The Mind-Gut Connection: How Healing the Gut Improves Mental and Neurological Health



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> National Geographic's Life Is Your Best Medicine Healthy At Home Fortify Your Life Guide to Medicinal Herbs

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Cognition



- The process in which one learns about the world, and the relationship between self and one's place in the world.
- Ability to learn and understand experiences; acquire and retain knowledge, respond to situations and solve problems.
- Cognitive processes include attention, perception, memory, reasoning, planning, language, problem solving.

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Mental Health

- Refers to our emotional, psychological, and social well-being. It affects how
 we think, feel, and act. Helps determine how we handle stress, relate to
 others, and make healthy choices.
- When demands placed on us exceed our resources and coping abilities, our mental health can be impacted. If someone is working long hours, caring for a relative, or experiencing economic hardship, they may experience poor mental health.
- Poor mental health and mental illness are not the same. A person can experience
 poor mental health and not be diagnosed with a mental illness. Someone with a
 mental illness can have periods of mental, physical, social wellbeing.

https://www.cdc.gov/mentalhealth/learn/index.htm

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Enteric Nervous System (ENS): The Second Brain



- 100 million nerve cells from esophagus to rectum. Anatomical and physiologic two-way communication between the gut and brain via vagus nerve.
- **Gut-brain axis** offers us a greater understanding of connection between the **gut, diet and disease**, including depression and anxiety.

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Gut-Brain Communication

- Gut bacteria produce neurotransmitters: dopamine, serotonin, norepinephrine, GABA, acetylcholine, melatonin; critical for mood, sleep, anxiety, concentration, reward, and motivation.
- Serotonin associated with **depression** and **happiness** 90% is made in the digestive tract not the brain.
 - Most common side effects of SSRIs are gutrelated (e.g., nausea, diarrhea).
- Gut microbiota can **change** how our brains react to events/stressors.

A COMPLICATED CONVERSATION
The interplay between the digestive tract and the central nervous system is well-established. Signals produced by the gut microbiota are thought to influence to this community of bacteria could have a role in exacerbating symptoms of irritable bowel syndrome.

Effects of environmental stress on the brain can have a leasting impact on gut health.

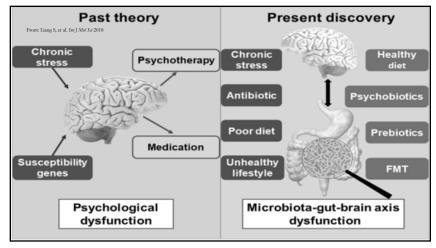
Disrupted gut function can change the microbiota a communicates with the brain through the vague nerve or stimulating production of neurotransmitters with the brain through the vague nerve or stimulating production of neurotransmitters with the brain through the vague nerve or stimulating impact on gut health.

Disrupted gut function can change the microbiota some communicates with the brain through the vague nerve.

Pathogenic bacteria or overexposure to antibiotics may kill off microbes that assist gut function.

Supplementation with 'good' bacteria, or probiotics, may restore the microbiota.

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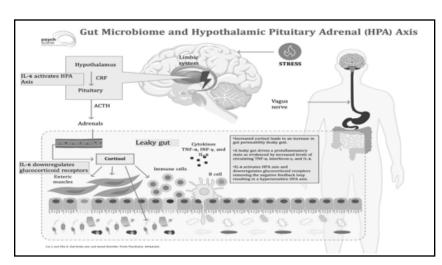
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Two Bugs Noticeably Absent

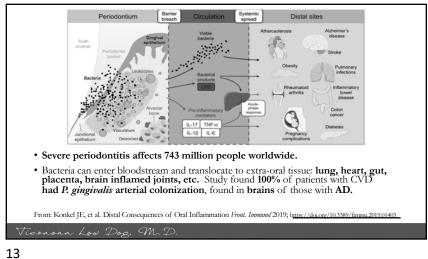
- Gut microbial diversity has been shown to be lower in those with depression.
- Flemish Gut Flora Project (1054 healthy adults): 173 diagnosed with depression or poor quality-of-life intake; research team compared their microbiomes with those other participants.
- Two kinds of microbes, Coprococcus and Dialister, missing from microbiomes of depressed subjects, but not those with a high quality of life. Findings true, even after age, sex, or antidepressant use, all of which influence the microbiome, were accounted for.
- 1064 Dutch people: researchers found same two species missing among those who were depressed but not in those with high quality of life.
- Intriguing......

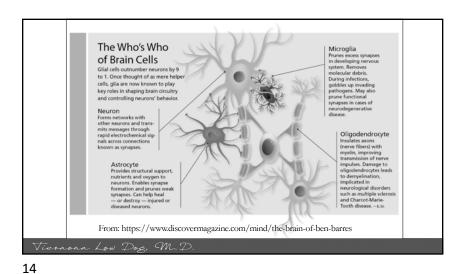
Valles-Colomer M, et al. The neuroactive potential of the human gut microbiota in quality of life and depression. *Nature Microbiology* 2019; 4: 623–632

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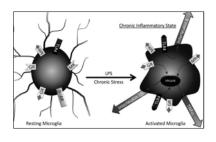
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Stress and Microglia

- Microglia constant surveillance mode; biosensors for stressors in CNS.
- Mouse study: repeated unpredictable stress caused microglia in prefrontal cortex to remodel neural circuits. All animals showed signs of anxiety and depression.1
- Microglia hold "memories" of stress and have larger and more rapid response when exposed to future $stressors.^2 \\$



