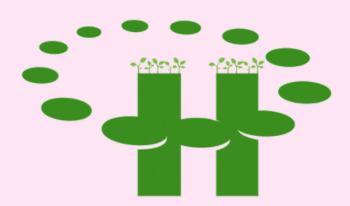
**December 2022** 

**Plant Rich Eating** 



**Hamilton** Family Health Team

Green Initiative

# Plant-Rich Eating



Author: Dr. Meghan Davis B. Eng. MD FCFP &

Tatiana Gayowsky H.BASc Design: Tatiana Gayowsky

Eating plant-rich is a quadruple win as it improves health, reduces the costs and carbon footprint of healthcare, and reduces the carbon footprint of livestock production.

Section #1

Significant evidence-based health benefits.

Reduction in healthcare expenditures & environmental impact.

Section #2

Section #3

Environmental footprint of raising livestock.

**Action Plan: Tools for Change** 

Section #4

### **What is Plant-Rich Eating?**

Plant-rich eating includes a spectrum of eating patterns that increase the intake of plants, including plant sources of protein like beans, legumes, nuts, seeds, and whole grains, while minimizing refined grains, processed foods, and animal products. This style of eating does not require complete vegan- or vegetarian-ism; any shift from meat-based to plant-rich is beneficial! Many dietary patterns you already advise for your patients are plant-rich.



Canada's Food Guide encourages plant rich eating.

### Section #1:

# Significant evidence-based health benefits.

Please note: These benefits are available to <u>order for free</u> on a laminated one-page sheet for easy reference in a clinical setting.

### <u>Cardiovascular Disease:</u>

- Decrease cardiovascular risks<sup>2,3,4</sup>
- 24% reduction in ischemic heart disease mortality rates (in vegetarians compared to nonvegetarians)<sup>5</sup>
- Lower LDL by 19-32% $^{6,7,8}$  (as effective as a statin) $^3$
- Decrease and even resolve anginal symptoms<sup>3</sup>
- Lower systolic BP by 5-26mmHg<sup>6,7,9,10</sup>
- Decrease need for hypertension medications <sup>6,7</sup>
- Reduce atherosclerosis<sup>4</sup>

### **Diabetes:**

- People with low plant-based index scores have 12-23% increased risk of Type 2 diabetes<sup>11</sup>
- Reduce HbA1c by up to 1-2% 8,12,13,14
- Reduce need for diabetes medications<sup>4,8,10</sup>
- Improve emotional wellbeing and quality of life in those with diabetes<sup>15</sup>



### **Brain & Mental Health:**

- Decrease risk of depression by 32%<sup>16</sup>
- Decrease risk of, and mortality from, dementia <sup>17,18</sup>



 Reduce symptoms of depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder <sup>19,20</sup>

### Cost

Plant-rich eating can lower food costs<sup>21,22,23</sup>



### **Cancer**

- Decrease mortality in patients with nonmetastatic colorectal cancer<sup>24</sup>
- Improve breast cancer prognosis<sup>25</sup>
- Decrease risk of colorectal<sup>26</sup> and breast cancers<sup>27</sup>
- Plant phenols reduce tumour growth & generation and have a synergistic effect with chemotherapy<sup>28</sup>





### <u>Neurovascular</u>

Decrease risk of stroke by 32%<sup>29</sup>



### **Bone Health**

Protect against the development of osteoporosis<sup>30</sup>



### <u>Gastrointestinal</u>

 Decrease gastrointestinal symptoms like bloating, constipation, heartburn, & diarrhea<sup>31</sup>



### **Kidney & Liver**

- Decreases the incidence and progression of chronic kidney disease<sup>32,33,34,35,36,37,38</sup>
- Lowers the risk of developing and improves regression of existing nonalcoholic fatty liver disease<sup>39,40,41</sup>





### **General Health:**

- Replacing 3% of caloric intake from meat protein to plant proteins confers a 10% decrease in overall mortality<sup>42</sup>
- Prevent telomeric attrition<sup>43</sup>
- Improve weight status, energy metabolism, & systemic inflammation<sup>44</sup>



Many conversations about managing chronic diseases or risk prevention can include talking about plant-rich eating.

