Food Authenticity and Food Fraud Prevention

Recent misleading claims related to food and nutrition

Roland Ernest Poms

Güssing, Austria

MoniQA – International Association for <u>Monitoring and Quality</u> <u>Assurance</u> in the total food supply chain







MoniQA Association

MoniQA Global Food Safety Network

... providing expertise and services for effective food safety management..

...for food manufacturers, food retailers, international trade, food analytical laboratories, food control and regulatory bodies

Non profit-distributing association

Established in July 2011

Membership based

Secretariat in Güssing, Austria









Consumer Trends and Food Claims

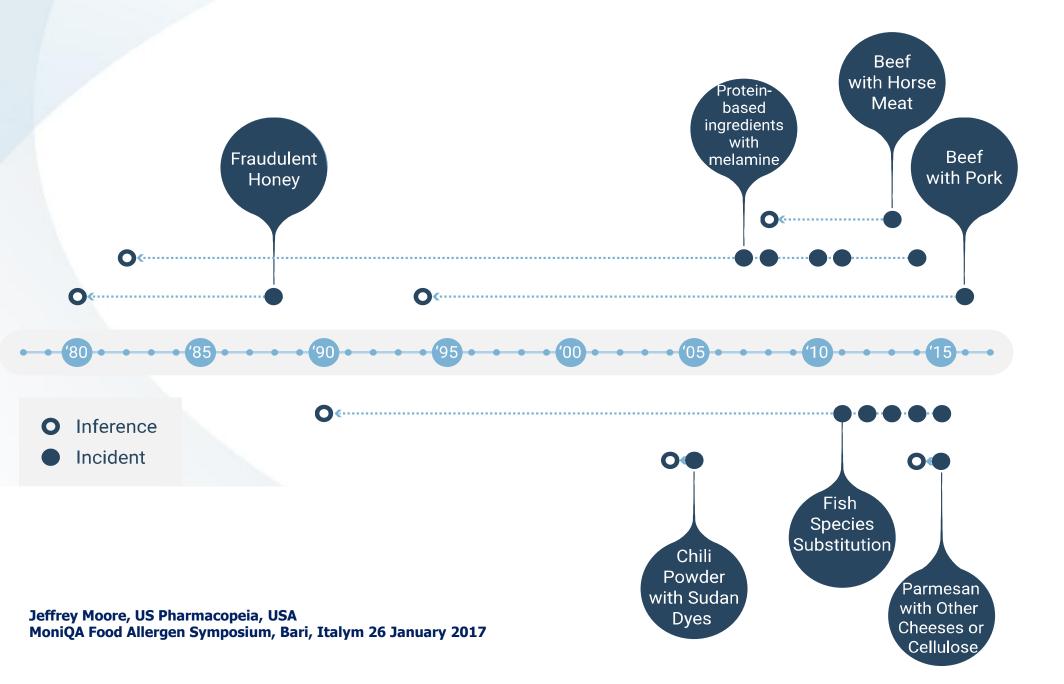
- All natural whole foods, health foods
- > Organic
- High fibre
- Gluten free
- Low Carb Diet
- > GMO free
- Vegan
- Health Claims



SIXTH EPAMEWORK



Some Examples from Food Fraud History



Definition "Food Fraud"

"The deliberate and intentional substitution, addition, tampering, or misrepresentation of food, food ingredients, or food packaging; or false or misleading statements made about a product, for economic gain"

(Spink & Moyer, 2011)





What is food fraud or EMA?





Artificial enhancement



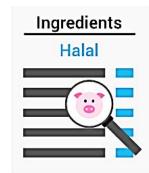
Use of undeclared, unapproved, or banned biocides



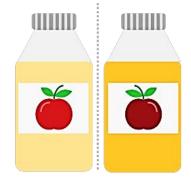
Removal of authentic constituents



Misrepresentation of nutritional value



Fraudulent labeling claims



Formulation of an fraudulent product



Counterfeits, theft overruns gray markets

Impact of Food Fraud

PREVALENCE



IMPACT



Public Health (In some cases)



Economic



Compliance



Brand Damage



Confidence











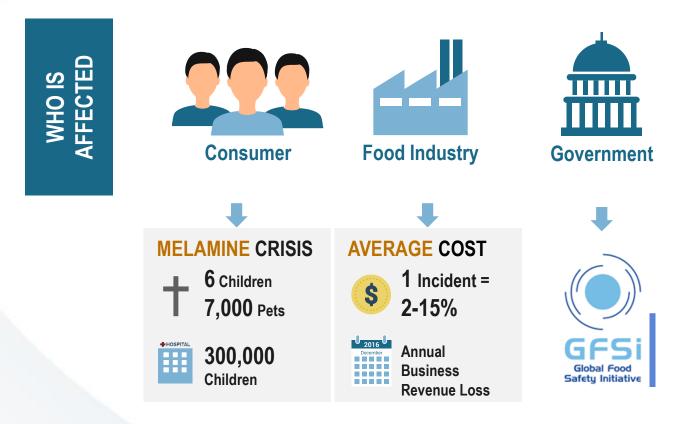


Jeffrey Moore, US Pharmacopeia, USA MoniQA Food Allergen Symposium, Bari, Italy 26 January 2017





Drivers to Address Food Fraud





Jeffrey Moore, US Pharmacopeia, USA MoniQA Food Allergen Symposium, Bari, Italy 26 January 2017





Getting ahead of food fraudsters

Instead of looking for what should not be there...



