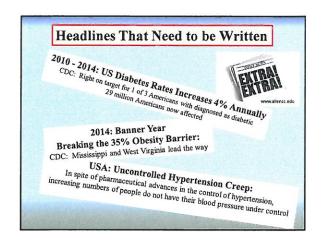
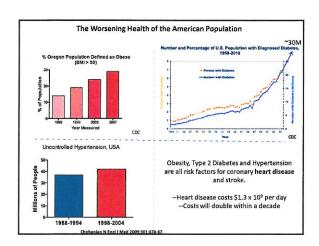
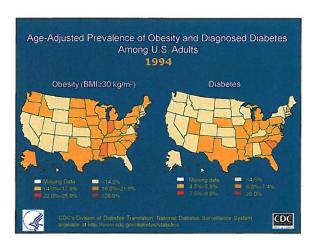


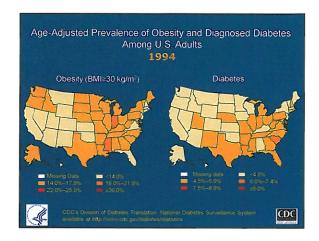
Thank you to:
David Barker & Helsinki Epidemiology Group
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Center for Developmental Health
Knight Cardiovascular Institute (>60 Scientists)
Moore Institute for Nutrition and Wellness
Staff and Program Experts:
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National Institute of Heart, Lung and Blood
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases
National Institute of Aging
M. Lowell Edwards Endowment

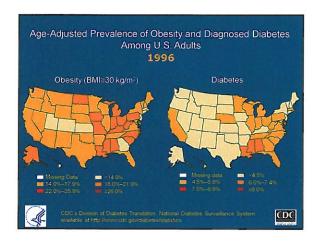
Chronic Diseases and Their Changing Prevalence

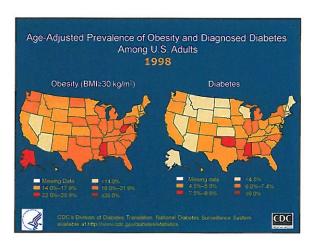


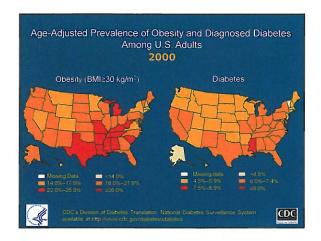


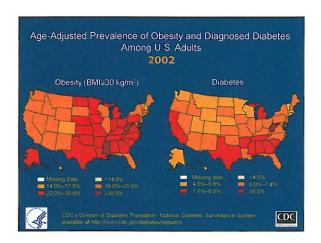


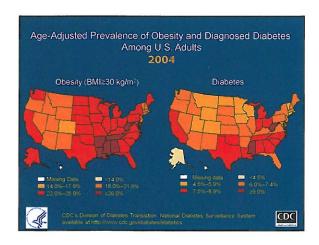


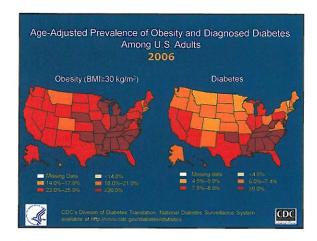


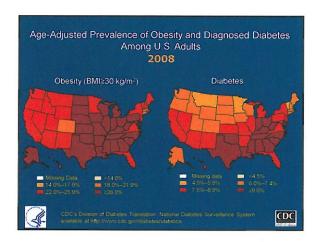


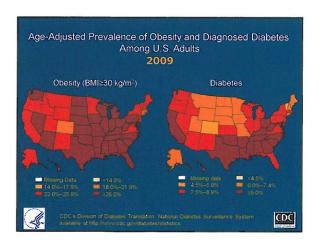


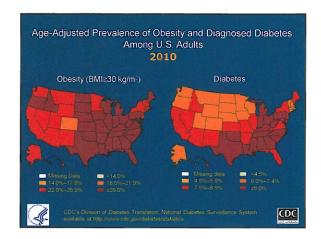


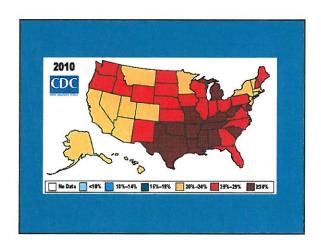


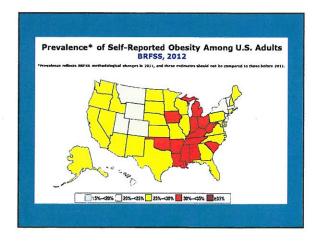


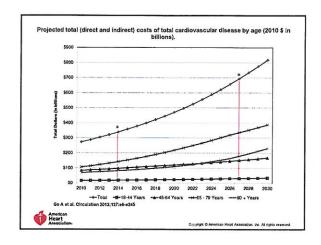


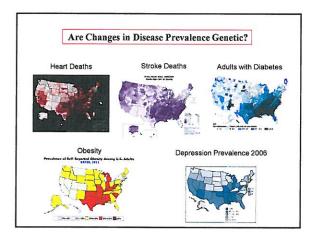




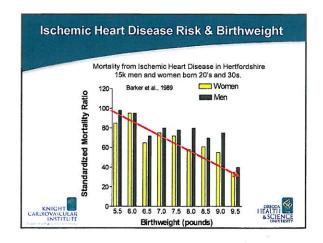


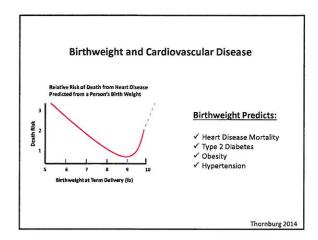


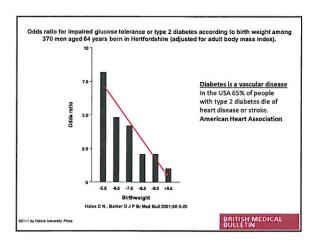


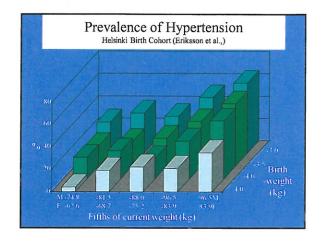


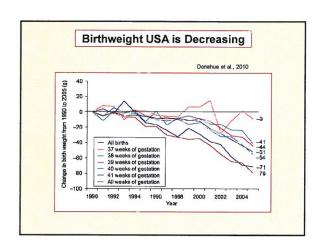
"Birthweight is a powerful predictor of adult-onset chronic disease"
Professor David Barker



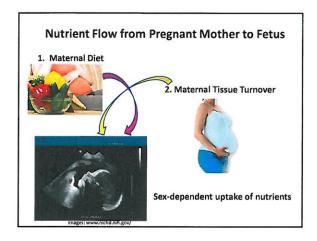


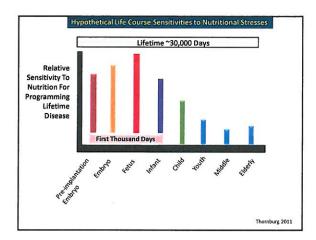




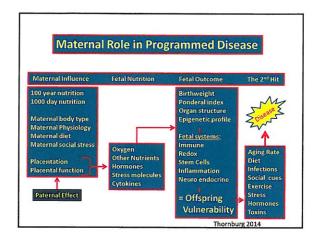


Beyond Birthweight Maternal Phenotype Height, weight, muscle mass, fat mass, skeletal dimensions hormone profile, blood lipids. Therefore, a woman's nutritional history affects the health of her offspring. Placental Phenotype Weight, width, length, thickness, number of cotyledons, reord insertion and length

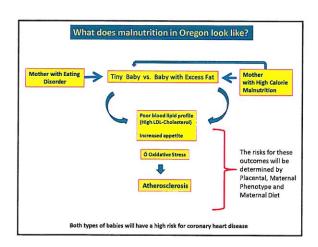


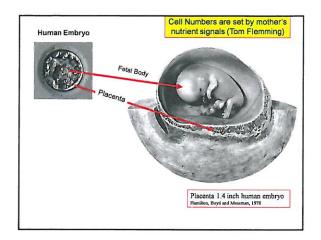


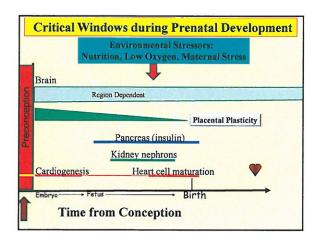
The maternal and paternal trans-generational effect
"Transgenerational Nutritional Flow"