### Section #2:

Reduce healthcare expenditure and its carbon footprint.

Plant-rich eating supports healthy patients, which decreases their need to utilize the healthcare system. This subsequently decreases the estimated 4.6% contribution of the healthcare system to Canadian emissions.<sup>45</sup>

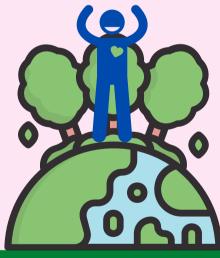
One study estimates the **savings in health care expenses** from a global plant-rich diet would be **\$21 trillion USD annually** and **environmental harm savings would amount to \$234 billion USD annually** by 2050 due to the decreased emissions of plant production and the health benefits of plant-rich eating.<sup>46</sup>



Every health care activity has a footprint. Every test we order and treatment we provide consumes energy and materials and generates waste.

~Dr. Andrea MacNeill 47





Healthy Patients, Healthy Planet

Section #3:

**Environmental footprint of raising livestock.** 

Animal agriculture is responsible for 14.5% of all human-caused climate change.<sup>48</sup>

<u>Livestock impacts the environment in a variety of ways:</u>

40% of methane emissions (captures 30x more heat than CO2)<sup>49</sup>





# 70% of the global surface water & groundwater use<sup>50</sup>

80% of global agriculture land use<sup>51</sup>





82% of antibiotic use in Canada<sup>52</sup>

### Section #4

**Action Plan: Tools for Change** 

### **Communication Resources for Practitioners**

Give patients this prescription for plants which reviews the evidence based health benefits and includes links to get started. Instructions to import this EMR template into Telus PS and Oscar EMR are <a href="here">here</a>. This document also can be found as an Ocean E-form by searching for 'Plant Rx.'





A double-sided, laminated quick reference guide for use when speaking with patients is available to order through this form. It reviews health and environmental benefits as well as nutritional considerations.

This waiting room poster can help start conversations with patients about plant-rich eating.

Order it for free here.





This <u>25-minute video</u> summarizes our popular plant-rich eating webinar.

Contact <u>green.team@hamiltonfht.ca</u> for references and slides.

You can use this online tool to determine what eating habits are best for parents of children (up to five years old) and people over the age of 50. This calcium calculator and guidance for vegetarian eating are also helpful resources.



### **Resources for Patients**

- This virtual plant-rich eating group (2 sessions, each 90-minutes, led by Registered Dietitians) can help your patients eat more plants. It is open to all and patients can self-refer use this flyer to help patients sign up.
- This "Ask a Dietitian" Online Form can help answer patient questions.
- What's For Dinner? 3-minute informational waiting room video

It can be helpful to use the phrases 'style of eating' or 'dietary pattern' when having these conversations with patients instead of 'diet.'

### **Additional Readings**

Plant Based Research

Physicians Committee for Responsible Medicine

Food As Prevention

Canadian Family Physician Time for Change-Benefits of Plant Based Diets 2017

Project Drawdown



Transformation to healthy diets by 2050 will require substantial dietary shifts. Global consumption of fruits, vegetables, nuts and legumes will have to double, and consumption of foods such as red meat and sugar will have to be reduced by more than 50%. A diet rich in plant-based foods with fewer animal source foods confers both improved health and environmental benefits.

