Torah and Science:
Spiritual and Clinical
Insights into Healthy
Eating and Nutrition

Alan Rozanski, M.D. December 13, 2015

<u>GOALS</u>

- To explore the changing nature of health problems in America
- 2. To delineate healthy eating according to evidence-based nutritional science
- 3. Provide a Torah based perspective regarding healthy eating

Leading causes of death in 1900

#1 Pneumonia

#2 Tuberculosis

#3 Diarrhea/enteritis

#3 Diarrhea/enteritis

The Bio-Medical Revolution



The decline of communicable diseases

- Sanitation
- Chlorination
- Safer food
- Vaccinations
- Antibiotics

Leading causes of death in 1960

#1 Heart Disease

#2 Cancer

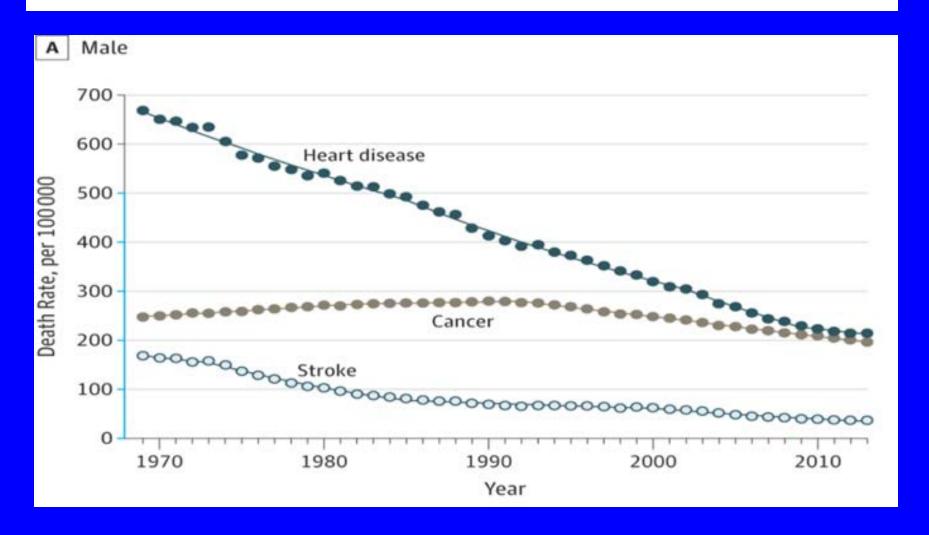
#3 Stroke

#3 Stroke

Original Investigation

Temporal Trends in Mortality in the United States, 1969-2013

Jiemin Ma, PhD, MHS; Elizabeth M. Ward, PhD; Rebecca L. Siegel, MPH; Ahmedin Jemal, DVM, PhD



Advances in medical care

~50%

Advances in Cardiovascular Medicine

- Stress testing
- Cardiac imaging (Echo, MUGA, SPECT, PET, CT, MRI)
- Acute cardiac care units
- Telemetry units
- Holter and event monitors
- Multi-chamber pacemakers
- IABP
- Ventricular Assist devices
- Defibrillators
- Arrhythmia/ Ablations
- Cardiac catheterization

- Angioplasty, stenting
- Coronary bypass, valve and aortic surgery, TAVR
- Cardiac transplant
- Cardiac rehabilitation, EECP
- Hypothermia
- Hypertensive medications
- Lipid lowering medications
- Diabetic medications
- Anti-arrthymic medications
- Anti-coagulants
- Heart failure medications

Advances in medical care

Prevention

~50%

~50%

Success in Prevention

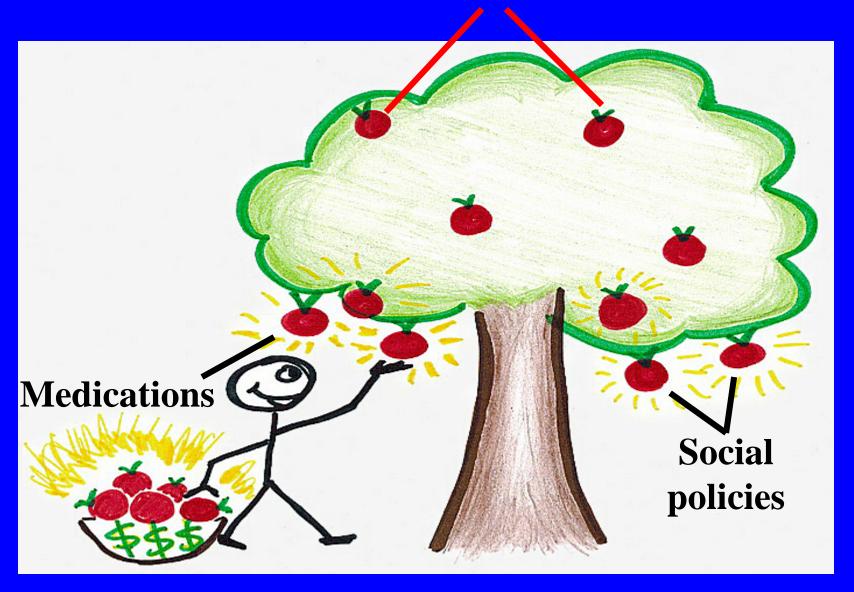
- War on smoking
- Dietary policies and initiatives
- Lipid lowering meds
- Hypertension meds
- Diabetic meds
- Aspirin

Rise in Life expectancy

| <u>Year</u> | <u>All</u> |
|-------------|------------|
| 1930 | 59.7 |
| 1940 | 67.9 |
| 1950 | 68.2 |
| 1960 | 69.7 |
| 1970 | 70.8 |
| 1980 | 73.7 |
| 1990 | 75.4 |
| 2000 | 77.0 |
| 2010 | 78.7 |

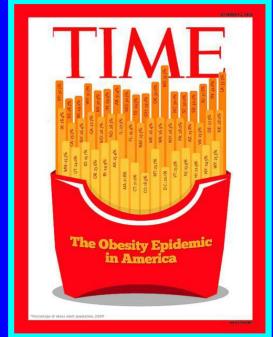
People live 20 years longer today than hey did 80 years ago!

