

Overview

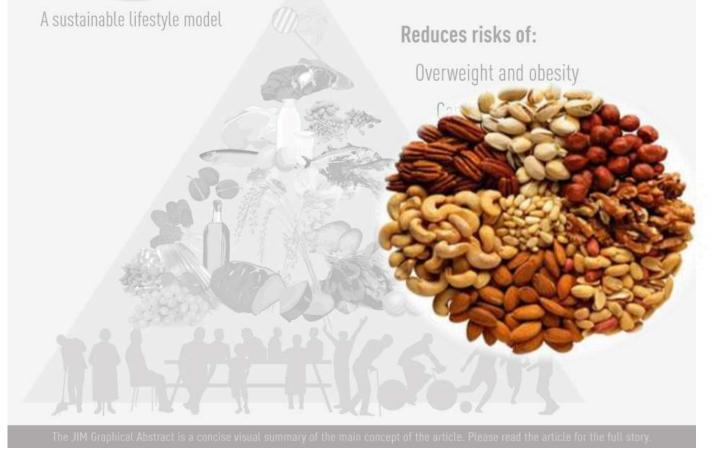
- Background
 - ➤ Nuts and blood lipids: results from clinical trials
 - Nuts and CVD in cohort studies
 - Conclusions, key points, and future directions

- Gaps in knowledge and future directions
 - ➤ Limitations of current studies and gaps in knowledge
 - > NUTPOOL project

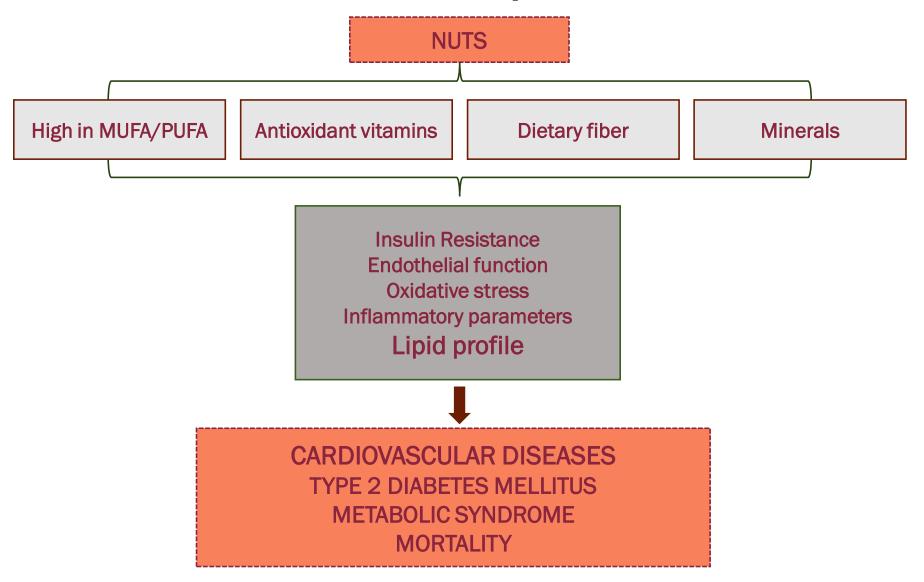




Nuts and seeds as a key component of Mediterranean diet and healthy plant-based diets