~ Dr. Walter Willet, EAT-Lancet Commission 53



99

### **References**

- 1. Canada's Food Guide
- Estruch, R., Ros, E., Salas-Salvadó, J., Covas, M.-I., Corella, D., Arós, F., Gómez-Gracia, E., Ruiz-Gutiérrez, V., Fiol, M., Lapetra, J., Lamuela-Raventos, R. M., Serra-Majem, L., Pintó, X., Basora, J., Muñoz, M. A., Sorlí, J. V., Martínez, J. A., & Martínez-González, M. A. (2013). <a href="Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease with a Mediterranean Diet.">Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease with a Mediterranean Diet.</a> New England Journal of Medicine, 368(14), 1279–1290.
- 3. Rose, S., & Strombom, A. (2018). A Comprehensive Review of the Prevention and Treatment of Heart Disease with a Plant-Based Diet. Journal of Cardiology & Cardiovascular Therapy, 12(5), 110–121.
- 4. Tuso, P. J., Ismail, M. H., Ha, B. P., & Bartolotto, C. (2013). <u>Nutritional Update</u> for <u>Physicians: Plant-Based Diets.</u> The Permanente Journal, 17(2), 61–66.
- 5. Key, T. J., Fraser, G. E., Thorogood, M., Appleby, P. N., Beral, V., Reeves, G., Burr, M. L., Chang-Claude, J., Frentzel-Beyme, R., Kuzma, J. W., Mann, J., & McPherson, K. (1998). Mortality in vegetarians and non-vegetarians: A collaborative analysis of 8300 deaths among 76,000 men and women in five prospective studies. Public Health Nutrition, 1(1), 33–41.
- Fuhrman, J., & Singer, M. (2015). <u>Improved Cardiovascular Parameter With a Nutrient-Dense</u>, <u>Plant-Rich Diet-Style</u>: <u>A Patient Survey With Illustrative Cases</u>.
   American Journal of Lifestyle Medicine, 11(3), 264–273.
- 7. Najjar, R. S., Moore, C. E., & Montgomery, B. D. (2018). <u>A defined, plant-based diet utilized in an outpatient cardiovascular clinic effectively treats hypercholesterolemia and hypertension and reduces medications.</u> Clinical Cardiology, 41(3), 307–313.
- Barnard, N. D., Cohen, J., Jenkins, D. J. A., Turner-McGrievy, G., Gloede, L., Jaster, B., Seidl, K., Green, A. A., & Talpers, S. (2006). <u>A Low-Fat Vegan Diet Improves Glycemic Control and Cardiovascular Risk Factors in a Randomized Clinical Trial in Individuals With Type 2 Diabetes.</u> Diabetes Care, 29(8), 1777–1783.
- Appel, L. J., Moore, T. J., Obarzanek, E., Vollmer, W. M., Svetkey, L. P., Sacks, F. M., Bray, G. A., Vogt, T. M., Cutler, J. A., Windhauser, M. M., Lin, P.-H., Karanja, N., Simons-Morton, D., McCullough, M., Swain, J., Steele, P., Evans, M. A., Miller, E. R., & Harsha, D. W. (1997). <u>A Clinical Trial of the</u> <u>Effects of Dietary Patterns on Blood Pressure.</u> New England Journal of Medicine, 336(16), 1117–1124.
- 10. Kahleova, H., Levin, S., & Barnard, N. (2017). <u>Cardio-Metabolic Benefits of Plant-Based Diets.</u> Nutrients, 9(8), E848.
- Chen, Z., Drouin-Chartier, J.-P., Li, Y., Baden, M. Y., Manson, J. E., Willett, W. C., Voortman, T., Hu, F. B., & Bhupathiraju, S. N. (2021). <u>Changes in Plant-Based Diet Indices and Subsequent Risk of Type 2 Diabetes in Women and Men: Three U.S. Prospective Cohorts.</u> Diabetes Care, 44(3), 663–671.
- 12. Barnard, N. D., Katcher, H. I., Jenkins, D. J., Cohen, J., & Turner-McGrievy, G. (2009). <u>Vegetarian and vegan diets in type 2 diabetes management.</u> Nutrition Reviews, 67(5), 255–263.
- Ferdowsian, H. R., Barnard, N. D., Hoover, V. J., Katcher, H. I., Levin, S. M., Green, A. A., & Cohen, J. L. (2010). <u>A Multicomponent Intervention Reduces</u> <u>Body Weight and Cardiovascular Risk at a GEICO Corporate Site.</u> American Journal of Health Promotion, 24(6), 384–387.
- 14. Franz, M. J., MacLeod, J., Evert, A., Brown, C., Gradwell, E., Handu, D., Reppert, A., & Robinson, M. (2017). <u>Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics Nutrition Practice Guideline for Type 1 and Type 2 Diabetes in Adults: Systematic Review of Evidence for Medical Nutrition Therapy Effectiveness and Recommendations for Integration into the Nutrition Care Process.</u> Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, 117(10), 1659–1679.
- 15. Toumpanakis, A., Turnbull, T., & Alba-Barba, I. (2018). <u>Effectiveness of plant-based diets in promoting well-being in the management of type 2 diabetes: A systematic review.</u> BMJ Open Diabetes Research and Care, 6(1), e000534.
- Psaltopoulou, T., Sergentanis, T. N., Panagiotakos, D. B., Sergentanis, I. N., Kosti, R., & Scarmeas, N. (2013). <u>Mediterranean diet, stroke, cognitive</u> <u>impairment, and depression: A meta-analysis.</u> Annals of Neurology, 74(4), 580–591.
- 580–591.

