

38-month long progression-free and symptom-free survival of a patient with recurrent glioblastoma multiforme: A case report of the Paleolithic Ketogenic Diet (PKD) used as a stand-alone treatment after failed standard oncotherapy

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ABSTRACT

Studies in animal models have suggested that the ketogenic diet may be effective in the treatment of cancer. However, human cohort studies on the ketogenic diet have, thus far, failed to show benefits in cancer survival or in any other hard clinical endpoints of the disease. This paper presents a case report of a patient with glioblastoma multiforme. The patient had initially been treated with standard oncotherapy including surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy. Despite standard treatment, the patient experienced a recurrence of the glioblastoma seven months later. Subsequently, the patient refused radiotherapy and chemotherapy and opted to use the paleolithic ketogenic diet (PKD) as a stand-alone therapy. Following the adoption of the PKD, progression of the disease has been completely halted. At the time of writing, the patient has remained in remission for 38 months, is without side-effects and experiences an excellent quality of life without the use of any drugs.

INTRODUCTION

In recent years there has been a surge of interest in the use of ketogenic diets as a potential treatment for cancer (Klement, 2017). The idea that ketogenic diets may have antitumor effects was initially put forward following the positive findings that emerged from animal studies (Zhou et al., 2007). Clinical studies with the ketogenic diet, have however, repeatedly failed to show benefits in any clinical hard endpoints such as progression-free survival.

The authors of this paper have adopted an evolutionary approach to health and to the treatment of disease. Hence, we have developed and have been using the paleolithic ketogenic diet (PKD) in the treatment of several chronic diseases in more than 5000 patients for the last nine years. The PKD is a diet that is based on animal fat and meat and is similar to the diet that was originally proposed by Voegtlin (1975).

In the classic ketogenic diet, the source of the foods is not stipulated; whereas in the PKD the source of the fats and proteins is of the utmost importance. In practical terms this means that the PKD excludes all dairy products, cereal grains, plant oils, nightshades, legumes and dietary supplements; i.e. all foods that were not routinely available before the advent of agriculture 10,000 years ago.

The classic ketogenic diet (and its variants), typically contain unrestricted amounts of dairy products, nuts and plant oils, which are normally excluded in the PKD. In our opinion, this difference accounts for the additional benefits conferred by the PKD as compared to the classic ketogenic diet. We believe that excluding the non-PKD food components results in the normalization of intestinal permeability, which is a critical factor in the mechanism of action of the PKD in cancer (Tóth et al., 2017).

Thus far, we have published several case reports of patients who have been successfully treated with the PKD. These include: type 2 (Tóth and Clemens, 2015a) and type 1 diabetes (Tóth and Clemens, 2014; 2015b); Crohn's disease (Tóth et al, 2016); Gilbert's syndrome (Tóth and Clemens, 2015c); epilepsy (Clemens et al., 2013, 2015); complete reversal of cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (Tóth et al., 2018); halted progression of soft palate cancer (Tóth and Clemens, 2016) and regression of rectal cancer ((Tóth and Clemens, 2017)

Here we present a case report of a patient with glioblastoma multiforme. Initially, the patient had been treated with standard oncotherapy including surgery, radiotherapy and chemotherapy. Despite standard treatment, the patient experienced a recurrence of the glioblastoma seven months later. Subsequently, the patient refused standard oncotherapy and opted to use the PKD as a stand-alone therapy. Since initiating the PKD, progression of the disease has been completely halted. At the time of writing, the patient has remained in remission for more than 3 years, and that too without the use of any drugs. Furthermore, besides being progression-free, the patient has also been symptom-free.

CASE REPORT

The medical history of the patient included bladder cancer operated in 2012. He also had hypertension treated with antihypertensives. The patient presented with severe headache in late January 2016. A subsequent MRI on the 28th of January 2016 showed a cystic lesion of

44 x 60 x 55 mm in the right parieto-temporo-occipital region. Subtotal surgery was performed the next day. Histopathology indicated glioblastoma multiforme. A follow-up CT scan on 02 Mar 2016 showed a cystic mass of 49 x 29.9 mm. Between March and May 2016 the patient underwent radiochemotherapy along with temozolomide treatment. An MRI in August 2016 showed tumor recurrence, whereupon the patient decided to stop standard treatment and contacted us for medical guidance.

