**Nutrition and Physical Activity Guidelines for Cancer Survivorship**

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To the patient and caregiver

This booklet is for cancer survivors. If you have questions about the information in this booklet, please ask your health care team.

Nutrition plays a big part in a healthy lifestyle after cancer treatment. A healthy lifestyle can:

- Reduce your risk of cancer (new or recurrence)
- Help you lower your risk for heart disease
- Give you more energy
- Lessen feelings of sadness and improve your mood

Understand nutrition research

With ongoing research, we are starting to see more specific guidelines for cancer survivors. This booklet will discuss evidence-based lifestyle choices that can help reduce cancer risk.

Most experts agree that survivors should eat the same diet that is recommended to reduce cancer. This may help prevent a cancer from coming back or another type of cancer from occurring. There are many reasons why this makes sense:
• As a cancer survivor, you may have a higher risk of:
  - a second type of cancer
  - osteoporosis
  - obesity
  - heart disease
  - diabetes
  - problems performing daily activities
• Nutrition and lifestyle changes for cancer prevention are similar to the guidelines for general good health and well-being. They offer overall health benefits in preventing disease.
• Certain foods contain nutrients which may help fight cancer.
• Research has shown that excess weight increases the risk for up to 13 cancers, including colorectal, breast (post-menopausal), endometrial, esophageal, pancreatic, gall bladder, kidney and liver. Eating healthy foods is one way to help avoid excess weight.

American Institute for Cancer Research (AICR) Guidelines for cancer survivors recommendations to reduce your cancer risk

The American Institute for Cancer Research (AICR) is a large American cancer research organization. Based on their research, they have published a list of guidelines to help people reduce their risk of cancer. See the guidelines below to think about changes you can make to live healthier. Use this list to set a goal to help you live a healthier life. The goal can be small however, make sure it is specific. As time goes on, you can set more goals. This booklet will teach you important changes you can make to be healthier.

1. Be as lean as possible without becoming underweight.
2. The American College of Sports Medicine specifically recommends:
   • Be physically active for at least 150 minutes of moderate aerobic exercise each week
   OR
   • 75 minutes of vigorous aerobic exercise each week or some combination of both vigorous and moderate aerobic exercise.
3. Avoid sugary drinks, and limit consumption of energy-dense foods (particularly processed foods high in added sugar, low in fiber or high in fat).
4. Eat more of a variety of vegetables, fruits, whole grains and legumes such as beans.
5. Limit consumption of red meats (such as beef, pork and lamb) and avoid processed meats.
6. It is best to avoid alcohol. If consumed at all, limit alcoholic drinks to 2 for men and 1 for women a day.
7. Limit consumption of salty foods and foods processed with salt (sodium).
8. Do not rely on supplements to protect against cancer.

And, always remember, do not smoke or chew tobacco.
Reducing risk with food

Phyto is Greek for “plant.” Phytochemicals are found in plant sources of food and play a vital role in a healthy diet.

Phytochemicals are plant chemicals that promote health. They are found in fruits, vegetables, legumes, nuts, seeds, whole grains, herbs and spices. They add to the smell, color and flavor of the plant.

Phytochemicals play a major role in reducing cancer risk. Though we are still learning about how they fight cancer, early research hints that they may be a frontline defense.

Antioxidants are one type of phytochemical; they protect cells from damage that can turn into cancer. Cell damage can be caused by:

- Aging
- Pollution
- Radiation
- Sunlight
- Tobacco
- Herbicides
- Alcohol
- Injury

The best way to get phytochemicals in your diet is to eat plant-based foods. Examples of foods containing phytochemicals are listed on page 7.

