

Washington University School of Medicine

Digital Commons@Becker

Open Access Publications

2018

Body mass index throughout adulthood, physical activity, and risk of multiple myeloma: A prospective analysis in three large cohorts

Catherine R. Marinac
Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health

Brenda M. Birmann
Harvard Medical School

I-Min Lee
Harvard Medical School

Bernard A. Rosner
Harvard Medical School

Mary K. Townsend
Moffitt Cancer Center

See next page for additional authors

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.wustl.edu/open_access_pubs

Please let us know how this document benefits you.

Recommended Citation

Marinac, Catherine R.; Birmann, Brenda M.; Lee, I-Min; Rosner, Bernard A.; Townsend, Mary K.; Giovannucci, Edward; Rebbeck, Timothy R.; Buring, Julie E.; and Colditz, Graham A., "Body mass index throughout adulthood, physical activity, and risk of multiple myeloma: A prospective analysis in three large cohorts." *British Journal of Cancer*. 118, 7. 1013-1019. (2018).
https://digitalcommons.wustl.edu/open_access_pubs/6768

This Open Access Publication is brought to you for free and open access by Digital Commons@Becker. It has been accepted for inclusion in Open Access Publications by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons@Becker. For more information, please contact vanam@wustl.edu.

Authors

Catherine R. Marinac, Brenda M. Birmann, I-Min Lee, Bernard A. Rosner, Mary K. Townsend, Edward Giovannucci, Timothy R. Rebbeck, Julie E. Buring, and Graham A. Colditz



ARTICLE

Epidemiology

Body mass index throughout adulthood, physical activity, and risk of multiple myeloma: a prospective analysis in three large cohorts

Catherine R. Marinac^{1,2}, Brenda M. Birmann³, I-Min Lee^{2,4}, Bernard A. Rosner³, Mary K. Townsend⁵, Edward Giovannucci^{2,3,6}, Timothy R. Rebbeck^{1,2}, Julie E. Buring^{2,4} and Graham A. Colditz^{2,7}

BACKGROUND: Obesity is the only known modifiable multiple myeloma (MM) risk factor. However, the influence of obesity in earlier or later adulthood and the role of other energy balance correlates in MM development are unclear.

METHODS: We leveraged repeatedly updated data from the Nurses' Health Study, Health Professionals Follow-up Study, and Women's Health Study cohorts to further explore energy balance measures in MM etiology. Exposures derived from questionnaires included young adult body mass index (BMI), cumulative average BMI, BMI change since young adulthood, and cumulative average physical activity and walking. We assessed MM risk related to those variables with Cox proportional hazard models.

RESULTS: We observed 575 incident MM cases in over five million person-years of follow-up across the cohorts. In pooled analyses, MM risk increased 17% per 5 kg/m² increase in cumulative average BMI (95% confidence interval (CI): 1.05, 1.29) and 28% per 5 kg/m² increase in young adult BMI (CI: 1.12, 1.47); adjustment for BMI change since young adulthood did not affect either association. BMI change since young adulthood and cumulative average physical activity and walking were not significantly associated with MM risk.

CONCLUSIONS: These findings suggest that a high BMI in early and later adulthood are risk factors for MM.

British Journal of Cancer (2018) 118:1013–1019; <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41416-018-0010-4>

INTRODUCTION

Multiple myeloma (MM) is an incurable malignancy of plasma cells, characterised by high levels of a monoclonal ("M") protein in peripheral blood and/or urine, bone marrow plasmacytosis and clinical signs of organ damage.¹ MM is preceded by an asymptomatic premalignant condition known as monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance (MGUS),^{2, 3} and individuals with MGUS have a risk of progression to MM of ~1–2% per year.⁴ MM is expected to account for >32,800 new cancer diagnoses and >12,500 cancer deaths in the United States (US) in 2017.⁵ Five-year relative survival has improved by more than 15 percentage points since the year 2000 due to therapeutic advancements,^{6–8} nonetheless it remains low at 52.7%.⁹ Altogether, these data underscore the urgency of identifying modifiable risk factors for disease incidence, which may be used to inform prevention efforts.

Most established risk factors, including older age, male sex, African ancestry, and family history of haematologic malignancy, are not modifiable. An exception is obesity, which has demonstrated a positive association with MM risk in

epidemiologic studies.^{10–12} Indeed, the strength and consistency of the evidence supporting a positive association of body mass index (BMI) with MM led an expert panel convened by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) to conclude in 2016 that a preventative relationship has been established between "the absence of excess body fatness" and MM.¹³

In light of the established association of obesity with MM, clarification is warranted for other aspects of the relationship, such as whether BMI in both earlier and later life are important. Several published studies suggest that both younger and usual adult BMI are positively associated with MM risk,^{10, 14} including a recent pooled case–control study by the International Multiple Myeloma Consortium (IMMC) with data on both younger and usual adult BMI for 1164 cases and 3629 controls.¹⁰ Nonetheless, other prospective studies did not observe associations with MM for younger adult BMI,^{15, 16} including an analysis among 121,216 (*n* = 111 MM cases) women enrolled in the California Teachers Study.¹⁶ It is also unclear whether BMI change or physical activity also influences the risk of MM. The IARC consensus report could not

¹Department of Medical Oncology, Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Boston, MA 02115, USA; ²Department of Epidemiology, Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health, Boston, MA 02115, USA; ³Channing Division of Network Medicine, Department of Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02115, USA; ⁴Division of Preventive Medicine, Department of Medicine, Brigham and Women's Hospital and Harvard Medical School, Boston, MA 02115, USA; ⁵Department of Cancer Epidemiology, Moffitt Cancer Center, 12902 Magnolia Drive, Tampa, FL 33612, USA; ⁶Department of Nutrition, Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, MA 02115, USA and ⁷Department of Surgery and Alvin J. Siteman Cancer Center, Washington University School of Medicine, and Barnes Jewish Hospital, St. Louis, MO 63110, USA

Correspondence: Brenda M. Birmann (brenda.birmann@channing.harvard.edu)

Catherine R. Marinac and Brenda M. Birmann contributed equally to this work.

