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Title

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Permalink

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Journal

Current Opinion in Urology, 24(3)

ISSN

0963-0643

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Publication Date

2014-05-01

DOI

10.1097/mou.0000000000000049

Peer reviewed



Published in final edited form as:

Curr Opin Urol. 2014 May ; 24(3): 318–323. doi:10.1097/MOU.0000000000000049.

What should we tell prostate cancer patients about (secondary) prevention?

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Abstract

Purpose of review—Briefly summarize the epidemiologic findings of selected lifestyle factors for prostate cancer progression, metastasis, or death, with a focus on behaviors *after* diagnosis where possible. We conclude by providing guidance on lifestyle practices that physicians may wish to prioritize for discussion with their patients.

Recent findings—Growing, but still limited, evidence suggests that lifestyle factors after prostate cancer diagnosis may impact prostate cancer-specific and overall mortality. In particular, smoking and obesity may increase risk of disease progression and mortality, while engaging in vigorous physical activity or brisk walking and consuming a diet rich in vegetables (particularly tomato sauce and cruciferous) and vegetable fats may lower risk.

Summary—Patients should be counseled not to use tobacco products; to engage in daily physical activity; to minimize sedentary behavior; to consume plenty of healthy fats (i.e. fish, nuts, vegetable oils, soybeans, avocados, flaxseed) and vegetables; to focus on getting nutrients from foods rather than supplements; and to limit refined grains, sugars, processed meat, and high-fat dairy.

Keywords

prostate cancer; diet; physical activity; survival

INTRODUCTION

More than 2.6 million men in the United States are prostate cancer survivors who may potentially improve their prognosis by adopting healthier lifestyle habits.¹ Our research group and others have evaluated whether lifestyle factors *after* diagnosis are associated with risks of recurrence or prostate cancer-specific mortality.

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

None declared. The authors receive funding from the National Institutes of Health, Department of Defense, and Prostate Cancer Foundation.

Given the heterogeneity of prostate cancer and the advent of prostate specific antigen (PSA) screening, it is increasingly important that epidemiologic research focus on the outcomes of aggressive prostate cancer, prostate cancer progression, or prostate cancer death, rather than simply overall prostate cancer incidence. Risk factors for total incident prostate cancer may differ from those for aggressive and fatal disease,² and combining all incident prostate cancer cases can lead to incorrect conclusions. In this report, we briefly summarize the epidemiologic findings of selected lifestyle factors for prostate cancer progression, metastasis or death, with a focus on behaviors *after* diagnosis where possible. We conclude by providing guidance on lifestyle practices that physicians may wish to prioritize for discussion with their patients.

Smoking & Prostate Cancer

Data are highly suggestive that there is a greater risk of death from prostate cancer in smokers than in nonsmokers and that, among men who have prostate cancer, there is a greater risk of aggressive prostate cancer (e.g. worse stage or grade) in smokers than in nonsmokers.³ Furthermore, smokers have a higher risk of prostate cancer progression, independent of stage and grade.³

Several studies reported that smoking is associated with progression of the disease after diagnosis, including the development of biochemical recurrence, metastasis, and hormone refractory prostate cancer. With 22 years of follow-up and many outcomes in the Health Professionals Follow-up Study (HPFS; 524 prostate cancer-specific deaths and 878 biochemical recurrences), we reported that current smoking was associated with an approximate 60% increased risk of prostate cancer mortality and biochemical recurrence (hazard ratios (HR) 1.61, 95% confidence interval (CI) 1.11–2.32 and 1.61, 95% CI 1.16–1.22, respectively).⁴ Compared to current smokers, those who had quit smoking for 10 years, or who had quit for <10 years but smoked <20 pack-years, had prostate cancer-specific mortality risks similar to never smokers, while those who had quit for <10 years and had smoked 20 pack-years had risks similar to current smokers. Two smaller studies also reported a positive association between smoking and prostate cancer-specific mortality, based on few prostate cancer deaths.^{5,6} In summary, men with prostate cancer should be counseled to quit smoking and provided with referrals to obtain smoking cessation support.

