

FDA's Nutrition Innovation Strategy

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FDA Food Responsibilities

- 20¢ of every consumer dollar in the US spent on FDA-regulated products
- FDA regulates safety & labeling of 80% of all food consumed in the United States
 - Ensure that consumers are provided with accurate and useful information in food labeling
 - Encourage food product reformulation to create healthier products
- Close collaboration with CDC, NIH, USDA and other federal partners











Almost **40%** of U.S. adults are obese

Almost 1 in 5 of U.S. children and adolescents are obese



Number of Deaths and Percentage of Disability-Adjusted Life-Years Related to the 17 Leading Risk Factors in the United States, 2016

Risk factors Dietary risks Communicable, maternal, neonatal, Tobacco use and nutritional diseases HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis High systolic blood pressure Diarrhea, lower respiratory tract, High body mass index and other common infectious High fasting plasma glucose diseases High total cholesterol Maternal disorders Impaired kidney function Neonatal disorders Alcohol and drug use Nutritional deficiencies Other communicable maternal. Air pollution neonatal, and nutritional diseases Low physical activity Occupational risks Noncommunicable diseases Low bone mineral density Neoplasms Residential radon and lead exposure Cardiovascular diseases Chronic respiratory diseases Unsafe sex Cirrhosis and other chronic Child and maternal malnutrition liver diseases Sexual abuse and violence Digestive diseases Unsafe water, sanitation, and handwashing Neurological disorders Mental and substance use disorders -50000 100000 200000 300 000 400 000 500 000 0 Diabetes, urogenital, blood, Deaths, No. and endocrine diseases Musculoskeletal disorders Other noncommunicable diseases **B** Risk factors as a percentage of disability-adjusted life-years **Risk factors** Injuries Tobacco use Transport injuries High body mass index Unintentional injuries Self-harm and interpersonal Dietary risks violence Alcohol and drug use Force of nature, conflict and High fasting plasma glucose terrorism, and executions and High systolic blood pressure police violence High total cholesterol





Source:

The State of US Health, 1990-2016 Burden of Diseases, Injuries, and Risk Factors Among US States JAMA. 2018;319(14):1444-1472. doi:10.1001/jama.2018.0158

A Risk factors and related deaths

Current Eating Patterns Compared to Recommendations



Note: The center (0) line is the goal or limit. For most, those represented by the orange sections of the bars, shifting toward the center line will improve their eating pattern.

Data Source: What We Eat in America, NHANES 2007-2010 for average intakes by age-sex group. Healthy U.S.-Style Food Patterns, which vary based on age, sex, and activity level, for recommended intakes and limits. FDA

Conceptual Framework FDA & Nutrition



FDA









FDA Tools Optimizing Food Labeling - Nutrition Facts label (NFL) - Front of Pack (FOP) – Claims – Ingredient listing • Food ingredient safety/oversight Mechanisms – Regulations Robust – Guidances **FDA Tools** Science Stakeholder Collaborations Education and outreach - Funding – Dietary guidelines – Other national/international initiatives & activities

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• Promote and facilitate innovation and reformulation "Healthier default"









Nutrition Innovation Strategy





FDA Nutrition Innovation Strategy

"Improvements in diet and nutrition offer us one of our greatest opportunities to have a profound and generational impact on human health....The public health gains of such efforts would almost certainly dwarf any single medical innovation or intervention we could discover."

> Scott Gottlieb, M.D. National Food Policy Conference March 29, 2018



FDA Nutrition Innovation Strategy

<u>Goals</u>:

- (1) Empower consumers with information to help them make more informed dietary choices; and
- (2) Foster and support innovation already underway in the food industry that will allow industry to compete on the basis of healthful attributes.



Nutrition Innovation Strategy Initiatives





Modernizing Claims

- Claims on food and beverage products act as quick signals for consumers about the nutritional benefits of those products, and they can encourage the industry to reformulate products to improve their healthy qualities
- The nutrient content claim "healthy" is one claim that is ready for a change to be more consistent with current science
- Along with updating the definition of the claim "healthy" we are exploring ways to depict "healthy" on the package so consumers can easily find it

Qualified Health Claim: Early Introduction of Peanuts to Certain High-risk Infants may Reduce Risk of Peanut Allergy



Addendum Guidelines for the Prevention of Peanut Allergy in the United States

Report of the NIAID-Sponsored Expert Panel





FDA Statement

Statement from FDA Commissioner Scott Gottlieb, M.D., on a new qualified health claim advising that early introduction of peanuts to certain high-risk infants may reduce risk of peanut allergy









FDA OKs new peanut allergy food labels

FD



Modernizing Claims – cont.