  17. Sun Yangbo, Liu Buyun, Snetselaar Linda G., Wallace Robert B., Shadyab Aladdin H., Kroenke Candyce H., Haring Bernhard, Howard Barbara V., Shikany James M., Valdiviezo Carolina, & Bao Wei. (2021). Association of Major Dietary Protein Sources With All-Cause and Cause-Specific Mortality:

Prospective Cohort Study. Journal of the American Heart Association, 10(5),

e015553.

### **References** [continued]

- 18. Wu, L., & Sun, D. (2017). <u>Adherence to Mediterranean diet and risk of developing cognitive disorders: An updated systematic review and meta-analysis of prospective cohort studies.</u> Scientific Reports, 7(1), 41317.
- 19. Perez, L. (2018). <u>The Role of Dietary Patterns in Mood Disorders: Prospective Research in Youth Populations.</u> American Journal of Lifestyle Medicine, 12(4), 286–290.
- 20. Mueller, M., Ganesh, R., & Bonnes, S. (2020). <u>Gut Health = Mental Health?</u>
  <u>The Impact of Diet and Dietary Supplements on Mood Disorders.</u> Current Nutrition Reports, 9(4), 361–368.
- 21. Flynn, M. M., & Schiff, A. R. (2015). <u>Economical Healthy Diets (2012):</u>
  <u>Including Lean Animal Protein Costs More Than Using Extra Virgin Olive Oil.</u>
  Journal of Hunger & Environmental Nutrition, 10(4), 467–482.
- 22. Hirvonen, K., Bai, Y., Headey, D., & Masters, W. A. (2020). <u>Affordability of the EAT-Lancet reference diet: A global analysis.</u> The Lancet Global Health, 8(1), e59–e66.
- 23. Springmann, M., Clark, M. A., Rayner, M., Scarborough, P., & Webb, P. (2021). The global and regional costs of healthy and sustainable dietary patterns: A modelling study. The Lancet Planetary Health, 5(11), e797-e807.
- 24. Song, M., Wu, K., Meyerhardt, J. A., Yilmaz, O., Wang, M., Ogino, S., Fuchs, C. S., Giovannucci, E. L., & Chan, A. T. (2018). <u>Low-Carbohydrate Diet Score and Macronutrient Intake in Relation to Survival After Colorectal Cancer Diagnosis</u>. JNCI Cancer Spectrum, 2(pky077).
- 25. Puntoni, M., Bonanni, B., & Decensi, A. (2009). <u>Dietary Changes After Breast Cancer in Women Without Hot Flashes: A Simple and Inexpensive Way to Target Tumor and Host?</u> Journal of Clinical Oncology, 27(3), 323–325.
- 26. Godos, J., Bella, F., Sciacca, S., Galvano, F., & Grosso, G. (2017).

