

# **Integrative approaches to reduce cancer disparities: diet and the gut microbiome**

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# Disclosures

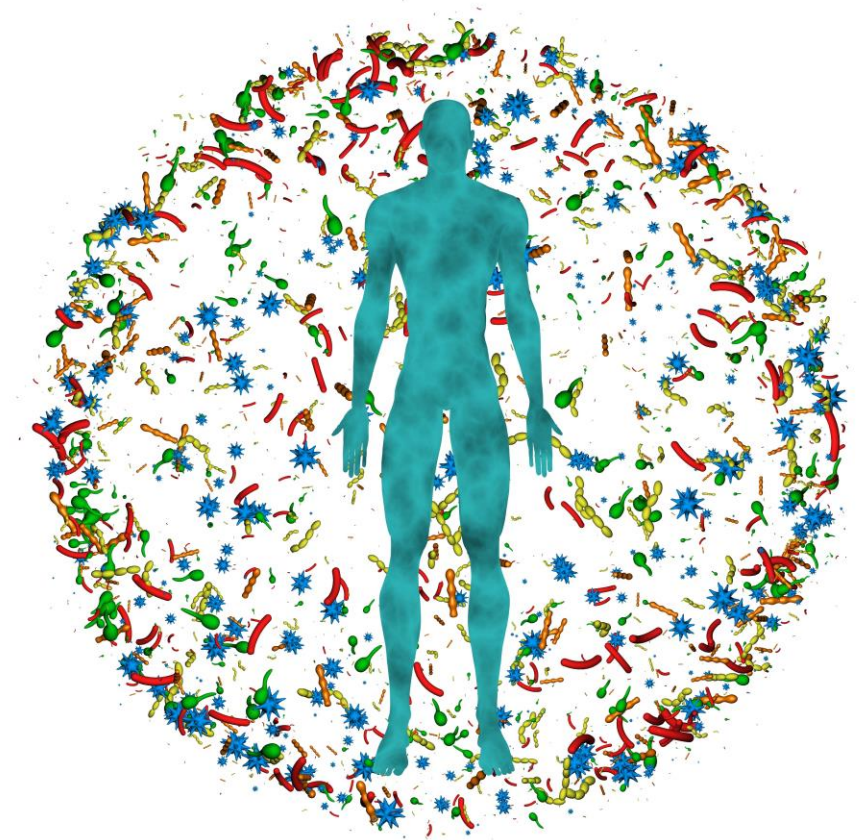


No financial relationships to disclose

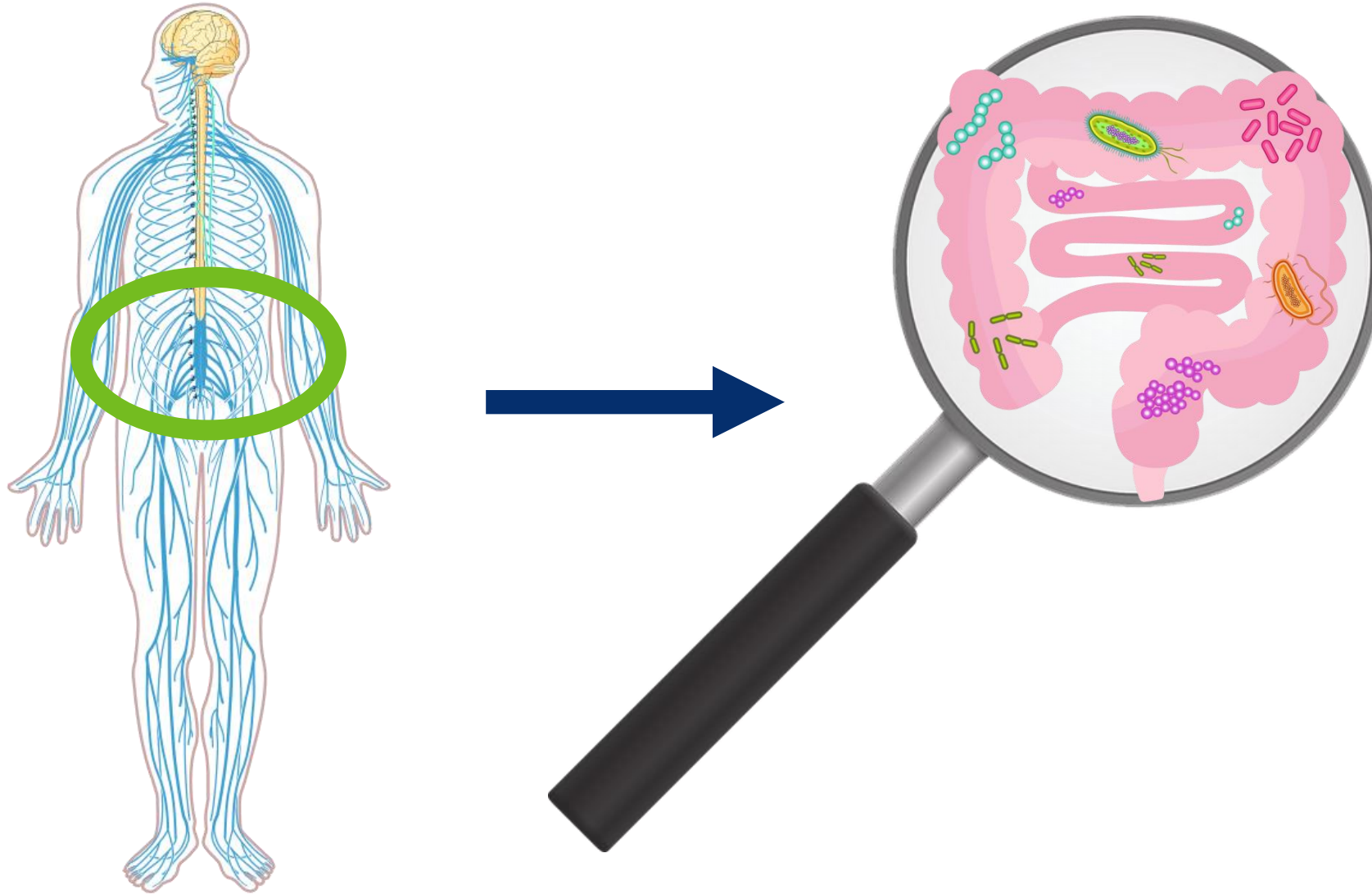
# What is the microbiome?



