How ultra-processed foods drive chronic disease

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What are ultra-processed foods?

Ultra-processed foods are **industrial formulations** made entirely or mostly from **substances** derived from foods and **additives**



Health risks from ultraprocessed foods

Ultra-processed foods are associated with:

- All-cause mortality
- Obesity
- Heart disease
- Diabetes
- Cancer
- Depression
- Frailty
- Irritable bowel syndrome
- Indigestion

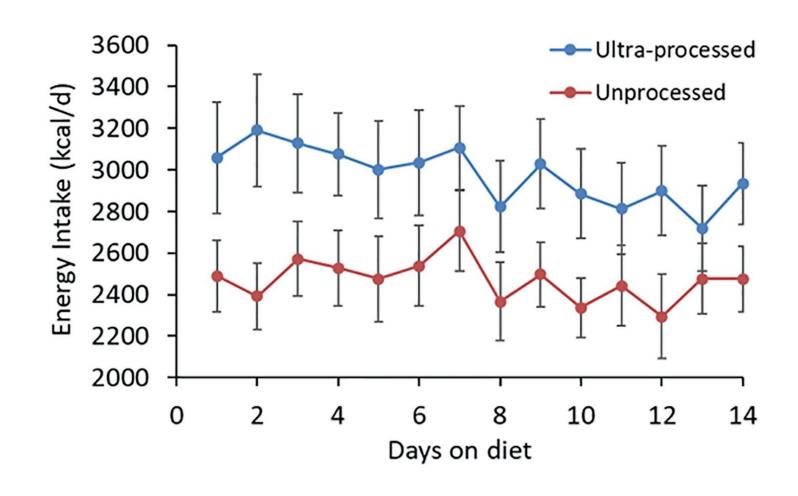
Evidence from a randomized controlled trial



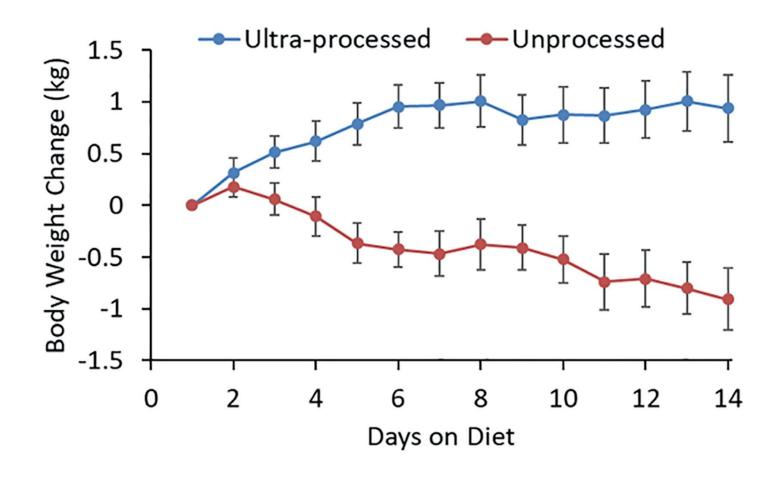
Ultra-processed versus "unprocessed" diets

- 20 adults were randomized to receive either ultraprocessed or minimally processed diets for 2 weeks immediately followed by the alternate diet for 2 weeks
- They were told to eat as much or as little as desired
- The meals had similar amounts of calories, carbs, fat, sugar, sodium, and fiber

Ultraprocessed diets caused 508 kcal of increased intake



Ultraprocessed diets caused rapid weight gain



Why are ultraprocessed foods problematic?

Degraded food matrix and hyper-palatable

- High food reward
- Low satiety per Calorie

Low in synergistic micronutrients, protein, beneficial bioactive compounds, and fiber

Displace nutritious foods leading to dietary inadequacies

Contain potentially harmful additives and contaminants produced during processing

- Disrupts the microbiome
- Oxidative stress and inflammation

Contreras-Rodriguez et al. (2022). <u>Dissecting ultra-processed foods and drinks: Do they have a potential to impact the brain?</u>
Fardet and Rock. (2022). <u>Chronic diseases are first associated with the degradation and artificialization of food matrices rather than with food composition: calorie quality matters more than calorie quantity.</u>

Policy changes

- Create fiscal policies including taxes on soft drinks and subsidies for minimally processed foods
- Consider front-of-package warning labels identifying ultra-processed products
- Restrict marketing of ultra-processed foods to children
- Implement procurement policies limiting ultraprocessed foods in schools and public institutions
- Launch public health campaigns highlighting risks and promoting cooking skills
- Revise national dietary guidelines to explicitly address ultra-processed foods
- Support food systems that increase access to affordable minimally processed foods
- Regulate food industry formulation and processing practices