

## PERSPECTIVE

## Revised D-A-CH intake recommendations for folate: how much is needed?

MB Krawinkel<sup>1</sup>, D Strohm<sup>2</sup>, A Weissenborn<sup>3</sup>, B Watzl<sup>4</sup>, M Eichholzer<sup>5</sup>, K Bärlocher<sup>6</sup>, I Elmadfa<sup>7</sup>, E Leschik-Bonnet<sup>2</sup> and H Heseke<sup>8</sup>

The D-A-CH reference value (D-A-CH arises from the initial letters of the common country identification for the countries Germany (D), Austria (A) and Switzerland (CH)) for folate equivalents had been set at 400 µg/d for adults in the year 2000. By that time, the prevention of cardiovascular diseases through reduction of homocysteine was considered an important target of the reference value. Since that time a number of research papers revealed that in spite of an inverse association between folate-rich diet and chronic diseases, a preventive effect of folic acid intake on cardiovascular events was not supported by randomized controlled trials, and the reduction of plasma homocysteine levels to around 10–12 µmol/l did not reduce the risk for thromboembolic and cardiovascular diseases in persons already affected by these diseases. These results together with the observation that folate intakes below 400 µg/d result in a sufficient folate status justified a review of the current literature and—consequently—a reduction of the reference value to 300 µg/d for adults. This reference value is expressed as dietary folate equivalents that take into account the difference in bioavailability between folic acid and all types of folates in food. The recommendation to take a daily supplement of 400 µg of synthetic folic acid for women who intend to get pregnant and until the end of the first trimester of pregnancy is maintained.

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Recommendations for the intake of folate equivalents show a certain variance over time and over regions. In 2000, the D-A-CH societies recommended a daily intake of 400 µg/d for adults.<sup>1</sup> The same value had been set earlier by the USA, Canada<sup>2</sup> and by Australia and New Zealand.<sup>3</sup> It was also accepted by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations.<sup>4</sup> However, some countries recommend 300 µg/d (for example, the Netherlands,<sup>5</sup> Ireland<sup>6</sup> and France<sup>7</sup>), and the United Kingdom goes for 200 µg/d only.<sup>8</sup> Table 1 indicates the various different recommendations.

This variance of recommendations results from the fact that the scientific basis allows for a certain variation: for example, in the United States and other countries, red blood cell folate in conjunction with plasma folate and total homocysteine concentrations were used, whereas in the UK red blood cell folate and autopsied liver folate concentrations were used as an indicator to derive the reference values for folate.<sup>2,8</sup> Furthermore, it depends on what is considered an adequate status not just based on the absence of signs of folate deficiency (hyperchromic macrocytic anemia, polyneuropathy) but on plasma and/or erythrocyte folate concentrations and plasma homocysteine level required to maintain health. However, a minimal intake for maintaining a normal status is mandatory but not sufficient for itself.

A number of other factors have to be considered when estimating folate requirements. These include the variety of folates with different bioavailability and functionality and the differentiation between synthetic folic acid and dietary folate, as well as the increasing knowledge about the prevalence of methyltetrahydrofolate reductase (MTHFR) polymorphisms and

receptor defects, although their relevance in folate intake recommendations is not fully clear yet.<sup>18</sup> In principal, reference values would need to be defined for each and every variety of folate (for example, various forms of pteroylpolyglutamates). This differentiation would be all but useful for dietary advice—but it requires some consideration when reference values are to be based on scientific evidence.

Folate requirements and recommendations for folate intake are expressed as dietary folate equivalents that adjust for the greater degree of absorption of folic acid compared with folate naturally found in foods (1 µg of folate equals 0.6 µg folic acid added to food or taken with food or 0.5 µg folic acid (as a supplement) taken on an empty stomach).<sup>2,19</sup>

According to data from the German National Nutrition Survey II, the median intake of folate equivalents of 14–80-year-old men living in Germany was 207 µg/d (5% percentile (P5)–95% percentile (P95) 116–349 µg). In women of the same age, the median intake was 184 µg/d (P5–P95 104–304 µg) (Heuer T, Folate intake in adolescence and adults in the NVSII; personal communication). The mean daily intake of men living in Austria was 255 µg in 18–25-year-olds, 197 µg in 25–51-year-olds, 222 µg in 51–65-year-olds and 203 µg in 65–80-year-olds. In women of the same age groups, it was 229, 216, 193 and 194 µg/d.<sup>20</sup>