The key is to eat fruits and vegetables in a variety or mix of colors.
**Phytochemicals**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Food</th>
<th>Phytochemical</th>
<th>Potential Benefits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dark leafy greens (spinach, kale, romaine lettuce, collard greens)</td>
<td>Carotenoids (lutein, zeaxanthin), Flavonoids, Fiber, Folate</td>
<td>Carotenoids act as antioxidants; may slow growth of certain types of cancer cells (breast, skin, lung, stomach); may improve immune response; Fiber may reduce the risk of colorectal cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berries (strawberries, raspberries, blueberries)</td>
<td>Ellagic acid, Flavonoids, Anthocyanosides, Vitamin C, Fiber</td>
<td>Act as antioxidant; Slow the reproduction of cancer cells; Inhibit the development of some cancers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Broccoli and cruciferous vegetables (brussel sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower)</td>
<td>Indoles, Isothiocyanates, Beta-carotene, Potassium</td>
<td>Act as antioxidant; Help repair damaged DNA; Block the activity of hormones that impact the development of some cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legumes (dry beans, peas, lentils)</td>
<td>Inositol, Protease inhibitors, Sterois</td>
<td>Inhibit cancer cell growth; Prevent tumors from releasing compounds that can destroy nearby healthy cells; Lessen inflammation (which may support cancer growth)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td>Lycopene</td>
<td>Antioxidant; May protect against prostate cancer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apples (with skin)</td>
<td>Quercetin, Flavonoids, Vitamin C, Fiber</td>
<td>Anti-inflammatory; Antioxidant</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For more information and other examples of cancer fighters in your food, please view the American Institute for Cancer Research website at www.aicr.org/foods-that-fight-cancer.

**Eat healthy foods**

Plant-based foods are a healthy choice and you should aim to include more of these foods in your diet. Select fresh or frozen foods. Canned vegetables and fruits have fewer nutrients and often have added salt or sugar. Plants provide vitamins, minerals, antioxidants, phytochemicals and fiber. Each of these is essential to good health. Examples of plant-based foods include:

- Vegetables
- Fruits
- Beans, peas and soy beans
- Whole-grain breads and pasta
- Nuts and seeds
- Canola oil and olive oil
When adding plant-based foods to your meals, try to fill two-thirds of your plate with these foods and follow these tips:

- Aim for at least 2 1/2 cups of vegetables and fruits in your diet per day.
  - Eat vegetables and fruits at each meal with the majority being vegetables
  - Snack on vegetables and fruits
- Limit fried food
- Some phytonutrients are enhanced with cooking, while others are destroyed. Include both raw and cooked plant-based foods to ensure a variety. Eating food in its whole form is recommended over juicing. Juicing removes fiber which has many benefits for cancer prevention, weight management and health. If you would like to drink some of your plant-based foods, choose blending.
- Choose whole grains, rather than processed (refined) white flour or white rice.
- Eat at least 25 grams of fiber per day. Good sources of fiber include quinoa, brown rice, whole wheat, whole oats, fruits, vegetables, beans, peas, nuts and seeds.
- Many plant-based foods are a good source of protein. These include beans, lentils and quinoa. Use these to make a “meatless” meal once or twice a week.

**Animal protein**

The American Institute of Cancer Research (AICR) recommends limiting red meat (such as beef, pork, bison, venison and lamb) to less than 18 ounces per week to reduce cancer risk. This would be the same as eating a 3-ounce portion (about the size of a deck of cards), 6 days a week. Other forms of animal protein include:

- Milk, yogurt and cheese
- Eggs, fish and poultry

It is also recommended to:

- Avoid processed meats, which are cured, smoked or preserved. Examples include meats commonly found at the deli counter, packaged lunch meats, pepperoni and ham.
- Use low-fat cooking methods. Stir fry, bake, roast, broil and boil. Do not fry meats. Fill your plate with less than one-third animal protein.
**Essential fats**
These are healthy fats that are found only in food. Our bodies do not produce essential fats. Omega-3 and omega-6 fats are required to sustain life. Omega-3 fats help reduce inflammation in the body. Omega-6 fats increase inflammation. To reduce chronic inflammation and cancer risk, eat more omega-3 rich foods and fewer omega-6 rich foods.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eat More Omega-3 Fats</th>
<th>Eat Fewer Omega-6 Fats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wild-caught cold water fish including, salmon, tuna, halibut, herring, sardines and mackerel</td>
<td>Fried fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avocados, olives</td>
<td>Fried vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walnuts, pecans, cashews, ground flaxseed, chia seeds, pumpkin seeds</td>
<td>Peanuts, sunflower seeds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olive, canola and avocado oil</td>
<td>Soy, corn and peanut oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meat, milk, yogurt, and eggs from grass fed or pasture raised animals</td>
<td>Meat, milk or eggs from grain fed animals; high-fat milk and dairy such as whole milk, half and half, whipped cream, full-fat cheese; fried or deep fried meat or chicken</td>
</tr>
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**Understanding soy**
Soy-derived foods, such as tofu, soy milk and soy powder, provide a number of nutrients. Soy is a good source of fiber, protein and phytochemicals.

