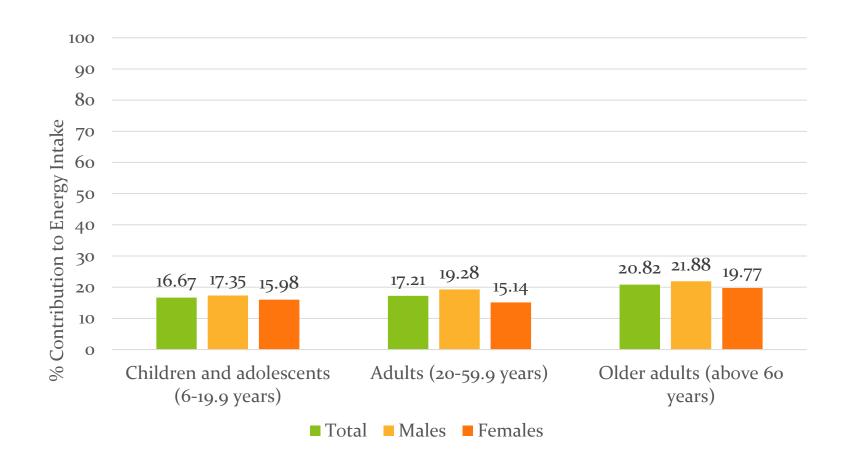
نحو رغيف خبز صحى

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ندوة يوم الرغيف العربي 2023 تحت شعار: "رغيف خبزنا ... صحة ألجيالنا واستدامة لكوكبنا "بيت األمم المتحدة، بيروت، الجمهورية اللبنانية، 10 تموز/يوليو 20

Bread is a staple food in MENA countries



Contribution of bread to energy intake in Lebanon





- Modernization
- Globalization of trade and marketing
- Rapid urbanization
- Increased processing

High prevalence of NCDs

High in:

F&V, legumes, whole grains, dairy, nuts/seeds

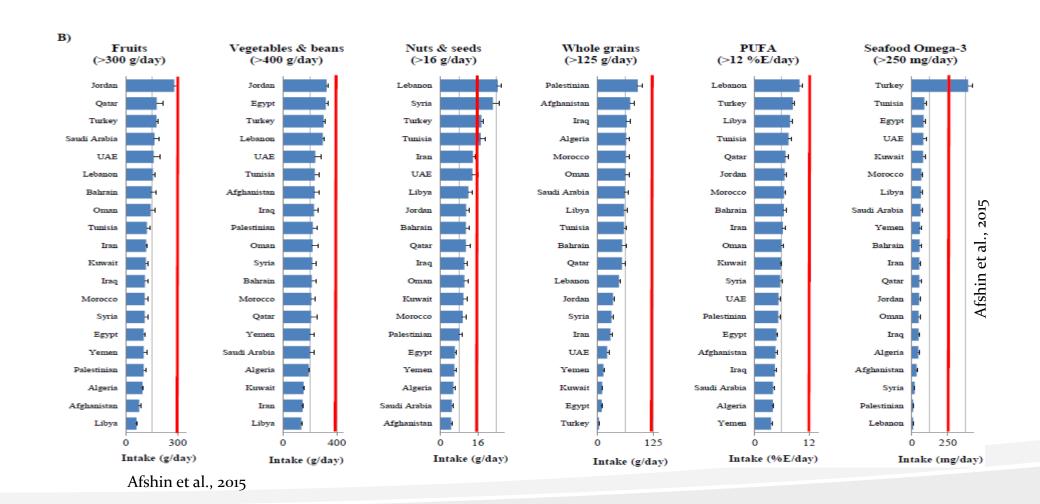
High in:

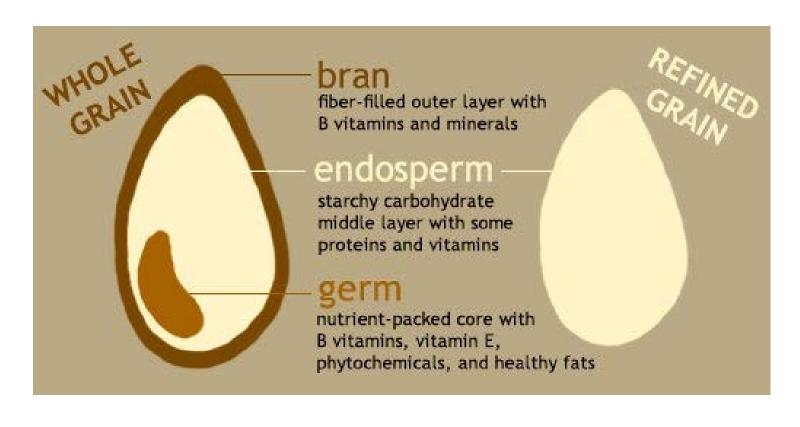
Processed foods, refined grains, sugars, fats, alcohol, animal products, SFA, trans FA

Low in:

Milk, F&V

Low intake of PROTECTIVE foods in most MENA countries





Bran and fiber slow the breakdown of starch into glucose—thus maintaining a steady <u>blood sugar</u> rather than causing sharp spikes.

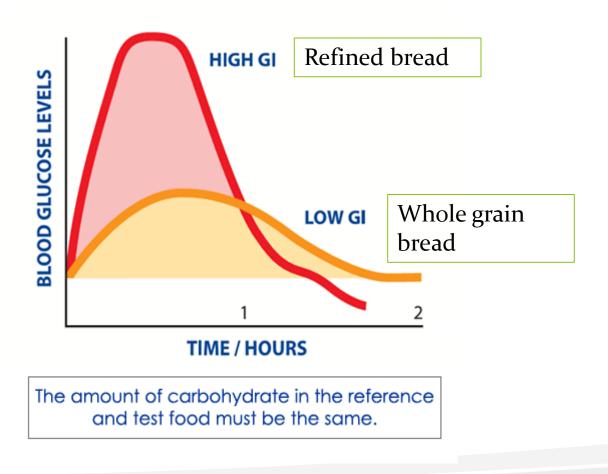
<u>Fiber</u> helps lower cholesterol as well as move waste through the digestive tract.

Fiber may also help prevent the formation of small blood clots that can trigger heart attacks or strokes.

Phytochemicals and essential minerals such as magnesium, selenium and copper found in whole grains may protect against some cancers.

Glycemic Index

Whole grain bread is not the same as bread enriched with bran



Switching to whole grain bread is an opportunity to improve public health ad curb the escalating burden of NCDs

SR and meta-analyses provide evidence that whole grain intake is associated with a reduced risk of coronary heart disease, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, total cancer, and mortality from all causes

Refined bread is poor in micronutrients

Fortification of flour with micronutrients:

 Numerous countries fortify flour with micronutrients such as iron and folate (refined flour)

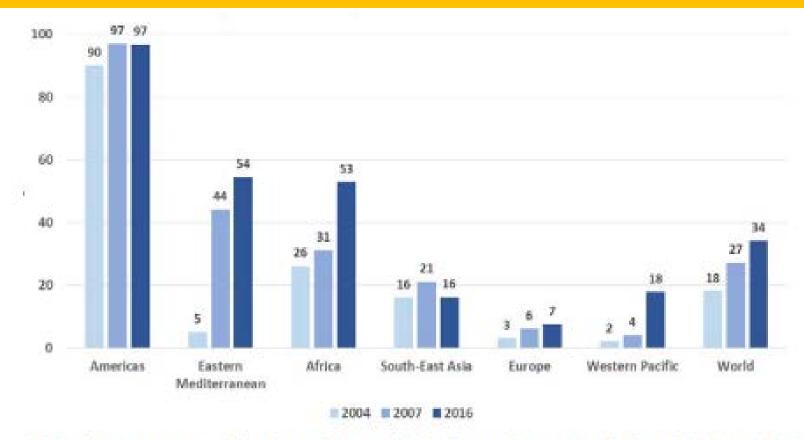


Fig. 8 Percentage of industrially milled wheat flour that is fortified, by WHO Region (Source: Food Fortification Initiative www.ffinetwork.org)

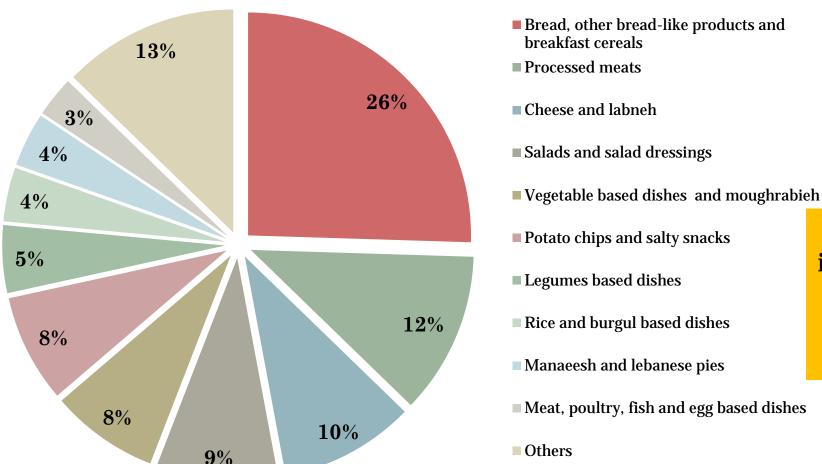
Whole grain floors are usually not fortified because whole grain flour retains the wheat's original vitamin and minerals, and is thereby considered adequately nutritious

But as consumption of whole grains increases, countries may consider fortifying whole grain flours: adding zinc and iron compounds to counter the effect of phytates

Zimmerman S, Phytate effect of nutrient levels in whole grain flours

Major food group contributors to sodium intake (Lebanon)

Bread is a high contributor to salt



Several countries in the region have reduced the salt content of bread via legislation

^{*} **Other** (pizza and past based dishes, processed poultry, Sweets, Kishk, tahini and falafel based dishes, Gravies, sauces and butter, Soups, Potato based dishes, Milk and milk based products)

Opportunities

- Switching to whole grain breads (wheat or other whole grains)
- Breads that incorporate nutritious innovative components such as legumes (e.g. chickpea flour)
- Lower salt varieties: affordable, accessible
- Fortification (?)

Thank you