Wohleb ES, et al. Biol Psychiatry 2018; 83(1) 38-49
 Weber MD, et al. Biol Psychiatry 2019; 85(8): 667-678

Defense against pathogens, tumor cells cytokines (IL-1β, IL-6, TNF-α Anti-inflammatory cytokines Tissue repair IL-4, IL-10, TGF-β Angiogenesis M2 Microglia Chronic neuroinflammation linked to anxiety, depression, bipolar disorder and Alzheimer's disease. From: Chandra Mohan at www.sigmaaldrich.com/technical-documents/articles/biology/microglia-in-neuroinflammation.html. Accessed 12/22/20

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LPS and Neuroinflammation

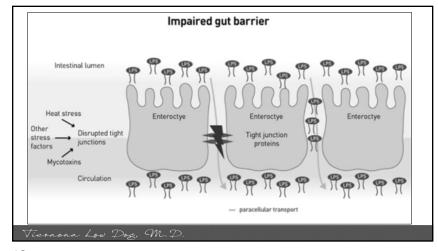
- · LPS enter circulation from decreased intestinal barrier function, bind TLR-4.
- Triggers systemic inflammation degrades intestinal/blood brain barriers.
- TLR-4 is expressed on cells in the brain and nervous system once activated, they stimulate release of pro-inflammatory cytokines.
- LPS induce cognitive impairment, anxiety, depression in animal models.
- Systemic inflammation can change microglial phenotype and disrupt blood brain barrier in absence of precipitating neuronal damage/infection.

Zhao J, et al. *Sci Rep* 2019; 9:5790 doi:10.1038/s41598-019-42286-8 Kure C, et al. *Front Pharmacol* 2017; doi.org/10.3389/fphar.2017.00117

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Human Microbiome Project

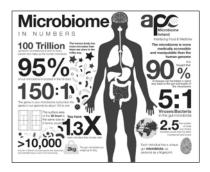
- Massive NIH research initiative cataloging microorganisms living in and on our body launched in 2007.
- Led to rapidly growing appreciation for incredible and diverse impact these
 organisms have on our health and well-being.
- Gut bacteria: produce vitamins, break down food; their presence OR
 absence linked to obesity, IBD, IBS, anxiety, depression, food allergies,
 neuroinflammation, GI infections, high blood pressure, diabetes,
 metabolic syndrome, and more.
- Our resiliency, our ability to recover quickly from stressors, may be a function of which bacteria inhabit or don't inhabit our gut.

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Definitions

- Microbiome— all genetic material of microorganisms in particular environment
- · Microbiota— the microorganisms.
- Dysbiosis (microbial imbalance); lower diversity associated with autoimmune disease, obesity, and metabolic conditions.
- Probiotics: live microorganisms when administered in adequate amounts confer a health benefit to the host.



Valdes AM, et al. BMJ 2018;361:k2179

Birth

- Babies born vaginally covered in microbial film as they pass through birth canal.
- Babies born by C-section colonized by skin microbes—very different species.
- Babies acquire microbes from everyone and everything they touch.
- Where the baby is born, what type of delivery, if breastfed or bottle fed – all these impact the microbiome for months or years after birth.
- Controversy: are babies colonized in-utero? Most evidence supports sterile womb theory.



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Neonatal Microbiome



- Differences in microbial species observed between C-section- and vaginally delivered babies up to 7 years after birth.¹
- Intrapartum antibiotics associated with lower abundance of good bacteria (Lactobacilli and Bifidobacterium) in neonatal gut.²
- Formula feeding associated with increased prevalence of pathogenic bacteria (C. difficile, Bacteroides fragilis, E. coli) and decreased prevalence of Bifidobacterium.³

Salminen S, et al. Gut. 2004;53:1388–1389; 2. Aloisio I, et al. Appl Microbiol Biotechnol. 2014;98:6051–6060.
 Mueller NT, et al. Trends Mol Med 2015; 21(2): 109-17

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Probiotics and Birth Mode

- Mothers given probiotic or placebo during pregnancy and then infants given same.¹
 - Placebo group: birth mode and/or antibiotics significantly altered microbiota composition and function, reducing Bifidobacterium.
 - Probiotic group: effects of birth mode and/or antibiotics either completely eliminated or dramatically reduced.

(Probiotic: Bifidobacterium breve, Propionibacterium freundenreichii subsp. shermanii JS, Lactobacillus rhamnosus Lc705, and L. rhamnosus GG)

1. Korpela K, et al. Probiotic Supplementation Restores Normal Microbiota Composition and Function in Antibiotic-Treated and in Caesarean-Born Infants. *Microbiome* 2018; 6(1): 182

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Birth to 3 Years

- Within weeks, microbial specialization occurs.
- Microbial populations in infant are similar to the people they live with.
- Microbiota dramatically altered by antibiotics, PPI use, etc.
- Number and type of species increase and change with age.
 - Example: babies have more folate producing microbes – adults have more folate harvesting microbes.



Azad MB, et al. Gut microbiota of healthy Canadian infants: profiles by mode of delivery and infant diet at 4 months. Can Medical Association Journal, 2013; 185(5), 385-394.