Currently, most experts agree that a moderate amount (1 to 2 servings per day) of soy is safe and possibly helpful for cancer survivors, including breast cancer survivors. Soy contains a large amount of isoflavones. However, do not eat large amounts of soy, such as soy powders or isoflavone supplements. Talk with your doctor or dietitian to learn more about soy.

- Soy milk: This non-dairy liquid is fortified with calcium and often vitamins A and D. Choose a low-fat or non-fat option. Use this to substitute for milk in any recipe, or drink it plain.
- Tofu: This varies in texture from extra firm to soft or silken. Extra firm tofu is dense and holds well for stir-frying or grilling. Soft or silken tofu is ideal for blending in soups or adding to pureed or blended dishes.
  - Tip: When the recipe calls for sour cream, use half tofu and half sour cream.
  - Remember to keep tofu refrigerated. It is perishable, so always check the expiration date.
  - You can freeze tofu for up to 5 months.
- Soy nuts: These baked mature soybeans are usually seasoned. They have a nutty flavor, similar to a roasted peanut. Try them as a snack.
- Edamame: These boiled or steamed green soybeans are eaten straight out of the pod. Squeeze out the bean with your fingers or teeth and throw away the pod. They can also be purchased already shelled. Eat them as a snack.
**Limit sodium**
Limit sodium to no more than 2,400 mg per day. This is equal to about 1 teaspoon of salt. Eating too much salt can increase your risk of stomach cancer and make existing high blood pressure worse. Try to divide your salt evenly throughout the day. Beware of salt hiding in bread, cereal, canned foods (like soups), condiments and processed meats (like packaged and fresh deli meats). Limit these foods in order to reduce your salt intake and read food labels to help choose items with less salt. Season foods with herbs and spices instead of salt or prepared seasonings.

**Reading Food Labels**
A Nutrition Facts panel (or food label) is on almost all processed foods, cooked meats and prepared foods. Some raw food like raw chicken breast and fresh fruits and vegetables do not have a label.

Use these tips to help understand food labels:

- Know that g=gram and mg=milligram.
- Check the serving size. It may be more or less than what you expect. Serving sizes are based on what is normally eaten.
- The left side of the label lists the calories, fat, cholesterol, sodium, total carbohydrates and protein. Know your goals for each.
- Check the percent daily value on the right of the label.

This is based on a 2000-calorie per day diet. Adjust the percentages for your daily diet if it is different than 2000 calories per day. Speak to a dietitian to understand what your daily caloric intake should be.
Limit Alcohol

Alcoholic drinks are high in calories with limited nutritional benefit. In other words, they are empty calories. We also know that cancer and other disease risk increases when alcohol use increases.

Too much alcohol may increase the risk of:
- Liver cancer
- Cancers of the digestive system, such as colorectal cancer and cancer of the mouth and esophagus
- Breast cancer
- Heart disease
- Obesity
- Cirrhosis of the liver

Although alcohol and its link to cancer risk needs more research, data shows that drinking alcohol combined with tobacco use adds to cancer risk.

What is a serving of alcohol?

Men should have no more than 2 servings or less per day. Women should have no more than 1 serving or less per day. Instead, try fruit smoothies, green tea, herbal teas or alcohol-free cocktails. If you choose to drink, know the serving size so you can keep track of the amount consumed.

A serving of alcohol is either:
- 5 ounces of wine
- 12 ounces of beer
- 1 ½ ounces of liquor
**Be Physically Active**

**Benefits of physical activity:**
- Reduces cancer risk
- Improves overall health
- Improves heart and lung health and lowers risk of heart disease
- Helps with weight loss and helps to maintain weight
- Increases energy level, endurance, strength and flexibility
- Lessens the effects of stress, anxiety and fatigue and provides emotional well-being
- Helps maintain regular bowel function

Consult with your doctor about which exercises and activities are best for you. Some late effects of cancer and its treatment may limit activity.

