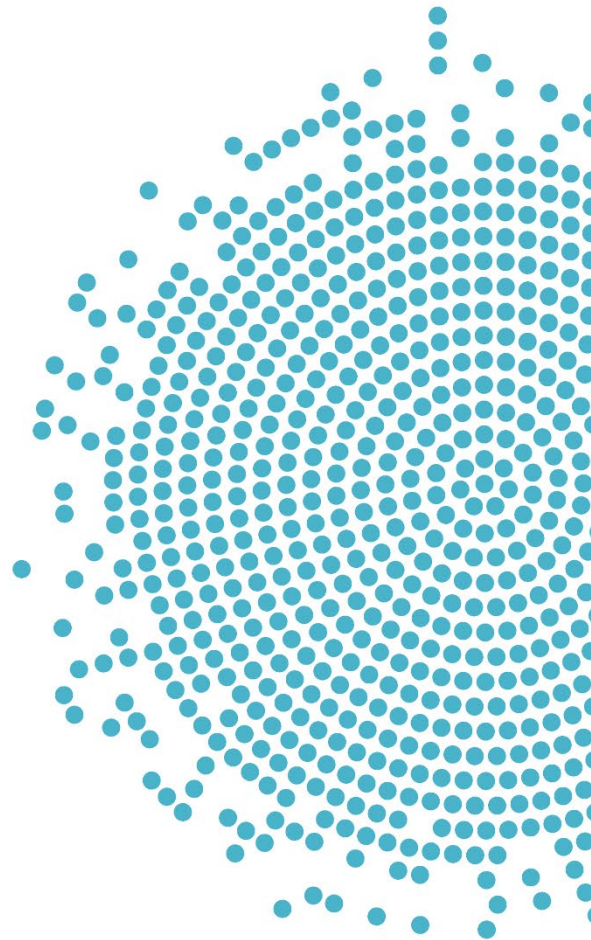




Dietary Patterns and Risk of Prostate Cancer: A Systematic Review Protocol

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Suggested citation: Hoelscher DM, Anderson C, Booth S, Deierlein A, Fung T, Gardner C, Giovannucci E, Raynor H, Stanford FC, Talegawkar S, Taylor C, Tobias D, Obbagy J, Callahan EH, English LK, Fultz A, Raghavan R, Reigh N, Higgins M, Bokay K, Butera G, Terry N. Dietary Patterns and Risk of Prostate Cancer: A Systematic Review Protocol. May 2023. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review. Available at: <https://nesr.usda.gov/protocols>

Related citation: Boushey C, Ard J, Bazzano L, Heymsfield S, Mayer-Davis E, Sabaté J, Shetselaar L, Van Horn L, Schneeman B, English LK, Bates M, Callahan E, Butera G, Terry N, Obbagy J. Dietary Patterns and Breast, Colorectal, Lung, and Prostate Cancer: A Systematic Review. July 2020. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.52570/NESR.DGAC2020.SR0104>

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Introduction

To prepare for the development of the *Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2025-2030*, the U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services (HHS) and Agriculture (USDA) identified a proposed list of scientific questions based on relevance, importance, potential federal impact, and avoiding duplication, which were posted for public comment.* The Departments appointed the 2025 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee (Committee) in January 2023 to review evidence on the scientific questions. The proposed scientific questions were refined and prioritized by the Committee for consideration in their review of the evidence. Their review forms the basis of their independent, science-based advice and recommendations to HHS and USDA, which is considered as the Departments develop the next edition of the *Dietary Guidelines*. As part of that process, the following systematic review question has been identified: What is the relationship between dietary patterns consumed and risk of prostate cancer?

The Committee will conduct a systematic review to address this question, with support from USDA's Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review (NESR) team. This question will update the systematic reviews conducted by the 2015 and 2020 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committees^{†‡} (**Table 1**).

