

# The Role of Nuts & Dried Fruits in Improving Diet Quality

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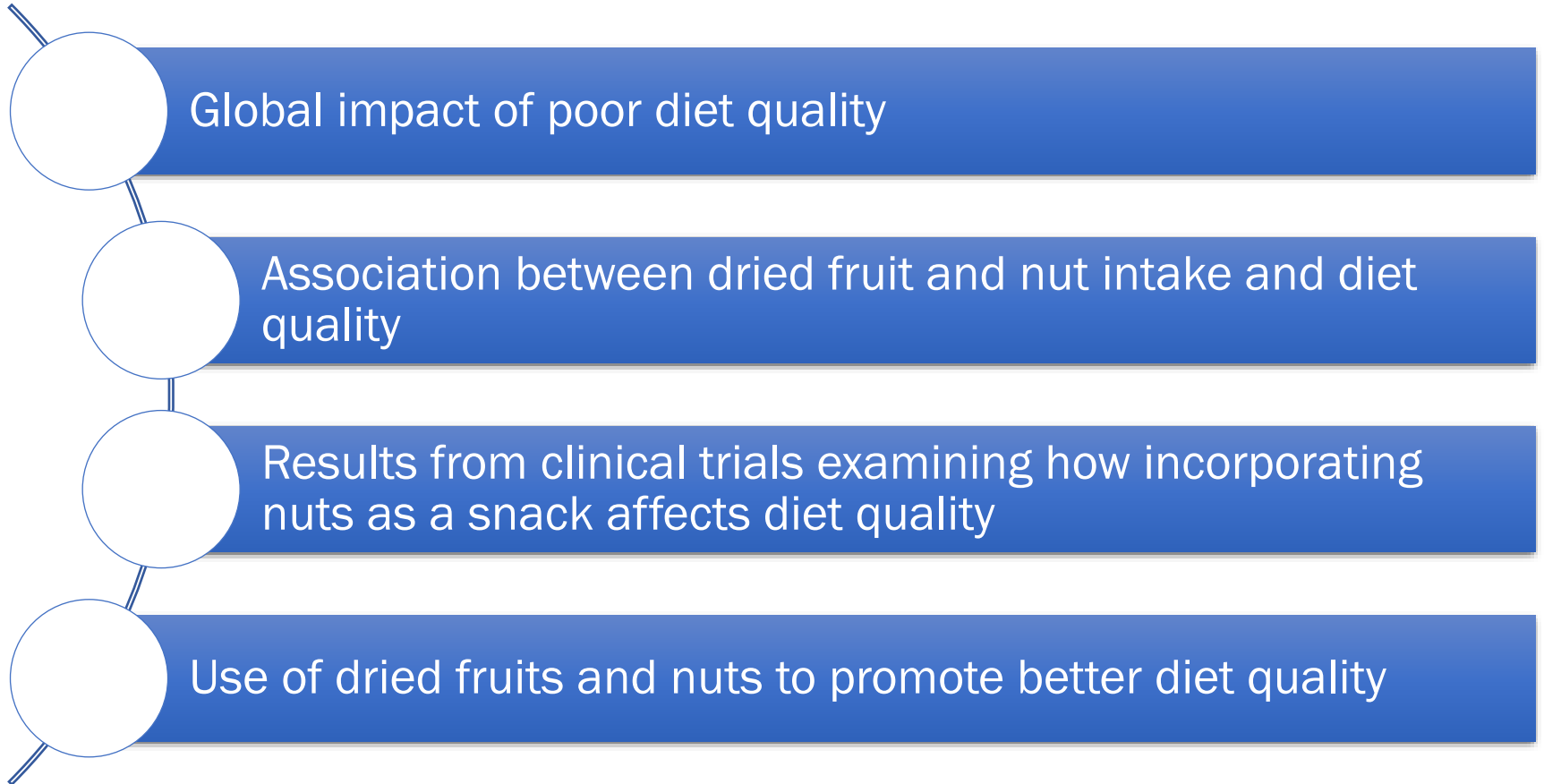


**PennState**

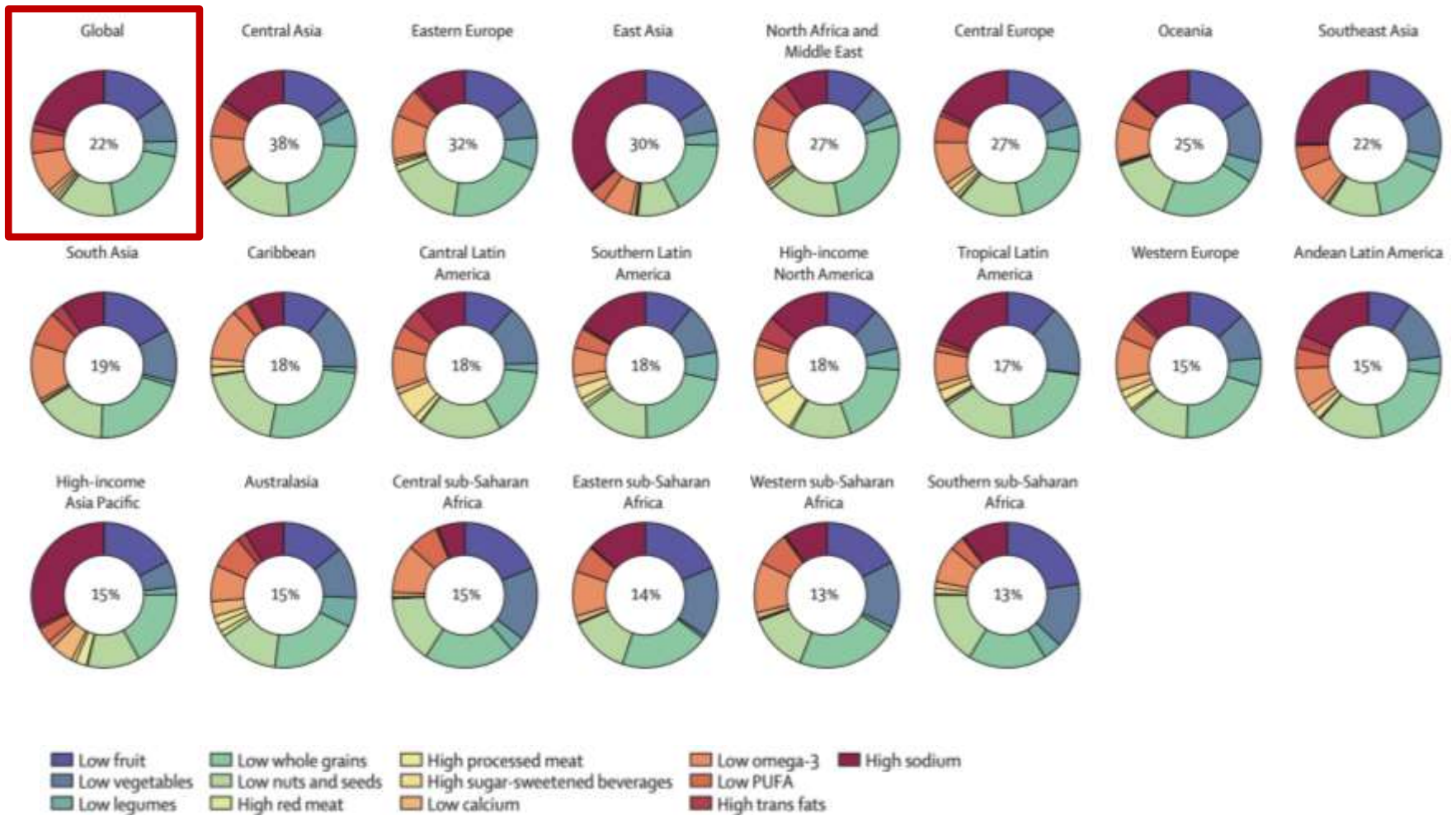
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**Nutritional Sciences**

