

Scientific Approach to Nutrition 2021

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“ By choosing healthy over skinny, you are choosing self-love over self-judgement.

STEVE MARABOLI



8 in 10 Americans think
advice about what to
eat is **conflicting**





FOOD IS

CULTURE



What is our evidence-based message?

Food & Nutrients



Green light
EAT OFTEN



Yellow light
LIMIT



Red light
MINIMIZE



Green light

EAT OFTEN

- Whole grains
- Fruits and Vegetables
- Legumes
- Nuts
- Seeds
- Fish

Food & Nutrients

Whole Grains

All-cause, CVD, Cancer mortality

Meta-analysis 18 cohort studies; n=1,041,692; Total deaths:

Each serving (28g/d) of whole grain associated with:

- **9% ↓** All-cause mortality
- **14% ↓** CVD mortality
- **3% ↓** Cancer Mortality

Fruit and Vegetables

Blood pressure and diabetes

*N=512,891, 10 locations in China; 3.2 million person-yrs. f/u
N=512,891, 7 yr. f/u; China Kadoorie Biobank study*

Eating fresh fruits DAILY vs. RARELY/NEVER:

- SBP ↓ 4 mmHg
- Blood glucose ↓ 9 mg/dl
- Diabetes incidence ↓ 12 %

Cognitive Decline

Prospective Study; n=960; f/u 4.4 years

Highest (1.3 serving/d) vs lowest (0.09 serving/d) green leafy vegetable intake:

- Difference of $\beta = 0.05$ (CI 0.02-0.07) or equivalent to an **11 year age difference**

Cancer mortality

Meta-analysis; 95 studies, $n = 2,123,415$

FRUITS/ VEGETABLES	CANCER MORTALITY
200 g/day (~2.5 servings)	↓ 4%
600 grams/day (~7.5 servings)	↓ 14%

Inverse association between:

- Cancer mortality &
- Green yellow vegetables
- Cruciferous vegetables

1 serving = 80 grams

Legumes

Legumes and All-Cause Mortality

Meta-analysis; 17 studies

Legume intake up to ~150g/d (3/4 cup)

- **16% ↓** in all-cause mortality

Nuts

Nuts, CVD, all-cause mortality

Meta-analysis; 20 prospective cohort studies; n=467,389

Highest vs. lowest nut consumption:

- All cause mortality: **19% ↓**
- Cardiovascular mortality: **27% ↓**

Cancer

Meta-analysis; 36 observational studies; n=30,708 pts; follow-up 4.6 to 30 yrs

Meta-analysis; 15 studies; n=354,933

Highest vs. lowest nut consumption and cancer risk

- Colorectal cancer: **24% ↓**
- Endometrial cancer: **42% ↓**
- Pancreatic cancer: **32% ↓**
- Overall cancer death **14% ↓**

Seeds

Flaxseed and Weight, Lipids, Sugars

Single-blinded, randomized control study; n=53 w/ T2D BMI 20.5 to 48.9; 12 wks,

	Flaxseed 10gm/d	Placebo	P-value
Weight	↓ 3.8 kg	0 kg	P < 0.05
BMI	↓ 1.5kg	↓ 0.1	P < 0.05
FBG	↓ 26.7 mg/dl	↓ 1.9mg/dl	P < 0.05
Total Cholesterol	↓ 37.3 mg/dl	↓ 10.4 mg/dl	P < 0.05
LDL	↓ 21 mg/dl	↓ 4.3mg/dl	P < 0.05
HbA1c	↓ 0.8%	↑ 1.0%	P < 0.05

Flaxseed and HTN

Randomized, double-blind, placebo controlled trial; n=110; duration 6 mos;

