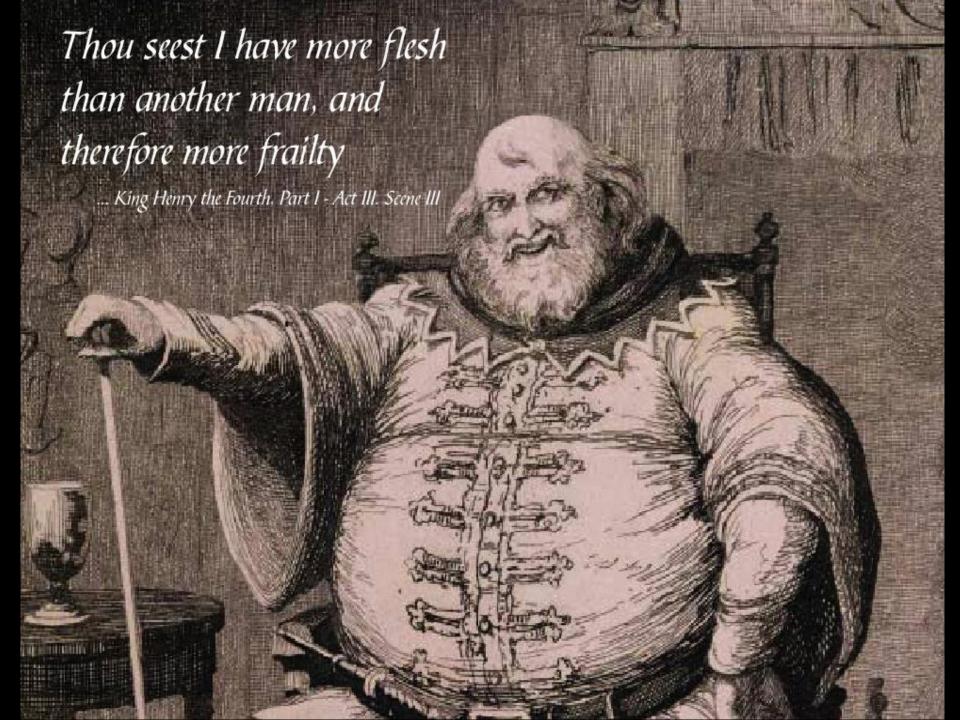
Public understanding of evidence in nutrition

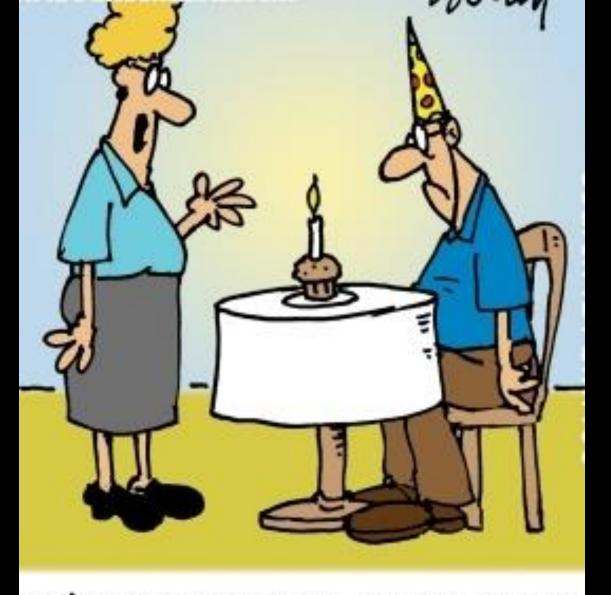
Ian S.Young

Chief Scientific Advisor, Department of Health

Director of Health and Social Care Research and Development







"IT'S WHEAT-FREE, DAIRY-FREE, FAT-FREE, NUT-FREE, SUGAR-FREE AND SALT-FREE...ENJOY!"





what to eat: less red meat and more fibre, less saturated fat and more fruit

and veg, right?

and veg, right?

Wrong, according to a controversial new book by obesity researcher and nutritionist Zoe Harcombe.

In The Obesity Epidemic What Caused It? How Can We Stop It? 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 intestytes.

ACCORDING to Zoe Harcombe, the obesity 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, 'she says, 'Yet by the turn of the mil-

lennium, obesity levels were 25 per cent.
What happened? In 1983, the government changed its diet advice. After that, if you look at the graphs, you can see obesity rates taking off like an aeroplane. You might feel it is coincidence, but to me it is

might reel is in concidence, but one it is
The older dictary advise was simple;
foods based on flour and grains were
fattening, and aweet foods were most
fattening of all.
grains and the pub butter on our
vegetables. The new advice was base your
meals on startly foods"—the things that
we used to know made us fat (rice, pasta,
potatoes and beread). That is 0.1-unit.

