

FOOD AS MEDICINE: THE POWER OF PLANT-BASED NUTRITION

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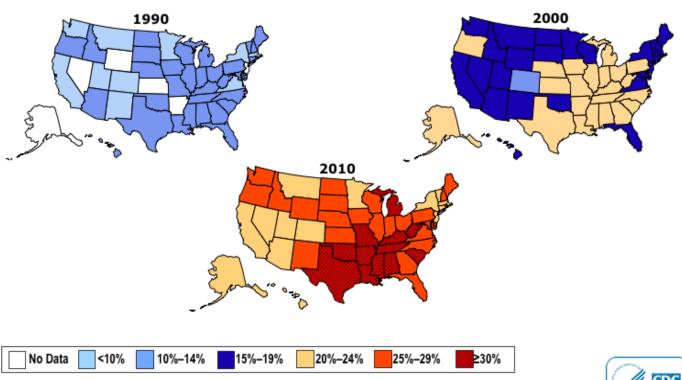
OBESITY IN THE UNITED STATES



Obesity Trends* Among U.S. Adults

BRFSS, 1990, 2000, 2010

(*BMI ≥30, or about 30 lbs. overweight for 5'4" person)

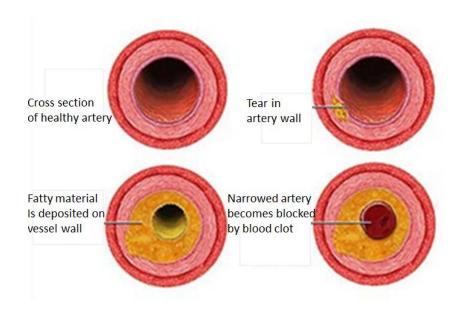


Source: Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, CDC.



ATHEROSCLEROSIS IN YOUTH





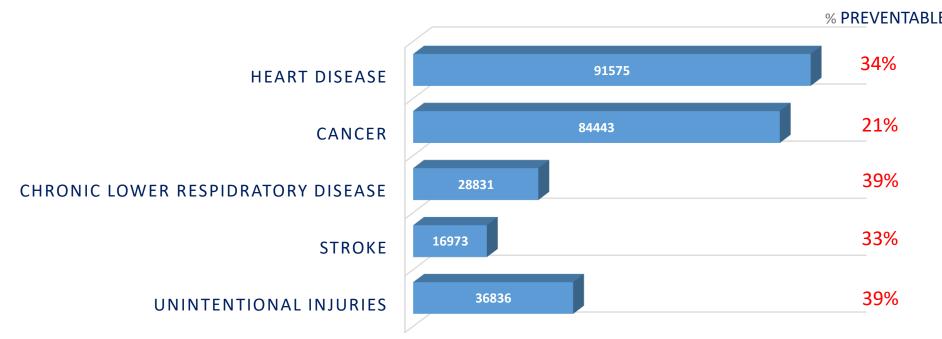
From autopsy of aorta and coronary arteries of young American children killed in motor accidents, over 50% of children aged 10-14 years had some evidence of early atherosclerosis

Stary HC. Evolution and progression of atherosclerotic lesions in coronary arteries of children and young adults. *Arteriosclerosis* (*Dallas, Tex*). 1989;9(1 Suppl):I19-32.

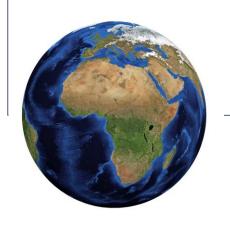
NEARLY A THIRD OF DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE PREVENTABLE



POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE DEATHS FROM THE FIVE LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH — UNITED STATES, 2008–2010



Yoon PW, Bastian B, Anderson RN, Collins JL, Jaffe HW. *MMWR Morbidity and mortality weekly report*. 2014;63(17):369-374.



GLOBAL BURDEN OF DISEASE STUDY, 1990-2017



IN 2017, **POOR DIET** WAS LINKED TO:

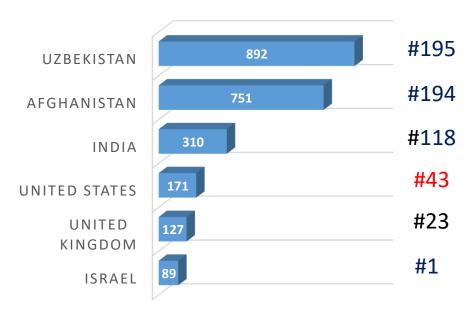
1 IN 5 DEATHS WORLDWIL

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255 MILLION YEARS OF "HEALTHY" LIFE LOST



DEATHS PER 100, 000 PEOPLE ATTRIBUTED TO DIET RANKING



Health effects of dietary risks in 195 countries, 1990-2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. *Lancet (London, England)*. 2019;393(10184):1958-1972.

