

# Nutrition & Cancer

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1981

75-80% of  
US cancers  
are  
avoidable



2013

5-10% are  
inherited

Doll R, et al. JNCI. 1981;66:1191-308.

ACS Website. Accessed July 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2013

# Causes of Cancer (1981)

Factor	Percent of all cancer deaths	
	Best estimate	Range of acceptable estimates
Tobacco		
Diet		
Alcohol		
Infection		
Reproductive Factors		
Pollution, Additives, Medicines/imaging, Occupation, Geophysical factors		

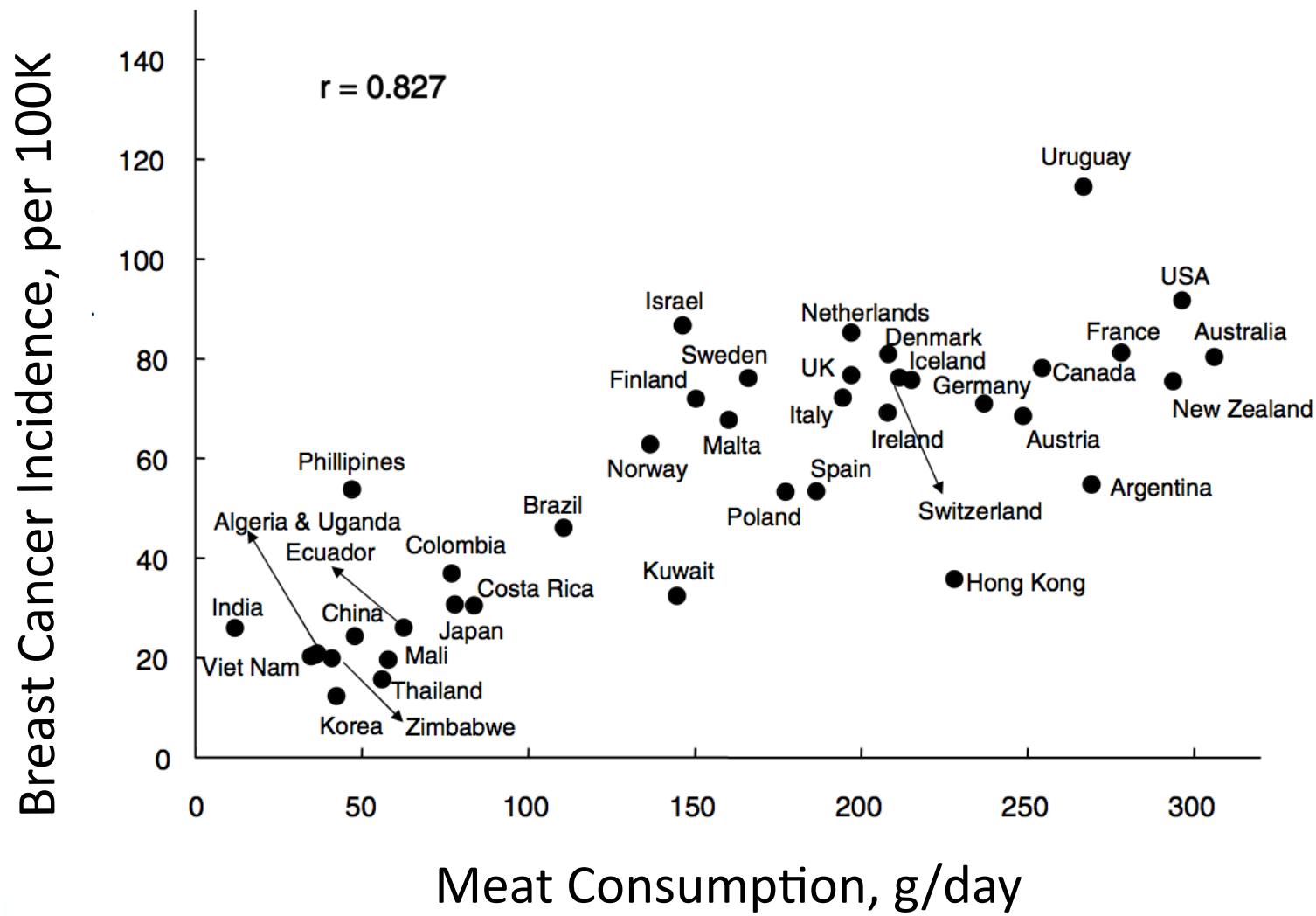
Doll R, Peto R. The causes of cancer: quantitative estimates of avoidable risks of cancer in the United States today. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 1981;66:1191-308



# Background and Justification

- **Observational Research**
- Mechanistic Research
- Intervention Research

## Breast Cancer (1993-1997) and Meat Intake (1961-97)

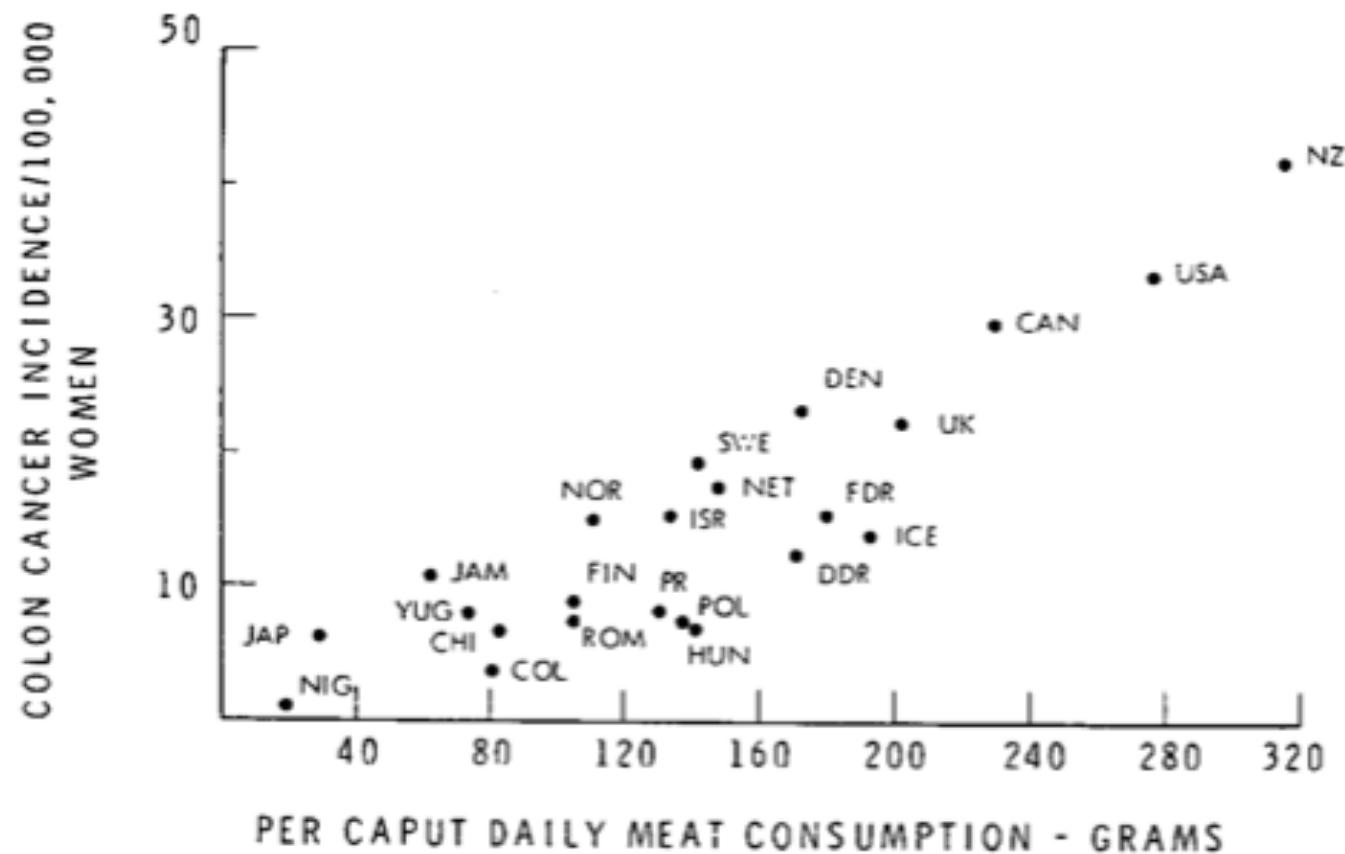


Ganmaa D, Sato A. The possible role of female sex hormones in milk from pregnant cows in the development of breast, ovarian and corpus uteri cancers. *Medical hypotheses* 2005;65:1028-37.



# Colon Cancer (1964-5) and Meat Intake (1963-65)

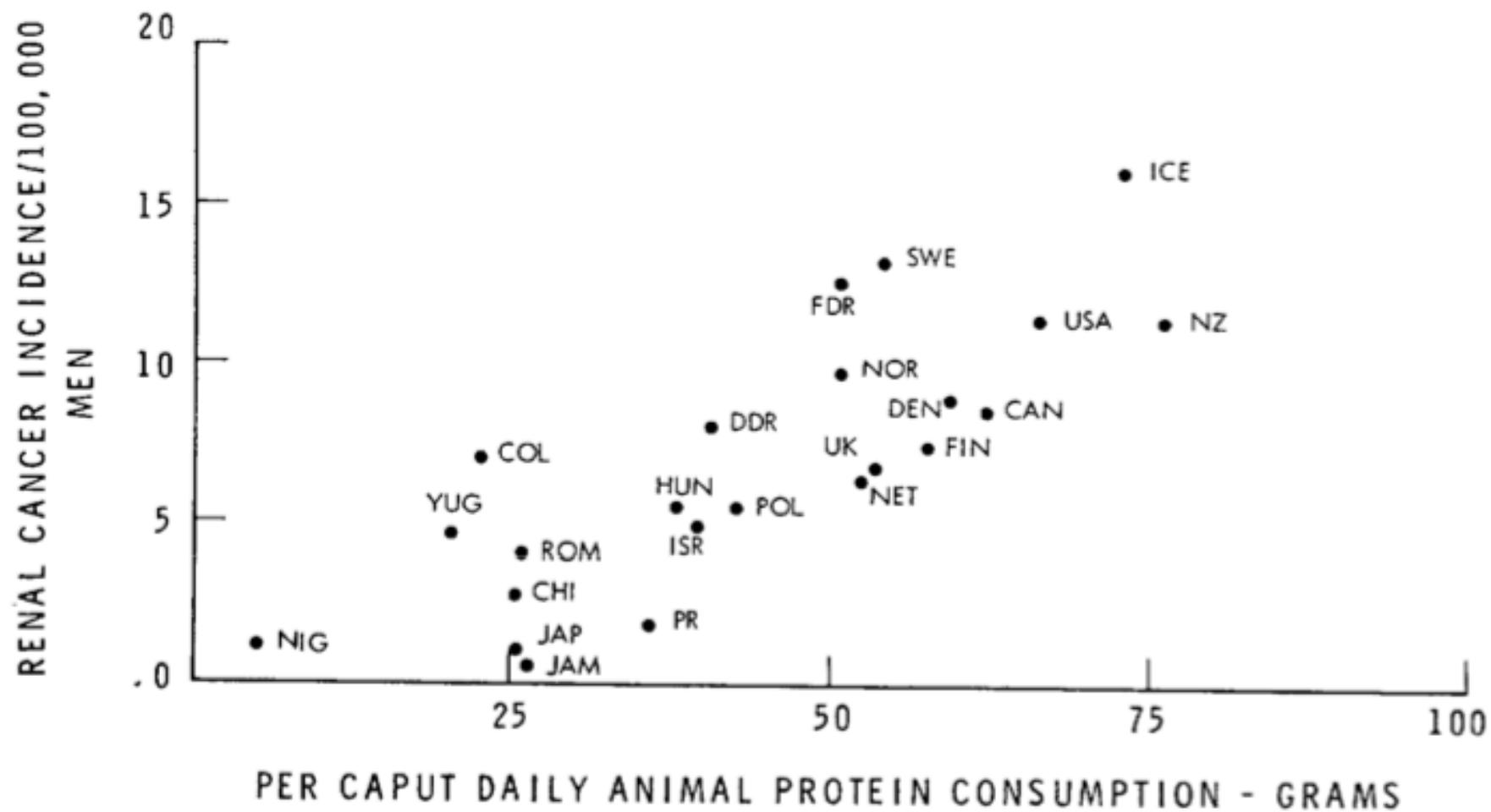
35-64 year old women, age-standardized



Armstrong B, Doll R. Environmental factors and cancer incidence and mortality in different countries, with special reference to dietary practices. *Int J Cancer* 1975;15:617-31.

