

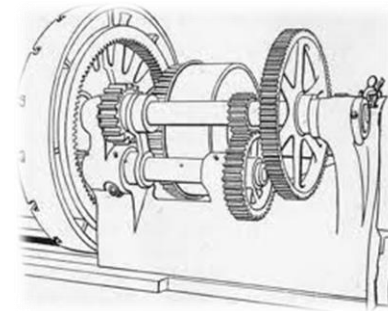


THE ROLE OF MILK PRODUCTS IN HUMAN HEALTH



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Professor of Food Chain Nutrition
University of Reading

Dairy products and health: what are we trying to do?



Mechanisms?



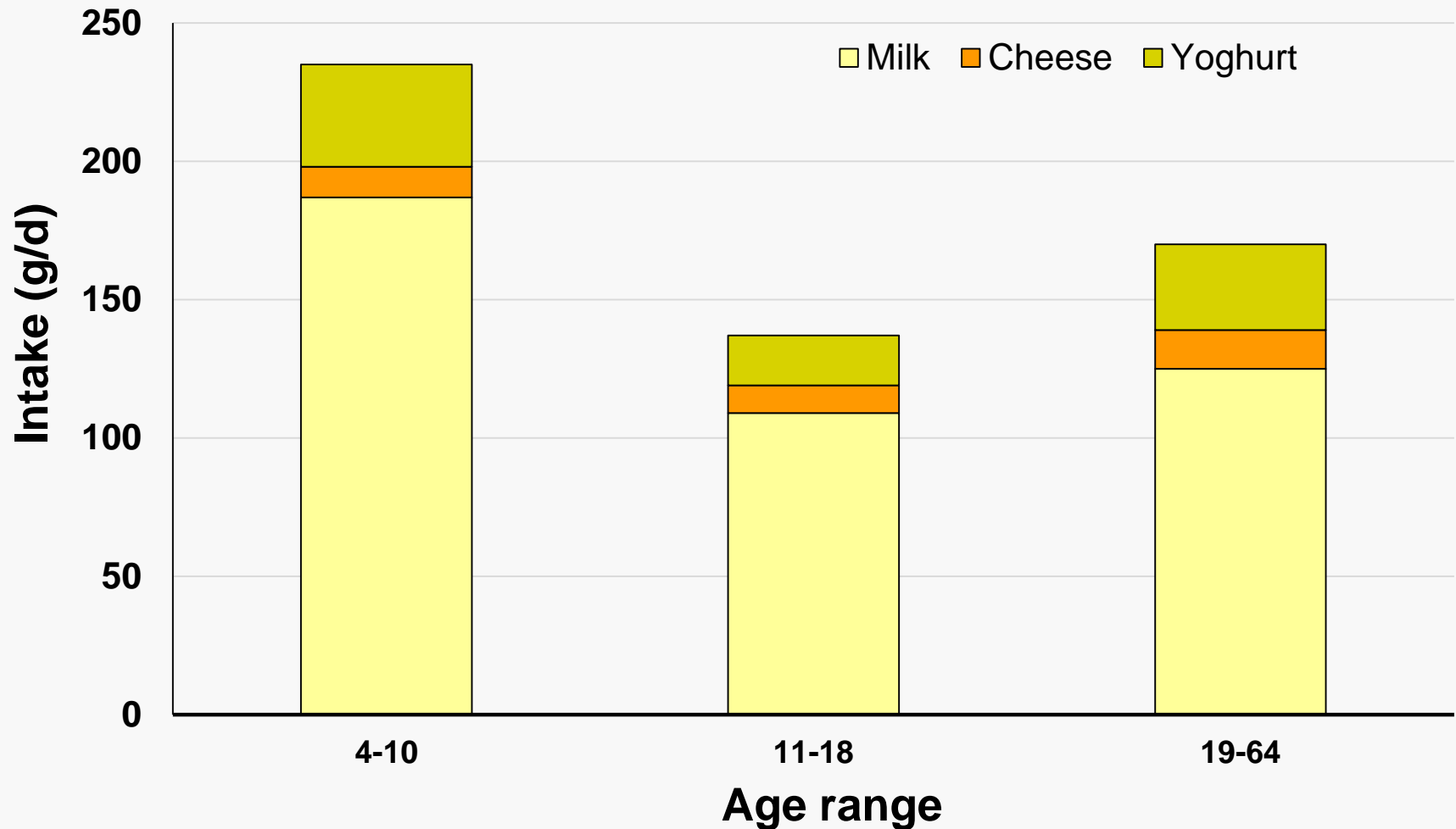


PROBLEMS IN THE YOUNG



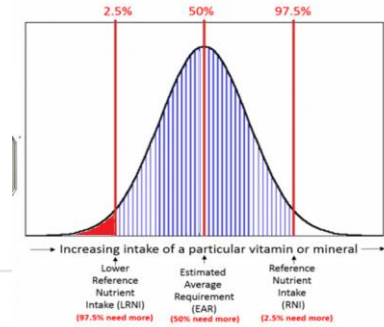
Dairy food intake in UK females