Probiotics: Long Term Follow-Up of Moms and Infants

- 316 mother infant pairs: *L. rhamnosus* HN001 (6 billion cfu) or placebo
- Pregnant mothers supplemented from 35 weeks gestation to 6 months post-partum if nursing. Infants supplemented from birth until 2 years old.
- At 2, 4 and 6 years of age, prevalence of eczema and allergic sensitization determined by clinical diagnosis and skin prick (results following slide)¹
- Prevalence at 11 years follow-up:2
 - 29% reduced risk of atopic sensitization
 - · 42% reduced risk of eczema
 - · 24% reduced risk of wheeze



Wickens K, et al. Clin Exp Allergy 2013; 43(9):1048-57.
 Wickens K, et al. Pediatr Allergy Immunol 2018; 29(8): 808-14

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Impact of Probiotics at 2, 4 and 6 Years on Eczema and Allergic Sensitization Cumulative presence of eczema was found to be 44% lower versus placebo Cumulative presence of allergic sensitization was fou to be 31% lower versus placebo 1.5 1.0 ā 0.5 Placebo 6 Years 2 Years 6 Years Placebo 4 Years Adapted from Wickens et al. 2013 Adapted from Wickens et al. 2013 Wickens K, et al. Clin Exp Allergy 2013; 43(9):1048-57.

Are Probiotics and Prebiotics Safe for Use during Pregnancy and Lactation?

A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

- 11 of 100 eligible studies reported adverse effects and were eligible for inclusion in quantitative analysis.
- Adverse effects associated with probiotic and prebiotic use do not pose any serious health concerns to mother or infant. Authors concluded: Probiotic and prebiotic products safe for use during pregnancy and lactation.

Sheyholislami H, et al. Nutrients 2021; Jul 13;13(7):2382.



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Age 3 to Old Age

- Throughout the human life span, gut microbiome follows some predictable patterns, with rapid change from infancy to age three, stability up until middle age, and then accelerated change starting in late adulthood.
- Diets rich in salty, sugary, fatty processed foods may damage aging gut, while higher fiber foods like fruits, vegetables, seeds, beans, and nuts combined with exercise help protect healthy gut microbiome as we age.

Wilmanski, T et al. Gut microbiome pattern reflects healthy ageing and predicts survival in humans. Nature Metabolism 2021; 3(2): 274-286.



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Many dietary, lifestyle and medications can dramatically impact the microbiome and ultimately impact human health.

 Dietary fiber and probletics are SO important for gut health.

From: Valdes AM, et al. Role of gut microbiota in nutrition and health. British Medical Journal 2018;361;2179

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Brain and Nutrition

- Your brain is always on managing thoughts, movements, breathing, heartbeat, all of your senses —24/7.
- Your brain requires constant supply of fuel from the food we eat. And what we
 eat directly affects structure and function of brain and mood.
- If brain is deprived of good-quality nutrition, or damaging inflammatory cells circulate within the brain's enclosed space, negative consequences can happen.
- Emerging field of nutritional psychiatry highlights the impact of food on the gut microbiome and the impact of the microbiome on mood.

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BASIC NEEDS FOR COGNITIVE FUNCTION All of our actions are the result of the transmission of From: Nutrition electrical and chemical signals between neurons. and Cognitive Function Neuron growth Linus Pauling Institute Oregon Folate*, vitamin B₁₂*, acid, coenzyme Oso ritamin B₆*, riboflavin State University https://lpi.oregonstate Blood suppl Flavonoids* edu/sites/lpi.oregonsta te.edu/files/lpi-Nerve impulse Neurotransmitter Folate*, vitamin Byy*, Accessed 12/15/20 vitamin C*, vitamin E*, Neurotransmitters conduct the impulse across the synapse, from one neuron to

31 32

Take an Age/Gender Appropriate Multi

- 90 million Americans are vitamin D deficient (using Endocrine Society guidelines < 20ng/mL)
- 30 million are deficient in vitamin B6 (mostly
- 18 million people have B12 deficiency (mostly > 50 yrs.
- ~21 million Americans have serious vitamin C deficiency, 66 million are at risk for deficiency
- 13% Latinas and 16% African American, and 8% white women (ages 12–49) are iron deficient
- Women 25-39 overall have borderline iodine insufficiency



CDC: 2nd National Report on the Biochemical Indicators of Diet and Nutrition in the U.S. population

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European Union: My New Gut Project

- Initiative focused on understanding and promoting health by targeting the gut microbiome.
- Dietary recommendation intended to improve major depressive symptoms by targeting the gut microbiome: increase consumption of fiber and fish.
- Average annual seafood intake for Americans is 14.6 pounds, and the USDA estimates that 80-90 percent of the population fails to meet the recommendation of two servings of seafood per week

Dinan TG, et al. Feeding melancholic microbes: MyNewGut recommendations on diet and mood. Clin Nutr 2019;38:1995-2001 Bliss RM. Consumers Missing Out on Seafood Benefits.

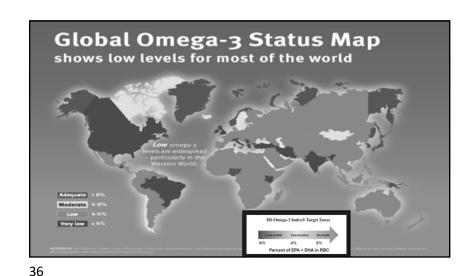
Available: https://search.procuest.com/openview/bde2156fa2c34a381e42b25bb249a11f/1?pq-oriesite=escholarcbl =42132.

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Twelve Antidepressant Nutrients

- Food is modifiable determinant of systemic inflammation, which has been described as a major cause and consequence of depression.
- Folate, iron, EPA and DHA, magnesium, potassium, selenium, thiamin, vitamins A, B6, B12, C; and zinc.
- · Highest scoring foods were bivalves (oysters, mussels), seafoods, and organ meats for animal foods.
- Highest scoring plant foods were leafy greens, lettuces, peppers, and cruciferous vegetables.