Flaxseed 30 g/d vs placebo

- SBP ↓ 10mmHg
- DBP ↓ 7mmhg

Fish



All Cause Mortality

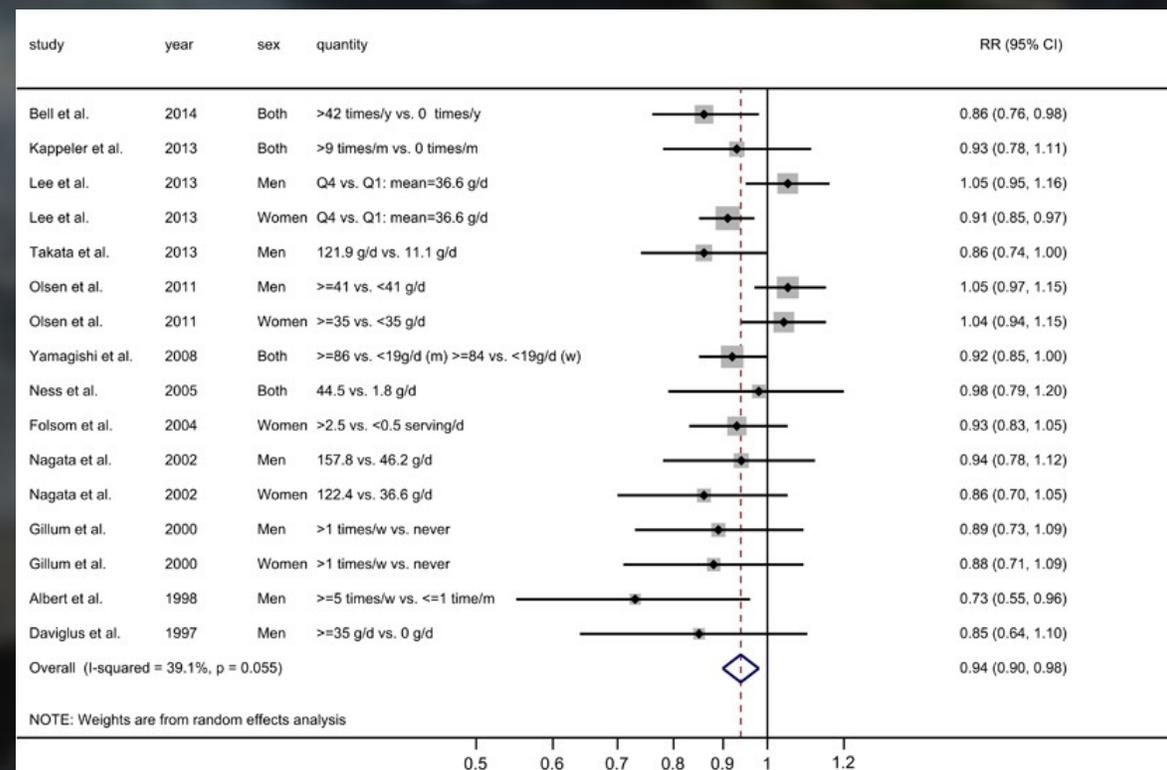
Meta-analysis; 12 prospective cohorts;
n=672,389

Highest vs lowest fish consumption
associated with:

- **6% ↓** All cause mortality

Fish consumption 60g/d vs none:

- **12% ↓** All cause mortality



Hypertension

Case controlled study; n=15,303 in China; age ≥ 15;

Highest vs. lowest fish consumption

- **30% ↓** risk of hypertension prevalence*
 - *Adjusted for smoking, activity, education, employment status, BMI and pulse*

Microplastics

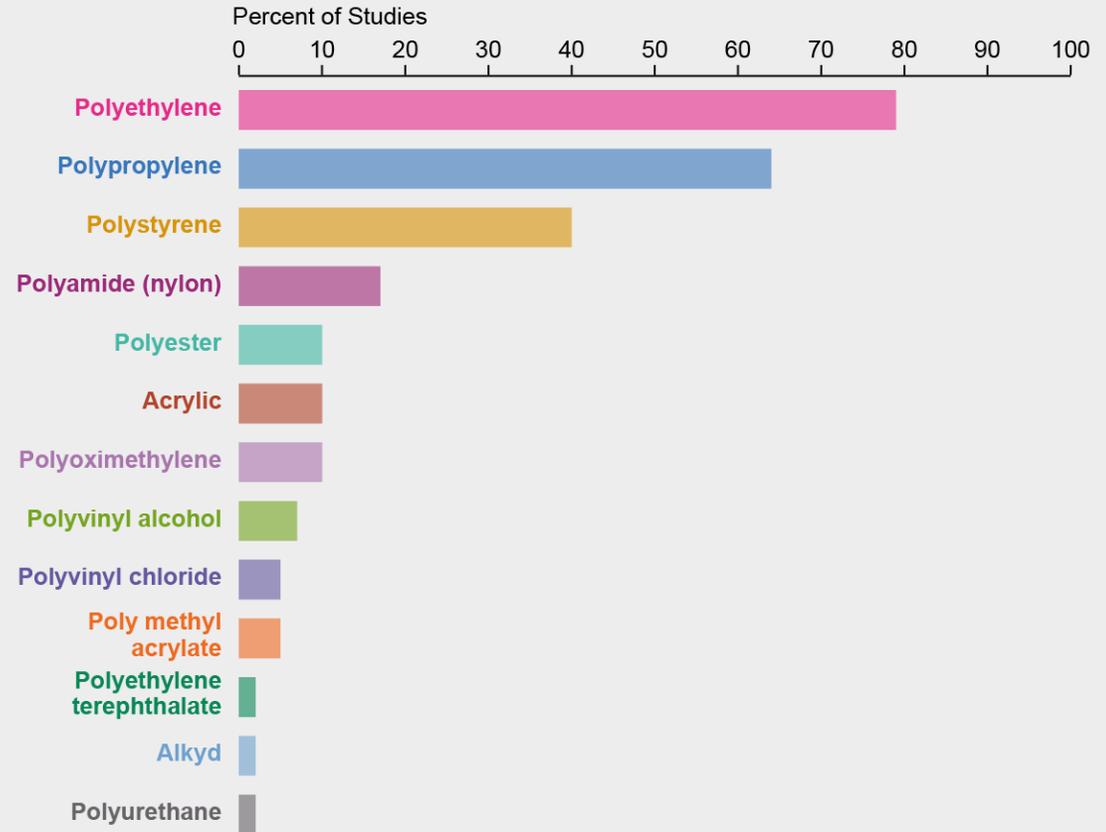
Plastics Permeate the Planet

Plastic polymers and the added chemicals that make them more durable and flexible have been used in thousands of combinations, found in everything from clothing to electronics to paint. One of the biggest categories is single-use packaging, such as plastic grocery bags and soft drink bottles. This prevalence is reflected in the polymers that show up most commonly in the microplastic debris found in the environment.