  <u>Vegetarianism and breast, colorectal and prostate cancer risk: An overview</u>

  <u>and meta-analysis of cohort studies.</u> Journal of Human Nutrition and Dietetics, 30(3), 349–359.
- 27. Xiao, Y., Xia, J., Li, L., Ke, Y., Cheng, J., Xie, Y., Chu, W., Cheung, P., Kim, J. H., Colditz, G. A., Tamimi, R. M., & Su, X. (2019). <u>Associations between dietary patterns and the risk of breast cancer: A systematic review and meta-analysis of observational studies.</u> Breast Cancer Research, 21(1), 16.
- 28. Sharma, A., Kaur, M., Katnoria, J. K., & Nagpal, A. K. (2018). <u>Polyphenols in Food: Cancer Prevention and Apoptosis Induction.</u> Current Medicinal Chemistry, 25(36), 4740–4757.
- 29. Hu, D., Huang, J., Wang, Y., Zhang, D., & Qu, Y. (2014). <u>Fruits and Vegetables Consumption and Risk of Stroke</u>. Stroke, 45(6), 1613–1619.
- 30. Pandey, K. B., & Rizvi, S. I. (2009). <u>Plant polyphenols as dietary antioxidants in human health and disease.</u> Oxidative Medicine and Cellular Longevity, 2(5), 270–278.
- 31. Dahl, W. J., & Stewart, M. L. (2015). <u>Position of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics: Health Implications of Dietary Fiber.</u> Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics, 115(11), 1861–1870.
- 32. Kim, H., Caulfield, L. E., Garcia-Larsen, V., Steffen, L. M., Grams, M. E., Coresh, J., & Rebholz, C. M. (2019). <u>Plant-Based Diets and Incident CKD and Kidney Function.</u> Clinical Journal of the American Society of Nephrology, 14(5), 682–691.
- 33. Adair, K. E., & Bowden, R. G. (2020). <u>Ameliorating Chronic Kidney Disease</u>
  <u>Using a Whole Food Plant-Based Diet.</u> Nutrients, 12(4), Article 4.
- 34. Gluba-Brzózka, A., Franczyk, B., & Rysz, J. (2017). <u>Vegetarian Diet in Chronic Kidney Disease—A Friend or Foe.</u> Nutrients, 9(4), Article 4.
- 35. Rose, S. D., & Strombom, A. J. (2019). <u>A Plant-Based Diet Prevents and Treats Chronic Kidney Disease.</u> JOJ Urology & Nephrology, 6(3), 1–16.
- Carrero, J. J., Gonz&aacute, A., lez-Ortiz, Avesani, C. M., Bakker, S. J. L., Bellizzi, V., Chauveau, P., Clase, C. M., Cupisti, A., Espinosa-Cuevas, A., Molina, P., Moreau, K., Piccoli, G. B., Post, A., Sezer, S., & Fouque, D. (2020). Plant-based diets to manage the risks and complications of chronic kidney disease. Nature Reviews Nephrology, 16(9), 525–543.
- kidney disease. Nature Reviews Nephrology, 16(9), 525–543.
   Garneata, L., Stancu, A., Dragomir, D., Stefan, G., & Mircescu, G. (2016).
   Ketoanalogue-Supplemented Vegetarian Very Low-Protein Diet and CKD Progression. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 27(7),
- Progression. Journal of the American Society of Nephrology: JASN, 27(7), 2164–2176.
  38. Joshi, S., Hashmi, S., Shah, S., & Kalantar-Zadeh, K. (2020). Plant-based diets for prevention and management of chronic kidney disease. Current

Opinion in Nephrology and Hypertension, 29(1), 16–21.

