



Fruit, vegetable and legume intake and CVD and deaths: the Prospective Urban Rural Epidemiology (PURE) study of 135,335 people in 18 countries

Andrew Mente, on behalf of the PURE investigators









Duality of Interests



None to declare with regards this presentation



Background



- Dietary guidelines recommend at least 5 daily servings (≥400 g) of fruits, vegetables and legumes
- Associated with lower risk of CVD and mortality, but could be influenced by health seeking behaviors
 - Few data from South America, Middle East, Africa and South Asia; Most data from N Amer, Europe, China, Japan
- Recommendations do not differentiate between raw and cooked vegetable intake



Aims



 To assess the association between fruit, vegetable and legume consumption and cardiovascular disease and mortality in 135,335 individuals in 18 countries



Study Methods



Design: Prospective cohort study

Population: Unbiased selection from general population in 667 urban/rural communities in 18 countries N=135,335; aged 35-70 years, without CVD at baseline

Diet: Country-specific, validated food frequency questionnaires

Covariates: Demographics, other lifestyle, health history, center

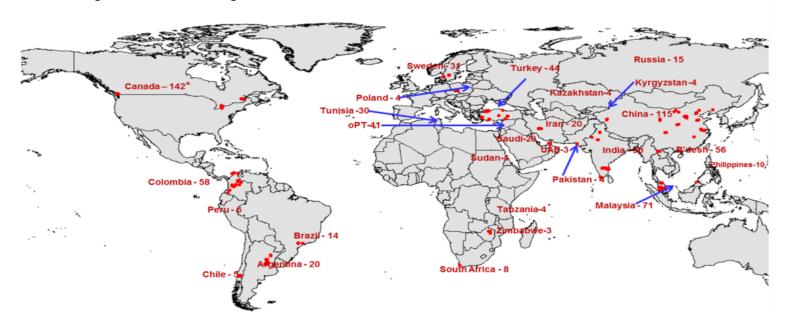
Outcomes: Major CVD (CV death and nonfatal MI, stroke, and heart failure) (n=4784), using standardized definitions; total mortality (n=5796)

Follow-up: Median 7.4 years



PURE: 135,335 from 667 communities in 18 (Phase 1) countries from 5 continents





Target: 200,000 people



Countries

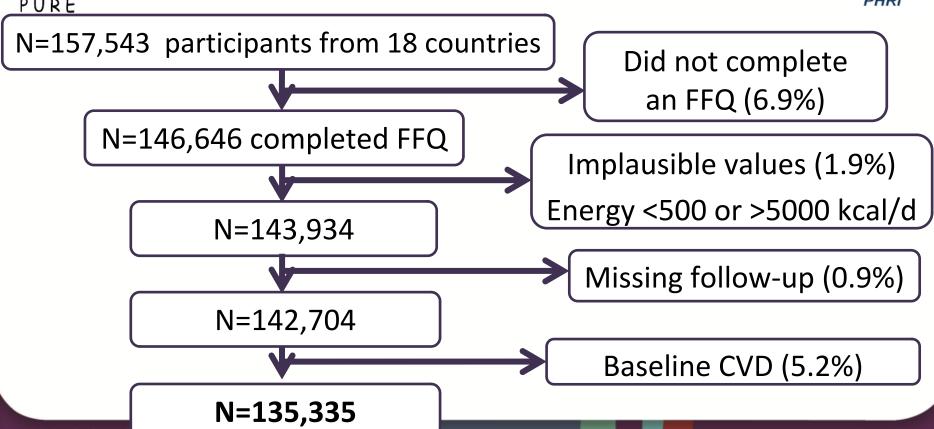


Geographic region	Countries	N
South Asia	Bangladesh, India, Pakistan	29,560
China	China	42,152
Southeast Asia	Malaysia	10,038
Africa	South Africa, Zimbabwe	4,558
North America	Canada, Poland, Sweden,	14,916
Middle East	Iran, Occupied Palestinian Territory, Turkey, United Arab Emirates	11,485
South America	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia	22,626
Overall		135,335



