韓国人の栄養摂取基準とその活用

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韓国人の栄養摂取基準(DRI)は2005年慢性疾患と栄養過多摂取の予防、韓国人の食事パターン、栄養摂取量、体位を考えて栄養素ごとに基準値を設定した。DRIはEAR、RI、AI、ULで構成されてEARは栄養状態の適切性が判定できる栄養素を、RIはVitB1、B2、B6、葉酸、AIは炭水化物、脂肪、水分、食物繊維、3種のビタミンと7種の無機質、ULは大人の場合18種のビタミンと無機質、乳児期は大体AIを設定した。DRIは健康な個人や集団で食事計画と評価の活用を目標にしたが給食では DRIが大きく変わりその活用が簡単ではなく算定側と活用側との協議、調整が不足であり、使うべき義務がなくて実際給食現場で活用は極めて少ない。

Dietary Reference Intakes for Koreans and its application

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The Dietary Reference Intakes (DRI) for Koreans was prepared in 2005 for individual nutrients in an attempt to prevent chronic diseases and excessive intake of nutrients, in view of the dietary patterns of Koreans, their nutrient intake and physique. The DRI is composed of the following: estimated average requirement (EAR) of nutrients, the intake of which may be used to judge the adequacy of one's nutritional status; reference intake (RI) of vitamins B1, B2 and B6 and folic acid; adequate intake (AI) of carbohydrates, fats, water, food fibers, three kinds of vitamins and seven kinds of inorganic substances; and (tolerable) upper intake level (UL) of 18 kinds of vitamins and inorganic substances for adults and general AI for infants. The DRI is intended to be used for dietary planning and its evaluation for healthy individuals and population groups. In the area of food services, however, its use is highly limited for such reasons as extensive changes in its contents and difficulty in applying, a lack of agreement and adjustments among the planners and users; and the absence of any obligation to follow at such services.

韓国人の栄養摂取基準(DRI)と 活用 現状

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Dietary Reference Intake (DRI) for Koreans and Effective Use Status Report

The Korean Dietetic Association

Kim Kyung Joo



策定 過程

- · 1962年韓国で栄養勧奨量(KRDA)を策定
- ・ 以来5年の周期で7回にわたって栄養勧奨量を見直し、改定作業が行われる。
- ・ 以後 3年間の準備期間を経って 2005年 韓国人の栄養摂取基準(Dietary Reference Intake for Koreans: KDRI)策定、公表

Background

- Recommended Dietary Allowances for Kor eans (KRDA) were established in 1962
- · Since then, the KRDA has been reviewed a nd amended seven times every five years.
- After three years of preparation, the latest Dietary Reference Intake for Koreans (KD RI) was established and publicly announce d in 2005

韓国人の栄養摂取基準(2005)

目的

- 国民の健康維持·増進
- 慢性疾患の予防
- 栄養素の過多摂取による健康障害の予防

Dietary Reference Intake for Koreans: KDRI (2005)

Objectives

- To maintain and improve public health
- To prevent chronic diseases
- To prevent adverse health effects from excessive nutrient intakes

韓国人の栄養摂取基準(2005)

韓国人の特性に合う栄養摂取基準を示め す科学的根拠に基づくアプローチ (evidenc e-based approach)によって国内外の学術 研究結果を検討、韓国人の食事パターン、 日常の栄養素摂取量、韓国人の体位など 考えて策定されている。

Dietary Reference Intake for Koreans: KDRI (2005)

KDRI was developed with due considerations given to Korean's dietary patterns, daily nutrient intake, and physical characteristics, after examining domestic and international academic research employing an evidence-based approach that shows the appropriate intake for Koreans given their characteristics.