Beneficial effects of nut consumption

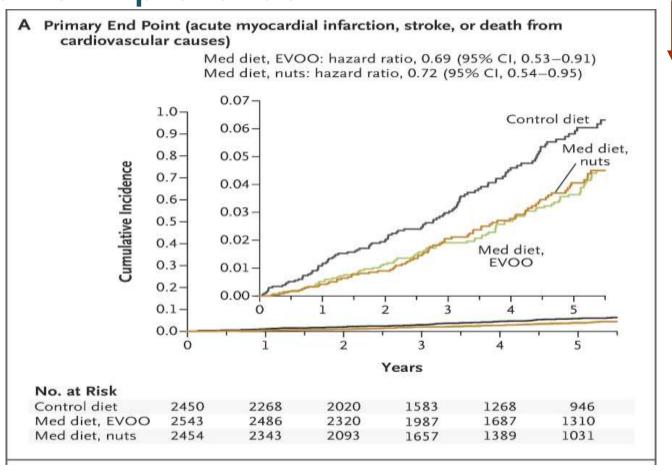


NUTS and blood lipids: updated evidence from RCTs

	Randomiz	zed controlled tria	Nonrando	omized trials		All trials						
Outcome	Trials, n	WMD (95% CI)	1 ²	Trials, n	WMD (95% CI)	/ ²	Trials, n	WMD (95% CI)	<i>P</i> value ²			
Total cholesterol	38	-3.6 (-4.4, -2.9)	53.8	23	-6.7 (-7.8, -5.6)	76.8	61	-4.7 (-5.3, -4.0)	0.001			
LDL cholesterol	38	-4.2 (-5.0, -3.4)	38.2	23	-6.0 (-7.1, -4.9)	62.9	61	-4.8 (-5.5, -4.2)	0.01			
HDL cholesterol	38	-0.04 (-0.8, 0.7)	0	22	-0.7 (-1.7, 0.4)	35.9	60	-0.3 (-0.9, 0.4)	0.33			
TG	37	-1.6 (-3.5, 0.24)	0	22	-4.6 (-8.4, -0.8)	0	59	-2.2 (-3.8, -0.5)	0.16			
ApoA1	15	-0.8 (-2.1, 0.6)	12.8	8	1.0 (-2.7, 4.7)	0	23	-0.6 (-1.9, 0.7)	0.38			
АроВ	13	-4.2 (-5.7, -2.6)	20.3	7	-1.1 (-5.1, 3.0)	0	20	-3.7 (-5.2, -2.3)	0.17			

- > Tree nut intake lowers total cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, ApoB, and triglycerides.
- Non-linear dose-response between nut intake and total and LDL cholesterol (stronger effects ≥60 g nuts/d)
- \triangleright The major determinant of cholesterol lowering appears to be nut dose rather than nut type.

THE PREDIMED: largest trial demonstrating the benefits of mixed nuts on CVD prevention



31% 28%

Follow-up: 4.8y
Total CVD cases:
96 in EVOO
83 in nuts
109 in control

➤ The incidence of major cardiovascular events was lower among those assigned to a Mediterranean diet supplemented with extra-virgin olive oil or nuts than among those assigned to a reduced-fat diet.

Study design, participants, methods



1986

Dietary, lifestyle, and clinical characteristics obtained every 2 to 4-years

2018

Diet



CVD outcomes



Covariates



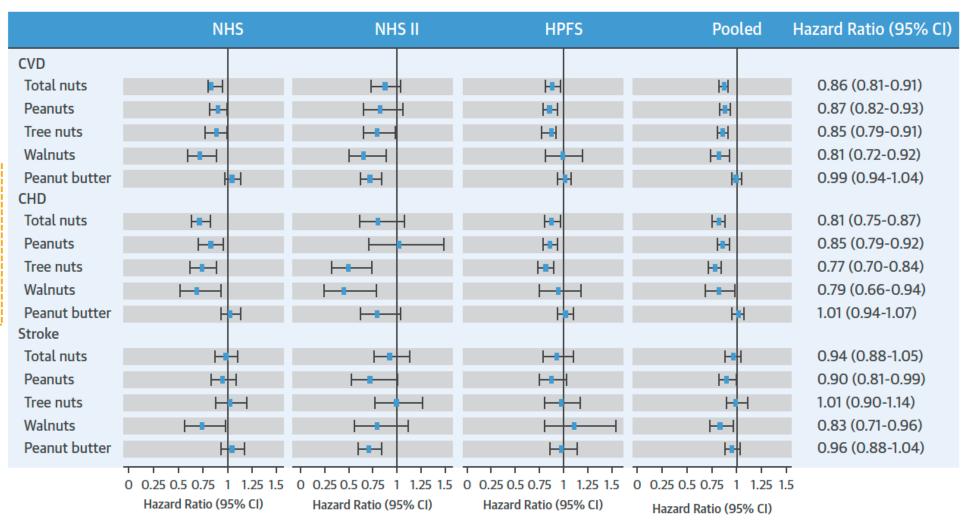
Food frequency questionnaire - nut intake

