ILSI EUROPE SESSION PROGRAMME

The Aging Brain

20 JANUARY 2015, 5:00 PM – 6:30 PM
ROOM AKIMEL 3 & 4
PHOENIX, ARIZONA, USA

Organized by ILSI Europe
the European Branch of the International Life Sciences Institute
BACKGROUND & PURPOSE

Background

The relationship between nutrition and mental performance has grown substantially in recent years. By their very nature people are interested in the impact of food or nutrients on brain function, cognition and mental performance, leading to numerous research studies alongside the accompanying media fascination. It is known that food and nutrients can benefit brain functions. Therefore, great opportunities remain for innovation to optimise neurodevelopment and reduce risk of cognitive decline. In this developing field, this scientific session on ‘The Aging Brain’ aims to advance and disseminate scientific knowledge on the effects of diet and food components on the aging brain and cognitive function.

The percentage of aged populations (e.g. 60 years and older) in almost every country will skyrocket in the next few decades. Currently there are no preventative dietary recommendations for preserving brain health and cognition by any major health organizations (WHO, NIH), and regulatory agencies have given no positive opinions for nutrients that help maintain brain function during aging. It is becoming widely accepted that lifestyle changes are the best protection against cognitive decline, creating a massive opportunity for nutritional products and optimal diets.

Purpose

This session is organized in the framework of ‘One ILSI Approach: Nutrition, Health and Wellbeing’. In this session we aim to clarify healthy brain aging, feedback on the output of related events organized by the different ILSI Branches and reflect on the future directions to move this field forward.

Organization

This session was proposed, designed and organized by ILSI Europe, in collaboration with 5 other ILSI branches: ILSI Brasil, ILSI Focal Point in China, ILSI North America, ILSI Southeast Asia Region and ILSI Taiwan. More information on these branches is available at the end of this document.

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PROGRAMME

Chairs: Gerhard Eisenbrand, PhD
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5:00 pm – 5:05 pm Introduction
Stéphane Vidry, PhD
ILSI Europe
Brussels, Belgium

5:05 pm – 5:19 pm Defining healthy aging: From science to practice:
What is the link to diet and nutrition?
Johanna Dwyer, DSC, RD
Tufts University
Boston, MA, USA

5:19 pm – 5:33 pm Nutrition for the aging brain
Sophie Kergoat, PhD
Wrigley (Mars Incorporated)
Chicago, IL, USA

5:33 pm – 5:47 pm Minerals for the aging brain
Silvia Cozzolino, PhD
São Paulo University
São Paulo, Brazil

5:47 pm – 6:01 pm Energy regulation, dietary patterns and brain health in the
Taiwanese population
Meei-Shyuan Lee, RD, MPH
School of Public Health, National Defense Medical Center
Taipei, Taiwan

6:01 pm – 6:15 pm Assessment of cognitive function in Southeast Asia:
The problem of cultural diversity
Sofia Amarra, PhD
ILSI Southeast Asia Region
Singapore, Singapore

6:15 pm – 6:29 pm Global future directions in brain aging research
Wenhua Zhao, MD, PhD
Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention (China CDC)
Beijing, People’s Republic of China
Introduction

Stéphane Vidry, PhD
ILSI Europe
Brussels, Belgium

Abstract
Although cognitive aging has been known as long as the phenomenon of physical ageing, it is still not well understood. This is unfortunate because the profound social and economic impact of an aging population highlights the need to understand the factors that influence cognitive health and the decline that occurs with age. It is clear that the brain changes with increasing chronological age, however, it is less clear what processes and time frames are involved. The effects of aging on the brain and cognition are widespread and can have multiple causes. Aging affects the molecules, cells, vasculature, gross morphology, and cognition.

Food and nutrients can benefit brain functions. Great opportunities remain for food innovation to optimise neurodevelopment and reduce risk of cognitive decline. In this developing field, this session aims to disseminate scientific knowledge on the effects of diet and food components on the aging brain. This session titled ‘The Aging Brain’ aims to review available evidence in order to better understand the effects of diet or specific sets of nutrients or dietary factors on cognitive aging, to discuss possible ways to promote healthy cognitive aging, and discuss the effects of nutrients or dietary factors on cognition.