Phase-1 participants included in these analyses







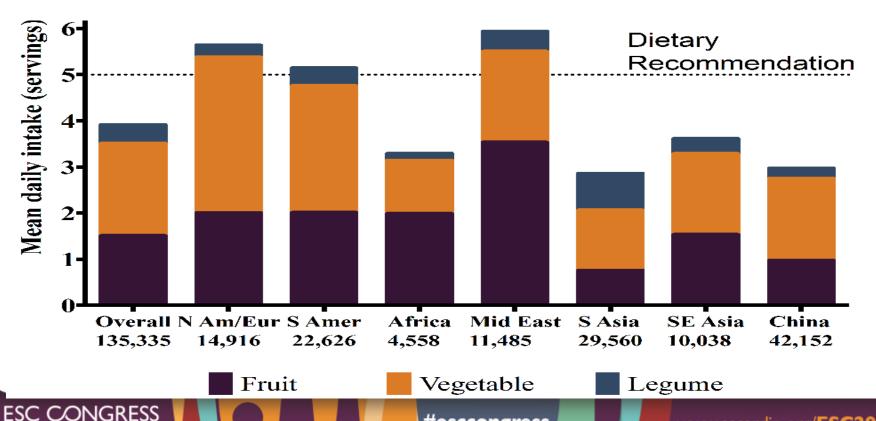
Statistical Methods



- Time to events analysis
- Multivariable Cox frailty analysis with random intercepts to account for correlation of observation within centers
- Adjusted for:
 - Age, sex, urban/rural location
 - Education, smoking, physical activity, diabetes
 - Energy intake, meats, bread & cereal
 - When reporting fruit, adjust for vegetables, and vice-versa

Mealth Through Knowledge

PURE Mean fruit, vegetable and legume intake by region



BARCELONA 2017



Risk of mortality by total fruit, veg & legume intake



Servings/day	N	No. of deaths (%)	Age & sex adj.	Full adjusted
<1 /day	9082	736 (8.1%)	1.0 (ref)	1.0 (ref)
1 to <2 /day	19036	1371 (7.2%)	0.92 (0.84-1.01)	1.01 (0.91-1.12)
2 to <3 /day	35128	1529 (4.4%)	0.81 (0.74-0.89)	0.91 (0.82-1.01)
3 to <4 /day	24485	772 (3.2%)	0.65 (0.58-0.74)	0.78 (0.69-0.88)
4 to <5 /day	14849	468 (3.2%)	0.65 (0.58-0.74)	0.83 (0.72-0.95)
5 to <6 /day	9790	286 (2.9%)	0.62 (0.53-0.71)	0.78 (0.66-0.91)
6 to <8 /day	6945	198 (2.9%)	0.63 (0.54-0.75)	0.84 (0.70-1.00)
7 to <8 /day	4857	131 (2.7%)	0.61 (0.50-0.74)	0.83 (0.67-1.02)
>8 /day	11163	305 (2.7%)	0.58 (0.50-0.74)	0.81 (0.68-0.96)
P for trend			<0.0001	0.0001



Risk of <u>mortality</u> and <u>major CVD</u> by total fruit, vegetable and legume intake (servings/day)

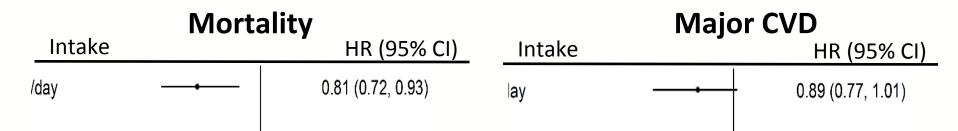


	Mortality			Major CVD	
Intake	,	HR (95% CI)	Intake	•	HR (95% CI)
<1/day	•	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)	<1/day	+	1.00 (1.00, 1.00)
1 to <2/day		1.01 (0.91, 1.12)	1 to <2/day		1.03 (0.89, 1.18)
2 to <3/day		0.91 (0.82, 1.01)	2 to <3/day	+-	1.09 (0.96, 1.20)
3 to <4/day		0.78 (0.69, 0.88)	3 to <4/day		1.06 (0.92, 1.22)
4 to <5/day		0.83 (0.72, 0.95)	4 to <5/day		— 1.20 (1.02, 1.40)
5 to <6/day -		0.78 (0.66, 0.91)	5 to <6/day		0.95 (0.79, 1.14)
6 to <7/day		0.84 (0.70, 1.00)	6 to <7/day		0.93 (0.76, 1.14)
7 to <8/day		0.83 (0.67, 1.02)	7 to <8/day		0.97 (0.77, 1.21)
>8/day		0.81 (0.68, 0.96)	>8/day		0.90 (0.74, 1.10)
0.6	0.8 1 1.2	P-trend=0.0001	0.6	0.8 1 1.2	1.4 P-trend=0.13



