

Nutrition and Nursing – The Perfect Pairing!

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United States of America (USA)



Acknowledgments



The ONR team (past and present)



The ODS team (past and present)



Our NIH colleagues (past and present)



Our federal colleagues (past and present)



Our extramural colleagues (past and present)



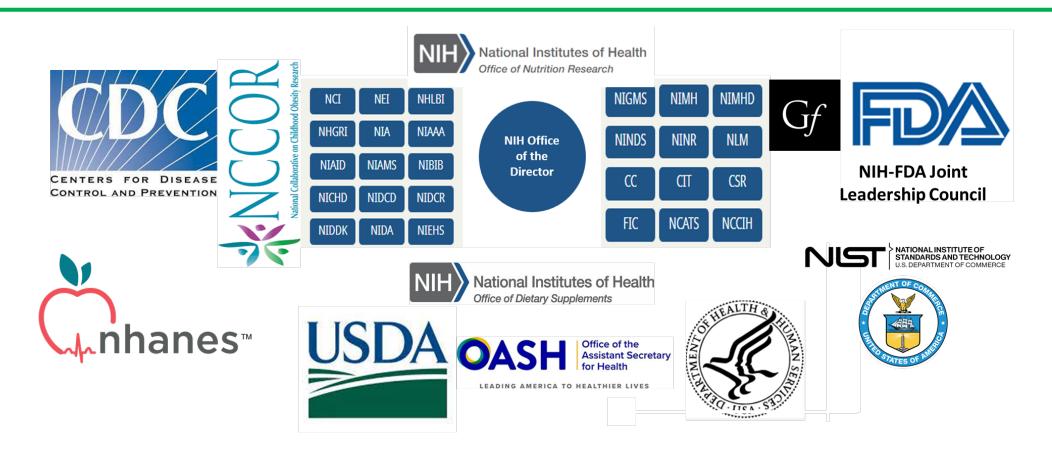


Overview

- Nutrition research at NIH
- Overview of ONR and ODS
- Integration and areas of synergy with NINR
- Future opportunities



Partner Logos



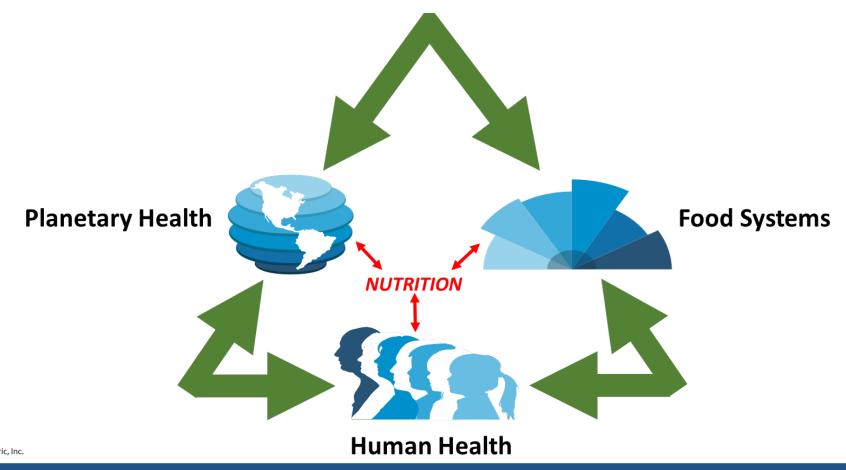
Our Guiding Principles

ONR → biology
ODS → translation

- Food and nutrition are central to the human experience
- Nutrition ≠ Food
 - Nutrition connects the foods we eat to our overall health (physical and mental)
 - Soil/land/water → food → metabolites → biological function → health
- The biology of nutrition touches every cell and system in our bodies at every age and stage across the lifespan and is inextricably linked to all aspects of health and disease
- Nutritional status is a fundamental biological variable like age and sex reflecting its intimate
 and inextricable role in all biological systems and is both an input and an outcome of health and
 disease
- Nutrition is disease agnostic



Our Conceptual Framework:





Why Do We Care So Much? So What?

