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Dietary intake and anthropometric reference values in population studies

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Abstract

In nutritional epidemiology it is essential to have reference values for nutrition and anthropometry in order to compare individual and population data.

With respect to reference nutritional intake, the new concept of Dietary Reference Intakes is generated based more on the prevention of chronic diseases than on covering nutritional deficiencies, as would occur in the early Recommendations. As such, the more relevant international organizations incorporated new concepts in their tables, such as the Adequate Intake levels or the Tolerable Upper Intake levels. Currently, the EURRECA recommendations (EUropean micronutrient RECommendations Aligned) are generating reference values for Europe in a transparent, systematic and scientific manner. Using the DRI, health-care authorities formulated nutritional objectives for countries or territories and Dietary Guides to disseminate the dietary advice to the population.

Anthropometric assessment continues to be one of the most-used methods for evaluating and monitoring health status, nutritional state and growth in children, not only individuals but also communities. Different organizations have established anthropometric reference patterns of body mass index (BMI) with cut-off points to define overweight and obesity. In children, growth curves have been revised and adapted to the characteristics of healthy children in order to obtain anthropometric reference standards that better reflect optimum growth in children. The Growth Standards for children below 5 years of age of the WHO are a response to these principles, and are widely accepted and used worldwide.

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Valores de referencia de ingesta dietética y de antropometría en estudios poblacionales

Resumen

En epidemiología nutricional son fundamentales las referencias nutricionales y antropométricas para comparar los datos de individuos o colectivos.

En relación a las ingestas nutricionales de referencia, el nuevo concepto de Ingestas Dietéticas de Referencia se realizó basándose más en la prevención de las enfermedades crónicas que cubrir deficiencias nutricionales, como ocurría con las primeras Recomendaciones. Así, las Organizaciones Internacionales más relevantes han incorporado nuevos conceptos en sus tablas, como el de Ingestas Adecuadas o el Límite Superior de Ingesta Tolerable. Actualmente, la (EUropean micronutrient REComendations Aligned) (EURRECA) está creando valores de referencia para Europa, de manera transparente, sistemática y científica a partir de las IDR, las autoridades de salud formulan los objetivos nutricionales para un país o territorio y las Guías Alimentarias, que transmiten el consejo alimentario para la población.

La valoración antropométrica sigue siendo uno de los métodos más utilizados para evaluar y vigilar el estado de salud, el estado nutricional y el crecimiento de los niños, tanto en los individuos, como en las comunidades. Diferentes organismos establecen los patrones de referencia antropométrica del IMC y definen los puntos de corte para definir sobrepeso y obesidad. En los niños, se han revisado las curvas de crecimiento adaptándolas a las características de niños sanos desarrollados en ambientes saludables para obtener estándares antropométricos de referencia que reflejen mejor el crecimiento óptimo de los niños. A estos principios responden los Estandares de Crecimiento para niños menores de cinco años de edad de la OMS, los cuales han sido ampliamente aceptados y utilizados a nivel mundial.

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Dietary reference Intakes for individuals and populations; concepts and definitions

The first Recommended Nutrient Intakes (RNIs) tables were collated in 1938 for the Canadian and United Kingdom populations (Daily Recommended Nutrient Intakes); in 1941 for the population of the USA (Recommended Dietary Allowances; RDAs); by the Institute of Medicine (IOM); and, in the 50s, for the world population under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the World Health Organization (WHO). The recommendations were originally defined to avoid nutritional deficiencies.

In 1994 the Food and Nutrition Board with the support of the government of the US and Canada initiated the revision of the RNIs and RDAs and generating, with the use of new scientific knowledge and statistics, the Dietary Reference Intakes (DRIs). The difference from the original tables was that each nutrient was given several values for different circumstances, as well as a unique reference value. This new concept is based, on the one hand, on the observation that, currently, the diseases to be prevented are, mostly, chronic i.e. they are more severe and more prevalent than deficiency diseases; the latter having been used in generating the original recommended intakes. In addition, advancing knowledge highlighted the convenience of incorporating new reference values such as that of certain food components (fat or fiber, among others) which, despite not being essential nutrients, their intake is also related to health status. Further, reference values for some nutrients can be used even when the information required to calculate the recommended intake is lacking or when the extremes of values of nutritional intake can cause adverse health effects.