Kiecolt-Glaser JK, et al. Inflammation: depression fans the flames and feasts on the heat. Am J Psychiatry. 2015;172:1075–1091.



Where Can You Get Tested?

- Talk to your health care practitioner about potential concerns around micronutrient deficiencies.
- Most lab tests are readily available through LabCorp or Quest.
- If you order your own tests, <u>www.requestatest.com</u>, Vibrant America, EveryWell, and SpectraCell are commonly used.



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Serving

size

1 cup

1 medium

1 medium

1 medium

1 medium

1 cup

Total fiber

(grams)*

8.0

5.5

4.5

3.0

3.0

3.0

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Fruits

Raspberries

Apple, with skin

Banana

Orange

Strawberries

 Vegetables
 Serving size
 Total fiber (grams)*

 Green peas, boiled
 1 cup
 9.0

 Broccoli, boiled
 1 cup
 5.0

 Turnip greens, boiled
 1 cup
 5.0

 Brussels sprouts, boiled
 1 cup
 4.0

 Potato, with skin, baked
 1 medium
 4.0

 Sweet corn, boiled
 1 cup
 3.5

 Cauliflower, raw
 1 cup
 2.0

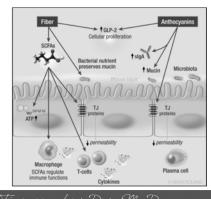
 chopped

 Carrot, raw
 1 medium
 1.5

ps://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/nutrition-and-healthy-eating/in-depth/high-fiber-foods/art-200509

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Eat More Fiber and Colorful Plants



• Diets high in fiber and anthocyanins (purple, black, blue or red pigments in plants) strengthen intestinal barrier, preventing toxins from passing through intestinal wall into bloodstream.

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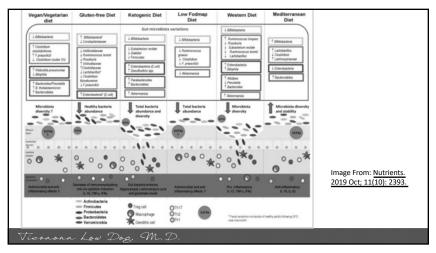
Grains	Serving size	Total fiber (grams)*
Spaghetti, whole-wheat,	1 cup	6.0
Barley, pearled, cooked	1 cup	6.0
Bran flakes	3/4 cup	5.5
Quinoa, cooked	1 cup	5.0
Oat bran muffin	1 medium	5.0
Oatmeal, instant, cooked	1 cup	5.0
Popcorn, air-popped	3 cups	3.5
Brown rice, cooked	1 cup	3.5
Bread, whole-wheat	1 slice	2.0

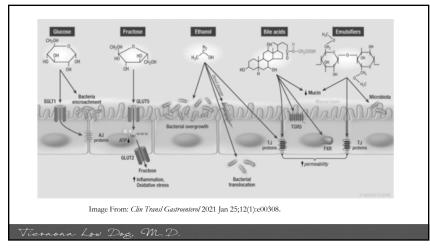
Legumes, nuts and seeds	Serving size	Total fiber (grams)*
Split peas, boiled	1 cup	16.0
Lentils, boiled	1 cup	15.5
Black beans, boiled	1 cup	15.0
Baked beans, canned	1 cup	10.0
Chia seeds	1 ounce	10.0
Almonds	1 ounce (23 nuts)	3.5
Pistachios	1 ounce (49 nuts)	3.0
Sunflower kernels	1 ounce	3.0

l-healthy-eating/in-depth/high-fiber-foods/art-20050948

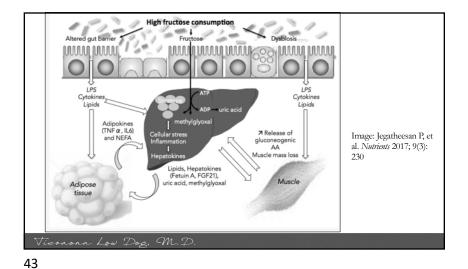
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Glycemic Load and Mood

- 82 healthy weight and healthy overweight or obese adults enrolled in randomized, crossover controlled feeding study.
- Compared to a low GL diet, consumption of **high GL diet** resulted in:
 - 38% higher score for **depressive symptoms** (P = 0.002)
 - 55% higher score for total mood disorder
 - 26% higher score for fatigue/inertia (P = 0.04), compared to low GL diet.

Breymeyer KL, et al. Appetite 2016; Dec 1;107:253-259.

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Food	Serving Size	Glycemic Load
Grapefruit	1/2 large	3
Apple	1 medium	6
Banana	1 large	14
Raisins	1 small box	20
Watermelon	1 cup	8
Carrots	1 large	5
Orange	1 medium	6
Sweet potato	1 cup	17
Baked potato	1 medium	28
French fries	1 medium serving	26
Snickers	1 bar	35
Reese's cup	1 miniature	2
White table wine	5 ounces	1
Red table wine	5 ounces	1
Grape juice	6 ounces	12

Food	Serving Size	Glycemic Load
Asparagus	½ cup	2
Broccoli	1 cup	4
Green beans	1 cup	3
Tomato	1 medium	2
Subway sandwich Turkey breast	6 inch	17
Butter pecan ice cream	5.5 ounces (small)	22
Vanilla ice cream cone	4.5 ounces (small)	19
Potato chips, fat free	1 bag (8 ounces)	49
Tortilla chips, white corn	3.5 ounces	38
White bread	1 slice	10
White rice	1 cup	33
Brown rice	1 cup	23
Spaghetti	1 cup	38