韓国人の栄養摂取基準 (DRI)の指標

- 平均必要量(Estimate Average Requirement: EAR)対象集団を構成する健康な人の半分にあたる人々の 1日必要量を満たす数値
- **勧奨摂取量(Recommended Dietary Allowances: RDA)**人口集団の 97.5%にあたる人々の必要量を摂取量で現わした数値、平均必要量に標準偏差 2倍を考え決めた数値
- ・ 充分摂取量(Adequate Intake: AI)栄養素必要量に対して明らかな資料が不足か、EAR,RDAを決定されない場合に示す。
- ・ 上限摂取量(Tolerable Upper Intak Level :UL) 健康で有害な影響の危険がない最大栄養素摂取量

KDRI - Indicators

Estimate Average Requirement : EAR

A nutrient intake value that is estimated to meet the daily requirement of half of the healthy individuals in a target group

Recommended Dietary Allowances : RDA

The average daily dietary intake level that is sufficient to meet the nutrient requirement of 97.5% of the general population, as set at two standard deviations above the EAR

Adequate Intake : AI

To be established for nutrients for which the existing body of knowledge is inadequate or neither the EAR nor RDA has been determined

Tolerable Upper Intake Level :UL

The highest level of daily nutrient intake that is not likely to cause adverse health effects for the general population

韓国人の栄養摂取基準の適用

・ 対象:健康な個人または集団

・活用: DRIは食事摂取の評価、給食での メニュー作成、疾患の危険度評価、 栄養教育及び食生活指導の資料作成、 栄養表示及び食品のマーケティング分野、 臨床栄養管理、食品の機能性強化及び 新製品の開発、食品安全度評価などに使わ れて、国の食品栄養政策の基本道具になる

KDRI - Applications

- · Target: Healthy individuals and groups
- Usage: DRI provides a basic tool for a national fo od and nutrition policy, and is used for various pu rposes: dietary assessment, food service menu pl anning, disease risk evaluation, material preparati on for nutritional education and dietary interventi on, nutrition labeling and food marketing, clinical n utrition management, enhancement of food functi ons and new product development, and food safet y evaluation.

DRIの個人と集団の食事摂取評価

	A comment				
		個人 対象	集団 対象		
*	平均必要量 (EAR)	摂取量が不適切な確率を調 べるのに使う	集団の中で不適切な摂取の割 合を推定するのに使う		
	勧奨摂取量 (RI)	摂取量が 勧奨摂取量(RDA) 以上となり、同じなるにつれて 不足な確率は低くなる	集団の摂取を評価するのに使わない ない		
	充分摂取量 (AI)	摂取量が 充分摂取量(AI)以 上となり、同じなるにつれて不 足な確率は低くなる	摂取量の平均がこの位なら不足 な確率は低い		
	上限摂取量 (UL)	摂取量が 上限摂取量(UL)より高くなるにつれて過剰摂取による健康障害の症状が起きられる	集団の栄養過剰による健康障害の症状が現れる危険の割合を推定するのに使う		

DRI-based dietary assessment of individuals and groups

		Individuals	Groups			
100	Estimate Average Requirement (EAR)	Used to examine the probability of inadequate intakes	Used to estimate the proportion of the group with inadequate intakes			
	Recommended Intake (RI)	As intakes are at and above the RDA, the probability of insufficiency decreases	Not used to evaluate the group's intake			
	Adequate Intake (AI)	As intakes are at and above the AI, the probability of insufficiency decreases	The probability of insufficiency is low when mean intake is maintained at this level			
	Tolerable Upper Intake Level (UL)	As intake increases above the UL, the potential risk of adverse health effects from excessive nutrient intakes increases	Used to estimate the proportion of a group at potential risk of adverse health effects from excessive nutrient intakes			

DRIの個人と集団の食事摂取計画

	個人 対象	集団 対象							
平均必要量 (EAR)	個人の栄養摂取目標の計画 に使わない	普段の摂取量が平均必要量 (EAR)未満の者の割合を最小 化することを目標とする							
勧奨摂取量 (RI)	普段の摂取量が平均必要量 以下の者は 勧奨摂取量(RI) を目標とする	集団の食事計画に使わない							
充分摂取量 (AI)	普段の摂取量を充分摂取量 (AI)になることを目標とする	集団における摂取量の中央値が充分摂取量(AI)になることを目標とする							
上限摂取量 (UL)	普段の摂取量を 上限摂取量 (UL)未満にする	普段の摂取量が上限摂取量(UL)以上の者の割合を最小化する							

