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26 – 28 SEPTEMBER 2023

Innovative food products

Risks-Benefits assessment of the substitution of beef by insects in burgers in Europe

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Content

- Introduction
- Model structure and simulation
- Food intake estimates
- Individual Risks and benefits assessments:
 - Nutrition
 - Toxicology
 - Microbiology
- Health impact estimate and scenarios comparison
- Main limitations and conclusions

Introduction

- ❑ **NovRBA Project, 2019-2022, Novel foods as red meat replacers - an insight using Risk Benefit Assessment methods**
- ❑ **Knowledge exchange grant, EFSA-Q-2022-00244**
- ❑ **Partnairs: Coordinated by Prof. Androniki Naska (NKUA)**
 - **NKUA (Greece)**, School of Medicine of the National and Kapodistrian University of Athens, including Ermolaos Ververisis as part of his PhD thesis
 - **INRAE (France)** National Research Institute for Agriculture, Food and the Environment
 - **DTU (Denmark)** National Food Institute
 - **BfR (Germany)** German Federal Institute for Risk Assessment



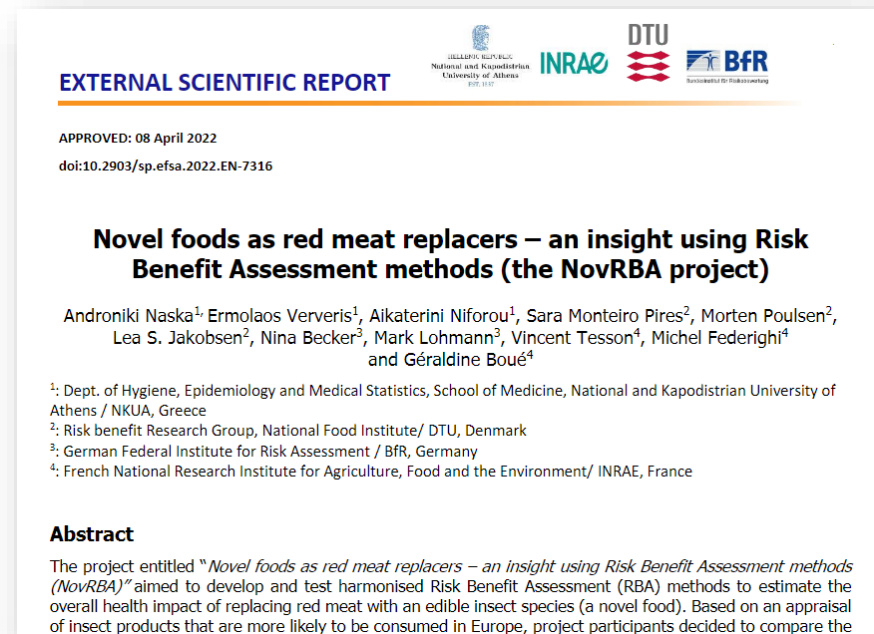
Introduction

□ **Report available – EFSA Journal**

2022;19(5):EN-7316

□ **Main content:**

- The RBA case study on Insect burger
- Methodological improvements in RBA
- RBA communication



EXTERNAL SCIENTIFIC REPORT

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Novel foods as red meat replacers – an insight using Risk Benefit Assessment methods (the NovRBA project)

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Abstract

The project entitled “*Novel foods as red meat replacers – an insight using Risk Benefit Assessment methods (NovRBA)*” aimed to develop and test harmonised Risk Benefit Assessment (RBA) methods to estimate the overall health impact of replacing red meat with an edible insect species (a novel food). Based on an appraisal of insect products that are more likely to be consumed in Europe, project participants decided to compare the

Introduction



Objective:

To design and implement RBA models to estimate the overall health impact of red meat replacement by the identified insect species

- Assess the consumers' exposure to the selected components (nutrients + microbial and toxicological hazards) for reference (beef patty) and alternative (*Acheta domesticus* powder) scenarios
- Develop and implement a RBA model to estimate the overall health impact of this substitution to compare scenarios



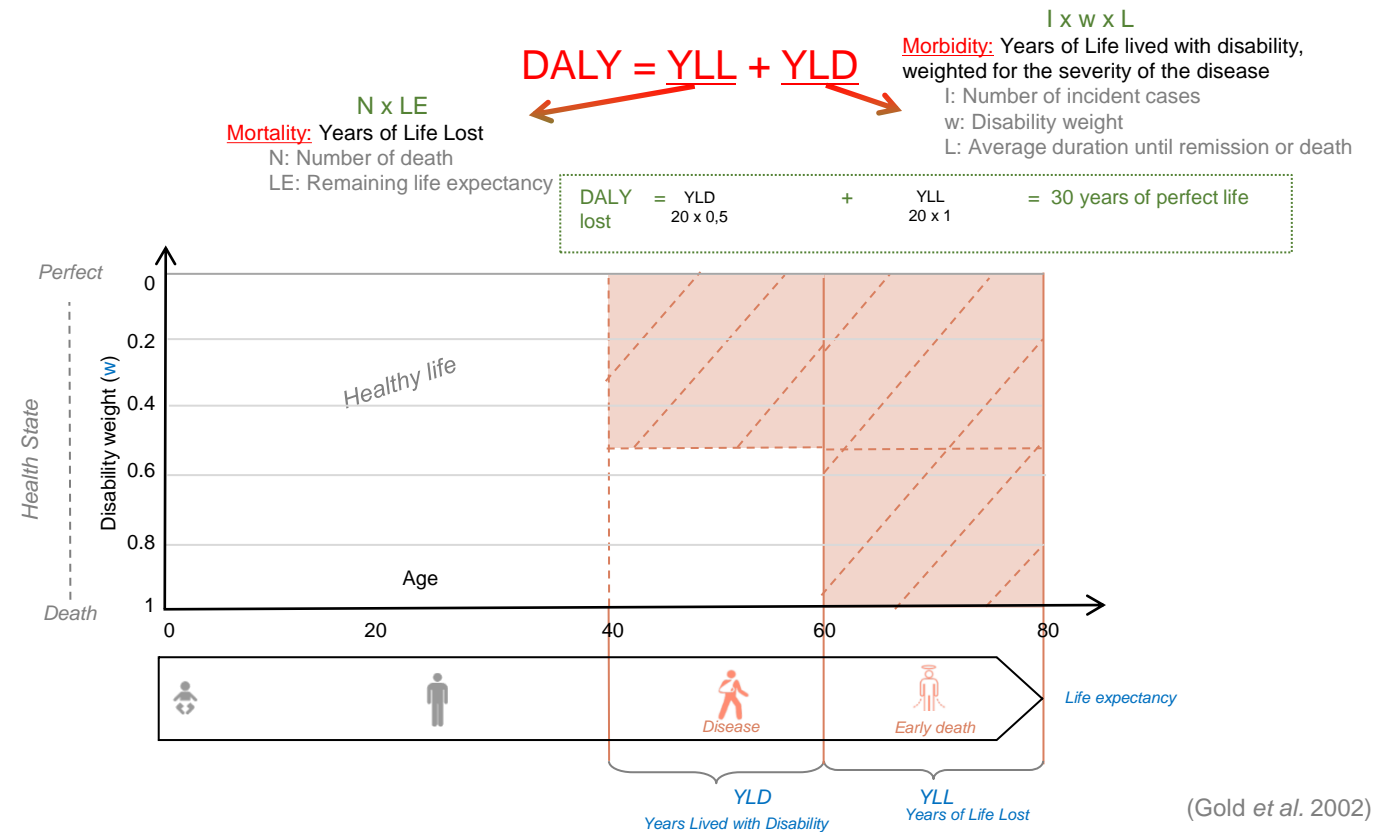
MODEL STRUCTURE AND SIMULATION



- **Main output = Number of cases per disease and DALY** when moving from reference to alternative scenarios, due to health outcomes associated to the following components, in Greece, France and Denmark

DALY = Disability adjusted life year

1 DALY ≈ 1 year of perfect health lost

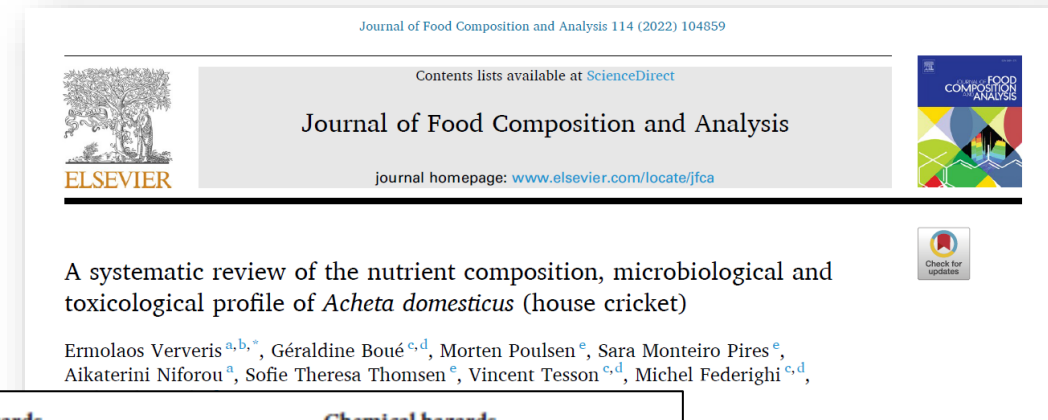


MODEL STRUCTURE AND SIMULATION



Components identification:

- Insects (Novel Food): systematic literature search
- Beef (Traditional food): Key reviews, databases and reports for beef