- The US and the whole world are facing an urgent nutrition-related health crisis
- Malnutrition (in all its forms) is the leading cause of morbidity and mortality in the world today
- In the US specifically, suboptimal nutrition is threatening our public health, economy, and national security, and is estimated to lead to the death of $^{\sim}15,000$ Americans each week
- The combined health care spending and lost productivity from suboptimal diets costs the US economy >\$1.1 trillion per year
- Suboptimal diets are responsible for more deaths globally than any other risk factor including tobacco smoking, air pollution, and high blood pressure
- As many Americans die each year from diet-related illnesses as died during the entire American Civil War and World War II combined



NIH Nutrition Research Report

Actual Obligations for NIH Nutrition Research and Training in Current and Constant Dollars and as a Percentage of Total NIH Obligations, FY19-FY23 (in thousands of dollars)

Fiscal Year	Nutrition Research & Training Current Dollars ^a	Nutrition Research & Training Constant Dollars ^b	Actual Total NIH Obligations ^c	Constant Nutrition Dollars as a Percentage of Actual Total NIH Obligations
2019	\$1,931,268	\$1,931,268	\$39,420,151	4.90
2020	\$2.047,194	\$2,012,392	\$41,524,839	4.85
2021	\$2,065,040	\$1,980,373	\$42,738,079	4.63
2022	\$2,102,819	\$1,928,285	\$45,327,368	4.25
2023	\$2,230,647	\$1,967,431	\$48,371,641	4.07

^aSource: NIH RePORT using the Nutrition RCDC category.

^bBased on the Biomedical Research and Development Price Index, Fiscal Year 2019 equals 100 percent.

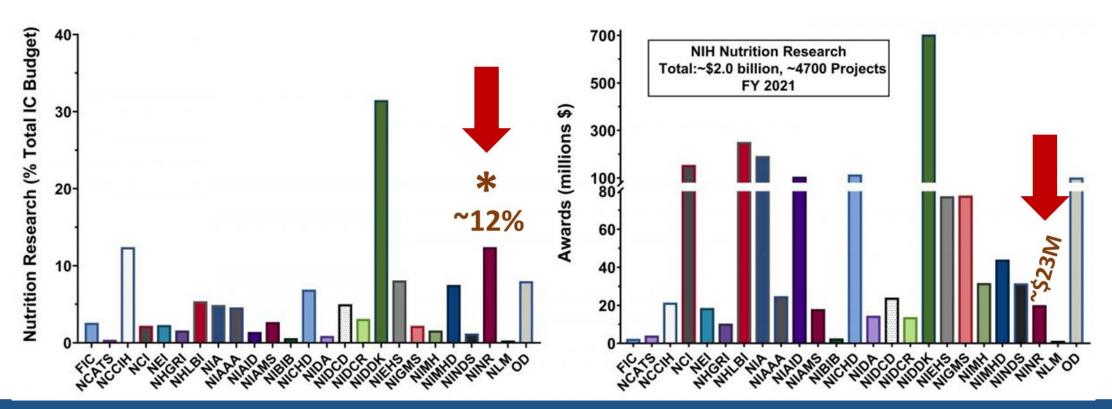
^cSource: NIH Budget Office Actual Total Obligations by Institute and Center FY00-FY23. The amounts for FY22 and FY23 include ARPA-H.