Received: 17 October 2017 Revised: 5 January 2018 Accepted: 8 January 2018

Published online: 12 March 2018

address these questions because the existing evidence is limited (i.e., examined in few and/or under-powered studies) and inconclusive. We undertook the present analysis in the Nurses' Health Study (NHS), Health Professionals Follow-up Study (HPFS) and Women's Health Study (WHS) cohorts, with a pooled total of 575 cases of MM and 5,042,395 person-years of follow-up, to elucidate these additional questions and better inform the translation of the current knowledge on obesity to strategies to diminish MM risk. This analysis updates and substantially expands an early report on simple updated ("current") BMI and cumulative average hours/week of physical activity and MM risk in the NHS and HPFS.¹⁷ The prior study included 10 fewer years of follow up and only 215 MM cases, and did not include data from WHS participants or examine other anthropometric variables or their changes over time.

PATIENTS AND METHODS

Study populations

The NHS was established in 1976 with 121,700 female U.S. registered nurses ages 30–55 years who completed the enrollment questionnaire.¹⁸ The HPFS enrolled 51,529 U.S. licensed male health professionals ages 40–75 years in 1986. Participants in both cohorts have returned follow-up questionnaires biennially since enrollment to update lifestyle and disease history information (<http://nurseshealthstudy.org/participants/questionnaires>, <https://sites.sph.harvard.edu/hpfs/hpfs-questionnaires/>). The WHS originally enrolled 39,876 healthy U.S. female health professionals ages 45 years and over in 1992 for a randomised trial of aspirin and vitamin E for cardiovascular disease and cancer prevention.¹⁹ Since completion of the trial in 2004, women have been followed in an observational study (<http://whs.bwh.harvard.edu/>). Participants in WHS reported on medical history and lifestyle characteristics at baseline and throughout follow-up by means of questionnaires. HPFS, NHS and WHS participants with a baseline history of cancer other than non-melanoma skin cancer were excluded from the present analyses, leaving a combined baseline total of 49,374 men and 153,260 women.

The protocols for all three cohorts and the present analysis were approved by the Institutional Review Boards at Brigham and Women's Hospital and the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health. Informed consent was implied by return of the baseline questionnaire (HPFS, NHS) or provided in writing (WHS).

Assessment of height, weight, and BMI

Participants in each cohort reported their current height and weight on the baseline questionnaires and updated current weight on each follow-up questionnaire. Of note, self-reported and technician-measured weights ($r = 0.97$) were highly correlated in a subsample of participants.²⁰ Body mass index (BMI) for a given follow-up period was calculated as weight (kilograms) divided by height (meters) squared (kg/m^2).

Assessment of young adult BMI

HPFS participants reported their weight at age 21 in 1986 (baseline); women in NHS reported their weight at age 18 in 1980, and WHS participants reported their minimum and maximum weight between ages 18–30 years on the questionnaire administered 24-months after baseline. Young adult BMI was calculated using height at enrollment, and using weight at age 21 for HPFS and weight at age 18 for NHS participants. In a similarly-designed companion cohort of women ages 25–42, self-recalled weight at age 18 was strongly correlated ($r = 0.87$) with measured weight in medical records.²¹ In WHS, young adult BMI was approximated using the average of the minimum and maximum weight between the ages of 18 and 30.

Assessment of physical activity

Detailed information on recreational physical activity (walking, running, jogging, bicycling, racquet sports, calisthenics/aerobics, swimming, weight training etc.) during the past year was assessed in each study by standardised questionnaires—beginning in 1986 in HPFS and NHS and at baseline in WHS, and typically updated every 2–4 years during follow-up. To incorporate activity frequency, duration, and intensity into a summary measure of energy expenditure, we calculated total metabolic equivalent (MET) hours of all activity and of walking per week.²² These physical activity measures have also been validated in both men and women.^{23, 24}

Outcome ascertainment

The outcome of interest was first primary diagnosis of MM, which we identified primarily through self-report on the follow-up questionnaires, with additional cases identified when confirming vital status. Deaths were identified by next-of-kin, the postal service or routine searches of the National Death Index, which was shown to be highly sensitive and specific in these cohorts.^{25, 26} To confirm cases, we sought written consent for medical record review from the participant or from next of kin (if deceased); trained personnel reviewed medical records to confirm the occurrence and date of MM diagnosis. When the original medical records were unavailable, we sought to confirm case diagnoses via linkage to state tumour registries. Follow-up time was censored in 2012 for NHS and HPFS and in the third observational follow-up period for WHS, which was in 2008.

Statistical analyses

Person-time was calculated from study enrollment to the earliest among dates of diagnosis of MM, another cancer (except non-melanoma skin cancer), death, or the end of follow-up. For analyses of physical activity and walking in NHS, follow-up began in 1986. The exposures of interest included cumulative average BMI, young adult BMI, change in BMI since young adulthood, cumulative average physical activity, and cumulative average walking. We calculated cumulative average variables as the mean of all available information from baseline through each new follow-up cycle, to better reflect individuals' long-term exposure and diminish the influence of misclassification in any given follow-up cycle.²⁷ Cumulative average BMI was categorised as $<23 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$, $23\text{--}<25 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$, $25\text{--}<27.5$, $27.5\text{--}<30 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$, and $\geq 30 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$, consistent with World Health Organization (WHO) categories²⁸ except that the usual "normal BMI" category of $<25 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$ group, and "overweight BMI" category of $25\text{--}<30$, which were sizable in these cohorts, were split to permit a finer assessment of dose-response and to mirror the previously published study of BMI and MM risk in NHS and HPFS.^{17, 29} Due to limited reports of obesity in young adulthood, we modeled only three categories of young adult BMI ($<23 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$, $23\text{--}<25 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$, $\geq 25 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$). Furthermore, BMIs considered underweight ($<18.5 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$) were uncommon and thus excluded from all models that included younger or usual adult (i.e., cumulative average) BMI. Change in BMI since young adulthood ($<0 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$, $0\text{--}1.5 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$, $>1.5\text{--}3 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$, $>3 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^2$) was modeled with simple updates at each follow-up cycle. Cumulative average physical activity was categorised as $0\text{--}<9$, $9\text{--}<18$, $18\text{--}<27$, $\geq 27 \text{ MET-hours/week}$ and cumulative average walking as $0\text{--}<3$, $3\text{--}<9$, $9\text{--}<18$, and $\geq 18 \text{ MET-hours/week}$. We also categorised physical activity according to adherence to the World Cancer Research Fund and American Institute for Cancer Research (WCRF/AICR) joint physical activity recommendations, which we operationalised as $\geq 210 \text{ min per week}$.³⁰ Finally, for comparison with corresponding BMI variables, we also examined height, current weight, young adult weight and change in weight since young adulthood in relation to MM risk. We categorised height and (biennially updated) weight variables in quartiles defined in non-cases and calculated updated change in weight since young adulthood (≤ 5 ,