DRI-based dietary planning for individuals and groups

	Individuals	Groups			
Estimate Average Requirement (EAR)	Not used to plan target nutrient intakes for individuals	The goal is to minimize the proportion of those whose usua intakes are below the EAR			
Recommended Intake (RI)	Individuals with usual intakes below the EAR should set RI as a target	Not used for dietary planning for groups			
Adequate Intake (AI)	The goal is to maintain usual intakes at the AI level	The goal is to have the mean intake of the group reaching at the AI level			
Tolerable Upper Intake Level (UL)	To keep usual intakes below the UL	To minimize the proportion of those with usual intakes exceeding the UL			

韓国人の食生活現状

- エネルギー過剰摂取
- 動物性脂肪摂取増加
- 肥満、慢性疾患 危降率増加

Increasing risk of

obesity and chronic diseases

- ナトリウム過剰摂取
- カルシウム 摂取不足
- 栄養サプリメント、健康補助食品の使用増加 など栄養素過多摂取

Korean Dietary Trend

- Excessive energy intake
- Increasing animal fat intake
- Excessive sodium intake
- Decreased calcium intake
- Excessive nutritional intake,
 such as increased consumption of nutritional supplements
 and health supplements

韓国人の栄養摂取の現状

・ エネルギー構成比率

(単位;%)

	1980年	2001年	2005年	
たんぱく質	13. 1	14. 9	15. 4	
脂 肪	9. 6	19. 5	20. 3	
炭水化物	77. 3	65. 6	64. 3	

Nutritional Intake of Koreans

Breakdown of energy intake

(Unit: %)

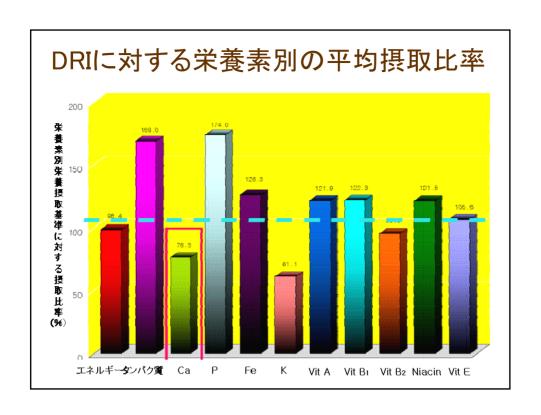
	1980	2001	2005
Protein	13. 1	14. 9	15. 4
Fat	9. 6	19. 5	20. 3
Carbohydrate	77. 3	65. 6	64. 3