Thus, the new tables of DRI include the following concepts1-3,4,5 (Fig. 1).

The Estimated Average Requirement (EAR) is the average daily nutrient intake level that is estimated to meet the nutrient needs of half of the individuals in a life-stage or gender-group. In the case of energy, an Estimated Energy Requirement (EER) is provided.

Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) is the average daily dietary nutrient intake level that is sufficient to meet the nutrient requirements of nearly all (97-98 percent) healthy individuals in a particular life-stage and gender-group. RDAs are established for each age group and gender, or physiological status (pregnancy and lactation). For nutrients with a statistically normal requirement distribution, these are calculated from the EAR of each nutrient + 2 standard deviations of its distribution. The standard deviation is estimated from the coefficient of variation of the nutrient in the population (for those nutrients with an estimation of the coefficient of variation) (Fig. 2).

The Acceptable Range of Intake (ARI) or Acceptable Intake (AI) is the amount of nutrient intake that is recommended when there are not enough data to estimate the (EAR) due, mainly, to lack of awareness of the variability of requirements and, therefore, the impossibility of calculating its standard deviation. These values should be considered a provisional value, prior to RDA.

The Acceptable Macronutrient Distribution Range (AMDR) is the range of intake for a particular nutritional source that is associated with a reduced risk of chronic disease, while providing intakes of essential nutrients. If an individual consumes in excess of the AMDR, there is a potential for increasing the risk of chronic diseases and/or insufficient intakes of essential nutrients.

The Tolerable Upper Intake Level (UL) is the maximum amount of a nutrient that individuals can ingest daily without any health risk. This new value is gaining interest, given the increasingly frequent use of nutrient concentrates, fortified foods, and functional foods, all of which can lead to an excessive intake.

The Lowest Threshold Intake (LTI) is the value below which a nutritional deficiency would emerge in most of the population group. It is the mean of Nutritional Requirements minus 2 standard deviations.

The Acceptable Macronutrient Distribution Range (AMDR) is the range of intake for a particular nutritional source that is associated with a reduced risk of chronic disease, while providing intakes of essential nutrients. If an individual consumes in excess of the AMDR, there is a potential for increasing the risk of chronic diseases and/or insufficient intakes of essential nutrients.

Recommended Safe Intake (RSI) is set to prevent possible clinical signs of deficiency, and to allow normal growth. It is not suitable for prolonged periods of infections or stress.

Protective Nutrient Intake (PNI) has been introduced in some cases to refer to an amount that is greater than the recommended intake but which may be protective against a specified health or nutritional risk relevant to public-health (folic acid to lower the risk of fetal neural tube defects, for example).

In addition, another term that should not be confused with the DRI, is the concept of Reference Labelling Values (RLV). This concept is used to describe the...
Dietary reference intakes include four distinct concepts: a) the average of the nutritional needs of the population group, b) nutritional recommendations located two standard deviations of the average needs, except the recommendations of energy, c) the acceptable nutrient intake when there is insufficient data to estimate the recommendations but adequate information to make this dietary advice is available, and d) the tolerable upper intake levels, above which there can exist a health risk.

Table I.I
Recommended Allowances and Adequate Intakes (*) for the US population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Age Years</th>
<th>Water L</th>
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<th>Pr g</th>
<th>CH g</th>
<th>Fiber g</th>
<th>Lipids</th>
<th>LFA G</th>
<th>LnFA G</th>
<th>Ca mg</th>
<th>Mg mg</th>
<th>Fe mg</th>
<th>Zn mg</th>
<th>Se µg</th>
<th>Fl mg</th>
<th>I mg</th>
<th>Mg mg</th>
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<td>3*</td>
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</table>
nutrient content of a food product. It can be expressed as a percentage of the DRI in adults. This information allows comparison of the nutritional values of food products.

