2020 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee: Discussion

Facilitated by

Barbara Schneeman, PhD, Chair and

Ronald Kleinman, MD, Vice Chair




2020 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee
Subcommittee Structure and Membership

- The purpose of the subcommittees is to review evidence and provide advice to the parent Committee
- Six topic area subcommittees
- One cross-cutting working group
- Subcommittee size varies based on expected workload
- Members serve on no more than two subcommittees

Dietary Guidelines for Americans

2020 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee
Subcommittee Structure and Membership

Dietary Patterns	Pregnancy and Lactation	Birth to 24 Months	Beverages and Added Sugars	Dietary Fats and Seafood	Frequency of Eating
Chair: Carol Boushey Chair/Vice Chair rep: Barbara Schneeman Members: Jamy Ard Lydia Bazzano Steven Heymsfield Elizabeth Mayer-Davis Joan Sabate Linda Snetselaar Linda Van Horn	Chair: Sharon Donovan Chair/Vice Chair rep: Ron Kleinman Members: Kay Dewey Rachel Novotny Jamie Stang Elsie Taveras	Chair: Kay Dewey Chair/Vice Chair rep: Ron Kleinman Members: Lydia Bazzano Teresa Davis Sharon Donovan Elsie Taveras	Chair: Elizabeth Mayer-Davis Chair/Vice Chair rep: Barbara Schneeman Members: Heather Leidy Richard Mattes Timothy Naimi Rachel Novotny	Chair: Linda Snetselaar Chair/Vice Chair rep: Barbara Schneeman Members: Regan Bailey Joan Sabate Linda Van Horn	Chair: Steven Heymsfield Chair/Vice Chair rep: Ron Kleinman Members: Carol Boushey Heather Leidy Richard Mattes

Data Analysis and Food Pattern Modeling – Cross-Cutting Working Group	Chair: Regan Bailey Chair/Vice Chair rep: Barbara Schneeman	Members: Jamy Ard Teresa Davis Timothy Naimi Jamie Stang

Several systematic reviews address neurocognitive and cancer outcomes

- 10 systematic review questions address the relationship between diet and neurocognitive outcomes.
- 3 systematic review questions address the relationship between diet and risk of certain types of cancers.
- The questions will be addressed by several subcommittees, so it is desirable for the subcommittees to approach this outcome similarly across the reviews.

Background on NESR neurocognitive and cancer outcomes

Discuss the neurocognitive and cancer outcomes previously considered in NESR systematic reviews :

- Are additional outcomes warranted?
- Are some outcomes no longer relevant to include?

Factors to consider when selecting and prioritizing outcomes to include:

- Outcomes included in NESR systematic reviews are typically those of public health significance, which promote population health or well-being, and/or reduce the significant burden of avoidable disease.
- Outcomes may include endpoint and/or intermediate outcomes.
- Generally, for many outcomes, validated biomarkers are included, but emerging biomarkers are excluded.

Neurocognitive outcomes considered in previous NESR systematic reviews

	Age	Outcomes considered previously
Developmental milestones, including neurocognitive development	Birth to ? Years	• Developmental milestone achievement (e.g., age first crawled) • Scores on developmental indices/scales (e.g., ASQ, BSID)
Neurocognitive development	Birth to 18 years	• Cognitive development (e.g., academic performance, IQ) • Executive function (e.g., inhibitory control, working memory, planning, goal-directed behavior) • Motor development • Communication development • Social-emotional development • Neurological development • Incidence and prevalence of anxiety • Incidence and prevalence of depression
Neurocognitive health	18 years and older	• Depression • Dementia • Cognitive impairment • Alzheimer's Disease

Cancer outcomes considered in previous NESR systematic reviews

Previous NESR systematic reviews considered the 4 most common cancers in the US:

- Breast cancer
- Colorectal cancer
- Lung cancer
- Prostate cancer

Dietary Guidelines for Americans