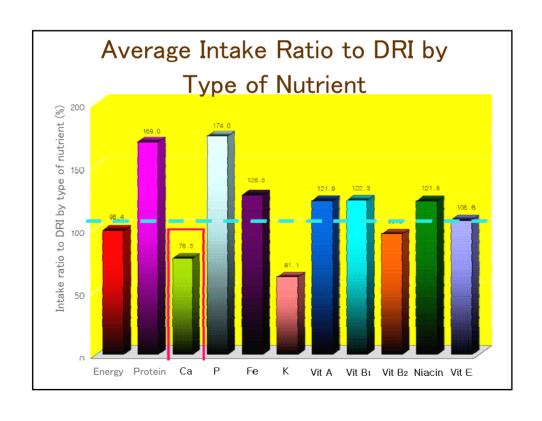
栄養素別DRIに対する摂取比率

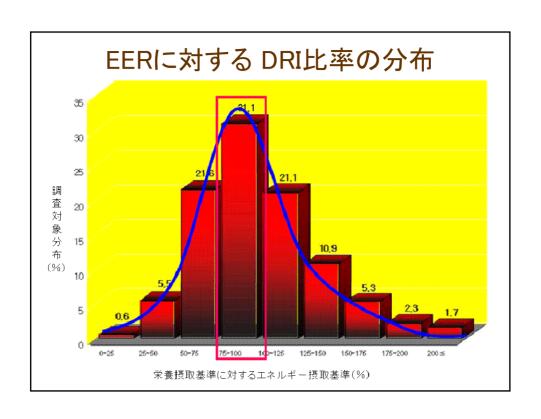
年度(年)	'81	'83	'87	'91	'95	'98	'01	′05**
エネルギー	92.4	90.4	87.7	93.1	88.6	94.5	94.8	98.5
タンパク質	100.9	96.9	107.7	1 1 8.1	116,7	117.8	127.0	169,1
Ca	76.6	69.4	78.1	82.3	75.4	72.8	71.0	76.3
Fe	114.5	109.4	167.7	177.3	159.5	91.9*	95,2	126.4
Vit A	95,9	108,7	53,6	84,3	67,2	95.6	95,4	122,1
Vit Bı	202.3	128,1	95.2	120.7	108,8	126.3	119.8	122,3
Vit B2	102.5	82.0	87.3	98.4	96.0	86.2	91.0	95.8
Niacin	137.7	161.1	127,8	126.7	119.8	110.8	119,4	121,6
Vit C	137.4	141.0	98.8	175.8	185.4	234.0	197.1	106,6

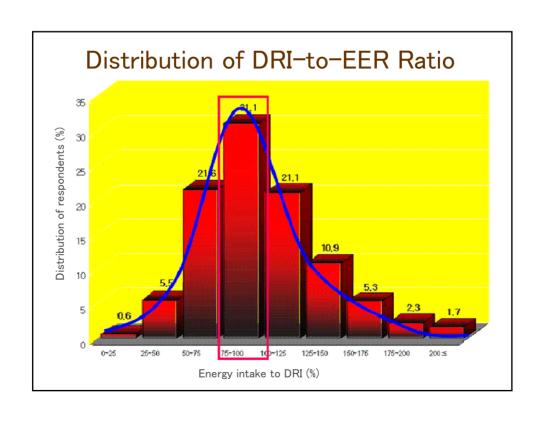
Intake Ratio to DRI by Type of Nutrient

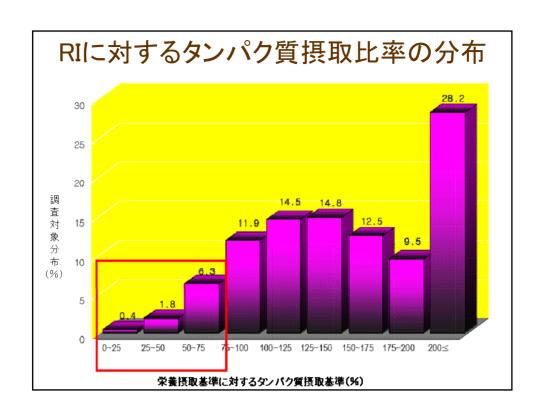
Year Type of nutrient	'81	'83	'87	'91	'95	'98	'01	'05**
Energy	92.4	90.4	87.7	93.1	88.6	94.5	94.8	98.5
Protein	100,9	96.9	107.7	118,1	116,7	117.8	127.0	169,1
Ca	76.6	69.4	78.1	82,3	75.4	72.8	71.0	76.3
Fe	1 14.5	109.4	167.7	177.3	159.5	91.9*	95,2	126.4
Vit A	95,9	108,7	53,6	84,3	67,2	95,6	95.4	122,1
Vit B1	202,3	128,1	95.2	120.7	108,8	126,3	119.8	122.3
Vit B2	102.5	82.0	87,3	98,4	96.0	86.2	91.0	95,8
Niacin	137,7	161,1	127,8	126.7	119.8	110,8	119.4	121.6
Vit C	137.4	141.0	98.8	175.8	185.4	234.0	197.1	106,6

