

Micronutrients, Health, and Development: Evidence-based Programs

Flour Fortification Recommandations Micronutrient Forum Satellite Session Folic Acid Work Group Report Beijing, China May 13, 2009

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What is Folate?

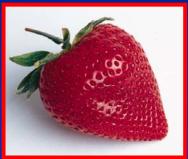
 Folate is a generic term for different forms of the vitamin
naturally occurring "food folate"
synthetic folic acid

Food Folate

Occurs naturally Concentrated in selected foods













Folic Acid

Folic acid: - supplements



fortified foods ("enriched" products, RTE cereals)



Fortification of food with folic acid in the United States

- Before 1996 only a few products were voluntarily fortified with folic acid
- Since 1996, the number of voluntarily fortified products has increased
- After 1998, mandatory fortification "enriched" cereal grain products

Most positive outcome attributable to folic acid fortification

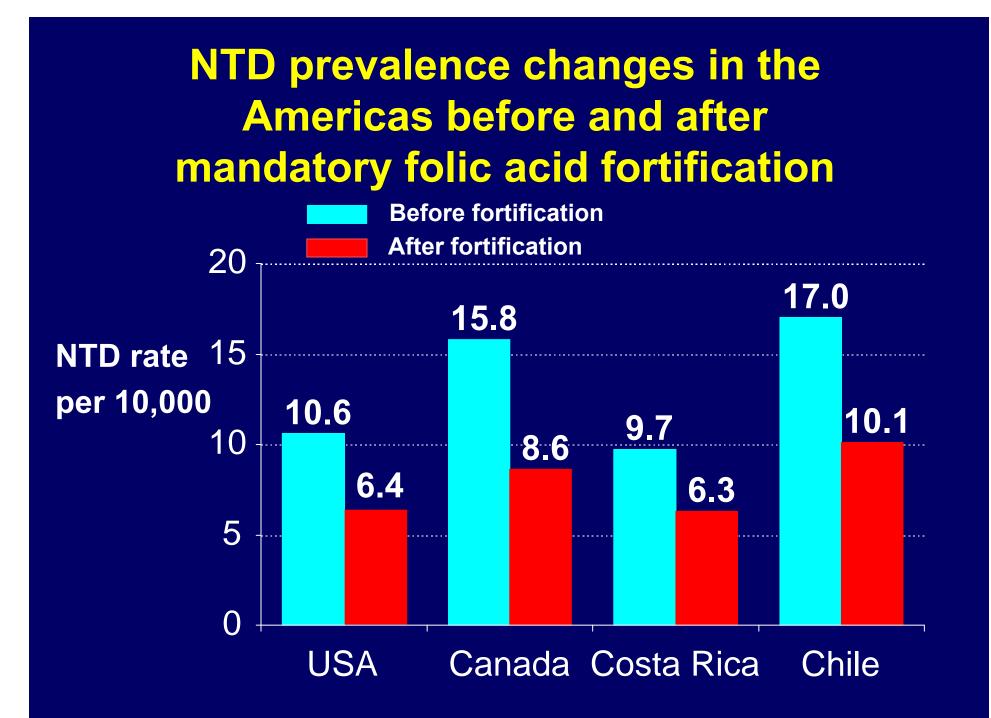
Prevention of NTDs



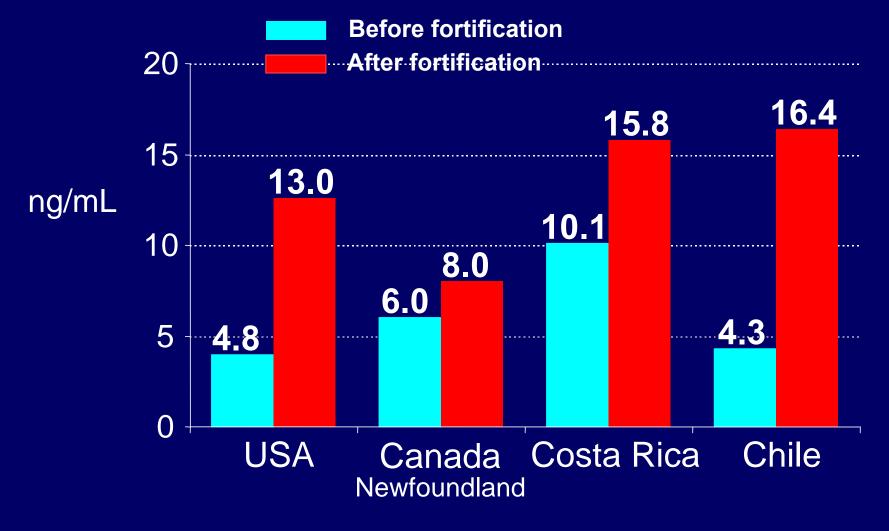