NDNS 2014, Y1-4 combined



Micronutrient status of UK children and adult females

% of population whose needs are met



%<LRNI

60
50
40
30
20
10
0

Fe

Ca

Mg

Zn

Se

I

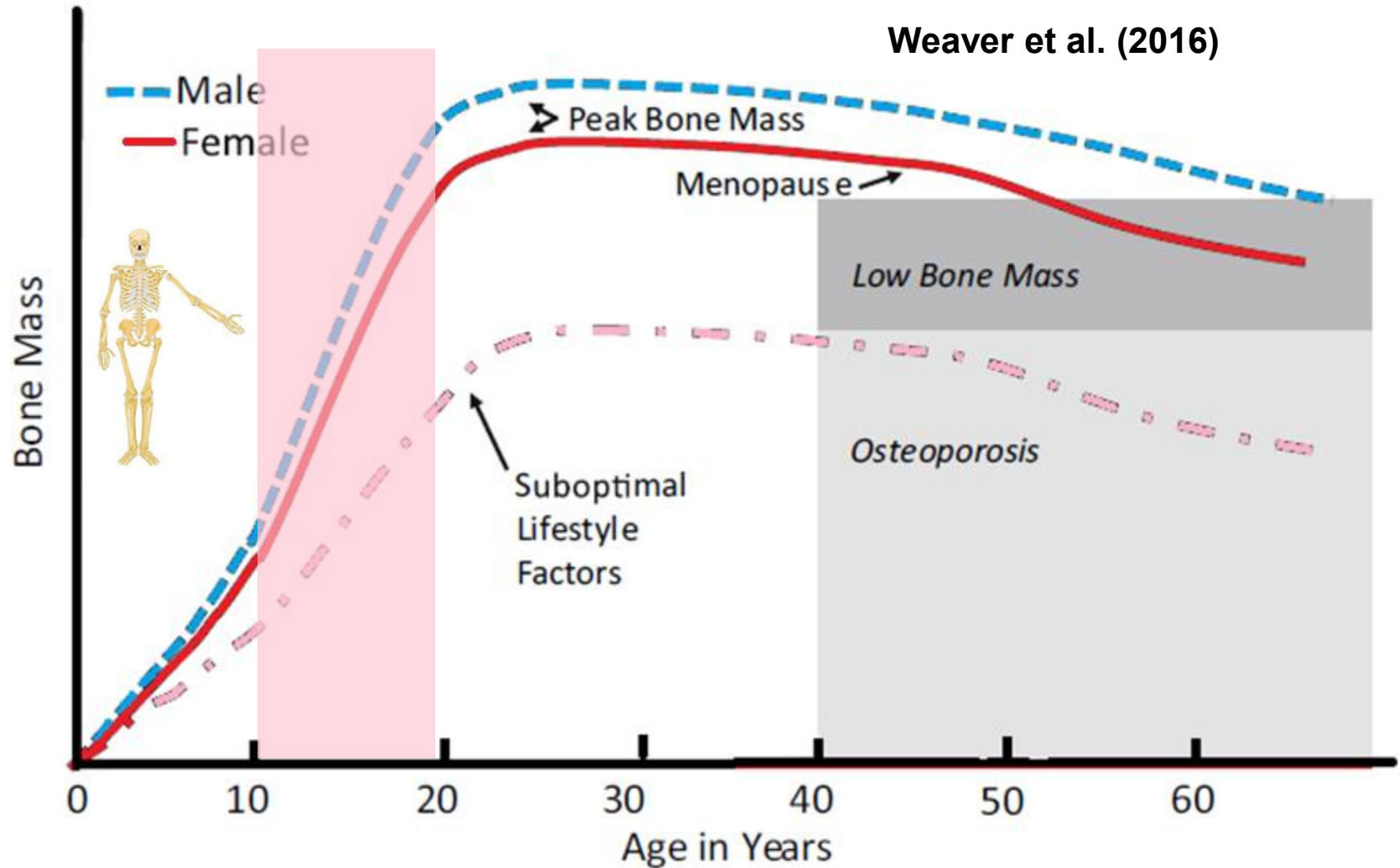
Females 11-18y

Females 19-64y

Males 11-18y

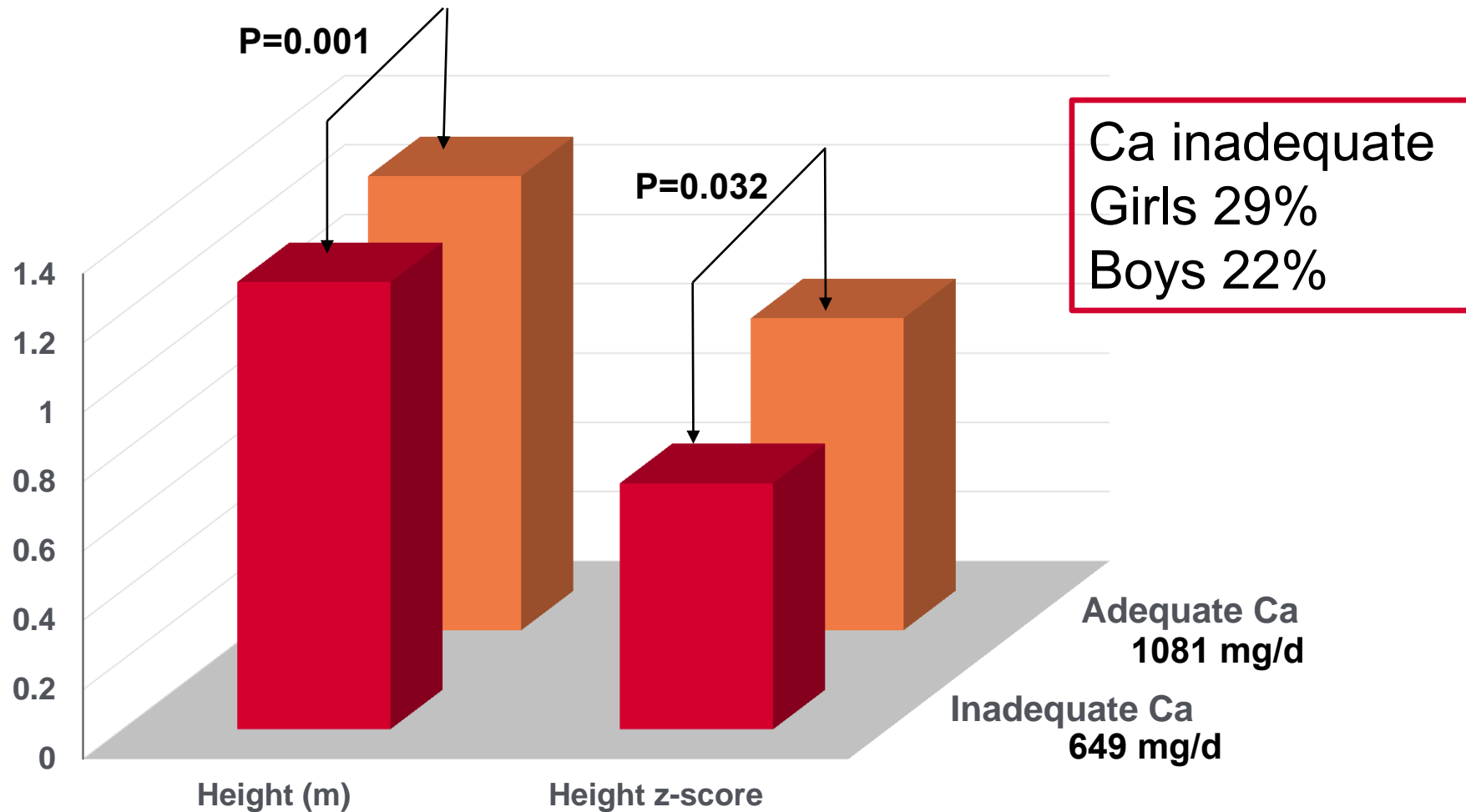
Bone mass changes with age

Weaver et al. (2016)

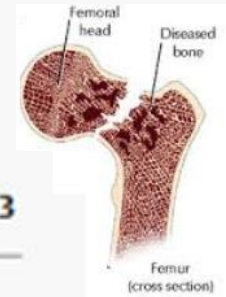
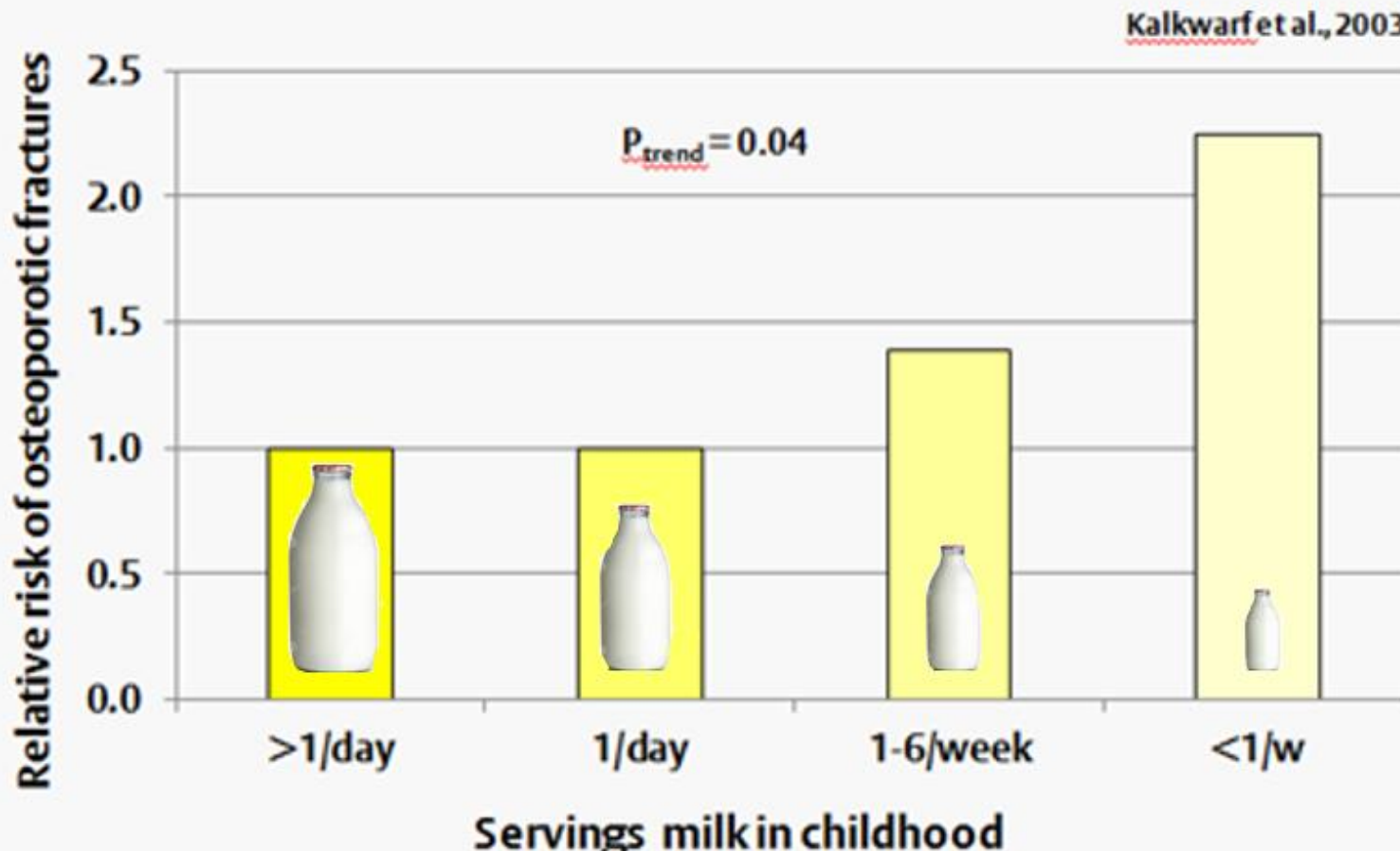


