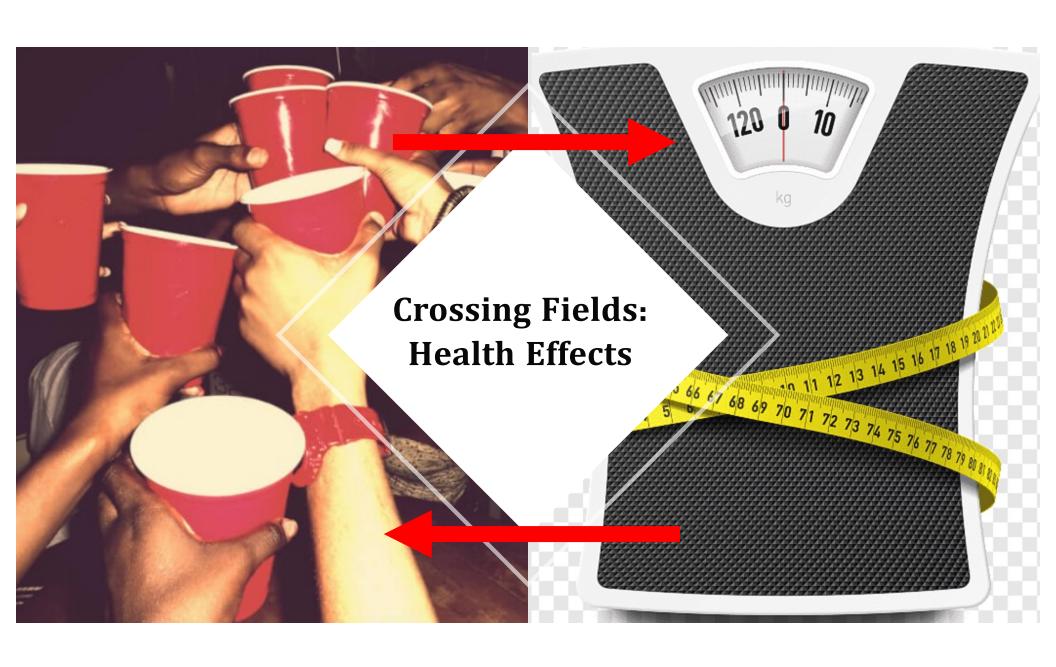
Crossing Fields to Make Scientific Connections: Reinforcement Processes in Addiction, Binge Eating, and Obesity

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Framework: Reinforcement Processes and Health



Prevention



Foundational

Prevention

- Reward-seeking behaviors:
 - Risky drinking
 - Binge eating
- Normative, dimensional
- Address sources of reinforcement?



Behavioral Activation

- Brief behavioral activation (Lejuez & Hopko, 2001)
- Environmental reinforcement
- Applications to substance use
- Prevention- college setting



BA in First-Year Seminar

5-year trial- NIAAA Ro1



- 36 course sections of UNIV 101 seminar
- Cluster-randomized to BA or control
- Assessments during and post-intervention, follow ups
- Outcomes, mechanisms

Fazzino et al 2020, Contemp Clin Trials); Fazzino et al (in press; Behaviour Change)



Preliminary Findings- Mechanism

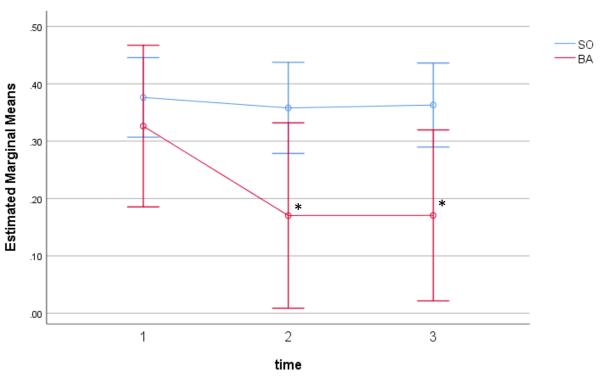
- Freshmen enrolled in 7 sections of UNIV 101 seminar
- Adolescent Reinforcement Survey Schedule- Alcohol Use Version (ARSS-AUV)
 - Proportionate reinforcement from alcohol

Demographic Characteristics (N=107)			
Sex (% female)	53%		
Age (17-19 years old)	100%		
Race			
White, non-Hispanic	60%		
Asian	8%		
Black	4%		
Native American	3%		
More than one race	14%		
Other	11%		
Ethnicity (% Hispanic)	11%		



Change during Fall Semester

Change in Proportionate Reinforcement from Alcohol



F=4.180; p= .047; partial eta squared= .087



Work Ongoing

- Through 2024
- ~20 course sections remaining
- Stay tuned!