Paleolithic ketogenic diet

In agreement with the patient, we started the PKD in September 2016. The PKD is an animal fat-meat based diet with a fat:protein ratio of approximately 2:1 (in grams). The diet excludes cereal grains, dairy products, nightshades, legumes, plant oils (including coconut oil and olive oil), nuts, refined sugars, artificial sweeteners, food additives and all types of dietary supplements. Red and fatty meats were the predominant foods in the patient's diet, with regular consumption of organ meat from cattle and pork as well. Although the PKD may include some plant foods in certain cases, in this patient's case all plant foods were excluded in order to maximize the effectiveness of the PKD.

Follow-up

The patient was under our close control with several frequent personal visits, as well as e-mail and phone communication.

Laboratory workup and urinary ketones

The patient was followed-up with home monitoring of urinary ketones, regular laboratory workups and brain MRI.

	Oct 2016	Feb 2017	Aug 2017	Feb 2018	Aug 2018	Jan 2019	Reference	Unit
Glucose	6.6	4.6	5.4	4.1	5	4.9	3.4-6.1	mmol/L
Cholesterol	4.6	7.6	7	6.9	6.5	5.9	3.5-6.5	mmol/L
Triglyceride	0.76	1.51	0.94	0.78	0.7	0.8	0.55-1.85	mmol/L
HDL chol.	1.63	1.79	2.08	-	-	-	0.9-1.7	mmol/L
LDL chol.	2.82	5.51	4.73	-	-	-	<3.35	mmol/L
Uric acid	-	-	254	430	393	-	180-440	umol/L
TSH	-	-	-	3.97	3.64	-	0.4-4.5	mIU/L

Table 1.

Laboratory workup: metabolic parameters. The value that can be regarded as a positive outlier is indicated in red.

	Oct 2016	Feb 2017	Aug 2017	Feb 2018	Aug 2018	Jan 2019	Reference	Unit
Sodium	139	140	139	144	139	140	133-145	mmol/l
Potassium	3.8	4.9	5.7	3.6	4.3	4,1	3.5-5.5	mmol/l
Chloride	101	98	98	100	99	102	97-110	mmol/l
Calcium	2.33	2.3	-	2.36	2.47	2.39	2-2.6	mmol/l
Iron	-	-	12.8	14.8	13.2	16.9	14-30	µmol/l
Magnesium	-	-	0.9	0.99	1.02	0.84	0.78-1.03	mmol/l
Folic acid	-	-	36.8	20.7	14.2	37.4	2.4-45.4	nmol/l
Vit. B12	-	-	403	>738	505	349	142-725	pmol/l
Vit. D	-	-	84.2	50.4	62.7	54.5	>75	nmol/l

Table 2

Laboratory workup: minerals, ions and vitamins. Values that can be regarded as negative outliers are indicated in blue.

	Oct 2016	Feb 2017	Aug 2017	Jan 2018	Feb 2018	Jun 2018	Aug 2018	Jan 2019	Reference	Unit
ESR	13	13	13	13	20	18	44	12	<15	mm/h
CRP	-	-	0.4	-	5.2	-	-	0.1	0-5	mg/l
Fibrinogen	-	-	4.25	-	1.76	-	3.41	2.05	2-4	g/l
TNF-alpha	-	-	5.9	-	1.6	6.09	6.85	-	1-12,4	pg/ml
IL-6	-	-	-	-	3	<2	4.8	-	0-3,4	pg/ml

Table 3.

Laboratory workup: inflammatory markers. Values that can be regarded as positive outliers are indicated in red.