Table 1. Characteristics of the Health Professionals Follow-Up Study (HPFS), Nurses' Health Study (NHS), and Women's Health Study (WHS)^a

| | HPFS (n = 49,374) | NHS (n = 118,230) | WHS (n = 35,030) |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Age at enrollment, years | 54.50 (9.8) | 48.82 (7.2) | 54.35 (6.9) |
| Age at end of follow-up, years | 73.63 (7.9) | 75.29 (6.9) | 67.66 (6.8) |
| Race | | | |
| White, % | 91 | 97 | 94 |
| Black, % | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| Asian, % | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Other/miss, % | 7 | 0 | 2 |
| Body mass index, kg/m ² | 25.54 (3.4) | 23.76 (4.2) | 25.82 (5.0) |
| Young adult body mass index, kg/m ² | 23.02 (3.0) | 21.34 (3.0) | 21.87 (3.1) |
| Change in BMI since young adulthood, kg/m ² | 2.52 (2.9) | 2.39 (3.6) | 3.92 (3.8) |
| Activity, MET-h/week ^b | 18.75 (26.3) | 14.07 (21.0) | 14.58 (18.3) |
| Walking, MET-h/week ^c | 8.30 (13.6) | 6.53 (9.4) | 7.28 (7.2) |

Values of polytomous variables may not sum to 100% due to rounding
^aValues are mean (SD) and ascertained at baseline unless otherwise noted
^bMetabolic equivalent hours per week from recreational and leisure time activities
^cMetabolic equivalent hours per week from recreational and leisure time activities (walking only)

>5–10, >10–20, >20 kg). To test for linear trend, we further examined each exposure as a continuous variable, specifically in 5 kg/m² increments of cumulative average and young adult BMI and change in BMI; in 5 kg increments for weight and weight change variables; and in 10 MET-hour/week increments for the physical activity variables. A one-cycle carry forward rule was applied to variables to minimise missing data.

We examined interrelationships between young adult and adult BMI variables with Spearman correlations. In separate Cox proportional hazards models stratified by age (months) and calendar period of follow-up, we calculated hazards ratios (HRs) and 95% confidence intervals (CI) for the association of a given energy balance exposure category or continuous measure with the risk of MM. To avoid potential collinearity when evaluating whether young adult and usual adult BMI associations with MM were independent of each other, we ran additional models of each BMI variable with adjustment for change in BMI since young adulthood; we also examined interactions between young adult and usual adult BMI in a model that included both main effects and a cross-product term, and examined joint associations of young adult and cumulative average BMI. For consistency across modeling strategies, and to examine whether associations observed were independent of BMI earlier in life, models of change in BMI since young adulthood were also run with and without adjustment for young adult BMI. Models of cumulative average physical activity and walking were run with and without adjustment for cumulative average BMI; and all models of weight and weight change additionally controlled for height.

Statistical outlier values were identified using the Rosner extreme studentised deviate method,³¹ and all main models were re-run without exposure outlier values as a sensitivity analysis. To assess the potential influence of weight loss due to subclinical MM, we also implemented a two-cycle (i.e., 4-year) exposure lag and examined the lagged exposures in sensitivity analyses that utilised a similar series of Cox models to those previously described. Tests of interactions between the exposure of interest and the (log-)time scale verified the proportional hazards

assumption in all main models. After pooling NHS and WHS data by random-effects meta-analysis, final models were run separately by sex, and a random-effects meta-analysis was used to test for heterogeneity by sex. We also derived "pooled" summary effect estimates across the three cohorts using a random-effects meta-analysis and tested for heterogeneity by cohort.

RESULTS

We confirmed incident diagnoses of MM in 205 men (HPFS) and 370 women (325 NHS, 45 WHS). Participants were of similar average age in all three cohorts and were predominantly White (Table 1). Mean BMI ranged from 23.8–25.8 kg/m² at baseline, and from 21.3–23.0 kg/m² in young adulthood.

We noted weak to moderate correlations for young adult and later adult BMI variables in each cohort (Supplementary Table 1). The correlations with young adult BMI were slightly stronger for baseline BMI than for cumulative average BMI and somewhat weaker for current BMI and change in BMI since young adulthood.

We observed a positive association with MM risk for both cumulative average adult BMI and young adult BMI (Table 2). Although the associations were somewhat stronger among men, there was no statistically significant heterogeneity in the sex- or cohort-specific effect estimates (all *p*-values for heterogeneity ≥ 0.20 and ≥ 0.42 , respectively), so we focus herein on the pooled (e.g., meta-analysed) results across all cohorts. Accordingly, in pooled analyses, each 5 kg/m² increase in cumulative average adult BMI was associated with a statistically significant 17% increased risk of MM (HR: 1.17; 95% CI: 1.05, 1.29). Adjustment for change in BMI since young adulthood had only minimal influence (Table 2). MM risk also increased by nearly 30% per 5 kg/m² increase in young adult BMI (HR: 1.28; 95% CI: 1.12, 1.47), with no appreciable effect of adjustment for change in BMI since young adulthood. We did not see evidence of statistical interaction between BMI in young adulthood and usual adult BMI (cohort-specific *P*-values for interaction all ≥ 0.32), or trends across joint categories of cumulative average and young adult BMI (Supplement Table 2). Change in BMI since young adulthood was suggestively but not significantly associated with MM risk (*p* = 0.10), with adjustment for young adult BMI.