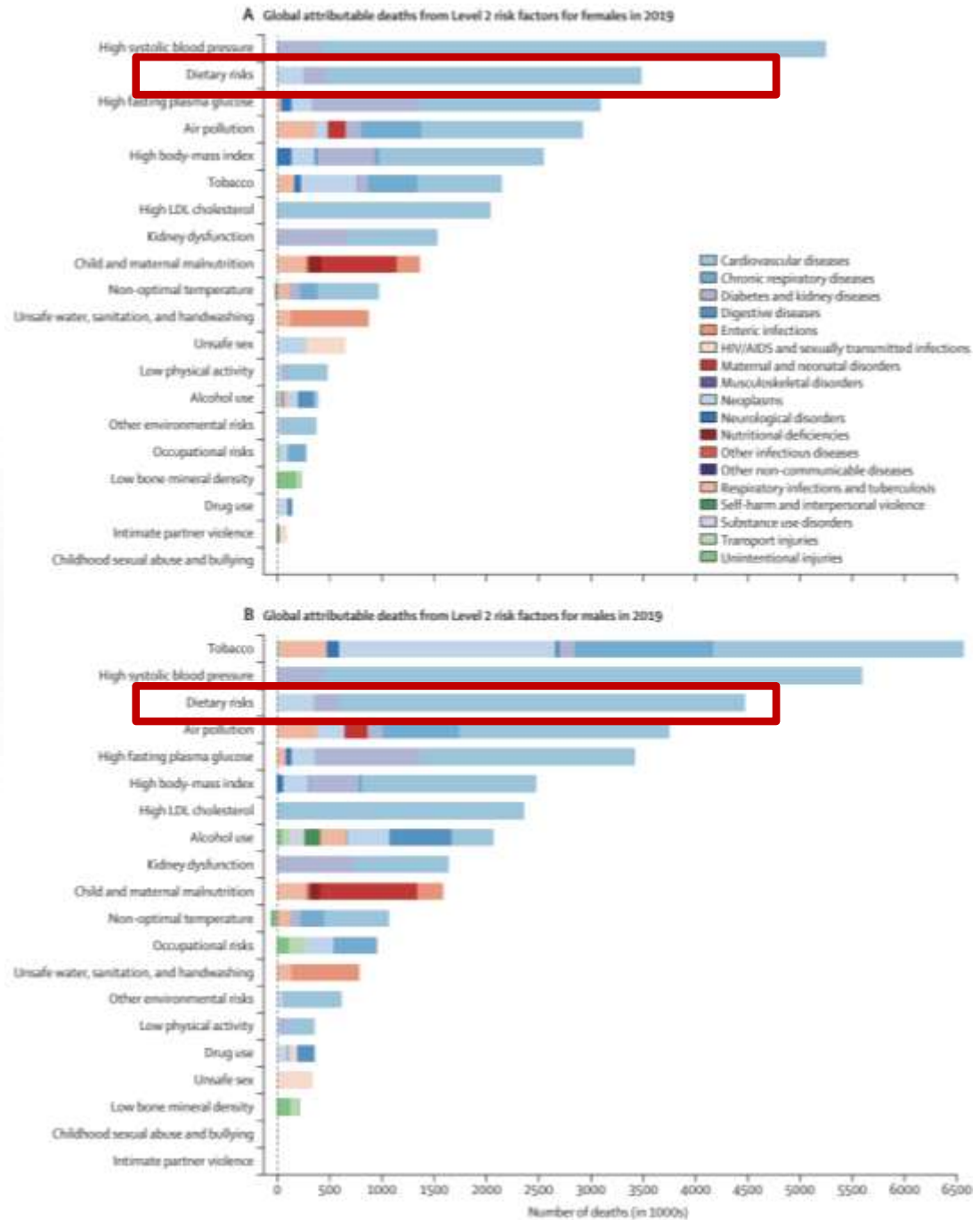
# Overview



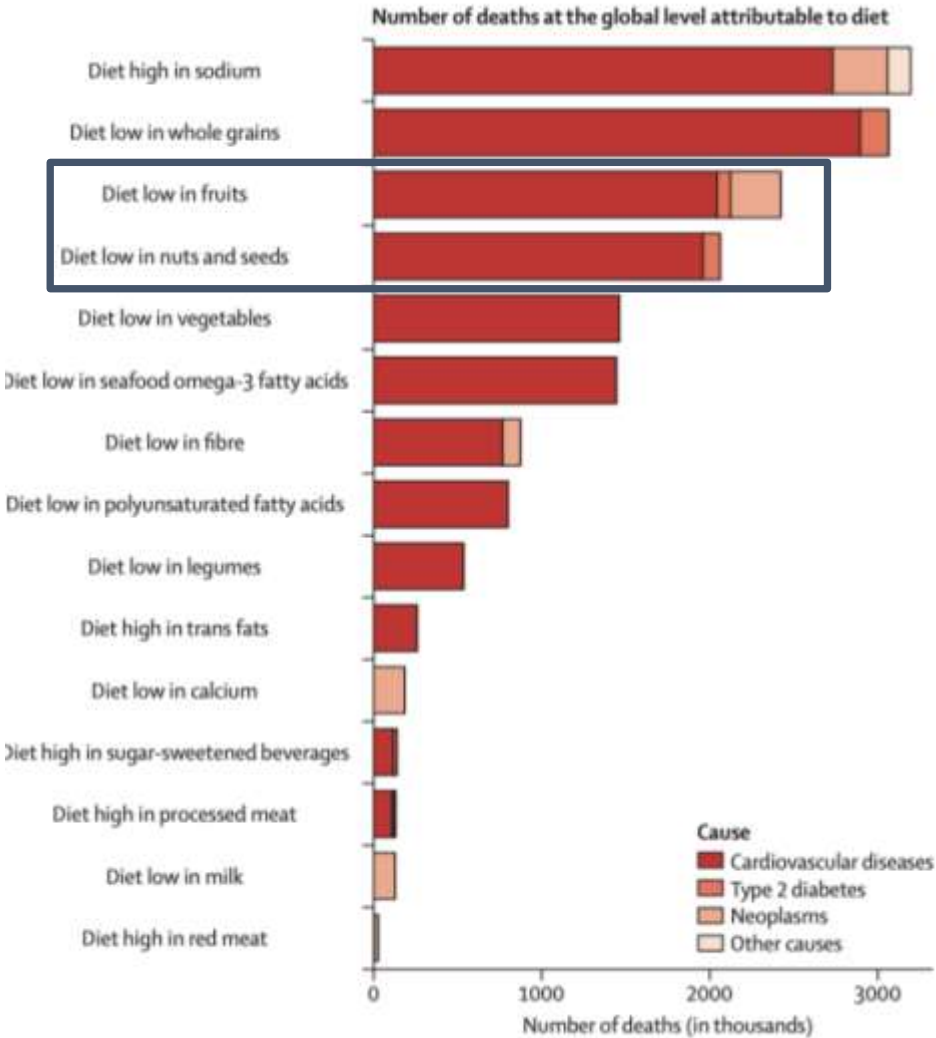
# Globally 22% of Deaths are Attributable to Dietary Risks



# Dietary Risks are a Leading Contributor to Mortality



# Low Intake of Fruits, Nuts and Seeds Related to ~40% of Diet Related Deaths



# Higher Diet Quality is Associated with Lower Risk of Many Chronic Diseases and Mortality

Systematic review and meta-analysis of 113 prospective cohort studies

Outcome	n studies	Relative risk	95% CI
All-cause mortality	23	0.80	0.79, 0.82
CVD incidence or mortality	45	0.80	0.78, 0.82
Cancer incidence or mortality	45	0.86	0.84, 0.89
Type 2 diabetes	16	0.81	0.78, 0.85
Neurodegenerative	12	0.82	0.75, 0.89
All-cause mortality among cancer survivors	12	0.83	0.77, 0.88
Cancer mortality among cancer survivors	12	0.82	0.75, 0.89





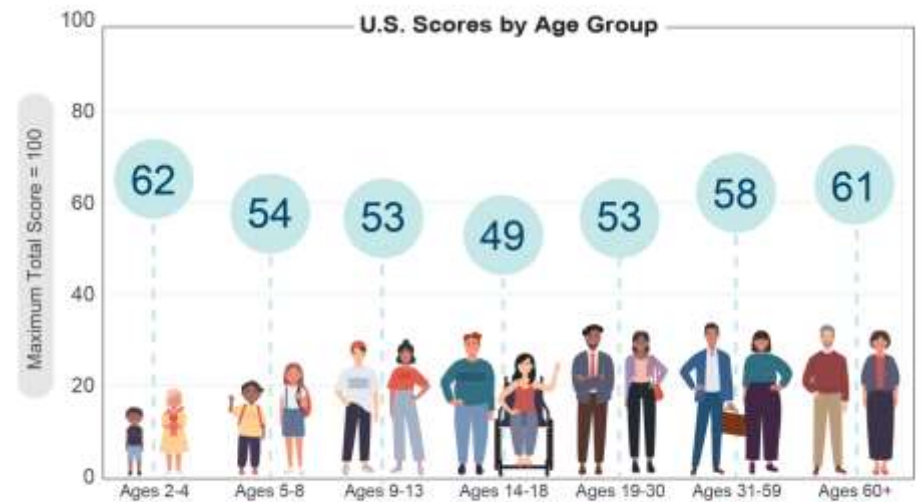
# Diet Quality: Healthy Eating Index

HEI-2015 & 2020 Component	Maximum Score
<b>ADEQUACY</b> <i>(higher score indicates higher consumption per 1000 kcal)</i>	
Total Fruits	5
Whole Fruits	5
Total Vegetables	5
Greens and Beans	5
Whole Grains	10
Dairy	10
Total Protein Foods	5
Seafood and Plant Proteins	5
Fatty Acids	10
<b>MODERATION</b> <i>(higher score indicates lower consumption per 1000 kcal)</i>	
Refined Grains	10
Sodium	10
Added Sugars	10
Saturated Fats	10



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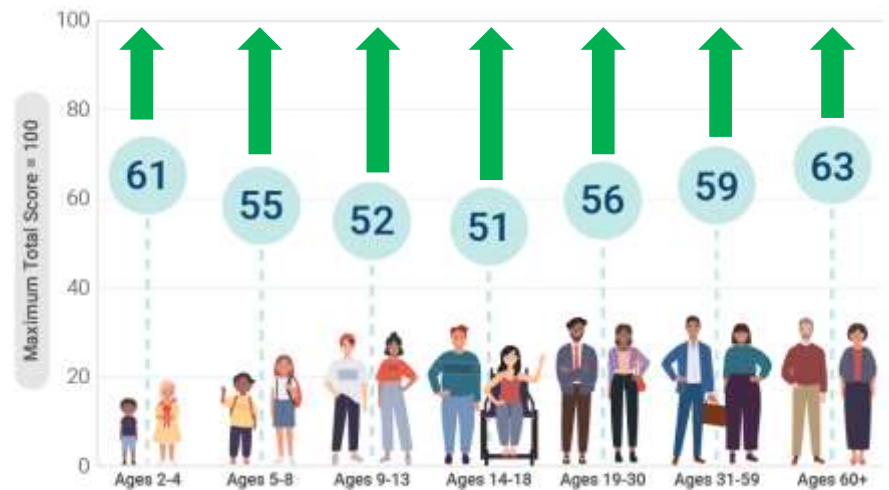
Data source for Healthy Eating Index scores: What We Eat in America, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (undated data are from 2017-2018).