Glucose levels were low except for the first measurement shortly after starting the diet. Cholesterol, HDL and LDL cholesterol tended to be slightly elevated. Triglyceride and uric acid were in the normal range. Mineral, ion and vitamin levels were also in the normal range except for the iron being slightly low on two measurements and vitamin D being low upon the last measurement (Table 2.). Inflammatory markers were generally low except for the ESR being elevated on three measurements (Table 3.). Blood work was used to give feedback to the patient on how to fine-tune the diet.

Adherence level

The patient showed a generally high level of adherence throughout the entire follow-up. This was ascertained by blood work and feedback from the patient. Although the patient did not deviate from the major rules of the PKD he tended to overeat periodically. This may explain the TSH being closer to the upper limit of the normal range, which in our experience indicates relative overeating (Table 1.). The patient also reported having consumed coffee from time to time despite recommendations against drinking coffee. This was reflected in the slightly

decreased iron levels; coffee consumption has a known effect of lowering iron (Morck et al., 1983).

MRI scans

During the follow-up of 38 months seven consecutive MRI scans were performed 3-6 months apart. Each of them showed stable sizes of the tumor and the associated cyst (Figure 1.).

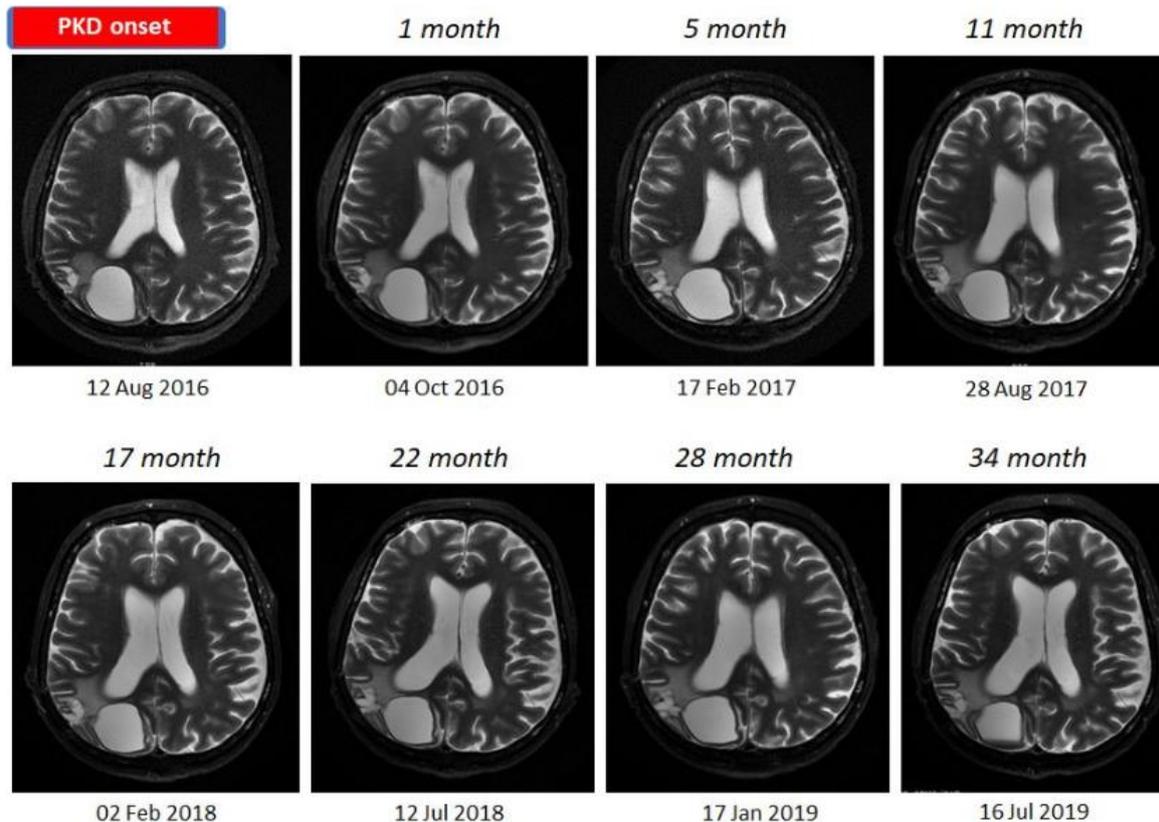


Figure 1.

