know, because the food is safe
10	before we get it home, we don't need it?
11	DR. CLEMENS: Well, I think
12	that's
13	DR. RIMM: That's just stating the
14	obvious. I don't know.
15	DR. CLEMENS: Yes, you raise a
16	very good point, Eric. I think there is that
17	assumption. And as we both know, the comments
18	made by Rafael this morning, that in fact we
19	cannot always assume that.
20	DR. RIMM: Right.
21	DR. CLEMENS: And with the new
22	regulations and the new technologies and new

enforcement technologies, it's still up to the consumer to remain diligent. So obviously we have to be careful. When in doubt, throw it out. As the comments say, if there's something in the refrigerator that doesn't smell good, it probably isn't good.

So we still have to practice the same type of procedures that the food industry practices in the production facility. look at the last remark made by Rafael, he mentions in his closing remarks about HACCP. That's applicable whether in the food industry or any industry that in fact you need to understand the various critical control points in the Where in fact home. where contamination can occur, it very much could occur.

So when you use an instrument once, you need to put it in the wash bag or put it in the basin for dirty dishes. You just can't overuse and then go from one product, say fruits and vegetables and use the

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1	same knife for chicken, then go back and cut
2	up your vegetables. That clearly is a
3	compromise in separation. So we need to stick
4	with the basic principles of chilling and
5	obviously food separation and cleanliness.
6	DR. PEARSON: Roger, is there any
7	evidence whatsoever that this is done on a
8	secondary prevention basis? In other words,
9	after you've gotten the person through their
10	Salmonella attack, is there any evidence that
11	they're actually instructed at that time about
12	how to do it better so they don't come back
13	next week?
14	DR. CLEMENS: That's an excellent
15	comment, Tom. To the best of my knowledge the
16	answer is no.
17	DR. PEARSON: Well, I'll bet it's
18	no.
19	
20	DR. CLEMENS: Yes, and that's just
21	really an excellent I know that the USDA
22	has some terrific educational programs. I

know Rafael mentioned several of them in his remarks. But the answer is no. I think most attending in the ER, for example, Tom, that I don't think they get any instruction on how to better manage their home.

DR. PEARSON: Yes, and it's a good interface between HHS and Department of Agriculture, but, you know, getting some of those materials out to health care providers, particularly if it's a reportable disease, which many of these are.

DR. CLEMENS: And they are indeed. It's really interesting that the USDA -- they want to be updated and they have software ready to be updated. So, if there's an entrepreneur out there that can actually work with the USDA. They can update the materials so that we can better educate the consumer.

Well speaking about educating consumers, what a great segue, we want to talk about dietary patterns, so I'll toss it over now to Larry Appel and his team.

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1	DR. FUKAGAWA: Before you move on
2	though, I think one important thing that Tom
3	had brought up was the, you know, declining
4	use and support of the extension services.
5	Because in many ways our country could
6	potentially benefit from a health extension.
7	DR. PEARSON: Amen.
8	DR. FUKAGAWA: Yes.
9	DR. CLEMENS: Amen to that, your
10	excellent comment. And I know my friends at
11	Cornell, that's what they do. They talk about
12	food safety all the time. And with the
13	extension services being cut back, we're going
14	to have less interface with the consumers.
15	DR. VAN HORN: Well, Vermont wants
16	to do it.
17	DR. RIMM: Well, Roger, can I ask
18	one other thing? Again, this is my naivete
19	when it comes to food safety, like most of us.
20	It's all sort of anecdotally-based. But I
21	heard several times that using existing
22	technology such as the microwave to kill

