

Complimentary Webinar Presentation



Eating Beyond the Headlines:

Sorting Evidence from Emotion



Earn 1 CPEU

**Presented by Neva Cochran, MS, RDN, LD, FAND
on Wednesday, March 7 from 2-3pm ET**

Brought To You Through The Support Of
Egg Nutrition Center



eggnutritioncenter.org

Disclosure



Nutrition Communications Consultant:

- Consultant, Bigelow Tea
- Member, Monsanto's LEAD Network (Leaders Engaged in Advancing Dialogue about modern agriculture)
- Speakers Bureau, National Cattlemen's Beef Association
- Has served as a Health Professional Advisor to Egg Nutrition Center

Learning Objectives

After completing this continuing education course, nutrition professionals should be able to:

1. Read and critically evaluate studies that have been sensationalized in the media.
2. Identify the scientific facts behind popular nutrition myths in the media.
3. Explain the nutritional consequences of omitting specific foods from the diet that have been maligned in the media.

If you are tweeting....

@NevaRDLD



PALEO LEAP

“11 Ways Gluten and Wheat Can Damage Your Health”

WHEAT BELLY- William Davis, MD

“Lose the wheat. Lose the weight. And find your path back to health.”

AUTHORITY NUTRITION- Kris Gunnars

“6 Reasons why gluten may be bad for you.”

GRAIN BRAIN- David Permuter, MD

“The surprising truth about wheat, carbs, and sugar – your brain’s silent killers.”

WHAT ABOUT WHEAT?

Only 1% of the population has celiac disease and up to 6% may be gluten-sensitive





Ryan Reynolds @VancityReynolds · Jan 7

People in LA are deathly afraid of gluten. I swear to god, you could rob a liquor store in this city with a bagel.

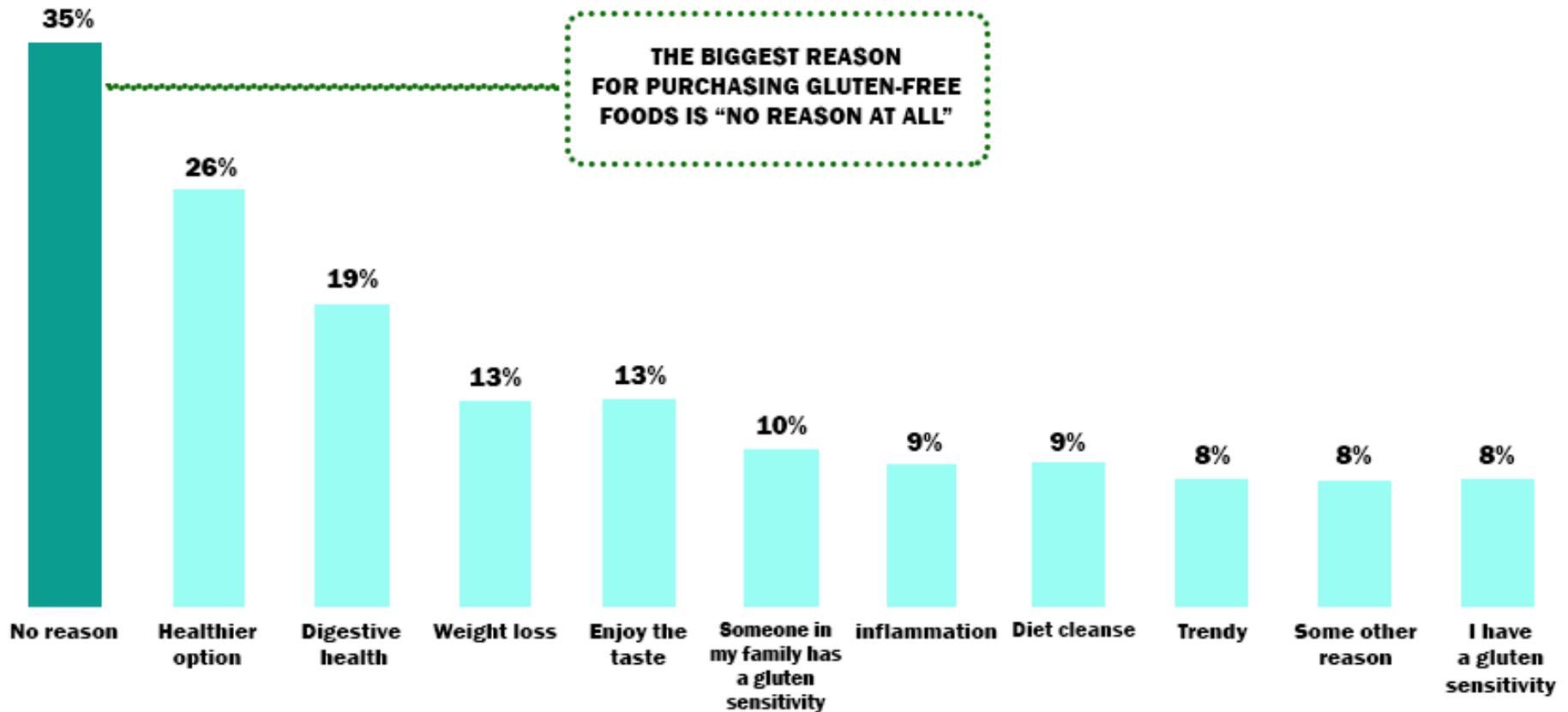
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❤ 359K