Biography
Dr Stéphane Vidry is the ILSI Europe’s Senior Scientific Programme Coordinator. Having joined ILSI Europe in 2006, he is in charge of the coordination of ILSI Europe scientific portfolio. He has a wide experience in project management especially in the field of risk-benefit assessment of foods and in the field of nutrition and health. Prior to joining ILSI Europe, Dr Vidry worked for a French dairy company, focusing on dairy active peptides before joining as scientific project officer the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (Seville, Spain). Dr Vidry obtained a PhD in food sciences (specialty in nutrition) at the University of Sciences of Montpellier, France.
5:05 pm – 5:19 pm

Defining healthy aging: From science to practice: What is the link to diet and nutrition?

Johanna Dwyer, DSC, RD
Tufts University
Boston, MA, United States of America

Abstract
The lack of a common vernacular for defining healthy aging, and the lack of agreement on a common set of outcome measures have challenged progress on nutritional guidance for optimizing outcomes of natural aging and for minimizing pathological aging in adults. Although nutrition recommendations have been issued for people who are over a certain chronological age, the definition of healthy aging and how to assess it remains unclear. Should healthy aging outcomes be defined as the absence of disease at the cellular or total system level or at the functional performance level? Appropriate outcome measures of healthy aging may also vary, depending on whether the focus is primary or secondary prevention. Because aging is a progressive continuum starting from birth through adulthood, should aging be defined differently at different chronological ages or stages as well? And how do all of these issues relate to diet and nutrition for older persons? The ILSI North America workshop, held in November 2014 in conjunction with the Gerontological Society of America, provided an overview of the state of nutrition research on age-related functional changes associated with cognition, sensory systems, the gastrointestinal system, and muscle-bone-joint system related to movement. Participants discussed definitions and taxonomies for describing various aspects of senescence in order to develop a framework to define healthy aging. They identified appropriate outcomes measures, methodologies and study designs drawing upon current and emerging science. Highlights will be briefly reviewed.

Biography
Dr Johanna Dwyer DSc, RD is Professor of Medicine (Nutrition) and Community Health at the Tufts University Medical School, and Adjunct Professor of Nutrition at Tufts University Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy. She is also Senior Scientist at the Jean Mayer/USDA Human Nutrition Research Center on Aging at Tufts University, and Senior Nutrition Scientist (contractor), Office of Dietary Supplements, Office of the Director, National Institutes of Health. Her major research interest at present is in flavonoids, population based nutrition surveys (particularly of vitamins and minerals), dietary supplement databases, and nutrition policy. Dr Dwyer is the Director of the Frances Stern Nutrition Center at Tufts Medical Center which is one of the oldest dietetic internship programs and outpatient nutrition clinics in the USA. From 2003-2011, Dr Dwyer served part time as Senior Nutrition Scientist, Office of Dietary Supplements, National Institutes of Health. She now serves as a Scientific Consultant in the same capacity at NIH where she is responsible for several large projects. Dr Dwyer received her DSc and MSc from the Harvard School of Public Health.
5:19 pm – 5:33 pm

**Nutrition for the aging brain**

**Sophie Kergoat, PhD**
Wrigley (Mars Incorporated)
Chicago, IL, United States of America

**Abstract**
The percentage of aged populations (e.g. 60 years and older) in almost every country will skyrocket in the next few decades. Currently there are no preventative dietary recommendations for preserving brain health and cognition by any major health organizations (WHO, NIH), and regulatory agencies have given no positive opinions for nutrients that help maintain brain function during aging.

The ILSI Europe Nutrition and Mental Performance Task force organized a workshop on 3-4 July 2014 in Milan, Italy that aimed to review available evidence in order to understand the effects of diet or specific sets of nutrients or dietary factors on cognitive aging, to discuss possible ways to promote healthy cognitive aging, and to discuss the effects of nutrients or dietary factors on cognition.

Brain aging and dementia are multifactorial processes and require a multifactorial treatment. There is huge and convincing epidemiological evidence that special diets and intake of certain nutrients appear to stave off cognitive decline. This leads to the identification of massive opportunities for optimal diets which need to be translated in clear preventive guidelines to maintain cognitive function during aging.