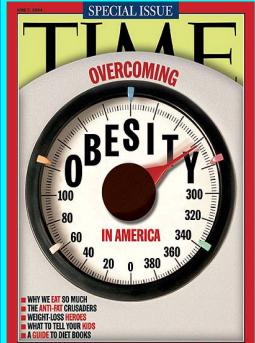
High Hanging Fruit

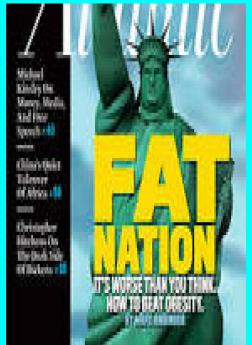


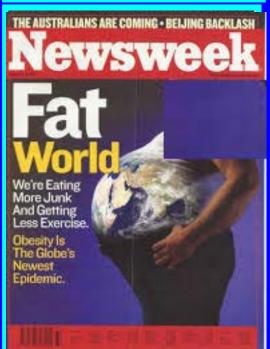




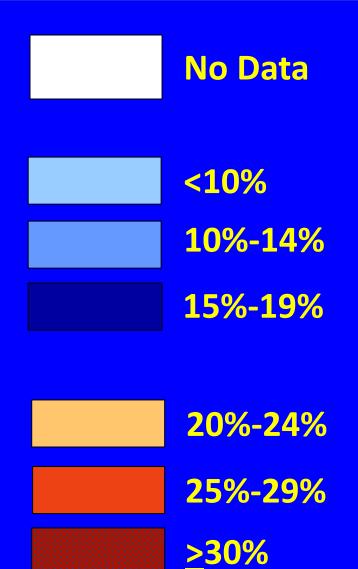


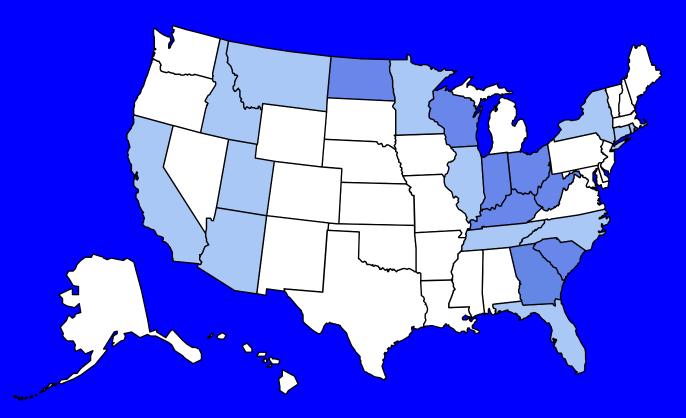






Color Scale for obesity maps

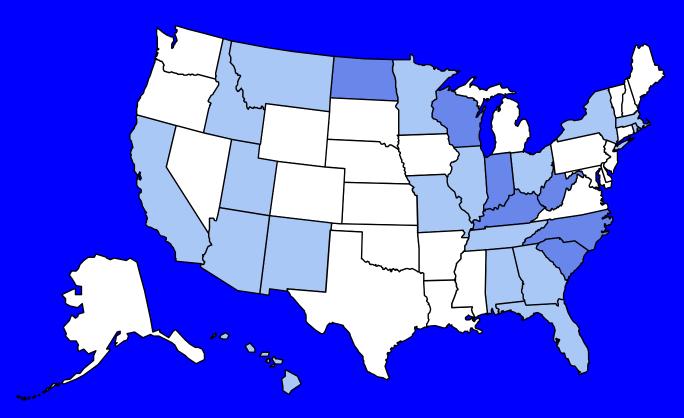




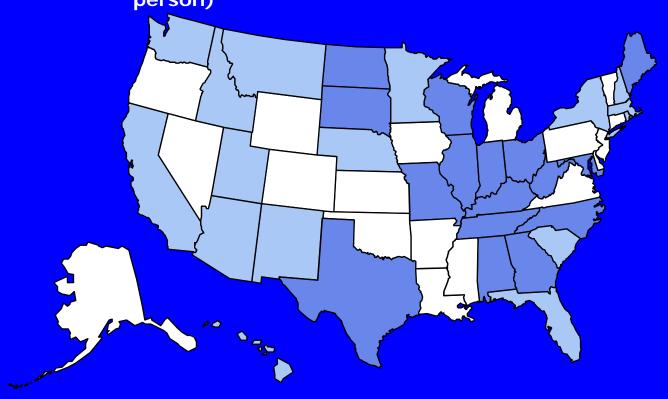






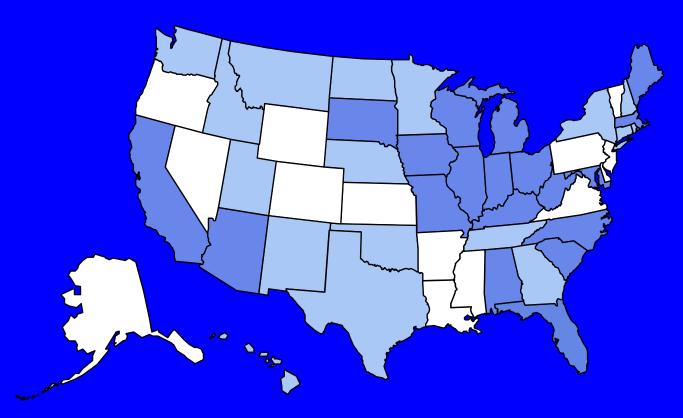






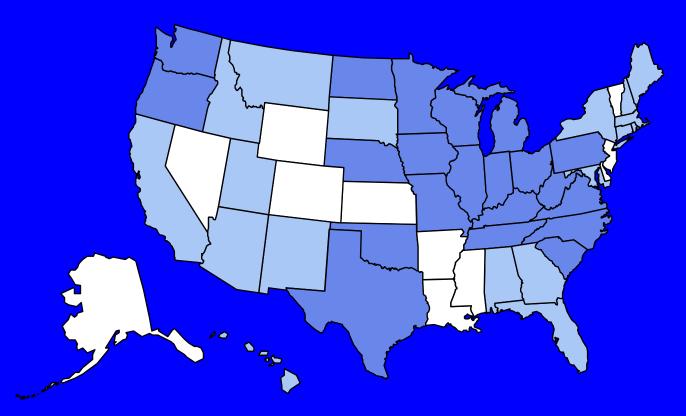








(*BMI ≥30, or ~ 30 lbs. overweight for 5′ 4″ person)



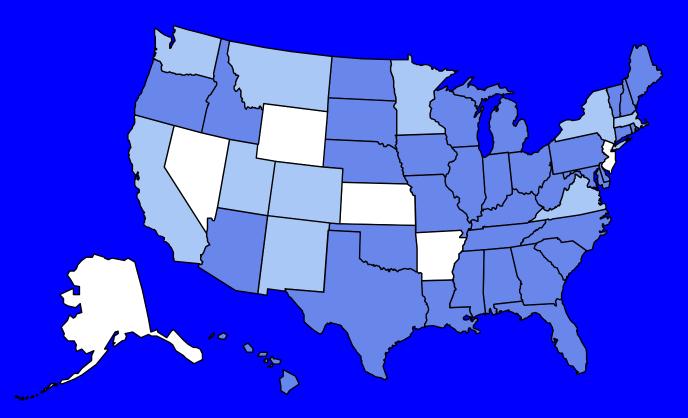




10%–14%



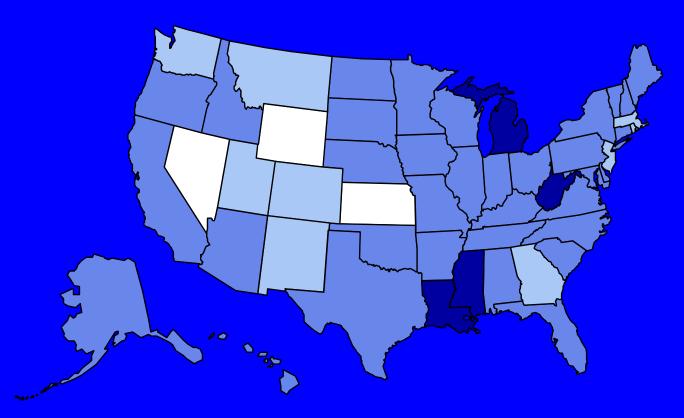
15%-19







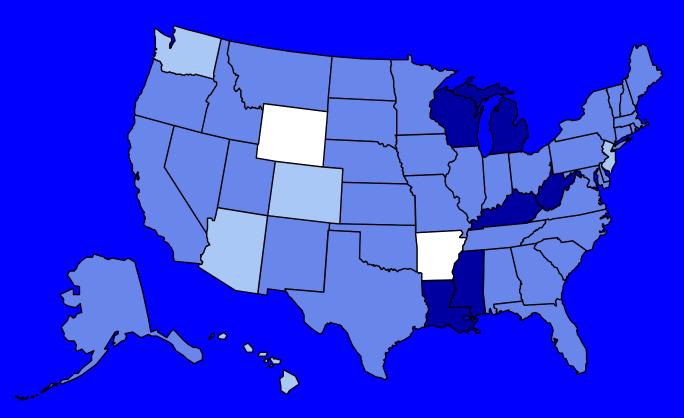
(*BMI ≥30, or ~ 30 lbs. overweight for 5′ 4″ person)



15%-19



(*BMI ≥30, or ~ 30 lbs. overweight for 5′ 4″ person)