Reasons For Purchasing “Gluten-Free” Foods



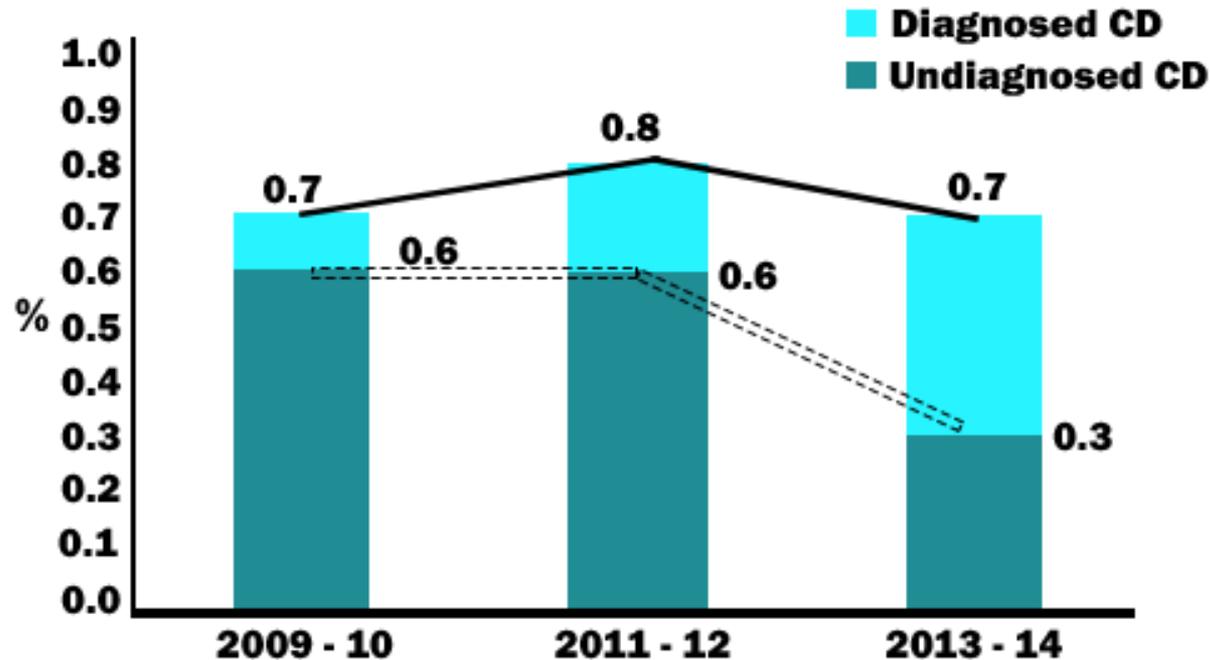
Gluten Challenge Study

- Double-blind, crossover study
- 37 self-identified gluten-sensitive individuals consumed one of 3 diets for one week each, with 2-week washout between each:
 - high-gluten (16 g gluten/day)
 - low-gluten (2 g gluten/day)
 - no-gluten
- Results: all 3 diets caused pain, bloating, nausea and gas to a similar degree. It didn't matter if the diet contained gluten.
- If self-diagnosing, could be ignoring other reasons for symptoms like IBS, Crohn's Disease, cancer or other conditions that could be treated or could worsen over time.

Gluten Sensitivity Study

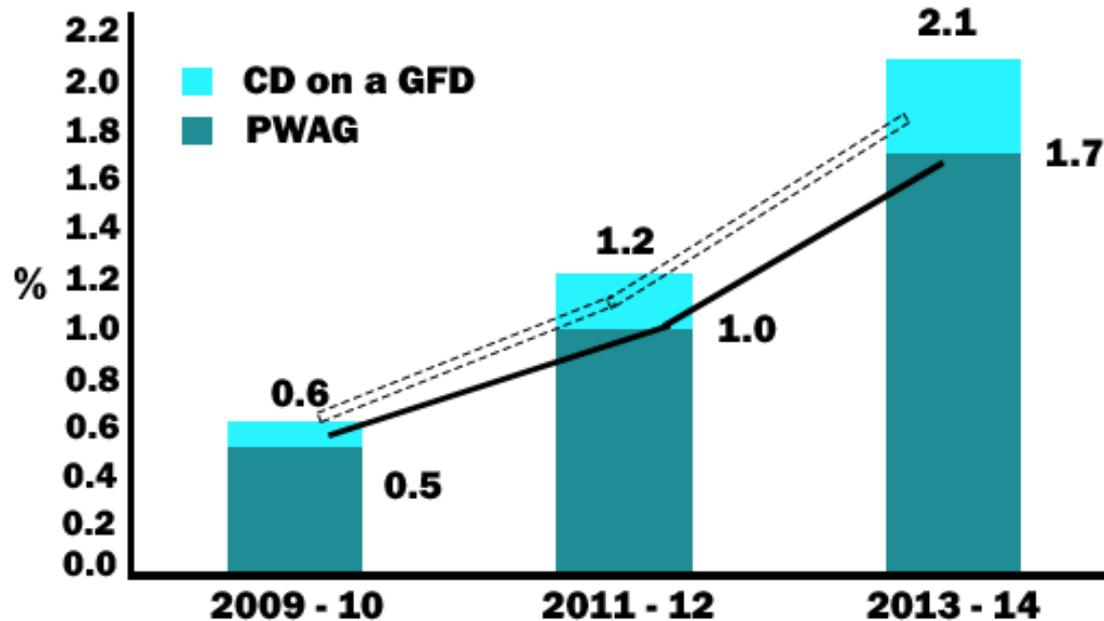
- 2-year prospective study of 392 patients complaining of gluten-related symptoms
- Results:
 - NCGS was diagnosed if symptoms disappeared within 6 months of a gluten-free diet and then returned when gluten was back in the diet for 1 month
 - 26 (6.6%) had celiac disease, 2 (0.5%) had wheat allergy and 27 (6.9%) had non-celiac gluten sensitivity
 - Remaining 337 patients (85.96%) did not have any change in symptoms with a gluten-free diet
- Conclusions: Self-perceived gluten-related symptoms are rarely indicative of the presence of NCGS.

Prevalence of Celiac Disease



	NHANES 2009 - 2010 (n=7798)	NHANES 2011 - 2012 (n=6903)	NHANES 2013 - 2014 (n=7577)	P Value
Total CD*	N=35, 0.7 (0.6-0.8)	N=33, 0.8 (0.4-1.2)	N= 41, 0.7 (0.3-1.0)	.91
Undiagnosed CD*	N=30, 0.6 (0.5-0.8)	N=27, 0.6 (0.3-1.0)	N=24, 0.3 (0.1-0.4)	.01

Prevalence of Gluten Avoidance



	NHANES 2009 - 2010 (n=7798)	NHANES 2011 - 2012 (n=6903)	NHANES 2013 - 2014 (n=7577)	P Value
Total GFD*	N=55, 0.6 (0.3-0.9)	N=75, 1.2 (0.7-1.7)	N= 113, 2.1 (1.3-3.0)	.004
PWAG*	N=49, 0.5 (0.5-0.9)	N=69, 1.0 (0.6-1.4)	N=95, 1.7 (1.1-2.4)	.005

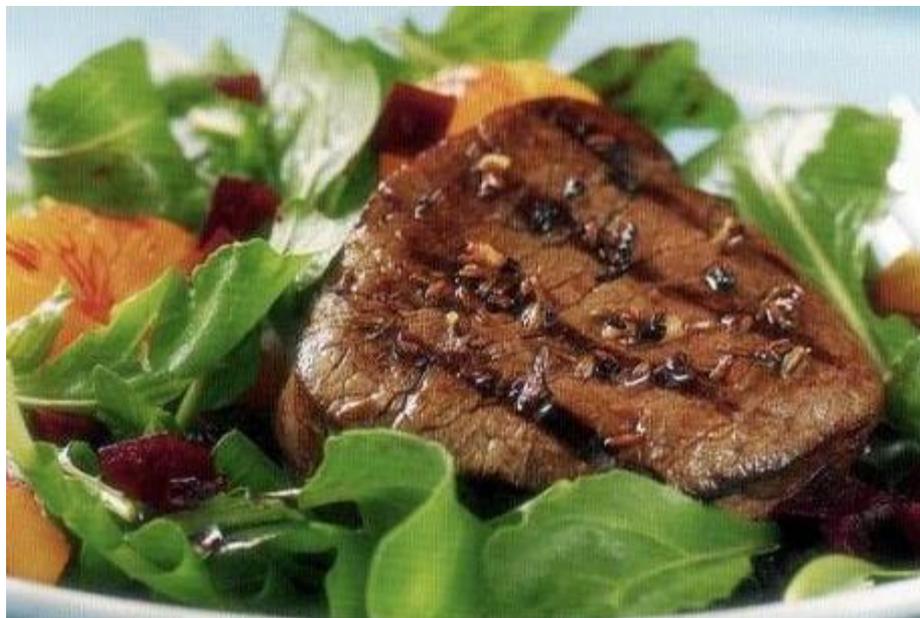
Unintended Consequences of a Gluten-Free Diet