Risk of mortality and major CVD by <u>fruit</u> intake (servings)





0.6 0.8 1 1.2 P-trend<0.0001 0.6 0.8 1 1.2 P-trend=0.11



Intake

Risk of mortality and major CVD by <u>vegetable</u> intake (servings/day)



Mortality

HR (95% CI)

Intake

Major CVD

HR (95% CI)

0.6

8.0

1.2 P-trend=0.12

0.8

1

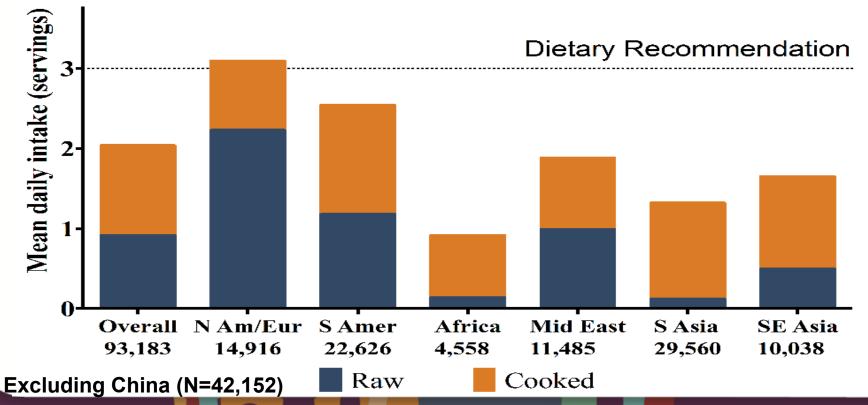
2

1.4 P-trend=0.38



Mean <u>raw</u> and <u>cooked</u> vegetable intake by region







Intake

Risk of mortality and major CVD by <u>raw</u>



HR (95% CI)

vegetable intake (servings)

HR (95% CI)

Mortality Major CVD

Intake

Excluding China 0.6 0.8 1 1.2 P-trend=0.0004 0.6 0.8 1 1.2 P-trend=0.27



Intake

Risk of mortality and major CVD by cooked



HR (95% CI)

vegetable intake (servings)

Mortality
HR (95% CI)
Intake

Major CVD

0.6 Excluding China 0.8

1

P-trend=0.011

0.8

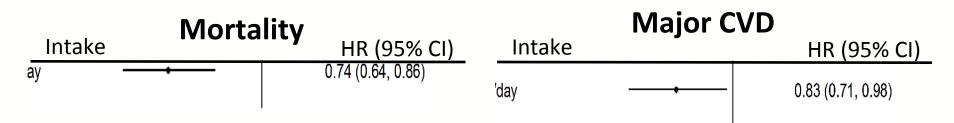
1

1.2 1.4 P-trend=0.085



Risk of mortality and major CVD by <u>legume</u> intake (servings)





0.6 0.8 1 1.2 P-trend=0.0013 0.6 0.8 1 1.2 P-trend=0.19

Strengths

- Prospective design, large, and covers 5 continents representing diverse diets globally
- Standardized and validated methods to measure diet using country specific food frequency questionnaire
- Extensively adjusted for dietary and non-dietary covariates



Limitations



- Random measurement error in assessment of diet; may dilute real associations
- Limited power to examine effects of individual types of fruit & vegetables
- Did not cover cooking methods (eg, fried vs boiled)
- Fewer events within countries or regions
 - Ongoing follow-up with larger sample size in PURE will provide clear answers by region



Conclusions



- Fruit, vegetables and legumes associated with a moderately lower risk of mortality, but not CVD
- Benefits appear to reach a maximum versus mortality at 3 to 4 daily servings (375 g)
- Raw vegetables appear to be more protective than cooked vegetables
- A balanced diet of >3-4 daily servings fruit, vegs.
 and legumes is associated with lower mortality