POOR DIET FOUND TO BE BIGGEST RISK FACTOR FOR MORTALITY



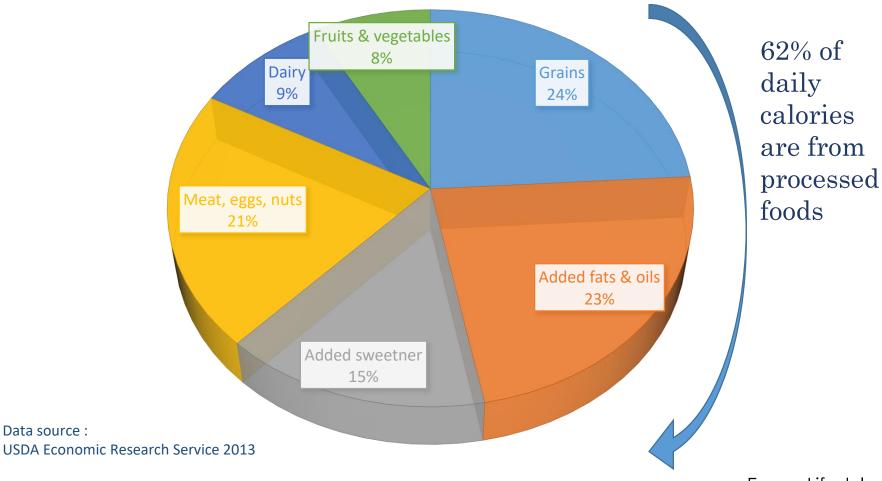


Health effects of dietary risks in 195 countries, 1990-2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. *Lancet (London, England)*. 2019;393(10184):1958-1972.

WHAT IS ON OUR PLATE?



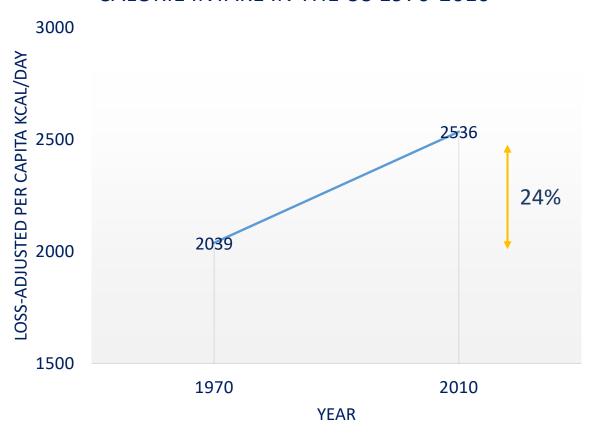
THE STANDARD AMERICAN DIET



CALORIE DENSITY



CALORIE INTAKE IN THE US 1970-2010



Average per capita calorie consumption has increased 497 kcal/day

CDC NHES and NHANES 1960-2008

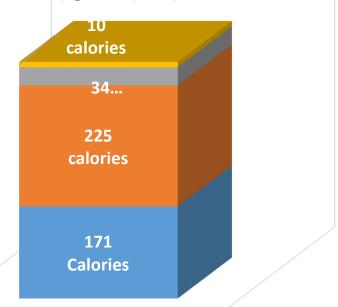
USDA ERS loss-adjusted food disappearance

ADDED FATS, GRAINS, AND SWEETENERS



COMPOSITION OF INCREASED CALORIE CONSUMPTION

- Fruits and vegetables (2%)
- Added sugar and sweeteners (6.8%)
- Added fats and oils (45%)
- (Refined) grains (34%)



Grains (mostly refined), added fats and oils, and added sugars and sweeteners account for 87% of the increase in per capita calorie consumption.

Data source: USDA Economic Research Service data as of February 2016



What should we be eating? And can we know which dietary pattern is the most health-promoting?

HOW CAN WE KNOW WHICH DIETARY PATTERN IS HEALTHIEST?