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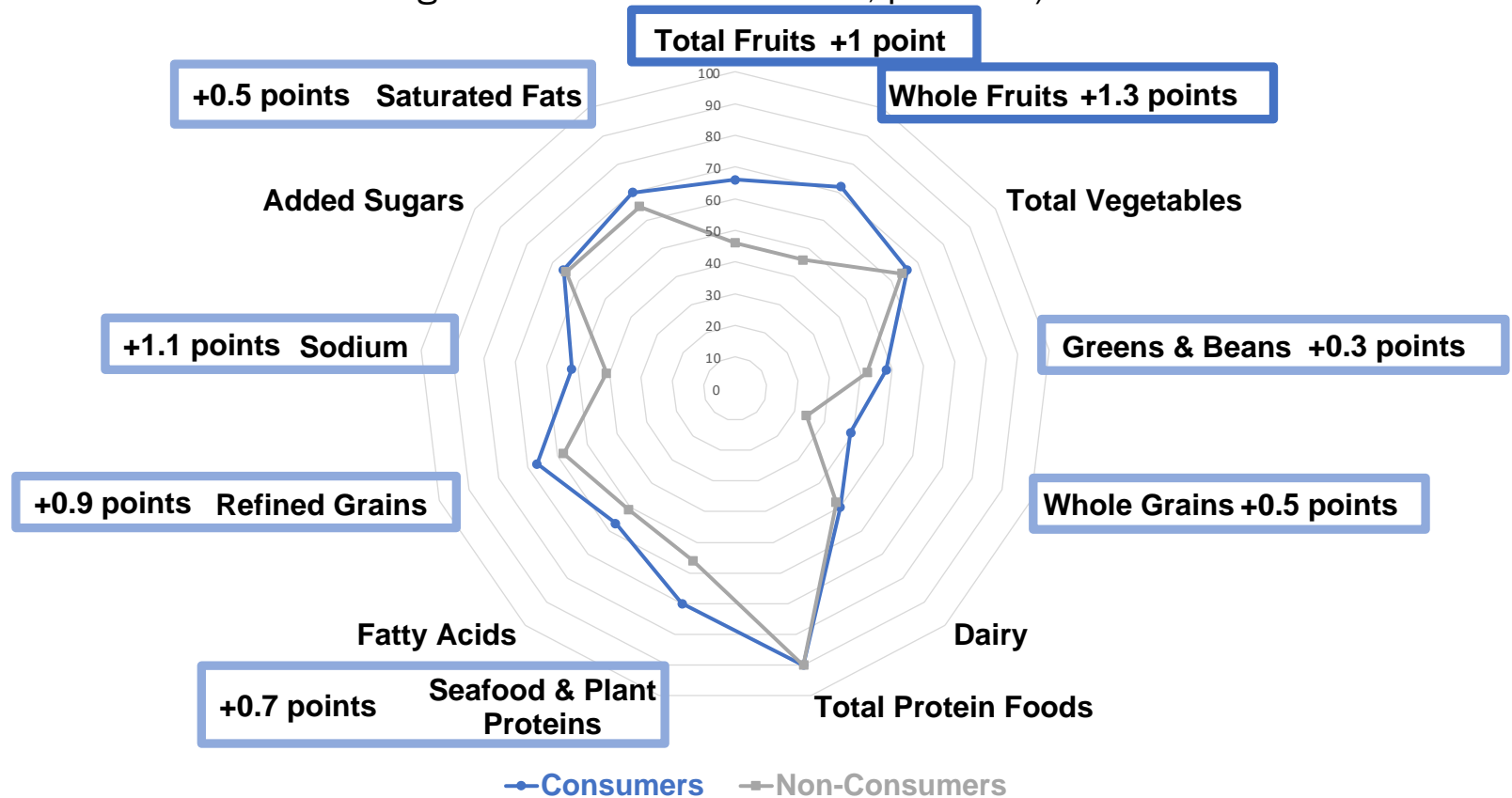


Data source for Healthy Eating Index scores: What We Eat in America, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (undated data are from 2017-2018).



# U.S. Consumers of Dried Fruit have Higher Diet Quality Compared to Non-Consumers: NHANES 2007-2016

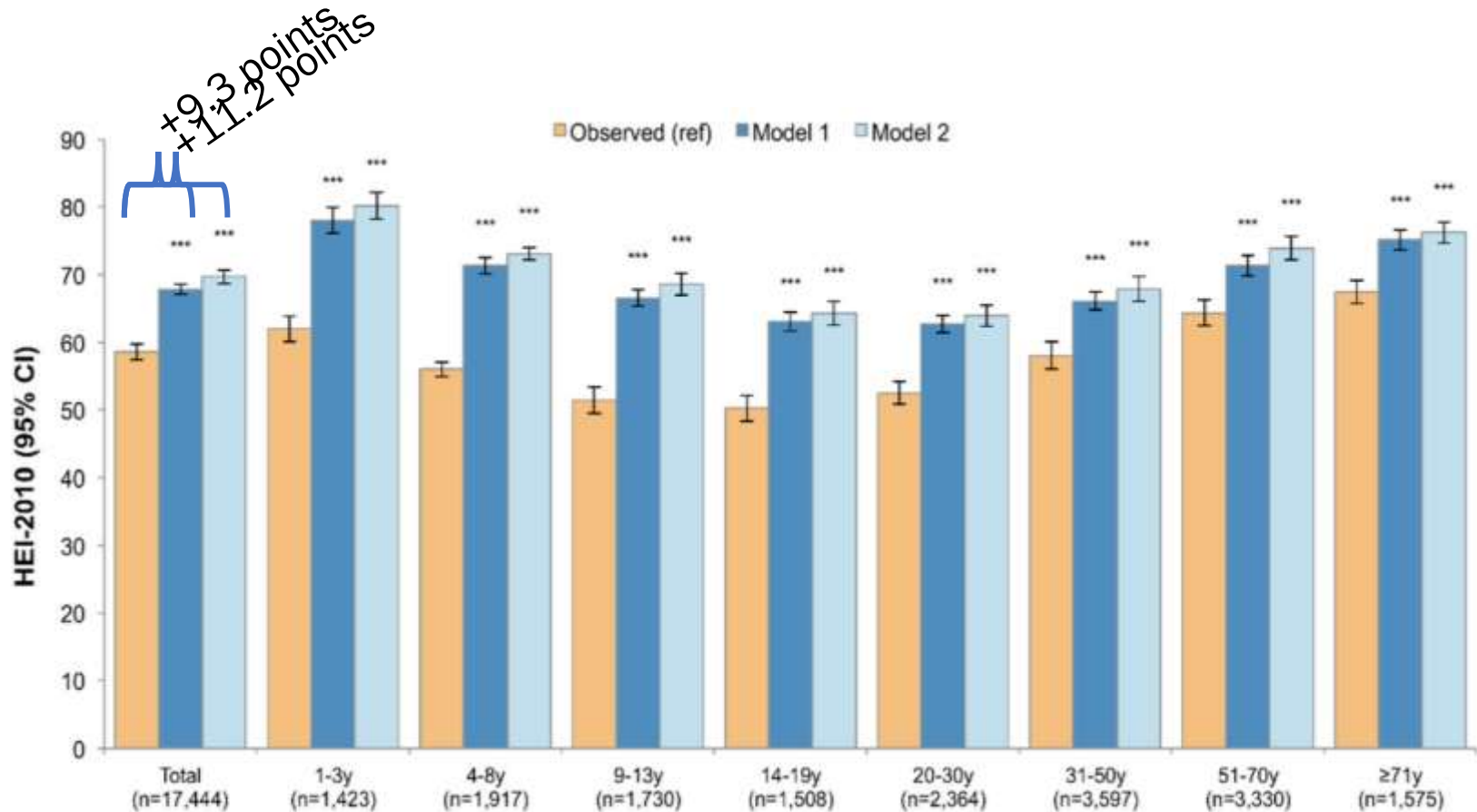
Consumers (7.2% of adults) had higher quality diets than non-consumers (Healthy Eating Index-2015 60.6 vs 52.6;  $p < 0.001$ )