Nutrients			Microbiological hazards		Chemical hazards	
Crickets and beef			Crickets	Beef	Crickets	Beef
Macronutrients:	Vitamins:	Sterols:	Bacteria:	Bacteria:	POPs:	POPs:
Carbohydrates	Folate	Cholesterol	<i>B. Cereus</i>	<i>B. Cereus</i>	Total PCB (organochlorine compounds)	Total PCB
Fiber	Niacin	Amino acids:	<i>Campylobacter spp.</i>	<i>Campylobacter</i> sp.	Phosphorous flame retardants (PFR, organochlorine flame retardant)	Dioxin + dl
Fiber IDF (insoluble)	Pantothenic acid	Cysteine	<i>C. Botulinum</i>	<i>C. Botulinum</i>	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)
Fiber SDF (soluble)	Retinol	Glutamine/cysteine	<i>C. perfringens</i>	<i>C. perfringens</i>	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)
Minerals:		Histidine*	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Organochlorine pesticides (DDE, dieldrin, DDT)	Organochlorine pesticides (DDE, dieldrin, DDT)
Aluminum	Vitamin A	Lysine*	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	Organophosphorus pesticides (OPPs)	Organophosphorus pesticides (OPPs)
Calcium	Vitamin B12	Methionine*	<i>Salmonella</i>	<i>Salmonella</i>	Perfluorinated compounds (PFCs)	Perfluorinated compounds (PFCs)
Chloride	Pyridoxine	Phenylalanine*	<i>S. aureus</i>	<i>S. aureus (rare, human origin)</i>	Phenylacetylenes (PBDE, flame retardant)	Phenylacetylenes (PBDE, flame retardant)
Chromium	Vitamin C	Tryptophan*	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	<i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>	Mercury	Mercury
Copper	Vitamin D3 (Cholecalciferol)		<i>Vibrio sp.</i>	Virus:	Lead	Lead
Iodine	Vitamin E (alpha-Tocopherol)		<i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>	<i>Hepatitis E</i>	Inorganic arsenic	Inorganic arsenic
Iron	Fatty acids:		Virus:	<i>Norovirus (human origin)</i>	Aluminum	Aluminum
Magnesium	Total MUFAs		<i>HVA</i>	<i>Rotavirus (human origin)</i>	Cadmium	Nickel
Manganese	Total PUFAs		<i>Norovirus</i>	Parasites:	Lead	Chromium
Potassium	Total n-3 fatty acids		Metabolites:	<i>Cryptosporidium spp. (veals)</i>	Inorganic arsenic	Pesticides:
Selenium	Total n-6 fatty acids		<i>Histamine</i>	<i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>	Aluminum	[organochlorine compounds listed above]
Sodium	Total SPA				Nickel	Neofomed compounds or process contaminants:
Sulfur					Chromium	PAH
Zinc					Pesticides:	
					(presence of 10 pesticides)	

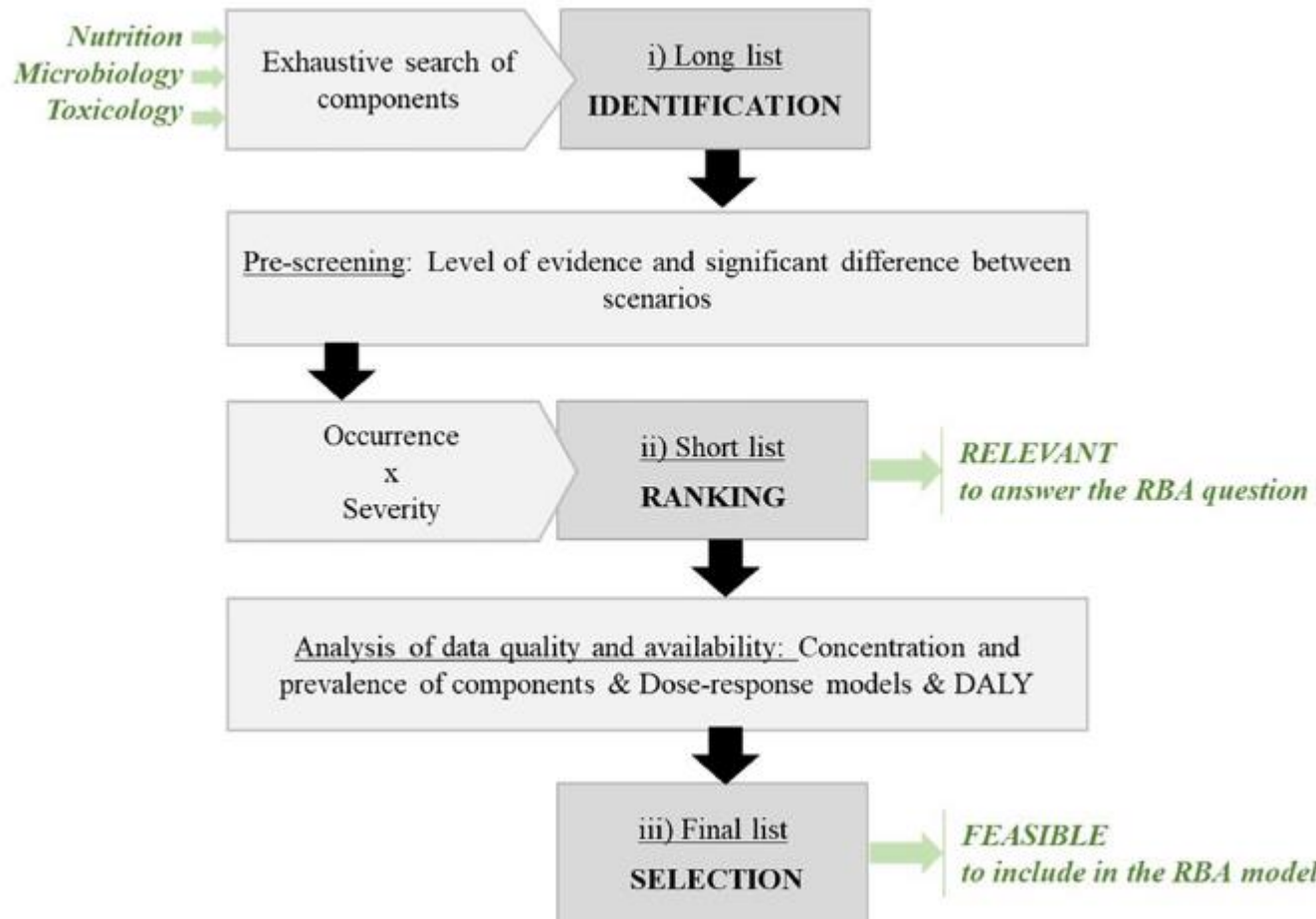
41 Nutrients

18 Microorganisms

14 Chemicals

MODEL STRUCTURE AND SIMULATION

□ Components selection:



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MODEL STRUCTURE AND SIMULATION

Final list of components to be included in the RBA

	Nutrients		Microbiological hazards		Chemical hazards	
	Crickets and beef		Crickets	Beef	Crickets	Beef
Macronutrients:	Vitamins:	Sterols:	Bacteria:	Bacteria:	POPs:	POPs:
Carbohydrates	Folate	Cholesterol	<i>B. Cereus</i>	<i>B. Cereus</i>	Total PCB (organochlorine compounds)	Total PCB
Fiber	Niacin	Amino acids:	<i>Campylobacter spp.</i>	<i>Campylobacter spp.</i>	Phosphorous flame	Dioxin + dl-PCBs
Fiber IDF (insoluble)	Pantothenic acid	Alanine	<i>C. Botulinum</i>	<i>C. perfringens</i>		Organochlorine compounds
Fiber SDF (soluble)						

SHORT LIST

	Nutrients		Microbiological hazards		Chemical hazards	
	AD	Beef	AD	Beef	AD	Beef
Calcium		Iron	<i>Bacillus Cereus</i>	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	Inorganic arsenic	PAH
Copper		Niacin,	<i>Clostridium Botulinum</i>	<i>Campylobacter spp.</i>		
Fiber (including chitin)		Selenium	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>		
Iron		Sodium	<i>Cronobacter sakazakii</i>	<i>Salmonella spp.</i>		
Magnesium		Total saturated fatty acids	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	<i>S. aureus</i> (enterotox)		
Selenium		Thiamin Cyanocobalamin	<i>Salmonella spp.</i>	<i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>		
Sodium		Vitamin D3	<i>S. aureus</i> (enterotoxin)			
Total n-3 fatty acids		Zinc				
Total n-6 fatty acids						
Zinc						

