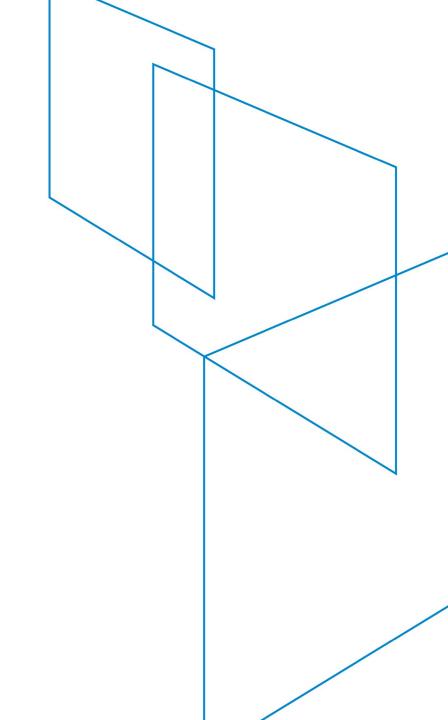


## Lupus: Dietary Factors and the Microbiome

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• October 8, 2020



## Dietary Factors in Lupus

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#### Disclosures

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Dr. Medha Barbhaiya: No relevant disclosures

#### Questions we will examine

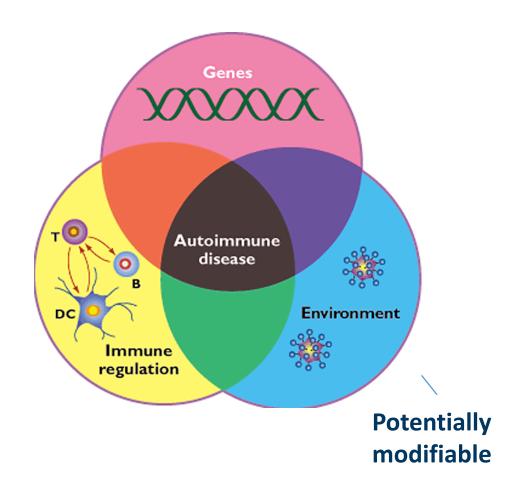
- Is diet associated with the risk of developing lupus?
- Can diet trigger, prevent or reduce lupus flares?
- How can we eat to optimize health when living with lupus?

#### Why look at dietary factors in lupus?

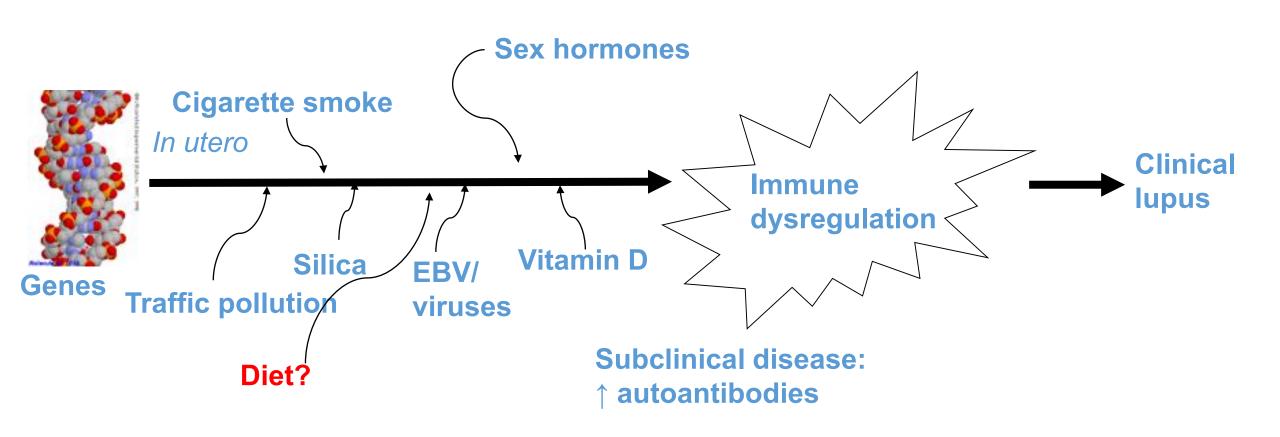
#### **Current thinking about lupus onset:**

