# **Oncology Nutrition:**

Hot topics and Evidence Based Recommendations



# Ernestine Trujillo, MS, RDN, LD Sr Clinical Nutritionist UNM Comprehensive Cancer Center Etrujillo@salud.unm.edu

No Financial Disclosures





# **Learning Objectives**

- Identify Hot Topics in Oncology Nutrition
- Identify basic recommendations from the World Cancer Research Fund
- Recognize when to encourage patients to modify their eating behaviors to lessen cancer risk



# Why is Nutrition Important

- Manage side effects from treatments
- Reduce risk for recurrence
- Reduce risk of secondary cancers
- Improve QOL
- Manage weight
- Improve strength
- Empower patient



#### **Malnutrition in Cancer**

 Malnutrition is present in up to 80% of cancer patients

- Encourage adequate protein AND Kcal intake
- Repletion takes time



# **Oral Nutrition Supplements**

- Boost/Ensure
- Orgain Dairy based & Plant based
- Kate Farms Plant based
- Reason
- Enu
- DME Referral





# **Oral Supplements**

- Get to know your DME/Home Infusion providers
- Medicaid often will cover supplements with proper documentation
- Some private insurances will cover
- Medicare will NOT cover oral supplements (only TF)
- RD documentation





#### **After treatment**



- Strive for a healthy weight
- Follow guidelines for prevention
- Decrease risk for recurrence



#### **World Cancer Research Fund**

- A non-profit org that funds research and advocates for policies to prevent cancer.
- Mission to reduce the number of preventable cancer deaths by helping people make informed lifestyle choices.

#### WCRF's work includes:

#### Research

 WCRF funds research on how diet, weight, and physical activity affect cancer risk and survival. Research is used to create evidence-based recommendations for cancer prevention.

#### Policy advocacy Education

 WCRF educates the public about cancer prevention. WCRF was the first cancer charity to raise awareness of the link between diet and cancer risk.

- Guidance: developed with input from experts
- Recommendation: strong evidence base
- Includes American Institute for Cancer Research (AICR)





# **WCRF/AICR Report**

- **1997**
- **2007**
- **2018**

 Change in focus on dietary patterns rather than specific foods



#### SUMMARY OF STRONG EVIDENCE ON DIET, NUTRITION, PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND THE PREVENTION OF CANCER

						_	_	_		_		_				_	_	_	_	_	_	_			_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
To reference this matrix please use the following citation: World Cancer Research Fund/ American Institute for Cancer Research. Continuous Update Project: Diet, Nutrition, Physical Activity and the Prevention of Cancer. Summary of Strong Evidence. Available at: wcrf.org/cupmatrix accessed on DD-MM-YYYY  Abbreviation: SLR, systematic literature review.	Wholegrains	Foods containing dietary fibre	Aflatoxins	Foods containing beta-carotene	Non-starchy vegetables or fruit (aggregated) <sup>2</sup>	Red meat	Processed meat	Cantonese-style salted fish	Dairy products	Foods preserved by salting	Arsenic in drinking water	Mate	Coffee	Sugar sweetened drinks	Alcoholic drinks	'Mediterranean type' dietary pattern	'Western type' diet	'Fast foods'	Glycaemic load	High-dose beta-carotene supplements	Beta-carotene	Calcium supplements	Physical activity (moderate and vigorous)	Vigorous physical activity	Walking	Screen time (children) 15	Screen time (adults) <sup>15</sup>	Adult body fatness 16	Body fatness in young adulthood 19	Adult weight gain	Adult attained height <sup>21</sup>	Greater birthweight	Lactation <sup>22</sup>	Having been breastfed
MOUTH, PHARYNX, LARYNX 2018																																		
NASOPHARYNX 2017 (SLR)																																		
OESOPHAGUS (ADENOCARCINOMA) 2016																																		
OESOPHAGUS (SQUAMOUS CELL CARCINOMA) 2016																																		
LUNG 2017																				10														
STOMACH 2016															5													17						
PANCREAS 2012																																		
GALLBLADDER 2015																																		
LIVER 2015															5																			
COLORECTUM 2017									*						6							12	13											
BREAST PREMENOPAUSE 2017															7																			
BREAST POSTMENOPAUSE 2017															7																			
OVARY 2014																																		
ENDOMETRIUM 2013																																		
PROCTATE 2014																					11							18						





#### **Over Nutrition & Cancer**

- Colorectal
- Breast
- H/N
- Esophageal
- Pancreatic
- Liver

- Endometrial
- Stomach
- Gallbladder
- Ovary
- Prostate

WCRF





### **Survivor Trends & Overall Mortality**

- Inverse Relationship
  - Veggies
  - Fish
  - Healthy Diet
- ETOH: Associated
- Western Diet: Strong Positive Association





