Diet Quality: What More is There to Know?

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Key Points

- Diet quality scores are related to health outcomes. Thus, diet quality is as important as quantity, a fact which is overlooked when food security is measured.
- However, an evidence-based approach to the assessment, measurement and application of diet quality is required to improve morbidity and mortality due.
- This chapter lists the most up-to-date resources on the regulatory bodies, journals, books, professional bodies and websites that are relevant to an evidence-based approach to diet quality.

Keywords

Diet quality • Nutrition • Evidence • Resources • Books • Journals • Regulatory bodies • Professional societies

Introduction

The availability of or access to sufficient calories (i.e. "food security") is increasing worldwide [1]. However, food-secure individuals and populations with access to sufficient calories (i.e. adequate quantities of food) may still lack essential nutrients or those dietary components that are yet unmasked as being important for human health. These components are encompassed within the concept of "diet quality". Diet quality scores are

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related to health outcomes. So despite "food security" nutritional inadequacies in poor-quality diets ("hidden hunger") increase the risk of both short- and long-term morbidity and mortality. Thus, diet quality is as important as quantity, a fact which is overlooked when food security is measured. However, the term "diet quality" itself is subjected to a variety of interpretations, definitions and usage.

Methods of measuring diet quality have recently been developed and several scoring systems have been derived. Diet quality can be measured by scoring food patterns relative to national dietary guidelines and the diversity of healthy choices within core food groups. On the other hand, some have interpreted diet quality in terms of micro- or macronutrient profiles of single food items. In our view, both are valid especially when considered with the wider context of food and nutrition. Nevertheless, assessment of the quality and variety of the whole diet allows analysis of associations between foods and health status to be undertaken in order to determine risk factors. Refinement of diet quality scoring systems has facilitated identification of both protective and harmful diets. They also potentially unmask dietary components that are not essential for life per se but have been shown to significantly improve health-related outcomes. These include, for example, polyphenols in wine (when consumed moderately).

Diet quality scores are inversely related to health outcomes. So despite 'food security' nutritional deficiencies in poor-quality diets ('hidden hunger') increase the risk of both short- and longterm morbidity and mortality. One review reported that improved diet quality reduced allcause mortality up to 42 %, cardiovascular disease (CVD) mortality by up to 53 %, CVD risk by up to 28 %, cancer mortality by up to 30 % and all-cancer risk by up to 35 % [2]. This does not mean to say that diet quality is related to just the physical manifestations of disease. For example, a better diet quality has been shown to be related to a reduced cognitive decline in the elderly over an 11-year period [3].

Thus, diet quality is as important as quantity, a fact which is overlooked when food security is measured. Targeted nutritional interventions may improve the most critical aspects of an individual's or population's specific deficiencies [1]. However, an evidence-based approach to the assessment, diagnosis and treatment of nutritional deficiencies is required to prevent morbidity and mortality from either inadequate or excessive micronutrient supplementation. This does not mean that all diseases are related to diet quality. For example, one recent study on ovarian cancer specifically showed no relationship with diet quality assessed with the Health Eating Index [4]. Studies like the aforementioned, albeit negative, allow health professionals to redirect their investigations to other causative mechanisms (e.g. epigenetics or environmental risk factors) and reaffirm the need for an evidence-based approach. Other examples of the definitions, measurement and applications of diet quality can be found in this book and also via the recommended resources in the tables below.

Tables 28.1, 28.2, 28.3, 28.4, and 28.5 list the most up-to-date information on the regulatory bodies (Table 28.1), journals (Table 28.2), books (Table 28.3), professional bodies (Table 28.4)

Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	www.CDC.gov
EUR-Lex (English)-access to European Union Law	http://eur-lex.europa.eu/en/index.htm
European Food Information Council	www.eufic.org
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	www.fao.org
Forschungsinstituts für Kinderernährung (Research Institute of Child Nutrition)	www.fke-do.de
Health Canada	www.hc-sc.gc.ca/fn-an/nutrition/index-eng.php
US Department of Health and Human Services	health.gov
US Food and Drug Administration (FDA)	www.fda.gov
US Department of Agriculture (USDA)	www.usda.gov
US Department of Agriculture (USDA) Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion	www.cnpp.usda.gov
World Health Organisation	www.who.int

Table 28.1 Regulatory bodies

This table lists the regulatory bodies involved with diet quality

Table 28.2 Journals

American Journal of Clinical Nutrition	www.ajcn.org
Archivos Latinoamericanos de Nutrición	www.alanrevista.org
British Journal of Nutrition	journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=BJN
Citrus Industry Magazine	www.citrusindustry.net
European Journal of Clinical Nutrition	www.nature.com/ejcn/index.html
Food and Nutrition Research	www.foodandnutritionresearch.net
International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity	www.ijbnpa.org
International Journal of Paediatric Obesity	informahealthcare.com/loi/jpo
Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics	www.adajournal.org
Journal of Adolescent Health	jahonline.org
Journal of the American Dietetic Association	www.ADAJournal.org
Journal of Clinical Nutrition	www.nutrition.org
Journal of Internal Medicine	www.jim.se/
Journal of Marketing	www.marketingpower.com/AboutAMA/Pages/AMA%20Publications/ AMA%20Journals/Journal%20of%20Marketing/JournalofMarketing.aspx
Journal of Nutrition Education and Behavior	www.jneb.org
Journal of Public Policy and Marketing	www.marketingpower.com/AboutAMA/Pages/AMA%20Publications/ AMA%20Journals/Journal%20of%20Public%20Policy%20Marketing/ JournalofPublicPolicyMarketing.aspx
Nutrition	www.elsevier.com/wps/find/journaldescription.cws_home/525614/ description#description
Nutritional Neuroscience	www.maney.co.uk/index.php/journals/nns
Nutrition Research	www.nrjournal.com
Obesity Reviews	www.iaso.org/publications/obesityreviews
Official Journal of the European Union	eur-lex.europa.eu/JOIndex.do?ihmlang=en
Public Health Nutrition	journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal?jid=PHN
	Journals.cambridge.org/action/displayJournal.jud=111