- Trillions of microorganisms in & on our bodies
- Some microbes are similar across humans, others are special to you
- Critical for maintaining health
- Potentially modifiable

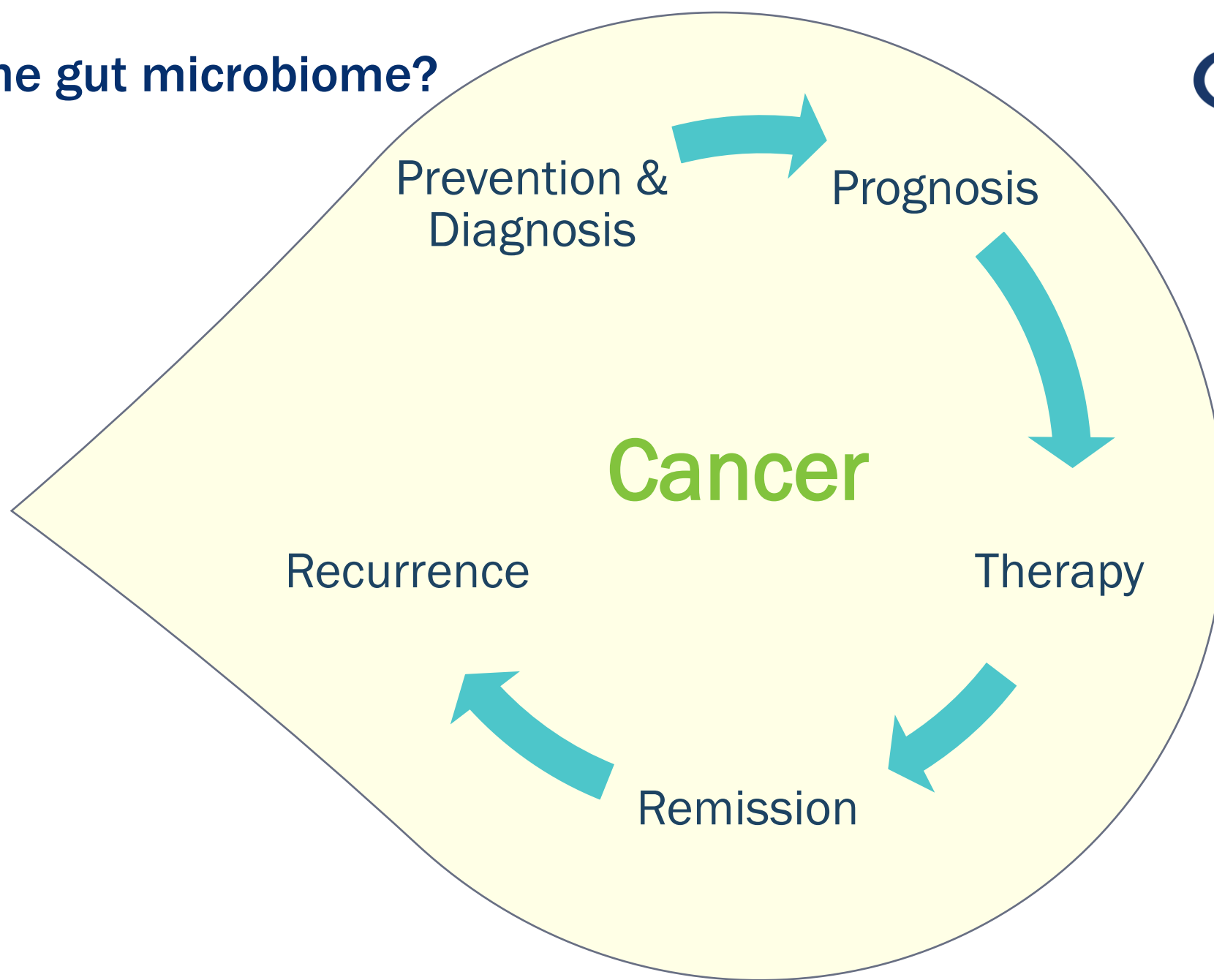
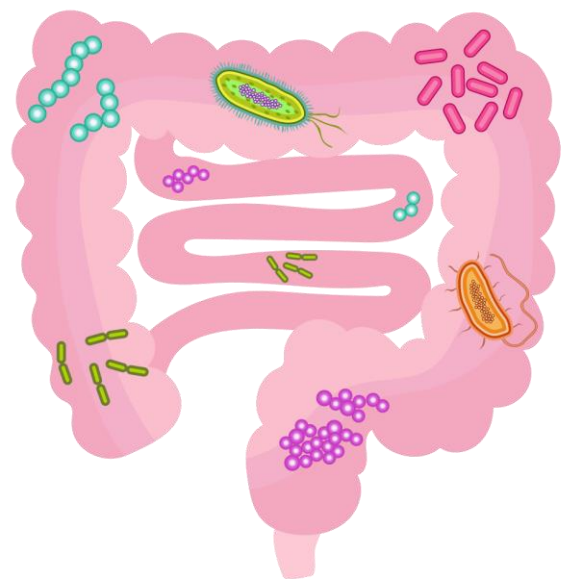


# What is the gut microbiome?



97% of microbes live in our “gut”

# Why should we study the gut microbiome?



# The Gut Microbiome & Colorectal Cancer



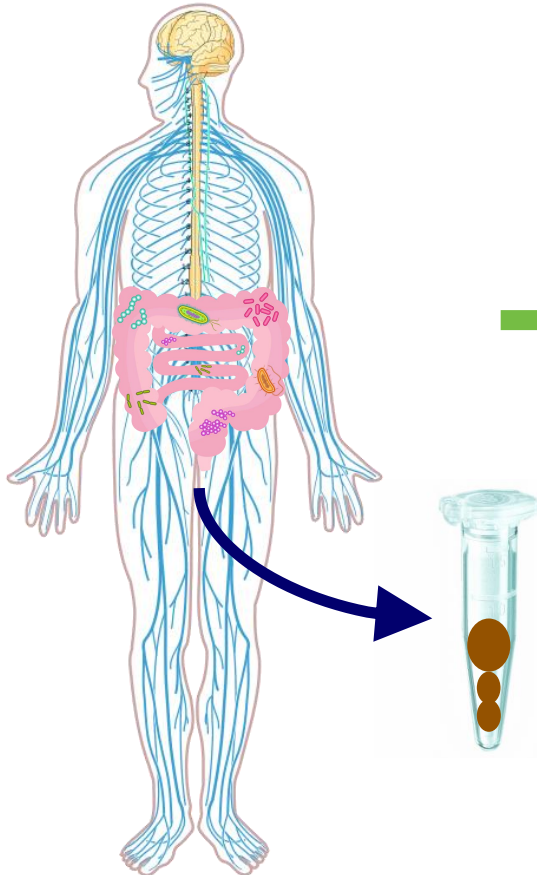
- 2<sup>nd</sup> leading cause of cancer death among US men & women
- 5-year relative survival rates:
  - 90% for stages I/II
  - 71% for stage III
  - 13% for distant (stage IV)
- ~30% to 40% of CRC patients who undergo potentially curative surgery ultimately relapse
- Need to ID potentially modifiable biomarkers of have poor CRC outcomes



