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3.3 Nutrigenomics Testing in the Clinical Setting3.3.1 Informed consent; 3.3.2 Confidentiality; 3.3.3 Secondary information; 3.3.4 Families; 3.3.5 Genetic testing of children and adolescents; 3.4 Use of Nutrigenomics Information for Research; 3.5 Use of Nutrigenomics Information by Private Third Parties; 3.5.1 Insurance; 3.5.2 Employment; 3.5.3 Legal and social responses to fears of discrimination; 3.6 Conclusion; References; 4 ALTERNATIVES FOR NUTRIGENOMIC SERVICE DELIVERY; 4.1 Introduction; 4.2 Considerations for Nutrigenomic Service Delivery; 4.2.1 Strength of the science 4.2.2 Regulatory environment4.2.3 Human resource capacity and professional competence; 4.2.4 Funding policy; 4.2.5 Professional politics and culture; 4.2.6 Consumers and patients; 4.3 Four Alternative Models; 4.3.1 Consumer model; 4.3.2 Health practitioner model; 4.3.3 Blended models; 4.3.4 Public health model; 4.4 Conclusion; References; 5 NUTRIGENOMICS AND THE REGULATION OF HEALTH CLAIMS FOR FOODS AND DRUGS; 5.1 Introduction; 5.1.1 Genetic tests, service delivery, and genetic antidiscrimination; 5.2 Food Categories: Functional Foods, Nutraceuticals, Medicinal Foods, and Dietary Supplements5.2.1 Functional foods5.2.2 Nutraceuticals; 5.2.3 Medical or medicinal foods; 5.2.4 Dietary supplements; 5.3 Health-Related Claims Associated with Foods Compared to Drugs; 5.3.1 Structure-function claims; 5.3.2 Health claims; 5.3.3 Medical food claims; 5.3.4 Disease risk reduction claims; 5.4 Nutrigenomic Information and the Regulation of Foods Compared to Drugs; 5.4.1 The regulation of foods; 5.4.2 The regulation of drugs; 5.5 Food and Drug Regulations in Japan, the United States, and Canada; 5.5.1 Japan; 5.5.2 United States; 5.5.3 Canada; 5.6 Conclusion; References
6 NUTRIGENOMICS: JUSTICE, EQUITY, AND ACCESS

Sommario/riassunto

The new science of nutrigenomics and its ethical and societal challengesGene-diet interactions--which underlie relatively benign lactose intolerance to life-threatening conditions such as cardiovascular disease--have long been known. But until now, scientists lacked the tools to fully understand the underlying mechanisms that cause these conditions. In recent years, however, strides in human genomics and the nutritional sciences have allowed for the advancement of a new science--dubbed nutrigenomics. Although this science may lead to personalized nutrition and dietary recommendatio
