Deriving Personalized Recommendations for Fish Intake Using Mathematical Optimization Methods

Persson, Inez Maria; Fagt, Sisse; Pires, Sara Monteiro; Poulsen, Morten; Vieux, Florent; Nauta, Maarten

Publication date:
2018

Document Version
Version created as part of publication process; publisher's layout; not normally made publicly available

Link back to DTU Orbit

Citation (APA):

General rights
Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.
Objectives: As an alternative to generic dietary guidelines for the whole population, we developed a method for modelling individual dietary recommendations based on personal preference. The method is applied in a model on fish intake in Denmark.

Methods: A mathematical optimization model that applies quadratic programming was developed to model personalized recommendations for fish intake that deviate as little as possible from observed individual fish intake. Model constraints ensured that modelled fish intake levels met the general recommendations for eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA), docosahexaenoic acid (DHA), and vitamin D without violating the tolerable intake recommendations for methyl mercury, dioxins, and dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls (dl-PCBs). Recommended intakes for eleven species were generated for each individual in a group of 3,016 Danish adults (1,552 women and 1,464 men, aged 18-75 y), whose fish intakes and body weights were recorded from a national dietary survey. Background intakes of the nutrients and contaminants in question from other foods than fish, supplements and environmental exposure were analyzed. Modelled intakes with different background exposures were compared with the Wilcoxon matched-pairs signed-rank test. Modelled intakes were also compared with the observed intakes.

Results: Our results on the fish intake case suggest that 55 % of the study population should be recommended to increase their fish intake with up to 184 g/wk and that 24 % of the study population should increase their fish intake with more than 100 g/wk. Only 2 % of the population should be recommended to decrease their intake of fish. These modelled recommendations were different from the observed intakes for all fish species (P<0.05). The results appeared to be specifically sensitive to the uncertainty on vitamin D levels due to the effect of exposure from the sun.

Conclusions: The quadratic programming model was appropriate for translating recommendations for nutrients and contaminants into individual fish intake recommendations, thanks to its multidimensional property. Mathematical optimization methods could be used to provide more realistic and achievable dietary guidelines that account for personal preference.