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The President's Report from George Guthrie

High Protein Diets in Perspective

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ACLM's Board of Directors recently adopted an official dietary lifestyle position statement—the first step in the effort, led by our RD Working Group, to draft ACLM's dietary lifestyle position paper. What does ACLM's Board recommend as the dietary "North Star" to which humans should strive: *"For the treatment, reversal and prevention of lifestyle-related chronic disease, the ACLM recommends an eating plan based predominantly on a variety of minimally processed vegetables, fruits, whole grains, legumes, nuts and seeds."*

This sentence emphasizes the simplicity of what science shows us to be most efficacious in regard to dietary lifestyle.

While all of the foundational pillars of Lifestyle Medicine are essential and work together synergistically as the optimal prescription for protecting health and fighting disease, none evokes more spirited discussion than the nutrition pillar. For those of you who'll be joining us in October in Indianapolis for

Lifestyle Medicine 2018, rest assured that—as always—we'll have a number of compelling, expert presenters on this very topic.



Let's take a look at the topic of animal protein: Humans have eaten animal protein for thousands of years. Food historians tell us that, through the years, game has been an important part of the diet of the human race. Usually it was wild game; and, generally, at least for the common man, the large animal kill was reserved for special occasions with larger groups of people who worked together in killing, preparing and eating the catch. Spoilage has always been a problem, addressed by treatments such as smoke drying or salting to allow for longer storage. For most humans, the whole process required hard work and significant calorie expenditure. With the advent of royalty, humanity began to experience the "pleasures" of continuous "holiday feasting" in the context of a much more sedentary environment.

We have now documented in this group of ancient wealthy peoples the same presence of chronic diseases that plague our present Western societies: the diseases of excess calorie intake and sedentary lifestyle; the diseases of increased ingestion of saturated fat, animal protein, cholesterol, and refined calories. The "Western man" of today commonly lives as the kings and queens of millennia past.

The Atkins® Diet

This focus on eating animal products has been popularized under a number of different names. Dr. Atkins popularized a low carbohydrate, high fat, high protein version.^[i] While there is some controversy over the legality of obtaining his autopsy report, he apparently died as a result of his diet.^[ii]

The observed lower serum cholesterol and weight loss that results from the Atkins Diet is not protective; but, rather, results in increased deaths from heart disease.^[iii] Interestingly, after his death, Dr. Atkins' foundation helped pay for a definitive study to compare the effects of a low-fat diet, the Mediterranean diet, and the Atkins Diet over a two year period. It was performed by the multinational Dietary Intervention Randomized Controlled Trial (DIRECT) Group.^[iv] The study was done on a European population, and the results showed that the Atkins Diet was "the best" of the three for weight loss and lowering cholesterol. This outcome was a surprise for much of the nutrition world *until* they read the "fine print." The low fat diet had aimed at 30% fat intake. While that may be lower fat, by no means was it low fat that may better be considered 20% or below. And the real surprise was found in the description of the low-carb Atkins Diet: I quote, ". . . *the participants were counseled to choose vegetarian sources of fat and protein and to avoid trans fat. The diet was based on the Atkins Diet.*"

In this study the low-carb Atkins Diet was actually the more plant-based diet. Bottom line, the whole thing has the feel of dishonest reporting.

Paleo Diet

The “Paleo diet” seems to have taken the place of Dr. Atkins’ low-carb diet in the popular psyche – including many of our fellow health practitioners. This concept was arguably brought to popularity by S. Boyd Eaton, a Harvard University radiologist who, along with coauthor Melvin Conner, published his thoughts in the New England Journal of Medicine in 1985.[v] He postulated that early humans ate mostly animal products. His ideas have been leveraged into a popular movement embraced by many who seem to want to silence the persistent voice of their parents to “eat your vegetables.”

Serious scientific analysis has raised considerable evidence that his theory is not valid.[vi] Yet the myth lives on, and proponents don’t want to let it go. I can understand why it has appeal, as it “works well” in the short run. There is considerable evidence that the “Paleo diet” can result in lower cholesterol, weight loss, and improve blood sugars over shorter time frames – three to twelve months. To my knowledge, there is no evidence that it actually prolongs life or decreases heart attacks or strokes. The studies of the Paleo diet focus primarily on markers such as weight, cholesterol numbers, or measures of sugar, and not on disease endpoints such as heart attacks, cancer and deaths.

It is interesting to note that Dr. Eaton himself believes his ideas have been taken way too far by the general public and lay press. In November of 2015, at the Oldways Finding Common Ground Conference, **he presented his understanding** that humans are eating way too much meat.

Nutritional science supports a strong association between increased animal product intake and the presence of chronic disease. For years we have recognized the connections between saturated fat and cholesterol in relation to heart disease.[vii] But animal protein has shown higher correlations.[viii] There is a growing amount of evidence that animal protein itself may be primary on the causation of heart disease.[ix] One potential mechanism is the Arginine/Lysine ratio.[x] Arginine tends to be higher in plant proteins and lysine tends to be higher in animal proteins. Arginine is what the body uses to make natural nitric oxide that helps to dilate the blood vessels and increase blood flow. At present this is just an observed association. A complete understanding of the mechanisms awaits the discovery.

The plant-based, low-carb diet – a better option?

Another “low-carb,” protein-based dietary plan had been researched but has yet to receive much public press: Put forward by a group of nutrition researchers in Toronto, Dr. Jenkins likes

to refer to this as the Eco-Adkin's.^[xi] His group compared high carbohydrate with low-carbohydrate eating patterns with both groups having a very low animal protein intake. The low-carbohydrate group eliminated common starch-containing foods, such as bread, baked goods, potatoes, and rice. While the intervention only lasted a couple of months, it was interesting to note that the weight in both groups dropped about the same amount, although those with the lower intake of more rapidly absorbed carbohydrates had the greater drop in the cholesterol and triglyceride numbers. This dietary option makes a lot more sense to me.

The preponderance of the evidence.

Numerous epidemiologic studies through the years, both prospective and cross sectional—as well as carefully controlled animal studies—have shown that increasing animal protein and fats leads to an increase in disease. We have a growing stream of evidence that animal protein may actually cause or worsen health problems.^[xii] Here is a partial list with some references:

Increased heart disease mortality^[xiii]

Worsening blood sugar control in people with diabetes^[xiv]

Increased risk of kidney stones^[xv]

Increased loss of calcium from bones—osteoporosis^[xvi].^[xvii]

Bone strength in children^[xviii]

Increased cancer risk^[xix].^[xx].^[xxi].^[xxii]

Increased mortality in those less than 65 years old^[xxiii]

Time and space do not allow a full review of this evidence. But we can say with a reasonable amount of certainty that eating animal protein as the primary source of protein is detrimental to health. For further reading I would suggest Garth Davis' recent book, *Proteinaholic* (2016). Dr. Davis will be a featured Lifestyle Medicine 2018 keynote speaker. Those of us who will be in attendance can look forward to his evidence-based presentation.

What we do know is that ACLM's dietary "North Star" recommendation is rooted in science and delivers the fiber-filled, nutrient-dense, antioxidant-rich, health-protecting, disease fighting properties that our bodies need: *"For the treatment, reversal and prevention of lifestyle-related chronic disease, the ACLM recommends an eating plan based predominantly on a variety of minimally processed vegetables, fruits, whole grains, legumes, nuts and seeds."*

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