



IMPACT OF MATERNAL NUTRITION ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

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IMPACT OF MATERNAL NUTRITION ON MATERNAL LENS SERUM AND CHILD HEALTH – OVERVIEW OF TALK



- Examples of 'hypothetical relationships'
- Research opportunities in Denmark



FOLIC ACID AND NEURAL TUBE DEFECTS

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Two trials with randomization

- MRC Vitamin trial. Lancet 1991; 388: 131
 - 4 mg folic acid / day reduces risk of recurrence of neural tube defects (from 3.5% to 1.0%)
- Czeizel & Dudas. NEJM 1992; 327: 1832
 - 0.8 mg folic acid per day (+ other vitamins and minerals) reduces risk among 'all' pregnant women

One trial without randomization

- Berry et al. NEJM 1999; 341: 1485
 - China-U.S. Collaborative Project for Neural Tube Defect Prevention with >200,000 newly married women in China encouraged to take folic acid
 - 0.4 mg folic acid per day, without other vitamins, is sufficient to reduce the risk

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FOLIC ACID AND NEURAL TUBE DEFECTS

General recommendation to take 0.4 mg folic acid in the periconceptional period

Mandatory fortification of stable foods with folic acid has been initiated in many countries – outside Europe – **Debatable!**

Denmark example:

Should we expose 5 mil. people to folic acid to prevent 30-50 cases per year of NTDs?

Olsen & Knudsen. Folic acid for the prevention of neural tube defects: The Danish experience. Food and Nutrition Bulletin, vol. 29, 2008: S205-9

Olsen & Enni. Should Danish foods be fortified with folic acid? Ugeskrift for Læger 2015



CALCIUM AND PREECLAMPSIA

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PREECLAMPSIA - PATHOGENESIS

- Preeclampsia is a pregnancy specific syndrome characterized by new onset hypertension and proteinuria
- An initiating event is reduced placental perfusion
- This is followed by widespread dysfunction of the maternal vascular endothelium and hypertension by mechanisms that remain to be defined



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PREECLAMPSIA

Important public health problem

- Affects 2-10 % of all pregnancies
- May develop in to eclampsia or HELLP syndrome
- Major cause of maternal mortality
- Contributes greatly to fetal and neonatal mortality

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PREECLAMPSIA – CALCIUM

Idea came from a population comparison

• Villar and Belizan AJOG 1980

Mayan Indians in Guatemala, who traditionally soak their corn in lime water $(Ca(OH)_2)$ before cooking, had a high calcium intake and a low incidence of preeclampsia and eclampsia.







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PREECLAMPSIA – CALCIUM MOST RECENT COCHRANE REVIEW



Systematic review based on 14 trials

Hofmeyr et al. Cochrane Review 2014

- 15,730 women were randomized
- Calcium supplementation (≥ 1 g/day) reduces risk of preeclampsia - but substantial heterogeneity between studies

Critical consideration:

Calcium may ameliorate a symptom (the hypertension) of preeclampsia but may not repair the underlying pathology of preeclampsia and prevent its associated (rarer) serious complications (e.g. HELLP syndrome)

- requires very large trials

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IODINE DEFICIENCY AND CRETINISM

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Cretinism

- A congenital disease characterized by physical deformity, dwarfism, and mental retardation
- Maternal ioidine deficiency →
 Fetal hypothyroidism → Cretinism



FIGURE 1. Typical neurological cretin (on right), from western China.

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IODINE DEFICIENCY AND CRETINISM

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- Papua New Guinea The Jimi River Valley
- Highland area with endemic goitre and cretenism
- Randomized trial conducted in 1966





IODINE DEFICIENCY AND CRETINISM



West Highland District of Papua New Guinea

- Pharoah POD, Buttfield LH, Hetzel BS. Lancet 1971; i: 308-310.
- Trial hypothesis: preventing maternal iodine deficiency prevents cretinism
- 27 villages, population of 16,500 in 1966
- 'Controlled trial' in connection with 1966 census:
 - Every second family: all members injected with iodinated oil
 - Every second family: all members injected with saline
- Visits again in 1967, 1969, and 1970
- 1047 births, 883 still alive, 832 examined
 - Iodinated oil: 7 cretins among 498 children (1.4%)
 - Untreated: 26 cretins among 534 children (4.9%)

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FISH OIL AND ASTHMA IN THE CHILD



