出國報告(出國類別:參加國際會議)

參加第二十屆國際營養大會心得報告書

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摘要

國際營養大會(International Congress of Nutrition, ICN)是每四年一次的營養界盛會,主辦單位爲國際營養科學聯合組織(The International Union of Nutritional Sciences; IUNS)。每四年選擇在不同區域的會員國舉辦大會,迄今爲第二十屆,主辦地在西版牙格瑞那達。基於 IUNS 創會時的共識,與其他強調特殊性的營養學術會議比較,ICN 成爲一個最能顧及全球性的營養會議。本次大會的主題爲"Joining Cultures Through Nutrition",許是爲了彌補因爲越來越普遍的「國際化」及「都會化」而造成傳統飲食文化消失的影響。參與國家超過 120 個,超過 4000 人共襄盛舉,爲歷次最多。臺灣有營養學者及研究生約 60 人與會。職除在平行研討會(Parallel Symposium)中口頭發表外,另有三張海報,包括本人、博士班學生及與他校合作的研究,成果較爲豐碩。

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壹.目的

一. 緣起

國際營養大會(International Congress of Nutrition, ICN)是每四年一次的營養界盛會,主辦單位爲國際營養科學聯合組織(The International Union of Nutritional Sciences; IUNS)。二戰結束二十年後,鑑於營養科學的發展,各國營養問題或有不同,在英國營養學會贊助下,這個國際組織在1964年7月成立於英國倫敦,希望共透過學術交流,提升營養研究水準,並尋找解決營養問題之道。草創之初只22個來自13個國家的營養研究者參與。兩年以後,1948年6月,大會章程明訂該組織的主要任務爲涵蓋各國營養科學家的興趣。基於這個共識,與其他強調特殊性的營養學術會議比較,IUNS成爲一個最能顧及全球性的營養會議,並且充分的顯現在會議內容的安排。之後每隔四年(1981年以前每三年)選擇在不同區域的會員國舉辦大會,迄今爲第二十屆。

二. 目的

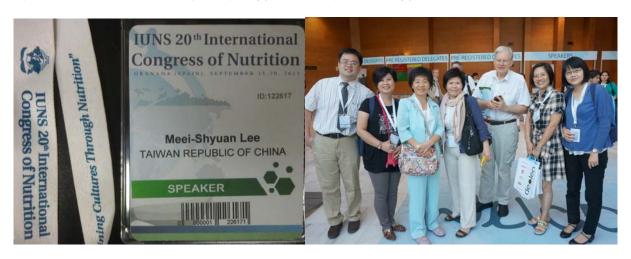
ICN 的大會是營養界的大事,職從 2001 年的奧地利維也納、2005 年的南非德班、2009 年泰國曼谷,迄今 2013 年的西班牙格瑞納達(Granada),共參加過四次。經過投摘要、審查、申請出國手續及經費,職終於能在 2013 年 9 月 13 啓程赴,參加於西班牙格瑞納達(Granada)舉行的第二十屆國際營養大會(The 20th International Congress of Nutrition)。角色從前幾次單純的海報發表,到本次,除了在平行研討會(Parallel Symposium)中口頭發表外,另有三張海報,包括本人、博士班學生及與他校合作的研究,成果較爲豐碩。

貳. 過程

一. 大會主題及與會人員

基於 IUNS 創會時的共識,與其他強調特殊性的營養學術會議比較,ICN 成爲一個

最能顧及全球性的營養會議。不例外的此一任務充分的顯現在會議內容的安排上面,本次大會的主題爲"Joining Cultures Through Nutrition",許是爲了彌補因爲越來越普遍的「國際化」及「都會化」而造成傳統飲食文化消失的影響。先前以爲會因爲全球的經濟狀況不好,加上歐債危機,減少參與的人數。但是結果相反,參與國家超過 120 個,超過 4000 人共襄盛舉,使得本次會議成爲歷次參加人數最多的一次。臺灣也沒有缺席,營養學者及研究生約 60 人與會。職由於受邀口頭報告(Speaker),註冊費全免,還有兩次盛大的「演講者晚餐」及「大會晚餐」。夫婿 Mark Wahlqvist 爲 IUNS 前兩任主席,受邀多場演講、並主持 FAO 的會後會,住宿由大會負責,我的旅費則獲得服務單位國防部的贊助,讓我得以全程參加本次會議。以下是個人與會期間之所見所聞。



