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The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition

Media Alerts

The following articles are beingpublished in the April 2017 issue of *TheAmerican Journal of Clinical Nutrition (AJCN)*, a publication of theAmerican Society for Nutrition. Full summaries and analyses are available, and links to the articles are below. Articles published in *AJCN* are embargoed until the article appears online either as inpress (Articles in Press) or as a final version. The embargoes for thefollowing articles have expired.

- Genes, dietary supplements, and bone health: newresearch reveals a surprising association
- Sleep, genetics, and obesity—seeminglyimprobable (but likely) bedfellows
- Folic acid supplements may be beneficial in loweringrisk of gout in hypertensive individuals taking blood pressure–loweringmedications

Genes, dietary supplements, and bone health: new research reveals a surprising association

Contrary to what they had originally hypothesized, scientists find thatwomen with the greatest genetic risk of having weak bones benefit the leastfrom taking calcium and vitamin D supplements. As such, other treatments shouldbe considered for these at-risk women.

- Wang Y, Wactawski-Wende J, Sucheston-Campbell LE, Preus L, Hovey KM, NieJ, Jackson RD, Handelman SK, Nassir R, Crandall CJ, et al. The influence ofgenetic susceptibility and calcium plus vitamin D supplementation on fracturerisk.*American Journal of ClinicalNutrition* 2017;105:970–9.
- Civitelli R, Peterson T. Toward personalized calciumand vitamin D supplementation.*AmericanJournal of Clinical Nutrition* 2017;105:777–8.

Sleep, genetics, and obesity—seemingly improbable (but likely) bedfellows

Study finds that association between genetic obesity risk and actuallybeing overweight may be exacerbated by adverse sleep patterns. Alternatively,the potential negative impact of poor sleep on obesity may be worsened byunfortunate genetics.

- Celis-Morales C,Lyall DM, Guo Y, Steell L, Llanas D, Ward J, Mackay DF, Biello SM, Bailey MES,Pell JP, et al. Sleep characteristics modify the association of geneticpredisposition with obesity and anthropometric measurements in 119,679 UKBiobank participants.*AmericanJournal of Clinical Nutrition* 2017;105:980–90.
- Tremblay A, Pérusse L. Obesity, genes, and sleep habits.*American Journal of Clinical Nutrition*2017;105:779–80.

Folic acid supplements may be beneficial in lowering risk of gout in hypertensive individuals taking blood pressure–lowering medications

Compared with theircounterparts who took only a blood pressure–lowering medication, study findsthat those who took both the drug and folic acid experienced less pronouncedincreases in blood uric acid, a compound

Important Dates

April 10. ODS Dietary Supplement Research Practicum Application Deadline

April 22-26. Scientific Sessions & Annual Meeting at Experimental Biology - Schedule at a glance now available.

Journal Links

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that can lead to gout.

- Qin X, Li Y, He M,Tang G, Yin D, Liang M, Wang B, Nie J, Huo Y, Xu X, et al. Folic acid therapy reduces serum uric acid inhypertensive patients: a substudy of the China Stroke Primary Prevention Trial(CSPPT).*American Journal ofClinical Nutrition* 2017;105:882–9.
- Scheepers LEJM. Folic acid: the solution for treatingasymptomatic hyperuricemia?*AmericanJournal of Clinical Nutrition* 2017;105:775–6.

The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition

Editor's Pick

Celiac disease is an autoimmune disorder caused byeating gluten, which is typically found in wheat, rye, and barley. Oftenundiagnosed, celiac disease can severely damage the small intestine, leading todiarrhea, bloating, vomiting, and even poor growth in children. Why some peopledevelop the disease remains, in large part, a mystery. However, experts havegenerally believed that introducing infants to gluten-containing foods in thefirst year of life is important for developing tolerance to gluten.Importantly, a study published in the April 2017 issue of *The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* found no relation between early gluten consumption(even high amounts) and development of celiac disease in childhood.

Gluten consumption during infancy and toddlerhood notlinked to development of celiac disease in preschool years

New report suggests that dailygluten intake during childhood does not generally predict which kids willdevelop celiac disease. However, high gluten intake was associated with celiacdisease in a subset with a very specific genetic variation.

Crespo-Escobar P,Mearin ML, Hervás D, Auricchio R, Castillejo G, Gyimesi J, Martinez-Ojinaga E,Werkstetter K, Vriezinga SL, Korponay-Szabo IR, et al. The role of glutenconsumption at an early age in celiac disease development: a further analysisof the prospective PreventCD cohort study. *American Journal of Clinical Nutrition* 2017;105:890–6.

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