### **References** [continued]

- 39. Perdomo, C. M., Frühbeck, G., & Escalada, J. (2019). <u>Impact of Nutritional Changes on Nonalcoholic Fatty Liver Disease.</u> Nutrients, 11(3), Article 3.
- 40. Zelber-Sagi, S., Nitzan-Kaluski, D., Goldsmith, R., Webb, M., Blendis, L., Halpern, Z., & Oren, R. (2007). <u>Long term nutritional intake and the risk for non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD): A population based study.</u> Journal of Hepatology, 47(5), 711–717.
- 41. Alferink, L. J. M., Erler, N. S., de Knegt, R. J., Janssen, H. L. A., Metselaar, H. J., Darwish Murad, S., & Kiefte-de Jong, J. C. (2020). <u>Adherence to a plant-based, high-fibre dietary pattern is related to regression of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in an elderly population.</u> European Journal of Epidemiology, 35(11), 1069–1085.
- 42. Huang, J., Liao, L. M., Weinstein, S. J., Sinha, R., Graubard, B. I., & Albanes, D. (2020). <u>Association Between Plant and Animal Protein Intake and Overall and Cause-Specific Mortality.</u> JAMA Internal Medicine, 180(9), 1173–1184.
- 43. Crous-Bou, M., Molinuevo, J.-L., & Sala-Vila, A. (2019). <u>Plant-Rich Dietary Patterns, Plant Foods and Nutrients, and Telomere Length.</u> Advances in Nutrition (Bethesda, Md.), 10(Suppl\_4), S296–S303.
- 44. Medawar, E., Huhn, S., Villringer, A., & Veronica Witte, A. (2019). <u>The effects of plant-based diets on the body and the brain: A systematic review.</u>

  Translational Psychiatry, 9(1), 1–17.
- 45. Eckelman, M. J., Sherman, J. D., & MacNeill, A. J. (2018). <u>Life cycle</u> environmental emissions and health damages from the Canadian healthcare system: An economic-environmental-epidemiological analysis. PLOS Medicine, 15(7), e1002623.
- 46. Springmann, M., Godfray, H. C. J., Rayner, M., & Scarborough, P. (2016).

  Analysis and valuation of the health and climate change cobenefits of dietary change. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 113(15), 4146–4151.
- 47. MacNeill AJ. Designing Healthcare Systems for Patient, Public, and Planetary Health. Presented at the: The Climate Emergency: Diagnosis and Treatment; October 30, 2020; Canadian Association of Physicians for the Environment.
- 48. Gerber, P.J., Steinfeld, H., Henderson, B., Mottet, A., Opio, C., Dijkman, J., Falcucci, A. & Tempio, G. 2013. <u>Tackling climate change through livestock A global assessment of emissions and mitigation opportunities.</u> Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Rome.
- 49. FAO News Article: Key facts and findings.
- 50. Doreau, M., Corson, M. S., & Wiedemann, S. G. (2012). <u>Water use by livestock: A global perspective for a regional issue?</u> Animal Frontiers, 2(2), 9–16.
- 51. Ritchie, H. (2017, October 3). <u>How much of the world's land would we need in order to feed the global population with the average diet of a given country?</u>

  Our World in Data.
- Van Gerwen, J. (2017). <u>Antimicrobial Resistance in Agriculture.</u> Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs.
- 53. Willett, W., Rockström, J., Loken, B., Springmann, M., Lang, T., Vermeulen, S., Garnett, T., Tilman, D., DeClerck, F., Wood, A., Jonell, M., Clark, M., Gordon, L. J., Fanzo, J., Hawkes, C., Zurayk, R., Rivera, J. A., Vries, W. D., Sibanda, L. M., ... Murray, C. J. L. (2019). Food in the Anthropocene: The EAT—Lancet Commission on healthy diets from sustainable food systems. The Lancet, 393(10170), 447–492.

Join the Hamilton FHT Green Initiative and access all infographics, videos, and other resources at:

**HFHT Green Initiative Webpage** 

If you have any questions, please reach out to us at: green.team@hamiltonfht.ca

### Plant-Rich Eating Quick Reference



### **Health Benefit**



#### **Cardiovascular Disease:**

- 24% reduction in ischemic heart disease mortality rates<sup>5</sup>
- Decrease LDL by 19-32% (equivalent to a statin)<sup>6,7,8</sup>
- Decrease anginal symptoms & help resolve disease<sup>3</sup>
- Decrease systolic blood pressure by 5-26mmHg <sup>6,7,9,10</sup>
- Reduce the need for hypertension medications<sup>6,7</sup>