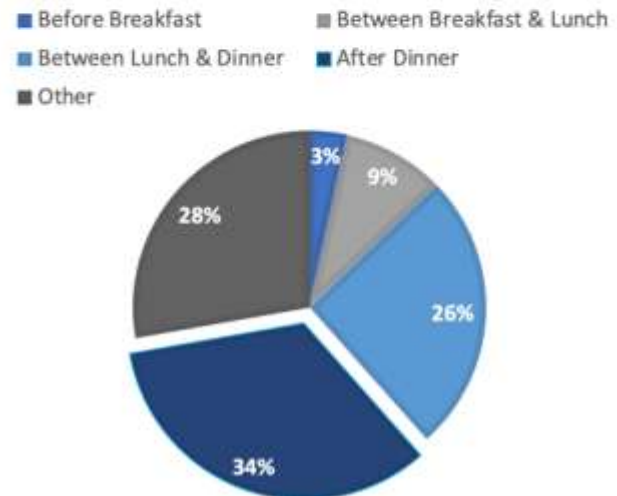
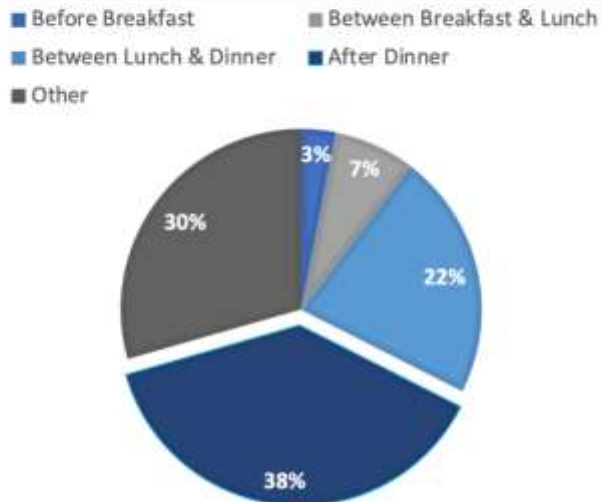
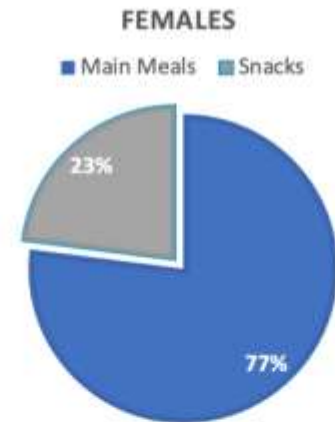
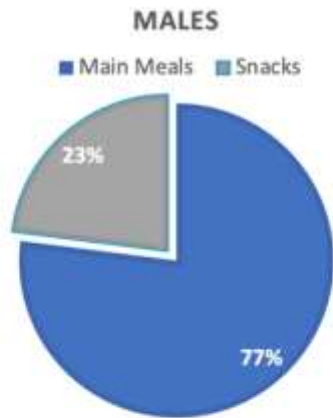
Model adjusted for age, sex, race/ethnicity, education, family poverty-income ratio, smoking, and self-reported physical activity level

Sullivan VK, .... Petersen KS, J Acad Nutr Diet. 2021;121(7):1258-1272

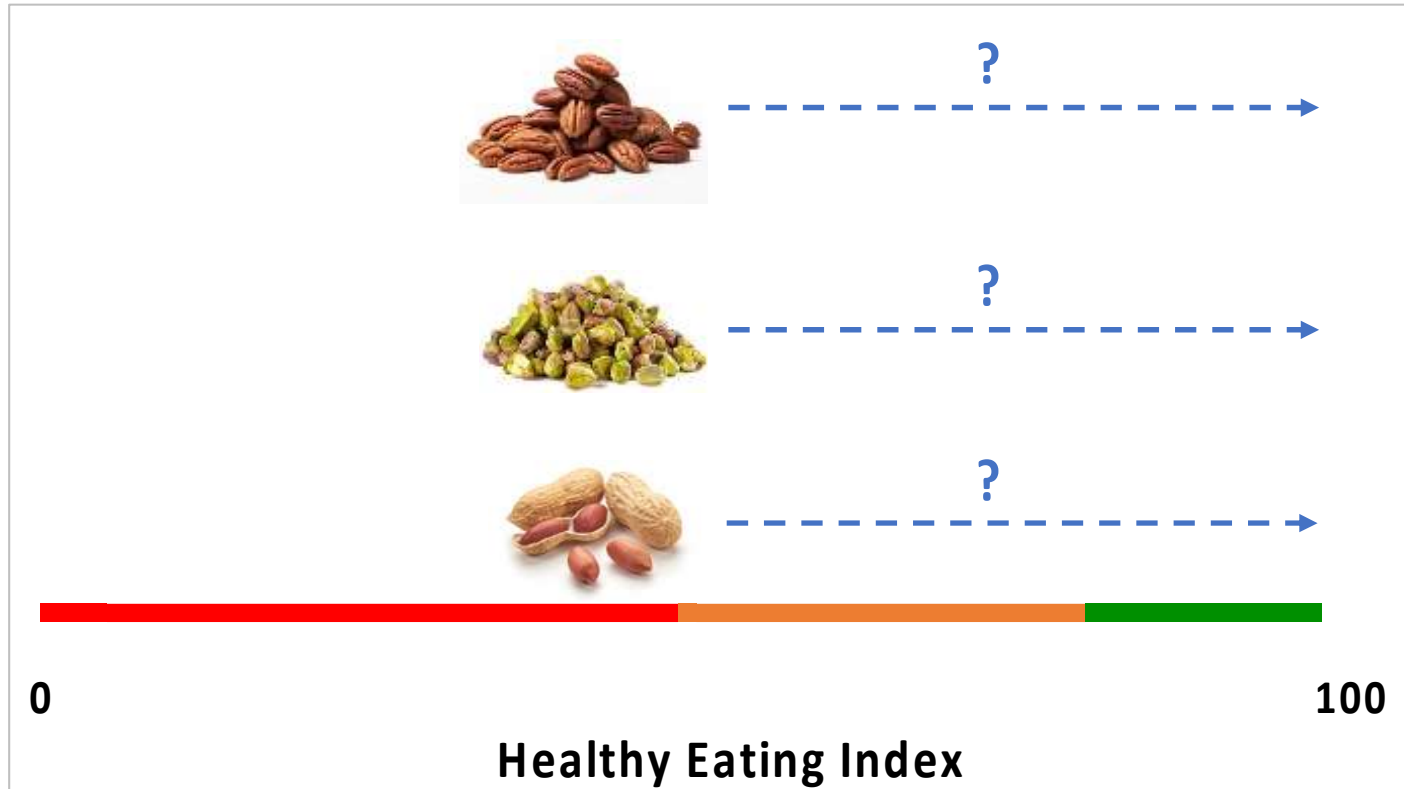
# Modeling Analyses Show Substitution of Typical American Snacks with Tree Nuts Increases Diet Quality: NHANES 2009-2012



# Snacks Contribute > 20% of Daily Energy Intake



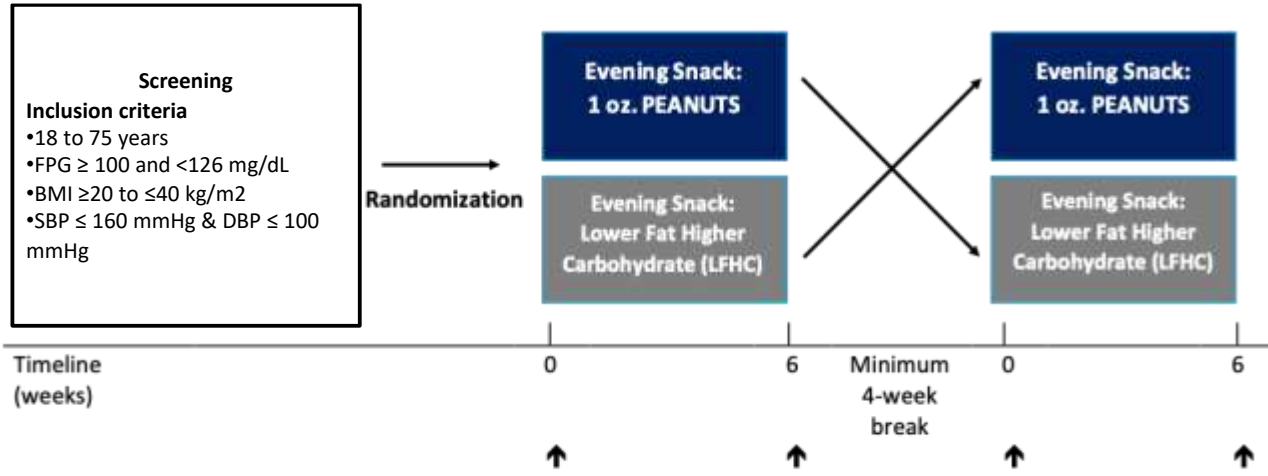
# Does Incorporating Nuts as a Snack Improve Diet Quality?