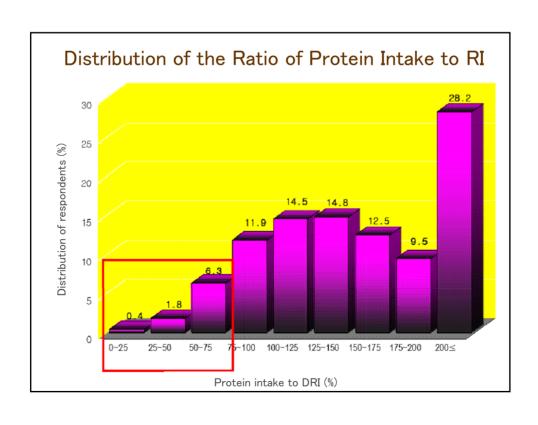


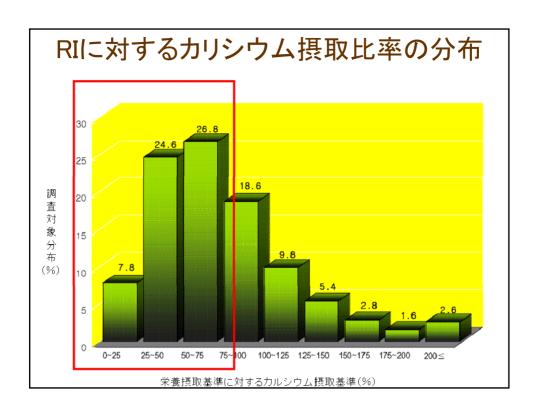


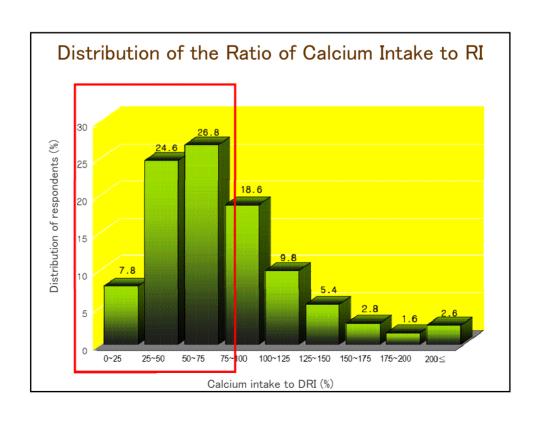


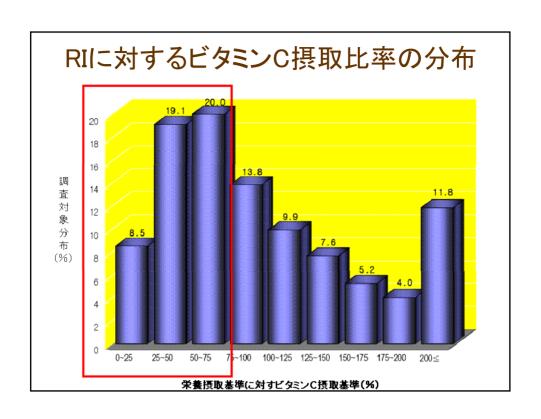


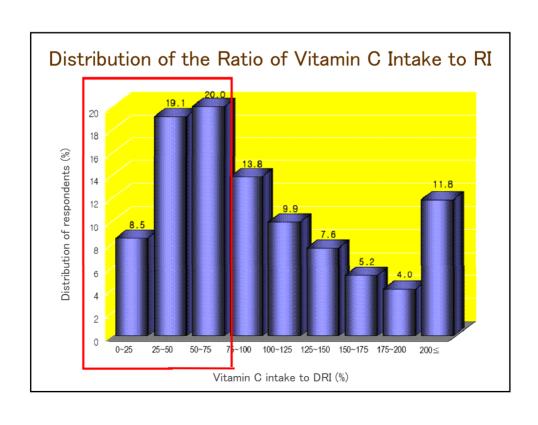


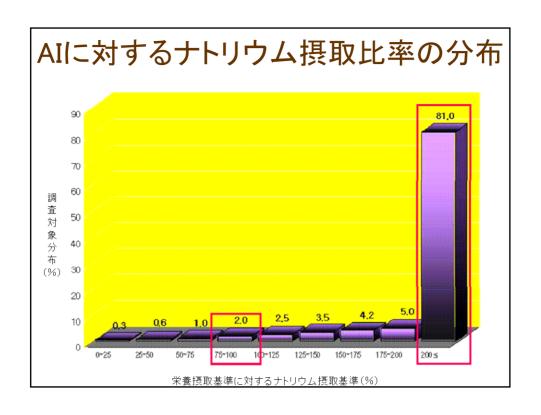


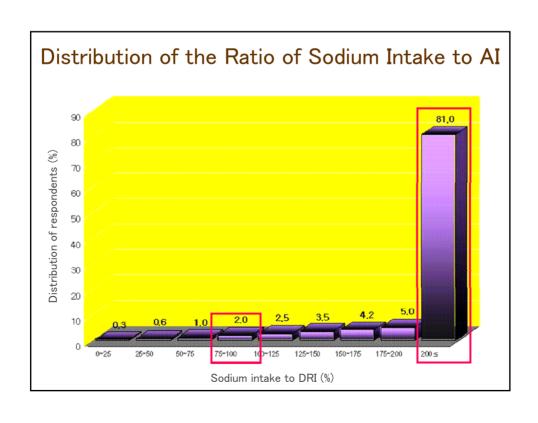












KDRIの韓国人食事パターンの 特徴からの問題点

蛋白質量

- 慢性疾患の予防を考えてとても少なく設定
- タンパク質の量が少なく伝統の韓国型食事 のメニューパターンに合わせるのが難しい
- ナトリウム量
 - 韓国伝統の食べ物をメニューに入れにくい (汁,キムチ,ナムル類 など)

Problems Arising from Typical Korean Dietary Patterns in Terms of KDRI

- Amount of protein
 - -Set at a quite low level to prevent chronic diseases
 - -This low level of protein makes it difficult to fit in with traditional Korean diet menu patterns.
- Amount of sodium
 - -Difficult to use traditional Korean foods in menus (e.g., soup, kimchi, namul)

給食現場での活用上の問題点(栄養士)

- ・ 過去の 勧奨摂取量(RDA)と比べて使用上のメリットが多くない
- ・ 栄養摂取基準(DRI)の必要性を感じらない
- 使わなければならない義務や責任がなくて、 栄養士が栄養摂取基準(DRI)について知っていても実際使っている割合が低い
- ・ 内容が学術的すぎて実際給食にしにくい 具体的な活用方法やプログラムがない
- ・ 食事構成の提案の中でメニュー作成方法などが 一般人が理解しにくい

Problems in Applying to Food Service Planning (Dietitian)

- Fewer practical advantages compared with the old RDA
- Feel no need to use DRI
- Since it is neither a requirement nor an obligation, the percentage of dietitians who actually use DRI is very low even when they are aware of it.