- 2009-2014 NHANES analyzed for cross-sectional associations between self-reported gluten-free diet status and urinary and blood biomarkers of exposure to toxic metals.
- 73 (1.2% of) 7,471 NHANES participants in analysis self-reported being on a gluten-free diet.
- Higher concentrations of urinary total arsenic, estimated total arsenic 1, estimated total arsenic 2, dimethylarsonic acid, urinary cadmium and blood total mercury among those on a gluten-free diet

Wheat Benefits

- Wheat provides significant fiber, trace minerals, B vitamins, antioxidants, phytonutrients and prebiotics
- Resistant starches and gluten benefit GI health, blood pressure control and immune function
- Wheat foods supply most of the folic acid in the U.S. diet
- By eating fortified grain products, 77% of low-income women could consume adequate folic acid, which is often not taken as a supplement due to cost

THE SKINNY ON BEEF



BBC NEWS

Processed meats do cause cancer - WHO

THE SALT

Bad Day, For Bacon: Processed Meats Cause Cancer, WHO Says

NEW YORK TIMES

Meat Is Linked to Higher Cancer Risk, W.H.O. Report Finds

LANCET ONCOL

Carcinogenicity of consumption of red and processed meat

In October, 2015, 22 scientists from ten countries met at the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) in Lyon, France, to evaluate the carcinogenicity of the consumption of red meat and processed meat. These assessments will be published in volume 114 of the IARC Monographs.¹

Methods

- 22 scientists from ten countries evaluated the carcinogenicity of the consumption of red and processed meat
- Assessed over 800 epidemiological studies that investigated the association of cancer with consumption of red or processed meat in many countries

Conclusions

- Classified consumption of processed meat as “carcinogenic to humans” (Group 1) on the basis of sufficient evidence for colorectal cancer
- Additionally, a positive association with the consumption of processed meat was found for stomach cancer
- Classified consumption of red meat as “probably carcinogenic to humans” (Group 2A)
- Consumption of red meat was also positively associated with pancreatic and prostate cancer

GROUP	WHAT DOES IT MEAN?	WHAT DOES IT INCLUDE?
GROUP 1	CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS Sufficient evidence in humans. Causal relationship established	Smoking, exposure to solar radiation, alcoholic beverages, and processed meats.
GROUP 2A	PROBABLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS Limited evidence in humans. Sufficient evidence in animals	Emissions from high tempo, frying, steroids, exposures working in hairdressing, and red meat.
GROUP 2B	POSSIBLY CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS Limited evidence in humans Insufficient evidence in animals.	Coffee, gasoline & gasoline engine exhaust, welding fumes, and pickled vegetables.
GROUP 3	CARCINOGENICITY NOT CLASSIFIABLE inadequate evidence in humans. Inadequate evidence in animals.	Tea, static magnetic fields, fluorescent lighting, and polyethylene.
GROUP 4	PROBABLY NOT CARCINOGENIC Evidence suggests no carcinogenicity in humans/animals.	Caprolactam, which is used in the manufacture of synthetic fibers.

Limitations of Report

- The IARC program evaluates **cancer hazards but not the risks associated with exposure.**
 - *Hazard* is capable of causing cancer under some circumstances.
 - *Risk* measures the probability that cancer will occur, taking into account the level of exposure to the agent
 - Therefore, IARC may identify cancer hazards even when risks are very low with known patterns of use or exposure
- IARC does not specialize in food evaluation: the few foods they have evaluated include coffee, pickled vegetables and salted fish

WHO Clarification: Processed Meat

- The review does not ask people to stop eating processed meats but indicates that reducing consumption of these products can reduce the risk of colorectal cancer.
- Processed meat has been classified in the same category as causes of cancer such as tobacco smoking and asbestos but this does NOT mean that they are all equally dangerous. The IARC classifications describe the strength of the scientific evidence about an agent being a cause of cancer, rather than assessing the level of risk.

Clarification: Red Meat

- For red meat, the classification is based on *limited evidence* from epidemiological studies showing positive associations between eating red meat and developing colorectal cancer as well as strong mechanistic evidence.
- *Limited evidence* means that a positive association has been observed between exposure to the agent and cancer but that other explanations for the observations (chance, bias or confounding) could not be ruled out.

Other Considerations

- Cancer is a complex disease and single foods, including beef, have not been shown to cause any type of cancer.
- Cancer risk isn't about diet alone.
- Aging, smoking and being overweight and physically inactive are known risk factors.
- To improve all aspects of health, eat a nutrient-rich, balanced diet, including lean meat, maintain a healthy weight, be physically active and don't smoke or drink too much alcohol.

More Balanced Articles

HEALTHY EATING WITH CAROLYN O'NEIL

Moderation still on the menu for red and processed meats

LONGVIEW NEWS-JOURNAL

Cochran: Cancer report creates unnecessary fear

Beef and Nutrition

- 37 cuts of beef meet government guidelines for “lean”
- Compared to non-beef eaters, those who eat lean beef consume significantly more vitamins B6 and B12, iron, zinc, and potassium
- For children and teens, beef is also a major source of protein, vitamins B6 and B12, zinc, iron, niacin, phosphorus and potassium.
- With twice the iron as chicken and 10 times the iron as fish, lean beef helps increase nutrient of concern for pre-menopausal women and young children.