Define very carefully the characteristics of what should be there



Exclude anything that *deviates* significantly from those characteristics

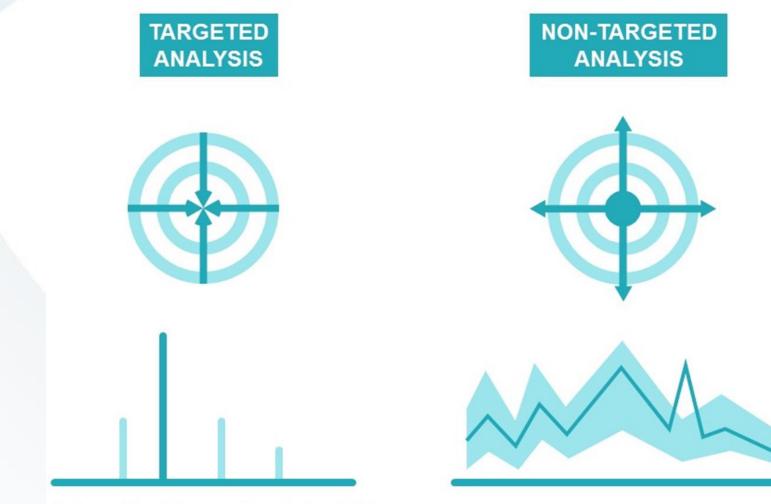




Jeffrey Moore, US Pharmacopeia, USA MoniQA Food Allergen Symposium, Bari, Italy 26 January 2017

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Targeted vs non-targeted methods



