Optimizing Nutrition for Oral Health and Beyond



Tieraona Low Dog, MD

Founder: Medicine Lodge Ranch

National Geographic's: "Life Is Your Best Medicine," "Healthy At Home," and "Fortify Your Life"

www.DrLowDog.com

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Nutrition Matters

- Oral cavity is intersection of medicine and dentistry and window into the general health of an individual..
- >100 systemic diseases and upward of 500 medications have oral manifestations, typically more prevalent in elders.
- Diabetes bidirectional relationship with periodontal disease; inflammation impairs body's ability to use insulin and high blood sugar provides ideal environment for infection, including gum infections. Strong evidence that treating one condition positively impacts the other.

Garton BJ, Root caries and diabetes: risk assessing to improve oral and systemic health outcomes. Aust Dent J. 2012;57(2):114-122.
Alpert PT. Oral health: the oral-systemic health connection. Home Health Cure Manug Prast. 2017;29(1):56-59.

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Diabetes Matters to Us All

- "There is strong evidence that people with periodontitis have elevated risk for dysglycemia and insulin resistance"
- *Periodontitis* is also associated with an *increased risk* of type 2 diabetes."
- "The European Federation of Periodontology and the International Diabetes Federation report consensus guidelines for physicians, oral healthcare professionals and patients to improve early diagnosis, prevention and co-management of diabetes and periodontitis."



Sanz M, et al. Scientific evidence on the links between periodontal diseases and diabetes: Consensus report and guidelines of the joint wordshop on periodontal diseases and diabetes by the International Diabetes Federation and the European Federation of Periodontology, J Clin Periodontol 2017 Aug 24. doi: 10.1111/jcpc.12007

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Obesity and Periodontal Disease

- Strong link between obesity and periodontal disease in adults, children and various global geographic locations.
- NHANES: overweight with central obesity, prevalence of tooth loss increased 31%, compared to individual with similar BMI but no central obesity, and increased by 40%, compared normal-weight person.
- Oral microbiota significantly altered and less diverse in obese individuals compared to non-obese controls.

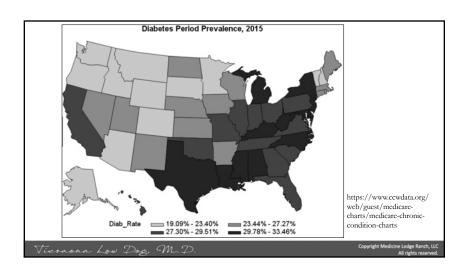
Kang J, et al. Association between central obesity and tooth loss in the non-obese people: Results from the continuous National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) 1999-2012. J Clin Periodontal 2019 Feb 21. doi: 10.1111/jcpe.13091.

Tam J, et al. Obesity alters composition and diversity of the onal microbiota in patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus independently of glycemic control. PLoS Onc. 2018 Oct 1;13(10):e0204724.

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The Changing Landscape of Adult Weight 1993-1995 Combined Data 2018 Adult Obesity Rates 1903-1995 Combined Data 2018 Adult Obesity Rates 2018 Adult Obesity Rates 2018 Adult Obesity Rates 2018 Topyright Medicine Lodge Ranch, LLC Copyright Medicine Lodge Ranch, LLC Copyright Medicine Lodge Ranch, LLC





Caloric Restriction?



Canto is 27 year old monkey on CR diet, Owen is 29 year old on unrestricted diet.

news.wisc.edu/monkey-caloric-restriction-study-shows-big-benefit-contradicts-earlier-study/ Ravussin E, et al. J Gerontol A Biol Sci Med Sci. 2015;70(9):1097–104

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- 25 year study University of Wisconsin: 76 rhesus monkeys aged 7-14 years, fed a diet 30% less calories.
- Disease 3 fold greater in control group. No diabetes in caloricrestricted animals.
- 2-year study randomized 218 nonobese people to current diet or 25% caloric restriction (11.7% on average).
 - Statistically significant reduction in inflammatory markers, weight loss, improved mood, sleep duration, etc.