- Too academic to use in food service planning No specific applications or programs suggested
- Applying the proposed dietary composition to menu planning is too difficult for the general public

病院での活用現状

- 疾病別の栄養基準を各病院の患者特性によって栄養管理委員会で決めているので栄養摂取基準(DRI)を全面的に使っていない、上限摂取基準(UL)に気を付けて使っている
- 病院の場合、集団より患者別に個人対応をしている
- 入院患者個人の場合 100%食べると想定して充分摂取量 (AI)と勧奨摂取量(RI)を基準で計画している
- 個人別に実際の摂取状況を把握し、問題が発生した時ど うすれば良いか考えて計画を修正して使っている.

Hospital Applications

- Since the specific nutritional allowances for particular diseases are determined by a nutritional management committee taking the characteristics of each patient into account, when hospitals use DRI, they only consider the UL, but do not implement it more broadly.
- · Hospitals deal with individual patients rather than a group.
- For inpatients, nutritional allowance is determined based on AI and RI assuming that they eat all of the meals serv ed
- Hospitals monitor individual patients' actual intakes and modify their original plans while considering how to deal w ith problems, if any.

学校、保健所での活用現状

学校の場合:

・ 学校給食法に定められている栄養量と食品構成を使って 提供するので、栄養摂取基準(DRI)活用の必要性を感 じない

保健所の場合:

・ 栄養摂取基準(DRI)に対する地域住民の理解度が低くて、 食品または食事パターンを利用して栄養教育を行う

School and Public Health Center Applications

At schools:

Since schools plan menus by referring to the nutritional allowance and dietary composition specified by the School Lunch Law, they feel no need to use DRI.

