Food Composition Tables/Database INFOOD/FAO









Describe food in term of:

- Nutrient (Macro-Micronutrient) values
- Energy content
- Non nutrient (Phytochemical, anti-nutrient)



FCT/FCDB

FCT: Printed books or PDF files with nutrient values of important food (index, documentation)

FCDB: Multidimensional computerized format of data which allow comprehensive data documentation (food and nutrient description, food-group, methodology, calculation etc.)



FCT/FCDB

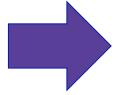
Data is presented per 100 gram edible portion

Standardized Food identification

 Precise identification of food (Food nomenclature i.e. Food name, Food description, Food code, Food group)

Nutrient values of the same food may vary due:

- Genetic
- Season, climate
- Feed, soil, growing condition, storage
- Fortification, processing
- Nutrient description
- Chemical methodology



The need for National and Regional FCT/FCDB



Types of FC Data

Direct method

Original analytical data

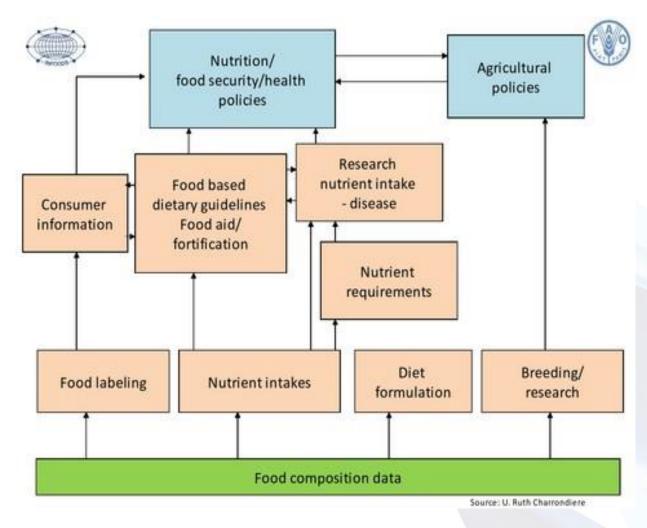
Indirect method

- Imputed data (data of similar food)
- Calculated data (recipes, carbs by difference)
- Borrowed data
- Presumed or assumed data (DF in lean meat)

Importance of FCT/FCDB wait institute for Scientific Research

- Establish dietary requirement(Dietary assessment)
- Food Labeling
- Formulation of therapeutic diets and balanced diet
- Nutrition Research(epidemiology researches)
- Promote plants and animal with good nutrient profile
- Consumer education for better food choices
- Setting food policy and prevention measures for nutrition-diet related diseases





Food composition data - The Base for a Multitude of Nutrition Activities



- Comprehensive (Cover core food and key nutrient)
- Represent the food pattern and food habit (Updated) every five years)
- Data based on high analytical quality (Implementing) international standard tools, solid knowledge of FCT, Data documentation)
- Meet user requirements (e.g. interest in TFA, salt, sugar etc..)

Criteria for Good FCDB Kuwait Institute for Scientific Research

- FCT/FCDB should be easy to use and access.
- Different published FCT/FCDB should be compatible with each other in terms of nutrient definitions, coding etc.
- Minimal missing data.

Criteria for Good FCDB Kuwait Institute

- Data should be representative of the foods consumed in the country.
- Coverage of foods should be comprehensive.
- Coverage of nutrients should be comprehensive.
- Food descriptions should be clear.
- Data should be consistently and clearly expressed.



Limitations of FCT/FCDB

- Provide average values of nutrient
- Nutrient value variation
- Missing data
- Low quality data
- Lack of data documentation
- Data may not be comparable across countries

The Need to Update FCT ail Institute for Scientific Research

- Change of consumption pattern and food habits.
- Better analytical method.
- New food.
- New interest in certain nutrient.
- Use international standard guidelines.

Preparation and Establishment of FCT/FCDB

- Establish steering committee (user, compilers, donors, Universities, government organizations) and national coordinator.
- Selection of food(core food)
- Selection of nutrient (key nutrient)
- Update the knowledge on FC of the collaborators(Training)
- Collect available analytical data within the country (Data source)

Preparation of FCT/FCDB Part Institute for Scientific Research

- Compile the existing data into Archival database of software (e.g. FAO/INFOOD Compilation tool)
- Complete missing values in the dataset in the reference database, through indirect methods according to international standards (INFOOD standards and guidelines)

- Check the quality of data using international guidelines (FAO/INFOOD Guidelines for checking food composition data prior to publication of a user table/database)
- Get the database to be reviewed by peer reviewer (e.g. FAO or INFOODS expert)

Preparation of FCT/FCD B KISR

 Select the data to be published in previously designed format with introduction, index and necessary annexes (User database).



Stages in Food Data Management

 Data source (Collect available data from different sources

Archival database

Reference database

User database



Data Flow in Food Composition Database

Data source Collection of data (paper, electronic) Evaluate data against a set of criteria and assign quality Archival database Enter assembled data in archival DB Original data incl. own analytical data Aggregation, calculation, estimation, Reference comparison, evaluation, completion database of missing data Selection of foods and components for user database comprehensive Publish concise or User database user database table-printed, or electronic

Different stages in food composition data DB management (Charrondiere, 2012)



FAO/INFOODS Food Composition Databases

http://www.fao.org/infoods/infoods/tables-anddatabases/faoinfoods-databases/en/



Reference

• FAO/INFOODS e-learning Course on Food Composition Data.

- Food Composition Data, Production, Management, and Use H.Greenfield and D.Southgate.Second edition 2003.
- INFOODS web page