# Peanuts or an Isocaloric Lower Fat, Higher Carbohydrate Nighttime Snack Have Similar Effects on Fasting Glucose in Adults with Elevated Fasting Glucose Concentrations: a 6-Week Randomized Crossover Trial

Philip A Sapp,<sup>1</sup> Penny M Kris-Etherton,<sup>1</sup> and Kristina S Petersen<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Nutritional Sciences, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, USA; and <sup>2</sup>Department of Nutritional Sciences, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, TX, USA



↑ Measurement of outcomes



Sapp PA, Kris-Etherton PM, Petersen KS, J Nutr. 2022, 11;152(1):153-162.



# Intake of 28 g/d of Peanuts as an Evening Snack Tended to Improve Diet Quality Compared to a Higher Carbohydrate Snack

Outcome	Peanut		Within-condition difference <sup>3</sup>	LFHC		Within-condition difference <sup>3</sup>	Between-condition effect <sup>2</sup>	Between-condition P value
	Baseline <sup>2</sup>	End point		Baseline <sup>2</sup>	End point			
HEI 2015 total score <sup>4</sup>	53.2 ± 1.7	56.5 ± 1.9	3.6 (-1.1, 8.2)	56.9 ± 2.1	52.9 ± 1.9	-2.9 (-7.5, 1)	<b>3.6 (-1.9, 9.0)</b>	0.19
Adequacy components								
Total vegetables <sup>5</sup>	3.7 ± 0.2	3.5 ± 0.3	-0.2 (-0.9, 0.4)	3.7 ± 0.2	3.5 ± 0.3	-0.1 (-0.8, 0.5)	-0.0 (-0.6, 0.6)	0.94
Greens and beans <sup>5</sup>	2.3 ± 0.3	2.8 ± 0.4	0.4 (-0.5, 1.3)	3.2 ± 0.3	2.2 ± 0.4	-0.7 (-1.6, 0.2)	0.5 (-0.5, 1.6)	0.32
Total fruits <sup>5</sup>	2.3 ± 0.3	2.3 ± 0.3	-0.0 (-0.7, 0.7)	2.6 ± 0.3	2.3 ± 0.3	-0.2 (-0.9, 0.5)	-0.0 (-0.9, 0.9)	0.96
Whole fruits <sup>5</sup>	2.7 ± 0.3	2.4 ± 0.3	-0.2 (-1.0, 0.5)	2.9 ± 0.3	2.7 ± 0.3	-0.1 (-0.8, 0.7)	-0.3 (-1.3, 0.7)	0.52
Whole grains <sup>5</sup>	3.1 ± 0.4	2.4 ± 0.5	-0.5 (-1.8, 0.7)	4.2 ± 0.6	5.0 ± 0.5	1.0 (-0.2, 2.2)	-2.6 (-3.8, -1.4)	<0.01
Total dairy <sup>5</sup>	5.8 ± 0.4	6.0 ± 0.4	0.0 (-1.1, 1.1)	6.6 ± 0.5	5.9 ± 0.4	-0.8 (-1.9, 0.3)	0.1 (-1.0, 1.2)	0.83
Total protein foods <sup>5</sup>	4.0 ± 0.2	4.7 ± 0.2	0.8 (0.3, 1.2)*	4.2 ± 0.2	4.2 ± 0.2	0.1 (-0.4, 0.6)	0.1 (-0.5, 0.6)	0.06
Seafood and plant proteins <sup>5</sup>	2.7 ± 0.3	3.8 ± 0.3	1.2 (0.3, 2.1)*	2.4 ± 0.3	1.8 ± 0.3	-0.6 (-1.5, 0)	<b>2.0 (1.0, 2.9)</b>	<0.01
Fatty acid ratio <sup>6</sup>	4.2 ± 0.5	5.1 ± 0.5	0.8 (-0.5, 2.2)	4.7 ± 0.5	3.6 ± 0.5	-1.0 (-2.3, 0.4)	1.5 (-0.1, 3.1)	0.07
Moderation components								
Sodium <sup>6</sup>	3.2 ± 0.5	4.0 ± 0.5	0.8 (-0.5, 2.1)	2.8 ± 0.5	3.3 ± 0.5	0.5 (-0.8, 1.9)	0.7 (-0.7, 2.0)	0.31
Refined grains <sup>6</sup>	6.9 ± 0.5	6.4 ± 0.5	-0.5 (-1.8, 0.8)	6.2 ± 0.6	7.3 ± 0.5	1.1 (-0.3, 2.5)	-0.9 (-2.1, 0.3)	0.12
Saturated fat <sup>6</sup>	4.2 ± 0.5	5.4 ± 0.5	1.0 (-0.3, 2.3)	4.6 ± 0.5	4.2 ± 0.5	-0.2 (-1.4, 1.0)	0.1 (-0.7, 0.6)	0.14
Added sugars <sup>6</sup>	8.0 ± 0.4	8.9 ± 0.3	0.8 (0.1, 1.5)*	8.6 ± 0.3	8.1 ± 0.3	-0.4 (-1.1, 0.3)	<b>0.8 (0.0, 1.5)</b>	0.04

<sup>1</sup>Data are presented as least squares means and SE unless otherwise stated. \*Indicates within-condition significant difference ( $P < 0.05$ ). Statistical analyses were performed with SAS version 9.4 (SAS Institute). The MIXED procedure was used to determine the effect of the conditions on each outcome measure, the between-condition  $P$  values represent the main effect of condition. The MIXED procedure was also used to assess change from baseline. HEI, Healthy Eating Index; LFHC, lower fat, higher carbohydrate snack.

<sup>2</sup>Values are mean and SE.

<sup>3</sup>Values are least squares mean effect estimate and 95% CI.

<sup>4</sup>Maximum total score = 100.

<sup>5</sup>Maximum score = 5.

<sup>6</sup>Maximum score = 10.





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Nutrition and Disease

## **Intake of Pistachios as a Nighttime Snack Has Similar Effects on Short- and Longer-Term Glycemic Control Compared with Education to Consume 1–2 Carbohydrate Exchanges in Adults with Prediabetes: A 12-Wk Randomized Crossover Trial**

Terrence M Riley, Penny M Kris-Etherton, Tricia L Hart, Kristina S Petersen<sup>\*</sup>

*Department of Nutritional Sciences, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA, United States*