Trial with fish oil to pregnancy women, 1990

Olsen SF et al. Lancet 1992

- 533 uncomplicated pregnancies in Denmark
- Randomized in gestation week 30 to fish oil

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FISH OIL IN PREGNANCY AND ASTHMA IN THE CHILD



Trial results v. results from population comparison

Pregnancy duration visualized with 'survival curves'

← Result from trial (Danish women) Olsen SF et al. Lancet 1992 FISH OIL IN PREGNANCY AND ASTHMA IN THE CHILD



Trial results v. results from population comparison

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FISH OIL IN PREGNANCY AND ASTHMA IN THE CHILD



FISH OIL IN PREGNANCY AND ASTHMA IN THE CHILD

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Bisgaard, Bønnelykke, and others. N Engl J Med 2016, Fig. 1



FAMINE IN FETAL LIFE AND TYPE 2 DIABETES

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FAMINE IN FETAL LIFE AND TYPE 2 DIABETES



"Experiments of Nature" studies of man made famines

- Siege of Leningrad (St Petersburg): 1941-44
- Dutch Hunger Winter: 1944-45
- Great Chinese Famine: 1959-1961
- Austrian famines: 1918-19, 1938 and 1946-47
- Great Ukrainian Famine: 1933



"Experiments of Nature" studies of man made famines

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FAMINE IN FETAL LIFE AND TYPE 2 DIABETES



Three Austrian famines Thurner et al. PNAS 2013



Three Austrian famines (Thurner et al. PNAS 2013)

: 1918-19

Collapse of Austro-Hungarian Empire, severing Austria from the areas upon which it relied for the majority of agricultural products; exacerbated by "starvation embargo", i.e. no food transport into the country

1938

Global and local crises due to Great Depression, civil war, and decline in international trade and staple crop yields; food availability recovered rapidly at German annexation

: 1946-47

Allied occupation, extensive war damage lead to severe food shortage; relieved at Marshall Plan in 1948

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PROPORTION OF POPULATION UNDER PHARMACEUTICAL TREATMENTATENS FOR DIABETES DURING 2006-7, ACCORDING TO YEAR OF BIRTH

(Figure has been deleted due to copyright)



Great Ukrainian Famine 1933

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FAMINE IN FETAL LIFE AND TYPE 2 DIABETES

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Great Ukrainian Famine 1933

- Result of the Soviet
 Union government's
 forced collectivization of
 agriculture
- 1-10 million excess deaths in 1933
- Examine prevalence of type 2 diabetes 70 years later

(Figure has been deleted due to copyright)

FAMINE IN FETAL LIFE AND TYPE 2 DIABETES



Great Ukrainian Famine 1933: prevalence of type 2 diabetes 2000-8

(Figure has been deleted due to copyright)

Lumey, Khalangot, Vaiserman. Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol 2015, Fig. 2

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FAMINE IN FETAL LIFE AND TYPE 2 DIABETES

Great Ukrainian Famine 1933: prevalence of type 2 diabetes 2000-8

(Figure has been deleted due to copyright)



Conclusion from famine studies

- Famine studies support that early life factors can increase risk of developing type 2 diabetes in adult life
 - Famine per se, i.e. diet?
 - Distress?

Mechanisms

Fetal 'programming'? epigenetic 'memory'?

Recommended literature

- Lumey LH, Vaiserman AM, eds. Early life nutrition and adult health and development. Lessons for changing dietary patterns, famines and experimental studies. New York, NY: Nova Science. 2013
- Rooij SR et al. Famines in the last 100 years: Implications for diabetes. Curr Dieb Rep 2014; 14: 536
- Lumey LH et al. Association between type 2 diabetes and prenatal exposure to the Ukraine famine of 1932–33: a retrospective cohort study. Lancet Diab & Endocr 2015 Oct 787-794.

