Public understanding of evidence in nutrition

Ian S.Young

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Thou seest I have more flesh than another man, and therefore more frailty King Henry the Fourth. Part I - Act III. Scene III





FAT-FREE, NUT-FREE, SUGAR-FREE AND SALT-FREE ... ENJOY!"





Daily Mall, Monday, November 1, 2010

terret will die if it goes into

by Alice Hart-Davis

E THINK we know what to eat: less red meat and more fibre, less saturated fat and more fruit

and veg, right? Wrong, according to a controversial new book by obesity researcher and nutritionist Zoe Harcombe. In The Obesity Epidemic: What Caused 1/? How Can We Stop 1t? Harcombe

charts her meticulous journey of research into studies that underpin dietary advice — and her myth-busting conclu-sions are startling

MYTH: The rapid rise in obesity is due to modern lifestyles

Is due to modern intestyles ACCORDING to Zoe Harcombe, the chestity epidemic has less to do with our "The key thing that people don't realise is that throughout history, right until the Seventies, obesity levels never went above 2 per cent of the population in the UK, ahs asys. Yet by the turn of the mil-

What happened? In 1983, the government charge and the main what happened? In 1983, the government charged its diet advice. After that, if you look at the graphs, you can see obesity rates taking off like an aeroplane. You might fiel it is coincidence, but to me it is

might less it is concatence, but to me it is "The older dictary advice was simple; foods based on four and grains were fattening, and sweet foods were most informing of all eggs, mardines and to put butter on our vegetables. The new advice was "base your meaks on startofy foods" — the things that we used to know made us fat (ice, pasts, potatoes and bread). That's 0.4'sunt.

MYTH: Starchy carbohydrates should be the main building blocks of our diet

WE'VE been told that carbohydrates such as rice, pasta, bread and potatoes should form the bulk of what we cat. The trouble with this, says Zoe Harcombe, is that as carbe are digested, they are broken down into gincose.

Into gaucose. This process makes your body produce insulin, in order to deal with the extra glucose. One of insulin's main roles in the body is fat storage, so whenever you eat carbs, you are switching on your body's fat-storing mechanism. Whatever

boy stat-storing mechanism. Whilever carbs you don't use up as energy will be quickly stored away in the body as fat. We should get back to doing as nature intended and eat real, unprocessed food, starting with meat, fish, eggs, vegetables and saiads.

MYTH: Losing weight is about

calories in versus calories out TF ONLY it were that simple,' says Harcombe. People think that if they cut out 500 calories a day, they will lose 11b

They might at first, but then the body will recognise that it is in a state of starvation and turn down its systems to

starvation and turn down its systems to conserve energy. Bo you may be patients fewer calories in-between calories to get through the day. "Losing weight is more a question of fat storage and fat utilisation. You need the body to move into a fat-burning mode and, to do that, you need to cut down your consumption not of ealories, but of carbohydrates."

Everything you thought newa food is W

Fibre's bad for you. Fat's healthy. And five-a-day is a gimmick to make fruit and veg firms rich. Or so claims a remarkable new book ...

Daily Mail, Monday, November 1, 2010

heat and can't find a mate

MYTH: More exercise is a cure

MY IR: MORE exercise is a cure for the obesity epidemic THIS is standard wisdom; exercise, we think, will burn ealories, lose fat and speed up our metabolism. Think again, says Harcombe. Tyou puty hourself into doing extra exercise, it will be counterproduc-tive because you will get hangy — your bogienish its lose stores. If you get twing to control wight it is

replenish its lost stores. If you are trying to control weight, it is so much easier to control what you put into your mouth. Not how much, but what. Then it doesn't matter what you do or don't do by way of exercise."

MYTH: Fat is bad for us

MY1H: Fat is bad for us ERAL fat is not had for us,' says Harcombe, 'L's man-made fats we should that the set of the set of the set port chop, there is 2.3 of unasturated fat and 1.3 of a durated fat is not iong port chop, there is 2.3 of other set of the set in the the set of the set port chop, there is 2.3 of the set port of the set of the set port of the set of the set set of the set of the set port of the set of the set set of the set of the set of the set set of the set of the set of the set set of the set of the set of the set set of the set of the set of the set of the set set of the set set of the set set of the s

strength, mental health, cancer and blood

vessel protection and, therefore, heart health. We need to eat real fat in order for these vital vitamins to be absorbed into the body."

MYTH: Saturated fat

causes heart disease OVER the past 50 years, we have accepted this as one of the basic nutritional truths. But Zoe Harcombe says: 'No research has ever properly proved that eating saturated fat is associated with heart disease, let alone that it causes it."