THE SCOOP ON SUGAR



Sugar in the News

THE WASHINGTON POST

Rats find Oreos as addictive as cocaine—
an unusual college research project

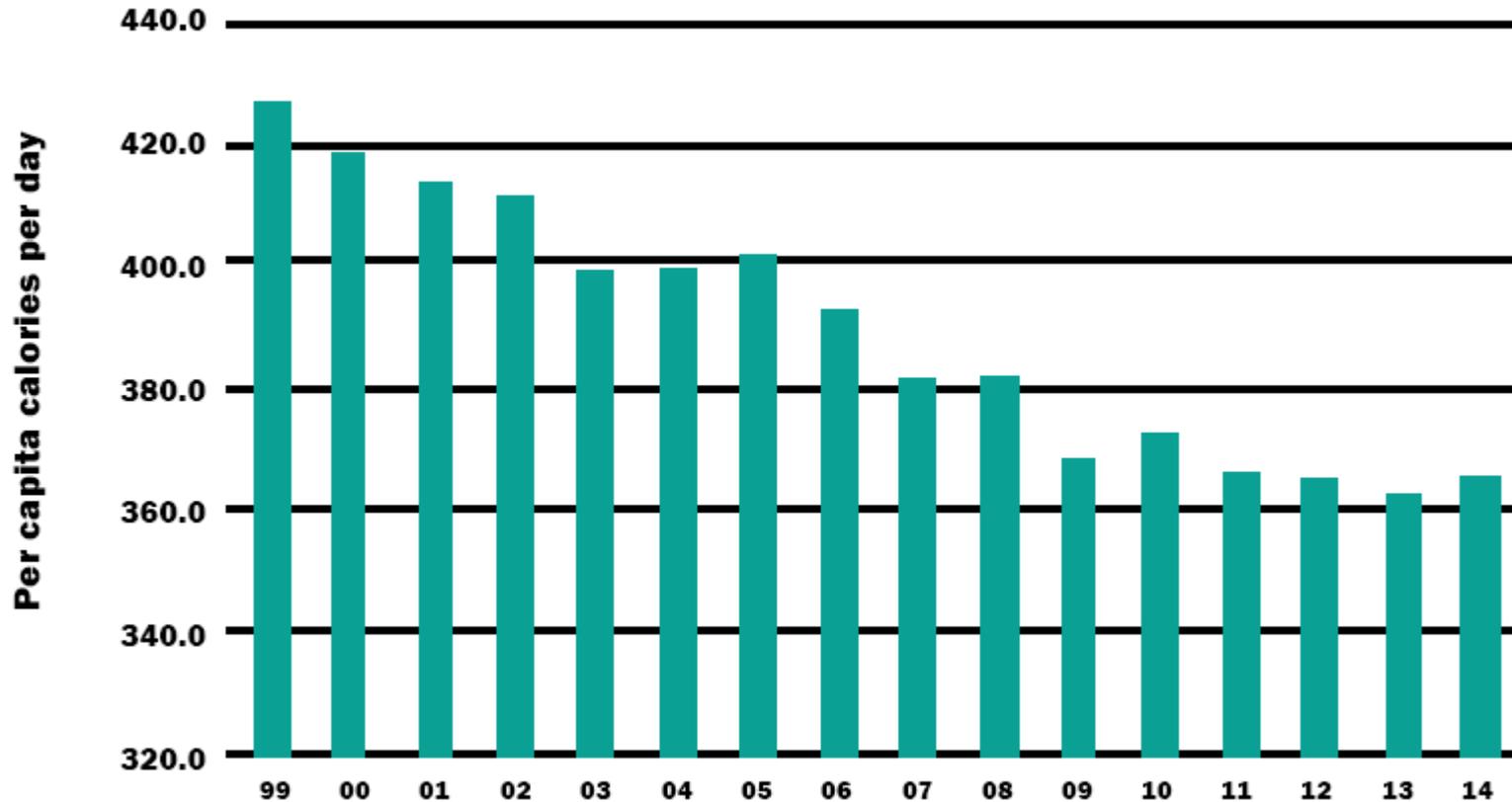
CHOICES

Is sugar causing the obesity ‘epidemic’?

DAILY NEWS

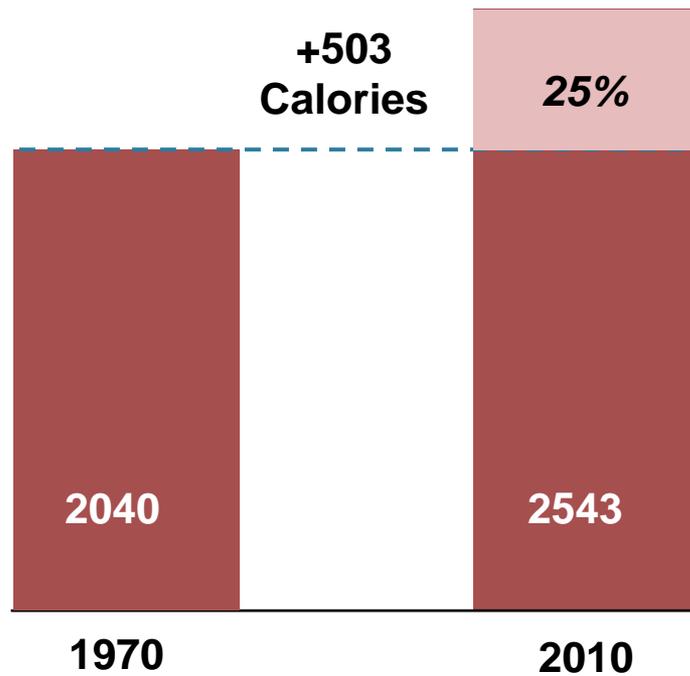
Sweet poison: How sugar, not cocaine, is one
of the most addictive and dangerous substances

Sugar Calorie Intake 1999 - 2014

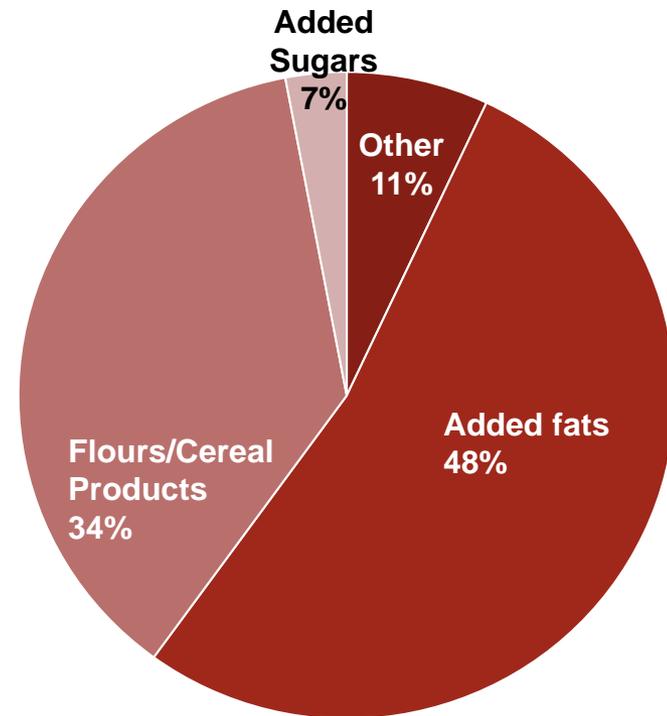


Calorie Intake 1970 - 2010

Calorie Change



Percent of Caloric Growth



Source of Additional 503 Calories

Added sugars	34 calories/day
Cereals/Grains	173 calories/day
Fats and oils	243 calories/day
All other foods	53 calories/day

NHANES Added Sugar Data

- Added sugar intake in the U.S. is declining
 - 100 grams (400 kcal) in 1999-2000
 - 77 grams (308 kcal) in 2007-2008
 - 72 grams (287 kcal) in 2005-2010
- Calories from added sugars declined from 18.1% to 14.6% to 12.9%

Is Sugar Addictive?

