

Nutrition Interventions in Cancer Patients

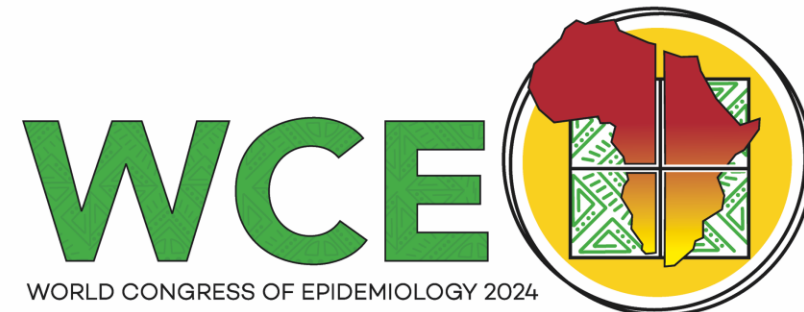
*Symposium on
Integrating Food and Nutrition into Oncology Care Through Food is
Medicine Interventions*

September 25, 2024

Joya Chandra, PhD

Professor, Department of Pediatrics Research

University of Texas MD Anderson Cancer Center, Houston, Texas, USA



Nutrition Interventions in Cancer Patients

who

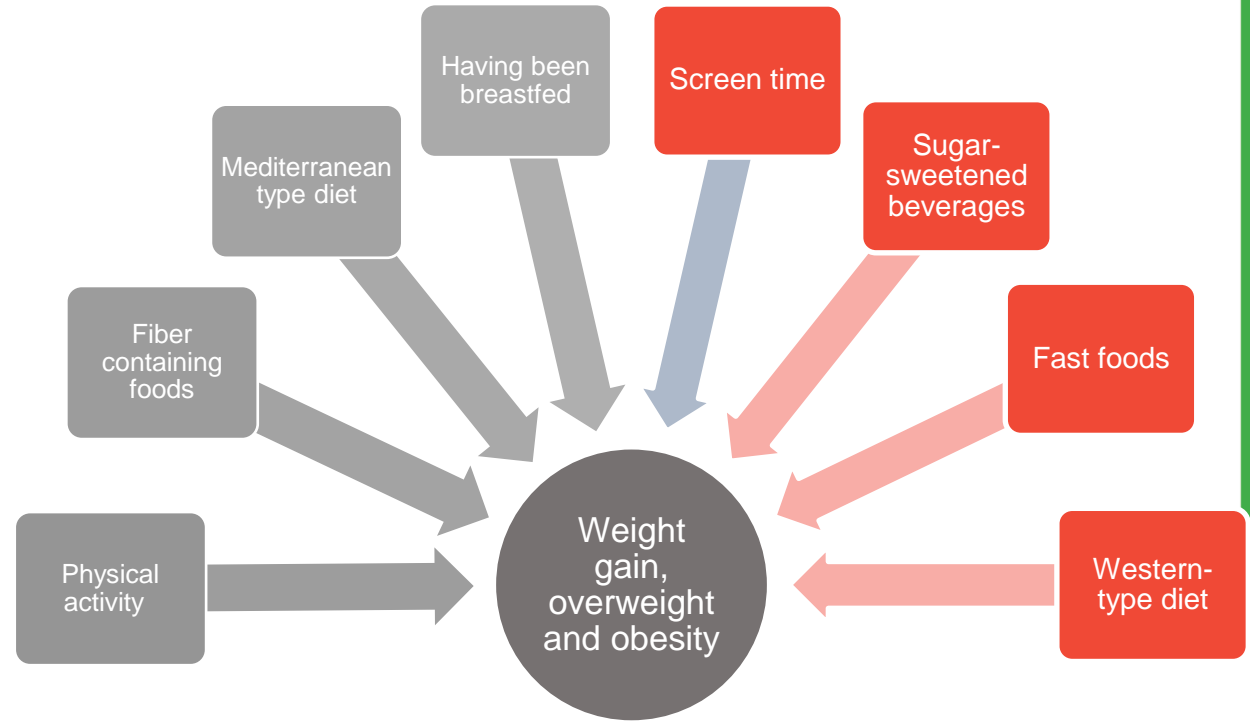
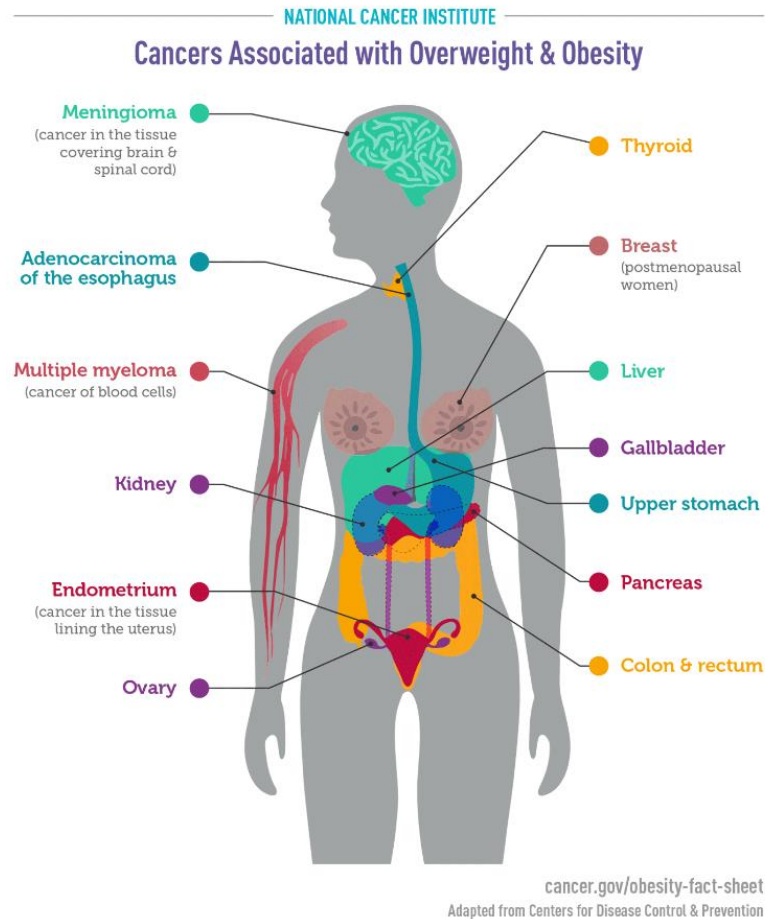
what

when

how

- Who will benefit and how to measure benefit?
- What specific intervention should be conducted?
- When should the intervention be delivered and for how long?
- How can nutrition resources and content be disseminated?

Who will benefit from nutrition interventions?



3rd Expert Report, American Institute of Cancer Research/World Cancer Research Fund, 2018

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Certain food types affect cancer risk independent of obesity

Exposure	Cancer site	Strength/Direction
Red, processed meat	Colorectal	↑ ↑
Salted fish	Nasopharyngeal	↑
Aflatoxins	Liver	↑ ↑
Foods preserved by salting	Stomach	↑
Dairy products	Colorectal	↓
Whole grains, fiber containing foods	Colorectal	↓
Non-starchy vegetables or fruits	Aerodigestive cancers	↓



- ↑ ↑ Convincing association, increased risk
- ↑ Probable association, increased risk
- ↓ ↓ Convincing association, decreased risk
- ↓ Probable association, decreased risk

3rd Expert Report, American Institute of Cancer Research/World Cancer Research Fund, 2018



Will cancer patients benefit from nutrition interventions? The obesity lens...

Body mass index and survival after cancer diagnosis: A pan-cancer cohort study of 114 430 patients with cancer

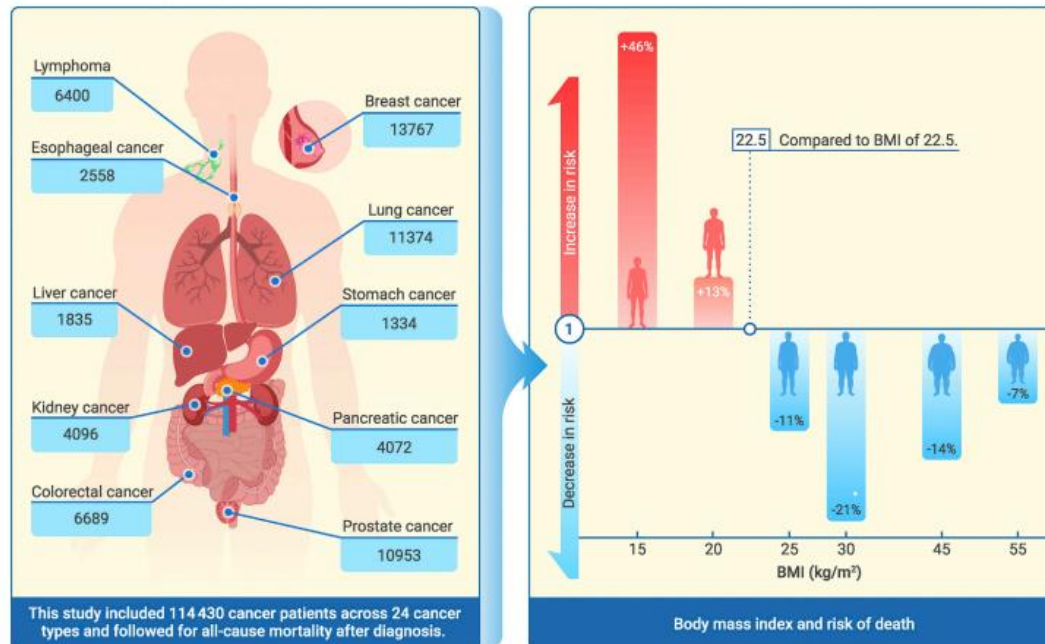
Huakang Tu,^{1,2,3} Jennifer L. McQuade,⁴ Michael A. Davies,⁴ Maosheng Huang,² Kunlin Xie,^{2,5} Yuanqing Ye,² Wong-Ho Chow,² Alma Rodriguez,⁶ and Xifeng Wu^{1,2,3,7,*}

*Correspondence: xifengwu@zju.edu.cn

Received: May 28, 2022; Accepted: October 14, 2022; Published online: October 18, 2022; <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.xinn.2022.100344>

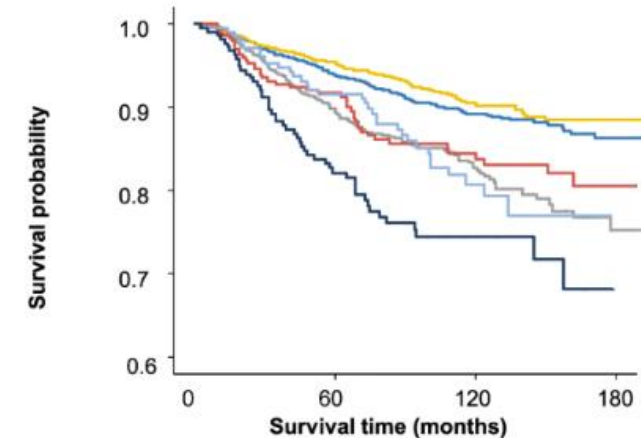
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GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



PUBLIC SUMMARY

- Excess body weight increases the risk of developing cancer in general population
- Overweight or mild obesity was associated with better survival in cancer patients
- It may be harmful for overweight or mildly obese cancer patients to lose weight



	0	60	120	180
Luminal A Normal Wt	1894	1544	670	127
Luminal A Overweight	1296	1040	475	60
Luminal A Obese	994	732	280	47
Luminal B Normal Wt	297	227	137	13
Luminal B Overweight	227	190	75	0
Luminal B Obese	217	166	42	0

— Luminal A Normal Wt — Luminal A Obese — Luminal B Overweight
 — Luminal A Overweight — Luminal B Normal Wt — Luminal B Obese

Blair, C.K., Wiggins, C.L., Nibbe, A.M. *et al.* Obesity and survival among a cohort of breast cancer patients is partially mediated by tumor characteristics. *npj Breast Cancer* 5, 33 (2019).