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Dietary element	Effect on gut microbiome	Effect on health outcomes mediated by gut microbiome
Low FODMAP diet	Low FODMAP diet increased Actinobacteria; high FODMAP diet decreased abundance of bacteria involved in gas consumption ⁵⁸	Reduced symptoms of irritable bowel syndrome ⁵⁶
Cheese	Increased Bifidobacteria, 91,98 which are known for their positive health benefits to their host through their metabolic activities, 99 Decrease in Bacteroides and Clostridia, some strains of which are associated with intestinal infections.91	Potential protection against pathogens. 100 Increased production of SCFA and reduced production of TMAO?90
Fibre and prebiotics	Increased microbiota diversity and SCFA production ^{22 101 102}	Reduced type 2 diabetes ²² and cardiovascular disease ¹⁰³
Artificial sweeteners	Overgrowth of Proteobacteria and Escherichia coli 104 Bacteroides, Clostridia, and total aerobic bacteria were significantly lower, and faecal pH was significantly higher ⁴⁷	Induced glucose intolerance ¹⁰⁵
Polyphenols (eg, from tea, coffee, berries, and vegetables such as artichokes, olives, and asparagus)	Increased intestinal barrier protectors (Bifidobacteria and Lactobacillus), bulyrate producing bacteria (Foecalibacterium prausnitzii and Roseburia) and Bacteroides vulgatus and Akkermansia muciniphila ⁵⁷ Decreased lipopolysaccharide producers (E coli and Enterobacter cloacae) ¹⁰⁴	Gut micro-organisms alter polyphenol bioavailability resulting in reduction of metabolic syndrome markers and cardiovascular risk markers ¹⁰⁸
Vegan	Very modest differences in composition and diversity in humans and strong differences in metabolomic profile compared with omnivore diet in humans ⁵⁰	Some studies show benefit of vegetarian over omnivore diet, 109 others fail to find a difference 110

Inflammatory Food AGAVE NECTAR Ratings ALMOND BUTTER CHEESE, CHEDDAR 200 or higher Strongly anti-inflammatory CHICKEN BREAST, RSTD 101 to 200 Moderately anti-inflammatory 0 to 100 Mildly anti-inflammatory

FOOD SERVING SIZE | SERVING SIZE | IF RATING 1 TBSP -74 1/4 CUP 100 64 1 OUNCE 28.35 -20 3 OUNCES 85 -19 MILK, WHOLE 1 CUP 246 -46 OLIVE OIL 1 TBSP 14 74 240 ONIONS, ½ CUP 105 COOKED RICE, WHITE 1 CUP 158 -153 SPINACH 1 CUP 30 75 SALMON, 3 OUNCES 85 450 SOHO BAKED 338 TURMERIC ½ TSP 1.5

Mildly inflammatory

Moderately inflammatory

Strongly inflammatory

46

-1 to -100

-101 to 200

-201 or lower

Sugar Substitutes



Nettection [15, et al. Nestinging the gat microscota: impact of non-catonic sweeteners and in link to insulin resistance? Physial Behav 2016;164(Pt. B):488-93. Ruiz-Ojoda F], et al. Effects of Sweeteners on the Gut Microbiota: A Review of Experimen Studies and Clinical Trials, Addr Natr 2019; 10(1): S31-48

- Sugar substitutes frequently 1000 times sweeter than sucrose.
- Dan have negative effects on gut microbiota.
- Sucralose, saccharin and stevia all shown to disrupt balance and diversity of gut microbiota.
- Erythritol, mannitol and sorbitol have no effect on gut microbiota.
- Isomaltose and maltitol, increase bifidobacteria and may have prebiotic actions

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Obesity and Microbiota?

- Diets high in sugar, simple carbs, and saturated fat encourages growth of microbes better at *extracting* energy from food, signaling body to store energy as fat.
- Early disruption of gut microbiota leads to low levels *Bifidobacteria* and obesity.
- Obesity during middle age (40 -60 years) consistently associated with higher risk of dementia later in life.

Federico A, et al. Gut microbiota, obesity and metabolic disorders. Mineria Gastroenterol Dietol 2017;63(4):337-344

COMPLEX DISEASES GET COMPLICATED

Address and the control of the c

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Richaura, V.K., et al., Gut microbiota from twins discordant for obesity modulate metabolism in mice. Science, 2013.

| A | Low-lat, high-fiber diet |
| Increased adiposity |
| Low-lat, high-fiber diet |
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Antibiotics and Obesity



- American children on average.
 - 0 to 2 years age: 3 full doses of antibiotics
 - Up to 10 years: 10 full doses of antibiotics
 - By age 20: 17 full doses of antibiotics
- Four or more courses of antibiotics given before 3 years of age independently associated with obesity at age 5.

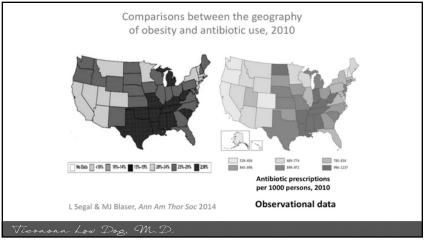
Cox LM. Antibiotics in early life and obesity. Nat. Rev. Endocrimol 2015; 11, 182–190.

Kelly D, et al. Antibiotic use in early childhood and risk of obesity: longitudinal analysis of a national cobort. World Padiatris 2019;15(4):390-397.

