Lifestyle Medicine: Longevity, Healthspan and Ikigai

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Fellow, American College of Cardiology

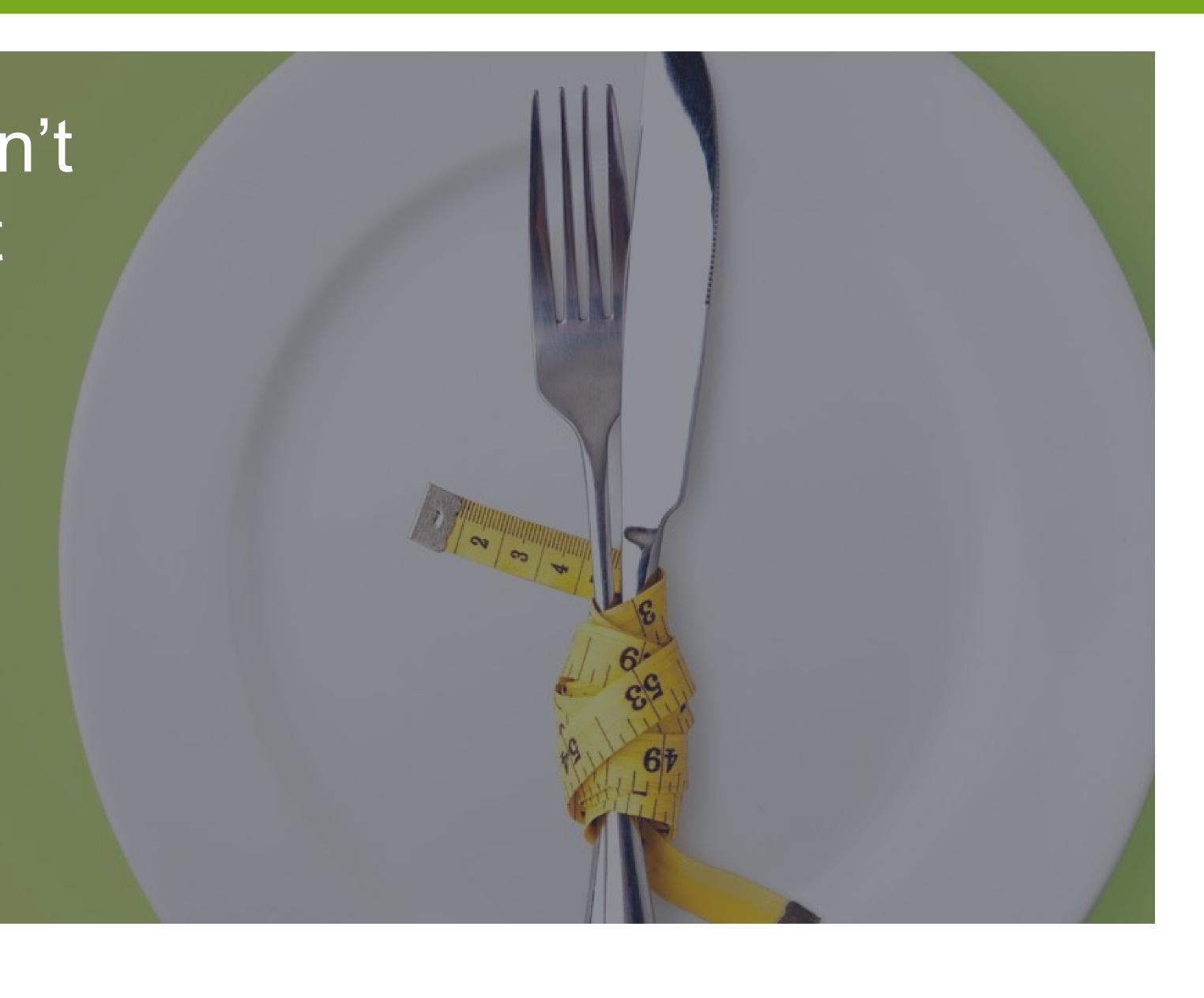
Mike Cowan, MD

Fellow, American College of Neurosurgery

Diplomates, American Board of Lifestyle Medicine

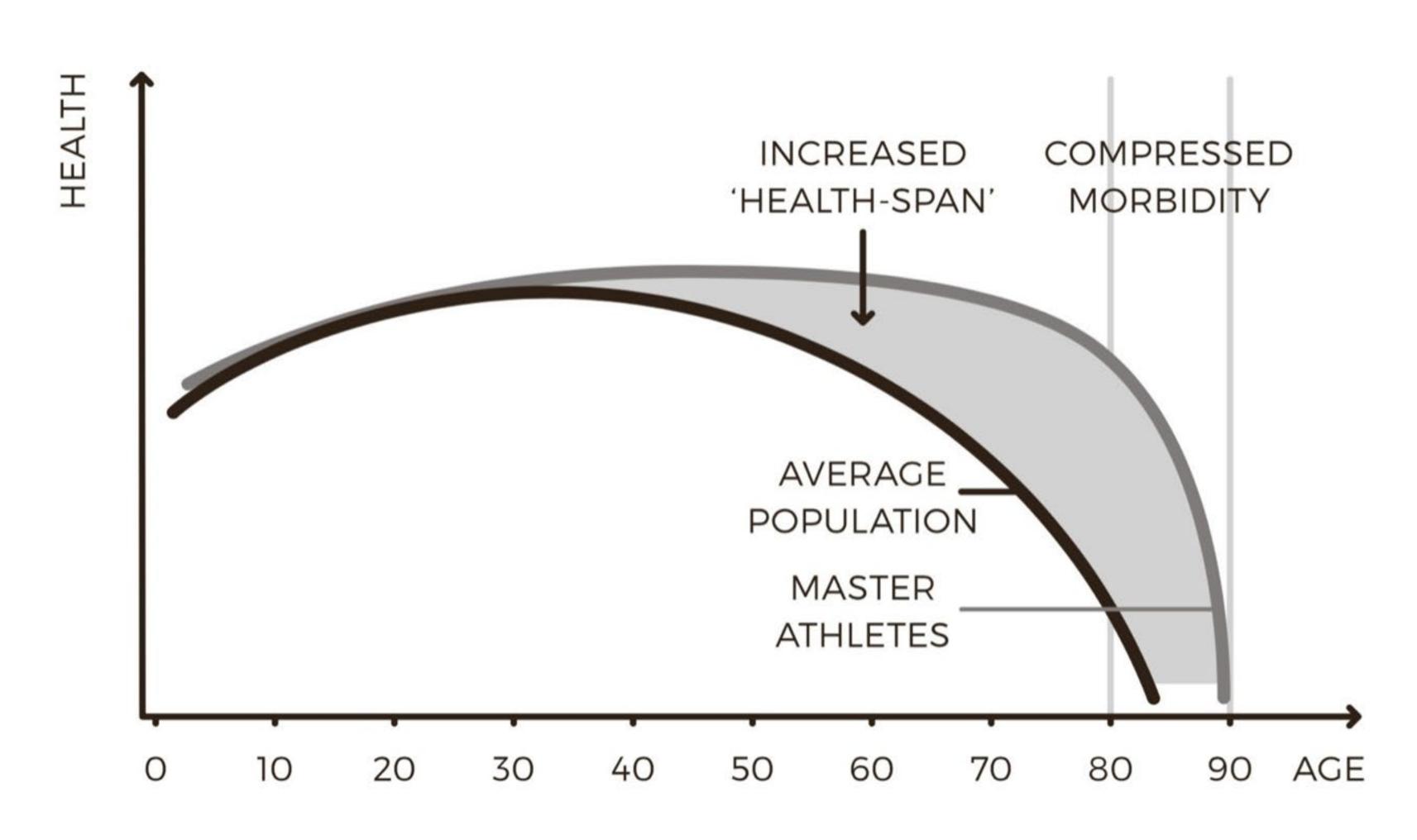
"Your health isn't everything, but without your health, everything is nothing."

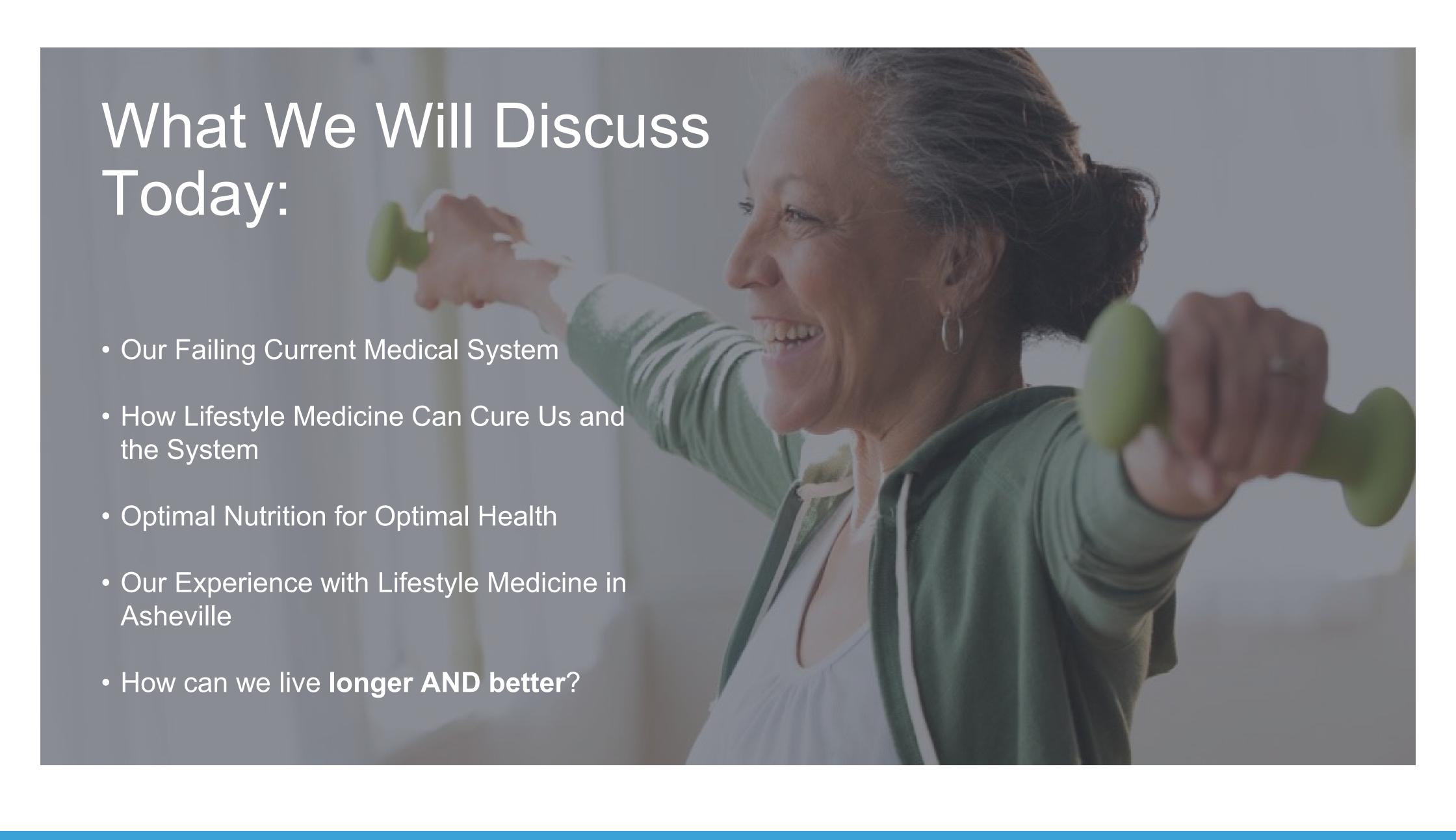
- a wise man





Healthspan vs Lifespan





Leading Causes of Death in the US 2017

- Heart disease: 633,842
- Cancer: 595,930
- Chronic lower respiratory diseases: 155,041
- Accidents (unintentional injuries): 146,571
- Stroke (cerebrovascular diseases): 140,323
- Alzheimer's disease: 110,561
- Diabetes: 79,535
- Influenza and pneumonia: 57,062
- Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis: 49,959
- Intentional self-harm (suicide): 44,193

^{*}CDC Vital statistics 2016

Actual Causes of Death

- Tobacco 435,000
- Poor diet and physical inactivity 400,000
- Alcohol consumption 85,000
- Microbial agents 75,000
- Toxic agents 55,000
- Motor vehicle accidents 43,000
- Firearms 29,000

*Mokdad, Actual causes of Death in the U.S. 2000 and 2004

NOTE: 80% of all deaths are caused by our lifestyles



"You can expect one heart attack per year in an average hospital in an average sized town."

Provelence of Coronery Heart Discose in North Am

Prevalence of Coronary Heart Disease in North America, 1928

Medical Textbook by Sir William Osler, MD

Today, the number of heart attacks 2018 Wission data: *625 is Tthes USI. is of y Q20% pre-red say Ithm 2013) *1633 PCI cases = 4.5/day

Heart Disease Today ... Pills and Procedures

Pill Nation: The Rise of Rx Drug Use

The total number of prescriptions filled by all Americans, including adults and children, has increased by 85 percent over two decades, while the total U.S. population has increased by only 21 percent.