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**Easy ways to be more active**

- Use the stairs instead of the elevator.
- Park at the far edge of the parking lot.
- Walk a few laps around the store before you begin to shop.
- Purchase a new or used stationary bicycle, and peddle while watching TV.
- Walk, jog or jump rope in place.
- Increase your steps by taking a longer route.

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**Physical activity vs. exercise**

The term physical activity describes many forms of movement, including activities that involve the large skeletal muscles. Physical activity should not be confused with exercise. Exercise consists of activities that are planned, structured and repetitive and that maintain or improve one or more of the components of physical fitness. The 5 components of physical fitness are cardiovascular endurance, muscular strength, muscular endurance, flexibility and body composition.

It is important for you to be physically active in general, meaning move more and sit less. It is equally important that you exercise regularly, including aerobic exercise, strength training and flexibility exercise.

- Aerobic exercise is any activity that raises your heart rate and breathing for a sustained period of time. Doing this helps improve cardiovascular and muscle endurance.
- Strengthening exercise involves moving your joints against some resistance to build strength and lean body mass.
- Doing both strengthening and aerobic exercise helps improve your body composition.
- Flexibility exercises can improve range of motion by stretching muscles in a slow sustained manner.
How much physical activity do I need?

Aerobic exercise
You should strive for moderate or vigorous aerobic exercise most days of the week. During moderate aerobic exercise, you should be a little out of breath and feel your heart beating a little faster. During vigorous aerobic exercise, you should be breathing more rapidly and only able to speak a few words at a time. Another way to determine the intensity of aerobic exercise is with a number scale from 0 to 10 that rates how hard you feel you are working. A 0 means no work and a 10 is the hardest work possible. Moderate aerobic exercise puts you at a 4, 5 or 6 on that scale, and vigorous puts you at a 7, 8 or 9.

Based on your ability and goals, try to achieve at least the following:

- 150 minutes of moderate aerobic exercise each week
  
  OR
  
- 75 minutes of vigorous aerobic exercise each week
  
  OR
  
- Some combination of both vigorous and moderate aerobic exercise

Start slow with shorter sessions (10-15 minutes) at a relaxed pace to avoid injury. Then over time, increase the frequency, length and intensity of your activity. You can reach the total minutes through different types of activity. For example, you could walk briskly for 30 minutes, 5 days a week. (This would be 150 minutes of aerobic exercise.) You could also swim laps or play basketball for 25 minutes, 3 days a week. (This would be 75 minutes of vigorous aerobic exercise.) If having enough time is a factor, you can divide your workout into two 15 minute sessions or three 10 minute sessions to reach your 30 minutes per day. It has the same benefit as doing it all in one 30 minute session.

The table below gives examples of moderate and vigorous aerobic exercise. Remember that you can judge what is moderate or vigorous by using the tools we mentioned above to monitor how hard you feel like you’re working. You can also change the intensity of an exercise to make it more moderate or more vigorous by adjusting the amount of effort you put into it.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Moderate Activity</th>
<th>Vigorous Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brisk walking (17-minute mile)</td>
<td>Fast walking (12-minute mile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dancing</td>
<td>Running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slow swimming</td>
<td>Fast bicycling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golfing</td>
<td>Basketball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gardening</td>
<td>Swimming laps</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Strength training**
Strength training is a type of exercise that provides resistance against a force. It can help build lean muscle, improve muscle tone, assist in building bone density to help prevent osteoporosis and strengthen muscles. Include strength training at least 2 days per week. Choose a weight that is heavy enough that you really can’t do more than 15 repetitions of a given exercise. Perform exercises that add resistance such as:

- Use free weights or dumbbells to do a bicep curl.
- Use weight machines to do leg presses.
- Perform walking lunges using your body weight as resistance.
- Use resistant bands to perform a shoulder press.

**Flexibility exercise**
Flexibility exercise involves sustaining a body position that elongates a muscle. It helps to maintain full mobility in all joints and to avoid injury during exercise or physical activity.

Flexibility exercises include:
- Yoga
- Pilates
- Forward bend — reach your chest toward your toes while standing or seated
- Stretches (examples are hamstring stretch, chest stretch, calf stretch)

**Seated hamstring stretch**
- While sitting on the edge of a chair, straighten one leg in front of the body with the heel on the floor.
- Reach out with your hands, lean your upper body forward, and pull your chest towards your thigh.
- Be careful not to round the upper back. There should be a slight curve in the lower back.
- Hold this stretch for 30 seconds.
- Repeat 3 times for each leg.