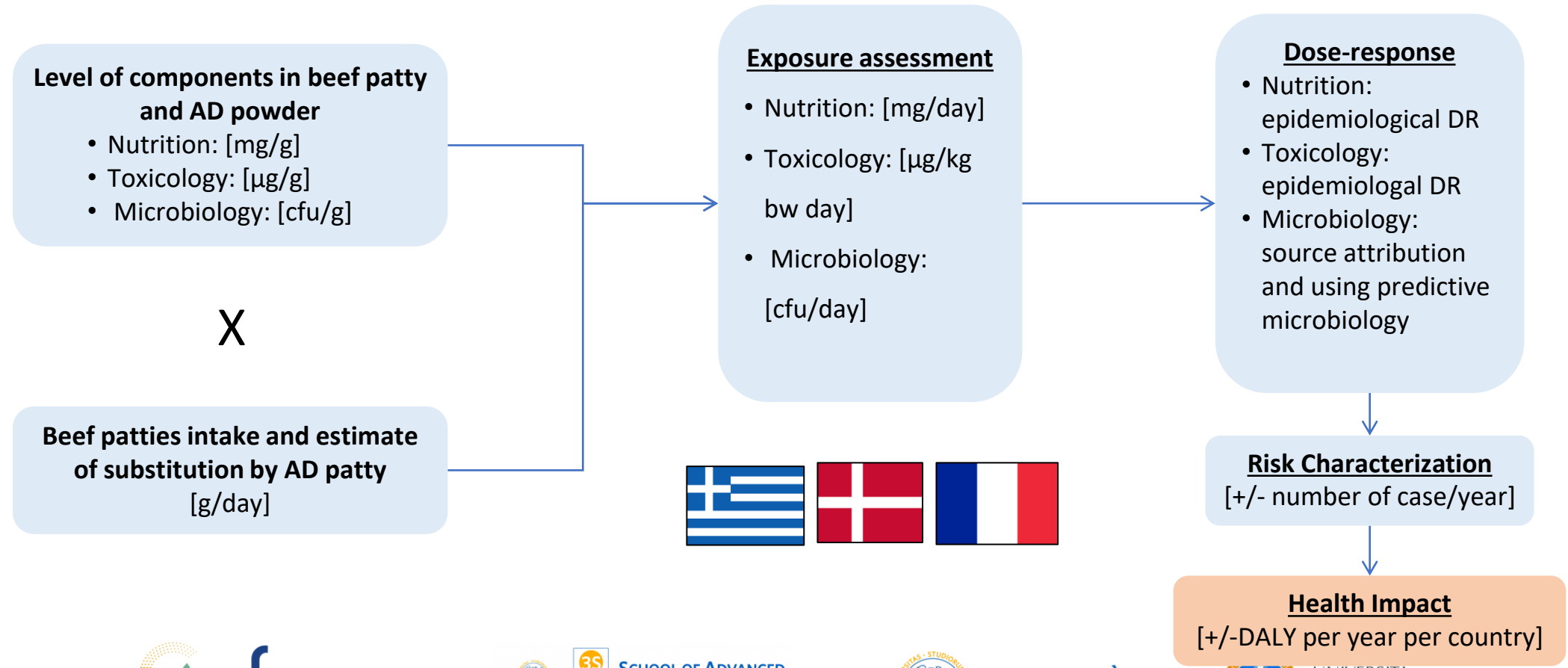
FINAL LIST

Nutrients	Microbiological hazards		Chemical hazards		
	AD and beef	AD	Beef	AD	Beef
Calcium		<i>Bacillus Cereus</i>	<i>Clostridium</i>	/	Inorganic arsenic
Fiber, insoluble fiber		<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	<i>perfringens</i>		
Iron		<i>Cronobacter sakazakii</i>	<i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>		
Magnesium		<i>Listeria</i>			
Sodium		<i>monocytogenes</i>			
Vitamin B12		<i>Salmonella spp.</i>			
Zinc					

(From Boué, G., Verweris, ... & Naska, A. (2022). Risk-Benefit assessment of foods: Development of a methodological framework for the harmonized selection of nutritional, microbiological, and toxicological components. *Frontiers in Nutrition*, 9.)

MODEL STRUCTURE AND SIMULATION

□ Model split as a modular process



MODEL STRUCTURE AND SIMULATION



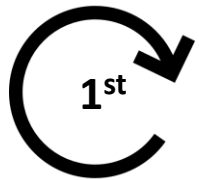
☐ Monte Carlo simulations on @Risk, Version 7.6



+



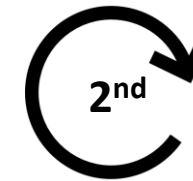
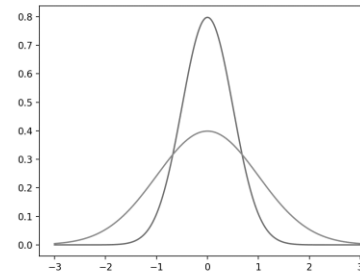
☐ Main sources of variations considered in calculations:



EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT

VARIABILITY

- Percentage of pure beef in patty
- Individual food intake
- Food nutritional composition
- Concentration of hazards in food when contaminated



DALY ESTIMATE

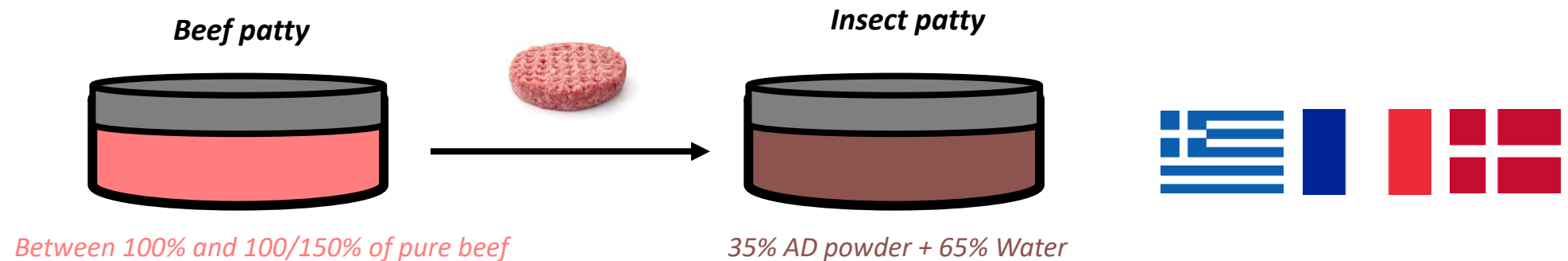
UNCERTAINTY

- Dose-responses
- Incidence of disease
- DALY/case

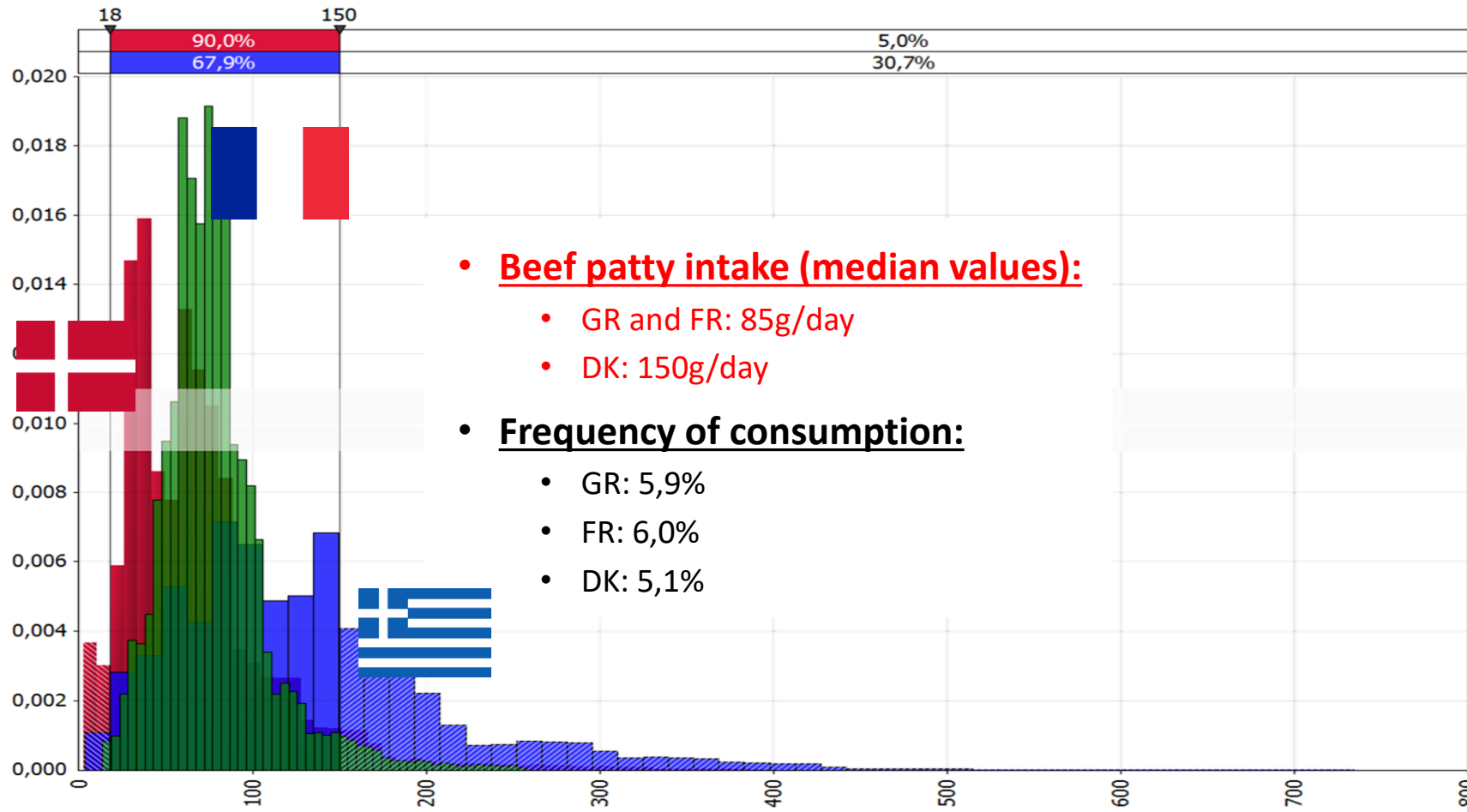
FOOD INTAKE ESTIMATE



- **Reference scenario:** Beef patty consumption data from national dietary surveys of each country
 - Assumption that 150g of beef patty contains between 100 and 150g of pure beef
- **Alternative scenario:** Insect powder consumption estimations
 - Iso-weight substitution with rehydrated insect powder
 - Ratio of rehydration assumed to be 35:65 powder to water, to provide a suitable texture for replacement
 - The powders used derive from a process including a boiling step for 5 minutes at 100°C



FOOD INTAKE ESTIMATE



- **Beef patty intake (median values):**

- GR and FR: 85g/day
- DK: 150g/day

- **Frequency of consumption:**

- GR: 5,9%
- FR: 6,0%
- DK: 5,1%

Figure: Beef patty intake (g/day)