Calcium status of Spanish children at ~7 years old

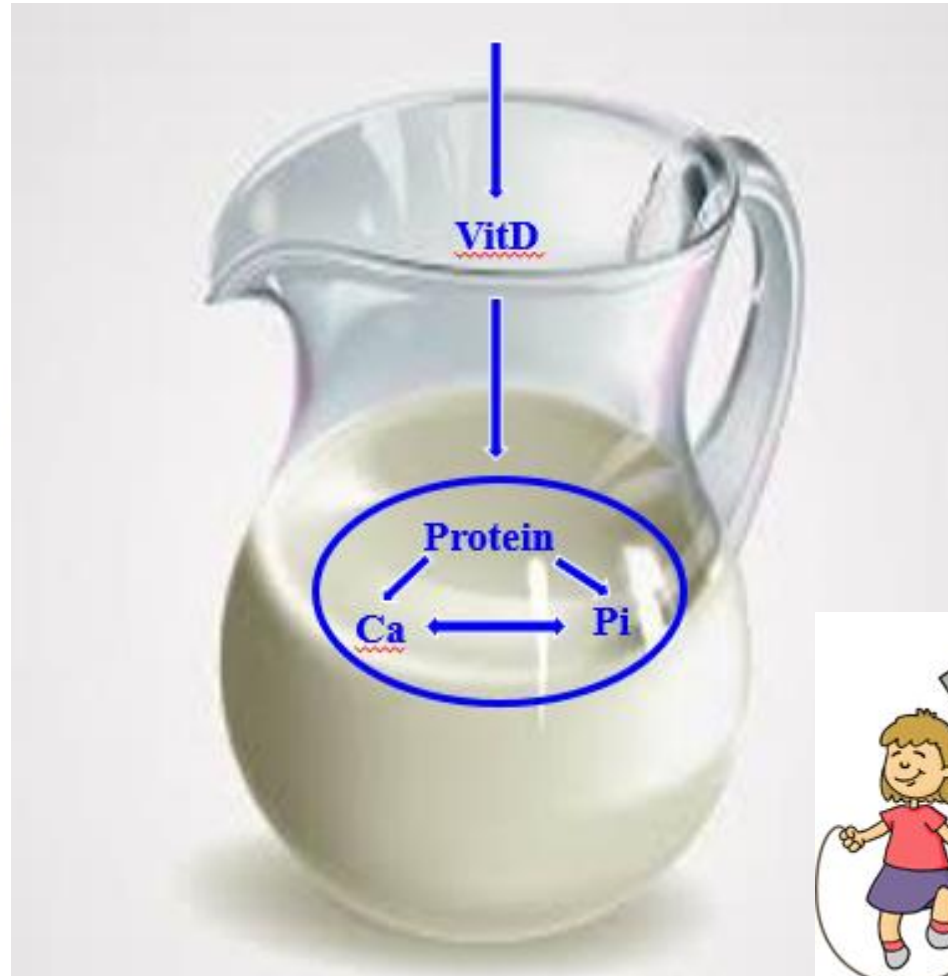
Rubio-López et al., 2017



Childhood milk intake and fracture risk in females ≥ 50 years



Bonetrophic nutrient interactions



Protein for bones?

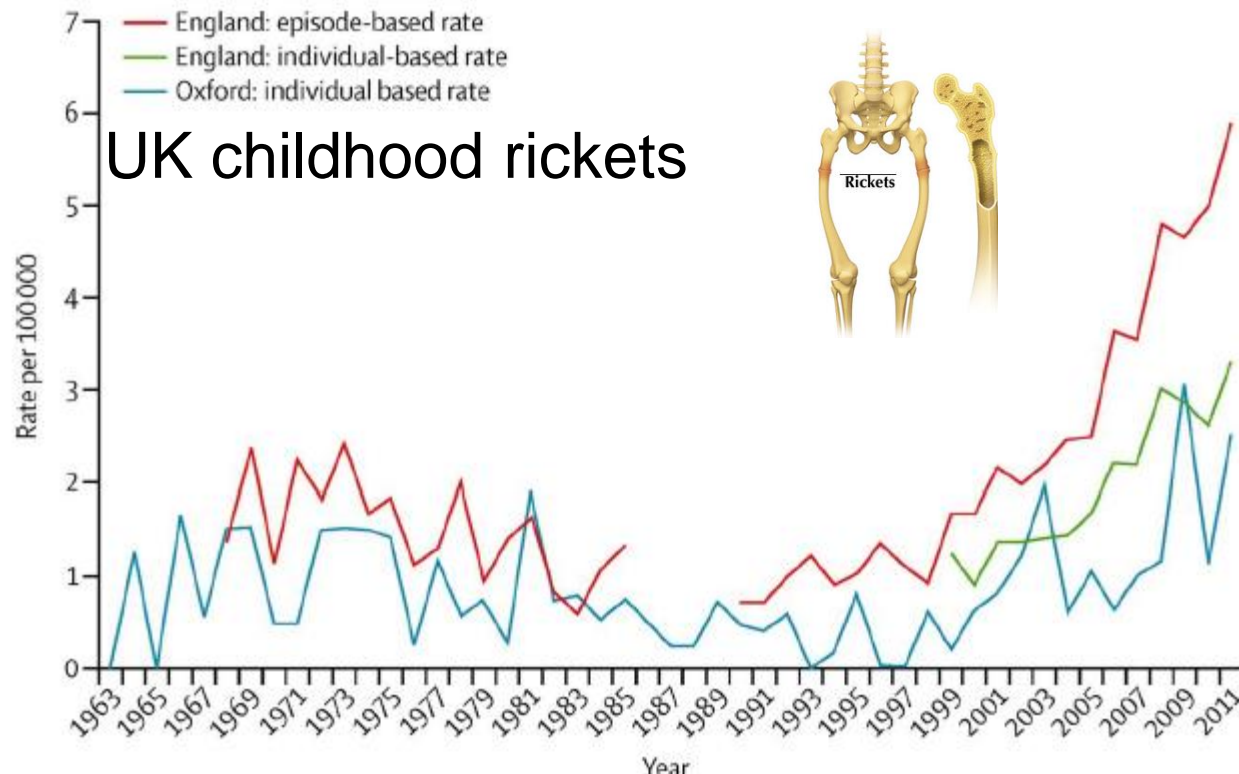


Sub-optimal vitamin D status across Europe

Vitamin D deficiency in Europe: pandemic?^{1,2}

doi: 10.3945/ajcn.115.120873.

