You've Been Fed A Big Fat Lie

Anthony Grisé — March 2021

About Me

- I've always cared about health, to be & feel well.
- A nutrition & health nerd for almost 3 years now.
- Began learning and experimenting with low-carb mid-2018.
- Animal-based / carnivore for almost 2 years now.
- No formal training in nutrition or medicine, but was a gymnastics / parkour coach for many years "eat less, move more".
- Prior to low-carb, I ate cereal, pasta, pizza, bread trusted the guidelines and "calories in, calories out" made sense to me.

About Me

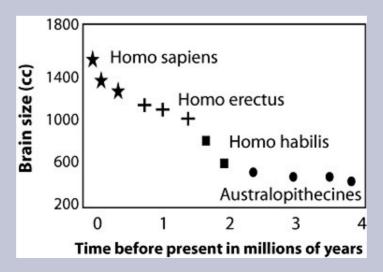
- Not financially endorsed or influenced by any organization or industry.
- Not providing medical advice, simply my interpretation of the research.
- F N D M N T L .ca where you can find this presentation.

Fat Throughout History

Chapter 1

Fat Throughout History

- "Homo erectus ... was **dependent** on both elephants and **fat for his survival** [400 000 years ago]." [ref]
- Hunted mega-fauna like mammoths and woolly rhinos.
- Lead to a threefold increase in brain size over the past 4.5 million years. [ref]



Fat Throughout History

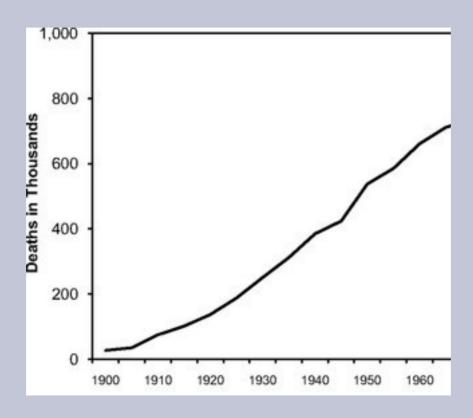
- Many hunter-gatherer populations today have adopted the *trendy*, *low-carb*, *high-fat* fad diet: Masai, Inuit, Pampas & Tokelau islanders.
- They must all be fat and have heart attacks on a regular basis!
- Despite their large consumption of saturated fat & cholesterol, remain lean, very little heart disease & average longevity. [ref, ref]
- Ancestral fats: lard, tallow, suet, butter, coconut.
- "Heart healthy" vegetable oils (aka : seed oils) were only manufactured a little over 100 years ago.
- Originally used for industrial machine lubricant.
- Someone though, "Hey, we could probably feed this to people!": Crisco 1911

Cardiovascular Disease: A Heart-Stopping Concern

Chapter 2

Cardiovascular Disease: A Heart-Stopping Concern

• Growing concern of heart disease, 1900 - 1960.



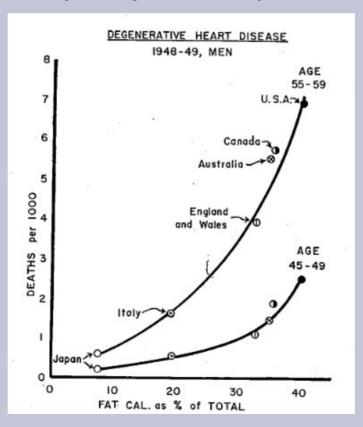
Cardiovascular Disease: A Heart-Stopping Concern

- 1955, **US President** Eisenhower had a **heart attacks** at 64, was out of office for 10 days. (But smoked 4 packs of cigarettes a day, but that's irrelevant.)
- His cholesterol was below normal, 165 mg/dl.
- Afterwards, he religiously adopted a low saturated fat & low cholesterol diet until he died in 1969... of heart disease.
- "Eisenhower's last cholesterol test as president was January 19, 1961 his last day in office: it was 259 mg/dl." [ref]