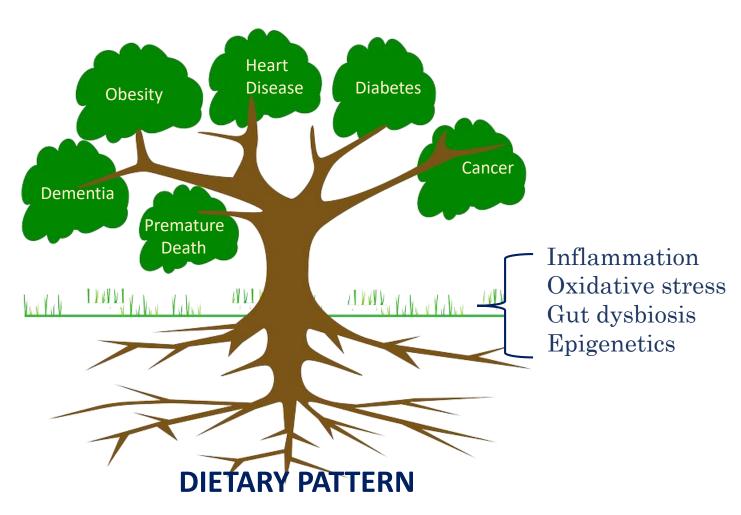


CONVERGENCE OF EVIDENCE

Which dietary patterns How do foods cause are associated with risk or prevent disease? of disease and mortality? Observational Basic science studies **HEALTHIEST** DIET Centenarian Controlled Which dietary components What do the longest studies trials living people eat? cause or prevent disease?

BUILDING A STRONG FOUNDATION: A basic science perspective





CONTROLLED TRIAL: PREDIMED STUDY AND CARDIOVASCULAR PREVENTION



LARGEST DIETARY INTERVENTION TRIAL ON MEDITERRANEAN DIET AND CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE PREVENTION

CARDIOVASCULAR EVENTS

(MEDITER EVENTS

(MEDITER EVENTS

(MEDIAN 4.8 YRS)

MEDIAN 4.8 YRS)

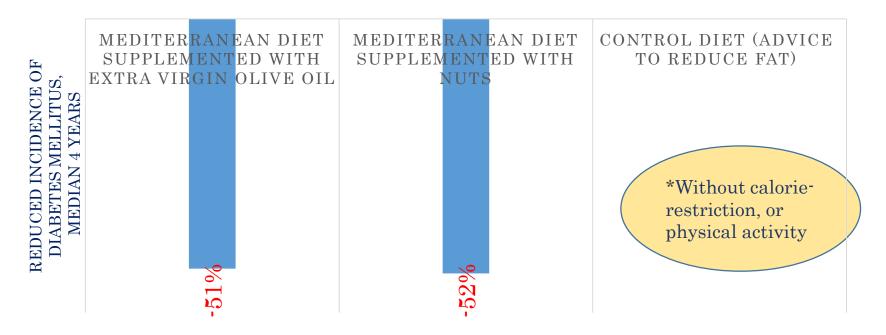
Prevención con Dieta Mediterránea assigned 7447 participants (55 to 80 years of age, 57% women) at high cardiovascular risk, but with no cardiovascular disease to one of three diets.

Retracted and republished 2013 publication: Estruch R, Ros E, Salas-Salvado J, et al. *The New England journal of medicine*. 2018;378(25):e34.

CONTROLLED TRIAL PREDIMED STUDY: PREVENTION OF DIABETES



EFFECT OF MEDITERRANEAN DIET VS LOW FAT ON INCIDENCE OF DIABETES



418 men and women without diabetes (aged 55 to 80 years) at high risk for heart disease (subgroup from the Prevención con Dieta Mediterránea cardiovascular prevention trial)

Salas-Salvado J, Bullo M, Estruch R, et al.. *Annals of internal medicine*. 2014;160(1):1-10.

CONTROLLED TRIAL: PREDIMED STUDY EMORY UNIVERSITY

Fruits, vegetables, nuts, cereals, legumes, olive oil, potatoes



7216 participants, 57% women, mean age 67 followed median 4.8 years



PROGVEGETARIAN FOOD PATTERN Score (12-60)



Plant-based food pattern associated with 41% lower mortality



Added animal fats, eggs, fish, dairy, meats

Martínez-González MA, Sánchez-Tainta A, Corella D, et al.. *The American journal of clinical nutrition*. 2014;100(suppl_1):320S-328S.

