

EXHIBIT 14
DATE 2-14-05
HB HB 578



United to Improve
America's Health®

Diabetes Dialogue: Responding to the Dual Epidemics of Obesity and Diabetes in Adults and Children

**Wednesday, September 15, 2004
3:30 – 4:30 p.m. ET**

**Re-broadcast:
Tuesday, October 5, 2004
11:30 a.m. – 12:30 p.m. ET**

**This program is supported by an educational
grant from GlaxoSmithKline.**



**Phone Number for Q & A during Broadcast:
1-800-842-2032**

CEU

VHA Inc. will award CEUs to each participant who successfully completes this program. The CEU is a nationally recognized unit of measure for continuing education and training programs that meet certain criteria (1 contact hour = .1 CEU).

FACULTY DISCLOSURE STATEMENT:

Current accrediting agency guidelines and VHA policy state that participants in educational activities should be made aware of any affiliation or financial interest that may affect the speaker's presentation and if there will be any discussion of unapproved or investigative use of commercial products/devices. Each speaker has been requested to complete a Faculty Disclosure Form. The following faculty has disclosed financial arrangements or affiliations:

<p>David Katz, MD, MPH Associate Clinical Professor of Epidemiology & Public Health and Medicine Director of Medical Studies in Public Health Yale University School of Medicine New Haven, CT</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Does not intend to discuss unapproved/investigative use of commercial product/device◆ Significant financial relationships -- none.
<p>Francine Kaufman, MD Head, Center for Endocrinology, Diabetes & Metabolism Professor of Pediatrics Keck School of Medicine at USC Los Angeles, CA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">◆ Does not intend to discuss unapproved/investigative use of commercial product/device◆ Significant financial relations -- Receives grants/research support from Medtronic MiniMed, NovoNordisk, BMS, Merck and GSK; has membership on an advisory panel or standing committee of Eli Lilly, NovoNordisk, Aventis, Medtronic MiniMed, Insulet, Clinical Products, Inc., LifeScan, Amylin and Boehringer-Ingelheim; owns stock in Clinical Products, Inc.

GUIDELINES FOR RECEIVING CONTINUING EDUCATION CREDIT:

VHA is committed to complying with the strict criteria set forth by the accreditation and continuing education approval agencies in order to provide this quality program. To receive credit for educational activities, you must successfully complete all program requirements.