Greece in red, France in green and Denmark in blue

FOOD INTAKE ESTIMATE

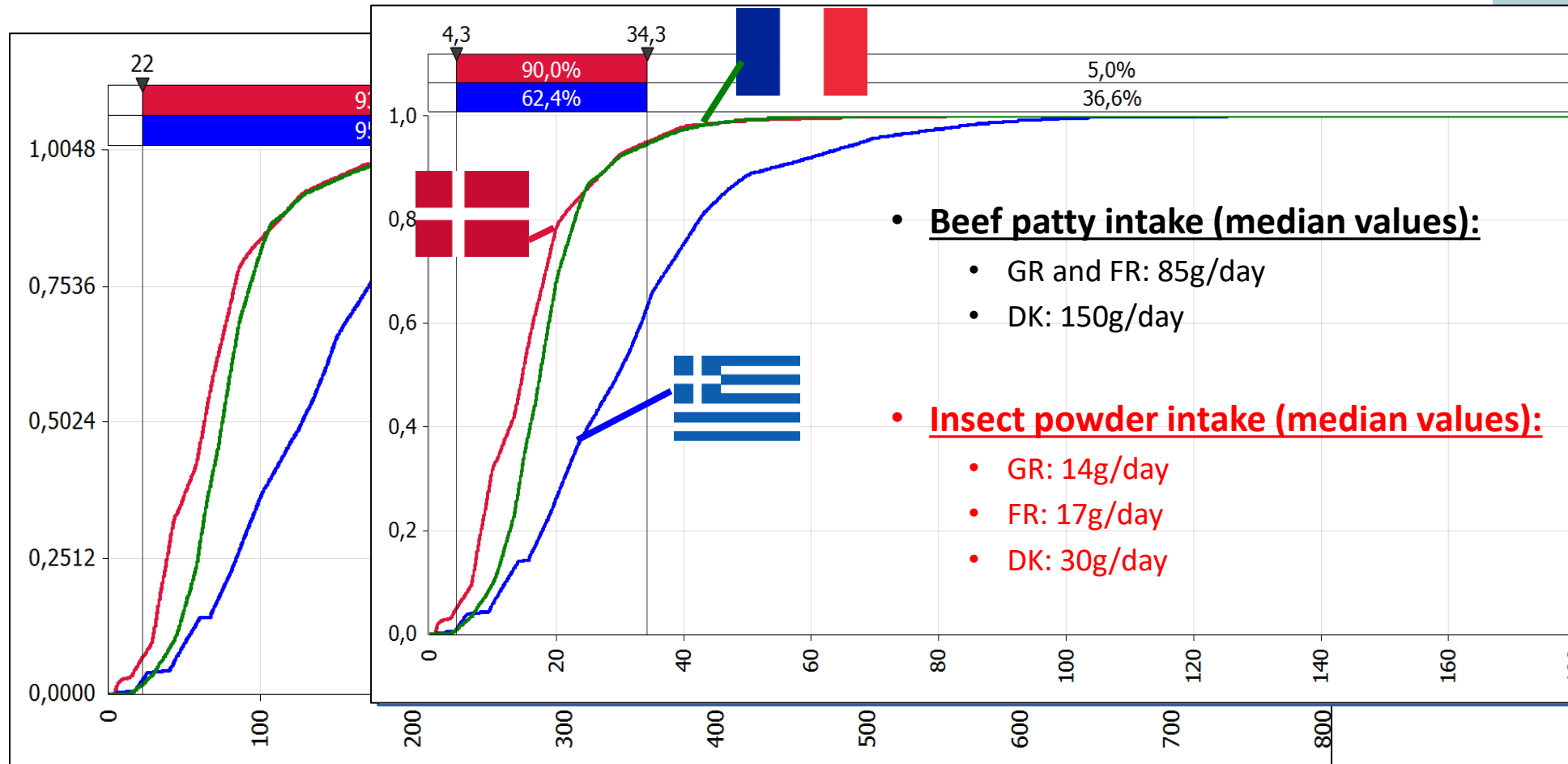


Figure:
Cumulative distribution of beef and AD patty intake (g/day)
Greece in red, France in green and Denmark in blue

INDIVIDUAL RISKS AND BENEFITS ASSESSMENTS

Nutrition

- **Exposure assessment** = Food intake x Nutrient concentration

INCREASE		GREECE		DENMARK		FRANCE	
		Ref scenario	Alt scenario	Ref scenario	Alt scenario	Ref scenario	Alt scenario
Calcium	mg/day	7.38	28.22	14.85	56.75	8.62	32.95
Copper	mg/day	0.05	0.57	0.09	1.14	0.05	0.66
Crude fiber	g/day	0.00	1.15	0.00	2.32	0.00	1.35
Iron	mg/day	1.71	1.02	3.45	2.05	2.00	1.19
Magnesium	mg/day	13.66	17.61	27.46	35.38	15.94	20.55
Selenium	mg/day	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Sodium	mg/day	40.96	36.01	82.30	72.41	47.77	42.03
Total n-3 fatty acids	g/day	0.06	0.01	0.12	0.02	0.07	0.01
Total n-6 fatty acids	g/day	0.16	0.18	0.33	0.36	0.19	0.21
Total polyunsaturated fatty acids	g/day	0.30	0.64	0.61	1.28	0.35	0.74
Total saturated fatty acids	g/day	3.08	1.01	6.19	2.03	3.60	1.18
Vitamin B12 (Cyanocobalamin)	mg/day	0.001	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.002	0.000
Zinc	mg/day	3.04	2.74	6.11	5.50	3.54	3.19

Uniform distributions between MIN and MAX collected for:

- Raw minced beef: FR and DK composition databases
- AD powder: International scientific literature



INDIVIDUAL RISKS AND BENEFITS ASSESSMENTS

Nutrition

- **Exposure assessment** = Food intake x Nutrient concentration

DECREASE		GREECE		DENMARK		FRANCE	
		Ref scenario	Alt scenario	Ref scenario	Alt scenario	Ref scenario	Alt scenario
Calcium	mg/day	7.38	28.22	14.85	56.75	8.62	32.95
Copper	mg/day	0.05	0.57	0.09	1.14	0.05	0.66
Crude fiber	g/day	0.00	1.15	0.00	2.32	0.00	1.35
Iron	mg/day	1.71	1.02	3.45	2.05	2.00	1.19
Magnesium	mg/day	13.66	17.61	27.46	35.38	15.94	20.55
Selenium	mg/day	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Sodium	mg/day	40.96	36.01	82.30	72.41	47.77	42.03
Total n-3 fatty acids	g/day	0.06	0.01	0.12	0.02	0.07	0.01
Total n-6 fatty acids	g/day	0.16	0.18	0.33	0.36	0.19	0.21
Total polyunsaturated fatty acids	g/day	0.30	0.64	0.61	1.28	0.35	0.74
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Zinc	mg/day	3.04	2.74	6.11	5.50	3.54	3.19

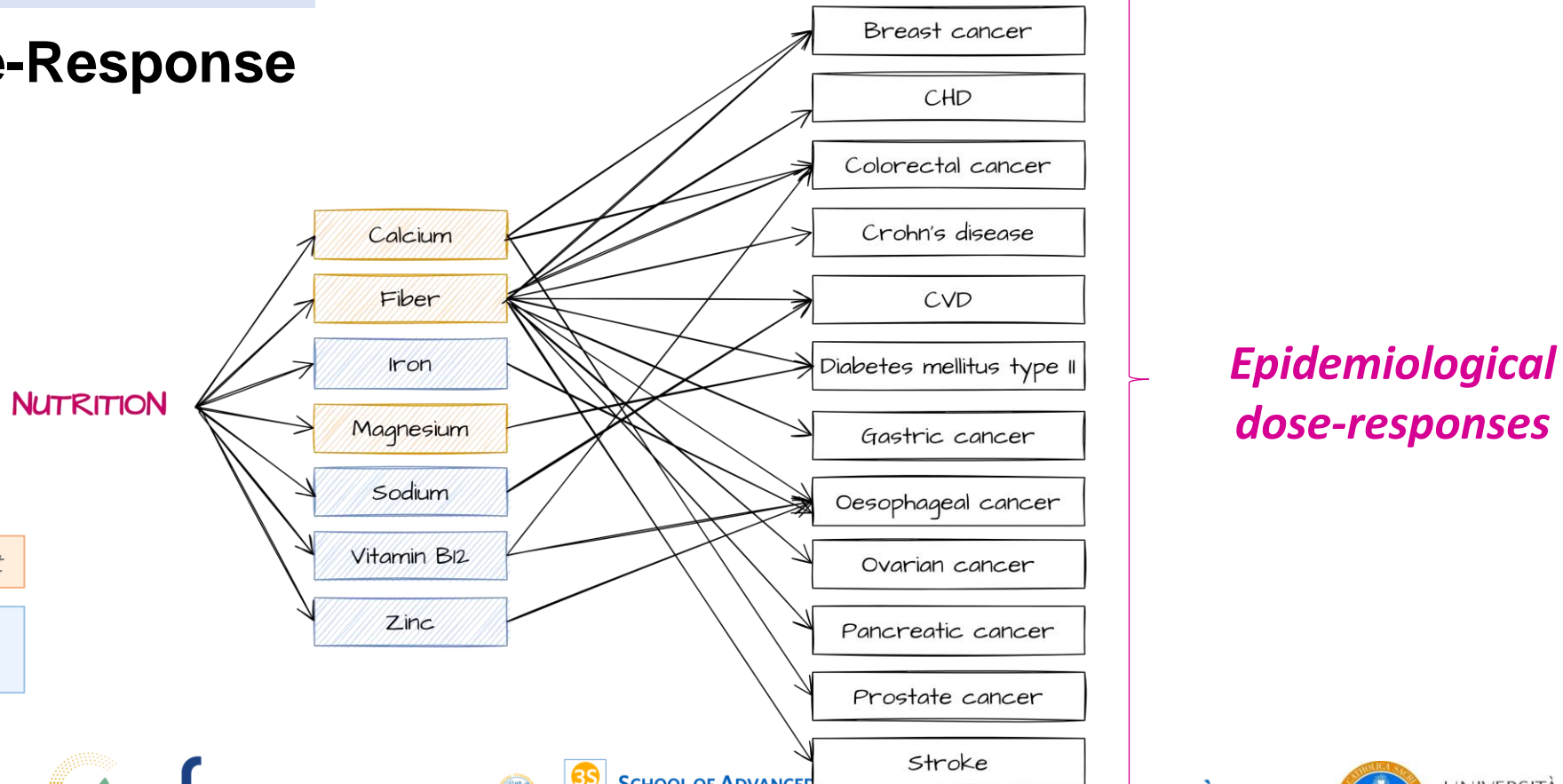
Uniform distributions between MIN and MAX collected for:

- Raw minced beef: FR and DK composition databases
- AD powder: International scientific literature

INDIVIDUAL RISKS AND BENEFITS ASSESSMENTS

Nutrition

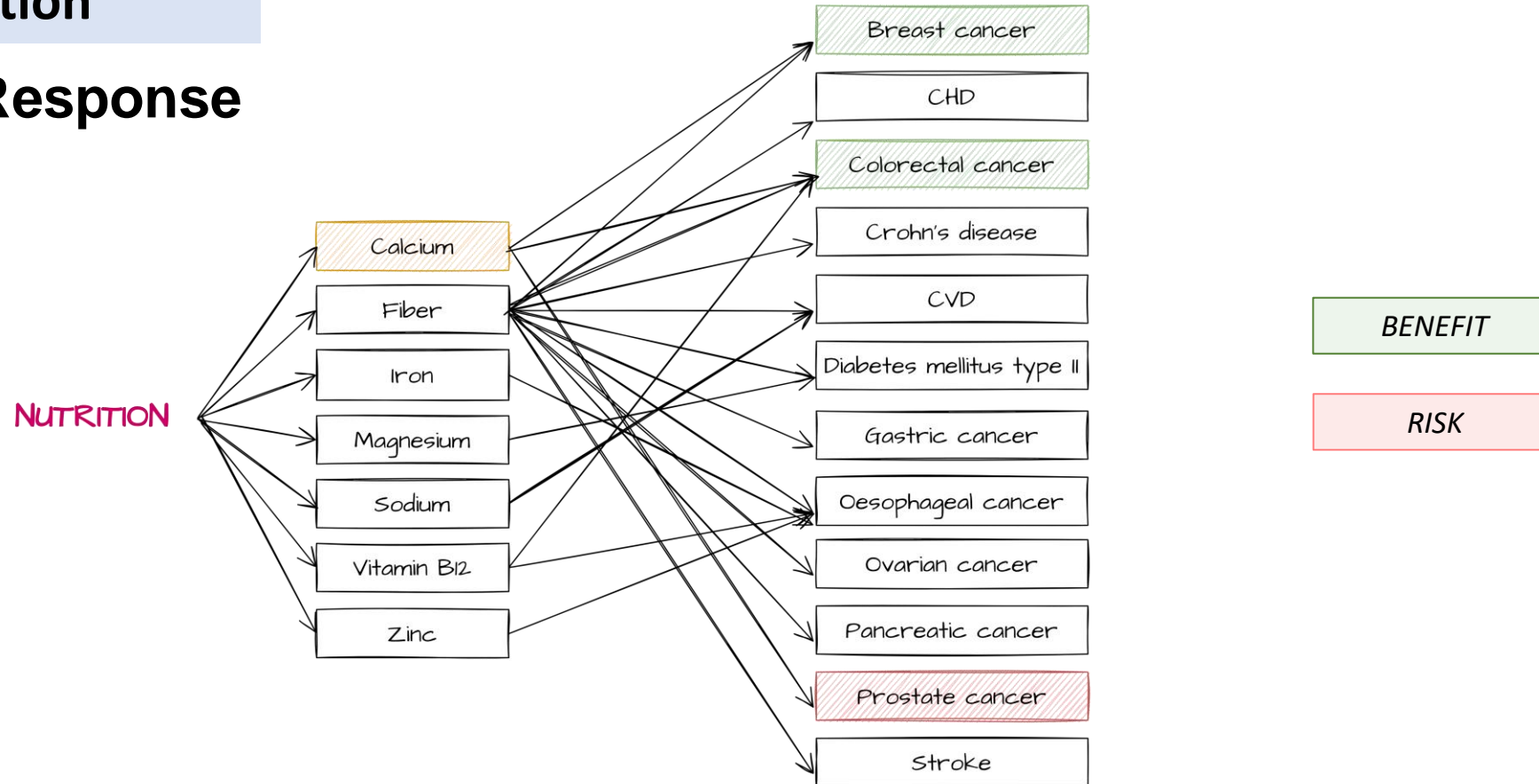
- Dose-Response



INDIVIDUAL RISKS AND BENEFITS ASSESSMENTS

Nutrition

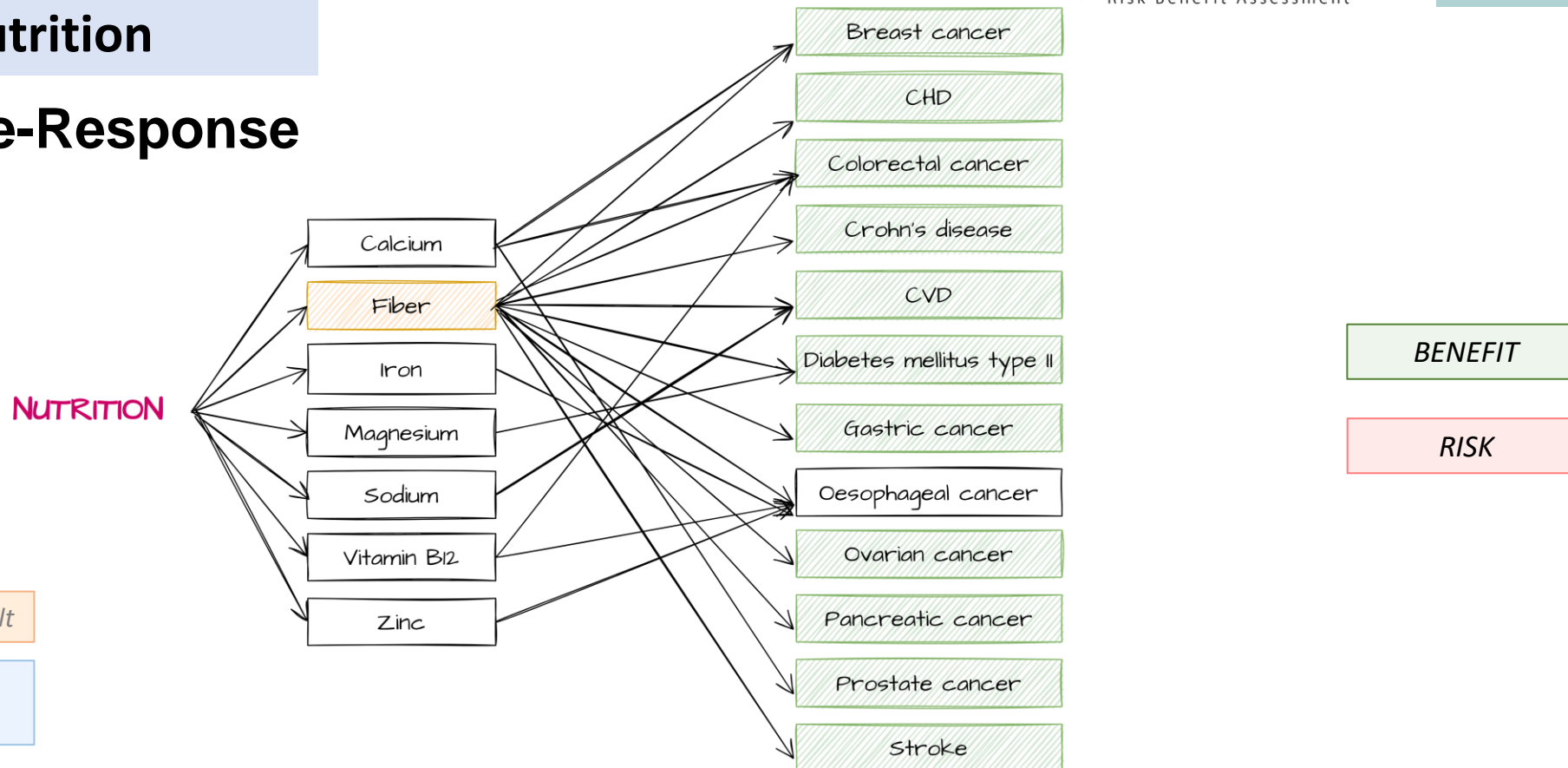
- Dose-Response



INDIVIDUAL RISKS AND BENEFITS ASSESSMENTS

Nutrition

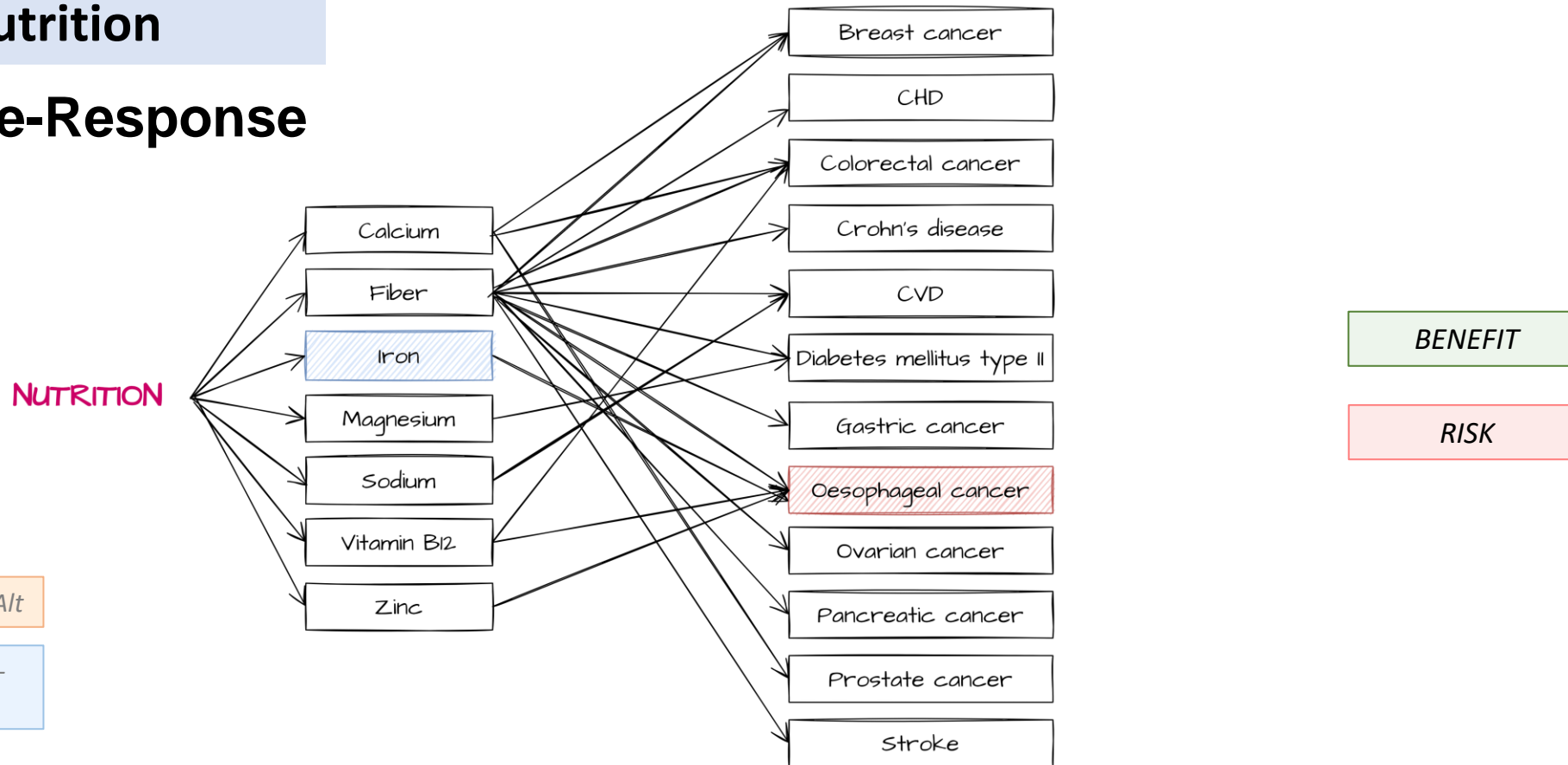
- Dose-Response



INDIVIDUAL RISKS AND BENEFITS ASSESSMENTS

Nutrition

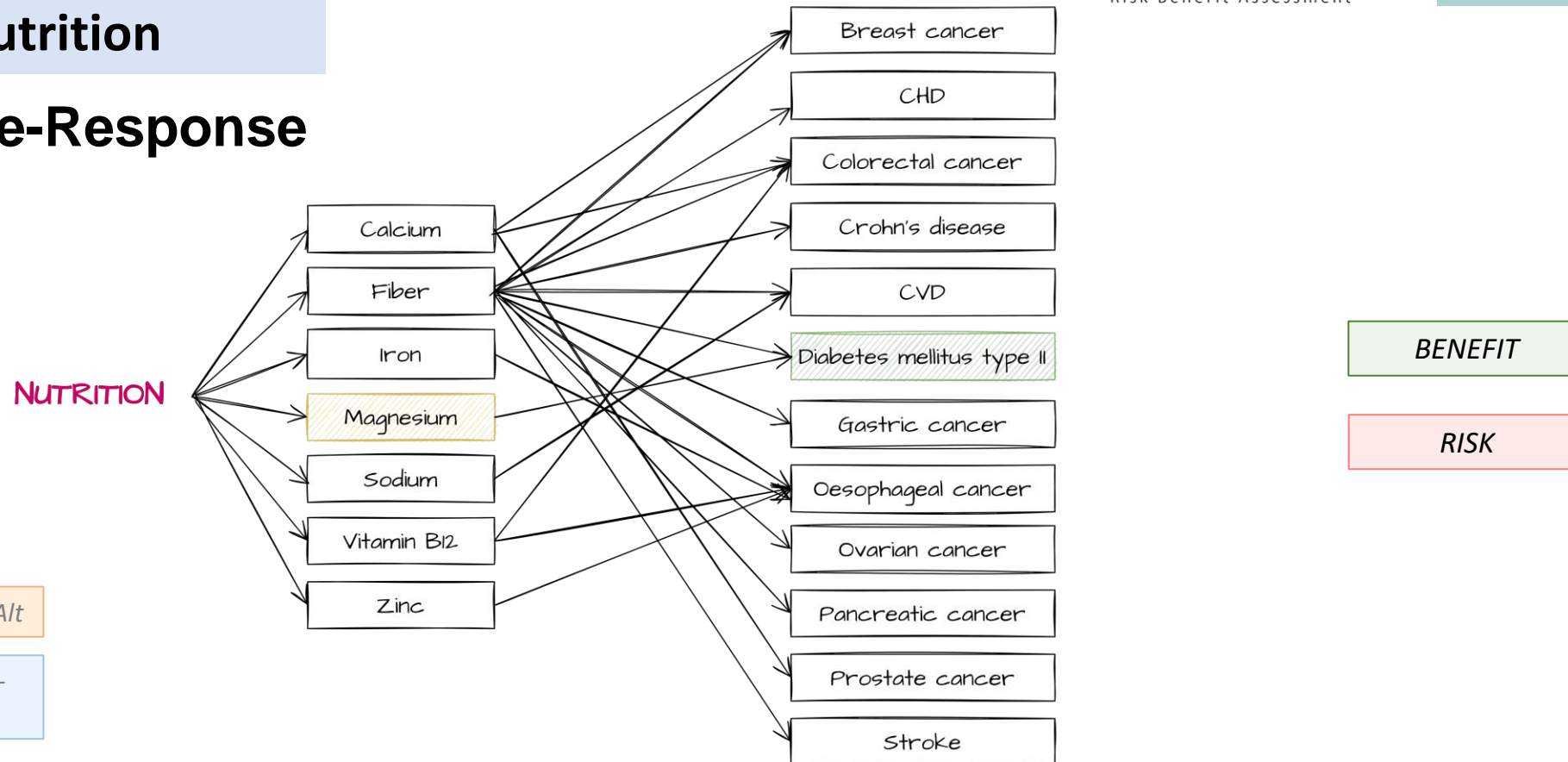
- Dose-Response



INDIVIDUAL RISKS AND BENEFITS ASSESSMENTS

Nutrition

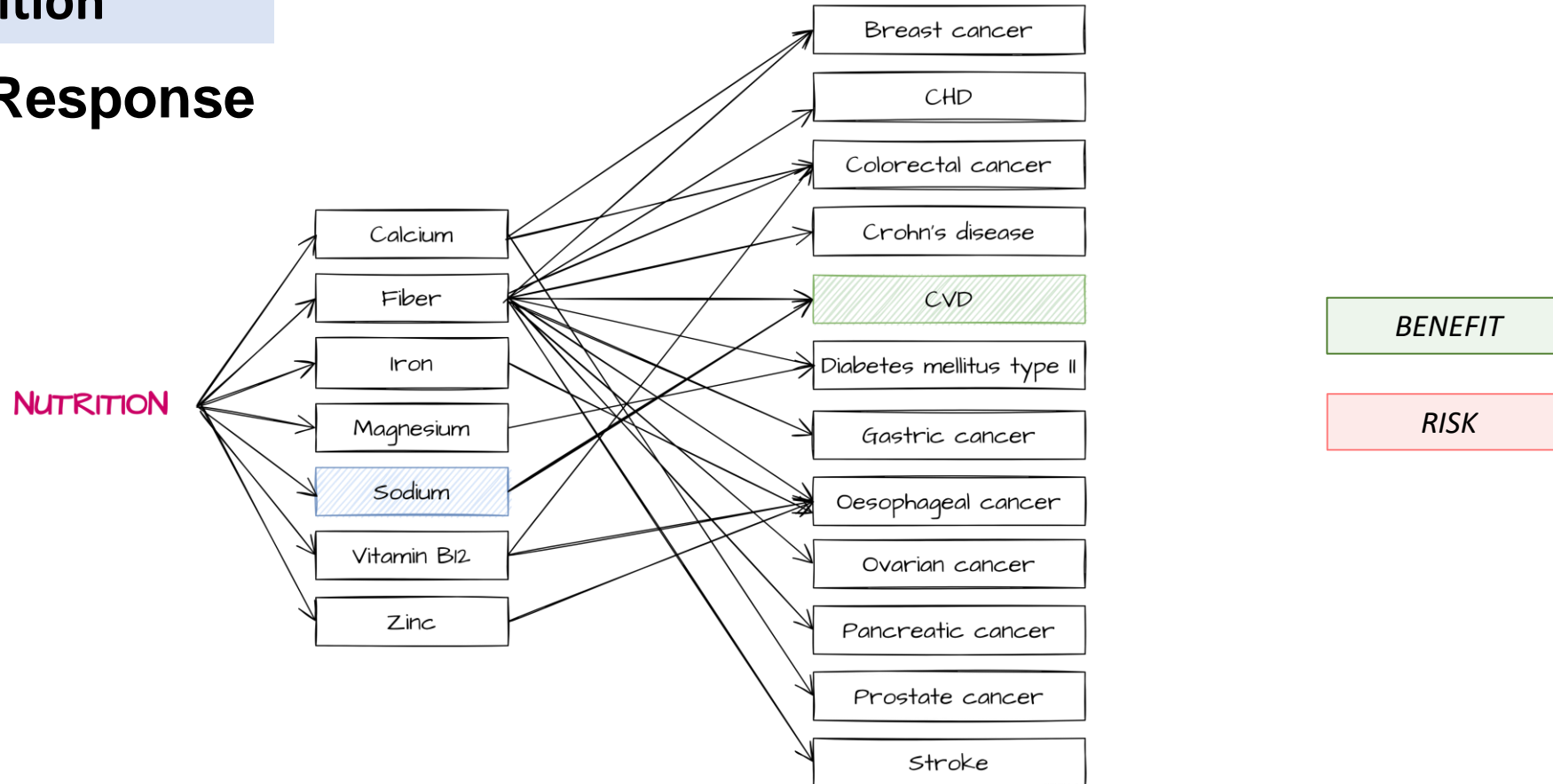
• Dose-Response



INDIVIDUAL RISKS AND BENEFITS ASSESSMENTS

Nutrition

- Dose-Response



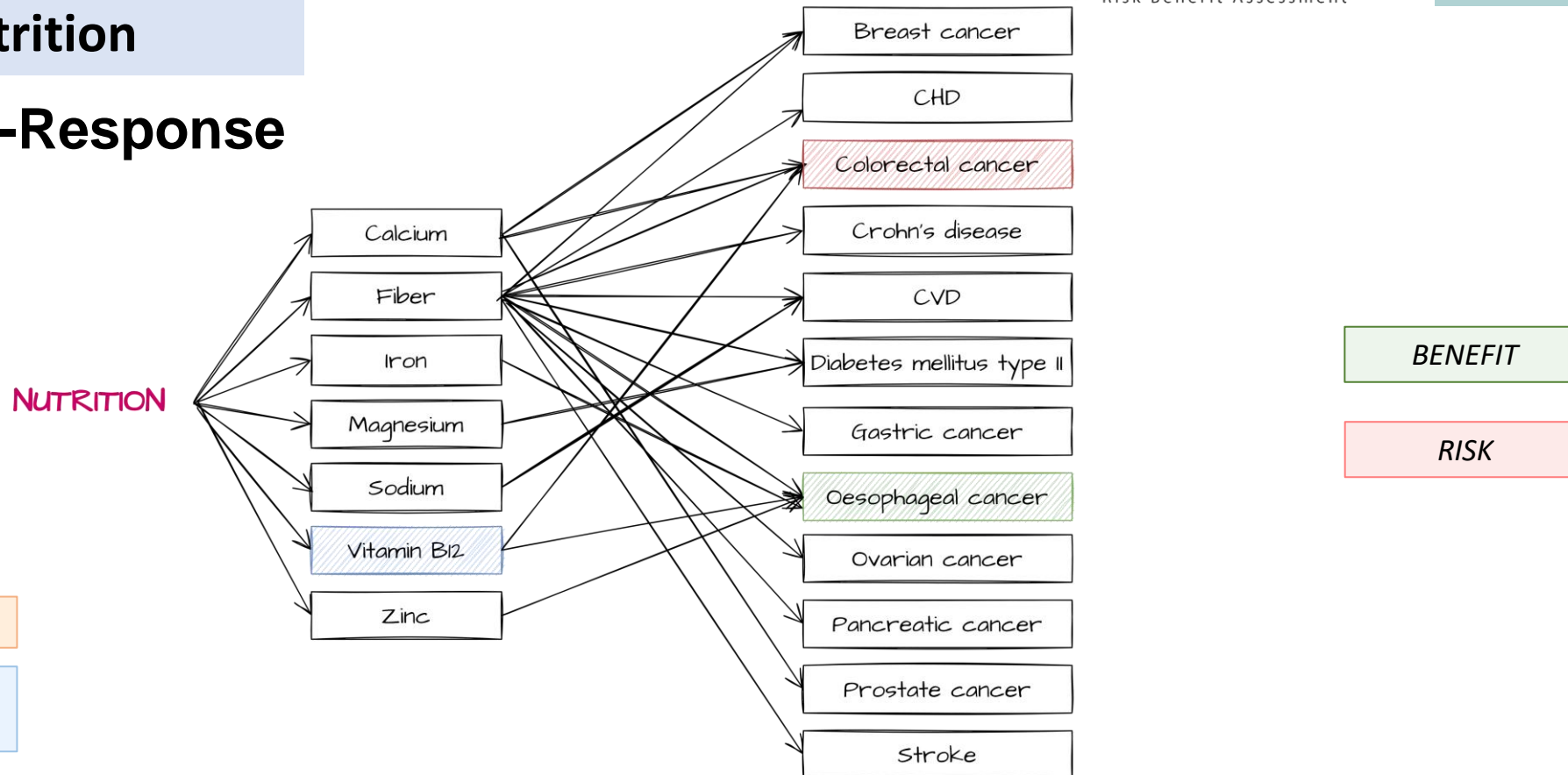
Increase: Ref->Alt

Decrease: Ref->Alt

INDIVIDUAL RISKS AND BENEFITS ASSESSMENTS

Nutrition

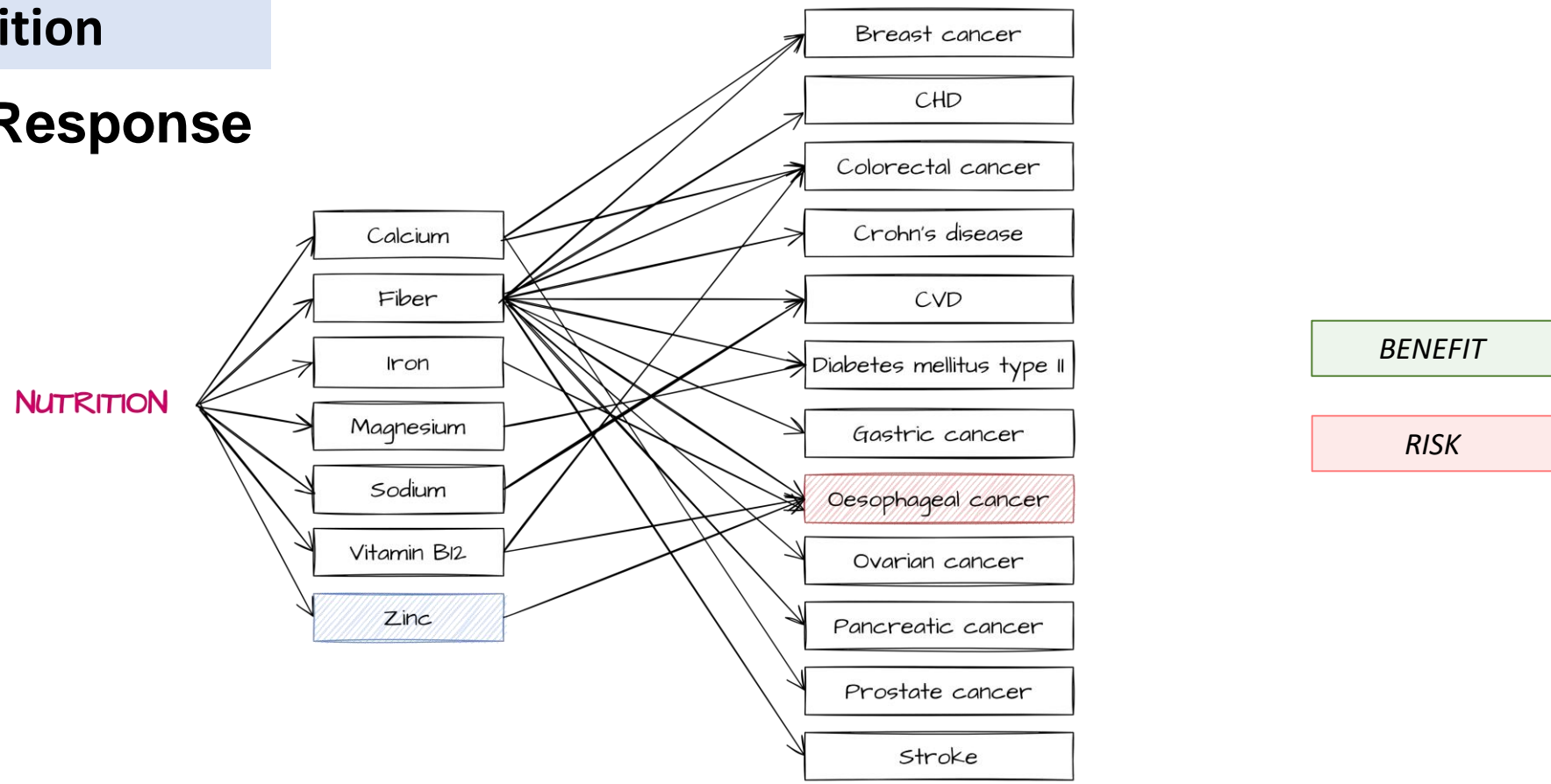
- Dose-Response



INDIVIDUAL RISKS AND BENEFITS ASSESSMENTS

Nutrition

- Dose-Response

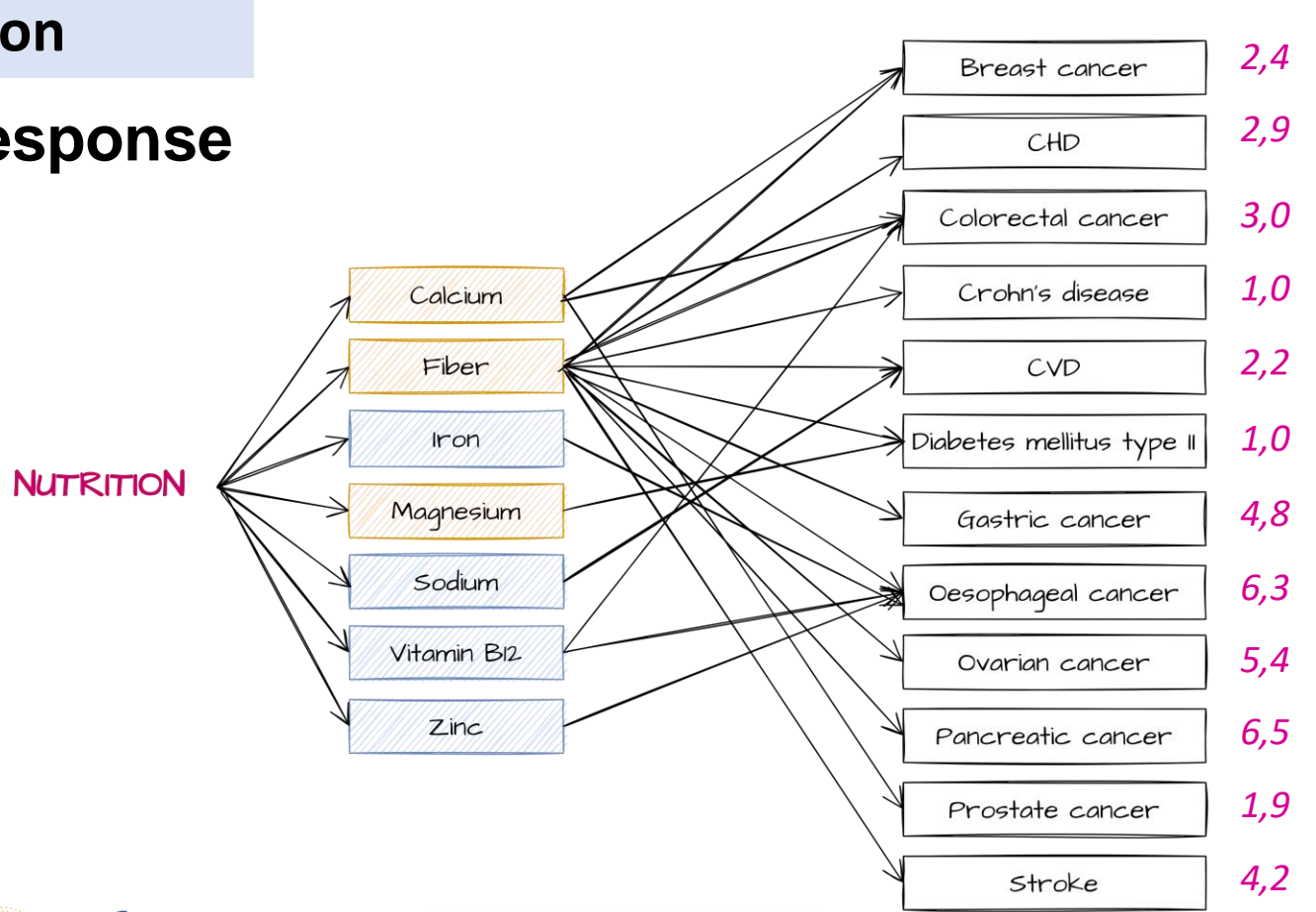


INDIVIDUAL RISKS AND BENEFITS ASSESSMENTS



Nutrition

- Dose-Response



Increase: Ref->Alt

Decrease: Ref->Alt

DALY/case
mean for Greece
(specific values per country)

INDIVIDUAL RISKS AND BENEFITS ASSESSMENTS



Nutrition

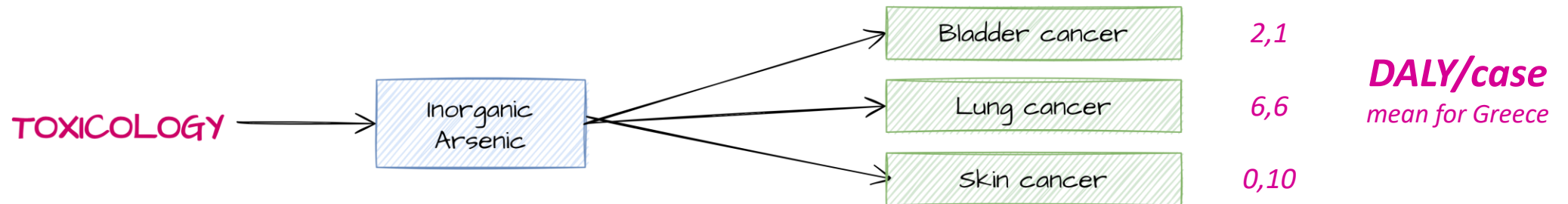
- Health impact in DALY