# Kidney Cancer (1964-5) and Animal Protein Intake (1963-65)

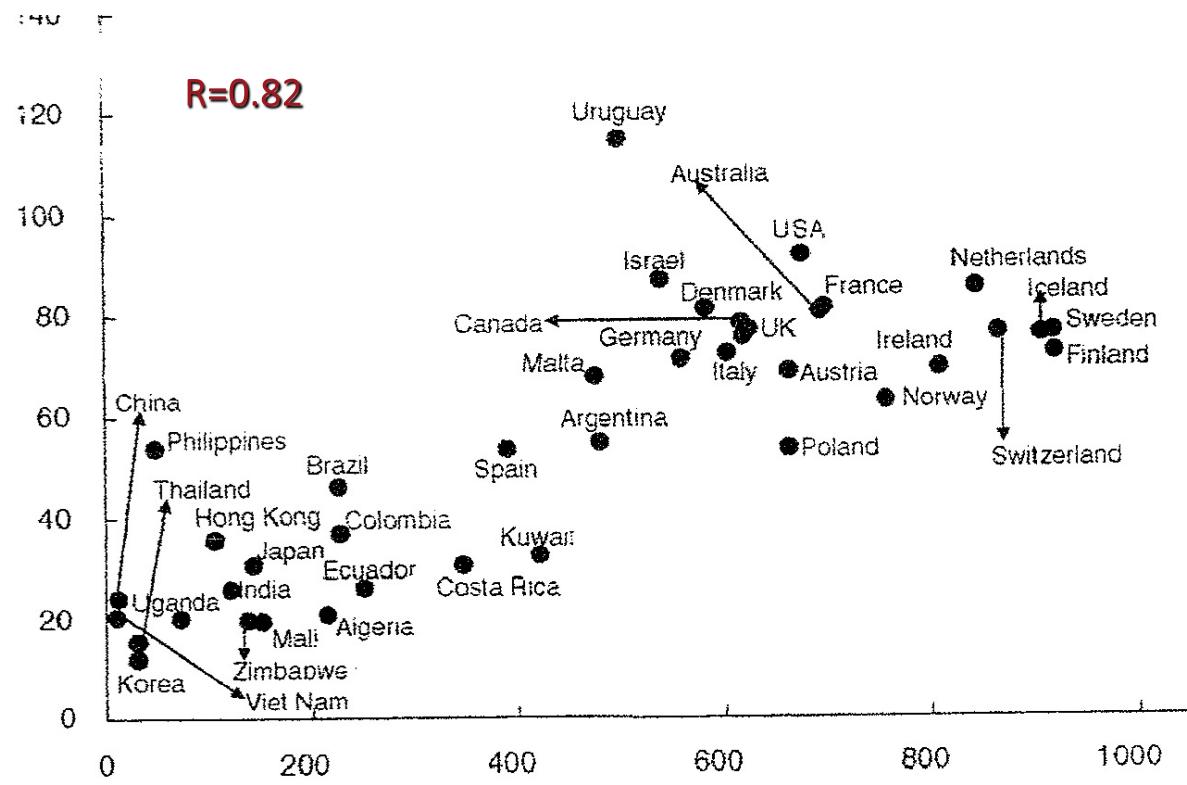
35-64 year old men, age-standardized



Armstrong B, Doll R. Environmental factors and cancer incidence and mortality in different countries, with special reference to dietary practices. *Int J Cancer* 1975;15:617-31.

# Breast Cancer (1993-1997) and Milk Intake (1961-97)

Breast Cancer Incidence, per 100K

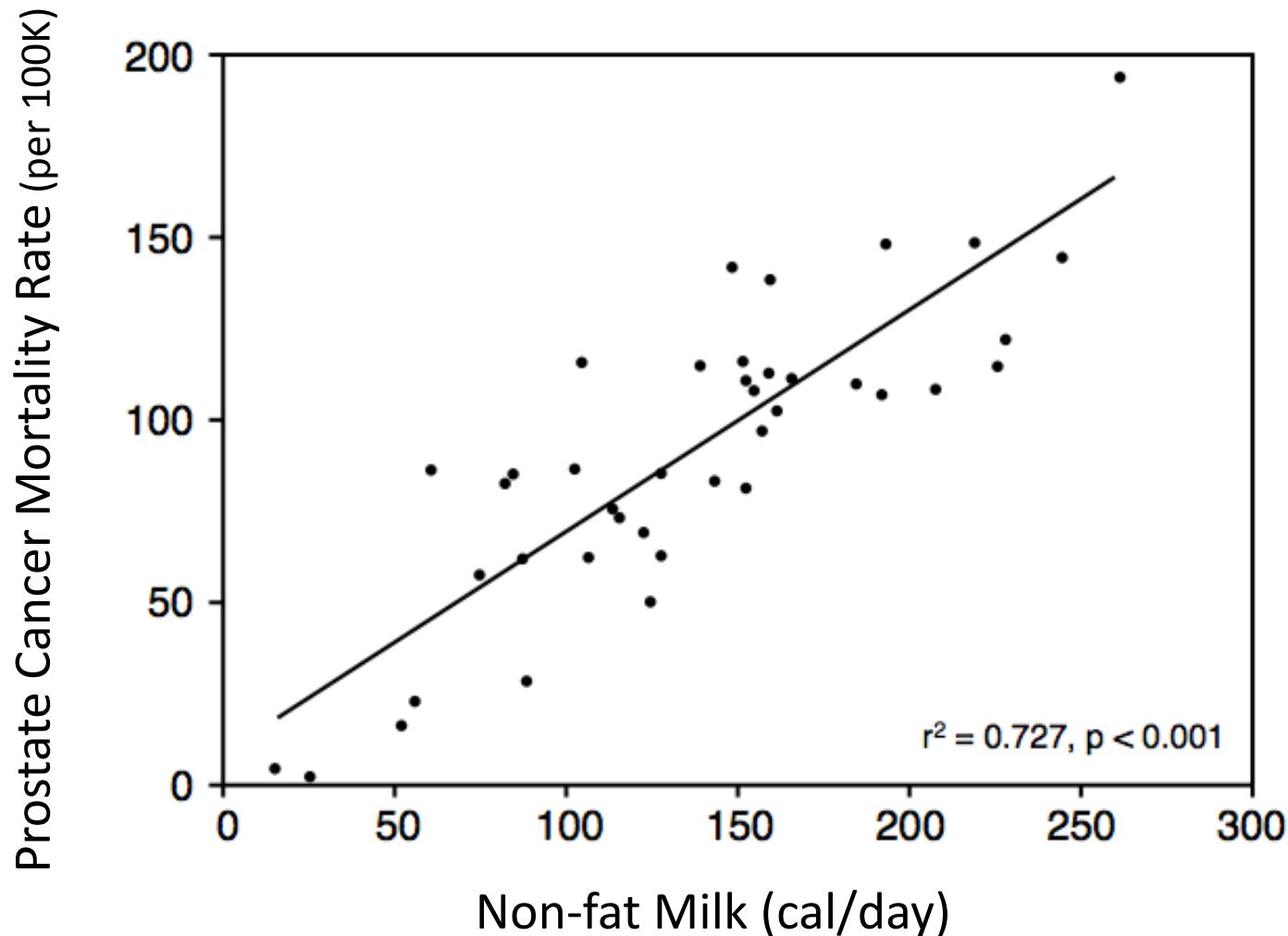


Milk Consumption, g/day

Ganmaa D, Sato A. The possible role of female sex hormones in milk from pregnant cows in the development of breast, ovarian and corpus uteri cancers. Medical hypotheses 2005;65:1028-37.

# Skim Milk and Prostate Cancer in 41 countries

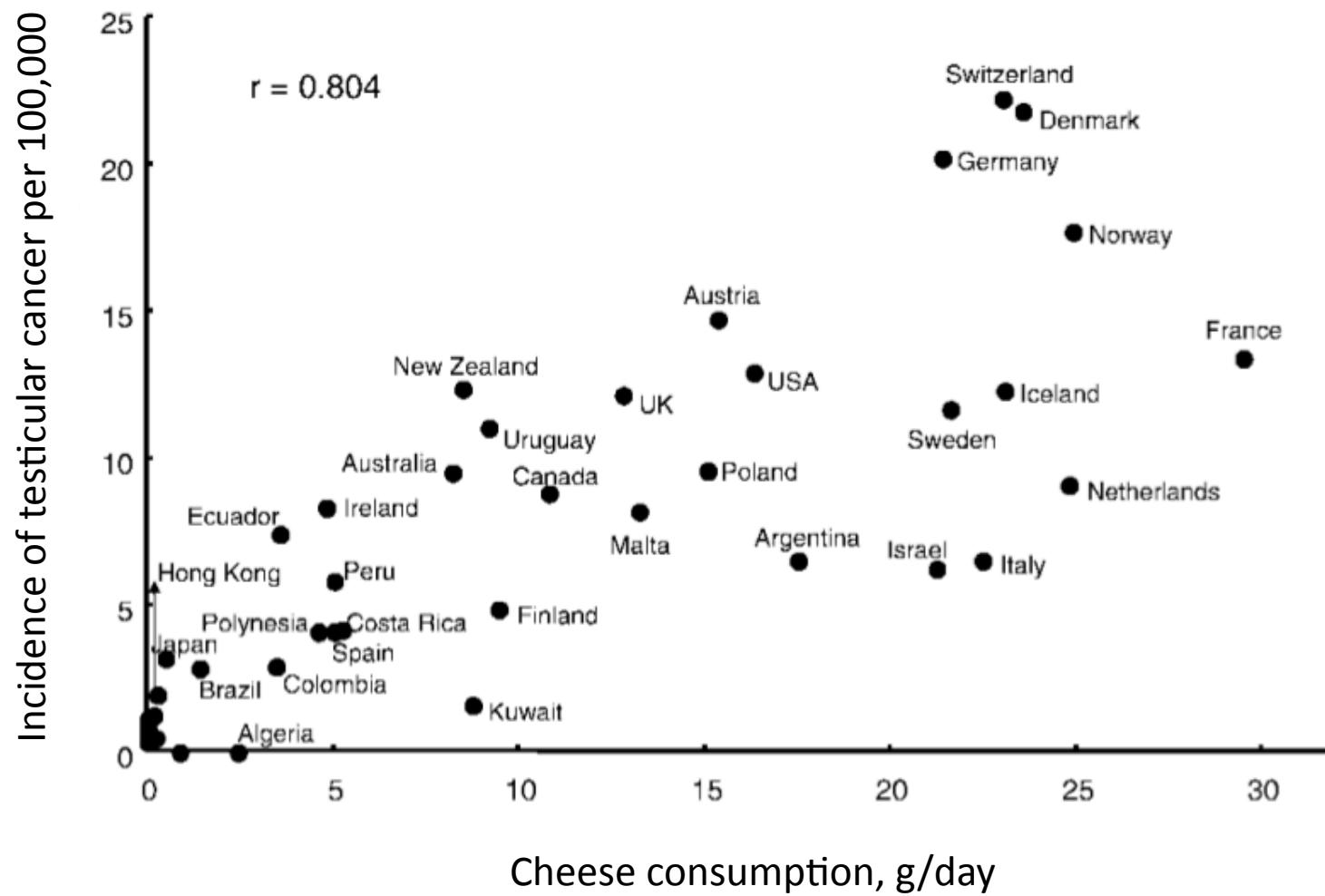
(Mortality and Diet from Mid-1980s)



Grant WB. An ecologic study of dietary links to prostate cancer.  
Altern Med Rev 1999;4:162-9.