Fruit, vegetable, and legume intake, and cardiovascular disease and deaths in 18 countries (PURE): a prospective cohort study

The Lancet

Victoria Miller, Andrew Mente, Mahshid Dehghan, Sumathy Rangarajan, Xiaohe Zhang, Sumathi Swaminathan, Gilles Dagenais, Rajeev Gupta, Viswanathan Mohan, Scott Lear, Shrikant I Bangdiwala, Aletta E Schutte, Edelweiss Wentzel-Viljoen, Alvaro Avezum, Yuksel Altuntas, Khalid Yusoff, Noorhassim Ismail, Nasheeta Peer, Jephat Chifamba, Rafael Diaz, Omar Rahman, Noushin Mohammadifard, Fernando Lana, Katarzyna Zatonska, Andreas Wielgosz, Afzalhussein Yusufali, Romaina Iqbal, Patricio Lopez-Jaramillo, Rasha Khatib, Annika Rosengren, V Raman Kutty, Wei Li, Jiankang Liu, Xiaoyun Liu, Lu Yin, Koon Teo, Sonia Anand, Salim Yusuf, on behalf of the Prospective Urban Rural Epidemiology (PURE) study investigators*

The Lancet Diabetes & Endocrinol

Association of dietary nutrients with blood lipids and blood pressure in 18 countries: a cross-sectional analysis from the PURE study

Andrew Mente, Mahshid Dehghan, Sumathy Rangarajan, Matthew McQueen, Gilles Dagenais, Andreas Wielgosz, Scott Lear, Wei Li, Hui Chen, Sun Yi, Yang Wang, Rafael Diaz, Alvaro Avezum, Patricio Lopez-Jaramillo, Pamela Seron, Rajesh Kumar, Rajeev Gupta, Viswanathan Mohan, Sumathi Swaminathan, Raman Kutty, Katarzyna Zatonska, Romaina Iqbal, Rita Yusuf, Noushin Mohammadifard, Rasha Khatib, Nafiza Mat Nasir, Noorhassim Ismail, Aytekin Oguz, Annika Rosengren, Afzalhussein Yusufali, Edelweiss Wentzel-Viljoen, Thandi Puoane, Jephat Chifamba, Koon Teo, Sonia S Anand, Salim Yusuf, on behalf of the Prospective Urban Rural Epidemiology (PURE) study investigators*

Associations of fats and carbohydrate intake with cardiovascular disease and mortality in 18 countries from five continents (PURE): a prospective cohort study

The Lancet

Mahshid Dehghan, Andrew Mente, Xiaohe Zhang, Sumathi Swaminathan, Wei Li, Viswanathan Mohan, Romaina Iqbal, Rajesh Kumar, Edelweiss Wentzel-Viljoen, Annika Rosengren, Leela Itty Amma, Alvaro Avezum, Jephat Chifamba, Rafael Diaz, Rasha Khatib, Scott Lear, Patricio Lopez-Jaramillo, Xiaoyun Liu, Rajeev Gupta, Noushin Mohammadifard, Nan Gao, Aytekin Oguz, Anis Safura Ramli, Pamela Seron, Yi Sun, Andrzej Szuba, Lungiswa Tsolekile, Andreas Wielgosz, Rita Yusuf, Afzal Hussein Yusufali, Koon K Teo, Sumathy Rangarajan, Gilles Dagenais, Shrikant I Bangdiwala, Shofiqul Islam, Sonia S Anand, Salim Yusuf, on behalf of the Prospective Urban Rural Epidemiology (PURE) study investigators*

Acknowledgements

We wish to thank the 200 investigators, 70 sponsors, and the study participants who have contributed in the last 14 years for their dedication

PURE National Leaders

Prem Mony

Mario Vaz

Wei Li

Romaina Iqbal

Annika Rosengren

Alvaro Avezum

HH Voster

Fernando Lanas

Jephat Chifamba

Rafael Diaz

Rasha Khatib

Patricio Lopez-

Jaramillo

Khalid Yusoff

Roya Kelishadi

Witold Zatonski

Aytekin Oguz

Rahan Omar

Afzal Hussein

Yusufali

Koon K Teo

Sumathy Rangarajan

Salim Yusuf (PI)