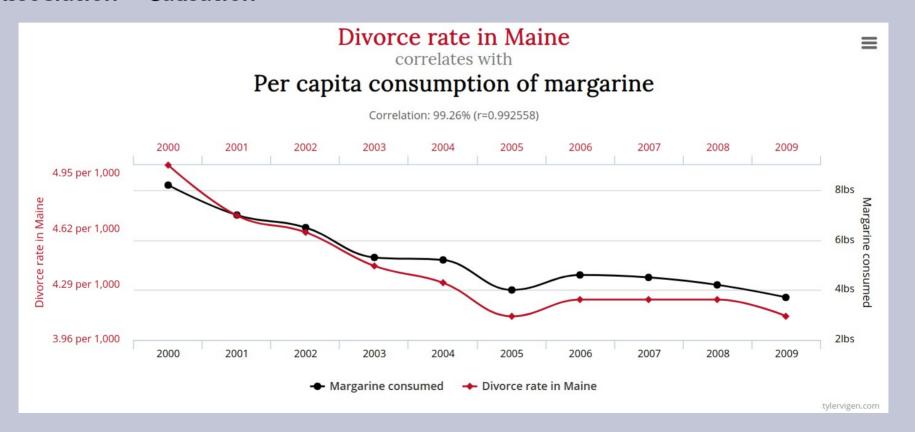
Chapter 3

- Many theories were proposed for the growing rates of heart disease: more car exhaust, vitamin deficiency, smoking...
- The "Diet Heart Hypothesis" by Ancel Keys in the 1950's an American physiologist quickly became the most popular theory.
- Since cholesterol was found in arterial plaques, high cholesterol & fat consumption seemed like a reasonable culprit.

• So Keys conducted the **7 country study**, funded by the NIH. [ref]

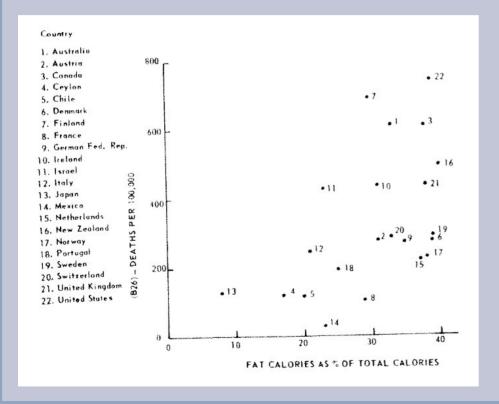


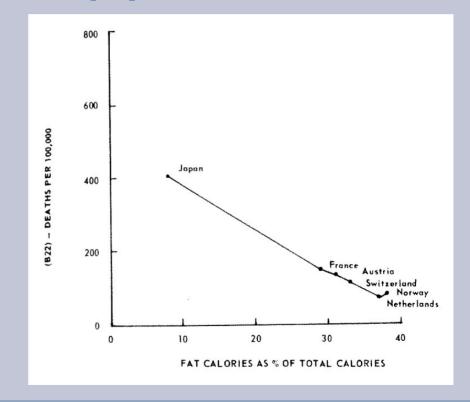
Association ≠ Causation



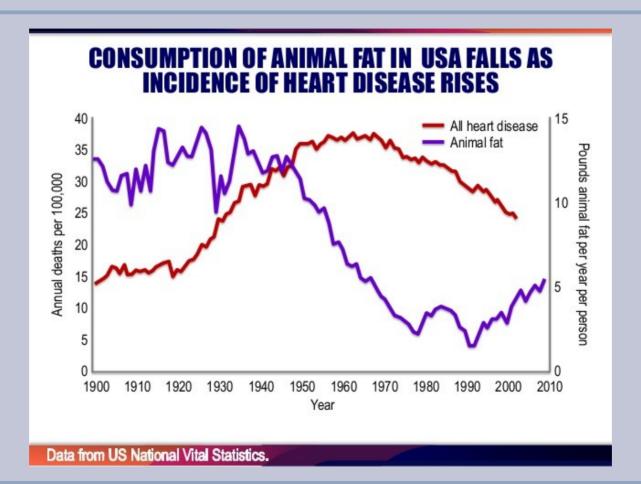
- Ancel keys strongly believed in his hypothesis.
- Was considered a "bully", by even his friends.
- Involved himself in the AHA nutrition department in 1960.
- 1961, AHA announces to the public (with no additional data) that saturated fat and cholesterol should be limited to reduce heart disease.
- Any conflicting viewpoints by other scientists were dismissed, their careers affected, lost funding...
- To this day, "[We recommend] eating plant-based foods more often [since they] provide more fiber and less saturated fat." Heart & Stroke Canada