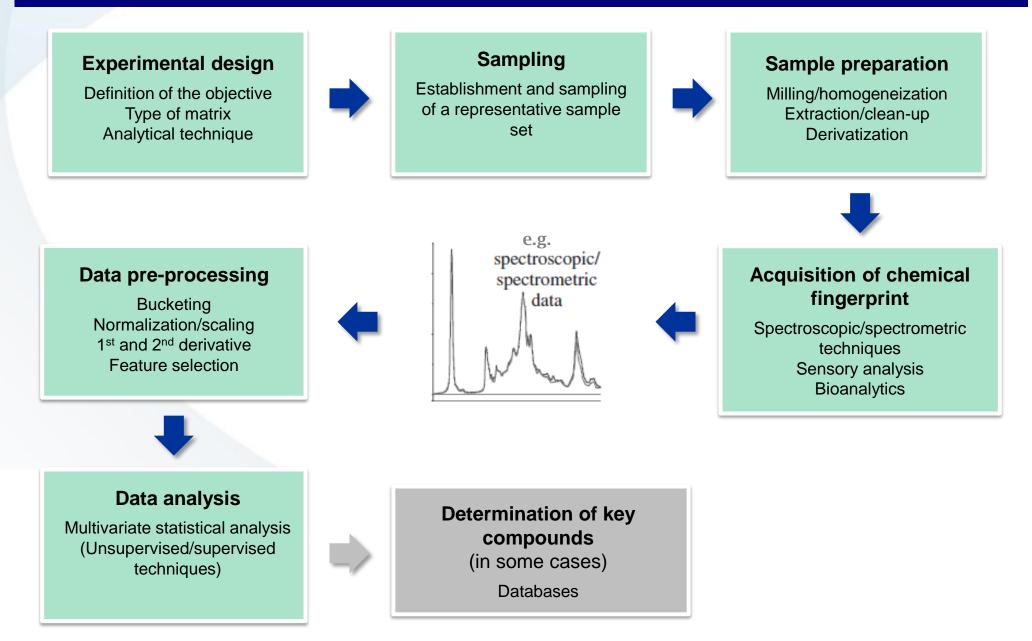
Infographics© Carmen Diaz-Amigo 2015



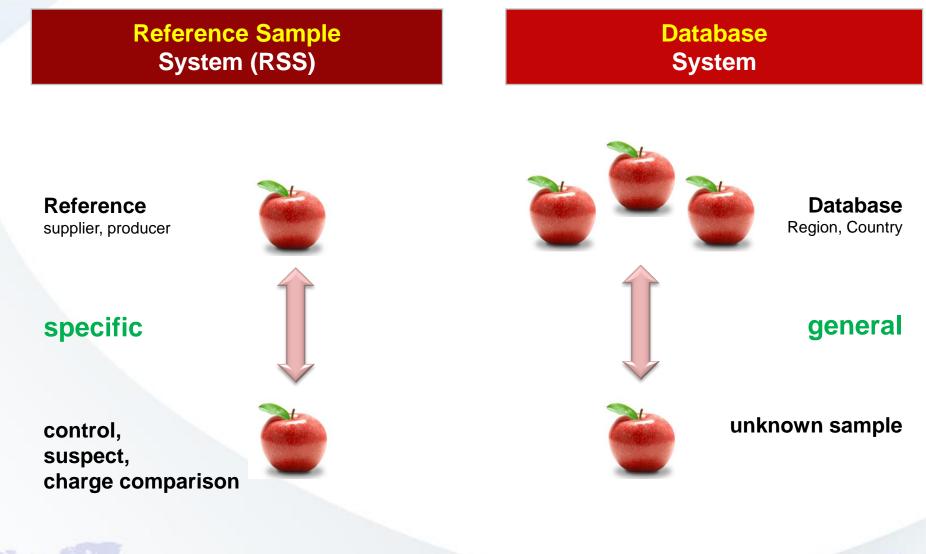




Non-targeted methods: general approach and key steps



Traceability Systems



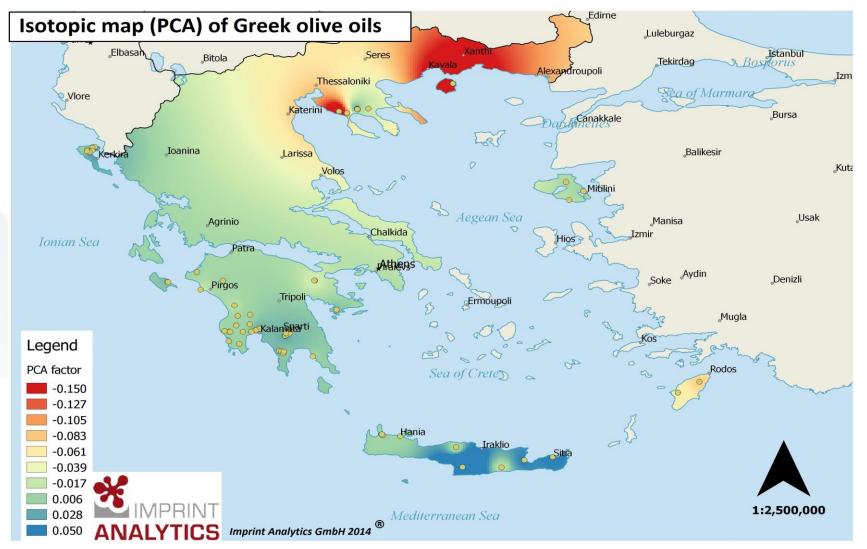


David Psomiadis, Imprint Analytics, Austria MoniQA Food Allergen Symposium, Bari, Italy 26 January 2017

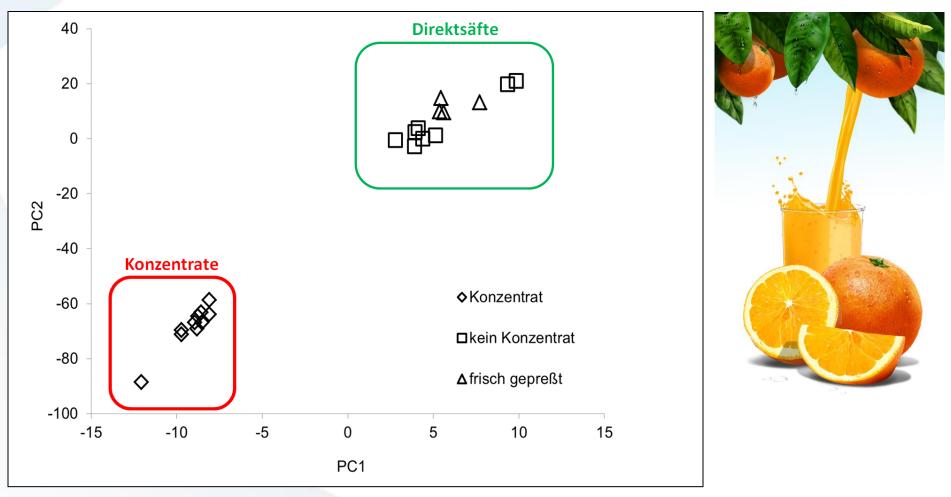




Database System Olive Oil determination of geographic origin by generation of region specific isotopic maps:



Mislabelling of Fruit Juices



Orange Juice adulteration

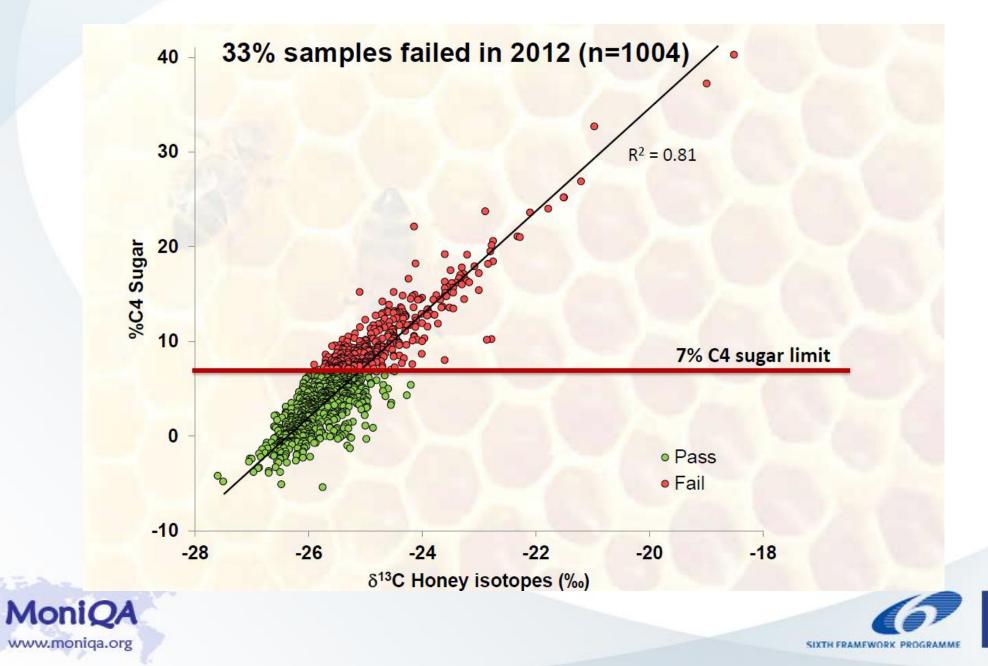
(data Imprint Analytics GmbH)