Table 1. Review history

Date	Description	Citation
February 2015	Original systematic review conducted by the 2015 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee published in 2015	2015 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee: Systematic Reviews of the Dietary Patterns, Foods and Nutrients, and Health Outcomes Subcommittee. February 2015. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review. Available at: https://nesr.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2019-04/2015DGAC-SR-DietaryPatterns.pdf
July 2020	Systematic review updated by the 2020 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee published in 2020	Boushey C, Ard J, Bazzano L, Heymsfield S, Mayer-Davis E, Sabaté J, Snetselaar L, Van Horn L, Schneeman B, English LK, Bates M, Callahan E, Butera G, Terry N, Obbagy J. Dietary Patterns and Breast, Colorectal, Lung, and Prostate Cancer: A Systematic Review. July 2020. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review. Available at: https://doi.org/10.52570/NESR.DGAC2020.SR0104

* Dietary Guidelines for Americans: Learn About the Process. 2022. Available at: <https://www.dietaryguidelines.gov/work-under-way/learn-about-process>

† 2015 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee: Systematic Reviews of the Dietary Patterns, Foods and Nutrients, and Health Outcomes Subcommittee. February 2015. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review. Available at: <https://nesr.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2019-04/2015DGAC-SR-DietaryPatterns.pdf>

‡ Boushey C, Ard J, Bazzano L, Heymsfield S, Mayer-Davis E, Sabaté J, Snetselaar L, Van Horn L, Schneeman B, English LK, Bates M, Callahan E, Butera G, Terry N, Obbagy J. Dietary Patterns and Breast, Colorectal, Lung, and Prostate Cancer: A Systematic Review. July 2020. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.52570/NESR.DGAC2020.SR0104>

Methods

The NESR methodology manual^{*} has a detailed description of the NESR methodology as it will be applied in the systematic reviews for the Dietary Guidelines for Americans, 2025-2030 Project. This section presents an overview of the specific methods that will be used to by the Committee to answer the systematic review question: What is the relationship between dietary patterns consumed and risk of prostate cancer?

This systematic review updates existing NESR systematic reviews completed by the 2015 and 2020 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee^{†‡}, which together included evidence published from January 2000 to January 2020. This updated systematic review will synthesize the studies from the existing reviews with eligible studies published since January 2020 as one body of evidence, according to the methods described below.

Develop a protocol

A systematic review protocol is the plan for how NESR's methodology will be used to conduct a specific systematic review and is established by the Committee, *a priori*, before any evidence is reviewed. The protocol is designed to capture the most appropriate and relevant body of evidence to answer the systematic review question. Development of the protocol involves discussion of the strengths and limitations of various methodological approaches relevant to the question, which then inform subsequent steps of the systematic review process. The protocol describes all of the methods that will be used throughout the systematic review process. Additionally, the protocol includes the following components, which are tailored to each systematic review question: the analytic framework, the inclusion and exclusion criteria, and the synthesis plan. When updating an existing review, the Committee uses the analytic framework and the inclusion and exclusion criteria from the existing review and makes adjustments to the protocol, if necessary. Differences in the inclusion and exclusion criteria between existing and updated reviews are documented in [Appendix 1](#).

Develop an analytic framework

An analytic framework visually represents the overall scope of the systematic review question and depicts the contributing elements that will be examined and evaluated. **Figure 1** is the analytic framework for the systematic review and shows that the intervention or exposure of interest is dietary patterns consumed by male infants, toddlers, children, adolescents, adults, and older adults. The comparators are different dietary patterns or different levels of adherence to/consumption of the same dietary pattern. The outcome includes incident cases of prostate cancer. The key confounders may impact the relationships of interest and are age, physical activity, race and/or ethnicity, socioeconomic position, anthropometry, and screening for prostate cancer in all populations, alcohol intake and smoking in adults and older adults only. Dietary patterns are defined as the quantities, proportions, variety, or combination of different foods, drinks, and nutrients (when available) in diets, and the frequency with which they are habitually consumed.