#### The "Two-hit" hypothesis

Environmental factors trigger disease in genetically predisposed individual



### Some known and possible environmental triggers



#### Evidence regarding diet and disease

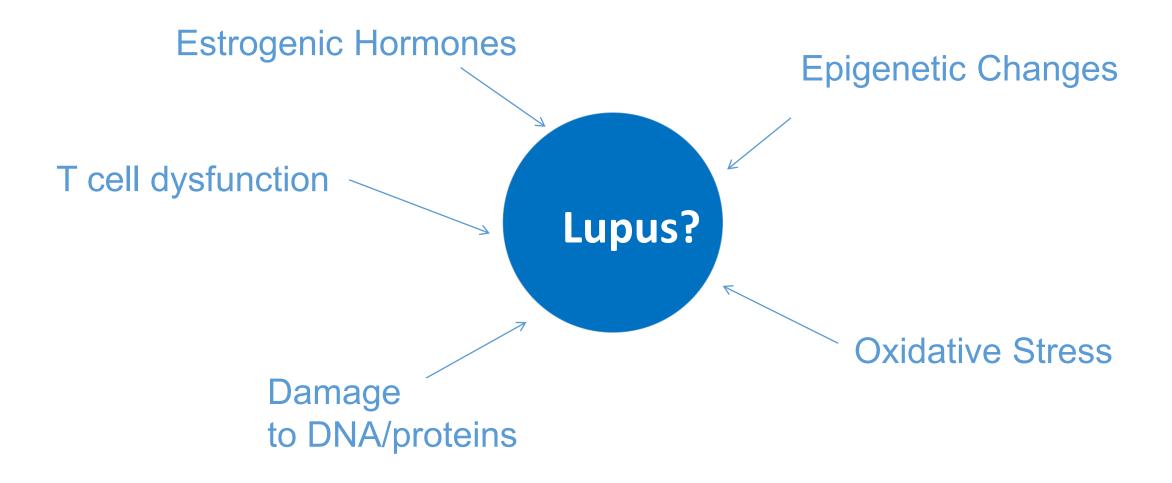
- Diet is known to affect risk of many chronic diseases: diabetes, cardiovascular disease, cancer
- Individual foods and nutrients have been associated with rheumatoid arthritis (RA) risk:
  - Lower RA risk: dark meat fish, moderate alcohol consumption
    - Alcohol: 22% lower risk of RA with moderate alcohol use
    - Fish: 24% lower RA risk with 1 up to 3 servings per week of fish



- Higher RA risk: sugar-sweetened beverages (SSB)
  - 63% increased risk for seropositive RA with ≥1 serving/day of SSBs



#### How could diet affect lupus?



#### Diet and lupus: some earlier findings

No association found with intake of vitamin D or antioxidant vitamins

#### Dietary factors and lupus onset: a new study

- >230,00 female nurses studied for onset of lupus for up to 29 years
- Health questionnaires every 2 years; food frequency questionnaires every 4 years
- Examined dietary patterns
  - Western dietary pattern
  - Prudent dietary pattern
- Looked at different scores of dietary quality
  - Alternative Healthy Eating Index (AHEI)
  - Alternative Mediterranean diet
  - Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension (DASH) diet
  - Empirical Dietary Inflammatory Pattern (EDIP)

#### Conclusions of study of dietary scores/patterns

- No association between long-term adherence to four different dietary quality scores/indices and incident lupus
  - Analyses stratified by dsDNA+ and dsDNA-, revealed no differences

#### Analysis of some individual foods in the AHEI

#### Nuts/Legumes:

Highest tertile of consumption (vs. lowest): beneficial

#### Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids:

Highest tertile of consumption (vs. lowest): no benefit or harm

#### Fish/Omega-3 Fatty Acids:

• Highest tertile of consumption (vs. lowest): no benefit or harm

#### What about alcohol?

- 12 fl oz = 8-9 fl oz = 5 fl oz table wine s0-proof liquor (shown in 12 oz glass) (vodka, tequila, etc.)