180,000* serious or fatal adverse drug reactions reported to the FDA, making drugs a significant

% of US deaths *2011 improperly or properly prescribed 4,468,929,929

Source: Quintiles IMS.
© 2017 Consumer Reports. All Rights Reserved.

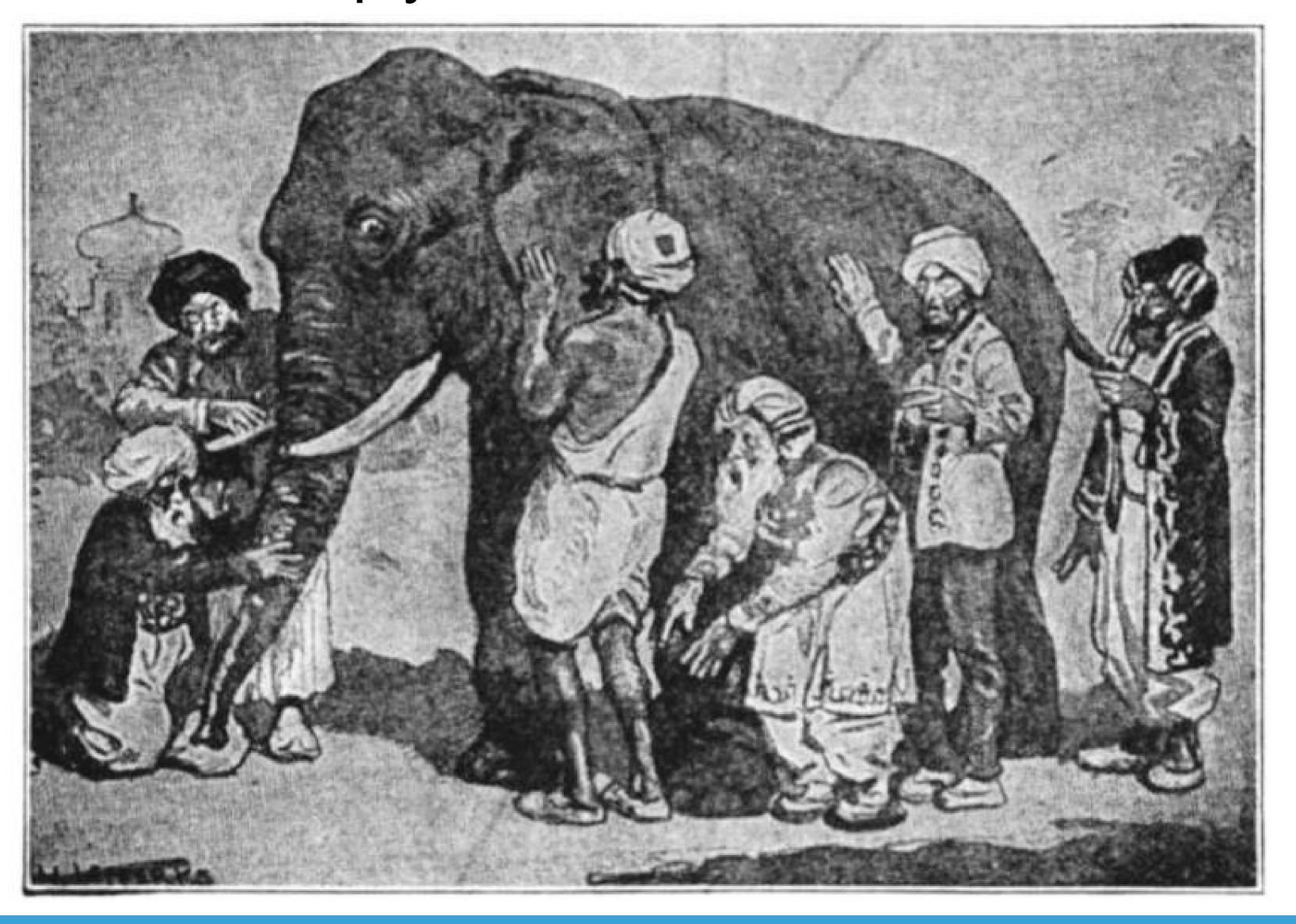
Heart Disease Today ...

- Bypass Surgery
 - 400,000/year
 - Subsets of patients for whom this operation is associated with improved mortality versus medical therapy or stenting
 - 37-46% of vein grafts failed (75% narrowing) within 12 to 18 months

NEJM 2009, 361 (3) 235

- Angioplasties & Stents
 - 1,000,000/year
 - Most useful for symptom relief-not for mortality benefit

This simply does not make sense...