The D-A-CH reference value of 400 µg of folate equivalents for adults published in the year 2000 was based on the observation that such an intake amount leads to a significant reduction of homocysteine level and on expectations that thereby the risk for cardiovascular diseases would be reduced.<sup>21–23</sup> Since that time, a number of studies has led to a different perspective, as none of

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Nutritional Sciences, Justus-Liebig-University, Giessen, Germany; <sup>2</sup>Deutsche Gesellschaft für Ernährung e. V., Bonn, Germany; <sup>3</sup>Bundesinstitut für Risikobewertung, Berlin, Germany; <sup>4</sup>Max-Rubner-Institut, Karlsruhe, Germany; <sup>5</sup>Institut für Sozial- und Präventivmedizin, Universität Zürich, Zürich, Switzerland; <sup>6</sup>Tanneichenstrasse 10, 9010 St. Gallen, Switzerland; <sup>7</sup>Institute of Nutritional Sciences, University of Vienna, Wien, Austria and <sup>8</sup>Department of Sports and Health, Universität Paderborn, Paderborn, Germany. Correspondence: Professor MB Krawinkel, Institute of Nutritional Sciences, Justus-Liebig-University, Wilhelmstrasse 20, Giessen D-35392, Germany.

E-mail: krawinkel@fb09.uni-giessen.de

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**Table 1.** Reference values for folate/folate equivalents for adults from different international societies and organizations

Society	Reference value	Indicators	References and studies primarily considered
United Kingdom	200 µg folate	Red blood cell folate (>317 nmol/l), autopsied liver folate (>3 µg/g)	SACN; <sup>8</sup> Herbert <i>et al.</i> ; <sup>9</sup> Hoppner and Lampi, <sup>10</sup>
Scientific Committee on Food <sup>a</sup>	200 µg folate	Red blood cell folate (>340 nmol/l)	SCF; <sup>11</sup> Banerjee <i>et al.</i> ; <sup>12</sup> Herbert <i>et al.</i> ; <sup>9</sup> Sauberlich <i>et al.</i> <sup>13</sup>
USA, Canada	400 µg folate equivalents	Primary: red blood cell folate (>305 nmol/l) secondary: serum folate (>7 nmol/l), total homocysteine (< 16 µmol/l)	IOM; <sup>2</sup> O'Keefe <i>et al.</i> <sup>14</sup>
Germany, Austria, Switzerland (2000)	400 µg folate equivalents	Red blood cell folate, serum folate, total homocysteine	DGE; <sup>1</sup> O'Keefe <i>et al.</i> <sup>14</sup>
Germany, Austria, Switzerland (2013)	300 µg	Red blood cell folate, serum folate	Herbert <i>et al.</i> ; <sup>9</sup> Sauberlich <i>et al.</i> ; <sup>13</sup> Milne <i>et al.</i> ; <sup>16</sup> DGE <sup>47</sup>
FAO, WHO	400 µg folate equivalents	Primary: red blood cell folate (>340 nmol/l); secondary: serum folate, total homocysteine (analog to IOM <sup>2</sup> )	FAO/WHO; <sup>4</sup> IOM <sup>2</sup>
Nordic countries	300 µg folate	Red blood cell folate (>317 nmol/l), serum folate (>6.8 nmol/l), total homocysteine (9.3–16.3 µmol/l)	Nordic Council of Ministers; <sup>15</sup> Herbert <i>et al.</i> ; <sup>9</sup> Milne <i>et al.</i> ; <sup>16</sup> Sauberlich <i>et al.</i> <sup>13</sup>
Australia and New Zealand	400 µg folate equivalents	Primary: red blood cell folate; secondary: serum folate, total homocysteine	NHMRC; <sup>3</sup> O'Keefe <i>et al.</i> <sup>14</sup>
The Netherlands	300 µg folate equivalents	Red blood cell folate, serum folate, total homocysteine (< 15 µmol/l)	Health Council of the Netherlands; <sup>5</sup>
France	300 µg folate	Red blood cell folate, serum folate, total homocysteine	Guéguen <i>et al.</i> <sup>17</sup>

<sup>a</sup>The SCF responsibilities have been transferred to the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA).

the large prevention-oriented intervention studies (for example, NORVIT,<sup>24</sup> HOPE<sup>25</sup> and VISP<sup>26</sup> among others) could prove an advantage of a supplementary intake of folic acid (and other B vitamins) for secondary or tertiary prevention of cardiovascular disease and stroke.<sup>27,28</sup> Therefore, doubts emerged about a preventive effect of folate/folic acid intake and respective plasma homocysteine levels < 10–12 µmol/l on cardiovascular diseases.

