



# AMERICAN COLLEGE *of* CARDIOLOGY

**EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE**

**Monday, July 23, 2018, 2:00 p.m. ET**

**Contact: Sam Roth, [sroth@acc.org](mailto:sroth@acc.org), 202-375-6582**

## **Researchers Explore Popular Food Trends in Nutritional Review**

*Evidence suggests beneficial outcomes from legumes, mushrooms, coffee and tea*

**WASHINGTON (July 23, 2018)** — What’s the bottom line on the potential heart health benefits of popular health foods? In their second paper on controversial nutrition trends, researchers from the American College of Cardiology Nutrition & Lifestyle Workgroup of the Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease Council discuss nutritional “hypes” and controversies around dairy products, added sugar, legumes, coffee and tea, alcohol, energy drinks, mushrooms, fermented foods, Omega-3s and vitamin B12. The review article publishes today in the *Journal of the American College of Cardiology*.

“The current nutritional recommendations show a heart-healthy diet is high in fruits, vegetables, whole grains and nuts in moderation,” said Andrew Freeman, MD, FACC, director of cardiovascular prevention and wellness at National Jewish Health and the review’s lead author. “However, there are many food groups which can result in confusion for patients, including dairy, added sugar, coffee and alcohol.”

While low-fat dairy can significantly lower blood pressure, several studies have shown a link between dairy intake and increased LDL cholesterol, fractures and all-cause mortality. There is no clear consensus on dairy intake among experts, but after a review of multiple meta-analyses, the researchers determined that dairy should be consumed with caution, as it is unclear if there is benefit or harm, and, as it serves as a big source of saturated fat and salt in the US, should be limited if consumed at all.

Consumption of added sugars (table sugar and high fructose corn syrup) has been linked to increased risk for coronary heart disease, stroke and worsened atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease. The researchers strongly recommend that individuals eliminate added sugars from their diet as much as possible, including processed foods and sugar-sweetened beverages such as regular soda, fruit drinks and sports drinks.

Legumes, which encompasses beans, chickpeas, lentils, peas and soybeans have been shown to successfully reduce coronary heart disease and improve blood glucose, LDL-C, systolic blood pressure and weight.

“Legumes are affordable and a rich source of protein,” Freeman said. “We should be incorporating more beans and bean-dishes like hummus into our diets to promote heart health.”

The review also covered the following nutritional topics:

**Coffee.** Overall the habitual consumption of coffee is associated with lower risks of all-cause and cardiovascular mortality, and there is no association between coffee and hypertension development.

**Tea.** Both black and green tea consumption without added sugars, sweeteners, or milks and creams appear to be safe and even associated with improved cardiovascular health and blood lipids.

**Alcohol.** While the relationship between alcohol consumption and cardiovascular disease is complicated, low-to-moderate intake is associated with reduced risk of total cardiovascular disease. However, due to risks of falls, certain cancers and liver disease, the researchers don’t recommend that individuals consume alcohol for cardiovascular benefit.

Additionally, the following topics were reviewed:

- Energy drinks
- Mushrooms
- Fermented Foods
- Omega-3 Fatty Acids
- Vitamin B12

Current evidence supports consumption of plant-based proteins, legumes, OM3s, mushrooms, coffee and tea without added sugars, low-to-moderate amounts of alcohol and fermented foods. The verdict on dairy as part of a heart-healthy diet is still out, and if consumed, full-fat dairy should be avoided.

“There is no perfect, one size fits all dietary pattern for preventing heart disease,” Freeman said. “But, most of the evidence continues to reinforce that a predominantly plant-based diet lower in fat, added sugars, added salt, processed foods, and with limited if any animal products seem to be where the data is pointing us. It is important for clinicians to stay on top of rising food trends and current scientific evidence to provide meaningful and accurate nutritional advice for patients.”

**The American College of Cardiology** is the professional home for the entire cardiovascular care team. The mission of the College and its more than 52,000 members is to transform cardiovascular care and to improve heart health. The ACC leads in the formation of health policy, standards and guidelines. The College operates national registries to measure and improve care, offers cardiovascular accreditation to hospitals and institutions, provides professional medical education, disseminates cardiovascular

research and bestows credentials upon cardiovascular specialists who meet stringent qualifications. For more, visit [acc.org](http://acc.org).

**The Journal of the American College of Cardiology** ranks among the top cardiovascular journals in the world for its scientific impact. *JACC* is the flagship for a family of journals—*JACC: Cardiovascular Interventions*, *JACC: Cardiovascular Imaging*, *JACC: Heart Failure*, *JACC: Clinical Electrophysiology* and *JACC: Basic to Translational Science*—that prides themselves in publishing the top peer-reviewed research on all aspects of cardiovascular disease. Learn more at [JACC.org](http://JACC.org).

###