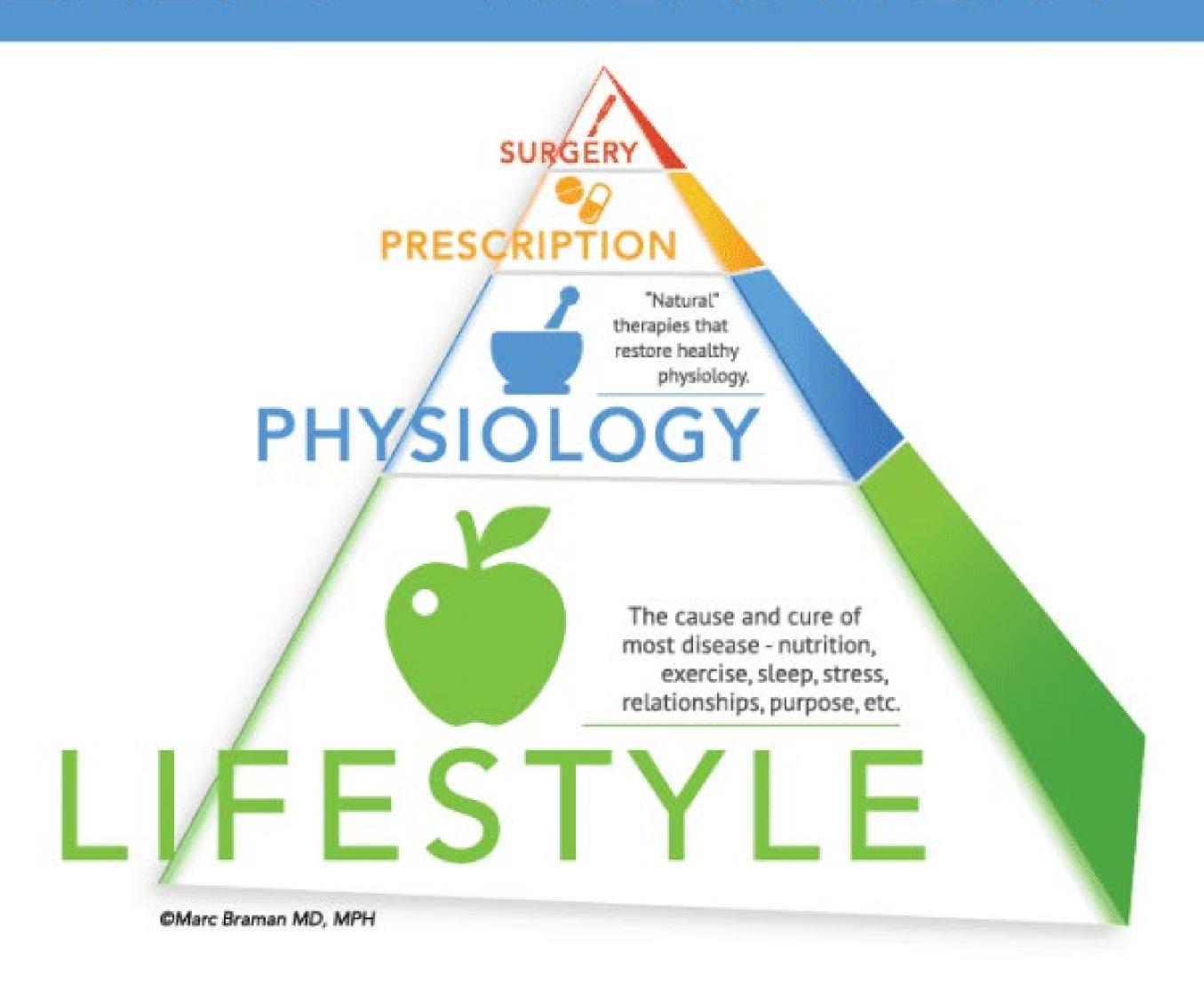


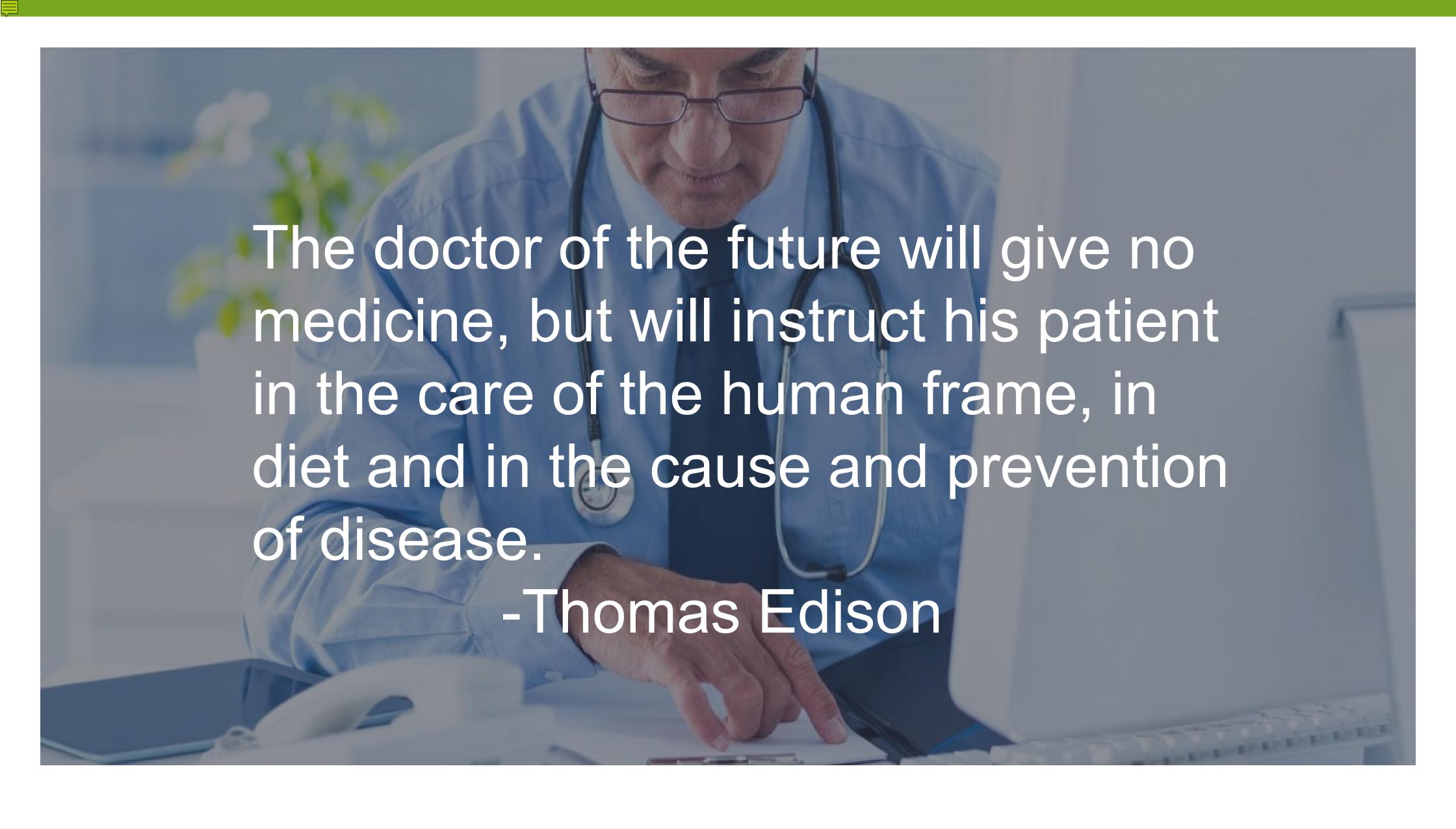
WHOLE HEALTH - TREATMENT

ACUTE - SEVERE

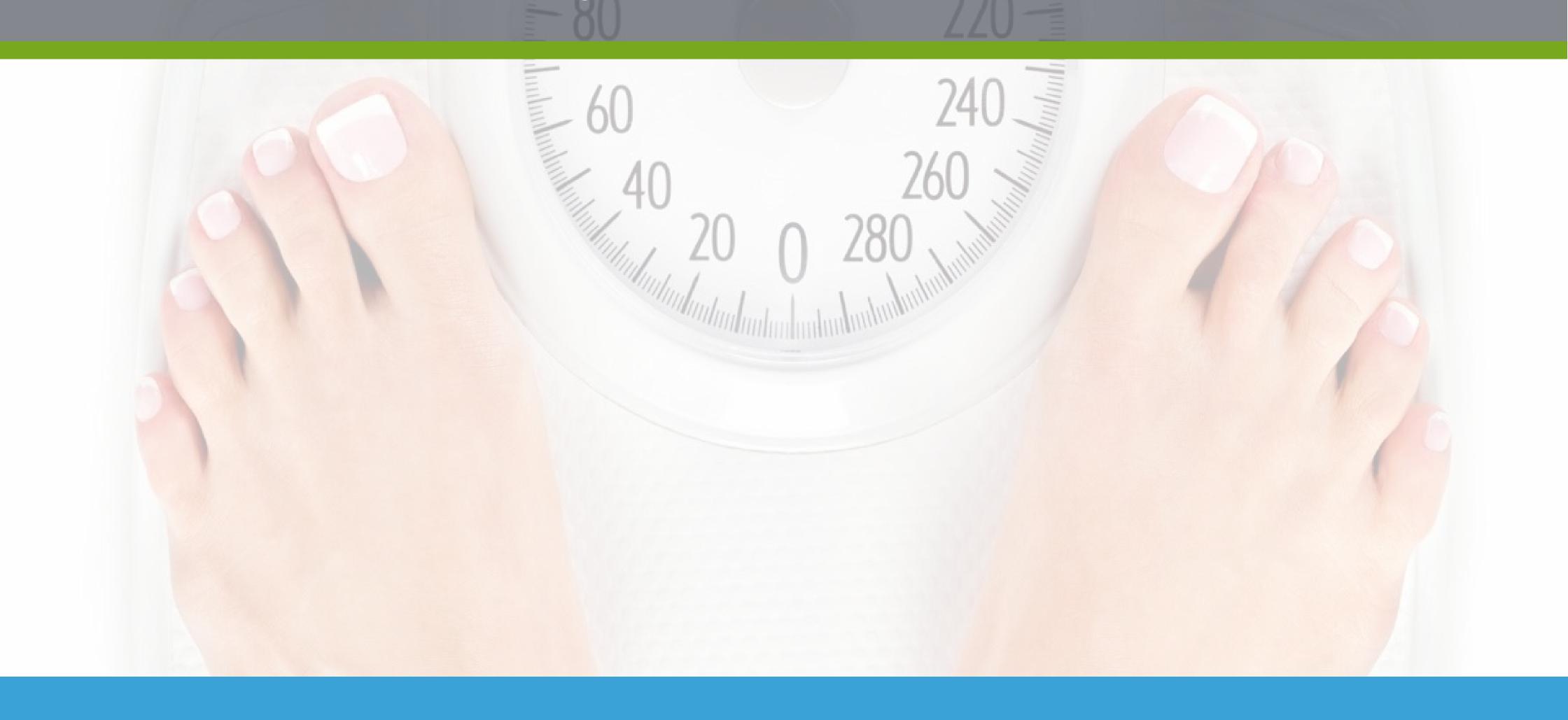
Foreign, Invasive Costly

CHRONIC
Natural
Inexpensive





Lifestyle: The Cause and the Cure for Today's Medical Dilemma



Lifestyle Medicine Definition

Lifestyle medicine is the *evidence based* practice of helping individuals and families adopt and sustain (natural) healthy behaviors that affect health and quality of life...



Lifestyle Interventions



LIFESTYLE MEDICINE FOCUSES ON 6 AREAS TO IMPROVE HEALTH





Data for Lifestyle Efficacy

Circulation 4/30/2018 Li et al.

- Data from NHS+ HPFS (>122,000 pts over 34 yrs)
- 5 lifestyle factors:
 - Never smoking
 - BMI 18.5-24.9
 - >30 min/D moderate-vigorous activity
 - <Moderate ETOH intake
 - High dietary quality (top 40%)

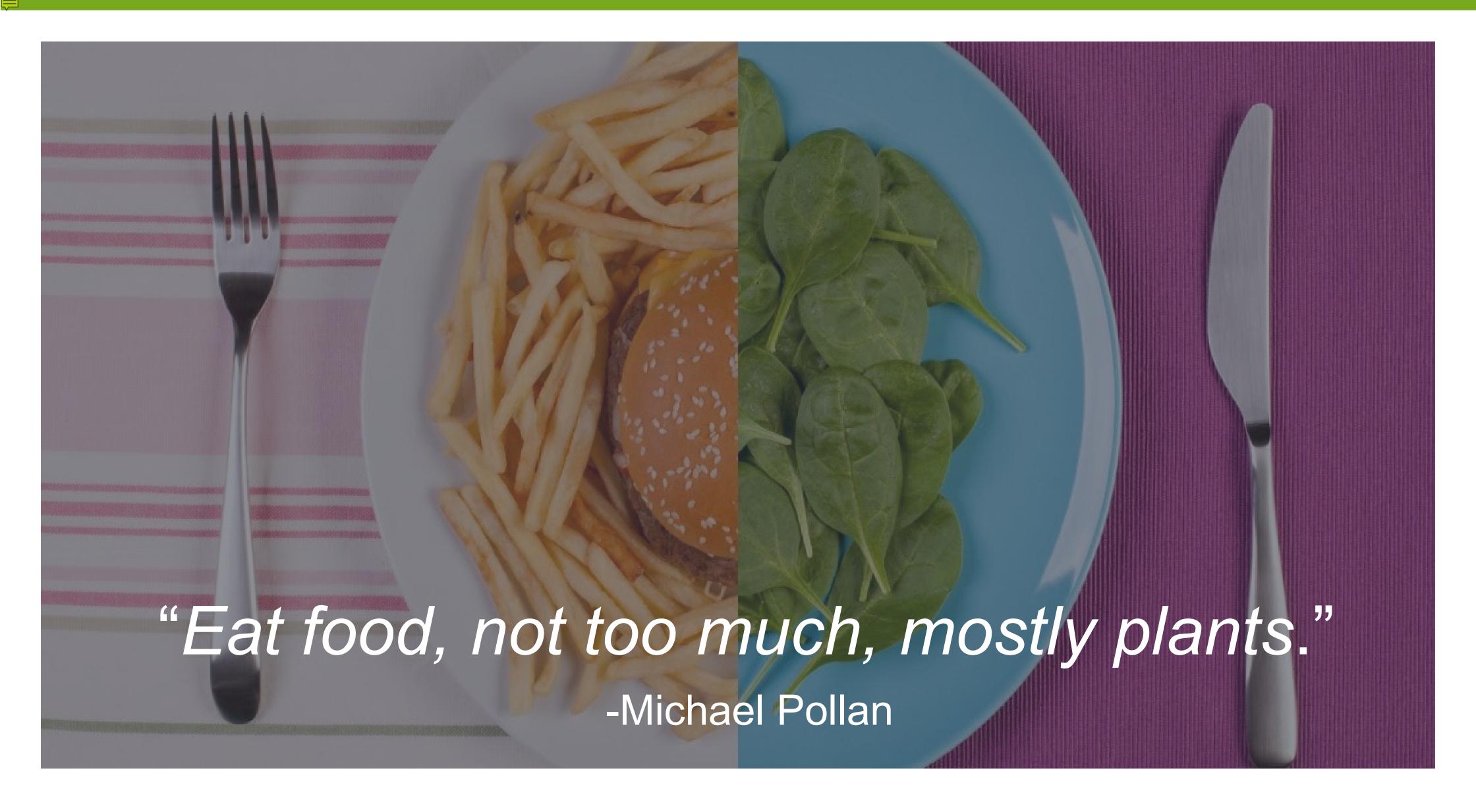


Data for Lifestyle Efficacy

Circulation 4/30/2018 Li et al.

- Hazard ratios for all 5 factors vs 0
- All cause mortality 0.26
- Cancer mortality 0.35
- CV mortality 0.18
- Additional life expectancy at age 50:
 - women 14 years
 - men 12.2 years





Vegetarian diets and blood pressure among white subjects: results from the Adventist Health Study-2 (AHS-2)

Betty J Pettersen^{1,†}, Ramtin Anousheh¹, Jing Fan¹, Karen Jaceldo-Siegl², and Gary E Fraser^{1,*}

Abstract

Objective—Previous work studying vegetarians has often found that they have lower blood pressure (BP). Reasons may include their lower BMI and higher intake levels of fruit and vegetables. Here we seek to extend this evidence in a geographically diverse population containing vegans, lacto-ovo vegetarians and omnivores.

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² Department of Nutrition, School of Public Health, Loma Linda University, Loma Linda, CA, USA

| | % | BEEF | POULTRY/FISH | DAIRY/EGGS |
|------------|------|------|--------------|------------|
| VEGAN | 4.3 | NONE | NONE | NONE |
| LACTO-0V0 | 34.0 | NONE | NONE | |
| PESCO-VEGE | 9.7 | NONE | | |
| SEMI-VEGE | 8.3 | | | |
| NON-VEGE | 43.7 | | | |

TABLE 1
Mean BMI (in kg/m²) and the prevalence of diabetes and hypertension in different types of vegetarians compared with nonvegetarians in California Seventh-day Adventists: preliminary analyses adjusted for age, sex, and race¹

| Diet group | BMI^2 | Diabetes ³ | Hypertension ³ |
|-------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| Nonvegetarian | 28.26 (28.22, 28.30) | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Semivegetarian | 27.00 (26.96, 27.04) | 0.72(0.65, 0.79) | 0.77 (0.72, 0.82) |
| Pescovegetarian | 25.73 (25.69, 25.77) | 0.49 (0.44, 0.55) | 0.62 (0.59, 0.66) |
| Lactoovo- | 25.48 (25.44, 25.52) | 0.39 (0.36, 0.42) | 0.45 (0.44, 0.47) |
| vegetarian | | | |
| Vegan P ⁴ | 23.13 (23.09, 23.16) | 0.22 (0.18, 0.28) | 0.25 (0.22, 0.28) |
| P^4 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 | 0.0001 |

 $^{^{}I}$ n = 89,224.



From: Vegetarian Dietary Patterns and Mortality in Adventist Health Study 2

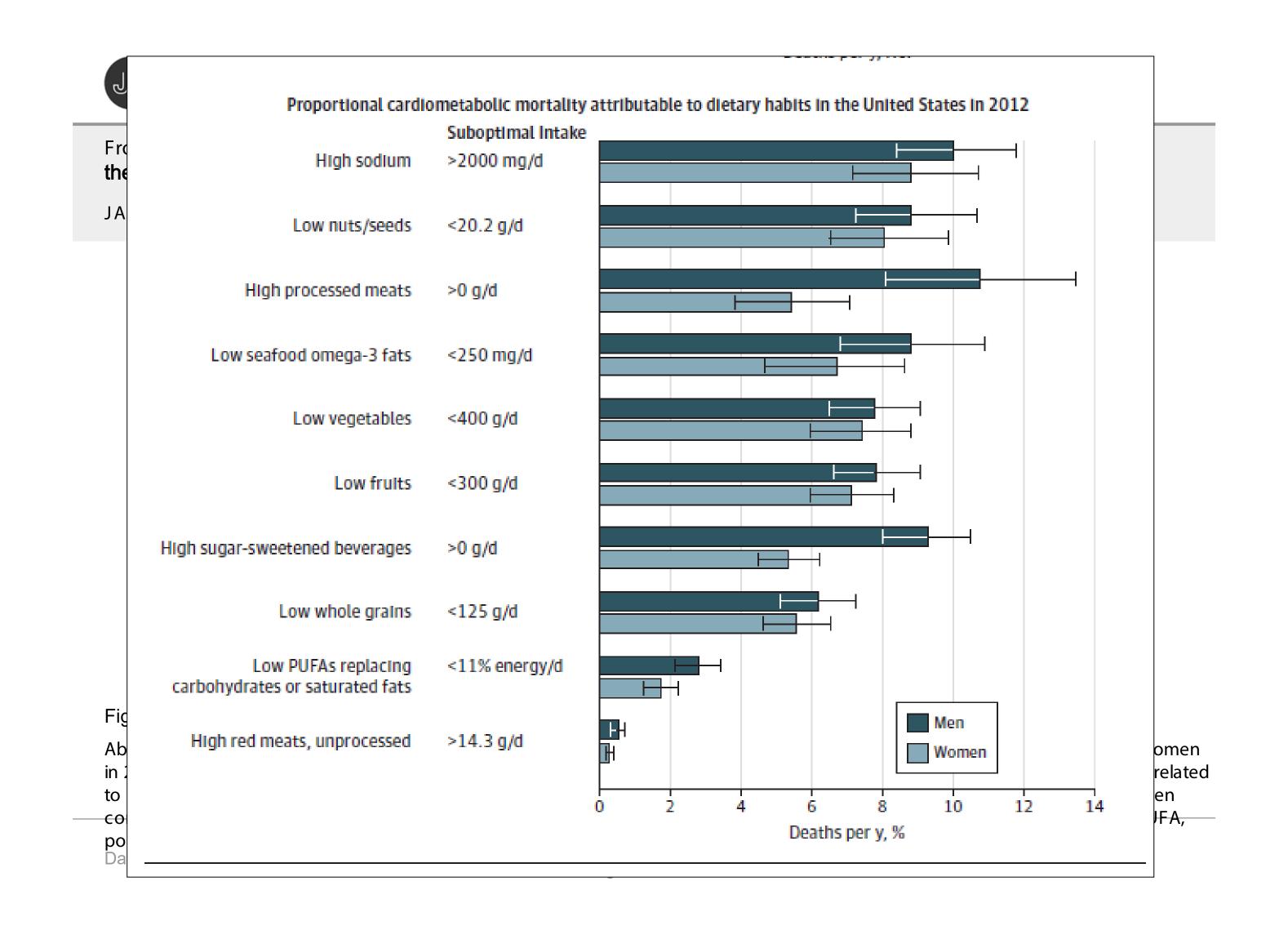
JAMA Intern Med. 2013;():1-8. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2013.6473