#### **Diabetes:**

- Decrease HbA1c by 1-2%8,12,13,14
- Reduce the need for up to 2 diabetes medications<sup>4,8,10</sup>
- Improve emotional wellbeing & quality of life with diabetes15
- Conversely, low plant-based index scores confer a 12-23% **increase** in Type 2 diabetes risk<sup>11</sup>

#### **Cancer Risk & Treatment:**

- Decrease symptoms related to cancer treatment while working synergistically with cancer treatments<sup>28</sup>
- Decrease risk of breast and colorectal cancers and cancer mortality 24-27

#### **Mental Health:**

- Decrease depression risk by 32%<sup>16</sup>
- Decrease risk of and mortality from dementia<sup>17,18</sup>
- Reduce symptoms of depression, anxiety, and PTSD <sup>19,20</sup>

### **Osteoporosis:**

Protect against the development of osteoporosis <sup>30</sup>

#### **Gastrointestinal Health:**

Decrease bloating, heartburn, gas, constipation, and diarrhea<sup>31</sup>

### **Liver & Kidney Health:**

 Reduce risk and slow progression of Chronic Kidney Disease and Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease<sup>32-41</sup>

#### **Overall Health:**

- Reduce overall mortality by 10% by switching 3% of protein from meat to plants<sup>42</sup>
- Improve weight status, energy metabolism, & systemic inflammation44

All references for this document can be found on our Plant-Rich Eating Guide:

(https://docs.hamiltonfht.ca/dsweb/Get/Document-119928/Plant-Rich%20Prescribing%20Guide.pdf).

### Plant-Rich Eating Quick Reference

### **Planetary Benefit**

### Animal agriculture is responsible for:

- 14.5% of all human-caused climate change<sup>37</sup>
- 70% of all global surface & groundwater use 39
- 80% of global agricultural land use<sup>40</sup>
- 82% of antibiotic use in Canada<sup>41</sup>
- 40% of global methane emissions (traps 30x more atmospheric heat than CO2)<sup>38</sup>

### **Nutritional Considerations**

**General Recommendation:** Consider a multivitamin with minerals supplement to help meet nutritional needs.

#### Additional supplements may be needed:

- <u>Iron:</u> Iron absorption can be inhibited. Additional iron supplementation may be necessary (e.g. menstruating women).
- <u>Vitamin B12:</u> Medications, GI issues, and degree of vegetarianism can affect B12 levels. Recommend B12 fortified foods (e.g. alternative milks, veggie burgers) 2-3x/day and use blood levels to guide supplementation.
  - Supplementation examples:
    - Adult Strict Vegan- additional 250-500mcg/day
    - Adult Correcting Deficiency- additional 1000mcg/day for 3 months & retest
- <u>Vitamin D:</u> Supplementation is recommended for all Canadians regardless of dietary intake: 1000 IU/day for adults, 600 IU/day for children >1 year
- <u>Calcium:</u> Use of a calcium calculator (<u>www.osteoporosis.ca</u>) is recommended. Adequate intake can be achieved with plant sources (e.g. fortified plant-based milks).

<u>Protein:</u> Add plant-based proteins to meals to meet daily protein requirements.

Free, online plant-rich eating groups available for patients. Self-referral by calling 905-667-4852, emailing <a href="mailton.groups@hamiltonfht.ca">nutrition.groups@hamiltonfht.ca</a>, or visiting <a href="mailtonfht.ca/en/groups-workshops/going-green-plant-rich-eating.aspx">www.hamiltonfht.ca/en/groups-workshops/going-green-plant-rich-eating.aspx</a>.

Gender, age, ethnic background, and degree of vegetarianism may affect recommendations. Each patient's specific needs can differ. Individualized advice from a Registered Dietitian is optimal. For further information for adults see: <a href="https://www.albertahealthservices.ca/assets/info/nutrition/if-nfs-healthy-vegetarian-eating.pdf">https://www.albertahealthservices.ca/assets/info/nutrition/if-nfs-healthy-vegetarian-eating.pdf</a>.



