

Optimizing Health with Dietary Patterns in Prostate Cancer

Lorelei Mucci

Professor of Epidemiology

Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health

Deputy Associate Director of Population Science

Dana-Farber/Harvard Cancer Center

Twitter: @loreleimucci



Dana-Farber/Harvard
Cancer Center

NCI Comprehensive
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A Cancer Center Designated by the
National Cancer Institute



SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH
Department of Epidemiology

Prevalence of cancer survivors in the United States, 1975–2040

3.6 million US men are prostate cancer survivors

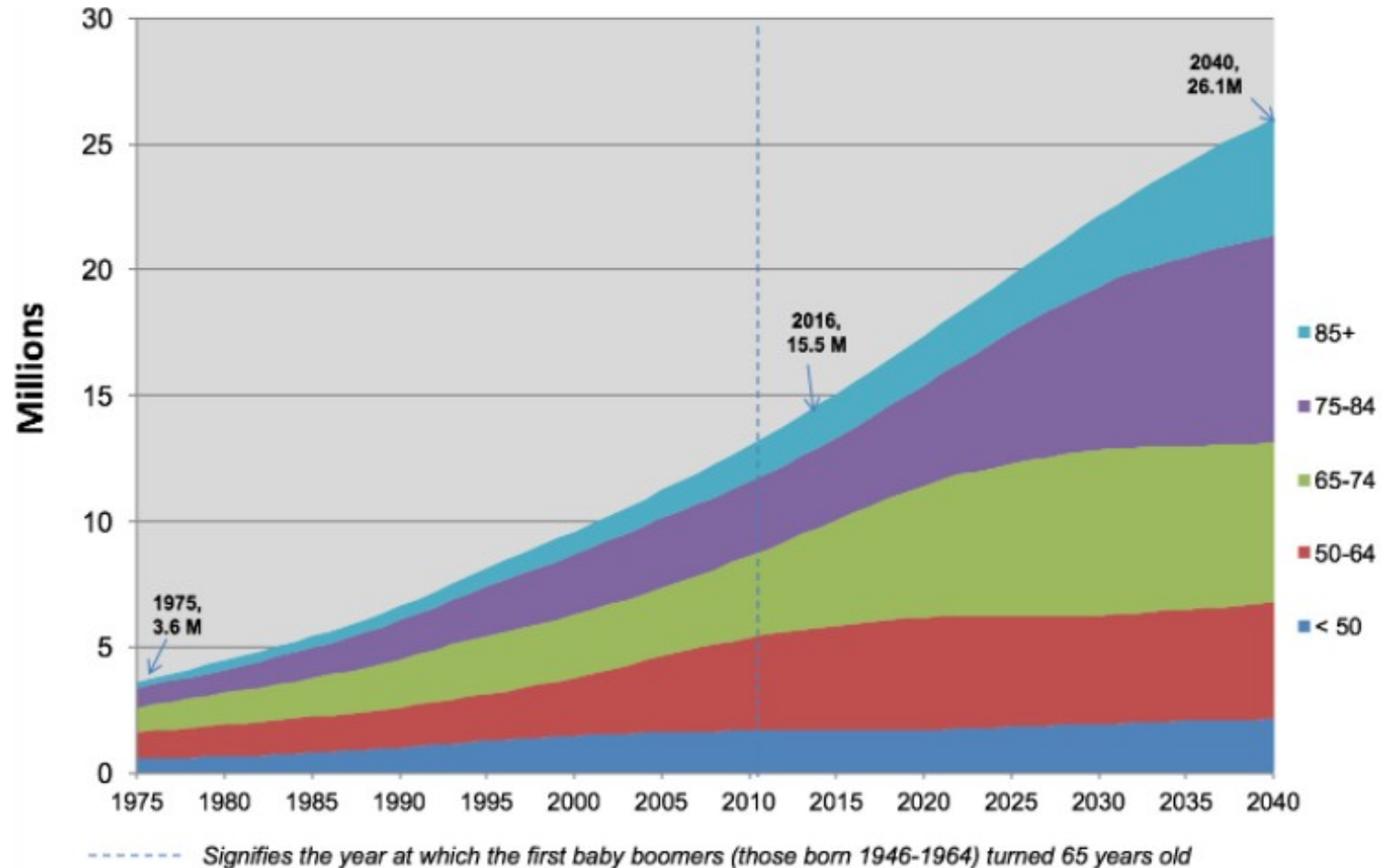
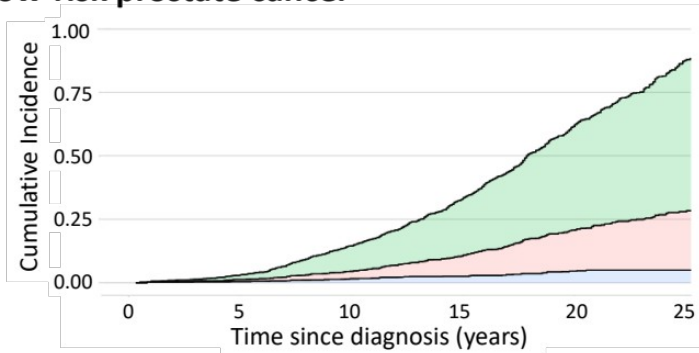