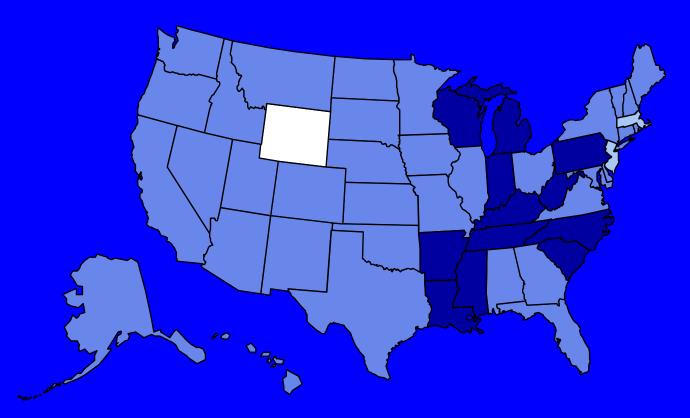




10%–14%



15%-19

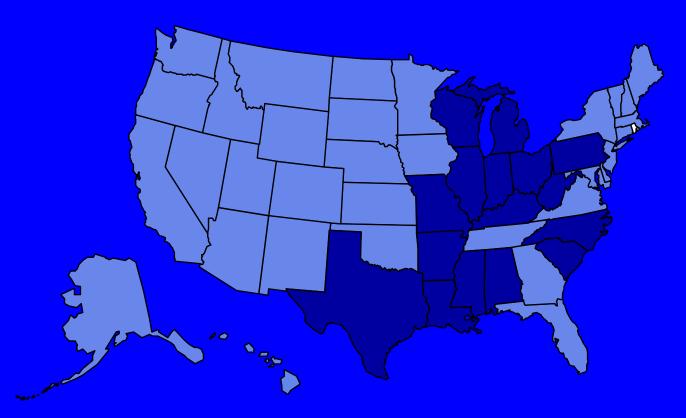










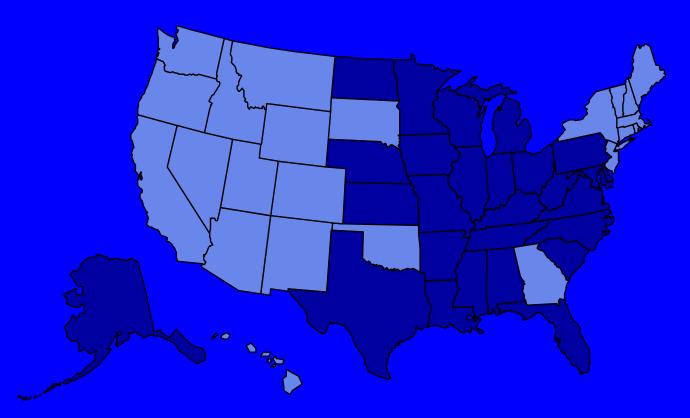










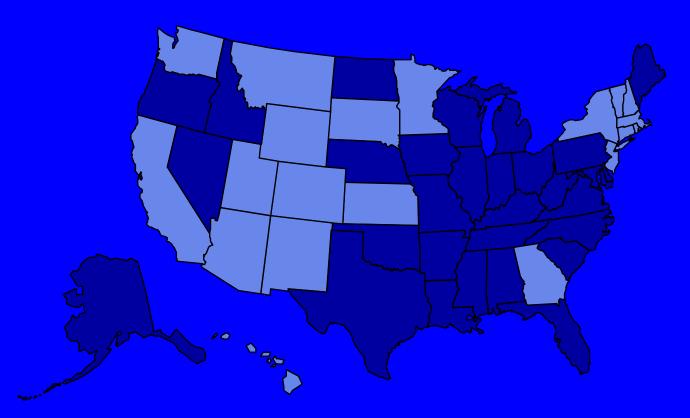










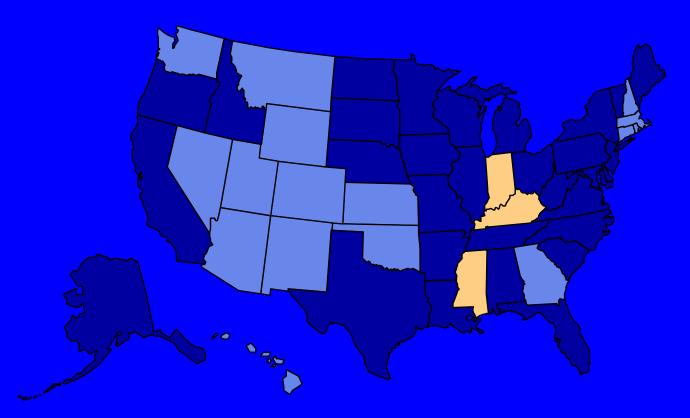






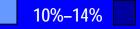






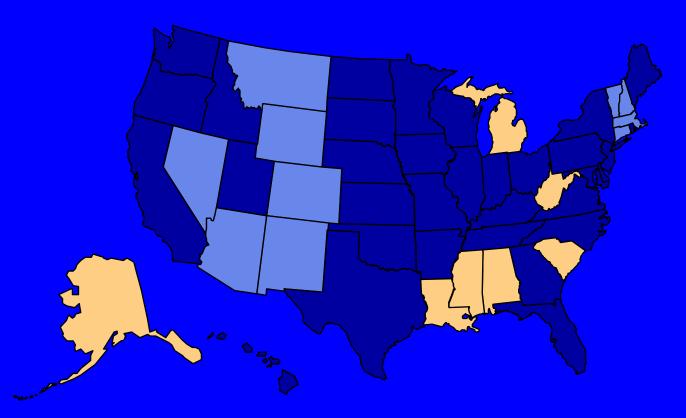












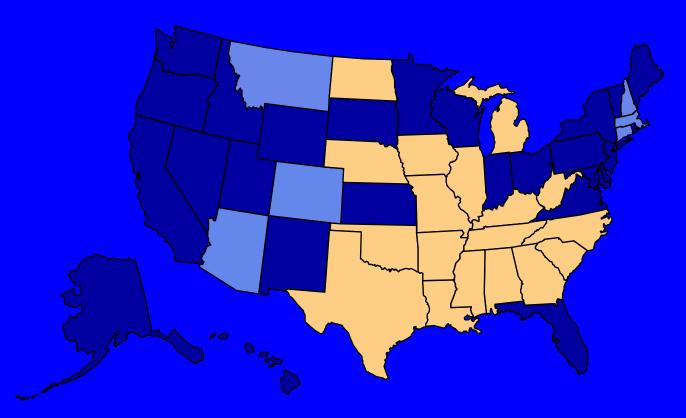














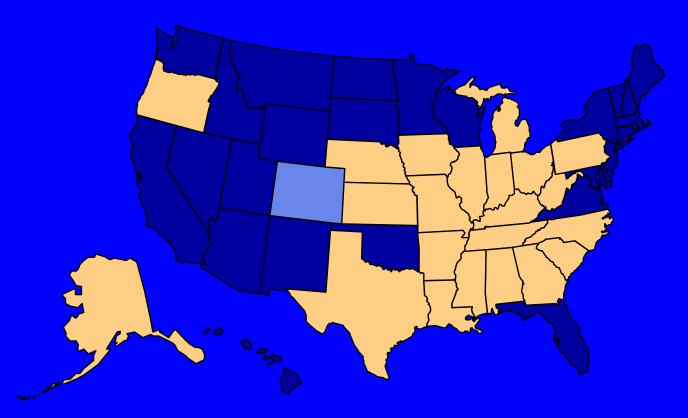








(*BMI ≥30, or ~ 30 lbs. overweight for 5′ 4" person)









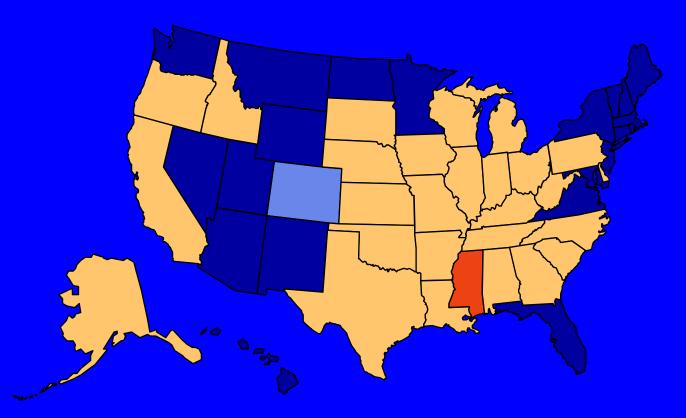
<10% 10%-14%



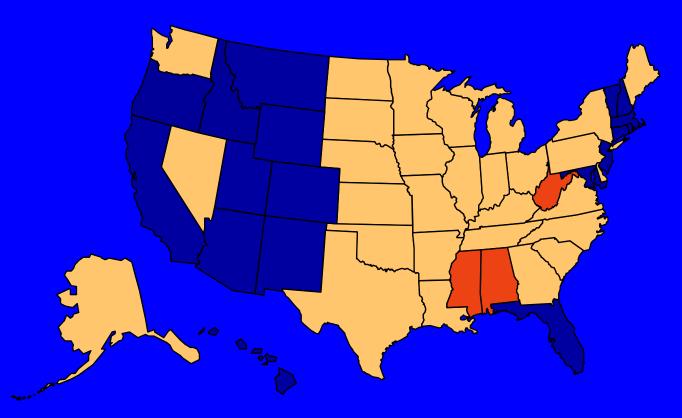
15%-19%



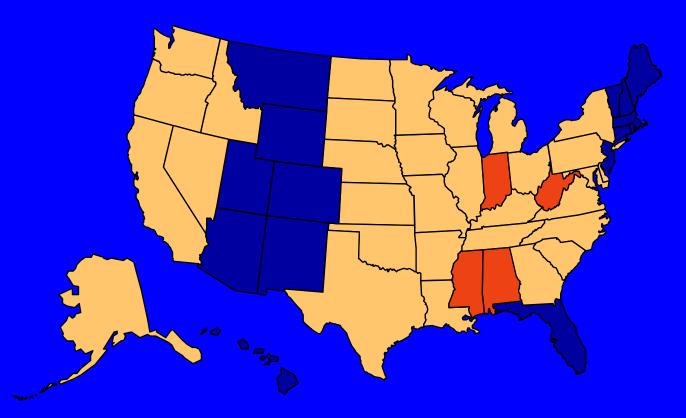
20%-24%











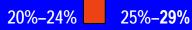








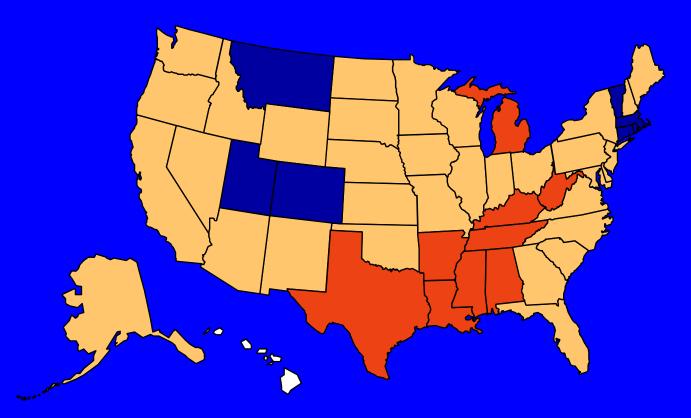








(*BMI ≥30, or ~ 30 lbs. overweight for 5' 4" person)