- Addictions are defined by 11 distinct criteria and craving is only one of them.
- Those in need of a “sugar fix” do not dive into the sugar bowl or binge on bananas, which contain the same sugars as ice cream and cola.
- Instead, they seek “forbidden” foods with sugar and fat (cookies, cakes, candy and ice cream) that are highly palatable.
- They are not craving a certain food component (sugar), but particular foods that appeal to the palate.

Sugar Addiction Studies

Eur J Nutr (2016) 55 (Suppl 2):S55–S6

- Literature review on food and sugar addiction **found little evidence to support sugar addiction in humans**. Behaviors likely occur from intermittent access to sweet tasting or highly palatable foods, not the neurochemical effects of sugar

Appetite (2017) 114: 64-72

- 1495 university students assessed for diagnostic signs of food addiction for particular food categories
- Overweight was not correlated with addictive-like problems for primarily sugar-containing foods but for high-fat savory and high-fat sweet foods
- **Sugary foods contribute minimally to ‘food dependence’ and increased risk of weight gain**

Food Addiction vs. Eating Addiction

- “Food addiction” is a misnomer because it suggests a substance related phenomenon. “Eating addiction” is proposed instead to underscore the behavioral addiction to eating.¹
- Adoption of “food use disorder” as a term for compulsive eating associated with subjective loss of control may foster continued research in this area without the connotations suggested by “food addiction.”²

Choose your sugars by the company they keep

Nonfat Flavored Yogurt

Nutrition Facts	
Serving Size 1 CONTAINER (170g)	
Servings per Container 1	
Amount per Serving	
Calories 130	Calories from Fat 0
% Daily Value*	
Total Fat 0g	0%
Saturated Fat 0g	0%
Trans Fat 0g	0%
Cholesterol 0mg	0%
Sodium 105mg	4%
Potassium 360mg	10%
Total Carbohydrate 25g	8%
Dietary Fiber 0g	0%
Sugars 25g	
Protein 7g	14%
Vitamin A 0%	· Vitamin C 0%
Calcium 25%	· Iron 0%

12 grams added sugar

Fat-Free Chocolate Milk

Nutrition Facts	
Serving Size 1 cup (240 ml)	
Servings Per Container	
Amount Per Serving	
Calories 130	Calories from Fat 0
% Daily Value*	
Total Fat 0g	0%
Saturated Fat 0g	0%
Trans Fat 0g	
Polyunsaturated Fat 0g	
Monounsaturated Fat 0g	
Cholesterol 5mg	2%
Sodium 200mg	8%
Potassium 440mg	12%
Total Carbohydrate 24g	8%
Dietary Fiber 0g	0%
Sugars 22g	
Protein 8g	16%
Vitamin A 10%	• Vitamin C 2%
Calcium 30%	• Iron 2%
Vitamin D 25%	• Riboflavin 20%
Folate 2%	• Vitamin B12 15%
Phosphorus 25%	

* Percent Daily Values are based on a 2000 calorie diet. Your daily values may be higher or lower depending on your calorie needs:

10 grams added sugar

Oatmeal Raisin Cookie

Nutrition Facts	
Serving Size 2 Cookies (28g)	
Amount Per Serving	
Calories 130 Calories from Fat 50	
% Daily Value*	
Total Fat 6g	9%
Saturated Fat 2g	10%
Trans Fat 0g	
Cholesterol 0mg	0%
Sodium 100mg	4%
Total Carbohydrate 19g	6%
Dietary Fiber 1g	4%
Sugars 8g	
Protein 2g	
Vitamin A 0% • Vitamin C 0%	
Calcium 0% • Iron 2%	

6 grams added sugar

FiberPlus Antioxidant Cereal

Nutrition Facts		
Serving Size ¾ Cup (32g/1.1 oz.)		
		Cereal with ¾ Cup Vitamin A&D Fat Free Milk
Amount Per Serving	Cereal	
Calories	110	150
Calories from Fat	10	10
% Daily Value**		
Total Fat 1.5g*	2%	2%
Saturated Fat 0g	0%	0%
Trans Fat 0g		
Cholesterol 0mg	0%	0%
Sodium 140mg	6%	8%
Potassium 45mg	1%	7%
Total Carbohydrate 26g	9%	11%
Dietary Fiber 9g	35%	35%
Soluble Fiber 5g		
Insoluble Fiber 4g		
Sugars 7g		
Other Carbohydrate 10g		
Protein 3g		
Vitamin A	25%	30%
Vitamin C	25%	25%
Calcium	0%	15%
Iron	45%	45%
Vitamin D	10%	25%
Vitamin E	100%	100%
Thiamin	35%	40%
Riboflavin	35%	45%
Niacin	35%	35%
Vitamin B ₆	35%	35%
Folic Acid	35%	35%
Vitamin B ₁₂	35%	45%
Zinc	10%	15%

