

Does Aspartame Cause Cancer

== MMR vaccine controversy == 37b9500760 Saccharin derives its name from the word "saccharine", meaning "sugary". Both words are derived from the Greek word σάκχαρον (sákkharon) meaning "gravel". Similarly, saccharose is an obsolete name for sucrose (table sugar). 37b9500760

Sugar substitute Though it does not have a bitter aftertaste like saccharin, it may not taste exactly like sugar. When eaten, aspartame is metabolized into its A sugar substitute or artificial sweetener is a food additive that provides a sweetness like that of sugar while containing significantly less food energy than sugar-based sweeteners, making it a zero-calorie (non-nutritive) or low-calorie sweetener. soft drinks. Sugar substitute products are commercially available in various forms, such as small pills, powders and packets. Artificial sweeteners may be derived from plant extracts or processed by chemical synthesis 37b9500760

== Types == 37b9500760 == Agents and groups of agents == 37b9500760

Sucralose Sucralose is about 600 times sweeter than sucrose (table sugar), three times as sweet as both aspartame and acesulfame potassium, and twice as sweet as sodium saccharin. In the European Union, it is also known under the E number E955. The Sucralose is an artificial sweetener and sugar substitute. It is produced by chlorination of sucrose, selectively replacing three of the hydroxy groups. times sweeter than sucrose (table sugar), three times as sweet as both aspartame and acesulfame potassium, and twice as sweet as sodium saccharin 37b9500760

Though artificial sweeteners had been known since the discovery of saccharin in 1878, the diet beverage era began in earnest with the 1949 launch of La Casera (also known as Gaseosa) in Madrid, Spain using cyclamate. The product, which belongs now to Suntory Beverage and Food Europe (SBFE), is still on the market. This was followed by the development of No-Cal ginger ale in 1952. Hyman and Morris Kirsch of Kirsch Beverages (Brooklyn, New York) formulated No-Cal for diabetic and otherwise sugar-restricted hospital patients, also using cyclamate calcium to replace the sugar. Recognizing Americans' growing desire for weight loss, Kirsch began marketing No-Cal to the general public, particularly to women. By 1953, the drink had become popular in New York City and the surrounding region. Canada Dry followed with Canada Dry Glamor in 1954. 37b9500760 Aspartame is about 180 to 200 times sweeter than sucrose (table sugar). Due to this property, even though aspartame produces roughly the same energy per gram when metabolized as sucrose does, 4 kcal (17 kJ), the quantity of aspartame needed to produce the same sweetness is so small that its caloric contribution is negligible... 37b9500760 == History == 37b9500760 IARC has its own governing council, and in 1965 the first members were West Germany, France, Italy, the United Kingdom, and the United States of America. Today, IARC's membership has grown to 29 countries. 37b9500760

Aspartame between aspartame and brain cancer. The PBOI concluded aspartame does not cause brain damage, but it recommended against approving aspartame at that time Aspartame is an artificial, non-saccharide sweetener commonly used as a sugar substitute in foods and beverages. It is 200 times sweeter than sucrose, and is a methyl ester of the aspartic acid/phenylalanine dipeptide with brand names NutraSweet, Equal, and Canderel. Discovered in 1965, aspartame was approved by the US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 1974 and re-approved in 1981 after its initial approval was briefly revoked 37b9500760

No links have been found between approved artificial sweeteners and cancer in

humans. Reviews and dietetic professionals have concluded that moderate use of non-nutritive sweeteners as a relatively safe replacement for sugars that can help limit energy intake and assist with managing blood glucose and body weight. 37b9500760 Common sugar substitutes include aspartame, monk fruit extract, saccharin, sucralose, stevia, acesulfame potassium (ace-K) and cyclamate. These sweeteners are a fundamental ingredient in diet drinks to sweeten them without adding calories. Additionally, sugar alcohols such as erythritol, xylitol and sorbitol are derived from sugars. 37b9500760 == Etymology == 37b9500760 The commercial success of sucralose-based products stems from its favorable comparison to other low-calorie sweeteners in terms of taste, stability, and safety. 37b9500760 Sucralose is used in many food and beverage products because it is a non-nutritive sweetener (14 kilojoules [3.3 kcal] per typical one-gram serving), does not promote dental cavities, is safe for consumption by diabetics and nondiabetics and does not affect insulin levels. The powdered form of the sucralose-based sweetener product Splenda contains two bulking agents: dextrose and maltodextrin. Sucralose content is about 1.1% and the remainder is bulking agents. 37b9500760

Saccharin It is used to sweeten products, such as drinks, candies, baked goods, tobacco products, excipients, and for masking the bitter taste of some medicines. It appears as white crystals and is odorless. often used with aspartame in diet carbonated soft drinks, so some sweetness remains should the fountain syrup be stored beyond aspartame's relatively short Saccharin, also called saccharine, benzosulfimide, or E954, or used in saccharin sodium or saccharin calcium forms, is a non-nutritive artificial sweetener. Saccharin is a sultam that is about 500 times sweeter than sucrose, but has a bitter or metallic aftertaste, especially at high concentrations 37b9500760

Aspartame is a methyl ester of the aspartic acid/phenylalanine dipeptide... 37b9500760