MYTH: Cholesterol is a dietary enemy

a Checkery enterny CONTROVERSIALLY, Harcombe does not consider 'high' choisesterol "Do pick a number – 5 'ermohly – and to say everyone should have choisesteol levels no higher than this is like declaring the average height should be 5t Alin and not 6th Stin and medicating everyone who doesn't reach height. It reach is that hours is ave a McDonald height. It really is that horrific 'Ancel Keys, who studied cholesterol

extensively in the Fiftles, said categori-cally that cholesterol in food does not have any impact on cholesterol in the blood "What is abnormal is the amount of carbohydrate we eat, especially refined carbohydrate, and this has been shown to can complete a straight the line been station to determine trigly certical levels. — the part of the straight of the straight

MYTH: We should eat more fibre

.unk

lood

Cat more nore POR three decades, we have crammed fibre into our bodies to the the three into our bodies to the put we within and the theory mode agood idea, says Harcombe. The advice to eat more fibre is put forward along with the theory that we need to flush out our digestive systems. But essential min-the intestines, so why do we want to be intestines, so why do we want to Every day, 2.5 million in the intestines, so why do we want to flush everything out? Concentrate on not putting bad foods in."



MYTH: Fruit and veg are the

MTNH: Fruit and veg are the most nutritious things to eat APPARENTLY not. Harcombe allows that vegatables are a great addition to the diet — if served in butter to deliver the fat-soluble vitamina they contain — but straight is the liver and is stored as fit. — Truit is best avoided by those trying to lose weight, says Harcombe, who adds. Vitamins and minerals in animal foods — meat, fish, eggs and dairy products — best those in thuk hands down!

MYTH: Food advisory bodies give us sound, impartial advice

THE organisations we turn to for advice on food are sponsored by the food indus-try. The British Dietetic Association on food are sponsored by the food indus-try. The British Dietekie Association on delivering Department of Health and NHS dietary advice, is sponsored by Danone, the yaghurt people, and Abbett bornula and energy bars. The British Nutrition Foundation, founded in 1967 to deliver authoritative, evidence-based information on food and Mestyle, has among its sustaining mem-

nutrition in the context of neurA and lifestyle', has among its sustaining mem-bers' British Sugar pic, Cadbury, Coca-Cola, J Sainsbury FLC and Kraft Foods. "When the food and drink industry is so actively embracing public health advice, ian't it time to wonder how healthy that ian't it time to wonder how health advice can be?' says Harcombe. *B THE OBESITY EPIDEMIC by Zoe Harcombe (Columbus Publishing, 520)*. *v Zoe Harcombe. To order a copy, tel:* 0845 155 0729.

MYTH: You need to eat five portions of fruit and veg a day

portions of fruit and veg a day TIVE A-DAY is the most well-known piece of nutritional advice, 'axys Harcombe. You'd think it was based on firm evidence of health benefit. Think again! Tive-a-day started as a marketing campaign by 25 fuilt and veg companies and the American National Cancer Insti-tute in 1951. There was no evidence for any cancer benefit.

Why is there so much confusion about nutrition evidence?

- Sometimes the story is complex.....
- Sometimes the evidence is weak and open to interpretation......
- There are strong advocates with vested interests......

Why is there so much confusion about nutrition evidence?

Sometimes the story is complex.....

IHD mortality (33 744 deaths) versus usual total cholesterol

PSC



Prospective Studies Collaboration Lancet 2007; 370:1829-39

LDLc - The greater the reduction the greater the benefit



Brady A, Betteridge J. Br J Cardiol 2003

MRFIT: Mortality in 350,977 men aged 35-57



'Bold, highly entertaining and thought-provoking. This book will change the way you think about heart disease forever' Lucy Johnston, Health Editor, Sunday Express

the Great Cholesterol Con

THE TRUTH ABOUT WHAT REALLY CAUSES HEART DISEASE AND HOW TO AVOID IT

DR MALCOLM KENDRICK



Tim Noakes @ProfTimNoakes · 1h .@laurenjee01 High cholesterol is not a disease, nor a predictor of heart risk in women. Check #RealMealRevolution for diet to protect heart

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Chalestergi Is it really that bad?

The Exercise Coach

Evidence-Based Recommendations TLC Component I: Intensive Dietary Intervention Can Reduce TC

Study	No. of Participants	△ TC (%)
Oslo Diet Heart Study	412	-14
Los Angeles VA	846	-13
Minnesota Mental Institution	n 9057	-14
Finnish Mental Hospital	10,612	-12 to -18

TC = total cholesterol.

Brousseau M, Schaefer EJ. Curr Atheroscier Rep. 2000;2:487-493.



Cholesterol lowering effects of specific foods

Soluble fibre (2-8g/day; oat bran, fruit and vegetables)	Decrease LDLc 1-10%
Soy protein (20-30g/day)	Decrease LDLc 5-7%
Stanol/sterol esters (1.5- 4g/day)	Decrease LDLc 6-12%
Nuts (60-70 g/day)	Decrease LDLc 5-10%

Curr.Atheroscler.Rep. 1999;1;230-235; 1999;1:210-14 Lipids 1996;31:S45-49 JAMA 1992;267:3317-25 <u>Arch Intern Med.</u> 2010 May 10;170(9):821-7.

