



Dietary supplements to prevent heart disease or cancer:

They don't help—and some can be harmful

itamins and supplements are big business in the US. Americans spent almost \$34 billion on them in 2013, according to the Nutrition Business Journal.

These products are heavily marketed. For many years, people believed claims that they could help prevent heart disease and cancer.

There has now been a great deal of research on these claims. And the research shows that most people don't benefit from taking supplements. And some supplements can be harmful for some people. Here's what you should know.

Vitamin E and beta-carotene won't prevent cancer or heart disease.

Research shows that supplements of vitamin E and beta-carotene do not help prevent cancer or heart disease.

We know less about multivitamins.

So far there is not enough evidence to show that they help prevent cancer or heart disease.



Vitamin E and beta-carotene supplements can be harmful.

Studies show that beta-carotene may increase the risk of lung cancer in smokers and people who have been exposed to asbestos.

Another study showed that vitamin E may increase the risk of prostate cancer. The researchers suggested that men over age 55 should limit vitamin E to no more than 22 IU of natural vitamin E or 33 IU of synthetic vitamin E each day.

There are better ways to prevent cancer and heart disease.

There is strong evidence that the following steps can help prevent heart disease and cancer:

- Avoid using tobacco.
- Keep a healthy weight.
- Get at least 30 minutes of exercise most days of the week.

Get nutrition from a healthy diet, not supplements.

Studies suggest that the Mediterranean diet can help reduce the risk of heart disease and certain cancers.

The diet includes plenty of vegetables and fresh fruit. Some research shows that cabbage, broccoli and kale may help lower the risk for certain cancers.

The diet also includes lean meats, fish, and beans, olive oil, and whole grains.

When supplements may be helpful.

Some people may need supplements:

- Women who might get pregnant should take folic acid supplements.
- Some people, especially after age 65, may need a vitamin D supplement.
- Vegetarians may need extra vitamin B12.

Talk to your doctor if you think you might need a supplement. Also, your doctor may advise you to take a supplement because you have a certain medical condition.

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Advice from Consumer Reports

Vitamins and supplements: Use with caution

Just because something is "natural" doesn't mean it's good for you. And some supplements are neither natural nor safe. Here are a few tips.

Don't overdo it.

Big doses can cause problems. Try to:

- Check the labels to make sure you don't take more than the daily limit.
- Include vitamin-fortified foods in your daily limit (like energy bars and drinks).
- Be careful with vitamins A, D, E, and K. They can cause problems and interfere with prescription drugs.

Don't use supplements to prevent disease. There's little evidence of benefits from Omega-3 fish oil capsules or antioxidants, such as vitamin C, vitamin A, and selenium. Some may even be harmful and increase the risk of certain

cancers.

Directions: Adults: One tablet daily, with food Supplement Facts Serving Size: One tablet

Amo	unt Per Serving	% Daily Value
Vitamin A	3500 IU	70%
(14% as beta carotene)		
Vitamin C	90 mg	150%
Vitamin D	400 IU	100%
Vitamin E	45 IU	150%
Vitamin K	20 mcg	25%
Thiamin (B1)	1.2 mg	80%
Riboflavin (B2)	1.7 mg	100%
	1.7 mg lo CHILD RES	
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Don't use supplements that promise weight loss, or improved physical or sexual performance.

These supplements may contain:

- Prescription drugs with serious side effects.
- Synthetic steroids.
- Ingredients that have not been properly tested.
- Unknown ingredients.

If a product's claims seem too good to be true, they probably are. Avoid them. Also, talk to your doctor before taking any supplement.

This report is for you to use when talking with your health-care provider. It is not a substitute for medical advice and treatment. Use of this report is at your own risk.