Figure 1. Stacked cumulative incidence (risk) of CVD, prostate cancer, and other cause deaths by AUA risk groups.



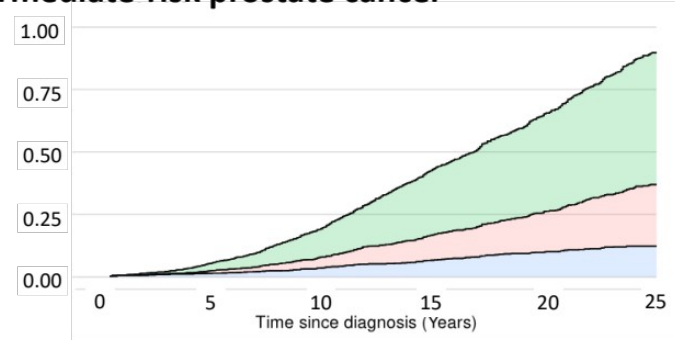
Caroline Himbert, MGB/Harvard

A. Low-risk prostate cancer



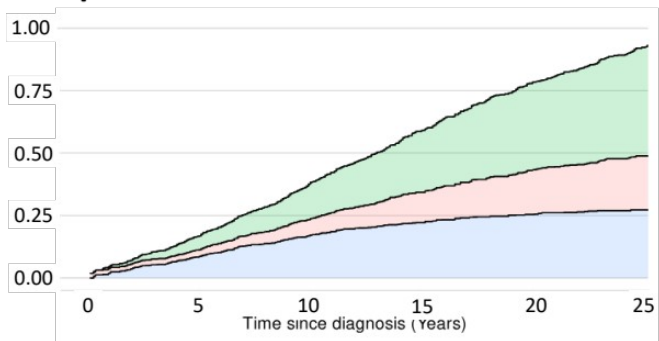
At risk	342	1603	1149	646	222	36
Other-cause	0	26	149	293	434	509
CVD	0	13	46	107	168	198
Prostate cancer	0	6	22	34	49	51

B. Intermediate-risk prostate cancer



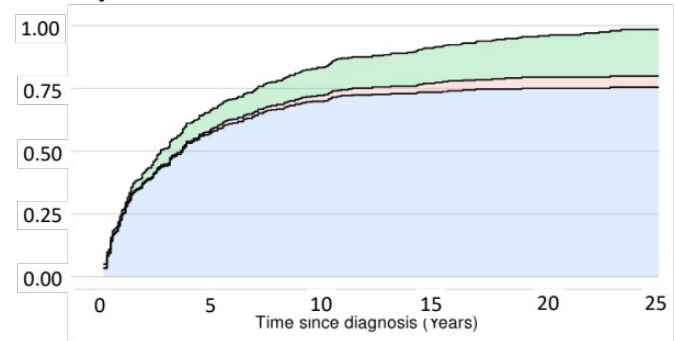
At risk	401	1848	1299	693	272	44
Other-cause	0	59	213	417	539	619
CVD	0	21	79	161	216	266
Prostate cancer	0	20	58	101	132	147