Therefore, the aim of the revision of the dietary reference values for folate was to reevaluate the requirements for different population groups based on the cognition that a low homocysteine concentration does not represent the primary target in deriving folate reference values.

For determining folate requirements in adults metabolic balance studies that primarily examined serum folate concentrations were considered. Furthermore, a literature review was done for identifying epidemiological studies that had assessed folate intake and status in healthy adults. This also included a comparison of intake and status data from Austria and Germany.<sup>29</sup>

Developing a new reference value for folate intake required to define the target biomarkers for a supply that reflects adequacy of metabolic functions. As the serum folate concentration reflects the recent folate intake quite well and is not much affected by other factors, serum folate was acknowledged as a useful indicator and a level of ≥10 nmol/l (4.4 µg/l) as marker of a sufficient supply.<sup>30</sup> Therefore, deriving the reference value for adults was based on studies that primarily examined intake of folate/folic acid and serum folate concentrations.

Erythrocyte folate levels are regarded as an indicator for folate stores of the body, and a level ≥340 nmol/l (≥150 µg/l) is considered adequate. However, as erythrocyte folate measurements are prone to alterations by interferences,<sup>31</sup> this indicator was only used as a secondary, functional variable. Subclinical deficiency is defined as a drop below 340 nmol/l.<sup>30,32,33</sup>

Folate deficiency inhibits the metabolic pathway from homocysteine to methionine—but plasma homocysteine is not considered suitable as a sole marker for the folate status.<sup>2,34,35</sup> This is because not every increase of plasma homocysteine is specifically related to folate intake.<sup>25</sup> In healthy adults consuming

sufficient amounts of vitamin B<sub>2</sub>, B<sub>6</sub>, B<sub>12</sub> and folate, plasma homocysteine concentrations are < 12 µmol/l. Therefore, a plasma homocysteine level < 12 µmol/l was considered a secondary objective.

As there is no report indicating folate deficiency in fully breastfed children,<sup>36</sup> the folate content of breast milk of 80 µg/l<sup>37</sup> is considered an appropriate basis for deriving a reference value for infants. There is no experimental data investigating folate requirement in toddlers, children and adolescence. Hence, reference values for these groups were estimated by extrapolating from adults following the method proposed by the Institute of Medicine (IOM).<sup>2</sup>

The former derivation of reference values for the folate intake was mainly based on the study by O'Keefe *et al.*<sup>14</sup> in which the response to a constant intake of three levels of folic acid (170, 270 or 370 µg/d) in combination with 30 µg folate from foods was examined in women. On the basis of this study, a minimal intake of 320 µg of folate equivalents per day was regarded necessary and this led to the intake recommendation of 400 µg/d.<sup>1</sup> It was now concluded that the minimal intake of 320 µg folate equivalents used in this study was considerably higher than that in other studies. Earlier studies investigating the folate requirement clearly showed that < 320 µg folate equivalents is sufficient for a good folate supply. Therefore, the study from O'Keefe *et al.*<sup>14</sup> was not considered for deriving the reference value any more.

From metabolic balance studies<sup>9,13,16</sup> it was concluded that the minimal intake for preventing a macrocytic hyperchromic anemia is 50 µg folic acid per day and that the desired folate status (plasma levels: ≥10 nmol/l) can be achieved with about 200 µg of folate equivalents per day. Taking a certain underestimation of the folate content of foods due to analytical limitations into account, 10% were added to arrive at 220 µg/d as an estimated average requirement (EAR). A further 30% was added to ensure that 97.5% of the population achieve an adequate folate status, and the result was rounded to an intake value of 300 µg per day for adults up to 65 years of age.