Models of weight in adulthood, young adulthood, and weight change were directionally similar to the models of BMI described above (and *P*-values for heterogeneity by sex and cohort were all ≥ 0.22 and ≥ 0.39 , respectively), although the HR for weight change since young adulthood reached statistical significance (Supplement Table 3). Each 5 kg increase in weight change since young adulthood was associated with a significant 4% increased risk of developing MM (pooled HR: 1.04; 95% CI: 1.00, 1.08; *P* = 0.03) when adjusted for height and young adult weight. We did not observe statistically significant associations with MM risk for adult height (Supplement Table 3), nor did we observe statistically significant associations with MM risk for any physical activity variables (Table 3) or evidence of interaction of a physical activity variable with BMI in relation to MM risk (cohort-specific *P*-values for interaction all ≥ 0.40). Sensitivity analyses confirmed that the outlier records (*N* = 2196 for cumulative average BMI; *N* = 3366 for young adult BMI; *N* = 9160 for physical activity; *N* = 6935 for walking) and a 4-year exposure lag did not influence the main findings.

DISCUSSION

In this analysis of data from three large prospective cohorts, a higher BMI in both later adulthood and young adulthood was associated with a similarly increased risk of MM. This association did not significantly differ by gender but was nonetheless slightly stronger in men. MM risk was significantly positively associated with weight change and suggestive of a positive association for

Table 2. BMI and the risk of incident multiple myeloma in men and women

| | Men | | | Women ^a | | | Pooled ^b |
|---|-------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Cases | Person-years | HR (95% CI) | Cases | Person-years | HR (95% CI) | HR (95% CI) |
| <i>Cumulative average BMI (kg/m²)</i> | | | | | | | |
| 18.5–<23 kg/m ² | 20 | 143351 | 1.00 | 88 | 1218619 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 23–<25 kg/m ² | 54 | 238232 | 1.77 (1.04, 3.00) | 61 | 669099 | 0.99 (0.61, 1.61) | 1.19 (0.76, 1.88) |
| 25–<27.5 kg/m ² | 52 | 265658 | 1.54 (0.90, 2.63) | 56 | 571908 | 1.00 (0.65, 1.52) | 1.14 (0.79, 1.65) |
| 27.5–<30 kg/m ² | 22 | 126896 | 1.41 (0.76, 2.63) | 53 | 333742 | 1.63 (1.16, 2.30) | 1.44 (0.99, 2.08) |
| ≥30 kg/m ² | 21 | 78753 | 2.27 (1.21, 4.28) | 44 | 419586 | 1.14 (0.79, 1.65) | 1.38 (0.83, 2.27) |
| HR per 5 kg/m ² | | | 1.25 (1.03, 1.52) | | | 1.14 (1.01, 1.28) | 1.17 (1.05, 1.29) |
| P _{trend} | | | 0.02 | | | 0.04 | 0.003 |
| <i>Cumulative average BMI (kg/m²) adjusted for change in BMI since young adulthood</i> | | | | | | | |
| 18.5–<23 kg/m ² | 20 | 143351 | 1.00 | 88 | 1218619 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 23–<25 kg/m ² | 54 | 238232 | 1.82 (1.07, 3.09) | 61 | 669099 | 1.02 (0.73, 1.43) | 1.20 (0.75, 1.91) |
| 25–<27.5 kg/m ² | 52 | 265658 | 1.65 (0.96, 2.85) | 56 | 571908 | 0.98 (0.68, 1.41) | 1.15 (0.77, 1.71) |
| 27.5–<30 kg/m ² | 22 | 126896 | 1.57 (0.82, 3.00) | 53 | 333742 | 1.55 (1.05, 2.29) | 1.55 (1.11, 2.17) |
| ≥30 kg/m ² | 21 | 78753 | 2.70 (1.35, 5.42) | 44 | 419586 | 1.05 (0.66, 1.67) | 1.48 (0.75, 2.90) |
| HR per 5 kg/m ² | | | 1.33 (1.09, 1.63) | | | 1.13 (0.95, 1.33) | 1.20 (1.06, 1.37) |
| P _{trend} | | | 0.006 | | | 0.16 | 0.005 |
| <i>Young adult BMI (kg/m²)</i> | | | | | | | |
| 18.5–<23 kg/m ² | 69 | 403041 | 1.00 | 195 | 2153960 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 23–<25 kg/m ² | 49 | 230418 | 1.37 (0.94, 1.99) | 39 | 396692 | 1.29 (0.59, 2.85) | 1.27 (0.85, 1.89) |
| ≥25 kg/m ² | 43 | 194116 | 1.49 (1.01, 2.19) | 31 | 321214 | 1.11 (0.76, 1.62) | 1.28 (0.97, 1.68) |
| HR per 5 kg/m ² | | | 1.39 (1.16, 1.67) | | | 1.17 (0.95, 1.42) | 1.28 (1.12, 1.47) |
| P _{trend} | | | 0.0004 | | | 0.13 | 0.0003 |
| <i>Young adult BMI adjusted for change in BMI since young adulthood</i> | | | | | | | |
| 18.5–<23 kg/m ² | 69 | 403106 | 1.00 | 195 | 2153960 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 23–<25 kg/m ² | 49 | 230418 | 1.36 (0.93, 1.99) | 39 | 396692 | 1.30 (0.60, 2.85) | 1.27 (0.86, 1.89) |
| ≥25 kg/m ² | 43 | 194116 | 1.48 (0.99, 2.21) | 31 | 321214 | 1.14 (0.78, 1.68) | 1.29 (0.98, 1.70) |
| HR per 5 kg/m ² | | | 1.42 (1.16, 1.73) | | | 1.19 (0.97, 1.46) | 1.30 (1.13, 1.50) |
| P _{trend} | | | 0.0006 | | | 0.09 | 0.0003 |
| <i>Change in BMI since young adulthood adjusted for young adult BMI</i> | | | | | | | |
| <0 kg/m ² | 23 | 109500 | 0.75 (0.43, 1.30) | 30 | 393638 | 0.86 (0.52, 1.44) | 0.81 (0.55, 1.17) |
| 0–1.5 kg/m ² | 34 | 180818 | 1.00 | 32 | 423290 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| >1.5–3.0 kg/m ² | 36 | 181252 | 1.03 (0.64, 1.66) | 38 | 462122 | 1.07 (0.66, 1.71) | 1.05 (0.75, 1.47) |
| >3 kg/m ² | 68 | 356004 | 1.00 (0.65, 1.52) | 165 | 1592817 | 1.10 (0.75, 1.62) | 1.05 (0.79, 1.40) |
| HR per 5 kg/m ² | | | 1.06 (0.85, 1.32) | | | 1.10 (0.98, 1.24) | 1.09 (0.98, 1.21) |
| P _{trend} | | | 0.63 | | | 0.10 | 0.10 |
| P-values of tests for heterogeneity by sex were all $P \geq 0.20$; P-values of tests for heterogeneity by cohort were all $p \geq 0.42$. Cohort-specific data are available from the authors upon request | | | | | | | |
| P-values for trend tests are derived from models with the exposure of interest modeled as a continuous variable | | | | | | | |
| BMI body mass index | | | | | | | |
| ^a Data were pooled across the women-only cohorts using a random-effects meta-analysis | | | | | | | |
| ^b Data were pooled across the three cohorts using a random-effects meta-analysis | | | | | | | |