C. High-risk prostate cancer



At risk	54	887	581	325	139	31
Other-cause	0	52	141	228	308	347
CVD	0	10	49	97	137	157
Prostate cancer	0	72	159	202	226	236

D. Advanced prostate cancer



At risk	60	121	59	31	11	2
Other-cause	0	20	32	43	50	55
CVD	0	4	8	12	15	15
Prostate cancer	0	130	173	186	191	192

Potential aspects of diet that impact health

- Individual foods (e.g. tomatoes, dairy products, broccoli)
- Macronutrients (e.g. fats, protein, carbohydrates, alcohol)
- Micronutrients (e.g. vitamins, minerals)
- Phytochemicals (found in plant based foods)
- Carcinogens, contaminants (e.g. pesticide residues, charred meats)
- Dietary patterns (e.g. Mediterranean, inflammatory diets)

Dietary patterns discussed in session

1. Mediterranean diet
 2. Plant-based diet
 3. Hyperinsulinemic diet
 4. Inflammatory diet
 5. Healthy lifestyle
-
- Dietary patterns in populations
- Dietary score derived from biological markers
- Empirically derived

Specific foods associated with clinically significant prostate cancer

Beneficial



Harmful



Mediterranean diet



Mediterranean diet emphasized foods based on the dietary traditions of Crete, Greece, and southern Italy during the mid-20th century with low rates of chronic disease and higher adult life expectancy despite having limited access to healthcare.

← Fish as primary source of animal protein

← Emphasis on healthy fats

← Integrates physical activity

Mediterranean diet and health

Adherence to a Mediterranean-style diet:

Strong evidence

- **Lowers overall mortality**
- **Lowers risk of cardiovascular disease and cardiovascular death**
- **Lowers risk of diabetes**
- **Lowers risk of breast cancer**
- **May lower weight gain**

Supportive evidence

- May decrease cognitive decline
- May increase “healthy aging” free of chronic disease

Suggestive evidence

- Some evidence may lower risk of advanced prostate cancer



Plant-based diet

(not vegan or vegetarian per se)

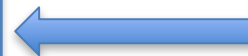
Differences from Mediterranean diet

	Plant-based diet	Healthful plant-based diet
Plant Food Groups		
Healthy		
Whole grains	+	+
Fruits	+	+
Vegetables	+	+
Nuts	+	+
Legumes	+	+
Vegetable oils	+	+
Tea & Coffee	+	+
Less healthy		
Fruit juices	+	Reverse
Refined grains	+	Reverse
Potatoes	+	Reverse
Sugar sweetened bev.	+	Reverse
Sweets and Desserts	+	Reverse
Animal Food Groups		
Animal fat	Reverse	Reverse
Dairy	Reverse	Reverse
Egg	Reverse	Reverse
Fish or Seafood	Reverse	Reverse
Meat	Reverse	Reverse

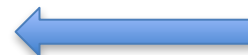


Olive oil

Water/moderate wine



Does not include less healthy items in pattern

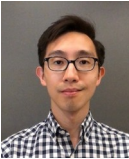


Emphasis on fish over other animal proteins

Healthful plant-based diet and fatal prostate cancer



Stacy Loeb
NYU



Ben Fu
Harvard



Loeb S*, Fu B, Am J Clinical Nutrition 2022

Healthful plant-based diet and health

Adherence to a plant-based diet:

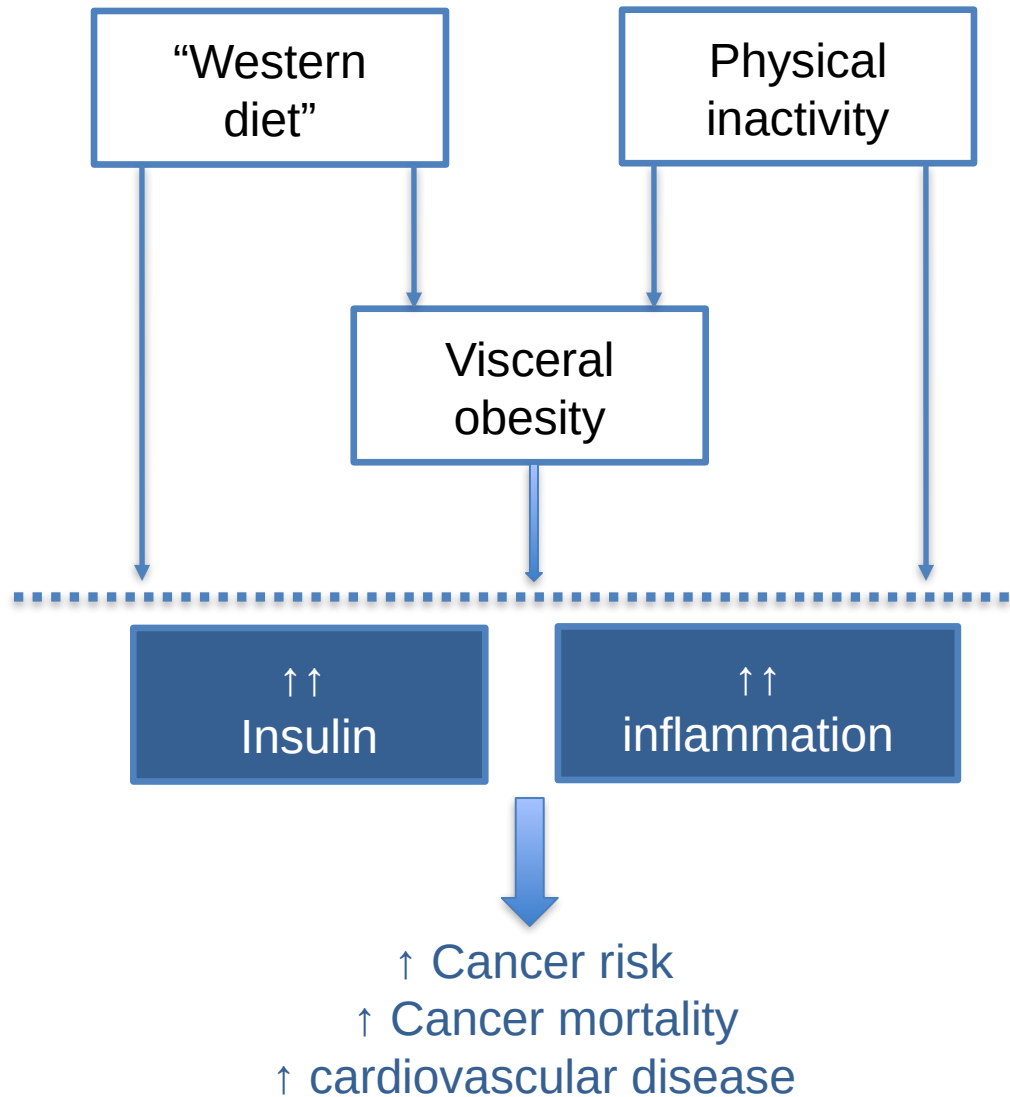
Supportive evidence

- May decrease risk of type 2 diabetes
- May decrease risk of cardiovascular disease
- May lower weight gain with age
- May lower cancer risk

- **May improve quality of life:** A higher plant-based diet index was associated with better scores for sexual function, urinary irritation/obstruction, urinary incontinence, and hormonal/vitality.