This reference value is supported by folate intake and status data from Austria where women and men achieved plasma folate

concentrations >19.6 and 16.6 nmol/l with an average daily intake of 211 and 212 µg folate equivalents, respectively.<sup>20</sup> Data about folate intake and serum values of the German population show a similar picture, although these results date back to about 10 years ago.<sup>29</sup>

Furthermore, a convincing number of observational studies found that an adequate folate supply can be achieved with intakes of folate equivalents below 300 µg/d.<sup>38–43</sup> For example, in a mixed group of men and postmenopausal women between 50 and 70 years of age a folate intake of about 200 µg/d was associated with serum folate levels of 11–12 nmol/l and erythrocyte folate of >600 nmol/l. These probands had plasma homocysteine levels between 12.5 and 13 µmol/l.<sup>40</sup> No effect of a daily supplement of even 0.8 mg folic acid on DNA methylation was seen in this study, and also stratification according to the MTHFR C677T genotypes CC, CT and TT did not reveal a significant effect of the folic acid supplementation.<sup>40</sup> Another survey in healthy men, 50–70 years of age, showed an association between a mean folate intake of 229 µg/d, serum folate levels >20 nmol/l and a mean plasma homocysteine level of 10.9 µmol/l.<sup>41</sup>

Altogether, results of epidemiological studies including data from Austria and Germany demonstrate that, with an intake of 300 µg dietary folate equivalents, concentrations of serum folate are maintained at levels representing a sufficient folate supply.

There is no indication of an altered folate requirement in adults 65 years and older. Hence, the recommended dietary intake of folate equivalents for older adults does not differ from that for the younger age groups and is thus also set at 300 µg/d.

As for toddlers, children and adolescents empirical data about their folate requirements are missing, the EAR for adults has been used for calculating age-specific recommendations.

For the calculation of the EAR for children and adolescents the algorithm of the IOM was used:<sup>2</sup>

$$EAR_{child} = EAR_{adult} * (kg \text{ bodyweight}_{child} / kg \text{ bodyweight}_{adult})^{0.75} * (1 + \text{growth factor})$$

$EAR_{adult} = 220 \mu\text{g}$ ; kg bodyweight<sub>adult</sub> refers to 74 kg for men and 59 kg for women; the reference body weights for children and growth factors applied are shown in Table 2 which indicates the data used in the algorithm and the results of the calculations.

For defining an adequate intake for infants, the average concentration of about 80 µg/l folate in breast milk was used.<sup>37,44</sup> On the basis of a mean ingestion of 750 ml breast milk per day, an estimated 60 µg/d was set for exclusively breastfed infants.

The composition of breast milk is adapted to the infant's needs and supplies the infant with essential nutrients for growth and a healthy development in the first half year of life. Depending on the individually different development of infants, it is recommended to exclusively breastfeed children for 4–6 months, that means no other liquid besides breast milk should be given until the beginning of the 5th or 7th month of life. Infants showing healthy growth pattern can and should be exclusively breastfed, that is without the inclusion of other liquid or complementary food for 6 months.<sup>45,46</sup>

Regardless of the recommendations for breastfeeding, the D-ACH reference values for nutrient intake differentiate between the age groups 0 until the end of the 4th month of life and the beginning of the 5th month to the end of the 12th month of life. Thus, the value of 60 µg/d applies for infants from 0 to 4 months. But, this intake level is also considered sufficient for exclusively breastfed infants up to 6 months.

The reference value for infants who receive complementary foods from 5 (or 7) months to 12 months was derived by considering the reference value for energy of 700 kcal for this age group<sup>47</sup> and accounting for the nutrient density of breast milk (12 µg folate/100 kcal breast milk).<sup>37</sup> Thus, for infants in the

**Table 2.** Intake reference values for children and adolescents derived from the revised EAR for adults

	Bodyweight <sub>child</sub> (kg)	Growth factor	EAR-calculation based on IOM (µg)	+30% (µg)	New reference value (µg)
<i>1– &lt; 4 years</i>					
M	13.5	0.3	79.8	103.8	120
F	13.0	0.3	92	119.6	
<i>4– &lt; 7 years</i>					
M	19.7	0.15	93.8	121.9	140
F	18.6	0.15	106.4	138.4	
<i>7– &lt; 10 years</i>					
M	26.7	0.15	117.8	153.1	180
F	26.7	0.15	139.6	181.5	
<i>10– &lt; 13 years</i>					
M	37.5	0.15	152	197.5	240
F	39.2	0.15	186.2	242	
<i>13– &lt; 15 years</i>					
M	50.8	0.15	190.8	248.1	300
F	50.3	0.15	224.5	291.8	
<i>15– &lt; 19 years</i>					
M	67.0	0.15	234.8	305.3	300
F	58.0	0	217.2	282.4	

Abbreviations: F, female; M, male.

second half year a daily intake of 85 µg folate equivalents is recommended.