Physical Activity & Prostate Cancer

Aerobic exercise may reduce prostate cancer progression and prostate cancer-specific death by influencing energy metabolism, inflammation, oxidative stress, and androgen receptor signaling pathways. Accumulating evidence from prospective cohort studies suggests that physical activity, specifically vigorous activity (i.e. activities that require an energy expenditure 6 times the resting metabolic rate, such as jogging or bicycling), is associated with reduced risk of advanced, aggressive, and fatal prostate cancer. Our group was the first to report on physical activity *after* diagnosis in relation to prostate cancer-specific and total mortality in the HPFS.⁷ We observed that 3 hours/week of vigorous activity after diagnosis vs. <1 hour/week was significantly inversely associated with not only total mortality (which was anticipated), but also with an approximate 60% reduction in risk of prostate cancer-specific mortality (p-trend: 0.03; Figure 1a), independent of clinical, demographic, and other

lifestyle factors. We observed similar results among 1,455 men in the Cancer of the Prostate Strategic Urologic Research Endeavor (CaPSURE™) examining risk of prostate cancer progression, although the results were not statistically significant (Figure 1a). In CaPSURE, progression was primarily measured by biochemical recurrence or undergoing secondary treatment; these results were very compelling as there was less potential for reverse causation (men reducing their activity levels due to illness from disease progression) as physical symptoms of prostate cancer progression that may cause a decrease in physical activity are unlikely to precede biochemical recurrence.

We also observed a benefit of brisk walking in both cohorts (Figure 1b), with the association reaching statistical significance for the outcome of progression in CaPSURE. While compelling and complementary, these studies warrant confirmation in distinct cohorts; and it remains to be elucidated what biological mechanisms underlie these findings. Together, these data suggest that an aspect of engaging in relatively vigorous physical activity and/or having higher cardiorespiratory fitness may protect against prostate cancer progression.

Body Size and Prostate Cancer

Increasing evidence suggests that obesity (either before or at the time of diagnosis) is strongly associated with prostate cancer progression and prostate cancer-specific mortality, independent of lifestyle or clinical factors. For example, among 2,546 men diagnosed with localized prostate cancer in the Physicians' Health Study, a one-unit increase in pre-diagnostic body mass index (BMI) was associated with $\approx 10\%$ increase in risk of prostate cancer-specific mortality, and BMI 30 kg/m^2 was associated with a nearly 2-fold increased risk of prostate cancer death (relative risk (RR) = 1.95; 95% CI: 1.17, 3.23).⁸ A meta-analysis of six studies in prostate cancer patients reported that a 5 kg/m^2 increase in BMI increased risk of prostate cancer-specific mortality by 20% and biochemical recurrence by 21%.⁹

Diet & Prostate Cancer

While some foods and nutrients assessed prior to diagnosis have been associated with advanced, metastatic, or fatal prostate cancer,¹⁰ few studies have examined post-diagnostic intake of foods and nutrients in relation to risk of prostate cancer recurrence and prostate cancer-specific mortality.

Fruit and Vegetables—In the first study to examine the relation of post-diagnosis diet with risk of progression using data from the HPFS, we reported a 20% lower risk of progression (mostly biochemical progression) per two servings/week increase of tomato sauce ($P_{\text{trend}}=0.04$).¹¹ In contrast, there was no association between post-diagnostic tomato sauce intake and risk of prostate cancer progression in CaPSURE.¹² Studies are underway to clarify these findings for the more clinically relevant outcome of prostate cancer death.

A benefit with increased intake of cruciferous vegetables was reported in CaPSURE, where men in the highest vs. lowest quartile of post-diagnostic intake of cruciferous vegetables had a statistically significant 59% decreased risk of prostate cancer progression ($P_{\text{trend}}=0.003$).¹³ There is evidence from *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies suggesting anti-carcinogenic effects of

metabolites of cruciferous vegetables, including glucosinolates, isothiocyanates, and indoles, which supports the biologic plausibility of a benefit of consuming cruciferous vegetables for men with prostate cancer.^{14–17} However, additional research is needed from randomized controlled trials in humans to determine whether this association is causal.

Legumes—Meta-analyses of observational studies examining soy intake and *incident* prostate cancer have generally suggested an inverse association, although the data are predominantly driven by studies conducted in Asian populations where the intake of soy products is substantially higher than U.S. or European populations.^{18,19} A recent randomized masked clinical trial examining a soy protein supplement vs. placebo reported null results for the outcome of biochemical recurrence; this study was conducted among primarily Caucasian men at high risk for recurrence post-surgery.²⁰

Fish—In the first study to examine the relation of post-diagnosis diet with risk of progression using data from the HPFS, we observed a 17% lower risk ($P_{trend}=0.006$) of progression per two servings/week increase of fish intake.¹² However, there was no association between fish intake after diagnosis and risk of prostate cancer progression in CaPSURE.²¹ Studies are underway to clarify these findings for the more clinically relevant outcome of prostate cancer death.