# The Gut Microbiome & Colorectal Cancer Outcomes



Men & women  
diagnosed w/  
colorectal cancer



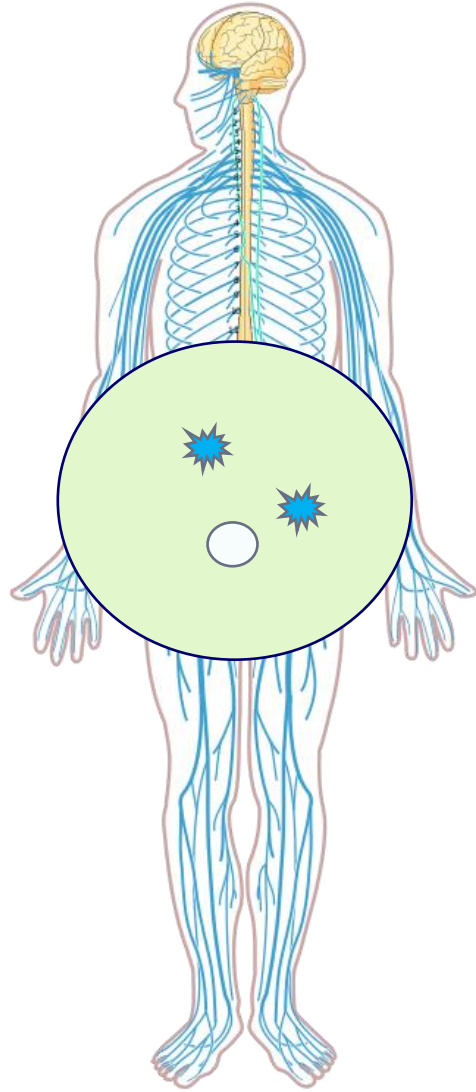
> 2 years

Recurrence  
and / or  
death

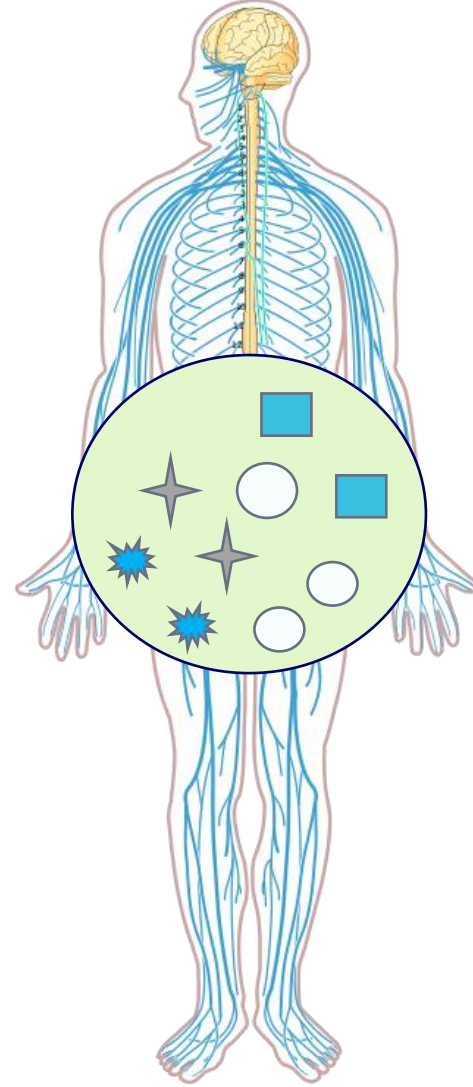
“Disease-free survival”



# Microbiome Diversity & Colorectal Cancer Outcomes



Alpha diversity = 2



Alpha diversity = 4

Higher alpha diversity →  
improved disease-free  
survival

Shannon Index:  
HR (95% CI) = 0.40 (0.19, 0.86)





- Many are involved in regulating immunity and inflammation
- Many also produce bioactive products
  - May be **targetable**

Multiple bacteria →  
improved disease-free  
survival

HR (95% CIs):

*Coprococcus*: 0.51 (0.34, 0.76)

*Proteus*: 0.05 (0.01, 0.36)

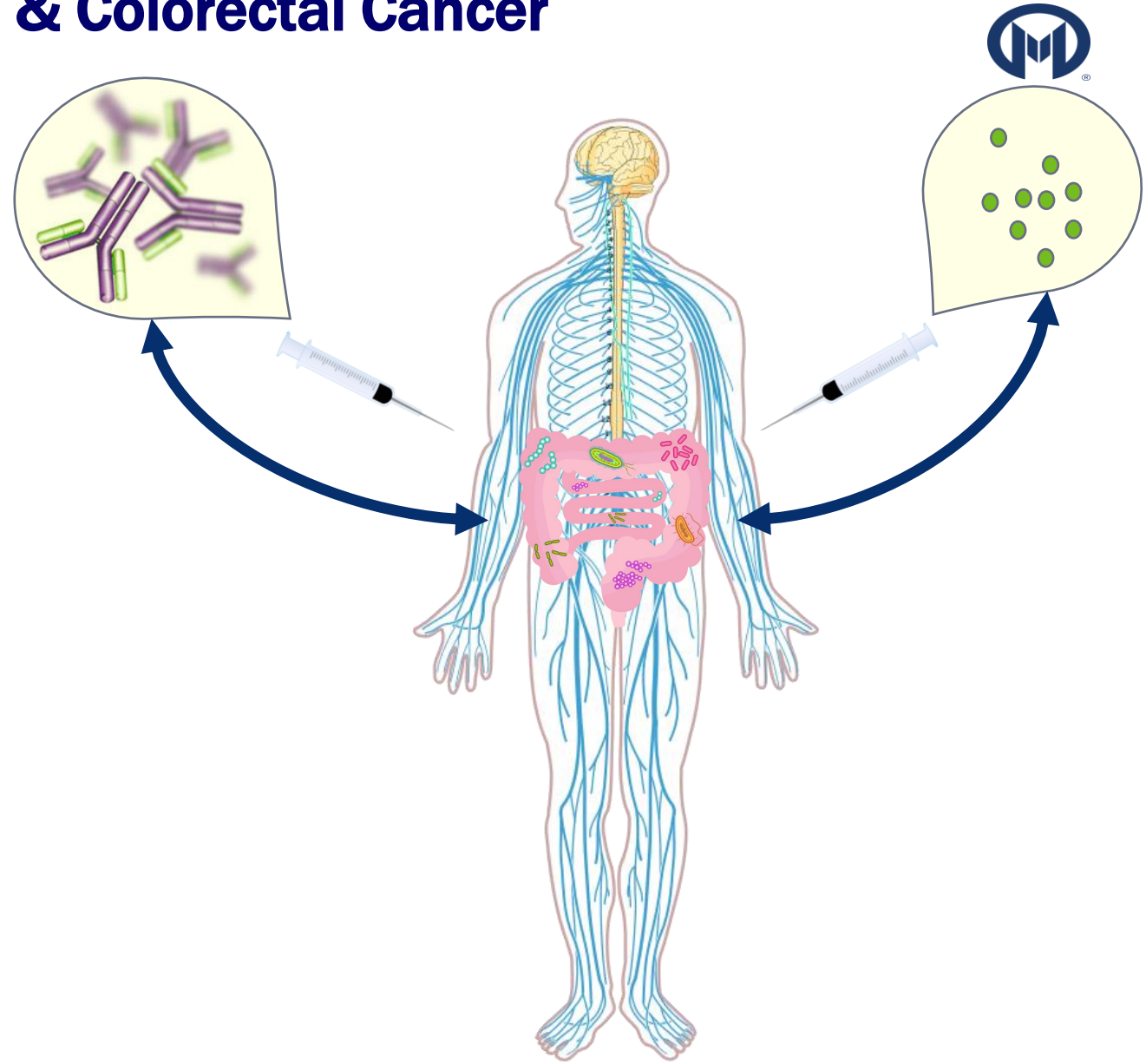
*Roseburia*: 0.76 (0.61, 0.93)