**Biography**
Dr Sophie Kergoat is Senior Research Scientist at the Wrigley Company (a subsidiary of Mars Incorporated) in Chicago. She is responsible for developing scientific support in the fields of Cognitive Science and Neuroscience. Her work includes the identification of new areas for product innovation, the coordination of external and internal studies to provide scientific and clinical support for scientific claims, and the development of scientific collaborations with consultants and research organizations. Dr Kergoat joined Mars Inc. Europe in 2007 to undertake research projects in human behavior and to develop enabling technologies in the cognitive sciences using world-class expertise. This work encompassed consumer communication effectiveness, consumer behavior understanding, and scientific and external affairs. Prior to joining Mars Inc., Dr Kergoat held a position as a lecturer in Human Sciences at the University Paris Descartes and at the University of Basse-Normandie, and collaborated with a team of researchers at the CNRS (National French Scientific Center) in Paris. Dr Kergoat holds a PhD in Cognitive Science from University Paris Descartes and a Professional degree in Neuropsychology.
Minerals for the aging brain

Silvia Cozzolino, PhD
São Paulo University
São Paulo, Brazil

Abstract
Since oxidative stress is closely related to progression of dementia, the antioxidant system may be a potential therapeutic target to preserve cognitive function. In this way, studies show the antioxidant role of selenium, which plays as selenoproteins especially glutathione peroxidase (GPx) family and selenoprotein P (SePP). So, we measure selenium (Se) status in Alzheimer’s disease (AD) and in mild cognitive impairment (MCI) elderly and compared them with a control group (CG). 27 AD, 17 MCI and 28 control elderly were evaluated. Se concentration was determined in plasma and erythrocyte by using hydride generation atomic absorption spectroscopy. Erythrocyte Se concentration in AD group was lower than CG (43.73 ± 23.02 μg/L and 79.15 ± 46.37 μg/L; p = 0.001), but not statistically different from MCI group (63.97 ± 18.26 μg/L; p = 0.156). AD group exhibited the lowest plasma Se level (34.49 ± 19.94 μg/L) when compared to MCI (61.36 ± 16.08 μg/L; p = 0.000) and to CG (50.99 ± 21.06 μg/L; p = 0.010). It is observed that erythrocyte Se decreases as cognition function does. Since erythrocyte reflects longer-term nutritional status, the data point to the importance of the relation between Se exposure and cognitive function. Brazilian nut supplementation of MCI group, 1nut/day, for 6 months, restore selenium status, and this may be positive effects on cognition performance. The deficiency of Se may contribute to cognitive decline among aging people.

Biography
Graduate in Nutrition at São Paulo University (1969), master’s in Food Science and Experimental Nutrition at São Paulo University (1976) and PhD in Food Science and Experimental Nutrition at São Paulo University (1982). Since 2000, Prof. Silvia Cozzolino is Full Professor at São Paulo University, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Science. She has experience in nutrition, acting on the following subjects: minerals bioavailability, zinc, selenium, and other minerals, with emphasis on nutritional biochemistry and the relation between micronutrients, chronical diseases, and health.
5:47 pm – 6:01 pm

Energy regulation, dietary patterns and brain health in the Taiwanese population

Meei-Shyuan Lee, RD, MPH, PhD
School of Public Health, National Defense Medical Center
Taipei, Taiwan

Abstract
Much of the present and future burden of disease will be located in the brain or factors affecting its function including our habitat, personal behavior and life expectancy. The problems are ones at our environmental interface, of the intergenerational expression of our genome, the risk profile of diet and physical activity, substance abuse (alcohol, tobacco), associated morbidity and medication (esp. body compositional disorders, diabetes (DM) and cardiovascular disease), neurodegeneration (cognitive impairment and extrapyramidal disorders like Parkinson’s disease) and affective disorders (anxiety and depression).

With population-based cohorts, nutrition surveys and the National Health Insurance datasets in Taiwan, we have explored the role of energy regulation and dietary patterns in brain health with age and on survival. Having demonstrated that pre-DM as manifest in the metabolic syndrome was in large measure a problem of energy regulation, we studied the development of neurodegenerative disorders. We found that the incidences of dementia and Parkinson’s disease were increased 2-fold with DM and, of affective disorders, 3-fold. We also find a bidirectional nexus between cognitive impairment and DM in cohort studies which is modulated by physical activity and dietary quality (dietary diversity). Moreover, the increased mortality risk with cognitive impairment is attenuate by dietary diversity. Thus, in a Chinese population, whose food culture does not traditionally include dairy but in whom stroke is a major cause of premature death and morbidity, a little dairy is associated with better cerebrovascular disease and brain health.

