Making a Difference: Sugar Policy Decisions and Impact on Obesity, Diabetes, and Dental Diseases

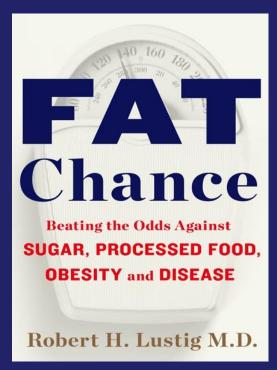
Robert H. Lustig, M.D., M.S.L.

Division of Endocrinology, Department of Pediatrics
Institute for Health Policy Studies
University of California, San Francisco

Adjunct Faculty, UC Hastings College of the Law

Chief Science Officer, Eat REAL

Disclosures



"EXPLORES HOW INDUSTRY HAS MANIPULATED OUR MOST DEEP-SEATED SURVIVAL INSTINCTS."

—DAVID PERLIMUTTER, MD. AUTHOR OF THE PI NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLERS GRAIN BRAIN AND BRAIN MAKER

THE HACKING of the AMERICAN MIND

The Science Behind the Corporate Takeover of Our Bodies and Brains

ROBERT H. LUSTIG, MD, MSL AUTHOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER FAT CHANCE



The reason I am here today

If a researcher isn't willing to follow his data into the policy arena, who will?

— Dr. Jeremiah Stamler,"Father" of Cardiovascular Epidemiology

Agenda

1. The oral / systemic health problem

2. The three myths

3. The dark forces

4. The solutions

1a. The Oral Health Problem

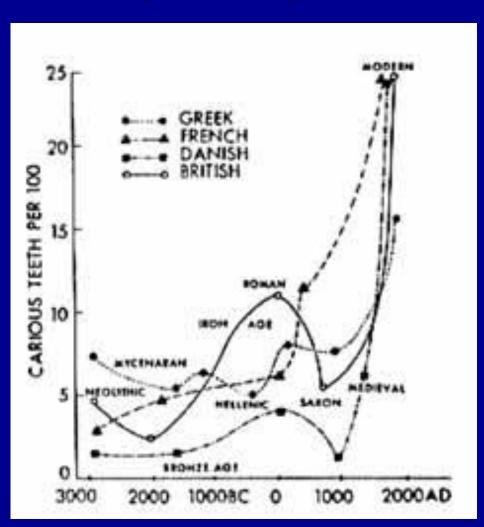
Mountain Dew Mouth



Mountain Dew Mouth in 18 month-old



Prevalence of Dental Caries in European Populations



March 27, 1934 Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City

Conservative theory — Clean teeth do not decay:

Dr. Thaddeus P. Hyatt, Metropolitan Life and New York University

Dr. Alfred Walker, New York University

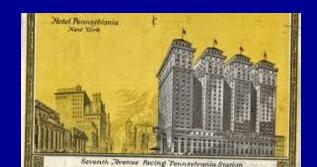
Dr. Maurice William, Oral Hygiene Committee of Greater New York

Nutritional dentistry — Caries are a manifestation of your internal metabolic milieu:

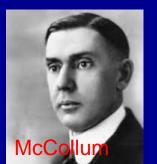
Dr. Elmer V. McCollum, Johns Hopkins University

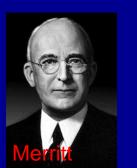
Dr. Arthur H. Merritt, American Academy of Periodontics

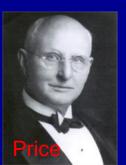
Dr. Weston A. Price, Dental Research Laboratories, Cleveland, OH



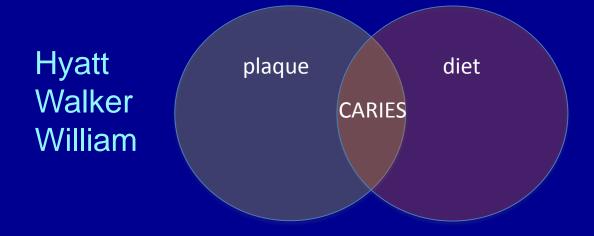




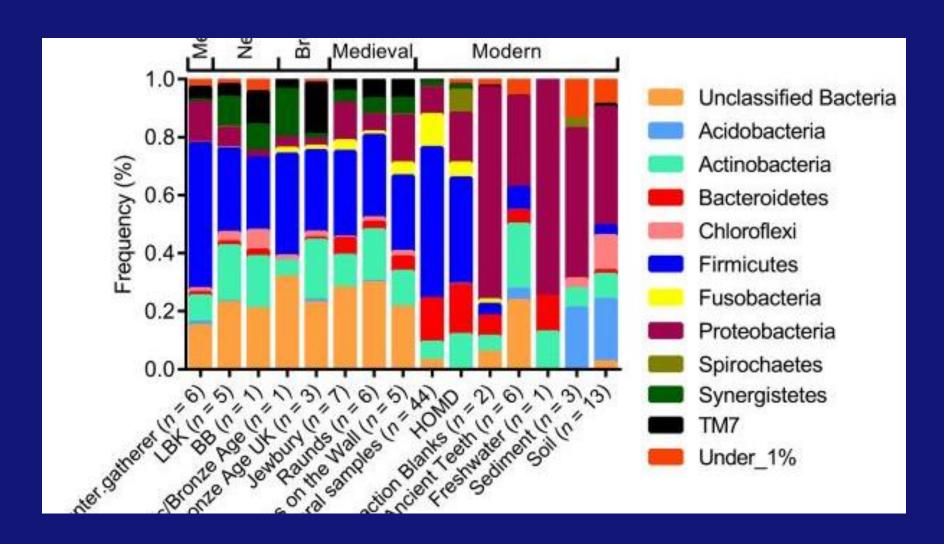




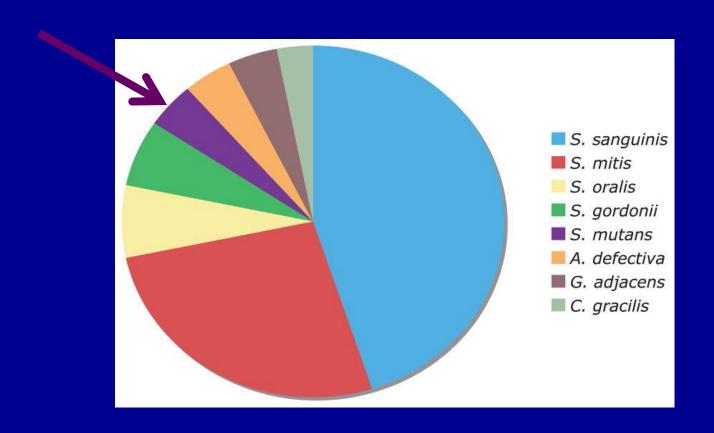
The pathogenesis of caries 1934



Phylum level characterization of ancient calculus deposits

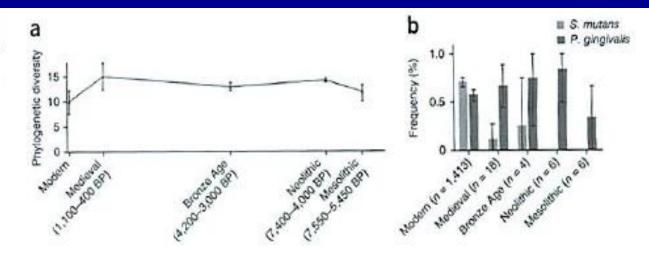


Current mouth flora



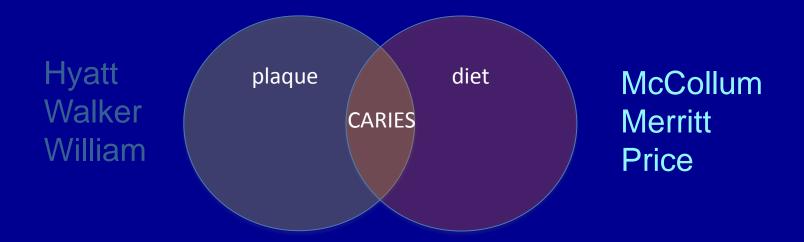
The Modern Rise of Strep. Mutans

Figure 3 Changes in the diversity and composition of oral microbiota. (a) For the V3 region sequences, we estimated the phylogenetic diversity 50 (Supplementary Note) of the archaeological dental calculus samples (n = 34) and compared them to modern calculus (n = 6) and plaque (n = 13). We estimated phylogenetic diversity from only classified, Gram-positive bacterial sequences to minimize the influence of taphonomic bias (Supplementary Note). Diversity was calculated at a depth of 34 sequences and bootstrapped to assess the robustness of the pattern. Error bars represent bootstrapped diversity values generated



by sampling 255 replicates without replacement. BP, years before the present. (b) Specific primers were used to amplify sequences unique to the oral pathogens. S. mutans and P. gingivalis. Error bars represent bootstrapped frequencies generated by sampling 255 replicates without replacement.

The pathogenesis of caries 1934



More sugar + older teeth = More caries

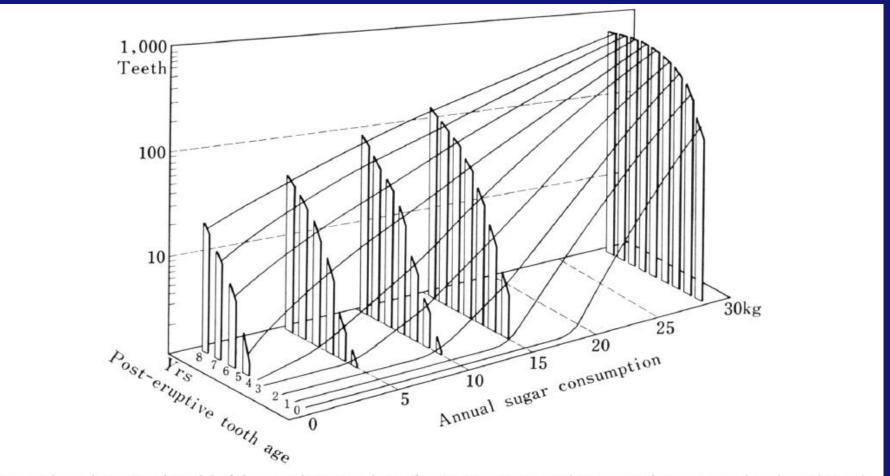


Figure 1 Three-dimensional model of the cumulative numbers of caries in upper central incisor teeth. Data were plotted on a log scale, by post-eruptive tooth age up to 8 years, and related to the average annual sugar consumption per head in Japan from 1935 to 1957 (Takeuchi et al. [14], with permission).

Log-linear relationship between sugar and caries

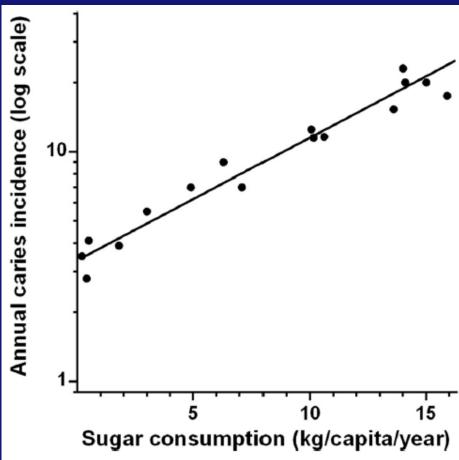
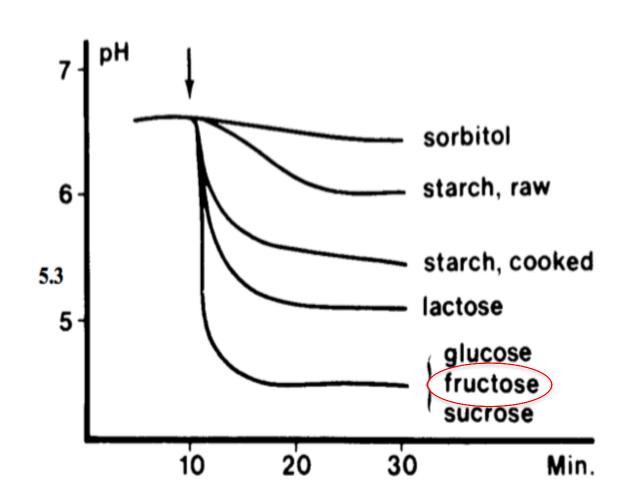


Figure 2 Relationship between annual per capita sugar consumption and annual caries incidence in lower first molar teeth. Data based on 10,553 Japanese children whose individual teeth were monitored yearly from the age of 6 to 11 years of age. Data plotted on a log scale. (Adapted from Koike [18]).

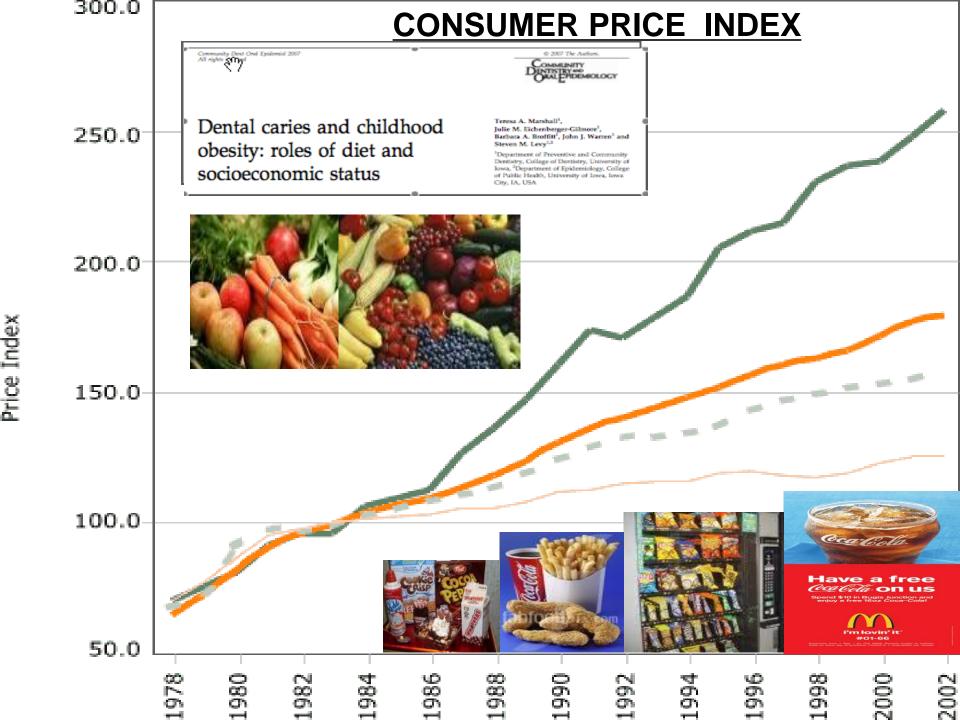
Stephan Curve

pH changes in plaque following application of different carbohydrate solutions



"Dentist Does Diet"

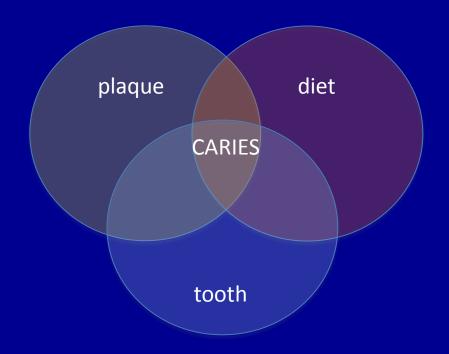
"It seems that were we to turn to a low sugar, high fat type of diet, such as is prescribed for diabetic patients, we might expect a prompt and marked reduction in caries susceptibility. This type of diet is practicable in many countries, but fats are in many regions considerably more expensive to produce than are starches and sugars. At any rate, we now know how to produce good teeth as respects structure and how to preserve them in considerable measure from decay. "



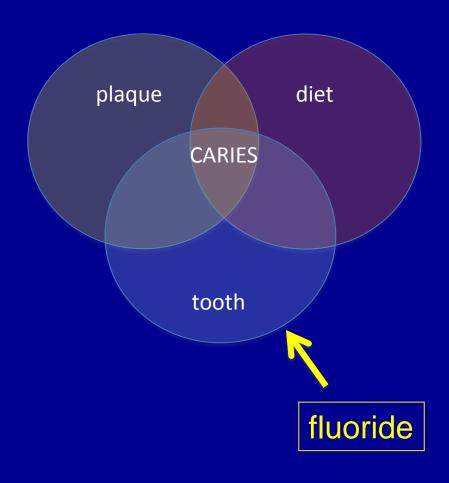
Hoping for a miracle

"We realize very well, however, that if sugar is the great offender in the cause of dental caries, as seems to be the case, we have a very difficult task ahead in making much progress in its control by the reduction of sugar intake so far as the mass of people is concerned. Most people would prefer some decay rather than to eliminate the sweets... We should keep up the admonition and give the evidence as to its harmful effect on teeth. At the same time, let us hope our research workers discover a more practical means of controlling or preventing dental decay."

The pathogenesis of caries 1947



The pathogenesis of caries 1947



Mechanisms of action of fluoride

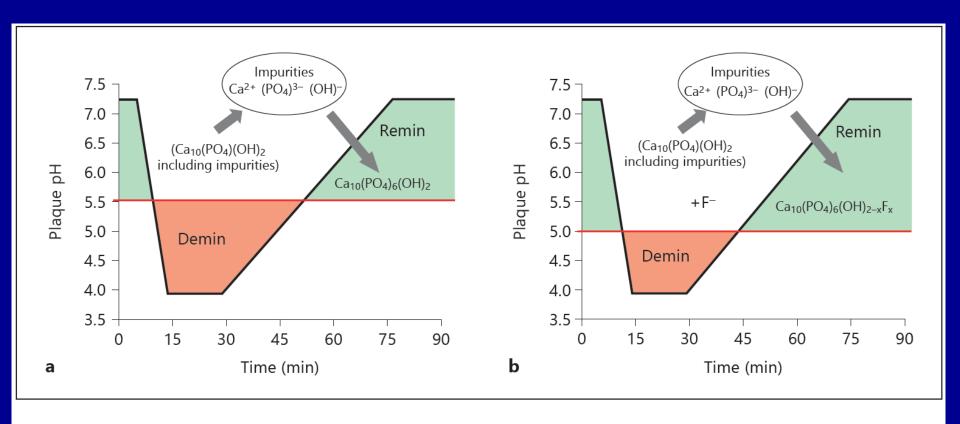
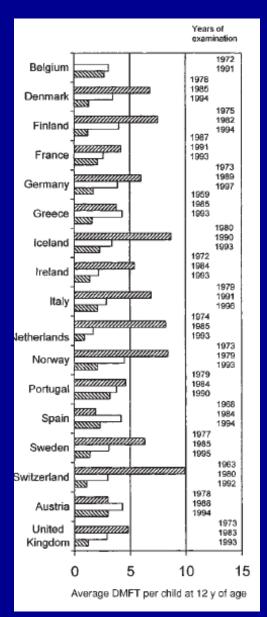


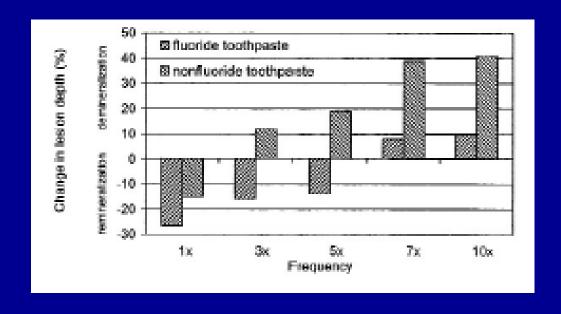
Fig. 1. Caries attack in the absence of fluoride (**a**) and in the presence of fluoride (**b**). In the presence of fluoride, the risk period (red area) is smaller than in the absence of fluoride as a result of a lower critical pH (pH 5.0 vs. 5.5). During remineralization, fluoridated hydroxyapatite is formed which is less soluble than the hydroxyapatite formed in the absence of fluoride.