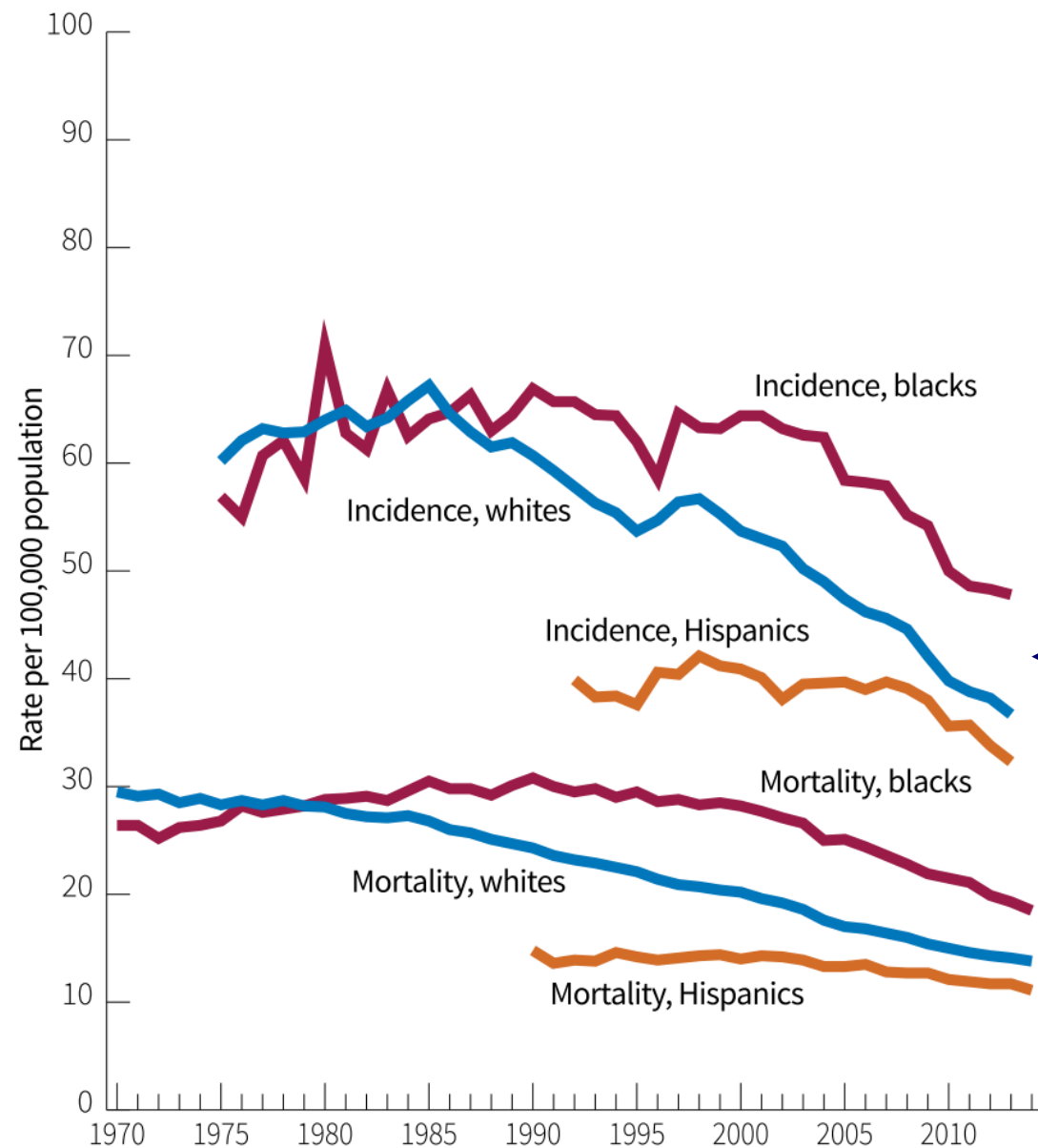
Yogurt & fiber →  
improved disease-free  
survival

# Future Directions: The Gut Microbiome & Colorectal Cancer

- Larger studies w/in ColoCare
  - Tumor immunity
  - Diet patterns
  - Early-onset CRC
  - Address disparities



# The Microbiome & Colorectal Cancer Disparities



Colorectal cancer incidence rate in Black Americans is

**20% ↑** than in White Americans

Colorectal cancer mortality rate in Black Americans is

**40% ↑** than in White Americans



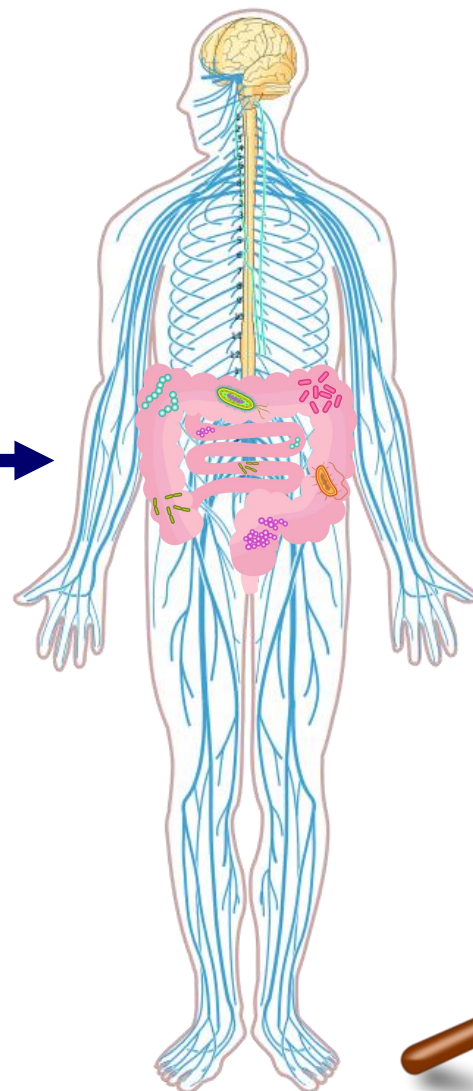


# The Gut Microbiome & Disparities



- Exposures associated w/ “race” & “ethnicity”:

- Racism
- Psychosocial factors
- Diet / lifestyle
- Healthcare- / policy-related factors
- Environmental factors



Complex & sometimes  
difficult to measure



## Cross-sectional study in Southern Community Cohort:

- Oral microbiome:
  - N = 1058 African Americans
  - N = 558 European Americans
- African Americans had ↑ alpha diversity
- Differences in overall microbiome composition & taxa abundance

## Limitation:

Lack of detailed investigations into other exposures associated w/ self-reported race / ethnicity

