A Non-Systematic Review of n-3 Systematic Reviews

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Disclaimer

The views presented here are those of the speaker and do not necessarily reflect official positions of the USDA or the Agricultural Research Service

Of course, these views should be held by any correct thinking person



Systematic Reviews

Positives

Negatives

- Increases power
- Theoretically, includes "all" evidence
 - >12,300 in Medline
 - Adding ~300/month
- Help identify research gaps

Variable study quality

- D Moher et al, PLoS Medicine, 2007
- Not the final word
 - Half-life ~6 years
 - KG Shojania et al, Ann Int Med, 2007
- Better for assessing therapeutic interventions than epidemiological associations?

Systematic Reviews









Summary of n-3 Systematic Reviews

MEDLINE

- Systematic review & omega-3 = 1,938 hits
- "Systematic review" & "omega-3" = 43 hits
- "Systematic review" & "fish oil" = 18 hits
- 11 under AHRQ auspices
 - 10 also published in journals
- 12 from Cochrane Collaboration
 - One published elsewhere
- 15 from other sources
- 38 unique systematic reviews (1999-3/2008)

n-3 and Cardiovascular

CVD risk factors

- Total Cholesterol, Triglycerides, VLDL-C, Blood Pressure, LDL elevated
- Triglycerides
 - Decrease of ~30%
 - Overall study methodology was weak
- Optimal quantity & type of n-3 fatty acid, ratio of n-6:n-3, and duration of treatment remain undefined."
- Intermittent claudication (6 studies, 4 wk-2 y)
- Coronary restenosis, intimal-media thickness

n-3 and Cardiovascular

- CVD prevention in general population (23 studies)
- CVD treatment in CVD population (12 studies)
 - CVD Mortality
 - Sudden cardiac death
 - Stroke?
- Arrythmogenic effects in patients with implantable defibrillators
- Arrythmogenic mechanisms in animals/organs/cell culture studies (60 studies)

n-3 and Cancer

- Tumor incidence (19 studies)
- Cancer treatment (19 studies)
- Tumor behavior in animal/cell cultures studies
 - Too heterogenous, low quality
- Cancer cachexia
 - Increased weight & appetite, improved QOL, decreased post-surgical morbidity

n-3 and Intestine

Maintenance of remission of ulcerative colitis
Maintenance of remission of Crohn's disease
Enteric coated n-3 may be effective

n-3 and Mental Health

- Dementia
- Depression
- Bipolar disorder
- Schizophrenia
- Cognitive function in aging, dementia and neurological disease

n-3 and Immunity

- Asthma
- Organ transplantation (31 studies)
 - 23 kidney, 6 heart, 1 liver, 1 bone marrow
- Systemic lupus erythematosus

n-3 and Eye Health

Age-related macular degeneration
Retinitis pigmentosa

n-3 and Child & Maternal Health

Infant development

- Visual acuity in full-term infants
 - DHA improves function at 2 months, possibly at 4 months

Visual acuity in healthy preterm infants

DHA improves function at 2 & 4 months

n-3 and Other Conditions

- Cystic fibrosis
- Type 2 diabetes
- Renal disease
- Osteoporosis
- All-cause mortality

Types of n-3evaluated

- Alpha-linolenic acid inconclusive or no effect for all endpoints assessed whether from foods or supplements
- EPA/DHA/fish oil/fish consumption most often considered equivalent in reviews
 - Little difference in effect except that supplements are less effective in low-risk populations consuming fish regularly
- DHA/AA infant formula supplementation
- No one has addressed n-6:n-3 ratio

Whither Systematic Reviews?



American Dietetic Association Evidence Analysis Library

- www.adaevidencelibrary.com
- Open to ADA members/subscribers
- 13 questions on n-3/EPA/DHA/fish oil
- Two 4 oz servings of fish/wk and plant based foods providing 1.5g alpha–linolenic acid
- If an individual does not eat these foods, 1g EPA/DHA may be recommended for secondary prevention
- Fair evidence benefits exceed the harms

American Dietetic Association Evidence Analysis Library



FDA Use of Evidence-Based Reviews

Draft Guidance

- http://www.cfsan.fda.gov/~dms/hclmgui5.html
- Specify and measure substance of the claim
- Specify and measure the disease or healthrelated condition
- Intervention studies
 - Most reliable
 - Generalization from select populations to the general population may not be valid

FDA Use of Evidence-Based Reviews

- Observational studies
- Research synthesis studies
- Animal and in vitro studies background info
- Consider surrogate endpoints of disease risk
 - LDL- or total cholesterol, blood pressure
 - Bone mineral density
 - Blood sugar, insulin resistance
 - Adenomatous polyps

Systematic Reviews in the Dietary Guidelines for Americans

- 2000 Information Quality Act
 - Interpreted as requiring evidence-based review or similar approach
- 2005 DGA "evidence-based light"
 - Considered design, quality, etc.



- DGAC report recommended 2 servings fish/wk (8 oz) high in EPA/DHA
- DGAC recommended 1.1-1.6 g/d of ALA
- Reduce risk of sudden death and CHD death
- DGA do not include specific n-3 recommendation

Systematic Reviews in the Dietary Guidelines for Americans

- 2010 DGA nutrition evidence library will be established for DGAC
 - Call for abstractors was in Federal Register
 - Will use ADA Evidence Library

Limitations of Systematic Reviews for the Field of Nutrition

Drugs/Devices

- Intended for few
- Sick patients
- Treated vs untreated
- Sharply defined primary outcome
- Large effect
- Response usually monotonic

Nutrients

- Intended for all
- Healthy individuals
- Prevention is typical
- High vs low intake
- Multiple systems impaired
- Effect small in a single system but large aggregate effect and public health impact
- Threshold effect

Limitations of Systematic Reviews for the Field of Nutrition

- Few RCT's except for supplements
- Confounding in observational studies
- Studies tend to be of lower quality

Hill's Viewpoints on Passing from Association to Causation

- Strength
- Consistency
- Specificity
- Temporality
- Biological gradient
- Plausibility
- Coherence
- Experiment
- Analogy



Correlation \neq Proof