^{*} USDA Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review Branch. USDA Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review: Methodology Manual. February 2023. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review. Available at: <https://nesr.usda.gov/methodology-overview>

[†] 2015 Dietary Guidelines Advisory Committee: Systematic Reviews of the Dietary Patterns, Foods and Nutrients, and Health Outcomes Subcommittee. February 2015. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review. Available at: <https://nesr.usda.gov/sites/default/files/2019-04/2015DGAC-SR-DietaryPatterns.pdf>

[‡] Boushey C, Ard J, Bazzano L, Heymsfield S, Mayer-Davis E, Sabaté J, Snetelaar L, Van Horn L, Schneeman B, English LK, Bates M, Callahan E, Butera G, Terry N, Obbagy J. Dietary Patterns and Breast, Colorectal, Lung, and Prostate Cancer: A Systematic Review. July 2020. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.52570/NESR.DGAC2020.SR0104>

Figure 1. Analytic framework for the systematic review question: What is the relationship between dietary patterns consumed and risk of prostate cancer?

<i>Population</i>	<i>Intervention/ exposure</i>	<i>Comparator</i>	<i>Outcome</i>	<i>Key confounders</i>
Infants and toddlers (birth up to 24 months)	Consumption of a dietary pattern	Different dietary pattern(s) Different adherence/ consumption levels to the same dietary pattern	Incident cases of prostate cancer (in infants; toddlers; children; adolescents; adults; older adults)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Physical activity • Race and/or ethnicity • Socioeconomic position • Smoking (adults, older adults) • Alcohol intake (adults, older adults) • Anthropometry • Screening for prostate cancer
Children and adolescents (2 up to 19 years)				
Adults and older adults (19 years and older)				

Synthesis organization:

- I. **Population:** Infants and toddlers; Children and adolescents; Adults; Older adults
 - a. **Outcome:** Advanced stage, high grade, fatal, lethal

Key definitions:

Dietary patterns: the quantities, proportions, variety, or combination of different foods, drinks, and nutrients (when available) in diets, and the frequency with which they are habitually consumed.

Develop inclusion and exclusion criteria

The inclusion and exclusion criteria provide an objective, consistent, and transparent framework for determining which articles to include in the systematic review (see **Table 2**). These criteria ensure that the most relevant and appropriate body of evidence is identified for the systematic review question, and that the evidence reviewed is:

- Applicable to the U.S. population of interest
- Relevant to Federal public health nutrition policies and programs
- Rigorous from a scientific perspective

Table 2. Inclusion and exclusion criteria

Category	Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
Study design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Randomized controlled trials • Non-randomized controlled trials* • Prospective cohort studies • Retrospective cohort studies • Nested case-control studies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncontrolled trials† • Case-control studies • Cross-sectional studies • Ecological studies • Narrative reviews • Systematic reviews • Meta-analyses • Modeling and simulation studies • Mendelian randomization studies
Publication date	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • January 2000 – TBD‡ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Before January 2000, after TBD
Population: Study participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non-human
Population: Life stage	<p>At intervention or exposure and outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infants and toddlers (birth up to 24 months) • Children and adolescents (2 up to 19 years) • Adults and older adults (19 years and older) 	<p>At intervention or exposure and outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A <p>At outcome:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

* Including quasi-experimental and controlled before-and-after studies

† Including uncontrolled before-and-after studies

‡ This review update date range encompasses the original systematic review date range, which included articles published from 2000 to 2020