Common Polymers and Ways They Are Used

<p>Polyethylene (PE)</p> <p>Plastic bags, storage containers</p>	<p>Polypropylene (PP)</p> <p>Bottle caps, rope, gear, strapping</p>	<p>Polystyrene (PS)</p> <p>Utensils, cups, floats, coolers, containers</p>	<p>Polyamide (nylon) (PA)</p> <p>Rope, fishing nets, textiles</p>	<p>Polyester (PES)</p> <p>Textiles, boats</p>
<p>Acrylic (AC)</p> <p>Latex paint, coatings, medical devices</p>	<p>Polyoximethylene (POM)</p> <p>Automotive parts, electronics</p>	<p>Polyvinyl alcohol (PVA)</p> <p>Laundry detergent pods, fishing bait</p>	<p>Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)</p> <p>Pipe, film, containers</p>	<p>Poly methyl acrylate (PMA)</p> <p>Laminated safety glass (e.g. car windshields)</p>
<p>Polyethylene terephthalate (PET)</p> <p>Drink bottles, textile fibers</p>	<p>Alkyd (AKD)</p> <p>Resins, paints</p>	<p>Polyurethane (PU)</p> <p>Ship varnish, construction, automotive parts</p>		

How Often Polymers Are Found in Marine Microplastic Debris



Mercury and Fish

Highest	High	Low (18 oz/wk)	Lowest (36 oz/wk)
Swordfish	Grouper	Trout	Wild/Alaskan Salmon
Shark	Chilean Sea Bass	Haddock	Shrimp
King mackerel	Bluefish	Pollock	Scallops
Gulf tilefish	Halibut	Atlantic croaker	Sardines
Marlin	Sablefish (black cod)	Crawfish	Oysters
Orange roughy	Spanish mackerel (Gulf)	Catfish	Squid
	Fresh tuna	Crab	Tilapia
		Flounder/Sole (flat fish)	
		Atlantic mackerel	
		Mullet	

Consumerreports.org. Accessed 8/2018



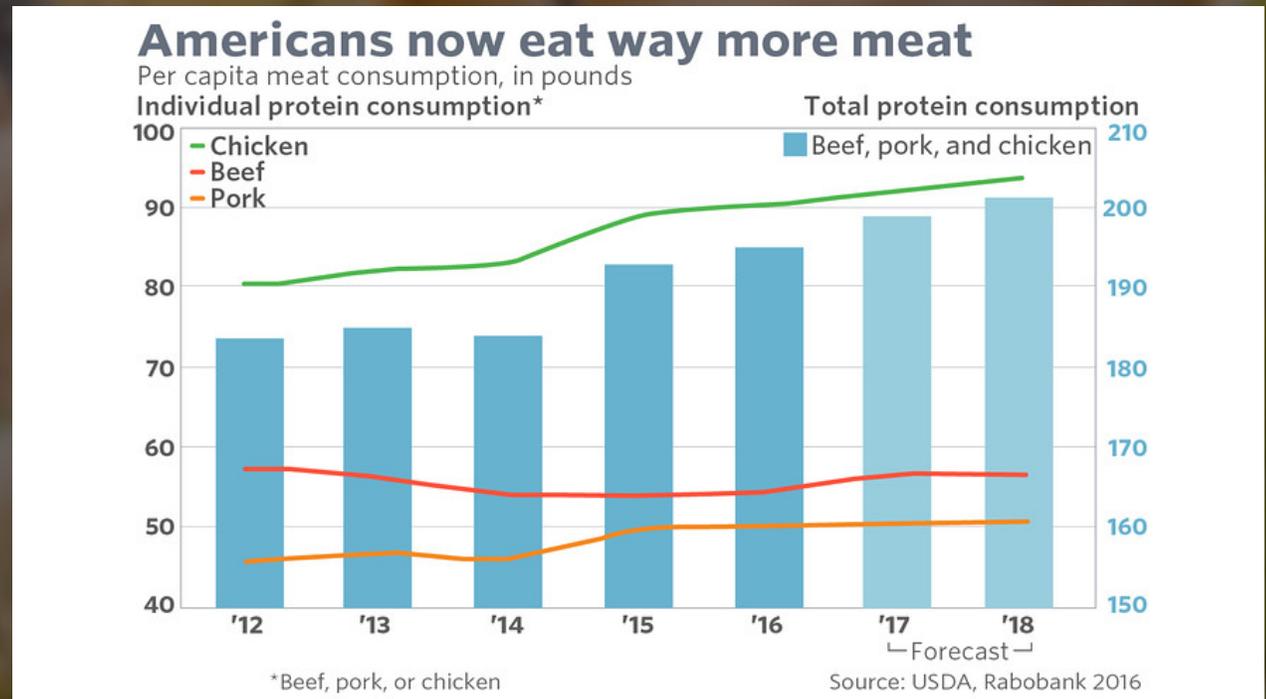
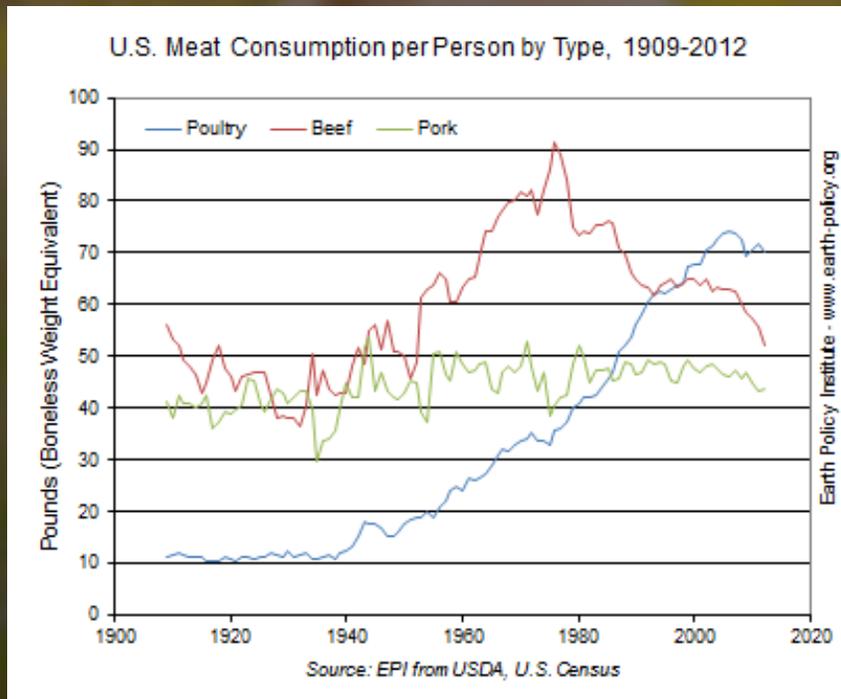
Yellow light LIMIT