Kevin D Cashman,^{3,4*} Kirsten G Dowling,³ Zuzana Škrabáková,³ Marcela Gonzalez-Gross,^{6,7} Jara Valtueña,⁶ Stefaan De Henauw,⁸ Luis Moreno,⁹ Camilla T Damsgaard,¹⁰ Kim F Michaelsen,¹⁰ Christian Mølgaard,¹⁰ Rolf Jorde,¹¹ Guri Grimnes,¹¹ George Moschonis,¹² Christina Mavrogianni,¹² Yannis Manios,¹² Michael Thamm,¹³ Gert BM Mensink,¹³ Martina Rabenberg,¹³ Markus A Busch,¹³ Lorna Cox,¹⁴ Sarah Meadows,¹⁴ Gail Goldberg,¹⁴ Ann Prentice,¹⁴ Jacqueline M Dekker,¹⁵ Giel Nijpels,¹⁶ Stefan Pilz,¹⁸ Karin M Swart,¹⁵ Natasja M van Schoor,¹⁵ Paul Lips,¹⁷ Christel Lamberg-Allardt,²⁴



Recent studies of UK iodine status

Recent UK studies have shown sub-optimal status in:

- Women of childbearing age¹⁻³
- Pregnant women⁴⁻⁷



THE LANCET 22nd May 2013

Articles

J Clin Endocrin Metab. First published ahead of print April 30, 2013 as doi:10.1210/jc.2012-4249

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Endocrine Care

Mild Iodine Deficiency During Pregnancy Is Associated With Reduced Educational Outcomes in the Offspring: 9-Year Follow-up of the Gestational Iodine Cohort

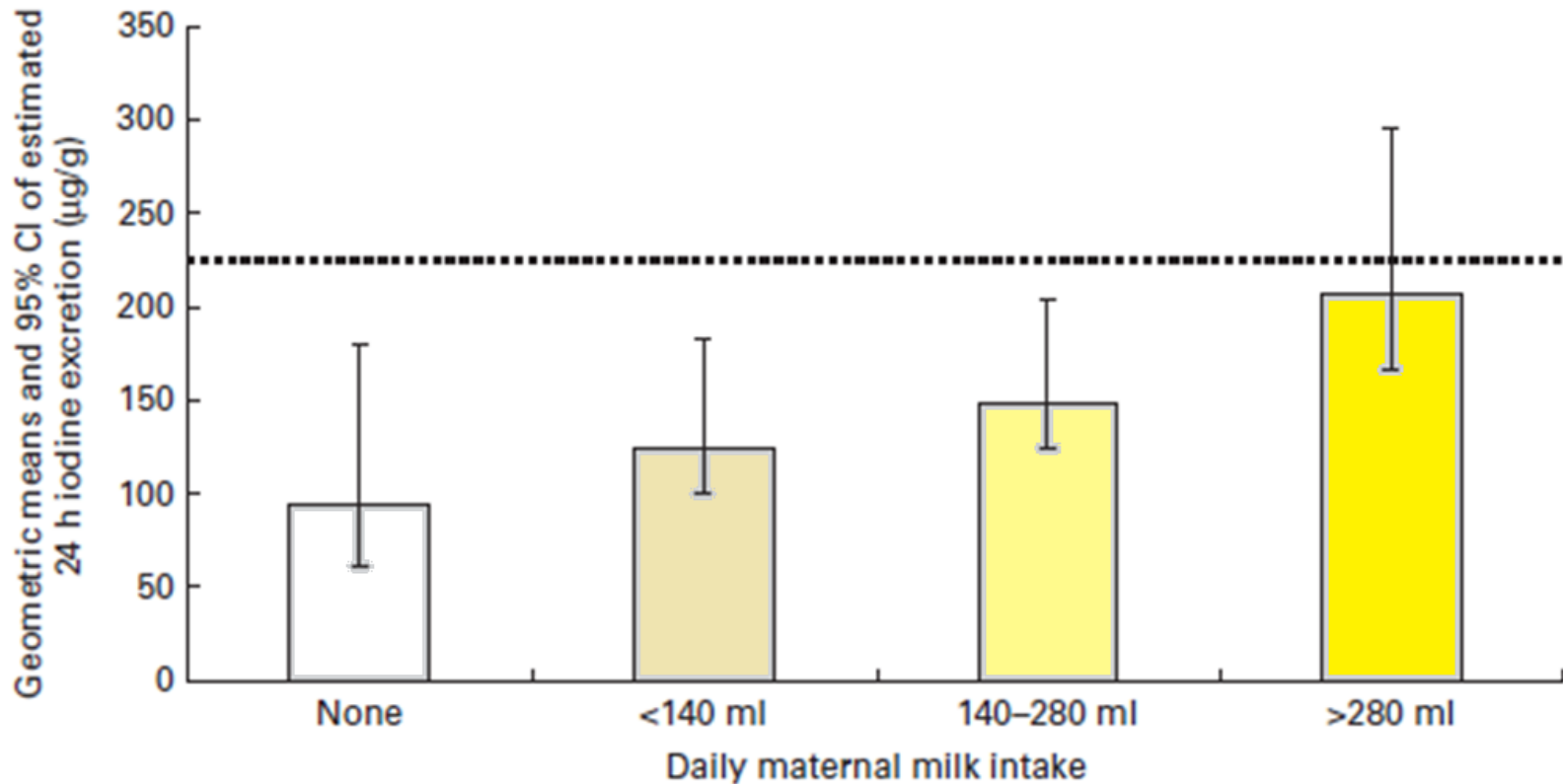
Kristen L. Hynes, Petr Otahal, Ian Hay, and John R. Burgess

Menzies Research Institute Tasmania (K.L.H., P.O.), Faculty of Education (I.H.), and School of Medicine (J.R.B.), University of Tasmania, Sandy Bay, Tasmania 7005, Australia; and Department of Endocrinology (J.R.B.), Royal Hobart Hospital, Hobart, Tasmania 7000, Australia

1. Bath et al. 2008; 2. Rayman et al. 2008; 3. Lampropoulou et al 2012 4. Kibinge et al. 2004, 5. Barnett et al. 2002; 6. Bath et al. 2010; 7. Pearce et al 2010