  7% alcohol ~7% alcohol ~12% alcohol ~40% alcohol
- Moderate alcohol consumption
  - Associated with reduced CVD and RA risks
  - Previously unclear association with lupus
- Alcohol components (e.g., ethanol and antioxidants)
  - Potentially counteract systemic inflammation
- Protective effect of long-term moderate alcohol consumption on lupus risk
  - Large, longitudinal study of women
- Bear in mind
  - American Cancer Society recently reversed its recommendations on alcohol intake

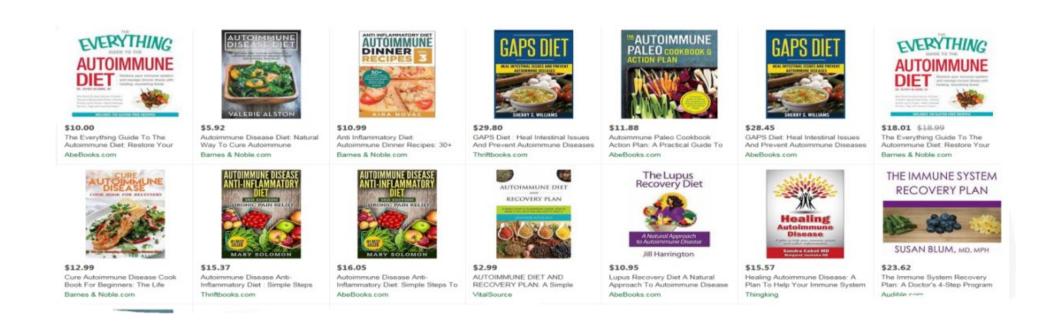
## Dietary factors and lupus flares: Omega-3 (fish oil) supplementation

- Double blind, placebo controlled trial, 24 weeks, 52 patients:
  - Significant improvement in lupus disease activity with omega-3 supplementation compared to placebo
- Double blind, placebo controlled trial, 24 weeks, 63 patients:
  - Significant improvement in lupus disease activity and endothelial function with low-dose omega 3 supplementation
- Randomized, placebo-controlled trial, 24 weeks, 32 patients:
  - Significant improvement in physician's assessment, quality of life, and circulating inflammatory markers
- Randomized, double-blind placebo-controlled trial, 12 weeks, 85 patients:
  - No significant association with lupus disease activity, endothelial function or inflammatory markers

Duffy et al, <u>J Rheumatol.</u> 2004 Wright SA, <u>Ann Rheum Dis.</u> 2008 Arriens C et al, <u>Nutr J.</u> 2015 Bello KJ, <u>Rheumatol Int.</u> 2013.

#### Managing your diet with lupus

- Beware of misinformation
- Dietary changes that you make should not delay necessary treatment



#### Managing your diet with lupus

- Look at your whole health picture
  - Your own nutritional deficiencies as determined by your doctor, e.g., Vitamin D, vitamin B12, iron, others
  - Your medications
    - Steroids can contribute to diabetes and osteoporosis
  - Your life stage, e.g., childbearing, post-menopausal
  - Your level of physical activity
  - Your smoking status

#### Managing your diet with lupus

- Consider your risk for common comorbidities of lupus
  - Cardiovascular disease (CVD), high blood pressure, kidney disease, type II diabetes, osteoporosis
- Know the mortality risks for people with lupus
  - Most common cause of mortality among lupus patients is CVD