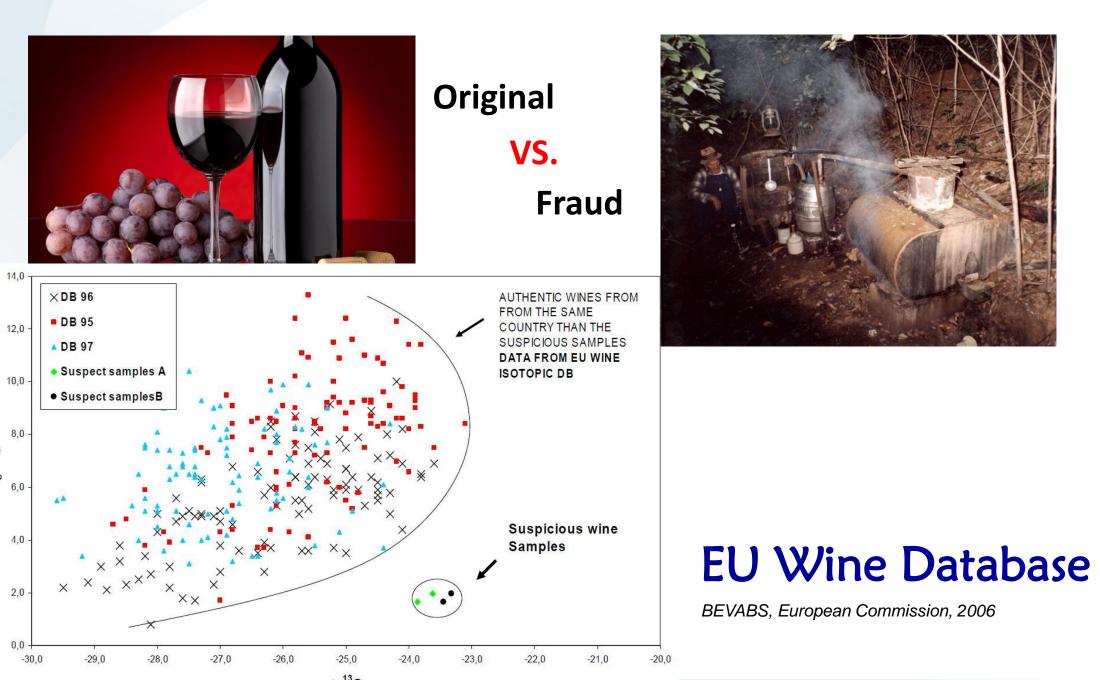


Honey sugar fraud

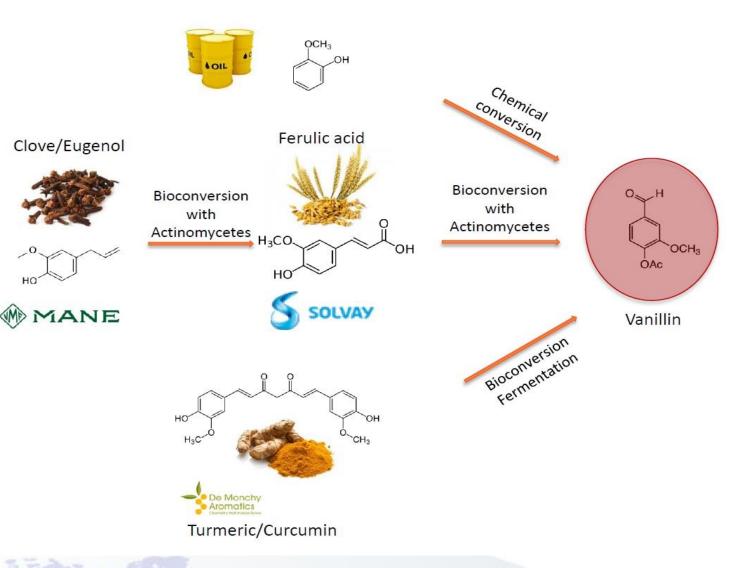




Wine (Mis)Labelling



Artificial vanilla-flavors



MoniOA

www.moniqa.org

- Synthetic vanillin, mainly form guaiacol
- Ex-Ferulic vanillin mainly from rice bran (EU and US natural)
- Ex-Clove vanillin from clove oil or isolated isoeugenol (US natural, Mane process EU natural)
- Ex-turmeric vanillin from curcumin (EU natural)
- Exploitation of whole-cell bioconversions mainly using actinmycetes (*Amyclotopsis spp. Streptomycete spp.*) and pseudomonads