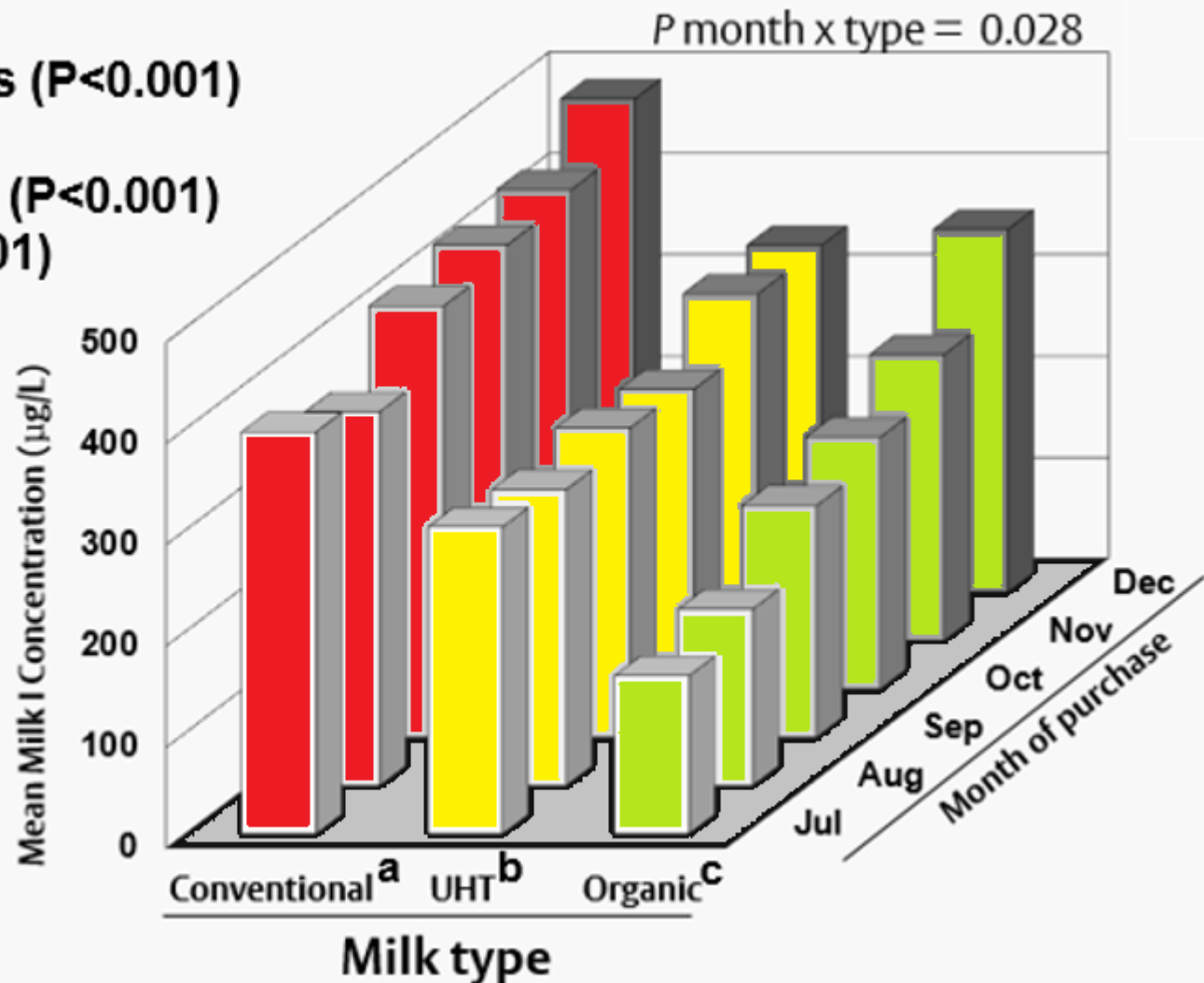
Milk intake and 24 h iodine excretion

Bath et al. (2013)

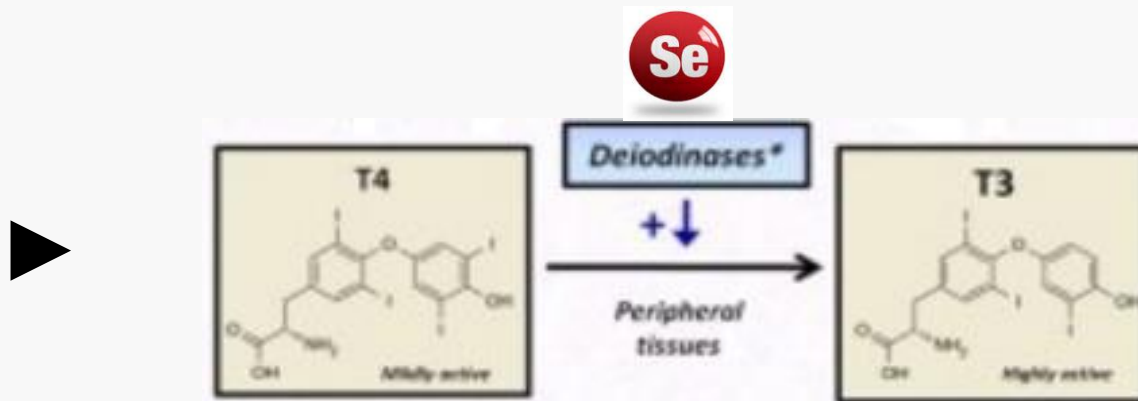
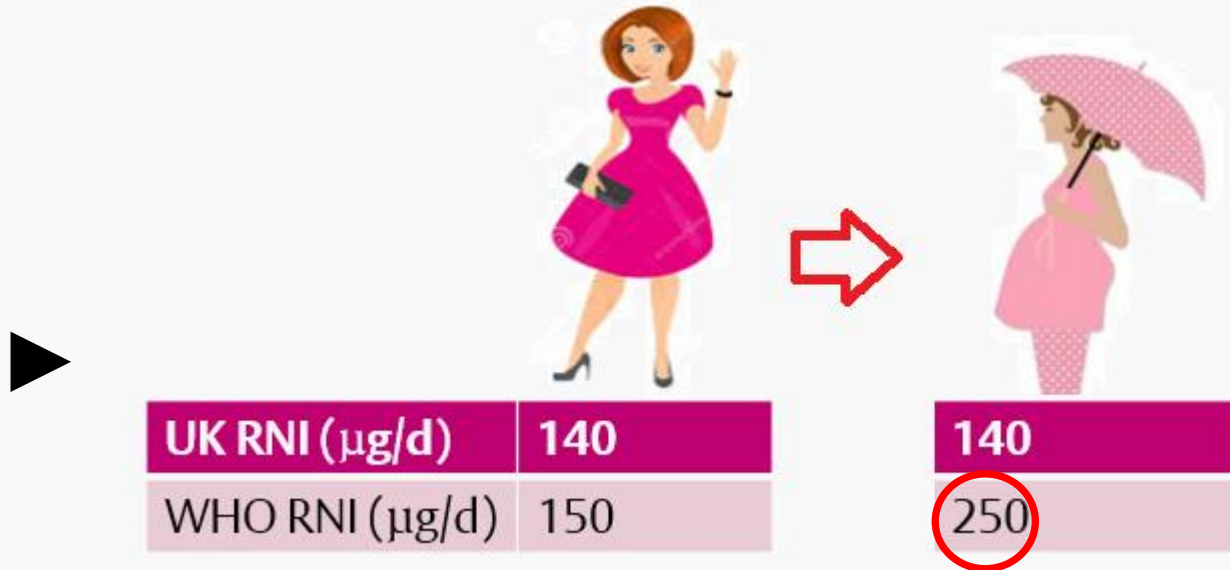


Type of UK retail milk and iodine content

4 supermarkets ($P < 0.001$)
2 regions (NS)
6 months 2015 ($P < 0.001$)
3 types ($P < 0.001$)



Two other issues related to iodine



Sucrose-sweetened beverages increase fat storage in liver, muscle and visceral fat