7 grams added sugar

EVIDENCE ON EGGS



TIME

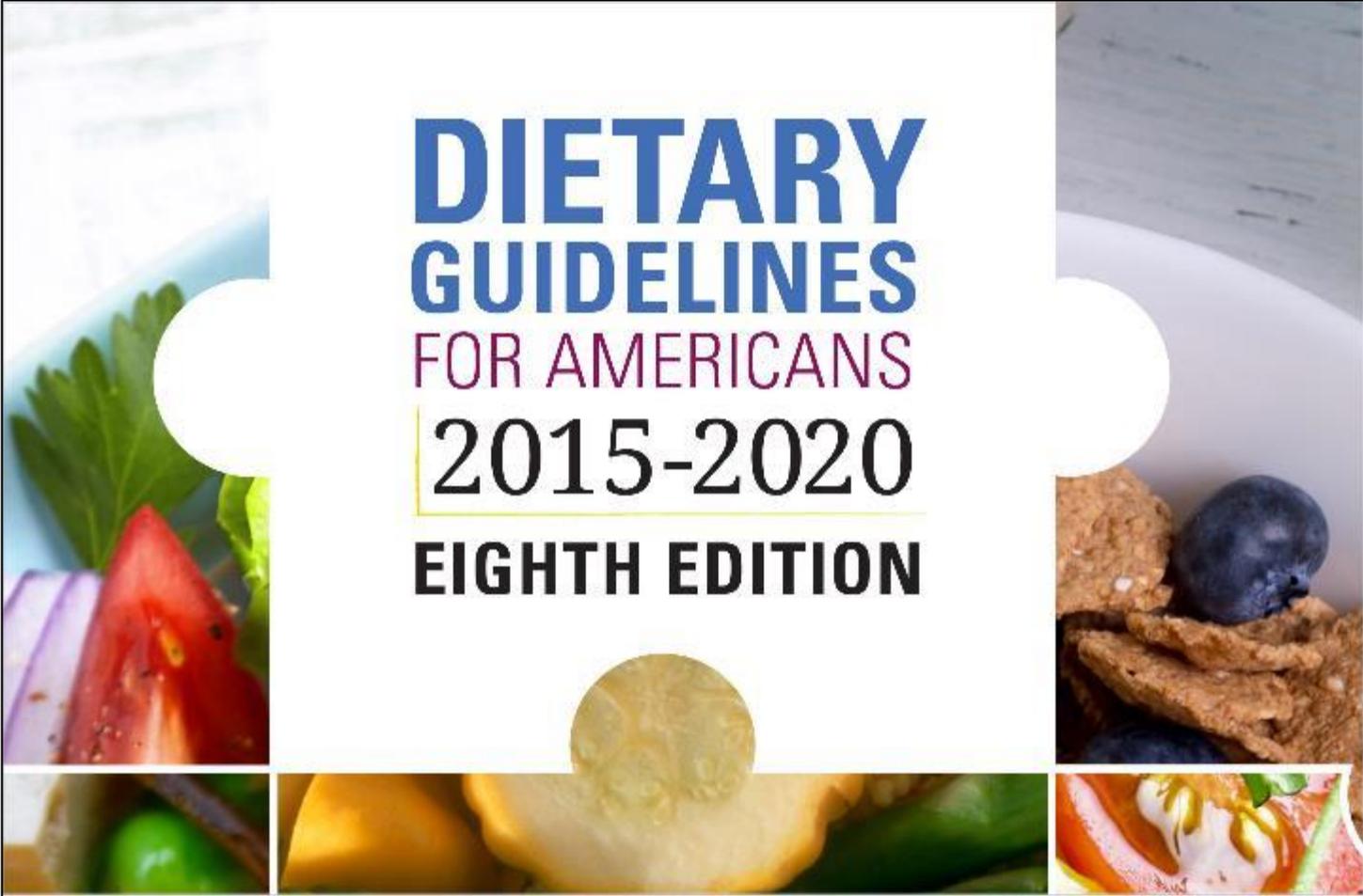
Is Eating Eggs Really as Bad for Your Heart as Smoking?

HEALTHY EATING

The Disadvantage of Consuming Eggs Daily

Eggs and Cholesterol

- Numerous studies show that the majority of people can eat an egg a day without raising blood cholesterol levels.
- In 2000, the American Heart Association removed the specific limit on eggs in their dietary guidelines for heart health.
- One Grade A large egg contains 185 mg of cholesterol, 12% lower than the 212 mg previously reported in 2002



**DIETARY
GUIDELINES**
FOR AMERICANS
2015-2020
EIGHTH EDITION

Dietary Guidelines 2015 - 2020

- Removed the 300 mg. daily cholesterol limit
- Current average U.S. intake of dietary cholesterol is ~270 mg per day
- “A few foods, notably egg yolks and some shellfish, are higher in dietary cholesterol but not saturated fats. Eggs and shellfish can be consumed along with a variety of other choices within and across the subgroup recommendations of the protein foods group.”
- “A healthy eating pattern includes a variety of protein foods, including seafood, lean meats and poultry, eggs, legumes, nuts, seeds & soy products.”
- Eggs provide the most choline of all the protein-rich foods

Eggs and Nutrition

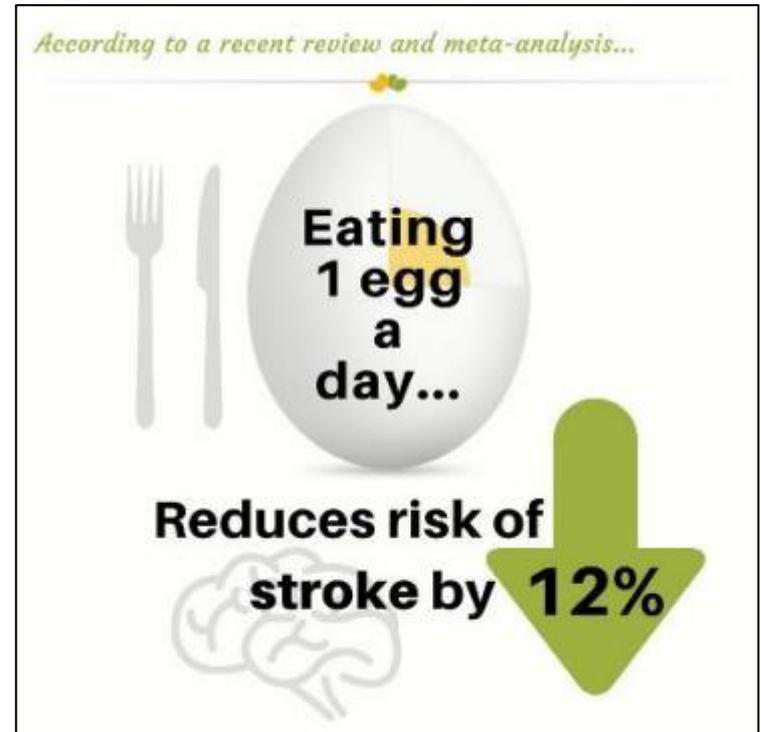
- Eggs provide high quality protein and over a dozen vitamins and minerals, most in the yolk: 100% of vitamins A, D, E, B12 and B6, iron, zinc and choline, over 90% of the folic acid and phosphorus and about half the selenium and protein.
- Eggs are one of the few natural sources of vitamin D, identified as a “nutrient of concern” in the 2015 Dietary Guidelines for Americans
- Egg yolk is a more bioavailable source of lutein and zeaxanthin, antioxidants that help prevent age-related macular degeneration and resulting blindness

**Eggs on Salad =
7x higher absorption of
Vitamin E**



- 16 healthy young men consumed the same salad with:
 - no egg
 - 75 g cooked egg (1.5 large) or
 - 150 g cooked egg (3 large)
 - all served with 3 g canola oil
- a-tocopherol higher for 3-egg trial (981 ± 162 nmol/L) than 1.5 egg (311 ± 162 nmol/L) and no egg (117 ± 162 nmol/L 10)

- A meta-analysis of 7 prospective cohort studies with 308,000 adult participants evaluated egg consumption and stroke risk (through August 2015)
- High vs. low egg intake (1 egg/day vs. <2 eggs/week) showed a statistically significant 12% reduced risk of stroke



EGG NUTRIENTS

% Of Total Egg Nutrient Found
In The Yolk Vs White



The TIMES, They Are a-Changin'