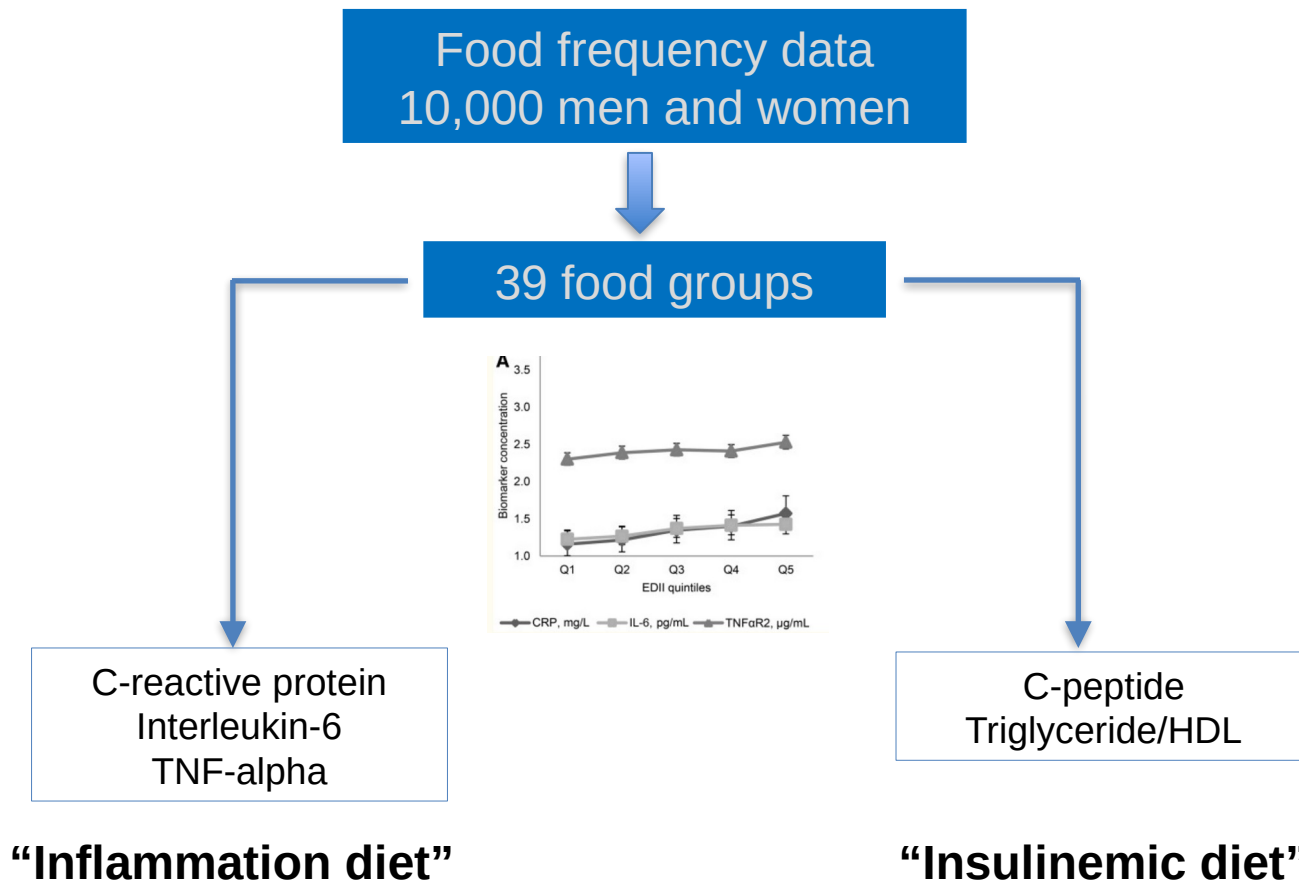
The cancer triad



Empirically derived diet patterns: inflammatory and hyperinsulinemic diets



Fred Tabung
Harvard
OHSU



Associated food groups

	Pro-Insulinemic	Pro-Inflammatory
Red Meat	+	+
Processed Meat	+	+
Starchy Vegetables	+	+
Refined vs Whole Grains	+	+
Sugar-Sweetened Beverages	+	+
Coffee	-	-
Alcohol (moderate)	-	-
Vegetables (Non-Starchy; green)	-	-
Fruit / Fruit Juice	-	-
Low-fat dairy	+	
Butter	+	
Eggs	+	
Poultry, non-fatty fish	+	



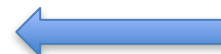
Consistent with Mediterranean and plant-based diet