The most relevant international organizations incorporate some of these new concepts into their tables. In the USA, the Food and Nutrition Board (FNB) of the National Research Council includes the values of AI, UL, and AMDR in various publications. In 2002, the Committee of Experts of FAO-WHO incorporated the values of AI, UL, RSI and PNI. At the European level, the Scientific Committee on Food (SCF) included, in 1993, the values of ARI, LTI. However, most countries have developed their recommendations based on the specific characteristics of their population. In Europe there are recommendations in the Nordic countries (Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden), in the Germanic countries (Germany, Austria and Switzerland) while the United Kingdom, Ireland, France, Belgium, Italy and in Spain have their own recommendations.

The European Commission recognized the need to align the procedures used to obtain European micro-

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table I.II</th>
<th>Recommended Allowances and Adequate Intakes (*) for the US population</th>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>31-50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pr: Proteins; CH: Carbohydrates; LFA: Linoleic Fatty Acid; LaFA: Linolenic Fatty Acid; ND: Not Determined; (*) The indicated value is the Adequate Intake (AI). For healthy children breastfed the AI concern the mean intakes. 1 RE= Retinol Equivalents; 2 Cole: Cholecalciferol, in the absence of adequate sunlight exposure, 1 µg of cholecalciferol = 40 IU of Vit D; 3 TE=Tocopherol Equivalents; 4 RE= Retinol Equivalents; NE = Niacin Equivalents; 5 DFE = Dietary Folate Equivalent.

nutrient recommendations within a globalized society. In 2007 the Commission funded the EURRECA (EU-
Ropean micronutrient REComendations Aligned) Ne-
twork of Excellence coordinated by International Life
Sciences Institute (ILSI) of Europe. The aim was to
create a standard process for collecting and using the
dietary reference values for micronutrients in a trans-
parent, systematic and scientific manner. Their goals
focus on the specific needs of vulnerable groups such as
infants, children and adolescents, adults, pregnant and
lactating women, the elderly, low-income individuals
and immigrants, and to evaluate the impact on intake of
various related situations such as socioeconomic status,
etnicity, inter-individual variability and vulnerability
due to genetics, environmental factors and epigenetic
phenomena.

**Uses, applications and expression of the nutritional intake of populations in relation to the DRI**

Among its many uses, the DRI helps in planning me-
nus and diets, developing new dietary products by the
food industry, labelling of foodstuffs, designing pro-
grams of nutritional education, or for estimating nutri-
tional adequacy.

Nutritional adequacy assesses intake in relation to
the recommended intakes. It is useful both collective-
ly and individually. For example, at a collective level,
reports evaluate the percentage of subjects below the
EAR (only for those nutrients that comply with cer-
tain conditions). Since the DRI is presented as 97.5
percentile, when an individual or group of individuals
have an intake below the recommended amounts, this
does not indicate real deficiencies but, rather, a risk of
deficit since it may be less than the amounts recom-

**Nutrient intake adequacy at the individual level**

If we have the real nutrient requirement of an indi-
vidual and his/her true intake, we can compare those
values: when the intake is equal to or above the requi-
rement the intake is adequate, and when a given intake
is below the requirement, it is considered as inadequa-
te. Although neither the individual’s requirements nor
the true intakes are known with certainty, a qualitative
or a quantitative evaluation can be made. The quali-
tative evaluation compares the individual’s usual in-
take with the RDA; if it is above or equal to the RDA,
there is a low probability that such an intake is inade-
quate. If the individual’s usual intake is between the
RDA and the EAR, there is considerable uncertainty
whether the intake is adequate or not. There is a high

**Nutrient intake adequacy at the group level**

To calculate the proportion of the population with in-
takes that are below the requirements, a joint distribu-
tion of the nutrient requirement and the nutrient intake
for each individual in the group would enable the calcu-
lation of the percentage of individuals with inadequa-
te intakes. Unfortunately, the nutrient requirement for
each individual in a group is not known, and no joint
distribution can be calculated. In these circumstances,
two approaches are used to calculate the prevalence of
inadequate intakes: the probability approach or, when
sure conditions are accomplished, a shortcut of that
method i.e. the cut-off point method. Both methods are
recommended for use only under the following con-
citions: the mean and the variance of the requirement
distribution are known; intakes and requirements are
not correlated; the form of the requirement distribu-
tion (normal or log-normal) must be known or must be
assumed. To apply both methods, intake distributions
need to be adjusted to remove the effect of day-to-day
variation.