10%–14% 15%–19%



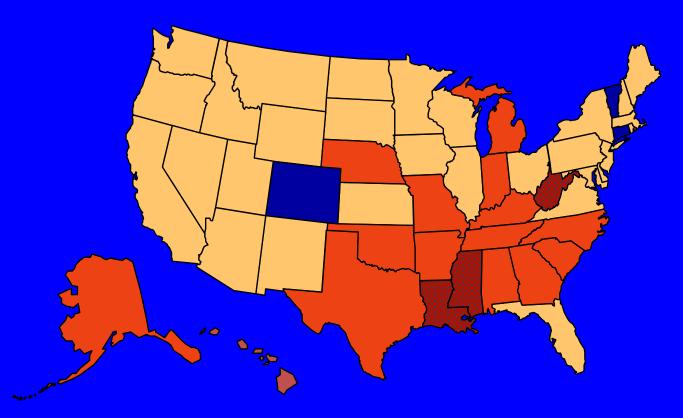






20%–24% 25%–**29**%













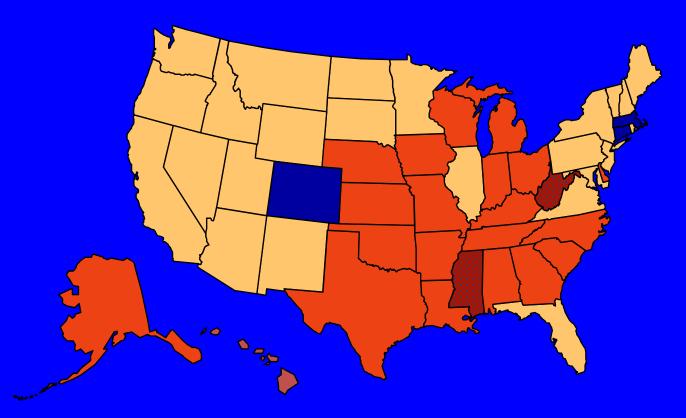








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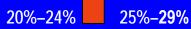






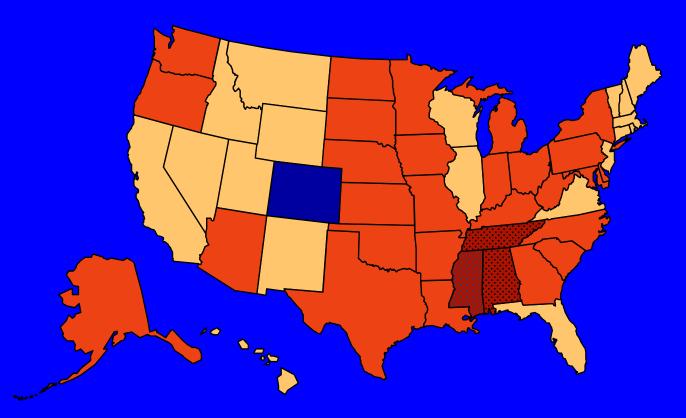








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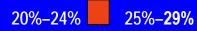






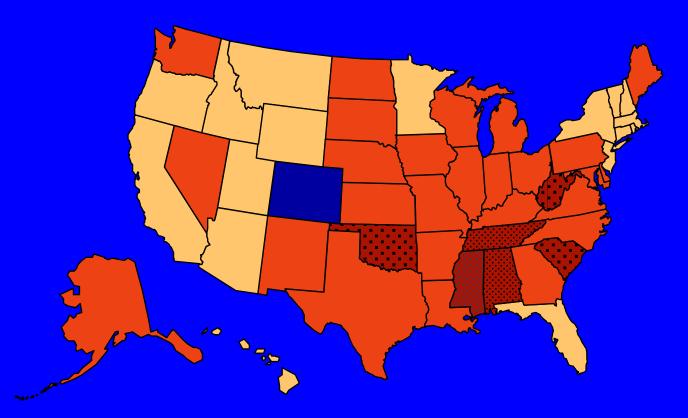








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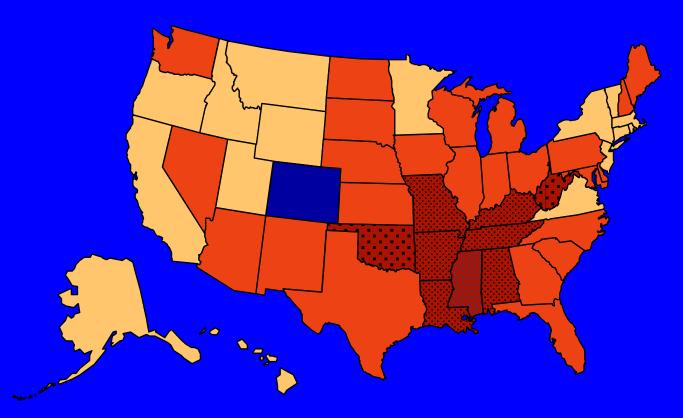








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10%–14%



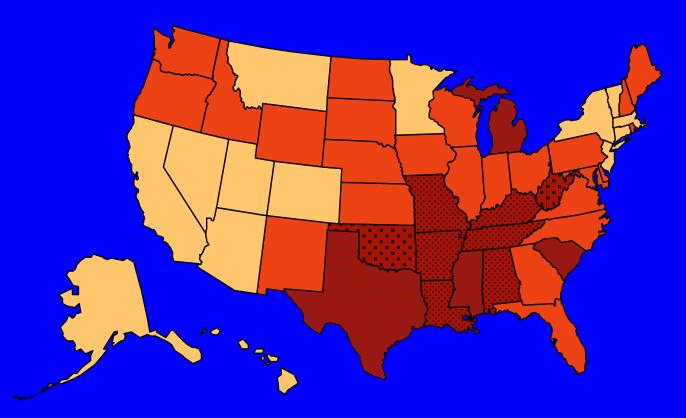








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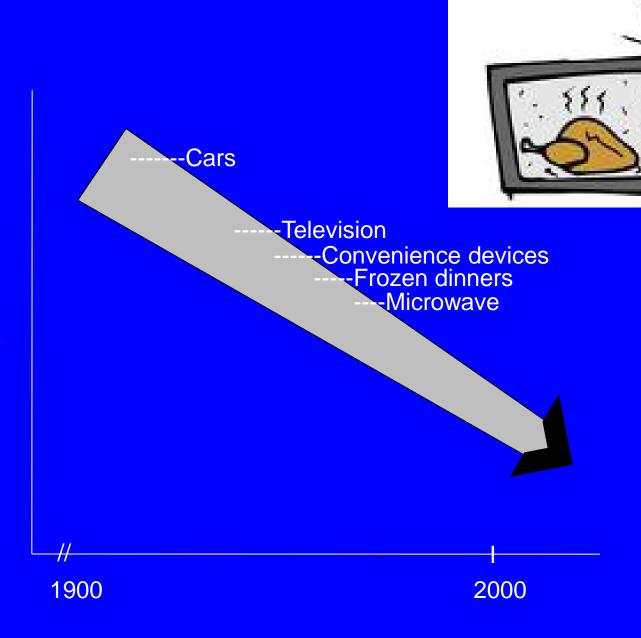


