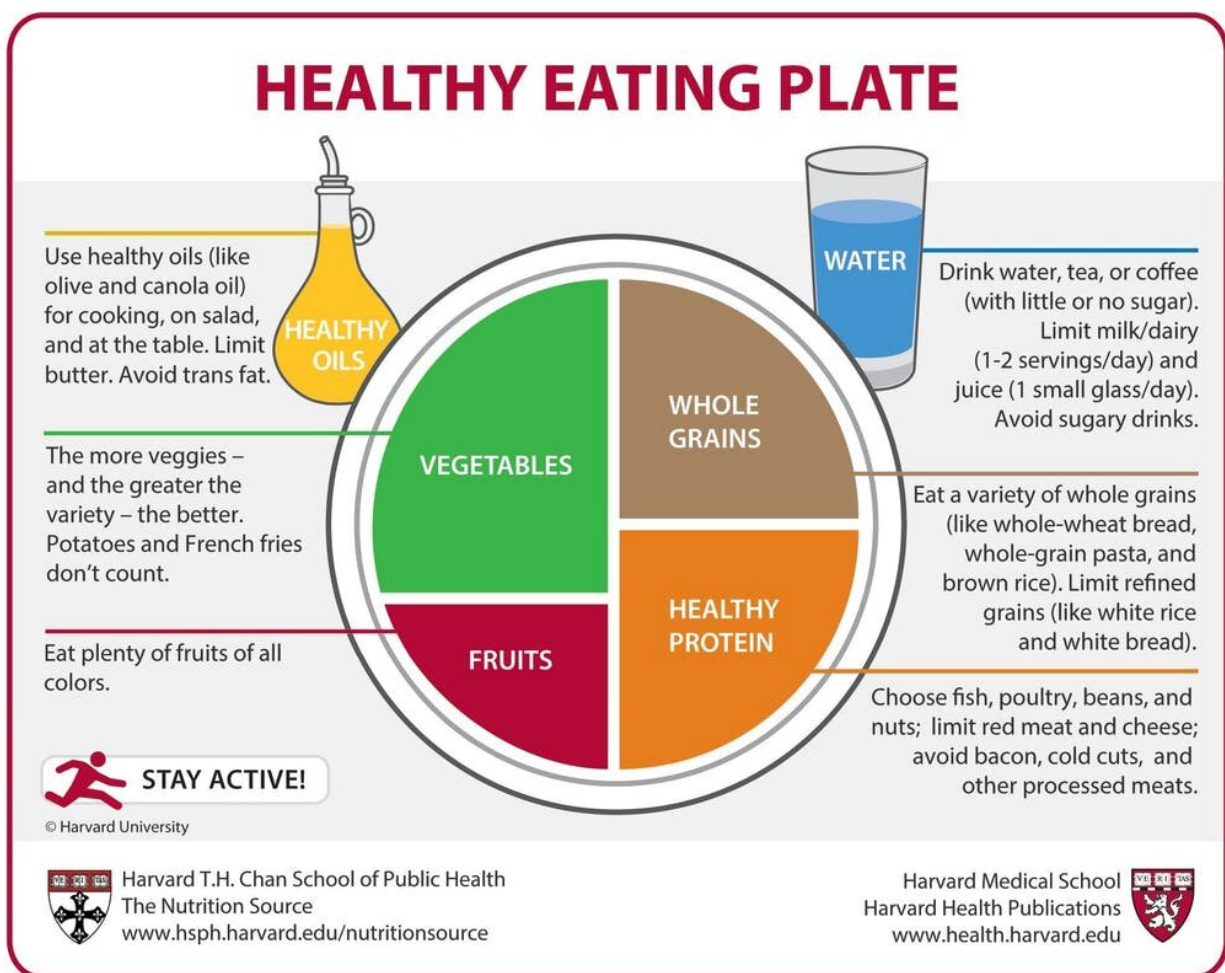


Lifestyle medicine: Try these 6 underprescribed therapies for a better, longer life

January 21 2021, by Yoram Vodovotz and Michael Parkinson



Use the Healthy Eating Plate as an evidence-based guide for creating healthy, balanced meals. Credit: [Harvard University](https://www.harvard.edu), [CC BY-NC](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/)

The majority of Americans are [stressed](#), [sleep-deprived](#) and [overweight](#) and suffer from largely preventable lifestyle diseases such as [heart disease, cancer, stroke and diabetes](#). Being overweight or obese contributes to the [50% of adults who suffer high blood pressure](#), [10% with diabetes and additional 35% with pre-diabetes](#). And the costs are unaffordable and growing. About 90% of the [nearly \\$4 trillion](#) Americans spend annually for health care in the U.S. is for chronic diseases and mental health conditions. But there are new lifestyle "medicines" that are free that doctors could be prescribing for all their patients.

[Lifestyle medicine](#) is the clinical application of healthy behaviors to prevent, treat and reverse [disease](#). More than ever, [research underscores that the "pills"](#) today's physician should be prescribing for patients are the six domains of [lifestyle](#) medicine: whole food plant-based eating, [regular physical activity](#), restorative sleep, [stress management](#), addiction reduction or elimination, and positive psychology and [social connection](#).