The probability approach is a statistical method
that combines the distribution of the intakes and the
risk-curve of the requirement distribution. Using the
probability approach, the probability of inadequacy
is assessed for each individual and the average pro-
bability is the group prevalence of inadequate intakes.
The probability of inadequacy for each individual is
defined by comparing the individual’s intake with the
requirement for that nutrient: if the intake is below that
value, the individual’s intake will be defined as ina-
dequate.

The cut-off point method, proposed by Beaton et al.,
estimates the prevalence of inadequate intakes as the
proportion of the population with usual intakes below
the average requirement (EAR or ANR). The cut-off
point method will be used when:

1. The requirement distribution is symmetrical.
2. The distribution of usual intakes is more vari-
able than the distribution of requirements (the
coefficient of variance for the distribution of
requirements for most nutrients is set at 10%).

If these conditions are not met, then the probability
approach will be used.

For those nutrients with an AI value as requirement,
it is not possible to determine the prevalence of ina-
From RDH to nutritional goals; Establishing concepts and comparison tables of nutritional goals in developed countries.

Promoting appropriate eating habits, which follow healthy dietary models, constitutes one of the most important components within health-promotion strategies. To achieve improvements in collective food intake, health authorities count on two tools of considerable value in public health: nutritional objectives and food guidelines.11,12

Nutritional objectives are quantitative and qualitative, with nutritional recommendations based on scientific evidence and framed in the nutritional policy of the country. They are aimed at the general population in order to achieve an optimal health status, considering the specific characteristics and the mean intakes of the population for which they are intended while taking into account eating and nutritional behavior patterns, or the most frequent health problems.13

Nutritional objectives for the Spanish population were developed based on a consensus meeting of the Spanish Society of Community Nutrition (Sociedad Española de Nutrición Comunitaria; SENC) held in Bilbao in 2000 and sponsored by the WHO. Intermediate and final nutrition objectives were defined at this time11,12, and have been modified by subsequent consensus meetings13 (Table II). The table II summarizes the nutritional objectives established by various organizations, with special attention being paid to those issues having a high impact on health. These include aspects such as fat intake, which has been the subject of priority concern in most nutritional objectives because of its role in cardiovascular disease risk. Most populations in developed countries have an unbalanced energy profile, and concerns have been raised regarding reducing saturated fat while increasing PUFAs intake (where an insufficient contribution was most frequently noted and where the contribution of omega-3 fatty acids is particularly low). Results indicate that the quality of the fat needs to be improved and, in this respect, nutritional objectives can be used for guidance.

Dietary fiber intake in Spanish populations is quite far from the recommended nutrient intake goals. It is evident that a low consumption of vegetables and cereals (especially whole grains) contributes to this finding12. A study that evaluated the sodium intake in a representative sample of Spanish young and middle-aged adults aged 18–60 years highlighted, by measuring 24h urinary sodium excretion, that mean dietary salt intake (9.8 ± 4.6 g/day), exceeded the recommended intake of 5 g/day in 88.2% of the subjects studied. These results can be used as the baseline to design nutrition policies for reducing salt consumption.14

Healthy weight maintenance is achieved by choosing a nutritious diet balanced by daily physical activity.15 Almost half of European adults are overweight. In the Spanish population, 47.4% of adults and 30.8% of children were found to be overweight16. To maintain body weight in the population, recommendations for daily physical activity and BMI ranges should be included in the nutritional goals and dietary guidelines. Moderate physical activity should be made an easy choice and part of everyday life (Table II) (Fig. 3). Also, it is advisable to promote breast-feeding programs, not only among pregnant women, but also among pediatricians, obstetricians, and maternity ward staff.13 A moderate consumption of beverages with low alcoholic content (wine, beer, cider) is considered permissible, if limited to < 2 glasses/d if taken with meals. The consumption for women should be somewhat lower than for men17 (Table II).