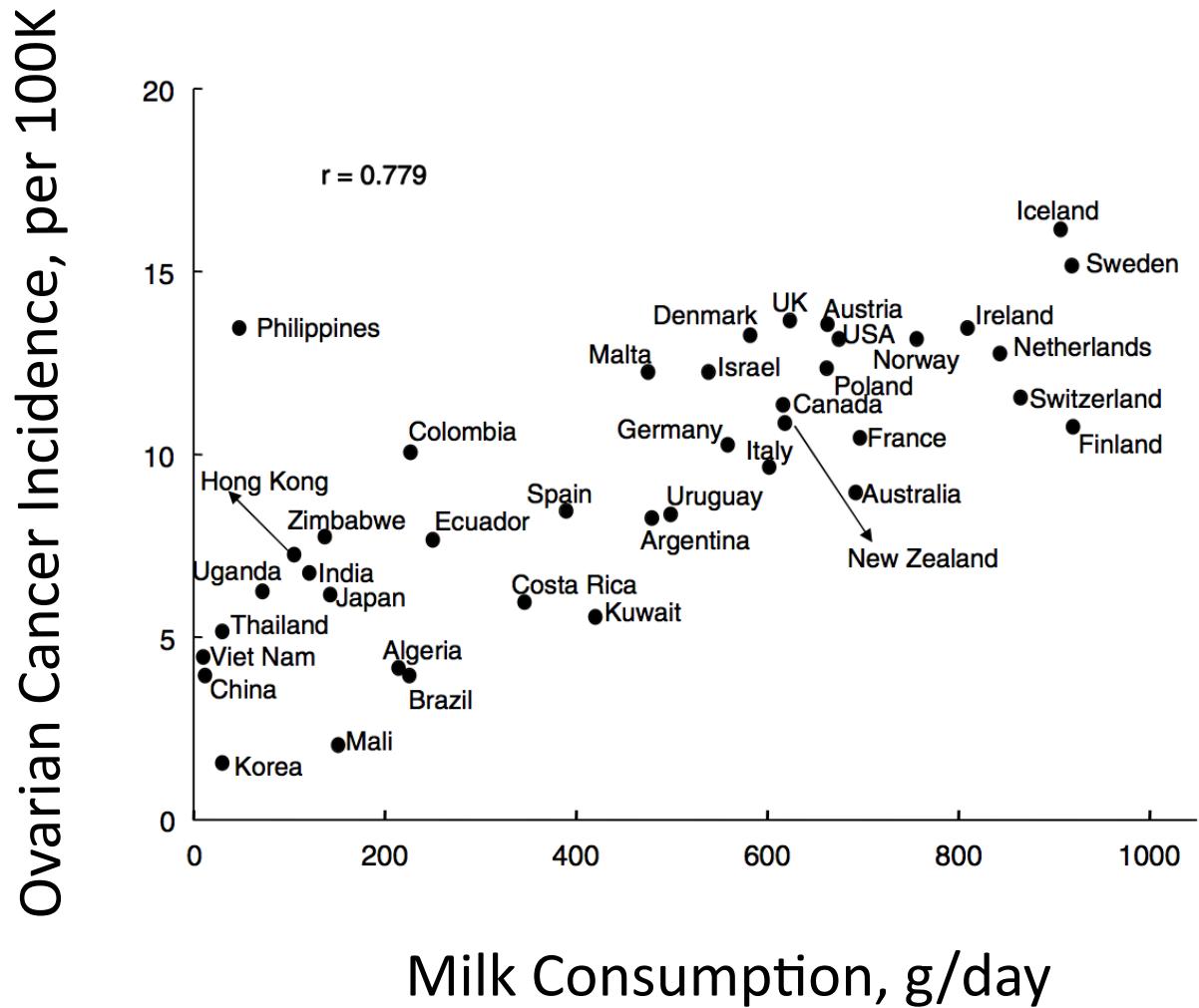


# Testicular Cancer (Men Aged 20-39) and Cheese Consumption (1961-1965)



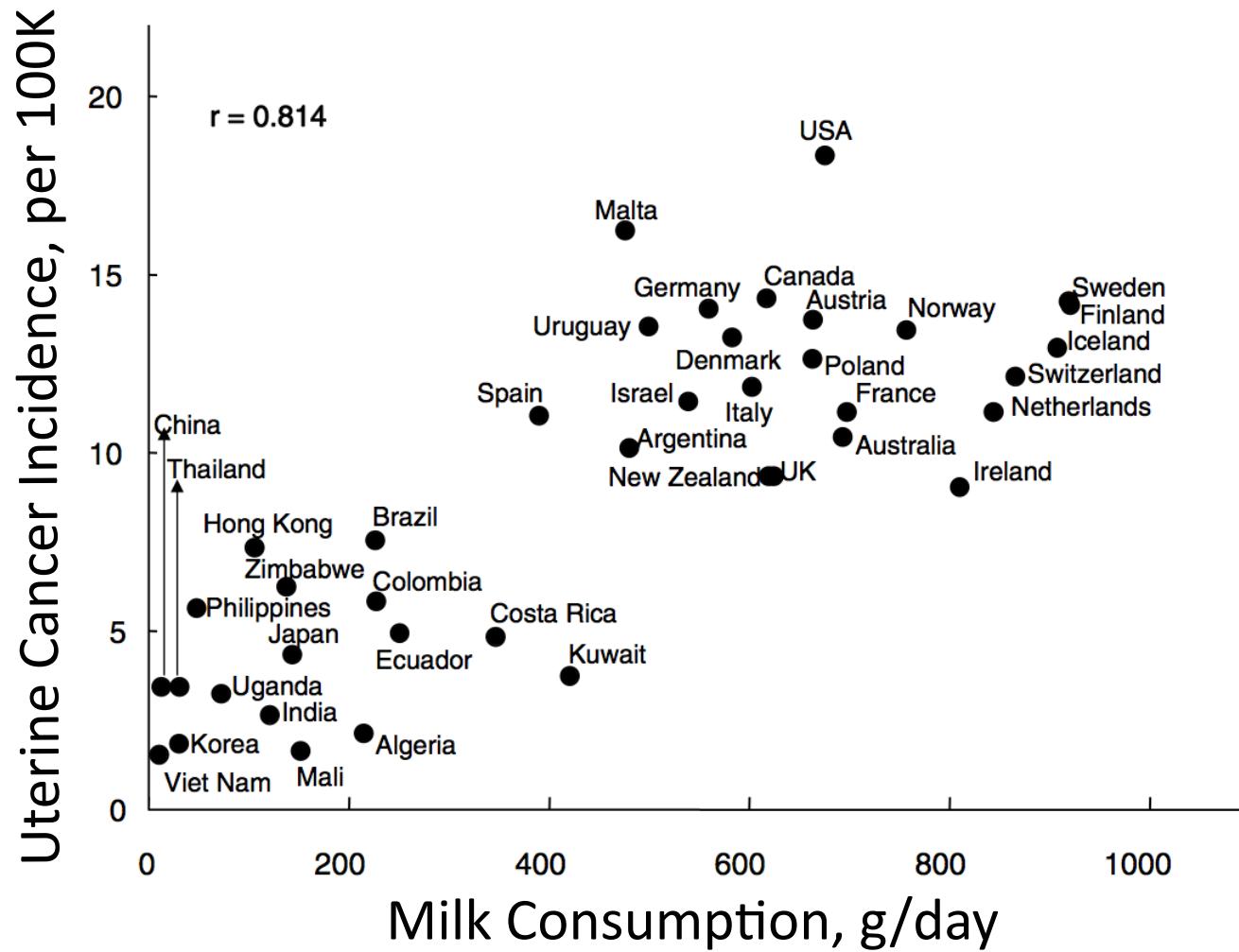
Ganmaa D, Li XM, Wang J, Qin LQ, Wang PY, Sato A. Incidence and mortality of testicular and prostatic cancers in relation to world dietary practices. *Int J Cancer* 2002;98:262-7.

# Ovarian Cancer (1993-1997) and Milk Intake (1961-97)



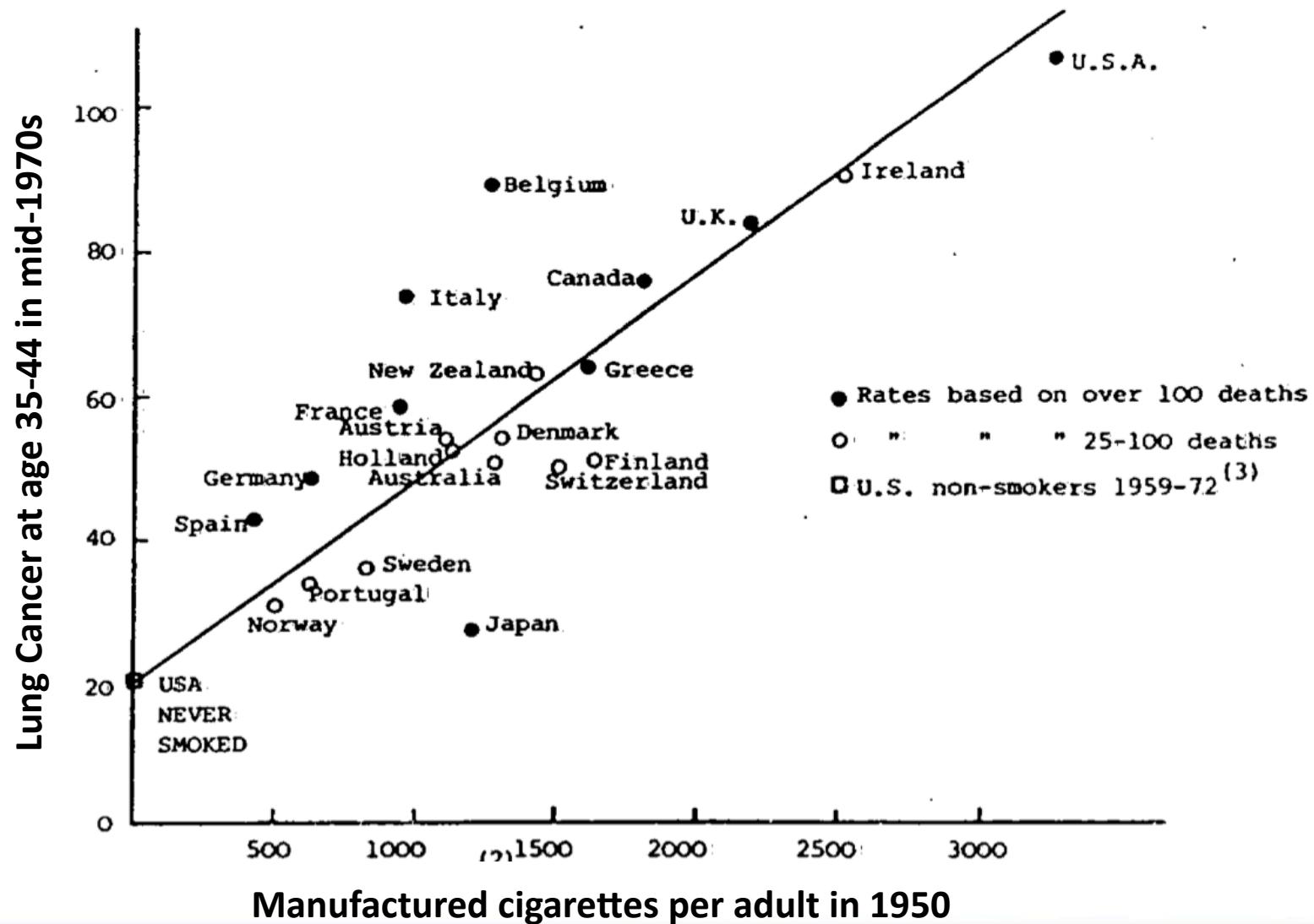
Ganmaa D, Sato A. The possible role of female sex hormones in milk from pregnant cows in the development of breast, ovarian and corpus uteri cancers. Medical hypotheses 2005;65:1028-37.

# Uterine Cancer (1993-1997) and Milk Intake (1961-97)



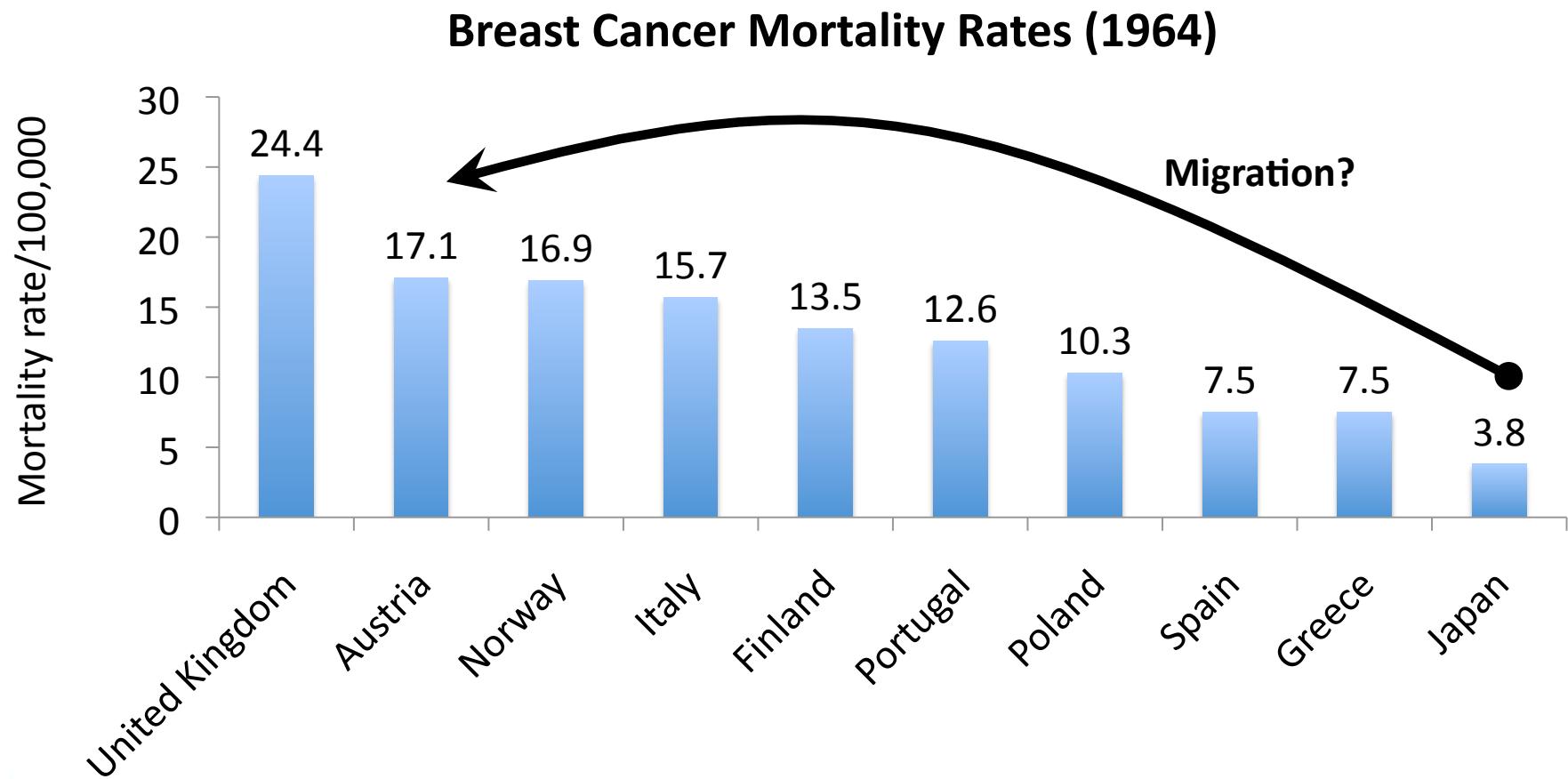
Ganmaa D, Sato A. The possible role of female sex hormones in milk from pregnant cows in the development of breast, ovarian and corpus uteri cancers. Medical hypotheses 2005;65:1028-37.