- Total DALY saved (-) or lost (+) when moving from Reference to Alternative scenario (per 100.000 population)

	Greece	Denmark	France
<i>Nutrition</i>	-5,206	-2,360	-17,400
Calcium	0,08%	0,19%	0,16%
Fiber	15%	18%	15%
Iron	0,06%	0,39%	0,36%
Magnesium	0,50%	0,24%	0,70%
Sodium	84%	80%	82%
Vit B12	0,71%	1,69%	1,28%
Zinc	0,03%	0,17%	0,16%

INDIVIDUAL RISKS AND BENEFITS ASSESSMENTS

Toxicology

- Health impact in DALY
- Inorganic Arsenic was considered in beef patty only
- Same method of calculation using epidemiological dose-response



BENEFIT

RISK

Increase: Ref->Alt

Decrease: Ref->Alt

INDIVIDUAL RISKS AND BENEFITS ASSESSMENTS

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Toxicology

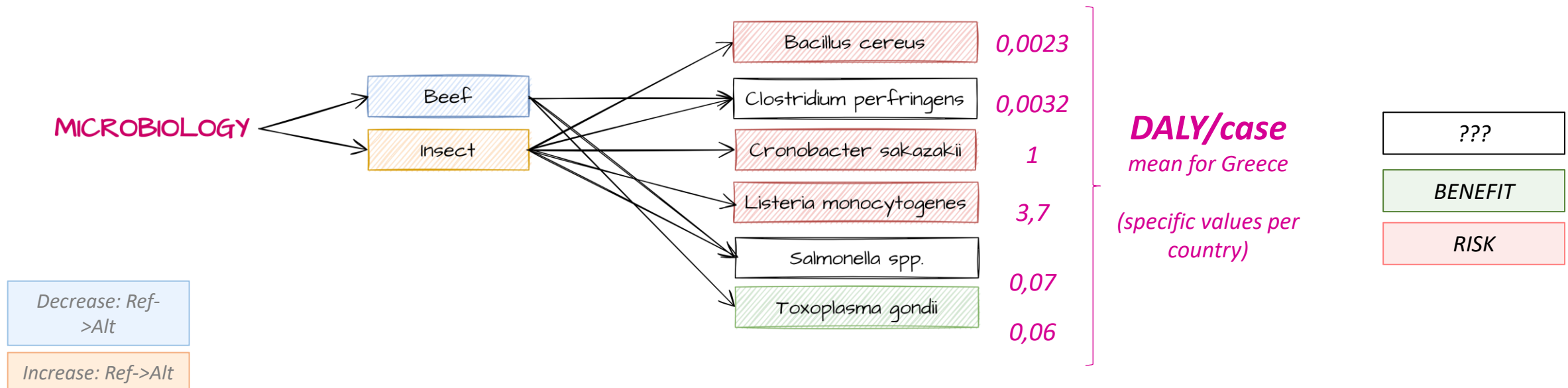
- Total DALY saved (-) or lost (+) when moving from Reference to Alternative scenario (per 100.000 population)

	Greece	Denmark	France
Toxicology	-0,10	-0,11	-0,69
In Arsenic	100%	100%	100%

INDIVIDUAL RISKS AND BENEFITS ASSESSMENTS

Microbiology

- Hazards selected and associated DALY



INDIVIDUAL RISKS AND BENEFITS ASSESSMENTS

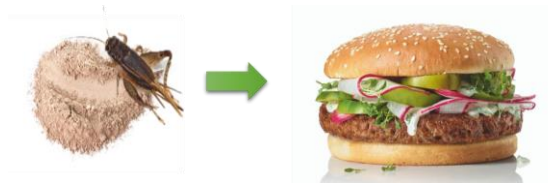
Microbiology

- Total DALY saved (-) or lost (+) when moving from Reference to Alternative scenario (per 100.000 population)

		Greece	Denmark	France
Microbiology		-3,520	-4,225	-4,305
Beef	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	0,4%	0,3%	0,3%
