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Future Directions for What We Eat in America-NHANES: The Integrated CSFII-NHANES

Future Directions for the Integrated CSFII-NHANES: What We Eat in America-NHANES¹

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ABSTRACT The history of the integration of the dietary data collection from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) and the Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals (CSFII) is reviewed. The purposes and process of the workshop are presented. The three key topics of the workshop are summarized. The key roles of cosponsors and participants are acknowledged. J. Nutr. 133: 576S–581S, 2003.

KEY WORDS: • What We Eat in America–NHANES • nutritional status • Office of Dietary Supplements • National Institutes of Health • Agricultural Research Service • U.S. Department of Agriculture

Over the past three decades, the National Nutrition Monitoring and Related Research Program has evolved into a comprehensive system for providing needed data to guide nutrition research, policy and programmatic decisions. **Table 1** summarizes some of the many uses of such data and current needs of researchers and policy makers.

During the 1990s Congress repeatedly encouraged the Departments of Agriculture and Health and Human Services to merge the common food consumption elements of their respective surveys. An additional impetus was to maximize efficiency in the face of diminished purchasing power but level resources. In 1998 the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS)³ of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the Agricultural Research Service (ARS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) signed a memorandum of understanding to

integrate the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) and the USDA/ARS Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals (CSFII) dietary data collection activities into an integrated survey. Preparations for the integrated survey were completed between 1998 and 2001. A major step in its evolution was the development and testing of the USDA's new Automated Multiple Pass System to collect dietary recall and dietary questionnaire information. Additionally, ARS and NCHS staff worked together to integrate the NHANES and CSFII dietary intake questionnaires. Data users and collaborators were asked to comment on data needs during this process, and data user input is also planned for future survey activities. Early in 2002, ARS and NHCS signed a memorandum of understanding to further collaborate in data collection and implementation of the dietary portion of a single, continuous, population-based national nutrition survey. Data collection began in January 2002. With the integrated survey a reality and in the field, it seemed timely to discuss both the process and content of the data collection. Specific attention was directed to appropriate analysis and evaluation of the dietary aspects of the survey, including intakes of food, beverages and dietary supplements.

PURPOSE OF THE WORKSHOP AND KEY TOPICS

A workshop was convened to bring together representatives of the major stakeholder communities including federal agencies involved in research, surveillance and policy; academia; and others who are involved in the management and use of the dietary aspects of the survey. It reviewed progress on current survey methodology, data needs and the analyses required to capture usual dietary intake. The workshop goals were to develop recommendations on 1) how to best meet current and anticipated federal needs for dietary data on foods, nutrients, other food components and dietary supplements that are presently collected in the integrated dietary survey and 2) major needs and problems associated with the provision and use of

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¹ From the workshop "Future Directions for the Integrated CSFII-NHANES: What We Eat in America—NHANES" held on June 20–21, 2002, in Rockville, MD. This workshop was sponsored by the Office of Dietary Supplements, National Institutes of Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and cosponsored by the National Institutes of Child Health and Development, National Institutes of Health, and the National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, DHHS, and the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service and the Economic Research Service, USDA. Guest editors for this workshop were Johanna Dwyer, Agricultural Research Service, USDA; Mary Frances Picciano, Office of Dietary Supplements, National Institutes of Health, DHHS; and Daniel J. Raiten, Office of Prevention Research and International Programs, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes of Health, DHHS.

³ Abbreviations used: ARS, Agricultural Research Service; CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; CFSAN, Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition; CSFII, Continuing Survey of Food Intakes by Individuals; DHHS, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; FDA, Food and Drug Administration; NCHS, National Center for Health Statistics; NHANES, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey; NIH, National Institutes of Health; ODS, Office of Dietary Supplements; USDA, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

INTRODUCTION 577\$

TABLE 1

Uses of data from the National Nutrition Monitoring Program and Related Research Program¹

Public policy

Monitoring and surveillance

- Trends in food and nutrient intake (e.g., total fat and saturated fat intake, fruit and vegetable intake)
- Trends in the prevalence of disease and related risk factors (e.g., elevated serum cholesterol levels, hypertension, diabetes, overweight, obesity)
- Trends in food intake coupled with risk factors
- Trends in household food security
- Current and future safety of the food supply (e.g., monitoring the exposure to methylmercury in fish; pesticides in raw agricultural commodities; bacteria in drinking water and raw and processed ready-to-eat foods, such as hot dogs)
- Healthy People 2010 objectives for improving health
- Evaluation of whether intakes are consistent with the Dietary Guidelines for Americans
- Postmarket surveillance of intake of new products (e.g., infant formula, aspartame)
- Trends in dietary supplement use and composition
- Trends in dietary knowledge and behavior