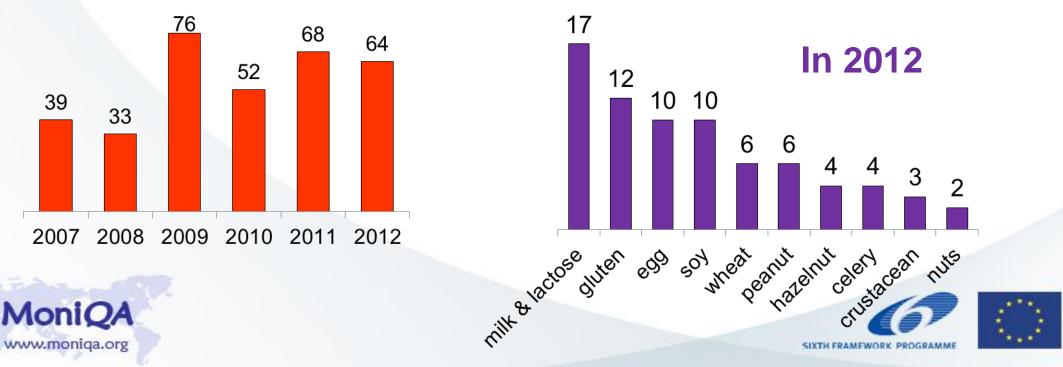


Reasons for unrecognized "hidden" allergens in prepackaged foods

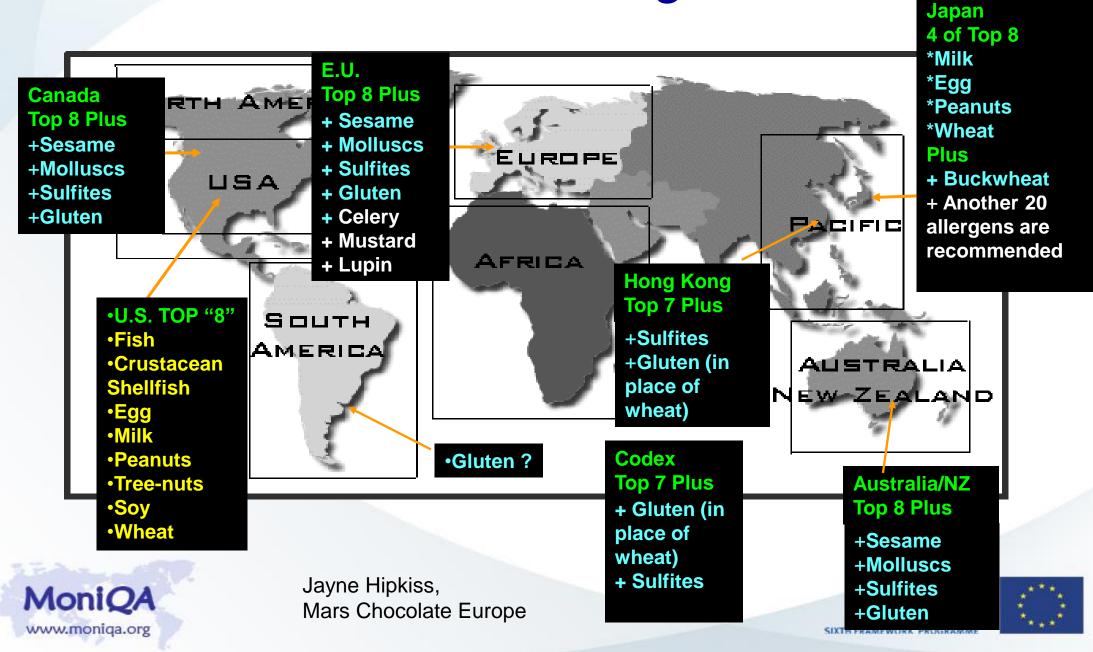
Wrong or missing labeling



Allergen related alerts due to unlabeled ingredient/trace (2007-2012)



International Food Allergen List



(EC) No 41/2009 – Gluten-free Maximum Limits

>100 ppm for foods bearing the claim "very low gluten"

20 ppm for foods bearing the claim "gluten-free"

...includes specially processed oats, normal foods and Parnuts foods, as well as cereal-based baby foods and baby foods for infants and young children, as long as the content of gluten in the food as sold to the consumer is 20 ppm or less...



O ppm for infant formulae and follow-on formulae

Commission Directive 2006/141/EC of 22 December prohibits the use of ingredients containing gluten in the manufacture of such foodstuffs

When false information goes viral...

•The power of Bloggers, Tweets, Facebook, and Co

- Followers
- Likes
- Fake News

Validated information?

- Causality?
- Based on observations?
- Substantiating scientific evidence?
- Epidemiological study? DBPC Food Challenge?
- Confirming publications?
- Peer reviewed literature?





William Davis

MD-preventive cardiologist's unique approach to diet allows him to advocate reversal, not just prevention, of heart disease. Nothing here should be construed as medical advice 1985 -St. Louis University School of Medicine; Ohio State University Hospitals -Internal Medicine and Cardiovascular Diseases-residency: **Training in advanced cardiac catheterization techniques** and coronary angioplasty in the Case-Western Reserve University



"I'd like to make the case that foods made with wheat make you fat.... overly enthusiastic wheat consumption is the main cause of the obesity and diabetes crisis in the United States."

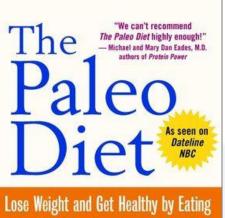






"Wheat consumption causes addiction to food, obesity and auto-immune diseases!

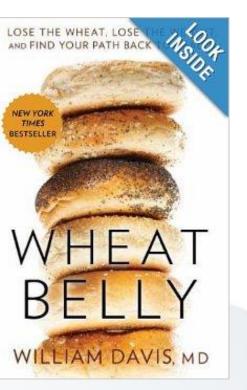


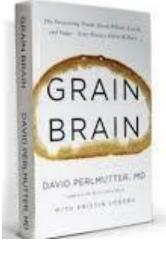


the Food You Were Designed to Eat

- Learn the secrets of our Stone Age ancestors
- Eat lean protein to maximize your metabolism and energy
- Prevent and heal heart disease, cancer, and Syndrome X
- Over 100 delicious Paleo recipes and 6 weeks of meal plans

Loren Cordain, Ph.D.





GRAIN BRAIN

The Surprising Truth About Wheat, Carbs, and Sugar - Your Brain's Silent Killers

...some claims:

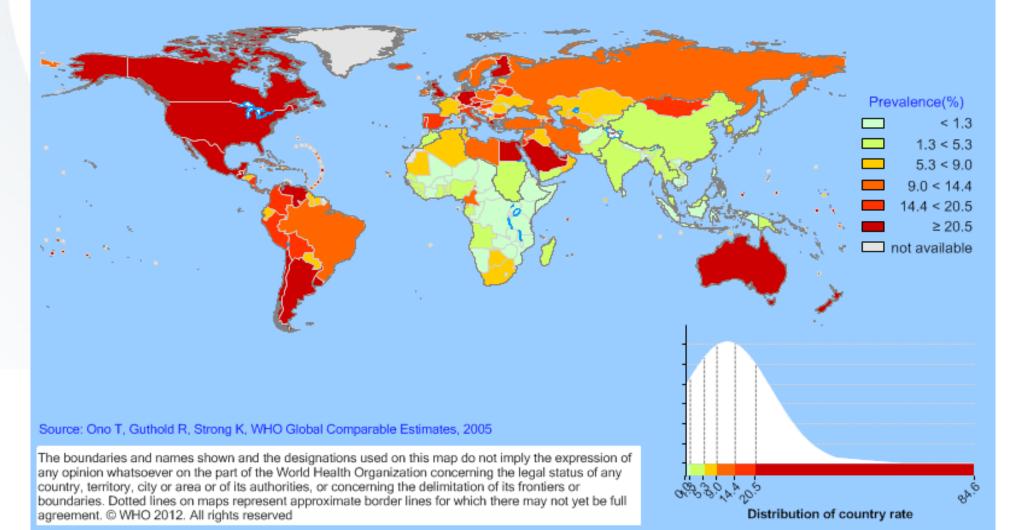
- genetically modified
- different poisonous gluten,
- harmful lectins,
- addictive gluten exorphins