Table 1. Comparison of Vegetarian With Nonvegetarian Dietary Patterns With Respect to All-Cause and Cause-Specific Mortality From a Cox Proportional Hazards Regression Model Among Participants in the Adventist Health Study 2, 2002-2009

| Characteristic | All-Cause | Ischemic Heart Disease | Cardiovascular Disease |
|--|------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| All (N = 73 308), No. of deaths ^{a,b} | 2560 | 372 | 987 |
| Vegetarian | 0.88 (0.80-0.97) | 0.81 (0.64-1.02) | 0.87 (0.75-1.01) |
| Nonvegetarian | 1 [Reference] | 1 [Reference] | 1 [Reference] |
| Men (n = 25 105), No. of deaths ^a | 1031 | 169 | 390 |
| Vegetarian | 0.82 (0.72-0.94) | 0.71 (0.51-1.00) | 0.71 (0.57-0.90) |
| Nonvegetarian | 1 [Reference] | 1 [Reference] | 1 [Reference] |

Figure Legend:

Date of download: 6/19/2013



JAMA Internal Medicine | Original Investigation

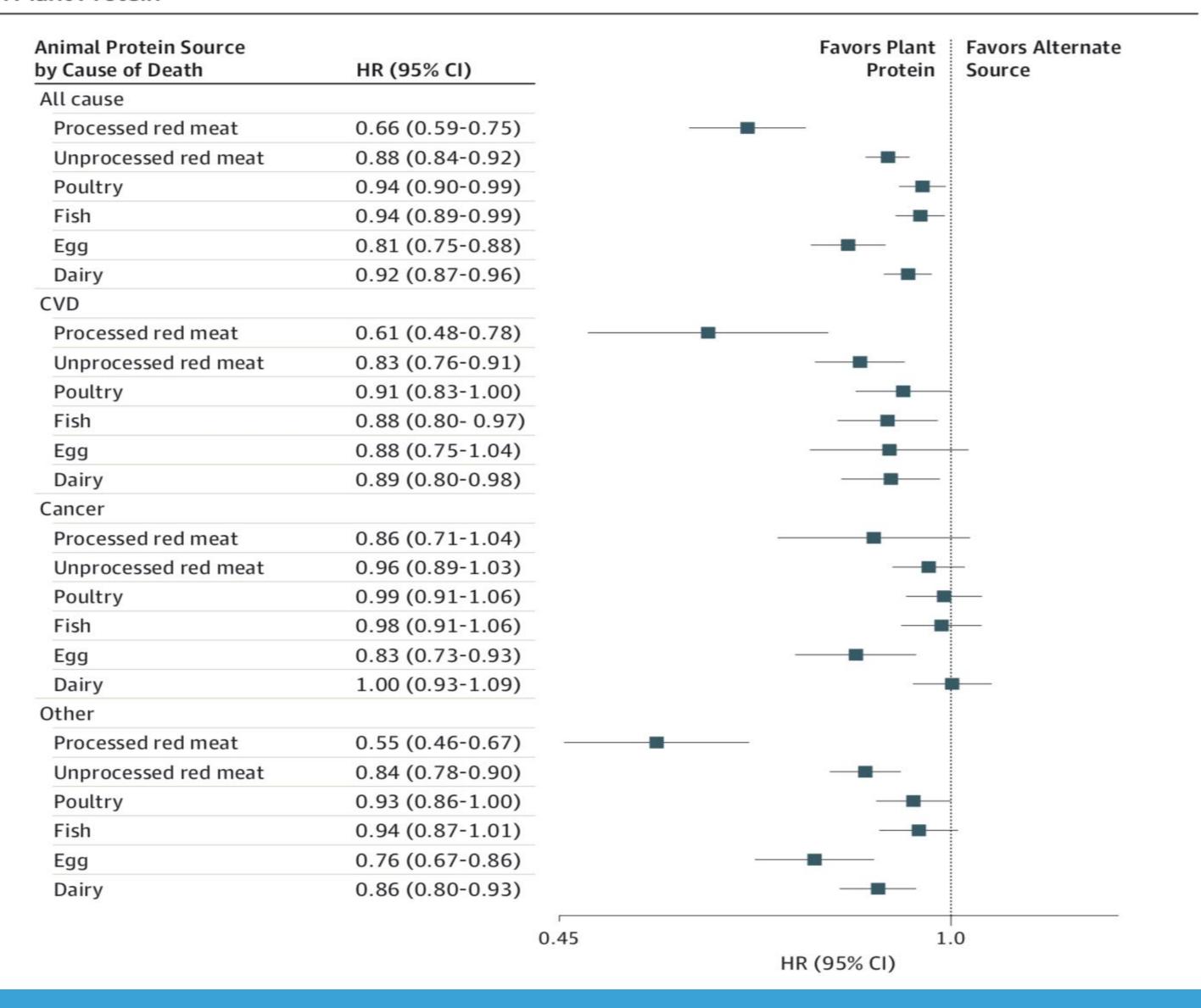
Association of Animal and Plant Protein Intake With All-Cause and Cause-Specific Mortality

Mingyang Song, MD, ScD; Teresa T. Fung, ScD; Frank B. Hu, MD, PhD; Walter C. Willett, MD, DrPH; Valter D. Longo, PhD; Andrew T. Chan, MD, MPH; Edward L. Giovannucci, MD, ScD

IMPORTANCE Defining what represents a macronutritionally balanced diet remains an open question and a high priority in nutrition research. Although the amount of protein may have specific effects, from a broader dietary perspective, the choice of protein sources will inevitably influence other components of diet and may be a critical determinant for the health outcome.

OBJECTIVE To examine the associations of animal and plant protein intake with the risk for mortality.

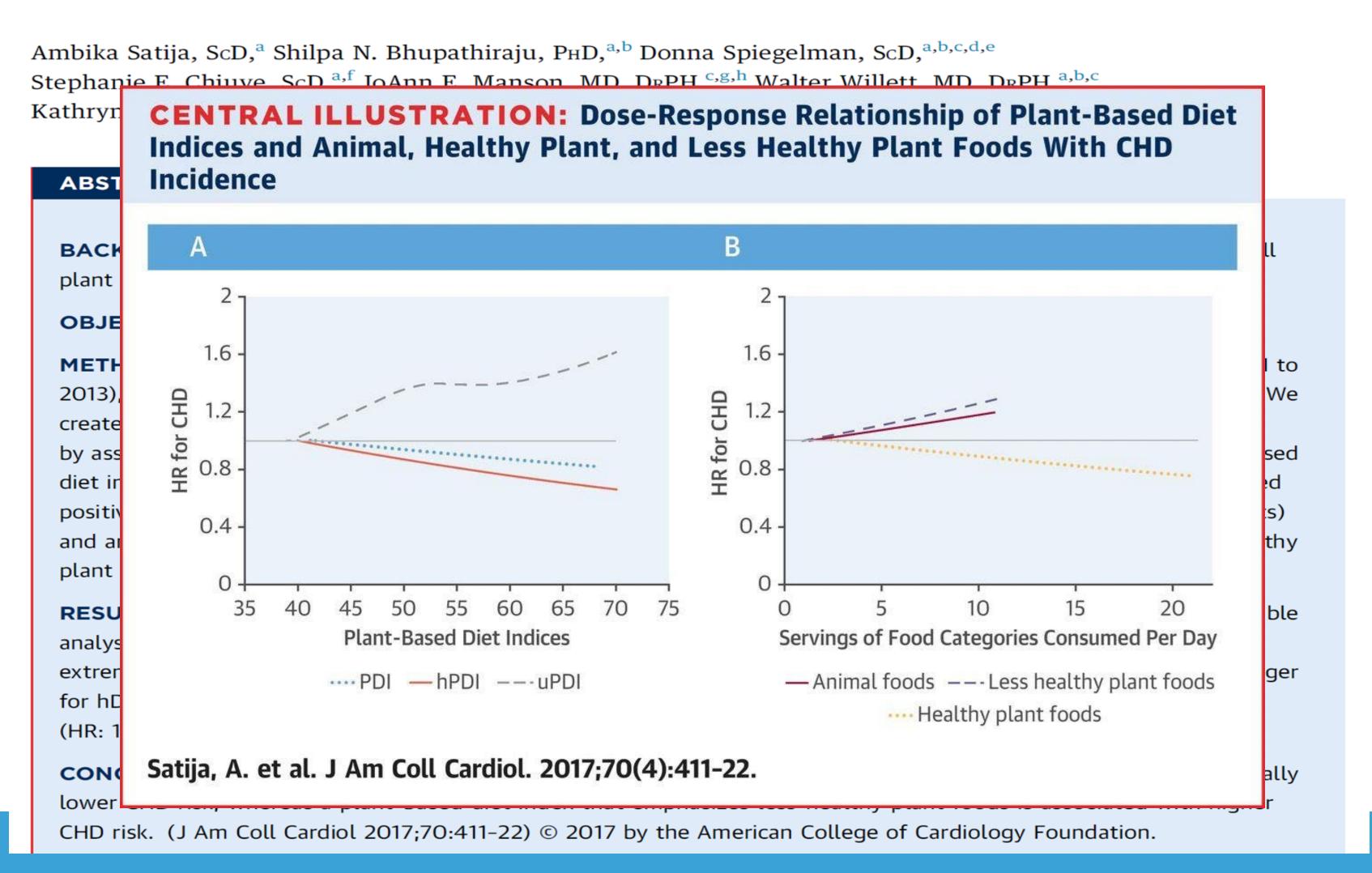
Figure. Risk for Mortality Associated With Replacement of 3% Energy From Various Animal Protein Sources With Plant Protein



Source of Protein

conclusions and Relevance High animal protein intake was positively associated with mortality and high plant protein intake was inversely associated with mortality, especially among individuals with at least 1 lifestyle risk factor. Substitution of plant protein for animal protein, especially that from processed red meat, was associated with lower mortality, suggesting the importance of protein source.

