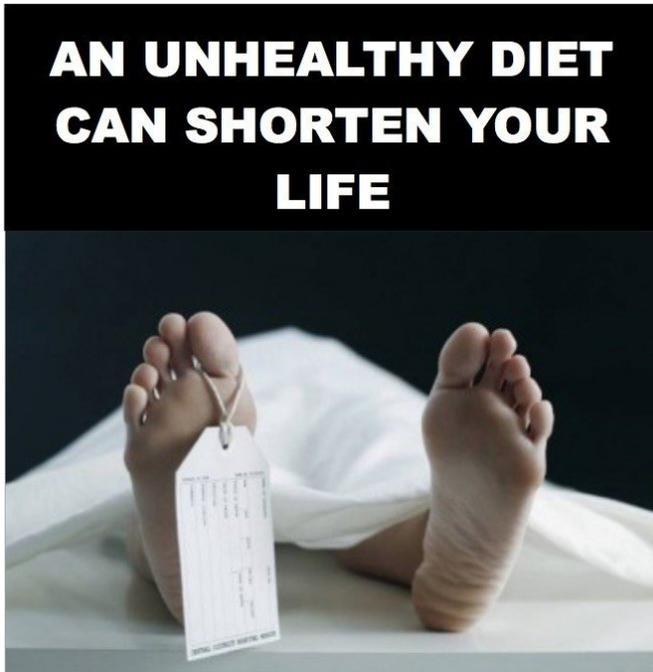


Is it time for junk food to carry graphic warnings like cigarette packets?

24 May 2018, by Kathryn Powley



An example of a warning message used in the study.
Credit: University of Melbourne

New research suggests graphic warnings on junk food packaging would prove an effective deterrent to consumers when deciding what to eat – and it appears the more graphic and negative the message the better.

The finding by researchers at the University of Melbourne and Cancer Council Victoria reinforces arguments for mandatory [health warnings](#) on unhealthy [food](#) as an effective tool in improving diets and combatting rising rates of obesity-related chronic diseases.

In the study, 95 hungry participants were shown colour pictures of 50 different [snack foods](#) ranging from chips, chocolate bars and biscuits to nuts, fruits and vegetables.

They were asked to rate on a scale how much they would like to eat each food at the end of the experiment. Participants were then shown a number of different [health](#) warnings and asked to rate a similar set of 50 snack foods.

The research, published in the journals *NeuroImage: Clinical* and *Appetite*, found negative text combined with images was twice as effective at changing people's choices than messages that had negative text-only content or those with images combined with positive text.

In addition, participants' brain activity was monitored with electrodes attached to their heads. The study found [warning](#) labels prompted participants to exercise more self-control rather than act on impulse.

University of Melbourne researcher and study co-author Stefan Bode said: "The study shows that if you want to stop people choosing fatty and sugary packaged foods, health warnings actually work.

"It sheds light on the mechanisms in the brain that underlie the effects of health warning messages on food processing," Dr. Bode said.

Cancer Council Victoria behavioural researcher and study co-author Helen Dixon said the project has helped identify which types of health messages are most effective at prompting healthier food choices.

"Strong cues, like anticipated taste, tend to work on us in a more unconscious way, and therefore health messages need to disrupt these more impulsive, hedonistic responses to foods and make people consciously consider the health implications of their choices," Dr. Dixon said.

She called for the government to improve and make mandatory the Health Star Rating system on foods, which was launched in 2014 and aims to encourage consumers to make [better food choices](#).

More information: Daniel H. Rosenblatt et al.
Food product health warnings promote dietary self-control through reductions in neural signals indexing food cue reactivity, *NeuroImage: Clinical* (2018). DOI: [10.1016/j.nicl.2018.03.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nicl.2018.03.004)

Provided by University of Melbourne

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