# Lung Cancer and Tobacco Consumption



Doll R, Peto R. The causes of cancer: quantitative estimates of avoidable risks of cancer in the United States today. Journal of the National Cancer Institute 1981;66:1191-308

# Cancer Is Localized

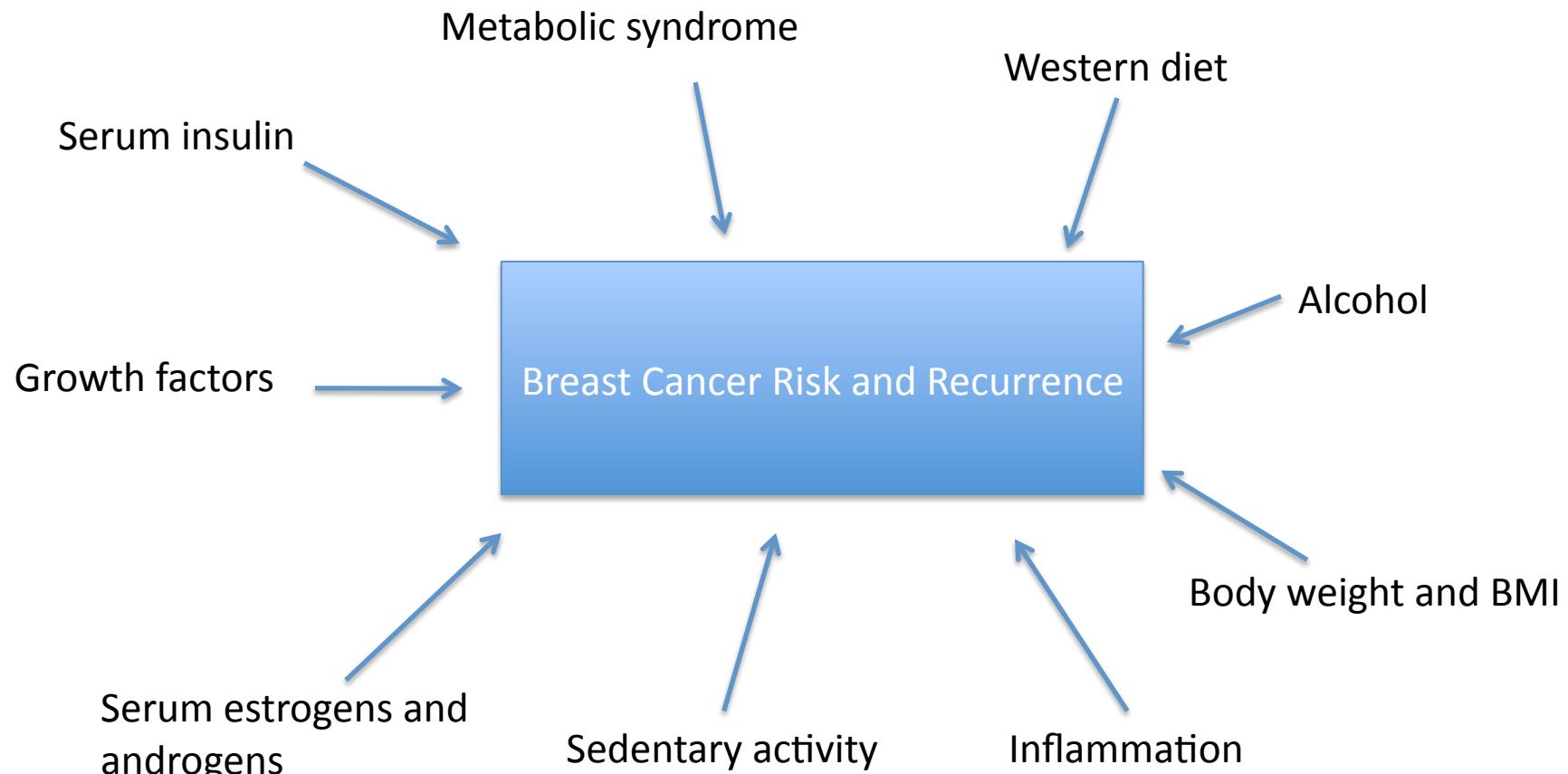


Rose DP, Boyar AP, Wynder EL. International comparisons of mortality rates for cancer of the breast, ovary, prostate, and colon, and per capita food consumption. *Cancer* 1986;58:2363-71.

# Background and Justification

- Observational Research
- **Mechanistic Research**
- Intervention Research

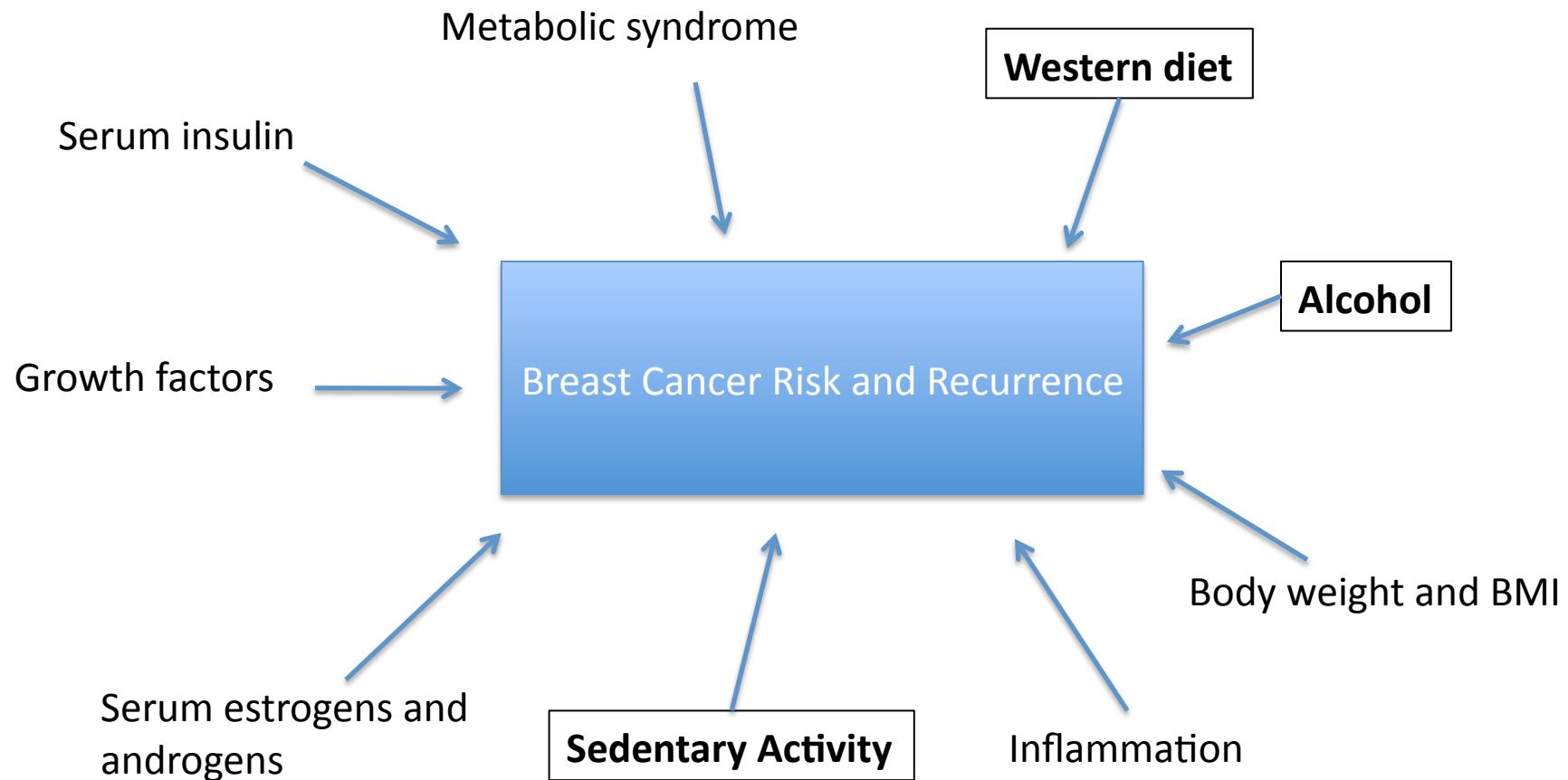
# Mediators of Risk



Chlebowski RT, Blackburn GL, Thomson CA, et al. Dietary fat reduction and breast cancer outcome: interim efficacy results from the Women's Intervention Nutrition Study. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2006;98:1767-76.

Villarini A, Pasanisi P, Traina A, et al. Lifestyle and breast cancer recurrences: the DIANA-5 trial. *Tumori* 2012;98:1-18.