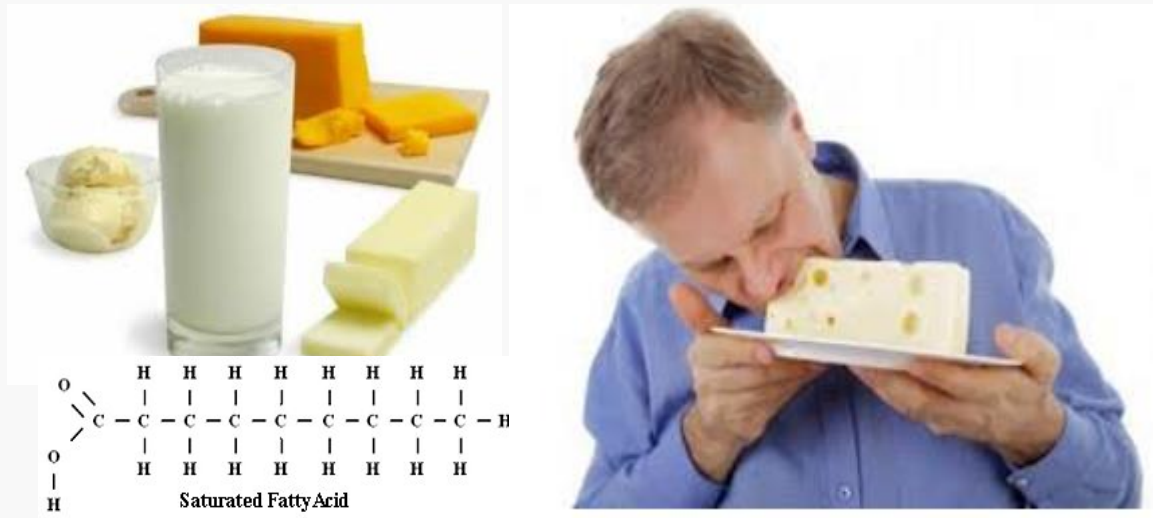
MIDDLE AND OLDER AGE



Recent meta-analyses of prospective studies on dairy and cardiometabolic diseases

Dairy	Outcome	RR (95% CI)	Ref
Milk	AC mortality	1.00 (0.93-1.07)	Guo et al., 2017
Milk	CVD	1.01 (0.93-1.10)	Guo et al., 2017
Cheese	CVD	0.98 (0.95-1.00)	Guo et al., 2017
Milk	Stroke	0.93 (0.88-0.98)	De Goede et al., 2016
Cheese /40 g/d	Stroke	0.97 (0.94-1.01)	De Goede et al., 2016
Yoghurt/80g/d	Diabetes	0.86 (0.83-0.90)	Gijsbers et al., 2016

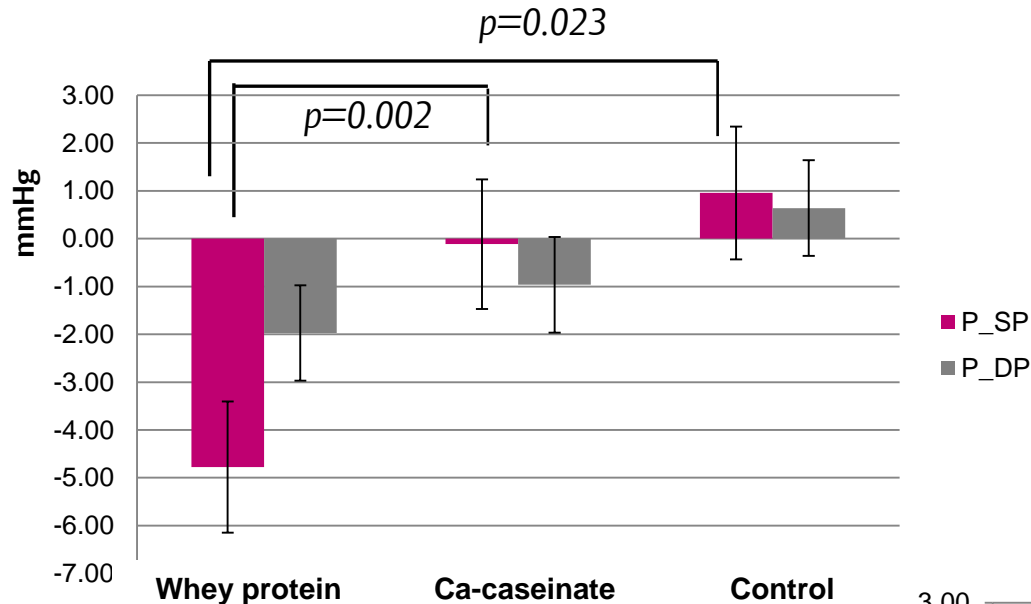
What about saturated fats and CVD?



For most people dairy foods are the biggest source of SFA (just!)

Milk proteins and...

Peripheral SBP & DBP



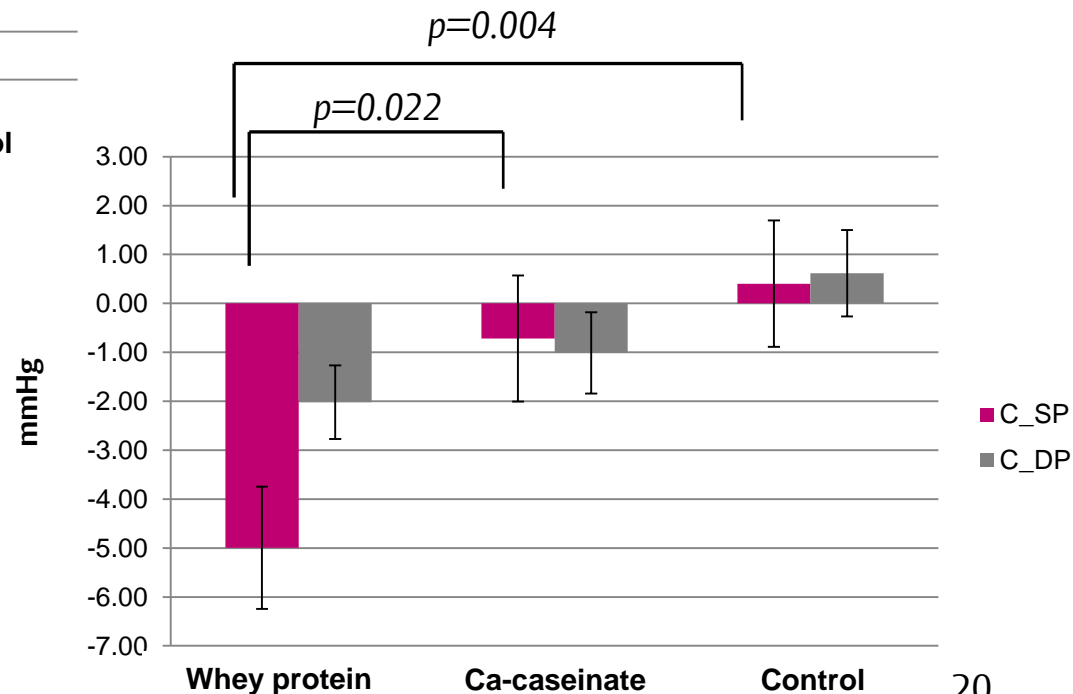
Overall treatment effect for P_SBP $p=0.007$,
Overall treatment effect for P_DP $p=0.095$,
Overall treatment effect for P_MeanP $p=0.009$

