The following articles are being published in the June 2017 issue of The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition (AJCN), a publication of the American Society for Nutrition. Click here for full summaries and analyses. Links to the articles are below. Articles published in AJCN are embargoed until the article appears online either as in press (Articles in Press) or as a final version. The embargoes for the following articles have expired.

- **Researchers establish new math to estimate dietary iron requirements**
  - Researchers develop a new interactive tool to mathematically predict dietary iron absorption, thus helping public health experts establish global dietary guidelines for this important mineral.

- **Is consuming excess protein detrimental to bone health?**
  - Although much of what you read in the popular press would suggest otherwise, results from this study find no harm in higher protein diets in terms of bone mineral density.

- **Estimating sodium intake: no easy method**
  - Results from newly published study suggest that the accuracy of using a single “spot” urine sample to estimate sodium intake is no better than a coin toss.

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**The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition**

**Editor’s Pick**

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), previously referred to as “food stamps,” is the largest food assistance program supported by the United States government. Today, more than 45 million Americans participate in SNAP. However, does participation in SNAP lead to purchasing healthier foods and beverages? This basic question was asked recently by Anna Grummon and Lindsey Taillie at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Their results, published in the June 2017 issue of The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, suggest that the answer to this question is “no.”
Do SNAP participants choose wisely in terms of food purchases?

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), previously referred to as “food stamps,” is the largest food assistance program supported by the United States government. Newly published research suggests, however, that SNAP participants purchase less healthy foods than nonparticipants—even when income levels are similar.