



## Potatoes not Associated with Heart Risk Among Adolescent Girls

New study finds eating spuds is also linked to improved nutrient intakes in ‘tweens’

By the Alliance for Potato Research and Education (APRE)

Adolescence is a critical period for the evolution of cardiometabolic risk factors that are largely influenced by diet and lifestyle. Understanding these risk factors is essential to developing effective dietary guidance for disease prevention targeting this critical age period.

Recently published research in the *British Journal of Nutrition* found that 9-17 year-old girls who consumed up to one cup of potatoes daily had no increased risk of becoming overweight or developing high blood pressure, dyslipidemia, or impaired fasting glucose by the end of the study in late adolescence.

According to the 2020-2025 Dietary Guidelines for Americans, girls aged 9-18 are encouraged to consume 1 ½- to 3-cup equivalents per day

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of vegetables, depending on their calorie needs, but most fail to meet these guidelines.

In this study, the highest levels of potato consumption ranged from 1/5 to 1 cup per day, and at that level, no adverse effects were observed.

“Our results show that nutrient-rich potatoes can be part of a healthy diet in young girls during this important period of growth and development,” says Lynn L. Moore, DSc, MPH, Boston University, the study’s senior author.

### DIET QUALITY MATTERS

“There is growing evidence that overall diet quality is what really matters in the preservation of heart health,” Moore remarks.

“Potatoes are an affordable food,

with a number of valuable nutrients, and our research suggests that moderate intakes of potatoes, along with many other types of vegetables, can be a regular part of a healthy diet pattern,” she adds.

Higher intakes of all forms of potatoes (including fried) during the ‘tween’ years of 9 to 11 were associated with higher intake levels of potassium and dietary fiber, two nutrients of public health concern<sup>1</sup>, as well as vitamin C, vitamin B6 and magnesium.

**Above:** A recent study found that 9-to-17-year-old girls who consumed up to one cup of potatoes daily had no increased risk of becoming overweight or developing high blood pressure, dyslipidemia, or impaired fasting glucose by the end of the study in late adolescence.

Black girls in this study with the highest intakes of potatoes also consumed more fruit and non-starchy vegetables and had higher diet-quality scores.

The researchers analyzed data from nearly 2,000 subjects (approximately 50/50 percent Black and White) from the National Growth and Health Study, a longitudinal examination of the development of obesity and other cardiovascular-related outcomes in adolescent girls.

- For girls at 9-11 years of age, researchers analyzed data on total potato intake (white and sweet) as well as separate intakes of fried and non-fried potatoes.
- For girls at 9-17 years of age, researchers analyzed data for total potato intake (white and sweet).

Diet was assessed using three-day diet records at baseline when girls were 9-10 years old, and during the follow-up years, 2-5, 7, 8, and 10



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years later.

The intake of potatoes (both white and sweet potatoes) was extracted from total vegetable servings.

Anthropometric measures of body fat and composition as well as blood pressure were measured annually.

Additionally, fasting triglycerides, other lipids, and glucose were measured in later adolescence (at 18-20 years of age).

Repeated measures of several potential confounding variables were

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*“Our research suggests that moderate intakes of potatoes, along with many other types of vegetables, can be a regular part of a healthy diet pattern.”*

*– Lynn L. Moore,  
DSc, MPH, Boston University*



Nutrient-rich potatoes can be part of a healthy diet in girls during adolescence, an important period of growth and development.

examined, including socioeconomic status, body mass index (BMI), changes in height, physical activity, television viewing, intakes of food groups and nutrients, as well as diet quality measured by the Healthy Eating Index (HEI)-2015.

The study's strengths include its

prospective design as well as the use of multiple sets of three-day diet records, which is considered the gold standard method for dietary assessment.

Researchers also took repeated measures of cardiometabolic risk factors and most potential confounders.

The investigators acknowledge limitations to the study, such as reliance on self-reported dietary intakes from adolescents who may have had difficulty accurately estimating portion sizes and reporting details.

#### PARENT INVOLVEMENT

However, parents and other caregivers were actively involved in the completion of these diet records, especially during the earlier years of the study.

Researchers were unable to assess the effects of very high levels of potato intakes since few girls reported consuming more than one cup equivalent of potatoes per day.

They were also unable to analyze any differences between white and sweet potato consumption, given the low intakes of sweet potatoes within the study population.

Finally, the researchers were unable to control for baseline values of fasting glucose or triglycerides due

to missing or unreliable data at the initial exam.

This study was selected as the Nutrition Society's Paper of the Month. Every month, the editors-in-chief of the Nutrition Society's journals select one paper as being of particular interest or originality, and/or because it challenges previously conceived notions in nutritional science and public health.

The research manuscript, "Potato consumption is not associated with elevated cardiometabolic risk in adolescent girls," is published in the *British Journal of Nutrition* (<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0007114521003445>).

Authors include Ioanna Yiannakou, Mengjie Yuan, R. Taylor Pickering, Martha R. Singer, and Lynn L. Moore, Boston University.

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<sup>1</sup>U.S. Department of Agriculture and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2020-2025. 9th Edition. December 2020. Available online: <https://DietaryGuidelines.gov>.

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