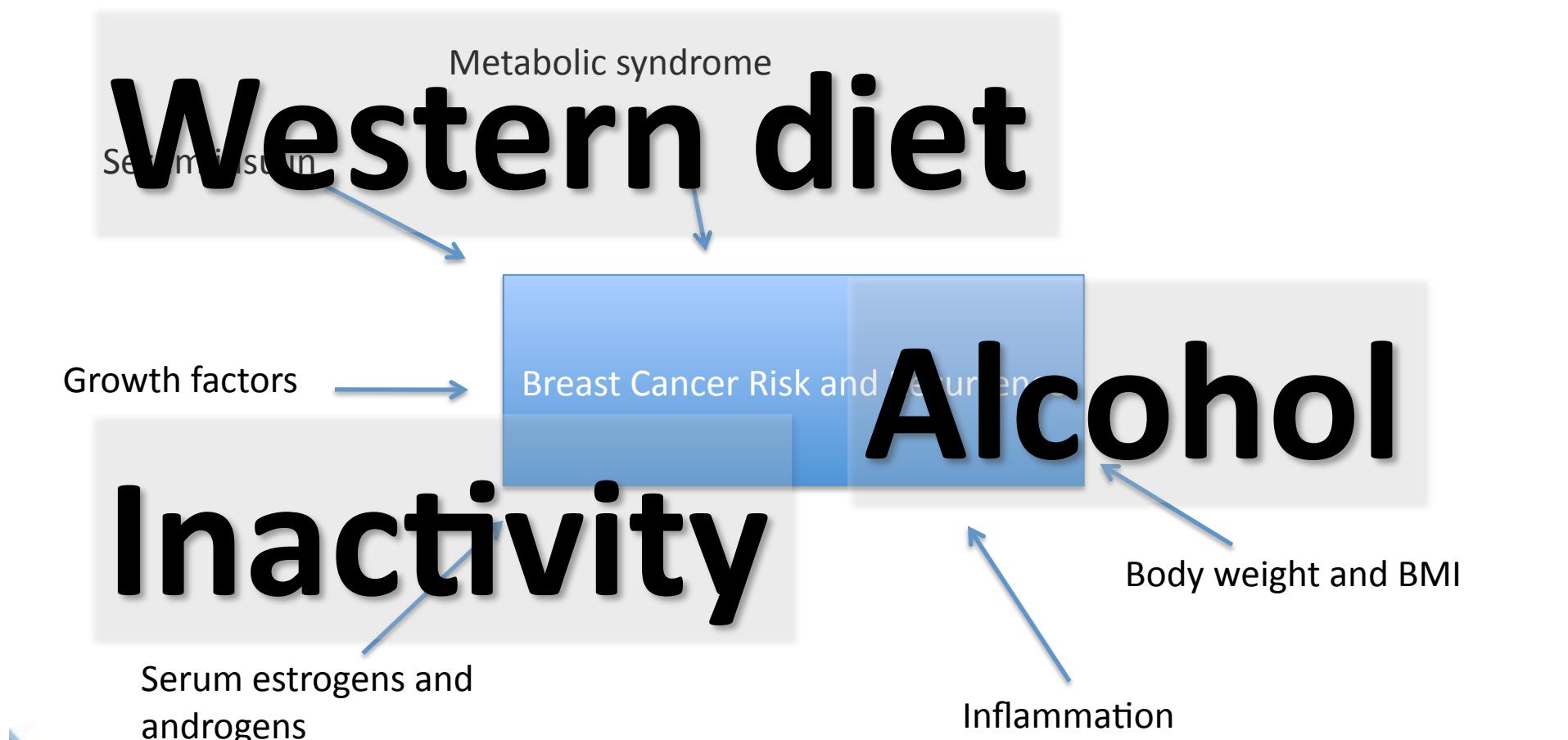
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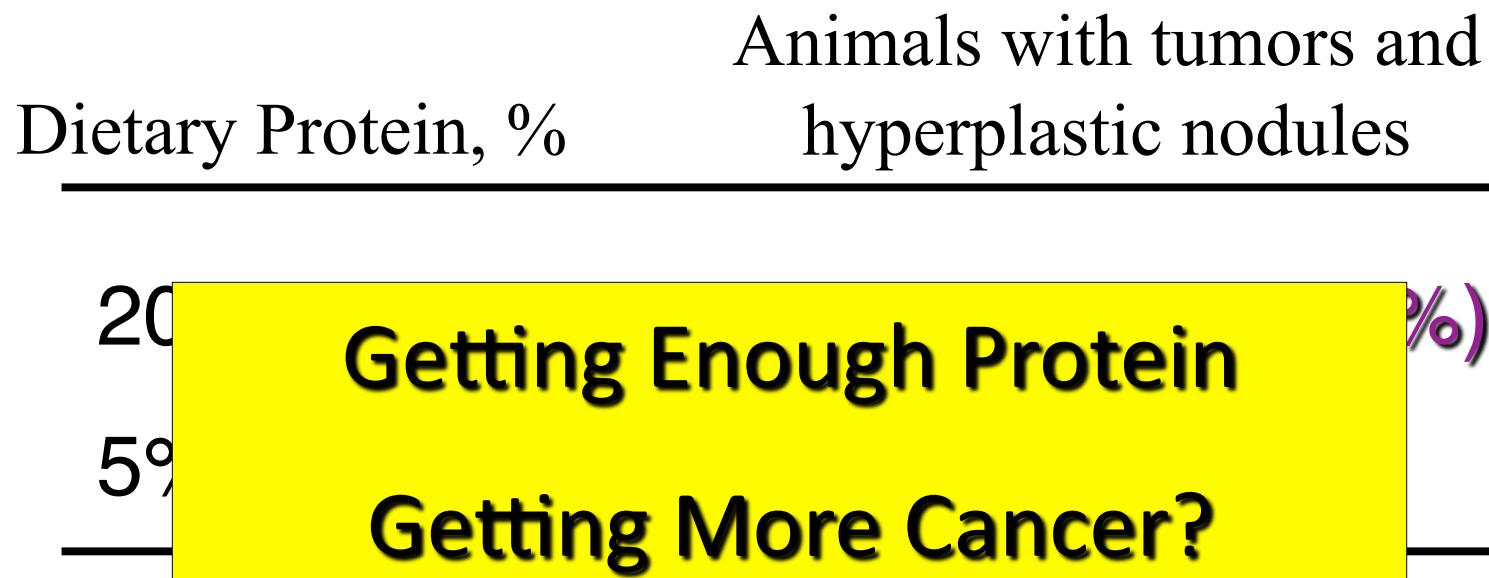
Chlebowski RT, Blackburn GL, Thomson CA, et al. Dietary fat reduction and breast cancer outcome: interim efficacy results from the Women's Intervention Nutrition Study. *J Natl Cancer Inst* 2006;98:1767-76.

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# Background and Justification

- Observational Research
- Mechanistic Research
- **Intervention Research**

# Dietary Protein and AFB<sub>1</sub> Induced Liver Cancer (Rats)

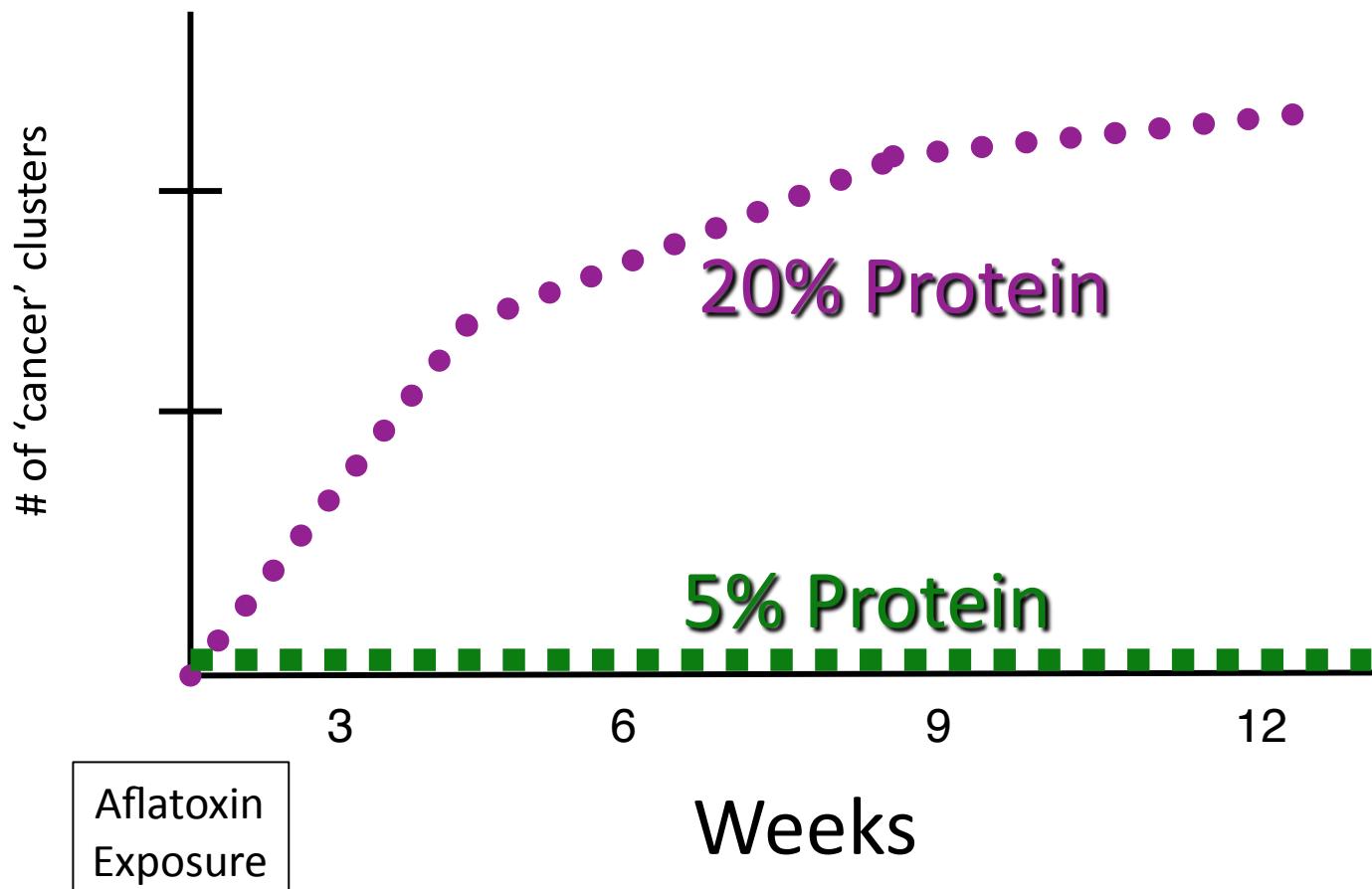


Madhavan and Gopalan, 1968.

Confirmed by Wells et al, 1974.

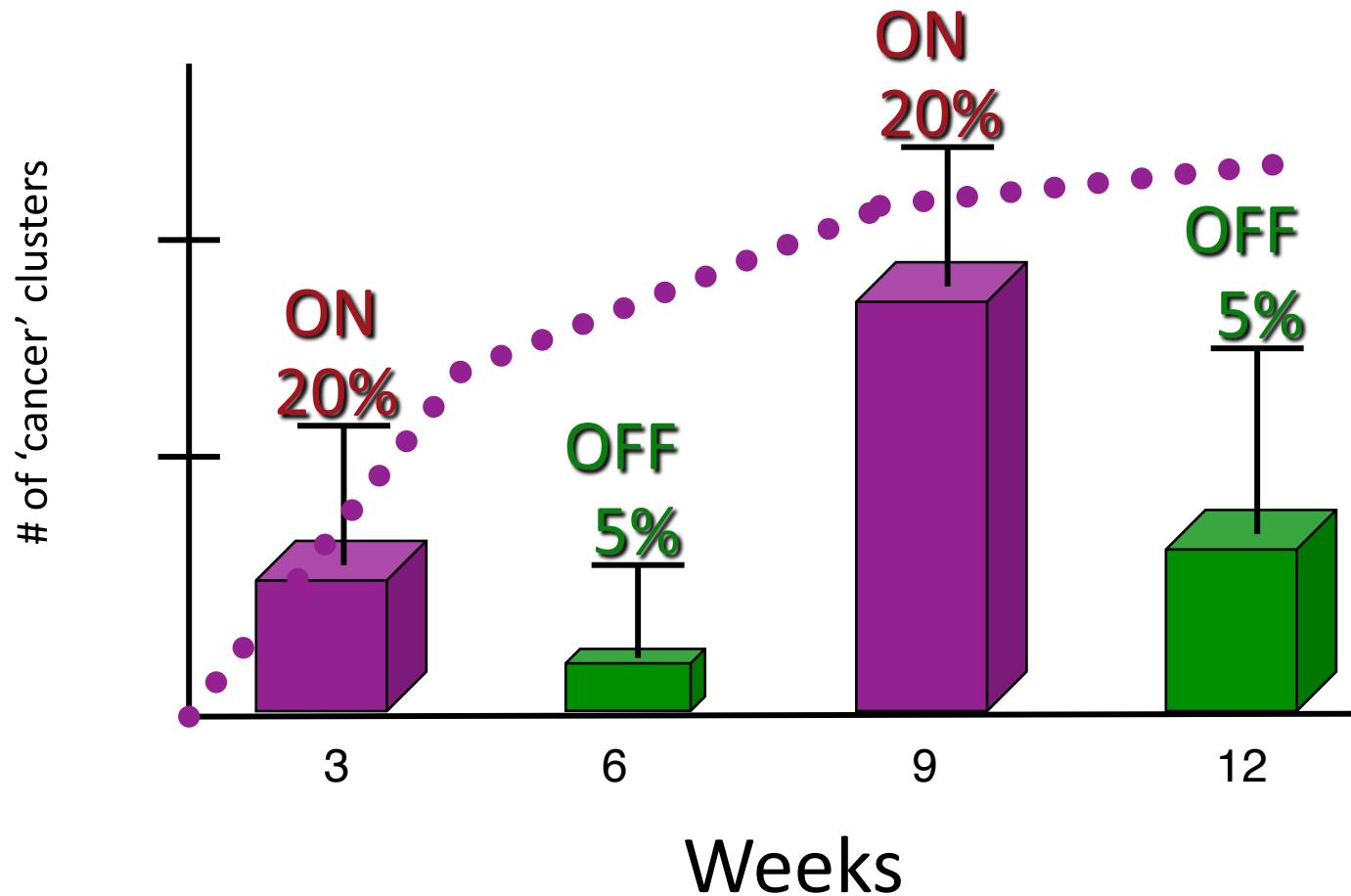
# Dietary Protein and **EARLY** Cancer

(Youngman and Campbell, *J. Nutr.*, 1991, *Nutr. Cancer*, 1992)