Biography
Prof. Meei-Shyuan Lee has been on the faculty of the School of Public Health, National Defense Medical Center (NDMC), Taiwan for 26 years. She was a Nutrition major at Fu-Jen University and has a Master’s degree in Public Health Nutrition from NDMC. Before becoming a faculty member at NDMC, she worked as a hospital dietitian for 3 years in clinical nutrition and food service management. At the Harvard School of Public Health in the United States, she was awarded the Doctor of Public Health degree in Nutritional Epidemiology. She teaches Nutritional Epidemiology, Public Health Nutrition, Biostatistics and Study Design, with many awards for teaching. Her research interests focus on dietary factors, especially dietary quality, in relation to health and aging as well as the methodological considerations in their use in Nutritional Epidemiology. In recent years, she has turned her attention to Nutritional Economics research. She has published more than 140 peer reviewed articles. Prof. Lee has been the Manuscript Editor for the Asia Pacific Journal of Clinical Nutrition since 2006. She is actively involved in nutrition policy in Taiwan and a member of several boards to do with policy and education.
Assessment of cognitive function in Southeast Asia: The problem of cultural diversity

Sofia Amarra, PhD
ILSI Southeast Asia Region
Singapore, Singapore

Abstract
Studies indicate that there exist cross-cultural differences in cognitive function between Asian and Western populations. Recent findings in brain science also indicate that some assessment tools that were constructed based on neurocognitive models for Western cultures might not be suitable for people of other cultures, implying the need for culturally-appropriate measures to assess cognitive function. Culture refers to the collection of values, attitudes, traditions, behaviors, and language that are specific to a particular group of individuals who purposely transmit those characteristics from one generation to the next. The psychological literature on cognitive testing shows that a common approach for cognitive assessment in Asia consists of 1) direct translation of tests used in Western countries, 2) test adaptation, and 3) original test construction. Issues affecting the validity of Western tests used in an Asian setting include: 1) the cultural loading and linguistic demands of standardized, norm-referenced ability tests; 2) norm sample representation and stratification of different cultural groups; and 3) effects of cultural differences on test performance. In order to address these issues, guidelines for translating and adapting tests for cross-cultural use have been established. Development of local instruments using indigenous measures to assess cognitive function has also been recommended. This report will present methods to enhance the validity of adapted instruments for use in a Southeast Asian setting and the research gaps in cognitive assessment that have been identified.

Biography
Dr Sofia Amarra is currently Deputy Director of Scientific Programs at ILSI SEA Region. She obtained her degree in Ph.D Nutrition from University of the Philippines, Diliman and Certificate in Biochemistry from the Postgraduate Institute of Medicine, University of the Philippines, Manila. Her current responsibilities include developing ILSI SEA’s research agenda, facilitating regional research collaborations, and assisting in the publication of ILSI SEA activities and projects. She was previously affiliated with the Philippine Food and Nutrition Research Institute as senior science research specialist. Her previous research work has been in the area of child nutrition, focusing on micronutrient deficiencies and cognitive function among Filipino schoolchildren and examining the effect of maternal child-rearing and nutrition attitudes on pre-schoolers’ nutrient intakes and nutritional status.
Global future directions in brain aging research

Wenhua Zhao, MD, PhD
Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention (China CDC)
Beijing, People’s Republic of China

Abstract
In order to identify potential ways forward in brain aging research on a global level, a few questions will be directed to Dr Zhao.