Regulation

- Food biosecurity or safety (e.g., protection from pesticides, infection [e.g., Salmonella enteritidis in eggs], contaminants [e.g., mercury levels in seafood], food and color additives [the Food and Drug Administration's premarket approval process for food and color additives requires estimates of their probable daily intake])
- Food fortification policy (e.g., the U.S. Food and Drug Administration requiring that folic acid be added to specific flour, breads and other grains to help prevent neural tube defects)
- Food labeling (e.g., use of survey data to define what serving sizes should be on food labels, use of survey and composition data for decisions about the Nutrition Facts label and criteria for health and nutrient content claims)
- Dietary supplement labeling

Nutrition-related programs

- Dietary guidelines (i.e., development of Dietary Guidelines for Americans and the Food Guide Pyramid)
- Integrated health programs (e.g., National Cholesterol Education Program, National High Blood Pressure Education Program)
- Food assistance programs (i.e., food stamps; Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children; school breakfast; school lunch)
- Private sector programs (e.g., programs by the Dairy Council and the National Osteoporosis Foundation)
- Establishment of population-based (normative data) standards
- . U.S. growth charts
- Nutritional biochemistry (biomarkers)
- Nutrient requirements through the life cycle (development and evaluation of Dietary Reference Intakes)

Scientific research

- Cross-sectional and longitudinal studies of relationships of food intake or dietary supplement use to nutrient status, health status, occurrence of disease and overall mortality (e.g., examination of fat-soluble diet components, common age-related degeneration diseases of the eye)
- Relationship between serum concentration of folate and neural tube defects or cardiovascular disease
- · Identification of appropriate biomarkers of nutritional status
- Research to study welfare reform and food stamps
- · Research to study factors contributing to food security
- ¹ Adapted from Briefel (1). Selected items are provided as examples of the extensive use of these data.

the desired data output for policy and research purposes and implications for improvements.

The workshop topics included the collection of intake data, food and dietary supplement composition databases and intake estimation. A steering committee consisting of representatives

from agencies involved in the national nutrition monitoring system was convened to help define the parameters and provide information for three working papers intended to serve as the point of reference for the workshop deliberations. The subjects of these working papers were 1) the collection of information on food and dietary supplements, 2) estimation of intakes from these data and 3) food and dietary supplement databases available for use in the integrated survey. For each topic, current procedures, policy and research needs; strengths and limitations of the current data collection process; and outstanding policy concerns and needs were discussed. During the workshop, participants developed recommendations on how to best meet major needs as outlined by the working papers on these topics. In addition, knowledge gaps and problems associated with providing the desired data output for policy and research purposes and implications for improvements were summarized.

Five experts from the nutrition research community shared their insights on workshop topics with attendees: Clifford Johnson, M.P.H., director, NHANES, NCHS, CDC, presented an excellent update on the status of What We Eat in America-NHANES. Catherine Woteki, Ph.D., dean of the College of Agriculture, Iowa State University, and chair of the American Society for Nutrition Sciences Task Force on National Nutrition Monitoring, provided an overview of the uses of the dietary component of the integrated survey in generating national nutrition policy. Suzanne P. Murphy, Ph.D., of the Cancer Research Center, University of Hawaii, provided perspectives on the collection of intake data. Alicia Carriquiry, Ph.D., professor of statistics and associate provost at the Iowa State University, spoke on estimating intakes, and Gary Beecher, Ph.D., ARS, USDA (retired) described food and dietary supplement composition databases.

Nutritional status is assessed not only by dietary intake but also by biochemical, anthropometric, clinical and functional indicators. The great value of the NHANES survey is that it provides a fuller picture of nutritional status than can be obtained from dietary intakes alone. Each method of assessing nutritional status has its strengths and weaknesses, and a combination of available methods provides the most complete picture. Moreover, NHANES provides information on a representative sample of the civilian, noninstitutionalized population and thus a benchmark for the nutritional status of U.S. citizens on a continuing basis.

The first topic of the workshop was the collection of food and dietary supplement intake data. Food intake data have been collected for many years. The methods are well developed and the Automated Multiple Pass System overcomes some of the problems of underestimation of previously used methods (2). The collection of information on dietary supplements is a recent addition and the effectiveness of current methods is being continually assessed. Research is still needed on appropriate methods for collecting dietary supplement information so that it can be merged with data on food composition to obtain total intakes of nutrients and other bioactive constituents of interest. The patterns of use and motivations for consuming dietary supplements may differ from those involved in food selection and patterns of food intake, and research is also needed on these issues.