Spina bifida



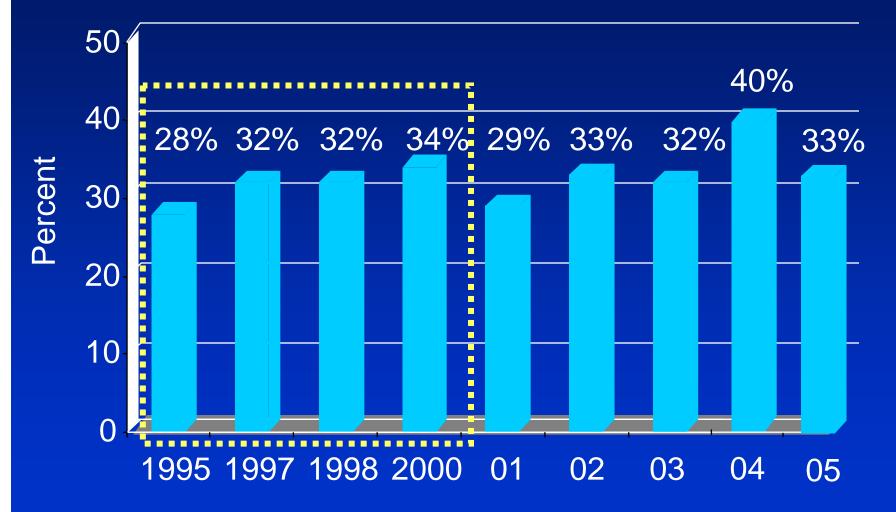




Serum folate concentration changes in the Americas before and after mandatory folic acid fortification



Percent Women Taking Vitamins with Folic Acid Daily



All women age 18-45, March of Dimes Gallup Survey, 1995-2005

Conclusions

- NTD prevalence decreased
- Decreasing NTD prevalence consistent with an increase in folic acid from mandatory fortification of "enriched" flour and cereal-grain products
- Blood folate concentrations increased
- No increase in use of supplements containing folic acid – pill programs fail to reach the majority of women in need

Sources and Amounts of Folic Acid



Folic Acid Enriched Cereal Grain Products (ECGP)

100-150 μg / day (mandatory)



Folic Acid Fortified "Ready-to Eat" Breakfast Cereals (RTE)

Up to 400 µg / serving (voluntary)



Folic Acid-Containing Supplements

~400 µg / supplement (voluntary) National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES)

National representative sample of U.S.