1	certain things before, you know, cooking them
2	or not you know, just to be sure that if
3	you don't cook them to the right amount of
4	time that sticking something in the microwave
5	is effective. Is that just pure anecdotal, or
6	is there any evidence to suggest that that
7	should be something that's discussed?
8	DR. CLEMENS: We did not discuss
9	it. I don't recall doing that. Thank you for
10	that remark. The home microwave was not
11	intended to eliminate foodborne illness. The
12	microwave at home is intended to cook.
13	DR. RIMM: Yes, well, that's true.
14	But is it effective? If you put something in
15	there for 30 seconds, does it actually it's
16	not 100 percent effective?
17	DR. CLEMENS: Well, the literature
18	would say that most people use the microwave
19	to warm, not to cook. There are data out
20	there that say, Eric, in effect if you don't
21	follow instructions by the manufacturer, well,

now you actually could increase your risk for

an issue because it will not adequately cook the material. So, that's the undercooked issue that Rafael brings up. You need to follow instructions.

DR. VAN HORN: All right. Well, with that excellent comment, and thank you, Roger and Rafael and Eric, and everyone, in regard to the food safety. We really appreciate all the work that everyone did and we look forward to the chapter that will bring all of these important issues together.

We're now ready to move into the final phase of our webinar. And before I turn it over to Larry, I just would like to provide little bit of an introduction to what's going to happen next, in that we are planning have two additional chapters in report, one of which will be called the Total Diet Chapter. And this aspect, dietary patterns, will be front and center as a part to what in regard that we discussed earlier. words, how In other does

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actually take all this information and put it into a reasonable eating approach, eating pattern that involves all the various foods and food groups and yet still meets nutrient adequacy, as well as not exceeding caloric needs.

And so we're going to be launching that discussion now. It's a work in progress. The individuals that you see identified as Committee members are clearly people who have been leading the other chapters, and we hope will have specific and succinct contributions for this report on the basis of the work that was done as far as developing their own respective chapters.

In addition, we will then also hear from Naomi and Mim, who are leading the Translational and Integration Chapter, another new chapter for this report that we hope will address some of the other very important and relevant aspects of developing those eating patterns and implementing them on the basis of

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the environmental issues and looking for additional effort and support, as well as research to look not only at food and nutrients, but how people need to actually go about choosing them, cooking them, eating them and meeting all these nutrient requirements.

So with that by way of introduction, Larry, are you ready to go into

DR. APPEL: Ready to roll. So, yes, once again, this has been a team effort and it's really been incredibly stimulating, and I thank everybody on this list on this slide and a lot of other people, too. We're treading in territory that hasn't occurred before, trying to understand the effect of dietary patterns, synthesize the evidence and present it.

So here are some of the topics we're going to cover. The selection of dietary patterns, the description of those dietary patterns, the health benefits and

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issues for discussion.

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So, next slide. So first our research question is what is the effect of different dietary patterns including DASH dietary patterns; the Mediterranean diet, which probably should be plural; vegetarian diet, again plural; Okinawan diet, probably plural, on blood pressure in adults.

Next slide. So right now this should probably be labeled draft conclusion, too, but the impression we have at this point is that we can state that several distinct dietary patterns lower blood pressure.

Next slide. So there were NEL searches. And since this is a new question, we didn't have a date range included for this one on adults. Mostly trials, but also some cohort studies. Excluded people with chronic disease whose main outcome was blood pressure. And the search strategies listed.

Next slide. So there were 21 studies that were included; 16 randomized

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trial, five prospective studies. And the types of studies that were identified in part, this is -- you know, because we also had these as search criteria, were Mediterranean diet, DASH diet, vegetarian diet and other or mixed.

Next. So this is a summary slide of what was found. A lot of interest in DASH, and several of these were randomized trials. Twelve were deemed of positive quality. Two were neutral. And the overwhelming majority; 13 for systolic, 11 of 14 for diastolic, documented reductions in blood pressure.

Mediterranean diet. And there actually hasn't been as much work, and that was my impression beforehand and that was sort of verified by the search.

And for vegetarian, actually they're interesting. It's mostly randomized trials, several small studies. There might be an observational study that wasn't included, but basically there's a reasonable body of evidence that vegetarian-style diets are

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associated with lower blood pressure, and similar for these other mixed patterns.