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Fasting-Mimicking Diets (FMD)



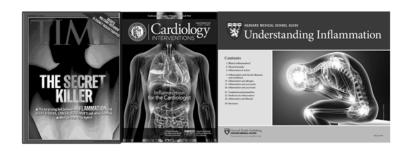
Wei M, et al. Fasting-mimicking diet and markers/risk factors for aging, diabetes, cancer, and cardiovascular disease. Sci Transl Med 2017; 9(377).

- 100 healthy participants 2 study arms tested FMD 5 consecutive days/mo. for 3 months.
 - 1100 calorie first day, 700 calories for 4 days (plant based, multivitamin). Ate whatever they wanted rest of the month.
- Reduced body weight, total body fat; lowered blood pressure, cholesterol, triglycerides and IGF-1.
- Effects noted 3 months AFTER study ended.
- Note: 25% drop-out rate

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INFLAMMATION....



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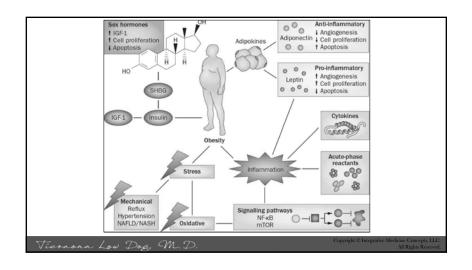
Diabetes, Inflammation, Cancer

- Poorly regulated blood sugar often accompanied by increased inflammatory markers (e.g., interleukin (IL)-1β, IL-6, TNF-α)
- Uncontrolled pro-inflammatory responses creates **chronic inflammatory state**, promoting **tumor-favorable microenvironment**.

Chang SC, Yang WV. Crit Rev Oncol Hematol 2016; 108:146-153



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Obesity and Cancer: What is The Connection?

- Fat cells, particularly in belly, produce/react to hormones/proteins that drive
 inflammation and insulin resistance, promoting cell growth. More cells
 divide, more opportunity for cancer to develop.
- Waist measurements indicating increased risk:
 - 31.5 inches or more for women
 - 37 inches or more for men
- High risk
 - 35 inches or more for women
 - 40 inches or more for men



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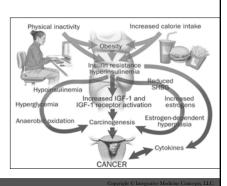
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Obesity and Insulin Growth Factors

- Obesity can increase cancer risk and cancer-related mortality via insulin resistance, high blood sugar and insulin-growth factors (IGF).
- Elevated insulin increases tumor growth and aggressiveness.
- *IGF-1*, *IGF-2* identified as tumor promoters in multiple studies.

Belardi V, et al. J Mammary Gland Biol Neoplasia 2013; 18(3-4):277-

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Dietary Inflammatory Index (DII)

- Anti-inflammatory diet may reduce sub-chronic inflammation and improve cardiovascular, metabolic, and neurologic parameters.
- **Dietary Inflammatory Index** based on measuring inflammation in the body in response to specific foods (1900 studies)
- Tobacco/alcohol major risk factors for oral/pharyngeal cancers, but in large cohort, higher DII scores increased risk of oral/pharyngeal CA.
- NHANES those with highest DII score had 16% more teeth lost compared to those with lowest scores.
- Shivappa N, et al. Inflammatory potential of diet and risk of oral and pharyngeal cancer in a large case-control study from Italy. Int J Camer 2017; 14(3):471-479; Kotsakis GA, et al. Diet-borne systemic inflammation is associated with prevalent tooth loss. Clin Nutr 2018 Aug;37(4):1306-1312.

