

Clearing New Ground with New Tools: Identifying Research Needs for Assessing Safe Use of High Intakes of Folic Acid

Abee L. Boyles, PhD Office of Health Assessment and Translation National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences

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Identifying Research Needs for Assessing Safe Use of High Intakes of Folic Acid

- Scientific Problem and Challenges
- Examining the Evidence
 - Identifying and Summarizing Studies
 - Expert Panel Recommendations
- Value of the Project







Goals

- 1. Clarify the state of the human literature for evaluating potential effects of folic acid intake above the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA)
- 2. Examine the support or sufficiency of the animal and *in vitro* literature for evaluating effects applicable to humans
- 3. Identify data gaps for future research to inform conclusions about potential human health effects





2011

- Center for the Evaluation of Risks to Human Reproduction (CERHR)
- Narrative reviews
- Reproductive focus

2015

- Office of Health Assessment and Translation (OHAT)
- Systematic review methodology
- Wider range of outcomes



Folic Acid Contributed Significantly to OHAT Methods

- First OHAT Project using:
 - Comprehensive literature search
 - Systematic screening approach
 - Database data extraction and display
 - Online resource for experts and the public

- NTP Monograph represents only a portion of the knowledge gained from this project.
- Other OHAT projects build on the lessons learned



- Food fortification is contentious despite evidence that folic acid fortification is most effective birth defects prevention method.
- Countries considering fortification must balance potential adverse effects with the proven efficacy.
- We developed an agreed framework with federal partners to address these sensitivities.
 - Substance of concern for high intake is folic acid, the form of folate added to foods and dietary supplements (not natural food folate)
 - Objectives focus on evaluating the science for safety, not policy



- Public Website: http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/38144
- Review process
 - Internal NTP review
 - NTP Points of Contact
 - NTP Board of Scientific Counselors
- Request for Information for the public to respond to
 - Literature review approach
 - Decisions based on preliminary results
 - Nominate experts
- Steering Committee was formed to help prioritize topics and select experts.



- Nicole F. Dowling National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Amanda MacFarlane Nutrition Research Division, Health Canada
- Edward McCabe March of Dimes Foundation
- Linda D. Meyers American Society of Nutrition
- Robert M. Russell Tufts University, retired
- Yu (Janet) Zang Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition, U. S. Food and Drug Administration





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- NTP initiated a project to evaluate potential health impacts of high intake of folic acid
- Partnered with Office of Dietary Supplements (ODS)
- Initiated broad search to capture all relevant literature



• Over 70% of studies published after 1998 report setting the RDA and tolerable upper intake level (UL) for folic acid.



- Literature Screen: searching for and selecting relevant studies following PICO/PECO* criteria as in a systematic review
- 2. Detailed Tagging of Human Studies: collecting additional information on exposure(s) and outcome(s) to identify high priority topics
- **3. Outcome Prioritization**: identifying high priority health effect categories for consideration by the expert panel
- 4. Data Extraction: summarizing information from the selected human studies into a web-based resource and created study summaries
 - * <u>Population</u>, <u>Intervention or Exposure</u>, <u>Control or comparator</u>, and <u>Outcomes of interest</u>



NTP/NIEHS

- Stephanie D. Holmgren
- Denise Lasko
- Anna Lee Mosley
- Andrew A. Rooney
- Andy Shapiro
- Kristina A. Thayer
- Vickie R. Walker
- Mary Wolfe
- Yun Xie

ODS, NIH/OD

- Paul M. Coates
- Elizabeth A. Yetley

Integrated Laboratory Systems, Inc.

- Neepa Y. Choski
- Claudine A. Gregorio

MDB, Inc.

Lesley Skalla

Social & Scientific Systems

- Anna Ciesielski Jones
- Grace Megumi Sotherden
- Fikri Yucel



Population:

• Humans, experimental animals, and *in vitro* model systems

Intervention or Exposure:

• Exposure to folate, folic acid, folacin, folinic acid, tetrahydrofolate, methyltetrahydrofolate, and 5-methylfolate

Control or Comparator:

• All study designs included, without restrictions on control

Outcomes of Interest:

 All health outcomes were captured in the search, but some excluded in the screening process







GOAL: Inform Outcome Prioritization

- Detailed outcome ("preterm birth" vs. "reproductive")
- Exposure (treatment, intake, blood level)
- Level of exposure (deficiency high)
- Life stage of exposure and outcome

Was any adverse effect reported?



- Prioritized outcomes considering:
 - Reports of adverse effects in studies of intake over 400ug/day or blood levels above the deficient range
 - Size and design of studies reporting adverse effects
- High Priority Health Effect Categories
 - Cancer Pooled and Meta-analyses
 - Cognition and Vitamin B₁₂
 - Hypersensitivity-related Outcomes
 - Thyroid and Diabetes-related Disorders



Health Assessment Workspace Collaborative (HAWC)

- Developed by Andy Shapiro, POB (<u>hawcproject.org</u>)
 - Study Summaries: populations, exposures, outcomes, and results
 - Visualizations: comparable results across multiple studies
- Publically Available Assessments (<u>https://hawcproject.org/assessment/public/</u>)
 - Cancer: 43 pooled and meta-analyses
 - Cognition and Vitamin B_{12} : 28 human studies, 2 meta-analyses
 - Hypersensitivity-related Outcomes: 42 human studies, 1 metaanalysis
 - Thyroid and Diabetes-related Disorders: 72 human studies, 1 meta-analysis