**Tips for success**
- Schedule exercise on your calendar to reserve time in your day.
- Find an exercise partner to help you stay with your program and keep you company.
- Warm up and cool down for 5 minutes. Remember to stretch after your warm up and cool down.
- You may need to increase activity and eat fewer calories to lose weight. A dietitian can help you with a personal weight loss plan.
Maintain a healthy weight

Reduce your cancer risk by maintaining a healthy weight. Total body fat and visceral fat, the fat around your waist, increases the risk for up to 13 cancers. These include colorectal, breast (postmenopausal), endometrial, esophageal, pancreatic, gallbladder, kidney, liver and others. Body mass index and the size of your waist are 2 important numbers. If they are high, you may be at higher risk for certain cancers and other health problems.

Body Mass Index (BMI)

Body mass index, or BMI, measures a person's weight in relation to height. As BMI increases, so does your risk for some cancers. To find your BMI, refer to the chart on Page 20. Then review the table below.

BMI weight status

Below 18.5 Underweight
18.5 – 24.9 Normal
25 – 29.9 Overweight
30 and above Obese

My BMI is ____________________________

My BMI goal is ____________________________

Waist size

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Risk</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low Health Risk</td>
<td>40 inches or less</td>
<td>35 inches or less</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High Health Risk</td>
<td>More than 40 inches</td>
<td>More than 35 inches</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Waist circumference, or the size around your waist, measures the fat around your waist. People with large waists or an increase in waist size over time are at higher risk for some cancers.

To find your waist size, follow these steps.

1. Face a mirror and find the top of your hipbone.
2. Wrap a tape measure around your waist, just above your hipbone. The tape should be snug, but not pressing into the skin.
3. Exhale and record the measurement in inches.

My waist size is ____________________________
Weight loss
Ask your doctor or dietitian about a healthy weight for you. If you are not at a healthy weight, follow these steps:

1. **Set a goal.** Make this goal sensible and include a deadline.
   For example, if you need to lose weight, you could start with a goal of 10% weight loss in 6 months. Do not lose weight too quickly. Slow, consistent weight loss is healthy. Eating 300 to 500 fewer calories per day can result in a weight loss of 1 to 2 pounds per week. Anything more may be unhealthy.

2. **Focus on eating balanced, healthier foods.** Increase your intake of vegetables and fruits.

3. **Get and stay active.** Start with 10 to 15 minutes of walking each day and increase over time. Work your way up to 150 minutes per week (30 minutes a day, 5 days a week).

4. **Make lifestyle changes:**
   - Limit the number of times you dine out
   - Involve your family and friends in being active
   - Plan your meals and schedule time for exercise
   - Make your health and weight loss goal a priority

Vitamins and other supplements
You may not need to take vitamins, minerals, antioxidants or herbal products. It is best to make healthy food choices and eat a plant-based diet.

Research has found that taking supplements may not provide the same health benefit as eating whole foods. In some cases, taking high doses of some supplements can be harmful.

Supplements may also interfere with prescriptions and over-the-counter medicines and chemotherapy. Tell your health care team about all supplements you take. If you take blood-thinning medicine, this is especially important.

In most cases, the body is better able to use nutrients from food than from supplements. If you wish to take a supplement:

- Talk to your dietitian and health care team. They can help you review all options.
- Track your diet to see how much of a nutrient you get from food.
- If you need a supplement, a daily multivitamin may be best. Take it as instructed on the label.
How do I choose a multivitamin?
Choose a multivitamin with no more than 100 percent daily value of the nutrients that are listed on the label. This information is on the right side of the nutrition label. Avoid multivitamins that have herbal products. Herbal ingredients may interact with prescription or over-the-counter medicine. A multivitamin should not take the place of nutrients found in a healthy, well-balanced diet.

How can I be sure of a supplement’s quality?
Unlike food, the U.S. government does not review the safety of dietary supplements. This includes all vitamins, minerals and herbal products. Therefore, it is best to use dietary supplements that are reviewed by an independent third party organization like the United States Pharmocopeia or ConsumerLab.com.