From nutrient intake goals to dietary guidelines; Establishing concepts and examples of dietary guidelines.

Part of an action policy to combat non-communicable diseases (NCD) and to meet nutritional goals should include the translation of the goals into food-based dietary guidelines (FBDG) at the national level.11,14

Dietary guidelines are recommendations on food consumption to the population, in pursuit of the nutritional goals. The guidelines need to be relatively simple documents of nutritional health promotion addressed to the population, in order to promote nutritional well-being. The goals need to be easily achieved, written in appropriate language, using a positive approach. Designed by government agencies and/or scientific organizations, a system of food groups is used and includes advice on healthy lifestyles.17

A survey conducted by the WHO15 analyzed food-based dietary guidelines in member states of the European Union, illustrated important discrepancies between sub-regions and between countries in national food-based dietary guidelines. The Guide, distributed as a food guide by the Spanish Ministry of Health was shown as a prism, from which different graphics have been derived (pyramid, wheel, semicircle, etc.). Nevertheless, the pyramid proposed by the SENC, which was based on consensus documents, has become widespread as a guide for proper application in the Spanish population.11,13 (Fig. 3).

Food guidelines should be adapted to a country’s specific needs to ensure that the nutrient needs of the population are covered, and which would contribute to
reducing the risk of NCD. In addition, they should be in accord with public policies on food safety and physical activity, while promoting a healthy environment and a local food economy. Most food guidelines include similar information aimed at achieving healthy eating habits. These include:

- Eating a varied diet consisting mainly of food items derived from plants
- Eating bread, grains, pasta, rice or potatoes several times a day
- Eating lean meat, poultry, fish
- Using low-fat milk and low-fat dairy products
- Low sugar intake
- Low salt intake
- If alcohol is consumed, the intake should be limited

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Table II</th>
<th>Nutritional objectives in developed countries</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Breast-feeding</td>
<td>Promotion of exclusive breast-feeding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dietary fiber</td>
<td>High dietary intake of dietary fiber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt (g/day)</td>
<td>&lt;5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical activity¹⁰</td>
<td>Regular physical activity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BMI (kg/m²)</td>
<td>21 – 23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total fat (% of energy)</td>
<td>20-35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFA (% of energy)</td>
<td>&lt;10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MUFA (% of energy)</td>
<td>By difference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUFA (% of energy)</td>
<td>6-11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-6 (% of energy)</td>
<td>2.5-9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n-3 (% of energy)</td>
<td>0.5-2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trans FA (% of energy)</td>
<td>&lt;1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cholesterol</td>
<td>&lt;300 mg/day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total carbohydrates (% of energy)</td>
<td>55-75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweets</td>
<td>Sugar-free</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beverages with low alcoholic grade (wine/beer) (glasses/day)</td>
<td>Moderate alcohol</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ª Corresponds essentially to the 75th or 25th percentile, depending on the findings (favorable or unfavorable) of population-based nutrition studies carried out in Spain, or, when referring to micronutrients, to nutrient reference values. To be evaluated by the end of 2015. * Final nutrition objectives, in accordance with current scientific evidence and based on nutrient reference values. To be evaluated by the end of 2020. BMI: Body mass index, PAL: physical activity levels, SFA, saturated fatty acid; MUFA, monounsaturated fatty acid; PUFA, polyunsaturated fatty acid; FA: fatty acids.

to no more than 1 drink for women and 2 drinks for men (each containing 10 g of alcohol) per day.

- Preparing food in a safe and hygienic manner
- Promoting breastfeeding exclusively for the first 6 months followed by the gradual introduction of safe and appropriate complementary foods. Supplementary breastfeeding can be continued over the first years of life.