Category	Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
Population: Health status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies that <u>exclusively</u> enroll participants not diagnosed with a disease[*] • Studies that enroll <u>some</u> participants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ diagnosed with a disease; ○ with severe undernutrition, failure to thrive/underweight, stunting, or wasting; ○ born preterm,[†] with low birth weight,[‡] and/or small for gestational age; ○ pre- or post-bariatric surgery; ○ receiving pharmacotherapy to treat obesity; ○ and/or with the outcome of interest 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies that <u>exclusively</u> enroll participants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ diagnosed with a disease;[§] ○ hospitalized for an illness, injury, or surgery;^{**} ○ with severe undernutrition, failure to thrive/underweight, stunting, or wasting; ○ born preterm,[†] with low birth weight,[‡] and/or small for gestational age ○ pre- or post-bariatric surgery; ○ receiving pharmacotherapy to treat obesity; ○ and/or with the outcome of interest
Intervention/ exposure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies that examine consumption of and/or adherence to a dietary pattern [i.e., the quantities, proportions, variety, or combination of different foods, drinks, and nutrients (when available) in diets, and the frequency with which they are habitually consumed], including, at a minimum, a description of the foods and beverages in the pattern. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Dietary patterns may be measured or derived using a variety of approaches, such as adherence to a priori patterns (indices/scores), data driven patterns (factor or cluster analysis), reduced rank regression, or other methods, including clinical trials • Multi-component intervention in which the isolated effect of the intervention of interest on the outcome(s) of interest is provided or can be determined despite multiple components 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Studies that do not provide a description of the dietary pattern, which at minimum, must include the foods and beverages in the pattern (i.e., studies that examine a labeled dietary pattern, but do not describe the foods and beverages consumed) • Multi-component intervention in which the isolated effect of the intervention of interest on the outcome(s) of interest is not provided or cannot be determined due to multiple components
Comparator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumption of and/or adherence to a different dietary pattern • Different levels of consumption of and/or adherence to a dietary pattern 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N/A

^{*} Studies that enroll participants who are at risk for chronic disease will be included

[†] Gestational age <37 weeks and 0/7 days

[‡] Birth weight <2500g

[§] Studies that exclusively enroll participants with obesity will be included

^{**} Studies that exclusively enroll participants post-cesarean section will be included

Category	Inclusion Criteria	Exclusion Criteria
Outcome(s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incident cases of prostate cancer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies that exclusively examine cancer-related mortality, prevalence, survivorship, or recurrence of cancer
Study duration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervention study length ≥ 12 weeks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervention study length < 12 weeks
Publication status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peer-reviewed articles published in research journals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-peer reviewed articles, unpublished data or manuscripts, pre-prints, reports, editorials, retracted articles, and conference abstracts or proceedings
Language	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published in English 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not published in English
Country*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies conducted in countries classified as high or very high on the Human Development Index the year(s) the intervention/exposure data were collected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies conducted in countries classified as medium or low on the Human Development Index the year(s) the intervention/exposure data were collected

* The classification of countries on the Human Development Index (HDI) is based on the UN Development Program Human Development Report Office (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>) for the year the study intervention occurred or data were collected. Studies conducted prior to 1990 are classified based on 1990 HDI classifications. If the year is more recent than the available HDI values, then the most recent HDI classifications are used. If a country is not listed in the HDI, then the current country classification from the World Bank is used (The World Bank. World Bank country and lending groups. Available from: <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-country-and-lending-groups>)

Search for and screen studies

NESR librarians, in collaboration with NESR analysts and the Committee, will use the analytic framework and inclusion and exclusion criteria to develop a comprehensive literature search strategy. The literature search strategy will include selecting and searching the appropriate bibliographic databases, translating search using syntax appropriate for the databases being searched, and employing search refinements, such as search filters. For existing reviews, search strategies will be updated, as appropriate, for each database. The full literature search will be available upon request, and will be fully documented in the final review.

The results of all electronic database searches, after removal of duplicates, will be screened independently by two NESR analysts using a step-wise process by reviewing titles, abstracts, and full-texts to determine which articles meet the inclusion criteria. Manual searching will be conducted to find peer-reviewed published articles not identified through the electronic database search. These articles will also be screened independently by two NESR analysts at the abstract and full-text levels.

Extract data and assess the risk of bias

NESR analysts will extract all essential data from each included article to describe key characteristics of the available evidence, such as the author, publication year, cohort/trial name, study design, population life stage at intervention/exposure and outcome, intervention/exposure and outcome assessment methods, and outcomes. One NESR analyst will extract the data and a second NESR analyst will review the extracted data for accuracy. Each article included in the systematic review will undergo a formal risk of bias assessment, with two NESR analysts independently completing the risk of bias assessment using the tool that is appropriate for the study design.^{***} For review updates, data extraction and risk of bias assessment will be updated, if needed.