Who will benefit from nutrition interventions? Role of diet quality in cancer outcomes and survivorship



JNCI J Natl Cancer Inst (2018) 0(0): pky022

doi: 10.1093/jncics/pky022
Brief Communication

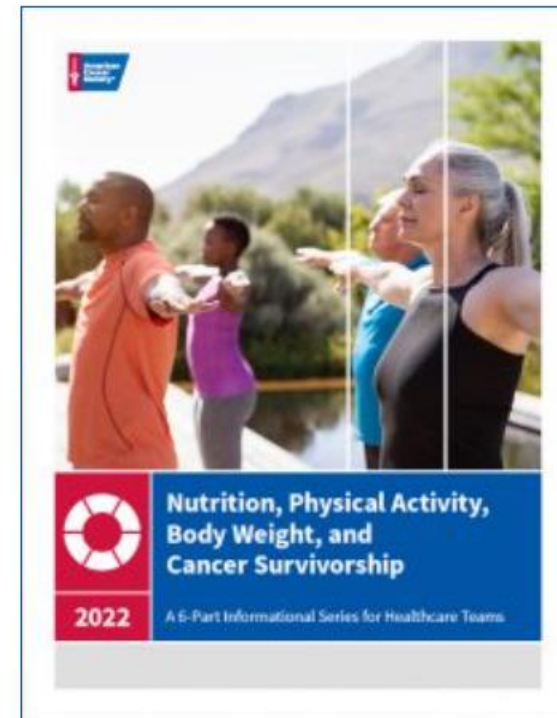
BRIEF COMMUNICATION

The Association Between Dietary Quality and Overall and Cancer-Specific Mortality Among Cancer Survivors, NHANES III

Ashish A. Deshmukh, Shervin M. Shirvani, Anna Likhacheva, Jagpreet Chhatwal, Elizabeth Y. Chiao, Kalvani Sonawane

High quality diet as measured by healthy eating index associated with decreased risk of cancer specific mortality.

- Grouping of HEI scores
- Diet assessment method



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Who will benefit from nutrition interventions? Role of diet quality in cancer outcomes and survivorship



Nutrition and Physical Activity: Part of Your Cancer Treatment Plan



From day one, nutrition and physical activity should be considered alongside treatment for improved outcomes.

After a cancer diagnosis, eating well and being active can help you throughout chemotherapy, radiation and surgery. Aim to follow AICR's Cancer Prevention Recommendations during treatment.*

ACTIVITY CAN HELP:

- Reduce symptoms of treatment-related side effects
- Elevate mood
- Reduce anxiety and depression
- Improve sleep
- Boost energy levels and reduce fatigue
- Maintain physical functioning
- Support bone health
- Improve quality of life



NUTRITION CAN HELP:

- Support faster healing after treatments
- Lower your risk of infection
- Support the immune system
- Build up strength and energy
- Tolerate side effects from treatments
- Maintain a healthy weight
- Replace or retain nutrients that are stored in the body
- Reduce the risk of cancer recurrence



*Work with your cancer health-care team to set up your personalized activity and nutrition plans.



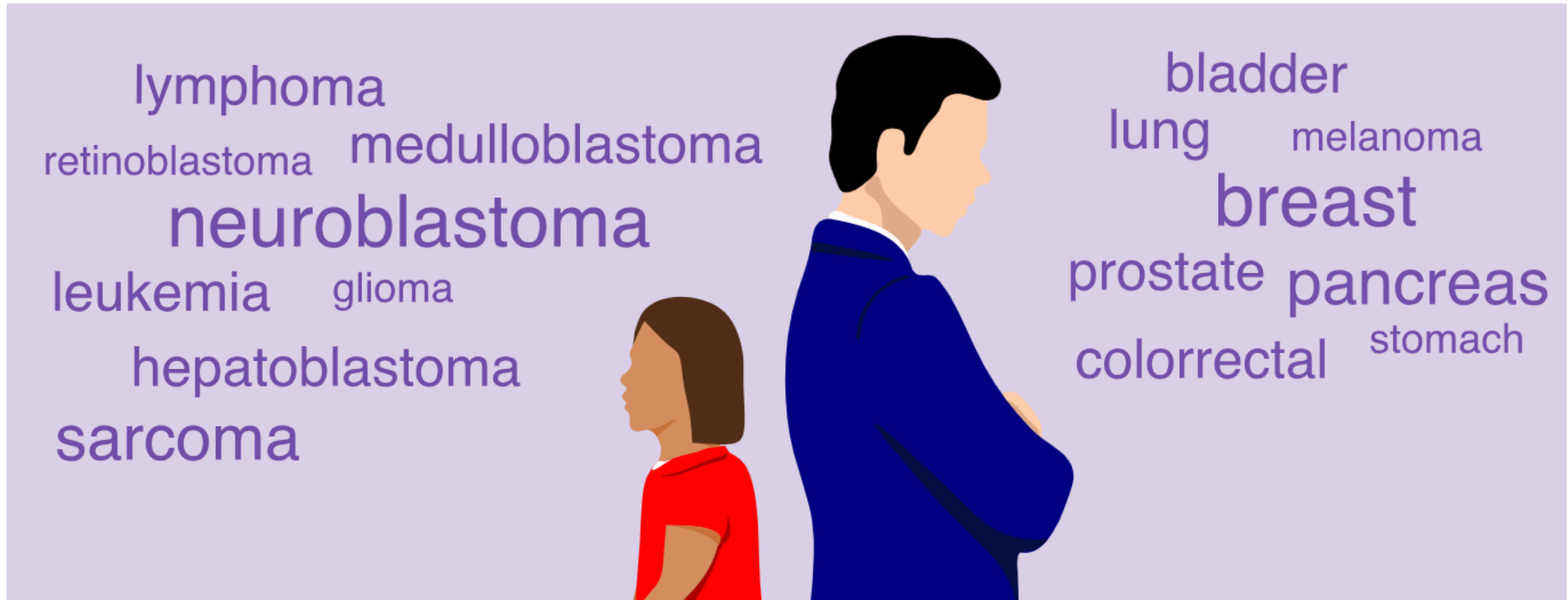
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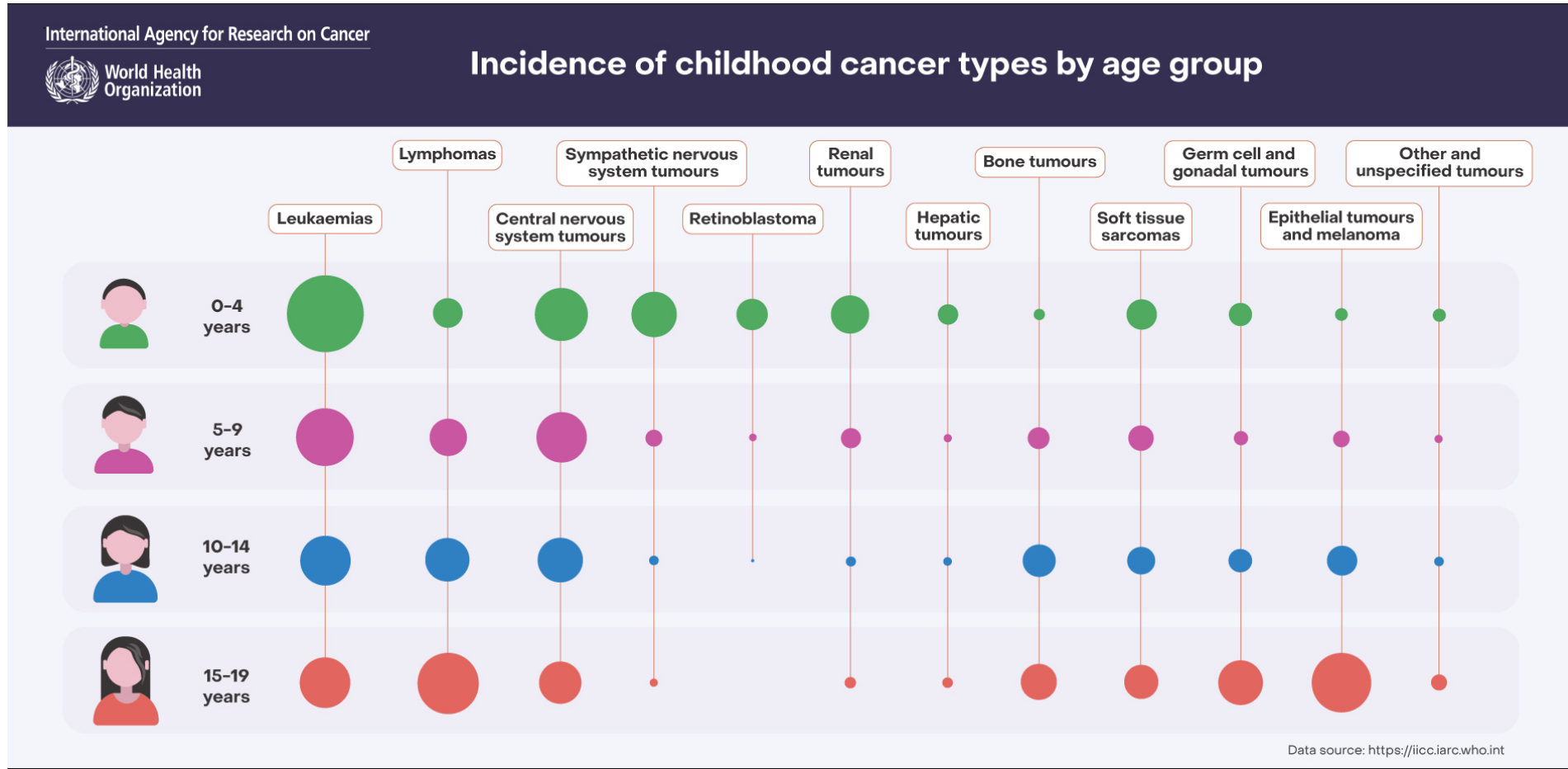
Will cancer patients benefit from nutrition interventions?

Pediatric versus adult cancer diagnoses and consequent survivorship issues are distinct

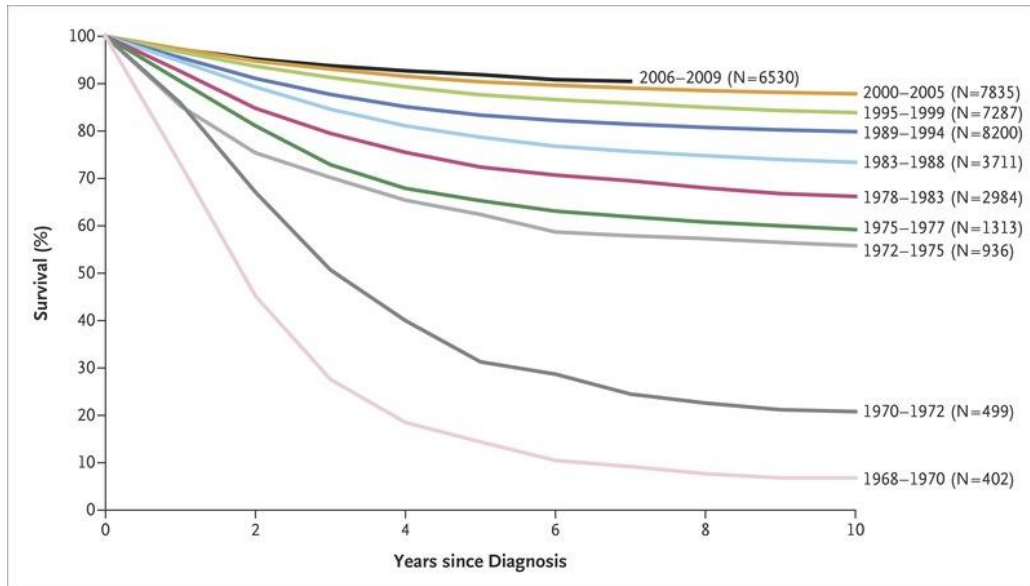


<https://vagabondnetwork.com/blog/pediatric-vs-adult-cancers-why-are-children-not-just-small-adults/>

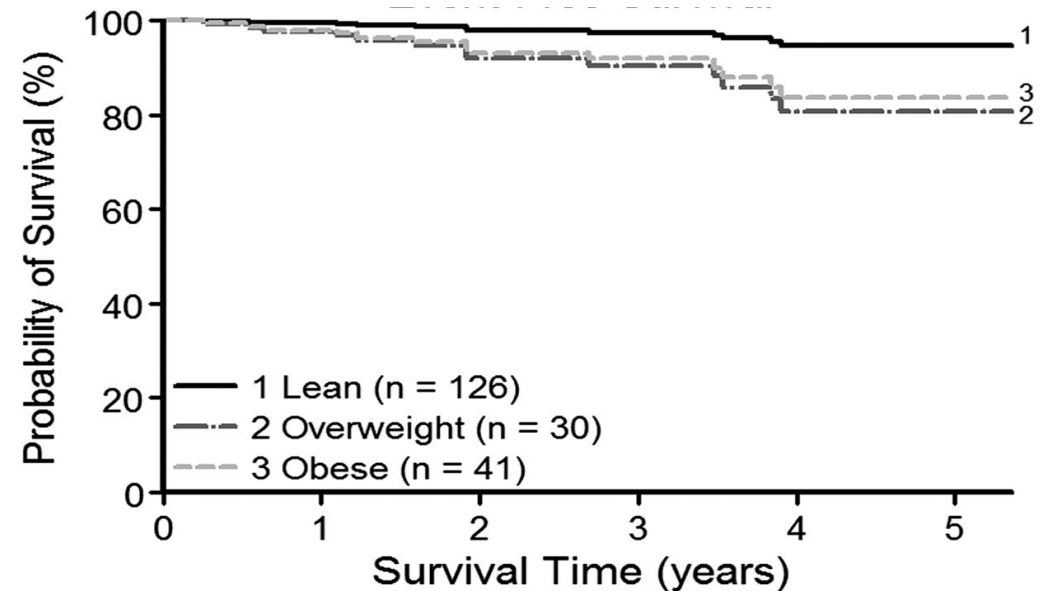
Impact of diagnosis and age in pediatric cancer patients and potential for benefit from nutrition interventions



Pediatric acute leukemia patient outcomes and weight status



Hunger & Mulligan. NEJM 2015



Orgel...Mittelman. Blood 2017

Who will benefit from nutrition interventions?