Consistent with Mediterranean diet



Consistent with Mediterranean and plant-based diet



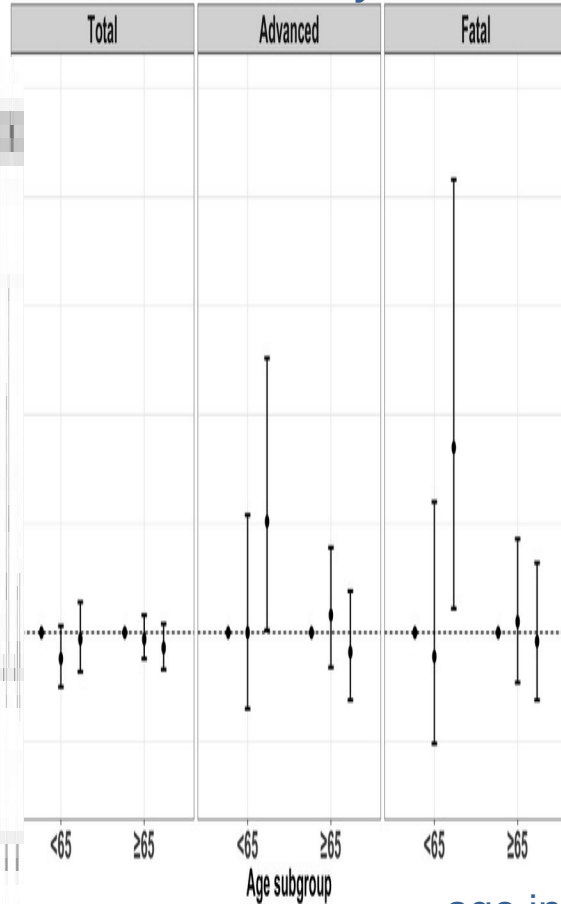
Consistent with Mediterranean and plant-based diet

Inflammatory and insulinemic diet and lethal prostate cancer risk by age

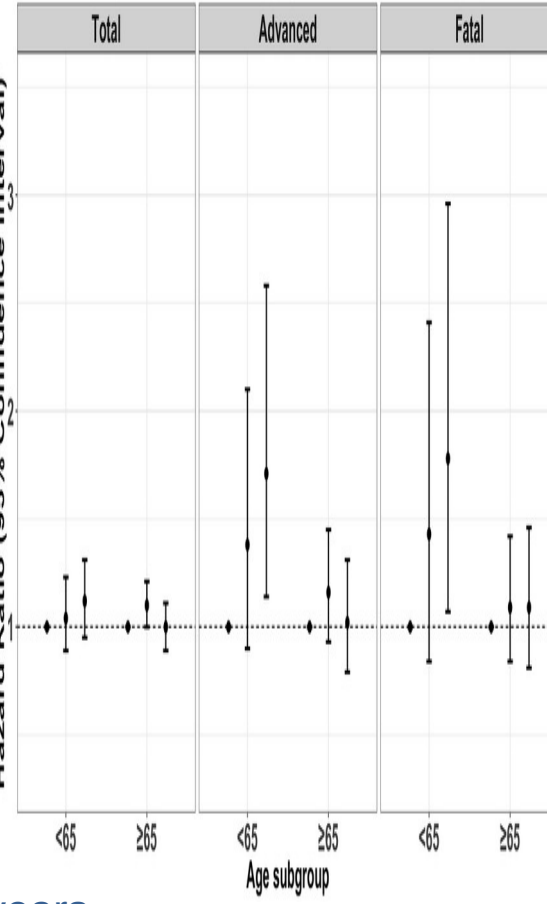


Ben Fu
Harvard

EDIP and risk of prostate cancer stratified by age



EDIH and risk of prostate cancer stratified by age



age in years

Inflammatory and insulinemic diet and health

Adherence to these dietary patterns:

Suggestive evidence

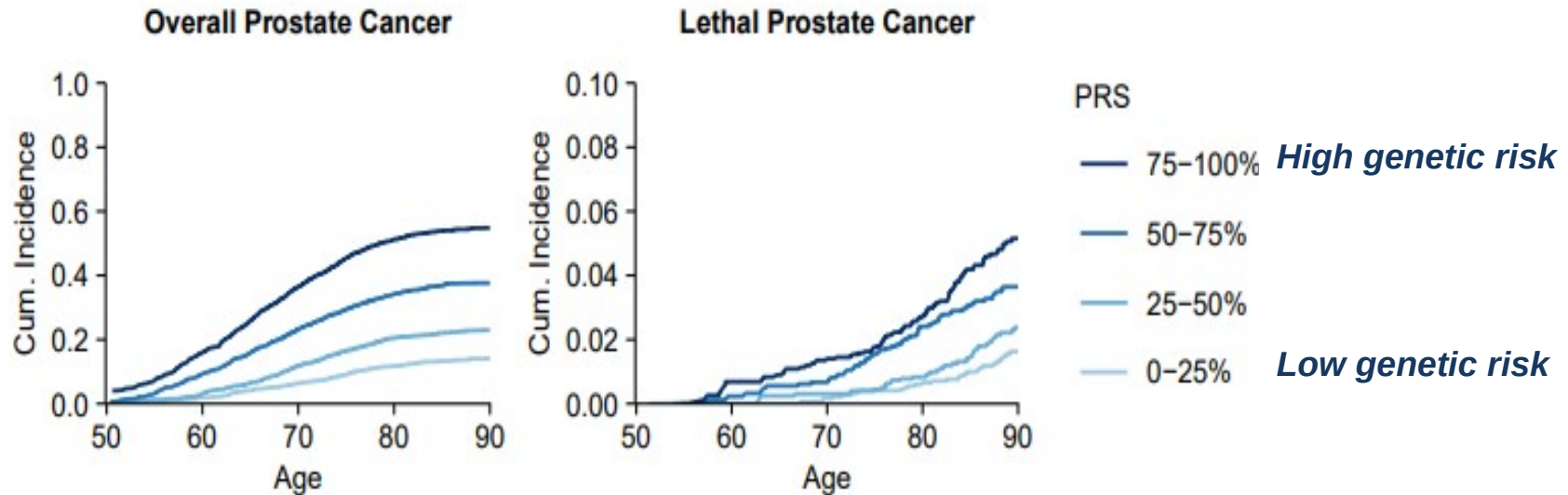
- May increase risk of type 2 diabetes
- May increase risk of cardiovascular disease
- May increase weight gain with age
- May increase cancer risk: hepatocellular carcinoma, colon cancer, fatal prostate cancer
- May increase mortality after diagnosis of colon cancer and multiple myeloma
- Inflammatory diet may increase risk of rheumatoid arthritis



Polygenic risk score predicts prostate cancer risk



Anna Plym
Harvard
Karolinska



Compared to men with the lowest genetic risk, men with the highest risk have a **5.6 times greater risk of prostate cancer overall** and **4.2 times greater risk of lethal prostate cancer** across their lifetime

Can a healthy lifestyle offset genetic susceptibility of prostate cancer?

Definition of Healthy Lifestyle Score



Stacey
Kenfield
UCSF

Healthy lifestyle score	
Healthy weight	1 vs. 0
Not smoking	1 vs. 0
Physically active	1 vs. 0
Healthy diet*	3 vs. 2 vs. 1 vs. 0
Total score	0 to 6 points