Monograph

- Description of methods for collection of health effects data
 - Does not review exposure data or provide detailed synthesis
- Details for high priority health effect categories
 - Explanation of why each is a high priority
 - Brief summary of data extraction available in HAWC
- Other health outcomes
 - Explanation of why they are <u>not</u> a focus
 - References listed in Supplementary Material
- Foundation for expert panel discussions



- May 11-12, 2015 at NIH in Bethesda, MD
- Opening Talks
 - Role of Folic Acid in Birth Defects Prevention Epidemiologic Perspectives, Dr. Gary Shaw, Stanford University
 - Sources of Folic Acid and Supplement Use Dr. Regan Bailey, ODS
 - Blood Levels of Folate Over Time, Current U.S. Levels, and Differences Between Assessment Methods – Dr. Christine Pfeiffer, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
- Public Comments written and oral
- 30 registered attendees
- 45 registered webcast viewers





Chair

- Cutberto Garza, MD PhD - Boston College

Cancer

(Rapporteur: Katherine E. Pelch, PhD – OHAT)

- Tim Byers, MD Univ. Colorado
 Subpanel Chair
- Todd M. Gibson, PhD St. Jude's Children's Hospital
- Jesse F. Gregory, III, PhD Univ. Florida
- Young-In Kim, MD Univ. Toronto
- Joel B. Mason, MD Tufts Univ.

Cognition and B₁₂

(Rapporteur: Paul R. Thomas, EdD, RDN – ODS)

- Robert Clarke, MD Univ. Oxford, UK
- Paul F. Jacques DSc, Tufts Univ.
- Joshua W. Miller, PhD Rutgers Univ.
- Martha C. Morris, ScD Rush Univ.
 Subpanel Chair
- Jeanne I. Rader, PhD retired from CFSAN, FDA

• Hypersensitivity-related

(Rapporteur: Adam J. Kuszak, PhD – ODS)

- Elizabeth Matsui, MD Johns Hopkins Univ.
- James L. Mills, MD, MS NICHD, NIH
- Anne M. Molloy, PhD Trinity College, Dublin
- Patrick J. Stover, PhD Cornell Univ. Subpanel Chair
- Henk van Loveren, PhD Maastricht U., Netherlands

• Thyroid and Diabetes-related

(Rapporteur: Kara Koehrn, MEM – US EPA)

- Joseph M. Braun, PhD Brown Univ. Subpanel Chair
- Barry Shane, PhD Univ. California, Berkley
- Miroslav Stýblo, PhD Univ. NC, Chapel Hill



- The expert panel was charged to carry out a state-ofscience evaluation for four general health effect categories to identify areas for further research. To address this charge, the expert panel was asked to:
 - Identify the areas of consistency and areas of uncertainty in the available science
 - Identify research needs based on review of the available science
 - Propose research approaches for addressing the research needs and gaps in the available science
- Each subpanel evaluated the literature assembled for its health effect category and presented their summaries and conclusions on the 2nd day (All presentations available: <u>http://ntp.niehs.nih.gov/go/751400</u>)





• Early chemotherapeutic agents were anti-folates

- Consistency "showing an acceleration of colon cancer development in the few studies that have tested the effects of folic acid intake above basal requirements" in rodent model systems
- A "consistent enough suggestion in human studies of an adverse effect on cancer growth from supplemental folic acid" justifies further research.
- Pre-clinical research needed to clarify mechanisms.
- Timing of exposure (life stage, parental effects)
- Consideration of other 1-carbon nutrients
- Identification of susceptible subgroups







• Basis for the tolerable upper intake level (UL) of 1mg

- Some evidence from observational studies supports "the hypothesis that high folic acid/folate in the presence of low B₁₂ exacerbates neurological problems" but the data are limited and mechanisms are unclear.
- Meta-analysis to quantify effect sizes
- Mendelian randomization studies to inform causal relevance of these associations
- Animal and in vitro studies to identify potential biological mechanisms
- Human studies considering the timing of exposure (e.g. in utero, weaning, older)



• Most studies published in the last 10 years

- For sensitization and asthma, there was "limited health effects data on high folic acid exposure levels."
- Need studies to identify biological pathways and biomarkers for sensitization and asthma
- Particularly in pregnant women and children, need to better assessment of confounders and effect modifiers of sensitization and asthma.
- Related outcomes (eczema, respiratory infection) are not priority areas unless new data emerges.





Metabolism may be "preprogramed" by nutrition

- For prenatal exposures there were "inconsistent results between the trial and observational studies, but increasing fat mass and insulin resistance in the observational study should be further investigated."
 - Follow-up of existing cohorts and trials
 - Mendelian randomization in existing GWAS studies
- For thyroid disease, the available evidence did not directly address the effect of high intake of folic acid on thyroid disease.
- Future studies of diabetes should consider timing, confounders, and susceptible subgroups.





Expert Panel Conclusions

- Recommendations of each subpanel were discussed by the full panel
- Attendees made public comments
- Panel voted unanimously to accept the recommendations.



 Also voted to recommend better methods for estimating exposure/intake (total folate and specific forms)

• NTP Monograph including the Expert Panel Report will be published this summer.





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Folic Acid Research Community

- Recommendations support new research efforts.
- If the RDA and UL are re-evaluated, the NTP Monograph provides a comprehensive literature review.
- Method and study summaries are publically available for research.

Benefits to OHAT

- Systematic review methods successfully implemented.
- Stakeholders engaged in a transparent process.
- Identified areas where we need new approaches and new tools.



Questions?