Synthesize the evidence

The Committee will describe, compare, and combine the evidence from all included studies to answer the systematic review question. Synthesis of the body of evidence will involve identifying overarching themes or key concepts from the findings, identifying and explaining similarities and differences between studies, and determining whether certain factors impact the relationships being examined. The first level of synthesis organization will be by population including infants and toddlers, children and adolescents, adults, and older adults. Then, within each of the population groups, the evidence will be organized by similarity in outcome. Depending on the available evidence, the next level of organization will be by participant characteristics, such as race/ethnicity, socioeconomic position, or health status.

Develop conclusion statements and grade the evidence

After the Committee synthesizes the body of evidence, they will draft a conclusion statement or conclusion statements. A conclusion statement is one or more summary statements carefully constructed to answer the systematic review question. It reflects the evidence reviewed, as outlined in the analytic framework (e.g., PICO elements) and synthesis plan, and does not take evidence from other sources into consideration. The

* Sterne JAC, Savovic J, Page MJ, et al. RoB 2: a revised tool for assessing risk of bias in randomised trials. *BMJ*. Aug 28 2019;366:I4898.doi:10.1136/bmj.I4898

† Sterne JA, Hernan MA, Reeves BC, et al. ROBINS-I: a tool for assessing risk of bias in non-randomised studies of interventions. *BMJ*. Oct 12 2016;355:i4919.doi:10.1136/bmj.i4919

‡ ROBINS-E Development Group., Higgins J, Morgan R, et al. Bias In Non-randomized Studies - of Exposure (ROBINS-E). 2022. <https://www.riskofbias.info/welcome/robins-e-tool>

Committee will review, discuss, and revise the conclusion statement until they reach agreement on wording that accurately reflect the body of evidence.

The Committee will then assign a grade to each conclusion statement (i.e., strong, moderate, limited, or grade not assignable). The grade communicates the strength of the evidence supporting a specific conclusion statement to decision makers and stakeholders. NESR has predefined criteria, based on five grading elements that the Committee will use to evaluate and grade the strength of the evidence supporting each conclusion statement. The five grading elements are: consistency, precision, risk of bias, directness and generalizability of the evidence. Study design will also be considered during the grading process.

Recommend future research

The Committee will identify and document research gaps and methodological limitations throughout the systematic review process. These gaps and limitations will be used to develop research recommendations that describe the research, data, and methodological advances that are needed to strengthen the body of evidence on a particular topic. Rationales for the necessity of additional or stronger research may also be provided with the research recommendations.

Acknowledgments and funding

The Committee members are involved in: establishing all aspects of the protocol, which presents the plan for how they are planning to examine the scientific evidence, including the inclusion and exclusion criteria; reviewing all studies that meet the criteria the Committee sets; deliberating on the body of evidence for each question; and writing and grading the conclusion statements. The NESR team, with assistance from Federal staff from HHS and USDA (Jean Altman, MS; Kara Beckman, PhD; Dana DeSilva, PhD, RD; Kevin Kuczynski, MS, RD; TusaRebecca Pannucci, PhD, MPH, RD; Julia Quam, MSPH, RND; Elizabeth Rahavi, RD) and Project Leadership (HHS: Janet de Jesus, MS, RD; USDA: Eve Stoodly, PhD), supports the Committee by facilitating, executing, and documenting the work necessary to ensure the reviews are completed in accordance with NESR methodology. Contractor support was also provided by Panum Telecom (Emily Madan, PhD; Verena McClain, MSc).

Funding: United States Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, Alexandria, VA

Appendix

Appendix 1: Inclusion and exclusion criteria comparison between existing* and updated systematic reviews for the research question: What is the relationship between dietary patterns and risk of prostate cancer?