- Poultry
- Dairy
- Oils
- Eggs
- Alcohol

Food & Nutrients

Poultry

Poultry Consumption



<https://www.marketwatch.com/story/this-chart-proves-americans-love-their-meat-2016-08-15>; Accessed 10/24/19
<https://www.ers.usda.gov/data-products/chart-gallery/gallery/chart-detail/?chartId=93225>; Accessed 10/24/19

Positive

Meta-analysis, 7 studies; n=354,718

Meta-analysis, 14 prospective studies; n=2,378,204

Meta-analysis, 48 studies; US, Europe, Asia, Australia; n=1.5 million participants

Highest vs lowest poultry consumption

- No association w/ total, ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke risk
- No increase in total cancer mortality
- **14% ↓** diabetes incidence

Negative

Prospective cohort study; n=138,266; dietary assessment 1982, 1992

Meta-analysis; 10 prospective cohort studies; n=351,819

Highest vs lowest poultry consumption

- **27% ↑** pancreatic cancer risk
- **15% ↑** risk of hypertension

Dairy



Positive

ARIC Study; n=11,952, age 44-66; median f/u: 23 yrs; eGFR > 60ml/min/1.73m²

EPIC-Italy; n=45,009; f/u=14.9 yrs

Highest vs. lowest dairy intake

- **25% ↓** risk of CKD (*only low-fat dairy*)
- No link with all-cause mortality

Negative

Nurses Health Study (n=80,736), 26 yr. f/u; Health Professionals Study (n=48,610), 24 yr. f/u); meta-analysis of 4 previous studies

Meta-analysis; 11 studies; n=778,929

≥ 3 servings/day low-fat dairy vs < 1

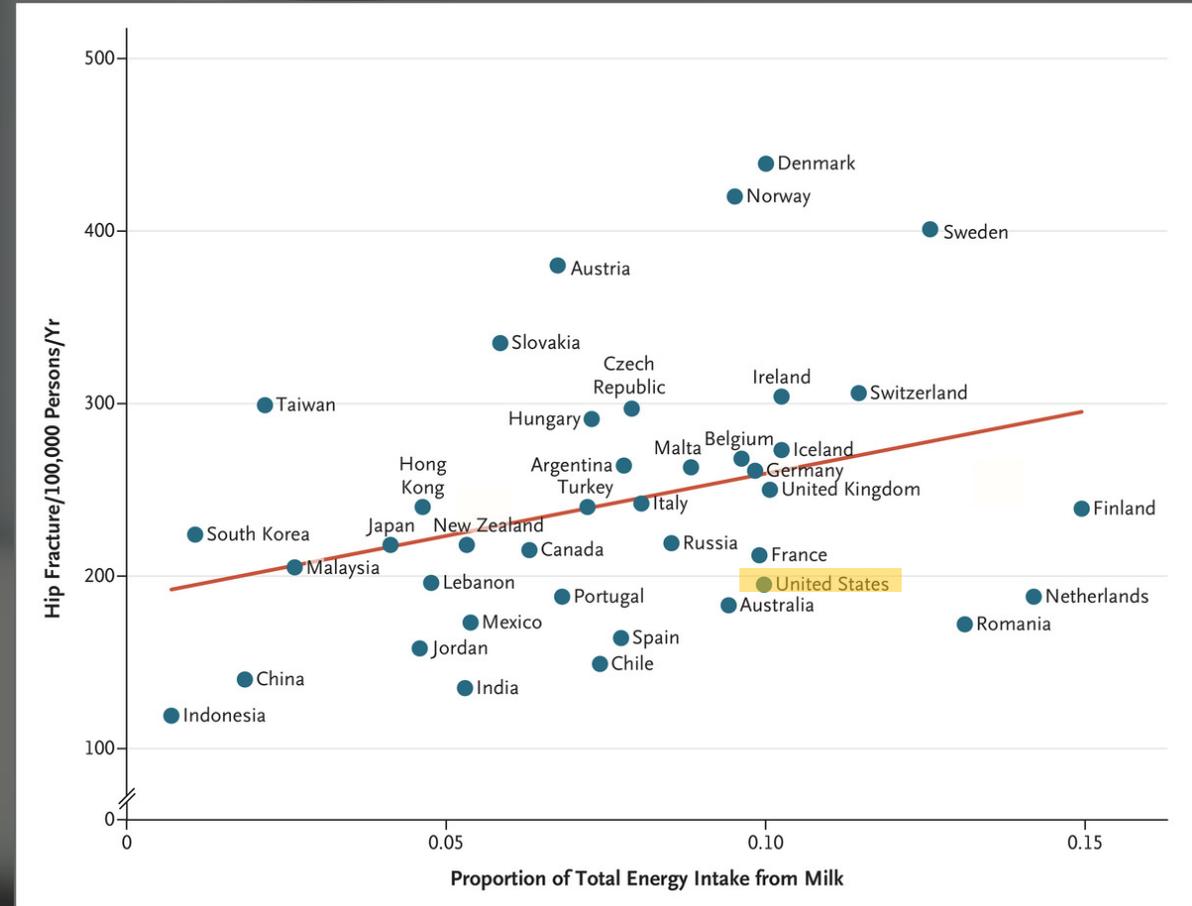
- **39% ↑** risk for Parkinson's disease