Additionally, a few large prospective studies with long follow-up have reported on an inverse association (i.e., benefit) between fish consumption (before diagnosis of prostate cancer) and the subsequent risk of *prostate cancer death*.^{22,23} Furthermore, among men scheduled for surgery for prostate cancer, an intervention comprised of four to six weeks of a low-fat + fish oil supplemented diet was associated with lower prostate tumor proliferation biomarkers (i.e., cell cycle progression score and ki67, assessed in their radical prostatectomy specimens) compared to assignment to a Western diet.^{24,25}

Red and Processed Meat—There is limited evidence to suggest that greater intake of meat (red and processed meat) after diagnosis may increase risk of prostate cancer progression or death. In HPFS and CaPSURE, processed red meat was positively associated with risk of prostate cancer death and recurrence (respectively), but neither association was statistically significant. Unprocessed red meat intake after diagnosis was not associated with risk of prostate cancer death or recurrence in the HPFS or CaPSURE, respectively.²⁶ Nevertheless, given that cardiovascular disease is the number one cause of death among men diagnosed with localized prostate cancer, it is prudent to advise men to limit intake of processed red meat after diagnosis.

This is also supported by Strom et al, who reported a 2-fold increased risk of biochemical recurrence with greater saturated fat consumption among 390 men who underwent radical prostatectomy for organ-confined prostate cancer at diagnosis.²⁷ Recently, we reported that replacing 10% of energy intake from animal fat with vegetable fat after diagnosis of non-metastatic prostate cancer was associated with a significant 34% lower risk of death from all-causes (p-value: <0.001). Moreover, replacing 10% of calories from carbohydrate with vegetable fat was associated with a 29% lower risk of lethal prostate cancer ($P_{value}=0.04$).²⁸

Coffee—While data are limited and not entirely consistent, observational studies suggest a benefit for greater consumption of coffee and risks of all cause mortality, as well as advanced or lethal prostate cancer and prostate cancer recurrence (Note, coffee intake was assessed before diagnosis and studies have yet to specifically address the question of coffee intake *after* diagnosis).^{29–39}

Multivitamins, Supplements, and Prostate Cancer

At this time, there is no strong evidence that any single supplement or multivitamin may offer protection against prostate cancer (incidence, progression, or death); and in fact caution is warranted in the usage of several supplements (e.g. selenium, vitamin E, beta-carotene).^{40–45} For example, among ~4400 men initially diagnosed with localized prostate cancer, we observed more than 2.5-fold increased risk of prostate cancer death among men who reported taking 140 ug/day of supplemental selenium compared to those taking none (RR 2.60, 95% CI, 1.44–4.70).⁴⁶

Combined Healthy Lifestyle Practices

Though the data are limited and mainly focused on assessments of behaviors *pre-diagnosis*, research suggests that practicing multiple healthy lifestyle habits in combination may offer protection against developing lethal prostate cancer. Our group has reported that engaging in 5–6 healthy behaviors *before* diagnosis (i.e., not smoking or quitting smoking 10 y ago, having a BMI < 30 kg/m², engaging in vigorous physical activity or brisk walking, and consuming greater amounts of tomatoes and dark (fatty) fish and less processed meat) was associated with nearly a 40% decreased risk of lethal prostate cancer compared to men who reported only one or none of these behaviors (HR: 0.61; 95% CI: 0.42–0.88, P_{trend}=0.0009) in the HPFS. This finding was confirmed in a distinct population of men (Physicians Health Study).⁴⁷ Additionally, data from a small pilot trial of 30 men with early stage, low grade prostate cancer on active surveillance who adopted comprehensive lifestyle changes (low-fat, whole-food, plant-based diet supplemented with soy, fish oil, vitamin E+selenium; moderate exercise, support group, meditation/stress reduction) indicated alterations in the tumor microenvironment and circulating telomerase levels that were suggestive of cancer protection (benefit), after three months.^{48,49} While provocative, this trial was small and did not have a randomized control group. Future randomized controlled trials in larger populations of men with prostate cancer are warranted to confirm these findings and directly address whether behavior change *after* diagnosis can improve survival outcomes.

CONCLUSION

Growing, but still limited, evidence suggests that lifestyle factors after prostate cancer diagnosis may impact prostate cancer-specific and overall mortality. In particular, smoking and obesity may increase risk of disease progression and mortality, while engaging in vigorous physical activity or brisk walking and consuming a diet rich in vegetables (particularly tomato sauce and cruciferous) and vegetable fats may lower risk. Based on these findings and extensive data from cardiovascular disease research, we suggest the following recommendations for men with prostate cancer.

