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## Nutrition science and applications 2nd canadian edition pdf

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PDF Split View Article Content of content and video tables Video Audio Additional data Trust Public Trust in Nutrition Science is the foundation on which the nutrition is based and the progress of health, including healthy public health. An advisory committee independent of the commissioned ASN-ASN has completely reviewed literature and available public surveys on public confidence in nutritional science and the factors that influence it and have conducted interested parties related to publicly available information available. The Committee has selected 7 superimposed domains designed to significantly influence public trust: 1) conflict of interest and objectivity; 2) public benefit; 3) standard of scientific rigor and reproducibility; 4) transparency; 5) equity; 6) dissemination of information (Education, Communication and Marketing); and 7) responsibility. The review of literature has inclusively explored the practices and current threats for public confidence in nutritional science, including gaps that eroders trust. Unfortunately, there is a scarce of peer-reviewed material specifically focused on nutritional science. The available material has been examined and its analysis informed the development of the best priority practices. The Committee has proposed the best practices to support public trust, appropriate for ASN and other food and nutritional organizations motivated by the conviction that public trust remains fundamental for the realization of the advantages of the past, present and future scientific progress. The adoption of best practices by food and nutrition organizations, such as ASN, other stakeholder organizations, researchers, food and nutrition professionals, companies, government officials and individuals who work in food and nutrition would be strengthened and would help ensure A gain and maintenance of continuous public confidence in nutritional science. Nutrition, research, public trust, health, science, best practice Perception between many researchers is that public trust in the science of nutrition is eroding. This intuition contrasts with the vision that public trust in science as a wide activity has remained apparently stable for almost 50 y and remains strong today (1, 2). These apparent odds are not unique for nutrition. The decline in trust is often more salient when they are considered discreet segments of science. When it occurs, the loss of public trust is likely a consequence of plus factors: the growing complexity of modern science; its intrinsically provisional, continuous and iterative nature; The perception that "experts" are constantly changing evaluations of available tests; repeated failures to support professional standards; and the growing polarization of the social and political sectors in which science plays a leading role and in which There is a strong commitment of stakeholders (eg, genetic modification of bodies, climate change and vaccination). Furthermore, constant erosion of public trust in competence in general, rather than in science specifically, it is probable in Game (3). The negative impacts of the latter dynamic are probably enlarged when traditional "WelcomeDA" Results (6, 7). Examples include changes in the putative health effects of drinking coffee (8) or eating eggs (9), will have over time relating to the risk of cardiovascular diseases associated with specific dietary lipids (10), and e To confirm the anticarcinogenic effects envisaged of antioxidant supplements in randomized controlled studies (RCT) (11, 12). The distrust is exacerbated further when practices support the generation of short-term knowledge of scientific and ethical standards. Examples include the inadequate scientific rigor in the research (13"16); bankruptcies by researchers, universities or scientific journals to disseminate conflicts of current and / or historical interests (COIS) (financial types and other types) or to engage in Construction and repair mode circumstances that have allowed reports in real and potential conflicts; scientists and / or institutions enable hyperbole on the results of the research subsequently discredited; and researchers who are committed to fraudulent practices. It is an example that could have led to erosion of public trust in the field of nutritional science. It is designed to illustrate the potentially long-lasting impact of a lack of transparency in guarding trust, in this case many years after the conclusion of sponsored activity. The example focuses on the roles of the Saturo and cholesterol grease with respect to sucrose as primary dietary causes and / or risk factors for the Coronary disease. TO 2016 Journal of the American Medical Association Medicine Internal Medicine Special Communication Special Communication Exposed of the Foundation (SRF) Influences on the Faculty of Harvard Nutrition in the 1960s to emphasize fat instead of sugar as a contributor to heart disease (4). The SRF has sponsored a review of the literature written by nutrition professors of the university of Harvard and published in the New England Journal of Medicine, which identified fat and cholesterol as dietetic causes of the disease of coronary arteries and minimized tests that consumption Of the sucrose was also a risk factor. However, a recent article in science (5) notes that the available historical evidence is not supported uniformly of the conclusions reached in the referenced newspaper of the American Medical Association article. The scientific article laying that, if seen through the lens of what was happening in nutritional science during the 1960s (for example, the financial support statement of the reported reports was not