Highest vs. lowest whole milk intake in men

- **43% ↑** prostate cancer mortality

Negative

Comparing countries with highest milk and calcium intake and hip fractures



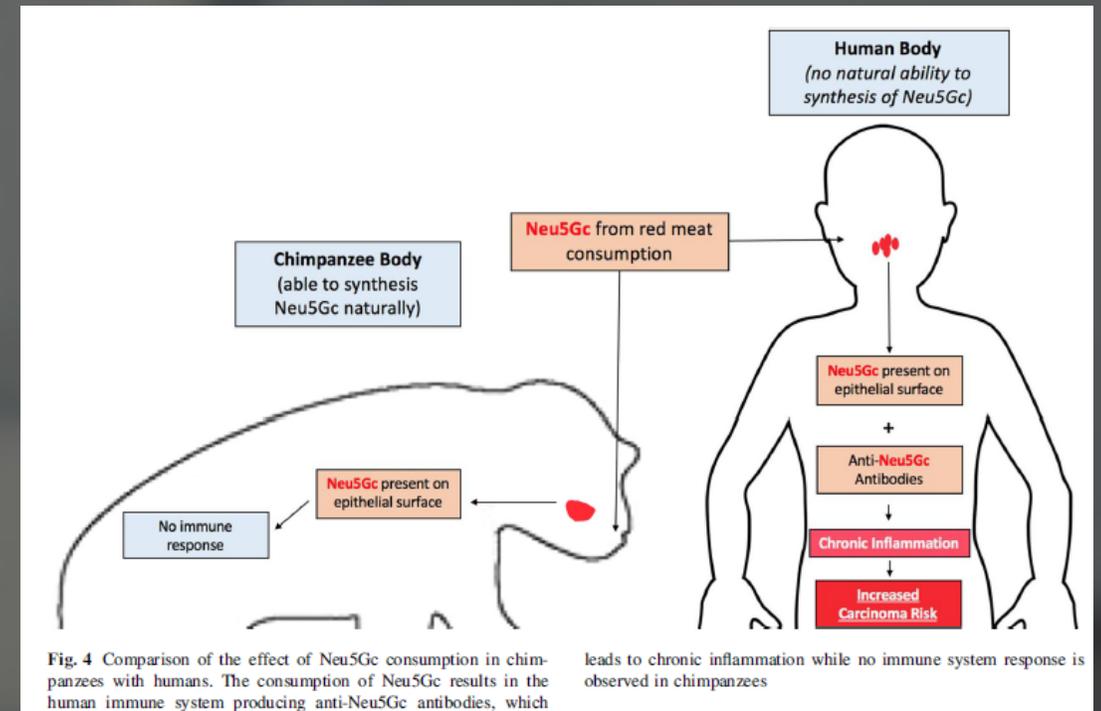
N-glycolylneuraminic acid (Neu5Gc)

Silica acid found in bovine (cows, goats, sheep, bison, buffalo) milk and mammals (lamb, pork, beef).

Negligible concentration in fish and chicken

Neu5Gc treated by human immune system as foreign and **creates inflammatory response**.