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 eat. The trouble with this, says Zoe Harcombe, is that as carbs are digested, they are broken down into glucose.

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

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 salads.

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 1lb

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

terret will die if it goes into Everything you thought Fibre's bad for you. Fat's healthy. And five-a-day is a gimmick to make fruit and veg firms rich.

MYTH: More exercise is a cure

Or so claims

a remarkable new book ...

MY IN: 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. Tiyou push yournel into doing extra exercise, it will be counterproductive because you will get hangy — your before will be crawing carbohydrate to rooty will be crawing carbohydrate to rooty will be the continue to the continue of the continue to the continue of the continue to the conti

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

MYIH: Fat is bad for us," says Harcombe. The man made futs we should that the says that the says that the says the that meat is fall of saturated first? In a 100g pork chop, there is 2.3g of unsaturated fat and 1.3g of saturated fat. and 1.3g of saturated fat and 1.3g of saturated fat. only in the body. In Britain (according to the Family Food Survey of 2008), we are deficient in the fat-soluble vitamins A, D and E, which are responsible for healthy eyesight, bone 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 GRETAY CEREMICAN HARCOMBE does not consider high cholesterol before the consider high cholesterol process of the consideration of the 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

determine triglyceride levels — the part of the cholesterol reading your GP may be the cholesterol reading your GP may be "It's the ultimate irony. We only told people to est carbs because we demonised fat and, having picked the wrong villain, we are making things worse."

Junk MYTH: We should eat more fibre

eat more nore
FOR three decades, we have crammed fibre into our bodies to help us feel fall and keep our on the control of the

in the intestines, so why do we want to flush everything out? Concentrate on not putting bad foods in."

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

portions of fruit and veg a day FTUE-A-DAY is the most well-known piece of nutritional advice, 'says Harcombe.' You'd think is was based on firm evidence of health benefit. Think again! 'Five-a-day started as a marketing campaign by 25 fruit and veg companies and the American National Cancer Insti-tute in 1991. There was no evidence for any cancer benefit.'

MYTH: Fruit and veg are the

MYTH: Fruit and veg are the most nutritious things to eat APPARINTLY not. Harcombe allows that vegetables are a great addition to the diet — if served in butter to deliver the fatsoluble vitamins they contain — but soluble vitamins they contain — but Fruit is better to be straight to the liver and it for the straight to the liver and it for the fatsoluble vitamins and minerals in animal foods — meat, fish, eggs and dairy products—beat those in fruit 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 Dietetic Association try The British Dietetic Association on delivering Department of Heath and NHS dietary advice, is sponsored-by Danone, the yoghurt people, and Abbott bornula and energy bars.

The British Nutrition Foundation, founded in 1967 to deliver authoritative, evidence-based information on food and lifestyle, has among its sustaining mem-

flictstyle', has among its 'sustaining mem-bers' British Sugar pic, Cadbury, Coca-Cola, J Sainsbury PLC and Kraft Foods. 'When the food and drink industry is so actively embracing public health advice, lant it time to wonder how healthy that isn't it time to wonder now health advice can be?' says Harcombe.

THE OBESITY EPIDEMIC by Zoe Harcombe (Columbus Publishing, £20) c Zoe Harcombe. To order a copy, tel: 0845 155 0720.









Why is there so much confusion about nutrition evidence?

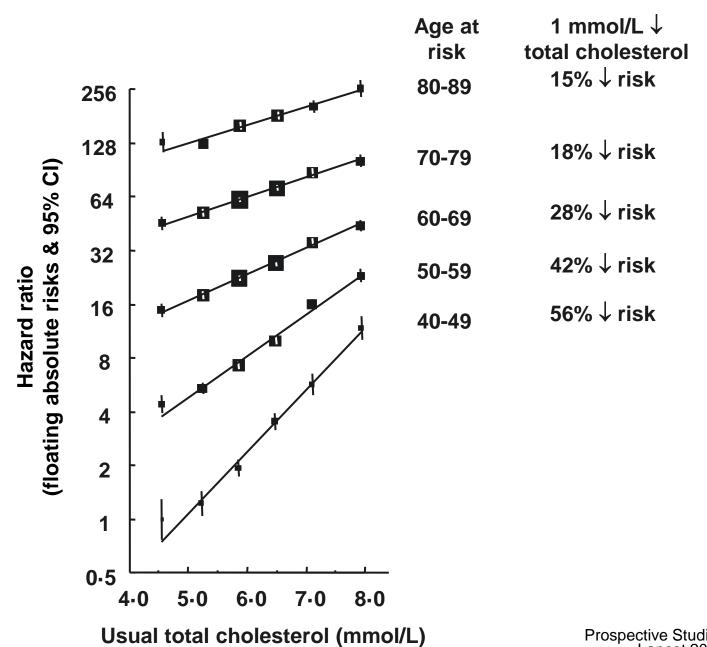
- Sometimes the story is complex......
- Sometimes the evidence is weak and open to interpretation......
- There are strong advocates with vested interests......