Water fluoridation becomes the standard

In 1945, Grand Rapids became the first city in the world to fluoridate its drinking water... During the 15-year project, researchers monitored the rate of tooth decay among Grand Rapids' almost 30,000 schoolchildren. After just 11 years, [Dr. H. Trendley] Dean - who was now director of the NIDR-announced an amazing finding. The caries rate among Grand Rapids children born after fluoride was added to the water supply dropped more than 60 percent. This finding, considering the thousands of participants in the study, amounted to a giant scientific breakthrough that promised to revolutionize dental care, making tooth decay for the first time in history a preventable disease for most people.

Fluoride in water or toothpaste cuts cavities





Clinical trials show ~30% reduction with dentifrice with 1000-2800 ppm fluoride



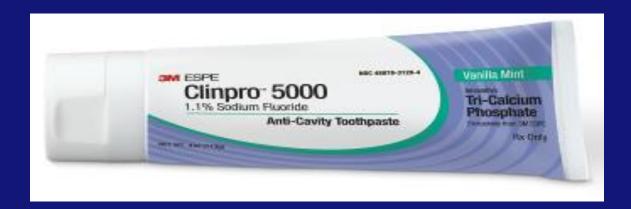
Original Paper

Caries Research

Caries Res 2010;44:323–331 DOI: 10.1159/000317490 Received: November 24, 2009 Accepted after revision: April 28, 2010 Published online: July 3, 2010

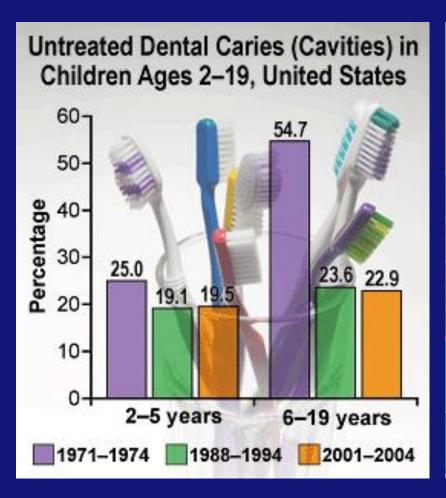
Preventive Effect of High-Fluoride Dentifrice (5,000 ppm) in Caries-Active Adolescents: A 2-Year Clinical Trial

A. Nordström D. Birkhed



- 5000 ppm F vs 1450 ppm fluoride toothpaste
- Prevented fraction 40%
- Caries still progressed in many, even with high concentration fluoride

But we've reached an equilibrium – no further reduction in prevalence in caries



Untreated Dental Caries (Cavities) in Children Ages 2-19, by Sex, Race and Hispanic Origin, and Percent of Poverty Level, United States				
211 SOVIE 21150	1971-1974	1988-1994	2001-2004	
2–5 years Male Female	26.4% 23.6%	19.3% 18.9%	20.0% 19.1%	
6–19 years Male Female	54.9% 54.5%	22.8% 24.5%	23.9% 22.0%	
Race and Hispanic Origin 2–5 years Not Hispanic or Latino White only Black or African American Mexican	23.7% 29.0%	13.8% 24.7% 34.9%	14.5% 24.2% 29.2%	
6-19 years Not Hispanic or Latino White only Black or African American Mexican	51.6% 71.0%	18.8% 33.7% 36.5%	19.4% 28.1% 30.6%	
Percent of Poverty Level 2–5 years Below 100% of poverty level 100%—less than 200% 200% or more	32.0% 29.9% 17.8%	30.2% 24.3% 9.4%	26.1% 25.4% 12.1%	
6–19 years Below 100% of poverty level 100%–less than 200% 200% or more	68.0% 60.3% 46.2%	38.3% 28.2% 15.1%	31.5% 32.7% 14.7%	



DFC DIS	tribution fo	or Operativ	e only
Year	1	2	3
2008	25%	33%	42%
2000	23%	51%	26%
1994	20%	50%	30%

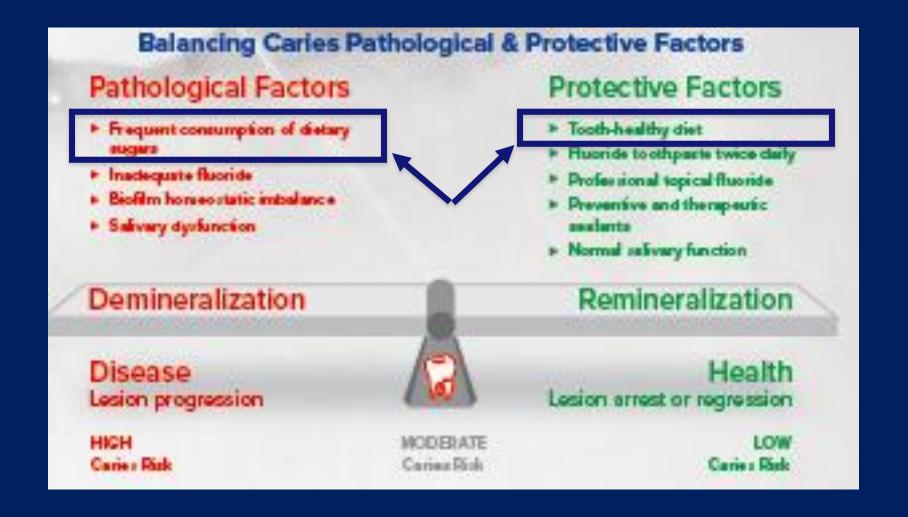
2008 DOD RECRUIT ORAL HEALTH SURVEY





A Report on Clinical Findings and Treatment Needs

Federation of Dentistry International 2017



Guideline Summary

Guideline Title

Guideline on caries-risk assessment and management for infants, children and adolescents.

Bibliographic Source(s)

American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry (AAPD). Guideline on caries-risk assessment and management for infants, children and adolescents. Chicago (IL): American Academy of Pediatric Dentistry (AAPD); 2011. 8 p. [63 references]

Example of	Example of a Carles Management Protocol for 1-2 Year Olds				
Risk	Diagnostics	Interventions		Restorative	
Category		Fluoride	Diet		
Low risk	Recall every 6- 12 months Baseline mutans streptococci (MS) ²	Twice daily brushing	Counseling	Surveillance*	
Moderate risk parent engaged	Recall every 6 months Baseline MS ^a	Twice daily brushing with fluoridated toothpaste [§] Fluoride supplements ^d Professional topical treatment every 6 months	Counseling	Active surveillance ^c of incipient lesions	
Moderate risk parent not engaged	Recall every 6 months Baseline MS ^q	Twice daily brushing with fluoridated toothpaste [§] Professional topical treatment every 6 months	Counseling, with limited expectations	Active surveillance ^C of incipient lesions	
High risk parent engaged	Recall every 3 months Baseline and follow up MS ^a	Twice daily brushing with fluoridated toothpaste [§] Fluoride supplements ^d Professional topical treatment every 3 months	Counseling	Active surveillance ^c of incipient lesions Restore cavitated lesions with interim therapeutic restorations (ITR) ^c or definitive restorations	
High risk parent not engaged	Recall every 3 months Baseline and follow up MS ^a	Twice daily brushing with fluoridated toothpaste [‡] Professional topical treatment every 3	Counseling, with limited expectations	Active surveillance ^c of incipient lesions Restore cavitated lesions with interim therapeutic restorations ^c or definitive restorations	

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No dietary advice for any age group



Cinderella Sprints Past Run All Night for Weekend Box Office



The Sugar Industry Shaped Government Advice On Cavities, Report Finds

Internal sugar industry documents reveal how it influenced national research priorities for tooth decay

A new report reveals that the sugar industry heavily influenced federal research—as well as the guidelines that resulted from that research.

Tooth decay remains a





RESEARCH ARTICLE

Sugar Industry Influence on the Scientific Agenda of the National Institute of Dental Research's 1971 National Caries Program: A Historical Analysis of Internal Documents

Cristin E. Kearns^{1,2,3}, Stanton A. Glantz^{1,2,4,5}*, Laura A. Schmidt^{1,2,6,7}

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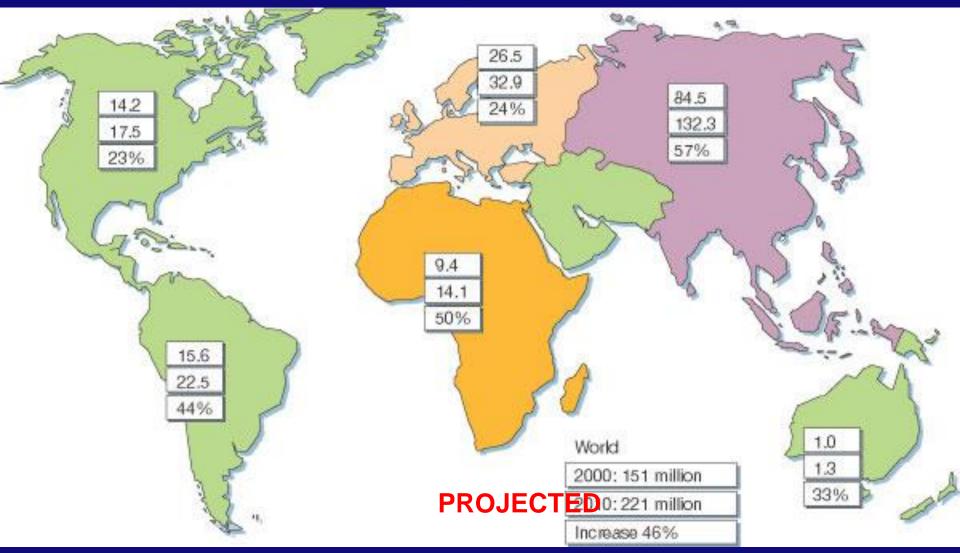
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Procter & Gamble 180930
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1b. The Systemic Health Problem

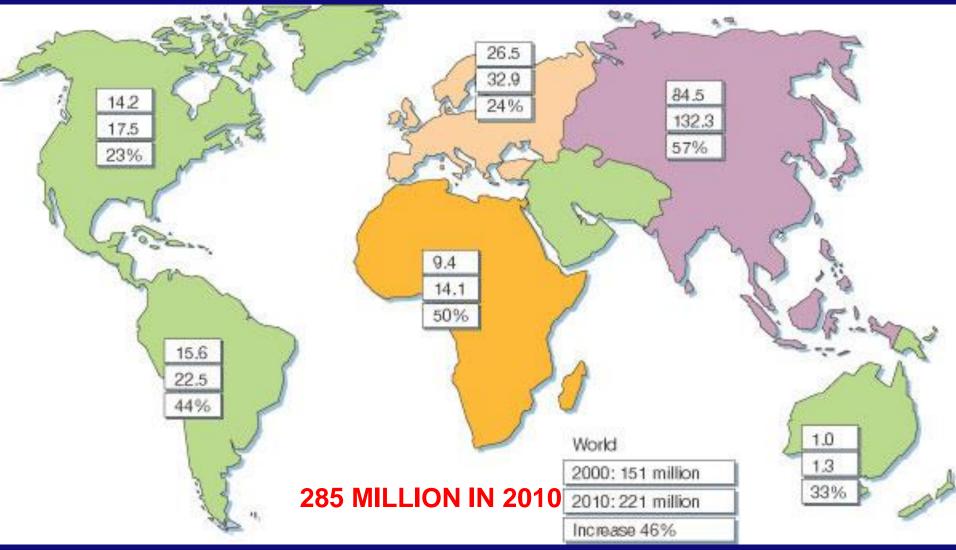
T2DM increasing around the world



People with DM (in millions) for 2000, projection for 2010, and % increase

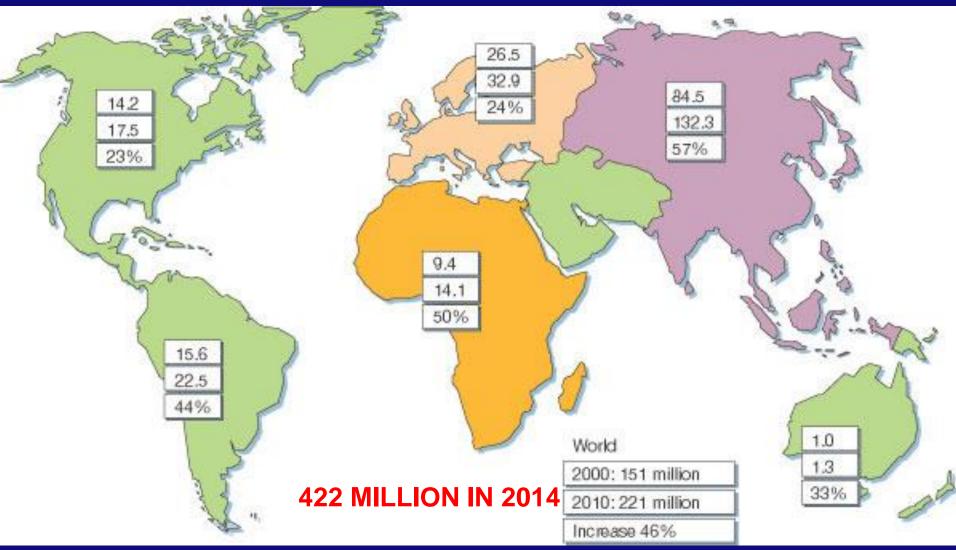
Zimmet et al. Nature 414: 782, 2001 Projected annualized inflation rate 3.88%

T2DM increasing around the world



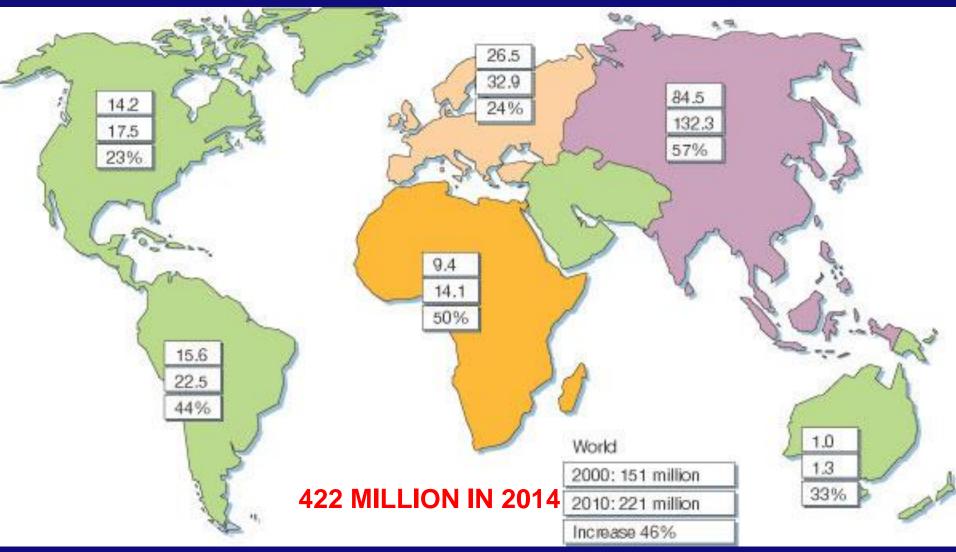
People with DM (in millions) for 2000, projection for 2010, and % increase

T2DM increasing around the world



People with DM (in millions) for 2000, projection for 2010, and % increase

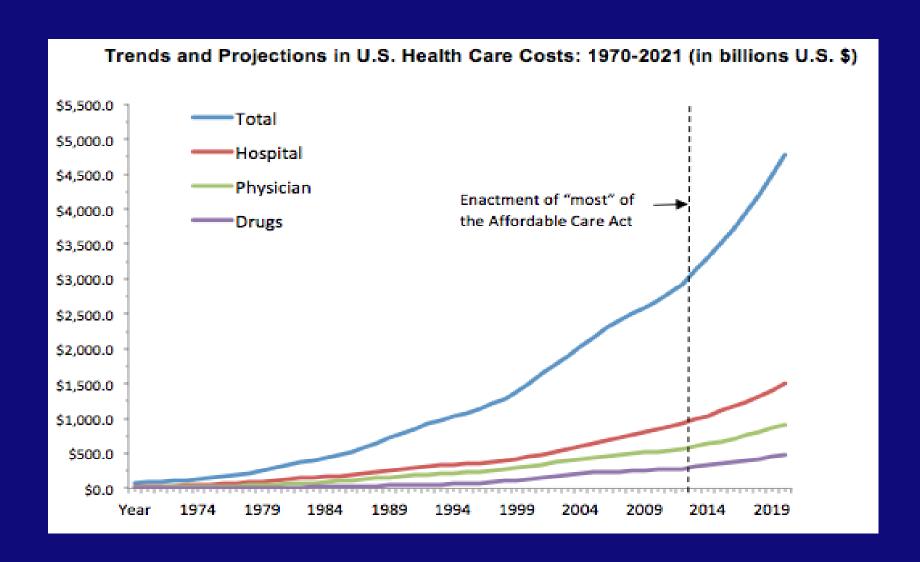
T2DM increasing around the world



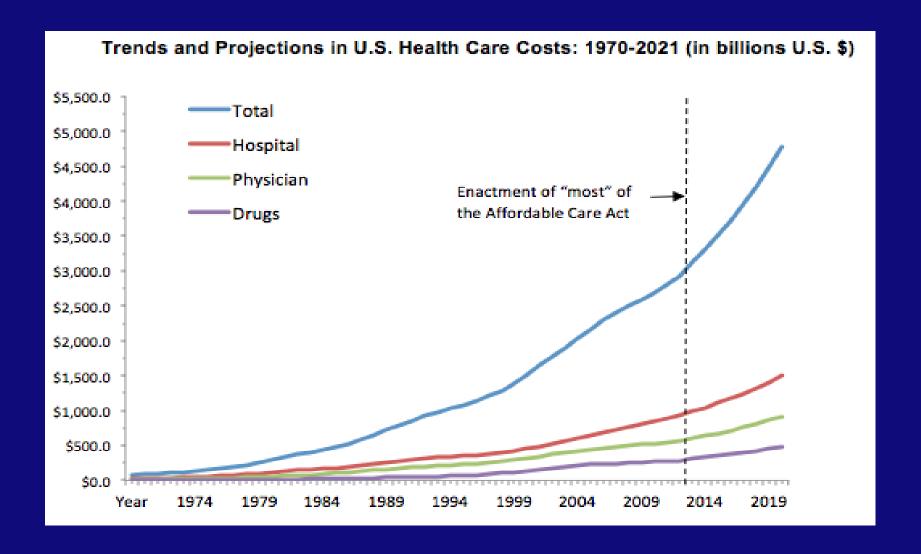
People with DM (in millions) for 2000, projection for 2010, and % increase

WTF??