## Eat to optimize your overall health, including comorbidities

- Within your own food culture, preferences, food sensitivities and budget:
  - Emphasize:
    - Fruits and vegetables
    - Whole grains
    - Legumes and nuts
    - Seafood and lean meat and poultry
    - Unsaturated vegetable oils
    - Low- or non-fat dairy
  - De-emphasize:
    - Red and processed meats (deli meats, bacon)
    - Sugar sweetened beverages and foods with added sugar
    - Saturated (solid) fats
    - Refined grains
    - High sodium foods

Scientific Report of the 2020 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee, USDA

#### Thank You



## Lupus and the Microbiome

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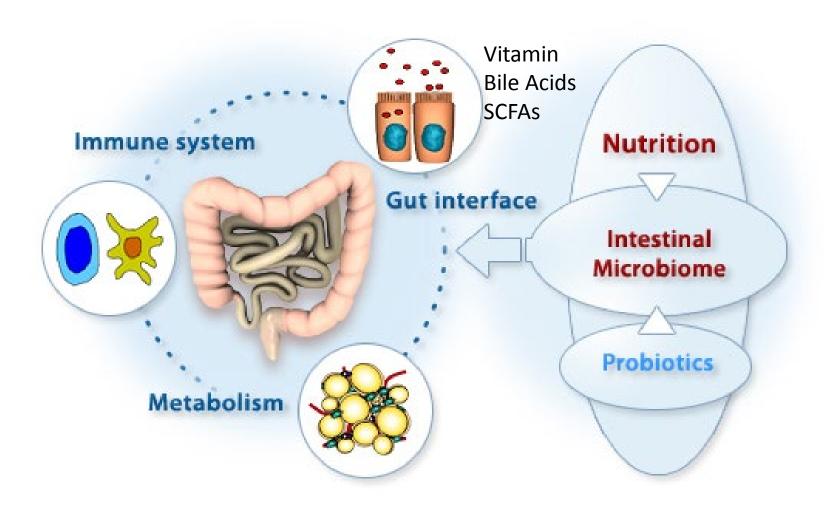
Dr. Randy Longman: Consultant, Pfizer, Bristol Meyers Squibb, In sitro, SAB, Ancilia



#### Defining the Microbiome

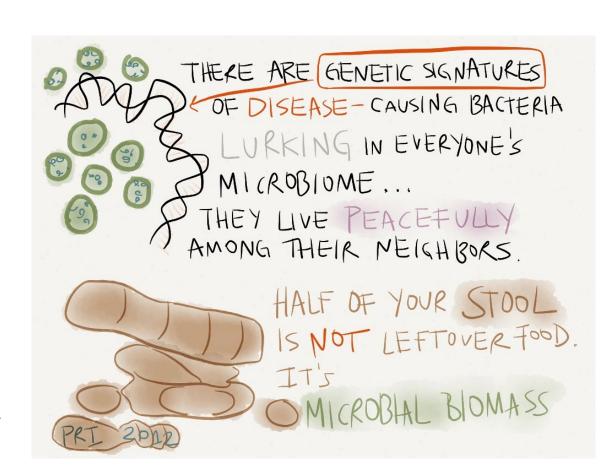
- The population of symbiotic, commensal and pathogenic microorganisms that live in and on the human body
  - Symbiotic => organisms that live in close, interdependent and cooperative relationship
  - Commensal => an organism that obtains food or benefit from a host without benefitting or harming the host
  - Pathogenic => disease-causing
- Found on the skin and in the mouth, gut and vagina

## Importance of microbiome in digestion & immunity



## Microbiome plays a big role in health & disease

- In health: the microbiome plays a key role in gut mucosal protection, nutrient extraction, and metabolism of foreign substances such as drugs
- Diet is a key regulator of microbiome variability and change
- In disease: critical changes in the microbiome correlate with lupus, RA, IBD, and obesity in genetically susceptible people
- Interactions of viruses, fungi and parasites with the microbiome can alter its effects on immunity