This table lists the journals publishing original research and review articles related to diet quality

Table 28.3 Books

Bray GA, Bouchard C, Handbook of obesity: Etiology and pathophysiology Marcel Dekker, 2004, New York, USA Bray GA, Bourchard C, James WPT, Handbook of obesity: Clinical applications, Marcel Dekker, 2004, New York, USA

Drescher LS, Healthy food diversity as a concept of dietary quality: measurement, determinants of consumer demand and willingness to pay, Cuvillier Verlag, 2007, Göttingen, Germany

Dube L, Bechara A, Obesity Prevention: The role of brain and society on individual behavior. Academic Press, 2010, London, UK

Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) guidelines for measuring household and individual dietary diversity. FAO, 2011, Rome, Italy. www.fao.org/docrep/014/i1983e/i1983e00.pdf

Cheng G. Indicators of diet quality during growth and their associations with body composition and the timing of puberty. WiKu-Verlag Verlag für Wissenschaft und Kultur, 2010, Cologne, Germany

Hu FB, Obesity Epidemiology, Oxford University Press, 2008 New York USA

Institute of Medicine, Dietary Reference Intakes, The National Press 2010 Washington, DC. USA

Kimball DA, Citrus Processing. A Complete Guide, 2nd Ed. Aspen 1999 Gaithersburg Maryland –U.S.

Parker CG, Diet Quality of American Young Children, Nova Science Pub Inc, 2010 USA

Volkarsky KB, Diet Quality of American School-Age Children, Nova Science Pub Inc 2010 USA

Swindale A and Bilinsky P. Household dietary diversity score (HDDS) for measurement of household food access: indicator guide. Version 2. Food and Nutrition Technical Assistance (FANTA)/Academy for Educational Development (AED) 2006 Washington, DC. www.fao.org/docrep/014/i1983e/i1983e00.pdf

Coulston A, Boushey C, Nutrition in the Prevention and Treatment of Disease, 2nd ed. Academic Press 2008, Burlington, MA, USA

Kuhnlein HV, Erasmus B, Indigenous peoples' food systems for health: interventions for health promotion and policy. FAO of the United Nations 2011 Rome, Italy

Willett W, Nutritional Epidemiology, Oxford University Press, 1998 New York USA

This table lists some important books on diet quality

The Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics	www.eatright.org
American Heart Association	www.heart.org/HEARTORG/
American Society for Nutrition	www.nutrition.org/
American Society for Nutritional Sciences	www.faseb.org/asns
American Stroke Association	www.strokeassociation.org
Citrus Research and Education Center (CREC), Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences (IFAS), University of Florida	www.crec.ifas.ufl.edu
European Fruit Juice Association—AIJN	www.aijn.org/
Food Marketing Institute	www.fmi.org/
German Nutrition Society	www.dge.de
German Society for Epidemiology	dgepi.visart.de/short-english-summary.htm
International Society for Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity	www.isbnpa.org
Korean Stroke Society	www.stroke.or.kr/
National Academy of Sciences/National Research Council (NAS/NRC)	www.nationalacademies.org/nrc/
Sociedad Española de Nutrición Comunitaria (Spanish Society of Community Nutrition)	www.nutricioncomunitaria.org/
Society for Nutrition Education and Behavior	www.sne.org
Women's Health Australia—The Australian Longitudinal Study on Women's Health	www.alswh.org.au/

Table 28.4 Professional societies

This table lists the professional societies involved with diet quality

American Heart Association	www.heart.org/HEARTORG/
	www.heart.org/HEARTORG/GettingHealthy/NutritionCenter/Nutrition-
	Center_UCM_001188_SubHomePage.jsp
	my.americanheart.org/professional/Councils/NPAM/Council-on-Nutrition-Physical-Activity-and-Metabolism_UCM_322856_SubHomePage.jsp
Canadian International Development Agency	www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/acdi-cida/ACDI-CIDA.nsf/eng/FRA-4422402-563
Centre for Indigenous Peoples' Nutrition and Environment	www.mcgill.ca/cine/
Department of Health and Human Services Dietary Guidelines for Americans 2010	health.gov/dietaryguidelines
Food and Agriculture Organization	www.fao.org
Healthy Eating Quiz	healthyeatingquiz.com.au
Indigenous Nutrition	www.indigenousnutrition.org/index.html
International Food Policy Research Institute	www.ifpri.org
Linus Pauling Institute	lpi.oregonstate.edu
Micronutrient Initiative	www.micronutrient.org
National Institutes of Health	www.nih.gov
	health.nih.gov/topic/WeightLossDieting
	riskfactor.cancer.gov/diet
	NordForsk/SYSDIET www.nordforsk.org/en/funding/finansieringsformer/ nordic-centre-of-excellence
The Nutrition Source (Harvard School of Public Health)	www.hsph.harvard.edu/nutritionsource
United States Department of Agriculture Choose MyPlate	www.choosemyplate.gov
Uppsala University	www.pubcare.uu.se/medarbetare/Klinisk_nutrition_och_metabolism/ Riserus_Ulf/
World Health Organization	www.who.int/nutrition/topics/vad/en/

This table lists some internet resources on diet quality

and websites (Table 28.5) that are relevant to an evidence-based approach to diet quality.

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