$n=38$, Means \pm SEM

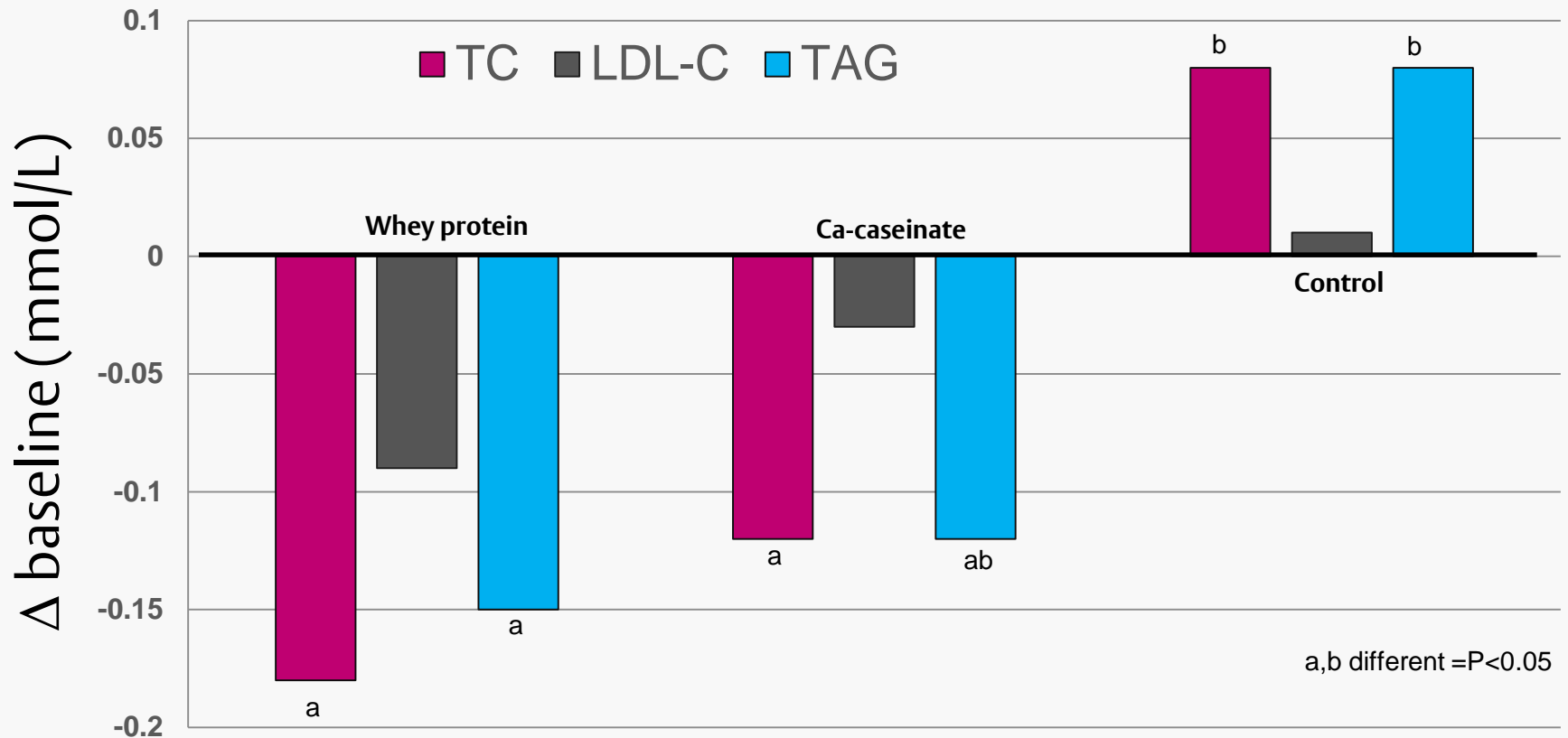
Central SBP & DBP

Overall treatment effect for C_SBP $p=0.010$,
Overall treatment effect for C_DP $p=0.094$,
Overall treatment effect for C_MeanP $p=0.024$

$n=38$, Means \pm SEM



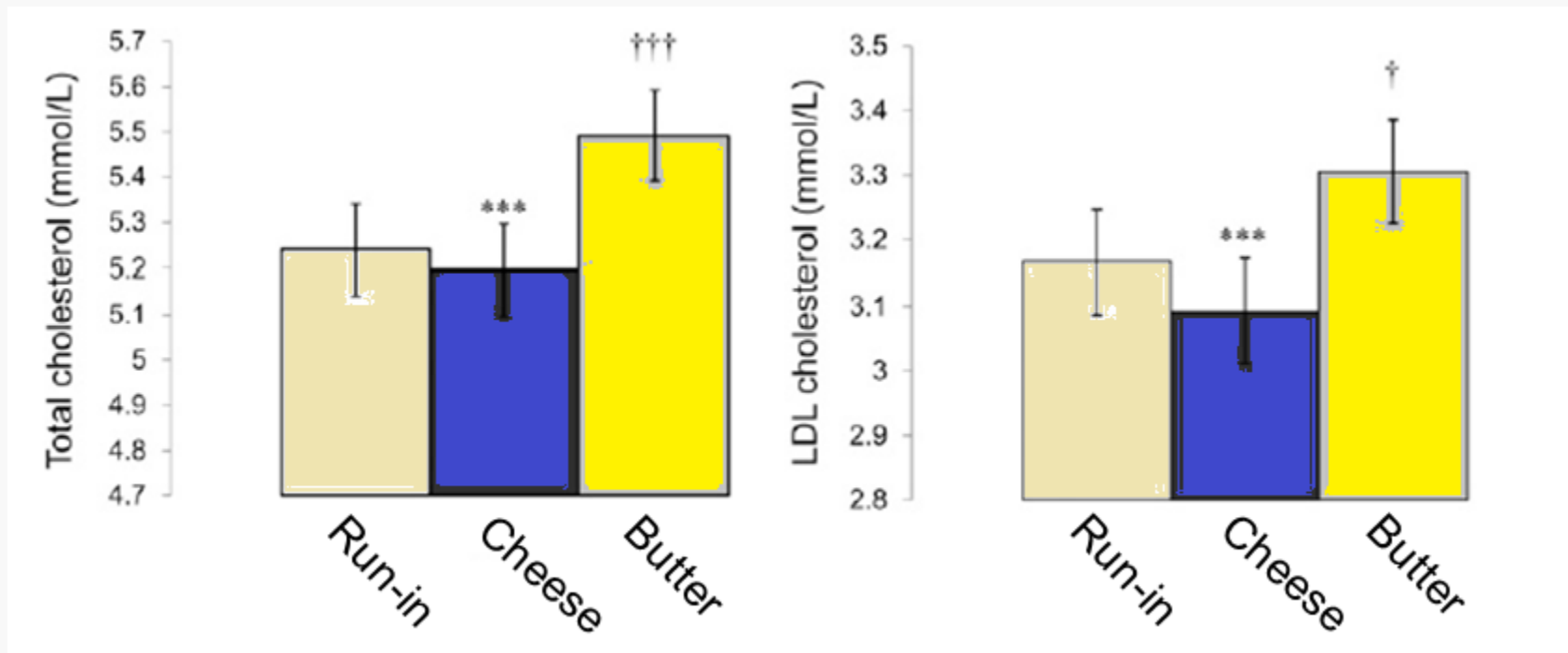
Milk proteins and blood lipids



Fekete et al., AJCN (2016)

Changes in total and LDL-chol after consumption of ~80 g/d fat (~36g/d SFA) as cheese or butter

Cheese vs butter *** $P < 0.0001$. $^{\dagger, \dagger \dagger}$ Significantly different from run-in period: $^{\dagger}P < 0.05$, $^{\dagger \dagger}P < 0.0005$.



Hjerpsted et al. Am J Clin Nutr 2011;94:1479–84.