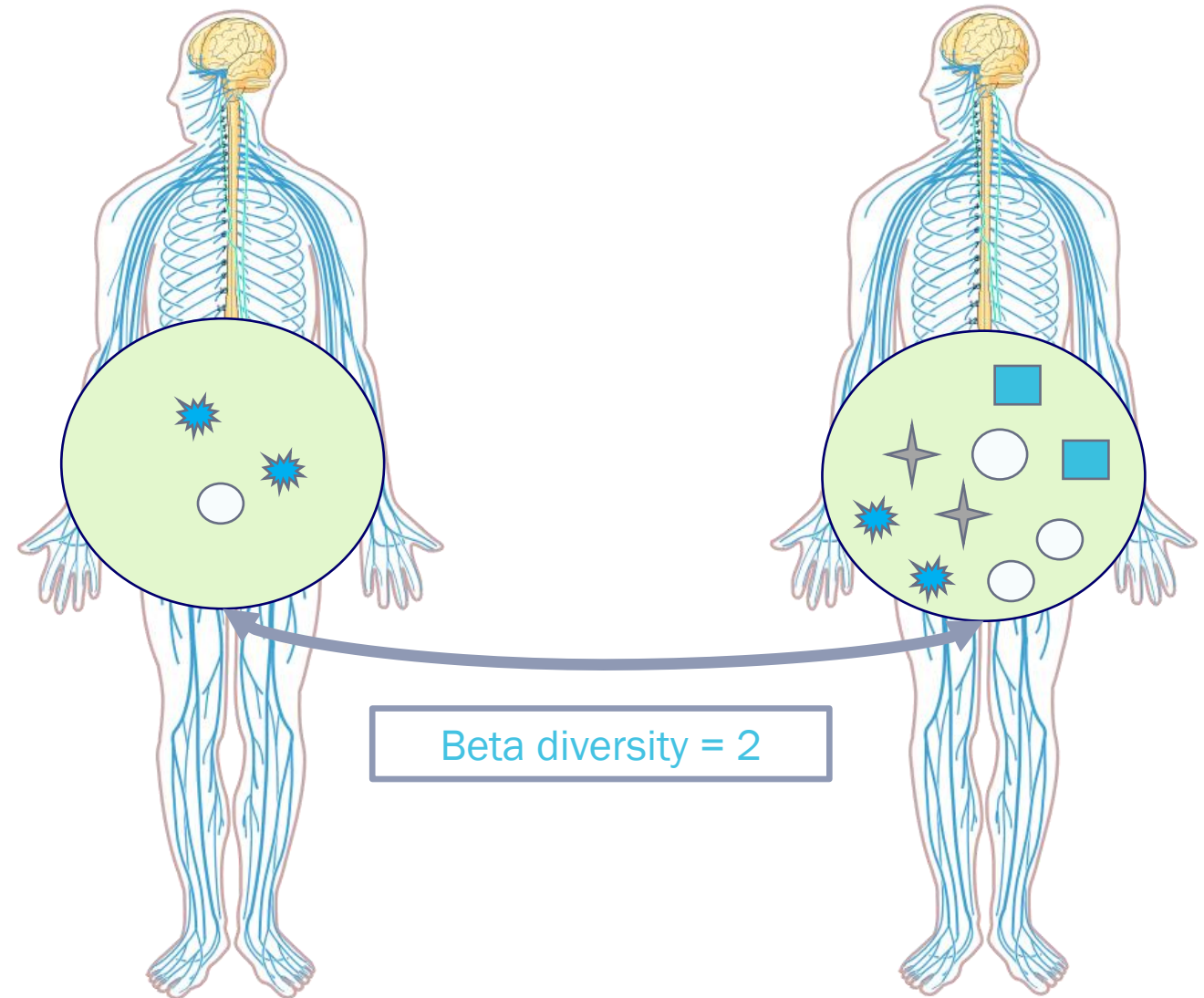
E.g., of periodontal disease

# Racial / ethnic microbiome differences



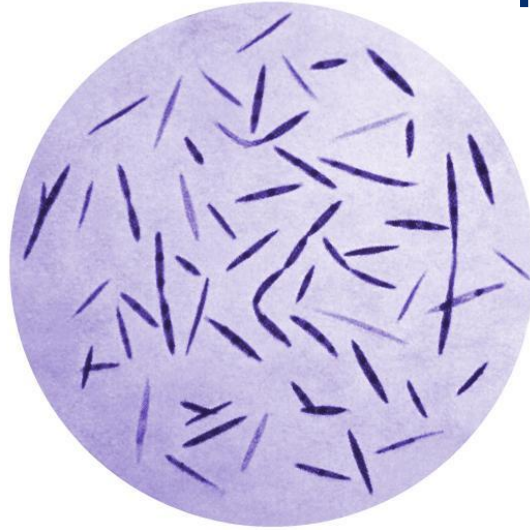
## Cross-sectional study in Amsterdam, Netherlands:

- Fecal microbiome:
  - N = 439 Dutch, 367 Ghanaian, 280 Moroccan, 197 Turk, 443 African Surinamese, & 358 South-Asian Surinamese participants
- Differences in alpha diversity, beta diversity, & certain microbes
- After adjustment for ethnicity-related factors → differences remained





## Example: The gut microbiome & cancer disparities



- *Fusobacterium nucleatum* →  
↑ colorectal cancer progression
- Primarily studied among  
homogenous populations