The second topic focused on the estimation of dietary intakes of nutrients and other bioactive substances. The National Institutes of Health (NIH) mission is to foster research to extend healthy life and reduce the burden of illness and disability; it requires quantitative estimates of daily intakes of bioactive constituents from foods and dietary supplements for nutrition research studies assessing interventions for prevent-

578S SUPPLEMENT

ing and treating diseases. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) mission focuses on protecting public health by ensuring the safety of the food supply. The mission of the Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition (CFSAN) of the FDA focuses on promoting and protecting the public's health by ensuring that the nation's food supply is safe, wholesome, sanitary and honestly labeled. The USDA mission is to provide an adequate, safe and wholesome food supply at an affordable cost. It needs estimates of intakes of food, nutrients and other bioactive substances to assess the appropriateness of the food supply and to plan how best to provide essential nutrients and other substances citizens require for health.

The estimation of total dietary intakes includes data on both foods and dietary supplements, but methods for their data collection differ. The completeness of the analytical data available also varies by constituent and by source. What will be available in the integrated survey is more complete than ever before, but important gaps remain. Many methodological issues must be considered in merging these data and using them to obtain useful, accurate and reliable estimates of usual intakes. There is a need to explore what is currently being done and to consider further research on alternative strategies for collecting and merging the data.

The final topic focused on food and dietary supplement composition databases that are available for analyzing the data from the integrated survey. Information on the chemical composition of foods and dietary supplements is necessary for sound estimates of dietary intake of nutrients and other bioactive food components. Analytical data are most complete for the nutrients in foods, but the completeness is variable. Data on the nutrients in dietary supplements are based on label statements, but no broad-based verification of dietary supplement ingredients currently exists. Other bioactive substances of health significance in foods and dietary supplements are also of interest; available data are incomplete because resources and analytical methodologies are often limited. More research is necessary to fill these gaps. The National Food and Nutrient Analysis Program provides the framework for a comprehensive revision of food composition data in 1000 commonly consumed foods for critical nutrients. The framework may also be applicable to the analysis of dietary supplements and bioactive substances other than nutrients.

Our deliberations were further enlightened by a panel discussion on making the case for maximizing the uses of the combined survey. Sally Squires, M.S., health and medical writer for the *Washington Post*; Mary Crist Erwin of Porter Novelli; and Nancy Chapman, M.S., R.D., of Chapman Associates provided communication perspectives. Grace Ostenso, Ph.D., former professional staff director for the Science Committee, U.S. House of Representatives, and Kate Gorton, M.S., professional staff member of the Committee on Education and the Workforce, U.S. House of Representatives, provided Congressional perspectives.

SPONSORS

The workshop was cosponsored by the two federal agencies responsible for conducting the integrated survey: DHHS and USDA. Included in the DHHS supporting consortium were the Office of Dietary Supplements (ODS) and the National Institute of Child Health and Development at NIH and the NCHS at CDC. Representatives of the FDA and the Environmental Protection Agency also served on the steering committee and as participants. Within the USDA, ARS led the effort, the Cooperative State Research Education and Extension Service and the Economic Research Service partic-

TABLE 2

Workshop steering committee members¹

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¹ Abbreviations: CDC, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; DHHS, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; EPA, Environmental Protection Agency; FDA, Food and Drug Administration; NIH, National Institutes of Health; USDA, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

ipated as cosponsors and participants. Representatives from USDA's Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, Food Safety and Inspection Service and Food and Nutrition Service attended as participants in the workshop.

Finally, we were fortunate to have the additional assistance of a highly knowledgeable group of additional participants from professional organizations and the community of researchers and users of the survey. Their insights and participation further enriched the deliberations. A complete list of workshop participants is given in the Appendix.

Throughout the process of organizing the workshop, the help of Jody Engel, M.A., scientific events and conferences coordinator, ODS, NIH, was invaluable. We also thank Charlene Brown and Amy Odegard, ARS, USDA, for help with technical details. The expert assistance of Judith Dickson, M.S., ELS(D), Science Editing, with this publication is acknowledged with thanks.

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The workshop was a team effort, with many individuals contributing to its success.

For 6 mo before the workshop, the steering committee met monthly by conference call to shape the issues to be addressed and gather and provide information for the background papers to the editors. Steering committee members were also active participants at the workshop. Steering committee members are listed in Table 2. We thank them for their many helpful contributions.

During the workshop each topic was thoroughly reviewed by two discussion groups led by co-chairs who also summarized the discussions. They included Margaret McDowell, M.P.H., NCHS, CDC; Alanna Moshfegh, M.S., R.D., ARS, USDA; Daniel Raiten, Ph.D., National Institute of Child Health and Human Development; Christine Swanson, ODS, NIH; Barbara Winters, Ph.D., Marywood University; and Helen Wright, Ph.D., Pennsylvania State University, on collection of food and dietary supplement intakes. Peter Basiotis, Ph.D., Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, USDA; Kevin Dodd, Ph.D., National Cancer Institute, NIH; Joanne Guthrie,

APPENDIX

INTRODUCTION

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580S SUPPLEMENT

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