二. 大會主題



從大會的網站、手冊、布置一直看 到大會的標誌(如下圖),但是並不明 瞭代表什麼意義。直到開幕那一天,才 知道原來是「石榴」。格瑞納達在西班 牙文的本意就是「石榴」。城市周邊到 處種植這個植物,並且結實纍纍。同行 的伙伴還誤以爲是「蕃茄」長到樹上。 原來跟中國一樣,「石榴」在西班牙也代表「繁榮」與「多子多孫」。對一個營養會議而言,意義更是非凡。

開幕式由本屆主席奧地利營養學家 Elmadfa 教授引言,續由 WHO 的 Public Health and Environment 的主席 Maria Neira 給予 Opening Lecture,講題是"The New Sustainable Development Goals and Nutrition",頗符合時代意義。

Millennium Development Goals; MDG, 又稱「千禧發展目標」。由聯合國成員國於公元 2000 年時提出,爲全球的發展定下於 2015 年須達至的八個目標,其內容包括消除 貧窮、飢餓、疾病、文盲、環境倒退及歧視等,而這八項目標均直接或間接的與糧食有關。然而,聯合國秘書長及 WHO 首長於 2009 年 7 月 6 日代表聯合國經濟社會政務會報告,指出目前的金融危機讓很多國家難以達成千禧年發展目標,並且食物價格對人民糧食安全跟營養狀況很不利,人們因此沒有能力購買衛生的食物。這個開幕演講充分反映出這個問題,並知覺「永續」才是關鍵。因此才有所謂的 SDG 的發展。

身爲公共衛生的一員,加上「糧食安全」是我先前參與,並且持續關注的研究議題,因此特別「於我心有戚戚焉」。相對於國內對這個議題的不重視,深感「任重而道遠」。

三、學術發表會

參加國際學術會議最大的收穫是能在很短的時間,親聆大師窮其一生研究的精粹, 達到溫故知新的效果。對於從事教學研究的人如我,更是蒐集新的研究題裁的好機會。

(一) 大會學術活動

大會安排的學術性活動非常多樣性與豐富,共有八個主軸(Roadmap Tracks),包括:

- 1. Advances in Nutrition Research
- 2. Nutrition Through Life Course
- 3. Public Health Nutrition and Environment

- 4. Nutrition and Management of Disease
- 5. Nutrients and Nutritional Assessment
- 6. Functional Foods and Bioactive Compounds
- 7. Food Culture Practices and Nutritional Education
- 8. Agriculture, Food Science and Safety

題目可謂包羅萬象,光演講者就超過700人,有6個大會演講、32個特別演講、4個辯論、90個平行研討會、38個贊助研討會、16個衛星研討會。此外,更有3000多篇海報展示。活動方式則包括座談會、特別演講及辯論等方式。讓與會者可以達到學習新知、交換研究心得等多重目標。

會議全程有五天,每天的議程安排均包括不同主題的全體出席演講,並在不同場地 有數個研討會/研習會同時舉行,供與會者按個人興趣選擇。看得我眼花撩亂,即使是自 己有興趣的主題,也只能走馬看花。

其中我最感到興趣的是關於"Brown Fat"的演講。這個議題,早在三十年前念大學時即聽過,但是從來沒有花心思去瞭解其發展。沒想到有人持續投入研究,目前幾乎已到達可以發展預防「肥胖」藥物的地步。

另一個議題是「糖」這個東西的健康效應,有好幾個專門的研討會、專家提出他們的研究報告,「量」當然是重點。但是,歸納出來「糖」看起來是「弊多於利」。臺灣人喝「甜飲料」的人愈來愈多,應該是一個值得關注的問題。

值得一提的是「辯論」這個項目,受邀參加辯論者均爲各據一方的人物,精采可期。 我參加了其中兩場,主題分別爲"Personalized Nutrition vs Public Health Nutrition"及 "Timing to Introducing Complementary Foods into the Infants Diet?"。個人認爲聆聽辯論的 收穫是在辯論的過程當中,聽取各方的專家抽絲剝繭解析問題,從而了解問題的範圍、 內涵、已知及未知的部分等。至於結果是正方或反方贏得勝利,反倒變成一個次要的問題。我參加的這兩個主題是近年來營養學界熱門的話題,隨著個人立場的不同而有不同 的觀點,所以尚未有共識。因爲 ICN 是以全球的角度來看問題,使得探討的範圍更大(從最貧窮到最富有,從營養不良到營養過剩)。以第一個議題爲例,討論到底是「個人化」或是「公共衛生」較爲重要?我因爲身爲公衛人,當然贊成「公衛營養」才是解決人群營養問題的正道。然而,生物的異質性,「個別化」才能充分照顧到個人的需求。因此,只能講面對的問題是什麼?並沒有誰比誰重要。

