Christopher T. Sempos, PhD

Nutritional Epidemiologist
NIH Office of Dietary Supplements

Education: Doctorate in Nutritional Sciences and a Masters degree in Preventive Medicine-Epidemiology from the University of Wisconsin-Madison. Ph.D. minor in Applied Statistics.

Work experience: Currently, Dr. Christopher Sempos serves as a Program Officer in the NIH Office of Dietary Supplements. Between 2000-2004, he was Professor and Director of Graduate Studies, Department of Social and Preventive Medicine, University at Buffalo, Buffalo, NY. At UB he taught a course entitled "Application of Statistics to Epidemiology". Overall, he has worked for about 20 years in the Federal Civil Service including four years as the Scientific Review Officer for the Kidney, Nutrition, Obesity and Diabetes (KNOD) Epidemiology Study Section at NIH and as a Health Statistician which included his being the project officer for the Framingham and Jackson Heart Studies, at the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute. Between 1983-1995 he spent 12 years with National Center for Health Statistics working in the division that conducts the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) where he was at the end of his tenure, Chief, Longitudinal Studies Branch.

Research interests: Primary areas of interest are in nutritional epidemiology and public health surveillance, including vital statistics. He is also the Co-author of the textbook Statistical Methods in Epidemiology which is published by Oxford University Press.

Selected publications:

Sempos C, Briefel R, Flegal KM, Johnson CL, Murphy RS and Woteki C. Factors involved in selecting a dietary survey methodology for national nutrition surveys. Australian J. Nutr. & Dietet. 1992;49:96-101.

Sempos CT, Liu K, Ernst ND. Food and Nutrient Exposures: What to consider when evaluating epidemiologic evidence. Am J Clin Nutr 1999:69(suppl):1330s-1338s.

Liu J, Sempos CT, Grundy SM, Dorn J, Donahue R, Trevisan M. Non-High-Density-Lipoprotein and Very-Low-Density-Lipoprotein Cholesterol and Their Risk Predictive Values in Coronary Heart Disease. Am J Cardiol 2006;98:1363-1368.