



# Health Claims: How Does The NDA Panel Work

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# EFSA task on claims: who?

- **NDA Panel**

- 19 members: Chair (A. Flynn); Vice-chairs (H. Przyrembel; A. Palou)
- Adopts scientific opinions and is responsible for them
- All opinions published - EFSA Journal (web)

- **Procedure for claims**

- NDA WG Claims prepares draft scientific opinions
- 13 Panel members currently
- Other independent experts will be added as needed
  - Evaluation of claims in specific areas

- **EFSA staff**

- Support work of Panel and WG





# EFSA task on claims: who?

- **PANEL MEMBERS**

Albert Flynn -Chair of the NDA Panel , Andreu Palou -Vice-Chair  
Heinonen, Karin Hulshof ,  
Hannu J. Korhonen, Pagona Lagiou, Martinus Løvik, Rosangela  
Marchelli , Ambroise Martin, Bevan Moseley, Seppo Salminen  
Hendrik Van Loveren Hans Verhagen



# EFSA task on claims



- **EFSA's scientific advice on scientific substantiation of health claims**

- Claims subject to authorisation procedure
  - EFSA Guidance to applicants for disease risk reduction claims + claims for development & health of children (Art. 14)
  - Function claims based on new science/proprietary data (Art. 18)
- Function claims based on generally accepted scientific evidence (Art. 13)



# Guidance

## **Objective: to assist applicants in preparing and presenting their applications for authorisation**

- Common format - for a well-structured application
- Content - information and data required/optional
- Criteria for substantiation - the key issues to be addressed to substantiate a health claim
- To be reviewed and updated in light of experience gained in evaluation of claims

# Criteria for substantiation

## **Regulation - health claims should be substantiated by**

- “generally accepted scientific evidence”
- “taking into account the totality of the available scientific data”
- “weighing the evidence”

## **Criteria:**

- Relevance to human health
- Causality of the relationship
- Food quantity required for claimed effect
- Representativeness of data for target population

# Criteria for substantiation

## Key issues

- General agreement (for decision)
- Characterization of the effect
  - is it plausible and important
- Characterization of the food
- “weighing the evidence”

## Criteria:

- Cause -Effect relationship established?
- Is it feasible in normal food/diet
- Scientifically established
- Defined for target population



# Example: Regulat Prokid Immune

- Fermented fruit and vegetable base with added probiotics
- Target infants and children
- Improve immune response







# Example: Regulat Prokid Immune

- Fermented fruit and vegetable base with added probiotics
- Target infants and children
- Improve immune response
- Basis for effect not sufficiently characterized
- Bacteria not characterized
- Product not tested in target population
- Cause effect:  
not demonstrated
- Proposed health claim not approved





# Example Plant Sterols

- Component well-defined
- Compound tested in several food matrices
- Results similar
- Dose response demonstrated



# Example Plant Sterols

- Component well-defined
- Compound tested in several food matrices
- Results similar
- Dose response
- Basis for effect sufficiently characterized
- Clinical studies in several countries
- Product assessed in target populations
- Cause effect demonstrated
- Proposed health claim approved but modified



# Example Plant Sterols

- Proposed: “Plant sterols are proven to lower/reduce blood cholesterol significantly. Blood cholesterol lowering is proven to reduce the risk of (coronary) heart disease”





# Example Plant Sterols

- Proposed: “Plant sterols are proven to lower/reduce blood cholesterol significantly. Blood cholesterol lowering is proven to reduce the risk of (coronary) heart disease”
- Approved: “Plant sterols have been shown to lower/reduce blood cholesterol. Blood cholesterol lowering may reduce the risk of coronary heart disease”





# Example Plant Sterols

- **Comment:** should be consumed only by people who need and want to lower their blood cholesterol and that patient on cholesterol - lowering medication should only consume the product under medical supervision.



# Evolus product

- Low lactose products with specific peptide composition
- Proposed claim: reduction of arterial stiffness

# Evolus product

- Product sufficiently characterized
- Not established that reducing arterial stiffness is beneficial to human health by reducing the risk of cardiovascular disease
- A cause and effect relationship has not been established
- The claim was not approved



# Xylitol and Tooth Decay

- Xylitol chewing gum/pastilles and reduction of the risk of tooth decay
- Chewing gum sweetened with 100% xylitol and pastilles sweetened with at least 56% xylitol
- The claimed effect ‘reduces the risk of tooth decay’
- Target population: general population



# Xylitol and Tooth Decay

- Foods subject of the health claim (i.e., chewing gum sweetened with 100% xylitol and pastilles well characterised.
- A cause and effect relationship has been established between the consumption of chewing gum sweetened with 100% xylitol and a reduction of the risk of tooth decay in children
- Not for pastilles