Women with & without colorectal cancer

Non-Hispanic White women

↑ associations with  
colorectal cancer

Non-Hispanic Black women

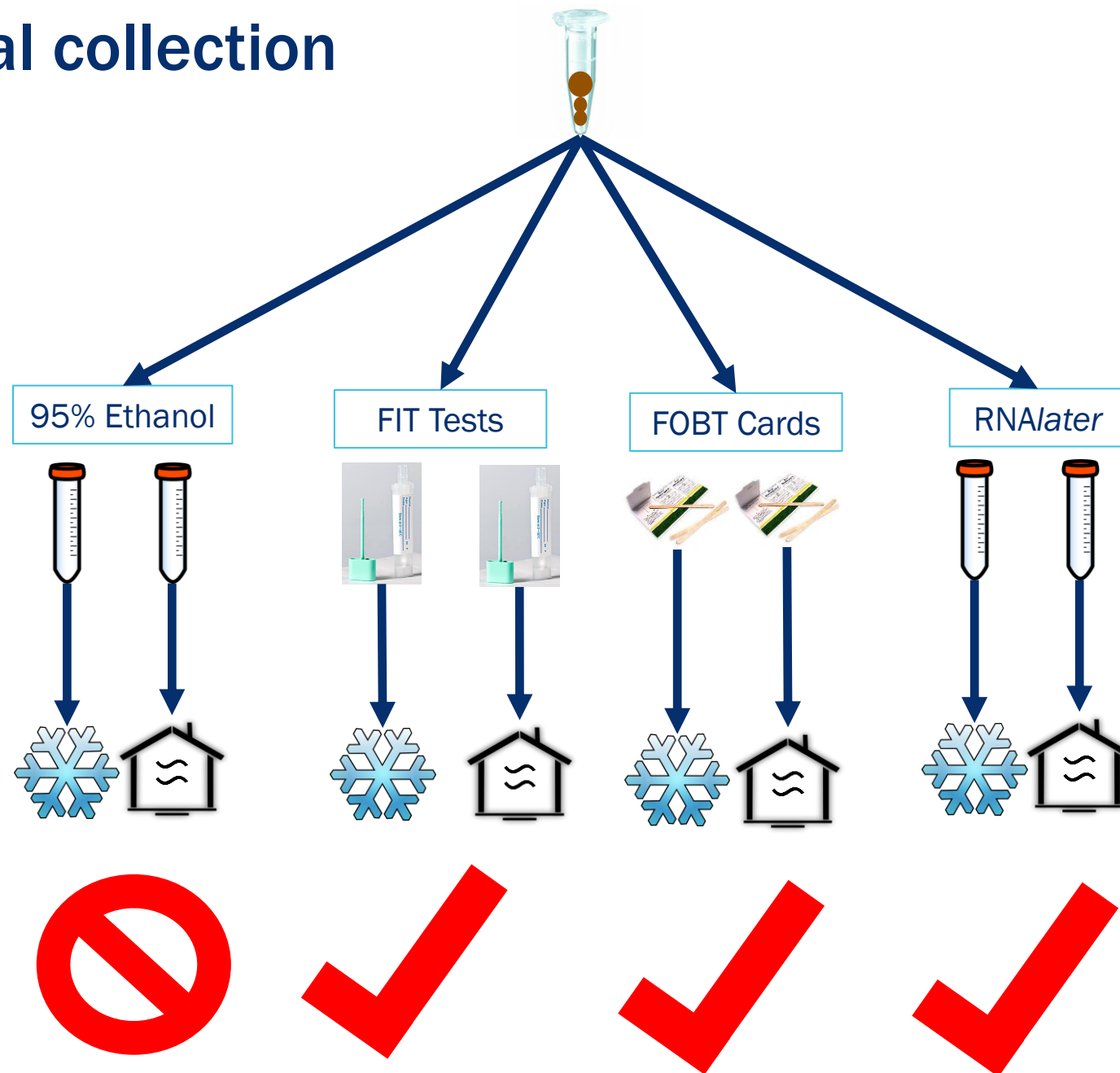
No association



Long-term goal:

Characterizing the gut microbiome across large,  
diverse racial / ethnic groups & geographic locations

# Stability of fecal collection methods



# Fecal Sample Collection Methods



FIT tests = opportunities for establishing **diverse** prospective fecal microbiome cohorts in CRC screening populations





- Tests for blood in stool to screen for colorectal cancer & its precursor
- Often provided to patients without access to colonoscopy screening (age 45 – 75)
- Normally discarded after testing



“FIT test”



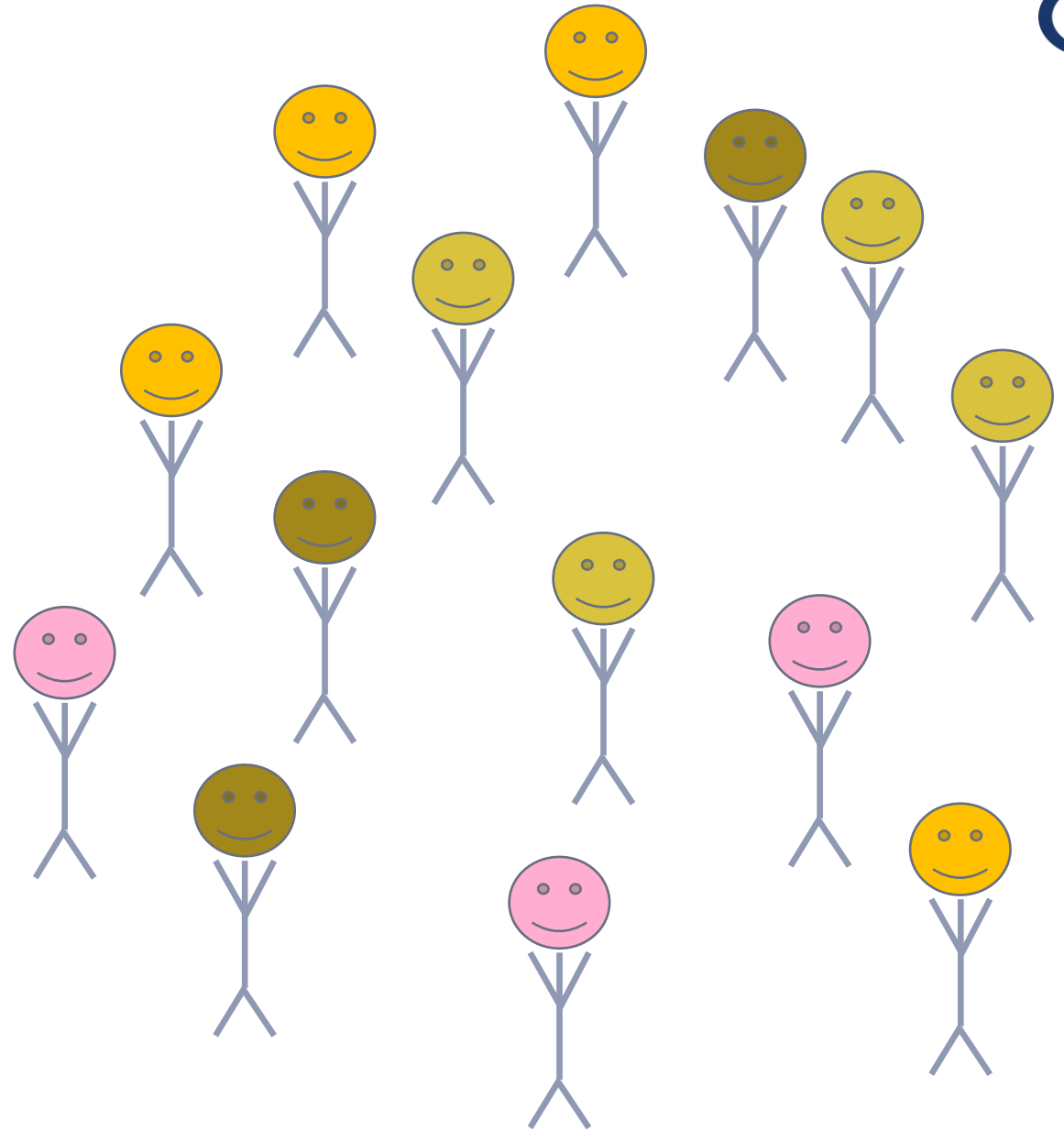
- **Goal:** Establish a biobank of discarded FIT tests from diverse participants in the clinical screening population in Florida &, eventually, nationally
- Leverage ongoing interventions at Moffitt to improve community uptake of FIT screening