For Patients- Lifestyle Practices for Reducing Risk of Prostate Cancer Progression

- Do not use tobacco products.
- Engage in daily physical activity. If able, engage in a level of activity that raises your heart rate and breathing such that you can only speak a sentence at a time. Start with small increments and build up to 3 or more hours of activity per week. Bouts of activity lasting at least 10 minutes count toward your weekly goal.
- Minimize sedentary behavior (e.g. watching TV, driving, using a computer). If you must sit for extended periods of time, take frequent short breaks to stand up and, ideally, walk around.
- Consume plenty of healthy fats such as that in dark (fatty) fish (i.e. sablefish, salmon, trout, herring, sardines), nuts, vegetable oils (i.e. olive oil, canola oil), soybeans, avocados, flaxseed.
- Focus on getting nutrients from your diet, rather than supplements.
- Eat plentiful amounts of vegetables daily (target ≥ 5 servings or ≥ 2.5 cups daily),^{50,51} including cruciferous vegetables and cooked tomatoes.
- At each meal, try to have at least 2/3 of your plate comprised of vegetables, fruits, whole grains, or beans.^{50,51}
- Avoid processed and refined grains/flours/sugars. Keep WHITE off your plate - bread, pasta, rice, cereal, cream sauces, cakes, and more.
- Limit processed meat and dairy, particularly high-fat dairy. Choose unprocessed lean protein sources such as fish and poultry without skin.

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KEY POINTS

- Engaging in vigorous physical activity or brisk walking after diagnosis of prostate cancer may reduce risk of disease progression, prostate cancer-specific mortality, and all-cause mortality.
- Substituting vegetable fats for animal fats and carbohydrates after prostate cancer diagnosis may reduce risk of all-cause mortality.
- There is no strong evidence that any supplement is beneficial for men with prostate cancer; caution is warranted for many supplements (e.g. selenium, vitamin E, beta-carotene).

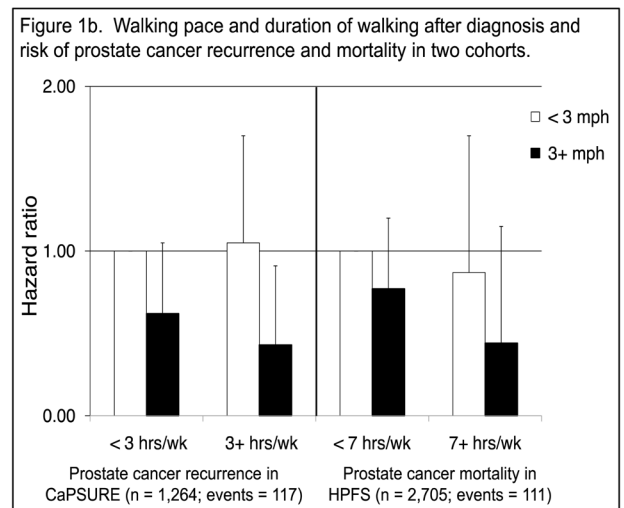
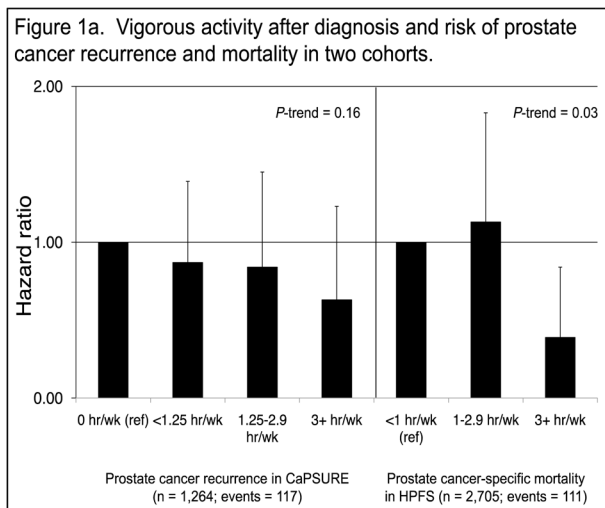


FIGURE 1.

FIGURE 1a. Vigorous activity after diagnosis and risk of prostate cancer recurrence and mortality in two cohorts.

FIGURE 1b. Walking pace and duration of walking after diagnosis and risk of prostate cancer recurrence and mortality in two cohorts.

Abbreviations: CaPSURE, Cancer of the Prostate Strategic Urologic Research Endeavor; HPFS, Health Professionals Follow-up Study; miles per hour, mph. Error bars represent the upper bound of the 95% confidence intervals.