Next slide. So the next research question was what are the effect of different dietary patterns on cardiovascular disease, stroke, and total mortality in adults.

Next slide. A similar strategy, but just had a different outcomes, cardiovascular disease or coronary heart disease, stroke, and total mortality.

By the way, you know, we are interested in cancer, but we felt that this was covered in the World Cancer Research Fund data synthesis that was recently done.

for these clinical So anyway, outcomes, 43 studies. You know, systematic reviews, very few randomized trials of course, and then а lot of cohorts, some controlled studies. In terms of diet types, a lot of work on Mediterranean diets, and from a variety of different regions. Then DASH, DASH variants vegetarian, studies and or

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vegetarians and other types of diet, 15.

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So this is sort of crude Again, DASH, mostly prospective summary. studies and they were associated with lower risk of CVD. Sometimes these were like -- it scored differently. I mean, I know that Eric's group has done work on this, a variety of different scoring systems. Most of them are really for cardiovascular disease, total or CHD, not too many just on stroke. understandable since that's a less frequent outcome.

Mediterranean diet, there has been a large number of cohort studies, as well as some meta-analysis and synthesis. There was one in BMJ; I think it was two or three years ago, that was really quite good. And the vast majority of those cohort studies documented benefits on total mortality and CVD.

And similar for vegetarian diets for CVD.

And then there's sort of this

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catchall other or mixed where they different sort of types οf analyses constructing of patterns sort based on clusters and other types of analyses. And again, it seems to be there are benefits of certain clusterings of food groups.

Next slide. So we're just working on how to synthesize those, but I think we can probably make a statement that several distinct dietary patterns are associated with a reduced risk of chronic disease, but we haven't really worked on the conclusion or implications at this stage. This is a work in progress.

The other area where we spent quite a bit of time is trying to describe these dietary patterns, and both sort descriptions in terms of words, but also provide ideas of the types of food groups and nutrients that are provided in the dietary pattern. And this has proved to be very, very challenging because of the very heterogeneous

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manner in which these studies are presented, and a lot of the studies present a very incomplete picture. So there will be studies that don't provide, let's say, the amount of sodium or potassium that is provided or the amount of alcohol that is typically consumed. So it's not perfect.

But this is where we are right The patterns that we're considering, and now. we're probably going to clip this a bit, DASH pattern with low-sodium. Then we have three options for the Mediterranean diet. We had a discussion with Frank Hu about this earlier, and we were thinking that we might have a U.S. version versus a European. And there are a lot of complexities actually about how to select that European version because there is no one Mediterranean diet. That's a problem that's plagued the field. It's not something that we just uncovered.

Likewise, there are studies now of Japanese diets that have traditionally been

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associated with a reduced risk of CHD. An Okinawan diet that is associated with longevity and a reduced risk of not just cardiovascular disease, but many chronic diseases.

And then we have dietary patterns that are based on modeling, and we had a little bit of discussion earlier today in Shelly's section. But we have four dietary patterns that the USDA has developed. We have to work on the terminology, but that might not be critical for our report, but it will be critical in translation. There's the base called plant-based, pattern lacto-ovo, vegetarian and vegan. And all those, as was pointed out earlier, meet the nutrient requirements with, you know, slight deviations from goals.

But we don't for those have as much data on disease prevention, but we do have a lot of data on nutrient adequacy. In contrast, we have for Mediterranean,

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Japanese/Okinawan -- well, maybe for Mediterranean less and for Japanese/Okinawan, good data clinical on outcomes from cohort studies. And for DASH we nutrient adequacy, have data blood on pressure, and some data from cohort studies. So that seems to be a pattern where we actually have, you know, data across several domains that are relevant for health.

So you can also see some of the complexity when you look at the bottom part of that page, the nutrients where you see quite a bit of variation in how nutrients are kcals, of presented; sometimes percent I think we're going to try sometimes grams. to as best we can present data in a uniform way across studies, but that will require some data manipulation beyond what was originally published or developed.