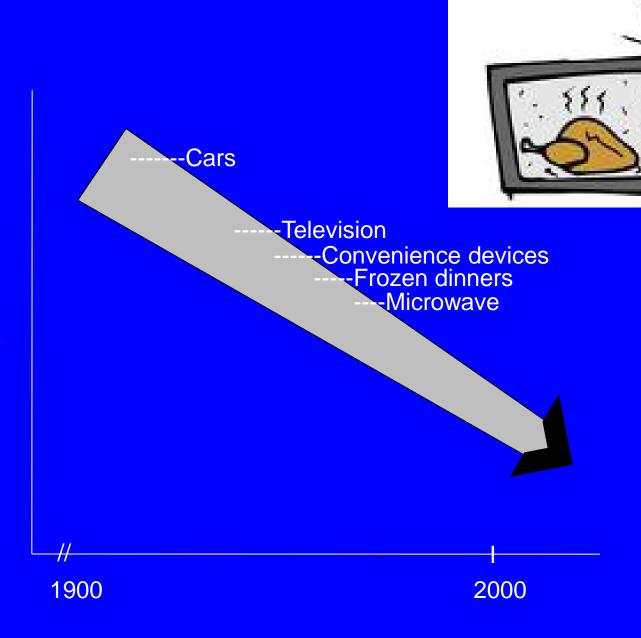


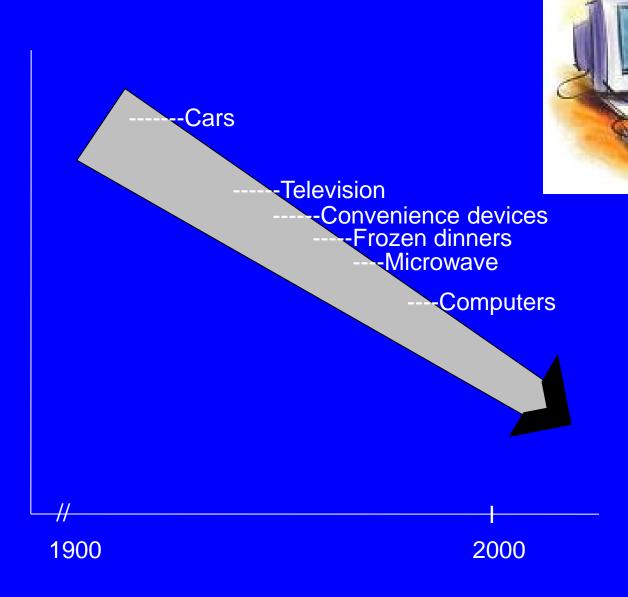


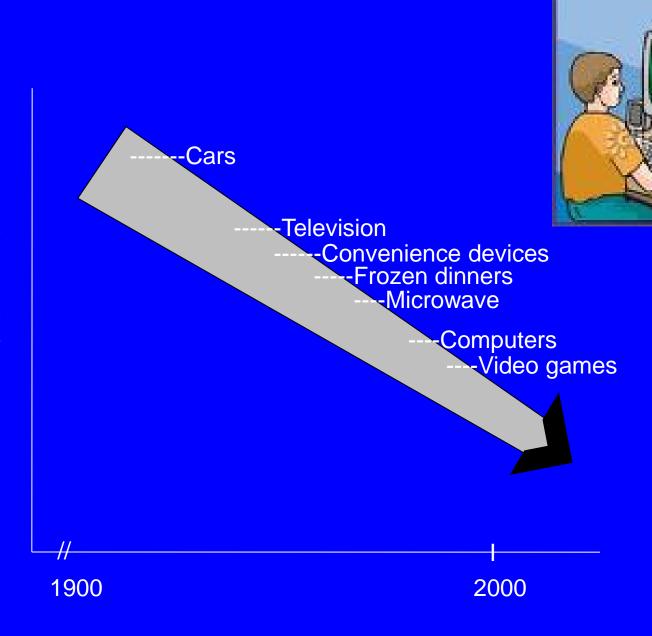


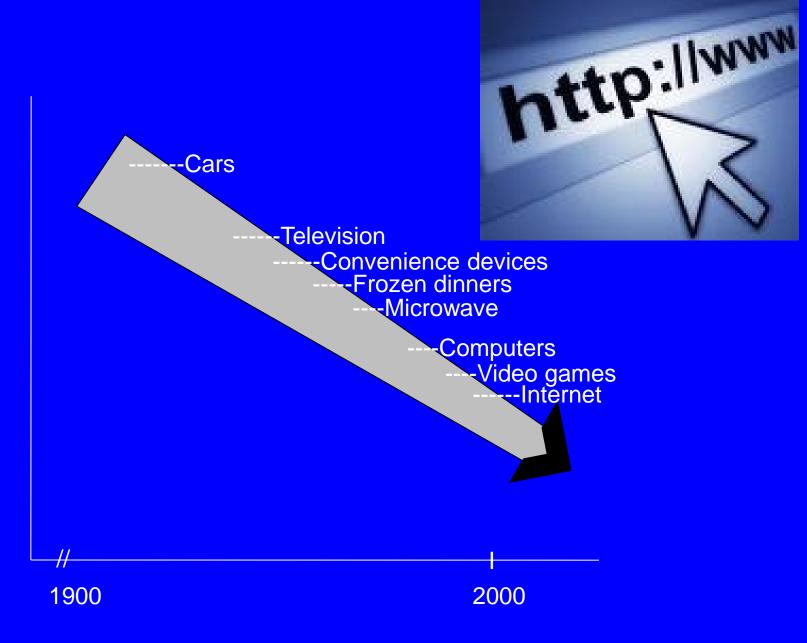
THE SEDENTARY EPIDEMIC

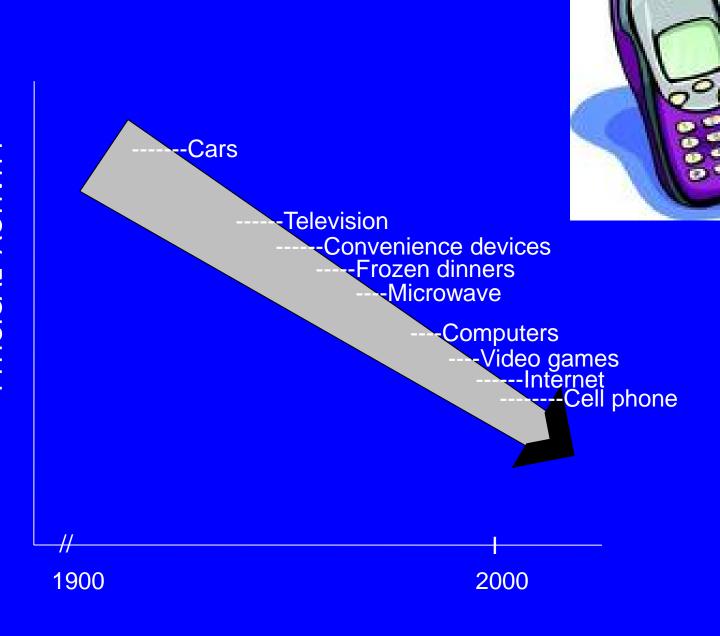


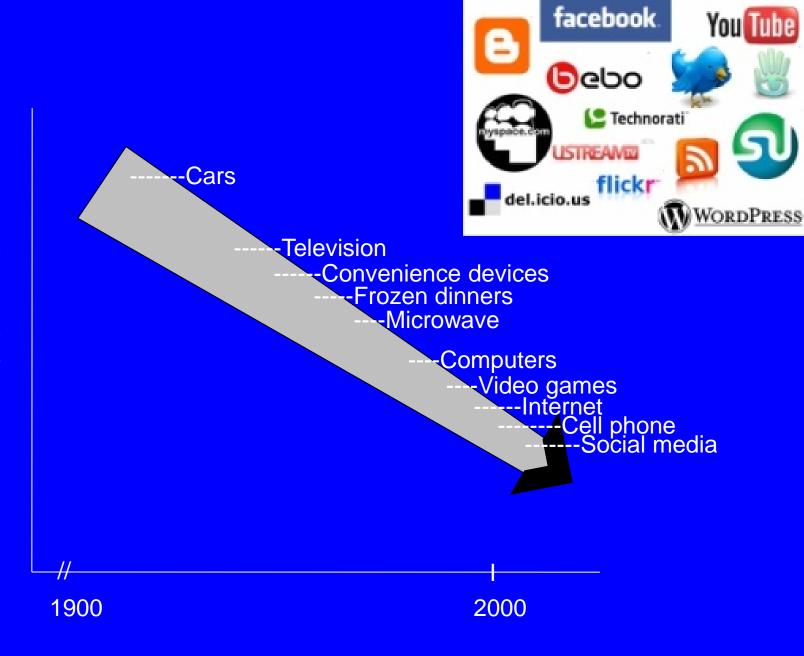










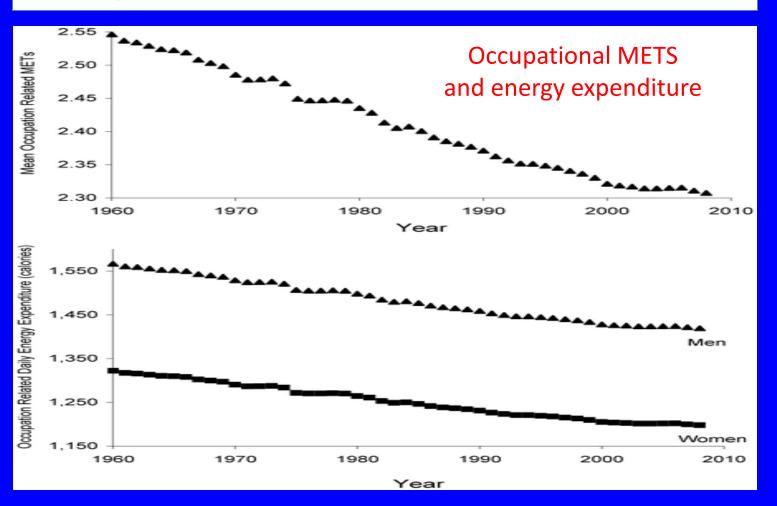




Trends over 5 Decades in U.S. Occupation-Related Physical Activity and Their Associations with Obesity

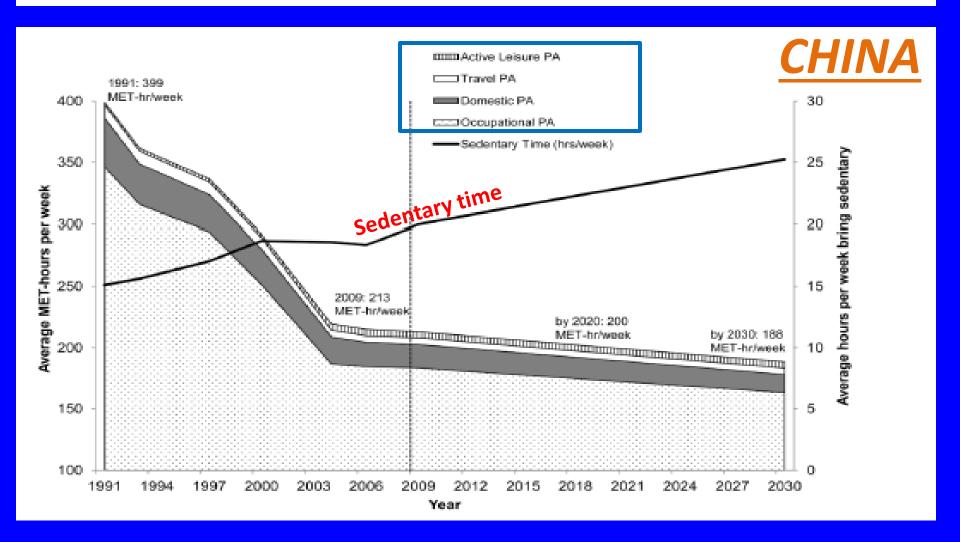
Timothy S. Church^{1*}, Diana M. Thomas², Catrine Tudor-Locke¹, Peter T. Katzmarzyk¹, Conrad P. Earnest¹, Ruben Q. Rodarte¹, Corby K. Martin¹, Steven N. Blair³, Claude Bouchard¹

