

Balanced diet may be key to cancer survival

13 June 2018, by Alan Mozes, Healthday Reporter



diet diary.

The team then used the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) "Dietary Guidelines for Americans" as a yardstick for ranking the nutritional quality of the diets used by 1,200 people who had been diagnosed with cancer.

The USDA guidelines specify serving recommendations for fruits, vegetables, whole grains, proteins, dairy, saturated fat, cholesterol and sodium.

In turn, all 1,200 patients were then tracked for an average of 17 years, with researchers verifying all subsequent deaths—up to 2011—through the U.S. National Center for Health Statistics Linked Mortality Files.

By that point, half the cancer patients had died.

But the research team found that those who had consumed the most nutritious diets overall had a 65 percent lower risk for dying—either from cancer or any other cause—than those who had consumed the worse diets.

Deshmukh noted that the investigation did not assess the exact length of the survival benefit, nor did the researchers explore how exercise or other types of healthy behavior may impact cancer outcomes. Only an association was seen between diet and death risk, not a cause-and-effect link.

But the researchers noted that the overall strength of the protective benefit of eating well held up even after digging deeper to look at the specific risk of dying from certain types of cancer, including skin cancer and breast cancer.

"It is most critical that [cancer survivors](#) and their [health care providers](#) start talking about [a] balanced diet," said Deshmukh. "It is also crucial that cancer survivors work with their dietitians to identify a balanced diet regimen, and then follow that regimen.

(HealthDay)—Eating a nutritionally balanced high-quality diet may lower a cancer patient's risk of dying by as much as 65 percent, new research suggests.

The finding that total [diet](#), rather than specific nutritional components, can affect a [cancer patient](#)'s prognosis "was particularly surprising to us," said the study's lead author, Ashish Deshmukh.

Total diet, he explained, was one that appeared to be "balanced" and "nutrient-rich" with a wide variety of vegetables, fruits, whole grains, proteins and dairy.

Deshmukh is an assistant professor with the University of Florida's College of Public Health and Health Professions.

To explore the impact of nutrition on cancer, the researchers sifted through data collected between 1988 and 1994 by the Third National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES III). Almost 34,000 people were included in the survey, which asked all participants to offer up a 24-hour

"There are no harms [from] healthful eating," he added.

Marjorie Lynn McCullough is a senior scientific director of epidemiology research with the American Cancer Society. She noted that the "study had some limitations, such as not controlling for smoking, and evaluating older nutrition guidelines which have since been modified." She was not involved with the study.

But, she added, the findings are "generally consistent with growing evidence supporting recommendations to eat a healthy diet for cancer survivors."

Like the guidelines for cancer prevention, McCullough said, that means lowering the intake of sugar and empty calories by consuming "a mostly plant-based diet, including a variety of vegetables, whole fruits and whole grains, in addition to exercise and achieving and maintaining a healthy body weight.

"However, nutrition needs can vary during treatment, recovery and over the long term," she cautioned, "so [cancer](#) survivors should work with their [health](#) care practitioner to tailor advice on nutrition and physical activity to their situation."

The findings were published June 12 in the journal *JNCI Cancer Spectrum*.

More information: Ashish A. Deshmukh, Ph.D., M.P.H., assistant professor, department of health services research, management and policy, College of Public Health and Health Professions, University of Florida, Gainesville; Marjorie Lynn McCullough, Sc.D., R.D., senior scientific director, epidemiology research, American Cancer Society, Atlanta; June 12, 2018, *JNCI Cancer Spectrum*

There's more on nutrition and cancer at the [U.S. National Cancer Institute](#).

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