The money is not going to hospitals, physicians, or Big Pharma



The money is not going to hospitals, physicians, or Big Pharma It's going to chronic metabolic disease



Two inconvenient truths

Two inconvenient truths

- There is no rational medical therapy to prevent chronic metabolic disease
- There's just long-term treatment

Two inconvenient truths

- There is no rational medical therapy to prevent chronic metabolic disease
- There's just long-term treatment

- You can't fix healthcare until you fix health
- You can't fix health until you fix the diet
- And you can't fix the diet until you know what is wrong

The six cellular pathways to longevity are also the same pathways to chronic metabolic disease

- 1. Glycation
- 2. Oxidative stress
- 3. Inflammation
- 4. Mitochrondrial dysfunction
- 5. Insulin resistance
- 6. Membrane instability

The six cellular pathways to longevity are also the same pathways to chronic metabolic disease

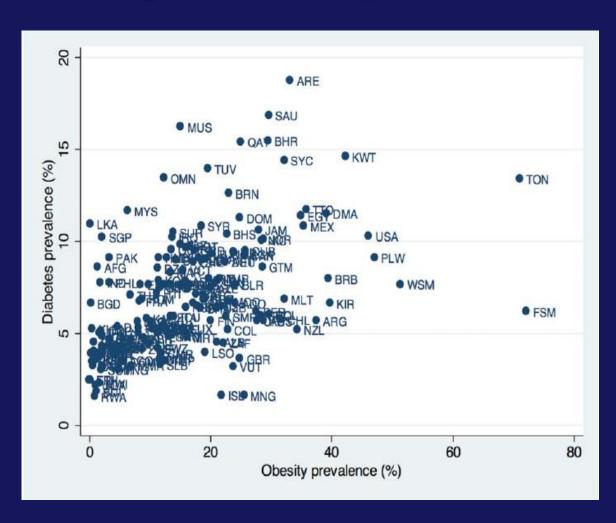
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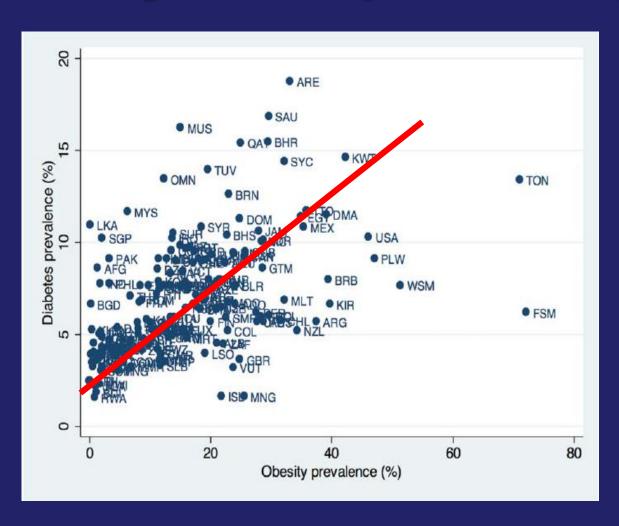
And none of these pathways are druggable, except maybe inflammation, and that may be downstream of the other five

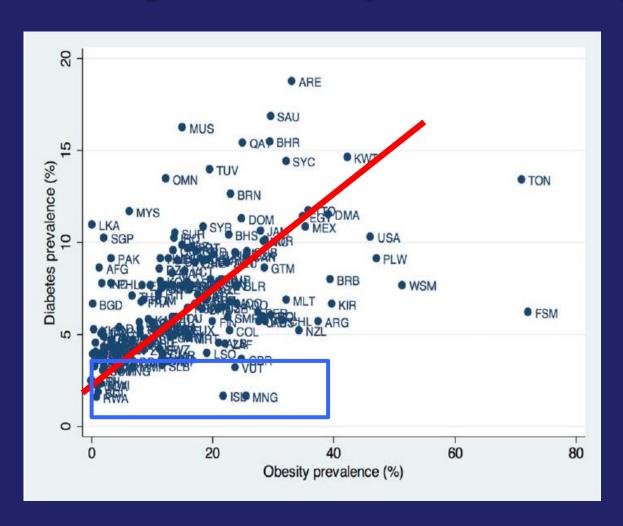
2. The three myths

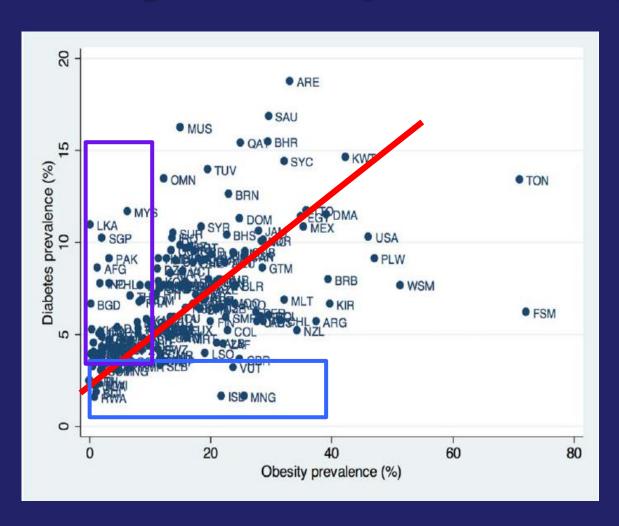
Myth #1

It's about obesity



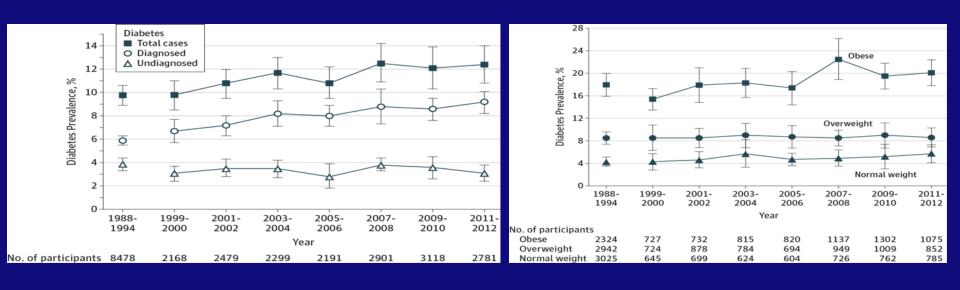






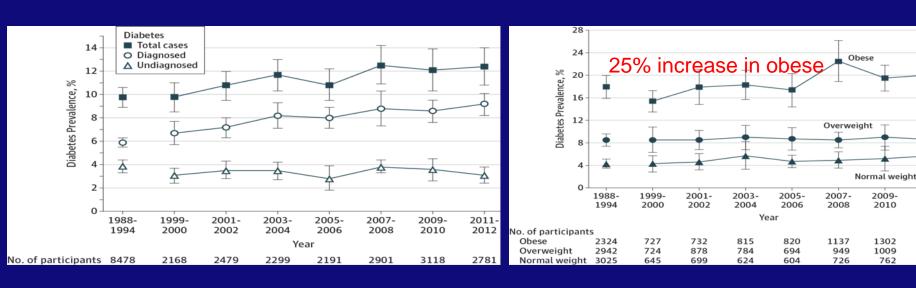
- Obesity is increasing worldwide by 2.78% per year 1975-2015 <u>Lancet Oct 10, 2017</u> http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(14)60460-8
- Diabetes is increasing worldwide by 4.07% per year
- 1980-2014 Lancet Apr 6, 2016
- http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(16)00618-8

Secular trend in diabetes among U.S. adults, 1988-2012



JAMA 314:1021, 2015, doi:10.1001/jama.2015.10029

Secular trend in diabetes among U.S. adults, 1988-2012



2011-

2012

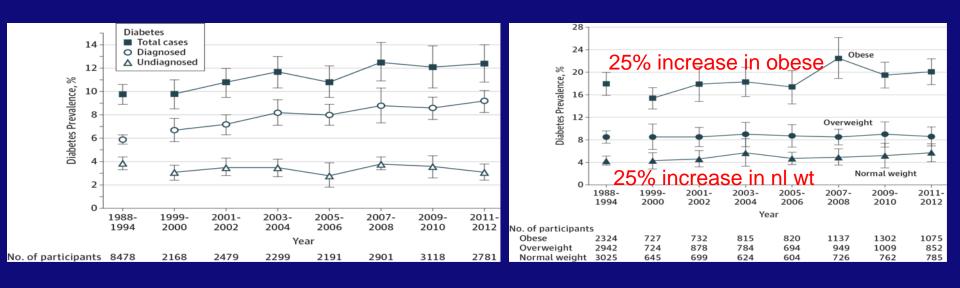
1075

852

785

JAMA 314:1021, 2015, doi:10.1001/jama.2015.10029

Secular trend in diabetes among U.S. adults, 1988-2012



JAMA 314:1021, 2015, doi:10.1001/jama.2015.10029

Obesity is not the problem People don't die of obesity

Obesity is not the problem People don't die of obesity

Metabolic Syndrome: where all the money goes (75% of all healthcare dollars)

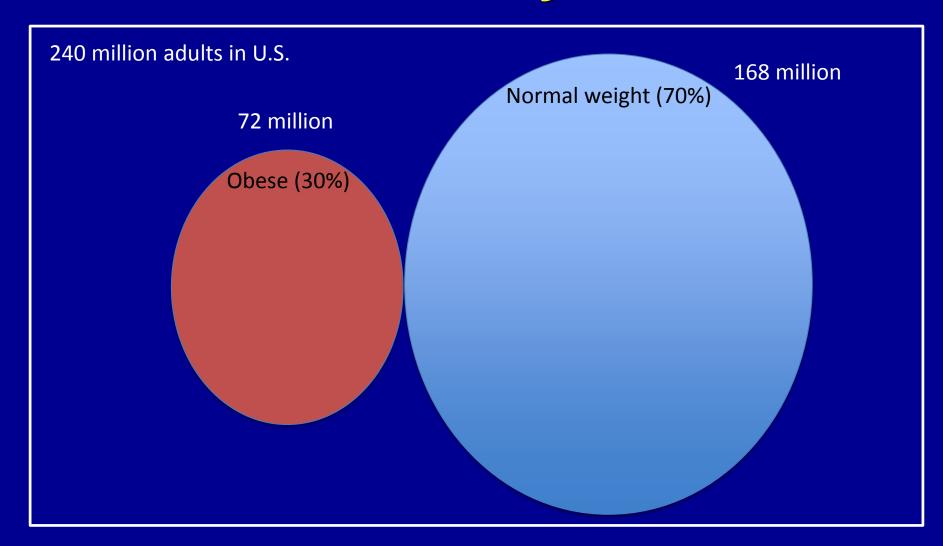
Obesity is not the problem People don't die of obesity

Metabolic Syndrome: where all the money goes (75% of all healthcare dollars)

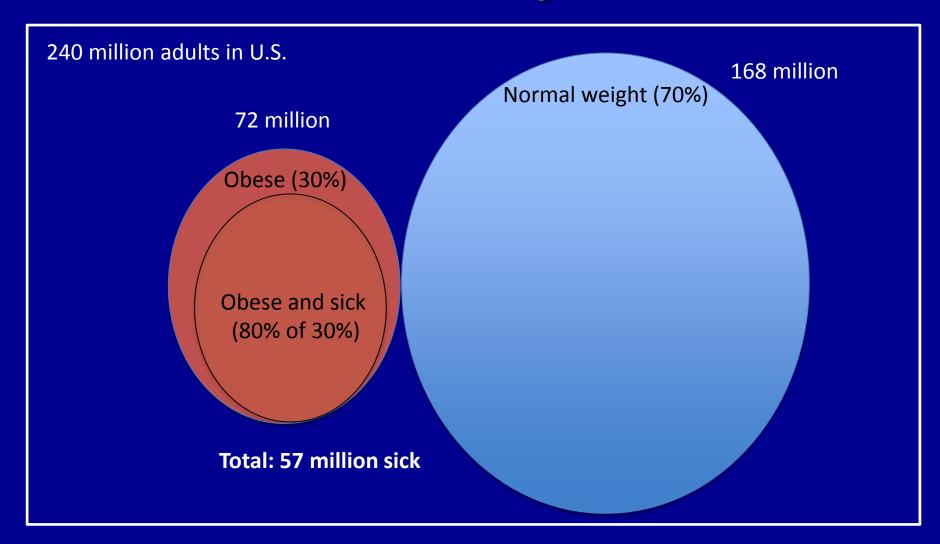
Diabetes

Hypertension
Lipid abnormalities
Cardiovascular disease
Non-alcoholic fatty liver disease
Polycystic ovarian disease
Cancer
Dementia

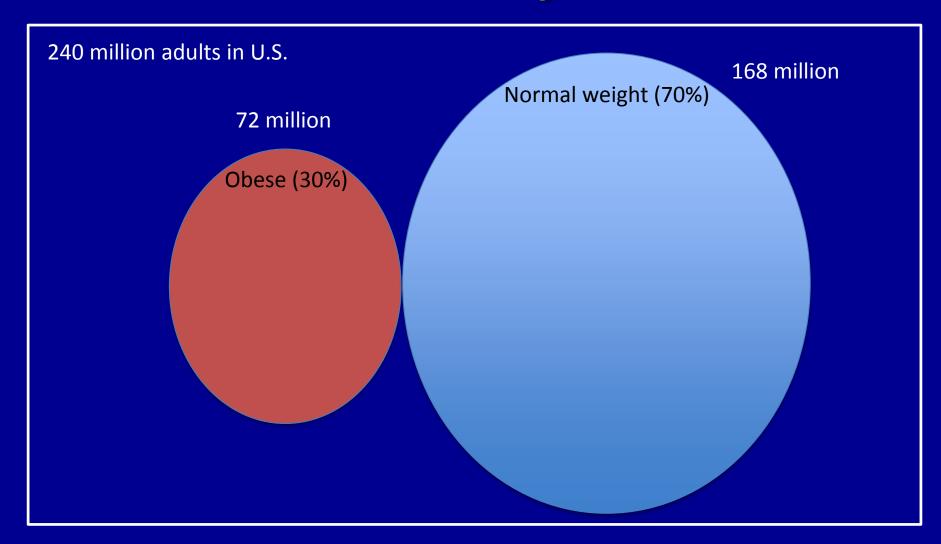
"Exclusive" view of obesity and metabolic dysfunction



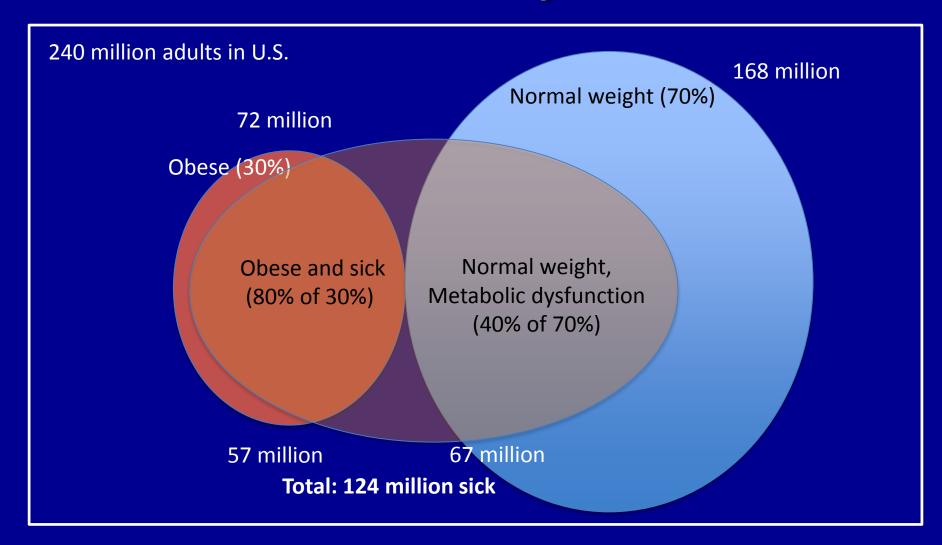
"Exclusive" view of obesity and metabolic dysfunction



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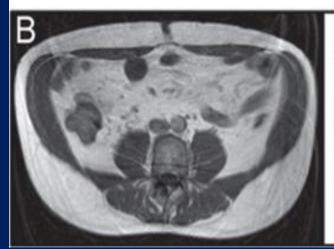
Relation between visceral and subcutaneous obesity TOFI (thin on the outside, fat on the inside)



Trunk fat: 12.8 (I)

ASAT: 8.2 (I) IAAT: 4.6 (I)

IAAT/ASAT: 0.56



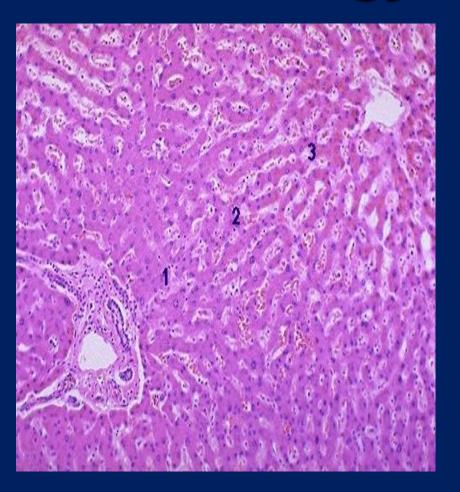
Trunk fat: 12.8 (I)

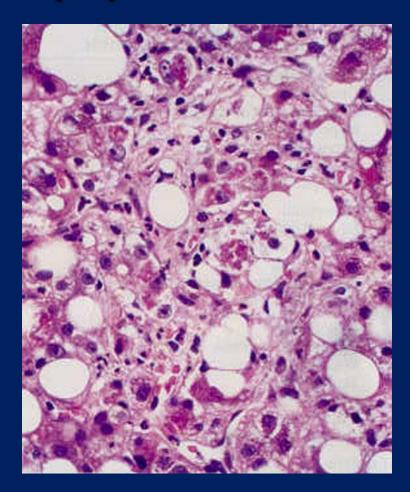
ASAT: 6.5 (I)

IAAT: 6.3 (I)

IAAT/ASAT: 0.97

Histology of (N)AFLD





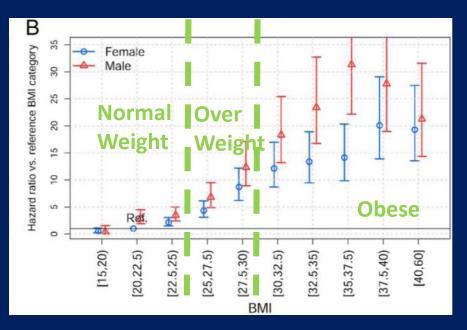
Normal

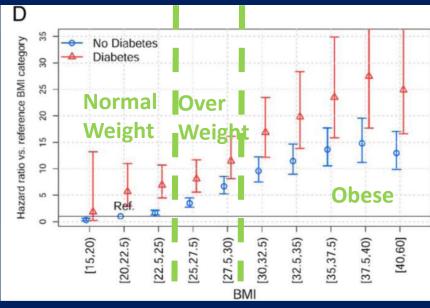
(N)AFLD

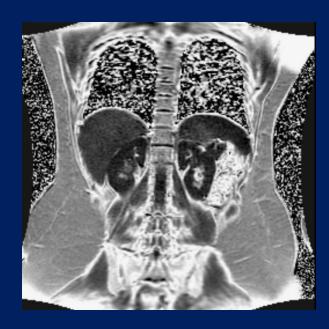
NAFLD is a worldwide problem, even in normal weight people

Study	Country	n	Mode of diagnosis	NAFLD prevalence BMI <25	NAFLD prevalence BMI >25
Younossi et al.2012	United States	11,613	Ultrasound	9.6%	28.8%
Xu et al.2013	China	6,905	Ultrasound	7.2%	Not studied
Das et al.2010	India	1,911	Ultrasound/CT	5.1%	31.7%
Kwon et al.2012	Korea	29,994	Ultrasound	12.6%	50.1%
Bellentani et al.2000	Italy	257	Ultrasound	16.4%	75.8%
Sinn et al.2012	Korea	5,878	Ultrasound	27% (BMI 20-25) 16% (BMI <20)	Not studied
Wei et al.2015	Hong Kong	911	Magnetic Resonance	19.3%	60.5%
Kumar and Mohan, J Clin Trans Hepat 5:216, 2017					

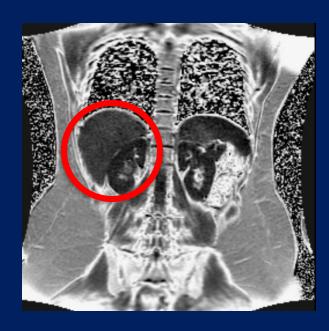
NAFLD is associated with diabetes, even in normal weight people







Obese Low Liver Fat = 2.6%



Obese Low Liver Fat = 2.6%



Obese Low Liver Fat = 2.6%



Obese High Liver Fat = 24%



Obese Low Liver Fat = 2.6%



Obese High Liver Fat = 24%



Obese Low Liver Fat = 2.6%



Obese High Liver Fat = 24%



Thin
High Liver Fat = 23%

MRI Fat Fraction Maps



Obese Low Liver Fat = 2.6%



Obese High Liver Fat = 24%



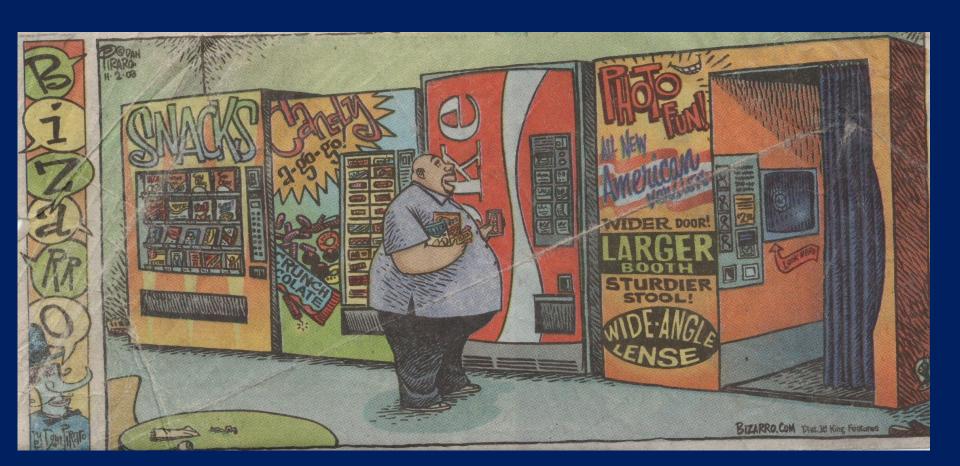
Thin
High Liver Fat = 23%

The key to the kingdom:

It's not about obesity —

It's about metabolic dysfunction (anyone can get it!)

of which obesity is a result, not a cause



Myth #2

A calorie is a calorie

The Fiction

"Beating obesity will take action by all of us, based on one simple common sense fact: All calories count, no matter where they come from, including Coca-Cola and everything else with calories..."