Funding for nutrition research is distributed across the NIH



Note: ONR moved from NIDDK to the NIH OD in Jan 2021



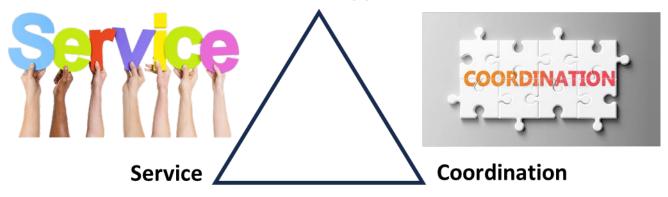


Our Value-Added:





Technical Support





ONR Responsibilities

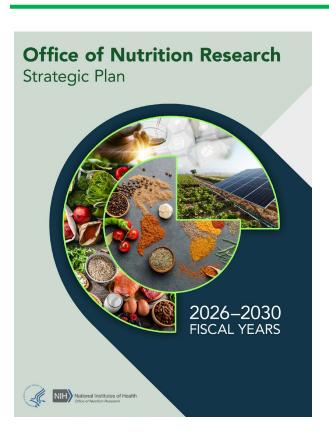
- Reinforce the integral role of nutrition in all aspects of human biology, health, and disease
- Coordinate nutrition research across the NIH
- Advise NIH leadership and other key officials on matters related to nutrition research
- Lead interagency committees and working groups on matters related to nutrition research
- Produce the biennial NIH Nutrition Research Report

FY25 Operating Budget: \$2,141,819

- Current Staff: 6
- Interactions: 24 NIH ICs and the OD have a nutrition portfolio
- Context: ~\$2B/yr is spent at NIH on nutrition-related research (~\$4% of total NIH obligations)
- Reach: USG and beyond
- Purpose: Elucidate the fundamental biology of nutrition and its role in optimizing whole person health across the lifespan



Office of Nutrition Research



Vision:

Advance nutrition science for the health of this and future generations.

Values:

Integrity, Curiosity, Teamwork, Communication, Transparency, Growth

Mission:

Stimulate innovative research to address the complexities of nutrition, its ecology, and its critical role in health across the lifespan for all.

Strategy:

Serve as a synergistic hub across NIH, the federal government, and nongovernment multisectoral partners to support the nutrition research agenda. This will be accomplished through:

- Service
- Technical support and assistance
- Coordination

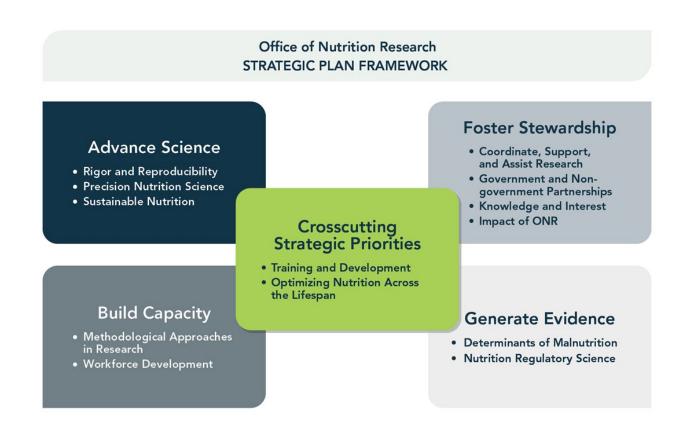
Goal:

Reinforce the integral role of nutrition in all aspects of human biology, health, and disease. Achieving this goal will:

- Improve the precision of assessment and attribution of one's nutritional status to support clinical and public health interventions.
- Provide the evidence base to develop context-specific, culturally appropriate, resilient, and sustainable solutions to address priority health outcomes across the lifespan.

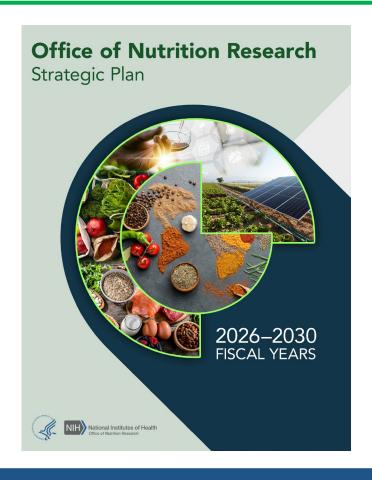


Office of Nutrition Research Strategic Plan Framework

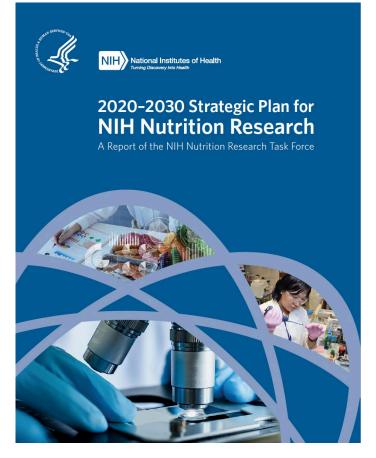




NIH Nutrition Research









Operating Budget

Established in 1995, the legislated[†] purpose of ODS is:

- To explore more fully the potential role of dietary supplements as a significant part of the efforts of the U.S. to improve health care, and
- To promote scientific study of the benefits of dietary supplements in maintaining health and preventing chronic disease and other health-related conditions

Specific duties include:

- Conduct and coordinate dietary supplement research within NIH
- Collect and compile the results of dietary supplement research
- Serve as principal advisor to the HHS Secretary, NIH Director, CDC Director, and FDA Commissioner on issues related to dietary supplements

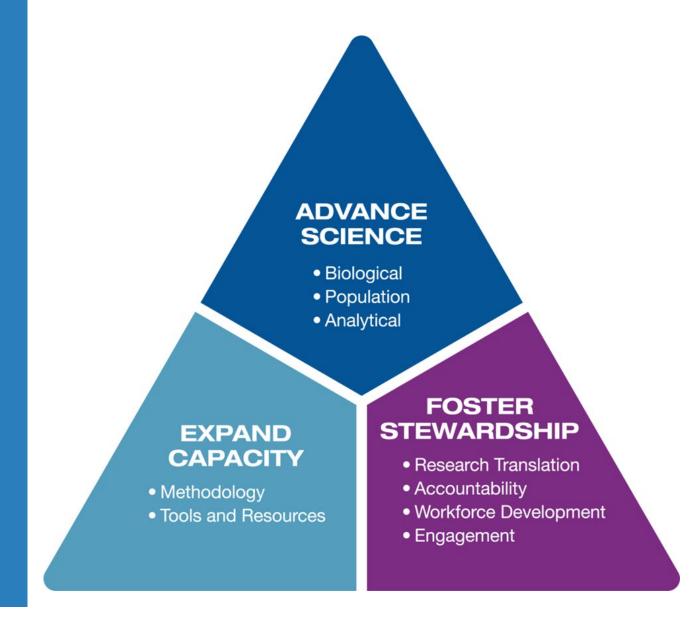
- **FY25 Operating Budget:** \$28,577,222
- Current Staff: 21 (11 FTEs, 8 contractors, 2 fellows)
- Interactions: ODS has supported DS-related research in 20 ICs over the past 10 years
- Context: ~\$300M/yr is spent at NIH on DS-related research (~600 unique awards/yr); ODS co-funds ~50 extramural awards/yr (~\$8.5M)
- Reach: USG and beyond
- **Purpose:** Elucidate the role of dietary supplements in optimizing health

[†]Dietary Supplement Health and Education Act of 1994 (<u>Public Law</u> 103-417)

*FDA oversees <u>regulation of dietary supplement ingredients and</u> finished products

Mission Driven Goals

- To advance dietary supplement science and catalyze innovative, collaborative research to close critical gaps of public health interest
- To expand the capacity to strengthen the field of dietary supplement science and address emerging public health concerns
- To foster stewardship, collaboration, and accountability





Cross-Cutting Strategic Priorities:

Healthy Americans

• To understand biological and social factors that influence Americans' use of dietary supplements and the effects that dietary supplements have on health outcomes

Healthy Lifespan

 To understand associations between dietary supplement use, disease prevention, and health optimization at different ages and life stages and the biological mechanisms through which dietary supplements impact health

Resilience

 To understand how dietary supplements trigger biological mechanisms that result in resilient health outcomes and how these outcomes may vary across the lifespan





Our Goals:

- ONR & ODS are committed to addressing priority issues in public health and nutrition and to the concept of translational research and the development of new and evidence-informed assessment methodologies and interventions to improve clinical care and to lead and move biomedical science and discovery in all areas of nutrition
- ONR & ODS support the delivery of evidenceinformed, equitable, context-specific, culturally appropriate, resilient, and sustainable solutions to inform programs, policies, and practices to address priority diet, nutrition, and health challenges in the US and globally

NUTRITION SCIENCE RESEARCH

(MDs, PhDs, RD/RDNs, and other nutrition scientists)

EVIDENCE-BASE

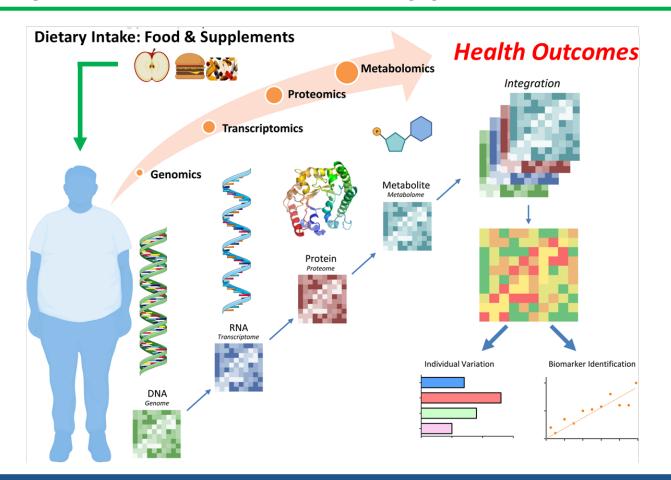
(to support the delivery of context-specific and equitable interventions)

CLINICAL CARE

(RD/RDNs, RNs, and other HCPs)



Dietary Intake: Food and Supplements and Health Outcomes



WHAT IS THE BIOLOGY?



Credit: Dim Dimich/Shutterstock.com

Mitchelson KAJ et al. Proc Nutr Soc 2023;82:208-218.



The fun stuff - moving ahead

- Integration and areas of synergy with NINR
- Future opportunities

Nursing science and nursing research:

Science and research that capitalizes on the interdisciplinary, problem-solving, and holistic approach to nursing while taking into consideration the impact of the conditions of daily life on health outcomes.



Nutrition for Precision Health, powered by the All of Us Research Program







Objectives:

- To examine individual differences observed in response to different diets by studying the interactions between diet, genes, proteins, microbiome, metabolism and other individual contextual factors
- To use artificial intelligence (AI) to develop algorithms to predict individual responses to foods and dietary patterns

Nursing science plays a key role in all aspects of the NPH Initiative



NIH Food Is Medicine (FIM) Concept:

- Research
- Education and Training
- Patient Services
- Community Outreach and Engagement



Nursing science plays a key role in FIM

FOOD IS MEDICINE CENTERS OF EXCELLENCE

programs

Research

Interventional, behavioral, and implementation studies on the efficacy and health care economics of Food is Medicine services or activities to address food insecurity, disease-related malnutrition, and chronic conditions

Education and Training

Expansion of clinical nutrition training for health professionals, medical school curricula, and nutrition fellowships; inclusion of culinary medicine and teaching kitchen

Patient Services

Expand food insecurity and nutrition status assessments and, where needed, provide Food is Medicine services. Examples include:

- Medically tailored meals or groceries
- Nutritious food referrals
- Produce prescriptions



Community Outreach and Engagement

Partner, engage, and communicate with communities to improve health and reduce diet-related diseases



Food Is Medicine (FIM)

Medically tailored meal programs Medically tailored food packages Nutrition counseling and education Produce prescription programs Government nutrition security programs Population-level healthy food policies and programs

NIH FIM concept priorities:

- Research
- Education and training
- Patient services
- Community outreach and engagement

Individuals:

- Health care access
- Food availability
- Food access

Systems:

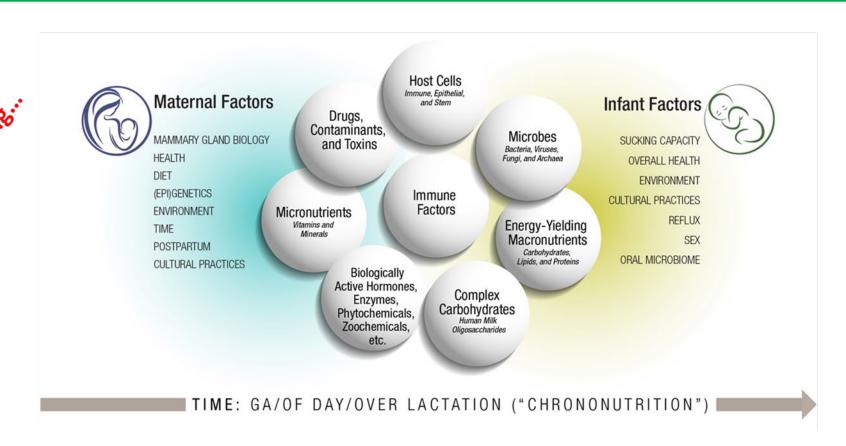
- · Health care
- Food production

Nursing science plays a key role in all levels of the FIM pyramid



Breastmilk Ecology – Genesis of Infant Nutrition (Begin)

athe power of nursing





Power of Nursing



World Food

Programme





U.S. Government Global Nutrition Coordination Plan 2021-2026 ADVANTAGE Project



Agriculture and Diet: Value Added for Nutrition, Translation, and Adaptation in a Global Ecology

PLANETARY

HUMAN

FOOD SYSTEMS

Again, the power of nursing...

CHANGE: Climate, Health, Agriculture, and Nutrition in a Global Ecology

EPIC: Ecology of Parental, Infant, and Child



Teaching Kitchen Programs at NIH





The Children's Inn at NIH

The NIH Clinical Center



Children's Inn at NIH

















The Nutrition Continuum

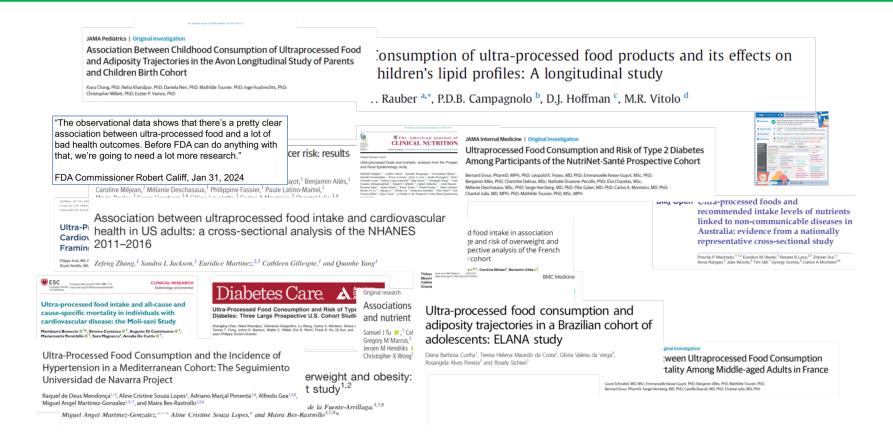


The **Nutrition Continuum** – a framework that recognizes the multiscale network of relationships between food and health throughout the lifespan

Constituents, & Dietary Supplements



Headlines



NIH-FDA Nutrition Regulatory Science Program





Program Goal:

Implement and accelerate a comprehensive nutrition research agenda that will provide critical information to inform effective food and nutrition policy actions to help make Americans' food and diets healthier.

Key Questions to be Addressed:

- How and why can ultra-processed foods harm people's health?
- How might certain food additives affect metabolic health and possibly contribute to chronic disease?
- What is the role of maternal and infant dietary exposures on health outcomes across the lifespan, including autoimmune diseases?







Thank you