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Mediterranean Dietary Pattern Inflammation & Memory



- · Mediterranean diet associated with lower dementia risk.
- Researchers evaluated inflammatory potential of diet in relation to mild cognitive impairment/dementia risk using the DII during an average follow up of 9.7 years during Women's Health Initiative Memory Study.
- Higher inflammatory scores were significantly associated with *greater* cognitive decline and earlier onset of cognitive impairment.

Hayden KM, et al. The association between an inflammatory diet and global cognitive function and incident dementia in older women: The Women's Health Initiative Memory Study. Alzheimers Dement 2017 May 19. pii: \$1552-5260(17)30185-1.

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Mediterranean Dietary Pattern

- 13 meta-analyses observational studies + 16 meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials investigated association between Mediterranean diet and 37 different health outcomes >12,800,000 subjects.
- Robust evidence (P-value<0.001) show greater adherence to Mediterranean diet associated with *reduced risk* of overall mortality, cardiovascular disease, heart attack, overall cancer incidence, diabetes, neuro-degenerative diseases and lower inflammatory markers.

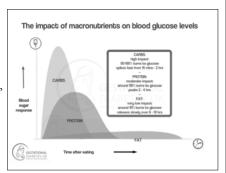
Dinu M, et al. Mediterranean diet and multiple health outcomes: an umbrella review of meta-analyses of observational studies and randomized trials. Eur J Clin Nutr 2017; May 10. doi: 10.1038/ejcn.2017.58.

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Carbohydrates

- Provide majority calories most diets
 - Body's preferred fuel source
 - Largest contributor to the control of **blood sugar**
 - Half of carbohydrates in North American diet come from: bread, soft drinks, cakes, cookies, donuts, quick breads, sugars, syrups, jams, white potatoes (including chips) and breakfast cereal.



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Sugars



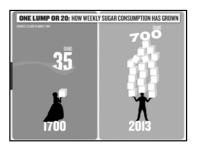
- Table sugar (sucrose): one glucose + one fructose molecule
- High fructose corn syrup: 55% fructose, 42% glucose and 3% other sugars.
- Every cell in body readily converts glucose into energy. But liver cells are one of few types of cells that can convert fructose to energy.
- Large amounts of "free" fructose taxes the liver and increases risk of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease.



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Too Little Fiber, Too Much Sugar



Canadians average daily sugar intake:

- 101 grams (24 tsp) children 1-8 years
- 115 grams (27 tsp) children 9-18 years
- 85 grams (20 tsp) for adults lower due to increase intake "diet" sodas.

Langlois K, et al. Change in total sugars consumption among Canadian children and adults. *Health Rep* 2019 Jan 16;30(1):10-19.

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Glycemic Index/Load

- Glycemic load is measurement of impact of carbohydrates on blood sugar/insulin.
- International consensus conference concluded that given consistency of scientific evidence, diets low in glycemic index/load should be promoted in the prevention and management of diabetes and coronary heart disease, and are particularly important in individuals with insulin resistance.

Augustin LS, et al. Glycemic index, glycemic load and glycemic response: An International Scientific Consensus Summit from the International Carbohydrate Quality Consortium (ICQC). Nutr Metab Cardiovasc Dis 2015 Sep;25(9):795-815.

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Low Glycal Diet Calculator

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Glycemic Load and Mood

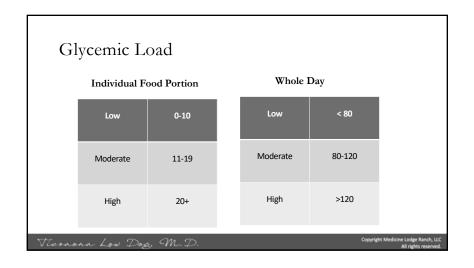
- 82 healthy weight and healthy overweight or obese, adults enrolled in randomized, crossover controlled feeding study.
- Compared to a low GL diet, consumption of high GL diet resulted in:
 - 38% higher score for **depressive symptoms** (P = 0.002)
 - 55% higher score for total mood disorder (P = 0.05)
 - 26% higher score for fatigue/inertia (P = 0.04), compared to low GL diet.