Developing national dietary guidelines is an important part of generating nutrition policies, and disseminating consistent information on healthy diets and lifestyle. A set of consistent dietary guidelines should help the population and the health-care professionals achieve a better health status in the population.

National and international reference data on anthropometric indices

In practical terms, anthropometric indices are compared across populations in relation to an acceptable set of reference values. In population studies, anthropometric indices can be evaluated by comparison with the distribution of the reference data using Z-scores or percentiles.

Reference standards for the ‘normality’ of BMI have been defined to classify various degrees of overweight and obesity, but universal cut-off points have been challenged. There are a number of recent studies showing that the relationship between BMI and percentage body fat (BF%) is not only age and sex dependent, but also differs among ethnic groups. Similarly, low levels of BMI have been used to classify chronic energy deficiency.

Currently, there is no need for adult reference data for BMI, and interpretation should be based on pragmatic BMI cut-offs, albeit international reference data from the WHO and the National Centre for Health Statistics are available.

The WHO BMI classifications of overweight and obesity are intended for international use. They reflect risk for type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular diseases, which are rapidly becoming major causes of death in adults in all populations, even in those that still have substantial malnutrition. The current WHO BMI cut-off points should be retained as international classification, but additional cut-off points need to be added for public health action. Wherever possible, countries should use all categories for reporting purposes, with a view to facilitating international comparisons (Table III). However, some authors maintain that universal BMI cut-off points for overweight and obesity are not appropriate due to important ethnic differences in distributions.

WHO has a global BMI database where BMI distributions in different countries can be consulted (http://apps.who.int/bmi/index.jsp)

The Spanish Society for the Study of Obesity (SEEDO) published a consensus document for the evaluation of overweight and obesity, and established BMI cut-off points for the classification of overweight and obesity in Spanish populations (Table III).

Where possible, in populations with a predisposition to central obesity and related increased risk of developing the metabolic syndrome, cardiovascular diseases and type 2 diabetes, waist circumference (WC) and waist-to-hip circumference ratio (WHtR) should also be used. In a consensus of the International Diabetes Federation, country- and ethnic-specific values for waist circumference (as a measure of central obesity) have been published.

In Spain, the SEEDO published cut-off points for WC (>102 cm for males and >88 cm for females) (Table III). Other international organizations such as the WHO also have reference cut-off points that coincide with the values of SEEDO. The International Diabetes Federation has different cut-off points (>94 for males and >80 for females). Canadian Health surveys propose cut-off points for WC, BMI and WHR for each risk factor.

Reference standards of anthropometry during growth

Anthropometry remains one of the most-used methods for assessing and monitoring health status, nutritional status, as well as child growth in individuals and in communities.

Anthropometric measurements describe body size, proportions, and even composition. The most-used direct measurements are weight, linear growth (height or length), circumferences (head, mid-upper arm, waist,
Table III

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classification</th>
<th>WHO BMI (kg/m²)</th>
<th>SEEDO BMI (kg/m²)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Principal cut-off points</td>
<td>Additional cut-off points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Underweight</td>
<td>&lt;18.50</td>
<td>&lt;18.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe thinness</td>
<td>&lt;16.00</td>
<td>&lt;16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate thinness</td>
<td>16.00 - 16.99</td>
<td>16.00 - 16.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mild thinness</td>
<td>17.00 - 18.49</td>
<td>17.00 - 18.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Normal range (normal weight)</td>
<td>18.50 - 24.99</td>
<td>18.50 - 22.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overweight</td>
<td>≥25.00</td>
<td>≥25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-obese (Grade I overweight)</td>
<td>25.00 - 29.99</td>
<td>25.00 - 27.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Grade II overweight)</td>
<td>27.50 - 29.99</td>
<td>27.0-29.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obese</td>
<td>≥30.00</td>
<td>≥30.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obese class I</td>
<td>30.00 - 34.99</td>
<td>30.00 - 32.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obese class II</td>
<td>35.00 - 39.99</td>
<td>35.00 - 37.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obese class III (morbid obesity)</td>
<td>≥40.00</td>
<td>≥40.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obese class IV (extreme obesity)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

represents the number of existing standard deviations between the measured value and the median. Of all measurements, the Z score is the most useful because it provides a greater amount of information, and can be used in more complete statistical analyses.