Healthful and Unhealthful Plant-Based Diets and the Risk of Coronary Heart Disease in U.S. Adults





Dr. Ornish's Program for Reversing Heart DiseaseTM



Ornish Lifestyle Medicine™

Over the course of 18, four-hour sessions, we help participants optimize four areas of their lives:



Nutrition:

What they eat

Exercise:

How active they are

Stress Management:

How they respond to stress

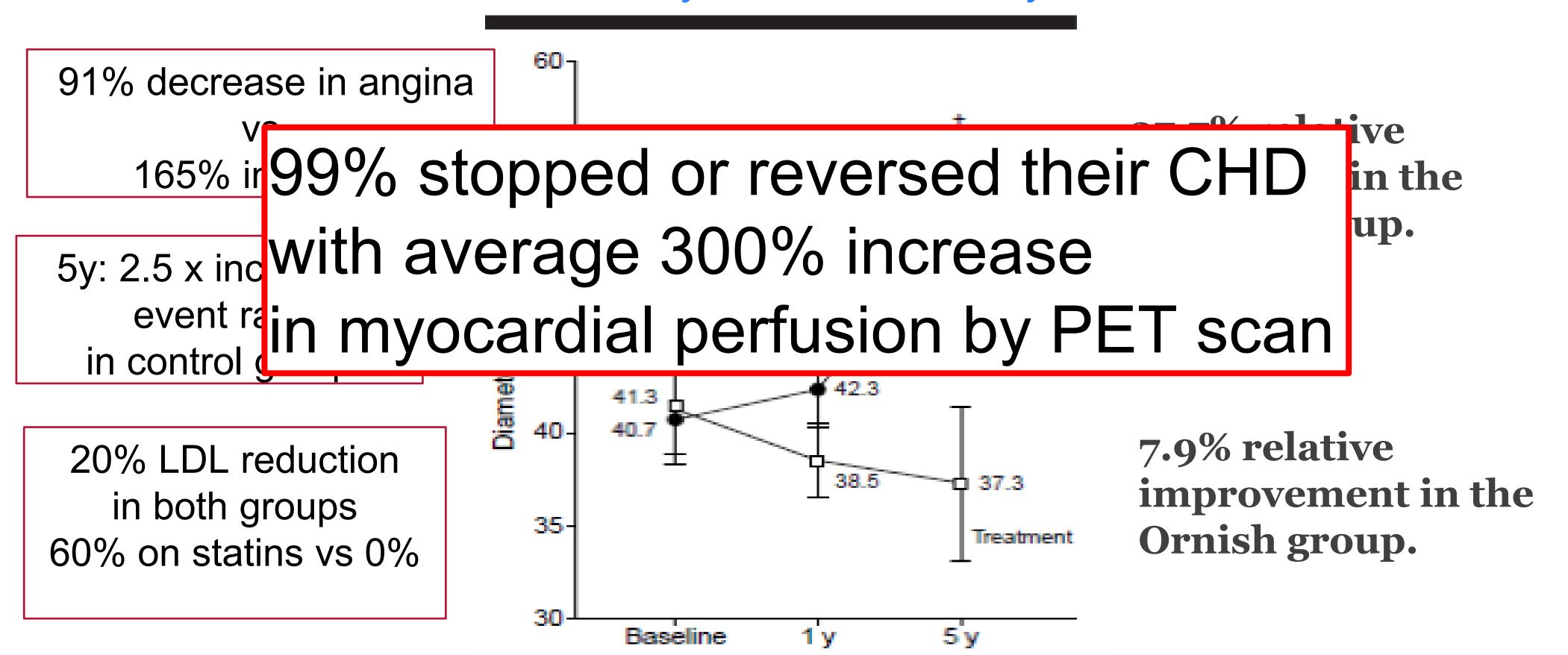
Community:

How much love & support they have



Proven Regression

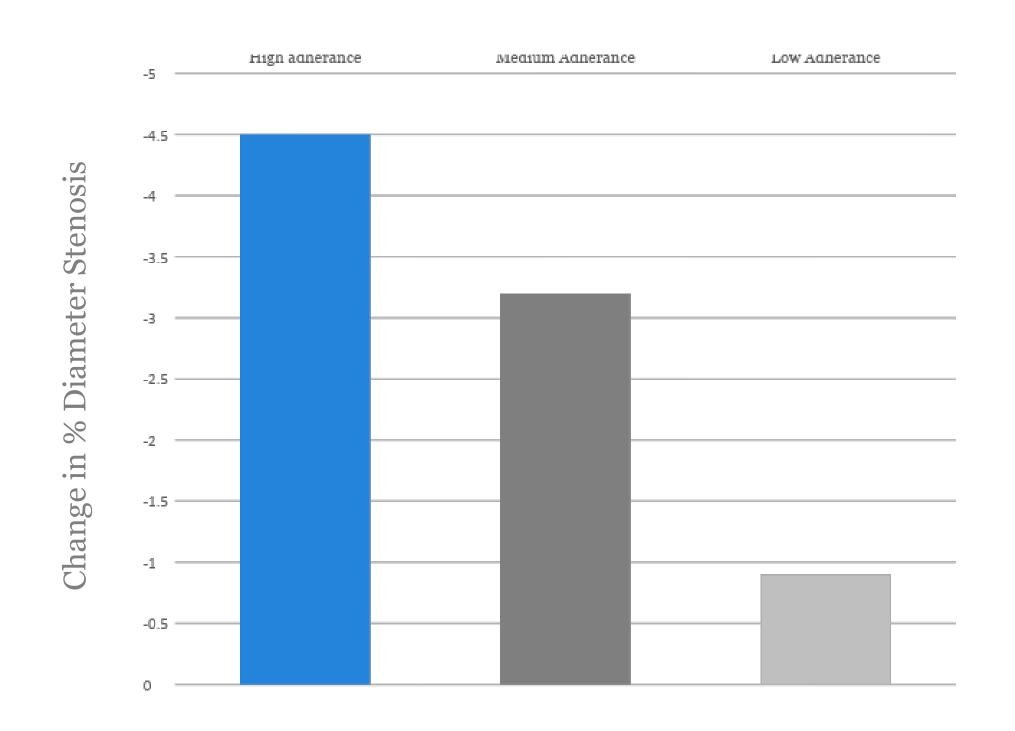
Experimental group (Ornish participants) had more regression after 5 years than after 1 year.



Ornish D, Scherwitz LW, Billings JH, et al. Intensive lifestyle changes for reversal of coronary heart disease. JAMA. 1998;280:2001-2007.

The more adherence the more change

The more closely patients adhered to the lifestyle program, the more improvement was measured in coronary heart stenosis at any age.



Ornish D, Scherwitz LW, Billings JH, et al. Intensive lifestyle changes for reversal of coronary heart disease. JAMA. 1998;280:2001-2007.



Ornish Lifestyle Medicine National Outcomes Q1 2019

| | | | Baseline | 9 weeks | Change |
|--|--|--------------------------|----------|---------|--------|
| | | Weight Loss | 199.7 | 189.2 | -5.2% |
| In addition to these result many participants reduced discontinued medication lower BP, lipids, and bloosugar with approval of the physicians. These improvements were have been even greated medications were unchanted medications. | uced or tions to blood of their would ater if | BMI | 31.5 | 29.9 | 5.2% |
| | | Total Cholesterol | 167.3 | 141.7 | -15.3% |
| | | LDL Cholesterol | 91.0 | 72.1 | -20.7% |
| | | HDL Cholesterol | 48.0 | 43.9 | -8.5% |
| | | Triglycerides | 149.0 | 132.5 | -11.0% |
| | | Systolic Blood Pressure | 129.2 | 121.9 | -5.7% |
| | | Diastolic Blood Pressure | 75.4 | 70.7 | -6.3% |
| | | HbA1c | 6.6 | 6.2 | -6.3% |
| | Depression Score (CESD) | | 11.4 | 5.6 | -49.4% |
| | E | Exercise Capacity (Mets) | 3.7 | 5.5 | 47.6% |

Data is based off participants thru Q12019 quarterly report. N-6783 participants.



• 2018 Prevention Recommendations – an overall package



wcrf.org/cancer-prevention-recommendations





• Eat a diet rich in wholegrains, vegetables, fruit and beans



RECOMMENDATION

Eat a diet rich in wholegrains, vegetables, fruit and beans

Make wholegrains, vegetables, fruit, and pulses (legumes) such as beans and lentils a major part of your usual daily diet

- Consume a diet that provides at least 30 grams per day of fibre¹ from food sources
- Include in most meals foods containing wholegrains, non-starchy vegetables, fruit and pulses (legumes) such as beans and lentils
- Eat a diet high in all types of plant foods including at least five portions or servings (at least 400 grams or 15 ounces in total) of a variety of non-starchy vegetables and fruit every day
- If you eat starchy roots and tubers as staple foods, eat non-starchy vegetables, fruit and pulses (legumes) regularly too if possible

¹ Measured by the AOAC method.

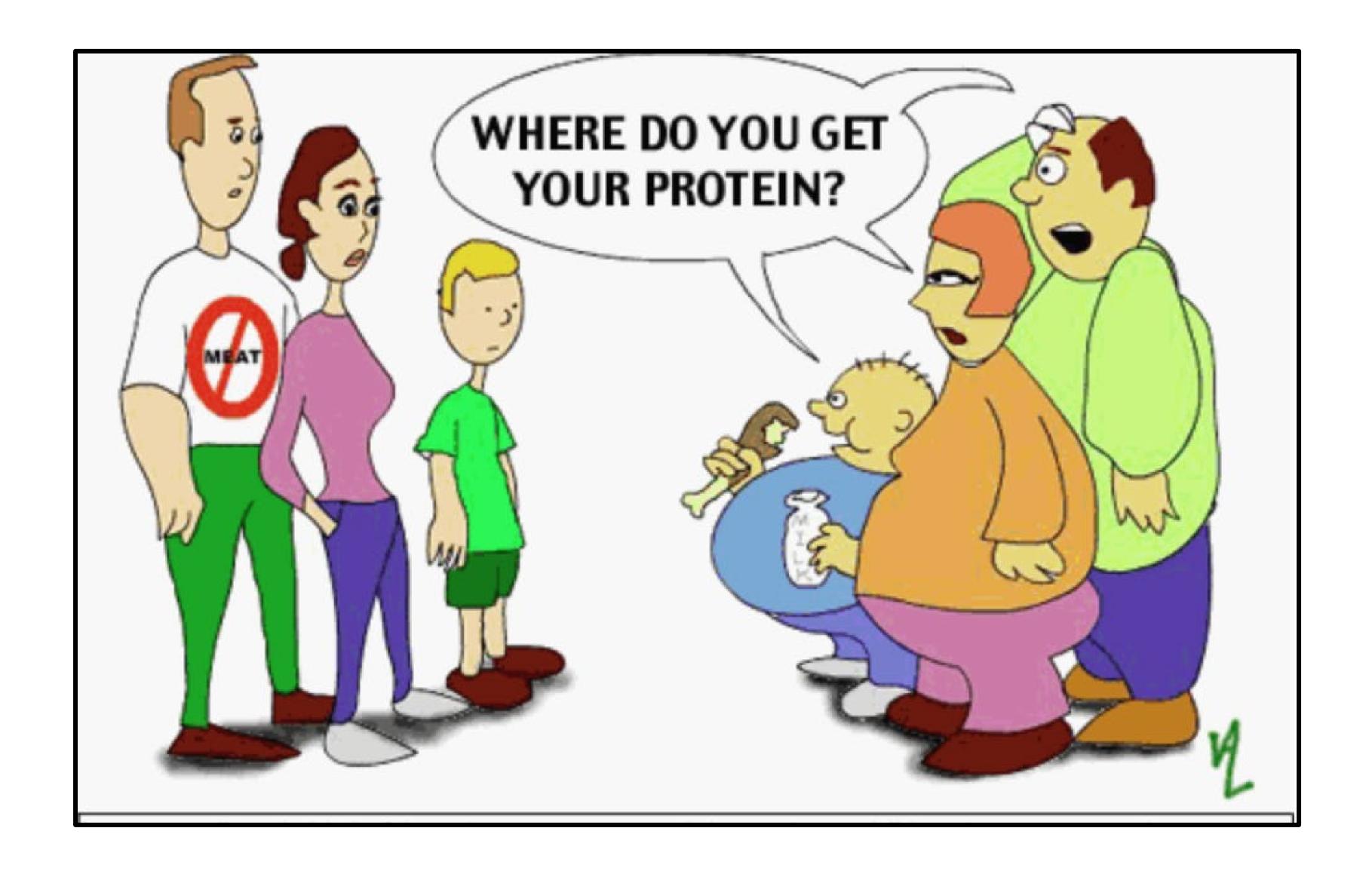
© World Cancer Research Fund International dietandcancerreport.org

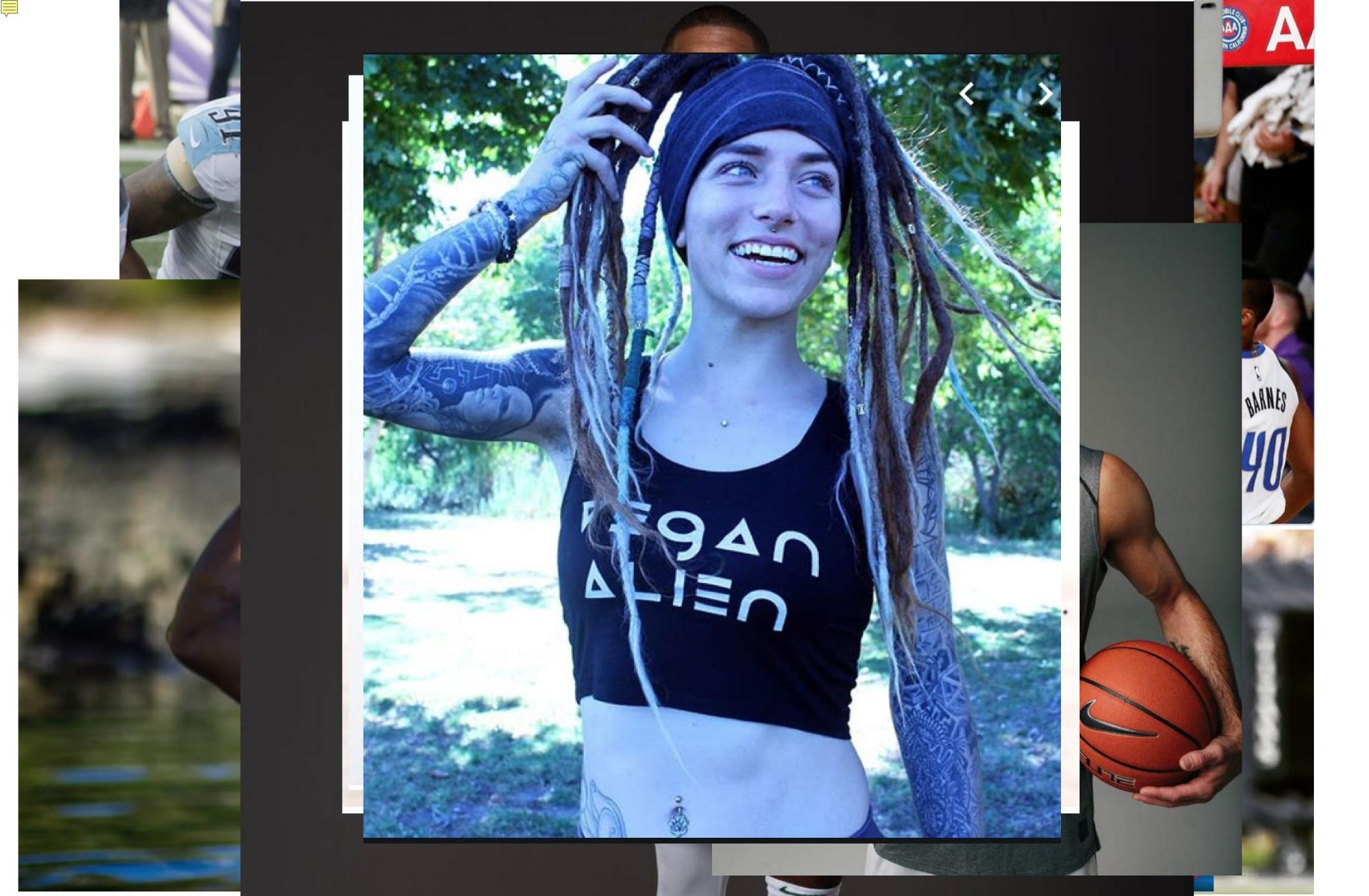
wcrf.org/cancer-prevention-recommendations