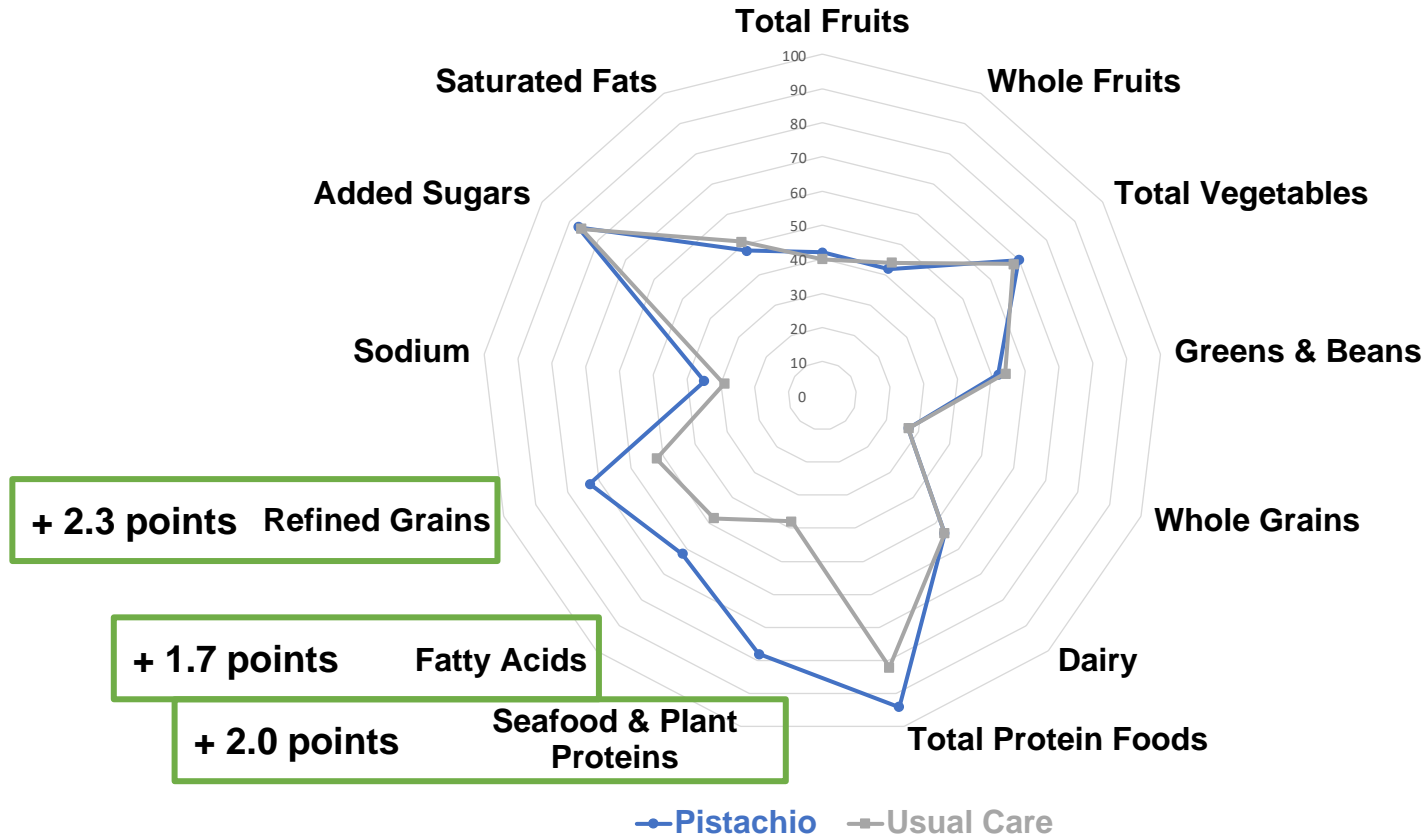
**PennState**  
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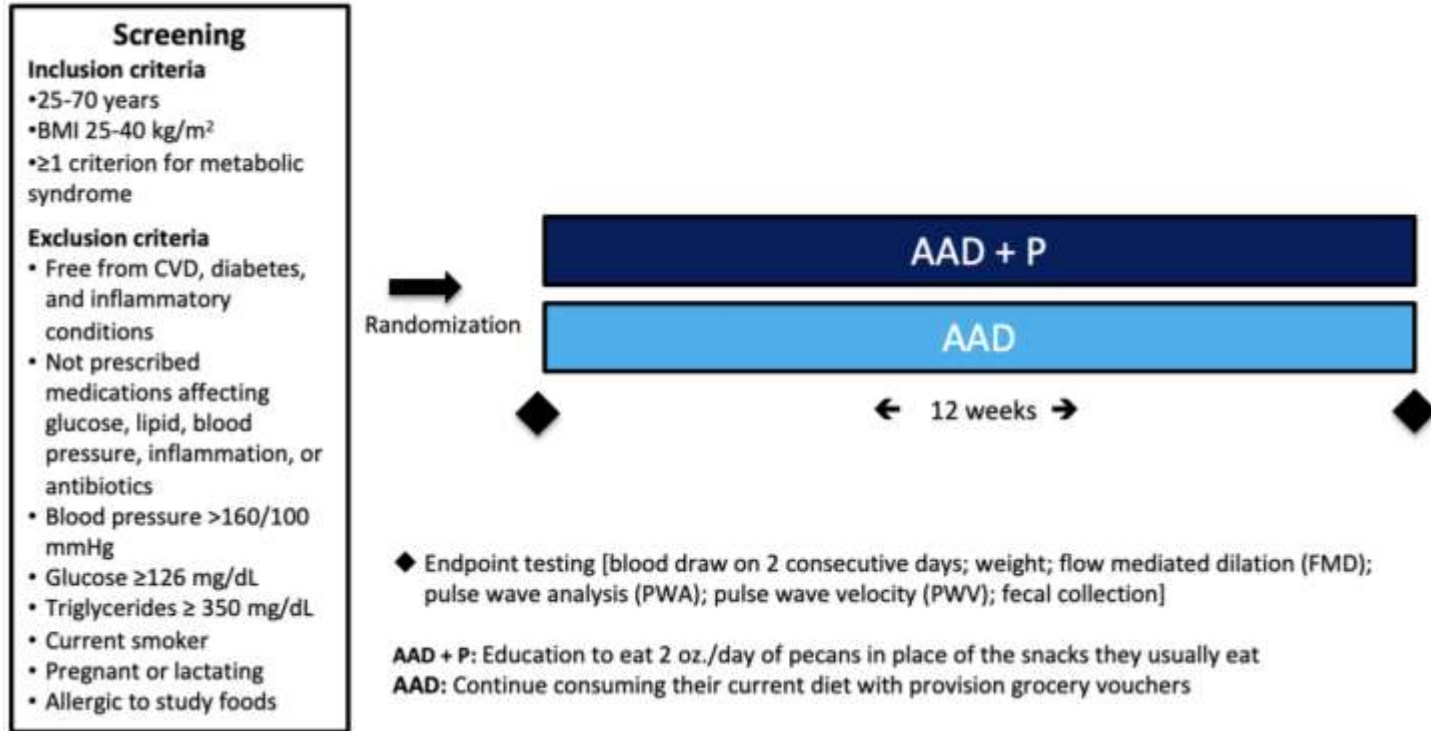
Riley TM, ... Petersen KS, J Nutr. 2024;154(4):1219-1231

# Intake of 57 g/d of Pistachios as an Evening Snack Improved Diet Quality Compared to Usual Care

Total HEI-2015 improved by **6.8 points** (95% CI 1.5, 12.1) with pistachios vs. usual care