CENTENARIAN STUDIES BLUE ZONES: LONGEVITY REGIONS



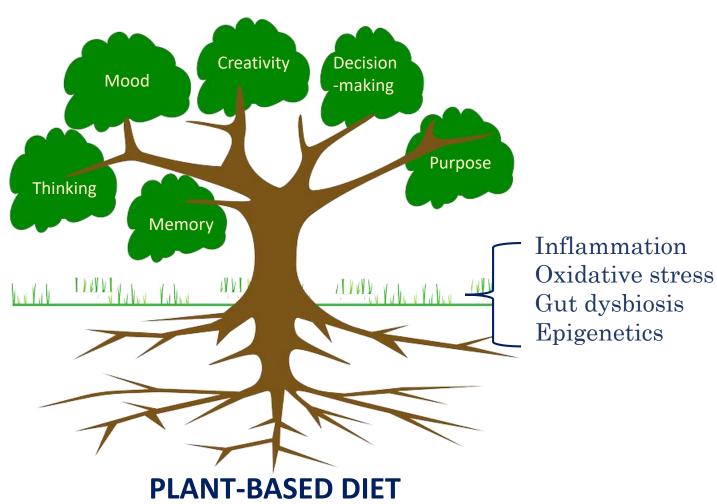


"Plant slant. Beans, including fava, black, soy, and lentils, are the cornerstone of most centenarian diets. Meat—mostly pork—is eaten on average only 5 times per month. Serving sizes are 3 to 4 oz, about the size of a deck of cards."

Buettner D, Skemp S. Blue Zones: Lessons From the World's Longest Lived. *American journal of lifestyle medicine*. 2016;10(5):318-321.

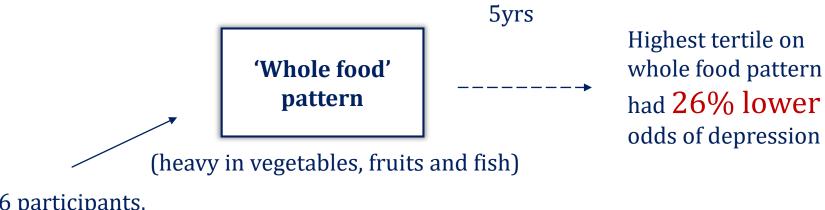
PLANT-BASED DIETS AS FOUNDATION OF WELLBEING





DIETARY PATTERN AND RISK OF DEPRESSION





3486 participants, 26% women, mean age 56



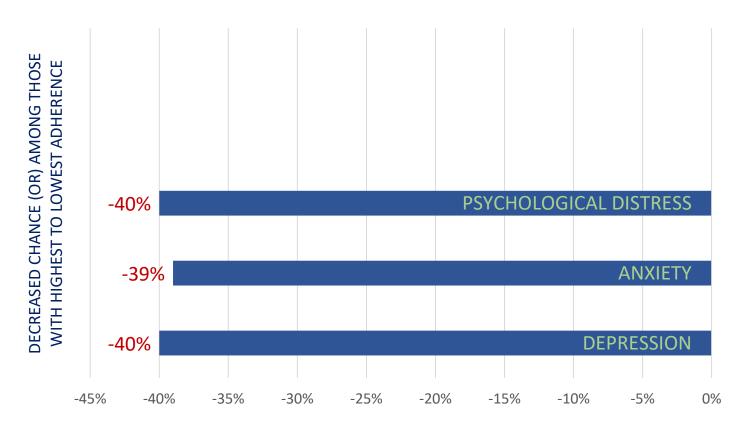
(heavy in sweetened desserts, fried food, processed meat, refined grains and high-fat dairy products)