(二) 論文口頭報告與海報張貼

這次會議,我跟研究團隊總共發表了如下四個研究結果。(摘要詳附錄)

- 1. <u>Lee MS</u>, Wahlqviat ML, Chang YH, Chen RCY. The role of shopping and cooking in the food and health systems of elders. Oral presented in the Parallel Symposium PS5-63B Food systems for nutrition and health: Growing, shopping, cooking and eating, 20th International Congress of Nutrition, Granada, Spain, September 15-20, 2013. Ann Nutr Metab 2013;63(suppl 1):133.
- 2. <u>Lee MS</u>, Lo YT, Wahlqvist ML, Chang YH, Kao S. Dietary diversity predicts medical expenditures in Taiwanese elders. Poster presented in the 20th International Congress of Nutrition, Granada, Spain, September 15-20, 2013. Ann Nutr Metab 2013;63(suppl 1):692.
- 3. Huang YC, Wahlqvist ML, Lee MS. Sleep quality in the survival of elderly Taiwanese: roles for dietary diversity and pyridoxine in men and women. Poster presented in the 20th International Congress of Nutrition, Granada, Spain, September 15-20, 2013. Ann Nutr Metab 2013;63(suppl 1):571.
- 4. Peng CJ, Pan WH, Lee MS, Wahlqvist ML, Guo HR. Food and nutrient security indices to monitor the food supply and intakes for Taiwan. Poster presented in the 20th International Congress of Nutrition, Granada, Spain, September 15-20, 2013. Ann Nutr Metab 2013;63(suppl 1):1751.

職的口頭報告是一個「平行研討會」,在"FOOD CULTURE PRACTICE AND NUTRITIONAL EDUCATION"這個主軸下,其名稱爲"Food systems for nutrition and health: Growing, shopping, cooking and eating" (PS5-63B)。共有六個講者,分別來自瑞典、丹麥、澳洲及臺灣(包括台南善化世界蔬菜發展中心的楊瑞玉研究員)(如下照片)。主

題是在討論「糧食體系」的各個環節,從社區、學校,到採購與烹飪行為。雖然是會議的最後一天,但是還有相當的人與會,並且熱烈討論,讓這個單元發揮其價值。









海報部分,題目是職目前的研究重心,從「健康老化」延伸到「營養經濟學」。臺灣地區隨著人口結構的高齡化,疾病型態的慢性化,家庭結構的改變,家庭功能的遽減與社會價值觀的變遷等因素影響,亦使得接受長期照護服務的人數增加。在老年人口數量及比率快速增加的同時,如何使老人活得健康、生活有品質,是在提供照顧時不可忽略的。本次海報的題目為"Dietary diversity predicts medical expenditures in Taiwanese elders"。以醫療服務利用為依變項,評估飲食品質(DDS,飲食多樣性)。藉由對這些相關議題的瞭解,可以作爲將來改善老人健康狀況的政策考量。除了提升老人的生活品質之外,並可間接降低醫療費用。當我張貼論文海報時,有好幾位與會者與我討論,內容包括研究設計、研究工具、資料蒐集與分析,以及結果等。並且與我分享他們所從事的類似研究,有很好的回饋。

参. 心得及建議

一. 大會議題

與我曾經參過的營養國際會議比較,ICN 是最"公共衛生"的一個會議。與其他營養會議,過度著重在技術層面或純理論探討,大相逕庭,本次大會的安排處處感受得到人道關懷,扶持弱勢的氣氛。由於我本身是在醫學院中的公共衛生學系從事營養的教學與研究工作,所以感觸特別深刻。

觀察性流行病學研究指出,東方飲食的動物脂肪少、多樣性的黃豆製品、豐富且多樣的蔬果較之西方飲食其實是較優越的。東西方飲食的差異,造就東西方不同的疾病型態。飲食本身反映的是一種文化,然而隨著全球化的腳步,飲食也愈趨一致。影響所及,除了國家喪失本身的飲食文化之外,對健康的效應也值得注意,不應該豪不考慮全盤接受,好的部份仍然應該保留。