	<i>Salmonella spp</i>	2%	1%	1%
	<i>Toxoplasma gondii</i>	88%	92%	92%
AD	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	10%	6%	6%
	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	0,0000002%	0,0000003%	0,0000002%
	<i>Cronobacter sakazakii</i>	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	0%	0%	0%
	<i>Salmonella spp</i>	0%	0%	0%

HEALTH IMPACT ESTIMATE AND SCENARIOS COMPARISON

- Change in DALY per 100 000 people



	Greece	Denmark	France
Sum of ΔDALY	-8,753 (-14,848 ; -4,595)	-6,572 (-13,444 ; -2,737)	-21,972 (-34,400 ; -12,613)
Nutrition	-5,206	-2,360	-17,400
<i>Calcium</i>	0,08%	0,19%	0,16%
<i>Fiber</i>	15%	18%	15%
<i>Iron</i>	0,06%	0,39%	0,36%
<i>Magnesium</i>	0,50%	0,24%	0,70%
<i>Sodium</i>	84%	80%	82%
<i>Vit B12</i>	0,71%	1,69%	1,28%
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Toxicology	-0,10	-0,11	-0,69
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<i>AD – Listeria monocytogenes</i>	0%	0%	0%
<i>AD – Salmonella spp.</i>	0%	0%	0%



MAIN LIMITATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS



□ Important limitations

- Significant components and **health outcomes that were not quantified** in this RBA

	Nutrition	Microbiology
Components (not prioritised because of lack of dose-response data)	Copper, Phosphorus	<i>Clostridium botulinum</i>
Health outcomes (not considered because of lack of information on DALYs)	Colorectal adenoma (calcium, fiber) Diverticular disease (fiber) Gestational diabetes mellitus (iron) Metabolic syndrome (calcium, magnesium)	

- **Lack of data** on Nutritional composition and prevalence of hazards in **Novel Food** (AD)
- Need to define **substitution recipes** of beef meat by AD powder in patty
- Incidence and DALY/case values of some health outcomes
- **Dose responses** for fatty acids

MAIN LIMITATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS



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□ Conclusions on the case study

- Overall health impact of the **substitution is positive**
- **High contribution of nutritional impacts**
- The **overall microbiological impact is beneficial** but risks associated with AD must be refined with data on occurrence and concentration and could be managed
- Conclusions must be read **considering model limitations**

□ Challenges of Novel Foods

- **Lack of data -> systematic research** is needed for each input
- Need to integrate **data at the country scale**
- Consideration of **food substitutions in scenarios -> Survey**
- **RBA considering substitution are necessary for Risk Assessment of Novel Foods** to ensure safety and beneficial nutritional substitution



Acknowledgement to the whole NovRBA team!

Stay connected



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