### **Plant Rx:**





| Name:            |   |
|------------------|---|
|                  |   |
|                  | My Plant-Rich Eating Plan:  |
|                  | Add one meatless meal every week  |
|                  | Add more vegetables each day (e.g., 2 cups)   |
|                  | Add more fruit each day (e.g., 1.5 cups)  |
|                  | Switch 2 animal proteins (e.g., beef, pork, processed meats) for 2 plant proteins every week (e.g., ¼ cup nuts, 2 tbsp peanut butter, or ½ cup of peas, beans, lentils) |
| П                | Add healthy fats each day (e.g., 2-3 tbsp olive/canola oil, 1 small avocado, ¼ cup  |
| _                | nuts/seeds)   |
| N                | otes:   |
| 110              | otes.   |
|                  |   |
|                  |   |
|                  |   |
|                  |   |
|                  |   |
|                  |   |
| Signature: Date: |   |
| -                |   |

#### Looking for more tips to get started with plant-rich eating?

Sign up for a free, online **plant-rich** education group by calling 905-667-4852 or emailing <a href="mailto:nutrition.groups@hamiltonfht.ca">nutrition.groups@hamiltonfht.ca</a>.

For more inspiration and information, watch our 4-minute video and check out these websites:

- halfyourplate.ca
- Pulses.org/nap/
- food-guide.canada.ca/en/
- <u>Plantbasedcookingshow.com</u>
- Cookspiration.com

- vrg.org
- Producemadesimple.ca



### **Plant Rx:**





Plant-rich eating includes more plants (increasing vegetables, fruits, nuts, seeds, legumes) and healthy fats, and less meat.

Eating plant-rich can prevent disease before it starts by lowering your risk of:

- Heart attacks and stroke
- Type II diabetes
- o Depression
- Some cancers (e.g. colon and breast)
- o Dementia

#### Plant-rich eating can:

- Decrease bad cholesterol (LDL)
  - Similar to taking a cholesterol medication\*
- Reduce blood pressure
  - Similar to taking a blood pressure medication\*
- Decrease average blood sugar (A1c) for people with diabetes
  - Similar to taking two diabetes medications\*
- Reduce angina episodes
- Improve effectiveness of cancer treatment
- o Reduce symptoms of depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress disorder
- o Improve bloating, heartburn, gas, constipation, and diarrhea

#### When eating plant-rich:

- Supplement vitamin D and vitamin B12
- Other nutrients may also be affected reach out to your primary care team to receive more individualized recommendations
- Go to <u>Healthy Vegetarian Eating</u> to learn more

**Eating plant-rich can help benefit the environment, too.** A World Health Organization report from 2021 states that "Plant-based diets have the potential not only to improve human health but also to reduce the environmental impacts associated with high consumption of animal-sourced foods such as meat and dairy products."

<sup>\*</sup>Talk to a healthcare provider before making any change to your medications.



# PLANT-RICH EATING VIRTUAL GROUPS

Looking for better mental & physical health?

Adding in more plants can help!

Join our Registered Dietitian-led virtual educational sessions by calling 905-667-4852 or emailing <a href="mailto:nutrition.groups@hamiltonfht.ca">nutrition.groups@hamiltonfht.ca</a>.

2x 90-minute sessions answering your questions about:

- Meeting protein needs
- Determining need for supplements
- Saving on food costs
- Reducing food waste
- Reducing carbon emissions

Sessions will continue Winter 2023.

These sessions are free & open to all.



# Canada's Food Guide:



# Plant-Rich Eating is Good for

# YOUR HEALTH

# AND

# YOUR PLANET

**Diabetes Heart Health Blood Pressure Mental Health** Dementia Weight Management Osteoporosis Inflammation Heartburn Constipation **Bloating** Diarrhea Longevity Cancer



Greenhouse Gases
Land Use
Food Equality
Biodiversity
Water Use
Deforestation
Fossil Fuel Use
Fertilizer Pollution

Healthy you, healthy planet.