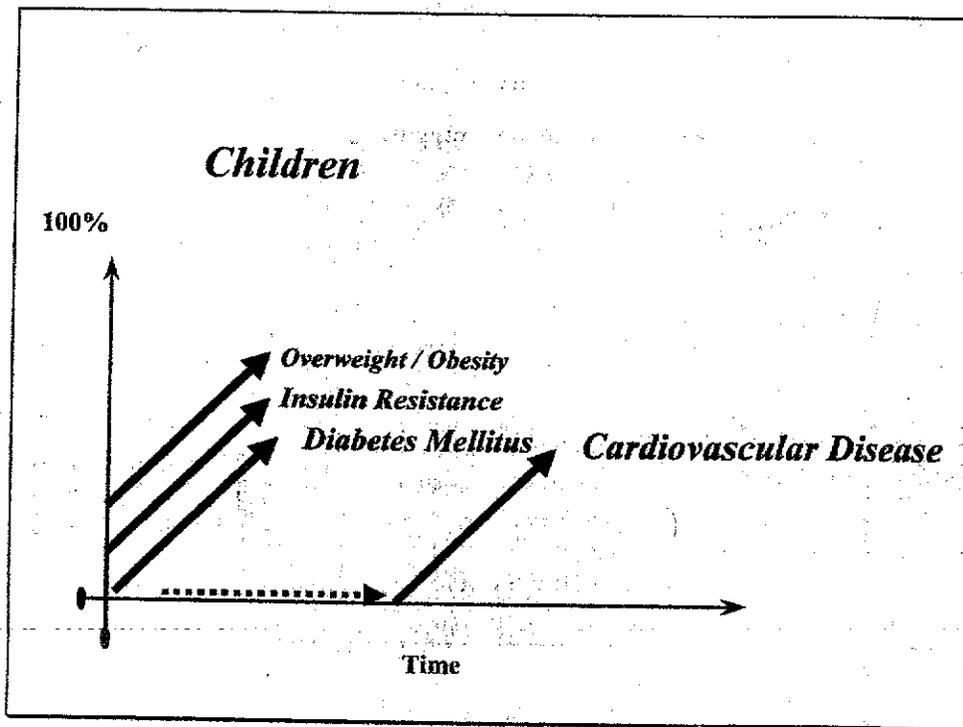
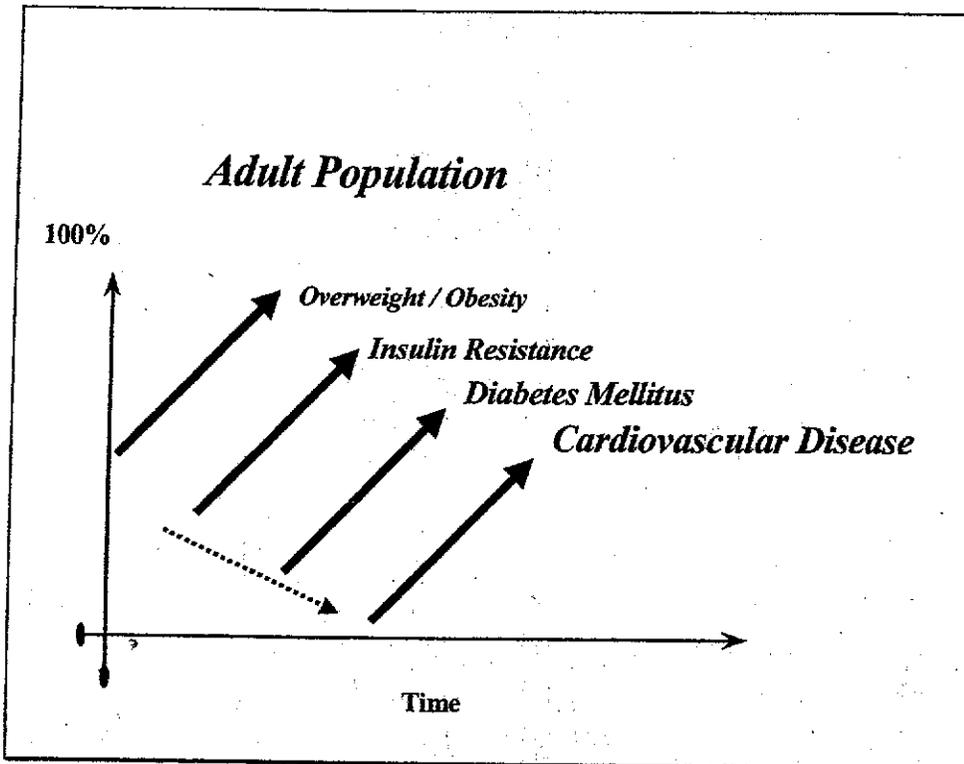
PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS:

Participants must:

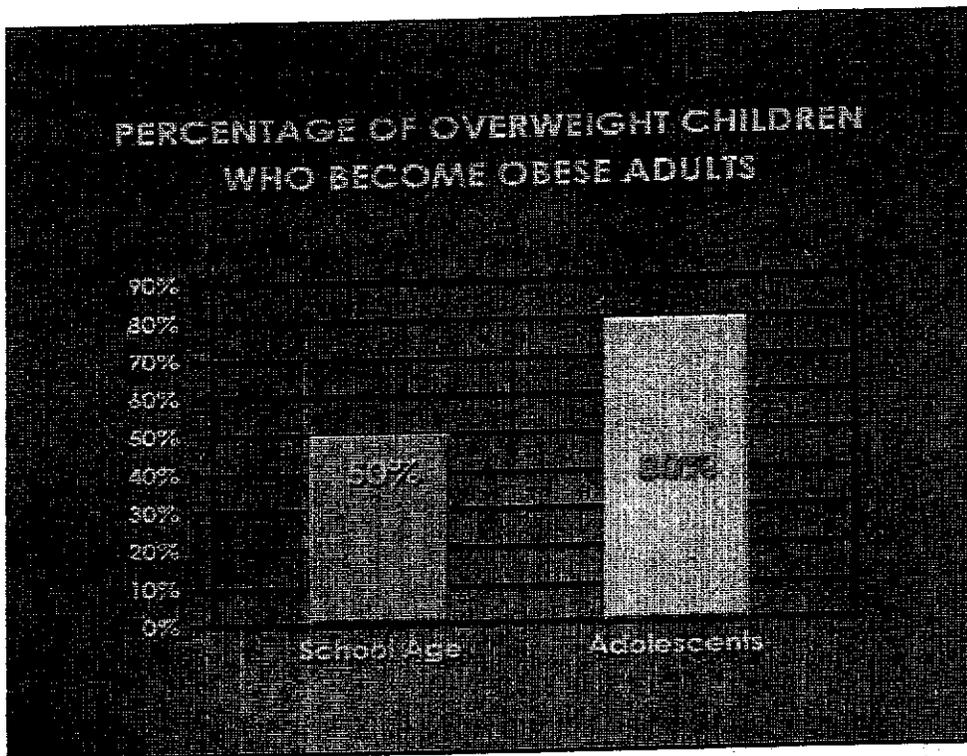
1. Complete a *Continuing Education Registration Form*.
2. Sign in on *Sign-In Sheet* (for each session, if applicable). (To receive subsequent dietary credit, you must provide your registration number on the CDR sign-in sheet.)
3. Attend the entire session. Partial credit will not be awarded.
4. Complete an *Evaluation Form* (for each session, if applicable).