Limited data from epidemiological studies



Oils

Olive Oil and CAD

Meta-analysis; 32 cohort studies; n=841,211

Higher MUFA intake:

- **11% ↓** All-cause mortality
- **12% ↓** CV mortality
- **17% ↓** Stroke

Coconut oil and CVD

Review 21 studies (8 clinical; 13 observational)

Coconut oil ↑ total and LDL greater than unsaturated plant oils

Coconut flesh or squeezed coconut does **NOT** lead to adverse cardiovascular outcomes

Eggs



Eggs and All-cause Mortality

*6 Cohort study follow-up (ARIC, CARDIA, FHS, FOS, JHS, MESA); median f/u 17.5 yrs;
n=29,615*

Each additional 300mg dietary cholesterol (1 egg ~ 186 mg cholesterol)

- **17% ↑** risk of CVD
- **18% ↑** of all-cause mortality

All-cause Mortality, Cancer, CVD

EPIC-Spain; prospective cohort; n=40,621; 18.4 yrs f/u

Highest vs lowest consumption

- **No association** for all-cause, cancer, and CVD mortality

Inverse association with ↑ egg consumption

- **41% ↓** in death from CNS diseases
 - **10% ↓** Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases

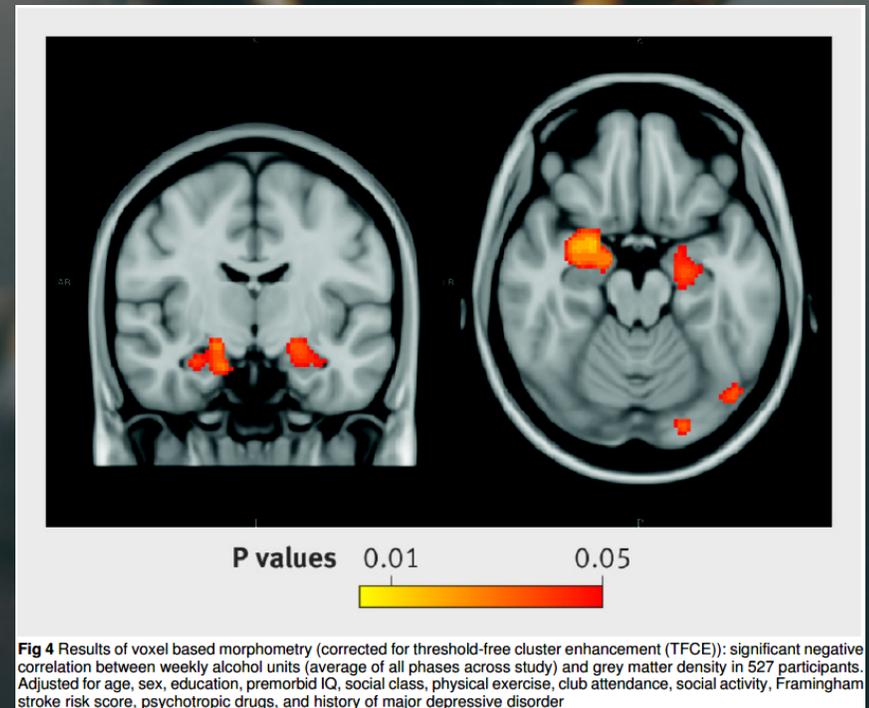
Alcohol

Alcohol and Cognitive Decline

Prospective Cohort Study; 550 participants; f/u 30 yrs

Highest alcohol use vs abstinence associated with:

- increased hippocampal atrophy.
- Dose dependent effect



Alcohol and Cognitive Decline

Prospective Cohort Study; 550 participants; f/u 30 yrs

Highest alcohol use vs abstinence:

- Faster decline in word recall memory
- NO evidence to support light drinkers protected from cognitive decline vs abstainers.

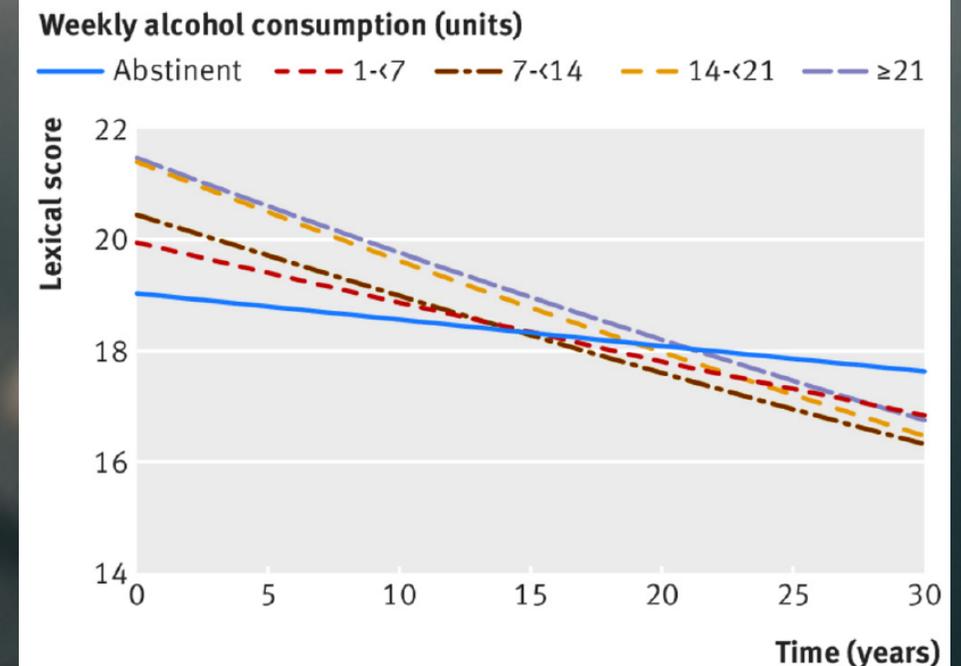


Fig 6 Predicted longitudinal change in cognitive test scores (lexical and semantic fluency, word recall "memory") for men of mean age (70) and premorbid IQ (118), median education (15 years), social class I and Framingham stroke risk score (10%) according to average alcohol consumption (weekly units). Predictions made on basis of mixed effects models with cognitive testing performed at phases 3, 5, 7, 9, and 11 and time of scan