-The Coca Cola Company, "Coming Together", 2013



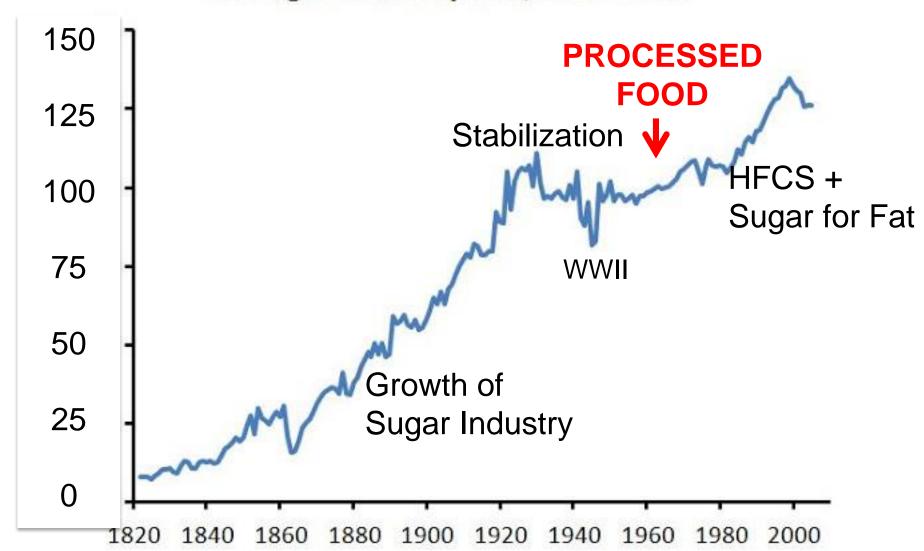
The Science

 Some Calories Cause Disease More than Others

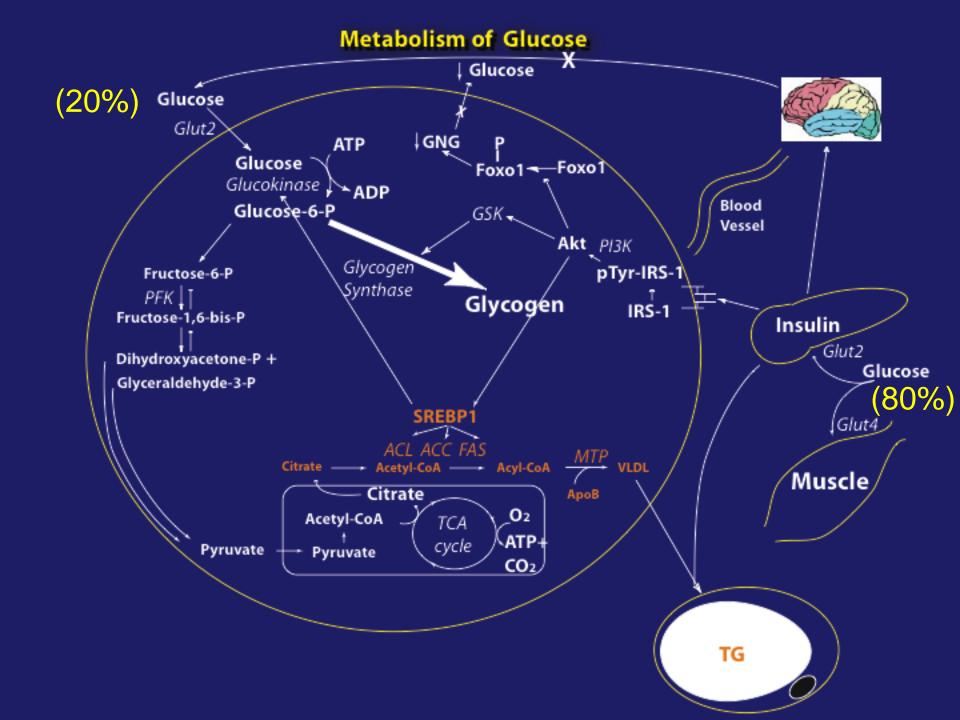
 Different Calories are Metabolized Differently

- A Calorie is Not A Calorie
 - Fiber
 - Protein
 - Fat
 - Fructose

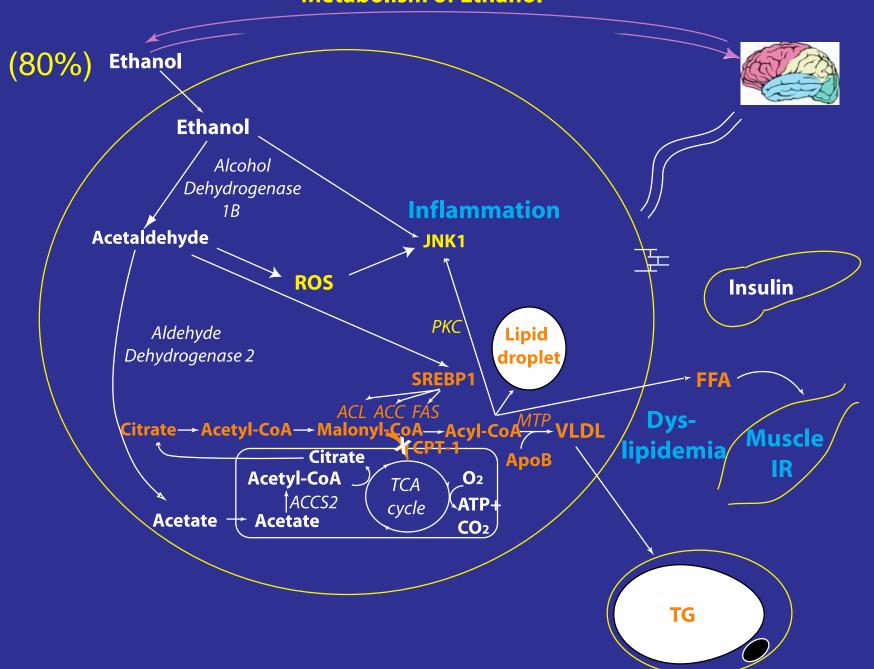
US Sugar Consumption, 1822-2005



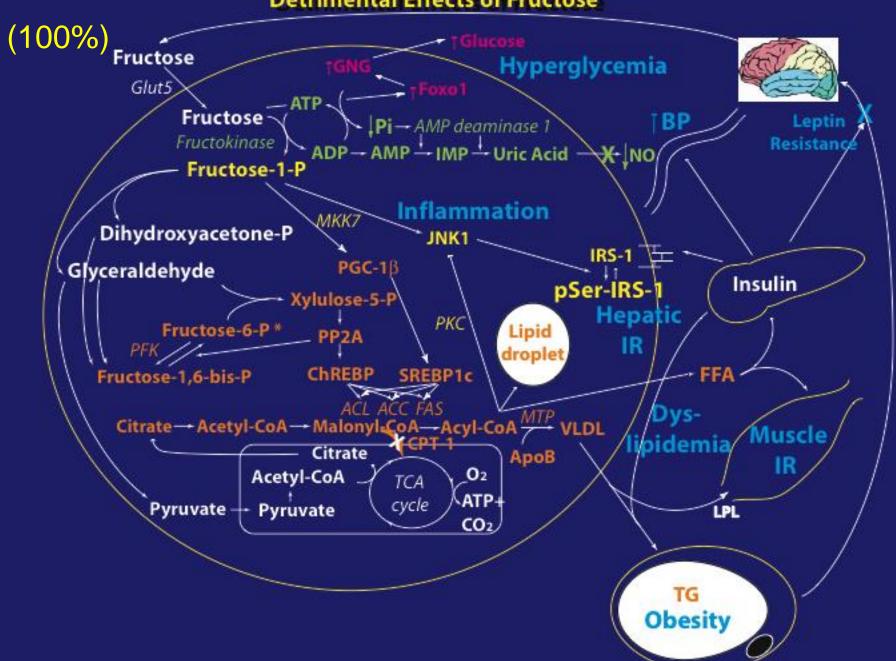
U.S. Commerce Service 1822-1910, combined with Economic Research Service, USDA 1910-2010 http://ushealthcarespending.gov



Metabolism of Ethanol



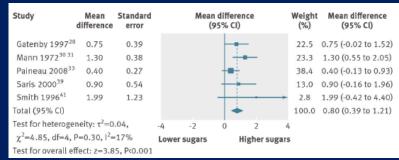
Detrimental Effects of Fructose

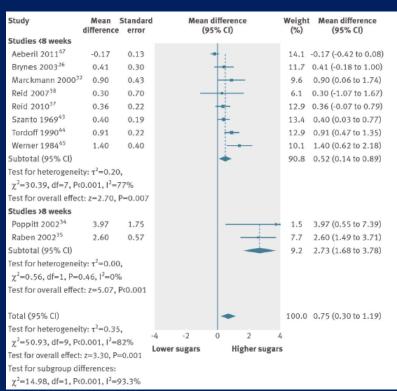


Sugar is responsible for about 10% of obesity

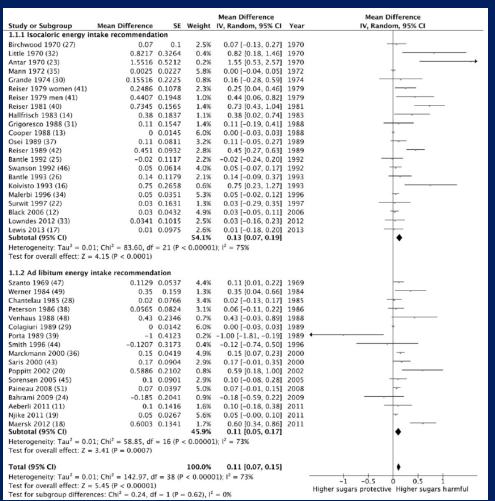
Lowering sugar

Raising sugar





The role of sugar in other diseases

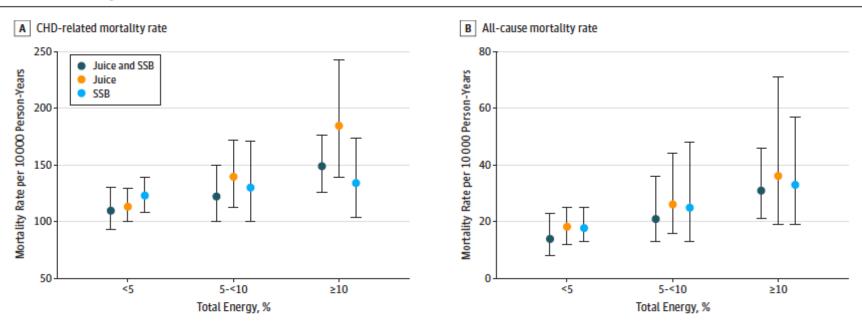


				Mean Difference		Mean Difference		
Study or Subgroup			Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	Year	IV, Random, 95% CI		
3.1.1 Isocaloric energy intake recommendation								
Hallfrisch 1983 (14)	-3	1.141	13.2%	-3.00 [-5.24, -0.76]	1983			
Israel 1983 (15)	2	1.516	11.9%	2.00 [-0.97, 4.97]	1983	 		
Cooper 1988 (13)	-1	1.157	13.2%	-1.00 [-3.27, 1.27]	1988	 +		
Koivisto 1993 (16)	10	7.23	2.0%	10.00 [-4.17, 24.17]	1993			
Surwit 1997 (22)	-1.72	4.053	4.9%	-1.72 [-9.66, 6.22]	1997			
Black 2006 (12)	-3	4.3135	4.5%	-3.00 [-11.45, 5.45]	2006			
Njike 2011 (19)	-1.9	2.4469	8.7%	-1.90 [-6.70, 2.90]	2011			
Lewis 2013 (17)	4.3	2.3319		4.30 [-0.27, 8.87]	2013			
Subtotal (95% CI)			67.5%	-0.24 [-2.38, 1.90]		•		
Heterogeneity: Tau2 =	= 4.13; Chi ² = 14.68	8, df = 7	(P = 0.04)); I ² = 52%				
Test for overall effect: Z = 0.22 (P = 0.83)								
3.1.2 Ad libitum ene	rgy intake recomm	endation	1					
Raben 2002 (21)	6.9	2.3854	8.9%	6.90 [2.22, 11.58]	2002			
Poppitt 2002 (20)	1.72	5.136	3.5%	1.72 [-8.35, 11.79]	2002			
Aeberli 2011 (11)	-0.82	1.2	13.0%	-0.82 [-3.17, 1.53]	2011			
Maersk 2012 (18)	8.625	3.0072	7.1%	8.63 [2.73, 14.52]	2012			
Subtotal (95% CI)			32.5%	4.01 [-1.47, 9.50]		◆		
Heterogeneity: $Tau^2 = 22.85$; $Chi^2 = 14.46$, $df = 3$ (P = 0.002); $I^2 = 79\%$								
Test for overall effect: $Z = 1.44$ ($P = 0.15$)								
Total (95% CI)			100.0%	1.09 [-1.04, 3.22]		*		
Heterogeneity: $Tau^2 = 7.65$; $Chi^2 = 33.15$, $df = 11$ (P = 0.0005); $I^2 = 67\%$								
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.00 (P = 0.32) Test for overall effect: Z = 1.00 (P = 0.32) Test for overall effect: Z = 1.00 (P = 0.32)								
Test for subgroup differences: Chi ² = 2.01, df = 1 (P = 0.16), l ² = 50.2%								
and discount and			, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	-,,				

Mean Difference Mean Difference								
Study or Subgroup	Mean Difference	SE	Weight	IV, Random, 95% CI	Year	IV, Random, 95% CI		
3.2.1 Isocaloric energy intake recommendation								
Israel 1983 (15)	3	1.45	9.4%	3.00 [0.16, 5.84]	1983	-		
Hallfrisch 1983 (14)	-0.5	0.73	17.4%	-0.50 [-1.93, 0.93]	1983	-		
Cooper 1988 (13)	1	1.157	12.1%	1.00 [-1.27, 3.27]	1988	+-		
Koivisto 1993 (16)	2	1.45	9.4%	2.00 [-0.84, 4.84]	1993	+-		
Surwit 1997 (22)	2.4	3.2037	2.8%	2.40 [-3.88, 8.68]	1997			
Black 2006 (12)	0	0.7791	16.7%	0.00 [-1.53, 1.53]	2006	+		
Njike 2011 (19)	-0.1	1.8578			2011			
Lewis 2013 (17)	4.1	3.0231			2013	-		
Subtotal (95% CI)			77.8%	0.65 [-0.31, 1.61]		◆		
Heterogeneity: $Tau^2 = 0.31$; $Chi^2 = 8.39$, $df = 7$ (P = 0.30); $I^2 = 17\%$								
Test for overall effect: Z = 1.33 (P = 0.18)								
3.2.2 Ad libitum ene								
Raben 2002 (21)		2.1401	5.5%			_ 		
Poppitt 2002 (20)		4.1773				-		
Aeberli 2011 (11)	0.8	1.17		0.80 [-1.49, 3.09]		 -		
Maersk 2012 (18)	7.631	3.0831	3.0%		2012			
Subtotal (95% CI)			22.2%	,		-		
Heterogeneity: $Tau^2 = 6.31$; $Chi^2 = 6.63$, $df = 3$ (P = 0.08); $I^2 = 55\%$								
Test for overall effect: Z = 2.12 (P = 0.03)								
Tetal (05% CI)			100.00/	1 27 (0 25 2 40)		_		
Total (95% CI) 100.0% 1.37 [0.25, 2.49]								
Heterogeneity: Tau ² = 1.34; Chi ² = 18.61, df = 11 (P = 0.07); l ² = 41%								
Test for overall effect: Z = 2.40 (P = 0.02) Favors higher sugar Favors lower sugar								
Test for subgroup differences: $Chi^2 = 2.83$, $df = 1$ (P = 0.09), $I^2 = 64.6\%$								

Cardiovascular and all-cause mortality rates based on percent of calories as SSB's, juice, or both

Figure. Coronary Heart Disease (CHD)-Specific and All-Cause Mortality Rates Among 13 440 US Adults in the Reasons for Geographic and Racial Differences in Stroke (REGARDS) Study



Unadjusted mortality rates at follow-up among US adults in the REGARDS study who consumed 0% to less than 5%, 5% to less than 10%, and 10% or greater of total energy as sugary beverages (ie, 100% fruit juice and sugar-sweetened beverages [SSB]) alone and in combination. Error bars indicate 95% CIs.