Biography
Dr Zhao holds a Bachelor degree of medicine from the Beijing Medical University and Master Degree of Nutrition from the University of Philippines, and Ph.D. degree in nutrition from the Kagawa Nutrition University of Japan. She has worked in the field of public health for 30 years. Dr Zhao served as the deputy director of Sub-committee of Chronic Disease of Expert Committee on Disease Prevention and Control of Ministry of Health (MOH), China. She is the director of Society of NCDs Prevention and Control (SNCDs), Chinese Preventive Medicine Association (CPMA). She has been the vice president of the Beijing Nutrition Society since 2000. She is the deputy director of International Life Sciences Institute Focal Point in China. She is Adjunct Professor of Indiana University. Dr Zhao was the field director of the China National Nutrition and Health Survey in 2002 at the Institute of Nutrition and Food Safety of China CDC. She was the Director of National Working Group of 2010 China Chronic Disease and Behavior Risk Factors Surveillance at the National Center for Chronic and Non-communicable Disease Control and Prevention of China CDC. She has considerable experience and expertise in both dietary assessment methods and Nutrition Epidemiology in China. She has developed and validated the Chinese Food Frequency Questionnaire (CFFQ) for use in various populations in China. Moreover she has worked on the prevalence and burden of obesity, diabetes and related factors among adults. Dr. Zhao has also worked extensively on the policy making, health promotion and education on balanced diet and active lifestyle. Dr. Zhao has published more than 100 scientific articles and book chapters in the area of diet, nutrition, lifestyle and chronic disease control and prevention, especially on the burden of obesity and its control and prevention.
ABOUT THE SESSION

This session was proposed, designed and organized by ILSI Europe, in collaboration with 5 other ILSI branches:

- ILSI Brasil
- ILSI Focal Point in China
- ILSI North America
- ILSI Southeast Asia Region
- ILSI Taiwan.

For more information on these branches and their activities related to Aging Brain, please read the following factsheets.
About ILSI Europe

ILSI Europe's scientific portfolio is organized around 6 overarching themes: Food safety, Risk assessment and risk-benefit assessment, Biomarkers and functional effect measurements, Gut microbiota and health, Nutrition, development and healthy aging, Consumer trust and sustainability.

Vision
We build multi-stakeholder science-based solutions for a sustainable and healthier world.

Mission
- We foster collaboration between relevant stakeholders.
- We identify existing and emerging challenges in food, nutrition and health and facilitate proactive practical solutions.
- We communicate and disseminate our scientific output widely.
- Our way of working is designed to deliver science of the highest quality and integrity.

Related Activities

As the European population is aging, contributing to healthy aging is one of the key public policy issues. To address this topic, ILSI Europe is currently performing a few activities on aging. The Nutrition and Mental Performance Task Force is more specifically focusing on the aging brain in their activity on ‘Nutrition for the aging brain: evidence for an optimal diet’. This activity aims to review the evidence supporting how nutrients, food and diet influence brain health. In this framework a workshop was organized in July 2014 in Milan, Italy.

Two other ongoing activities are focusing on aging. The first one is titled ‘Low-grade inflammation in aging: causes and consequences’. Low-grade inflammation (LGI) occurs as a natural consequence of aging and has been linked to several chronic adverse health conditions. This activity focuses on triggers of LGI: why LGI begins, specifically in aging, and what are the benefits or drawbacks for health? The second activity focusing on aging is titled ‘Contribution of dietary supplements, nutrient-dense food and food fortification and the status if the elderly’. This activity will evaluate the type of foods, fortified foods or supplements that can best provide adequate nutrient intake to the elderly.

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About ILSI Brasil

ILSI Brasil was established in 1990. Immediately after an outbreak of cholera in 1991, ILSI Brasil cooperated with the international scientific community to understand the causes of the epidemic and seek ways to prevent other waterborne diseases. The branch was widely praised for its ability to facilitate rapid consensus and action which helped reassure the public that good science was being used to improve safety. By bringing together scientists from academia, government, industry, and the public sector, ILSI Brasil contributes to the understanding of scientific issues relating to nutrition, biotechnology, and risk assessment. ILSI Brasil counts on 35 member companies and the activities are developed by scientific committees and tasks forces.

Related Activities

ILSI Brasil Nutrition Committee comprises four task-forces: Fortified Foods and Supplements; Healthy Lifestyles; Functional Foods and Clinical Nutrition. Their common purpose is to contribute to the discussion on health issues thus collaborating to reach a scientific consensus as the basis for guides, guidelines and policies in regard to foods, nutrition and intervention programs. In October 2014 the Functional Foods Task Force promoted the 13th ILSI Brasil International Workshop on Functional Foods in collaboration with the other Nutrition task-forces. The Workshop focused on Nutrition and Healthy Aging. One of the presentations given by Dr. David Vauzour discussed Omega and Polyphenols in the maintenance of brain health. During the ILSI Annual Meeting, Dr. Cozzolino will present a research conducted in Brazil on Selenium status of Alzheimer’s patients and the importance of this element for brain health.