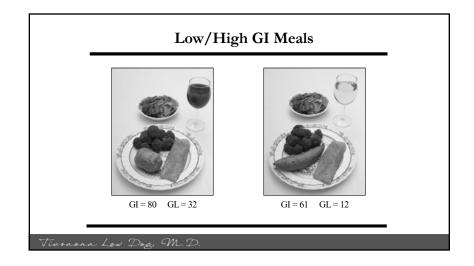
Breymeyer KL, et al. Appetite 2016; Dec 1;107:253-259.

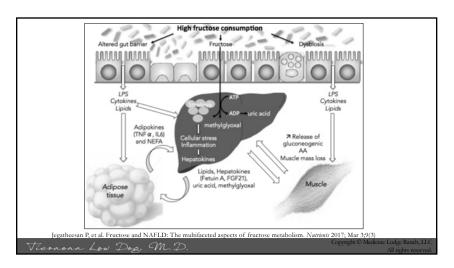
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Food	Serving Size	Glycemic Load	Food	Serving Size	Glycemic Load
Grapefruit	1/2 large	3	Spaghetti	1 cup	38
Apple	1 medium	6	Brown rice	1 cup	23
Banana	1 large	14	White rice	1 cup	33
Raisins	1 small box	20	White bread	1 slice	10
Watermelon	1 cup	8	Whole grain bread	1 slice	5
Carrots	1 large	5	Bagel, cinnamon raisin	1 3.5 inch	24
Orange	1 medium	6	Pumpernickel bread	1 slice	6
Sweet potato	1 cup	17	Macaroni and cheese	1 cup prepared	31
Baked potato	1 medium	28	Chocolate doughnut	1 doughnut (80 g)	25
French fries	1 medium serving	26	Glazed doughnut	1 doughnut (80 g)	12
Snickers	1 bar	35	Cidzed dodgimat	2 dougdt (00 g/	
Reese's cup	1 miniature	2	Kellogg's Frosted Flakes	¾ cup	20
White table wine	5 ounces	1	Kellogg's Special K	1 cup	14
Red table wine	5 ounces	1	Post Bran Flakes	¾ cup	12
Grape juice	6 ounces	12	Post Raisin Bran	1 cup	25

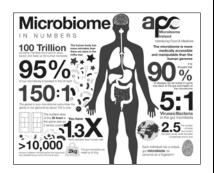






Definitions

- Microbiome—collective genomes of microorganisms in particular environment
- Microbiota—community of microorganisms themselves.
- Lower diversity is marker of dysbiosis (microbial imbalance) in gut and is associated with autoimmune disease, obesity, metabolic conditions, and is common in elders.



Valdes AM, et al. BMJ 2018;361:k2179

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Microbiota.....



- Train and modulate immune system (e.g., skin, gut)
- Convert skin oils to compounds that keep skin supple and lower pH
- · Block adhesion and suppress growth of pathogenic bacteria
- Break down carbs and make n-butyrate, energy for intestinal cells but also crucial for maintaining tight junctions to reduce permeability.
- Make ARA and DHA, signal brain cells to divide (infants). Gut and brain neurons communicate. Gut microbes make serotonin, melatonin, GABA, and others.
- Produce vitamins and assist in building amino acids.
- Help maintain **blood pressure** (complex carbs formate impact salt processing)

Wilkins T, et al. Probiotics for Gastrointestinal Conditions: A Summary of the Evidence, Am Fum Physician. 2017. Aug 1:96(3):170-178.

It's the Fiber Folks!



- Diets high in fiber and low in sugar increase *Bifidobacteria*, preventing toxins from passing through intestinal wall into bloodstream.
- Prebiotics: un-digestible plant fiber acts as food for microbiota.
- Bananas, onions, garlic, leeks, Jerusalem artichoke, apple skin, chicory root, dandelion greens, beans, wheat flour just a few examples of prebiotic foods.