high consumption of processed food associated with 42% higher risk of depression

ADHERENCE TO MEDITERRANEAN DIET AND MENTAL HEALTH



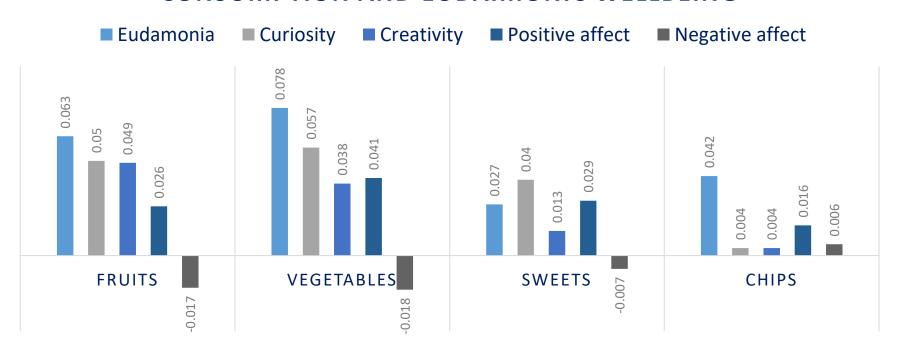
Association between adherence to Mediterranean dietary pattern and prevalence of psychological disorders in over 3000 adults age 18-65 (mean age 37)



FRUITS, VEGETABLES AND EUDAIMONIA



WITHIN PERSON ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DAILY FOOD CONSUMPTION AND EUDAIMONIC WELLBEING



WHAT IS A PLANT-BASED DIETARY PATTERN?



	BEEF/POULTRY	FISH	DAIRY/EGGS
VEGAN Excludes all animal products	NONE	NONE	NONE
VEGETARIAN Excludes animal products but can include dairy and eggs	NONE	NONE	
PLANT-BASED Encourages plant foods in their whole form, especially vegetables, fruits, legumes, whole grains, seeds and nuts; and limits animal products and processed foods		133	

Defined by what it includes rather than excludes



NOT ALL PLANT-BASED DIETS ARE EQUAL



PROCESSED PLANT-BASED

- 1 Cardiovascular disease
- **1** Diabetes
- **1** Obesity
- 1 Cognitive decline
- **1** Mortality



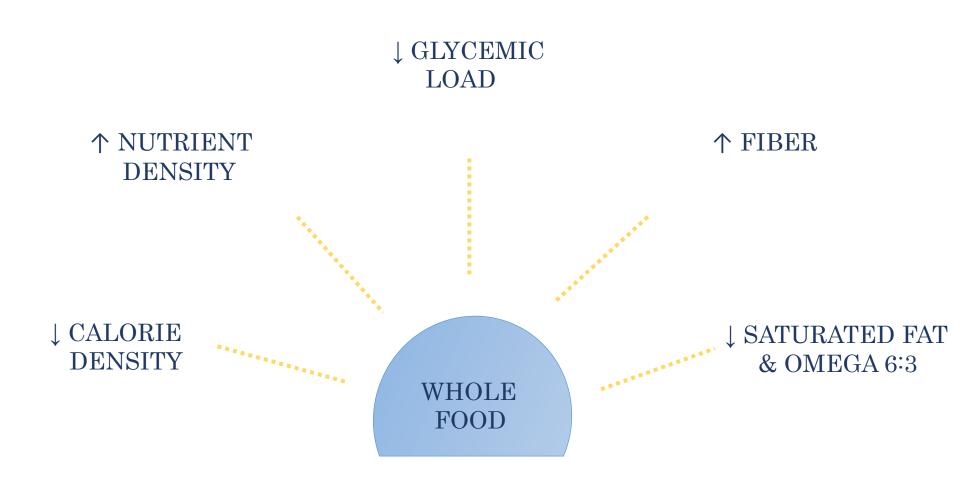
WHOLE FOOD PLANT-BASED

- ↓ Cardiovascular disease
- **↓** Diabetes
- ↓ Obesity
- ↓ Cognitive decline
- ↓ Mortality



WHAT MAKES WHOLE FOOD PLANT-BASED DIETS HEALTHY?