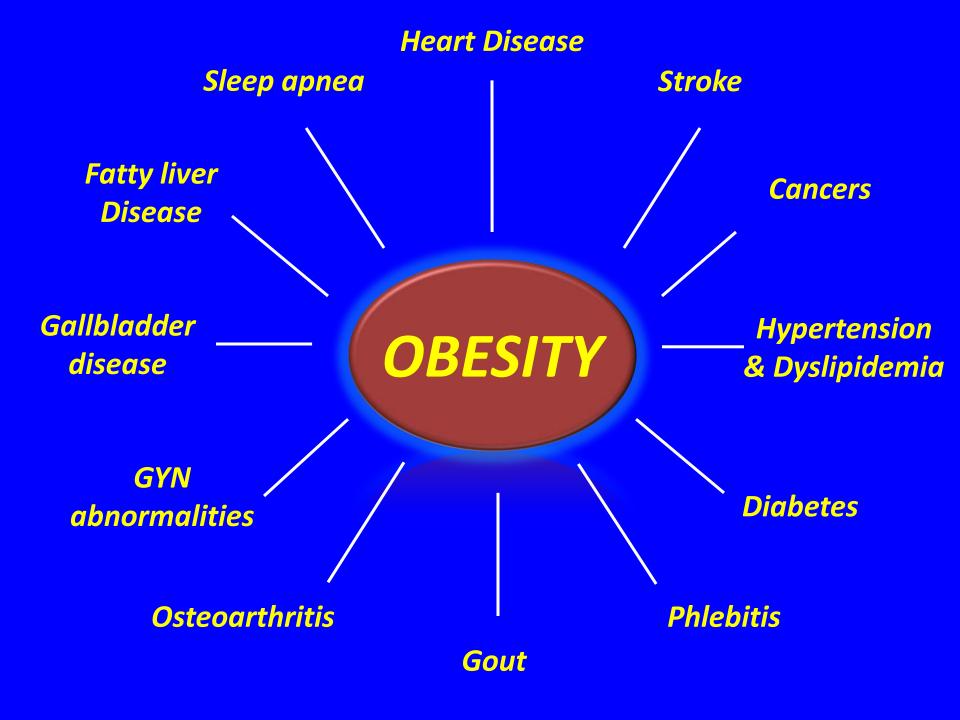
1 Pennington Biomedical Research Center, Louisiana State University System, Baton Rouge, Louisiana, United States of America, 2 Department of Mathematical Sciences, Montdair State University, Montclair, New Jersey, United States of America, 3 Amold School of Public Health, Departments of Exercise Science and Epidemiology/ Biostatistics, University of South Carolina, Columbia, South Carolina United States of America



Time Use and Physical Activity: A Shift Away from Movement across the Globe

Shu Wen Ng and Barry Popkin
Department of Nutrition, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

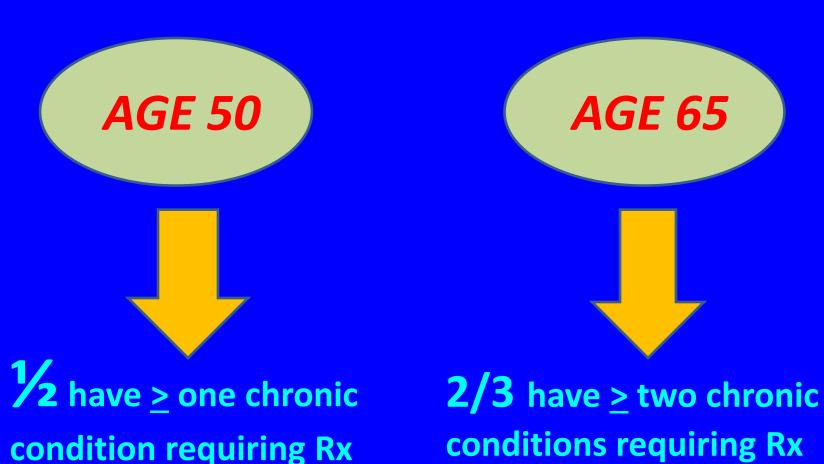




Awash in New Medical Epidemics

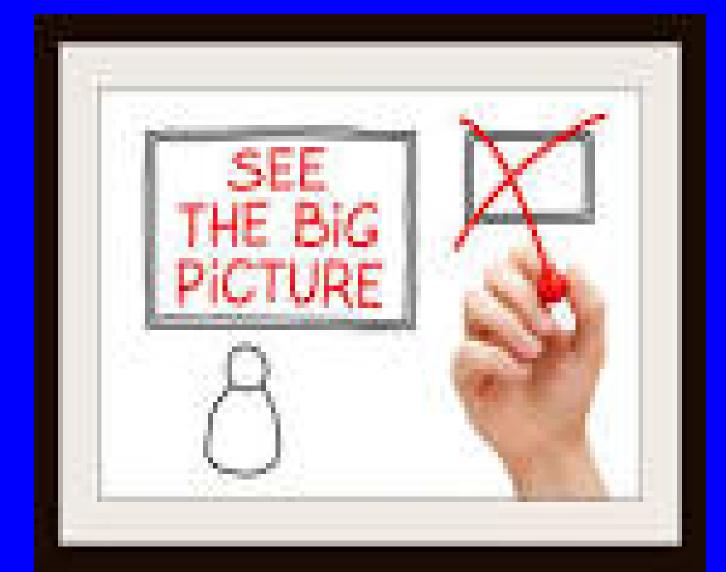
- Diabetes
- Metabolic syndrome
- Musculoskeletal disorders

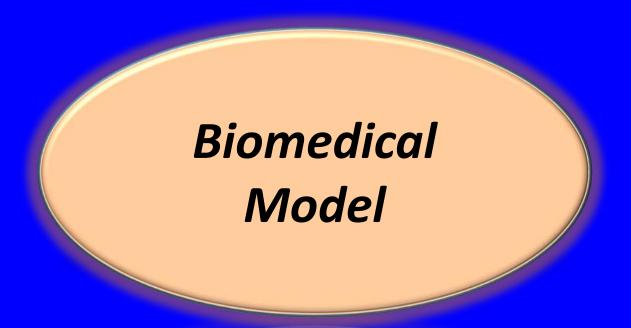
High Prevalence of Disease



What is the solution?

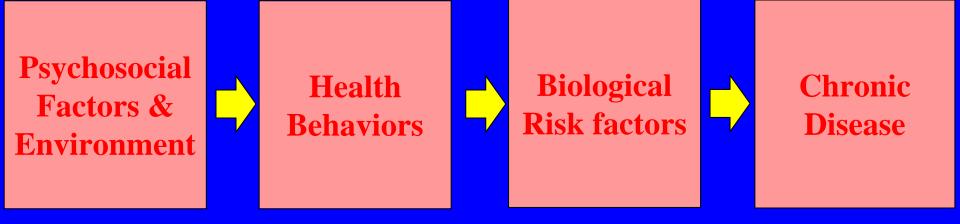
Solutions



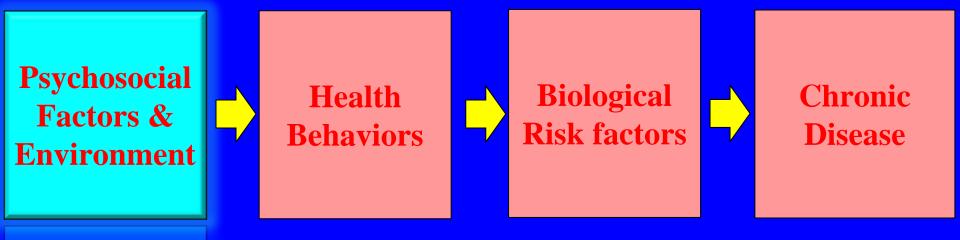


 Focus on the biological determinants of disease and their treatment

Bio-Psychosocial Model of Disease



Bio-Psychosocial Model of Disease



Negative Psychosocial Factors

- Depression
- Anxiety
- PTSD
- Pessimism
- Chronic Stress
- Abuse
- Loneliness
- Lack of drive and purpose