MRI scan one month before starting the PKD and seven consecutive follow-up scans. Note that there is no change in the size of the tumor and the associated cyst throughout the follow-up of three years.

General condition

The patient was free of symptoms attributable to the brain tumor during the entire follow-up. The patient did not experience epileptic seizures, nor any other neurological symptoms. The patient's blood pressure normalized within one week of starting the diet. His antihypertensive medication was therefore stopped and his blood pressure has remained normal without medication. The patient retained his physical strength and full work capacity during the entire follow-up.

Intestinal permeability test (PEG400 challenge test)

Intestinal permeability was assessed using a polyethylene glycol (PEG 400) challenge test based on the method of Chadwick et al (1977). PEG 400 contains a mixture of inert water-soluble molecules of at least 11 different sizes. PEG 400 is also nontoxic, not degraded by intestinal bacteria, not metabolized by tissues, and rapidly excreted in urine. After a 3.0-gram oral dose of PEG, the subject makes a six-hour urine collection. Components were separated and quantified by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). The percentage of each fraction of PEG excreted over 6 hours is calculated.

The PEG400 challenge test that was performed in January 2018 (at 17 months on the diet) showed normal intestinal permeability for each of the molecular sizes (Figure 2). This timing corresponded to a time period of not drinking coffee.

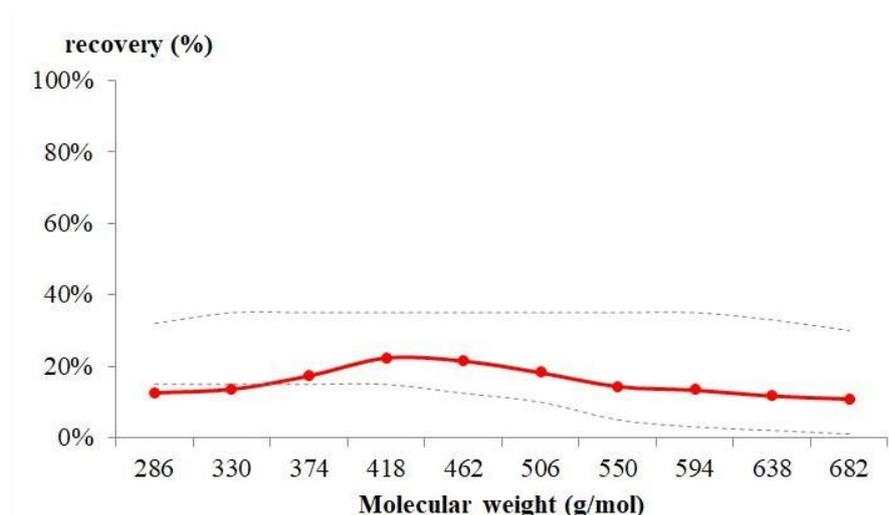


Figure 2.

Result of the PEG400 challenge test. The test was done on 21 Jan 2018, at 17 months on the diet. This timing corresponds to a time period of not drinking coffee. Note that intestinal permeability was normal for all the molecular sizes.

Patient Consent

Written informed consent was obtained from the patient for publication of this case report.

DISCUSSION

Glioblastoma is the most aggressive form of brain tumor in adults with a prognosis of a median survival of 15 months after standard therapy (Thakkar et al., 2014). Currently, the standard of care for glioblastoma includes surgical debulking along with concurrent chemotherapy and radiotherapy. After diagnosis, our patient was also treated with

temozolomide and concomitant radiotherapy, despite which a recurrence occurred after seven months. The patient then stopped using standard oncotherapy and started using the PKD as a stand-alone therapy. On this regime, the patient has been progression-free, symptom-free and medicine-free for 38 months.