Obesity

a major risk factor for a number of chronic diseases (diabetes, cardiovascular diseases and cancer)

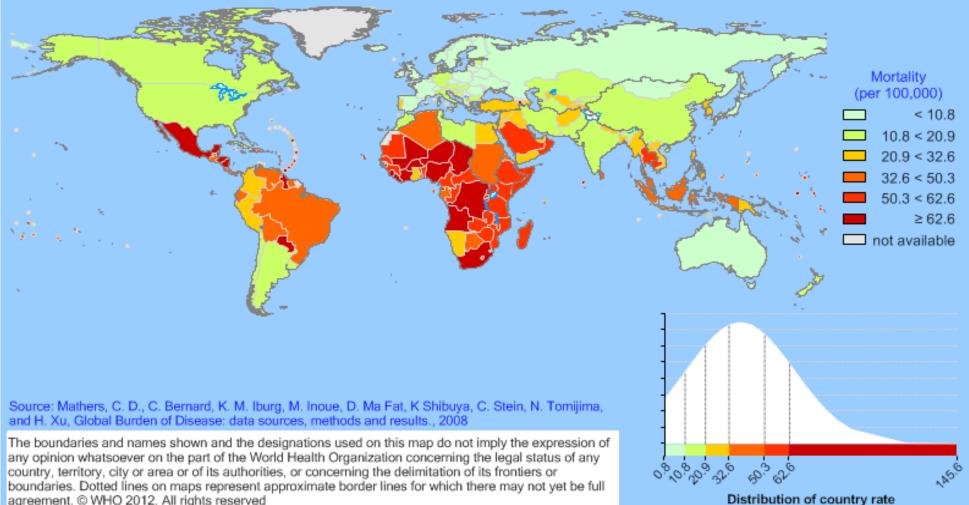
Estimated Obesity(BMI ≥ 30 kg/m²) Prevalence, Males, Aged 15+, 2010



Diabetes

deaths projected to double between 2005 and 2030

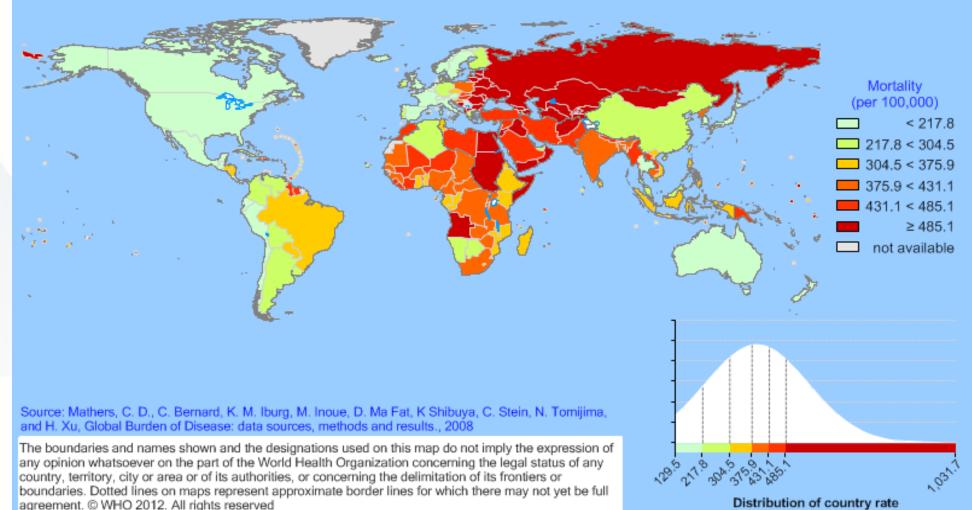
Estimated Age Standardized Death Rate(per 100,000), Diabetes (mellitus), Females, 2004



Distribution of country rate

Cardiovascular diseases - represent 30% of all global deaths

Estimated Age Standardized Death Rate(per 100,000), Cardiovascular diseases, Males, 2004



Distribution of country rate

Claim: New protein causes addictive weight gain



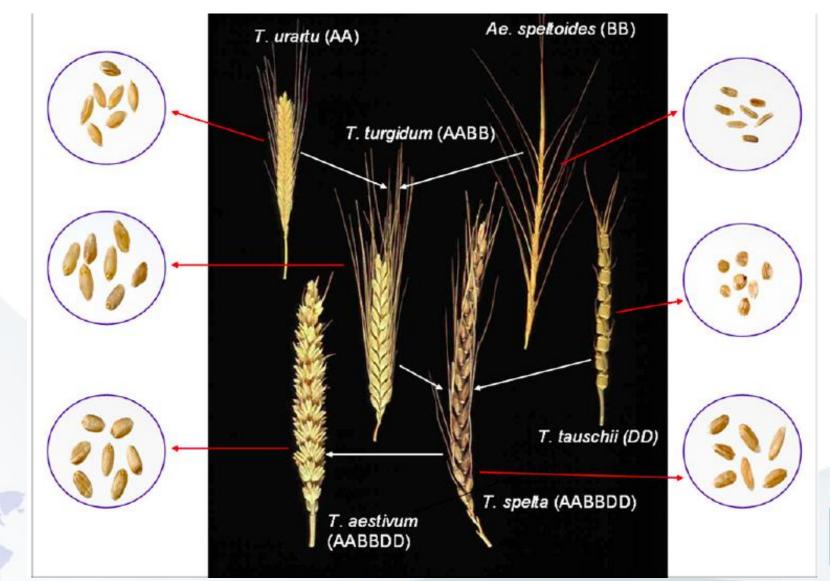
- <u>"...a new protein in this thing called gliadin.</u> <u>everybody</u> <u>else is susceptible to the gliadin protein that is an opiate.</u> This <u>thing binds into the opiate receptors in your brain and in most</u> <u>people stimulates appetite,</u> such that we consume 440 more calories per day, 365 days per year."
- How much weight would we gain if we ate 440 cal/d?