Framework: Reinforcement Processes and Health



Prevention



Foundational

Palatable Food Definition Problem

No scientific definition



 Descriptive definitions (sweets, fats)







Hyper-Palatable Foods

- Hyper-palatable foods
 - Combinations of nutrients
 - Artificially enhanced eating experience
 - Slow engagement of satiety mechanisms
 - Naturally occurring foods
 - Single palatability-related nutrient
 - Fiber, protein, water







What foods are Hyper-Palatable?

Examples:

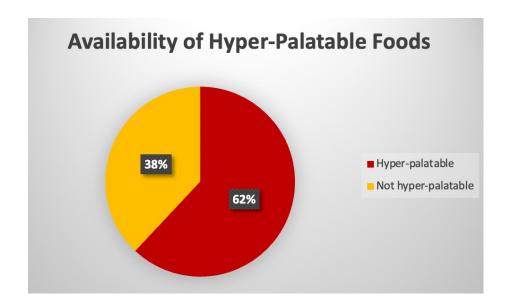
- Snack foods
 - Chips
 - Cookies
 - (most) US-produced crackers
- Meals
 - Cheeseburgers
 - Frozen meals

Hyper-Palatable Food Criteria				
HPF Group	% kcal fat	% kcal carb.	% kcal sugars	% sodium
Fat and sodium (FSOD)	>25%			≥0.30%
Fat and sugars (FS)	>20%		>20%	
Carbohydrates and sodium (CSOD)		>40%		≥0.20%
Criteria from Fazzino et al (2019) Obesity				
Note: criteria do not apply to liquids				



Availability in US Food System

• Data representative of US food system





Construct Validity

Convergent validity

• >85% of fast food/fried items and sweets/desserts

Discriminant validity

- 0% of fresh fruits, meats, and fish
- heavy cream (no added ingredients), unsalted nuts

<u>Distinctness from existing constructs</u>

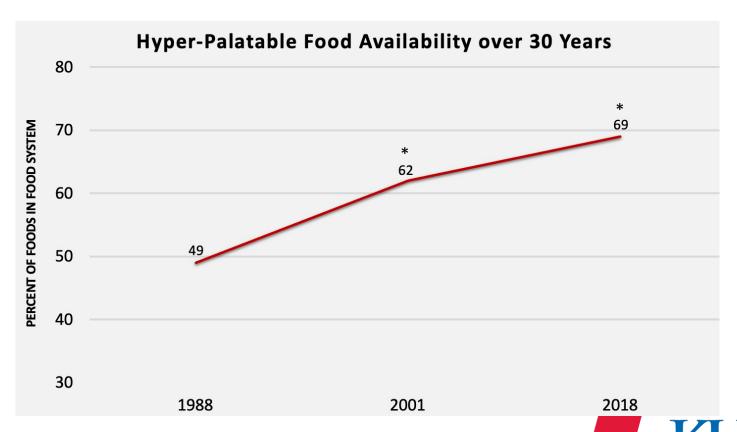
- Energy density (~50% overlap)
- Ultra-processed foods (~60-70% overlap)



Behavioral Evidence

- Behavioral preference for hyper-palatable foods among healthy adults (Fazzino et al, *in press-Health Psyc*)
- Consumption during binge eating episodes- bulimia nervosa (Bjorlie et al, 2022; Int J Eating Disorders)
- Tendency to select and consume ad libitum- energy intake and weight gain (Fazzino et al, 2021)
- Mediator of within-meal energy intake (Fazzino et al, under review)

Change in Availability





Reformulation

- Foods in 2001 were >2 times more likely to be hyper-palatable compared to the same foods in 1988
- Foods in 2018 were >4 times more likely to be hyper-palatable compared to the same foods in 1988