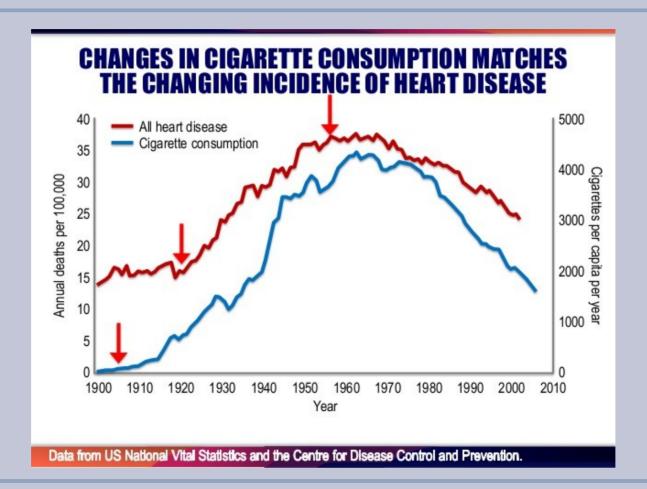
• "The apparent association is greatly reduced when tested on all countries for which data are available instead of the six countries used." [ref]





Chapter 4





- Ever since the "Diet Heart Hypothesis" was proposed, many studies tried to prove it.
- Despite being the most researched topic in nutrition science, it has never been proven to be true.
- In fact, many studies show *no* association, or an *inverse* association between saturated fat intake and heart disease.
- Here are the biggest and most reputable studies on the topic :

"Low-fat diets that reduce serum cholesterol do not reduce cardiovascular events or mortality. ... Diets that replace saturated fat with polyunsaturated fat do not convincingly reduce cardiovascular events or mortality."

- <u>Fat or fiction: the diet-heart hypothesis</u>, an Umbrella review of 28 RCTs

"Meta-analyses of observational studies found **no association between**[saturated fat] intake and heart disease, while meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials were inconsistent but tended to show a lack of an association."

- <u>Dietary saturated fat and heart disease: a narrative review</u>, an Umbrella review of 19 meta-analyses

"Most recent meta-analyses of randomized trials and observational studies found no beneficial effects of reducing [saturated fat] intake on cardiovascular disease and total mortality. ... The totality of available evidence does not support further limiting the intake of [saturated fat]."

- <u>Saturated Fats and Health: JACC State-of-the-Art Review</u>, Journal of the American College of Cardiology

"There were no clear effects of dietary fat changes on total mortality or cardiovascular mortality."

- <u>Reduced or modified dietary fat for preventing cardiovascular disease</u>,

A Systematic Review of Randomized Control Trials

"Replacing saturated fatty acids by polyunsaturated fatty acids showed no significant benefit in the secondary prevention of coronary heart disease."

- <u>Dietary fatty acids in the secondary prevention of coronary heart disease</u>, a systematic review, meta-analysis and meta-regression

"Evidence from adequately controlled randomized controlled trials suggest replacing [saturated fat] with mostly [polyunsaturated fat] is unlikely to reduce CHD events, CHD mortality or total mortality."

- <u>The effect of replacing saturated fat with mostly n-6 polyunsaturated fat on coronary heart disease</u>, a meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials

"Dietary cholesterol ... increased ... total, [LDL and HDL] cholesterol, [but] was not ... associated with ANY coronary artery disease."

- <u>Dietary cholesterol and cardiovascular disease</u>, a systematic review and meta-analysis

"Cholesterol is **not a nutrient of concern** for overconsumption."

- <u>Scientific Report of the 2015 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee</u>

<u>Low-fat dietary pattern and risk of cardiovascular disease: the Women's Health Initiative Randomized Controlled Dietary Modification Trial</u>

- A \$700 million study!!
- To test the hypothesis that a dietary intervention, intended to be **low in fat** and **high** in **vegetables**, **fruits**, and **grains** to reduce cancer, would reduce CVD risk.
- Randomized controlled trial of 48 835 postmenopausal women aged 50 to 79 years, of diverse backgrounds and ethnicities.
- Over a mean of **8.1 years**, a dietary intervention that **reduced total fat intake** and increased intakes of vegetables, fruits, and grains **did not significantly reduce the risk of [any heart disease].**

Re-evaluation of the traditional diet-heart hypothesis: analysis of recovered data from Minnesota Coronary Experiment (1968-73)

- A double-blind randomized cohort of **9423 women and men** aged 20-97 [all living in state mental hospitals or nursing homes].
- Compared the effects of a 39% fat [as energy] control diet (18% saturated fat) with a 38% fat treatment diet (9% saturated fat).
- The intervention group had significant **reduction** in serum **cholesterol** compared with controls (-13.8%). ...BUT! There was **no evidence of benefit** in the intervention group for [heart disease].
- In fact... there was a 22% higher risk of death for each 30 mg/dL (0.78 mmol/L) reduction in serum cholesterol.