Next slide. So what we're planning on doing is developing some tables related to health outcomes. So it will be the

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usual, what we've developed or similar to what we've developed for other nutrient/disease relationships. This is one for patterns in blood pressure, CVD outcomes. And these are like three studies, and we'll be developing those. They'll probably be on the Web. I'm not quite sure they'll be in the chapter, but we'll have some summary tables on patterns.

Next slide. So we'll develop some research recommendations. This is clearly a work in progress. I can tell you one research recommendation that's going to be right up front is conduct research on how to synthesize results from these different types of studies, because I think we're going to be -- well, I think it's a major step forward to discuss dietary patterns and try to provide guidance on this. It's been challenging in terms of synthesizing results, and that actually might be a little bit beyond dietary guidelines, but I still think that's an important area.

I think that might be it for the

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slides. And I guess I'll at this point open it up for questions and comments.

DR. RIMM: Larry, this is Eric. That was really nice. Thanks. So I quess I'm trying to think of a way to make your life easier because it does look like a complicated task. The one thing I might suggest is taking out of the question, and maybe even out of is summaries, the of your sort Japanese/Okinawan diet. I think the Okinawan diet is a proprietary thing. If you're not going to have Atkins and all the other diets in there, we probably should take out the Okinawan diet.

I'm not sure how applicable the Japanese diet and the Okinawan diet only because outcomes are, they're SO distinctly different all in the lifestyles that go along with the diet. know, I guess if we had a huge -- if we had 50 percent of the population that was Japanese that lived that way in addition, then I guess

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we could focus on that. But I think that it sounds like you're going to be spending a lot of time putting tables together as it is, and that might help you a little bit.

The other thing I guess is the healthy eating index, which is something that was derived by the government to see how well people adhere to the Dietary Guidelines. And I don't know if that's considered a pattern, but it is sort of a pattern of adherence.

DR. APPEL: Yes, you know, let me go in reverse. I think that this is a work in progress, and I'm learning a lot as we go. And I think documenting the potential benefits of recommended eating habits is, I guess, the best way to quantify it might be with the HEI.

DR. RIMM: Right. It's just I know that a lot of -- I mean, we've done some work and I know others have used that as a measure of, you know, a healthy diet. And, you know, to show what has been done might show the contrast in the Mediterranean diet

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and the DASH diet, you know, do a fair bit better than the healthy eating index. And maybe -- I mean, the healthy eating index may be a moving target because as the guidelines change, so will that -- I assume so will that description of a dietary pattern.

DR. APPEL: Yes, I think we'd have to be careful to see if -- I mean, the HEI based on 2005, and that's what the USDA Dietary Patterns are based on, not earlier sets of recommendations. But maybe we should see if there's been anything -- I don't know if that was, you know, captured in our searches.

You know, your first point, we did talk about this, you know, about whether to include Japanese/Okinawan. First of all, there's less data on Okinawan for sure, and there's less data both on nutrient composition and health outcomes, with the exception of pretty well-documented, actually very well-documented evidence of longevity, you know,

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1	highest number of centenarians and life
2	expectancy in that prefectorate compared to
3	other prefectorates in Japan. But I think
4	part of the rationale, and it might be the
5	is to be a little bit less Western-centric in
6	this set of guidelines.
7	DR. RIMM: This partly came up
8	because I know someone who's selling a book
9	and a diet called The Okinawan Diet
10	DR. APPEL: Yes, but
11	DR. RIMM: you know, like
12	Atkins and other things. You know, it's
13	proprietary, which maybe it's fine, it's just
14	that we try to make a habit of not doing that.
15	DR. APPEL: Yes.
16	DR. RIMM: This is fine. I just
17	brought it up because, you know
18	DR. APPEL: Yes. Yes, you know,
19	the thing about it is though, Eric, I think
20	there obviously I mean, there are also
21	people making money off of DASH, not myself.
22	And there's a book on it, and I know people

but, you know, I haven't gotten any royalties from that or anything else.

