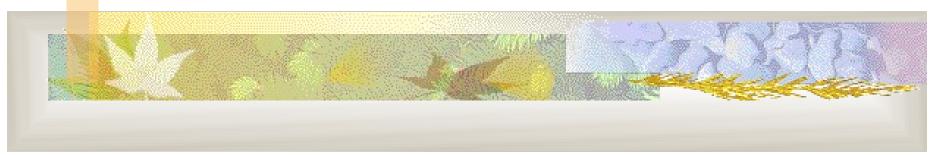
The Truth about Cancer Patients and Nutrition: I Can Cope Program



PREVENTION:

30% to 40% of all cancers may be prevented by changes in diet and physical activity





Role of Weight:

- Yo-yo dieting has been shown to decrease immunity and may increase susceptibility to cancer
- Being overweight increases the chance of getting several types of cancers, including breast and prostate

Maintain a Healthy Weight and be Physically Active



- A body mass index (BMI) of 18.5 25 is recommended
- Healthy weight results from a balance of calories (energy) in and energy expended.

ACS Guidelines: Choose a diet rich in plant-based foods.

Using the "plate method" think of 3/4 of your dinner plate contents as being of plant origin and 1/4 animal or other protein source, especially limiting red meats.



Eat Plenty of Vegetables, Fruits, Grains and Legumes

- Eat 5 9 servings daily
- Eat a variety of fruits and veggies; choose 100% juices.
- Include dark green and orange vegetables, as well as dry beans and peas each week.
- Enjoy whole grains, beans and peas with each meal

Limit High Fat Foods from Animal Sources

- Choose fish, poultry, or beans as an alternative to beef, pork, and lamb
- When you eat meat, select lean cuts and smaller portions



Prepare and Store Foods Safely



- Use safe storage methods and promptly chill or freeze leftovers.
- Avoid burning of meat juices.
- Consume only
 occasionally meat and fish
 grilled in direct flame, and
 cured or smoked meats.

Alcohol and Cancer Risk

- Increases risk of:
 - Mouth and esophageal cancers
 - Pharynx and larynx cancers
 - Liver cancer
 - Breast cancer in women
- Combined use of alcohol and tobacco greatly increases risk compared to drinking or smoking alone
 - **Drink alcohol in moderation, if at all.**

What about Sugar?

- You CAN eat sugar: sugar does not "feed" cancer cells BUT
 - Stick with mostly naturally occurring sugars such as in fruit and dairy foods
 - Avoid foods and beverages high in processed sugars but low in other nutrients e.g.: soda and sweets
 - Choose whole grains over refined versions

Cancer Treatment Side-effects:

- Appetite changes
- Weight loss → muscle loss, weakness, decreased immune strength
- Nausea and vomiting
- Diarrhea or constipation
- Dry mouth and mouth sores
- Difficulty swallowing

Nutrition Education:

Studies show cancer patients who receive nutrition counseling lose less weight, experience fewer side-effects and have overall better Quality-of-Life during treatment than those who do not.

What about supplements?

- High-calorie drinks and bars
 - Canned or powdered types
 - Homemade creations
 - Specialized formulas
- Vitamins and Minerals
- Herbs and other dietary supplements

Questions???