= 21 kg / yr



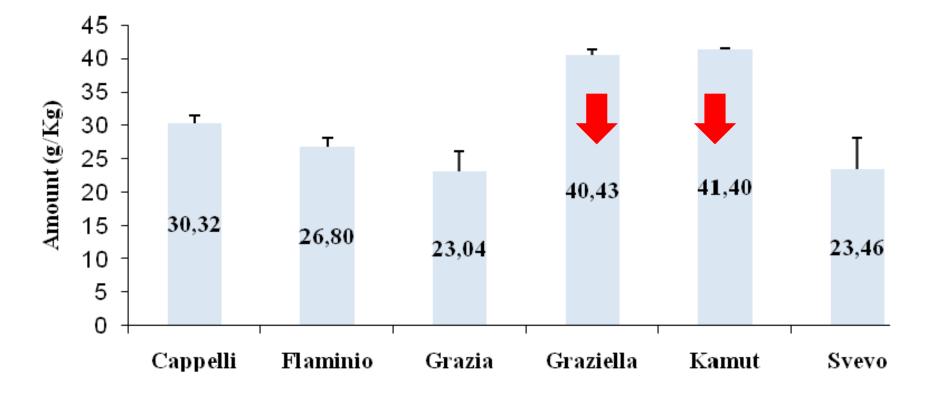


Has "modern" wheat been modified? Cereals have undergone an natural selection process by farmers over thousands of years.



MoniQA www.moniqa.org Ancient grains – Wheat Graziella Ra® and Kamut® have a higher α-gliadin content than their modern counterparts

Figure 1. Total gliadin determination by a two step sandwich ELISA. All values reported as mean \pm SD from three independent experiments.







egorine et al Nutrients 2009, 1, 276-290; doi:10.3390/ftt1020276Programm

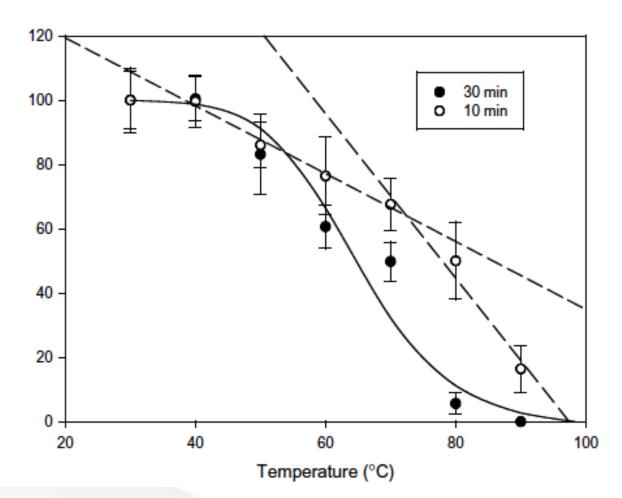
Effect of exorphins on gut function, hormonal release, and appetite.

- "Although a number of studies have suggested a role for endogenous opiates in appetite regulation, we could not demonstrate any effect of "exorphins" on the amount of calories ingested nor on the perception of satiety".
- Logical findings in the light that such large peptides cannot be absorbed





Lectins, present in wheat germ, become denatured upon heat exposure and loose their agglutination activity



65° C/30 min. or 70° C /10 min. is needed for WGA denaturation.



ontrol 15 (2004) 391-3975 RAMEWORK



Summarizing

- Modern wheat is Non GMO
- Farmers selected and cross bread wild varieties to yield:
 - more starch
 - more protein
- Modern wheat does NOT contain more/new gluten proteins and lectins. (Gluten structure may have changed)
- Opiod like peptides ARE too large to be absorbed intact

Milling and food processing impacts on what is used in food MoniQA



Exploiting bioactivity of European cereal grains for improved nutrition and health benefits

HEALTH GRAIN

www.healthgrain.org

Whole Grain Definition

Developed by the European HEALTHGRAIN Consortium

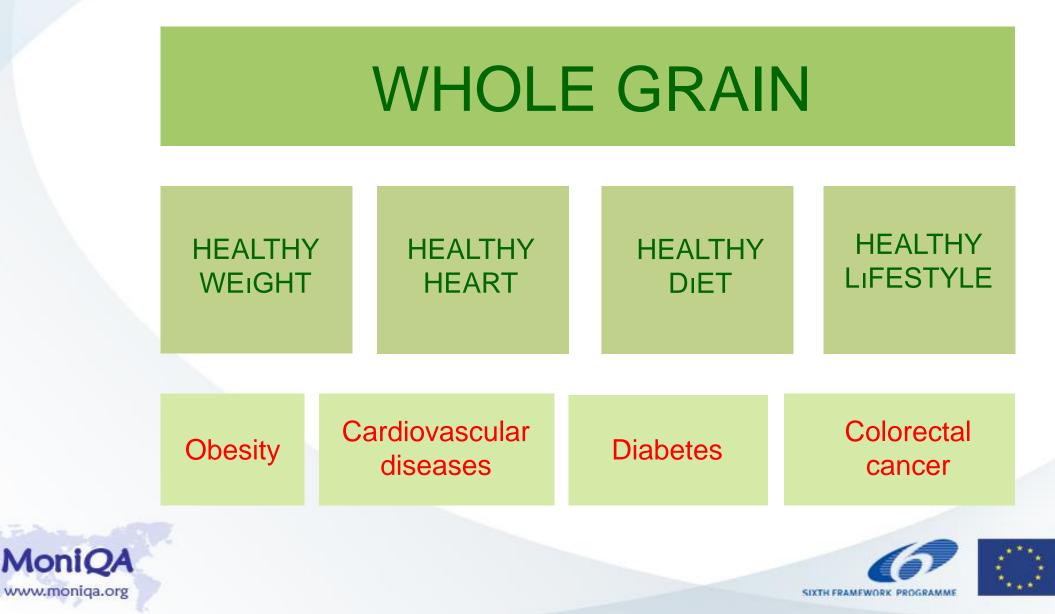








Effects of whole grain consumption on risk reduction of nutrition-related diseases







Review

Cereal grains for nutrition and health benefits: Overview of results from *in vitro*, animal and human studies in the **HEALTHGRAIN** project

Inger Björck^a, Elin Östman^{a,*}, Mette Kristensen^b, Nuria Mateo Anson^c, Ruth K. Price^d Guido R.M.M. Haenen^c, Rob Havenaar^e. Knud Erik Bach Knudsen^f. Anders Frid^g, Hannu Mykkänen^h, Rob W. Welch^d and Gabriele Riccardiⁱ

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of Biomedical Sciences, University of Ulster, Coleraine BT52 1SA, UK °TNO Quality of Life, Biosciences, P.O. Box 360, 3700

AI Zeist. The Netherlands ^fDept. of Animal Science, Faculty of Science and Technology, Aarhus University, Blichers Allé 20,

DK-8830 Tjele, Denmark ⁸Clinic of Endocrinology, University Hospital SUS, SE-205 02 Malmö, Sweden

^hClinical Nutrition and ETTK (Food and Health Research Centre), Kuopio campus, University of Eastern Finland, P.O. Box 1627, 70211 Kuopio, Finland Dept of Clinical and Experimental Medicine, Federico

Epidemiological studies have linked whole grain intake to the prevention of the metabolic syndrome, obesity and associated chronic diseases such as CVD and T2D. The Nutrition module within the HEALTHGRAIN project, included 10 partners and undertook in vitro, animal and human in vivo studies with the overall aims of elucidating the components and mechanisms underlying the health benefits of cereal grains. This review summarises the major outcomes of these studies, including yet unpublished findings.

II University, Naples, Italy



Nutrition, Metabolism & Cardiovascular Diseases (2008) 18, 283-290



Nutrition. Metabolism & Cardiovascular Diseases

www.elsevier.com/locate/nmcd

Whole grain intake and cardiovascular disease: A meta-analysis

Philip B. Mellen^{a,*}, Thomas F. Walsh^a, David M. Herrington^b

^a Department of Internal Medicine, Section of General Medicine, Wake Forest University Health Sciences, Medical Center Blvd., Winston-Salem, NC 27157, USA

^b Department of Internal Medicine, Section of Cardiology, Wake Forest University Health Sciences, Medical Center Blvd., Winston-Salem, NC 27157, USA

ScienceDirect

Nutrition Research 30 (2010) 815-822

www.nrjournal.com

Nutrition

Research

Whole grain and fiber consumption are associated with lower body weight measures in US adults: National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey 1999-2004

Carol E. O'Neil^{a,*}, Michael Zanovec^a, Susan S. Cho^b, Theresa A. Nicklas^c

*School of Human Ecology, Louisiana State University Agricultural Center; Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70803, USA ^bNutraSource; Clarksville, Maryland, 21029, USA ^cUSDA/ARS Children's Nutrition Research Center, Department of Pediatrics; Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas 77030, USA Received 11 August 2010; revised 15 October 2010; accepted 26 October 2010



Whole-grains contain more fibre, vitamins, minerals and phytochemicals (plant substances) than refined grains. For example, the vitamin content of brown rice is about 5-10 times higher than white rice.

The beneficial components in whole-grains work together to lower your risk of heart disease and diabetes. Fibre helps to reduce 'bad' cholesterol and regulate blood sugar levels. Some of the vitamins, minerais and phytochemicals act as antioxidants to help protect against blocked arteries. Whole-grains may also support weight management as they help promote the feeling of fullness.

To learn more about whole-grains and try out delicious recipes, visit www.hpb.gov.sg/foodforhealth

Have 2-3 servings of whole-grains daily in place of foods made from refined grains. Examples of 1 serving are 35 bowh of brown rice or 2 sites of wholemeal bread.

Whole-grain products Include:





purhealth



Summary

- Food authenticity is an important issue for consumer trust, public health, national and global economy, international trade, and standards
- Food fraud affects up to 10-15 % of food supply and has become a > \$15 MIO business
- Authentication of foods and testing for labelling compliance needs novel approaches
- Non-validated information is easily accessible and can go viral via social media



Transparency and communication based on facts and scientific evidence are needed





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- Prof. Fred Brouns, Maastricht University, NL
- Prof. Julie Miller-Jones, University of St. Clair, MN, USA
- Drs. Jan Willem van der Kamp, HEALTHGRAIN, ICC, NL
- Hamit Köksel, Hacettepe University and ICC President, Turkey





Thank you for your attention!

Roland Ernest Poms Secretary General

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