change in BMI since young adulthood. In contrast, we did not observe statistically significant associations of cumulative average physical activity or walking with MM risk.

In addition to supporting the strong evidence base for a causal association between obesity and MM risk,¹³ the current study addresses important knowledge gaps surrounding the importance of BMI in earlier and later life for MM risk, a question investigated in only a few studies. An analysis in the IMMC (1164 cases and 3629 controls with both younger and usual adult data) reported a strong statistical interaction between younger and usual adult BMI, with joint models indicating that MM risk was strongest among individuals who were obese at both times, compared to those whose BMI was normal at both times.¹⁰ Another joint

analysis conducted in an even larger prospective pooled study (20 cohorts, 1.5 million participants, 1388 MM deaths) observed the highest MM mortality in women with a BMI ≥ 30 both in young adulthood and at baseline but no apparent joint effect in men.³² A third prospective study reported similar positive associations of MM risk with BMI in young adulthood and adulthood, with no significant interaction.¹⁴ The current study supports the latter findings that BMI in younger and later adulthood are both important for MM risk but did not replicate a statistical interaction or trends across jointly classified categories of the two BMI variables. However, it is notable that our case count accommodated only two categories of each BMI variable in contrast to the three finer categories utilised in the IMMC analysis. Other

Table 3. Physical activity, walking, and the risk of incident multiple myeloma in men and women

| | Men | | | Women ^a | | | Pooled ^b |
|---|-------|--------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| | Cases | Person-years | HR (95% CI) | Cases | Person-years | HR (95% CI) | HR (95% CI) |
| <i>Cumulative average physical activity (MET-hours/week)</i> | | | | | | | |
| 0-<9 MET-hrs | 41 | 234922 | 1.00 | 134 | 1060299 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 9-<18 MET-hrs | 40 | 208615 | 1.04 (0.67, 1.62) | 86 | 666960 | 0.93 (0.70, 1.22) | 0.96 (0.76, 1.21) |
| 18-<27 MET-hrs | 36 | 163131 | 1.17 (0.74, 1.85) | 37 | 370575 | 0.70 (0.48, 1.00) | 0.84 (0.55, 1.27) |
| ≥27 MET-hrs | 85 | 361618 | 1.33 (0.90, 1.96) | 51 | 440449 | 0.85 (0.61, 1.18) | 1.03 (0.73, 1.45) |
| HR per 10 MET-hrs | | | 1.03 (0.97, 1.09) | | | 0.94 (0.87, 1.02) | 0.98 (0.92, 1.06) |
| <i>P</i> _{trend} | | | 0.42 | | | 0.11 | 0.66 |
| <i>Cumulative average physical activity (MET-hours/week), adjusted for cumulative average BMI</i> | | | | | | | |
| 0-<9 MET-hrs | 41 | 234922 | 1.00 | 134 | 1060299 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 9-<18 MET-hrs | 40 | 208615 | 1.06 (0.68, 1.65) | 86 | 666960 | 0.94 (0.72, 1.25) | 0.98 (0.77, 1.23) |
| 18-<27 MET-hrs | 36 | 163131 | 1.20 (0.75, 1.90) | 37 | 370575 | 0.72 (0.50, 1.04) | 0.86 (0.56, 1.31) |
| ≥27 MET-hrs | 85 | 361618 | 1.40 (0.94, 2.07) | 51 | 440449 | 0.88 (0.63, 1.23) | 1.07 (0.76, 1.51) |
| HR per 10 MET-hrs | | | 1.03 (0.97, 1.10) | | | 0.95 (0.88, 1.02) | 0.99 (0.93, 1.06) |
| <i>P</i> _{trend} | | | 0.27 | | | 0.18 | 0.84 |
| <i>Cumulative average walking (MET-hours/week)</i> | | | | | | | |
| 0-<3 MET-hrs | 47 | 279895 | 1.00 | 101 | 794822 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 3-<9 MET-hrs | 69 | 329316 | 1.09 (0.75, 1.59) | 126 | 948009 | 1.19 (0.55, 2.58) | 1.04 (0.77, 1.41) |
| 9-<18 MET-hrs | 43 | 205327 | 0.93 (0.61, 1.43) | 51 | 512466 | 1.14 (0.27, 4.85) | 0.96 (0.51, 1.82) |
| ≥18 MET-hrs | 43 | 153730 | 1.22 (0.79, 1.86) | 25 | 232783 | 0.79 (0.51, 1.23) | 0.99 (0.72, 1.35) |
| HR per 10 MET-hrs | | | 1.05 (0.92, 1.18) | | | 0.93 (0.79, 1.09) | 1.00 (0.91, 1.10) |
| <i>P</i> _{trend} | | | 0.48 | | | 0.35 | 0.97 |
| <i>Cumulative average walking (MET-hours/week), adjusted for cumulative average BMI</i> | | | | | | | |
| 0-<3 MET-hrs | 47 | 279895 | 1.00 | 101 | 794822 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| 3-<9 MET-hrs | 69 | 329316 | 1.11 (0.76, 1.62) | 126 | 948009 | 1.20 (0.57, 2.51) | 1.06 (0.79, 1.41) |
| 9-<18 MET-hrs | 43 | 205327 | 0.95 (0.62, 1.46) | 51 | 512466 | 1.15 (0.28, 4.68) | 0.98 (0.53, 1.80) |
| ≥18 MET-hrs | 43 | 153730 | 1.25 (0.81, 1.92) | 25 | 232783 | 0.83 (0.53, 1.30) | 1.03 (0.76, 1.40) |
| HR per 10 MET-hrs | | | 1.05 (0.93, 1.19) | | | 0.95 (0.81, 1.11) | 1.01 (0.92, 1.12) |
| <i>P</i> _{trend} | | | 0.42 | | | 0.51 | 0.82 |