But I think that the Okinawan diet is a diet that was consumed by free-living people for which we have okay but not perfect information on nutrient composition and okay but not perfect information on outcomes, which looked pretty good. So I think that's why we're including it. And I really was, you know, in my naivete unaware of the commercial aspects of this.

DR. RIMM: Yes, because it's just the diet and not all the other aspects of Okinawan living? I mean, I don't know. I haven't looked at the study.

DR. APPEL: Yes, I think the same thing can though be applied to, you know, Mediterranean. I think that there are aspects of -- you know, to be honest with you, I can't fully separate it out. I don't think we're in a position to do that. I wouldn't be surprised, but it has a lot of the features

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1	that we are advocating as part of a healthy
2	diet. You know, their saturated fat intake
3	is, you know, is minuscule. As best we can
4	tell, their sodium intake is reduced.
5	Potassium intake is quite high. Actually,
6	their vegetable intake is really quite high.
7	So in many but not all aspects of the pattern.
8	So I
9	DR. RIMM: Oh, that part I agree.
10	I just meant like the exercise and the, you
11	know, lack of
12	DR. APPEL: Oh, yes. Yes.
13	DR. RIMM: Okay. Yes.
14	DR. APPEL: But I also think
15	that's true for example of the Mediterranean
16	lifestyle. I mean, the original I mean,
17	people who, you know, ate the diet in Crete
18	were also climbing trees to get their food,
19	you know? They're actually very physically
20	active.
21	DR. RIMM: Right.
22	DR. APPEL: So, you know, it's

hard to totally separate everything out. But,
you know, actually there's one point that I
didn't raise in the early discussion I think
is important, is that, you know, in displaying
these, I don't think we can say that any of
them is ideal or perfect, particularly the
free-living. Because, you know, there are
aspects for example, some of the
Mediterranean-style diets had higher saturated
fat than we would recommend. So it's not as
though when we have this, when we present this
table, we're going to have many caveats, you
know, that they still can be better. And
we're just, at least for the observed diets,
documenting what people are consuming.

DR. FUKAGAWA: Well, I think this is a perfect segue to introduce a fourth-generation Japanese person who's going to translate and synthesize.

DR. VAN HORN: That's a great segue, you're right. But let me add one thing before we leave, because we do want to talk

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about the translation, and you are the perfect person to do it. But I think the only additional point I'd add to the discussion that we just had is first to point out that Okinawan diet. 85 the percent was carbohydrates, which of course, you know, is much more higher than what we necessarily advocate. And as you point out, Larry, there, you know, is no one perfect diet, but that does certainly represent another approach to an eating pattern that's high in carbohydrates, complex carbohydrates.

But for this Total Diet Chapter, in addition to what's been presented thus far, some additional themes that we're planning to incorporate are the whole focus on use of fresh, whole, minimally-processed foods. So the Committee has discussed over and over again the need to emphasize the benefits of nutrients coming from foods, from whole foods, and wanting to make recommendations and provide information on how to go about doing

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also of course this And then concept that we have said from the minute we started this webinar, which is the whole issue understanding nutrient density versus of energy density, and discussing exactly how that gets translated by selection of these various food groups. And that's why each of the chairs of these respective chapters will have hopefully something to contribute to how we actually address that within each of those So, hopefully that will take categories. shape and develop in the time we have ahead.

And then also the last thing I would mention is even in terms of our listing in the slide related to the macro/micronutrients, we'd have to also think add a slash for dietary fiber. Our goal again is to try to unify and provide recognition of overarching shortfall nutrients, shortfall foods, and illustrating how by shifting the focus to the shortfall

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nutrient problems actually will fall into place. And I think, you know, that's how the healthy eating index can also be applied to this whole process. But, you know, it's just a matter of trying to illustrate that, you know, a lot of these nutrients would be of less concern if the foods that provide them were in the proper balance.