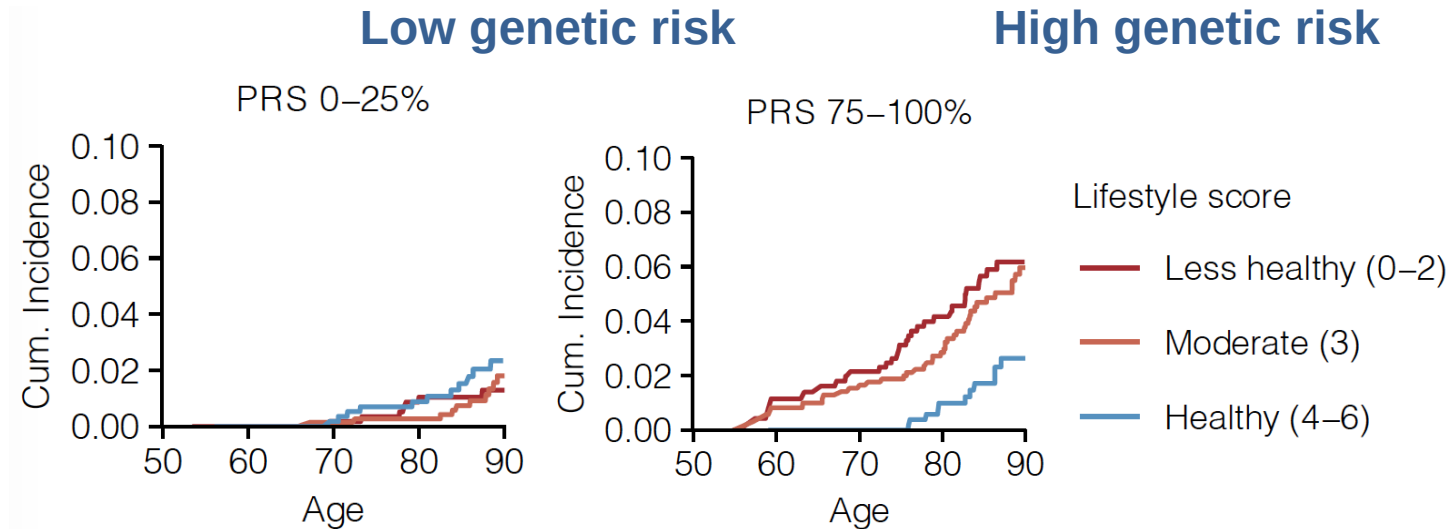
* Healthy diet: low red meat, fatty fish intake, lycopene intake



Can a healthy lifestyle offset genetic susceptibility?



Anna Plym
Harvard
Karolinska



Among men with highest genetic score:

Men with most healthy lifestyle had 45% lower risk (HR 0.55, 95% CI 0.35–0.85) of lethal prostate cancer compared with men with the least healthy lifestyle

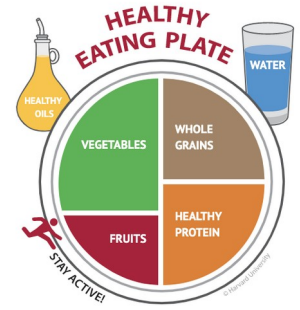
□ The two strongest factors were healthy weight and vigorous activity

Future: Planetary Health Diet Pattern

- Food supply is responsible for 30% of greenhouse emissions
- Plant-based diets associated with lower greenhouse gas emissions and lower fertiliser, cropland, and water needs
 - Not all plant-based diets confer health and environmental benefits
 - Ultra-processed foods require packing and transportation that enhance environmental impact
 - E.g. Almonds have high water needs, and strain on bee population



Summary of evidence



- Dietary patterns illuminate synergistic effects of foods on health and reflect what (and not eat)
- Four dietary patterns share common features :
 - Reduced intake of red/processed meat, dairy
 - Increased intake of healthy plant-based foods, whole grains
 - Healthy fats (olive oil) instead of butter
- Benefits on mortality, cardiovascular health, weight, cognitive function impactful for prostate cancer survivors
- Healthy dietary patterns associated with lower inflammation and insulin
- Healthy diet with weight control and physical activity
- Men at highest risk of lethal prostate cancer may have stronger benefit
- Find a healthy diet that works best for you (and your family) and includes foods you enjoy!

Acknowledgements

Harvard Chan School/Brigham and Women's Hospital

- Benjamin Fu
- Edward Giovannucci
- Kathryn Penney
- Yiwen Zhang
- Konrad Stopsack
- Ilkania Chowdhury-Paulino
- Adam Kibel
- Claire Pernar
- Colleen McGrath
- Anna Plym
- Mingyang Song

University of California, San Francisco

- June Chan
- Erin Van Blarigan
- Stacey Kenfield
- Scott Bauer
- Rebecca Graff

New York University/Manhattan VA

- Stacy Loeb

The Ohio State University

- Fred Tabung



Prostate Cancer
Foundation
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Dana-Farber/Harvard
Cancer Center
Initiative to Eliminate
Cancer Disparities