-			1-3 per	Contraction of	T			1		T -	1		(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4) (4)	(4)	(4)
SWEETS, BAKED GOODS, MISCELLANEOUS		Never, or less than once per month		1 per week	2–4 per week	5–6 per week	per day	2-3 per day	4–5 per day	6+ per day			8	(8)	(8)	(8)	8 8	(8)	8
Milk chocolate (bar or pack), e.g., Hershey's, M&M's		0	0	W	0	0	D	0	0	0		P	P	(P)	P	P	(P) (P)	(P)	P
Dark chocolate, e.g., Hershey's Dark or Dove Dark		0	W	0	0	D	0	0	0	110	(a)					. 0			
Candy bars, e.g., Snickers, Milky Way, Reeses		0	0	W	0	0	D	0	0	0		b	A	0	0	0	0	0	0
Candy without chocolate (1 oz.)		0	0	(W)	0	0	D	0	0	0	10	0	0	1	1	1	as mus	1	1
Cookies (1)	Fat free or reduced fat	0	0	(W)	0	0	(D)	0	0	0	10		0	2	2	(2)	bu cou	(2)	2
	Other ready made	0	0	(W)	0	0	(D)	0	0	0	0		Ō	(3)	(3)	(3)	rad hrd	(3)	(3)
	Home baked	0	0	(W)	0	0	(D)	0	0	0	10		0	4	(4)	(4)	egg dat	(4)	4
Brownies (1)		0	0	(W)	O	O	(D)	0	0	O	0		O	(5)	(5)	(5)	fig thu	(5)	(5)
Doughnuts (1)		O	Ŏ	W	0	O	(D)	0	0	0	10		0	6	6	6	man mdf	6	6
Cake, homemade or ready made (slice)		Ŏ	Ŏ	(W)	Ŏ	Ŏ	(D)	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	10		Ŏ	(7)	7	(7)	pap wg	(7)	7
Pie, homemade or ready made (slice)		0	0	(W)	0	0	(D)	0	0	0	0		O	(8)	(8)	(8)	cus ven	8	(8)
Jams, jellies, preserves, syrup, or honey (1 Tbs)		O	Ŏ	(W)	0	Õ	(D)	O	0	0	10		O	9	9	9	htp pic	9	9
Peanut butter (1 Tbs)		0	Ŏ	(W)	0	0	(D)	0	0	0							olv sim		
Popcorn (3 cups)	Fat free or light	O	Ŏ	W	0	Ŏ	D	Ŏ	Ŏ	O	10						en en-		=
	Regular	0	0	(W)	0	0	(D)	0	0	0	10						dwg		=
Sweet roll, coffee cake or other pastry (serving)	Fat free or reduced fat	0	0	(W)	0	0	D	0	0	0	0		B	0	0	0		0	0
	Other ready made	0	0	(W)	0	0	D	0	0	0	10		0	1	1	1	as mus	1	1
	Home baked	0	0	(W)	0	0	D	0	0	0	0		0	2		2	bu cou	2	2
Pretzels (1 small bag or serving)		0	0	W	0	0	(D)	0	0	0	0		0	(3)	3	2	rad brd	(3)	3
Peanuts (small packet or 1 oz.)		Ŏ	Ŏ	(W)	Ŏ	Ŏ	(D)	Ŏ	Ŏ	Ŏ	10		Ŏ	4	4	(4)	egg dat	4	4
Walnuts (1 oz.)		0	0	(W)	0	0	(D)	0	0	0	0		0	(5)	(5)	(5)	fig thu	(5)	(5)
Other nuts (small packet or 1 oz.)		0	Ŏ	(W)	0	Ŏ	D	O	O	0	10		Ō	6	6	6	man mdf	6	6
Oat bran, added to food (1 Tbs)			0	(W)	0	0	D	0	0	0				(7)	7	(7)	pap wg	(7)	7
Other bran, added to food (1 Tbs)		O	Ó	W	0	0	(D)	0	0	0	0		0	8	8	8	cus ven	8	8
Chowder or cream soup (1 cup)		0	Ó	(W)	Ó	0	(D)	0	O	O	10		0	9	9	9	htp pic	9	9
Ketchup or red chili sauce (1 Tbs)		Ŏ	W	Ŏ	Ŏ	(D)	Ŏ	O	Ŏ	0					-	olv slm	-		
Splenda (1 packet)		Ŏ	(W)	O	0	(D)	0	0	O			(C)	0	(0)	0	en en+	(0)	0	
		×	~	×	~	×	×	~	~	×	~		~	×	~	~	~~	X	