Diet soft drink First introduced onto the market in 1949, diet sodas are typically marketed for those with diabetes or who wish to reduce their sugar or caloric intake. But it's still considered safe". PMC 5120853. 0167241. AP News. 13 July 2023 Diet soft drinks (also known as sugar-free, zero-calorie, low-calorie or zero-sugar soda, pop, or soft drinks) are soft drinks which contain little or no sugar and/or calories. ISSN 1932-6203. "Soda sweetener aspartame now listed as possible cancer cause 37b9500760

In 1958, Royal... 37b9500760 Sucralose is used as a replacement for (or in combination with) other artificial or natural sweeteners such as aspartame, acesulfame potassium or high-fructose corn syrup. It... 37b9500760 Its role is to conduct and coordinate research into the causes of cancer. It also collects and publishes surveillance data regarding the occurrence of cancer worldwide. 37b9500760

IARC group 2B This category is used when there is limited evidence of carcinogenicity in humans and less than sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in experimental animals. agents are capable of causing cancer, but this does not take their risk into account, which is the probability of causing a cancer given the level of exposure IARC group 2B substances, mixtures and exposure circumstances are those that have been classified as "possibly carcinogenic to humans" by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). It may also be used when there is insufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in humans but sufficient evidence in experimental animals. In some cases, an agent, mixture, or exposure circumstance with inadequate evidence of carcinogenicity in humans but limited evidence in experimental animals, combined with supporting evidence from other relevant data, may be included in this group 37b9500760

This list focuses on the hazard linked to the agents. This means that the carcinogenic

agents are capable of causing cancer, but this does not take their risk into account, which is the probability of causing a cancer given the level of exposure to this carcinogenic agent. The list is up to date as of January 2024. 37b9500760

Science by press conference The term is usually used disparagingly, to suggest that the seekers of publicity are promoting claims of questionable scientific merit, using the media for attention as they are unlikely to win the approval of the scientific community. and Environmental Sciences (ERF) reported their findings from testing aspartame on rats. Their studies were widely criticized and later discounted. In Science by press conference or science by press release is the practice by which scientists put an unusual focus on publicizing results of research in the news media via press conferences or press releases 37b9500760

International Agency for Research on Cancer by stating: Aspartame being labeled by IARC as "possibly carcinogenic to humans" does not mean that aspartame is actually linked to cancer. The FDA disagrees The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC; French: Centre International de Recherche sur le Cancer, CIRC) is an intergovernmental agency forming part of the World Health Organization of the United Nations 37b9500760

Its IARC monographs programme identifies carcinogenic hazards and evaluates environmental causes of cancer in humans. 37b9500760 Aspartame is one of the most studied food additives in the human food supply. Reviews by over 100 governmental regulatory bodies found the ingredient safe for consumption at the normal acceptable daily intake limit. A number of health organizations such as the American Heart Association, American Diabetes Association, and American Cancer Society are supportive of its use consistent with other approved low-calorie sweeteners. 37b9500760 == Uses == 37b9500760 == Uses == 37b9500760

List of health scares years. "In 1998 an email began circulating claiming that aspartame, an artificial sweetener, caused many chronic diseases, including multiple sclerosis and A health scare is a widely reported story about the danger of something, usually a consumer good or medical product. Such scares have been promoted for decades but have become more popular with the advent of the Internet. They may be based on a misinterpretation of scientific studies, or, as has happened more recently, complete fabrication. This page lists widely reported media stories about how some good or product may have a certain adverse health effect, regardless of whether subsequent research confirmed the proposed link, debunked it, or has been inconclusive 37b9500760

Premature publicity violates a cultural value of most of the scientific community, which is that findings should be subjected to independent review with a "thorough examination by the scientific community" before they are widely publicized. The standard practice is to publish a paper in a peer-reviewed scientific journal. This idea has many merits, including that the scientific community has a responsibility to conduct itself in a deliberative, non-attention seeking way; and that its members should be oriented more towards the pursuit of insight than fame. Science by press conference in its most egregious forms can be undertaken on behalf of an individual researcher seeking fame, a corporation seeking to sway public opinion or investor perception,... 37b9500760

Aspartame controversy S. The FDA approval of aspartame was highly contested, beginning with suspicions of its involvement in brain cancer, alleging that the quality of The artificial sweetener aspartame has been the subject of several controversies since its initial approval by the U. The irregularities fuelled a conspiracy theory, which the "Nancy Markle" email hoax circulated, along with claims—counter to the weight of medical evidence—that numerous health conditions (such as multiple sclerosis, systemic lupus, methanol toxicity, blindness, spasms, shooting pains, seizures, headaches, depression, anxiety, memory loss, birth defects, and death) are

caused by the consumption of aspartame in normal doses. S. In 1987, the U. Government Accountability Office concluded that the food additive approval process had been followed properly for aspartame. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) in 1974. in 1974. The FDA approval of aspartame was highly contested, beginning with suspicions of its involvement in brain cancer, alleging that the quality of the initial research supporting its safety was inadequate and flawed, and that conflicts of interest marred the 1981 approval of aspartame, previously evaluated by two FDA panels that concluded to keep the approval on hold before further investigation

== History ==

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