Cholesterol reduction by portfolio diet

Am.J.Clin.Nutr. 2005;81:380-7





Standard diet

Portfolio diet

Plant sterol esters Viscous fibre Soy protein Almonds





Why is there so much confusion about nutrition evidence?

Sometimes the story is complex.....

Sometimes the evidence is weak and open to interpretation......



The vitamin D story

- Bad things happen to people with low vitamin D levels
- There are good scientific explanations as to why this happens
- Giving people vitamin D supplements will prevent these harmful outcomes

Why might deficiency be common?



We expose less than 5% of our skin to the sun + we wear sunscreen

Very little vitamin D production from November to May in all of Europe

Vitamin D production in the skin decreases 4 times with age

Seniors avoid the sun: lowest levels in the Mediterranean (SENECA study)

2. Nutritional sources of vitamin D are limited

not enough



in the sea

Chen TC, Holick MF, et al. Factors that influence the cutaneous synthesis and dietary sources of vitamin D. Arch Biochem Biophys 2007;8:8.

90 T

80



HYPOVITAMINOSIS D IN GREAT BRITAIN

Fig 1 Association of circulating 25-hydroxyvitamin D concentrations with cause specific mortality in observational cohort studies. *Pooled estimates are based on random effects meta-analysis.

	No of studies	No of participants	No of deaths	Relative risk (95% CI)* for cause specific mortality	Relative risk (95% CI)* fo cause specific mortality
Cardiovascular death		•			
Primary prevention cohorts	19	80 662	6416		1.35 (1.13 to 1.61)
Secondary prevention cohorts	10	20 987	3787		1.60 (1.32 to 1.94)
All cohorts	29	101 649	10 203		1.43 (1.25 to 1.64)
Cancer death					
Primary prevention cohorts	12	104 353	5003		1.14 (1.01 to 1.29)
Secondary prevention cohorts	5	16 382	1617		1.59 (1.17 to 2.16)
All cohorts	17	120 735	6620		1.25 (1.10 to 1.43)
Non-cardiovascular, non-cance	er death				
Primary prevention cohorts	7	38 5 2 6	1444		1.30 (1.07 to 1.59)
Secondary prevention cohorts	3	13 035	1121		- 1.49 (0.94 to 2.35)
All cohorts	10	51 561	2565		1.34 (1.13 to 1.60)
All cause mortality					
Primary prevention cohorts	27	780 990	48 488		1.35 (1.22 to 1.49)
Secondary prevention cohorts	41	59 918	16 148		1.50 (1.36 to 1.65)
All cohorts	68	840 908	64 636		1.44 (1.34 to 1.55)
			c	.5 1	2.5

Relative risk (95% CI) for bottom versus top thirds of baseline 25-hydroxyvitamin D concentration

Chowdhury R et al. BMJ 2014;348:bmj.g1903

Fig 6 Effects of vitamin D supplementation on all cause mortality when given alone, derived from available randomised control trials. *Pooled estimates are based on random effects meta-analysis.



Chowdhury R et al. BMJ 2014;348:bmj.g1903

Department of Health Guidance

Adult groups at risk of vitamin D deficiency:

- all pregnant and breastfeeding women, especially teenagers and young women
- older people, aged 65 years and over
- people who have low or no exposure to the sun, for example those who cover their skin for cultural reasons, who are housebound or who are confined indoors for long periods
- people who have darker skin, for example people of African, African-Caribbean or South Asian origin, because their bodies are not able to make as much vitamin D.

Recommendations:

- All pregnant and breastfeeding women should take a daily supplement containing 10 µg (400 IU) of vitamin D, to ensure the mother's requirements for vitamin D are met and to build adequate foetal stores for early infancy.
- People aged 65 years and over and people who are not exposed to much sun should also take a daily supplement containing 10 µg (400 IU) of vitamin D.

ⁱⁱⁱ Vitamin D – advice on supplements for at risk groups. Letter from the Chief Medical Officers for the United Kingdom. [accessed 18/11/2013] https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/vitamin-d-advice-on-supplements-for-at-risk-groups

Vitamin D—One of the Simplest Solutions to Wide-Ranging Health Problems

December 22, 2013 | 646,946 views | 🚾 Disponible en Español







Story at-a-glance

- Increasing levels of vitamin D3 among the general population could potentially prevent chronic diseases that claim nearly one million lives throughout the world each year. Incidence of several types of cancer could also be slashed in half
- » Vitamin D fights infections, including colds and the flu, as it regulates the expression of genes that influence your immune system to attack and destroy bacteria and viruses
- Feeling tired and achy is a frequent complaint. While many are misdiagnosed as having fibromyalgia or chronic fatigue, these are classic signs of vitamin D deficiency osteomalacia. The remedy is a combination of vitamin D and calcium
- Researchers estimate that 50 percent of the general population is at risk of vitamin D deficiency and insufficiency. Among school aged children, that percentage may be as high as 70 percent
- » A smartphone app called DMinder can tell you how much UV radiation you're getting in your area, and how many units of vitamin D you're making