Why is there so much confusion about nutrition evidence?

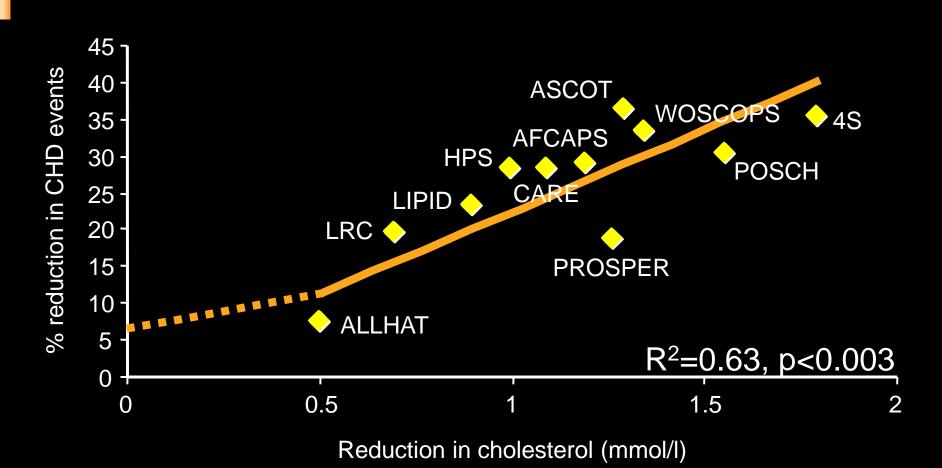
Sometimes the story is complex......



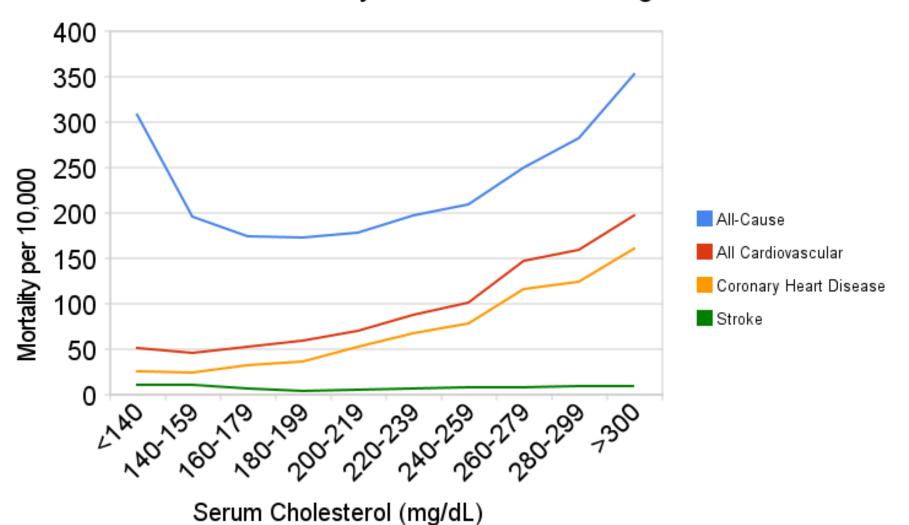
IHD mortality (33 744 deaths) versus usual total cholesterol



LDLc - The greater the reduction the greater the benefit



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

Great 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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cholesterol Is it really that had?



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	9057	-14	
Finnish Mental Hospital	10,612	-12 to -18	

TC = total cholesterol.

