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Seafood Health Facts: Making Smart choices Balancing the Benefits and Risks of Seafood Consumption Resources for Healthcare Providers and Consumers

General Information for Patients and Consumers [1]

This section includes information for the general public that is summarized to emphasize major points in a way that is easy to read and understand. It is generally intended for healthcare providers' patients and consumers who purchase or eat seafood.

Overview of the Health Benefits of Seafood

Seafood is a healthy food choice for people of all ages. It provides key nutrients for infants and children and is a healthy protein source for adults.

Overall nutritional benefits of seafood:

Good source of high-quality protein

Low in saturated fat

A good source of omega-3 fatty acids

Rich in vitamins and minerals

Omega-3 fatty acids and Health

Seafood is the main food source for the long-chain omega-3 fatty acids DHA and EPA. These nutrients promote healthy brain and eye development in children and reduce the risk of heart disease in adults.

U.S. health organizations recommend a daily EPA+DHA intake of 250 milligrams (mg) for most people and 1000 mg for those with cardiovascular disease. The 2010 Dietary Guidelines for Americans recommend consuming at least 8 ounces of seafood per week to reach an average daily intake of 250 mg per day. Pregnant and nursing women and their children also need a regular source of EPA and DHA. Oily ocean fish, like salmon, herring, mackerel and sardines, are good sources of EPA and DHA. Plant based omega-3 fatty such as alpha-linolenic acid (ALA), does not have the same health benefits.

To see additional information of the nutritional benefits of seafood click here. [2]

Balancing Benefits and Risks

With the many varieties of seafood available, it can be overwhelming to gather all the information on the benefits and risk associated with different types of seafood. Here are some facts that will help you make choices about seafood in your diet:

Many scientific studies have found that the benefits of eating seafood greatly outweigh the risks and that removing seafood from the diet can have negative effects on human health.

The most commonly consumed seafoods in the United States present very little risk while offering many health and nutritional benefits.

The main health risk from eating seafood is exposure to harmful bacteria, which can be prevented through proper handling, storing, and cooking. Consumers should focus on eliminating harmful

bacteria in their seafood with safe food handling practices. <u>To see additional information on seafood safety issues for specific hazards or products click here</u> [3].

All people are encouraged to eat seafood twice a week. See the special guidelines below for information for special groups that can help sensitive individuals minimize their exposure to potentially harmful bacteria or environmental contaminants such as mercury.

Guidelines for Consumers

The guidelines below can help individuals maximize the healthy nutritional benefits associated with eating seafood and minimize any potential food safety risks.



Seafood and Health Brochure: Advice for Consumers

This pamphlet is designed to provide an overview of seafood's positive nutritional benefits and summarize current advice about seafood consumption for healthy adults, women and children, and individuals who catch their own fish or shellfish.

final-seafood-health-3fold-brochure.pdf [4]



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