Food composition data: A transparent open framework to compile reproducible food composition tables and databases Lucia Segovia de la Revilla^{1,2}, Thomas Codd¹, Liberty Mlambo¹, Fernanda Grande³, Ana Moltedo³, Louise Ander^{1,4}, Bridget Holmes³

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Introduction

Findings & interpretations

Food composition tables (FCTs) used in combination with food consumption data are essential for **dietary assessment**.



Methods

Step 1: Identify and obtain data

The open framework allowed food composition data with information on **26 food components** for **4891 fish and fishery products** to be compiled from the harmonised food composition data library (n=12).



Figure 3: Contribution (percentage) to the total fish and fishery products compiled (n=4891) from the different FCT's (n=12). The number of items per FCTs shown in parenthesis.



Figure 4: Visualisation for quality control: Identifying missing values for key nutrients in Figure 1: Workflow used to compile reproducible Food Composition Tables and Databases.

ENERCKcal_standardised <- function(PROTg, FATg_standardised,

Conclusions

```
3 🖷
                                         CHOAVLDFg, FIBGTg, ALCg){
      ALCg <- ALCg %>% replace_na(0)
      FIBGTg <- replace_na(as.numeric(FIBGTg), 0)</pre>
 6
      ENERCKcal_std <- as.numeric(PROTg)*4 +
        as.numeric(FATg_standardised)*9 +
 8
        as.numeric(CHOAVLDFg)*4 +
 9
        as.numeric(FIBGTg)*2 + as.numeric(ALCg)*7
10
11
      return(ENERCKcal_std)
12
13 - \}
```

Figure 2: A function for calculating standardized energy (Kcal), one of many reusable functions written for the harmonization of the food composition library.



- FCTs are widely used and are important tools in nutrition, for example, to estimate the risk of inadequate intake.
- **Transparency and reproducibility** with food composition data are problematic mostly due to the manual nature of the work.
- **Open science** approaches offer **opportunities** to greatly reduce the resources to compile food composition libraries for dietary assessment.
- Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, and Reproducible (FAIR) approaches should be considered when creating country, regional or survey FCTs.

WA19: Western Africa, 2019; US19: United States of America, 2019; UF16: uFish, 2016; NZ18: New Zealand, 2018; NO21: Norway, 2021; KE18: Kenya, 2018; JA15: Japan, 2015; IN17: India, 2017; DK19: Denmark, 2019; BR11: Brazil, 2011; BA13: Bangladesh, 2013; AU19: Australia, 2019.





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