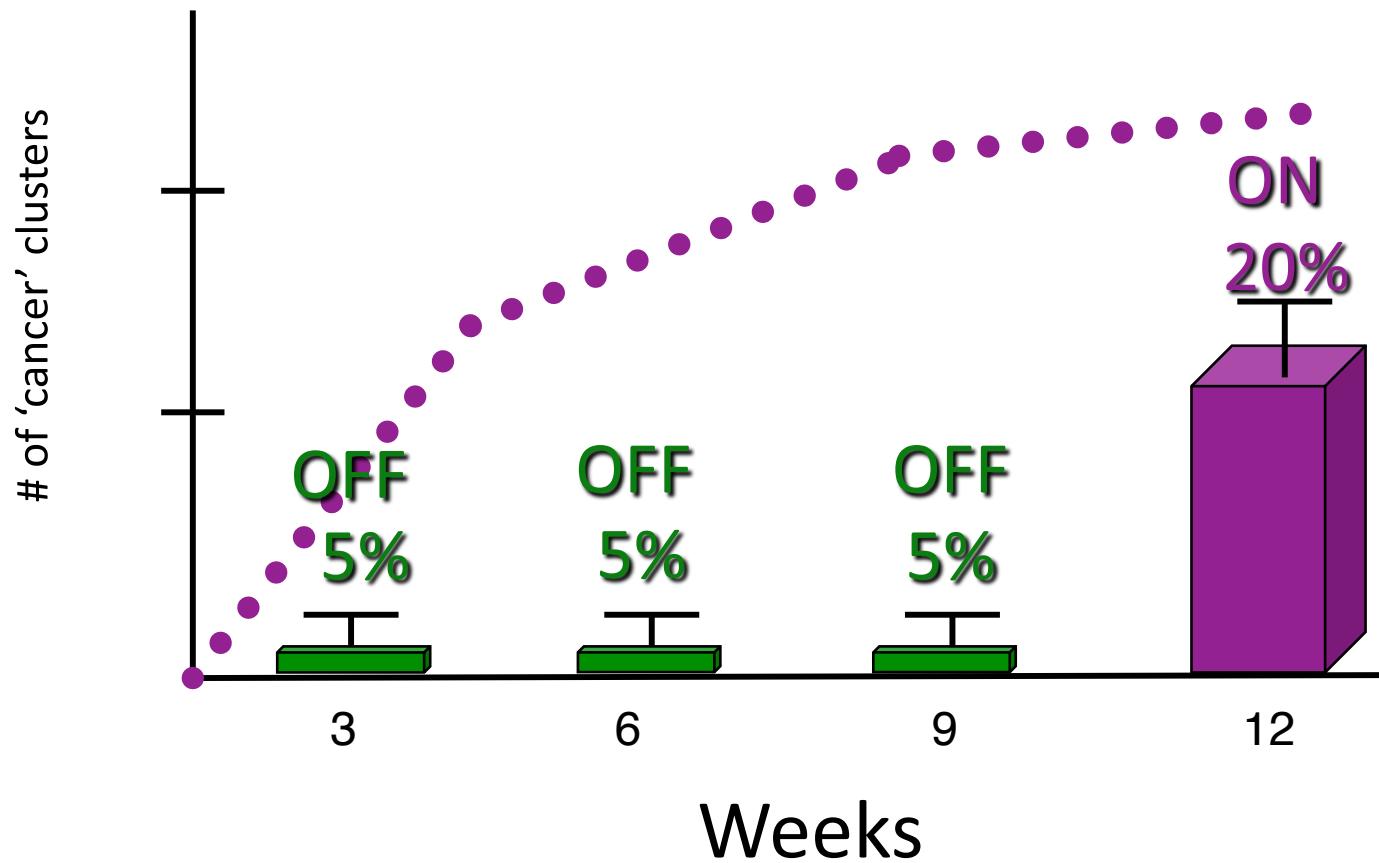
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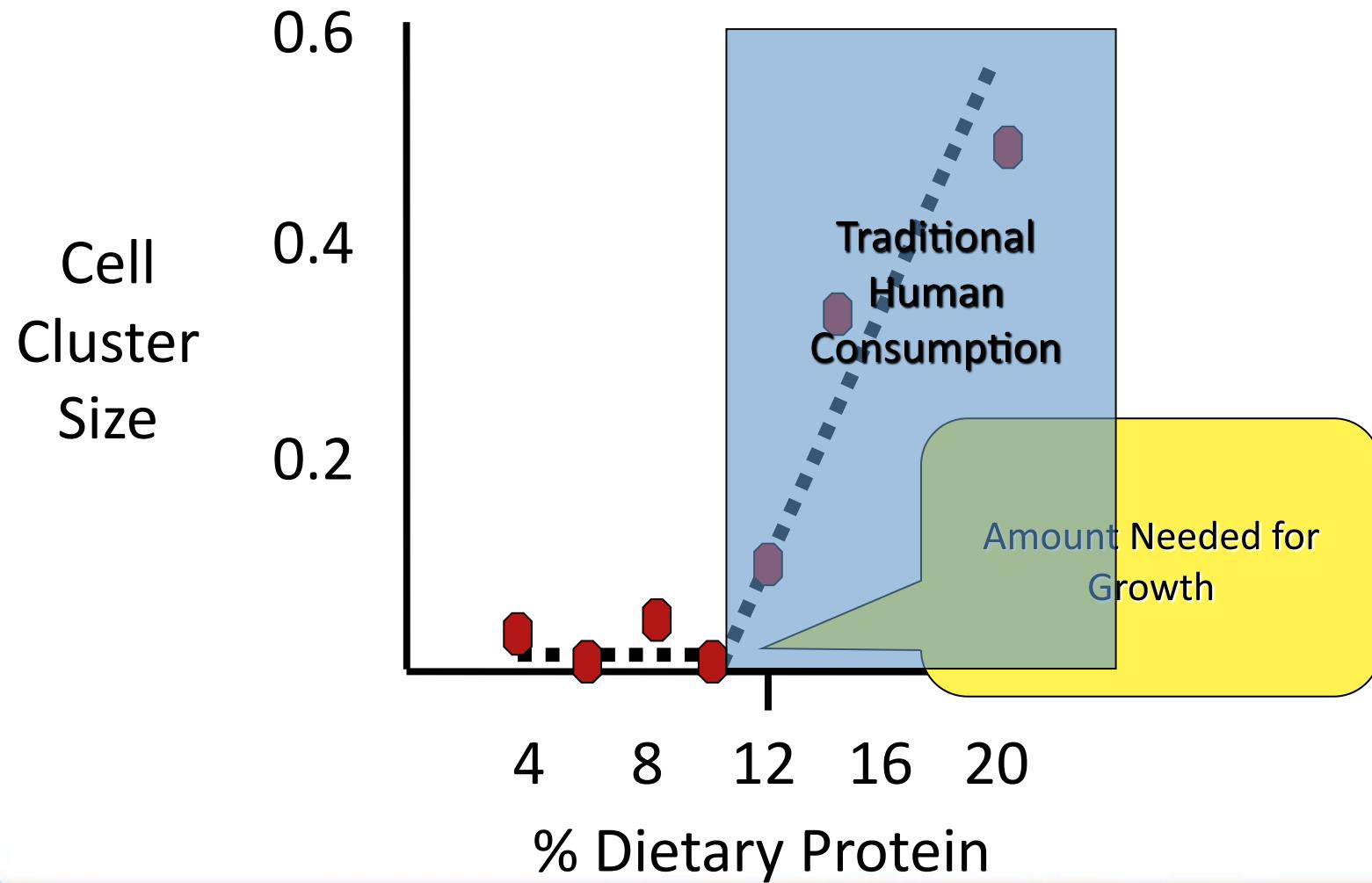
# Dietary Protein and **EARLY** Cancer

(Youngman and Campbell, *J. Nutr.*, 1991, *Nutr. Cancer*, 1992)



# Dietary Protein and **EARLY** Cancer

(Dunaif and Campbell, *J. Nutr.* 1987)



# Dietary Protein and LATE Cancer

*(Youngman and Campbell, Carcinogenesis, 1992)*

Chemical effect = cancer INITIATION

Protein effect = cancer GROWTH

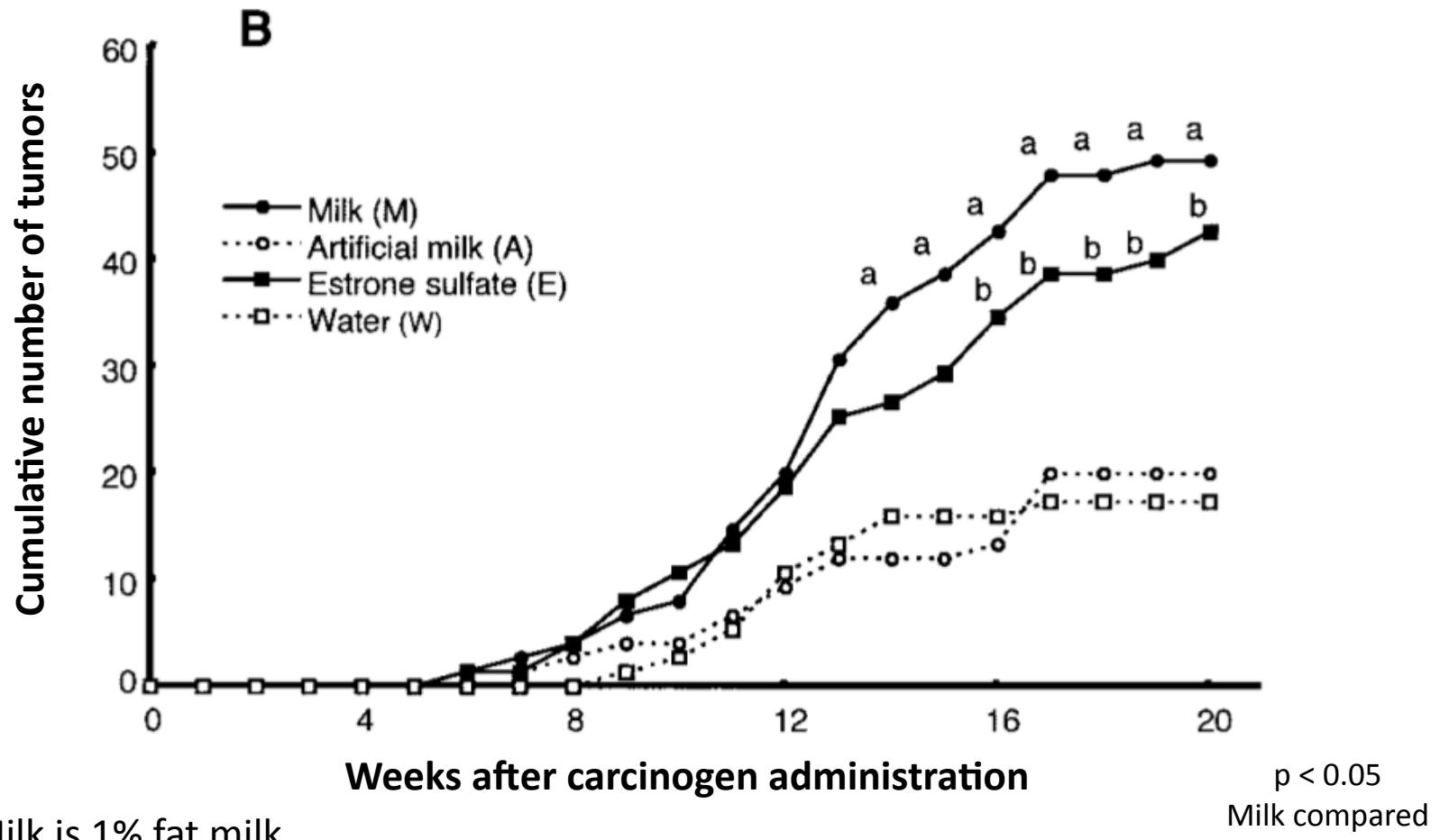
Protein, %	No. Animals	Tumor Severity*
5      all <b>living</b> at 100 wks.	60	248 <sup>a</sup>
20     all <b>dead</b> at 100 wks.	58	<b>3321<sup>c</sup></b>

\* % incidence x tumor weight.