Sugar causes disease, unrelated to its calories or effects on weight

Original Article PEDIATRIC OBESITY Obesity

Isocaloric Fructose Restriction and Metabolic Improvement in Children with Obesity and Metabolic Syndrome

Robert H. Lustig¹, Kathleen Mulligan^{2,3}, Susan M. Noworolski⁴, Viva W. Tai², Michael J. Wen², Ayca Erkin-Cakmak¹, Alejandro Gugliucci³, and Jean-Marc Schwarz⁵

Lustig et al. Obesity 24:453, 2016

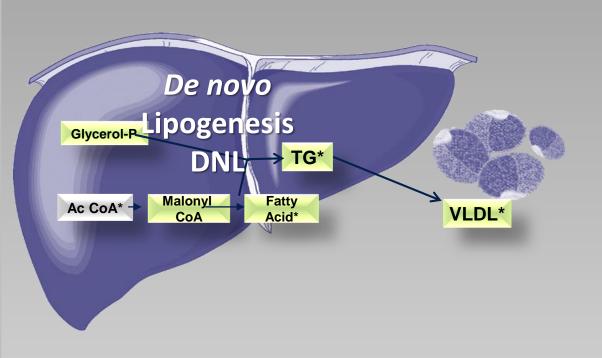
Short-term isocaloric fructose restriction lowers apoC-III levels and yields less atherogenic lipoprotein profiles in children with obesity and metabolic syndrome

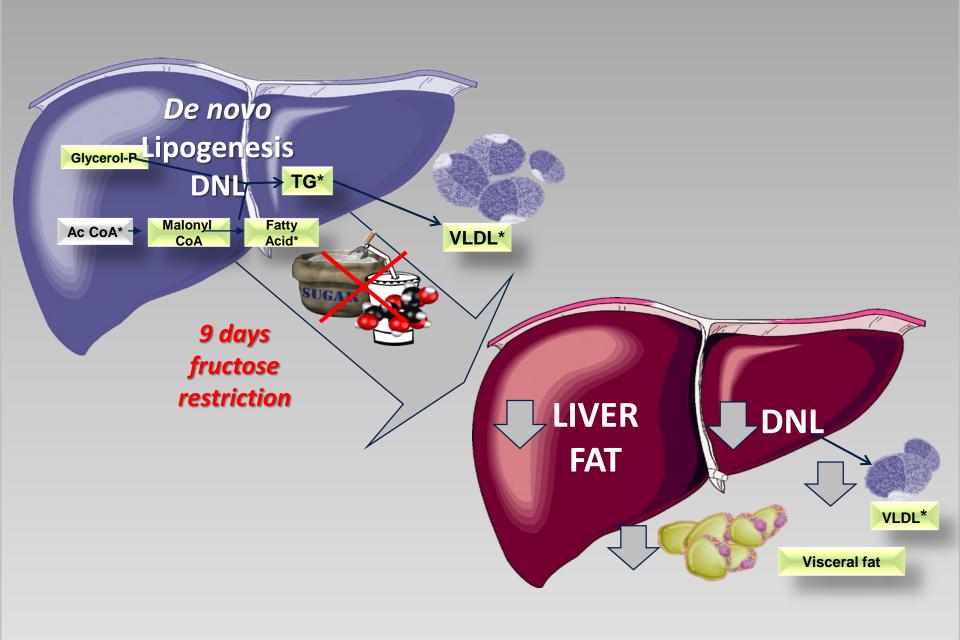
Alejandro Gugliucci ^{a, *}, Robert H. Lustig ^b, Russell Caccavello ^a, Ayca Erkin-Cakmak ^b, Susan M. Noworolski ^d, Viva W. Tai ^c, Michael J. Wen ^c, Kathleen Mulligan ^{a, c}, Jean-Marc Schwarz ^e

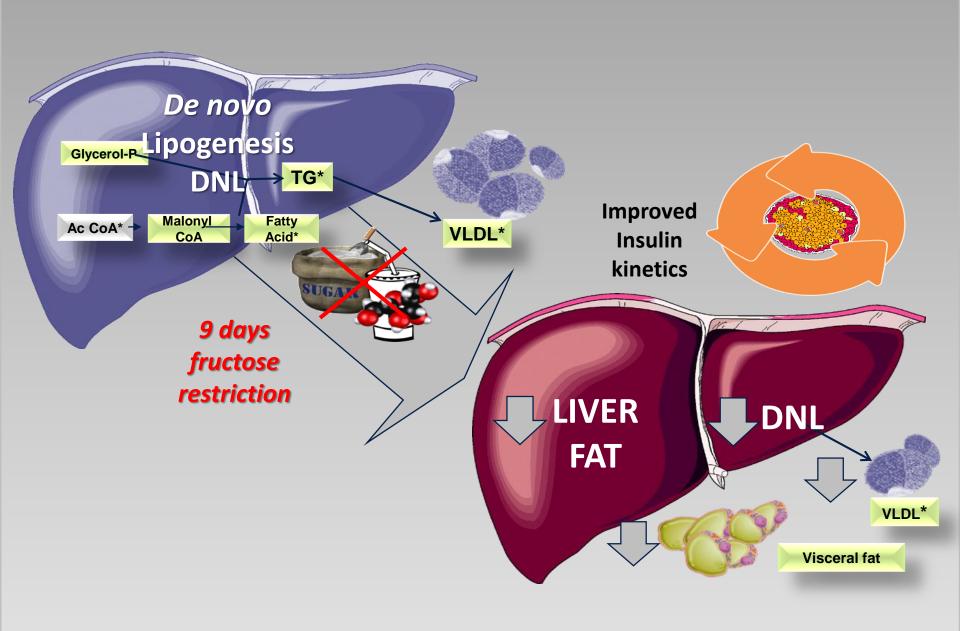
Gugliucci et al. Atherosclerosis 253:171, 2016

Effects of Dietary Fructose Restriction on Liver Fat, De Novo Lipogenesis, and Insulin Kinetics in Children With Obesity

Jean-Marc Schwarz, ^{1,2} Susan M. Noworolski, ³ Ayca Erkin-Cakmak, ⁴ Natalie J. Kom, ³ Michael J. Wen, ² Viva W. Taj, ⁵ Grace M. Jones, ¹ Sergiu P. Palij, ¹ Moises Velasco-Alin, ^{1,2} Karen Pan, ² Bruce W. Patterson, ⁶ Alejandro Gugliucci, ¹ Robert H. Lustig, ⁴ and Kathleen Mulligan, ^{1,2}







Independent Confirmation

This Issue

Views 5,870 | Citations 0 | Altmetric 389

Preliminary Communication

January 22, 2019

Effect of a Low Free Sugar Diet vs Usual Diet on Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease in Adolescent Boys A Randomized Clinical Trial

Jeffrey B. Schwimmer, MD1,2; Patricia Ugalde-Nicalo, MD1; Jean A. Welsh, PhD, MPH, RN3,4,5; et al.

Author Affiliations

JAMA. 2019;321(3):256-265. doi:10.1001/jama.2018.20579



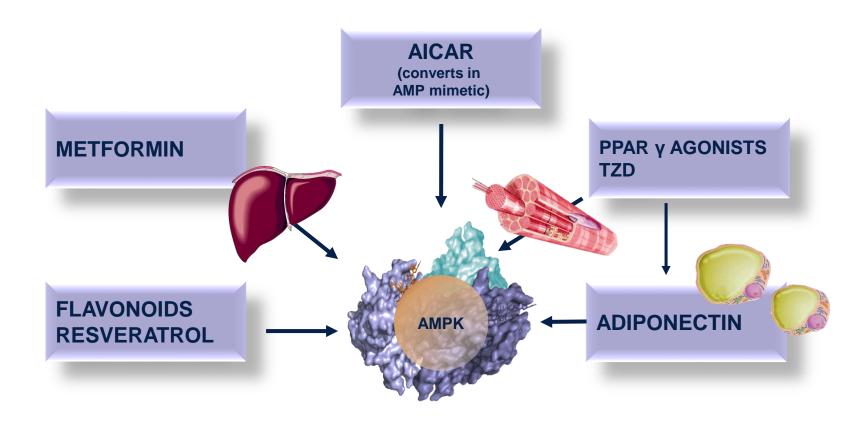
Isocaloric Fructose Restriction Reduces Serum D-Lactate Concentration in Children With Obesity and Metabolic Syndrome

Ayca Erkin-Cakmak,¹ Yasmin Bains,² Russell Caccavello,² Susan M. Noworolski,³ Jean-Marc Schwarz,⁴ Kathleen Mulligan,⁴ Robert H. Lustig,¹ and Alejandro Gugliucci²

¹Department of Pediatrics, Division of Pediatric Endocrinology, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, California; ²Glycation, Oxidation and Disease Laboratory, Department of Research, Touro University California College of Osteopathic Medicine, Vallejo, California; ³Department of Radiology and Biomedical Imaging, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, California; and ⁴Department of Medicine, Division of Endocrinology, University of California San Francisco, San Francisco, California

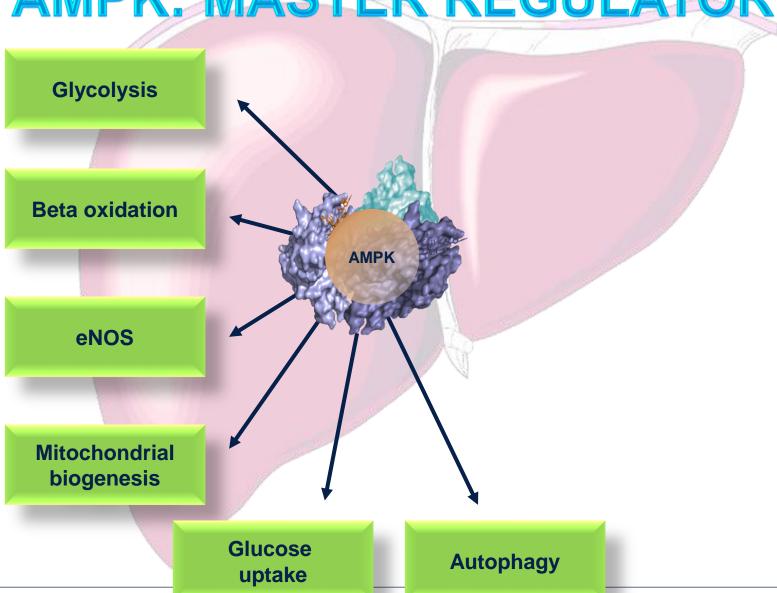
ORCiD numbers: 0000-0003-1580-9163 (A. Erkin-Cakmak).