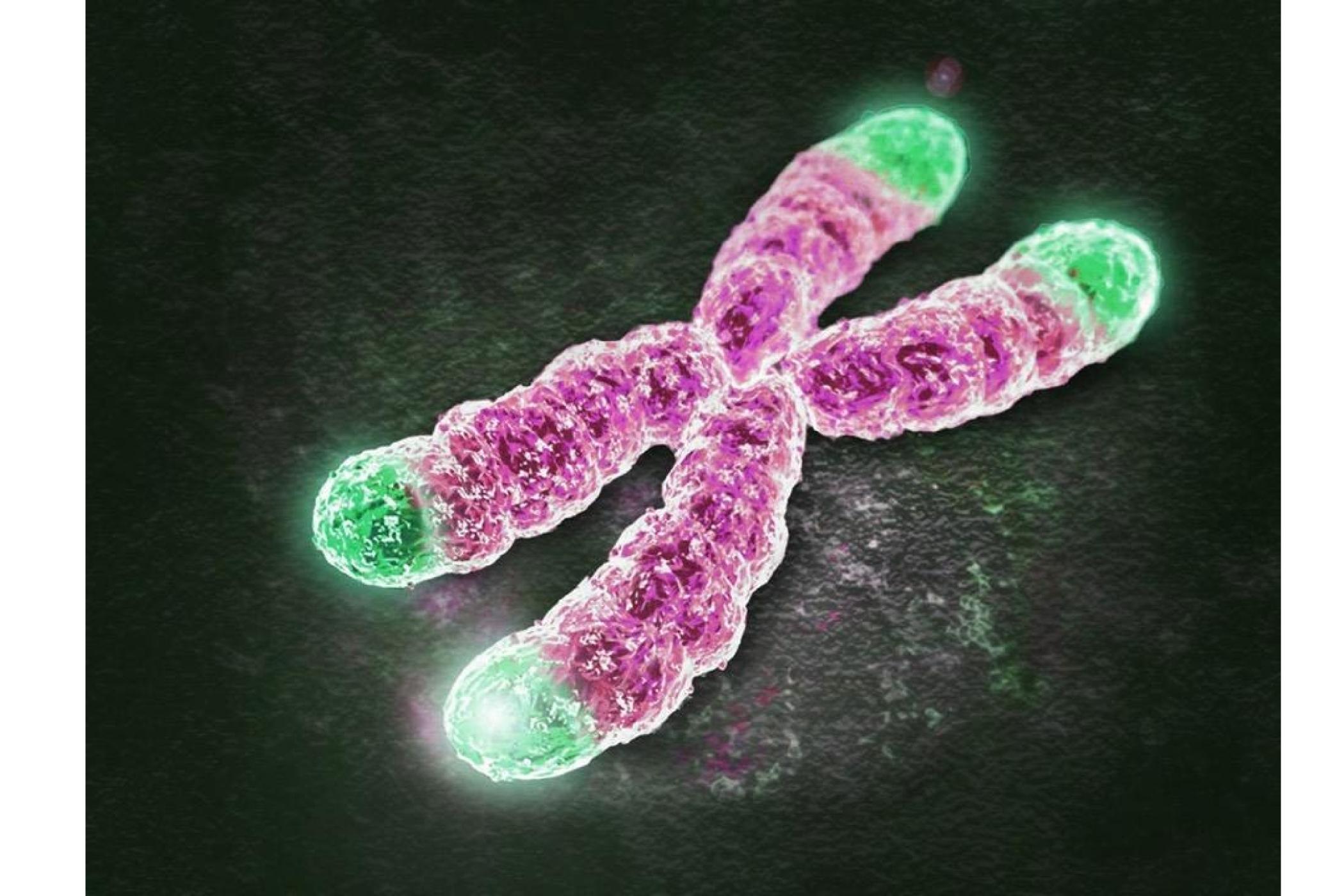


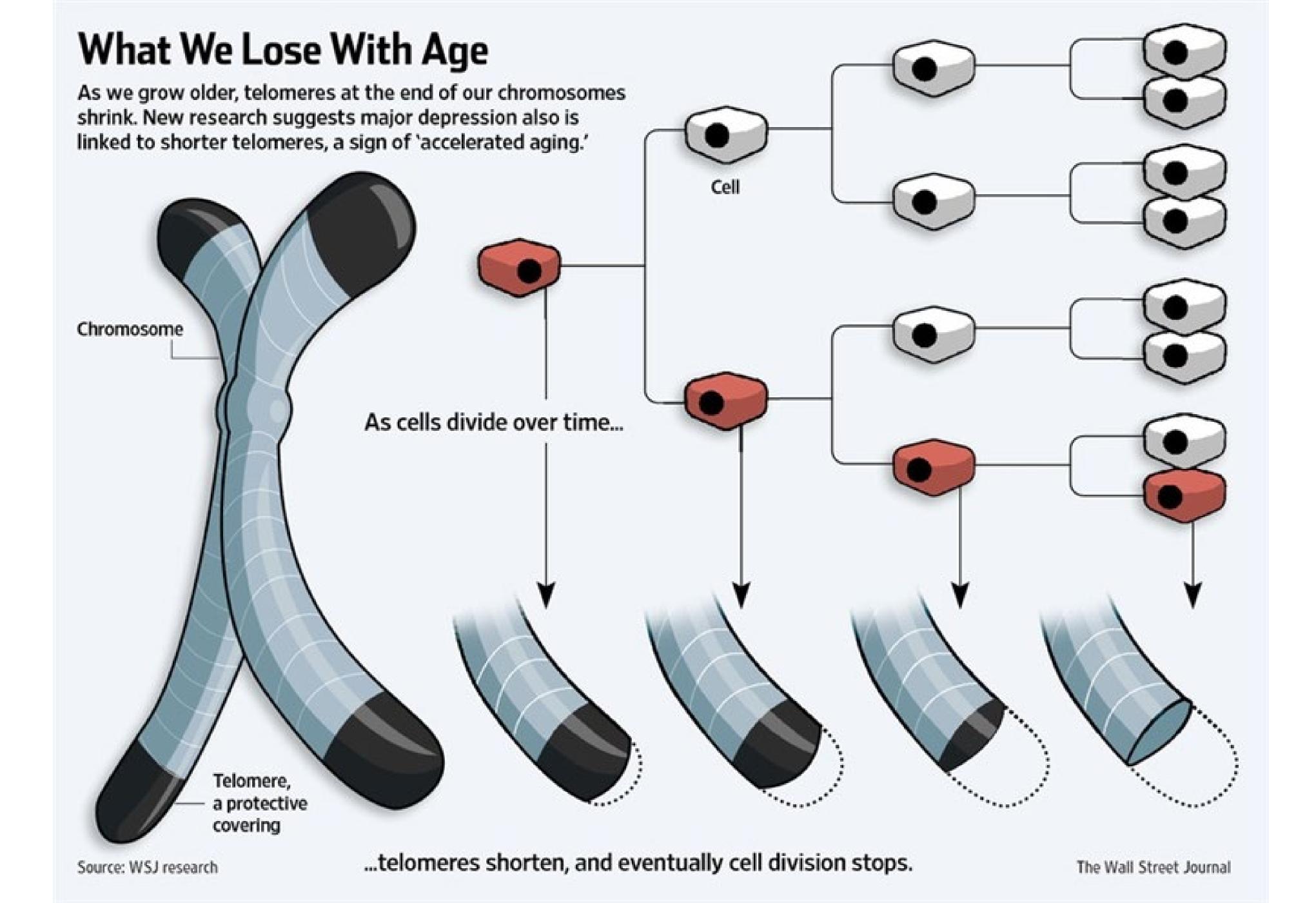




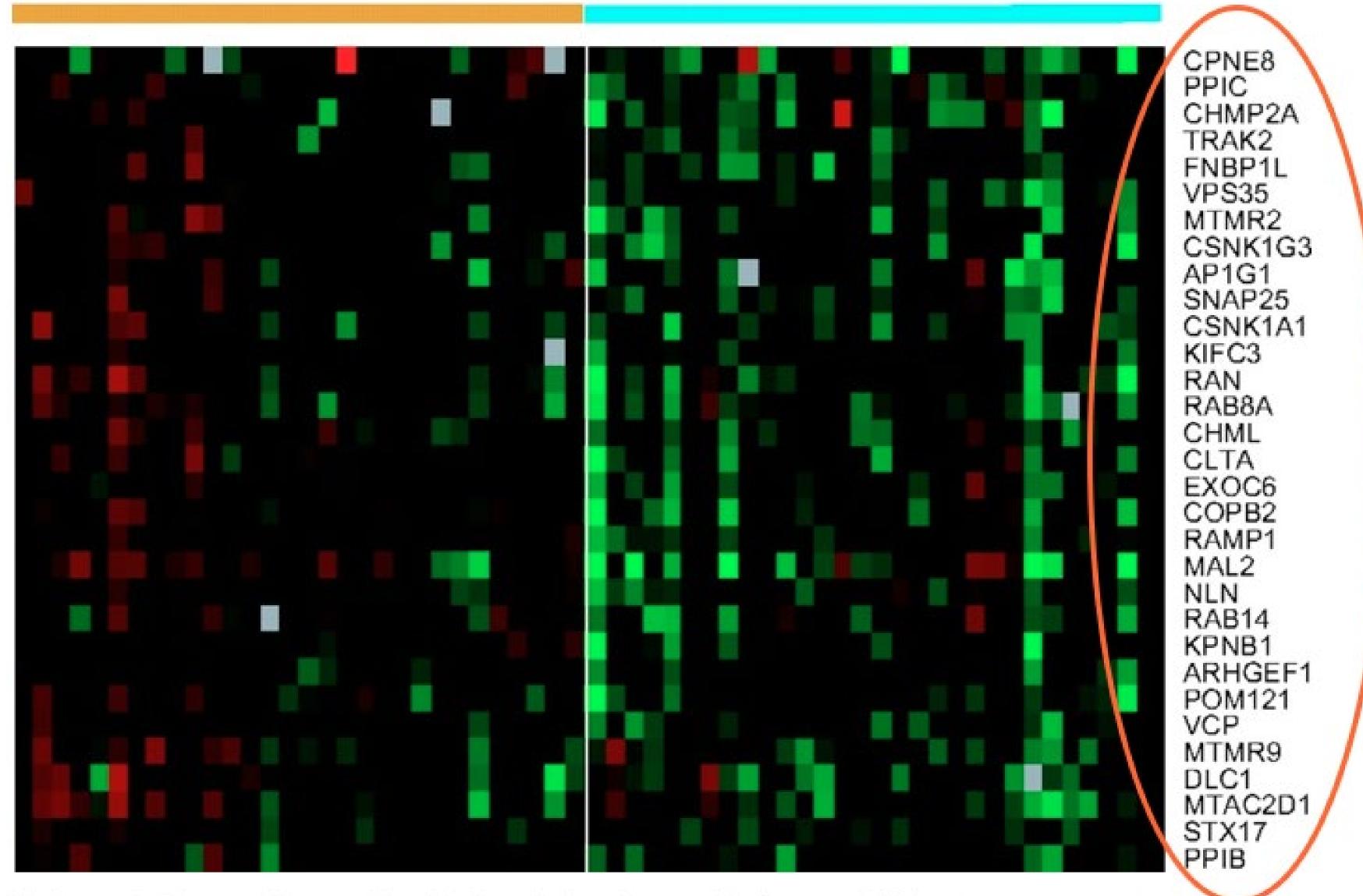






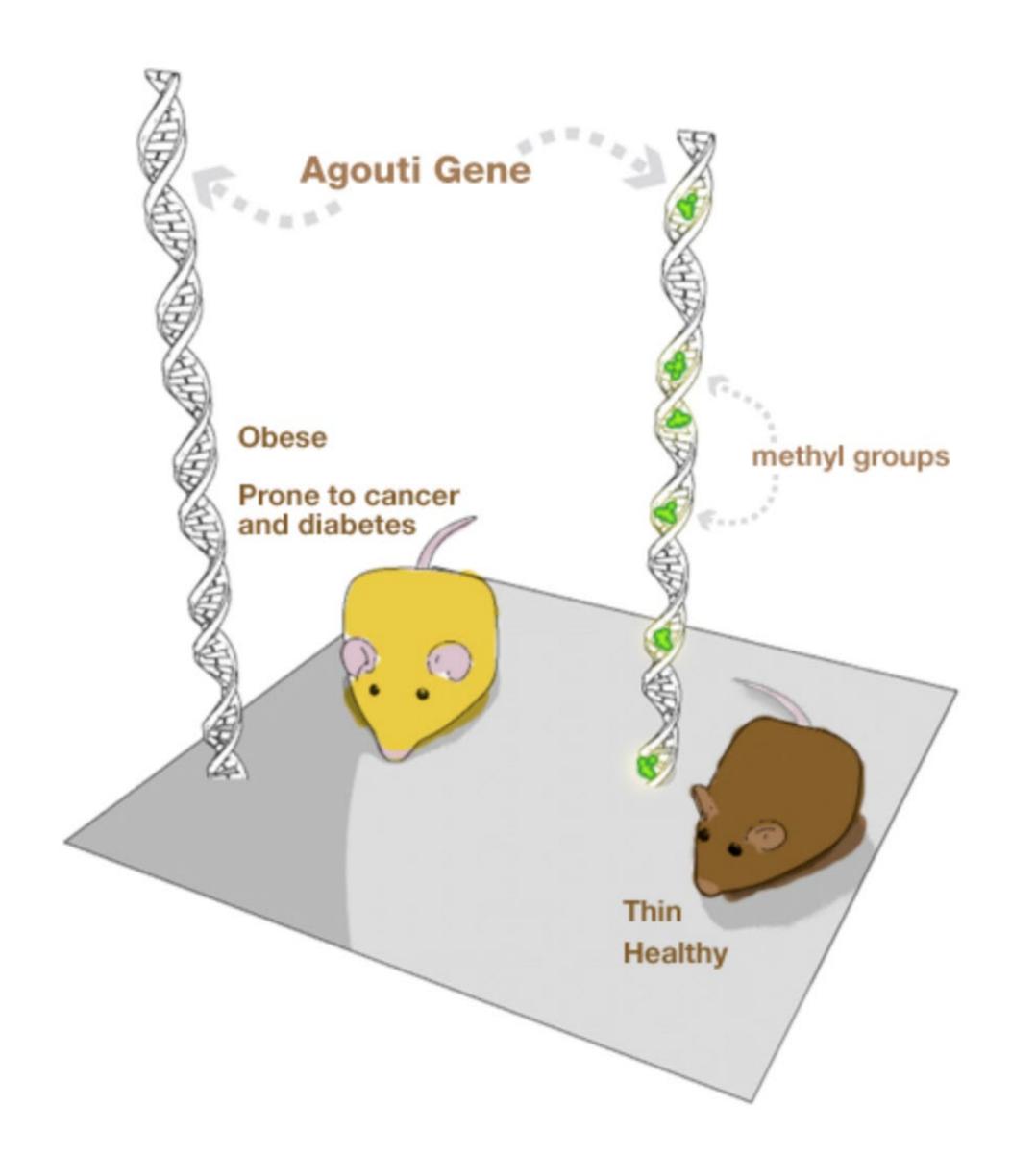


Post-intervention

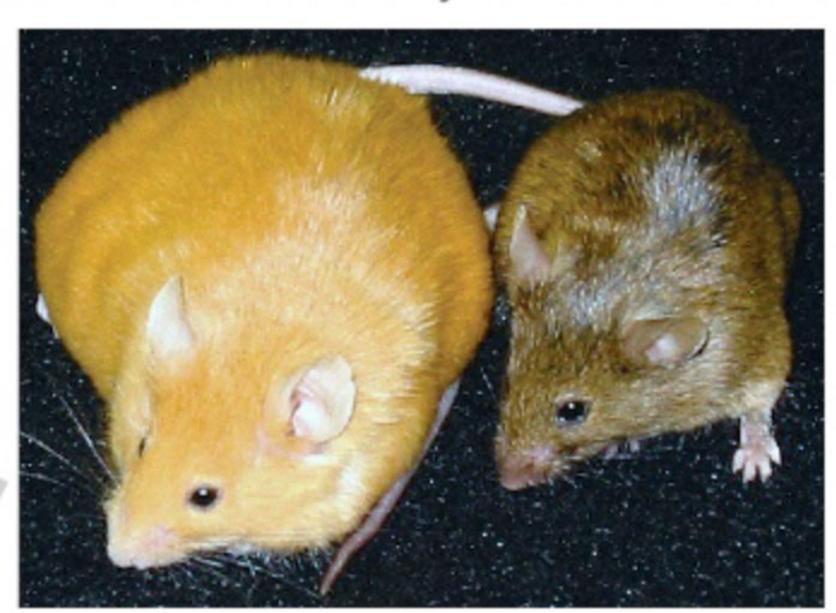


Ornish D et al. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences USA. 2008: 105: 8369-8374

EPIGENETICS



These Two Mice are Genetically Identical and the Same Age