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Title of the study	Year	Subjects of the study	Final result(s) gathered	Reference	
Childhood overweight after establishment of the gut microbiota: the role of delivery mode, pre-pregnancy weight and early administration of antibiotics.	2011	28354 mother-child	Antibiotics in infancy influences the risk of overweight in later childhood	Ajslev et al., 2011	
Infant antibiotic exposures and early-life body mass.	2013	11532 children	Exposure to antibiotics during the first 6 months of life was associated with increases in body mass.	Trasande et al., 2013	
Antibiotic treatment during infancy and increased body mass index in boys: an international cross-sectional study.	2014	74946 children	Exposure to antibiotics during the first 12 months of life is associated with a small increase in BMI in boys aged 5–8 years	Murphy et al., 2014	Del Fiol FS, et al. Obesit
Infant antibiotic exposure and the development of childhood overweight and central adiposity	2014	1047 children	Antibiotic use in the first year of life was associated with overweight	Azad et al., 2014	antibiotics? Front Pharma
Association of antibiotics in infancy with early childhood obesity.	2014	64580 children	Repeated exposure to broad-spectrum antibiotics was associated with early childhood obesity	Balley et al., 2014	2018
Prenatal exposure to antibiotics, cesarean section and risk of childhood obesity.	2015	436 mother-child dyads	Exposure to antibiotics in the second or third trimester of pregnancy were associated with higher risk of childhood obesity.	Mueller et al., 2015	doi.org/10.3389/fphar.2 18.01408
Prenatal exposure to systemic antibacterials and overweight and obesity in Danish schoolchildren: a prevalence study.	2015	9686 children	Prenatal exposure to systemic antibacterials was associated with an increased risk of overweight and obesity at school age	Mor et al., 2015	
Antibiotic exposure in infancy and risk of being overweight in the first 24 months of life.	2015	6114 boys and 5948 girls	Antibiotic exposure before 6 months was associated with increased body mass	Saari et al., 2015	
Early Life Antibiotic Exposure and Weight Development in Children.	2016	979 children	Repeated exposure to antibiotics early in life, especially β-lactam agents, is associated with increased weight and height.	Mbakwa et al., 2016	
Antibiotic Use and Childhood Body Mass Index Trajectory.	2016	142824 children	Body Mass Index increase	Schwartz et al., 2016	
Administration of Antibiotics to Children Before Age 2 Years Increases Risk for Childhood Desity.	2016	21714 children	Administration of 3 or more courses of antibiotics before age of 2 years was associated with an increased risk of early childhood obesity	Scott et al., 2016	

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Probiotics

- Regulate/modulate immune functions, reduce risk intestinal infection.
- Improve intestinal barrier functions, reduces endotoxemia.
- Induce hypo-responsiveness to food antigens.
- Improve glucose control and reduce inflammatory cytokines.
- Inhibit tumorigenesis and may inhibit cancer progression.
- 81 obese postmenopausal women randomized to high or low dose multi-strain probiotics or placebo for 12 weeks. *Statistically significant differences* in LPS, uric acid, glucose, insulin found for both doses compared to placebo.

Gianotti L. et al. World J Gastroenterol. 2010;16:167–175 Szulinska M, et al. Nutrients 2018, 10(6), 773; https://doi.org/10.3390/nu10060773

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Probiotics Quiet the Brain

- UCLA study: women with no GI or psychiatric problems randomly assigned to one
 of three groups for four weeks:
 - Fermented milk (yogurt) with 5 strains of probiotics twice daily
 - Non-fermented milk product (control group) twice daily
 - No intervention group
- Researchers did functional brain MRI before and after intervention to look for brain changes in response to an emotional attention task.
- Group consuming fermented milk had calmer brains during emotional task. Other groups showed opposite trend, more brain hyperactivity.

Tillisch, K. et al. Consumption of fermented milk product with probiotic modulates brain activity. Gastroenterology 2013; 144(7), 1394–1401.e14014.

Vieraona Low Doc. M. I

PPIs, Dysbiosis, and Infection

- Stomach acid directly destroys harmful pathogens.
- When acid is shut down, ~50% of salivary and ingested bacteria survive by slipping past this "gastric acid trap."
- Translocated bacteria disrupt gut microbiota, leading to dysbiosis, SIBO, and dyspepsia.
- 70% of immune system resides in GI tract: critical line of defense.
- By altering balance between beneficial and pathogenic microbes, the risk for infection is increased.



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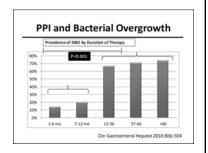
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Dysbiosis & SIBO

- Meta analysis 19 studies (n=7055): statistically significant association between increased risk of SIBO and **PPI** use (OR 1.71).1
- Dysbiosis and SIBO increase intestinal permeability, allowing bacteria and other substances to pass directly through the intestinal mucosa into the blood stream.
- PPIs may have more prominent effect on microbiota composition on population basis than any other drug.²

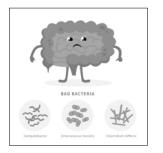


- 1. Su T, et al. J Gastroenterol 2018; Jan;53(1):27-36
- 2. Imhann F, et al. Gut. 2016; 65: 740-748

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PPI and C. difficile Infection

- FDA warning 2012: PPIs increase risk of C. diff infection (CDI) which can cause life-threatening inflammation of the colon and diarrhea.
- Review 56 studies (n=356,000): **double** the odds of CDI if taking PPIs, compared to non-users.