REGULAR ARTICLE

Caloric and nutrient restriction to augment acute lymphoblastic leukemia: the IDEAL trial

Etan Orgel,¹ Celia Framson,² Rubi Buxton,³ Jiyeon Kim,⁴ Gang Li,⁴ Jonathan Tucci,⁵ Christina Dieli-Conwright,⁵ and Steven D. Mittelman⁵

- Phase II Trial Underway in Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia by TACL (Therapeutic Advances in Childhood Leukemia and Lymphoma) Consortium

10-21 year old youth with newly diagnosed ALL



IDEAL Intervention (n=40)
Individualized Diet and Exercise during Induction Chemotherapy

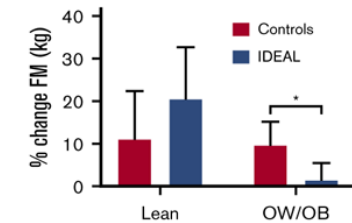
Recent Historical Control (n=80)
Standard of Care Diet and Activity Education

- Standard chemotherapy regimen
- Body fat measures by DXA
- Plasma cytokines

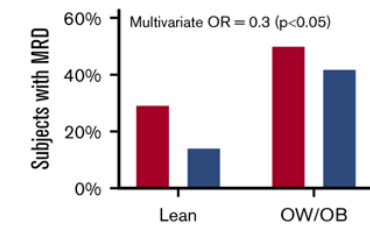
Copyright © 2024 American Society of Hematology

Over Induction, IDEAL was associated with:

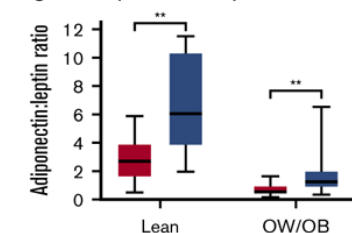
Less gain in fat mass in OW/OB subjects



Lower risk of Minimal Residual Disease



Higher adiponectin:leptin ratio

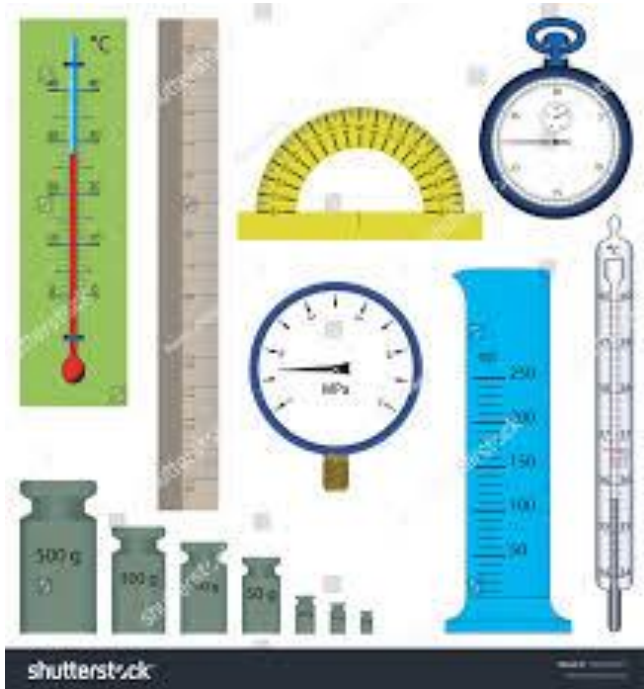


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How to measure who will benefit from and outcomes of nutrition interventions?



Diet Quality

Food Insecurity

Malnutrition Risk

Instruments for diet assessment

Diet Recall and Food Frequency



NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE
Automated Self-Administered
24-Hour Dietary Assessment Tool

DHQ III Diet History Questionnaire



The Diet History Questionnaire (DHQ) is a freely available food frequency questionnaire (FFQ) for use with adults 19 or more years of age. The most recent version, DHQ III, can be used by researchers, clinicians, or educators to assess food and dietary supplement intakes.

The [nutrient and food group database \[CSV - 2.30 MB\]](#) for DHQ III is based on a compilation of national 24-hour dietary recall data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Surveys (NHANES) conducted in 2007-08.



DHQ III Demonstration Site

Complete a FFQ on the DHQ III demonstration website to become familiar with the questionnaire.

[Go to Demo Site](#)

<https://epi.grants.cancer.gov/asa24/>

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How to identify who will benefit from nutrition interventions?



Multiple day dietary recalls (3 nonconsecutive days)



The Diet History Questionnaire (DHQ) is a freely available food frequency questionnaire (FFQ) for use with adults 19 or more years of age. The most recent version, DHQ III, can be used by researchers, clinicians, or educators to assess food and dietary supplement intakes.

The [nutrient and food group database \(CSV: 2.30.18\)](#) for DHQ III is based on a compilation of national 24-hour dietary recall data from the National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (NHANES) conducted in 2007-08.



DHQ III Demonstration Site

Complete a FFQ on the DHQ III demonstration website to become familiar with the questionnaire.

[Go to Demo Site](#)

Food frequency questionnaire

Scoring systems


Further Analysis

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Scoring and further analysis of diet data



FoodData Central

Explore the nutrients and components in foods using this USDA database.

[Search Foods](#)

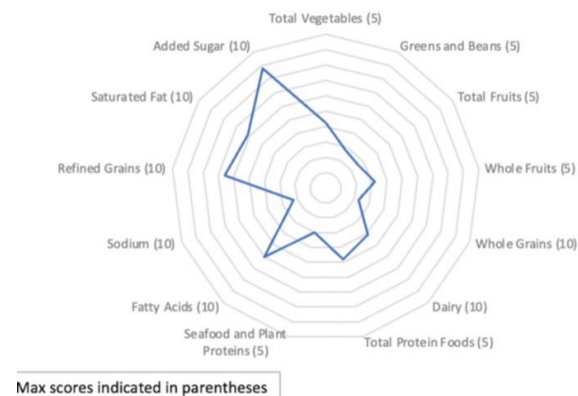


NDSR is a Windows-based dietary analysis program designed for the collection and analyses of 24-hour dietary recalls, food records, menus, and recipes.

Scoring and further analysis of diet



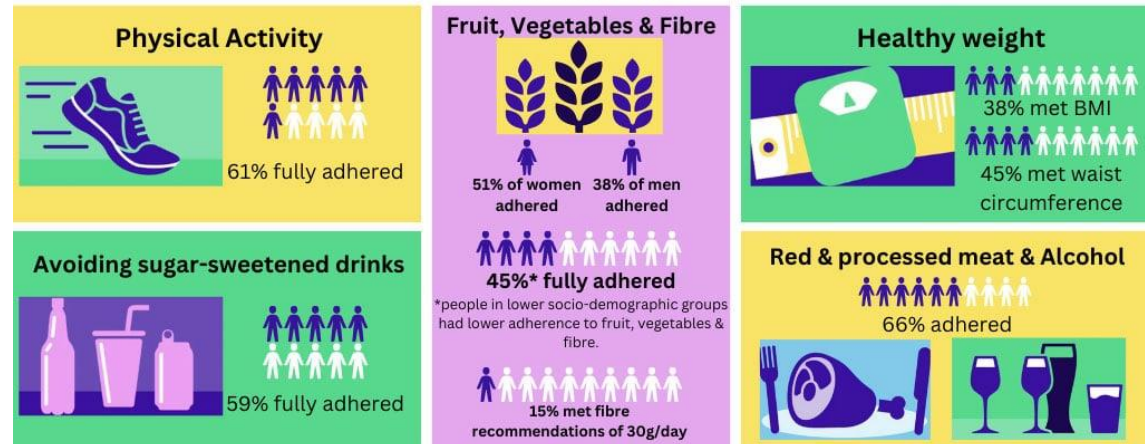
<https://epi.grants.cancer.gov/hei/>



Socio-demographic variation in adherence WCRF/AICR Cancer Prevention recommendations

Average WCRF/AICR score: 3.85

Score range 0-7



55% of total energy intake came from ultra-processed food

Fiona C Malcomson, Solange Parra-Soto, Liya Lu, Frederick Ho, Carlos Celis-Morales, Linda Sharp, John C Mathers, Socio-demographic variation in adherence to the World Cancer Research Fund (WCRF)/American Institute for Cancer Research (AICR) Cancer Prevention Recommendations within the UK Biobank prospective cohort study, Journal of Public Health, 2023, Malcomson et al. 2023

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Scoring the diet of pediatric cancer survivors

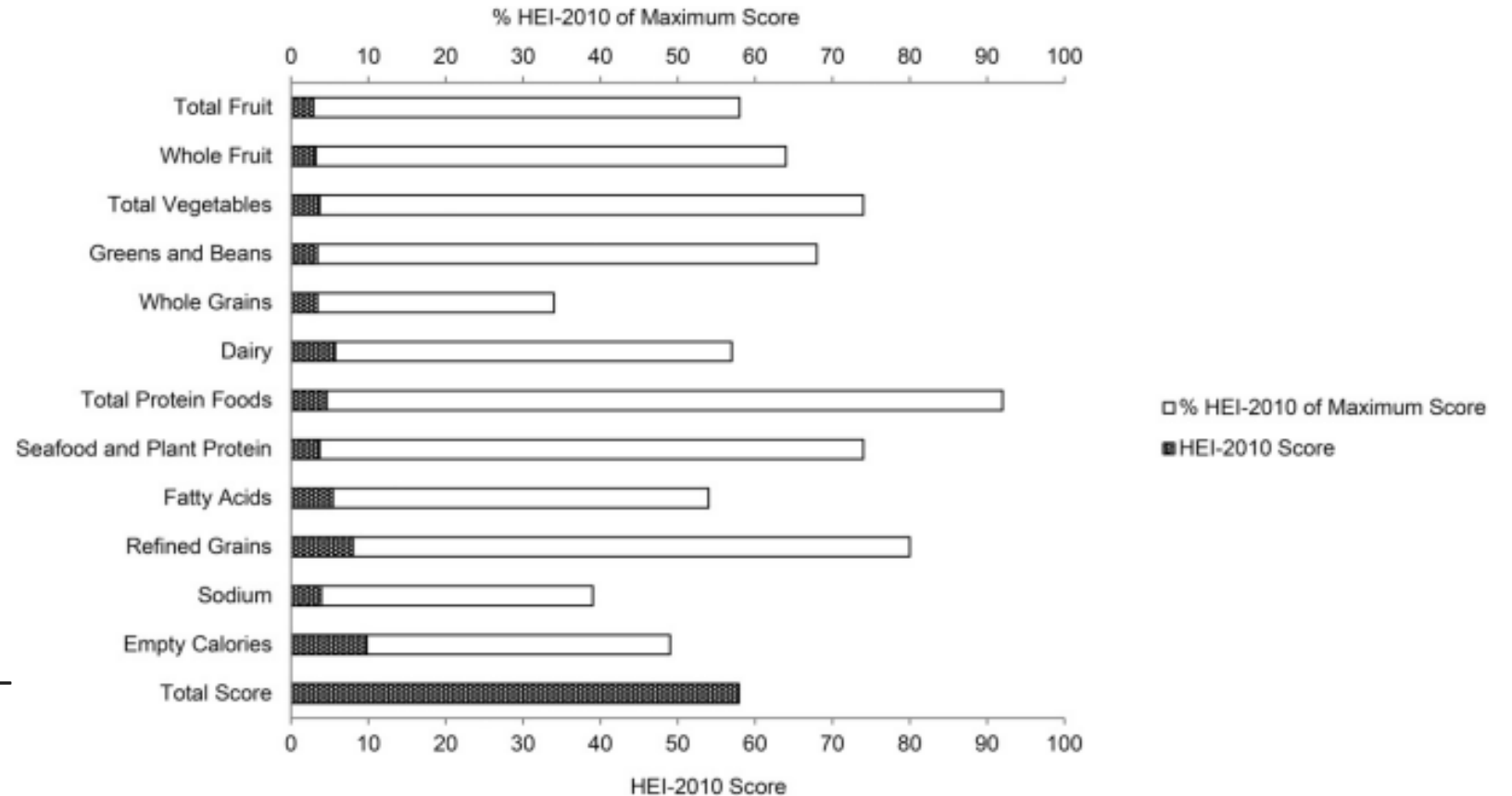
Adult Survivors of Childhood Cancer Adherence to Dietary Guidelines

Fang Fang Zhang,^{5,6*} Rohit P Ojha,⁷ Kevin R Krukowski,⁸ Wassim Chemaitilly,⁸ Leslie L Robison,⁷ and Melissa A. Hittelman

⁵Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy and ⁶Jean Mayer Center for Obesity and Weight Management, Boston, MA; and Departments of ⁷Epidemiology and Cancer Control and ⁸Department of Pediatrics, St. Louis Children's Hospital, Memphis, TN

- 2570 adult survivors of childhood cancer (mean age = 32.3 y)
- Diet assessment by food-frequency questionnaire
- Diet quality calculated using Healthy Eating Index–2010 (HEI-2010)

The Journal of Nutrition
Nutrition and Disease



Limitations of dietary assessment methods

- Accuracy: multiple non-consecutive 24-hour recall is considered the most accurate method for assessing food and nutrient intake.
- Participant burden: diet records, can be burdensome for participants. For example, weighing all food items can lead to changes in eating habits.
- Reactivity: methods can cause reactivity, or changes in behavior due to the instrument.
- Cost: methods can be expensive, especially in the early stages of research.