Nut intake is associated with lower risk of CVD

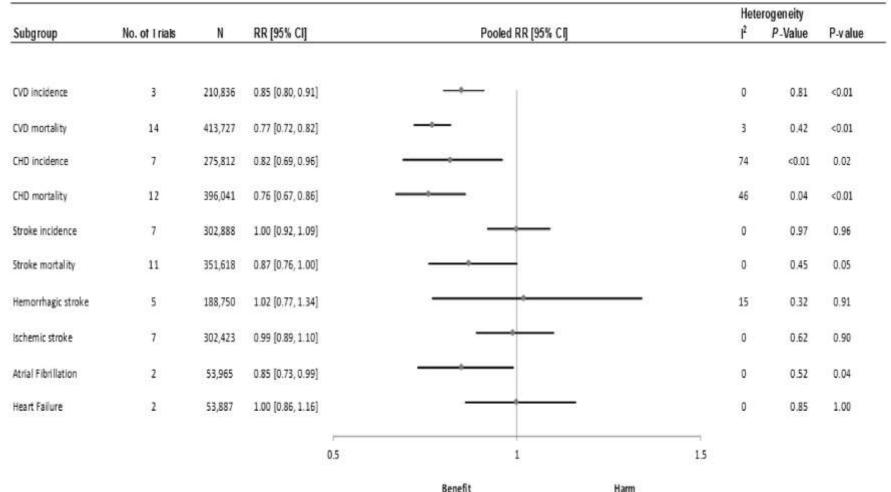
N of participants: 210,836 Cases: 14,136 Follow-up: 32 years





Guasch-Ferré, M. et al. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2017;70(20):2519-32.

Meta-analysis of nut intake and CVD



➤ Nut consumption is associated with a lower incidence of, and mortality from, different CVD outcomes in prospective cohort studies.

Conclusions and key points

The intake of total nuts and specific types of nuts improves blood lipid profiles and other cardiovascular risk factors in clinical trials.

The intake of total nuts and specific types of nuts has been associated with a lower risk of cardiovascular diseases in prospective cohort studies.

Gaps in knowledge

- > Results have been controversial for some health outcomes, for example type 2 diabetes
- Outcomes related to neurodegenerative diseases
- ➤ Heterogeneity in study designs, approaches, covariables in the models, population included (inclusion and exclusion criteria)
- > Types of nuts included
- Lack of data in other regions such as Asia or India limiting the generalizability of the results
- > Stratification, if certain people would benefit most from consuming nuts for particular outcomes

Future directions in nuts research - NUTPOOL

➤ AIM: To conduct an individual participant data (IPD) meta-analysis pooling results of worldwide representative large prospective cohort studies on the associations of total and specific types of nut consumption and risk of chronic diseases, namely type 2 diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, cancer, neurodegenerative diseases and mortality



EXPOSURE: Total nuts, tree nuts, specific types of nuts



OUTCOMES: Type 2 diabetes, total CVD (CHD and stroke), total and cause-specific mortality, cancer incidence and mortality, neurodegenerative diseases



PARTICIPANTS: 15-20 prospective cohorts worldwide with >1million participants

Acknowledgements

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 University of Copenhagen















Questions & comments?