We are a [primary care preventive medicine physician](#) and a [computational immunologist](#), both committed to applying state-of-the-art research to [inform the clinical practice of lifestyle medicine](#). [Our findings and recommendations](#) were just published. We highlight the key take-home points for each of the areas below.

Whole-food, plant-based eating

Diets high in fruits, vegetables and whole grains and lower in animal products and highly processed foods have [been associated with prevention](#) of many diseases. These diets have also [improved health and even reversed](#) common [cardiovascular, metabolic, brain, hormonal, kidney and autoimmune diseases as well as 35% of all cancers](#).

We believe that future research should include larger trials or new

research methods with [emphasis on quality of diet](#). This would include more data on the micronutrient composition and protein sources of plant versus animal-based foods—not just proportion of fat, carbohydrates and protein. Such trials should include children, as many adult disorders are seeded as early as infancy or in utero.

Regular physical activity

[For decades, surgeon generals' guidelines](#) have emphasized that daily moderate-to-vigorous aerobic physical activity has both immediate and long-term health benefits. For example, why we age and the rate at which we age—[chronological age](#) versus biological age—is determined by multiple molecular processes that are directly influenced by physical activity. And now scientists are gaining a better understanding of the [cellular and molecular changes that exercise](#) induces to reduce disease risk.

Research priorities for scientists and physicians include obtaining a deeper understanding of the type, intensity and frequency of activity, and better insights into the molecular and [cellular alterations that occur with exercise](#).

Restorative sleep

Sleep helps the cells, organs and entire body to function better. [Regular uninterrupted sleep](#) of seven hours per night for adults, eight to 10 hours for teenagers and 10 or more for children is necessary for [good health](#).

Though understudied, there is evidence that high-quality sleep can reduce [inflammation, immune dysfunction, oxidative stress, and epigenetic modification](#) of DNA, all of which are [associated with or cause chronic disease](#).

Therefore, research into the biological mechanisms that underlie the restorative properties of sleep could lead to environmental or population-based and policy approaches to better align our natural sleep patterns with the demands of daily life.

Stress management

Though some stress is beneficial, prolonged or extreme stress can overwhelm the brain and body. [Chronic stress increases the risk of cardiovascular disease](#), [irritable bowel disease](#), [obesity](#), depression, asthma, arthritis, autoimmune diseases, cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, neurological disorders and obesity.

One of the most powerful mechanisms to reduce stress and enhance resilience is by [eliciting a relaxation response](#) using mind-body therapies and cognitive behavioral therapy.

More research is need to gain a better understanding of how these therapies work.

Addiction reduction and elimination

Many social, economic and environmental factors have fueled the national rise in substance abuse generally and, most tragically, the opioid epidemic.

Physicians and researchers are beginning to understand the underlying physiology and psychology of addiction.

Yet the [continued stigma and disjointed or absent access](#) to services remains a challenge. Clinicians and scientists need to explore how to predict who is more vulnerable to addiction and find ways of preventing

it. [Treatment that incorporates integrated care](#) focused on all the patient's needs should be prioritized.

Positive psychology and social connection

Maintaining a positive mindset through the practice of gratitude and forgiveness has a significant impact on psychological and subjective well-being, which are, in turn, associated with [physical health benefits](#).

Social connectivity, namely the quantity and quality of our relationships, has perhaps [the most powerful health benefits](#).

Conversely, [social isolation](#) – such as [living alone, having a small social network](#), participating in few social activities, and feeling lonely – [is associated with greater mortality](#), increased morbidity, lower immune system function, depression and cognitive decline.

Further study is needed to uncover how an individual's biology and chemistry change for the better through more social interactions.

Inflammation's role in lifestyle-related diseases

Unhealthy lifestyle behaviors produce a vicious cycle of inflammation. While inflammation is a healthy, natural way the body fights infections, injury, and stress, too much inflammation actually promotes or exacerbates the diseases described above.

The inflammatory response is complex. We have been using machine learning and computer modeling to [understand, predict, treat and reprogram inflammation](#) – to retain the healing elements while minimizing the detrimental more chronic ones. Scientists are unraveling new mechanisms that explain how chronic stress can turn genes on and

off.

Overcoming challenges and barriers

We and others who study lifestyle medicine are now discussing how we can leverage all of these approaches to improve [clinical studies on the impacts](#) of lifestyle interventions.

At the same time we and our colleagues realize that there are environmental challenges and barriers that prevent many people from embracing these lifestyle fixes.

There are food deserts where healthier foods are not available or affordable. Unsafe neighborhoods, harmful chemicals and substances create constant stress. Poor education, poverty, cultural beliefs and racial and ethnic disparities and discrimination must be addressed for all people and patients to appreciate and embrace the six "pills."

The application of lifestyle medicines is particularly important now because unhealthy lifestyles have caused a pandemic of preventable chronic diseases that is now exacerbating the COVID-19 pandemic, which disproportionately [afflicts those with these conditions](#).

Ask your doctor to ["prescribe" these six "pills"](#) for a longer and better life. After all, they're free, work better than or as well as medications and have no side effects!

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