**Protein was casein, cow's milk protein.**

**Plant-protein (soy and wheat) did not have the same effect even at higher levels of intake.**

# Tumor development in rats dosed with DMBA and fed different fluids

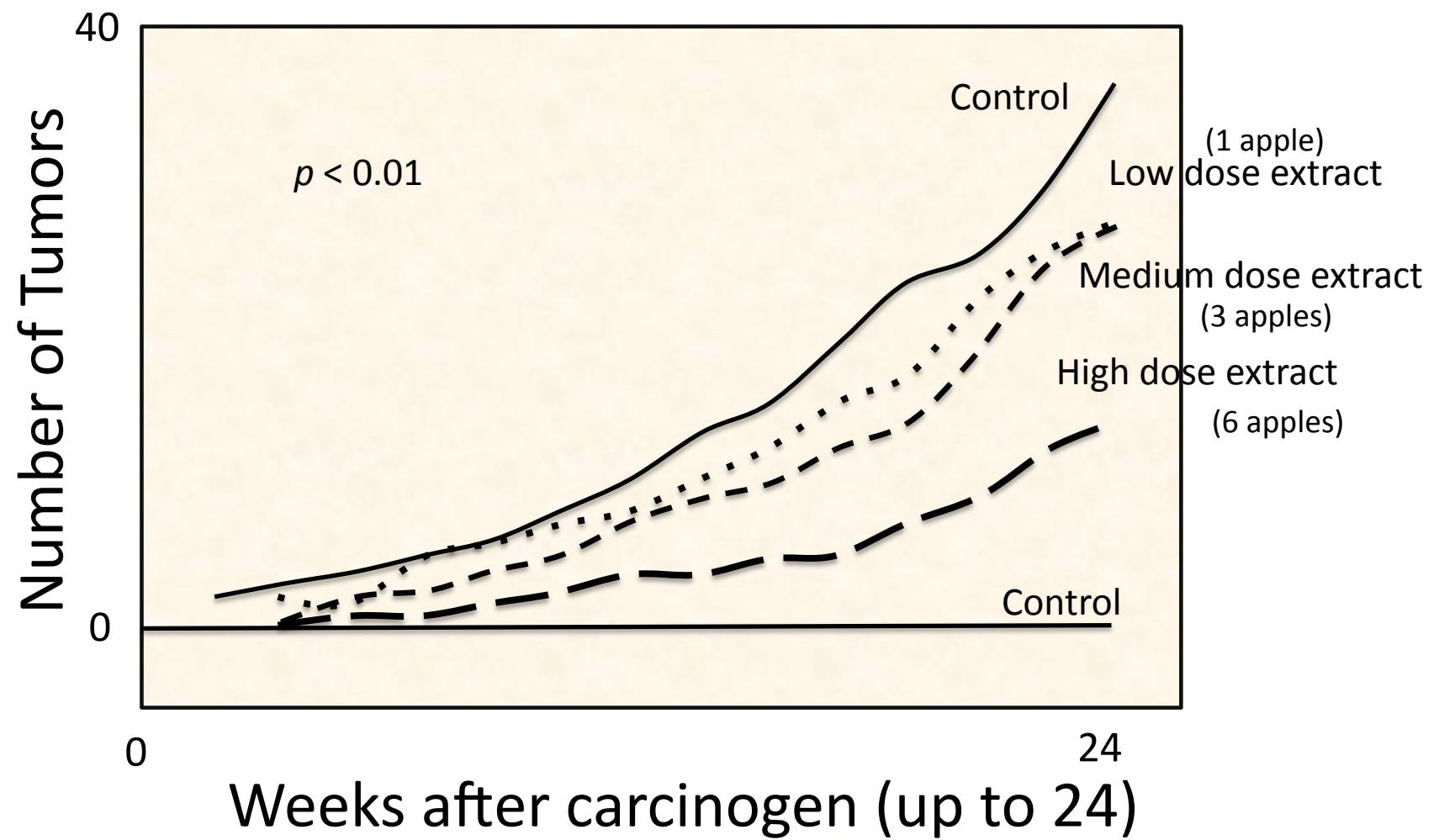


(Milk is 1% fat milk.

Artificial milk is gluten, amino acids, oil, sugar, minerals)

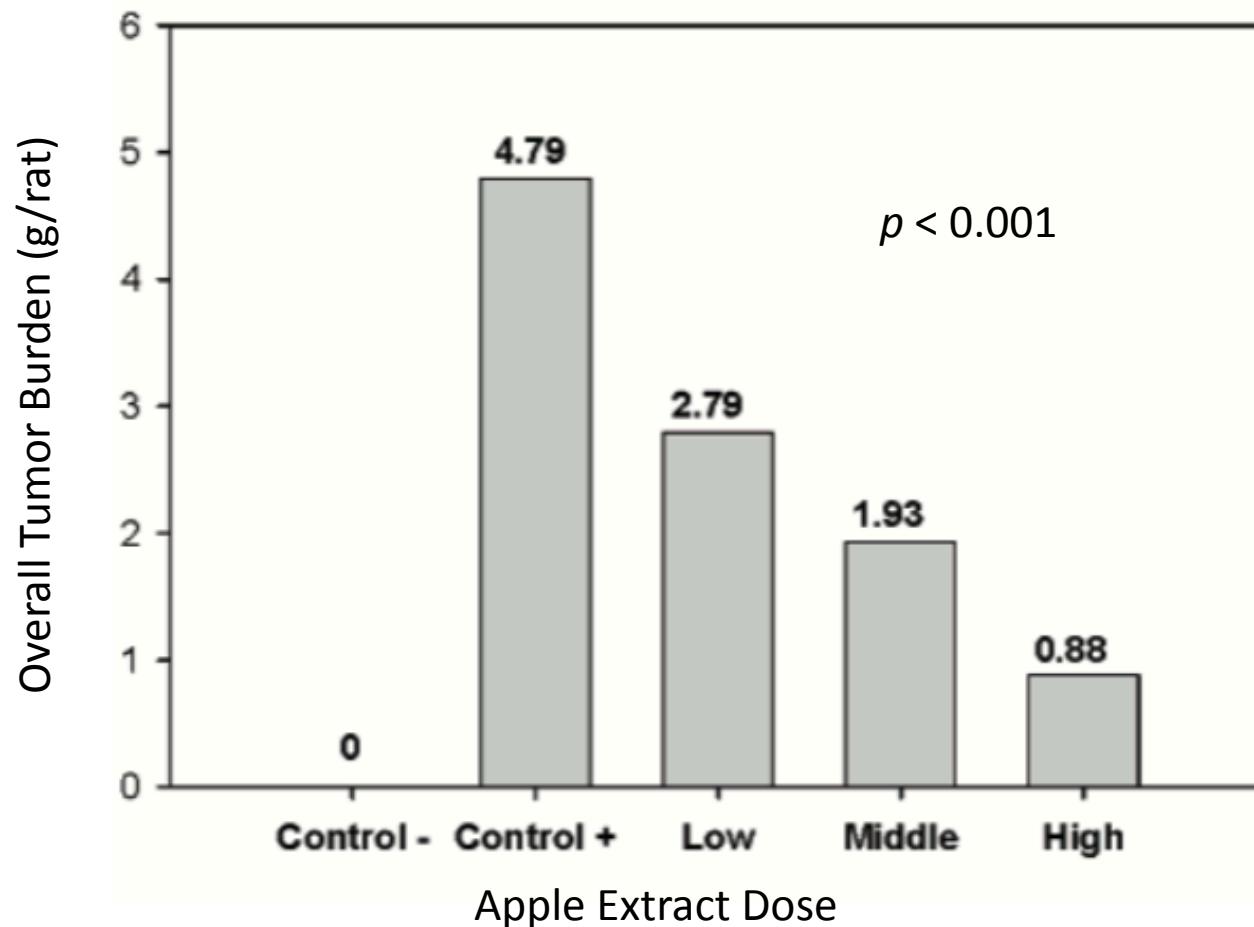
Qin LQ, Xu JY, Wang PY, et al. Low-fat milk promotes the development of 7,12-dimethylbenz(A)anthracene (DMBA)-induced mammary tumors in rats. Int J Cancer 2004;110:491-6.

# Apple Extract and Breast Cancer



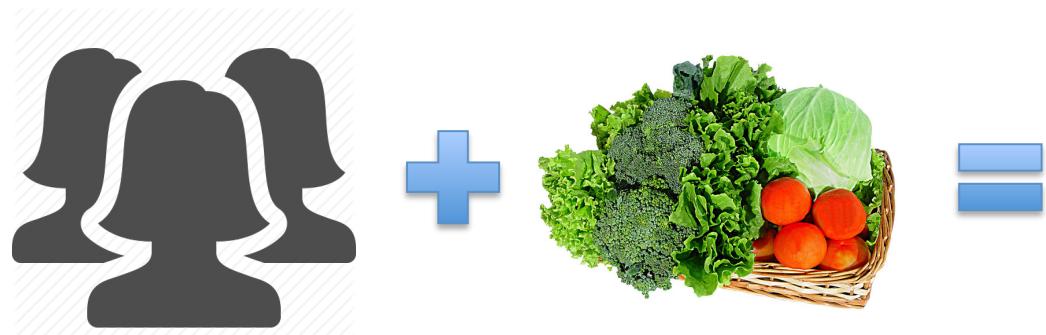
Liu RH, Liu J, Chen B. Apples prevent mammary tumors in rats. *J Agric Food Chem* 2005;53:2341-3.

# Apple Extract and Breast Cancer



Liu RH, Liu J, Chen B. Apples prevent mammary tumors in rats. *J Agric Food Chem* 2005;53:2341-3.

# 2 Weeks to Breast Health?



38 Postmenopausal  
overweight/obese  
women

2 weeks

## Plant-Based Diet

- 10-15% fat
- 15-20% protein (plant)
- 70-75% carbohydrate
- 30-40g fiber/1000cal/d
- Ad libitum

Exercise

## Estradiol

- Decreased 35-40%

## IGF-1

- Decreased 19%

## IGFBP-1

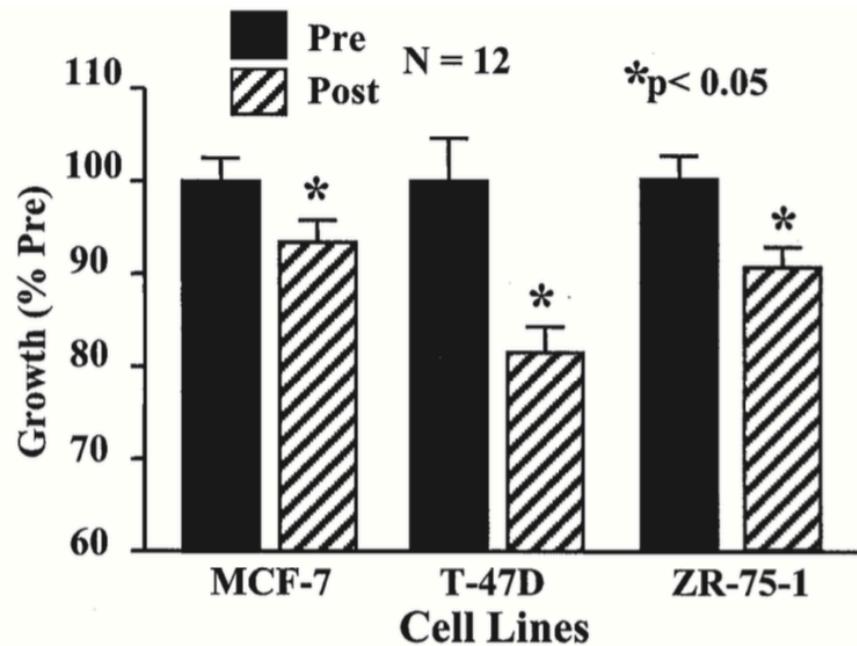
- Increased 32%

## Insulin

- Decreased 29%

Barnard RJ, Gonzalez JH, Liva ME, Ngo TH. Effects of a low-fat, high-fiber diet and exercise program on breast cancer risk factors in vivo and tumor cell growth and apoptosis in vitro. *Nutr Cancer* 2006;55:28-34.

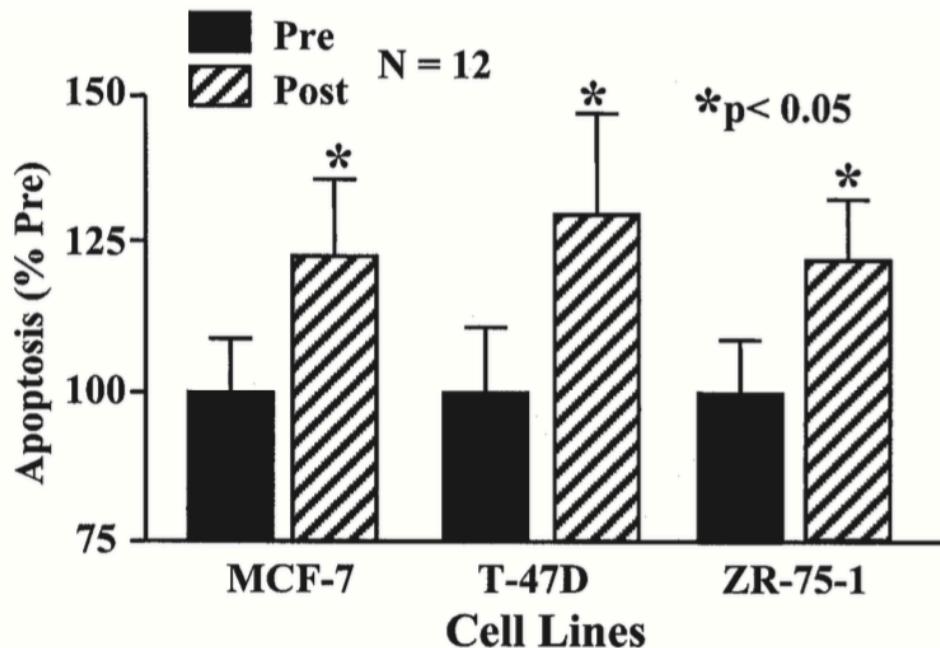
# 2 Weeks to Breast Health?



**Figure 1.** Effects of diet and exercise intervention on growth of breast cancer (BCa) cell lines. BCa cells were plated overnight in 10% fetal bovine serum, and the following day the media was removed and replaced with fresh media and 10% human serum pre- and postintervention. The cells were allowed to grow for 2 days, and growth was determined by the CellTiter Proliferation Assay (Promega, Madison, WI).

