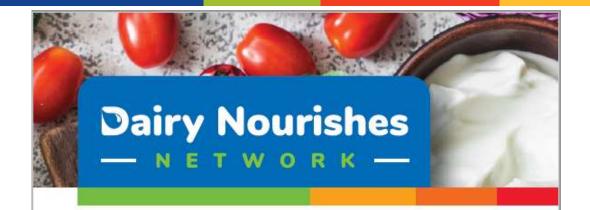


Dairy Nourishes Network Webinar Highlights

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Dairy Nourishes Network brings food, nutrition and health professionals together to learn and discuss how dairy foods are part of nourishing people and communities, while also being mindful of the planet.





















Global Spotlight on Nutrition and Sustainability









Dairy Cows Contribute to the Nutrient Cycle of the Food System













Original Diet Heart Paradigm

The original diet-heart paradigm reasoned that because saturated fat raises LDL ("bad") cholesterol, and LDL cholesterol raises coronary heart disease (CHD) risk, then saturated fat raises CHD risk



The latest evidence indicates the real story may be more complex.

Mozaffarian D Curr Atheroscler Rep 2005





Emerging evidence suggests that whole milk dairy is not associated with increased risk for CVD or Type 2 Diabetes

SCIENCE BRIEF: Whole and Reduced-Fat Dairy Foods and CVD Risk

NOC NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL

New science supports reassessing the role of dairy foods in healthy eating patterns



Overview

The 2015-2020 Dietary Guidelines for Americans (DGA) recommend choosing low-fat and fat-free milk, cheese or yogurt as part of healthy eating patterns. Dairy foods (such as milk, cheese, yogurt) make significant nutrient contributions to U.S. diets, including nutrients underconsumed by most Americans—calcium, vitamin D and potassium—as well as magnesium, phosphorus, zinc, vitamin A, vitamin B12, riboflavin (B2), choline, high-quality protein and saturated fat. Recommendations to reduce saturated fat consumption are intended to lower rates of cardiovascular disease (CVD), including coronary heart disease (CHD or heart attack) and cerebrovascular disease (stroke). In recent years, however, emerging research has found that saturated fat consumption may not be directly linked to CVD risk, indicating saturated fat on its own may be a poor metric for identifying healthy foods or diets. In addition, observational and trial evidence has found that dairy food consumption—regardless of fat content—is not associated with higher risk for CVD. The growing evidence base supports reassessing the role of whole and reduced-fat dairy foods in healthy eating patterns to inform future nutrition guidance regarding CVD and other cardiometabolic diseases.

https://www.nationaldairycouncil.org/content/2019/whole-and-reduced-fat-dairy-foods-and-cardiovascular-disease





Guiding Clients with a Fat Flexible Approach

Are you having three servings of dairy per day? No Yes Where are you falling short and what Are they all reduced-fat, low-fat or fat-free? would it take to change that? Yes No Are you happy with your Are your calories and Dairy foods - like milk, yogurt, cheese - offer dairy choices (taste, saturated fat intake within versatility and delicious options for everyone functionality in recipes, recommended limits? to get in their three servings per day. Dairy level of satisfaction, etc.)? foods also offer powerful pairing potential Yes and enhance the enjoyment of other foods. No Discuss factors like taste, texture. **Great! Stick with** Let's see if there are Let's take a **Great! Keep** mouthfeel, palatability, health benefits, it. enjoying your other, less nutrientlook at what preferences and function. favorite dairy else you're dense foods you eating and foods. can remove from where you may your diet to cut want to swap calories and in some fuller saturated fat. fat dairy foods.







*Get Cultured on Fermented Dairy Foods



Fermented Food and Gut Health

- The human digestive tract contains approximately 100 trillion bacterial cells = gut microbiota¹
- An imbalance between "good" bacteria and "bad" bacteria = dysbiosis²
- Factors influencing the gut microbiota composition²
 - Vaginal birth vs. Cesarean
 - Breast vs. formula feeding infants
 - Diet and intake of fiber
 - Antibiotic use
 - Hygiene levels
 - Genetic background
- Some diseases are characterized by microbial colonization patterns that differ from healthy controls³
- Fermented foods *may* contain living cultures that can add beneficial bacteria to the digestive tract³
- Eating fermented foods helps maintain a balance between good and bad bacteria
 - → contributing to a healthier microbiota³





^{2.} Gagliardi A, et al. Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2018;15:1679-.