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EXAMPLES OF 'SUBSTANTIATED RELATIONSHIPS' -- ACCORDING TO MY SUBJECTIVE JUDGEMENT



- Calcium and preeclampsia / hypertension in pregnancy
- Maternal iodine deficiency and Cretinism
- Fish oil in pregnancy and asthma in the child
- Famine in fetal life and type 2 diabetes

IMPACT OF MATERNAL NUTRITION ON MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH – OVERVIEW OF TALK

Examples of 'substantiated relationships'

Examples of 'hypothetical relationships'

Research opportunities in Denmark

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EXAMPLES OF 'HYPOTHETICAL RELATIONSHIPS'

Diet in pregnancy and maternal and child health - 'hypothetical relationships'

• Adverse outcomes appearing during pregnancy, or shortly after

- Malformations retinol in excessive amounts is teratogenic, but also in relatively low amounts?
- Preeclampsia some antioxidants may be preventive (but it seems that vitamins C and E are not!)
- Gestational diabetes read meat may increase, and fruit & vegetables may reduce risk
- Impaired fetal growth cow milk may increase growth

: Adverse outcomes appearing during childhood - very uncertain

- Cognitive development is DHA essential to secure normal fetal brain development?
- Bone development is low vitamin D status a risk factor for impaired bone development?
- Childhood cancer is cured meat a risk factors for brain tumors? are fruit & vegetables protective to ALL?
- Type 1 diabetes do omega-3 fatty acids reduce risk? does low vitamin D increase risk?

Adverse outcomes appearing during adulthood – highly uncertain

- Cardio-metabolic diseases role of protein in pregnancy?
- Breast cancer phytoestrogens? omega-6 fatty acids in pregnancy?

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COHORTS WITH INFO ON MATERNAL DIETARY EXPOSURES





A nationwide birth cohort...

- 101,042 women recruited while in their early pregnancies for long term follow of themselves and their offspring
- Recruited during 1996-2003
- Around 96,000 liveborn children, who are followed through questionnaires and registry linkages

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DANISH NATIONAL BIRTH COHORT

Data sources

- Enrolment form (gw10)
- 4 telephone interviews (gw12, gw30, 6m, 18m)
- 3 blood samples (gw9-10, gw25-26, umbilical cord)
- Questionnaire on diet in pregnancy (gw25)
- Questionnaire to mother when child is 7y
- Questionnaire to mother and child when child is 11y
- Food Frequency Questionnaire when child is 14y

Linkages to **national registries** by means of a unique ID-number for every citizen

Jørn Olsen et al. Scand J Soc Medicine 2001



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Method to assess pregnancy diet Questionnaire in gestation week 25

Food frequency questions:

- 19 A4 pages long
- Around 300 food items
- One month back in time (from gw25)
- Fixed time categories
- Fixed food item names

Also questions on food supplements

SF Olsen et al. Perinatal Pediatric Epidemiology 2007

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DANISH NATIONAL BIRTH COHORT

Dietary questionnaire at 14 years

- 146 food items divided in to 8 food groups:
 - Beverages
 - Dairy products
 - Bread and cereals
 - Spread on bread
 - Lunch and dinner meals
 - Side dishes
 - Fruit and vegetables
 - Snack and desserts
 - 19 questions regarding height, weight, physical activity level, meal habits, use of supplements and sleep patterns
- -40,000 DNBC children have completed the questionnaire by now



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DNBC publications







INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION ACROSS COHORTS ON THE HEALTH IMPACT OF DIET IN PREGNANCY





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PERSPECTIVE FOR INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION

- At present, three very large cohorts exist where diet has been assessed concurrently during pregnancy – each with around 100,000 mother child pairs:
- Danish National Birth Cohort (DNBC), 1996-2003
- Norwegian Mother-Child Cohort (MoBa), 1999-2008
- Japanese Environment Childrens Study (JECS), 2011-14
- Important potential for coordinated analyses between the cohorts, examining impact on health of the diet consumed in pregnancy



The two cohorts have common history

Share many design features

Particularly, the two FFQs have many similarities

- Both FFQs have comparable time scales
- They have similar general structure
 They have many identical or near-identical food items
- Possible to define food groups that are comparable, or roughly comparable

MoBa women had, compared to DNBC women, on average:

- Lower intake of
 - Milk, by 39%
 - Butter, by 54%
 - Potatoes, by 65%
- Higher intake of
 - Fish, by 39%
 - Rice, by 41%
- Most other differences were below 20%

Olsen, Birgisdottir, Halldorsson, Brantsæter, Haugen, Strøm, Meltzer. Acta Obstetricia et Gynecologica Scandinavica 2014; 93:1131-40.

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STATENS PERSPECTIVE FOR INTERNATIONAL COLLABORATION SERUM

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Foundations

- March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation
- Danish Council for Strategic Research
- Danish Council for Independent Research
- Nordea-fonden
- European Union
- National Institutes of Health

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION