

Reductionist versus holistic paradigms in nutrition science

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144/105 - Nutrition Science at a Cross-Road

"Reductionist versus Holistic paradigms in Nutrition Science"





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Conflict of Interest Disclosure

I have no conflict of interest to report in relation to this presentation.



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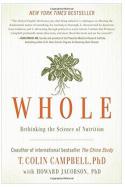
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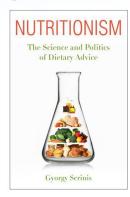




A bibliographic basis







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Campbell, C.T., Jacobson, H., 2013. Whole: Rethinking the Science of Nutrition

Scrinis, G., 2013. Nutritionism - The Science and Politics of Dietary Advice Columbia University Press

Toward a New Philosophy of Preventive Nutrition: From a Reductionist to a Holistic Paradigm to Improve Nutritional Recommendations¹

Anthony Fardet* and Edmond Rock

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Fardet, A., Rock, E., **2015**. From a reductionist to a holistic approach in preventive nutrition to define new and more ethical paradigms. Healthcare 3, 1054-1063.

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Fardet, A., Rock, E., **2014**. The search for a new paradigm to study micronutrient and phytochemical bioavailability: from reductionism to holism. Medical Hypotheses 82, 181-186.

Fardet, A., **2014**. New Approaches to Studying the Potential Health Benefits of Cereals: From Reductionism to Holism. Cereal Foods World 59, 224-229.

Fardet, A., Rock, E., **2014**. Toward a new philosophy of preventive nutrition: from a reductionist to a holistic paradigm to improve nutritional recommendations. Advances in Nutrition 5, 430-446.

« Stop ultraprocessed foods! Eat true





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The reductionist paradigm: a more Western approach

"In the sciences, application of methodological reductionism attempts explanation of entire systems in terms of their individual, constituent parts and their interactions"



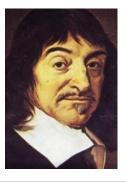
Linear cause-effect relationship

2 = 1 + 1

In nutrition : e.g., linear relation:

1) between saturated fats, dyslipidemia and coronary heart diseases 2) between calcium, bone density and fracture risk

3) sugars, hyperglycemia, insuline resistance and type 2 diabetes Etc.



Descartes held that nonhuman animals could be reductively explained as automata - De homine, 1662.



de Vaucanson's Deck



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The holistic paradigm: a more oriental approach

Holism (from Greek holos "all, whole, entire") is the idea that natural systems and their properties should be viewed as wholes, not as collections of parts. This often includes the view that systems function as wholes and that their functioning cannot be fully understood solely in terms of their component parts



Parable of the blind men and elephant



Non linear multicausal cause-effect relationship



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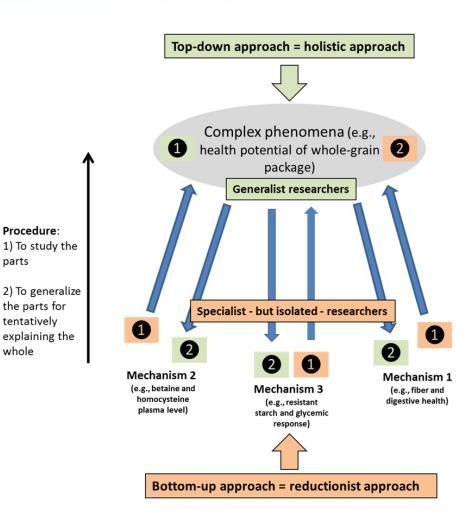
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Holism versus Reductionism



Procedure:

- 1) To consider globally
- 2) To use reductionnist approach when necessary to explain a particular point

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Reductionism: a brief history of Western nutrition

The period of « quantifying nutritionism » :

- ≈1850-1950: controlled by research scientists
- Discovering and quantifying nutrients, and the needs of the body
- Preventing nutritional deficiencies
- The caloric approach

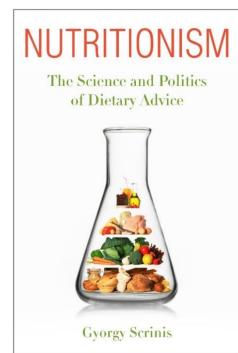
The period of « good-and-bad nutritionism » :

- ≈1960-1990: controlled by governmental organisms
- Good and bad nutrients to be limited or encouraged
- Negative messages dominate ("low-fat campaign" in the USA)
- Reducing the risk of chronic diseases

The period of « functional nutritionnism » :

- ≈1995 up today: controlled by agro-food industry
- More positive messages for body health
- Focus on functional nutrients







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Reductionism, Processing, Food Science & Nutrition

Raw complex foods



Fractionation, refining and recombination



- ➤ Human nutrition ≈ pharmacology (randomized controlled trials, few biomarkers, epidemiological studies based on nutrients and/or food groups)
- Nutrient ≈ bioactive drug compounds (supranutritional doses)





- 1) Ultra-processed foods
 - 3) Nutraceuticals
- 4) Nutritional supplements
 - 5) Functional foods
 - 6) Food ingredients



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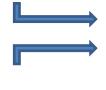
Reductionism, Processing, Food Science & Nutrition

Fractionation, Refining, extrusioncooking...



Added ingredients: salt, fat, sugars, vital gluten, vit. C, other numerous additives/ingredients...

Loss of food structure & bioactive protective phytochemicals: ↓ satiety feeling, ↓ nutrient synergy; ↑ glycemia *via* rapid carbohydrates



« Rapid » nutrients in high amounts (supranutritional doses) and energy-dense:

↑ risk factors for chronic and metabolic diseases?



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Reductionism & Nutritional recommendations

- Recommendations based on nutrients: a failure
- « low-fat » & « low-GI » campaigns
- Cholesterol and SFA: Dogmas today challenged
- Recommendations based on food groups: a partial failure
- PNNS: 5 fruits & vegetable/day...
- Food pyramids
- Major problem of these recommendations: they consider the food only on the basis of its nutritional composition
- While the basic paradigm is partial and does not reflect reality, it can only produce disappointing results

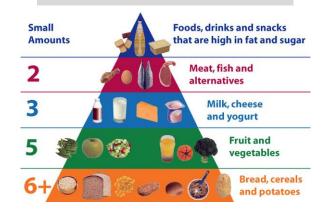
Reductionist French recommendations



Holistic Brazilian recommendations



Reductionist food pyramid





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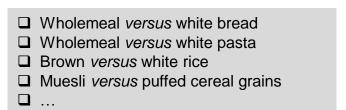
Holism vs Reductionism in the cereal sector

Cereal products & Reductionism:

- Selection/breeding of wheat species for a single character
- Reduction of the number of species
- Grain fractionation & flour refining
- Ingredients & bioactive isolation: fibre + gluten + starch + bran + germ + polyphenols + aleurone +... then recombination
- Added salt, sugar & fat

Cereal products & Holism:

- Considering matrix effect or physical structure
- Less drastic refining
- Not reducing cereal health potential only to fibre fraction
- Fibre « co-passengers »
- The « food package », multi-fonctionality & synergism

















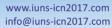




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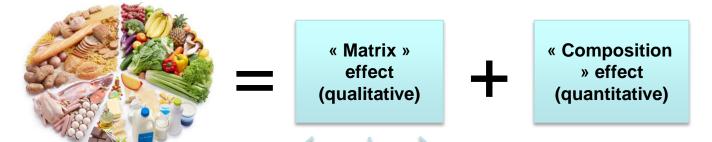
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Holism & Food Health Potential



Degree of chewing
Bioavailability (bioaccessibility, digestibility)
Glycemic index, protein anabolism, satiety feeling
Digestive transit (gastric emptying...)
Hormones

. . .

At identical composition in nutrients and therefore in calories, two foods with different physical structures (thus different degree of processing) will not have the same health potential



1 calorie food A ≠ 1 calorie food B

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The concept of grain package and multi-functionality: a multicausal non linear relationalship

Several compounds can fulfill a same physiological function:



More than 34 antioxidant compounds

Synergy

↓ Oxidative stress (involved in more than 100 pathologies!)

A single compound can fulfill several physiological functions:



Fibre



- Intestinal transit
- Satiety
- Glycemic response
- SCFA production
- Microflora
- ..



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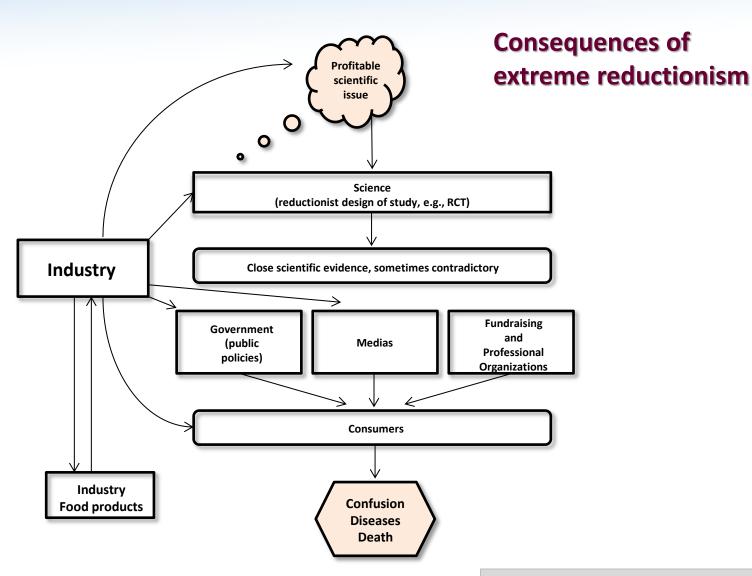
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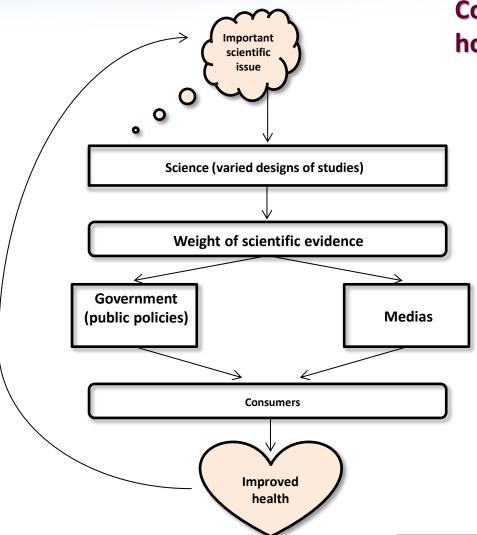
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Consequences of holistic approach

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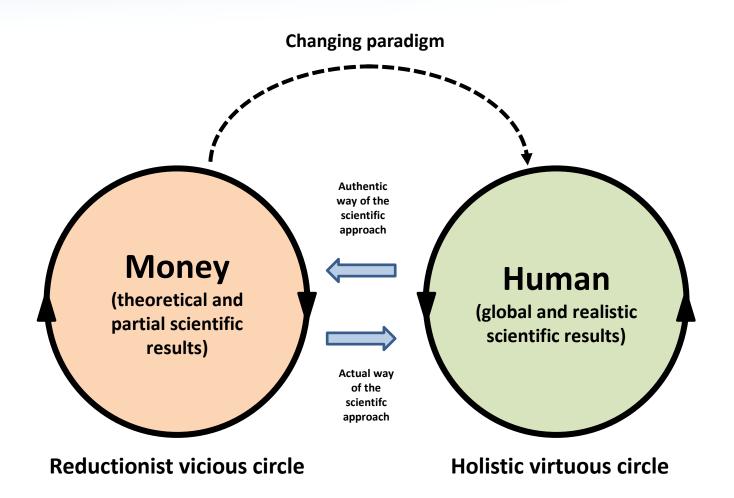
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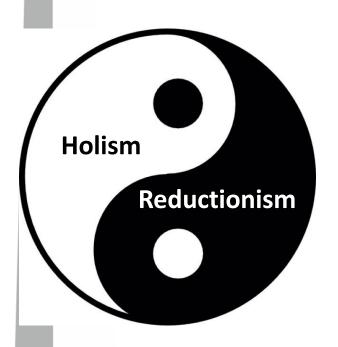
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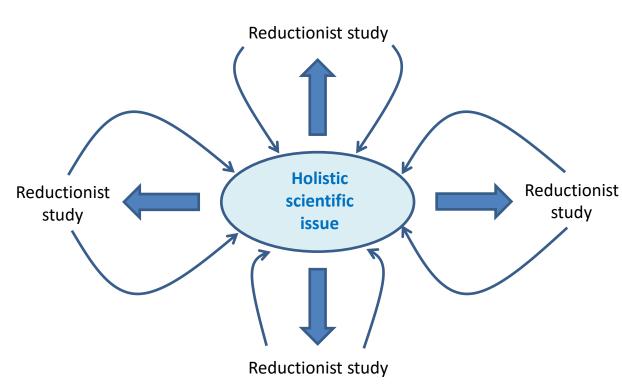






Both approaches are not mutually exclusive: An indispensable marriage





Holistic virtuous circle



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Conclusions & Perspectives: consequences of the reductionist paradigm

Reductionist paradigm



Fractionated-recombined ultra-processed foods



Increases of chronic diseases of industrialization



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Conclusions & Perspectives: consequences of the holistic paradigm

1) Developping traditional and modern minimal processing to preserve food matrix and health potential:

- Pre-fermentation, pre-germination/sprouting, soaking, flaking, soft thermal treatments, less refining, less fractionation...
- ultraviolet-C, modified-atmospheres, heat shocks, ozone treatments, high pressures, Pulsed Magnetic Fields...

2) Processing at the service of foods:

- Healthy
- Sustainable
- Palatable
- Safe

3) The holistic concepts of multifunctionality and synergism

4) Human studies:

- Developing « in real life conditions » human studies?
- In epidemiological studies, considering quality of life, complex diet and degree of food processing
- Using omics high throughput approaches: from few biomarkers to metabolomic profiles



- Both approaches are necessary but one needs to re-equilibrate and to go from holism to reductionism and not the opposite
- Stop separating human nutrition and food science in public research