Barnard RJ, Gonzalez JH, Liva ME, Ngo TH. Effects of a low-fat, high-fiber diet and exercise program on breast cancer risk factors in vivo and tumor cell growth and apoptosis in vitro. *Nutr Cancer* 2006;55:28-34.

# 2 Weeks to Breast Health?



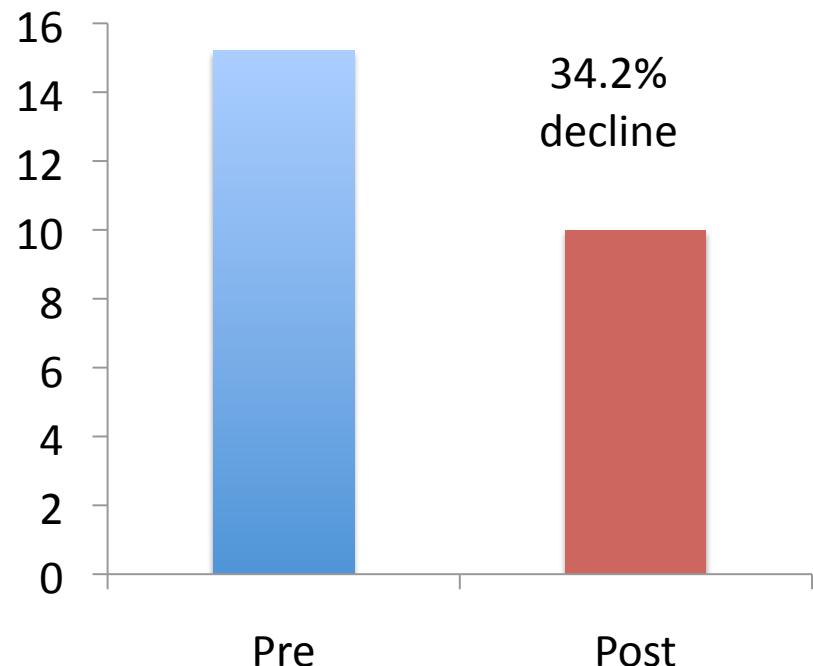
**Figure 2.** Effects of diet and exercise intervention on apoptosis in breast cancer (BCa) cell lines. BCa cells were plated overnight in 10% fetal bovine serum, and the following day the media was removed and replaced with fresh media and 10% human serum pre- and postintervention. The cells were allowed to grow for 2 days, and apoptosis was determined by the Cell Death Detection enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (Roche, Indianapolis, IN).

Barnard RJ, Gonzalez JH, Liva ME, Ngo TH. Effects of a low-fat, high-fiber diet and exercise program on breast cancer risk factors in vivo and tumor cell growth and apoptosis in vitro. *Nutr Cancer* 2006;55:28-34.

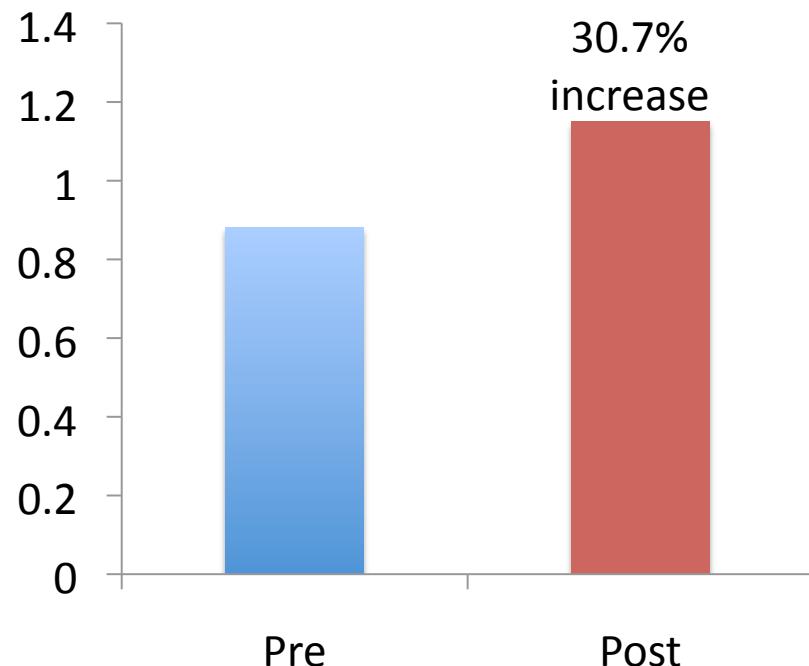
# Flaxseed Muffins (25g muffin)

Postmenopausal women, between biopsy and surgery, 32 days

**Ki-67 Index**  
(tumor cell proliferation)



**Apoptosis**  
(tumor cell death)



P < 0.01 for both

Thompson LU, Chen JM, Li T, Strasser-Weippl K, Goss PE. Dietary flaxseed alters tumor biological markers in postmenopausal breast cancer. *Clin Cancer Res* 2005;11:3828-35.



# 2 Weeks to Colon Health?

2 weeks

Results:

## Rural Africans

High fiber (66g),  
low-fat (16%)

High protein (27%),  
high-fat (52% total cal),  
low fiber

Increased cell proliferation  
Increased inflammation  
Butyrate decreased  
Bile acid increased

## African Americans

High Protein (15%),  
high-fat (35%)

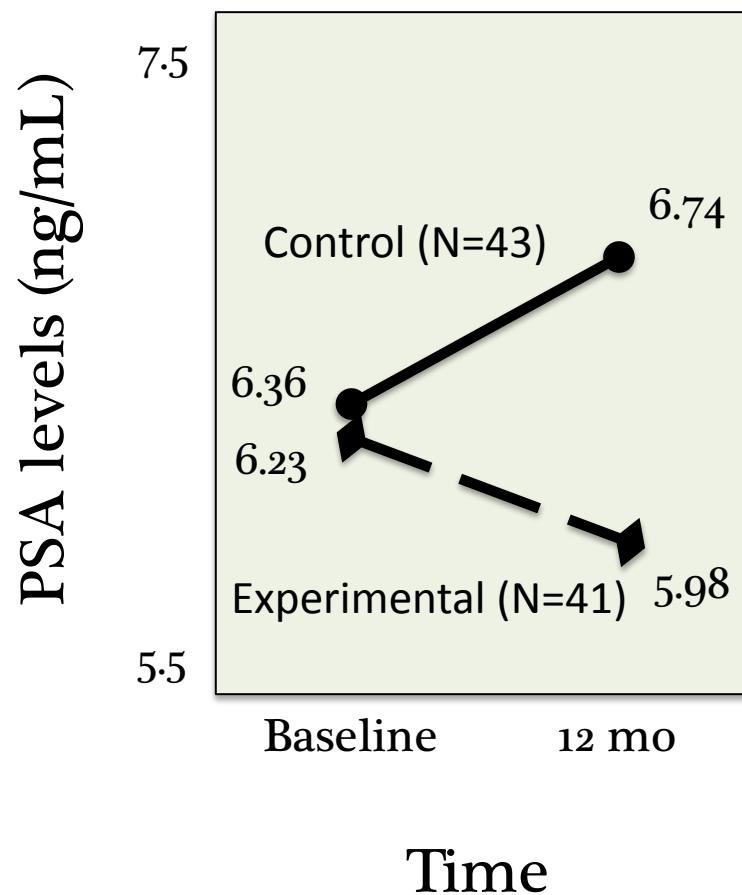
High fiber (55%),  
low-fat (16%)

Decreased cell proliferation  
Decreased inflammation  
Butyrate increased  
Bile Acid decreased

O'Keefe SJ, Li JV, Lahti L, et al. Fat, fibre and cancer risk in African Americans and rural Africans. *Nature communications* 2015;6:6342.



# Cancer: Changes in Serum PSA



After 2 years, 27% of control patients required traditional treatment (surgery, radiation, drug therapy).

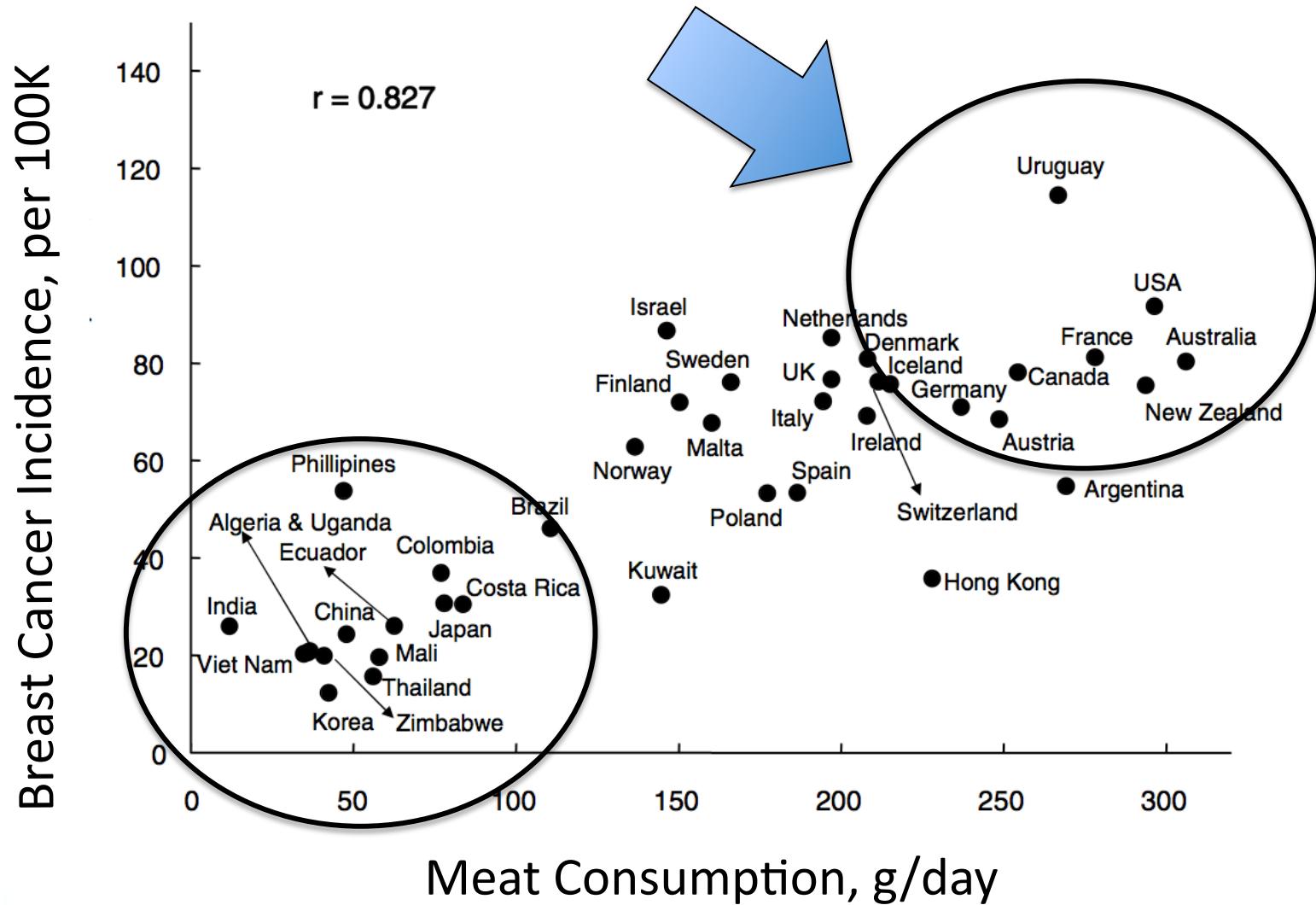
5% of the experimental patients required traditional treatment.

Ornish D, et al. J. Urology 2005;174:1065-9; discussion 9-70.  
Frattaroli J, et al. Urology 2008;72:1319-23.

# Multiple Mechanisms

- Lower Cholesterol
- Favorable hormonal changes
- Lower IGF-1
- Change in gut bacteria
- Lower inflammation in the gut (and elsewhere)
- Less uncontrolled angiogenesis
- Multiple antioxidant effects
- Change in genetic expression

# Breast Cancer (1993-1997) and Meat Intake (1961-97)



Ganmaa D, Sato A. The possible role of female sex hormones in milk from pregnant cows in the development of breast, ovarian and corpus uteri cancers. Medical hypotheses 2005;65:1028-37.

# Summary Points

- Highly controlled animal experiments show that nutrition can decisively influence cancer initiation and promotion.
- In animal experiments dairy protein is strongly cancer promoting. Plant proteins do not promote cancer, or prevent cancer.
- Milk and meat and western diets have been strongly correlated to certain cancers, including reproductive cancers and colorectal cancers.
- Intervention studies are limited, but some small studies show improvements in cancer outcomes, even after diagnosis.
- Other large intervention studies show that small dietary changes, or short-term changes, in the context of a western diet and lifestyle do not impact cancer survival.