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



Cholesterol lowering effects of specific foods

Soluble fibre (2-8g/day; oat bran, fruit and vegetables)

Soy protein (20-30g/day)

Stanol/sterol esters (1.5-4g/day)

Nuts (60-70 g/day)

Decrease LDLc 1-10%

Decrease LDLc 5-7%

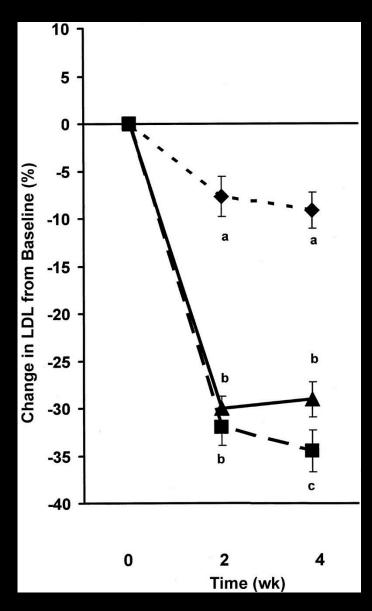
Decrease LDLc 6-12%

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 Arch Intern Med. 2010 May 10;170(9):821-7.

Cholesterol reduction by portfolio diet

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





Standard diet

Portfolio diet Lovastatin 20mg

Plant sterol esters Viscous fibre Soy protein Almonds





Why is there so much confusion about nutrition evidence?

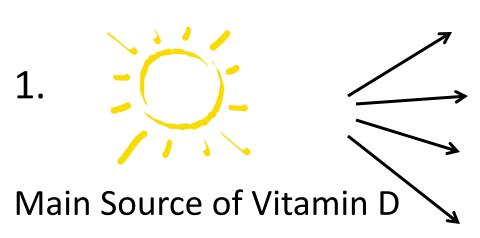
- Sometimes the story is complex......
- Sometimes the evidence is weak and open to interpretation......



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.

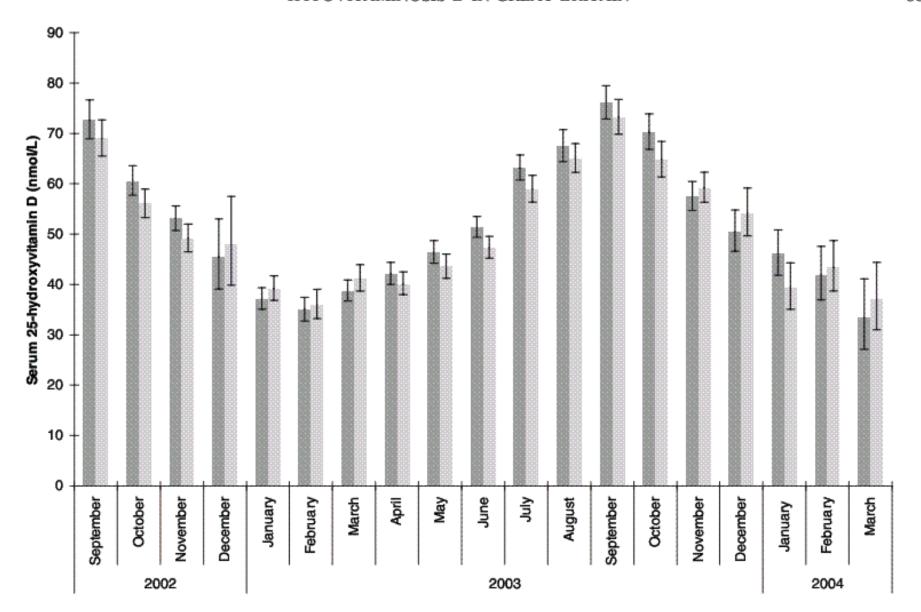
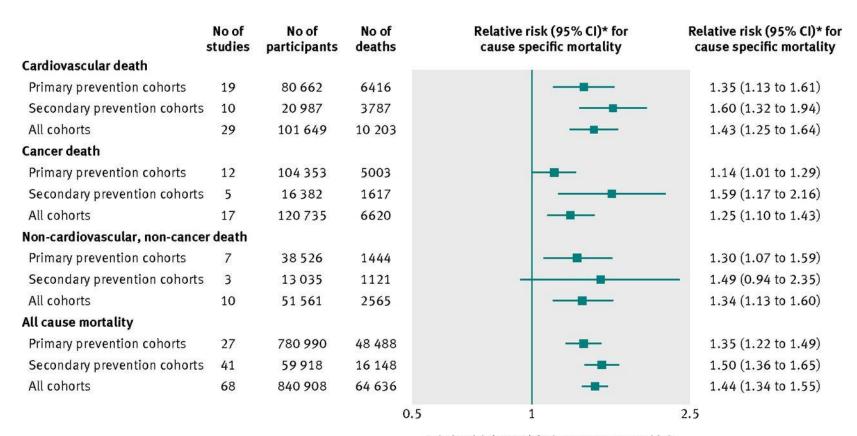


Fig 1 Association of circulating 25-hydroxyvitamin D concentrations with cause specific mortality in observational cohort studies. *Pooled estimates are based on random effects meta-analysis.