Category	Existing Review	Updated Review	Change and Rationale
Study design	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Randomized controlled trials • Non-randomized controlled trials, including quasi-experimental and controlled before and after studies • Prospective cohort studies • Retrospective cohort studies • Nested case-control studies <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncontrolled trials[†] • Case-control studies • Cross-sectional studies • Narrative reviews • Systematic reviews • Meta-analyses 	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Randomized controlled trials • Non-randomized controlled trials • Prospective cohort studies • Retrospective cohort studies • Nested case-control studies <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uncontrolled trials • Case-control studies • Cross-sectional studies • Ecological studies • Narrative reviews • Systematic reviews • Meta-analyses • Modeling and simulation studies • Mendelian randomization studies 	No change
Publication date	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • January 2014 – January 2020 (this date range is in addition to the original systematic review, which included articles published from January 2000 – January 2014) 	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • January 2000 – Present (this date range is encompassing the original systematic reviews, which included articles published from January 2000 – January 2020) 	No change other than to include more recent evidence

* Boushey C, Ard J, Bazzano L, Heymsfield S, Mayer-Davis E, Sabaté J, Snetselaar L, Van Horn L, Schneeman B, English LK, Bates M, Callahan E, Butera G, Terry N, Obbagy J. Dietary Patterns and Breast, Colorectal, Lung, and Prostate Cancer: A Systematic Review. July 2020. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion, Nutrition Evidence Systematic Review. Available at: <https://doi.org/10.52570/NESR.DGAC2020.SR0104>

[†] Including uncontrolled before-and-after studies

Category	Existing Review	Updated Review	Change and Rationale
	<p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articles published prior to January 2000 or after January 2020 	<p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articles published prior to January 2000 or after January 2020 	
Population: Study participants	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human participants Males Females <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-human participants (e.g. animal or in vitro models) 	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-human 	No change other than formatting
Population: Life stage	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age at intervention/exposure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children and adolescents (ages 2-18 years) Adults (ages 19-64 years) Older adults (ages 65 years and older) Age at outcome: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children and adolescents (ages 2-18 years) Adults (ages 19-64 years) Older adults (ages 65 years and older) <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Age at intervention/exposure and outcome: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infants and toddlers (birth up to 24 months) At outcome: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infants and toddlers (birth up to 24 months) 	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At intervention or exposure and outcome: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infants and toddlers (birth up to 24 months) Children and adolescents (2 up to 19 years) Adults and older adults (19 years and older) <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> At intervention or exposure and outcome: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A At outcome: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Individuals during pregnancy 	<p>Infants and toddlers (birth up to 24 months) will be included to focus the reviews on the entire lifespan.</p> <p>Individuals where the outcome is diagnosed during pregnancy will be excluded due to the special nature of this life stage.</p>
Population: Health Status	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies that enroll participants who are healthy and/or at risk for chronic disease, including those with obesity Studies that enroll some participants diagnosed with a disease Studies that enroll some participants diagnosed with cancer 	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies that exclusively enroll participants not diagnosed with a disease Studies that enroll some participants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> diagnosed with a disease; with severe undernutrition, failure to thrive/underweight, stunting, or wasting; 	No change other than to clarify intent

Category	Existing Review	Updated Review	Change and Rationale
	<p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies that exclusively enroll participants diagnosed with a disease, or hospitalized patients with illness or injury. (For this criterion, studies that exclusively enroll subjects with obesity will be included.) Studies that exclusively enroll participants with cancer (i.e., studies that aim to treat participants who have already been diagnosed with the outcome of interest) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> born preterm, with low birth weight, and/or small for gestational age; pre- or post-bariatric surgery; receiving pharmacotherapy to treat obesity; and/or with the outcome of interest <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies that exclusively enroll participants: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> diagnosed with a disease; hospitalized for an illness, injury, or surgery; with severe undernutrition, failure to thrive/underweight, stunting, or wasting; born preterm,† with low birth weight,‡ and/or small for gestational age pre- or post-bariatric surgery; receiving pharmacotherapy to treat obesity; and/or with the outcome of interest 	
Intervention/exposure	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies that examine consumption of and/or adherence to a dietary pattern [i.e., the quantities, proportions, variety, or combination of different foods, drinks, and nutrients (when available) in diets, and the frequency with which they are habitually consumed], including, at a minimum, a description of the foods and beverages in the pattern. Dietary patterns may be measured or derived using a variety of approaches, such as adherence to a priori patterns (indices/scores), data driven patterns (factor or cluster analysis), reduced rank regression, or other methods, including clinical trials. <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies that do not provide a description of the dietary pattern, which at minimum, must include the foods and beverages in the pattern (i.e., studies that examine a labeled dietary pattern, but do not describe the foods and beverages consumed). 	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies that examine consumption of and/or adherence to a dietary pattern [i.e., the quantities, proportions, variety, or combination of different foods, drinks, and nutrients (when available) in diets, and the frequency with which they are habitually consumed], including, at a minimum, a description of the foods and beverages in the pattern. Dietary patterns may be measured or derived using a variety of approaches, such as adherence to a priori patterns (indices/scores), data driven patterns (factor or cluster analysis), reduced rank regression, or other methods, including clinical trials. Multi-component intervention in which the isolated effect of the intervention of interest on the outcome(s) of interest is provided or can be determined despite multiple components <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies that do not provide a description of the dietary pattern, which at minimum, must include 	No change other than formatting