Continuous 2 year cycles since 1999

Interview

 Self-reported dietary assessments using 24 hour recalls

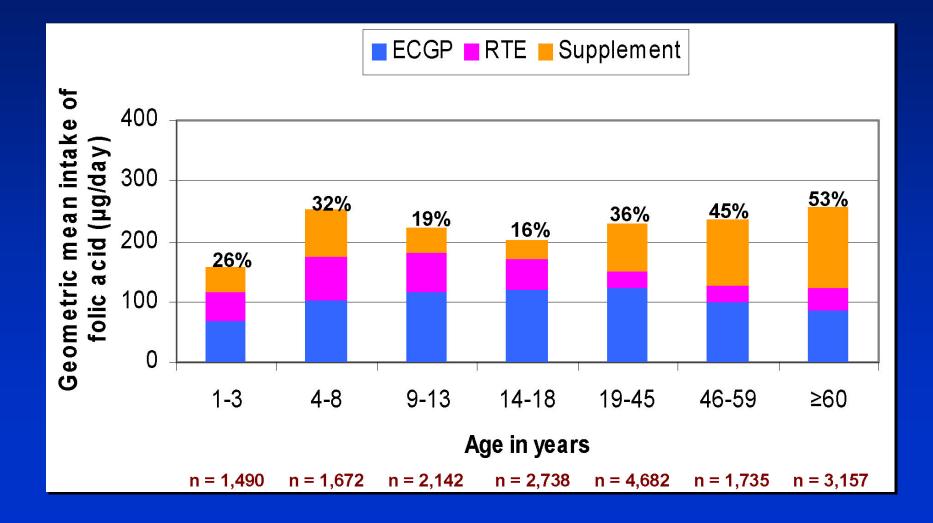
Consumption of foods

Consumption of every supplement

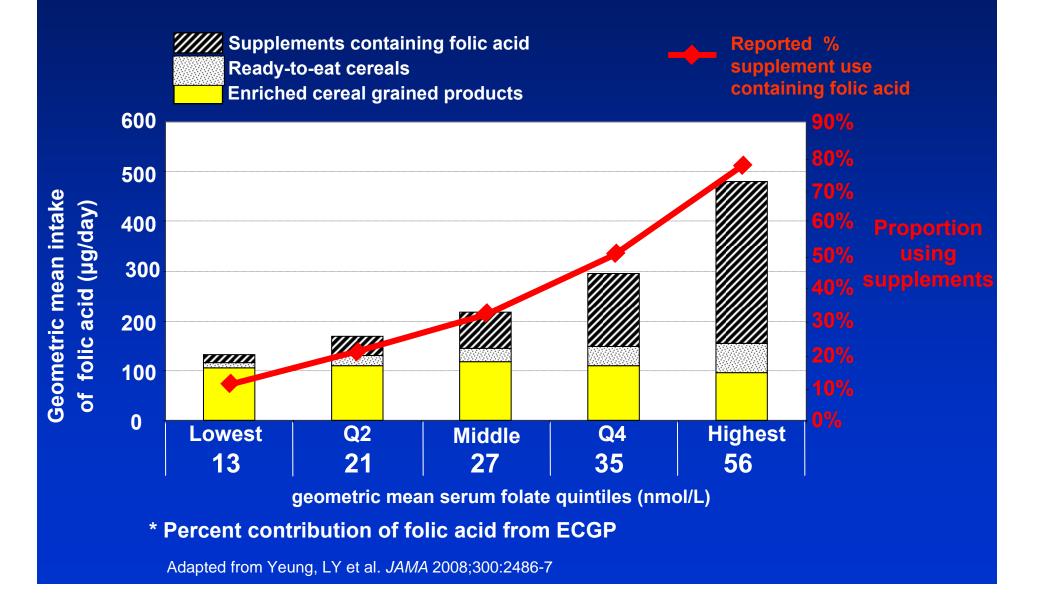
Laboratory measurements

Serum and RBC folate

Geometric Mean Intake from Folic Acid Sources and Percent Contribution of Folic Acid from Supplements by Age Groups, NHANES 2001-2004



Geometric Mean Folic Acid Intake, Enriched Cereal-Grain Products, RTE cereals & Supplements by Serum Folate Quintiles NHANES 2001-2004, ≥19 years, n=8,655



Conclusions

- Supplements main contributor to higher intakes
- More than 50% of seniors take supplements containing folic acid
- Supplements main contributor to higher blood folate concentrations

Potential (unproven) adverse health outcomes attributed to FA fortification

- Limited but suggestive data that excessive folate intake might precipitate or exacerbate neuropathy in vitamin B12 deficient individuals. (IOM DRI Bvitamins)
- Findings in RCT of colorectal adenoma theoretically linked results with fortification though research used 1 mg folic acid as exposure. (Cole et al.)
- Hypothesis that 1998 mandated FA fortification of flour is correlated with apparent increase in colorectal cancer in NCI SEER data. (Mason et al.)

Basis of determining the safe level of folic acid to be added to fortify flour

Tolerable upper level is maximum average usual intake of folic acid

Average daily consumption of fortified product

Dary O. Food Nutr Bull. 2008 Jun;29:S214-24.

Safe levels of folic acid to be added to flour by per capita consumption of wheat flour

Flour extraction rate	Compound	Level of folic acid in parts per million (ppm) by estimated average per capita wheat flour availability (g/day)			
		<75	75 - 149	150- 300	>300
Low or High	Folic acid	5.0	2.6	1.3	1.0

What are the important recommendations to promote fortification of flour with folic acid?

- Improve monitoring of NTDs and other potential health outcomes potentially associated with fortification.
- Establish support for countries preparing to develop plans to fortify flour with folic acid, to enable them to simultaneously implement flour fortification and to collect baseline blood folate concentrations, with which to compare pre-and post-fortification blood folate.
- Conduct a workshop to assess possibilities for defining blood folate concentrations that estimate the concentrations at which folic acid preventable NTDs rarely, if ever would occur.
- Standardize the measurement of blood folate concentrations for different assays so that results from different assays can be made into equivalent assays so that concentrations can be compared easily.

Acknowledgments

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Thank you