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Obesity and Microbiota?

- Early disruption of gut microbiota (C-section, antibiotics) = too few

 Bifidobacteria can contribute to obesity.
- Diet high in sugar, simple carbs, and fat encourages growth of microbes better at extracting energy from food, signaling body to store energy as fat.
- Bacteria transplanted from overweight mice to thin mice make the thin mice gain weight.



Federico A, et al. Gut microbiota, obesity and metabolic disorders. Minerva Gastroenterol Dietol 2017;63(4):337-344.

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Sugar Substitutes – Better?

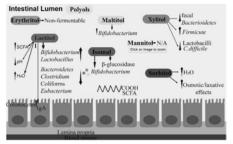


Nettleton JE, et al. Reshaping the gut microbiota: Impact of low calorie sweeteners and the link to insulin resistance? *Physiol Behav* 2016;164(Pt B) 488-03

- Sugar substitutes frequently *1000 times sweeter* than sucrose.
- Despite GRAS status by regulatory agencies, sugar substitutes can have negative effects on gut microbiota.
- Sucralose and saccharin disrupt balance and diversity of gut microbiota. Sucralose increases bacterial pro-inflammatory genes.

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Stevia and the Polyols



- Erythritol, mannitol and sorbitol have no effect on gut microbiota.
- Isomaltose and maltitol, increase *bifidobacteria* and may have **prebiotic actions**.
- Stevia extracts may negatively impact gut microbiota composition.

Ruiz-Ojeda F, et al. Effects of sweeteners on the gut microbiota: a review of experimental studies and clinical trials. Adv Nutr 2019; 10(81): PMC6363527

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Impact of Certain Diets

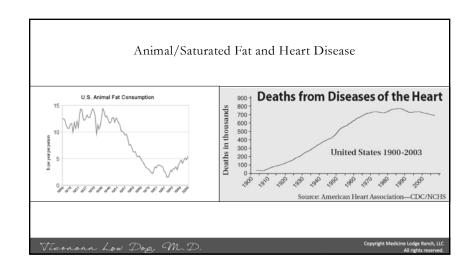
- 21 healthy people had substantially different gut microbiota profiles after four weeks on gluten-free diet; significant reduction in key beneficial microbe species.
- Low FODMAP diets lead to significant reduction in Bifidobacterium and profound changes in the microbiota and metabolome; duration and clinical relevance are not known.

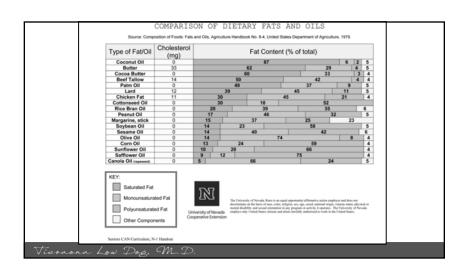


Bonder MJ, et al. The influence of a short-term gluten-free diet on the human gut microbiome. Genome Med 2016;8:45 McIntosh K, et al. FODMAPs alter symptoms and the metabolome of patients with IBS: a randomised controlled trial. Gut 2017;66:1241-51.