AMPK: MASTER REGULATOR

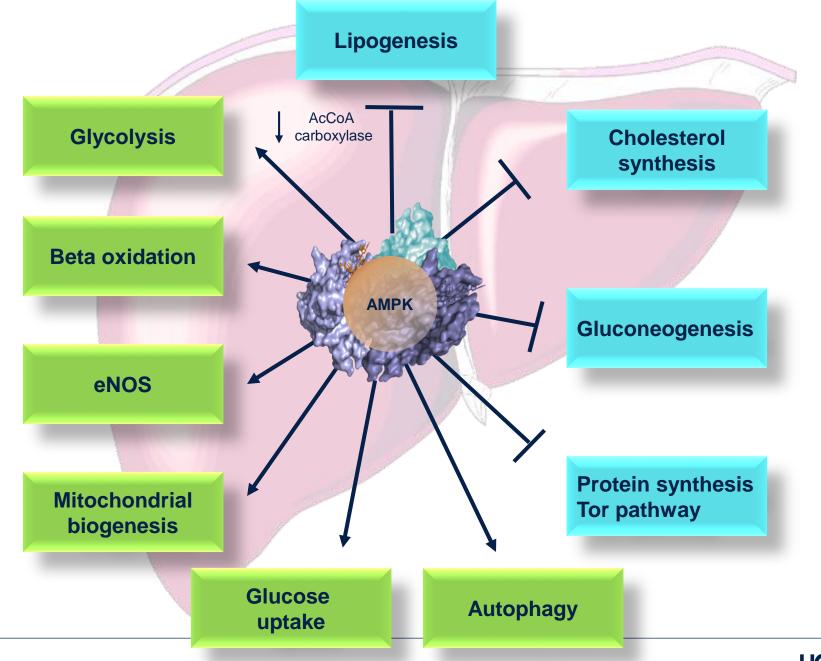




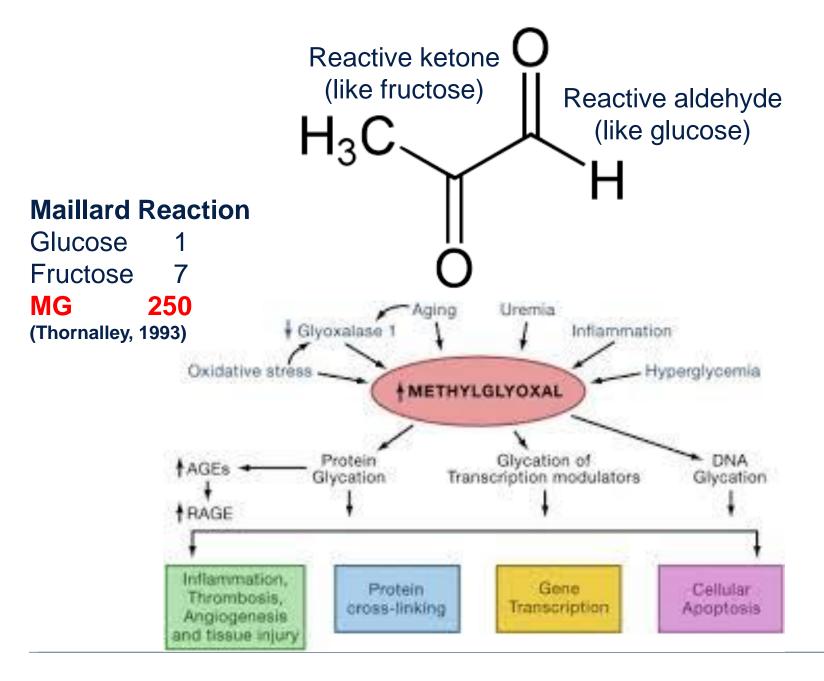
AMPK: MASTER REGULATOR



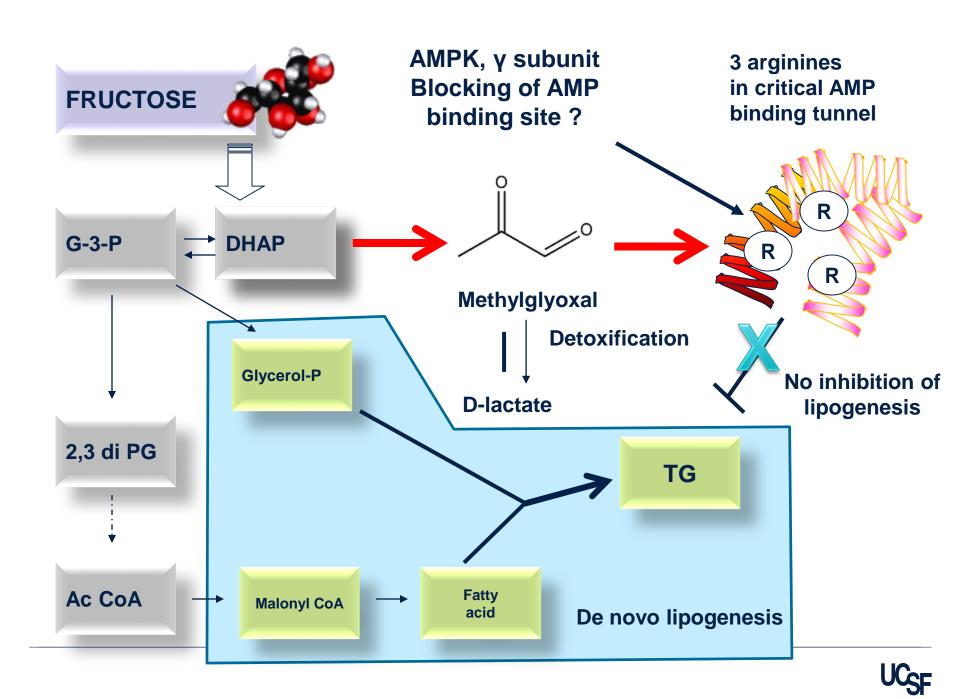


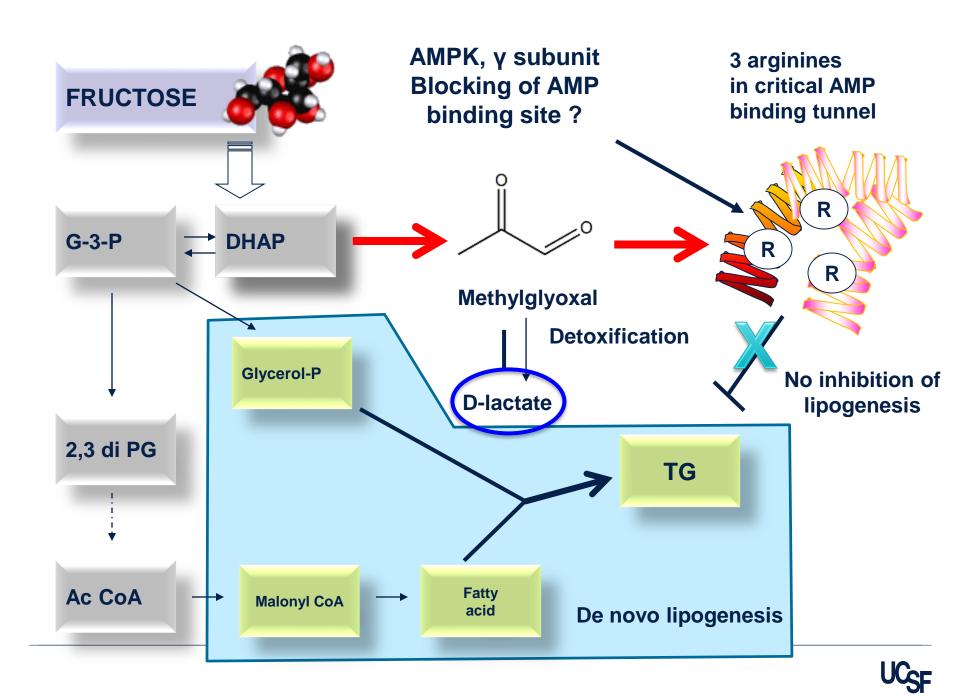




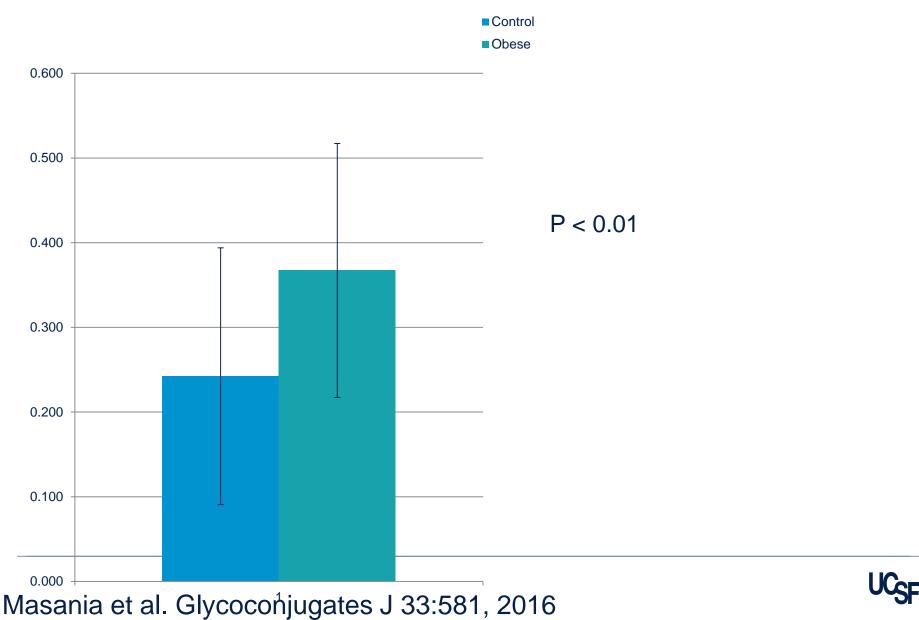






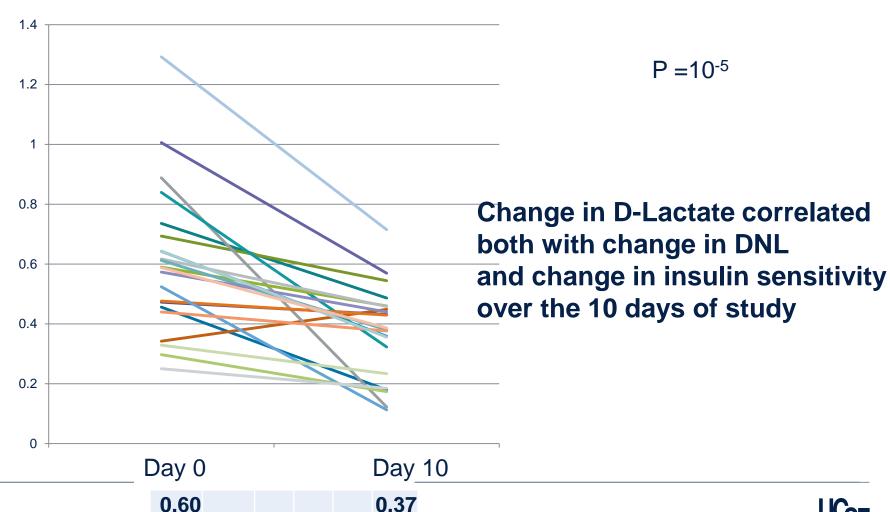


D-LACTATE 52% HIGHER IN OBESITY

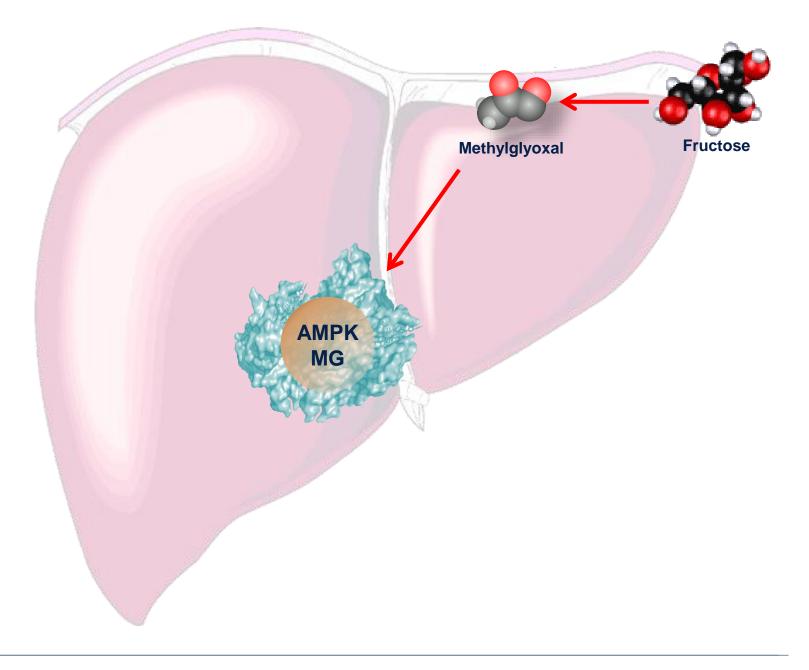


D-LACTATE REDUCES AFTER ISOCALORIC FRUCTOSE RESTRICTION

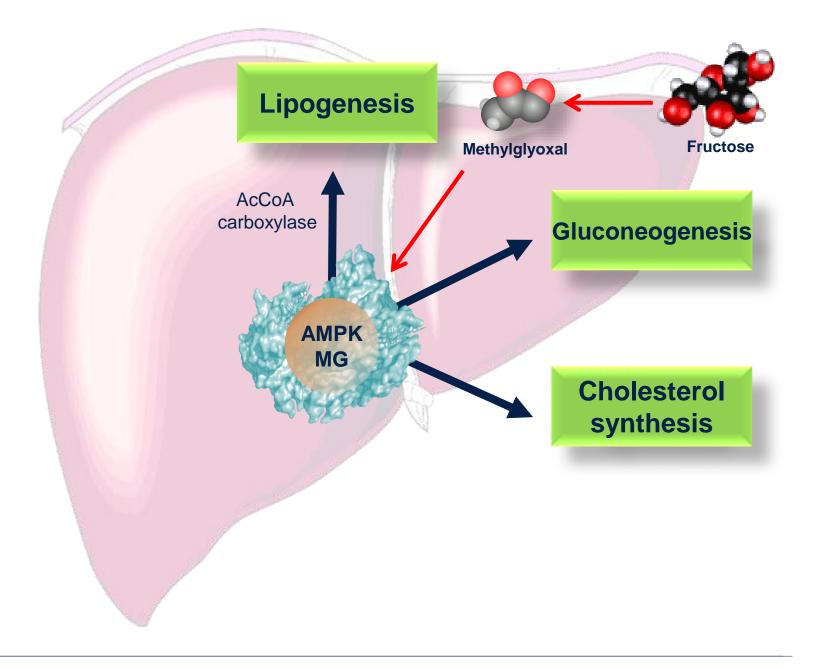
BY 38%



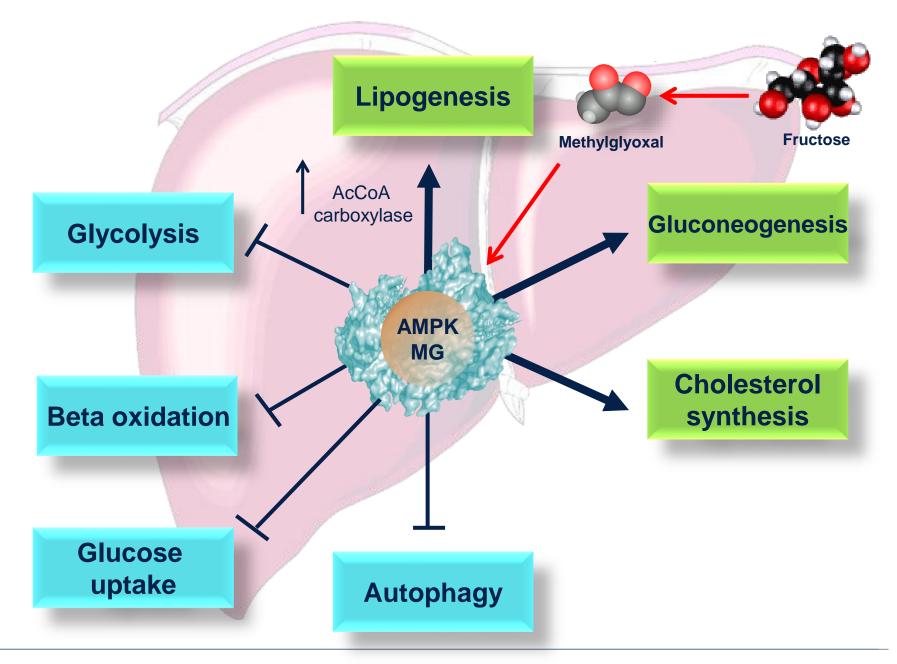














JAMA Internal Medicine | Special Communication

Sugar Industry and Coronary Heart Disease Research A Historical Analysis of Internal Industry Documents

Cristin E. Kearns, DDS, MBA; Laura A. Schmidt, PhD, MSW, MPH; Stanton A. Glantz, PhD

Early warning signals of the coronary heart disease (CHD) risk of sugar (sucrose) emerged in the 1950s. We examined Sugar Research Foundation (SRF) internal documents, historical reports, and statements relevant to early debates about the dietary causes of CHD and assembled findings chronologically into a narrative case study. The SRF sponsored its first CHD research project in 1965, a literature review published in the New England Journal of Medicine, which singled out fat and cholesterol as the dietary causes of CHD and downplayed evidence that sucrose consumption was also a risk factor. The SRF set the review's objective, contributed articles for inclusion, and received drafts. The SRF's funding and role was not disclosed. Together with other recent analyses of sugar industry documents, our findings suggest the industry sponsored a research program in the 1960s and 1970s that successfully cast doubt about the hazards of sucrose while promoting fat as the dietary culprit in CHD. Policymaking committees should consider giving less weight to food industry-funded studies and include mechanistic and animal studies as well as studies appraising the effect of added sugars on multiple CHD biomarkers and disease development.

Sugar and disease

Causation

- Diabetes
- Heart Disease
- Fatty Liver Disease
- Tooth Decay

Correlation

- Cancer
- Dementia

The American Heart Association knows

AHA Scientific Statement

Dietary Sugars Intake and Cardiovascular Health A Scientific Statement From the American Heart Association

Rachel K. Johnson, PhD, MPH, RD, Chair; Lawrence J. Appel, MD, MPH, FAHA;
Michael Brands, PhD, FAHA; Barbara V. Howard, PhD, FAHA;
Michael Lefevre, PhD, FAHA; Robert H. Lustig, MD; Frank Sacks, MD, FAHA;
Lyn M. Steffen, PhD, MPH, RD, FAHA; Judith Wylie-Rosett, EdD, RD;
on behalf of the American Heart Association Nutrition Committee of the Council on Nutrition,
Physical Activity, and Metabolism and the Council on Epidemiology and Prevention

Recommends reduction in sugar intake from 22 tsp/day to 9 tsp/day (males) and 6 tsp/day (females)

Myth #3

It's about personal responsibility

Personal responsibility is an ideology

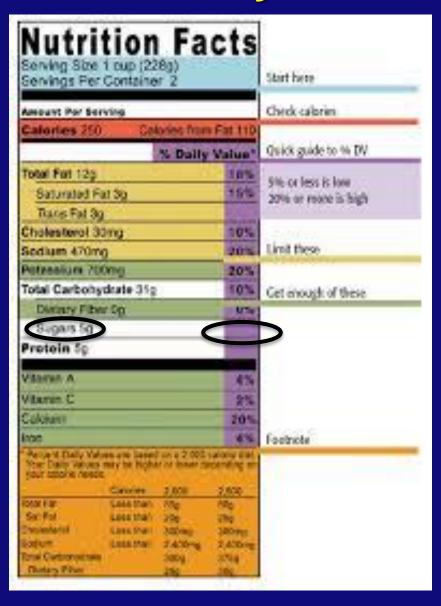
Personal responsibility is an ideology

Knowledge

56 names for sugar

Agave nectar	Barbados sugar	Barley malt	Beet sugar
Blackstrap molasses	Brown sugar	Buttered syrup	Cane juice crystals
Cane sugar	Caramel	Carob syrup	Castor sugar
Confectioner's sugar	Corn syrup	Corn syrup solids	Crystalline fructose
Date sugar	Demerara sugar	Dextran	Dextrose
Diastatic malt	Diatase	Ethyl maltol	Evaporated cane juice
Florida crystals	Fructose	Fruit juice	Fruit juice concentrate
Galactose	Glucose	Glucose solids	Golden sugar
Golden syrup	Grape sugar	High-fructose corn syrup	Honey
Icing sugar	Invert sugar	Lactose	Malt syrup
Maltodextrin	Maltose	Maple syrup	Molasses
Muscovado	Organic raw sugar	Panocha	Raw sugar
Refiner's syrup	Rice syrup	Sorghum syrup	Sucrose
Sugar	Treacle	Turbinado sugar	Yellow sugar

Why don't they list "added sugars"? Why is there no Dietary Reference Intake?



Personal responsibility is an ideology

Knowledge Access

Personal responsibility is an ideology

Knowledge
Access
Affordability

Personal responsibility is an ideology

Knowledge Access Affordability

Don't hurt anyone else

Profits and pandemics: prevention of harmful effects of tobacco, alcohol, and ultra-processed food and drink industries

Rob Moodie, David Stuckler, Carlos Monteiro, Nick Sheron, Bruce Neal, Thaksaphon Thamarangsi, Paul Lincoln, Sally Casswell, on behalf of The Lancet NCD Action Group

Old medicine:

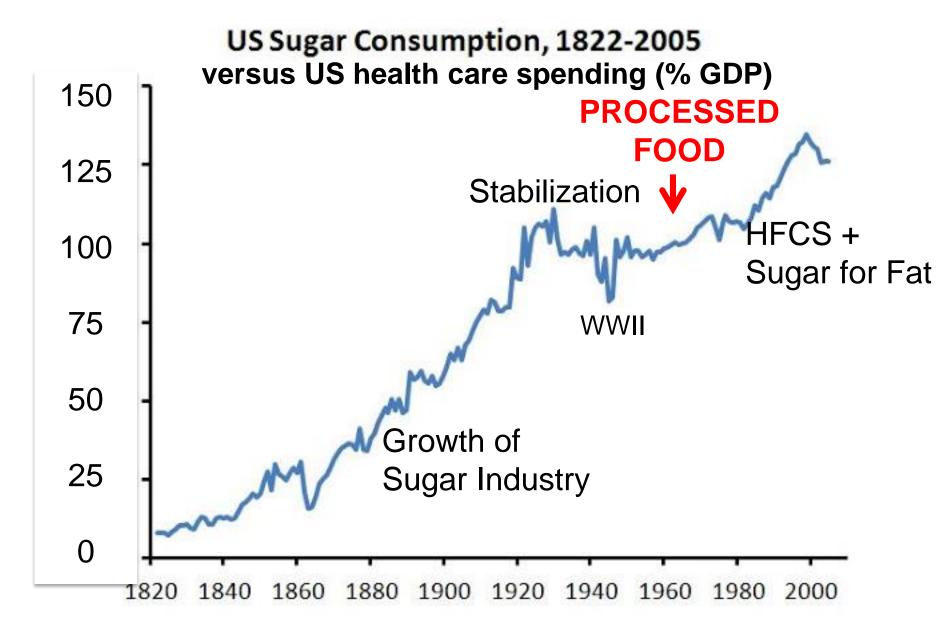
infections

microbes

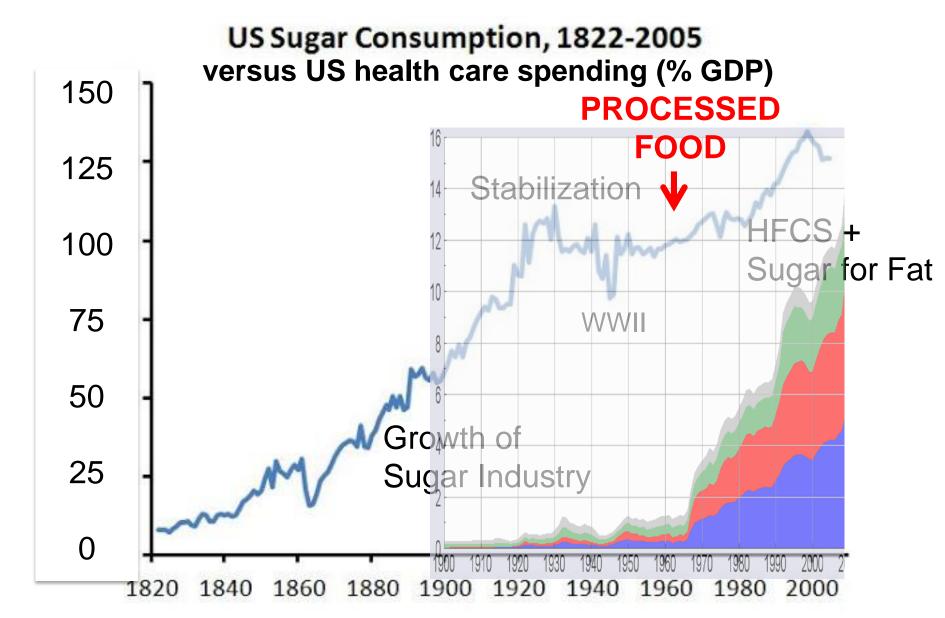
New medicine:

chronic disease

multinational corporations

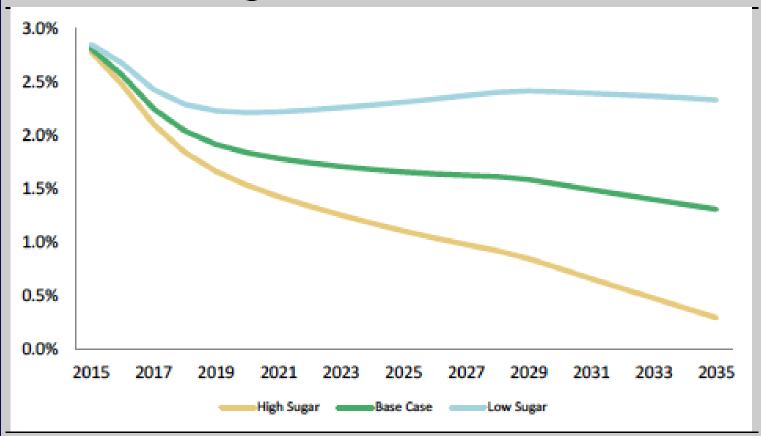


U.S. Commerce Service 1822-1910, combined with Economic Research Service, USDA 1910-2010 http://ushealthcarespending.gov



U.S. Commerce Service 1822-1910, combined with Economic Research Service, USDA 1910-2010 http://ushealthcarespending.gov

The obesity and diabetes epidemic poses threat to future economic growth



The chart shows real GDP growth in the OECD area under simulations which adjust long-term OECD forecasts for different productivity levels of normal-weight, obese and diabetic individuals, and assume different levels of sugar consumption per capita in the high- and low-sugar scenarios.

Source: Morgan Stanley Research

3. The Dark Forces

Ten conglomerates



Methods used by the DARK FORCES

Shoddy science

World Sugar Research Organization critique of WHO proposal to reduce sugar to 5% of total calories June 9, 2014

- 3.1: Sugar is less energy dense than fat;
 4 kcal/gm vs. 9 kcal/gm
- In a cookie, the sugar is not displacing the fat;
 it's displacing the water

9 gram cookie







Annals of Internal Medicine

OBSERVATIONS

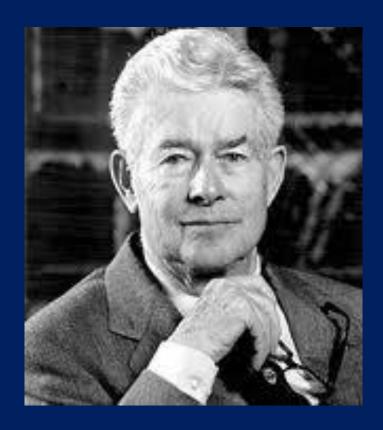
Do Sugar-Sweetened Beverages Cause Obesity and Diabetes? Industry and the Manufacture of Scientific Controversy

60 studies (28 trials and 32 systematic reviews/meta-analyses)

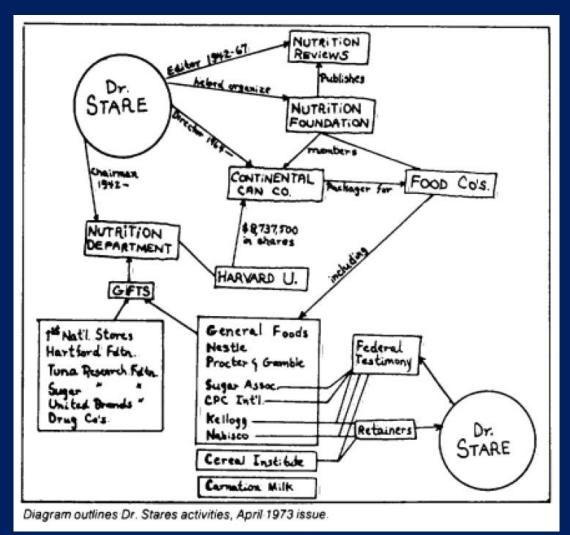
Food Company Sponsorship	Positive Association	Negative Association	RR; 95% CI; P
Yes (n=26)	0	26	RR 34.0
No (n=34)	33	1	[4.9-234.5] P<0.001

Methods used by the DARK FORCES

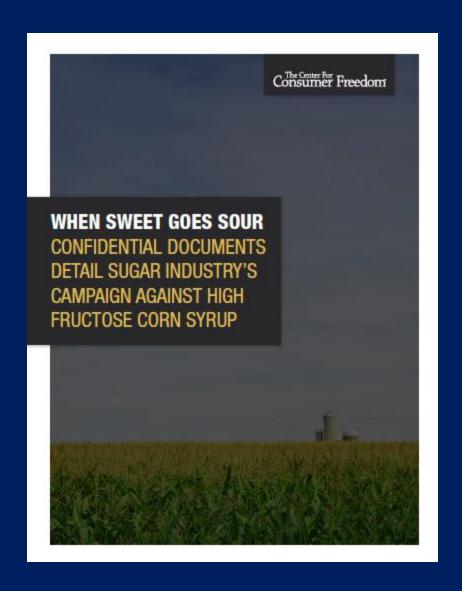
- Shoddy science
- Buying scientists

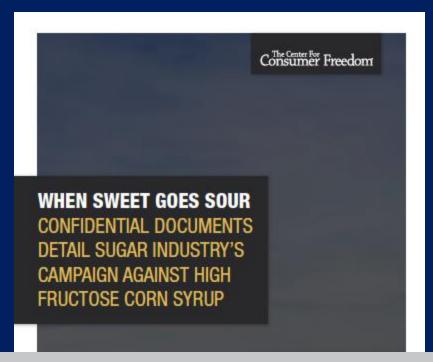


• Frederick Stare, M.D., Ph.D.