P-values of tests for heterogeneity by sex were all $P \geq 0.08$; *P*-values of tests for heterogeneity by cohort were all $P \geq 0.19$. Cohort-specific data are available from the authors upon request.
P-values for trend tests are derived from models with the exposure of interest modeled as a continuous variable.
 BMI body mass index, hrs hours, MET Metabolic Equivalent
^aData were pooled across the women-only cohorts using a random-effects meta-analysis
^bData were pooled across the three cohorts using a random-effects meta-analysis

published studies did not observe an association with MM for younger adult BMI, including both case-control and prospective studies limited by small numbers of MM cases and/or insufficient variability of young adult BMI to examine overweight or obese values.^{15, 16, 33, 34} Collectively, the present and previous evidence from the better-powered studies supports an inference that weight control throughout adulthood may confer a benefit of reducing MM risk.

The IARC consensus report found compelling evidence that an absence of excess body fatness in adulthood has a preventative association with MM and asserted that mechanistic evidence supports a causal cancer-preventive effect of weight loss on most cancers.¹³ To date there is little data on MM risk in relation to weight and/or BMI changes in adulthood, a question that may be particularly relevant to MGUS patients given the lack of strategies for minimising progression to malignancy.³⁵ We are aware of one previous study of weight change and MM. That study investigated intentional weight loss and lymphohaematopoietic cancer risk among women and found no association between net weight loss since age 35 and MM risk, but had only 92 MM cases and thus had limited statistical power to detect an association.¹⁵ Our findings,

which did not distinguish intentional from unintentional causes, suggest that irrespective of starting BMI in young adulthood, individuals who subsequently reduced their BMI or weight may have had a decreased risk of MM. These data, combined with the mechanistic evidence outlined in the IARC report, suggest that weight loss may confer an added benefit for MM prevention. Studies are warranted to assess whether inclusion of young adult and/or usual adult BMI would improve on current MGUS risk stratification, which is presently based on clinical parameters,³⁶ as well as to investigate the influence of weight loss on risk of progression in adults with MGUS that have a high BMI.³⁷

Additional evidence supports the plausibility of an obesity-related increase in MM risk; specifically there is strong evidence that physiological dysfunction of adipose tissue in obese persons can promote MM pathogenesis. For example, adipose tissue in obese individuals produces altered concentrations of pro-inflammatory cytokines, lipid metabolites and lipolytic enzymes, as well as altered adipokines and growth factors which can influence the bone marrow microenvironment through systemic signalling pathways.³⁸⁻⁴⁰ Collectively, along with obesity-associated systemic changes, adipocyte-derived compounds may

serve as a fuel source for MM tumour cells and promote their proliferation⁴¹ and reduce apoptosis.^{42, 43} In support of these putative mechanisms linking obesity with MM development, prospective epidemiologic studies have found associations with future MM incidence for pre-diagnosis concentrations of serologic biomarkers of obesity-related hormonal deregulation thought to contribute to MM pathogenesis.^{44, 45}

Physical activity and weight control have downstream effects on many of the same metabolic systems postulated to contribute to myelomagenesis,⁴⁶ and animal data suggest that physical activity may promote a bone marrow microenvironment that is less conducive to tumour initiation.^{38, 47} Therefore, it is intriguing that we did not observe an association between physical activity and MM risk. This lack of association between physical activity and MM risk is consistent with some (but not all) published reports (reviewed in Jochem et al.⁴⁸); most studies reported null or suggestive inverse associations, including one large prospective investigation which found no association between total or leisure-time physical activity and MM risk, and no interaction of physical activity with BMI.¹⁴ It is noteworthy, however, that to our knowledge, all studies to date⁴⁸ including the present study have used self-report to characterise physical activity, an approach that is prone to measurement error.

Limitations of the present study include the reliance on self-reported measures of weight, height, and physical activity, which although validated, may introduce random error and exposure non-differential misclassification. Also, the current study populations are homogeneous with respect to sociodemographic factors, and therefore, caution must be applied when generalising our findings to more diverse populations. The reliance on an average of minimum and maximum weight from ages 18 to 30 years when computing young adult BMI in the WHS may have introduced misclassification; however, the mean and SD for young adult BMI and correlations among BMI variables were similar across the cohorts, providing reassurance that any such misclassification for WHS participants was minimal. Finally, although there are few established risk factors for MM, and we adjusted for age and studied a predominantly white population, we were not able to adjust for family history of haematologic malignancy or MGUS status and cannot rule out residual confounding by these or other unmeasured risk factors.

