CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE (CVD) Lycopene Supplementation and Disease Risk

CVD - main findings

- The data for lycopene or tomato extract supplementation are predominantly from smaller size studies. Both favorable and neutral outcomes are reported; however, 2 larger size RCT studies (n=400 and n=175) indicate a neutral relationship between lycopene supplementation and heart disease risk reduction.
- Inconclusive evidence for benefits in blood pressure regulation; although combination therapy (lycopene plus low dose standard of care medication) may provide benefit.
- Evidence for improving oxidative stress status.
- Limited evidence for modulation of inflammatory status or endothelial function
- Modest support for effects on platelet function as demonstrated by fresh fruit extracts (FTE).

Summary of studies and outcomes

- Number of studies = 24
- Risk estimates (RE) = 29
 - o (-) = 16
 - o N = 13
 - \circ (+) = 0

Eco

0

- Risk estimates by Tomato or Lycopene category
 - o \sqrt{GT} G. Tom =
 - \sqrt{PT} P. Tom = 1 (-)
 - $\sqrt{\text{FTE FTE}} = 2$ (-)
 - o $\sqrt{\text{Lyco Lyco}} = 13 (-), 13 (N)$

Table: Relationship between Lycopene Supplementation and CVD NEUTRAL NEGATIVE POSTIVE Study N= ASSOCIATION ASSOCIATION ASSOCIATION Type studies (no associated (protective) (risk factor) risk or benefit) Sample size, n= CVD Sample size, n= Sample size, n= <100 101-200 201-500 501-1000 ≥1000 101-200 201-500 501-1000 ≥1000 101-200 201-500 501-1000 ≥1000 VLyc VBP, Lyc √Lyc RCT EF, CX, 17 Infi VLyc V*Lyc V*PT V#Lyc EF,0 infi 7 Interv 0 PC CC 0 Cross 0 Sec

^{*} Symbol = same study. # Indicates both (-) and (N) RE in same study.

End point = BP, Blood pressure. FTE, Fresh Tomato Extract. EF, endothelial function. Lip, Lipids. Infl, Inflammation. Ox, Oxidative stress.