- **United States Pharmocopeia (USP)**
  www.uspverified.org
  To receive the USP Verified seal of approval on a product label, the supplement manufacturer must volunteer to participate in the program. The product is then tested for quality, purity and potency. Many brand and generic supplements are USP verified.

- **ConsumerLab.com (CL)**
  www.ConsumerLab.com
  ConsumerLab performs independent reviews of dietary supplements and publishes this information on the website. However, this information is only available to subscribers. Brands that meet the CL standards may carry the CL seal of approval on their label.

There is not enough research data to state that herbal supplements are safe or useful. Herbs vary from region to region and from each other. It is hard to know if herbal supplements are all the same. Evidence suggests that too many supplements may increase cancer risk. Talk with your health care team before taking these.

Special considerations
Even if you have another chronic health problem, such as diabetes, heart disease or liver or kidney disease, you can still live a healthy and enjoyable life. In addition to these guidelines, monitor your carbohydrate, protein, salt and fat intake.

Seek advice from a registered dietitian to help you improve your health. Registered dietitians are licensed specialists. Their extensive education and training prepare them to make personalized care plans for patients during treatment and recovery.
Resources

American Cancer Society
800-ACS-2345 (800-227-2345)
www.cancer.org
The American Cancer Society provides information on nutrition during and after treatment, how to handle side effects and much more. In the website search field, type “nutrition” to find information. Type “cooking smart” to find tips on healthy cooking, shopping lists and more.

The Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics (The Academy)
800-877-1600
www.eatright.org
The Academy is the nation’s largest organization of food and nutrition professionals. This website provides objective food and nutrition information for optimal nutrition, health and well-being. Although partially restricted to The Academy members, you may search for healthy lifestyle tips, use online tools, read brochures and reading lists and link to other nutrition resources.

American Institute for Cancer Research (AICR)
800-843-8114
http://aicr.org
The AICR funds research on diet and cancer prevention and educates the public about the results. This site contains valuable research-based information. Click on the “Subscribe” tab at the top of the page to subscribe to a free e-newsletter and weekly healthy recipes.

National Cancer Institute (NCI)
800-422-6237
http://www.cancer.gov
For more information about nutrition and cancer survivorship, call the National Cancer Institute’s Cancer Information Service. A trained cancer information specialist will answer your questions.
Type “nutrition” in the search field to read “Nutrition in Cancer Care (PDQ ).”

National Institutes of Health – Office of Dietary Supplements
301-496-4000
Click on the “Health Information” tab to find information on dietary, vitamin, mineral and herbal supplements. This link includes Federal Drug Administration (FDA) warnings and false advertising claims filed by the Federal Trade Commission (FTC). The Department of Agriculture’s Food Consumption Database is also available.

Nutrition Data
www.nutritiondata.com
In addition to tools like the Daily Needs Calculator and the Nutrient Search Tool, Nutrition Data gives a complete nutrient analysis for any food or recipe and helps you select foods that best match your dietary needs.
Nutrition.gov
www.nutrition.gov
This website provides access to government information on food and nutrition. Find reliable information on healthy eating, physical activity and food safety. Specialized nutrition information is also provided for life stages: infants, children, teens, women, men and seniors.

MD Anderson Cancer Center
http://mdandersontlc.libguides.com/nutrition
This online tool connects you to the reliable health information you need. This guide provides resources on nutrition and physical activity for patients, survivors and the general public.

https://atthetable.mdanderson.org/
@TheTable is an online cookbook with nutritious, family-friendly recipes for a healthy lifestyle. A dietitian from the Children's Cancer Hospital has reviewed these recipes.

Smartphone apps & websites
There are many apps and interactive websites to assist you with your health goals. Some help in tracking activity while others can provide information about nutrition and help keep a record of foods. Although many are free to use, some may have features or additional items for you to purchase.

Journal articles

## Body Mass Index Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>BMI</th>
<th>Normal</th>
<th>Overweight</th>
<th>Obese</th>
<th>Extreme Obesity</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>18</td>
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### Height (inches) vs. Body Weight (pounds)

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Produced by the Office of Cancer Survivorship in collaboration with the Patient Education Office and Clinical Nutrition.

This material has been provided due to generous funding from the Volunteer Endowment for Patient Support.