Trifan A, et al. World J Gastroenterology 2017

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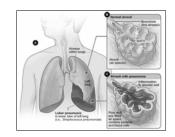
Probiotics for Preventing C. difficile: Adults and Children

Outcome	Risk with Control	Risk with Probiotics (95% CI)	Relative Effect (95% CI)	Number of Participants (studies)	Certainty of Evidence
Antibiotic Associated Diarrhea in Children	271 per 1000	103 per 1000 (79-133)	RR: 0.38 (0.29-0.49)	1141 (6 RCTs)	Moderate
Benefits in	NNT		Harms in N	INT	
	venting C. difficile- 12 in high risk pati		No significan	t harm	

From: Goldenberg JZ, et al. Probiotics for the p Database Syst Rev 2017 Dec; 2017(12): CD006095

PPI and Community Acquired Pneumonia

- Without adequate stomach acid, there can be overgrowth of oropharyngeal bacteria, which can increase the risk for infection.
- Review of 26 studies: 1.5-fold increase in risk for community-acquired pneumonia, with the highest risk occurring within 30 days of starting PPI.



Lambert AA, et al. PloS One 2015

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PPI and SARS-CoV-2

- GI tract significant portal of entry for virus. Bind to widely expressed ACE-2 receptors in intestine, replicating rapidly.
- No stomach acid means no viral inactivation.
- Korean study: current use of PPIs conferred 79% greater risk of severe clinical outcomes; risk climbed to 90% if PPI use started within 30 days of confirmed Covid 19 infection.¹
- US study: mortality from COVID-19 was 2.3 times higher in PPI users, compared to non-users.²

Lee SW, et al. Gut 2021
 Ramachandran P, et al. Eur J Gastroenterol Hepatol 2021

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PPI + Probiotics in Children



- 128 children with GERD randomized to 12 weeks PPI (esomeprazole 1 mg/kg/d; max 40 mg) plus probiotics (*Lactobacillus reuteri* DM 17938) or identical placebo. Control: 120 healthy age-matched children.
- After 12 weeks, **dysbiosis** occurred in **56.2%** of group receiving **placebo** versus **6.2%** of those taking **probiotics** (p<0.001).
- Probiotics + PPI significantly decreased prevalence of small intestinal bacterial overgrowth (SIBO), compared to PPI and placebo (P < 0.001).

Belei O, et al. J Neurogastroenterol Motil. 2018 Jan 30;24(1):51-57.

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PPI and Infection Risk in Children



- Review 14 studies: significant association between acid-suppressive therapies and risk of GI infection, sepsis, and pneumonia in infants.¹
- ~70–85 % infants experience regurgitation/reflux within first two
 months of life; resolves on its own in 95 % of babies by 1st birthday.²
- Pediatric GI guidelines strongly recommend against acid suppression for GER. (*2-4 weeks elimination of cow's milk dramatically reduces reflux~ 42-58% of infants with GERD.)²

1. Chung EY, et al, Hospital Pediatrics 2013; 2. Czinn SJ, et al. Paediatr Drugs 2013

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Summary of Systematic Review Analyzing the Role of Probiotics on Clinical Outcomes

Clostridium difficile associated diarrhoea in adults and children	Goldenberg et al (2017) ¹¹¹	39/9955	Yes
Necrotising enterocolitis	Al Faleh et al (2014) ¹¹² Rees et al (2017) ¹¹³	17/5338	Yes
Antibiotic associated diarrhoea in children	Goldenberg et al (2015) ¹¹⁴	26/3898	Yes
Probiotics for preventing acute upper respiratory tract infections	Hao et al (2015) ¹¹⁵	12/3720	Yes
Urinary tract infections	Schwenger et al (2015) ¹¹⁶	9/735	No
Prevention of asthma and wheeze in infants	Azad et al (2013) ¹¹⁷	6/1364	No
Prevention of eczema in infants and children	Mansfield et al (2014)	16/2797	Yes
Prevention of invasive fungal infections in preterm neonates	Agrawal et al (2015) ¹¹⁹	19/4912	Unclear
Prevention of nosocomial infections	Manzanares et al (2015) ¹³⁰	30/2972	Yes
Treatment of rotavirus diarrhoea in infants and children	Ahmadi et al (2015) ¹³¹	14/1149	Yes

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Clinical Resource Tool: www.usprobioticguide.com Cinical Guide to Probiotic Products Available in USA indicators, Dosage Forms and Clinical Evidence to Date - 2019 Colors NOTIFIED TO THE PROBLEM TO T

Level 1 Evidence for Probiotics in Adults

• Antibiotic Associated Diarrhea/C. diff Prevention

 Bio-K, Culturelle, Dan Active Actimel, Florastor and FlorastorMax, Schiff Digestive Advantage Advanced Probiotics, Ultra Flora Restore

Constipation

Activia, Bio-Gaia Protectis (also for GERD)

· IBS

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 Activia, Align, Bio-K, BioKult, GoodBelly (also for GERD), Ideal Bowel Support, Ultra Flora Intensive Care (also for GERD)

http://usprobioticguide.com/PBCAdultHealth.html?utm_source=adult_ind&utm_medium=civ&utm_campaign=USA_CHART

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Level 1 Evidence for Probiotics in Children

• Antibiotic Associated Diarrhea/C. diff Prevention

 BioGaia® Protectis, Culturelle Kids, FlorastorKids, Gerber Good Start Grow Toddler Probiotic + Gentle Infant Formula + Soothe Vitamin D and Probiotic Drops, Pedia-Lax® Probiotic Yums

Constipation

 BioGaia® Protectis, Gerber Good Start Grow Toddler Probiotic + Gentle Infant Formula + Soothe Vitamin D and Probiotic Drops, Pedia-Lax® Probiotic Yums

IBS/Functional Abdominal Pain

 BioGaia® Protectis, Culturelle Kids, Gerber Good Start Grow Toddler Probiotic + Gentle Infant Formula + Soothe Vitamin D and Probiotic Drops, Pedia-Lax® Probiotic Yums, Visbiome + Extra Strength

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Circadian Rhythms

- The microbiota modulates circadian rhythm and circadian disruptions can affect the intestinal microbiota.
 Microbes and humans share circadian clock.
- More than 90 million Americans struggle with getting regular, restful sleep.
- Major depressive disorder is often associated with a dysregulation of the circadian clock.



