

Healthy foods more important than type of diet to reduce heart disease risk

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Everyone knows that achieving or maintaining a healthy body weight is one key to preventing cardiovascular disease. But even experts don't agree on the best way to achieve that goal, with some recommending eliminating carbohydrates and others emphasizing reducing fats to lose weight. Few studies have investigated the effects of these specific macronutrients on cardiovascular health.

In a study published online in the *International Journal of Cardiology*, researchers at Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center (BIDMC) examined the effects of three healthy diets emphasizing different macronutrients—carbohydrates, proteins, or [unsaturated fats](#)—on a biomarker that directly reflects [heart](#) injury. Using highly specific tests, the team found that all three diets reduced heart cell damage and inflammation, consistent with improved heart health.

"It's possible that macronutrients matter less than simply eating healthy foods," said corresponding author Stephen Juraschek, MD, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Medicine at BIDMC and Harvard

Medical School. "Our findings support flexibility in food selection for people attempting to eat a healthier [diet](#) and should make it easier. With the average American eating fewer than two servings of [fruit](#) and [vegetables](#) a day, the typical American diet is quite different from any of these diets, which all included at least four to six servings of fruits and vegetables a day."

Juraschek and colleagues analyzed stored [blood samples](#) from 150 participants of the Optimal MacroNutrient Intake Trial to Prevent Heart Disease (OmniHeart) trial, a two-center, inpatient feeding study conducted in Boston and Baltimore between April 2003 and June 2005. The average age among the study participants was 53.6 years, while 55 percent were African American and 45 percent were women. The participants—all of whom had elevated blood pressure, but were not yet taking medications to control hypertension or cholesterol—were fed each of three diets—emphasizing carbohydrates, protein, or unsaturated fat—for six weeks with feeding periods separated by a washout period.

The diets were: a carbohydrate-rich diet similar to the well-known DASH diet, with sugars, grains and starches accounting for more than half of its calories; a protein-rich diet with 10 percent of calories from carbohydrates replaced by protein; and an unsaturated fat-rich diet with 10 percent of calories from carbohydrates replaced by the healthy fats found in avocados, fish and nuts. All three diets were low in unhealthy saturated fat, cholesterol, and sodium, while providing other nutrients at recommended dietary levels. The research team looked at the effects of each diet on biomarkers measured at the end of each dietary period compared to baseline and compared between diets.

All three healthy diets reduced heart injury and inflammation and acted quickly within a 6-week period. However, changing the macronutrients of

the diet did not provide extra benefits. This is important for two reasons: First, the effects of diet on heart injury are rapid and cardiac injury can be reduced soon after adopting a [healthy diet](#). Second, it is not the type of diet that matters for cardiac injury (high or low fat, high or low carb), but rather the overall healthfulness of the diet.

"There are multiple debates about dietary carbs and fat, but the message from our data is clear: eating a balanced diet rich in fruits and vegetables, lean meats, and high in fiber that is restricted in red meats, sugary beverages, and sweets, will not only improve cardiovascular risk factors, but also reduce direct injury to the heart," said Juraschek.

"Hopefully, these findings will resonate with adults as they shop in grocery stores and with health practitioners providing counsel in clinics throughout the country."

More information: Lara C. Kovell et al, Healthy diet reduces markers of cardiac injury and inflammation regardless of macronutrients: Results from the OmniHeart trial, *International Journal of Cardiology* (2019). DOI: [10.1016/j.ijcard.2019.07.102](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijcard.2019.07.102)

Provided by Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center

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