參加這種大會,有一個附帶的好處,那就是可以見到老朋友。除了已熟識的學術界 同好外,我竟然見到失聯已久以前在哈佛唸書時的一位學姊,算是這次會議的一個意外 收穫。

二. E-大會

這次大會,我發現到 3C 產品的進步,使得進行的方式有了很大的改變。

首先是海報的部份,已經改成無紙的"e-poster"。每個報告者會收到大會寄來的格式 (ppt 母片),報告者只要將內容按母片製作,再上傳給大會即可。省去印刷、攜帶、張貼及後續處理的困擾。而且數據化後,這些影像資料都能被保存與留用。

大會已經不再印製厚重的 Abstract Book,代而發給每個與會者一個「大拇哥」。事 先將摘要存放其中,省去紙張的費用,並且好攜帶、保存。另外,大會也製作了一個議 程 APP,與會者可以下載到自己的智慧型手機,同樣省去攜帶的麻煩。

另外,由於智慧型手機的普遍,聽眾竟然肆無忌憚的直接將演講者的 ppt 內容直接 拍照下來。雖然比起記筆記全面,但是,著作權的問題是否就有欠考慮。

三. 他山之石

本次會議地點爲位於 Ahlmar 山腳的 Granada Congress Centre (Paseo Violon, S/N, 18006 Granada, Spain)。Ahlmar 是一個"宮殿之城",於 1984 年被聯合國教科文組織 (UNESCO)宣布爲世界遺產保護區,是格瑞納達最具有象徵性的紀念碑,也是西班牙到 訪率最高的歷史景點。格瑞納達市區不大,但是非常漂亮有味道,從十五世紀以來的建築物保留得非常好,處處是古蹟,任何一棟建築物動輒有數百年歷史。因爲市區不大,非常適合步行。不知是否因爲地中海形氣候,幾個世紀以前建築的石頭步道,沒有任何 毀損,至今仍閃閃發亮,加上管理有方,沒有一片垃圾。有一個晚上,我跟夫婿步行在 這些雅致的石頭步道巷弄之間,抬頭看到中秋的一輪明月,真不知今夕是何夕。比起歐洲其他大城市,這個城市,不管是住宿、飲食或交通相對低廉。市區的公共交通非常方便,公車四通八達且價廉,即使搭乘計程車,也都在 10 歐元以下就能到達。此外,西班牙人民非常和善,不論在會場,或是在馬路上,任何問題都可獲得協助,讓與會的人賓至如歸。我終於瞭解,爲何要挑選這麼一個地方開會了!

看看別人,想想自己。臺灣爲了國際曝光率,及發展觀光,也希望能辦大型的國際活動。但是開會不僅要有一個合乎國際水準的會場硬體設備,會議之餘,能否讓與會者感受到這個國家或城市的特色,更加重要。西班牙的這次經驗,頗值得借鏡。

四. 珍重再見

閉幕前,前後兩任主席交接,由奧地利維也納的 Ibrahim Elmadfa,交給來自非洲加納大學的 Anna Lartey。這一個新的主席,創了 IUNS 的兩項新的紀錄,首先是她 IUNS 從 1946 年創立以來,首位來自非洲的主席;另外她是唯一的黑人女性主席。意義非凡。

西班牙人有南歐人的熱情與藝術涵養,開閉幕式時均有精采的音樂節目演出。開幕時是格瑞納達大學的交響樂團,搭配本屆 IUNS 主席 Ibrahim Elmadfa 的女兒以在德國的專業古典樂演唱,爲大會拉開序幕。而閉幕前的西班牙佛郎明歌音樂與舞蹈,爲本次大

會畫下完美句點。經過激烈的競爭(中國原本要爭取第22屆在北京開大會),第21屆 及22屆的國際營養大會分別將在阿根廷的布宜諾斯艾利斯(Buenos Aires)及日本的東京 舉行。在大家揮手互道珍重之際,相約四年後阿根廷見。





(上圖左:與澳洲 Curtin 大學 Binn 教授夫婦合影;上圖右:五屆 IUNS 主席合影)

附錄

[口頭報告英文論文摘要]