Berger, The Present Illness, Harvard Medical Alumni Bulletin, Jan/Feb 1974





SAI'S EXTERNAL SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Sugar Association hired a company called The Academic Network to organize an External Scientific Advisory Committee (ESAC) to aid in SAI's scientific endeavors, including differentiating fructose from sugar. The Academic Network's president explained that he could provide "access" to researchers that "influence health care policy and consumer opinion."



SAI recognized that a review of fructose research would bolster their position. It worked with The Academic Network to provide grant money to Dr. to write a review article. In the text of that, Dr. wrote that it was supported by a grant from The Academic Network, but The Academic Network, meanwhile, indicates that it passed the grant money from the Sugar Association to

HEALTH

A Credibility Crisis in Food Science

The fall of a prominent behavioral scientist tells of a system where research is judged not on merit, but on the attention it gets.

JAMES HAMBLIN SEP 24, 2018



RANDALL HILL / REUTERS

Your life has almost certainly been affected by Brian Wansink.



FITNESS

Coca-Cola Funds Scientists Who Shift Blame for Obesity Away From Bad Diets

BY ANAHAD O'CONNOR AUGUST 9, 2015 5:25 PM 1259



An image from a video by the Coca-Cola Foundation. In November 2012, the foundation announced a \$3 million grant to Chicago's Garfield Park Conservatory Alliance. The grant was intended to establish a wellness program.

Dietary Sugar and Body Weight: Have We Reached a Crisis in the Epidemic of Obesity and Diabetes?

Health Be Damned! Pour on the Sugar

Diabetes Care 2014;37:950-956 | DOI: 10.2337/dc13-2085

George A. Bray¹ and Barry M. Popkin²

Dietary Sugar and Body Weight: Have We Reached a Crisis in the Epidemic of Obesity and Diabetes?

We Have, but the Pox on Sugar Is Overwrought and Overworked

Diabetes Care 2014;37:957-962 | DOI: 10.2337/dc13-2506

Richard Kahn¹ and John L. Sievenpiper^{2,3}

Dietary Sugar and Body Weight: Have We Reached a Crisis in the Epidemic of Obesity and Diabetes?

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Funding. J.L.S. received research grants/support from the Canadian Institutes of Health Research, Calorie Control Council, The Coca-Cola Company (investigator-initiated, unrestricted grant), Pulse Canada, and The International Tree Nut Council Nutrition Research & Education Foundation.

Duality of Interest. J.L.S. has received speaker's fees and honoraria from the American Society for Nutrition, Canadian Nutrition Society, Calorie Control Council, Diabetes and Nutrition Study Group of the European Association for the Study of Diabetes, International Life Sciences Institute North America and Brazil, Pulse Canada, Dr. Pepper Snapple Group, and The CocaCola Company. He is also an unpaid scientific advisor for the International Life Sciences Institute North America, Food, Nutrition, and Safety Program and spouse of an employee of Unilever Canada. No other potential conflicts of interest relevant to this article were reported.

Ignores two studies which show proximate cause for sugar and diabetes

EPIC-Interact, Diabetologia Apr 2013; Basu et al. PLoS One, Feb 2013

The web of Coca-Cola funded research, 2008-2016

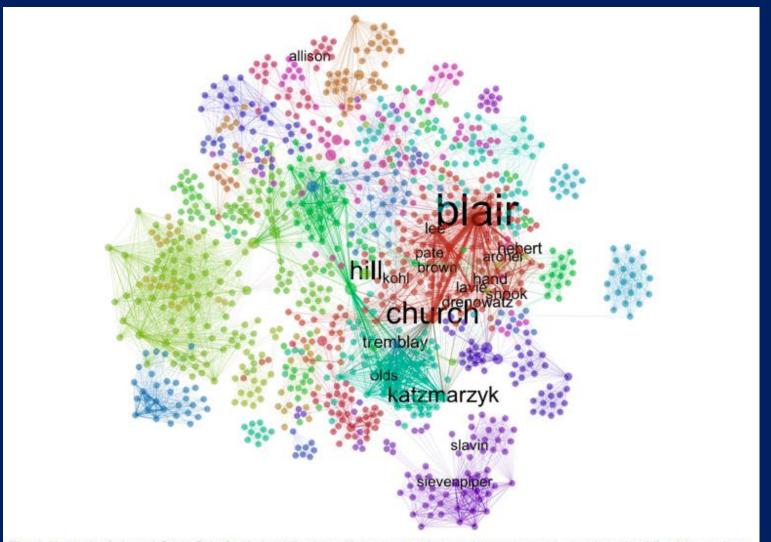


Fig. 4 Network of shared Coca-Cola funded publications. Nodes are authors, edges represent co-authored publications and are sized by the number of co-authored publications between two nodes. Nodes are coloured by the edge-betweenness community structure algorithm (explained in text); labels represent a network clique of Coca-Cola funded researchers, identified in personal correspondence between academics and Coca-Cola officials obtained through freedom of information requests



Original Scholarship

Public Meets Private: Conversations Between Coca-Cola and the CDC

NASON MAANI HESSARI,* GARY RUSKIN,†
MARTIN McKEE,* and DAVID STUCKLER‡

*London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; †U.S. Right to Know; ‡Dondena Research Center, Bocconi University FRONT PAGE

BRANDS

OUR WAY FORWARD

SUSTAINABILITY

INNOVATION

HISTORY

UNBOTTLED

5by20 • #cokestyle • Water Replenishment • Supplier Diversity • Giving Back • Food & Recipes • Our Commitment to Transparency

FRONT PAGE > STORIES > OPINION: SOLVING CHILDHOOD OBESITY REQUIRES MOVEMENT

Opinion: Solving Childhood Obesity Requires Movement

By: Brenda Fitzgerald, MD | Apr 17, 2013

Like 3 people like this.









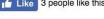












SHARE:

















Brenda Fitzgerald, M.D., is Commissioner of the Georgia Department of Public Health (DPH) and State Health Officer.

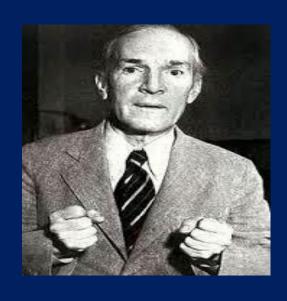
We are facing an epidemic among our children in Georgia – obesity. The data is undeniable, and the message cannot be ignored. We must get our students moving, not only during the school day, but also after. Physical activity means higher test scores, increased attention in class and a healthier student population.

Our recent evaluation of nearly a million children in Georgia revealed that only 16 percent could complete five basic measures of physical fitness, and 20 percent could



EXPLORE JOURNEY

It is difficult to get a man to understand something, when his salary depends on his not understanding it.

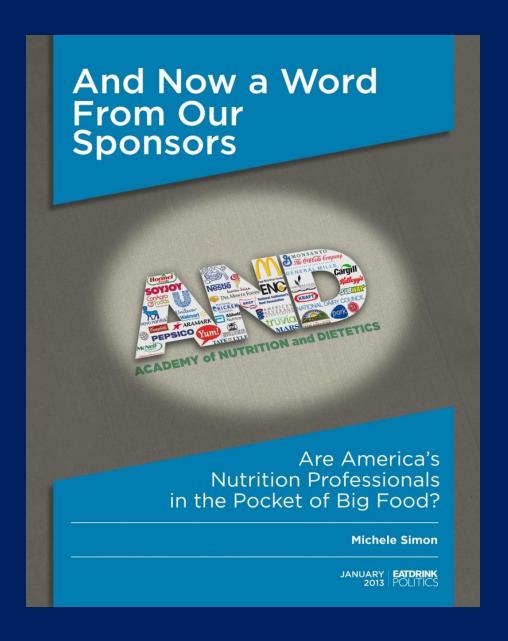


Upton Sinclair"I, Candidate for Governor:And How I Got Licked", 1935

Methods used by the DARK FORCES

- Shoddy science
- Buying scientists
- Co-opting critics

Conflicts of Interest



Conflicts of Interest

October 17, 2009
American Academy of Pediatrics (Washington, DC)
Welcome Reception Sponsored by



Conflicts of Interest



American Academy of Family Physicians Launches Consumer Alliance With First Partner: The Coca-Cola Company

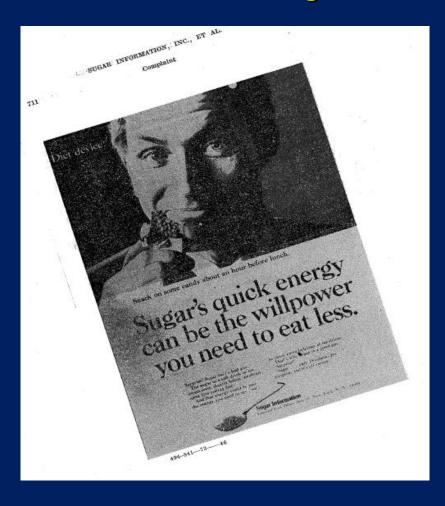
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE Tuesday, October 06, 2009

	Feeding America	Concrete Safaris
	Food Research and Action Center (FRAC)	Congress for the New Urbanism
	American Cancer Society (ACS)	Delta Citizens Alliance
	American Diabetes Association (ADA)	Education for a Better America, Inc.
RESEARCH ARTICLE	Children's Miracle Network	Emory University
ILCENTON ANTOCE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE USA)	Fan4Kids
Sponsorship of National Health Organizations by	Juvenile Diabetes Research Foundation (JDRF)	
Two Major Soda Companies	National Breast Cancer Foundation	Food Science Policy Alliance
Daniel G. Aaron, BS, Michael B. Siegel, MD, MPH2	Susan G. Komen for the Cure	Gameday Healthy Kids Foundation
	Centers for Disease Control (CDC)	Girl Scouts of the USA
Am I Droy Mod onub	National Institutes of Health	Girls Inc. Mind + Body Initiative
Am J Prev Med epub	Health and Human Services (HHS)	Global Summit on Physical Activity for Children
Oct 10, 2016	National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI)	Good Sports
	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD)	Habitat for Humanity
	American Academy of Family Physicians (AAFP)	Health Connect South
Modical Professional	American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP)	Healthy Weight Commitment Foundation
Medical, Professional	American College of Cardiology (ACC)	Hispanic Federation
Government	American College of Sports Medicine (ACSM)	Hope Heart Institute
	American Lung Association	Hudson Institute Obesity Solutions Initiative
Industry Mouthpiece	American Medical Association (AMA)	International Food Information Council
	American Red Cross	International Life Sciences Institute North America
	Association for Healthcare Foodservice	International Positive Psychology Association
	Harvard Medical School	Marathon Kids
	Human Rights Campaign Foundation	National Coalition for Women with Heart Disease
	Institute of Medicine	National Foundation for Governors' Fitness Councils
	Medical University of South Carolina	National Foundation on Fitness, Sports, and Nutrition
	National Association of Hispanic Nurses (NAHN)	National Organization on Disability (NOD)
	National Black Nurses Association (NBNA)	National Physical Activity Plan
	National Dental Association	National Recreation and Parks Association
	National Hispanic Medical Association (NHMA)	National Urban League
	Pink Ribbon Story Foundation	National 4-H Council
	Preventive Cardiovascular Nurses Association	Partnership for a Healthier America (sponsorship via Dasani/Aquafina)
	Satcher Health Leadership Institute	Project HELP (NACP)
	100 Black Men of America, Inc.	Project Open Hand
	Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics (AND)	Rails-to-Trails Conservancy
	Active Trails (National Park Foundation)	Recipe for Success Foundation
	AIDS Walk	Rippe Lifestyle Institute
	America Scores	Save the Children
	American Council on Science and Health	Society for Nutrition Educators
	American Heart Association	Special Olympics International
	American Society for Nutrition (ASN)	
	AmeriHealth Caritas	Street Soccer USA, Inc.
	Arnold School of Public Health	The Obesity Society (TOS)
	Asian American Federation	U.S. Soccer Foundation
	Beth Israel/Harvard Obesity Conference	United States Tennis Association
	Black Girls RUN	University of Georgia Department of Foods and Nutrition
	Boys & Girls Club of America	University of Washington Center for Public Health Nutrition
	Center for Food Integrity	West Virginia University College of Public Health
	Childhood Obesity and Public Health Conference	YMCA

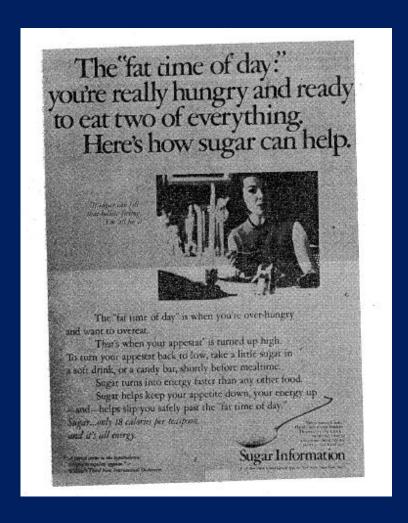
Methods used by the DARK FORCES

- Shoddy science
- Buying scientists
- Co-opting critics
- Weakening government oversight

Federal Trade Commission vs. Sugar Information, 1972



Federal Trade Commission vs. Sugar Information, 1972



The KidVid Debacle (1978-1981)

- The Federal Trade Commission initiated the "KidVid" rulemaking in 1978, seeking to regulate TV advertising to children through either a ban on all kid-targeted ads or a requirement that ads for sugared food products be "balanced" with disclosures about health and nutrition.
- This rulemaking ignited a political and regulatory firestorm.
- The FTC ended the proceeding in 1981.
- Congress enacted the FTC Improvements Act of 1980, which imposed important limits on the unfairness rulemaking authority of the commission, essentially "declawing" the agency.

Istanbul, 2007:

52 European health ministers voted to cease marketing of junk foods to children

Los Angeles, 2007:

Federal Communications Comissioner (FCC) Deborah Taylor-Tate: "I expect the food industry to police itself"

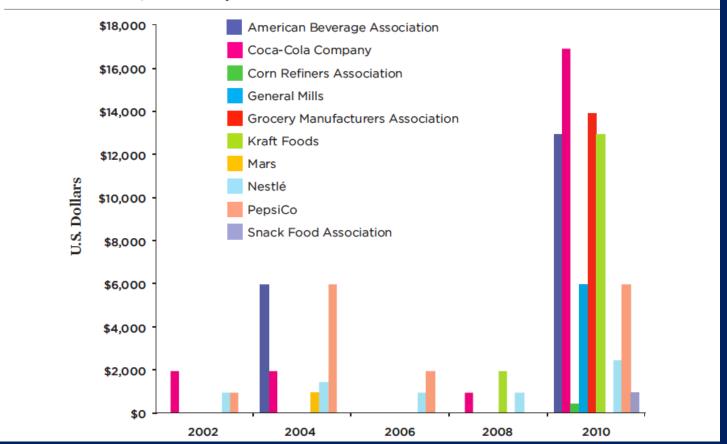
Santa Clara and San Francisco, 2010:

"Toy ban" on Happy Meals

Nationally, 2012

3 states passed "ban" on "toy bans"

FIGURE 3. Political Contributions to Blanche Lincoln, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry





BMJ 2019;364:k5050 doi: 10.1136/bmj.k5050 (Published 9 January 2019)

Page 1 of 8



FEATURE

Making China safe for Coke: how Coca-Cola shaped obesity science and policy in China

Susan Greenhalgh investigates how, faced with shrinking Western markets, the soft drink giant sought to secure sales and build its image in China

Susan Greenhalgh John King and Wilma Cannon Fairbank research professor of Chinese society

Department of Anthropology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, USA

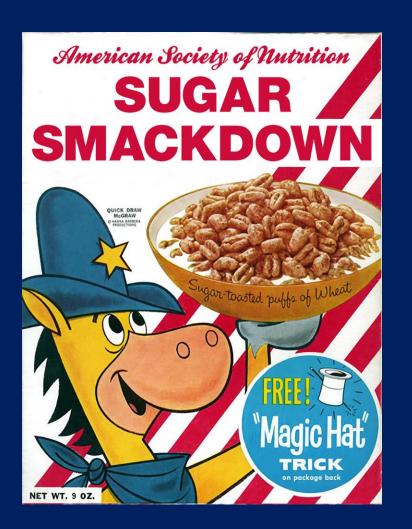
The New York Times

Research Details How Junk Food Companies Influence China's Nutrition Policy



Methods used by the DARK FORCES

- Shoddy science
- Buying scientists
- Co-opting critics
- Weakening government oversight
- Market saturation





Of 1556 cereals, 88% had added sugar

Of 181 children's cereals, all had added sugar

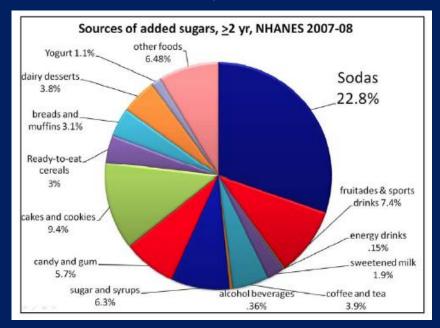
Not one of top 10 sugared cereals had lowered its sugar content between 2011 and 2014

Environmental Working Group, 2014

E CLAIM COLD CO.	10 Worst Children's Cereals Based on percent sugar by weight	Percent sugar by weight
man	Kellogg's Honey Smacks	55.6%
W.C.	2 Post Golden Crisp	51.9%
	 Kellogg's Froot Loops Marshmallow 	48.3%
	 Quaker Oats Cap'n Crunch's OOPS! All Berries 	46.9%
	Ouaker Oats Cap'n Crunch Original	44.4%
1	Ouaker Oats Oh!s	44.4%
194	② Kellogg's Smorz	43.3%
420	Kellogg's Apple Jacks	42.9%
	Quaker Oats Cap'n Crunch's Crunch Berries	42.3%
W. Comment	Kellogg's Froot Loops Original	41.4%

Where's the sugar?

1/3 in beverages
1/6 in desserts
½ hidden in foods that didn't used to have sugar e.g. salad dressings yogurt tomato sauce, ketchup, condiments crackers, other carbohydrate products



They've even saturated medicine!



They've even saturated medicine!

28% of U.S. Children's Hospitals have fast food venues.