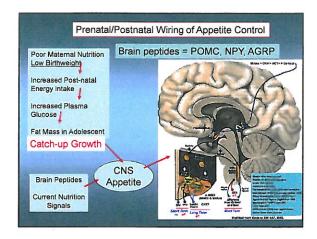


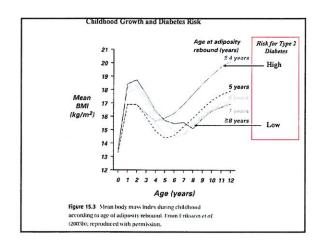


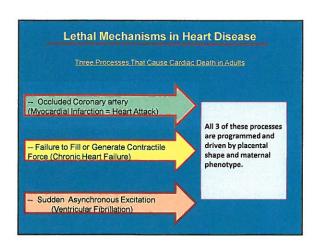




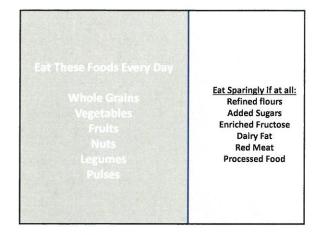
Early Life Nutrition Drives Risk for Later Disease
Through Altered Systems Structure, Physiology and Epigenetics

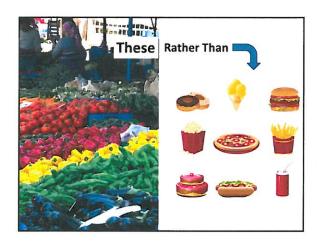


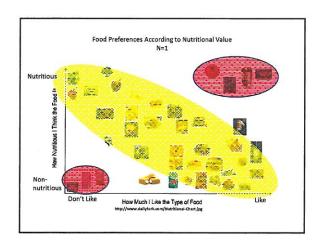


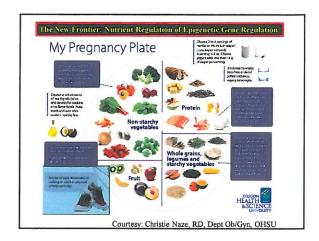


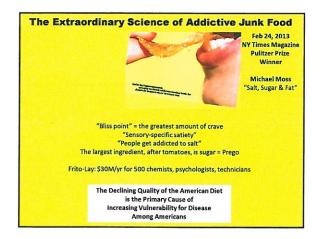
Hazard ratios for chronic <u>heart failure</u> are linked to placental size and maternal height	
Placental Measurement Mother's Height	
Area (cm²) >160 cm - 225 11 15-21 1.2 (0.6 to 2.4) - 255 11 15-21 0.9 (0.5 to 1.9)	
> 285 p for trend 0.5 0.5	
CI = Confidence Interval	
Helsinki Birth Cohort Eur J Heart Failure 2010	
]
Risk of Stroke Risk of Cardiovascular Disease	
Low Birthweight Low Birthweight	
Slow Growth in Childhood Getting fat in early Childhood Poor childhood growth of mother Abnormal placental size	
Foods That Matter	



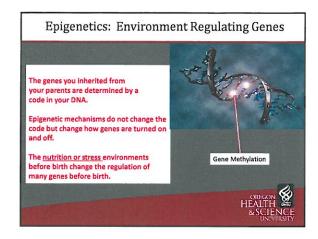


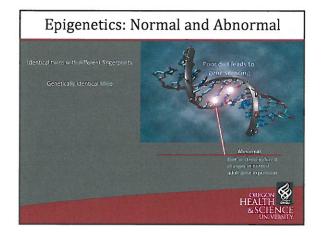


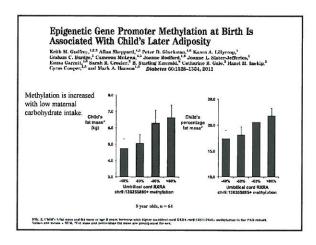




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There is Strong Evidence that Some Epigenetic Effects can be Reversed



Take Home Messages

The Health of the US population is in rapid decline

The nutritional quality of the American diet has deteriorated over the last three generations

Poor growth before birth imparts risk for chronic disease in adulthood.

The fetus acquires nutrients from the maternal diet and the mother's tissue turnover.

Healthy young men and women are required to have a healthy population

Maternal diet can contribute to the next generation through epigenetics

The US food culture is the culprit.
It must change to offer hope for a future healthy population

Headlines of Tomorrow	
CRISIS Over: US n.	
CRISIS Over: US Diabetes Rates Decreases 10% Annually	
Banner Year: 2010	
National Obesity Rates Now Decreasing CDC: Mississippi and West Virginia lead the way	
USA Hypertension Finally Under Contact	
Millions of Lives Saved	