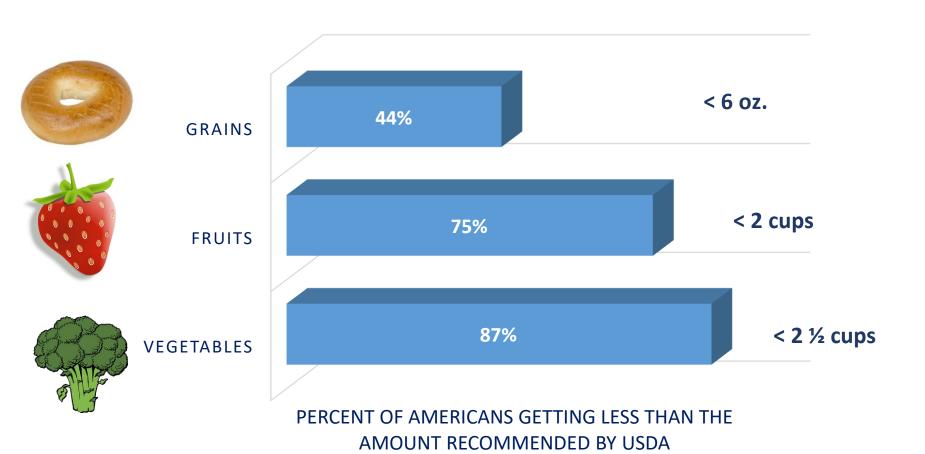
GETTING FROM HERE TO THERE...





AMERICANS ARE FAILING TO MEET DIETARY GUIDELINES



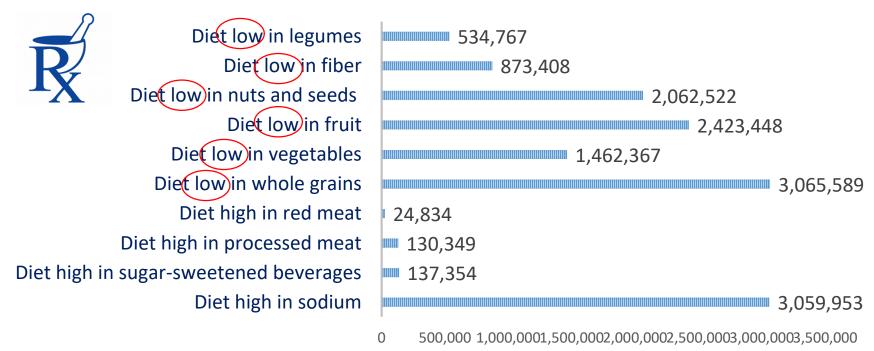


U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and U.S. Department of Agriculture. 2015 – 2020 Dietary Guidelines for Americans. 8th Edition. December 2015. Available at https://health.gov/dietaryguidelines/2015/guidelines/.



DEATHS GLOBALLY ATTRIBUTABLE TO INDIVIDUAL DIETARY RISKS

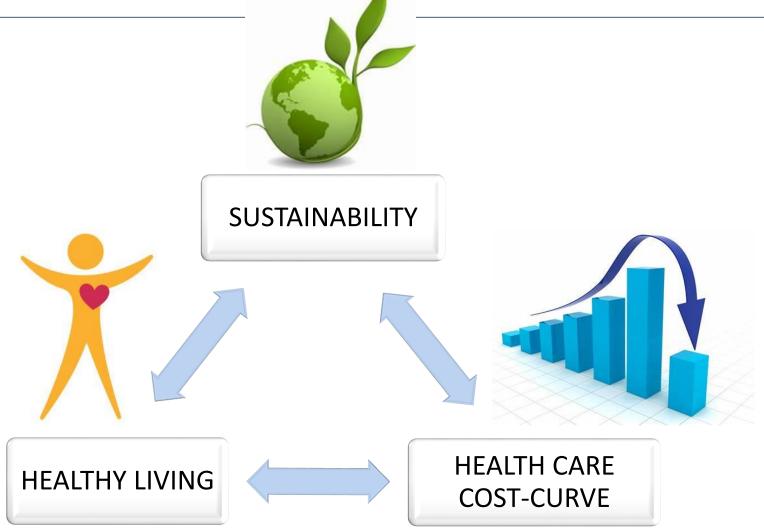
Number of deaths globally in 2017



Health effects of dietary risks in 195 countries, 1990-2017: a systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2017. *Lancet (London, England)*. 2019;393(10184):1958-1972.

THE PLANT-BASED ADVANTAGE





SUMMARY:



- Nearly a third of deaths in the United States are preventable
- Poor diet is the biggest risk factor for mortality globally
- The common theme among the healthiest diets is that they are predominantly plant-based, contain whole foods, and limit processed foods
- Not eating enough whole grains, fruits, vegetables, beans, lentils, nuts, and seeds causes more deaths and loss of quality of life than avoiding red meat, processed meats, and sugar-sweetened sodas
- What's good for human health is good for the health of our planet!

AN OPPORTUNITY AND CHALLENGE





Make a change...

Pass it on...

Thank you!