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About ILSI Focal Point in China

ILSI Focal Point in China was established in 1993 in close collaboration with the Chinese Academy of Preventive Medicine (current Chinese Center for Disease Control and Prevention). ILSI Focal Point in China serves as a bridge to link government, academia and industry with scientific communication. ILSI Focal Point in China promotes the exchange of scientific information in nutrition, physical activity, toxicology, and food safety between Chinese scientists, government professionals and their international counterparts, by sponsoring scientific conferences, conducting the research studies and publishing scientific publications. Currently, ILSI Focal Point in China focuses on obesity and NCDs, early childhood development, and food safety.

Related Activities

Currently, there is no activity ongoing on this topic.

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About ILSI North America

ILSI North America is a public nonprofit scientific foundation with branches around the world that provides a forum to advance the understanding of scientific issues related to the nutritional quality and safety of the food supply. ILSI North America carries out its mission by sponsoring relevant research programs, professional education programs and workshops, seminars, and publications as well as by providing a neutral forum for government, academic, and industry scientists to discuss and resolve scientific issues of common concern for the well-being of the general public. The programs of ILSI North America are supported primarily by the ILSI North America industry membership, which works closely with non-industry scientific advisors to develop program priorities.

Related Activities

“Defining Healthy Aging: From Science to Practice, the Link to Diet and Nutrition” was the topic of a Pre-Conference Workshop at the Annual Scientific Meeting of the Gerontological Society of America (GSA) in November 2014 in Washington, DC. The workshop, coordinated by the ILSI North America Task Force on Aging, was an activity that resulted from the organization’s annual emerging issues process. Although diet and nutritional recommendations have been issued for healthy aging, the definition of healthy aging remains unclear. As a result, definitive assessment and outcome measures to define healthy aging may vary for primary and secondary prevention. Questions are often asked whether healthy aging should be defined as the absence of disease at the cellular or total system level (natural aging) or at the functional performance level. Because aging is a progressive continuum starting from birth to adult life, should aging be defined differently at different age stages as well? The lack of a common vernacular for defining healthy aging, and the lack of agreement on a common set of outcome measures have challenged progress on nutritional guidance for optimizing outcomes of natural aging and for minimizing pathological aging in adults.

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About ILSI Southeast Asia Region

International Life Sciences Institute Southeast Asia (ILSI SEA) Region was established in 1993. The regional office based in Singapore oversees ILSI’s programs and activities in 13 countries, covering ASEAN (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam) and Australasia (Australia, New Zealand, Pacific Islands). In line with ILSI’s goal to provide science-based information for the improvement of public health through tripartite collaboration, ILSI SEA seeks to 1) share new scientific knowledge and research in nutrition and food safety; 2) develop capabilities in the region for science-based decision-making; 3) foster harmonization in a diverse region; and 4) support community health programs and research. Five country committees undertake local seminars, conferences, and health-related projects within each country – Australia, Indonesia, Malaysia, Thailand, and Philippines – while another committee is currently being set up in Vietnam.

Related Activities

ILSI Southeast Asia is currently coordinating a multi-country review of existing literature on mid-life factors that contribute to healthy versus pathological ageing. Using the concept of successful aging as a framework (i.e., avoidance of disease, disability, and dementia), the project seeks to determine a) what factors contribute to healthy vs. pathological ageing in different countries; b) what national strategies and policies countries have in place to address these factors. ILSI branches that have expressed interest and commitment are Taiwan, India, Korea, SEA (Philippines and Thailand), Brazil, Mexico.

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**About ILSI Taiwan**

The first new branch since 1997, ILSI Taiwan, has been inaugurated on July 28, 2013. The immediate goal is to link government with industries and academia, locally and globally, to collaborate on food safety and public health. ILSI Taiwan has 32 company members and has held more than 20 meetings/events in 2014. Its role as a public-private platform for complicated issues has been well-recognized.

**Related Activities**

The unique local insights will make ILSI stronger in its global initiatives. Development of Dysphagia (difficult swallowing and chewing) Diet Food Texture Descriptors for Taiwanese Diet is the focus of a working group under Nutrition Committee.

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