TIME

“Cholesterol...And Now the Good News”

PROMOTING PRODUCE



PRAGATI SHUKLA, NDTV

The 12 Most Pesticide-Contaminated Fruits and Vegetables of 2015

DR. AXE

2017 Dirty Dozen List: Are You Eating The Most Pesticide-Laden Produce?

NATURAL NEWS

Be cautious with these fruits and vegetables; they're known to contain the most pesticides

ENVIRONMENTAL WORKING GROUP

What Fruits & Veggies Have The Most Pesticides?
The 2017 Dirty Dozen List Is Here

Dirty 12

- 1. Strawberries**
- 2. Spinach**
- 3. Nectarines**
- 4. Apples**
- 5. Peaches**
- 6. Pears**
- 7. Cherries**
- 8. Grapes**
- 9. Celery**
- 10. Tomatoes**
- 11. Sweet Bell Peppers**
- 12. Potatoes**

Dirty Dozen Not a Scientific List

JOURNAL OF TOXICOLOGY

Dietary Exposure to Pesticide Residues from Commodities Alleged To Contain the Highest Contamination Levels

Probabilistic techniques were used to characterize dietary exposure of consumers to pesticides found in twelve commodities implicated as having the greatest potential for pesticide residue contamination by a United States-based environmental advocacy group. Estimates of exposures were derived for the ten most frequently detected pesticide residues on each of the twelve commodities based upon residue findings from the United States Department of Agriculture's Pesticide Data Program. All pesticide exposure estimates were well below established chronic reference doses (RfDs). Only one of the 120 exposure estimates exceeded 1% of the RfD (methamidophos on bell peppers at 2% of the RfD), and only seven exposure estimates (5.8 percent) exceeded 0.1% of the RfD. Three quarters of the pesticide/commodity combinations demonstrated exposure estimates below 0.01% of the RfD (corresponding to exposures one million times below chronic No Observable Adverse Effect Levels from animal toxicology studies), and 40.8% had exposure estimates below 0.001% of the RfD. It is concluded that (1) exposures to the most commonly detected pesticides on the twelve commodities pose negligible risks to consumers, (2) substitution of organic forms of the twelve commodities for conventional forms does not result in any appreciable reduction of consumer risks, and (3) the methodology used by the environmental advocacy group to rank commodities with respect to pesticide risks lacks scientific credibility.

Winter & Katz Findings

- “Dirty Dozen” estimates were derived from USDA’s Pesticide Program data for the 10 most frequently detected pesticide residues on the 12 fruits or vegetables listed
- All pesticide exposure estimates were well below established chronic reference doses and pose negligible risks to consumers
- Substitution of organic forms of the twelve commodities for conventional forms does not result in any appreciable reduction of consumer risks
- The methodology used by the the EWG to rank commodities with respect to pesticide risks lacks scientific credibility.

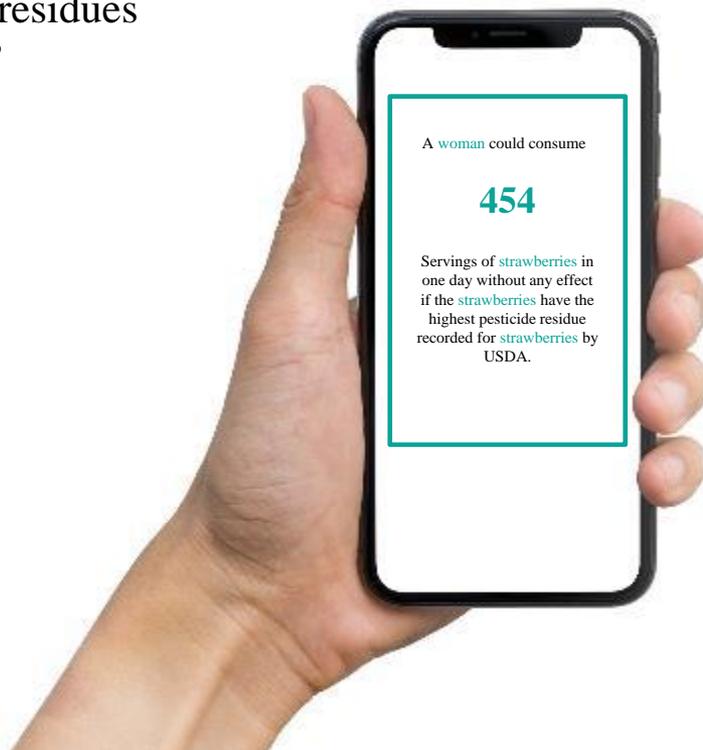
Pesticide Use and Safety

- The U.S. EPA develops strict limits for residues at 100 to 1,000 times lower than levels at which health impacts might occur
- FDA and USDA share responsibility for monitoring levels of pesticide residues on foods
- Farmers use pesticides only as necessary and within the strict rules established by the EPA
- Organic farmers use pesticides. There are more than 20 natural chemicals commonly used in organic agriculture that are approved by the USDA National Organic Program

SafeFruitsandVeggies.com

PESTICIDE RESIDUE CALCULATOR

“Scientists and health experts overwhelmingly agree that the mere presence of pesticide residues on food does not mean they are harmful.”



A woman could consume

454

Servings of strawberries in one day without any effect
if the strawberries have the highest pesticide residue
recorded for strawberries by USDA.

Just Wash It!

Reduce and eliminate any residues on fresh fruits and vegetables by:

- Washing with large amounts of cold or warm tap water, and scrubbing with a brush when appropriate; do not use soap.
- Throwing away outer leaves of leafy vegetables like lettuce and cabbage.



Low-Income Shoppers and Fruit and Vegetables

What Do They Think?

- 510 low-income shoppers surveyed on their attitudes about organic and conventional fruits and vegetables
- Participants preferred organic fruits and vegetables
- Cost was a significant barrier to purchase them
- Informational statements about organic and conventional fruits and vegetables did not increase their likelihood to purchase more
- Messages naming specific fruits and vegetables with pesticides shifted participants toward “less likely” to purchase any type of fruits and vegetables no matter how they were grown: organic or convention