- Image-assisted methods: require clear images and reference materials to determine serving sizes.
- Wearable cameras: can improve portion size accuracy
- Sensors: chewing and hand motions indicating eating can be measured
- Biomarker based nutrition measures: sample collection and assessment is expensive
- Microbiome analyses:



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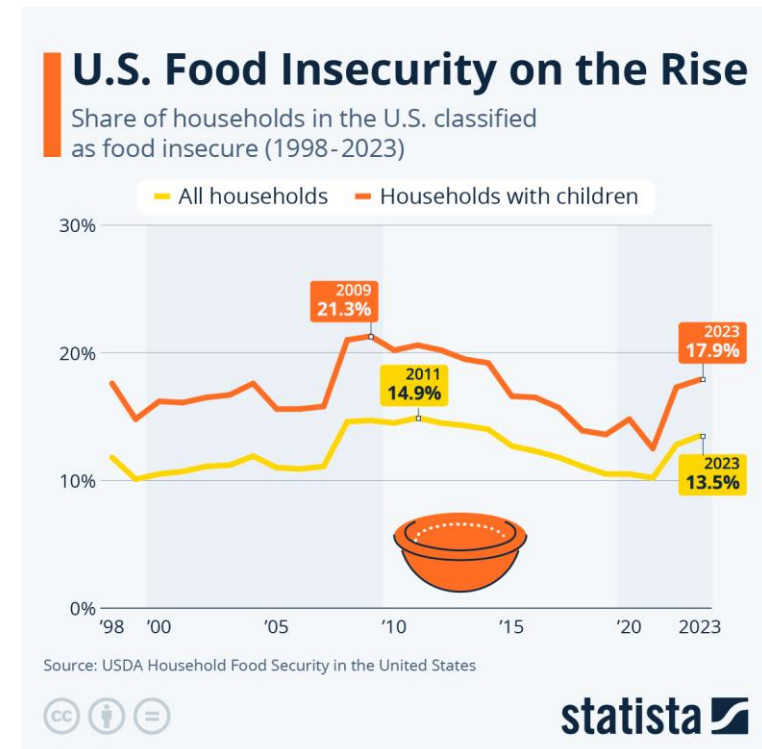
Food insecurity

Food insecurity is a household's limited or uncertain access to enough food to meet the needs of all its members. It can be caused by a lack of money or other resources for food.

The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) divides food insecurity into the following 2 categories:

- **Low food security:** “Reports of reduced quality, variety, or desirability of diet. Little or no indication of reduced food intake.”
- **Very low food security:** “Reports of multiple indications of disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake.”

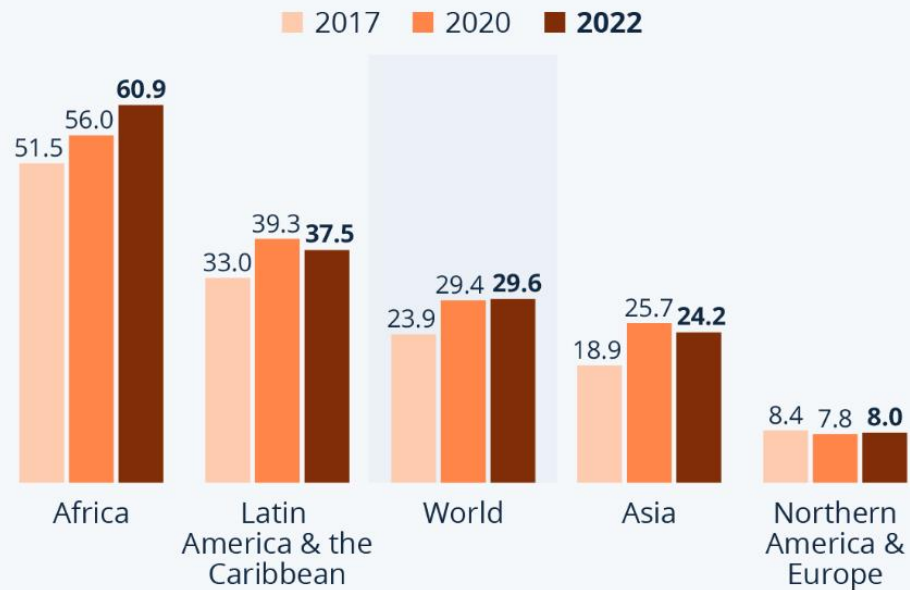
<https://health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/social-determinants-health/literature-summaries/food-insecurity>



Food insecurity

The State of World Hunger

Share of population experiencing moderate/severe food insecurity, by region (in percent)



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



<https://www.statista.com/chart/27885/change-in-share-experiencing-food-insecurity-by-world-region/>

Screening for Food insecurity

An example of the Hunger Vital Sign screening tool:

1. Within the past 12 months, we worried whether our food would run out before we got money to buy more.

- Often True _____
 - Sometimes True _____
 - Never True
 - Don't know/Refused
- At Risk

2. Within the past 12 months, the food we bought just didn't last, and we didn't have money to get more.

- Often True _____
 - Sometimes True _____
 - Never True
 - Don't know/Refused
- At Risk



JNCI J Natl Cancer Inst (2022) 114(12): djac135

<https://doi.org/10.1093/jnci/djac135>

First published online September 21, 2022

Commentary

Food Insecurity Among People With Cancer: Nutritional Needs as an Essential Component of Care

Margaret Raber, DrPH ^{1,*} Ann Jackson, PT, DPT, MPH,² Karen Basen-Engquist, PhD, MPH,³ Cathy Bradley, PhD ^{4,5} Shonta Chambers, MSW,⁶ Francesca M. Gany, MD, MS,⁷ Chanita Hughes Halbert, PhD,⁸ Stacy Tessler Lindau, MD, MA,⁹ Rafael Pérez-Escamilla, PhD ¹⁰ Hilary Seligman, MD, MAS^{11,12,13}

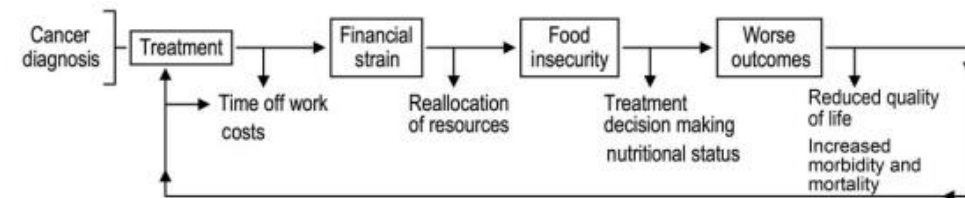


Figure 1. Food insecurity in cancer. Scheme outlining food insecurity in cancer and up- and downstream factors. This general illustration of the process occurs in a broader socio-environmental context that includes psychosocial factors, access to health care, comorbidities, and other factors.

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Malnutrition and Cancer Outcomes

WHY IT MATTERS

Malnutrition is a serious issue that can have dangerous consequences on your well-being. The effects of malnutrition in cancer patients include:

 <p>Loss of weight and muscle</p>	 <p>Higher risk of infections</p>	 <p>Higher risk of bone fractures</p>
 <p>Higher stress levels</p>	 <p>Higher risk of bad side effects to cancer treatment</p>	 <p>Less independence</p>
 <p>Longer and more frequent hospital stays</p>	 <p>Higher death risk</p>	 <p>Higher healthcare costs</p>

Cancer patients are at a higher risk of malnutrition. In fact, the rate of malnutrition among cancer patients is reported up to 80%.¹

Malnutrition is most common among patients with gastrointestinal tract, head and neck, and liver and lung cancers.

It is also more common among those of older age and those with cancer at more advanced stages.

Continued...

¹ Trujillo EB et al. Closing the gap in nutrition care at outpatient cancer centers: ongoing initiatives of the Oncology Nutrition Dietetic Practice Group. *J Acad Nutr Diet*, 2018; 118(4): 749-760



Malnutrition Screening

Malnutrition Screening Tool (MST)

STEP 1: Screen with the MST

1 Have you recently lost weight without trying?

No	0
Unsure	2

If yes, how much weight have you lost?

2-13 lb	1
14-23 lb	2
24-33 lb	3
34 lb or more	4
Unsure	2

Weight loss score:

2 Have you been eating poorly because of a decreased appetite?

No	0
Yes	1

Appetite score:

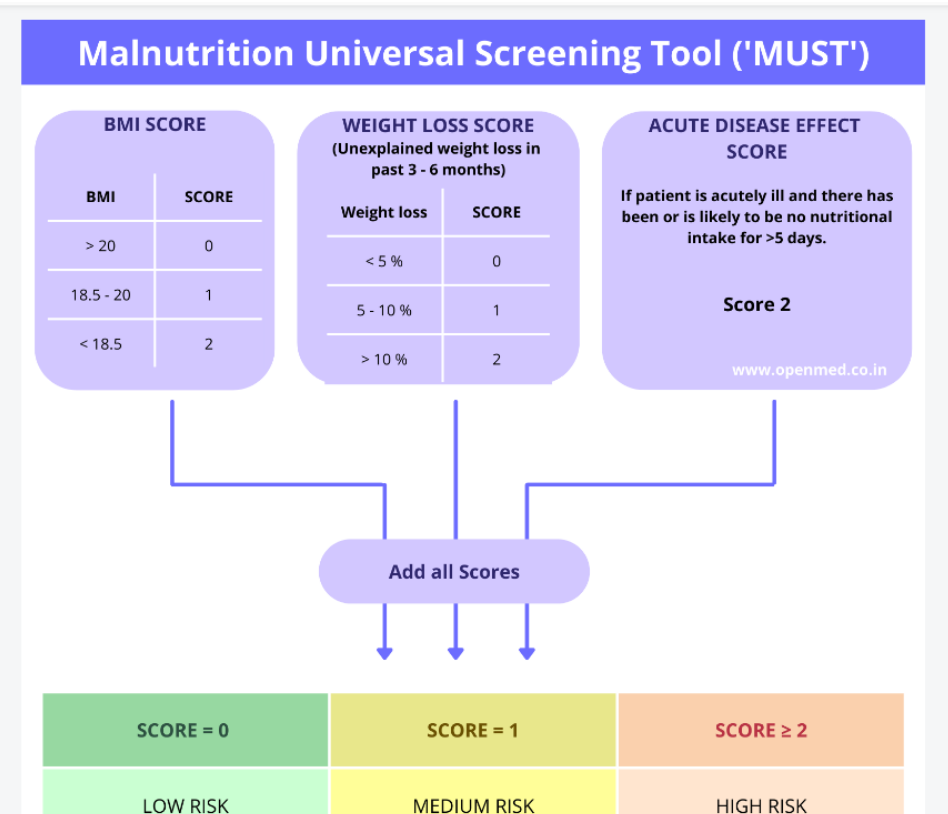
Add weight loss and appetite scores

MST SCORE:

STEP 2: Score to determine risk

MST = 0 OR 1
NOT AT RISK
Eating well with little or no weight loss

MST = 2 OR MORE
AT RISK
Eating poorly and/or recent weight loss



Malnutrition Screening for Pediatric Cancer Patients



Original article

Evaluation of the nutrition screening tool for childhood cancer (SCAN)