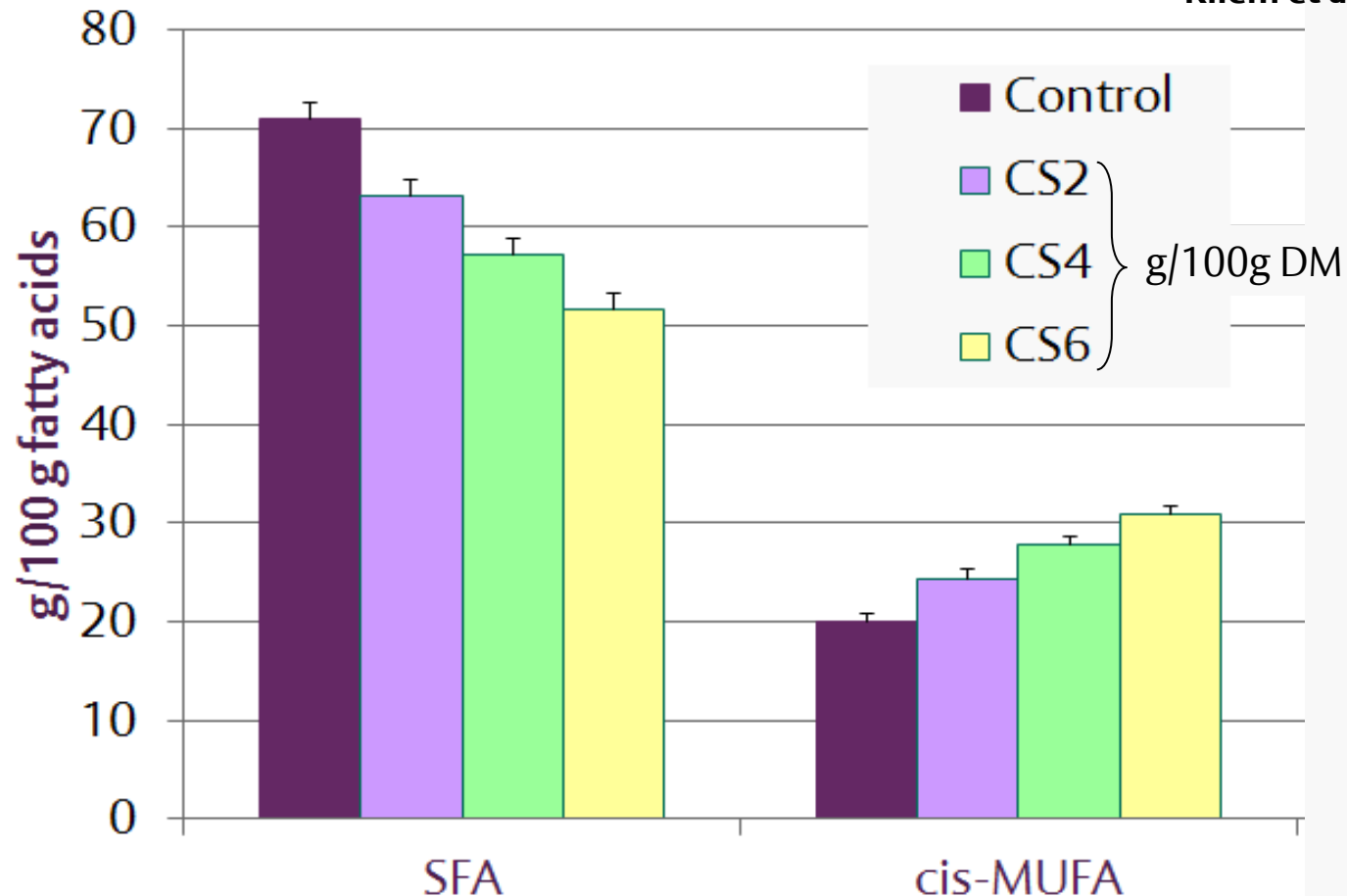


Replacing saturated fat in milk fat



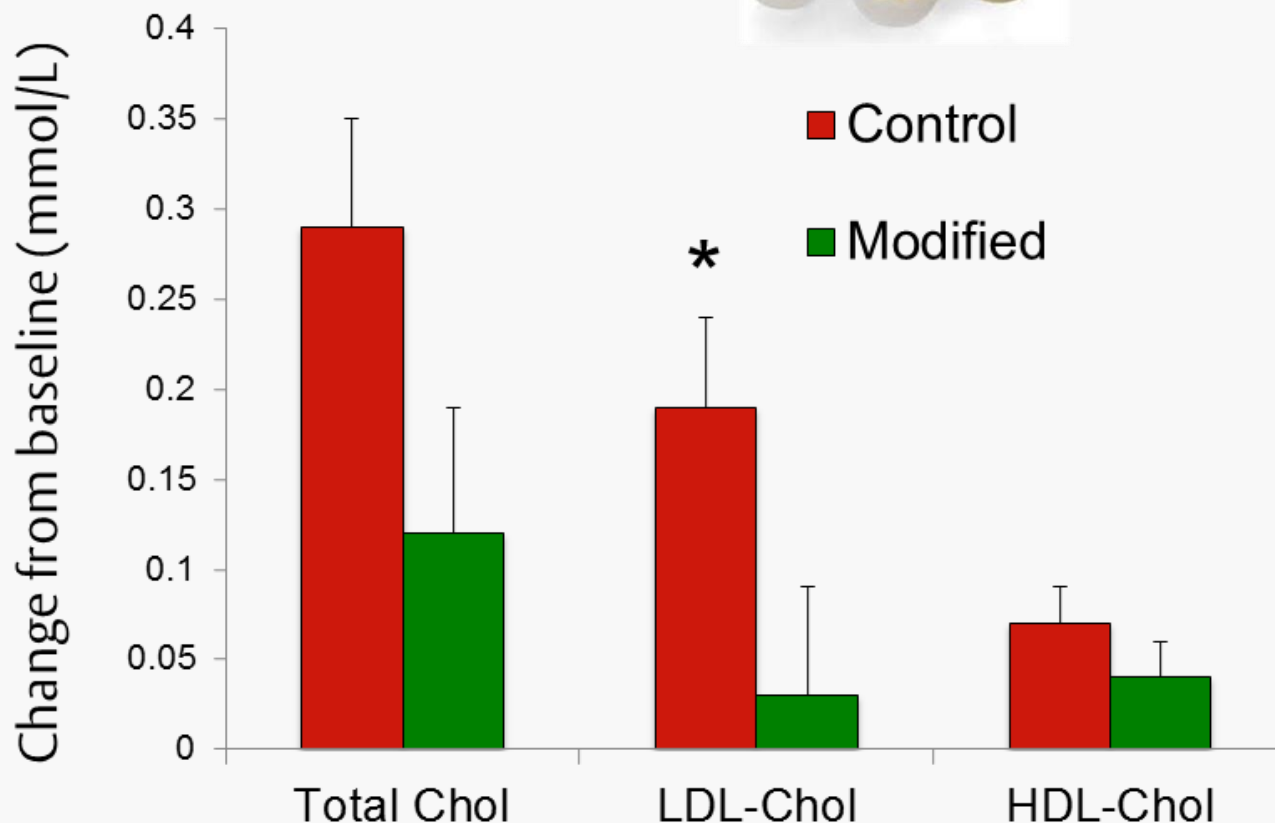
Ca soap (CS) of oleic acid study

Kliem et al., JDS 2013



Fasting blood cholesterol

Markey et al. (under review)



* $P < 0.05$

Also a trend for a beneficial reduction in markers of insulin resistance

A few conclusions...

- **Milk/dairy foods are key sources of important nutrients**
- **Composition can be influenced by primary production**
- **Declines in consumption esp. young females have already had consequences.....**
- **Risk of poor bone development especially in girls is concerning and may become a major issue**
- **Functionality of some dairy foods beyond nutrient supply**
- **No evidence of increased risk of CVD from high dairy consumption despite SFA**
- **Negative association of milk proteins and milk/fermented dairy and BP and T2DM may become the most important findings but needs development.**
- **Dietary pattern, nutrition and health must be included in any debate about sustainable food production**



London Road Campus



Henley Business School



University of Reading Malaysia

An aerial photograph of a large university campus with green lawns, trees, and various buildings, serving as the background for the main text.

THANK YOU