We have to emphasize that the PKD that we use in the treatment of cancer patients differs from the classic version of the ketogenic diet that has traditionally been used in epilepsy (Kossoff and Rho, 2009) as well as in clinical trials with cancer patients (for a review, see: Klement et al., 2017). The main difference between the classic ketogenic diet (and its variants) and the PKD is that while the classic ketogenic diet is based on plant oils, dairy products and supplements, the PKD is based on animal meat, fat and organ meats.

Despite the popularity of the ketogenic diet, clinical studies with the classic ketogenic diet repeatedly failed to provide evidence that it significantly improves cancer survival (Klement et al., 2017). For example, the ERGO trial, a prospective trial of the ketogenic diet in recurrent glioblastoma, failed to find a meaningful survival benefit (Rieger et al., 2014) while in another study with the ketogenic diet in glioblastoma (van der Louw et al., 2019) overall survival was only 12.8 months.

Currently, there are only case studies that report on long-term survival benefit in cancer due to the ketogenic diet. One case study about two children with astrocytoma dates back to 1995 (Nebeling et al., 1995). Another study reported stable disease while the diet was sustained for seven months (Zuccoli et al., 2010). A recent study using the ketogenic diet along with drugs and hyperbaric oxygen therapy reported two-year survival in a glioblastoma patient (Elsakka et al., 2018), while another one reported complete therapeutic response in a breast cancer patient (Íyikesici et al., 2017).

Previously, we have published three cancer case reports, where the PKD resulted in regression or stable disease. In a patient with recurrent cervical intraepithelial neoplasia, the PKD resulted in complete reversal (Tóth et al., 2018). In another patient with an aggressive soft palate cancer, the PKD resulted in progression-free status (Tóth and Clemens, 2016). The two patients are still progression-free at 49 and 59 months after diet onset. In the third patient with rectal cancer, the PKD resulted in a gradual regression while the PKD was highly adhered to (Tóth and Clemens, 2016). We have also reported on other cancer patients with progression-free survival beyond 2 years (Tóth et al., 2017; Clemens et al., 2019). These successful cases share the PKD as stand-alone therapy administered to the patients (Tóth et al., 2017; Clemens et al., 2019).

In general, ketogenic diets are thought to convey an anticancer effect through targeting the Warburg phenomenon (Seyfried., 2012). Shifting away from a carbohydrate-based metabolism toward a fat-based one has been shown to slow down tumor growth in animal models although it has not been shown to stop cancer growth (Seyfried, 2012).

As we have recently pointed out (Tóth et al., 2017), the general lack of efficacy of the classic ketogenic diet in cancer patients may be due to the fact that the classic ketogenic diet may not convey all the benefits that are associated with the PKD.

Most importantly, a key beneficial mechanism of the PKD over other ketogenic diets is the normalization of intestinal permeability (Tóth et al., 2017). Besides the metabolic improvements, it may be this amelioration of intestinal permeability that is crucial to halting

cancer progression. We have previously shown that it is the normalization of intestinal permeability rather than the shift to ketosis that is pivotal in the PKD treatment of Crohn's disease and in autoimmune diseases (Tóth et al., 2017). In our experience, certain plant foods prevent complete normalization of intestinal permeability, which is why all plant foods were excluded from this patient's diet.

In another patient with Hodgkin's lymphoma, elevated intestinal permeability was shown to normalize after switching from the classic ketogenic diet to the PKD (Clemens and Tóth, 2019).

Intestinal permeability is a membrane-related phenomenon that prevails at several levels of the organization of the body. Membrane permeability is crucial in defining cell-to-cell communication and in ensuring physiological contact inhibition within tissues. Loss of contact inhibition is known to be associated with a cancerous transformation of tissues (Kojima, 1993). Increased intestinal permeability has been suggested to promote tumorigenesis (Lin et al., 2012) and has been described as being associated with various tumor types (e.g. Soler et al 1999; Melichar, 2007). Yet, so far, no dietary or other interventions have resulted in the normalization of intestinal membrane permeability (Oldenwald and Turner, 2013).