Alexia J. Murphy ^{a,*}, Melinda White ^b, Karina Viani ^c, Terezie T. Mosby ^d

^a Children's Nutrition Research Centre, Queensland Children's Medical Research Institute, The University of Queensland, Brisbane, Australia

^b Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, Royal Children's Hospital, Brisbane, Australia

^c Hematology-Oncology Department and Hematopoietic Stem Cell Transplant Unit, Institute for Treatment of Childhood Cancer – Hematology-Oncology Department of Instituto da Criança, Hospital das Clínicas, University of São Paulo's Medical School, São Paulo, Brazil

^d Food, Nutrition & Dietetics, Didactic Program in Dietetics, Tennessee Technological University College of Agriculture and Human Ecology, Cookeville, TN, USA

Nutrition screening tool for childhood cancer (SCAN)

Does the patient have a high risk cancer ?	1
Is the patient currently undergoing intensive treatment?	1
Does the patient have any symptoms relating to the GI tract?	2
Has the patient had poor intake over the past week?	2
Has the patient had any weight loss over the past month?	2
Does the patient show signs of under nutrition?	2

Total

Score indication

≥3 At risk of malnutrition – Refer to dietician for further assessment

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Nutrition Interventions in Cancer Patients

who

what

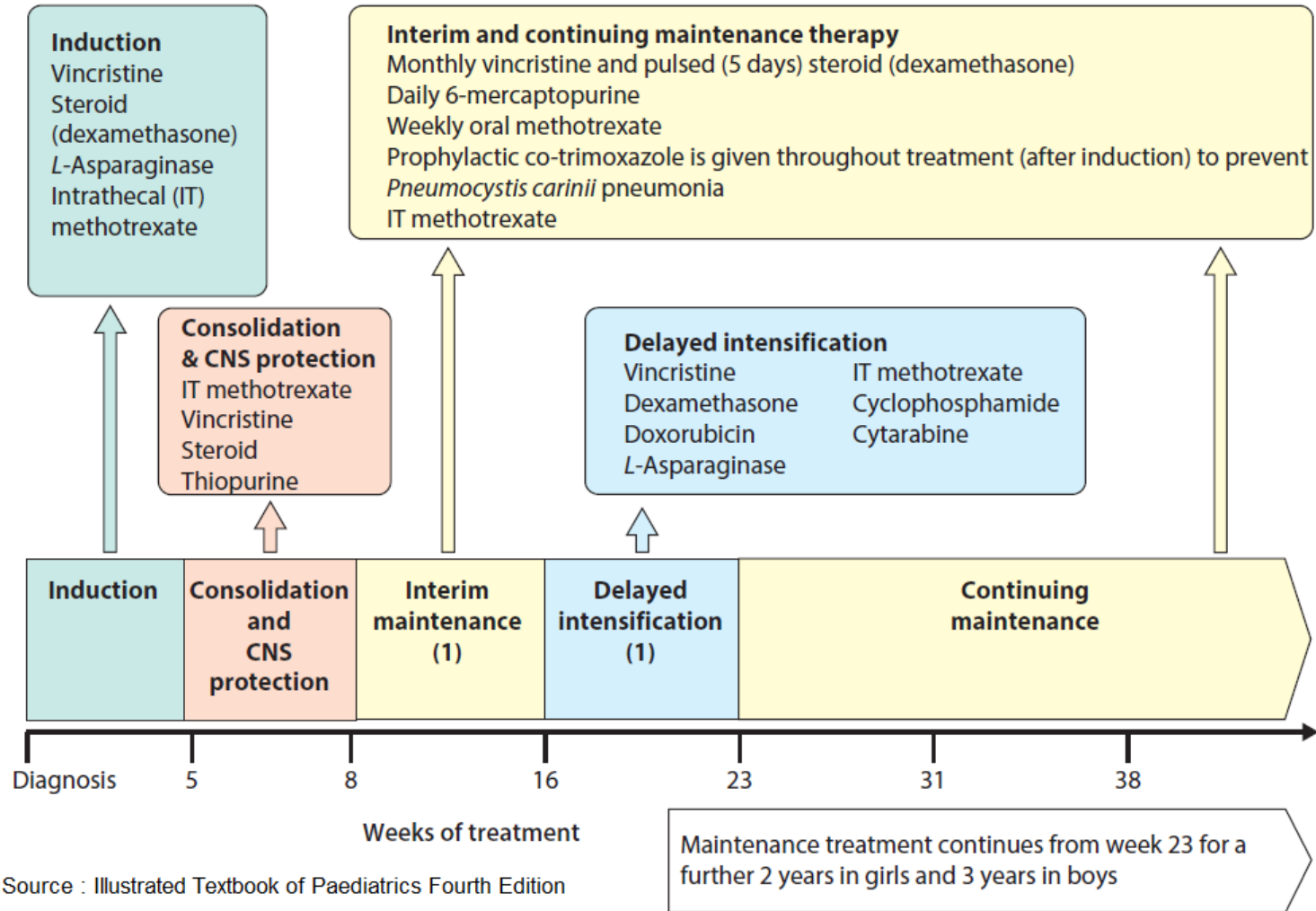
when

how

- Who will benefit and how to measure benefit?
- What specific intervention should be conducted?
- When should the intervention be delivered and for how long?
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Pediatric acute lymphocytic leukemia regimens

Treatment schema for standard-risk acute lymphoblastic leukaemia



Diet Quality in Pediatric Acute Lymphocytic Leukemia

Clinical Nutrition 38 (2019) 2866–2874



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Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Clinical Nutrition

journal homepage: <http://www.elsevier.com/locate/clnu>



original reports

Protective Effects of Dietary Intake of Antioxidants and Treatment-Related Toxicity in Childhood Leukemia: A Report From the DALLT Cohort

Elena J. Ladas, PhD, RD^{1,2,3}; Traci M. Blonquist, MS⁴; Maneka Puligandla, MS⁴; Manuela Orjuela, MD, ScM^{1,3}; Kristen Stevenson, MS⁴; Peter D. Cole, MD⁵; Uma H. Athale, MD⁶; Luis A. Clavell, MD⁷; Jean-Marie Leclerc, MD⁸; Caroline Laverdiere, MD⁹; Bruno Michon, MD⁹; Marshall A. Schorin, MD¹⁰; Jennifer Greene Welch, MD¹¹; Barbara L. Asselin, MD¹²; Stephen E. Sallan, MD⁴; Lewis B. Silverman, MD⁴; and Kara M. Kelly, MD¹³

Original article

Fluctuations in dietary intake during treatment for childhood leukemia: A report from the DALLT cohort

Elena J. Ladas^{a,b,c,*}, Manuela Orjuela^{a,c}, Kristen Stevenson^d, Peter D. Cole^{e,o}, Meiko Lin^f, Uma H. Athale^g, Luis A. Clavell^h, Jean-Marie Leclercⁱ, Caroline Laverdiereⁱ, Bruno Michon^j, Marshall A. Schorin^k, Jennifer Greene Welch^l, Barbara L. Asselin^m, Stephen E. Sallan^d, Lewis B. Silverman^d, Kara M. Kellyⁿ



- Diet and Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia Treatment (DALLT) cohort
- Prospectively collected dietary intake in 640 pediatric ALL patients

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What specific intervention should be conducted?

When should the intervention be delivered and for how long?

Co-clinical trials – challenges and caveats

What mouse model should be used?

Is the diet regimen relevant to human diets?

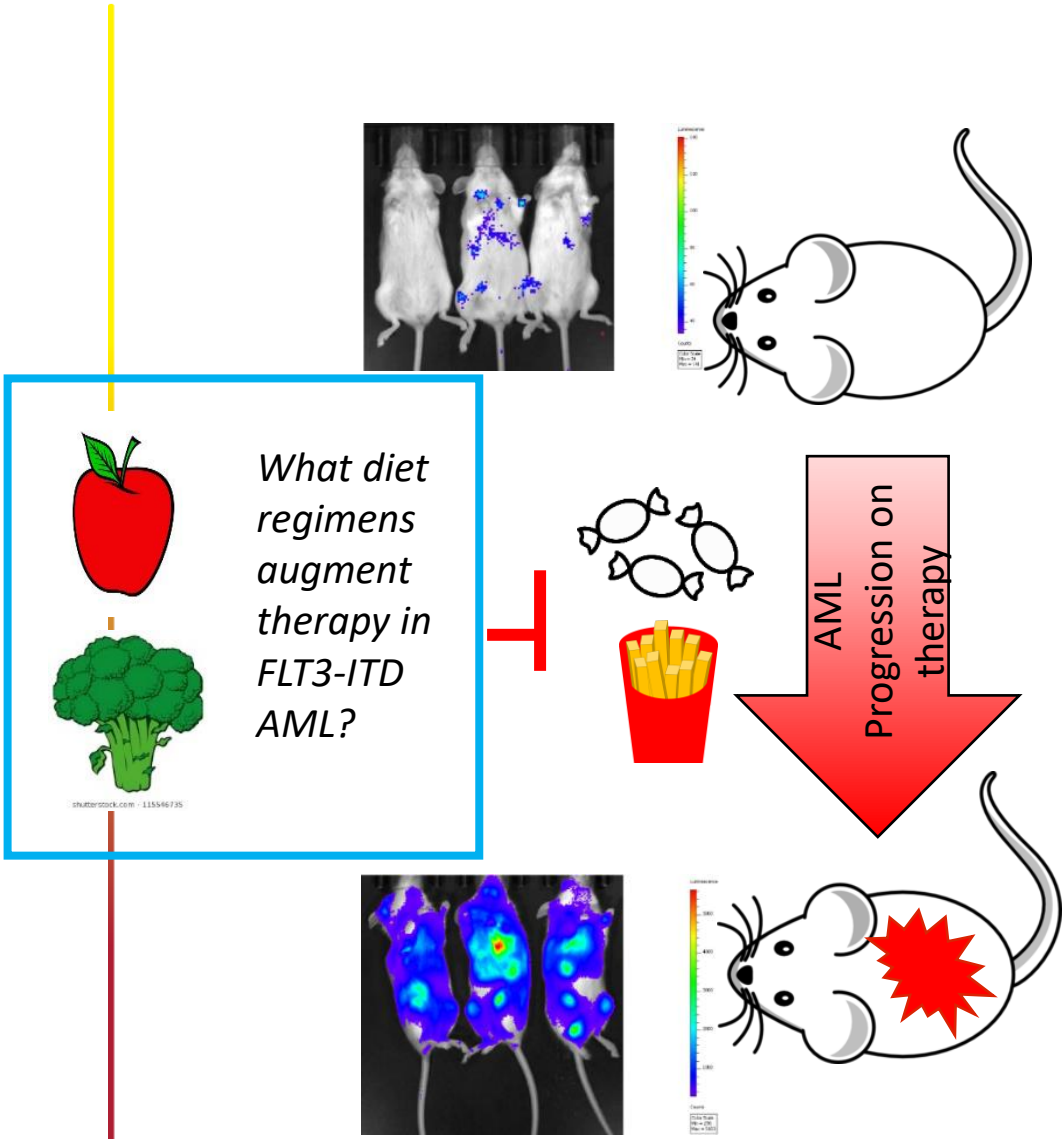


What patient subset and age range should be studied?

How can the diet be delivered in a manner which accommodates symptoms and preferences?