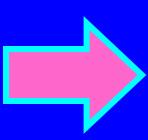
Psychosocial stress

Promote unhealthy behaviors

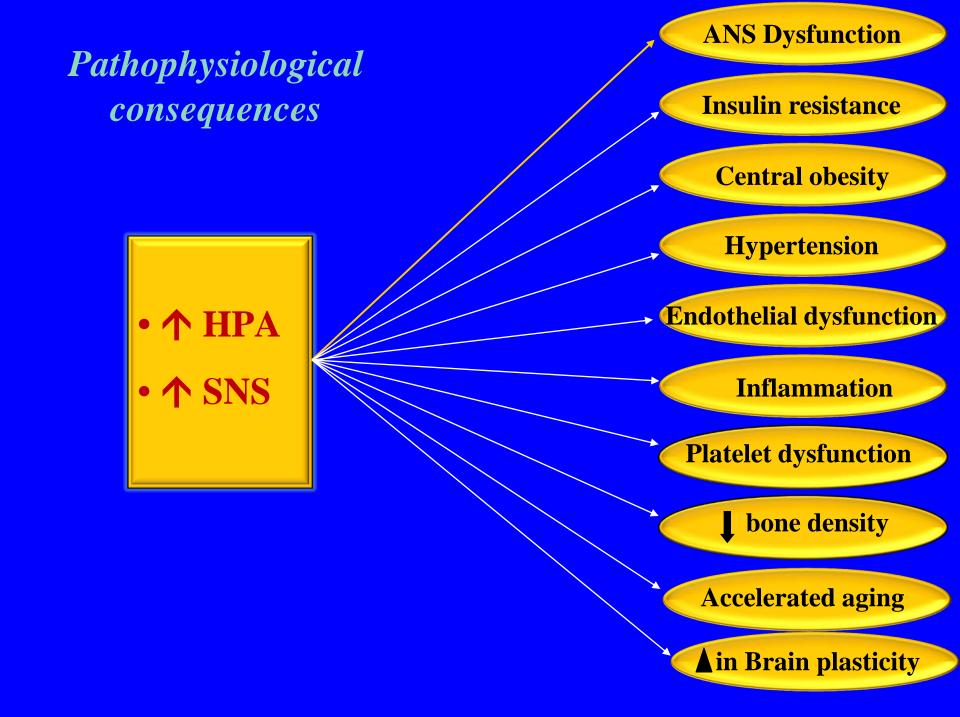
Directly pathogenic

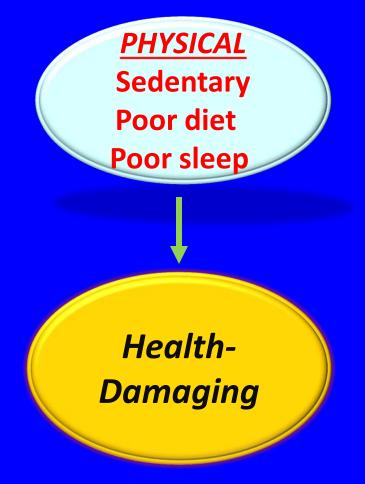
The body as a "Geiger counter"

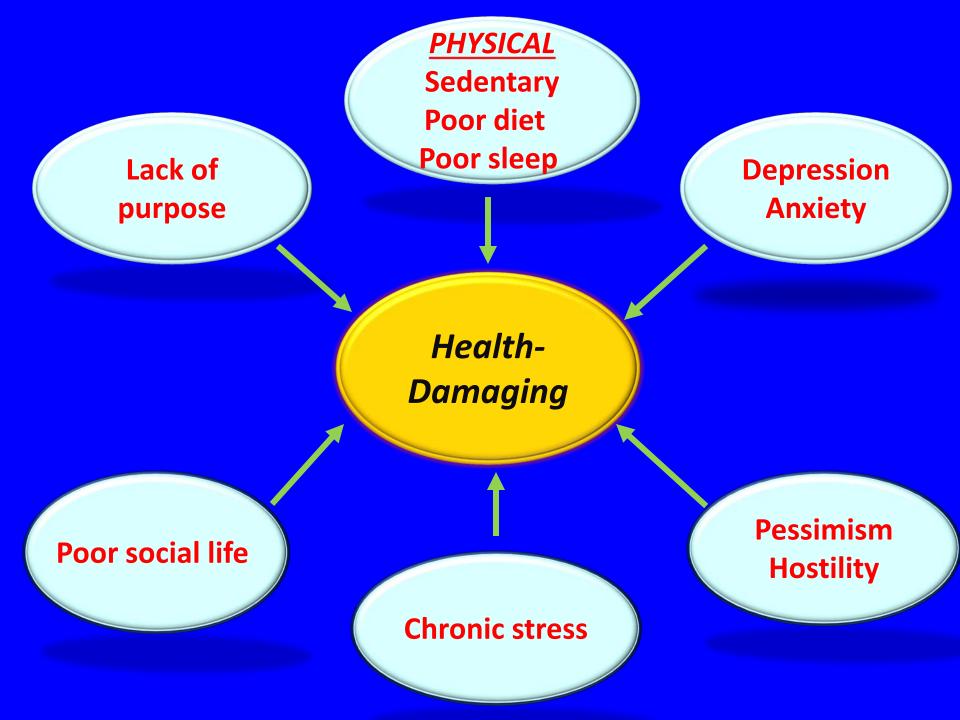
Identifying what is health damaging



- Decreases longevity
- Promotes disease
- Gradient relationship
- Pathophysiologic basis







The extent of CAD risk factors

Conventional RFs

Psychosocial RFs

Dyslipidemia
Hypertension
Smoking
Diabetes
Obesity
Physical inactivity

Negative emotions
Negative thoughts
Chronic stress
Social isolation
Lack of purpose
Vital exhaustion

Physical inactivity

Vital exhaustion

The Artificial Divide

Conventional RFs

Dyslipidemia
Hypertension
Smoking
Diabetes
Obesity
Physical inactivity

Psychosocial RFs

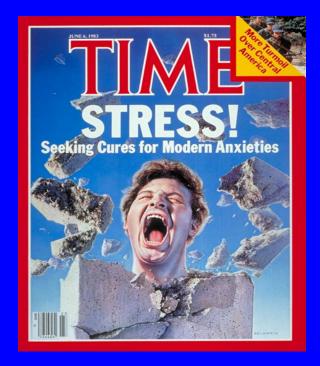
Negative emotions
Negative thoughts
Chronic stress
Social isolation
Lack of purpose
Vital exhaustion

Physical inactivity

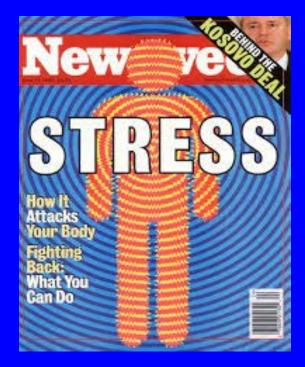
MONISUBILITY OF THE PROPERTY O

Psychosocial Risk Factors are Increasing!

Increasing!









The Economist

In search of lost time

Why is everyone so busy?

Dec 20th 2014



THE WALL STREET JOURNAL.

May 5, 2015

The 40-Hour Work Week Is a Thing of the Past

by Rachel Feinberg



The phrase "nine to five" is becoming an anachronism.

Opinion New York Times A Toxic Work World

By ANNE-MARIE SLAUGHTER SEPT. 18, 2015



FOR many Americans, life has become all competition all the time. Workers across the socioeconomic spectrum, from hotel housekeepers to surgeons, have stories about toiling 12- to 16-hour days (often without overtime pay) and experiencing anxiety attacks and exhaustion. Public health experts have begun talking about stress as an epidemic.

PERSPECTIVE

GETTING AN EDGE — USE OF STIMULANTS AND ANTIDEPRESSANTS IN COLLEGE

Getting an Edge — Use of Stimulants and Antidepressants in College

Richard Kadison, M.D.

Many students are "affected by the increased stress of college life- overextended by extracurricular activities taken on in order to build their resumes sleeping even less than their predecessors, and worrying more than ever about financial, social, and academic pressures..."

NEW YORK TIMES

Anxious Students Strain College Mental

Health Centers

May 27, 2015

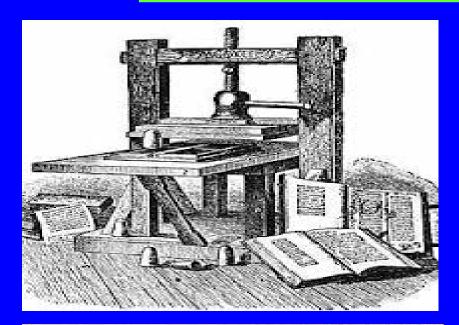


A therapy dog named Sparky gives some love to Ashley Perez, 18, and Nik Keebler, 22, during an event at the University of Central Florida's Center for Counseling and Psychological Services.

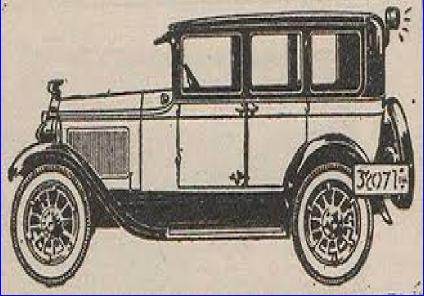
WHY IS THIS HAPPENING?