#### The Recommendations

- 1) Body Fatness Be as lean as possible within the normal range of body weight
- 2) Physical Activity Be physically active as part of every day life
- 3) Food & Drink that promote weight gain -Limit consumption of energy dense foods & Avoid sugary drinks
- 4) Plant Foods Eat mostly foods of plant origin



- 5) Animal Foods Limit red meat and avoid processed meat
- 6) Alcoholic Drinks Limit
- 7) Preservation, Processing, Preparation Limit consumption of salt, Avoid moldy grains or legumes
- 8) Dietary Supplements Aim to meet nutrient needs through *diet* alone





# WCRF/AICR - Special Recs



- Breastfeeding Mothers to breast feed; children to be breastfed
- 2) Cancer Survivors Follow the recommendations for cancer prevention





#### **Patient Encounters**

- Meet the patient where they are
- Encourage that small changes can be significant
- SMART goals



## **Choose Foods First**

Get nutrients from foods not supplements

Food Synergy





## **Protein**



- Basic building block of every cell
- Needed for healing
- Muscle mass
- Sources:
  - beans, hummus
  - meats, fish
  - milk, cheese
  - nuts, seeds
  - eggs

#### **What About Meats?**

- Hot Topic: Plant based diet
- No more than 11 18oz of red meat per week (beef, lamb, pork)
- Choose fish, chicken, eggs and turkey as an alternative
- Red Meats: good source of protein and iron, fat
  - Heterocyclic Amines (HCA)
  - Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH)
- Choose lean meats if possible
- Try moist heat cooking methods
- Marinate
- Lessen or avoid processed meats





#### **Fiber**

- 30g fiber (from food) per day recommended
- Fruits/veggies, nuts/seeds, whole grains, beans/legumes
- Protective:
  - Colorectal
  - Weight Management





# Fruits/Vegetables

Variety

Low in calories, high in nutrients

Vitamins

Phytochemicals:

"Fight"-O-Chemicals

- High in Fiber
  - Insoluble
  - Soluble





# **Hot Topic: Organic Foods**

- No proven change in risk for recurrence or diagnosis (ACS)
- More important to eat the fruits/veggies rather than solely organic



#### **Fluids**

- Prevent dehydration
- Helps keep mouth moist
- Thins mucous
- Aids constipation
- Liquid at room temperature = fluid
  - Ice cream, J-ello, popsicles, soups
- Appetite control
- Hot Topic: Alkaline water no proven benefit



#### **Alcohol**

- Contributes to excess kcal
- Increases risk especially: Oral, Laryngeal, Esophageal, Breast, Stomach, Liver
- Alcohol contains ethanol: ethanol is the cancer causing compound

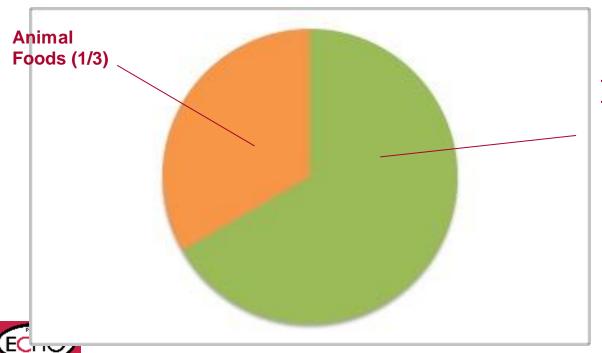


# **Hot Topic: Soy & Cancer**

- Lower incidence of cancer in populations with high soy consumption
- Whole soy foods are OK
- Soy Supplements???
- "The current evidence does not support guidance to consume more soy foods (or to introduce soy foods if these are not currently part of the diet) after a diagnosis of breast cancer, but for those who already consume them, there is no need to stop." WRCF



# The New American Plate (AICR)



#### PLANT FOODS (2/3)

Veggies, Fruits, Beans, Legumes, Nuts/seeds



- Mediterranean
- DASH diet
- Vegetarian
- Plant Based



# **Hot Topic: Sugar**

- Does sugar feed cancer?
- Can contribute to obesity
- Glycemic index
- Limit "Empty" calories:
  - Candy, Soda
- Choose sugars wisely
  - -Whole grain carbs when possible
  - -Pair with protein or fat (Onc DPG-Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics)







# Physical activity

- Walk More/Sit Less
- Decreases constipation
- Maintain muscle
- Increase appetite
- Feel Better!
- Reduced recurrence
  - Even without wt loss
- Protective
  - Colon
  - Breast
  - Endometrial
- Promote Insulin Sensitivity









#### **References For Patients**

- Refer to RDN if possible
- American Cancer Society
- American Institute for Cancer Research
- Memorial Sloan Kettering: Herb & Botanicals
- World Cancer Research Fund
- Weight management: Noom, Weight Watchers



# **Questions?**