Knowledge of the dynamics of different anthropometric measures enables standards, norms, or benchmarks, of child growth to be constructed and expressed as graphs and tables segregated by age and gender. Reference standards of anthropometry have been published by various organizations as well as national and international institutions based on population samples that are local, national or international.

One of the most widely used references worldwide has been the percentiles for different anthropometric measurements (weight, length, head circumference and upper-arm circumference) that the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) of the United States published in 1977, based on data of child populations in different parts of the world. These curves were adopted by the WHO for international use. Later, with the help of 100 experts from around the world, the WHO organized a comprehensive review of these patterns. An important conclusion was that the previous patterns did not represent the growth of early childhood, adequately. Hence, new growth curves were required.

More recently, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in the United States published an improved version of the growth curves in 2000. In these new standards, data were corrected to fit into the demographics, and other determinants, of child growth. Hence, very-low-birth-weight infants and recent data of children over 6 years of age were excluded so as to avoid including the increase in obesity seen in children in these years. The high numbers of children fed with infant formula that had been included previously, as well as some very local aspects, were corrected. Of note is that the curves for BMI for individuals up to 20 years of age were incorporated. However, despite these improvements, the references for growth data of the CDC were inappropriate in other population groups, particularly in developing countries.

In general, anthropometric reference values were developed on the basis of representative samples of one or more populations and, as such, the values obtained could not show optimal growth patterns.

Hence, the WHO Child Growth Standards for children under 5 years of age have been created recently with the aim of producing a standard generated with the help of 100 experts from around the world, the WHO organized a comprehensive review of these patterns. An important conclusion was that the previous patterns did not represent the growth of early childhood, adequately. Hence, new growth curves were required.

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In general, anthropometric reference values were developed on the basis of representative samples of one or more populations and, as such, the values obtained could not show optimal growth patterns.

Hence, the WHO Child Growth Standards for children under 5 years of age have been created recently with the aim of producing a standard generated with a selected sample of healthy children. Longitudinal data from birth to 24 months of age, and cross-sectional studies of children aged 18-71 months were combined. Children from diverse ethnic and cultural backgrounds participated (Brazil, Ghana, India, Norway, Oman and the United States) so as to be as representative as possible of children throughout the world. Various anthropometric measures were included: length/height-for-age, weight-for-age, weight-for-length, weight-for-height, BMI-for-age, head circumference-for-age, arm circumference-for-age, triceps skinfold-for-age and subscapular skinfold-for-age. Healthy children living in conditions favoring the development of their full genetic potential for growth, and born from mothers with healthy habits such as breastfeeding or not smoking, were represented. The growth patterns, as described by the WHO, detect both under-nutrition and obesity and are useful in developing as well as developing countries. The data introduce new reference concepts that focus on how children should grow, rather than merely describing how they grew in a specific time and place.

Five years after the introduction of the WHO Child Growth Standards, a survey was performed to assess their use and interpretation in national programs of 178 countries worldwide. The results showed that these growth charts have been used universally in pediatric care.

To correct for the gap that exists for children between the ages of 5 and 19 years, the WHO collated growth references for children of this age group based on international data from NCHS/WHO 1977. Reference values for height-for-age, weight-for-age and BMI were generated and are considered appropriate (as provisional data) for this age group.

Some anthropometric references have focused on the detection of overweight and obesity, as is the case of the standards of the IOTF® created from representative national databases of children and adolescents aged 2 to 18 years from 6 countries (Brazil, Britain, Japan, Netherlands, Singapore, and the United States). Later, the reference values to define thinness were generated based on the same databases from these 6 nations.

The importance of early detection of growth deficit in early life is so that the adverse consequences, which can continue throughout life, can be addressed. These include cognitive or performance deficits in childhood or in adulthood. Also, excessive weight gain during infancy is associated with increased risk of chronic diseases in adulthood.

References