Strengths of the present analysis include the prospective design with a relatively large sample size for a prospective study of MM. In addition, the time-varying analysis of cumulative average measures of adult BMI and physical activity levels diminished the influence of misclassification in any given follow-up cycle²⁷ and better captured individuals' longer-term exposure. Furthermore, the assessment of BMI in young adulthood permitted exploration of the relevant timing of exposure in relation to MM risk.

In conclusion, our findings support the growing body of literature demonstrating that a high BMI both early and later in adulthood is associated with the risk of MM, and suggest that maintaining a healthy body weight throughout life may be an important component to a much-needed MM prevention strategy. Further larger-scale studies aimed at clarifying the influence of obesity timing and duration and at directly evaluating the role of weight loss, ideally conducted in diverse prospective study populations and in MGUS patients, will be important for elaborating the role of weight maintenance in MM prevention and for identifying high risk subgroups of patients that may benefit from weight loss.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study was funded in part by the National Institutes of Health (K07 CA115687, R01 CA127435, P01 CA87969, UM1 CA186107, UM1 CA167552, R25 CA203650, R01 CA149445, CA047988, HL043851, and HL080467) and the American Cancer Society (RSG-11-020-01-CNE and Clinical Research Professorship (GAC)), and institutional

funds from the Dana Farber Cancer Institute. We also gratefully acknowledge data preparation assistance from M.V. Moorthy and programming assistance from Ms. Catherine Suppan and Ms. Kelsey Lapenas. Lastly, we would like to thank the participants and staff of the Health Professionals Follow-up Study, Nurses' Health Study and Women's Health Study for their valuable contributions as well as the following state cancer registries for their help: AL, AZ, AR, CA, CO, CT, DE, FL, GA, ID, IL, IN, IA, KY, LA, ME, MD, MA, MI, NE, NH, NJ, NY, NC, ND, OH, OK, OR, PA, RI, SC, TN, TX, VA, WA, WY. The authors assume full responsibility for analyses and interpretation of these data. The funding sources had no role in the design, collection, analysis, interpretation or reporting of the study described herein, or in the decision to submit for publication.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Supplementary information is available for this paper at <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41416-018-0010-4>.

Competing interests: The authors declare no competing interests.

Note: This work is published under the standard license to publish agreement. After 12 months the work will become freely available and the license terms will switch to a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-Share Alike 4.0 Unported License.

REFERENCES

1. Rajkumar, S. V. et al. International Myeloma Working Group updated criteria for the diagnosis of multiple myeloma. *Lancet Oncol.* **15**, e538–e548 (2014).
2. Landgren, O. et al. Monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance (MGUS) consistently precedes multiple myeloma: a prospective study. *Blood* **113**, 5412–5417 (2009).
3. Weiss, B. M., Abadie, J., Verma, P., Howard, R. S. & Kuehl, W. M. A monoclonal gammopathy precedes multiple myeloma in most patients. *Blood* **113**, 5418–5422 (2009).
4. Kyle, R. A. et al. A long-term study of prognosis in monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance. *N. Engl. J. Med.* **346**, 564–569 (2002).
5. Siegel, R. L., Miller, K. D. & Jemal, A. Cancer Statistics, 2017. *CA Cancer J. Clin.* **67**, 7–30 (2017).
6. Pozzi, S. et al. Survival of multiple myeloma patients in the era of novel therapies confirms the improvement in patients younger than 75 years: a population-based analysis. *Br. J. Haematol.* **163**, 40–46 (2013).
7. Pulte, D., Gondos, A. & Brenner, H. Improvement in survival of older adults with multiple myeloma: results of an updated period analysis of SEER data. *Oncologist* **16**, 1600–1603 (2011).
8. Pulte, D., Redaniel, M. T., Brenner, H., Jansen, L. & Jeffreys, M. Recent improvement in survival of patients with multiple myeloma: variation by ethnicity. *Leuk. Lymphoma* **55**, 1083–1089 (2014).
9. Howlader, N. et al. (eds). *SEER Cancer Statistics Review, 1975–2014*. (National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, MD, 2016). https://seer.cancer.gov/csr/1975_2014/ based on November 2016 SEER data submission, posted to the SEER web site, April 2017.
10. Birmann, B. M. et al. Young adult and usual adult body mass index and multiple myeloma risk: a pooled analysis in the International Multiple Myeloma Consortium (IMMC). *Cancer Epidemiol. Biomark. Prev.* **26**, 876–885 (2017).
11. Renehan, A. G., Tyson, M., Egger, M., Heller, R. F. & Zwahlen, M. Body-mass index and incidence of cancer: a systematic review and meta-analysis of prospective observational studies. *Lancet* **371**, 569–578 (2008).
12. Carson, K. R., Bates, M. L. & Tomasson, M. H. The skinny on obesity and plasma cell myeloma: a review of the literature. *Bone Marrow Transplant.* **49**, 1009–1015 (2014).
13. Lauby-Secretan, B. et al. Body Fatness and Cancer—Viewpoint of the IARC Working Group. *N. Engl. J. Med.* **375**, 794–798 (2016).
14. Hofmann, J. N. et al. Body mass index and physical activity at different ages and risk of multiple myeloma in the NIH-AARP diet and health study. *Am. J. Epidemiol.* **177**, 776–786 (2013).
15. De Roos, A. J. et al. Intentional weight loss and risk of lymphohematopoietic cancers. *Cancer Causes Control* **21**, 223–236 (2010).
16. Lu, Y. et al. Anthropometric characteristics and multiple myeloma risk. *Epidemiology* **21**, 272–273 (2010).
17. Birmann, B. M., Giovannucci, E., Rosner, B., Anderson, K. C. & Colditz, G. A. Body mass index, physical activity, and risk of multiple myeloma. *Cancer Epidemiol. Biomark. Prev.* **16**, 1474–1478 (2007).
18. Colditz, G. A. & Hankinson, S. E. The Nurses' Health Study: lifestyle and health among women. *Nat. Rev. Cancer* **5**, 388–396 (2005).