So with that, Naomi, please do proceed with the Translational Integration Chapter.

DR. FUKAGAWA: Thank you. And I will have to have a disclaimer that I am fourth- generation Japanese, but I don't necessarily adhere to any of these dietary patterns.

But anyway, the purpose of this chapter which will be worked on by Eric, Chris, Rafael, Tom, Roger and staff members from HHS and USDA is really to identify some cross- cutting issues that have

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come out in the science-based chapter reviews that we've just heard about over the several meetings. And hopefully, what we'll try to do is to synthesize some of disparate findings and narrow them down to some key points about what we think the evidence is really saying about the relationship between diet and health.

earlier discussions And in our tentatively identified four points that we think we will address in this And the first one of them is to address the issue of t.he incidence and prevalence of overweight and obesity in the U.S, which obviously has to have a life stage focus and has a number of bullet points under that.

The second one is to reconcile issues that we've heard about over the last two days regarding added sugars, solid fats, refined grains and sodium in the diet and relate this to issues of consumer behavior,

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some of the food policies that might exist, and issues of food production and safety that we've talked about earlier today.

The third one dovetails well with this whole diet chapter that Linda addressed and that Larry spoke about, was whether or not one needs to consider recommending suggesting that we have a shift in food intake patterns in order to achieve better health for nation while still dealing with differences that variety of have we culturally, ethnically and with lifestyle and food preferences.

And the fourth one is probably a no-brainer in that it relates to trying to encourage Americans to adhere to and meet some of the 2008 Physical Activity Guidelines that were presented and for which Mim was a very important member of that Committee.

And so, over the next few weeks our subcommittee will hopefully be able to get together and address this.

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And wondered if, Mim, do you have any additional comments about where we're headed?

DR. NELSON: No, I think that was a good synthesis. The only thing I'd say is in point 3, what we've been talking about is to shift the food intake patterns to a more plant-based diet, that it's not just a shift, but again that meets the sort of cultural and heritage needs of different people. And then I think the context of this is the sort of integration.

And then the translation piece is much more -- I think that what we will be focusing on with this chapter, sort of surrounding the whole chapter, is that we need a coordinated strategic plan for meeting these targets. And that it's not just -- it's beyond -- as we say, far beyond individual behavior change. And that all segments of society are going to have to come together to make these changes, because we've seen with

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1	many of these in the past with the Dietary
2	Guidelines with no budging of actual changes
3	in food intake patterns, so that it needs to
4	be multi-sector.
5	And then I think that's the sort
6	of key elements. As I look at our notes,
7	that's it.
8	DR. FUKAGAWA: Any
9	DR. NELSON: I mean, if I could
10	just sort of just summarize this, the idea is
11	just to really try to change the overall food
12	environment for people so that it makes it
13	easier over time for them to meet the
14	Guidelines and to be as healthy as possible.
15	DR. VAN HORN: All right. Other
16	comments from any other Committee members at
17	this point? Anything that you have burning on
18	your heart that we haven't addressed today or
19	yesterday that you want to be sure gets
20	officially heard today?
21	(No audible response.)

DR. VAN HORN: All right. If not,

then I would like to just briefly summarize the next steps as we near the end of our journey together, and then I'll turn it over to Rob for some closing comments.

Between now and the final meeting, each subcommittee will finalize their conclusion statements in response to the feedback received at this meeting and ongoing discussions.

The chairs will lead the drafting of the content of their respective chapters and work with our science writer on the organization and flow within their chapter, as well as contributing to the content of the Total Diet Chapter and the Translation Integration Chapter, as we just discussed.

There will be a sixth and final meeting planned for next month after the entire report has been drafted. This meeting will be again held via webinar for the public and will be announced in a Federal Register notice upcoming. At this meeting we'll

present and come to consensus on the full content of our advisory report and we're going to depart as friends. After which, this report will undergo final formatting and we'll formally submit the advisory report to the Secretaries of USDA and HHS who will post it for public comment.