# Impact: Florida FIT Biobank

Includes a diverse, understudied population

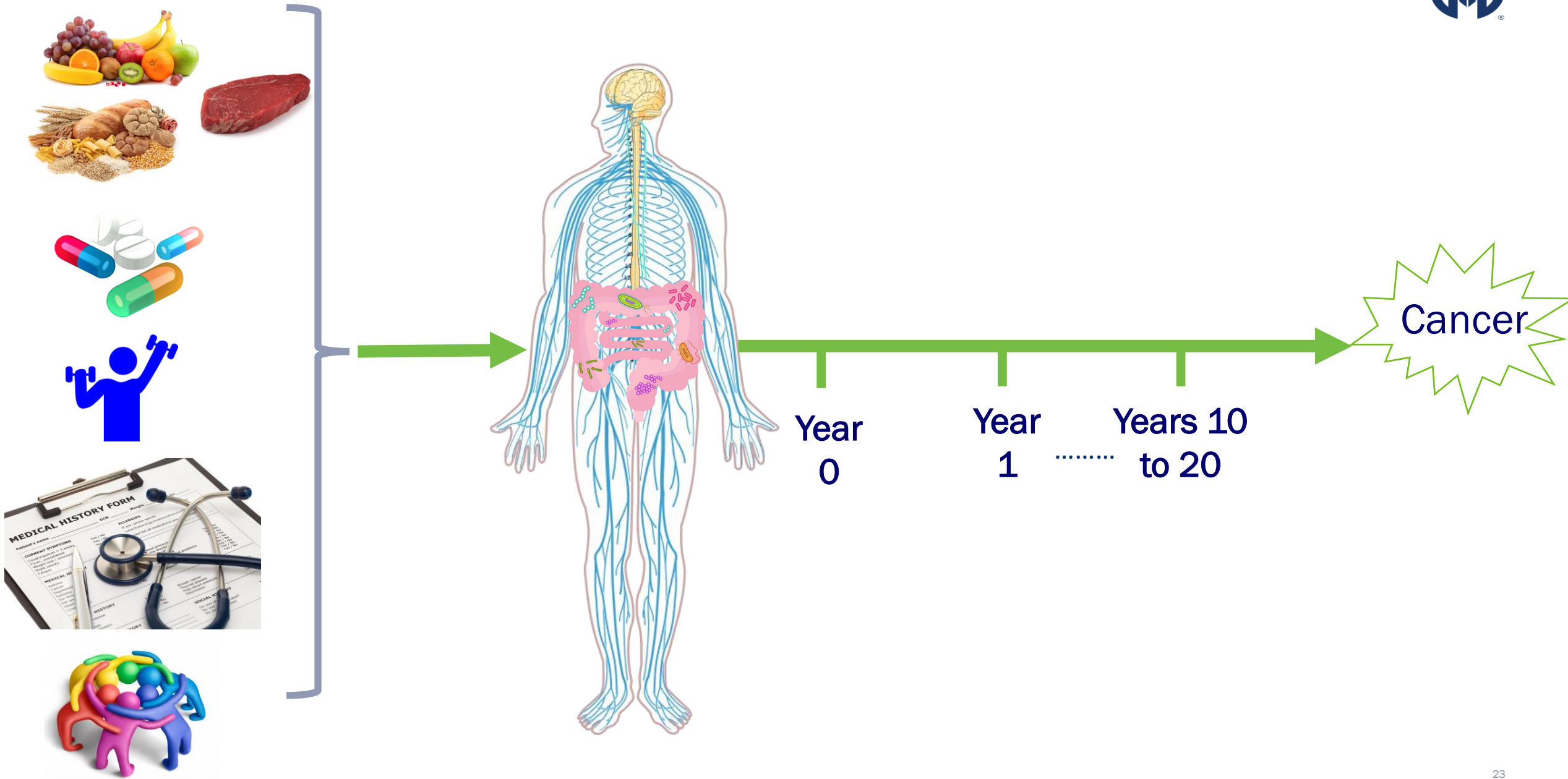
Collaborating clinics serve:

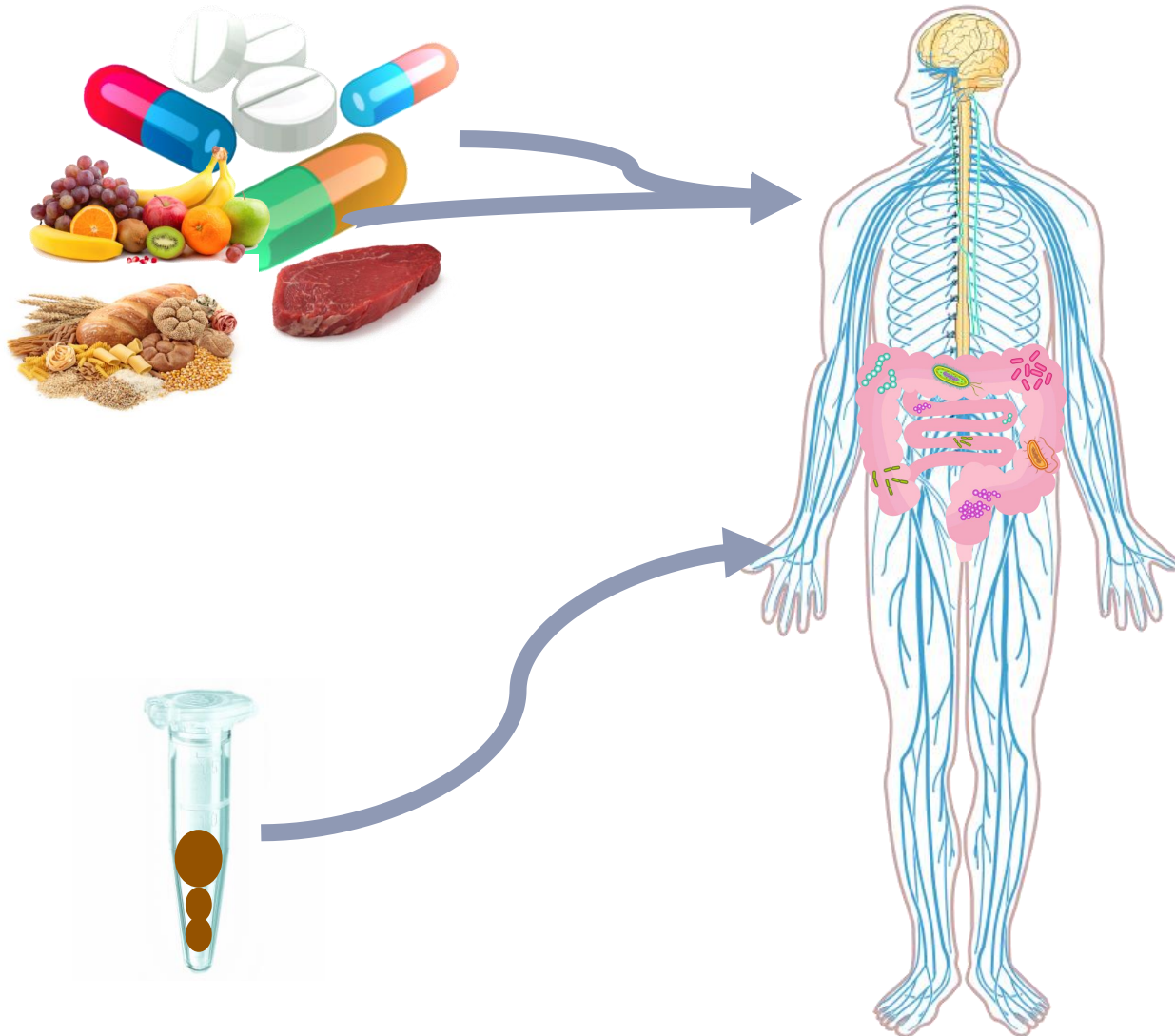
- Anyone regardless of ability to afford care
- Many migrant workers
- Residents of rural areas
- Diverse racial / ethnic backgrounds