Red light

MINIMIZE

Food & Nutrients

- Salt
- Red and processed meats
- Sugar sweetened foods and beverages
- Artificial sweeteners
- Refined grains

Salt

Cardiometabolic deaths

Comparative risk assessment model NHANES (1999–2002, 2009–2012)

High Na intake (>2g/d) linked to:

- **66,508 or 9.5%** of deaths from heart disease, stroke, and T2DM

Red and Processed Meats

Red Meat and Mortality

Meta-analysis 12 studies

Each additional 100 g/d associated w/

- **10% ↑** risk of all-cause mortality

RISK PER SERVING

Health Professionals f/u study (37,698 men); Nurses' Health Study (n=83,644)

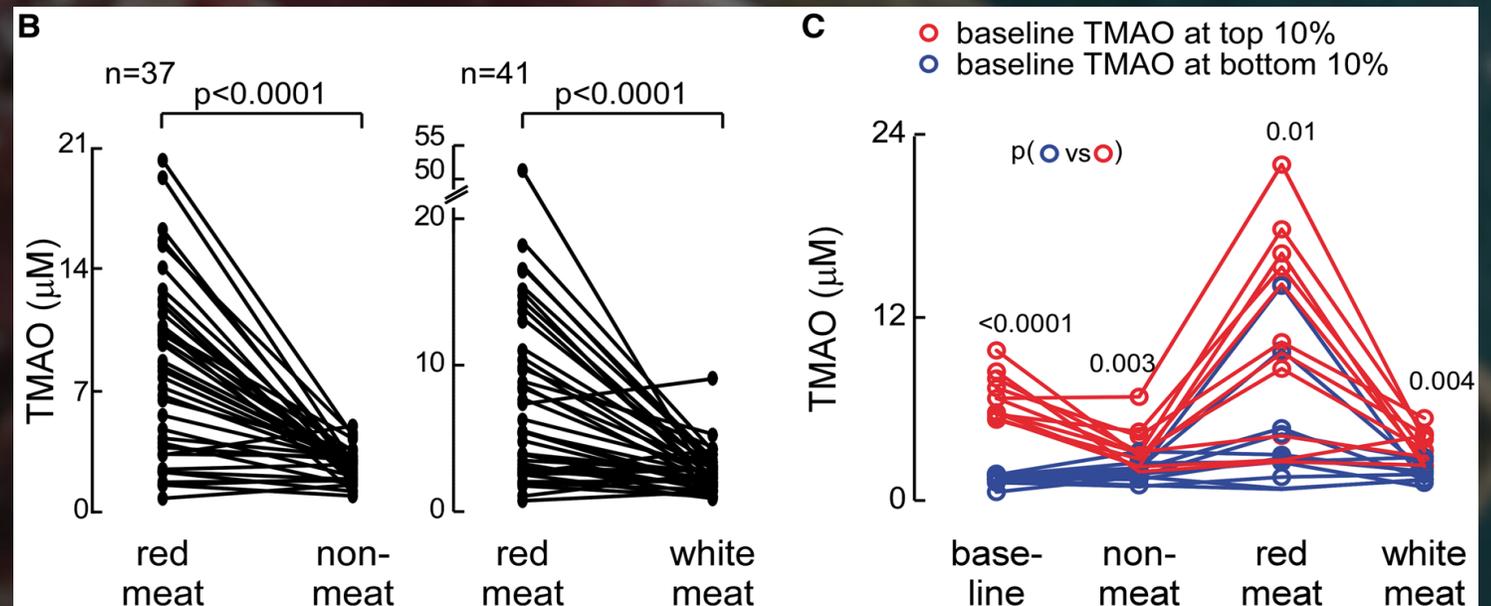
	RED MEAT	PROCESSED MEAT
Total Mortality	13% ↑	20% ↑
Cancer Mortality	10% ↑	16% ↑
Cardiovascular Mortality	18% ↑	21% ↑

Red meat vs white meat vs non meat

Randomized, cross-over design study, n=113, median age 45; all omnivores

3x ↑ TMAO levels during red meat diet vs white meat or non meat

Takes **4 wks** for TMAO levels to return to baseline after stopping red meat



European Heart Journal, Volume 40, Issue 7, 14 February 2019, Pages 583–594, <https://doi.org/10.1093/eurheartj/ehy799>