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Dietary element	Effect on gut microbiome	Effect on health outcomes mediated by gut microbiome
Low FODMAP diet	Low FODMAP diet increased Actinobacteria; high FODMAP diet decreased abundance of bacteria involved in gas consumption 58	Reduced symptoms of irritable bowel syndrome ⁵⁶
Cheese	Increased Bifidobacteria, ^{97,98} which are known for their positive health benefits to their host through their metabolic activities, ⁹⁹ Decrease in Bacteroides and Clostridia, some strains of which are associated with intestinal Infections. ⁹¹	Potential protection against pathogens. ¹⁰⁰ Increased production of SCFA and reduced production of TMAO ⁹⁹
Fibre and prebiotics	Increased microbiota diversity and SCFA production ^{22 101 102}	Reduced type 2 diabetes ²² and cardiovascular disease ¹⁰³
Artificial sweeteners	Overgrowth of Proteobacteria and Escherichia coli 104 Bacteroides, Clostridia, and total aerobic bacteria were significantly lower, and faecal pH was significantly higher ⁴⁷	Induced glucose intolerance ¹⁰⁵
Polyphenols (eg, from tea, coffee, berries, and vegetables such as artichokes, olives, and asparagus)	Increased intestinal barrier protectors (Bifladobacteria and Lactobacillus), butyrate producing bacteria (Faecalibacterium prausnitzii and Roseburia) and Bacteroides vulgatus and Akkermansia muciniphila: 6° Decreased Ilpopolysaccharide producers (E coli and Enterobacter cloacoe) 104	Gut micro-organisms alter polyphenol bioavailability resulting in reduction of metabolic syndrome markers and cardiovascular risk markers ¹⁰⁸
Vegan	Very modest differences in composition and diversity in humans and strong differences in metabolomic profile compared with omnivore diet in humans ⁵⁰	Some studies show benefit of vegetarian over omnivore diet, 109 others fail to find a difference 110





• Three large meta analyses (21 studies, 12 studies, and 76 studies) failed to show significant evidence that saturated fat increases risk for heart disease. • Failed to find significant evidence that increasing polyunsaturated fats and decreasing saturated fats lowers heart risk. • This does not mean gorging on saturated fats.... Stir Tarino, Anny J Cin Nar 2010, 91 (3): 535-46. Schwingshack I., et al. Bull J (Jp. 2014, 40)(6):398-40.

Dietary Fat and Cancer: Systematic Review

- No associations found for prostate, esophageal, gastric, renal, bladder, lung, skin, or postmenopausal breast cancer by total intake or types of dietary fat.
- May be an association between total dietary fat and premenopausal breast cancer.
- Limited-suggestive evidence positive association for ovarian CA with intake of saturated fats.

Schwab U, et al. Food Nutr Res 2014; 10;58. doi: 10.3402/fnr.v58.25145.

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Keto Diet: Clinical Trial

- RCT women with ovarian or endometrial cancer randomly assigned to ketogenic diet (70:25:5 energy from fat, protein, and carbohydrate) or American Cancer Society diet (high-fiber, low-fat).
- Body composition, fasting serum insulin and IGF-I obtained at baseline and at end of 12 weeks.
- Those on keto diet had statistically significant reduction in fasting insulin and IGF-1 levels, and greater reduction in visceral fat.

Cohen CW, et al. A Ketogenic Diet Reduces Central Obesity and Serum Insulin in Women with Ovarian or Endometrial Cancer. J Nutr 2018; 148(8):1253-1260.

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Personalized Diets

- Personalized diets based on individual's genome to reduce disease risk is one of the biggest opportunities and challenges being discussed in scientific/nutrition community.
- And it is the future.....

Corella D, et al. Utilizing nutritional genomics to tailor diets for the prevention of cardiovascular disease: a guide for upcoming studies and implementations. Expert Rev Mol Diagn 2017 May;17(5):495-513.

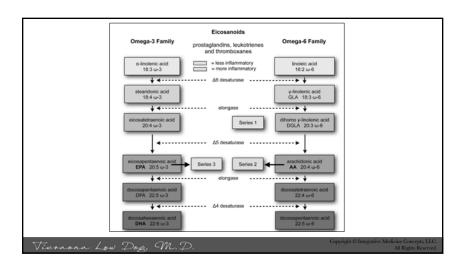


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Name of Oil	Smoke Point	Other
Avocado	520/420 F	Refined/unrefined. Good for deep frying, mild flavor
Rice bran oil	490 F	Good for stir-fries, light taste
Ghee	480 F	Nutty flavor,
Canola oil, high oleic	475 F	Light taste, high in omega 3 fatty acids
Olive oil	468/375 F	Regular/Extra Virgin
Coconut oil	450/350 F	Refined/Virgin
Sunflower oil	440/225 F	Refined/unrefined: Sauté, baking, light flavor, versatile
Peanut oil	440/320 F	Refined/unrefined. Neutral taste.
Grapeseed oil	420 F	Light, good for frying and baking
Almond oil	420 F	Clean flavor, stir fries/sauteeing.
Hazelnut/Macadamia oil	430/413 F	Baking, nutty flavor
Sesame oil	410/350 F	Refined /unrefined. Stir frying, salads
Butter	350 F	Highly versatile, watch smoke point.