CM81A89CA

THE ROLE OF SHOPPING AND COOKING IN THE FOOD AND HEALTH SYSTEMS OF ELDERS

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Both shopping and cooking behaviors are important part of social life and economically relevant activities for the elderly. Considering the food and health systems together, we have investigated whether these two activities can contribute to survivorship in the elders independent of physical and cognitive function. We have linked data for some 1800 people aged 65 or over in a nationally representative free-living Taiwanese elderly cohort (NAHSIT, 1999-2000) to the National Death Registry for decedents' time of death. During the 10-year follow-up (1999–2008), 695 participants died. Highly frequent shopping compared to never or rarely predicted survival (hazard ratio (HR)=0.54; 95% confidence interval (CI), 0.43–0.67)) with adjustment covariates HR (95%CI) was 0.73 (0.56–0.93). Elderly who shopped every day have 27% less risk of death than the least frequent shoppers. Men benefited more from everyday shopping than women with decreased HR 28% versus 23% compared to the least. Those who cooked most frequently were younger, women, unmarried, less educated, non-drinkers of alcohol, non-smokers, without chewing difficulty, had spouse as dinner companion, normal cognition, who walked or shopped more than twice weekly, who ate less meat and more vegetables. Highly frequent cooking (>5 times/week, compared with never) predicted survival (HR=0.47; 95 %CI, 0.36–0.61); with adjustment for physical function, cognitive function, nutrition knowledge awareness and other covariates, HR (95%CI) was 0.59 (0.41–0.86). Women benefited more from cooking than did men, with decreased HR, 51% vs. 24%, when most was compared with least. Both shopping and cooking behaviors favorably predict survival. Highly frequent shopping favors men, however, highly frequent cooking favors women. Shopping and cooking capture several dimensions of personal well-being, health and security as well as contributing to the community's cohesiveness and economy and may represent or actually confer increased longevity.

Key words: healthy ageing, longevity, function, gender, Taiwan

[口頭報告中文論文摘要]

CM81A89CA

購物及烹飪在老人食物及衛生體系之角色

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購物和烹飪兩種行爲是老人社交生活的和經濟相關活動的重要組成。一起考慮食物和衛 生體系,我們曾經研究這兩項活動,在排除身體和認知功能之後,是否對老人的存活率 有獨立的貢獻。我們以一個具有全國代表性的65歲及以上臺灣社區老人(NAHSIT, 1999-2000),構成研究世代,並串連全國死亡登記檔,以取得大約 1800 名參與者的存 活資料。在 10 年的追蹤期間 (1999-2008), 有 695 參與者死亡。與購物頻率爲「從來 沒有或很少」者相比,購物頻率「非常頻繁」者,有顯著較低的死亡風險(風險比 = 0.54, 95%信賴區間, 0.43-0.67), 調整共變數後, 風險比(95%信賴區間) 為 0.73(0.56-0.93)。 老人每天逛街購物者,比頻率最低者減少27%的死亡風險比。與逛街購物頻率最多者相 比,每日逛街購物的男性,較女性受益,降低的風險分別為28%和23%。談到日常烹 飪,其中頻率最高者,較爲年輕,女性,未婚,教育程度較低,不喝酒,不吸菸,沒有 咀嚼困難,有配偶作爲晚餐的同伴,認知功能正常,能夠每週步行或逛週兩次以上,飲 食爲少肉多菜。烹飪頻率最高組(>5次/週)與從來沒有者相比,死亡風險顯著較低 (風險比 = 0.47,95% 信賴區間,0.36-0.61);控制身體功能,認知功能,知覺營養知識 和其共變項,風險比(95%信賴區間)爲 0.59(0.41-0.86)。婦女從烹飪獲得的益處較 男性多,烹飪頻率最高者與從不烹飪者相比,男女降低的死亡風險分別爲51%與24%。 購物和烹飪行爲能預測老年人的生存機率。然而,購物對男人較有利,烹飪則對女性較 有利。購物和烹飪兩種行爲攫取個人福祉、健康和安全等幾個面向,並且對老人的社區 的凝聚力和經濟行爲有貢獻,可能代表或實際增長壽命。

關鍵詞:健康老齡化,長壽,功能,性別,臺灣

[海報論文摘要 1]

PO903

DIETARY DIVERSITY PREDICTS MEDICAL EXPENDITURES IN TAIWANESE ELDERS

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Background and objectives: More nutritious diets, as reflected in greater food diversity, is important to elderly health and survivorship. However, it is unclear how this factor affects medical costsThe aim of this study is to assess dietary quality using a dietary diversity score (DDS) and evaluate the association between DDS and medical service utilization and expenditure.

Methods: This study evaluates the DDS (range: 0-6) of the Elderly Nutrition and Health Survey in Taiwan (1999-2000) using a 24-h dietary recall design. We linked 1781 elders to National Health Insurance (NHI) claims, excluding those with no NHI records or with catastrophic illness history; 1650 elders were eligible. Generalized linear models were used to appraise the association between DDS and annual medical utilization and expenditure.