19. Rexrode, K. M., Lee, I. M., Cook, N. R., Hennekens, C. H. & Buring, J. E. Baseline characteristics of participants in the Women's Health Study. *J. Womens Health Gend. Based Med.* **9**, 19–27 (2000).
20. Rimm, E. B. et al. Validity of self-reported waist and hip circumferences in men and women. *Epidemiology* **1**, 466–473 (1990).
21. Troy, L. M. et al. The validity of recalled weight among younger women. *Int. J. Obes. Relat. Metab. Disord.* **19**, 570–572 (1995).
22. Ainsworth, B. E. et al. Compendium of physical activities: classification of energy costs of human physical activities. *Med. Sci. Sports Exerc.* **25**, 71–80 (1993).
23. Wolf, A. M. et al. Reproducibility and validity of a self-administered physical activity questionnaire. *Int. J. Epidemiol.* **23**, 991–999 (1994).
24. Chasan-Taber, S. et al. Reproducibility and validity of a self-administered physical activity questionnaire for male health professionals. *Epidemiology* **7**, 81–86 (1996).
25. Rich-Edwards, J. W., Corsano, K. A. & Stampfer, M. J. Test of the National Death Index and Equifax Nationwide Death Search. *Am. J. Epidemiol.* **140**, 1016–1019 (1994).
26. Stampfer, M. J. et al. Test of the National Death Index. *Am. J. Epidemiol.* **119**, 837–839 (1984).
27. Hu, F. B. et al. Dietary fat and coronary heart disease: a comparison of approaches for adjusting for total energy intake and modeling repeated dietary measurements. *Am. J. Epidemiol.* **149**, 531–540 (1999).
28. World Health Organization (1995). *The Use and Interpretation of Anthropometry: Report of a WHO Expert Committee* Geneva (Switzerland): World Health Organization. Report no. WHO Technical Report Series No. 854
29. Bertrand, K. A. et al. A prospective analysis of body size during childhood, adolescence, and adulthood and risk of non-Hodgkin lymphoma. *Cancer Prev. Res.* **6**, 864–873 (2013).
30. World Cancer Research Fund/American Institute for Cancer Research. Food, Nutrition, Physical Activity, and the Prevention of Cancer: a Global Perspective. AICR: Washington DC, 2007.
31. Rosner, B. Percentage points for a generalized ESD many-outlier procedure. *Technometrics* **25**, 165–172 (1983).
32. Teras, L. R. et al. Body size and multiple myeloma mortality: a pooled analysis of 20 prospective studies. *Br. J. Haematol.* **166**, 667–676 (2014).
33. Patel, A. V., Diver, W. R., Teras, L. R., Birmann, B. M. & Gapstur, S. M. Body mass index, height and risk of lymphoid neoplasms in a large United States cohort. *Leuk. Lymphoma* **54**, 1221–1227 (2013).
34. Wang, S. S. et al. Anthropometric, behavioral, and female reproductive factors and risk of multiple myeloma: a pooled analysis. *Cancer Causes Control* **24**, 1279–1289 (2013).
35. Korde, N., Kristinsson, S. Y. & Landgren, O. Monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance (MGUS) and smoldering multiple myeloma (SMM): novel biological insights and development of early treatment strategies. *Blood* **117**, 5573–5581 (2011).
36. van de Donk, N. W., Mutis, T., Poddighe, P. J., Lokhorst, H. M. & Zweegman, S. Diagnosis, risk stratification and management of monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance and smoldering multiple myeloma. *Int. J. Lab. Hematol.* **38**, 110–122 (2016). Suppl 1.
37. Chang S. H. et al. Obesity and the transformation of monoclonal gammopathy of undetermined significance to multiple myeloma: A Population-Based Cohort Study. *J. Natl Cancer Inst.* 2017;**109**, pii: djw264. doi: 10.1093/jnci/djw264.
38. Falank, C., Fairfield, H. & Reagan, M. R. Signaling Interplay between Bone Marrow Adipose Tissue and Multiple Myeloma cells. *Front. Endocrinol.* **7**, 67 (2016).
39. Singla, P., Bardoloi, A. & Parkash, A. A. Metabolic effects of obesity: a review. *World J. Diabetes* **1**, 76–88 (2010).
40. van Kruijsdijk, R. C., van der Wall, E. & Visseren, F. L. Obesity and cancer: the role of dysfunctional adipose tissue. *Cancer Epidemiol. Biomark. Prev.* **18**, 2569–2578 (2009).
41. Sprynski, A. C. et al. Insulin is a potent myeloma cell growth factor through insulin/IGF-1 hybrid receptor activation. *Leukemia* **24**, 1940–1950 (2010).
42. Han, T. J. & Wang, X. Leptin and its receptor in hematologic malignancies. *Int. J. Clin. Exp. Med.* **8**, 19840–19849 (2015).
43. Liu, Z. et al. Mature adipocytes in bone marrow protect myeloma cells against chemotherapy through autophagy activation. *Oncotarget* **6**, 34329–34341 (2015).
44. Hofmann, J. N. et al. Low Levels of Circulating Adiponectin Are Associated with Multiple Myeloma Risk in Overweight and Obese Individuals. *Cancer Res.* **76**, 1935–1941 (2016).
45. Birmann, B. M. et al. Prediagnosis biomarkers of insulin-like growth factor-1, insulin, and interleukin-6 dysregulation and multiple myeloma risk in the Multiple Myeloma Cohort Consortium. *Blood* **120**, 4929–4937 (2012).
46. McTiernan, A. Mechanisms linking physical activity with cancer. *Nat. Rev. Cancer* **8**, 205–211 (2008).
47. Styner, M. et al. Exercise Regulation of Marrow Fat in the Setting of PPARgamma Agonist Treatment in Female C57BL/6 Mice. *Endocrinology* **156**, 2753–2761 (2015).
48. Jochem, C., Leitzmann, M. F., Keimling, M., Schmid, D. & Behrens, G. Physical activity in relation to risk of hematologic cancers: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Cancer Epidemiol. Biomark. Prev.* **23**, 833–846 (2014).