



NOVEMBER 2022 - CAPSULE 28

Promoting a Healthy Diet With Food Label Education

CONTRIBUTING AUTHORS: Mary Beth Vonder Meulen, RN, CCRC, University of Cincinnati; Rosellen Roche, MD, PhD, Ohio University; Eileen Seeholzer, MD, MS, Case Western Reserve University; Kate Gawlik, DNP, APRN-CNP, RN, The Ohio State University, on behalf of Team Best Practices

The ability to follow dietary recommendations is crucial for people managing chronic diseases such as diabetes and cardiovascular disease. Patients who can interpret food labels have better health outcomes.1

Primary care teams can use health literacy and numeracy screening methods (e.g., Newest Vital Sign or Single Item Literacy Screener) to identify patients with limited skills and provide accessible information and plans for their health management.^{2,3} When patients who would most benefit from healthy dietary information are identified as having low health literacy and/or numeracy, primary care teams can improve their patients' understanding by using targeted interventions such as teaching basic use of the Nutrition Facts Panel (NFP) and Front of Package (FOP) label.

Nutrition Facts Panel Nutrition Facts Patients can be taught to use percent 280 Calories Daily Value (%DV) on the updated NFP to Total Fat 9g Saturated Fat 4.5q 23% **◆**HIGH Trans Fat 0g determine if a food 12% Cholesterol 35mg Sodium 850ma 37% **◆**HIGH serving is high (≥ 20% Total Carbohydrate 12% Dietary Fiber 4g DV) or low (\leq 5% DV). Total Sugars 6g Includes 0g Added Sugars LOW Servings Per % Daily Value Vitamin D 0mcg LOW Container (%DV) Calcium 320mg **◆HIGH** Serving Size Calories Iron 1.6mg 8% Potassium 510mg 10% Front of Package Label PER 1/2 CUP The simplified FOP 560mg SODIUM **3**g label can be taught SUGARS to understand kev Adapted from Facts Up Front information about

Pictorial guides, such as Cardi-OH's DASH Diet Plate, can be used in addition to the NFP or FOP. These resources can be reviewed as part of a clinical visit, giving the patient with low health literacy and/or numeracy tools to make healthier food choices until they can connect with a registered dietitian or Diabetes Self-Management Education and Support (DSMES) provider or program.

For more information, access Cardi-OH's expanded resource on health literacy and numeracy.

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Food Literacy: Health Literacy Topics. https://www.cdc.gov/healthliteracy/researchevaluate/food-literacy.html. Reviewed March 7, 2022. Accessed May 1, 2022.
- Huang YM, Shiyanbola OO, Smith PD, Chan HY. Quick screen of patient's numeracy and document literacy skills: the factor structure of the Newest Vital Sign. Patient Prefer Adherence. 2018;12:853-859. doi:10.2147/ppa.s165994. Morris, NS, MacLean CD, Chew LD, Littenberg B. The single item literacy screener: evaluation of a brief instrument to identify limited reading ability. BMC Fam Pract. 2006;7(21).https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2296-7-21.
- U.S. Food & Drug Administration. How to Understand and Use the Nutrition Facts Label. https://www.fda.gov/food/new-nutrition-facts-label/how-understandanduse-nutrition-facts-label, Current as of February 25, 2022, Accessed May 1, 2022,
- Consumer Brands Association. Facts Up Front. http://www.factsupfront.org. Accessed December 27, 2021.

The Ohio Cardiovascular and Diabetes Health Collaborative is funded by the Ohio Department of Medicaid and administered by the Ohio Colleges of Medicine Government Resource Center. The views expressed in this document are solely those of the authors and do not represent the views of the state of Ohio or federal Medicaid programs.

For more information head to Cardi-OH.org.

© 2022 Cardi-OH

calories, saturated fat, sodium, and sugar.^{4,5}