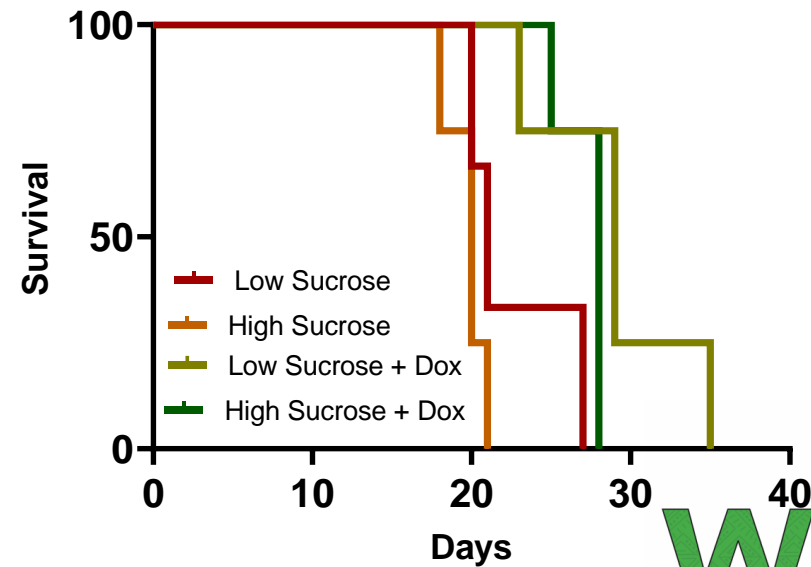
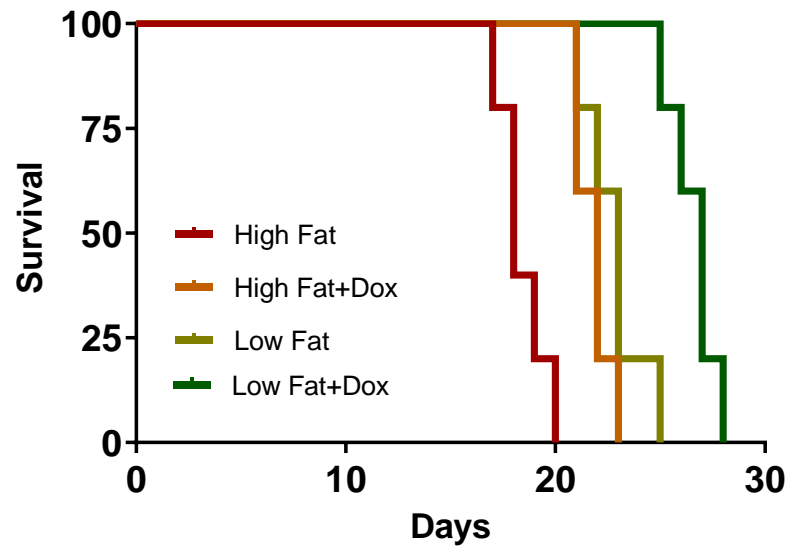
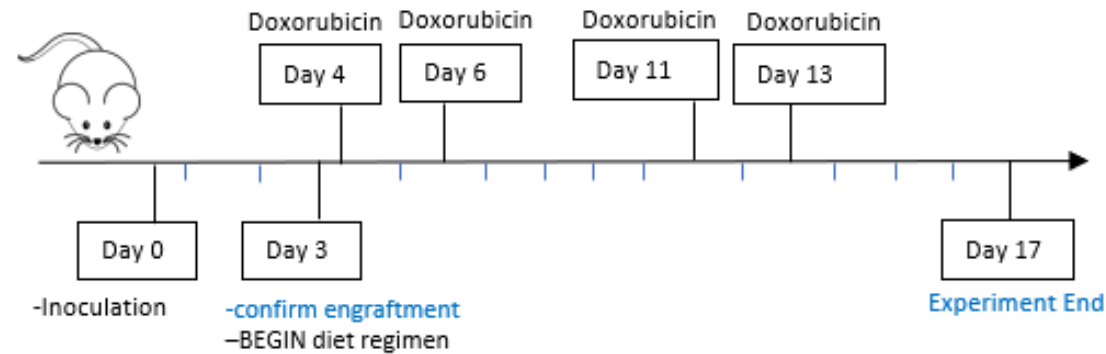
Modeling healthy diets in FLT3 mutant acute myeloid leukemia



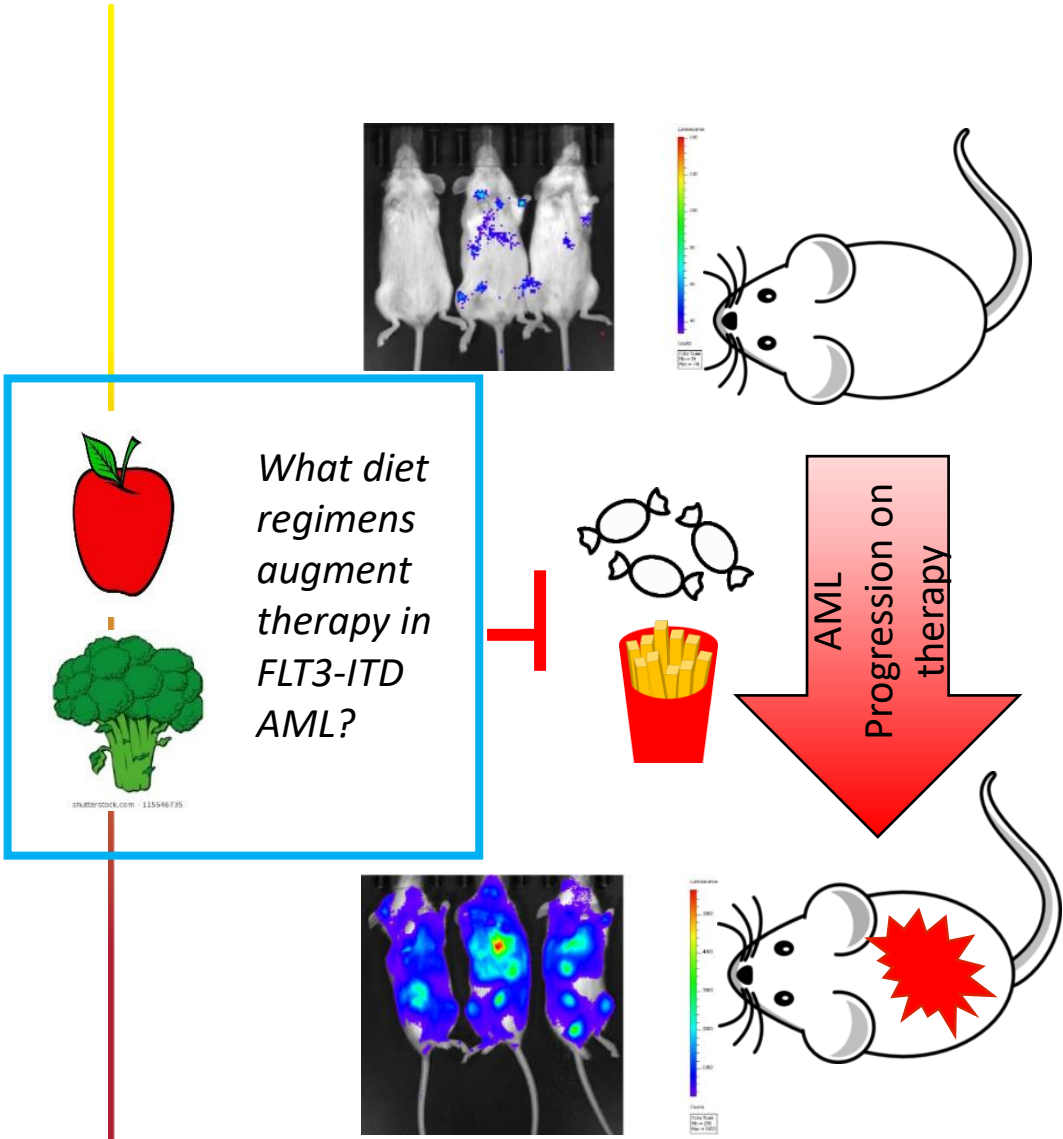
Diet description	Research Diets Cat #	Fat (kcal%)	Sucrose (kcal%)
Low fat/low sugar	D12492	30	10
Low sucrose	N/A	19	0
High sucrose	N/A	19	45% sucrose added to drinking water
Low fat	D12450H	10	0
High fat	D12451	45	0



Low fat or low sucrose diet in combination with anthracycline in FLT3 mutant acute myeloid leukemia bearing mice

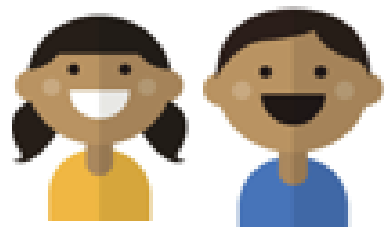


Modeling healthy diets in FLT3 mutant acute myeloid leukemia



Diet description	Research Diets Cat #	Fat (kcal%)	Sucrose (kcal%)
Low fat/low sugar	D12492	30	10
Low sucrose	N/A	19	0
High sucrose	N/A	19	45% sucrose added to drinking water
Low fat	D12450H	10	0
High fat	D12451	45	0

Feasibility of healthy diets in FLT3 mutant acute myeloid leukemia



Tasting 1: Low Sucrose

Low sugar
 ≤10% Sucrose
 ≤35% Fat

Low Fat
 ≤25% Fat
 ≤30% Sucrose

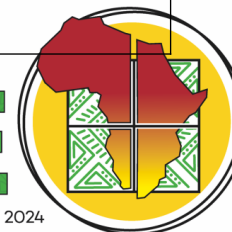
Observations & Qualitative Feedback

Tasting 2: Low Fat

Low Sucrose						
Meal	Recipe	Kcals	Total Fat %	Total fat, g	Sucrose %	Sucrose, g
Breakfast	Cheddar Sausage Breakfast Bite	130	17%	2.47		
Lunch	Muffin-tin Pizza	183	35.00%	7.3	0%	0.27
Dinner	White bean-potato soup	230	32.20%	8.4	0%	0.4
Snack 1	Baked oatmeal snack bars	133	34.40%	5.3	0%	0.2
Snack 2	Mini black bean burrito	287	26.60%	8.7	1%	0.9

Low Fat (≤25% Fat; ≤30% Sucrose)					
Meal	Recipe	Kcals	Total Fat %	Total fat, g	Sucrose %
Breakfast	WW-buttermilk pancakes with fruit compote	244	18.80%	5.2	14.60%
Lunch	Southwest Chicken Chili	367	12.90%	5.3	2.50%
Dinner	Baked Rotini	353	23.90%	9.6	0.00%
Snack 1	Black bean brownies	104	24.50%	2.9	30.00%
Snack 2	Pineapple Coconut Frozen Yogurt Pop	99	11%	1.09	

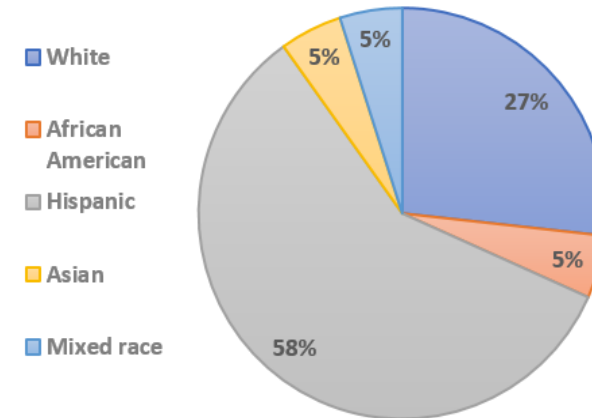
- Foods prepared by Bionutrition Research Core at MD Anderson



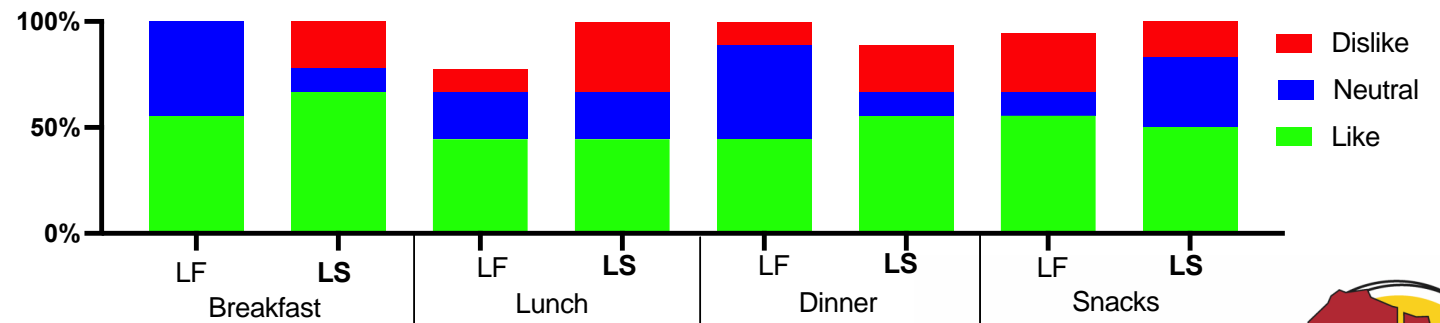
Feasibility of healthy diets in FLT3 mutant acute myeloid leukemia

Characteristic	Total
Total	12
Gender, n (%)	
Male	7 (58%)
Female	5 (42%)
Age at consent (years), n (%)	
7-12	11 (92%)
13-18	1 (8%)
Race/ethnicity, n (%)	
White	4 (33%)
African American	2 (17%)
Hispanic	5 (42%)
Middle Eastern	1 (8%)
Asian	0 (0%)
Diagnosis, n (%)	
Standard-risk pre-B ALL	9 (75%)
High-risk pre-B ALL	1 (8%)
Relapse ALL	0 (0%)
T-cell ALL	2 (17%)
Hodgkin's Lymphoma	0 (0%)
Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma	0 (0%)
BMI classification at consent, n (%)	
Underweight (<5 th percentile)	2 (17%)
Normal (5 th to <85 th percentile)	4 (33%)
Overweight (85 th to <95 th percentile)	2 (17%)
Obese (>95 th percentile)	4 (33%)