# Impact: Florida FIT Biobank





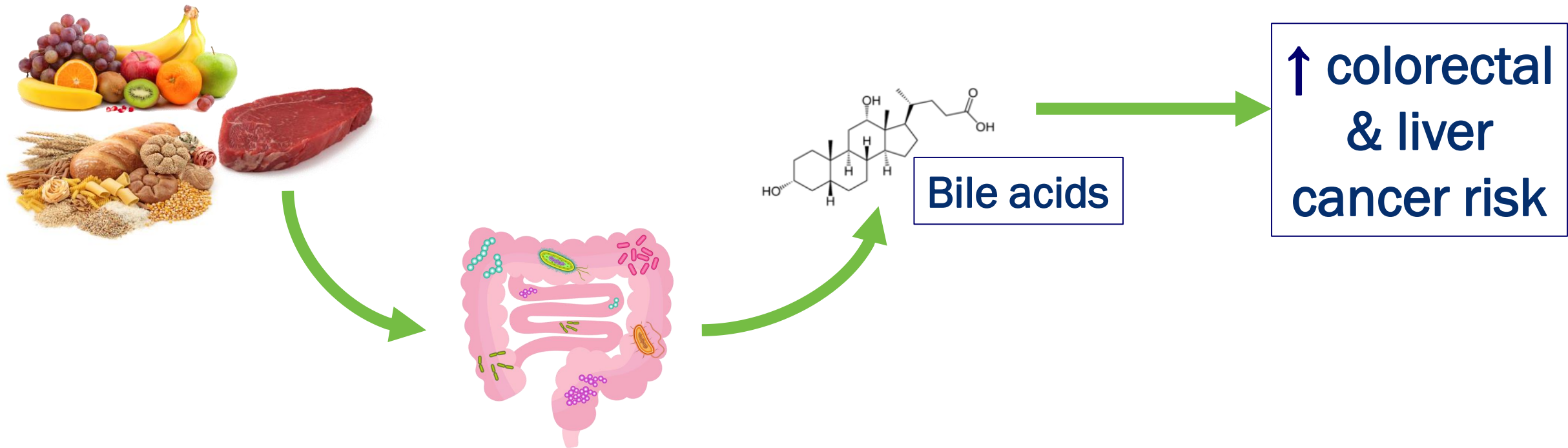
Continued investigation of associations  
of the microbiome with cancer  
development & progression



Identify 'high-risk'  
microbiome characteristics



**Intervene** to change the gut  
microbiome from 'high-risk'  
to 'low-risk' to prevent or  
better treat cancer





In a study among Finnish male smokers:

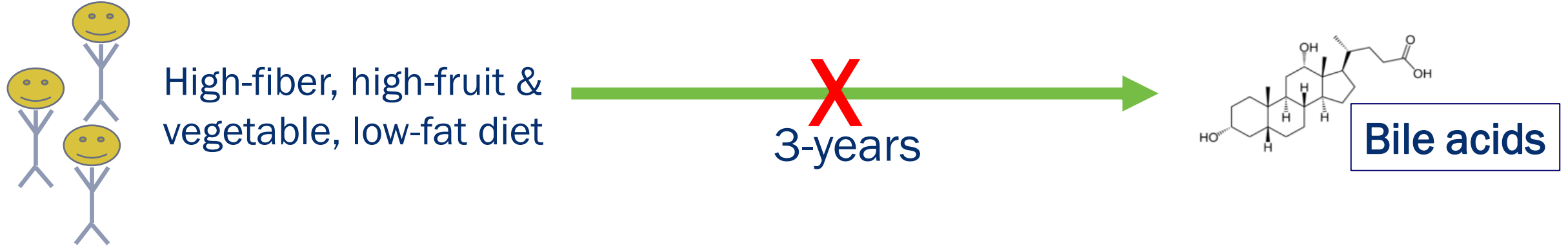
Fiber & coffee → ↓ cancer-associated bile acids

Alcohol & certain fats → ↑ cancer-associated bile acids

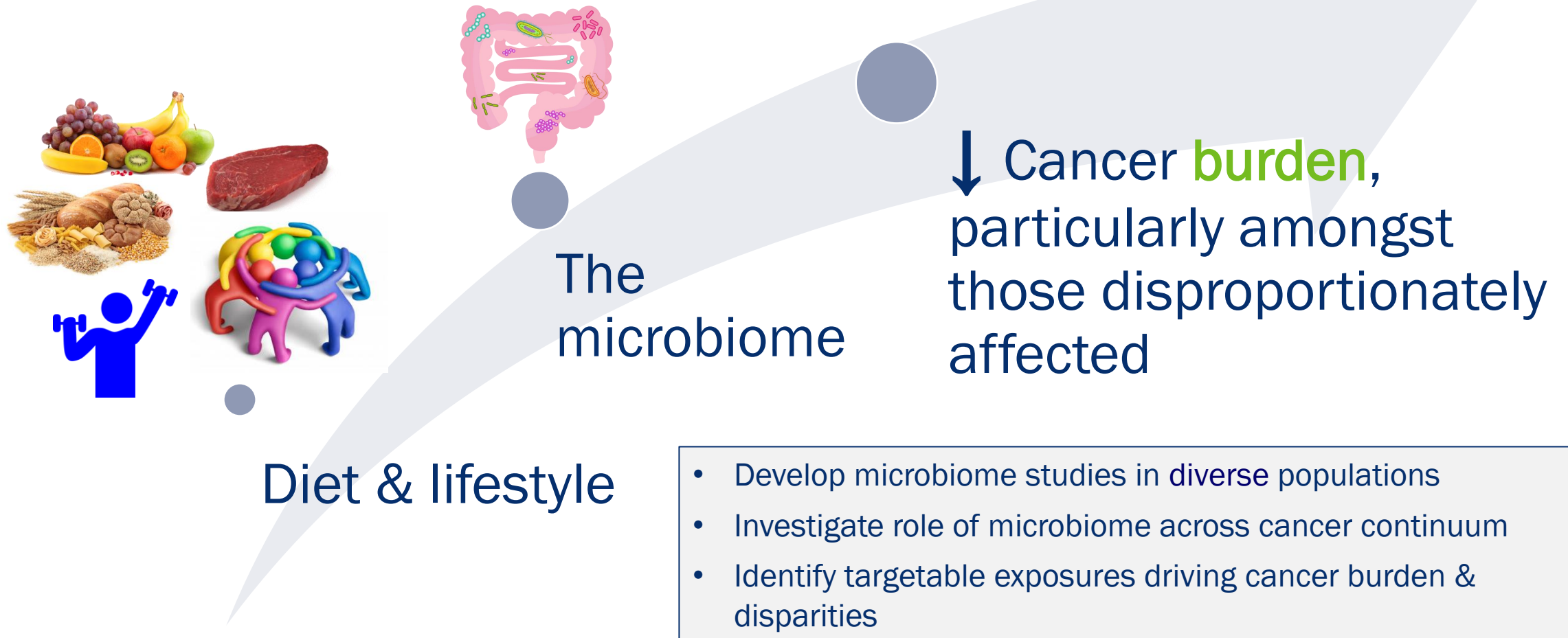
In a study among US men & women :

Fiber → ↓ cancer-associated bile acids

# Diet & Bile Acids



Long-term high-fiber diet → ↓ levels of cancer-associated bile acids





# Thank you!

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Zeni Wu

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## ColoCare Consortium

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And many others...



ColoCare  
Study