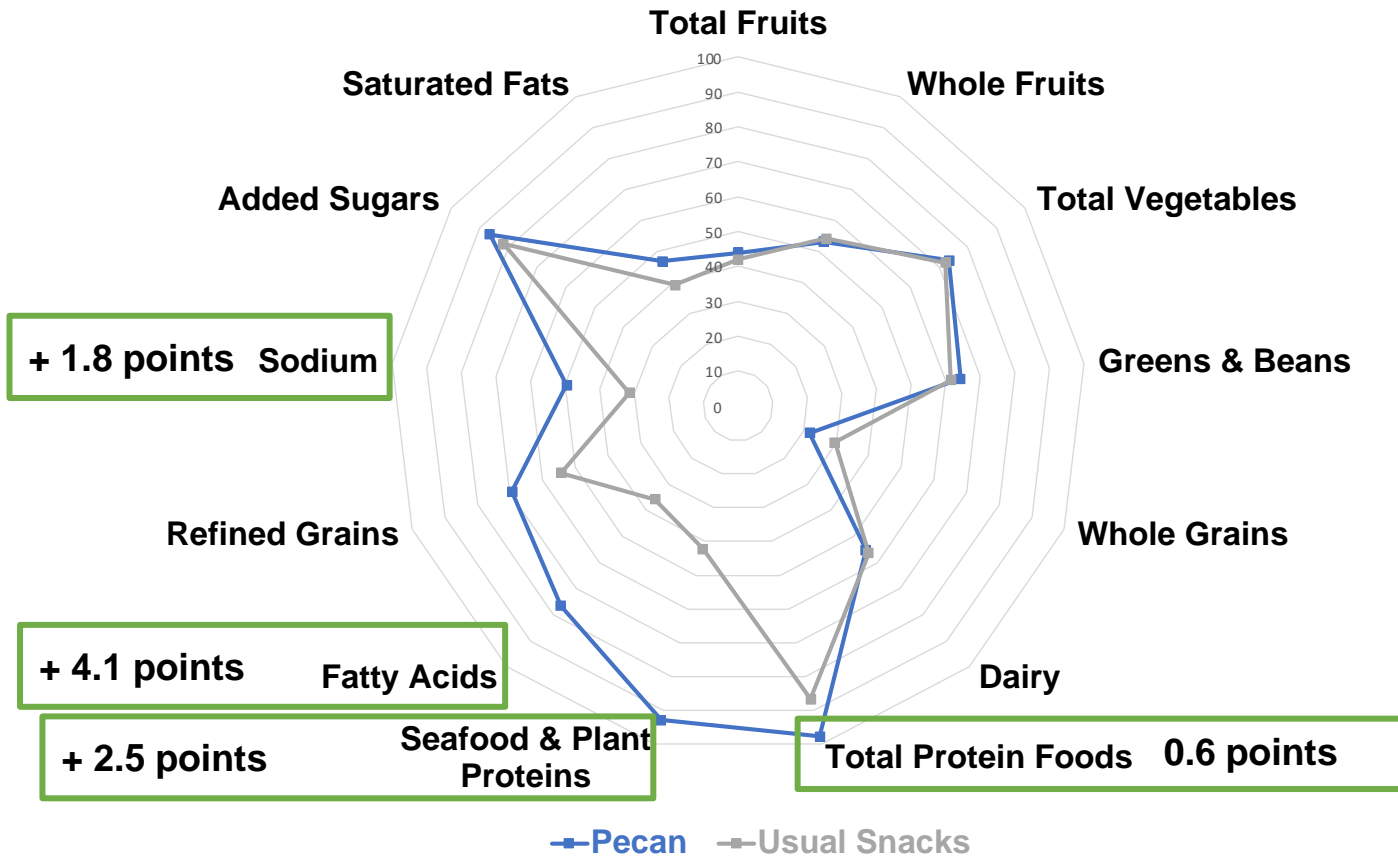


# Incorporation of Pecans as a Snack in Place of Snacks Usually Consumed



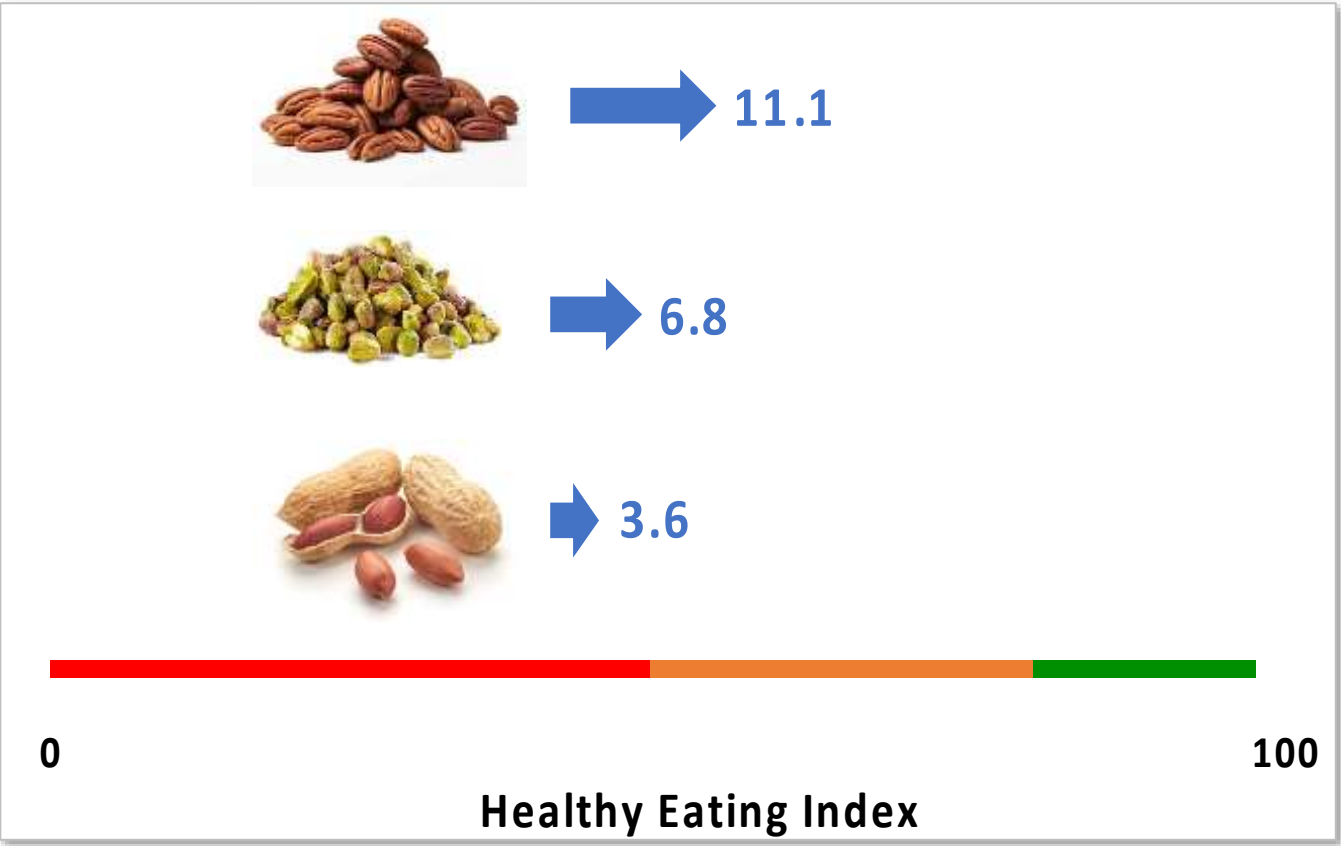
# Intake of 57 g/d of Pecans as a Snack Improved Diet Quality Compared to Intake of Usual Snacks

Total HEI-2015 improved by **11.1 points** (95% CI 5.1, 17.2) with pecans vs. usual snacks