VHA will mail a continuing education certificate to participants who successfully complete program requirements 45-60 days after the educational activity. VHA will confirm educational information for participants who attend VHA educational activities when required by licensing agencies and certification entities.

Notes:



Notes:

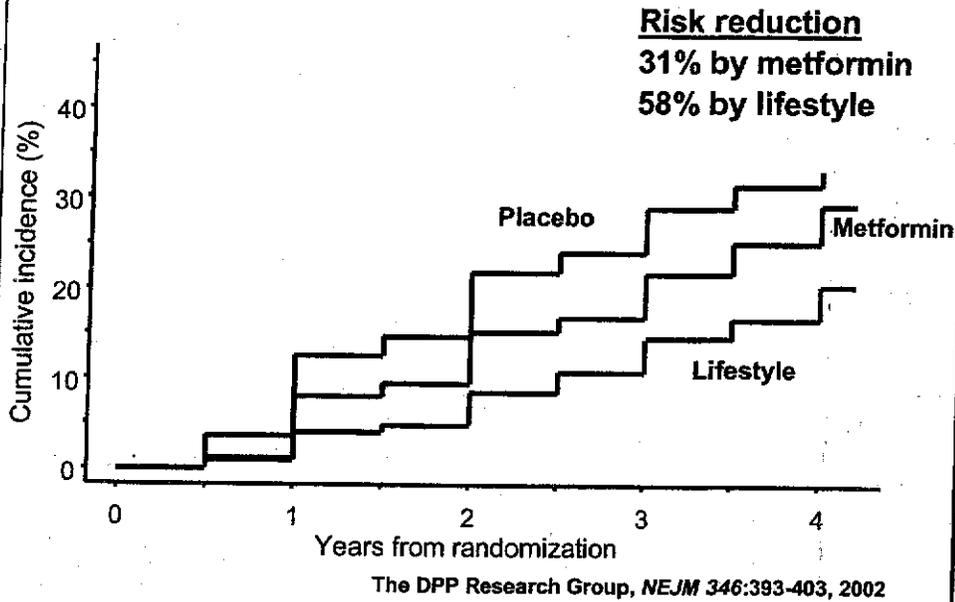


Children at-risk for overweight or overweight:

- Ate fewer servings of fruits and vegetables (2.9 vs. 3.3/day)
- Drank more soda and sweetened beverages (1.3 vs. 1.1/day, diet soda excluded)
- Ate more high-fat snacks on survey day (64 vs. 56 percent; $p=0.054$)
- Ate more fast food (1.4 vs. 1.1 times/week; $p=0.051$)
- Spent 20 minutes longer per school day –TV, computer and video games (averaging 101 vs. 81 minutes)
- Less likely take part in lessons on nutrition (50 percent vs. 64 percent).

Special Report on Policy Implications from the 1999 California Children's Healthy Eating and Exercise Practices Survey. The California Endowment. Rev. August 2002.

Type 2 Diabetes Prevention



Notes:

Metabolic Benefits of Weight Loss

- Reverse changes of insulin resistance and metabolic syndrome
- Raise HDL-C (can see increase of 1.6 mg/dl from a 10-lb weight loss)

Dattilo AM et al. *Am J Clin Nutr* 1992;56:320-328.

