

Why is evidence base important?



Evidence base important to:

- Establish food based dietary guidelines with quantitative recommendation - both for consumers and in public food service
- Convey consistent health messages
- Ensure trustworthy communication from governmental bodies and NGOs
- Prevention of NCDs







Umbrella review of the Health benefits of whole grain



Whole-grain intake and CVD, type 2 diabetes, cancer, mortality, and overweight					
2021		DECREASES RISK			
STRONG	Convincing	CVD, CHD			
EVIDENCE		Type 2 diabetes			
		Mortality			
	Probable	Colorectal cancer			
LIMITED	Limited - suggestive	Weight gain, overweight, and obesity			
EVIDENCE	Limited – no conclusion	Other types of cancer			
		Stroke & Heart failure			
		Adiposity parameters			



Table 1 – Equivalency between amount (in grams) of whole-grain products, number of servings of whole-grain products, and amount (in grams) of whole grain as an ingredient.

	Disease & mortality risk	grams / day whole-grain products	= no. of servings whole-grain products	= grams whole grain ingredient	
	Significant reductions	90 grams	3 servings	48 grams	
1	Further risk reductions	Up to 200-225 grams	6.5-7.5 servings	104-120 grams	

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DVFA - channels and communications

For the official food based dietary guidelines - an example

- Webpage altomkost.dk, explaining to the public and health professionals
 different versions to different target groups (children, +65 aged, vegetarians)
- Public media campaigns 1-2 a year in corporation with the Food Partnership for Health and Climate
- <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RjulscNK71A</u>
- Guidelines for the meals in professional kitchens (institutions, schools, public workplaces)
 - The professional kitchens serve many meals to the Danes every day the public kitchens serve approx. 650,000 meals daily, plus meals from the private kitchens.
 - The professional kitchens therefore play an important role in introducing tasty, healthy and climate-friendly food to the Danes.



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Figure 5.1: CUP dose-response meta-analysis¹ for the risk of colorectal cancer, per 90 grams increase in wholegrains consumed per day

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Ų	WholEUGrain

Author	Year	Sex		Per 90 g/day RR (95% CI)	% Weight
Kyrø	2013	M/W	-	0.87 (0.78, 0.96)	28.88
Fung	2010	М	_ i _	0.83 (0.68, 0.97)	12.84
Fung	2010	W		0.86 (0.70, 1.06)	9.94
Schatzkin	2007	M/W		0.73 (0.63, 0.84)	18.19
McCarl	2006	W		0.79 (0.66, 0.94)	13.28
Larsson	2005	W	÷	0.93 (0.80, 1.08)	16.88
Overall (I-squ	ared = 18.2%	, p = 0.295)	\diamond	0.83 (0.78, 0.89)	100.00
NOTE: Weights	are from rand	lom effects anal	vsis		

17% reduced risk of colorectal cancer

/www.wcrf.org/sites/default/files/Wholegrains-veg-and-fruit.pdf

Source: Kryo, 2013 [84]; Fung, 2010 [85]; Schatzkin, 2007 [86]; McCarl, 2006 [87]; Larsson, 2005 [88].



Health benefits – Type II diabetes

 32% reduced risk of T2DM per 3 servings (90 g) per day (Aune et al. 2013)







Risk reduction in NCDs and mortality entails



- Reduced burden of diseases
- Savings in health care costs
- · Healthier work force and higher productivity
- Enables us to calculate return on investment and
- Develop compelling arguments for increasing whole grain intake in the European populations



Thank You for your attention!



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- Evidence base report
- Easy to read version
- <u>Toolbox</u>