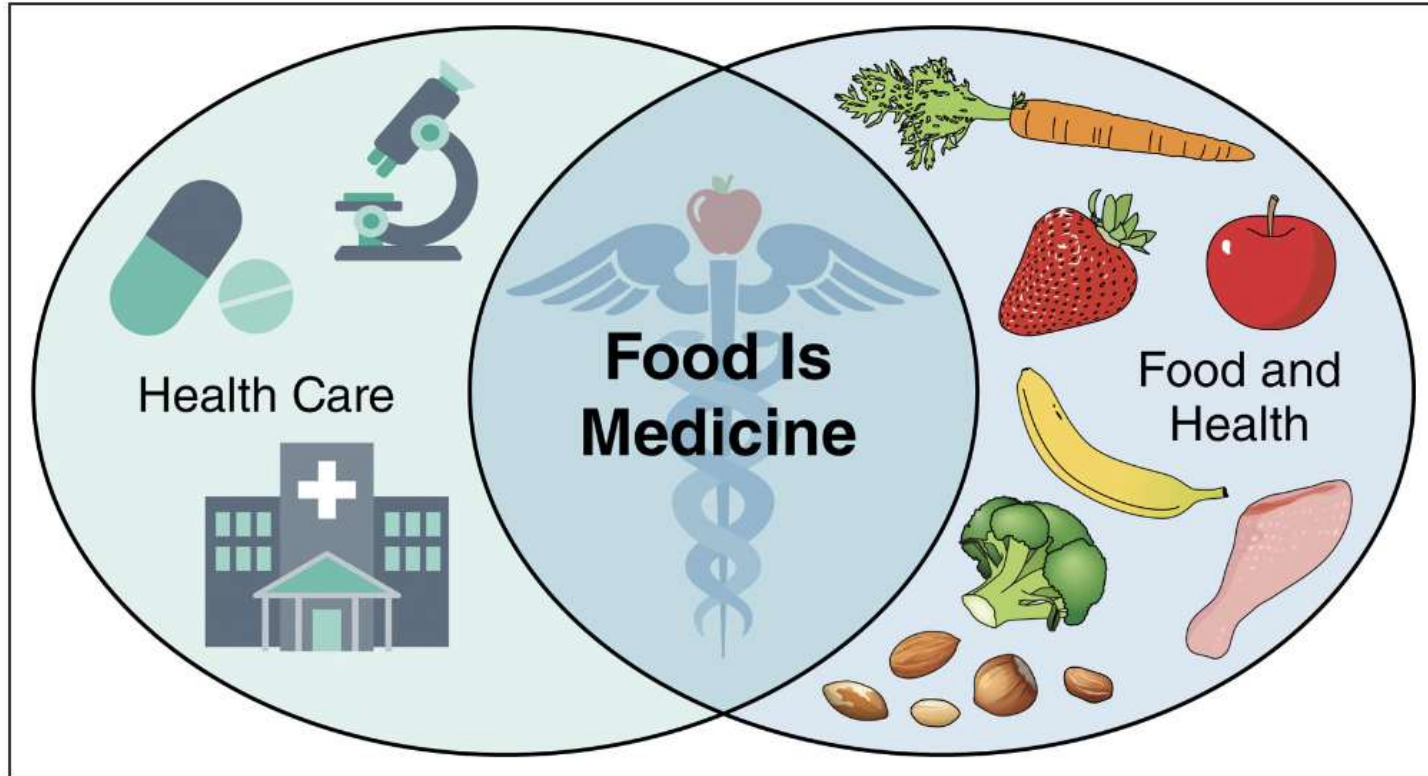
Hart TL, ... Petersen KS, unpublished

# Incorporating Nuts as a Snack Improves Diet Quality

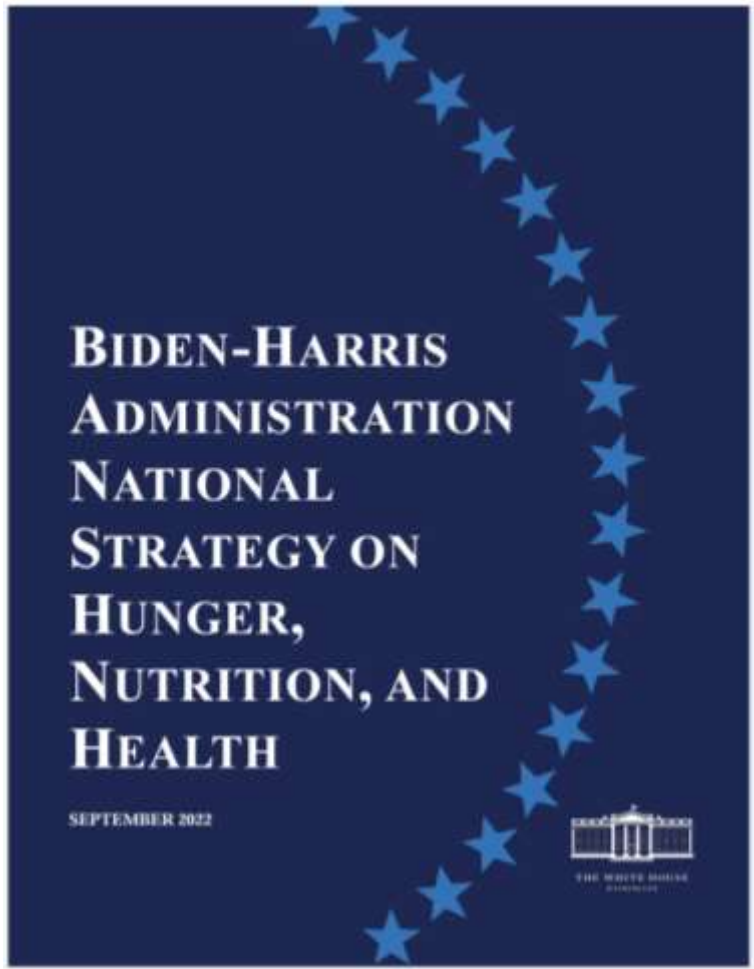




# Importance?

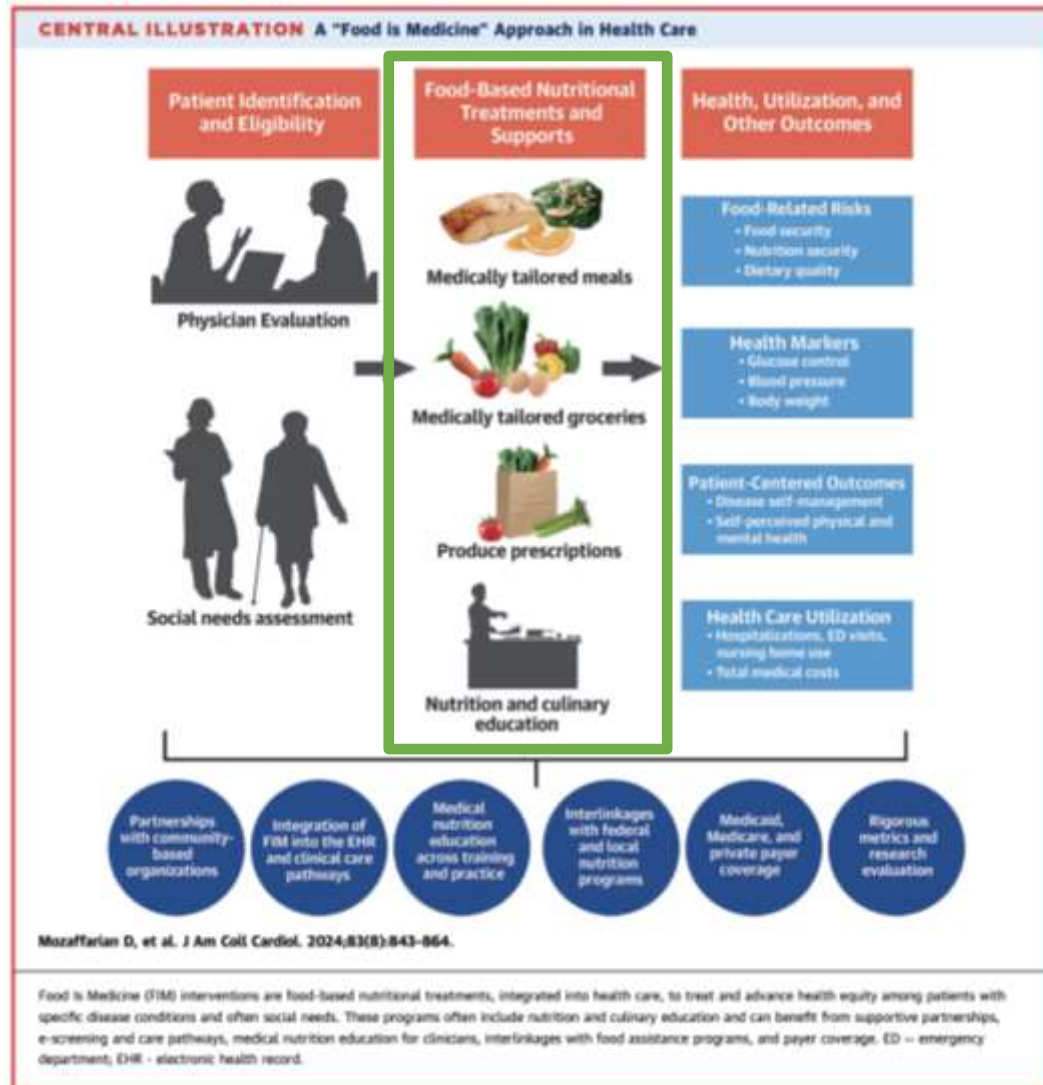


# Increasing Interest and Government Support for Food is Medicine Initiatives

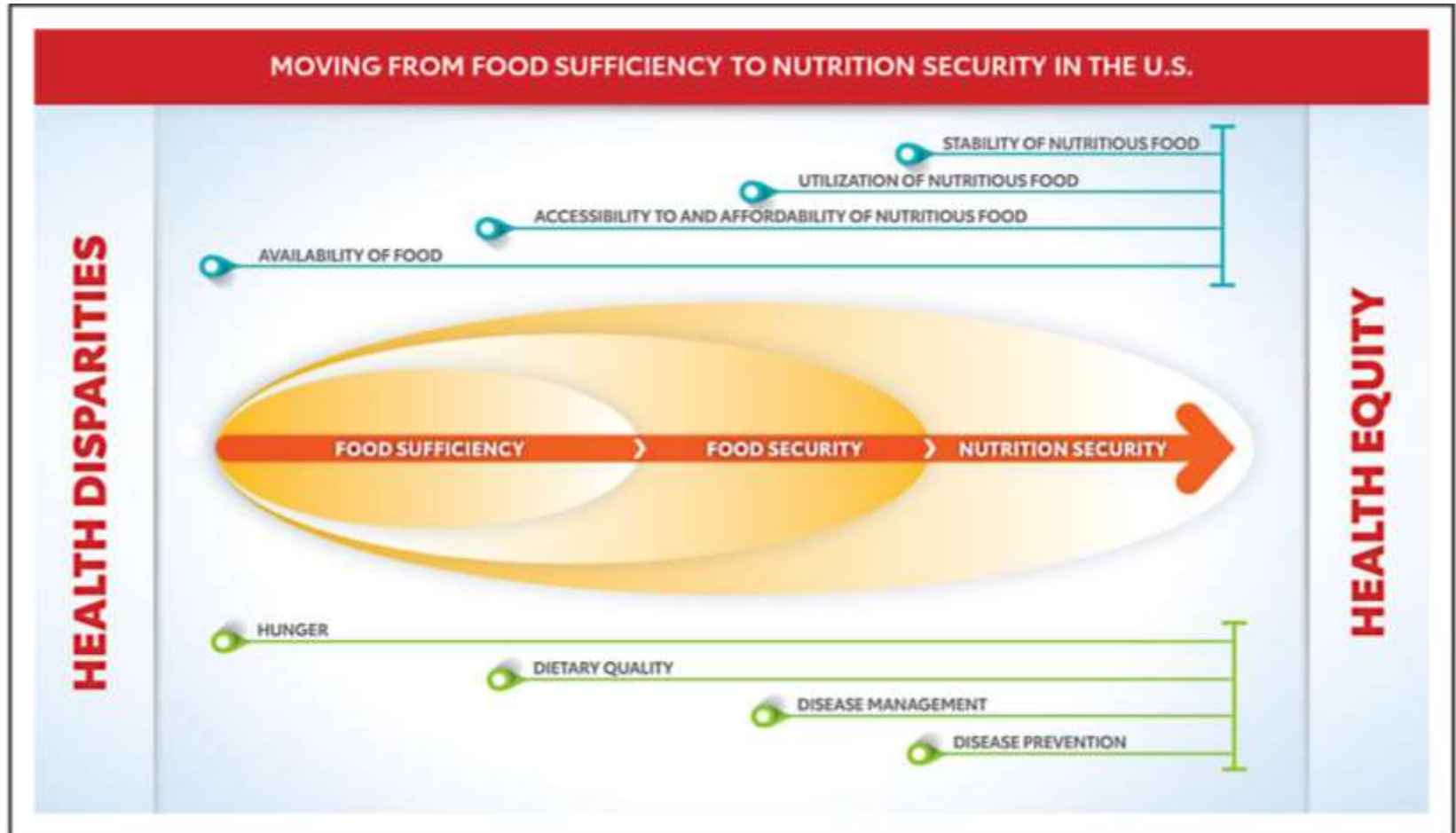


Pillar 2—Integrate Nutrition and Health:  
*Prioritize the role of nutrition and food security in overall health—including disease prevention and management—and ensure that our health care system addresses the nutrition needs of all people*

# Inclusion of Nuts in Food-Based Nutritional Treatments & Supports



# Food Is Medicine Programs Aims to Promote Food and Nutrition Security and Health Equity



# Summary



Poor diet quality is a leading contributor to death and disability worldwide

Observational evidence suggests dried fruit and nut intake is associated with higher diet quality

Evidence from clinical trials shows incorporating nuts as a snack improves diet quality

Inclusion of nuts in Food Is Medicine programs as part of food-based nutritional treatments may promote improved diet quality



# Acknowledgements

## Funding Sources

- The Peanut Institute
- American Pistachio Growers
- American Pecan Council
- Penn State Clinical and Translational Research Institute, Pennsylvania State University Clinical and Translational Science Award, and NIH/National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences grant no. UL1TR000127







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