Change in Likelihood of Food Hyper-Palatability					
Year	Odds Ratio	Confidence Interval	p value		
1988	-	-	-		
2001	2.41	2.23 to 2.61	<.0001		
2018	4.09	3.75 to 4.46	<.0001		



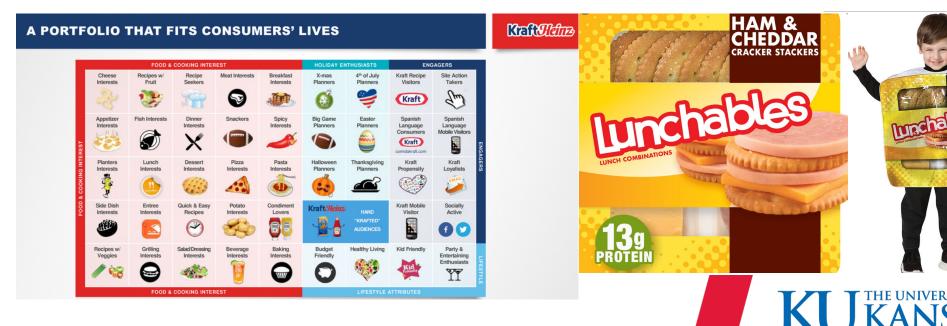
Conclusions

- Substantial increase in hyper-palatable foods in US food systems from 1988 to 2018
- Evidence that foods were reformulated to be hyper-palatable
- US food environment- saturated by HPF
- How did we get here?



Changes in the US Food System

- Changes in food supply and technology
- Reach of food corporations nationally and globally
- Changes in food industry practices



Same Playbook

The Perils of Ignoring History: Big Tobacco Played Dirty and Millions Died. How Similar Is Big Food?

KELLY D. BROWNELL and KENNETH E. WARNER

Yale University; University of Michigan



Same Players?







UCSF Industry Documents Library





Extent of Involvement



RIReynolds
Tobacco Company

- Early 1980's to present
- Kraft General Foodsleader in US sales (1985+)
- >50% of revenue from food (1989)

- Early 1970's to early 2000's
- Nabisco
- Largest market shares
- 25-30% of revenue from food



Fazzino (in press) Current Addiction Reports

Should we be concerned?

Phillip Morris 1986

Strategic goals.

Answers will have to be formulated to questions like

- A. Do we want to base the long-term growth of our business exclusively on tobacco products?
- B. Or do we want to satisfy the customer needs with a product that may, but must not, be based on tobacco; that may, but must not, burn and produce smoke but which would be an ideal alternative to the cigarette for a current smoker?
- C. Or are we looking for new types of products that appeal to smokers and non-smokers alike and which satisfy physiological and psychological needs similar to those satisfied by the cigarette?

It is understood that products according to A, B, or C should suit themselves for mass production at a low or relatively low unit cost and will be discarded after consumption.

2501153384



Should we be concerned?

In the "flavor laboratory" at the Del Monte research and development center, Don Winter experiments with a new flavor formula. He is assisted by beverage technologist Janice L. Ma.

Soft drinks' secret science

Beverages appeal to consumers through a complex system of taste, smell and appearance. The ideal, Winter says, is "to leave people wanting more."

Product Shot (Snacking) (46)

Our second platform, snacking, capitalizes on the high growth of between meal eating occasions. Within the U.S., snacking has become our fourth meal. Several of our divisions will capitalize on this growth in 2000.





Research Evidence?

Analysis

Tobacco industry involvement in children's sugary drinks market

BMJ 2019 ; 364 doi: https://doi-org.www2.lib.ku.edu/10.1136/bmj.l736 (Published 14 March 2019) Cite this as: *BMJ* 2019;364:l736

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Home » American Journal of Public Health (AJPH) » March 2020

Transferring Racial/Ethnic Marketing Strategies From Tobacco to Food Corporations: Philip Morris and Kraft General Foods

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Implications

- Food environment in which majority of foods are designed to take advantage of our neurobiology
- Policy regulation needed
- Change in ingredient levels (not removal of foods)





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