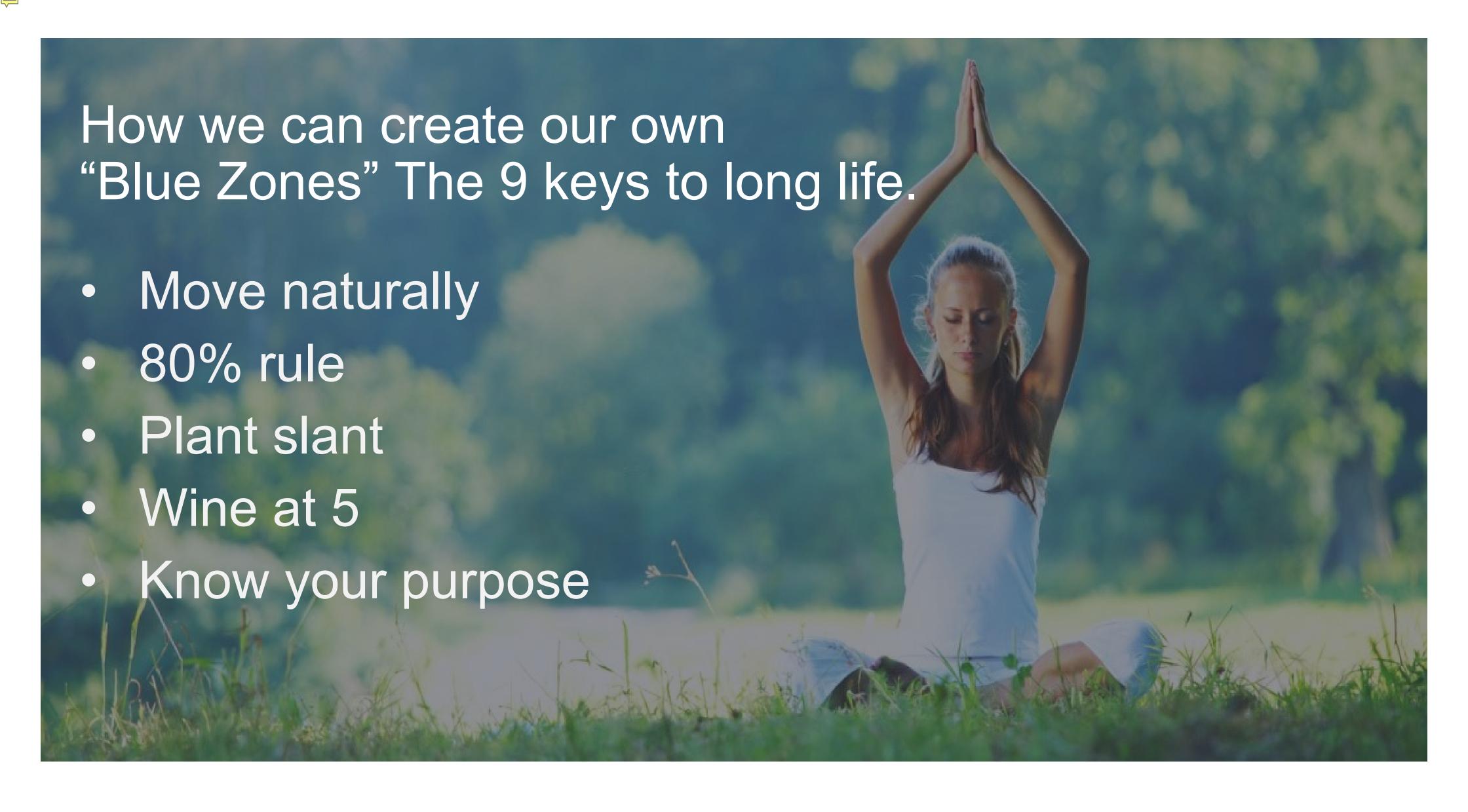
While pregnant, both of their mothers were fed Bisphenol A (BPA) but DIFFERENT DIETS:

The mother of this mouse received a normal mouse diet

The mother of this mouse received a diet supplemented with choline, folic acid, betaine and vitamin B12

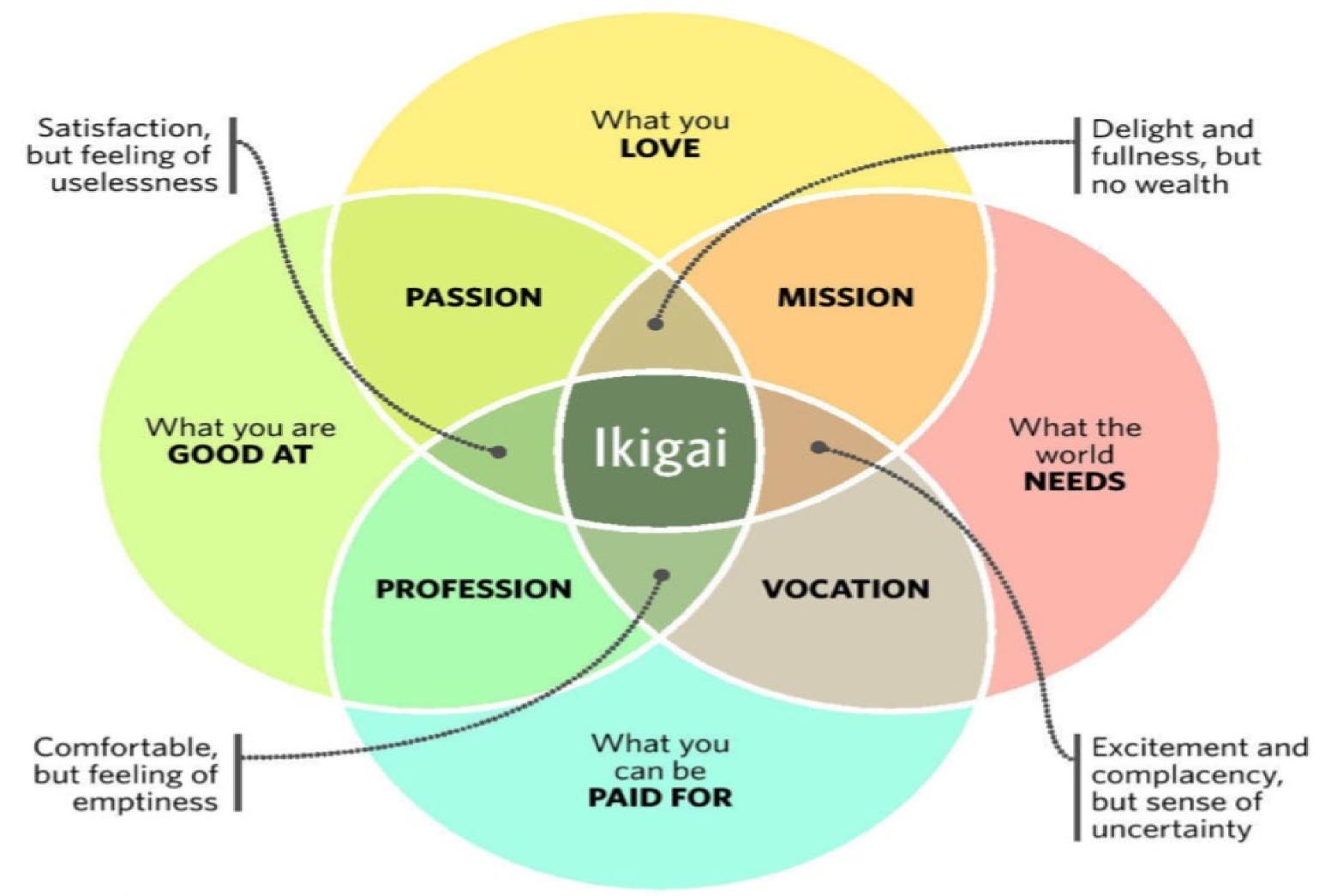






Ikigai

A JAPANESE CONCEPT MEANING "A REASON FOR BEING"