Once again, any final comments or questions from anyone on the Committee?

(No audible response.)

DR. VAN HORN: If not, I would like to offer my great and deep appreciation to every single person who participated to make this such a rich and full two days. We may have been snowed out in February, but I think we more than accomplished a full agenda over these last couple of days, and I just want to thank all the members, as well as all the staff for their incredible dedication to making this all come together.

And with that, I would just like to ask Rob to close us up.

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1	DR. RIMM: Hey, Linda, before you
2	do that
3	DR. VAN HORN: Yes?
4	DR. RIMM: can I just point out
5	in case that your comment was misinterpreted,
6	actually I think this group has been quite
7	collegial throughout. I'm quite impressed
8	with the fact that I don't think it's
9	individuals patting each other on the back
10	just because we want to pat each other on the
11	back, but actually I think we have worked
12	quite well together. So, I'll just give my
13	kudos to you and to Naomi for having us be
14	collegial throughout.
15	DR. VAN HORN: Thank you. It's a
16	wonderful group and a tremendous opportunity
17	to work with fine people all interested in a
18	common good. So, thank you all.
19	Rob?
20	DR. POST: Well, thank you, Linda.
21	And I speak on behalf of the Center and my
22	HHS colleague Rear Admiral Denny Slade-Sawyer

when I say, wow, this is clearly -- the Committee has done fantastic work. It's undertaken a tremendous amount of important work to date that's been reflected in the discussion over the past two days.

We definitely look forward to the continued work of the Committee as it moves towards the completion of the advisory report.

I'd like to take a moment quickly to recognize the staff of USDA and HHS that's supported the work of the Committee through this intricate process. You've heard Committee members refer to them during this message or during this meeting, and I'd like to recognize them.

In addition to Carole Davis from CNPP and Kathryn McMurry from ODPHP, the Office of Disease Prevention and Health Promotion in HHS, who I introduced yesterday, and the Senior Co-Executive Secretary of USDA and HHS, I also want to recognize Shanthy Bowman from the Agricultural Research Service

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of USDA and Holly McPeak from ODPHP of HHS, of the Health and Human Services Department, who are also Co-Executive Secretaries of the Committee.

the Dietary Guidelines have Management Team, who in addition to the four Co-Executive Secretaries, also include Jan Adams and Trish Britten, Eve Essery, Patricia O'Connell Kellie Collette Guenther, and Rihane. And thank them for their And from HHS, I'd like to contributions. mention Shirley Blakely and Rachael Hayes.

And I'd also like to give recognition to our science writer and editor,

Anne Brown Rodgers, who is assisting in pulling together the final report.

We also have the evidence analysis division at CNPP, which is directed by Joanne Spahn, and includes Jean Altman, Donna Blum-Kemelor, Eve Essery, who I also mentioned is on the Dietary Guidelines Management Team, Thomas Fungwe, Joan Lyon, Patricia MacNeil,

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Molly McGrane, Julie Obbagy, and Yat Ping Wong, who is our research librarian from the National Agricultural Library.

We'd also like to recognize our national service volunteer evidence abstractors who are depicted here on this slide, and on this slide, and also on this slide. As you can see, this is a very intricate process and involves an awful lot of dedicated and hard-working individuals.

Last but not least, we'd like to thank contract support staff and our consultants for their efforts and contributions. And again, I want to express our deep appreciation for the service that the Advisory Committee is providing to the federal government and the cooperative work of all the subcommittees and the staff.

And with that, thank you, Linda.

And we're concluding here from the Department of Agriculture. Linda?

DR. VAN HORN: Thank you.

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1	DR. POST: Okay. With that, I
2	guess we can conclude our meeting. Thank you.
3	DR. VAN HORN: Thank you.
4	(Whereupon, the meeting was
5	adjourned at 4:00 p.m.)
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