Farre N, et al. Sleep and circadian alterations and the gut microbiome associations or causality. Current Slep Med Reports 2018, 4(1):50-57. Li, Y, et al. The role of microbiome in insomina, circadian disturbance and depression. Front Psychiatr 2018; doi: 10.3389/fpsyt.2018.00669

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To Sleep is to Heal



- 1. Make your bedroom dark, quiet, and cool. Invest in good mattress and pillows.
- 2. Turn off TV, computers, tablets, and smart phones 1 hour before bedtime
- 3. Avoid caffeine after 12:00 PM (e.g., coffee, tea, soda, chocolate).
- 4. Limit alcohol intake and don't drink within 2-3 hours of bedtime
- 5. Try not to exercise within 2 hours of bedtime.
- 6. Consider a hot bath 1-2 hours before bedtime.
- 7. Try to not to eat right before bed. A glass of warm milk, bowl of cereal okay.
- 8. Keep same sleep schedule 7 days a week.
- 9. Get sleep evaluation if sleep disruption and/or daytime fatigue continues.

Victaona Low Dog, W. D

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Insomnia

- American College of Physicians officially endorsed what multiple meta-analyses have found: CBT for insomnia, or CBT-I, is best treatment for chronic insomnia and should be first line of treatment.
- Sleepio, Somly, Calm Sleep School provide in-person/on-line.
- There are purely digital programs if therapist not available.
- To find trained sleep specialist, https://behavioralsleep.org/index.php/directory/north-america/united-states



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Ashwagandha Root (Withania somnifera (L.) Dunal.)



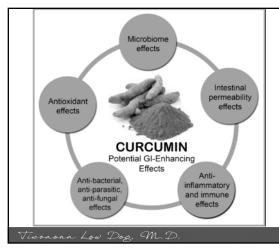
Chandrasekhar K, et al. *Indian J Psychol Med.* 2012;34(3):255-62. Lopresti AI., et al. *Medicine* 2019 Sep;98(37):e17186. Kelgane SB, et al.. *Cureus* 2020 Feb 23;12(2):e7083 Langade D, et al. *J Ethnophurmand* 2021 Jan 10;264:113276.

- Modulates GABA, key target for drugs designed to treat anxiety.
- · Restores/maintains blood brain barrier
- Human trials show it reduces stress, lowers cortisol (biomarker of stress), relieves anxiety and promotes sleep over time (does not make you drowsy), improves executive function and cognition.
- Very good safety profile.
- Dose most common in studies: 300 mg 2
 x day extracts standardized 2.5-5%
 withanolides

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Dose: 1000-1200 mg per day of standardized extract (95% curcumin). May contain piperine or be liposomal bound: Meriva. Do NOT exceed 20 mg per day

of piperine if taking prescription drugs.

From: Lopresti A. The Problem of Curcumin and Its Bioavailability: Could Its Gastrointestinal Influence Contribute to Its Overall Health-Enhancing Effects? Adn Nutr 2018 Jan; 9(1): 41–50. What We Think Matters



- Is it a challenge or a threat?
- Do I have the resources to handle it?
- Are my thoughts helpful or dysfunctional?

Vieraona Low Dog, CM

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Resources for Stress Reduction

- *Calm* great app for guided meditation, bedtime stories, breathing exercises (free to \$60 annual subscription)
- *Insight Timer* ~4,000 guided meditations >1,000 teachers (self-compassion, nature, stress, podcasts). Music tracks (free to \$5/mo)
- Headspace meditation, videos, meditations music (free basic course, \$12.99 mo, \$95/year)
- 10% Happier performance enhancement. Busy people, stressed lives. (Free one week intro, then \$100 per year)
- Buddhify for the more advanced meditator. Can sort by location, activity and/or emotion. (small monthly fee, premium is \$30/yr)

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Calm App

Pzizz App

Based on Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Insomnia (CBT-I)

Pentured an Application Day

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Loneliness, Social Isolation & Your Health

- Poor social relationships associated with 29% increase in risk of heart disease and 32% increased risk of stroke.
- 148 studies on the effects of social isolation on health found it is:
 - = to smoking 15 cigarettes a day
 - As dangerous as being an alcoholic
 - As harmful as **never exercising**
 - Twice as dangerous as being **obese**



- Valtorta NK, et al Loneliness and social isolation as risk factors for coronary heart disease and stroke: systematic review and metaanalysis of longitudinal observational studies. *Heart*. 2016 Jul 1;102(13):1009-16.
- Cacioppo JT, et al. Ann NY Acad Sci 2011; 1231:17-22

Meaning and Purpose

- What truly gives a person a sense of *meaning and purpose* in life?
- How does one feel the oneness, find the *holy and sacred* in the mundane?
- "If I only had one day left to live, I'd want to _____."

Listen.
Are you
breathing
just a little
and calling
it a life?

~ Mary Oliver

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