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Current Issues in Nutrition: Overweight Issues in Childhood, Role of Environment and Community

April 24, 2003
 A satellite videoconference originating from Iowa State University

Join us in this 32nd annual Current Issues in Nutrition conference organized by the Nutritional Sciences Council at Iowa State University (ISU). As a leading research institution, ISU understands the need professionals have for educational update opportunities that are focused on timely issues. Since 1988 the conference has been available to North America and the Pacific Islands via satellite, expanding the audience to more than 100 downlink sites annually.

Facts

The proportion of overweight children has almost doubled since the mid 1980's largely owing to the impact of social influences on children's diet and physical activity patterns. Success in combating childhood obesity demands a coordinated effort by parents, school systems, communities, and government agencies.

Conference Goals

- Provide a critical review of research efforts to define the specific contributors to the increased prevalence of overweight problems among children.
- Suggest ways to put that research into practice by determining approaches that can help prevent excess weight gain in childhood.

Topics and Speakers

Overview of Pediatric Overweight: Epidemiology and Environmental Approaches

Patricia Crawford, DrPH, RD, Co-director, Center for Weight and Health, UC-Berkeley

Physical Activity in Schools

Harold W. (Bill) Kohl III, PhD, Exercise Physiologist
 Physical Activity and Health Branch, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, GA

Factors Affecting Eating Behavior of Children

Susan Johnson, PhD, Department of Pediatrics, JFK Center,

Choice better than "one bite rule"

Parents and Caregivers Can Help Children Stay Healthy



Parents can lead the whole family in adopting more healthful eating and physical activity habits to help improve health and control weight. A new brochure from experts at the National Institute for Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK) and the International Food Information Council (IFIC) Foundation may help them do just that.

The IFIC Foundation partnered with NIDDK's Weight-control Information Network (WIN) to produce *Helping Your Overweight Child*, a four-page fact sheet filled with practical advice and useful ideas. Tips for improving eating habits include eating meals together as a family, eating fast food less often, trying not to use food as a reward, and avoiding controlling the amount of food that a child eats. Healthful snack ideas are listed, as are fun physical activities the whole family can enjoy together.

The release of this new fact sheet is timely. New data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) show continuing increases in children's weights. Data from the most recent survey conducted from 1999 through 2002 show that 16 percent of youth ages 6 through 19 years are overweight [body mass index (BMI) at or above the 95th percentile]. About one in three (33 percent) children are at risk for overweight (BMI at or above 85th percentile).

Kids who are overweight are at risk for the same health problems, such as type 2 diabetes, as adults. And odds are that they will carry excess weight into adulthood, putting them at risk in later life for heart disease, high blood pressure, and some forms of cancer.

Helping Your Overweight Child is available in print from the Weight-Control Information Network (WIN), at 1-877-946-4627, or online at www.nidDK.nih.gov/health/nutrit/pubs/helpchld.htm.

WIN is a national information service of the NIDDK, of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), which is part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS). The document is also available on the IFIC Foundation's web site at <http://iflc.org>.

NAS Panel Determines Biotech Foods are Safe While Calling for More Research

On July 27, 2004, the National Academies of Science (NAS) National Research Council and Institute of Medicine issued a new report on food biotechnology, "Safety of Genetically Engineered Foods: Approaches to Assessing Unintended Health Effects." Sponsored by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, the Report concluded that attempts to assess food safety solely on the basis of the method of breeding are "scientifically unjustified."

The Committee that wrote the report distinguished that "genetic modification" describes a broad array of breeding techniques — from traditional cross-breeding to genetic engineering and the use of chemicals or radiation — used to improve plant and animal traits. "Genetic engineering" refers specifically to the use of molecular biology techniques to delete genes or to transfer genes for particular qualities from one species to another.

Adverse health effects from genetic engineering have not been documented. The report recommends that all foods produced through biotechnology be assessed for compositional changes that could influence safety. Greater scrutiny should be given to foods containing new compounds or unusual amounts of naturally occurring substances. Examples would include the detection and subsequent evaluation of an unknown substance for allergenicity or toxicity, or assessing the potential impact on diets and health from foods with increased or decreased nutrient levels. Even when differences in composition are noted, more research is needed to understand the potential biological significance of these changes.

In some cases, evaluation should continue after products are on the market, although post-market surveillance should not be used as a substitute for the safety assurance required before commercialization.

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