Race/ethnicity of participants



Participant Response by Dish Type Low Fat (LF) & Low-Sucrose (LS)



Qualitative Data from Pediatric Leukemia Patients and Parents Regarding Diet Change Feasibility

Common barriers to healthy nutrition-related behaviors

- Time
- Cost
- Effort
- Palatability
- Low self-efficacy
- Access to resources

Unique to our population

- Taste changes 2/2 treatment
- Nausea/vomiting
- Fatigue
- Constipation
- Steroid therapy
- Demanding schedules (treatment & other obligations)
- Psychosocial complicators
- Out of town?
- Food fears/anxieties

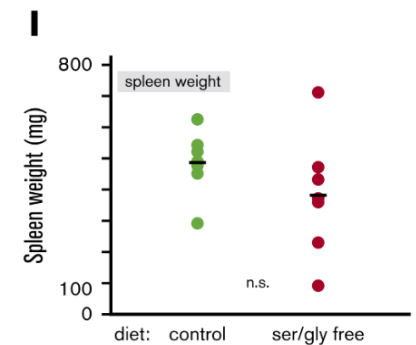
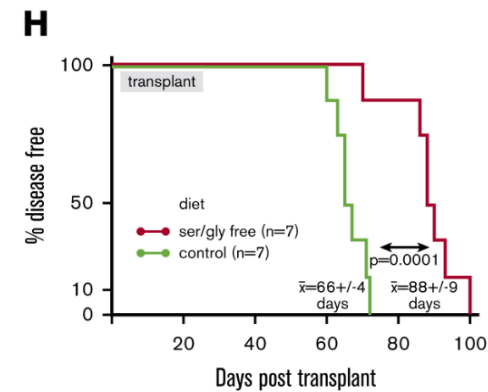
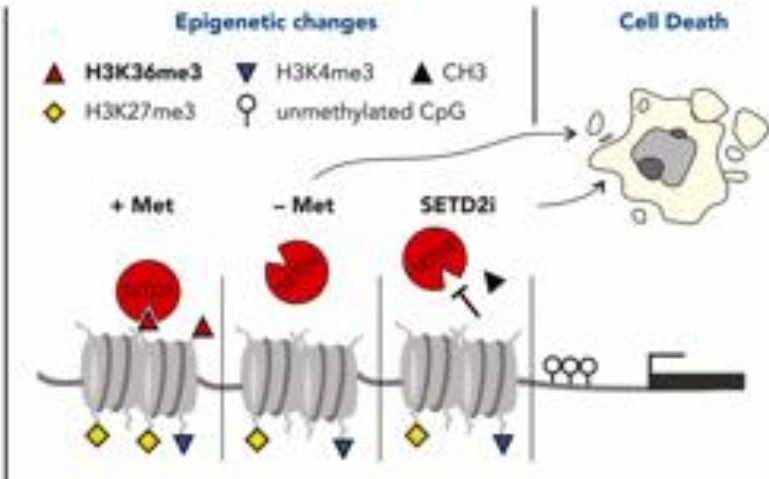
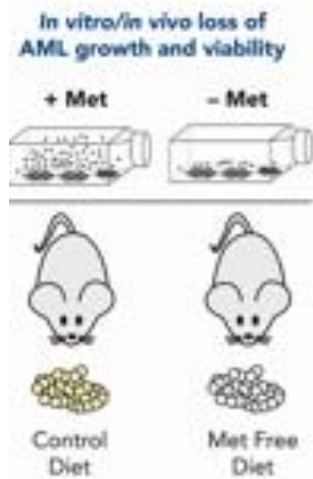
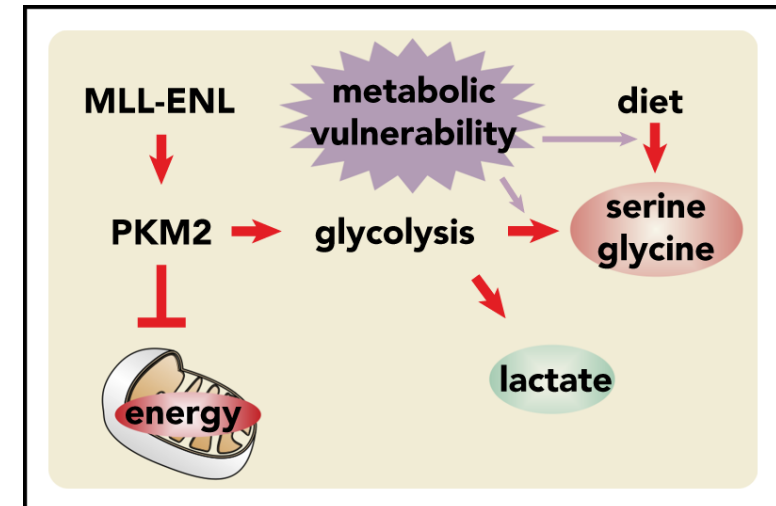


Precision Nutrition in Leukemia: Metabolic Reprogramming Through Diet

MYELOID NEOPLASIA

Dietary methionine starvation impairs acute myeloid leukemia progression

Alan Cunningham,¹ Ayşegül Erdem,¹ Islam Alshamleh,² Marjan Geugien,¹ Maurien Pruis,¹ Diego Antonio Pereira-Martins,^{1,3} Fiona A. J. van den Heuvel,¹ Albertus T. J. Wierenga,¹ Hilde ten Berge,¹ Robin Dennebos,¹ Vincent van den Boom,¹ Shanna M. Hogeling,¹ Isabel Weinhäuser,^{1,3} Ruth Knops,⁴ Pim de Blaauw,⁵ M. Rebecca Heiner-Fokkema,⁵ Carolien Woolthuis,¹ Ulrich L. Günther,⁶ Eduardo M. Rego,³ Joost H. A. Martens,⁷ Joop H. Jansen,⁴ Harald Schwalbe,² Gerwin Huls,¹ and Jan Jacob Schuringa¹



Garcia-Cuellar, et al. Blood Adv, 2020,

Nutrition Interventions in Cancer Patients

who

what

when

how

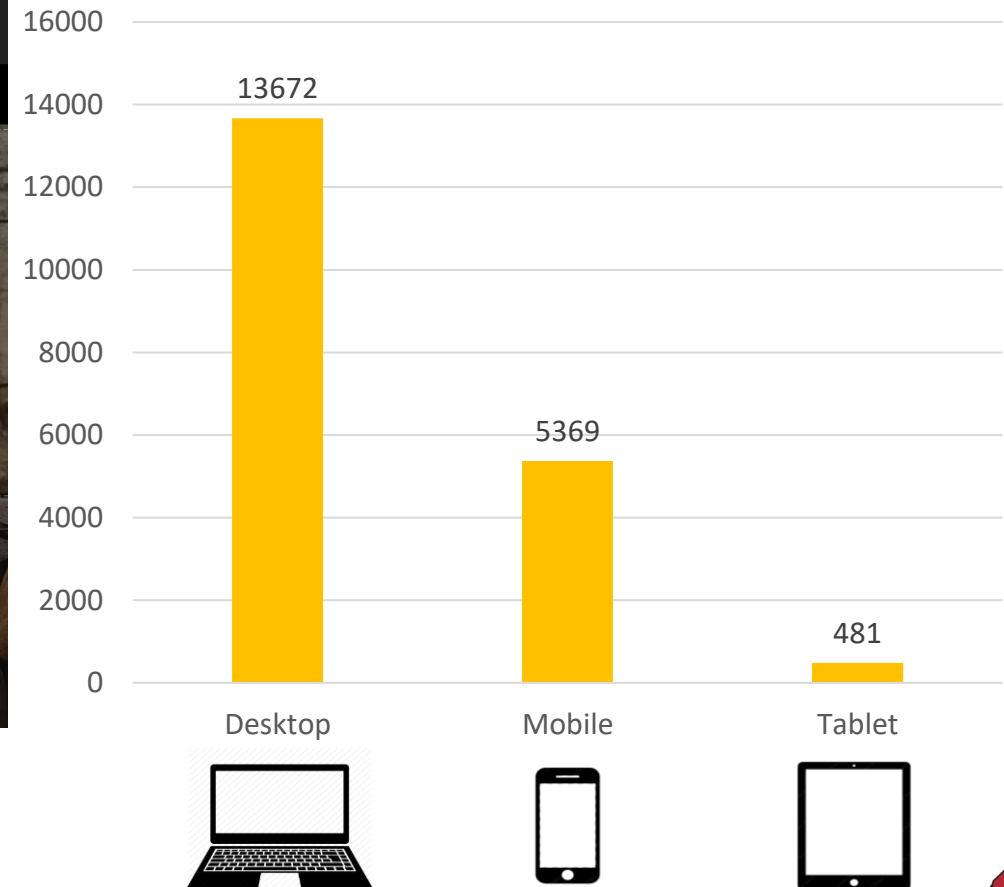
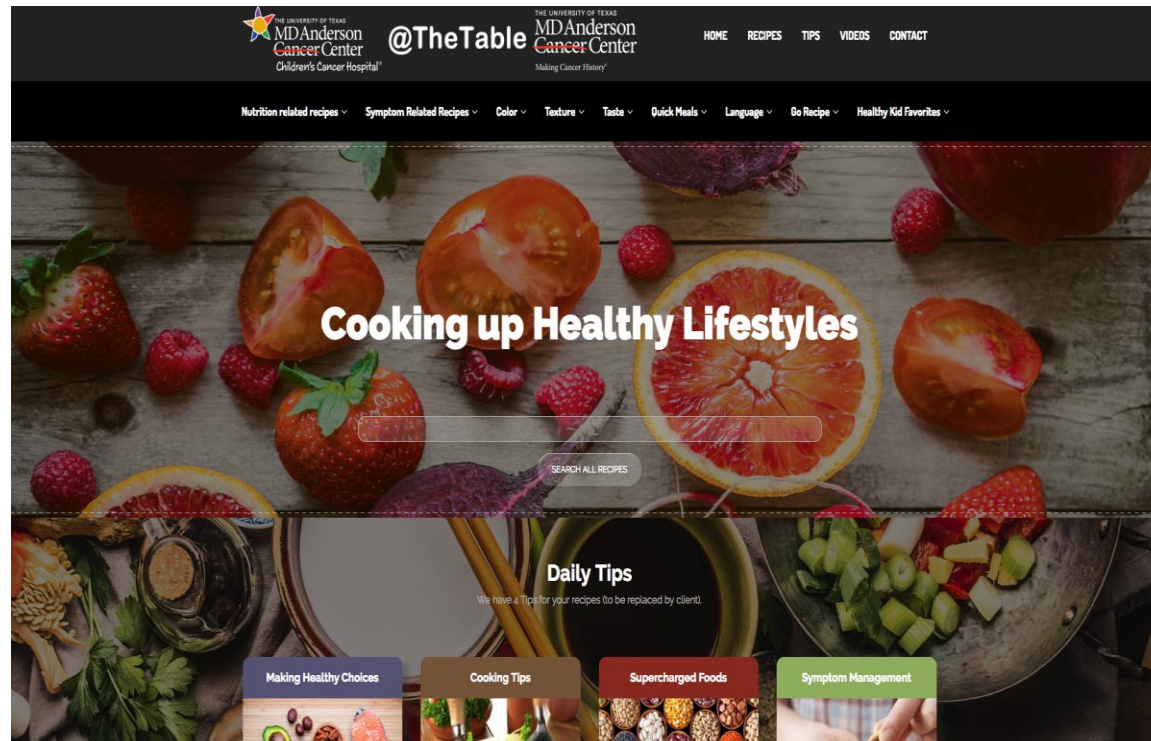
- Who will benefit and how to measure benefit?
- What specific intervention should be conducted?
- When should the intervention be delivered and for how long?
- How can nutrition resources and content be disseminated?