Reduction in saturated fat intake for cardiovascular disease

- A Cochrane Systematic Review, including 15 randomized controlled trials (~59,000 participants).
- Long-term trials suggested that **reducing dietary saturated fat** reduced the risk of combined **cardiovascular events** by **21**%.
- ...BUT! The number needed to treat for an additional beneficial outcome was 56 in primary prevention trials so 56 people need to reduce their saturated fat intake for ~4 years for one person to avoid experiencing a CVD event. (less than a 2% beneficial effect.)
- ...AND! We found little or no effect of reducing saturated fat on all-cause mortality (RR 0.96) or cardiovascular mortality (RR 0.95) [or] on non-fatal [heart attack] (RR 0.97).

"Saturated fat makes LDL high, but sugar makes LDL bad."

- Dr. Paul Mason

Cholesterol is vital for good health and has many important functions in the body:

- Every cell membrane in your body is made up of cholesterol;
- It aids in cell reparation;
- It helps fight off viral and bacterial infections;
- It lowers inflammation;
- It carries fat soluble nutrients around the body;
- The myelin sheath that surrounds and insulates nerve cells is made of cholesterol;
- It is necessary for hormone synthesis (estrogen, testosterone, cortisol, Vitamin D...);
- And it even may be protective against heart disease. [ref]

- 25% of the total amount of the cholesterol in the body is found in the brain.
- Cholesterol is so important, that the body can make its own.
- Approximately **80%** of your daily requirements of **cholesterol** is **manufactured** in the body, the other 20% coming from diet.
- The cholesterol in human milk supplies an infant with close to 6 times the amount most adults consume from their food.
- Why would the body make so much cholesterol if it was detrimental to our health?
- Why would something so detrimental to health be found in such large quantities in the staple infant diet?

<u>Use of dietary linoleic acid for secondary prevention of coronary heart disease</u> and death: evaluation of recovered data from the Sydney Diet Heart Study and <u>updated meta-analysis</u>

- 458 men aged 30-59 years with a recent coronary event.
- Replacement of dietary saturated fats (from animal fats, common margarines, and shortenings) with omega 6 linoleic acid (from safflower oil and safflower oil polyunsaturated margarine).
- The intervention group had higher rates of death than controls (all cause 17.6% vs 11.8%), cardiovascular disease (17.2% v 11.0%), and coronary heart disease (16.3% v 10.1%)

Corn Oil in Treatment of Ischaemic Heart Disease (1965)

- The serum-cholesterol levels fell in the corn-oil group.
- ...BUT! By the end of 2 years the proportions of patients remaining alive and free of reinfarction (fatal or non-fatal) were 75% [control], 57% [olive oil + restricted animal fat], and 52% [corn oil + restricted animal fat].

<u>Low Levels of Low-Density Lipoprotein Cholesterol and Mortality Outcomes in Non-Statin Users</u>

- 347,971 subjects [with a] mean follow up of 5.64 years.
- The lowest [LDL cholesterol] group (LDL < 70 mg/dL) had a [1.95 times] higher risk of all-cause mortality, [2.02 times higher risk of] CVD mortality, and [2.06 times higher risk of] cancer mortality compared to the reference group.

Total cholesterol and risk of mortality in the oldest old

- 724 participants (median age 89 years) [with] over 10 years of follow-up.
- In people older than 85 years, **high total cholesterol** concentrations [≥ 6.5 mmol/L] are **associated with longevity** owing to **lower** mortality from **cancer and infection**.

Serum cholesterol and cognitive functions: the Lothian Birth Cohort 1936

- 1,043 men and women from the Lothian Birth Cohort 1936 Study, about age 70 years.
- **Higher** total **cholesterol**, higher **HDL-C**, and **lower triglycerides** were associated with **higher** age 70 **cognitive scores**.
- Statin users had lower general cognitive ability, processing speed, and verbal ability scores.

Measurement of total serum cholesterol in the evaluation of suicidal risk

• Cholesterol level was significantly lower in suicide attempters than in non-attempters and controls for both genders.

Low cholesterol and violent crime

• Violent criminals had significantly lower cholesterol than others identical in age, sex, alcohol indices and education.

Conclusion

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- Dietary fat including saturated fat and cholesterol has been eaten for millions of years.
- All of human history over a calendar year, humans only started eating vegetable oils at 11pm on New Year's eve.
- Nutritional dogma prevented Ancel Keys' "Diet Heart Hypothesis" to be challenged despite it being based on weak, inconclusive evidence.
- Many large, well conducted studies demonstrate no association or even an inverse association between saturated fat intake and heart disease.
- Cholesterol is essential for good health, and low levels can be detrimental to your physical and mental health.
- Eat ancestral, animal fats full of saturated fat and cholesterol to your hearts content.

Fin.

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