Dairy DYK: Your Top Questions Answered





Protein: Plant? Animal? Health? Planet?





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Special Article

Evidence-based Recommendations for Optimal Dietary Protein Intake in Older People: A Position Paper From the PROT-AGE Study Group

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ABSTRACT

Keywords:
Older people
dietary protein
exercise
protein quality
physical function

New evidence shows that older adults need more dietary protein than do younger adults to support good health, promote recovery from illness, and maintain functionality. Older people need to make up for age-related changes in protein metabolism, such as high splanchnic extraction and declining anabolic responses to ingested protein. They also need more protein to offset inflammatory and catabolic conditions associated with chronic and acute diseases that occur commonly with aging. With the goal of developing updated, evidence-based recommendations for optimal protein intake by older people, the European Union Geriatric Medicine Society (EUGMS), in cooperation with other scientific organizations, appointed an international study group to review dietary protein needs with aging (PROT-AGE Study Group). To help older people (>65 years) maintain and regain lean body mass and function, the PROT-AGE study group recommends average daily intake at least in the range of 1.0 to 1.2 g protein per kilogram of body weight per day. Both endurance- and resistance-type exercises are



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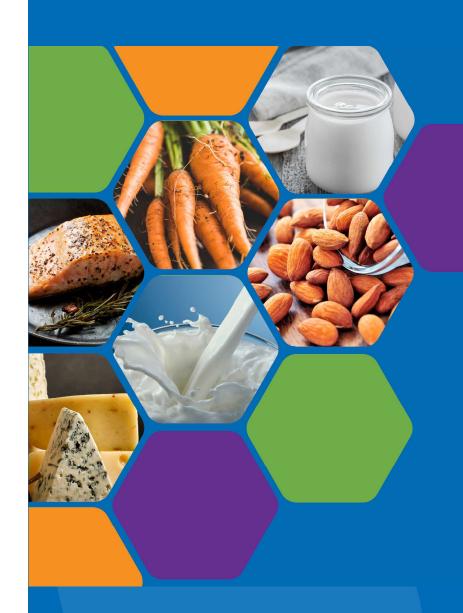
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Various Professional Definitions of "Plant-Based"

- No formal definition to the term "plant-based"
- Health professionals have described plant-based as:
 - Strict vegan eating
 - A vegetarian diet
 - A diet that includes "some" animal foods
 - "Flexitarian"
 - "Plant-forward"
 - "Plant-rich"







The Dairy Matrix:

More Than The Sum of its Nutrients

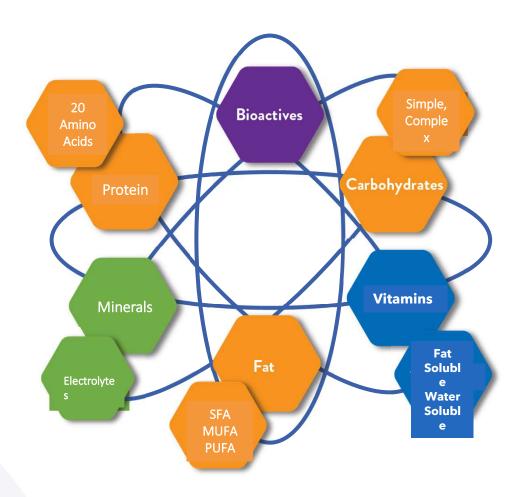


Food Matrix food ma-trix

noun

The nutrient and non-nutrient components of foods and their molecular relationships, i.e. chemical bonds, to each other.

-USDA



https://agclass.nal.usda.gov/mtwdk.exe?k=glossary&l=60&w=6026&s=5&t=2



THE ETHICS OF HUNGER.
NOURISHING COMMUNITIES IN NEED.