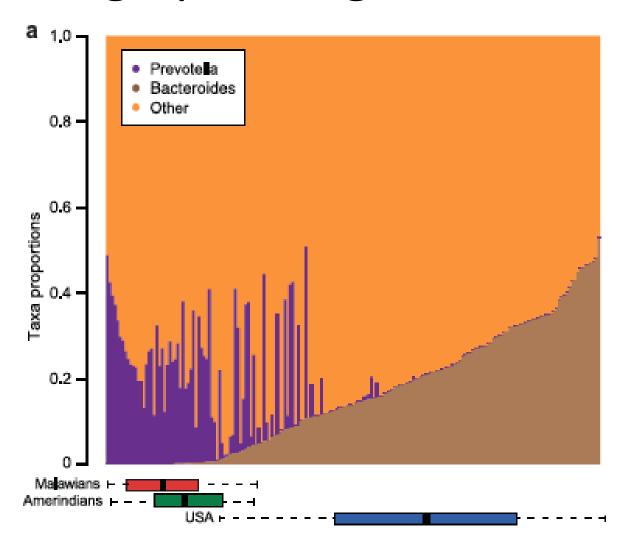


#### The microbiome is bigger than us



- Intestinal bacteria outnumber our human cells by 10 to 1
- The genomic material of these bacteria contains more than 300 times the number of genes in the human genome
- Common genes: secondary metabolism of carbohydrates and sugars

### Culture/Geographic Region Affects Microbiome



## Microbiome behaves differently across lifespan

- Differences in vitamin metabolism between babies and adults
- Folate made by both plants and microbes
- Babies' gut microbes are more plentiful for genes that engage in the production of folate
- Adults' gut microbes have more genes that metabolize dietary folate
- =>Consider the microbiota when looking at nutritional needs across the lifespan

#### Diet affects composition of the microbiome

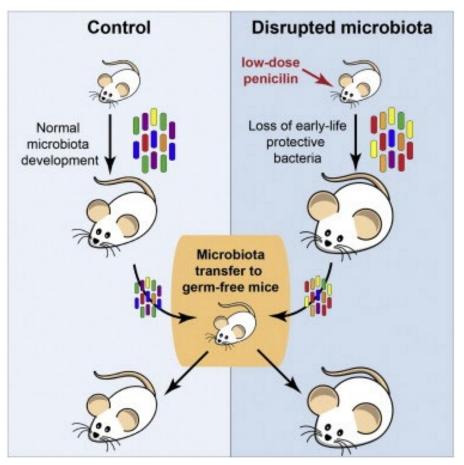
- Changing one's diet can cause big changes in composition in the microbiota and relatively quickly => animal-based diet vs plant-based
- The gut community responds to what it is fed.
  - A diet high in animal products reduces the abundance of bacteria that are normally present in a diet that is high in fiber
  - Animal-based diet encourages gut bacteria that can withstand the bile acids that are more abundantly secreted to break down high dietary fat
  - Microbial metabolic activity and gene expression change with diet