Creating resources for diet guidance for cancer patients

Site title	Source or Author	Recipe quantity	Search by texture	Search by symptom	Search by nutritional need	Search by meal	Child or family focus	Cancer focus	Diet tips or guidelines	Didactic videos	Other features
@TheTable*	MDACC	770+	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Question submission
Healthy Recipes ^α	AICR	250 - 300	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Physical activity guidelines
CHEF Recipe for Life ^β	CHOSA	75	No	No	No	Yes	Minimal	No	Some	Yes	Teaching kitchens; provider referrals to culinary programs
Cook for Your Life ⁺	Ann Ogden Gaffney	500+	No	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Culturally-adapted menus; menu collections

Wartenberg L, Raber M, Chandra J. Unique features of a web-based nutrition website for childhood cancer populations: availability, features and content. Journal of Medical Internet Research. 2021

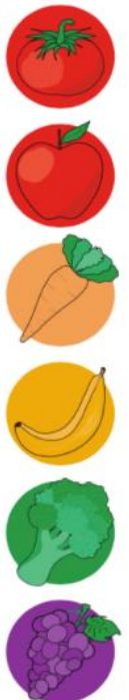
Creating resources for diet guidance for cancer patients





Wartenberg et al Journal of Medical Internet Research. 2021




Multi-lingual guidance for healthy diets



Healthy Eating
during treatment and beyond

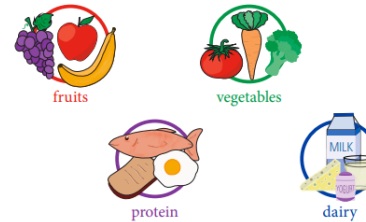



Alimentación saludable
durante el tratamiento y más allá



The Five Food Groups

There are five main food groups:



Grains

include breads, pastas, rice, and cereals like oatmeal, grits, and barley. They are an important food group because of the amount of fiber they bring to the table. Fiber is needed for digestion as well as for helping our hearts stay healthy. Grains can also be a good source of B vitamins and minerals like magnesium and selenium. These are all essential for our health.

Refined grains are processed and some of the nutritional value is removed in that process. Whole grains do not go through this process, so they hold onto those nutrients and fiber. As a result, they help keep us more full than refined grains. In fact, people who eat more whole grains tend to have less problems with their heart and weight. They are also likely to develop Type 2 Diabetes.

Every day, choose foods that feature the grains listed below:

- Whole-wheat Bread
- Whole Rye
- Millet
- Whole-wheat Pasta
- Wild Rice
- Amaranth
- Quinoa
- Bulgur
- Cornmeal
- Oatmeal
- Rolled Oats
- Brown Rice
- Barley
- Buckwheat
- Polenta

What amount of grains should my child eat each day?

Below is a general guideline for the average healthy person. This may vary based on your height, weight, sex, age, and your activity level.

- Toddler (2-3 years): 3 servings
- Child (4-8 years): 5 servings
- Pre-teen (9-13 years): 5 to 6 servings
- Teenager 14-18 years): 6 to 8 servings
- Adult (18+): 6 to 8 servings
- Older Adult: 5 to 6 servings



Quick Tips:

- 1 slice of bread counts as 1 serving. Same goes for ½ cup of cooked rice or pasta!
- Soak grains for a few hours to cut some cooking time!
- Aim for cereals that have less than 6 grams of sugar per serving



www.mdanderson.org/recipes

Look for these easy and healthy grain-filled recipes:

- Quinoa Cranberry Salad
- Oatmeal Blueberry Muffins
- Creamy Polenta with Fresh Corn
- Lentil-Barley Burger Patties
- Baked Rotini
- Veggie Brown Rice Frittata

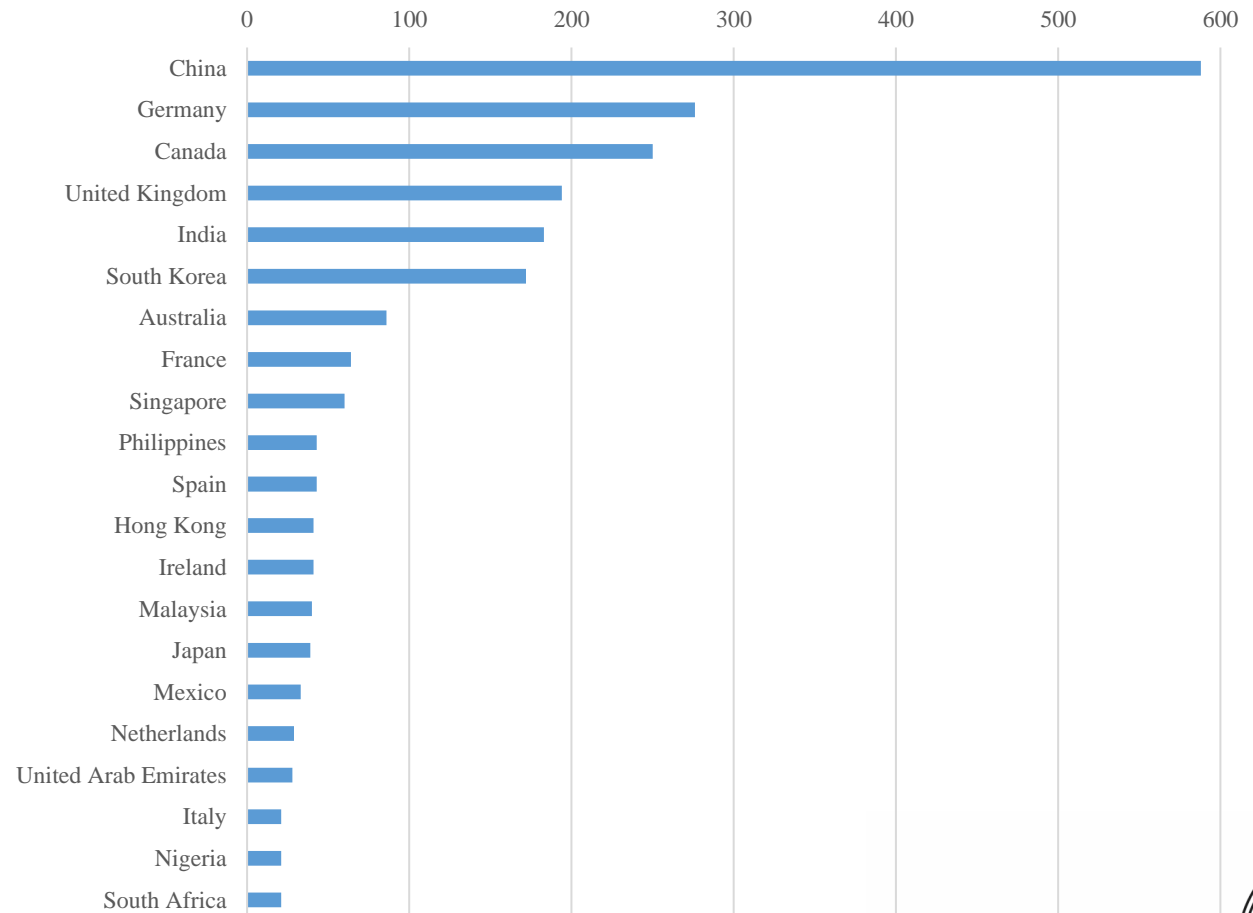
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Users Across the Globe

Country	Users	New Users
United States	16717	16696
China	588	576
Germany	276	275
Canada	250	249
United Kingdom	194	193
India	183	183
South Korea	172	172
Australia	86	86
France	64	64
Singapore	60	60
Philippines	43	43
Spain	43	42
Hong Kong	41	41
Ireland	41	41
Malaysia	40	40
Japan	39	38
Mexico	33	33
Netherlands	29	28
United Arab Emirates	28	28
Italy	21	21
Nigeria	21	21
South Africa	21	21



Hospital based @TheTable Cooking Classes



@TheTable
weekly cooking classes

Join us every **Thursday**
as we **cook** up a recipe from our
online cookbook **@TheTable**

November
1: Grilled Cheese Sandwiches with Chef Dalton
8: Squash Casserole
15: Turkey Lentil Chili
24: No Class. Happy Thanksgiving!
29: Quinoa Cranberry Salad
& Bonus Activity with Arts in Medicine!
Ronald McDonald House Kitchen
12 PM to 1 PM



Find more recipes at @TheTable, www.mdanderson.org/recipes

Recruitment

Child Life

Patient Waiting Areas

Proton Therapy Center

Pediatric Calendar

Pediatric School

Family Advisory Council

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Hospital based @TheTable Cooking Classes

- **October**
 - 4th: Baked Rotini
 - 11th: Veggie Chili
 - 18th: Pumpkin Soup with Turmeric
 - 25th: Bat Cookies
 - *Special activity with Arts in Medicine!*
- **November**
 - 1st: Special Guest, Chef Dalton
 - 8th: Squash Casserole
 - 15th: Turkey Lentil Chili
 - 29th: Quinoa Cranberry Salad
 - *Special activity with Arts in Medicine!*
- Demo → Hands-on class



Varying degrees of participation in cooking classes



- **October 4th: 14 participants**
 - Patients: 5
 - Family: 8
 - Others: 1
- **October 11th: 13 participants**
 - Patients: 5
 - Family: 7
 - Others: 1
- **October 18th: 5 participants**
 - Patients: 2
 - Family: 2
 - Others: 1



Gardening interventions in cancer survivors as a means to improve diet

JAMA
Network | **Open**[™]



Original Investigation | Nutrition, Obesity, and Exercise

Vegetable Gardening and Health Outcomes in Older Cancer Survivors A Randomized Clinical Trial

Wendy Demark-Wahnefried, PhD, RD; Robert A. Oster, PhD; Kerry P. Smith, MS; Harleen Kaur, MS; Andrew D. Frugé, PhD, RD; W. Walker Cole, MPH; Julie L. Locher, PhD; Gabrielle B. Rocque, MD; Maria Pisu, PhD; Jennifer R. Bail, PhD, RN; Harvey Jay Cohen, MD; Douglas R. Moellering, PhD; Cindy K. Blair, PhD, MPH



- vegetable gardening intervention in 381 cancer survivors aged 50 years or older across Alabama
- survivors assigned to the intervention had significantly increased vegetable and fruit consumption and, compared with waitlisted survivors
- significant improvements in physical performance



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Cook and Grow!

Feasibility testing for a home cooking and gardening intervention for Cancer Survivors and their Families

- **10 total patients** aged between 7-17
 - 5 ranging between 7-12
 - 5 ranging between 13-17
- **Leukemia / Lymphoma childhood cancer survivors**
 - 1- to 24- months beyond completion of therapy



Collaboration with
Jaimie Davis, PhD

- Video cooking lessons and recipe demonstrations via 'EdEN' online program
 - **2 Grocery Deliveries**
 - Black Bean Salad, Veggie Quesadilla, and Strawberry Basil Agua Fresca
 - Winter Salad, Radishes 3 Ways, and Agua de Jamaica Agua Fresca
 - **EarthBox Original Gardening System**

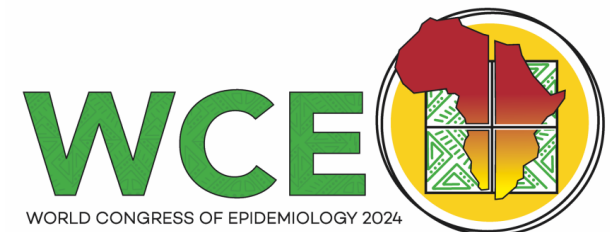


Meal Prep and Delivery Interventions

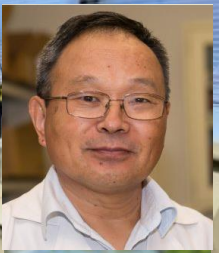
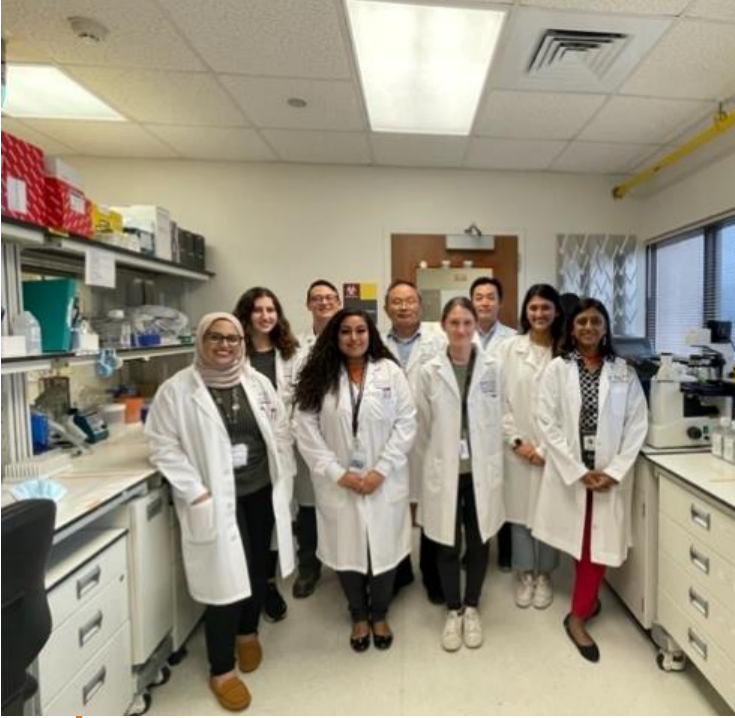


NUTRICARE

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Kristin Mahan, PhD
Lisa Triche, PhD
Donna Bell, PhD

Patients & families!