2015 Fruit and Vegetable Intake in U.S.

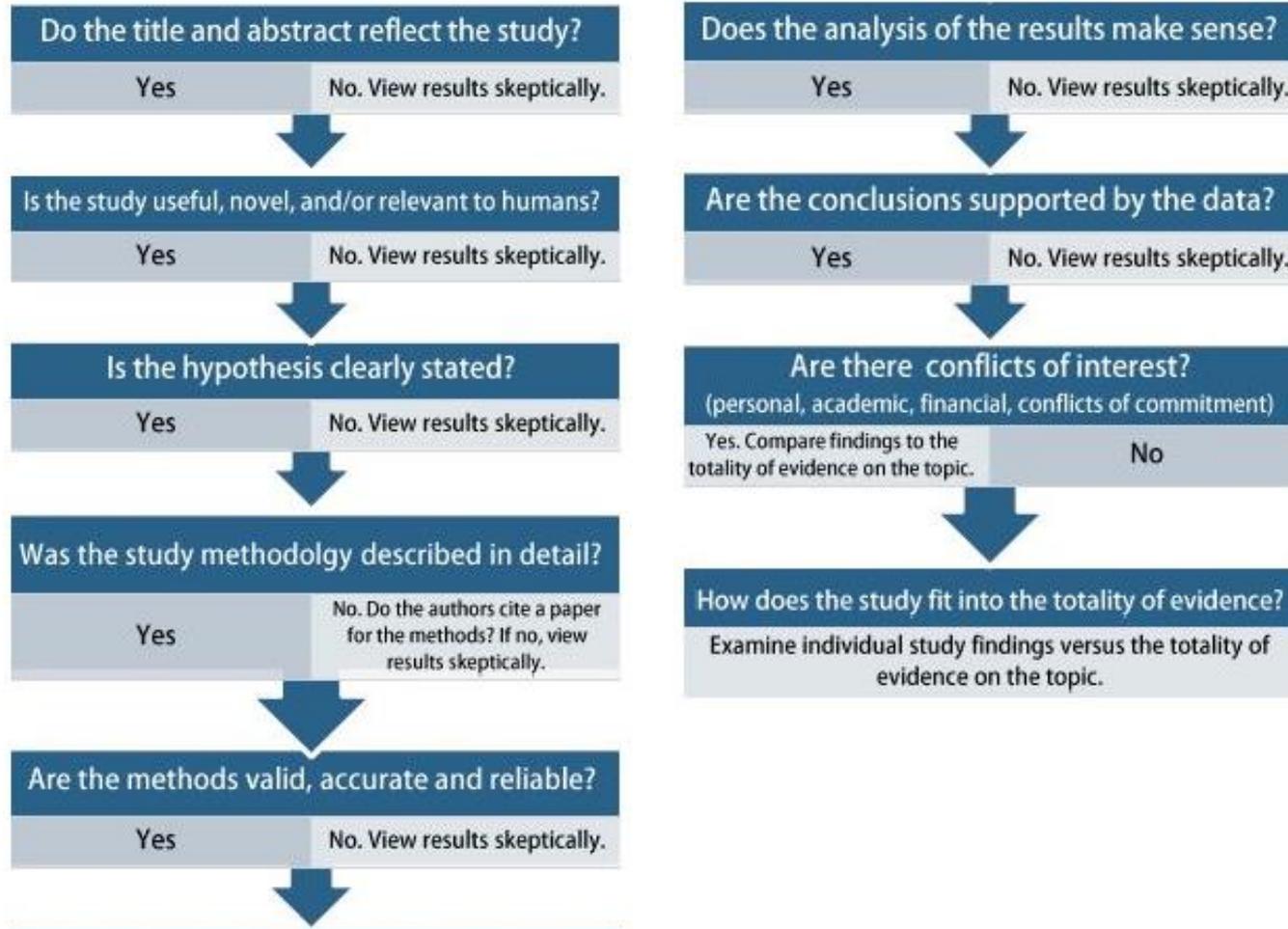


- 88% of Americans don't eat enough fruit and 91% consume too few vegetables (vs. 76% for fruit and 87% for vegetables in 2013)*
- Including more of these nutrient-rich foods in our diet is important no matter how they are produced.

*2015 data did not count non-100% fruit juice or fried vegetables because the U.S. Dietary Guidelines recommend limiting foods and beverages with added sugars and solid fats such as these.



IFIC Study Evaluation Checklist



10 Red Flags of Junk Science

1. Recommendations that promise a quick fix
2. Claims that sound too good to be true
3. Simple conclusions drawn from a complex study
4. Recommendations based upon a single study
5. Dramatic statements that are refuted by a reputable scientific organization
6. Recommendations based upon studies without peer review
7. Recommendations based upon studies that ignore differences among individuals or groups
8. Dire warnings of danger from a single product
9. Lists of “good” and “bad” foods
10. Recommendations made to help sell a product, or by the manufacturer itself

Communication Tips

“If you want to persuade someone, you need to find the rug we can both stand on. Rudeness and contempt, you’re not on the same rug. You’re not building any kind of trust, and persuasion is built on trust.”

Dominique Brossard, PhD
Chair, Department of Life Sciences Communication
University of Wisconsin

Communication Tips

Approach the situation as someone who wants to have a meaningful conversation not be an expert.

Start with emotion and end with logic.

Target specific emotional drivers or “heart buttons”

- Reinvention: “We can’t cure world hunger but we can make a dent.”
- Power “When you eat the whole egg instead of just the white you get so much more nutrition.”
- Excitement of Discovery: “You don’t have to give up beef to have a healthy diet.”

Communication Tips

Use projective technique to tap into emotions:

- Find the common ground: “Like you, I’m concerned about food safety.”
- Trigger a heart button, “We all want to feed our families safe and nutritious meals.”
- End with logic: “The good news is any small amount of pesticide residues on produce is far below the level that could affect health. Fruits and vegetables, whether conventionally or organically grown, are safe to eat and important for good health.”

Food Advocates Communicating Through Science

www.foodinsight.org/FACTS

- FACTS is a global, interactive network of scientists, healthcare experts and food advocates
- Provides scientific conclusions and compelling insight from experts, correcting common misperceptions about modern food production, food safety, nutrition, health and wellness.
- Aims to combat the growing tide of deceptive advice, misleading statistics and alarmist tactics that define much of today's food and nutrition dialogue.

Facebook Groups



Dietitians Do Science

On The Blog

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/NutritionScienceOnTheBlog/>



Nutritional Sciences Research Group

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/NutritionSciences/about/>



Food and Farm Discussion Lab

<https://www.facebook.com/groups/FAFDL/about/>



Build Up Dietitians

<https://www.facebook.com/BuildUpDietitians/>

Applications for Practice

- Never take a headline at face value; find the original study and read it before commenting
- If the research is not in your field of expertise, consult someone whose area it is
- Help dispel misinformation and sensational science by explaining the facts to patients, clients and consumers

QUESTIONS?

Thank You!

Credit Claiming

You must complete a brief evaluation of the program in order to obtain your certificate. The evaluation will be available for one year; you do not need to complete it on March 7, 2018.

Credit Claiming Instructions:

1. Go to CE.TodaysDietitian.com/EmotionalBeliefs **OR** log on to CE.TodaysDietitian.com, go to “My Courses” and click on the webinar title.
2. Click “Take Course” on the webinar description page.
3. Select “Start/Resume Course” to complete and submit the evaluation.
4. Download and print your certificate.

Please Note: If you access the Evaluation between 3-4 pm ET on March 7, you may experience a slow connection due to a high volume of users.