## Microbiome has lasting effects on metabolism



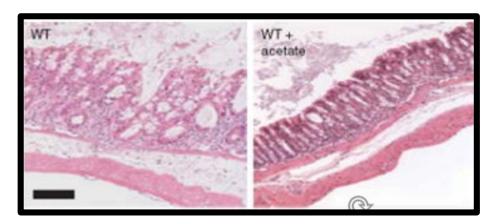


## Microbiome and Inflammatory Disease

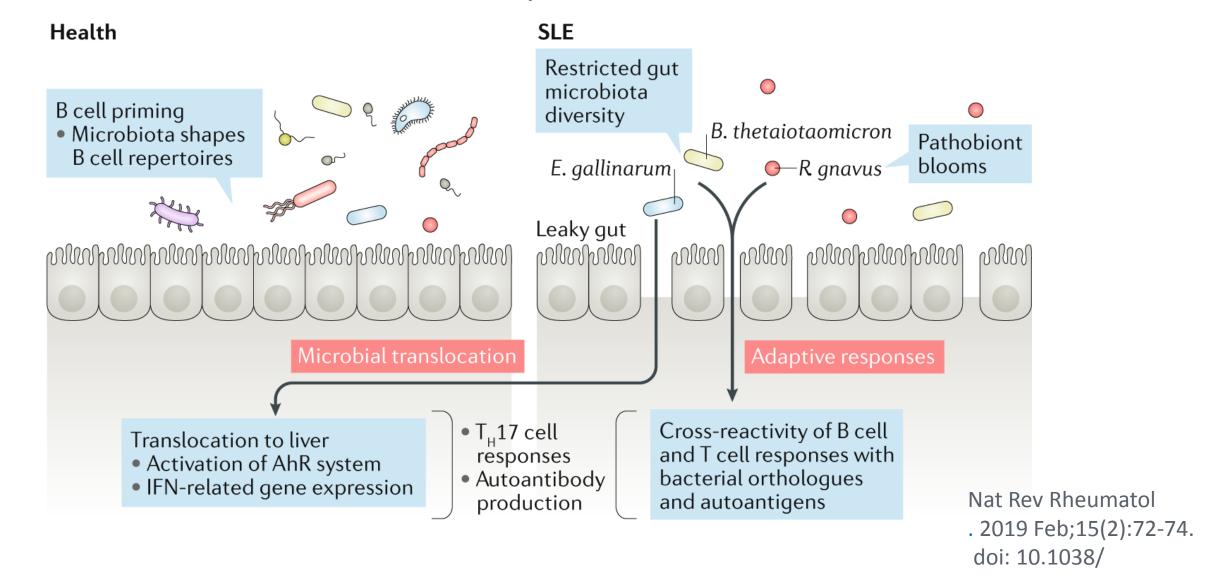


## Short chain fatty acids (SCFA) regulate immunity

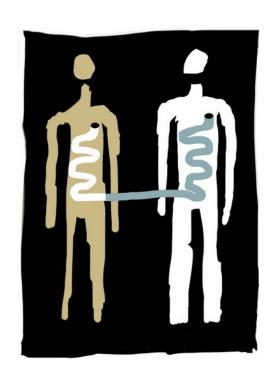
- Gut microbes help protect against inflammatory disease
- A diet high in fermentable dietary fiber (e.g., beans and legumes) feeds certain gut bacteria which ferment the fiber to produce SCFA
- SCFA help regulate immune response and reduce inflammation, thus protecting the walls of the intestines and maintaining the gut barrier



#### The microbiome in lupus

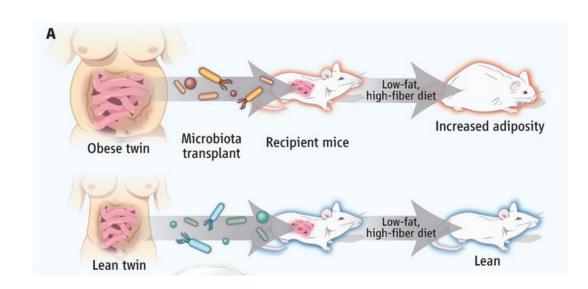


# Microbiome as therapy: fecal microbiota transfer (FMT)



Andrea Levy, The Plain Dealer

- The process of transferring fecal bacteria from a healthy donor to a recipient
- Ancient Chinese medicine
- 1958 used experimentally for colitis
- FMT is highly effective for the treatment of recurrent *C. difficile* colitis
- Efficacy in patients with IBD remains under investigation
- FDA classifies as an Investigational New Drug (IND)



Ridaura et al Science 2013

### Future implications for microbiome science

- Specific diets to reduce genetically or metabolically predisposed risk
- Diets to enhance/promote therapeutic efficacy of medicines
- Fecal transplant to modulate the microbiome, disease susceptibility and metabolic function
- Improved diagnostics for more precise dietary intervention.