## Dietary Fat Recommendations 1957–2015 Focus shifts from total fat to type of fat.

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American Heart Association		Dietary Guidelines for Americans
<ul> <li>1957:</li> <li>25-30% of calories from total fat.</li> <li>"The possibility remains that the kind, rather than the amount of fat in the diet is responsible for atherosclerosis."</li> </ul>	1950	
<ul> <li>1961:</li> <li>25-35% of calories from total fat.</li> <li>Substitute vegetable oils and PUFA for SFA.</li> <li>1965:</li> <li>Eat less SFA.</li> <li>Increase intake of unsaturated vegetable oils and other PUFA, substituting them for SFA wherever possible.</li> <li>1968:</li> <li>Decrease SFA, increase PUFA.</li> <li>&lt;40% of calories from total fat.</li> <li>"PUFA should probably comprise twice the quantity of SFA."</li> </ul>	1960	
1973:  • ≤35% calories from total fat.  • Of that 35%, ≤10% from SFA, ≤10% from PUFA, remainder from MUFA.  • "fat calories should be distributed throughout each daya massive high saturated fat meal is inappropriate at any time."  1978:  • 30-35% of calories from total fat.  • <10% from SFA, ≤10% from PUFA, remainder from MUFA.	1970	
1982, 1986, 1988:  • <30% of calories from total fat (1982: 30-35%).  • <10% of calories from SFA.  • ≤10% of calories from PUFA.	1980	<ul><li>1980 (inaugural edition of DGA), 1985:</li><li>Avoid too much total fat and SFA.</li></ul>
1993:	1990	1990, 1995  • Select a diet low in total fat and SFA.  • ≤30% of calories from total fat.  • ≤10% calories from SFA.
2000:  30% of calories from total fat.  10% of calories from SFA.  Limit intake of TFA.  Very-low-fat (<15% of calories) diets not recommended for the general population.  2006:  25-35% of calories from fat is appropriate in a healthy dietary pattern.  10% of calories from SFA. Replace with MUFA & PUFA.  10% of calories from TFA.	2000	2000:  • Choose a diet low in SFA and moderate in total fat.  • ≤30% of calories from total fat.  • (10% of calories from SFA.  • TFA as low as possible.  2005:  • 20-35% of calories from total fat, with most fats coming from PUFA & MUFA oils.  • (10% of calories from SFA.  • TFA as low as possible.  • Limit intake of fats & oils high in SFA & TFA, and choose products low in such fats & oils.
2013:  Advise adults who would benefit from lowering LDL cholesterol to aim for a healthy dietary pattern* that achieves 5-6% of calories from SFA. Replace with MUFA & PUFA.  Reduce % of calories from TFA.  *A healthy dietary pattern emphasizes intake of vegetables, fruits.	2010	2010:  20-35% of calories from total fat, with most coming from PUFA & MUFA.  <10% of calories from SFA. Replace them with MUFA & PUFA.  TFA as low as possible.  2015 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee report:  <10% of calories from SFA. Replace with unsaturated fat, particularly PUFA.  Partially hydrogenated oils containing TFA should be avoided.

\*A healthy dietary pattern emphasizes intake of vegetables, fruits, and whole grains; includes low-fat dairy products, poultry, fish, legumes, non-tropical vegetable oils, and nuts; and limits intake of sweets, sugar-sweetened beverages, and red meats.

- Notes:

  SFA = Saturated Fatty Acids, TFA = Trans Fatty Acids, MUFA = Monounsaturated Fatty Acids, PUFA = Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids
  Acids

  Many of these recommendations include dietary cholesterol targets, but for the purposes of this paper, these are not included.
  References for the guidelines/recommendations in this figure are at the end of the document