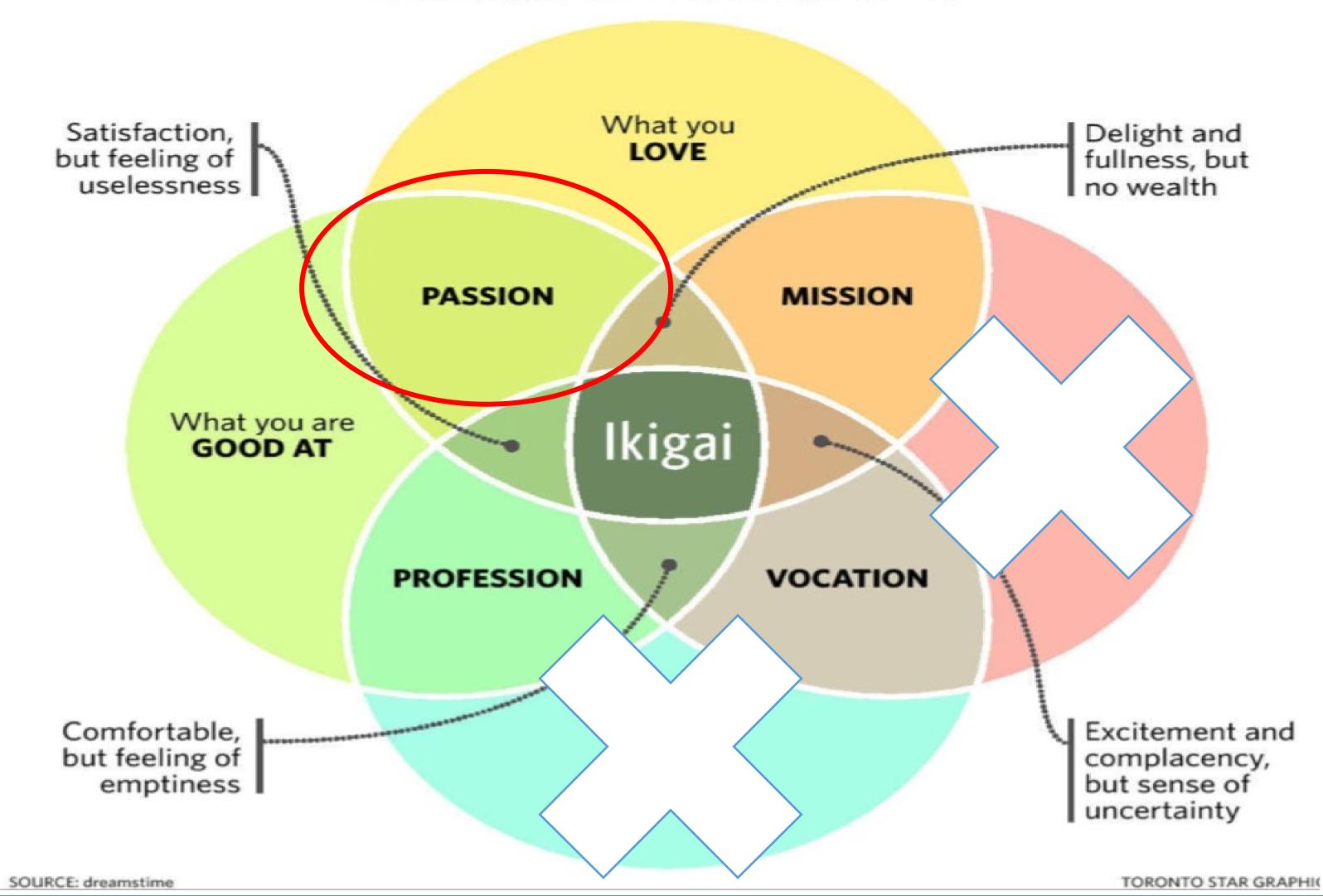


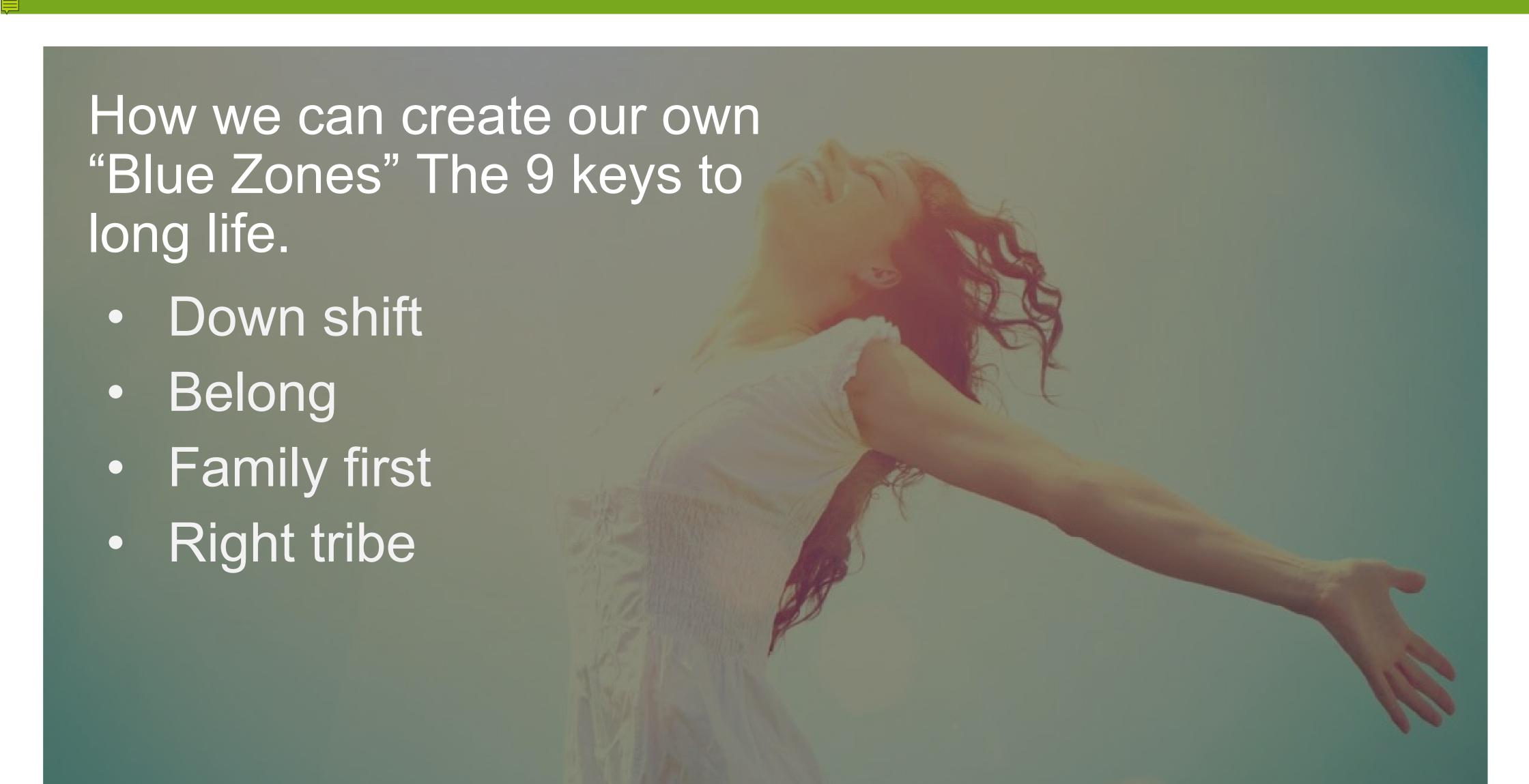
"Don't ask what the world needs. Ask what makes you come alive, and go do it. Because what the world needs is people who have come alive."

- Howard Thurman

Ikigai

A JAPANESE CONCEPT MEANING "A REASON FOR BEING"



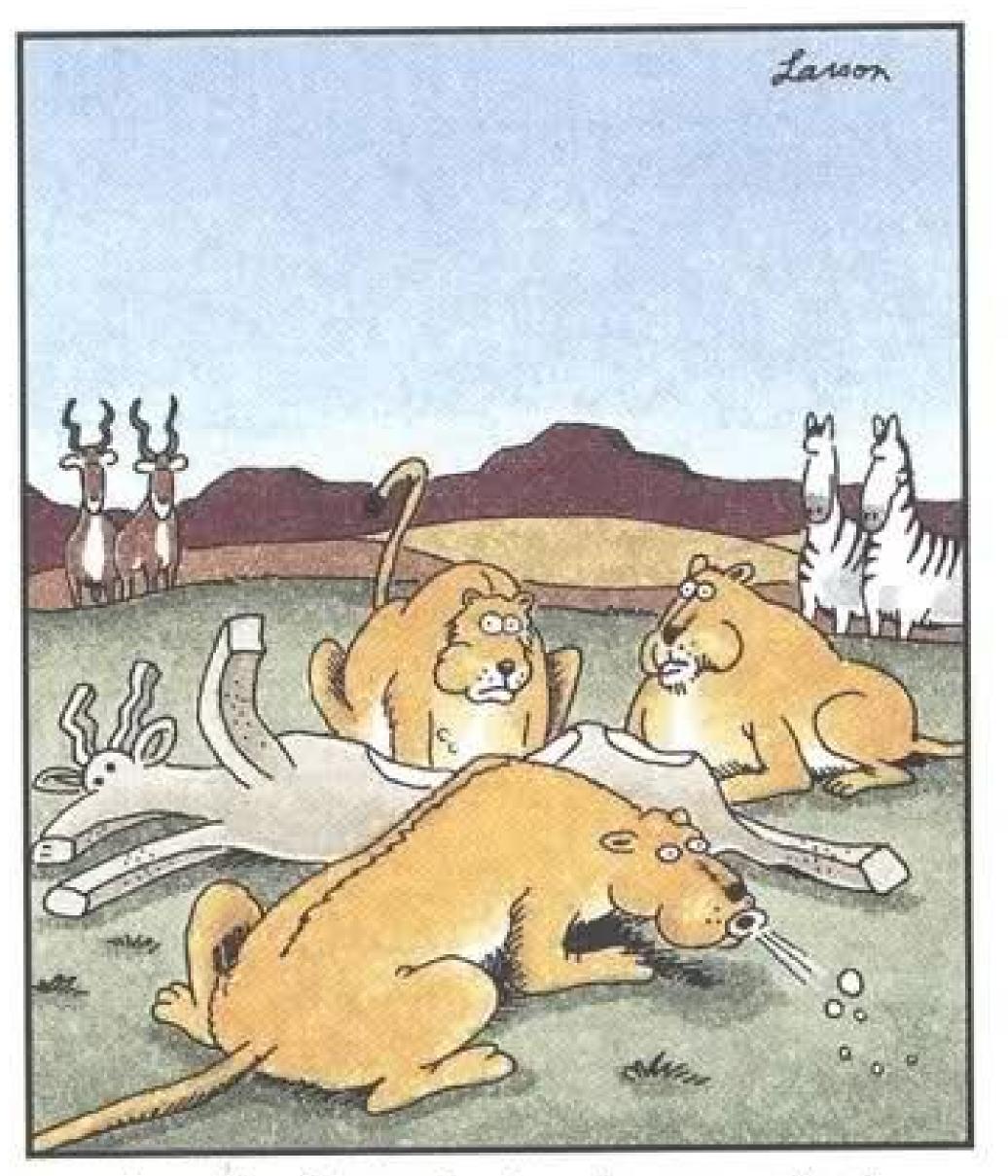


Summary

- Chronic diseases are not the cause of our healthcare crisis in our world. Our lifestyle choices are!
- We can in fact nurture nature. Our genes are not our destiny.
- This is a gradual process, any changes we make to be healthier will benefit us.
 Small incremental lifestyle changes will bring big results if given time (and significant changes can be seen in weeks to months).

"Lifestyle is the medicine. Culture is the spoon."

- David Katz



In sudden disgust, the three lionesses realized they had killed a tofudebeest—one of the Serengeti's obnoxious health antelopes.