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.

		No of participants/deaths						
	No of studies	Intervention group	Control group	Relative ris (95% CI)	sk	Relative risk (95% CI)		
Trials reporting on vitamin D ₃ alone								
Community dwelling	5	3940/549	3926/601			0.91 (0.81 to 1.01)		
Hospital based	9	2886/538	2885/576			0.84 (0.65 to 1.09)		
All studies	14	6826/1087	6811/1177	-		0.89 (0.80 to 0.99)		
Trials reporting on vitamin D ₂ alone								
Community dwelling	4	8313/1420	8408/1393	4		1.05 (0.94 to 1.17)		
Hospital based	4	180/20	178/17	- -	→	1.15 (0.63 to 2.11)		
All studies	8	8493/1440	8586/1410	+		1.04 (0.97 to 1.11)		
				0.5 0.75 1	1.75 2			
				Vitamin D supplement better	Control better			

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



Department of Health Guidance

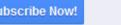
Adult groups at risk of vitamin D deficiency:

- 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**





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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

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......

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













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.

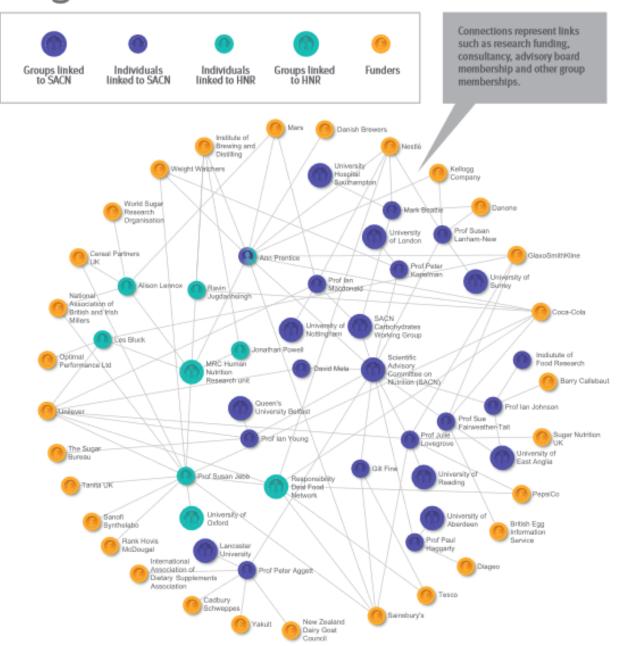
If they enjoy such sweet business connections, can we trust the advice our scientists give us on diet and obesity?

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 lan MacDonald, for working as a paid advisor for Coca Cola

Sugar's web of influence



Blog

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Healthy Eating Guidelines & Weight Loss Advice For The United Kingdom

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Public Health

Collaboration



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.



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





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"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

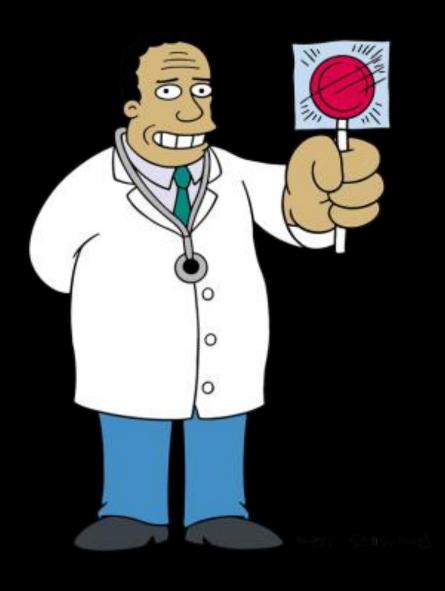
Confronting obesity in Europe: Taking action to change the default setting,

Medical Research Study on Weight Management

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- · British Meat Nutrition Education Services
- Carlton TV Ltd







"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



Before and after: A study has found that eating a diet of fruit and vegetables can lead to a person having a healthy glow and appearing more attractive in just six weeks

"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."



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