At public health centers:

Since local residents have a limited understanding of DRI, centers provide nutritional education by using foods or dietary patterns.

事業所給食施設での活用現状

事業所給食の場合:

- ・ 健康である対象は栄養より味を重視
- ・セルフサービスで個人的な適用は難しい
- ・メニュー作成は食品構成を活用して摂取量の 評価は 勧奨摂取量(RDA)を主に使っている

Food Service Applications at Business Establishments

Food services at business establishments:

- Healthy individuals think more about taste than nutrition
- It is difficult to apply DRI to individuals at self-service facilities
- Menu planning is carried out based on dietary composition, but intake evaluation is mainly carried out based on RDA.

KDRIの制定の上の問題点

- ・ 過去の勧奨摂取量(RDA)と 栄養摂取基準(DRI)の差異に対する広報 不足
- ・ 外国の研究dataと韓国人の体位基準を使って作った
- : 活用方法と普及に対する具体的な計画がなかった
- ・ 現場で使うことができるようにプログラムや方法論など 応用面に対する研究や対策が不足だ
- ・ 韓国型食事パターンが反映されなかった
- ・ 給食現場の現状を反映しなくて、混乱と無関心になる
- ・ 韓国栄養学会で政府の研究事業として実施、報告されて 関係者たちとの十分な討議がなかった。
- ・ 実務者(栄養士)が使う義務や責任がない

Problems in KDRI development

- Lack of publicity about difference between the old RDA and new DRI
- KDRI was developed based on overseas research data and the physical characteristics of Korean people.
- There were no specific plans for usage and promotion suggested.
- Lack of research and measures to apply DRI in a number of fields, including programs and methodologies
- · Korean dietary patterns were not well reflected.
- Lack of incorporation of food service status generates confusion and indifference.
- The Korean Nutrition Society developed and announced KDRI as a government-supported research project, and there was insufficient discussion among concerned parties.
- · Practitioners (dietitians) are not required to use KDRI.

改定 準備

- ・ KDRIは 96人の韓国の栄養専門家が参加して 国際的な学問の成り行きにかなうように努力 して作られたが、その活用が期待より低い
- ・ KDRI制定の後 5年目になる 2010年、改定を目標としてすべての基準値を再点検し、新しい科学的evidenceの反映とともに使用者側の意見を取り集めて活用方案を作り出すための研究を始めている(2008.6)

Preparation for Amendment

- KDRI was developed with the assistance of 96
 Korean nutritional experts in order to catch up
 with prevailing international academic practices,
 but it has not been used as much as expected.
- In 2010, the fifth year after the introduction of KDRI, all reference values will be reviewed for possible amendment. Research to develop new applications by reflecting new scientific evidence and collecting comments from users has already started. (June 2008)

まとめ (栄養摂取基準(DRI)活用を高めるため)

- ・ KDRIの要約と内容を易しく理解できる補給型のパンフレット 製作、インターネット活用などの方法で実務栄養士に対す る教育をして、理解度を高める必要がある。
- ・ モデルを作って研究した結果を提示、または具体的な事例 などを提示する必要がある。(食事構成案、1人1回分量、目 安量など)
- ・ 活用上の問題があるタンパク質、ナトリウム量を見直して、 現在の国民摂取量と伝統韓国型食事パターンに応用でき る方法を示すべきであろう。
- ・ 一般人と栄養士(専門家,実務者)用で区分し、メニュー作成方法などの使用プログラム、方法論開発が必要。

Conclusion (To accelerate the use of DRI)

- It is necessary to increase understanding of KDRI by educating dietitians through refill-based easy-to-understand pamphlets that describe the essential features and specifics of KDRI and by effective use of the Internet.
- It is necessary to present the results of modeling research and suggest specific applications (e.g., proposed dietary composition, one-portion-for-one-person style of presentation, and reference allowance)
- It is necessary to review the allowance for protein and sodium, two problem nutrients in terms of actual usage, and suggest how to apply KDRI to the current national intake and traditional Korean dietary patterns.
- · It is necessary to develop KDRI separately for the general public and dietitians (experts and practitioners) and suggest programs and methodologies for actual use, such as menu planning.