• FDA is also interested in exploring claims for products that offer food groups for which American diets typically fall short of recommendations

Examples include whole grains, low-fat dairy, fruits and vegetables, and healthy oils

 Availability of information about nutrients – both those we need to limit (e.g., added sugars), and those that consumers aren't getting enough of (e.g., potassium), remains a core aspect of FDA's role and nutrition strategy



Modernizing Ingredient Information

- FDA plans to re-evaluate the ingredient information on food packages to see what changes could make it more consumer-friendly
 - E.g., Making information more readable and understandable by changing font or declaring ingredients by names in common usage
- Combining food claims and making ingredient information on labels easier to decipher can allow consumers to choose healthy diets, while staying within caloric guidelines



Modernizing Standards of Identity

- Standards of identity establish requirements related to the content and production of certain food products.
- FDA will take a fresh look at existing standards of identity in light of marketing trends and the latest nutritional science.
- The goal is to maintain the basic nature and nutritional integrity of products while allowing industry flexibility for innovation to produce more healthful foods.



Implementing Menu Labeling

- <u>May 7, 2018</u>: Menu labeling compliance date; FDA released final guidance that provides flexibility on how covered establishments can provide calorie information in ways that meet various business models.
- The new measures will, for the first time, create a national and uniform standard for the disclosure of calorie information on menus at chain restaurants and other retail establishments.



Example of declaring calories for multiple items on a self-service salad bar or a single sign attached to the sneeze guard

FDA



Example of declaring calories for self-service foods on individual signs using gel clings on the sneeze guard

FDA



Example of declaring calories per slice for a build-your-own pizza using a string format

FD



Example of an in-store tablet where a customer can place an order and calories are declared before purchase

FDA



Menu Labeling – Additional Nutrition Information

- A statement is required on menus and menu boards declaring "additional nutrition information available upon request."
- The following written nutrition information is required to be available to consumers upon their request:

Total calories	Sodium
Total fat	Total carbohydrates
Saturated fat	Fiber
<i>Trans</i> fat	Sugars
Cholesterol	Protein

• The statement regarding the availability of the additional written nutrition information must be posted prominently and in a clear and conspicuous manner.



Implementing Nutrition Facts Label

- May 4, 2018: FDA published a final rule extending compliance date
 - Jan 1, 2020 for manufacturers with annual food sales at or above \$10 million. Jan 1, 2021 for all others
- Many manufacturers have already started using the new labels
 - Additional time helpful for manufacturers using isolated or synthetic fibers
 - Additional time also allows time for USDA to issue its rule on disclosure of genetically engineered ingredients
- March 1, 2018: FDA issued guidance on issues such as fiber, added sugars, and serving size declarations
- FDA has announced the launch of a major educational campaign surrounding the new nutrition information consumers will be seeing in the marketplace

SIDE-BY-SIDE COMPARISON

Original Label

New Label

Nutrition Facts Serving Size 2/3 cup (55g) Servings Per Container About 8

1g	% Dail	y Value* 12% 5%
		5%
ng		
ng		
		0%
		7%
drate 37	'g	12%
g	4750	16%
		10%
		8%
		20%
		45%
	65g	80g
		25g 300mg
Less than	2,400mg	2,400mg
	300g	375g 30g
	are based o be higher or Calories: Less than Less than Less than	are based on a 2,000 ca be higher or lower depend Calories: 2,000 Less than 65g Less than 20g Less than 300mg Less than 2,400mg

8 servings per container Serving size 2/3 cup (55g		
Amount per serving Calories	230	
%	Daily Value	
Total Fat 8g	10%	
Saturated Fat 1g	5%	
Trans Fat 0g		
Cholesterol Omg	0%	
Sodium 160mg	7%	
Total Carbohydrate 37g	13%	
Dietary Fiber 4g	14%	
Total Sugars 12g		
Includes 10g Added Sug	ars 20%	
Protein 3g		
Vitamin D 2mcg	10%	
Calcium 260mg	20%	
Iron 8mg	45%	
Potassium 235mg	6%	

Reducing Sodium Why are Targets Needed?



- Most sodium comes from salt added to processed and restaurant foods
- It is difficult to meet recommended sodium intake with current food supply
- Overall sodium content of the food supply remains high, despite industry efforts
- Variability in sodium across similar foods in the food supply shows that reductions are possible



Harnack et al., Circulation 2017



Reducing Sodium -Overview of FDA Approach

- Draft, voluntary guidance on sodium reduction targets
 - Gradual approach
 - Targets for 150 categories of food
 - Applies to food manufacturers, restaurants and food service operations
- Draft targets serve as a basis for continued dialogue



Sample Category: Precooked Sausage



Note: Data on the number of products was obtained from Nielsen. Sodium concentration values were calculated from sodium 30 values on nutrition labels obtained from Gladson and Mintel.



Public Meeting July 26, 2018







Next Steps

- Written Comments on the NIS can be submitted to the public docket [FDA-2018-N-2381] by October 11, 2018
- Access the docket at: <u>https://www.regulations.gov</u>
- All the initiatives have their own timelines
- The initiatives have different goals and will produce different deliverables such as requests for information, guidance documents, and/or rules based on their goals
- We are committed to extensive stakeholder engagement to help inform how best to promote public health in the evolving food and beverage marketplace



Conclusion

- Consumers want healthier options.
- America's food industry is ripe for innovation.
- Food producers want to develop healthy options and make claims about these attributes.
- FDA supports these innovations.
- Science-based regulations and transparent labels will make it easier for consumers to understand the impact that day-to-day food choices have on their long-term health. They also make it practical for producers to compete on these features.