INVITED TIMES

IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGY









COMPUTER TECHNOLOGY

INTERNET





CELL PHONE

SOCIAL MEDIA





Med Science and Technological Advance

Revolutionary advances

Enhanced productivity

Information

Social media

Longevity

Global connectivity

Comfort/ convenience

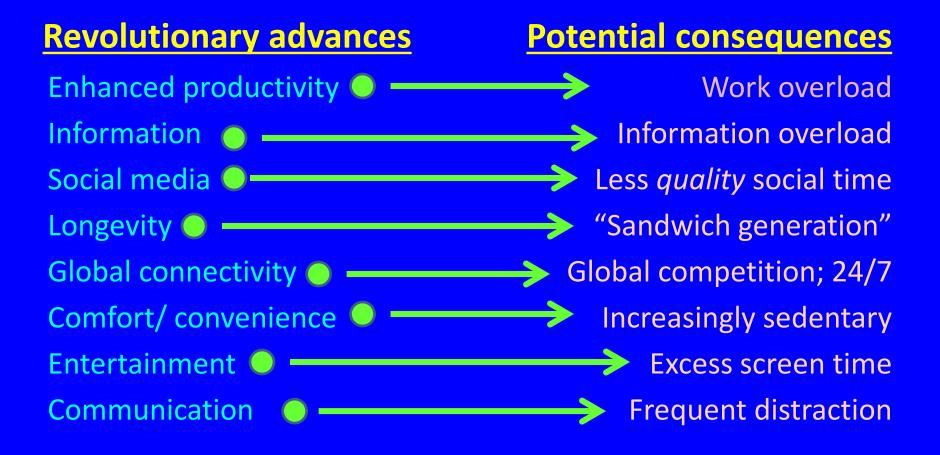
Entertainment

Communication

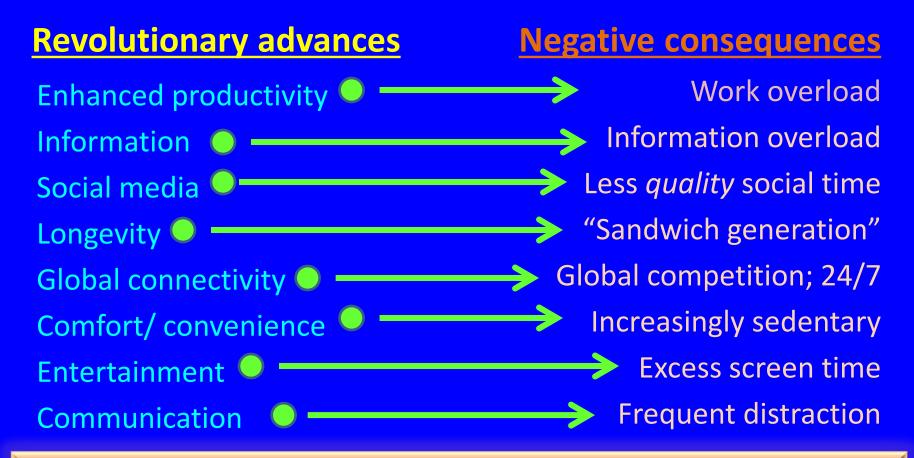


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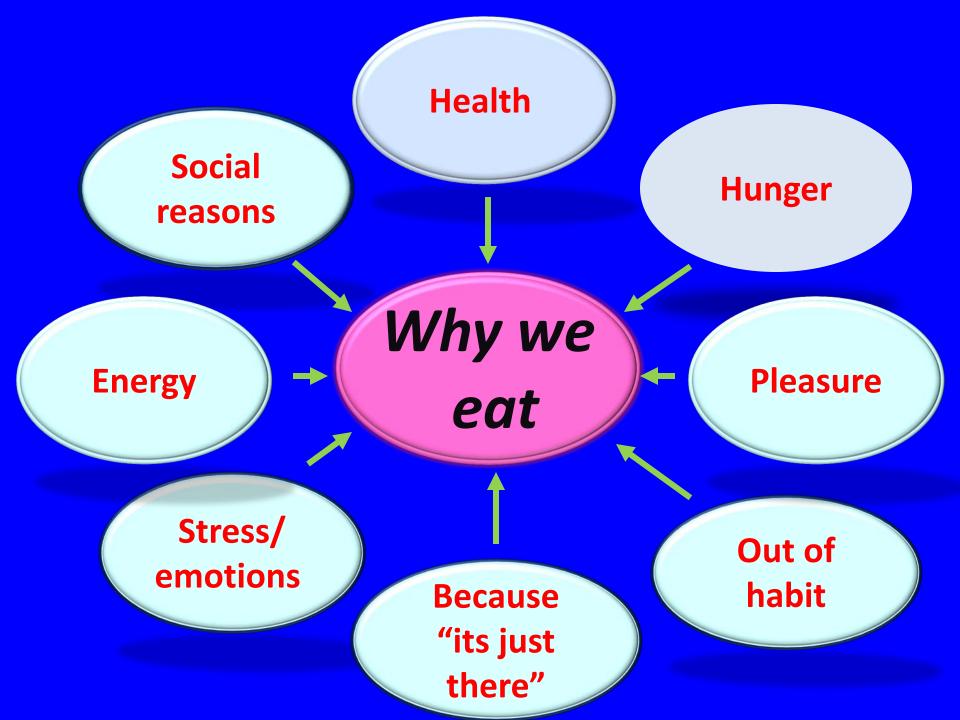
Medical and Technological Advances

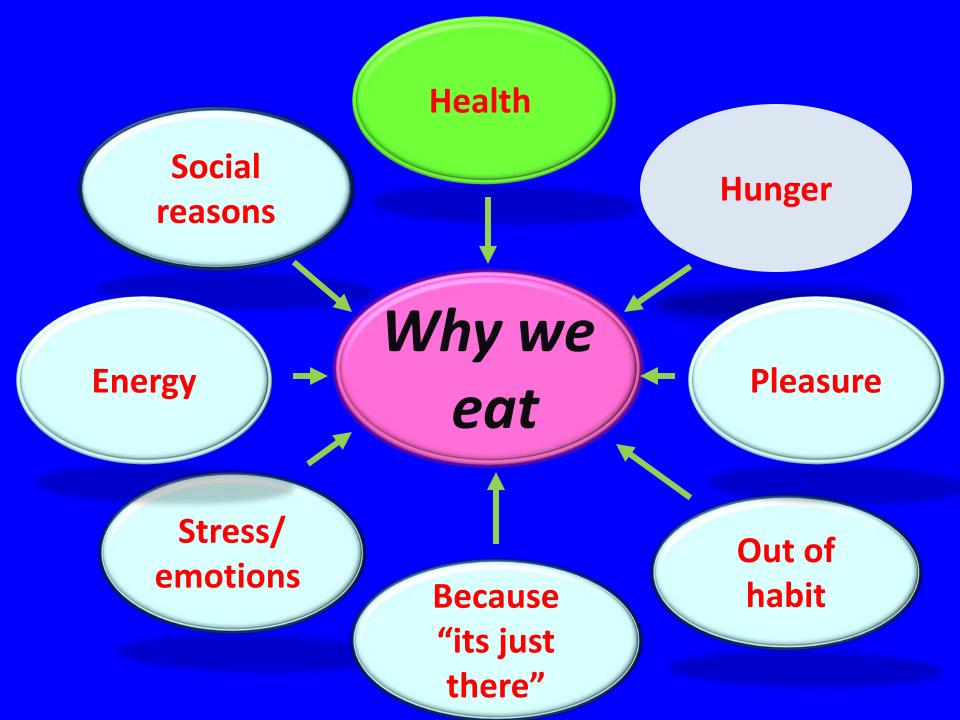


Historical Transition

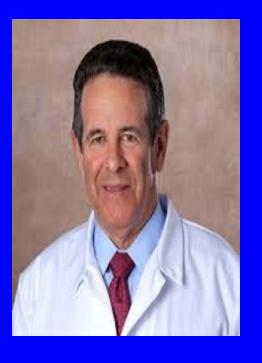


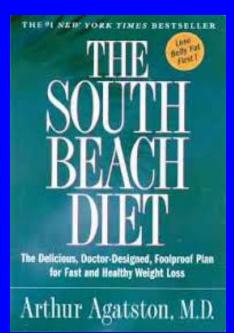
Increasingly physicalized, multi-tasking, complex and time pressed world with psychological and spiritual sequalae

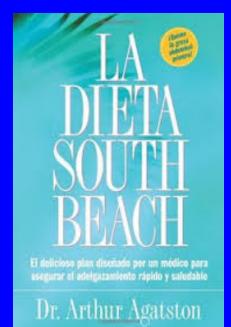


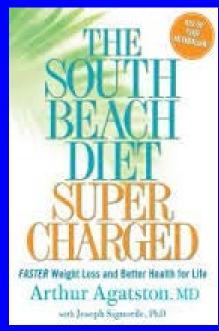


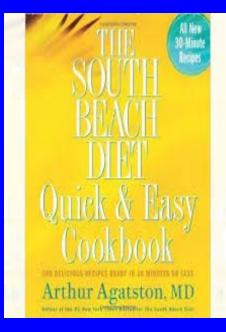


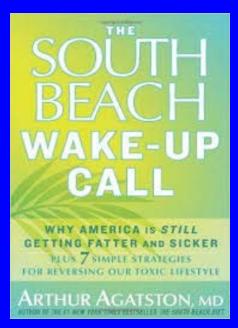


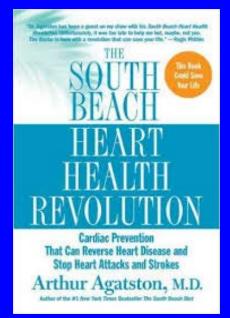


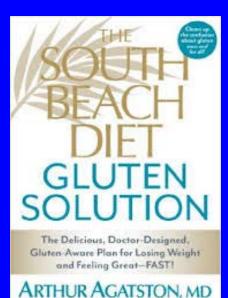












WITH NATALIE GEARY, MD