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Fatty Acid Family	Name	Structure	Food Source
Omega 3	Alpha-linolenic acid	ALA; 18:3 (n=3)	Walnut, soybeans, flaxseed, canola oil
	Eicosapentaenoic acid	EPA; 20:5 (n=3)	Fatty fish and fish oil
	Docosahexaenoic acid	DHA; 22:6 (n=3)	Fatty fish, fish oils, algal oils, omega 3 eggs
Omega 6	Linolenic acid	LA; 18:2 (n=6)	Corn, safflower, cottonseed, soybean, sunflower oils
	Gamma-linolenic acid	GLA; 18:3 (n=6)	Black currant seed oil, borage seed oil, evening primrose oil
	Arachidonic acid	AA; 20:4 (n=6)	Meat, poultry, eggs
Omega 9	Oleic acid	18:1 (n=9)	Olive oil, grapeseed oil, avocado oil



Fish and Seafood



- Excellent source of protein high in omega 3 fatty acids. Provide vitamin D and contribute valuable nutrients: selenium, iodine, magnesium, iron and copper.
 - Fish/seafood have positive effect on oral health
 - · Help reduce atherosclerosis and maintain healthy blood pressure
 - Promote brain health and may help reduce the risk of depression.
 - Necessary for the health of the eyes. Can help reduce dry eye syndrome.
 - Crucial for health pregnancy and childhood development.
 - Quells inflammation

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What About Eggs, Shrimp and Dietary Cholesterol?

- Provide essential fatty acids, proteins, choline, vitamins A and B12; selenium, and other critical nutrients at levels above or comparable to those found in other animal-sourced foods.
- No limits put on dietary cholesterol in newest guidelines.
- Egg consumption not associated with an increased risk of heart disease in the *general population*.



Shin JY, et al. Am J Clin Nutr 2013; 98(1):146-59

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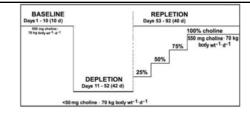
Eggs Primary Source of Choline

- Choline is a water soluble nutrient in the Bvitamin family that is necessary for preventing non-alcoholic fatty liver disease and crucial during pregnancy and early childhood.
- Deficiency in pregnancy may be associated with permanent changes in brain function that negatively impact intelligence, memory, mood regulation, and stress response in baby.
- New DV set by FDA in 2016: 550 mg per day



Jiang X, et al. Trends Endocrinol Metab 2014; 25(5):263-73. Wozniak JR, et al. Nutr Res 2013; 33(11):897-904

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- 57 healthy adults fed choline-deficient diets under controlled conditions.
- Results showed that 77% of men, 80% of postmenopausal women, and 44% of premenopausal women developed fatty liver, liver damage, and/or muscle damage.
- Liver dysfunction corrected when choline was reintroduced into diet.

 Fischer LM, et al. Am J Clin Nutr. 2007;85(5):1275-1285.

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Protein Is Important

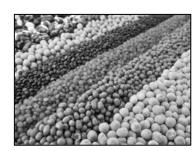
- A recent study conducted in Denmark suggested an inverse relationship between high protein intake and periodontitis.
- Adegboye AR, et al. Calcium, vitamin D, casein and whey protein intakes and periodontitis among Danish adults. Public Health Nutr. 2016;19:503–510. doi: 10.1017/S136980015001202.