Previous dietary intervention trials in cancer patients have not recognized the importance of the intestinal permeability. Also, attempts, until now, have failed to reverse elevated intestinal permeability. For example, a study with the regular paleolithic diet seemed to have no effect on intestinal permeability, nor did it decrease inflammation (Boers et al., 2014).

In cancer patients, a high level of inflammation is regarded as a negative predictor for survival (Strojnik et al., 2014). We put forward that normalizing intestinal permeability is key to controlling inflammation through the application of PKD. Accordingly, we generally see a decrease in the inflammatory markers after a shift toward the PKD (Tóth et al., 2018 and the referenced case studies with the PKD). In our glioblastoma patient, intestinal permeability, as measured by the PEG400 challenge test, also indicated normal intestinal permeability while on the PKD. In our patient, inflammatory markers were generally low, although they fluctuated to some degree during the follow-up. This fluctuation is likely to reflect periods of drinking coffee. The lowest level of the inflammatory markers was seen in the blood work from Jan 2019, a period corresponding to not drinking coffee. Inflammation level being elevated by coffee is indicated by the literature (Zampelas et al., 2004) and is also in accordance with our previous experience.

Besides the fact that we used the PKD instead of the classic ketogenic diet, another important difference from previous studies is that we used the dietary therapy as a stand-alone treatment. Although it is generally believed that the standard care and dietary therapy can work in synergy (Woolf and Scheck, 2015), we believe that it is the absence of chemotherapy and radiotherapy which contributed to the unexpectedly long progression-free survival in our patient.

Such an assumption agrees with the notion of Seyfried who pointed out that radiotherapy, chemotherapy and the use of steroids may hinder the effect of a metabolic therapy and paradoxically can result in boosting tumor growth through many different paths (Seyfried et al, 2010). Seyfried also raised the possibility that in the future metabolic therapies may become the standard of care in glioblastoma (Seyfried et al., 2019). We suggest that the

predominance of chemotherapy and radiotherapy in current oncotherapy may also have prevented clinical trials of the ketogenic diet from major success.

	Publication	Study type	Patient number	Diet type	Overall survival	Time to progression on the diet
Group studies	Champ et al., 2014	Retrospective	6	KD	4/6 patients alive at 12 months	5/6 patients progressed at 12 months
	Rieger et al., 2014	Prospective	17	KD	Median survival 32 weeks; range: 6-86+ weeks	All patients progressed. Median: 5 weeks; range: 3-13 weeks
	van der Louw et al., 2019	Prospective	9	KD	Median survival 12.8 months; range 9.8-18 months	Not reported
	Woodhouse et al., 2019	Retrospective	19	MAD	2-year survival 26.7%	Not reported
Case studies	Zuccoli et al., 2010	Case study	1	R-KD	Not reported	10 months (stopped the diet at 7 months)
	Schwartz et al., 2015	Case study	2	R-KD	Not reported	1 and 3 months
	Elsakka et al., 2018	Case study	1	KMT	24 months (at the time of writing the paper)	No progression at 24 months

Table 4.

Dietary intervention studies in glioblastoma multiforme. In the literature, the case with the longest progression-free survival to date is 24 months, as documented by Elsakka et al (2018) (24 months).

KD: ketogenic diet; R-KD: restricted ketogenic diet; MAD: modified Atkins diet; KMT: ketogenic metabolic therapy

We put forward that the failure of previous ketogenic diet trials is not only down to the effect of radiotherapy and chemotherapy that elevate blood glucose levels, but also to the fact that chemotherapy (Keefe et al. 1997) and radiotherapy (Nejdfors et al., 2000) compromise the intestinal barrier and thereby may be counterproductive in cancer treatment.

As far as we know, our patient is the first glioblastoma patient in the literature receiving a dietary therapy without any other treatment modalities (other than surgery). Currently, with his 38-months progression-free survival and 46 months overall survival (from diagnosis), he has the longest survival of all glioblastoma patients treated with a dietary therapy and published in the literature (Table 4.).

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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