Results: Those with a higher DDS had lower medical service utilization and expenditure for emergencies and hospitalization. After adjustment for potential confounders, emergency and hospitalization expenditures for elders with DDS = 6 were lower than those with DDS≤3. However, for preventive care and dental services, a higher DDS predicted greater utilization (0.25 and 0.5 times) and expenditure (270 and 420 NTD). Findings remained unchanged when those who died in the first year or had any medical utilizations and expenditure one year prior to death were excluded.

Conclusions: Greater dietary diversity is associated with lower emergency and hospitalization utilization and expenditure, but not ambulatory services. There is a need for nutrition policy in health services for nutritionally disadvantaged groups.

Key words: dietary diversity, medical expenditures, elderly, disadvantaged groups.

[海報論文摘要 2]

PO648

SLEEP QUALITY IN THE SURVIVAL OF ELDERLY TAIWANESE: ROLES FOR DIETARY DIVERSITY AND PYRIDOXINE IN MEN AND WOMEN

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Background and objectives: Diet may contribute to sleep and all-cause mortality among elderly men and women.

Methods: The representative Nutrition and Health Survey in Taiwan for elders during 1999–2000 was used. Some 942 men and 923 women aged. The representative Nutrition and Health Survey in Taiwan for elders during 1999–2000 was used. Participants were examined and fasting blood taken. Sleep quality was classified as poor, fair or good. Death Registry linkage until December 31, 2008 provided all-cause mortality.

Results: For women, but not men, poor sleepers had significantly lower vegetable and vitamin B-6 intakes, compared to good sleepers (P<0.05). For men, but not women, good and fair sleepers had a lower risk of death compared to poor sleepers after relevant adjustments with corresponding hazards ratios (HR) (95% confidence intervals (CI)) of 0.60 (0.42–0.87) and 0.55 (0.36–0.86). The joint HRs for "DDS>4 and good sleep" were 0.38 (0.22–0.66) for men and 0.52 (0.30–0.88) for women compared with "DDS results: For women, but not men, poor sleepers had significantly lower vegetable and vitamin B-6 intakes, compared to good sleepers (compared with "insufficient and poor sleep" for men and women, respectively; for women, PLP adequacy provided significantly reduced HRs for good and poor sleep.

Conclusions: Sleep quality played a more important role in mortality for men than for women. Sufficient dietary diversity in men could offset the adverse effect on mortality of poor sleep. In women, PLP predicts mortality more than does sleep.

Key words: vitamin B-6, DDS, sleep, gender, mortality

[海報論文摘要 3]

PO3070

FOOD AND NUTRIENT SECURITY INDICES TO MONITOR THE FOOD SUPPLY AND INTAKES FOR TAIWAN

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Background and objectives: To evaluate food and nutrient supply trajectories against nutrition recommendations and intakes by novel indices in order to alert to food insecurity. Taiwanese data are used for illustration.

Methods: We used Taiwan's food balance sheets from 1991 to 2010 to estimate the food/nutrient availabilities and adopted data from two Nutrition and Health Surveys in Taiwan (NAHSITs) (1993-1996 and 2005-2008) to assess food/nutrient intakes. Composite age and gender weighted food guides and Dietary Reference Intakes (DRIs) were used as references for food/nutrient needs. We multiplied food/nutrient availability needs ratios by food/nutrient intake-needs ratios to obtain food security indices (FSI)/nutrient security indices (NSI).

Results: From 1997 to 2010, the availability for most food groups and nutrients decreased, with dairy and vegetables falling below nutritional recommendations in 2010. The mean ratios of the food availabilities to needs decreased annually from 1997 for all food items with the highest ratio drop in protein-rich foods (soy/fish/meat/egg, [-0.026]) and the lowest in cereals/roots [-0.008]. For food intakes, all except cereals/roots increased between the two surveys; only vegetables met the needs, and soy/fish/meat/egg were 1.8-fold in excess in 2005-2008. For nutrient intakes, calcium for both genders and iron for women were lower than DRIs for both surveys. FSIs were problematically low for dairy (0.21, 0.20 for 2 NAHSIT periods) and fruits (0.58, 0.83), and high for soy/fish/meat/eggs (3.18, 3.63) throughout, while that for cereals/roots fell (1.10, 0.86). For NSI, calcium (0.32, 0.37) and iron (1.22, 1.68) were of the most concern.

Conclusions: The FSI and NSI capture composite information about the food supply, intakes, and recommendations. Their combined and regular use allows food security to be monitored.