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Obesity tsars, sugar firms paying them a fortune and a VERY unhealthy relationship

By ALEX RENTON FOR MAILONLINE

PUBLISHED: 01:25, 21 January 2014 UPDATED: 10:02, 21 January 2014



\$37 View comments

You might think that there was a sign above every university and medical school announcing: 'Top scientists for sale!'

According to an investigation by Channel 4's Dispatches programme, five of the eight members of the Government's scientific committee on nutrition receive funding from large confectionary companies.

The chairman, Professor Ian Macdonald, receives money not only from Unilever, the world's biggest ice-cream maker, but from Coca-Cola and Mars, too.

Another of the Government's most trusted scientists on diet, sugar and heart disease, Professor Tom Sanders, has been given £4.5 million towards his research by sugar giant Tate & Lyle.

If they enjoy such sweet business connections, can we trust the advice our scientists give us on diet and obesity?

Have the men and women in white coats - once thought incorruptible, above politics and devoted only to the purity of scientific fact been bought up by the industries they have been asked to help regulate?



Concerns: Campaigners have blasted health officials, including Professor Ian MacDonald, for working as a paid advisor for Coca Cola

Sugar's web of influence





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Healthy Eating Guidelines & Weight Loss Advice For The United Kingdom



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Hannah Sutter

A qualified solicitor and passionate advocate for the use of natural low carbohydrate diets for the management of general health and the use of nutritional ketogenic diets for the management of diabetes, epilepsy and many other serious health conditions. In 2004 Hannah founded Natural Ketosis, a natural low carb and nutritional ketogenic solution for obesity and weight loss, providing delivered meals and one to one support for a long lasting, weight loss solution. In 2011 she authored "Big Fat Lies – Is your government making you fat?" A critique of the Eat Well Plate and exposé of the conflicts of interest in SACN (The Scientific Advisory Panel on Nutrition). Finally, in 2012 she Founded The Natural Low Carb Store – a specialist food supplier for 100% natural low carb food.



Q

www.twitter.com/HannahSutter www.natural-low-carb-store.co.uk

National Tackling on besitv rt disease a

Search...



Healthcare professional

Resources and training to support healthcare professionals Lifestyle

Advice and support to help you and your family



"Eat fat, cut the carbs and avoid snacking to reverse obesity and type 2 diabetes."

This document, issued jointly with the Public Health Collaboration, has achieved Worldwide coverage over the past week. It was co-authored by Aseem Malhotra, NHS consultant cardiologist and NOF adviser, David Haslam, GP Watton-at-Stone, Sam Feltham, director of the Public Health Collaboration, David Unwin, GP Southport, and Shamil Chandaria, Patron, NOF, Jason Fung, , Nephrologist and Chief of the Department of Medicine, The Scarborough Hospital, Toronto, Canada, James DiNicolantonio, Cardiovascular Research Scientist Saint Luke's Mid America Heart Institute, Trudi Deakin, Dietitian and best selling author, Caryn Zinn Dietitian, Auckland, New Zealand, and Peter Brukner, OAM, MBBS, FACSP, FACSM, FASMF, FFSEM; specialist sports and exercise physician . No funding was sought or received for this report. The document was supported and peer reviewed by an International expert panel[i][i].

Recent news

Confronting obesity in Europe: Taking action to change the default setting,

Medical Research Study on Weight Management

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- Mantis Surgical Equipment Ltd
- GlaxoSmithKline UK Ltd
- Canderel
- British Meat Nutrition Education Services
- Carlton TV Ltd





Training and Events

Awards





water down and



"Is it just me or is it a bad idea to eat at a place that prints CPR instructions on their placemats?"

Improving public understanding of nutrition evidence

- Acknowledge and explain the complexity of the evidence
- Develop clear messages and engage via multiple channels
- Challenge false solutions

In the long term, the interpretation of scientific evidence should be a component of the core school curriculum



"Eating an average of 2.9 more portions of fruit and vegetables a day made subjects look healthier when rated by others at the end of the study, while an extra 3.3 portions enhanced their attractiveness."

Whitehead RD, Re D, Xiao D, Ozakinci G, Perrett DI (2012) You Are What You Eat: Within-Subject Increases in Fruit and Vegetable Consumption Confer Beneficial Skin-Color Changes. PLoS ONE 7(3): e32988. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0032988



"How much longer do I have before I have to change to a healthy lifestyle?"