Sugar-sweetened foods and beverages



Cardiovascular mortality

NHANES survey 1988-2006; n=111,733

Consuming 10%-24.9% calories from added sugars vs <10%

- **30% ↑** risk

Consuming $\geq 25\%$ calories from added sugars vs <10%

- **175% ↑** risk

Artificial sweeteners

Risk of Weight Gain

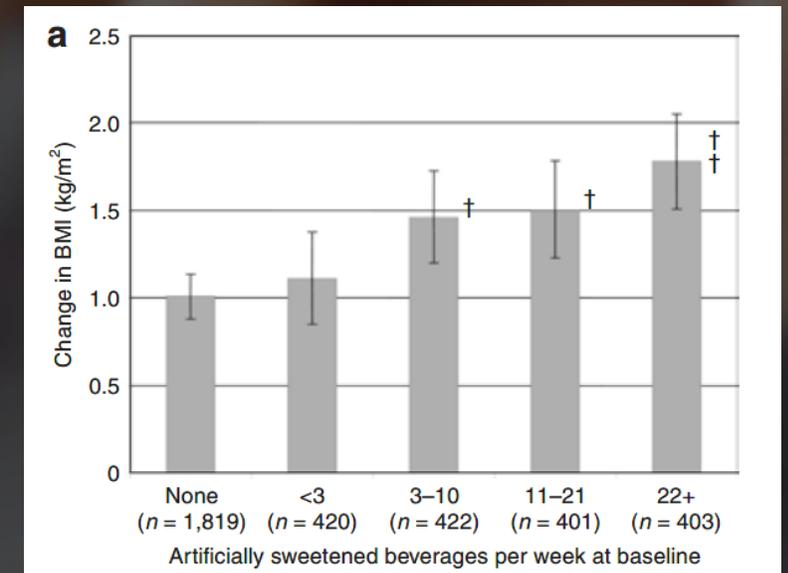
San Antonio Heart Study; 1979-1988; n=5158; 7-8 year follow-up

Overall adjusted BMI w/ Artificial Sweetener users vs nonusers

- **47% higher**

Consuming > 21 Artificial Sweetened beverages/wk vs none

- **93% ↑** risk of becoming overweight or obese

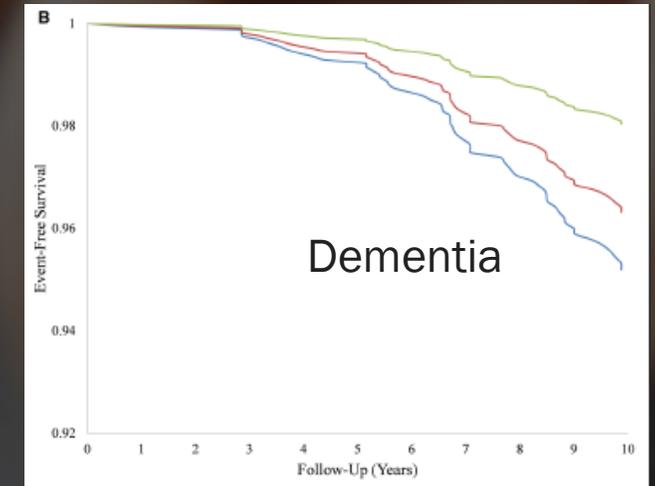
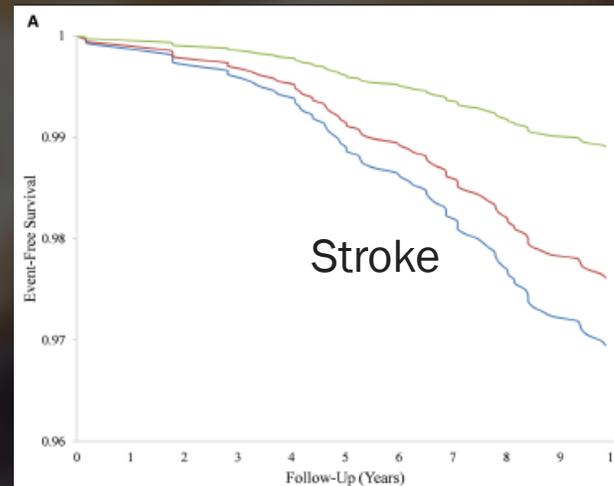


Stroke and Dementia

Framingham Heart Study Offspring Cohort; n=2888, age > 45 for stroke; n=1484, age > 60 for dementia; f/u 10 yrs

≥ 1/d artificially sweetened soft drink vs none

- **196% ↑** risk of stroke
- **147% ↑** risk of all-cause dementia



Refined grains

Refined Grains

Prospective South Korean cohort study; n=5717; f/u 10 yr (2001-2012)

Highest consumption (≥ 3 servings/d) vs lowest (< 1 serving/d) of refined grains had:

- **63% ↑** risk of developing metabolic syndrome.

The Bottom Line

“ Eat food, not too much,
mostly plants.

MICHAEL POLLAN

Eat Often



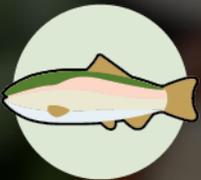
Whole grains
(whole-wheat bread, whole-grain pasta, brown rice)



Fruits and vegetables



Legumes
(beans, peas, lentils)



Fish



Seeds



Nuts



Eggs



Poultry



Dairy



Oils



Alcohol

Limit

Eat Rarely



Sugar-sweetened foods and drinks



Refined grains
(white bread, enriched pasta, white rice)



Red meat (beef, pork, lamb) and processed meat (bacon, sausage, ham)



Artificial sweeteners



Salt

The Bottom Line



- Fruits and vegetables
- Whole grains
- Fish
- Legumes
- Nuts
- Seeds



- Sugar-sweetened foods and drinks
- Refined grains
- Red and processed meats
- Artificial sweeteners
- Salt

Thank you!



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