requested at the time of most magazines) , concluding that SRF sponsorship of a review of literature and / or lack of transparency in its conduct was the key to the formation of nutritional policy is not guaranteed. However, even when this example is seen through a historical lens, it is still possible to appreciate the potentially negative impact of inadequate transparency on public trust in nutrition, especially if complicated by the financial interests of a sponsor. The media and their use by researchers, their institutions and other interested parties can also play a role in promoting and undermine trust. The explosion and immediacy of information sources are both an advantage and a barrier to understanding the science of the public. The facility with which the points of view can be shared facilitates the diffusion of well-informed voices, of voices that support opinions with indifference to the totality of scientific evidence, as well as the conclusions of non-impartial authoritative expert panels and of voices that end intentionally made or present opinions or beliefs as facts (2). This dynamic is more salient when science is applied to problems of economic, religious or personal importance (17). Of increasing visibility is the proliferation of professional bloggers, many of which have hundreds or thousands (or more) of followers and some of whom earn income through the positioning of the products and generate stories that come From traditional media (18). In short, the volume, the multiplicity of the sources and frequency and the odds in "messaging" carry out more demanding goals, accurate information from intentionally prevented or openly travivant information for almost all the public . These scenarios are carrying out in the context of good health unprecedented globally. Life specs have never been longer, the results of birth birth The best ever, and most of the world's most nutritious deficiencies are no longer higher public health priority concern. The importance of nutrition has never been better appreciated, and the proof has never been more robust than a healthy eating is a prerequisite for the development of human capital and therefore to support, and ideally accelerating, course (19) . For the first time in human history, sufficient food energy is produced worldwide to feed the population of the planet, and constantly improve technological capacities and worldwide-level distribution systems allow the world to optimize the composition of Diets for unprecedented degrees (20). Most of this progress reflects a desirable symbiosis between the public, the financing of the government and regulatory agencies, the scientific community and the private sector. Increasing prevalence of chronic feed diseases yet, not all results related to nutrition science are advancing in desirable directions or rates. The increasing prevalence of non-transmissible diseases related to nutrition, in particular those aggravated by the increase in obesity rates and improvements in terms of survival, too often removes struggling progress in other sectors related to nutritional wellness. With the constant decrease infectious diseases and the growing diffusion of chronic diseases linked to food, the attributable world mortality fraction of chronic diseases related to food should increase from 59% of 2002 to 69% in 2030 (21) . Diet-related non-transmissible diseases represent almost 80% of total health expenditure in the United States (22), and the total cost of chronic feeding diseases has been estimated at \$ 1 trillion every year (23). Studies by the World Economic Forum (24) of the project that the world cost of non-transmissible diseases related to food will reach \$ 31 trillion by 2030, excluding the costs of mental illness. Both the United States and around the world, these changes reflect, in part, a high prevalence of malnutrition, a steadily increasing proportion of older individuals, continued population growth and uneven economic development. The epidemic persistence of obesity and overweight increases the prevalence and gravity of these conditions (25), and their complex etiologies present has discouraged scientific challenges whose resolution will probably require technological and political approaches working in unison with Knowledge Discovery. This burden is not divided into equal parts among the populations, with poverty contributing to the greater incidence of chronic diseases and food insecurity (26). This relationship is the answer of the ad hoc committee charged by the ASN to complete exploring the practices and the Current threats for the trust of the public in nutrition Science, including gaps that eroders trust, and to develop the best priority practices to support public confidence, appropriate ASN and other food and nutritional organizations. Key fundamental sectors for public confidence in science and nutrition The integrity is fundamental to conducting research, including validity, utility, and acceptance of its results. The Research Office Integrity of the Health Department and Human Services ( Defines the main domains of the conduct responsible for research to include mentoring, collaboration, peer review, data management and property , publication and author practices, with and commitment, and poor research conduct. These are defined and reviewed elsewhere (27a 29). Attention to each of these domains contributes to ensuring the integrity of the conduct of research and results, But generating public confidence in research company and application of new knowledge, especially in sectors that have a direct impact on public health, depends on other factors. These include scrupulous attention: with and objectivity; Publish Utilities; achieving higher rigor and reproducibility standards; transparency; net; dissemination of information: education, communication, and marketing; marketing; domains are the primary objective of this report and are considered more in detail with an eye to identify the best practices suitable for professional scientific societies in the field of nutrition and nutrition science, such as ASN, as well as a vast Range of stakeholder groups. The report also recognizes other factors that influence the trust of the public and of direct relevance for the research companies: the breadth and depth of the economic posts in play and scientific literacy of consumers, personal convictions (30), ethnicity / culture ( 31), and socio-economic state (32). Best practices are needed to support efforts to promote, support, and support the best science for individual and / or public action and assist in their respective responsibility to earn and maintain public confidence. The identification of the best practices is motivated by the conviction that public confidence remains fundamental for the realization of the benefits of the past, present and future advances.optimally scientific, the trust of the public in nutritional research should also extend for all actors and the Interested parties participating in the food system. More information on the various interested parties in nutrition and food system and the need for a multisectoral commitment in nutritional research can be found in the additional Appendix a.Details on the methods used to perform the search for literature that formed the basis of this relationship can be Found in additional literacy Appendix B. Scientific and the trust of the scientific literacy public is fundamental both for the functioning of modern civilization and its progress. It affects the values of society and preferences, offers opportunities, and it is essential to assess the credibility of information sources and understand the tests underlying the policies and risk management (33). Scientific literacy also cultivates an appreciation for the evolving nature of science and, therefore, the evolution of evidence-based recommendations, including dietary advice. However, scientific literacy is not a reliable trusted indicator (34). Furthermore, consumer awareness overall of scientific evidence that underlies many contemporary concerns in society in society is often low, as indicated by public approach studies to understand the safety of the consumption of genetically modified organisms (GMOs). Consumers are based on various sources of information to form their opinions, and university-based scientists and government regulators are more reliable sources of information than easily accessible means (35) and guard dogs (36) .views on the subject Food safety illustrate the often complex nature of the perception of consumers in relation to nutrition. A recent metainterpretation concluded that there is a widespread lack of trust by the public in the current of food system (including lack of trust in competent and responsible state agencies), especially after a violation of food safety, while the Confidence in medical professionals and university researchers-based is strong (37). The public confidence in the research and medical communities should increase public trust in nutrition as the field adopts more and more recommendations based on evidence and policies (38) .unfortoptly, few sources of data on the perception of the public or relevant public research public To issues directly linked to nutrition (for example, consumer behavior) are available to the public. Examples of exceptions are some specific investigation questions available in the General Social Survey Data Explorer of NORC The university of Chicago ( ) This intuition made in the perception of the public. These probe problems in general whose relevance can be extrapolated for power (for example, the safety of genetically modified foods; perhaps the most significant nutrition argument) or the safety of nuclear energy and the original origins and answers (If These) to climate change that refer more generally, as the public evaluates scientific information. Through these different, scientific scientific complex The public constantly expresses confidence in scientists such as more credible and reliable information sources. However, it's not all about science. Beliefs and personal policies can be sources of disagreement between public and scientists (39) and, in turn, erode or strengthen confidence in scientists from the public (40). This situation amplifies the need for a transparent decision-making process based on evidence between scientists and to increase scientific literacy between the public in compliance with other factors that inform the decision-making process and individual decision-making positions. With the objectivity of the legal definitions of COI describe - a situation in which a person has a duty of more than 1 person or organization, but it cannot do justice to the real or potentially adverse interests of both parties - 41). A COI is typically described in terms of "trustee", where a trustee is an individual in which another has placed the utmost confidence and trust to manage and protect properties, money or other valuables, including reputations (27, 42) .. be unduly influenced by a secondary interest, such as personal financial gain. Similarly, the National Academy of Medicine (then the Institute of Medicine) defined the with regard to medical research such as "a series of circumstances that creates a risk of this professional judgment or actions relating to a primary interest will be unduly influenced From a secondary interest - " (44). A recent completion of the policies of the policies of the policies of development of guidelines produced the following description of COI ions (45): a divergence between private interests "e

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