Food	Portion Size	Protein (g) (approximate)	
Meat, fish, or poultry	75g (2 ½ oz) / 125 mL (½ cup)	21	
Firm tofu	150g / 175 mL (¼ cup)	21	
Egg, chicken	2 large	13	
Cheese	50 g (1 ½ oz)	12	
Fortified soy beverage	250 mL (1 cup)	6-8.5	
Cooked dried beans, peas, or lentils	175 mL (% cup)	12	
Cow's milk	250 mL (1 cup)	9	
Yogurt	175 mL (% cup)	8	
Peanut butter or other nut spread	30 mL (2 Tbsp)	8	
Nuts or seeds	60 mL (¼ cup)	7	
Bread	1 slice (35g)	3	
Cereals, cold	30 g	3	
Cereals, hot	175 mL (% cup)	3	
Pasta or rice	125 mL (½ cup)	3	
Vegetables	125 mL (½ cup) or 250 mL (1 cup) lettuce	2	
Fruit	1 fruit or 125 ml (% cup)	1	

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Legumes



- Soak larger dried legumes (kidney beans, chickpeas, black beans, red beans) for 24 hours in cold water before cooking, Change water 1-2 times to reduce gas.
- Use 3 cups water per cup of legumes in cooking. Use ladle to occasionally remove foam on top when cooking legumes.
- Lentils are quick and easy to preparerinse till clear and remove any small stones/grit.
- Prepare large bag of lentils and then freeze half for future use.
- Add vinegar, salt, etc. at end of cooking time.

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Protein Maintains Healthy Bones

- Framingham Osteoporosis Study found higher protein intakes (60-83g/d versus 46g/d) in older men/women (mean 75 years) associated with 37% decreased risk of hip fracture.
- Systematic review: 29 studies found protein intakes above the current RDA have a beneficial role in preventing hip fractures and BMD loss.



Misra D, et al. Ostoporosis Int 2011; 22(1):345-349. Beasley JM, et al. Am J Clin Nutr 2014; 99(4):934-940. Calvez J, et al. Em J Clin Nutr. 2012;66(2):281-295. Wallace TC, et al. J Am Coll Nutr 2017; 36(6):481-496

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Protein Intake and Fracture in Men

- Osteoporotic Fractures in Men Research (5,875 men; mean age 73.6 years),
 higher protein intake associated with 8% decreased risk of major osteoporotic fracture.
- Increased dairy protein and non-dairy animal protein associated with 20% and 16% decreased risk of hip fracture.
- Plant protein was not associated with decreased risk of hip fracture in men.



Langsetmo I., et al. The Association Between Protein Intake by Source and Osteoporotic Fracture in Older Men: A Prospective Cohort Study. J Bone Miner Res 2017; Mar;32(3):592-600

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Meat, Poultry, Fish

- Meat, fish and poultry are excellent sources of protein.
- One serving size is roughly the size of a deck of cards and provides 18-27 grams/protein.
- Excellent source of B12 (and other B-vitamins), zinc, iron, and other minerals.
- Ethical issues to consider



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The Uncertainty of Science

- Recent review: 61 articles; 55 cohorts, 4.2 million participants.
 - Low-certainty evidence: reduction in unprocessed red meat intake of 3 servings/week associated with very small reduction in risk for cardiovascular mortality, stroke, heart attack and type 2 diabetes.
- Review: 118 articles, 56 cohorts, >6 million participants
 - Possible absolute effects of red and processed meat consumption on cancer mortality and incidence are very small; certainty of evidence is low to very low.

Zeraatkar D, et al. Red and Processed Meat Consumption and Risk for All-Cause Mortality and Cardiometabolic Outcomes: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Cohort Studies. Ann Intern Med. 2019. DOI: 10.7326/M19-0655

Han MA, et al. Reduction of Red and Processed Meat Intake and Cancer Mortality and Incidence: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Cohort Studies Ann Intern Med. 2019. DOI: 10.7326/M19-0699

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