Methods used by the DARK FORCES

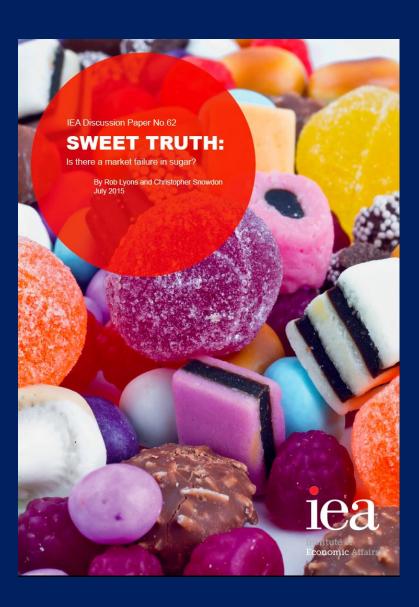
- Shoddy science
- Buying scientists
- Co-opting critics
- Weakening government oversight
- Market saturation
- Astroturf groups

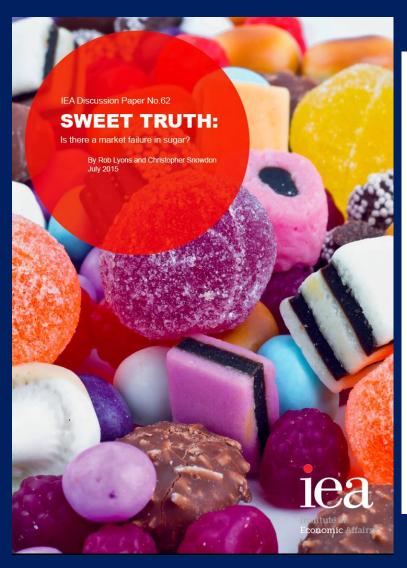
Citizens for Health

- Non-profit
- Funded by the Sugar
 Association to take down
 High- Fructose Corn Syrup
- Exec. Director George Turner (special counsel to Senate Select Committee on Food, Nutrition, and Health and to the Senate Government Operations Subcommittee on Government Research)









- Government intervention in the market can only be justified if there is a market failure.
- Annual sugar consumption in Britain peaked several decades ago.
- There is insufficient scientific evidence to label sugar as addictive.
- There is insufficient evidence to suggest that a calorie from sugar is more fattening than a calorie from other foods.
- There is very little evidence of consumers being limited by choice in the food market.
- Some food campaigners may be unhappy about the kinds of choices consumers are making.
- Dietary information and sugar content is clearly marked on nearly all food products.
- A ban on television advertising for foods that are high in fat, salt or sugar before 9pm would effectively be a form of censorship.
- Limiting the availability of fast food outlets stifles competition.
- Taxes on food and soft drinks have been shown to be ineffective in reducing obesity.

.



age 1 of 6

The science against sugar, alone, is insufficient in tackling the obesity and type 2 diabetes crises – We must also overcome opposition from vested interests

Malhotra, Schofield, Lustig, JIR 2018



Similarly, in the United Kingdom, the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA), an organisation that describes itself to be 'the UK's original free-market think-tank', claims to be independent of any political party, group or organisation. But in 2016, Transparify – which provides ratings of financial transparency of major think tanks – gave a 'highly opaque' zero score.

The IEA has received undisclosed voluntary donations from a number of organisations including Big American Tobacco, Coca-Cola Great Britain and Ireland, and sugar manufacturer Tate and Lyle. 4 As Transparify states 5:

The more lobbyists try to hijack the 'think tank' label in an attempt to mask their paid-for spin as research-driven advocacy, the more important it becomes for the think tank sector as a whole to fight back. The best weapon in that fight is transparency.

Methods used by the DARK FORCES

- Shoddy science
- Buying scientists
- Co-opting critics
- Weakening government oversight
- Market saturation
- Astroturf groups
- Marketing to children

Similarity to Tobacco



Food and SpongeBob Squarepants





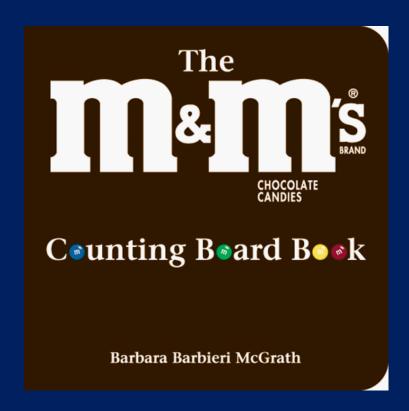


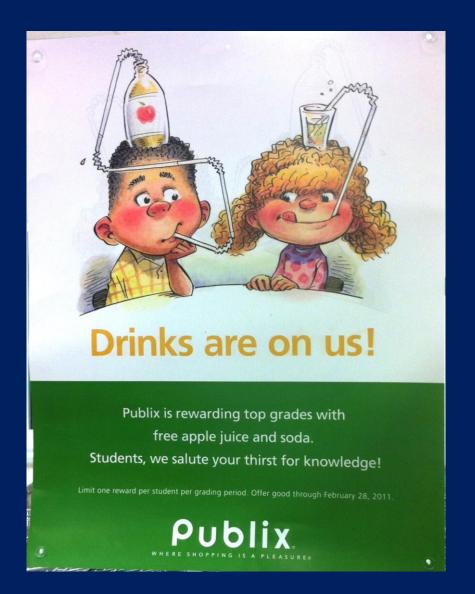


M&M's, Hot Wheels and NASCAR



Educational Toys





Soft Drink Logos on Baby Bottles

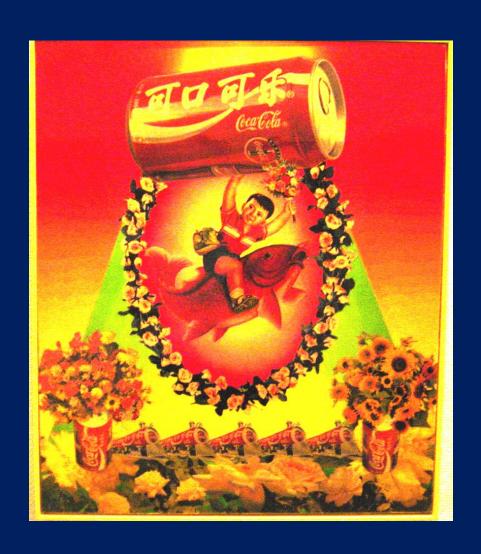


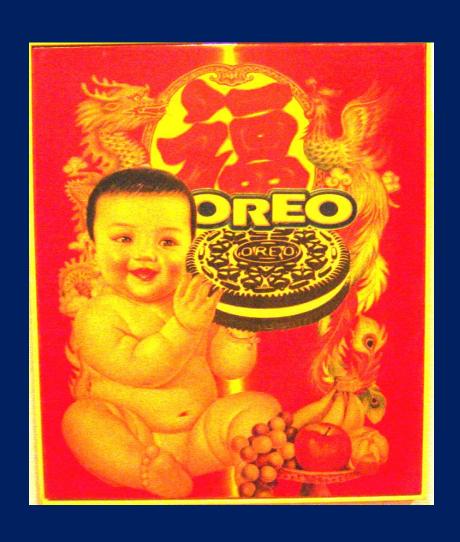
The birth of the "Un-Cola"



It's a global marketing campaign...







...and the effect is global, too



Methods used by the DARK FORCES

- Shoddy science
- Buying scientists
- Co-opting critics
- Weakening government oversight
- Market saturation
- Astroturf groups
- Marketing to children
- Spyware and threats

Spyware's Odd Targets: Backers of Mexico's Soda Tax



Dr. Simón Barquera, the director of nutrition policy at Mexico's National Institute of Public Health, received disturbing text messages, as did others who were vocal proponents of Mexico's 2014 soda tax.

Adriana Zehbrauskas for The New York Times

By Nicole Perlroth







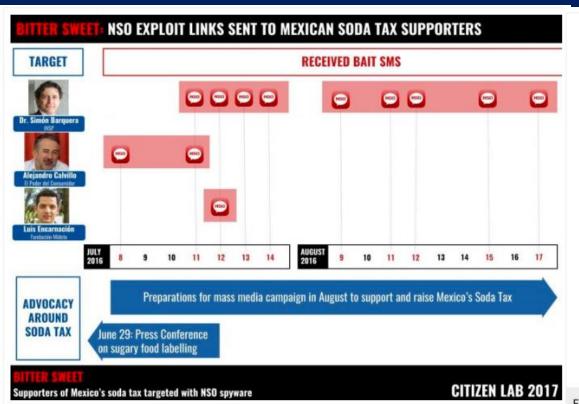


Figure 1. Dates in July 2016 when the three targets are known to have received malicious messages containing links to NSO's exploit framework. We may not have all of the messages sent to them.

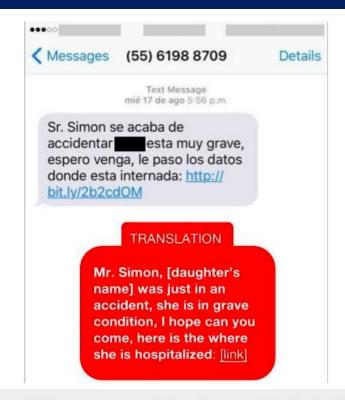


Figure 2. SMS message sent to Dr. Simon Barquera, telling him that his daughter was in a serious car accident, and to click the link to learn about the hospital.

4. The solutions

The good news



DR LUSTIG: 'DESPITE THE FOOD INDUSTRY'S PROPAGANDA, PEOPLE NOW UNDERSTAND THAT 'A CALORIE IS NOT A CALORIE...'

IFIC Food & Health survey shows significant shift in consumer attitudes towards sugar, carbs

By Elaine Watson ☑ 08-Jun-2018 -

Dr Robert Lustig's mantra – that not all calories were created equal - appears to be resonating with more US consumers, with one third (33%) of Americans believing that sugars are the 'source of calories most likely to cause weight gain' compared with just 11% in 2011, according to a new survey.

VEY INTERNATIONAL FOOD INFORMATION COUNCIL FOUNDATION

2018 FOOD & HEALTH SURVEY



FOODINSIGHT.ORG

Q: What Source of Calories is Most Likely to Cause Weight Gain? (n = 1009)

	2011	2018
Sugars	11%	33%
Carbs	9%	25%
Fat	14%	16%
Protein	2%	3%
All the same	40%	17%
Don't know	24%	5%

Q: What Source of Calories is Most Likely to Cause Weight Gain? (n = 1009)

	2011	2018	
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All the same	40%	17%	1 420/
Don't know	24%	5%	} 42%

A: 1. More people know a calorie is NOT a calorie 2. Processed food is the problem

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

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http://www.wrg.com/articles/num-maker-wante-labels-for-added-augur-1431057661

BUSINESS

M&M Maker Wants Labels for Added Sugar

Mars Inc. to support new guidelines limiting added sugar to 10% of calories



Unlike rivals, Mars Inc. supports guidelines that people should limit added sugar to 10% of daily calories. PHOTO: AMY STROTH FOR THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

By ANNIE GASPARRO

May 8, 2015 12:01 a.m. ET

ADDED SUGARS. Mars supports the DGAC's recommendation that consumers reduce their added sugars intake to no more than 10% of daily energy intake. Further, Mars supports labeling and educational approaches, including added sugars labeling and off-label nutrition education.... At Mars, we believe it is time for all stakeholders – including industry – to engage in a constructive discussion that focuses on effective approaches to helping consumers manage their intake of added sugars.

And now Coke has too!



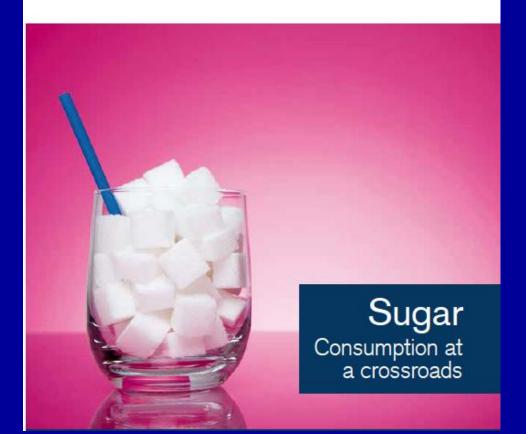
Governments are slowly responding





Research Institute

Thought leadership from Credit Suisse Research and the world's foremost experts

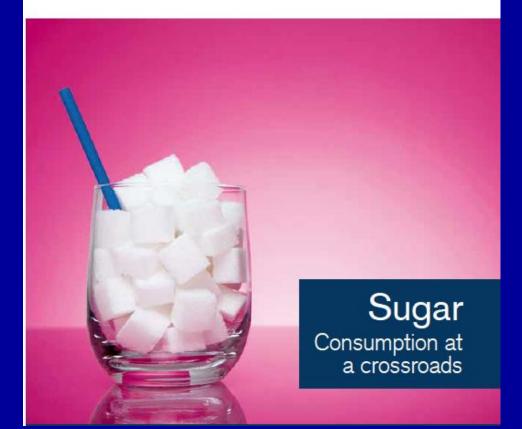




We believe higher taxation on "sugary" food and drinks would be the best option to reduce sugar intake and help fund the fast-growing healthcare costs associated with diabetes type II and obesity.

Nescarch **mstitute**

Thought leadership from Credit Suisse Research and the world's foremost experts





Diabetes experts tell G20 to tax sugar to save lives and money

BY BEN HIRSCHLER













Diabetes experts called on world leaders on Thursday to use sugar taxes to fight obesity, arguing such a move would save lives and slash healthcare budgets.

Ahead of a meeting of G20 leaders this weekend, the International Diabetes Federation (IDF) wants the dual epidemics of obesity and diabetes to be placed on the global agenda alongside major geopolitical and financial issues.





With Type 2 diabetes, we know sugar doesn't directly cause it, but you are more likely to get Type 2 diabetes if you are overweight. Sugary foods and drinks contain a lot of calories and you will gain weight if you eat or drink more than your body needs. Find out more about cutting down on sugar.

Conflicts of Interest

Diabetes UK's £500,000 tie-up with sugar giant

Jon Ungoed-Thomas and Suzie Barrett | The Sunday Times

November 24 2018, 6:00pm, The Times



Pepsi is one of the brands sold by Britvic, the soft drinks giant GETTY IMAGES

Budget 2016

George Osborne unveils sugar tax in eighth budget as growth forecast falls

- Proceeds of levy on soft drinks to fund school sports
- Cuts to business rates, capital gains and corporation tax
- Income tax personal allowance increased
- Growth forecast down from 2.4% to 2%

Katie Allen, Anushka Asthana and Rowena Mason

Wednesday 16 March 2016 10.58 EDT





Save for later



Osborne announces soft drinks sugar tax and tax-free personal allowance - budget highlights video

George Osborne has unveiled a new tax on sugary drinks, such as Coca-Cola, Red Bull and Irn Bru, pledging to use the takings to provide more sports funding for schools.

Health

Tax on sugary foods and drinks backed by World Health Organisation

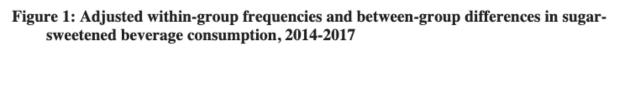
(7 hours ago Health

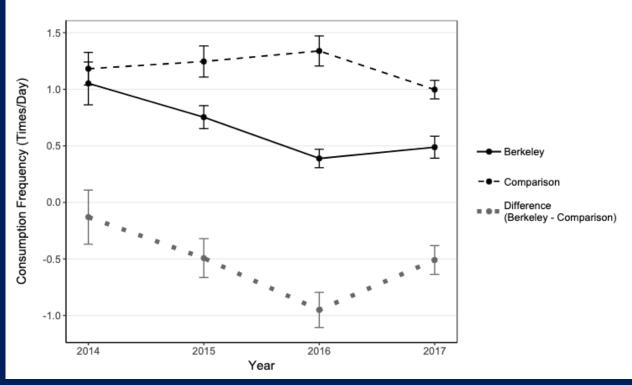




The World Health Organisation (WHO) has added its support to countries which place a "sugar tax" on soft drinks.

Efficacy of the Berkeley Soda Tax 3 years since inception





Sugary Beverage Taxes— World

Barbados Chile Dominica Fiji Finland

French Polynesia

Hungary

Ireland

France

Mauritius

Mexico

Nauru

Norway

Philippines

Portugal

Samoa

Saudi Arabia

South Africa

Tonga

United Arab

Emirates

United Kingdom

USA



Question 1:

Can our "toxic environment" be changed without government/societal intervention?

Especially when there are potentially addictive substances involved?

Question 2:

Can we afford to wait to enact public health measures
when healthcare will be bankrupt due to
chronic metabolic disease?

Advancing the public health

- Public education about REAL FOOD
- Business and insurance
- Government agency action
- Legal recourse

Conclusions

This is an oral and systemic public health crisis, because it is the same "exposure", even in normal weight people

Processed food is the vehicle, fructose is the payload

The food industry has adulterated our food supply for profit

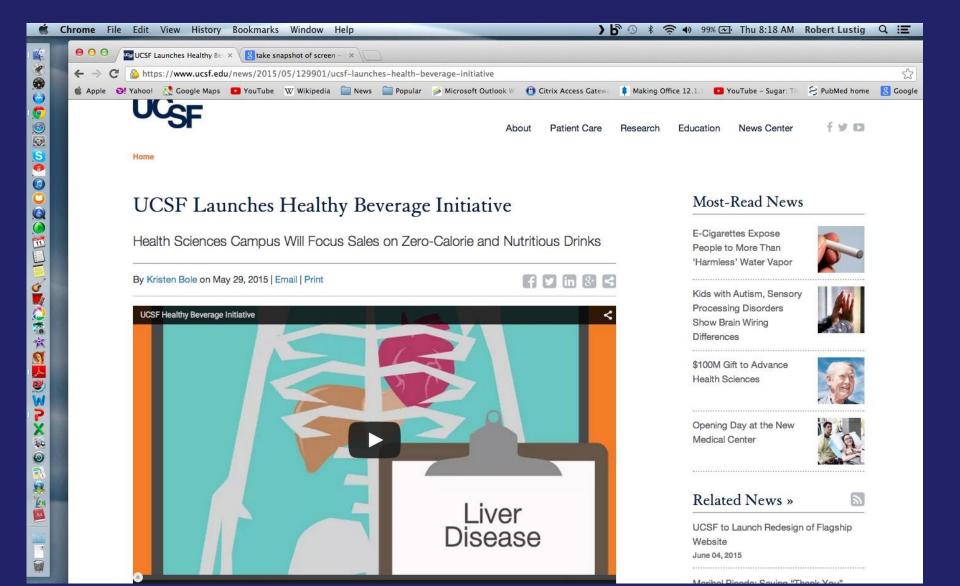
The industry has bought off scientists and co-opted critics

Most of the checks and balances have been eroded

Government has been complacent, and in some cases complicit

Our best chances: public education, business, legal action

Proposal #1 UCSF Healthy Beverage Initiative



News

UK | World | Politics | Science | Education | Health | Brexit | Royals | Investiga



NHS set to ban sale of sugary drinks and fatty snacks in hospital cafes and canteens











Proposal #2

Type 2 Diabetes should be renamed:

PROCESSED FOOD DISEASE

Proposal #3

Rollback the subsidies for processed food:

CORN
WHEAT
SOY
SUGAR

Proposal #4

Eat REAL (Responsible Epicurean and Agricultural Leadership) <eatreal.org>



SUGARSCIENCE.ORG

Outdoor



FED UP



A FILM BY STEPHANIE SOECHTIG

ABOUT PRESSKIT FILMMAKERS CONTACT



Fed Up blows the lid off everything we thought we knew about food and weight loss, revealing a 30year campaign by the food industry, aided by the U.S. government, to mislead and confuse the American public, resulting in one of the largest health epidemics in history.

HOW THE FOOD INDUSTRY SHOULD THE WORLD DRE SPONKER AT A TIME



- 200 CF on 100 HT. NAME AND POST OF THE PARTY OF T THE RESIDENCE OF THE PARTY OF T





















SWEET REVENGE

TURNING THE TABLES ON PROCESSED FOOD