During pregnancy an estimated extra amount of 200 µg folate equivalents per day is required for the development of the fetus. Adding this extra amount to an adult's average requirement of 220 µg/d and providing for another 30% to make sure that 97.5% of the population group of pregnant women achieve an adequate folate status, a recommended dietary intake of 550 µg/d folate equivalents was derived for pregnant women.

Lactating women deliver 60 µg folate with 750 ml breast milk. Considering folate's bioavailability of 50%, an estimated additional intake of 120 µg/d is required to compensate for the loss of folate through breast milk. This amount was added to the adults mean requirement of 220 µg/d and with the above-mentioned addition of 30%, the recommended dietary intake of folate equivalents was rounded to 450 µg/d for lactating women.

Continued strong support is given to the recommendation of a 400 µg folic acid supplement to be taken by women who intend to get pregnant and until the end of the first trimester of the pregnancy to decrease the risk for a child with neural tube defect. The preventive effect of this supplement is beyond doubt—even in populations with a high dietary folate intake (Krawinkel M *et al.* Unpublished data of a study about folic acid intake of women with children affected by NTD and healthy children in Cairo, Egypt, 2013).<sup>29,32,48–50</sup>

Reference values for nutrient intake are suggested amounts that are assumed to

- Protect nearly all healthy individuals in a population from deficiency-related conditions
- Ensure optimal physiological and psychological performance, and
- Create a certain body reserve<sup>51</sup>

The purpose of the recommendations for the intake of folate equivalents is to give the general population an orientation on

how much of the nutrient should be ingested with the daily diet. Therefore, the primary definition of the folate reference value is based on the proven or assumed need for the normal function of cells, tissues and the whole organism.

It has been postulated that reference values should be entirely based on scientific evidence.<sup>52</sup> As much as that is desirable, this postulate cannot be considered exclusive. We know too little about nutrient interactions and the role of the food in context of bioactive plant substances to speak of full scientific evidence. This does not mean that such information would not be needed, but at present there is no research into this direction.

In medicine, the absence of specific signs and symptoms of inadequate supply or intake are indicative for meeting the needs. In nutritional science, the physiologically defined minimum and/or maximum requirements provide such evidence-based orientation. The knowledge about these physiologically defined minimum and/or maximum requirements, or rather the primary parameters defining requirements change over time as science proceeds. This was the case in defining nutrient reference values for folate intake. Scientific findings within recent years regarding the relevance of folate/folic acid for homocysteine-lowering interventions and disease prevention as well as new epidemiological data regarding folate intake and supply required a reevaluation of the scientific basis for folate requirement.

There have been no health risks observed with a higher intake of dietary folate. However, regarding folic acid, adverse effects associated with high intakes such as the possible progression of neurological symptoms and vitamin B<sub>12</sub> deficiency were used by the European Food Safety Authority<sup>53</sup> and other international authorities as a basis to derive an upper intake level even at a time when the potential risks of a daily overdose were not fully understood. This led to the definition of an upper intake level of 1000 µg folic acid per day for adults and between 200 and 800 µg folic acid per day for children aged 1–17 years.<sup>53,54</sup> The IOM also defined an upper intake level of 1000 µg folic acid per day for adults.<sup>2</sup>

To conclude, the DGE expert group recommended reducing the reference value for folate equivalents from 400 to 300 µg/d. The recommendation of a daily supplement of 400 µg folic acid for women intending to get pregnant until the end of the first trimester of the pregnancy remains valid and highly relevant for decreasing the risk for a child with neural tube defect. It deserves more attention by public health authorities because still too few women adhere to this recommendation.<sup>47</sup>

## CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest regarding folate intake recommendations. The German Nutrition Society (DGE) convened the group who met several times and was supported by DGE, ÖGE and SGE for travel expenses without any obligation regarding the results. The DGE receives funds from the German Federal Ministry of Nutrition, Agriculture and Consumer Protection which also exerted no influence on the results of the group.

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