Category	Existing Review	Updated Review	Change and Rationale
		<p>the foods and beverages in the pattern (i.e., studies that examine a labeled dietary pattern, but do not describe the foods and beverages consumed).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-component intervention in which the isolated effect of the intervention of interest on the outcome(s) of interest is not provided or cannot be determined due to multiple components 	
Comparator	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumption of and/or adherence to a different dietary pattern Different levels of consumption of and/or adherence to a dietary pattern <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<p><u>Included:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consumption of and/or adherence to a different dietary pattern Different levels of consumption of and/or adherence to a dietary pattern <p><u>Excluded:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	No change
Outcome(s)	<p><u>Included</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incident cases of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Breast cancer Colorectal cancer Lung cancer Prostate cancer <p><u>Excluded</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies that exclusively examine cancer-related mortality, prevalence, survivorship, or recurrence of cancer 	<p><u>Included</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incident cases of prostate cancer <p><u>Excluded</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies that exclusively examine cancer-related mortality, prevalence, survivorship, or recurrence of cancer 	Specific cancer types were separated into different questions for clarity of reporting
Study duration	<p><u>Included</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A <p><u>Excluded</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> N/A 	<p><u>Included</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervention study length ≥ 12 weeks <p><u>Excluded</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intervention study length < 12 weeks 	Study duration criteria were modified to enable focus on the strongest body of evidence
Publication status	<u>Included</u>	<u>Included</u>	No change other than formatting

Category	Existing Review	Updated Review	Change and Rationale
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articles that have been peer-reviewed <p><u>Excluded</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articles that have not been peer-reviewed and are not published in peer-reviewed journals, including unpublished data, manuscripts, reports, abstracts, and conference proceedings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Peer-reviewed articles published in research journals <p><u>Excluded</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-peer reviewed articles, unpublished data or manuscripts, pre-prints, reports, and conference abstracts or proceedings 	
Language	<p><u>Included</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articles published in English <p><u>Excluded</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Articles published in languages other than English 	<p><u>Included</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published in English <p><u>Excluded</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Not published in English 	No change other than formatting
Country*	<p><u>Included</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies conducted in countries classified as high or very high on the Human Development Index the year(s) the intervention/exposure data were collected <p><u>Excluded</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies conducted in countries classified as medium or low on the Human Development Index the year(s) the intervention/exposure data were collected 	<p><u>Included</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies conducted in countries classified as high or very high on the Human Development Index the year(s) the intervention/exposure data were collected <p><u>Excluded</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Studies conducted in countries classified as medium or low on the Human Development Index the year(s) the intervention/exposure data were collected 	No change

* The classification of countries on the Human Development Index (HDI) is based on the UN Development Program Human Development Report Office (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>) for the year the study intervention occurred or data were collected. If the study does not report the year(s) in which the intervention/exposure data were collected, the HDI classification for the year of publication is applied. Studies conducted prior to 1990 are classified based on 1990 HDI classifications. If the year is more recent than the available HDI values, then the most recent HDI classifications are used. If a country is not listed in the HDI, then the current country classification from the World Bank is used (The World Bank. World Bank country and lending groups. Available from: <https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-country-and-lending-groups>)