





Premier Online Education in Integrative and Functional Medical Nutrition Therapy (IFMNT)

#### Navigating The Gut-Brain Superhighway

Hosted by: Susan Allen-Evenson RDN, CCN, FMN Presented by: Sarah Greenfield RDN, CSSD



### **My Background**

- Grew up in a family with a variety of digestive issues
  - IBS, Crohn's, Allergies, SIBO
- Became a dietitian and was very frustrated with the approach to digestive care
- Started running marathons and coaching runners
  - Tons of digestive issues
- Became fixated with the gut
  - Formulated Probiotics
  - Worked with the top integrative GI doc in LA, functional medicine practices
  - Utilize consumer facing and third party labs tests on gut diversity
  - Started treating clients with gut dysfunction





## **Objectives**

- Understand the communication pathways and mediators that make up the gut brain axis
- Identify causes of gut-brain axis dysfunction and the impact it has on mood
- Review tests that can help uncover imbalances
- Learn actionable nutrition and lifestyle interventions to improve gut dysfunction

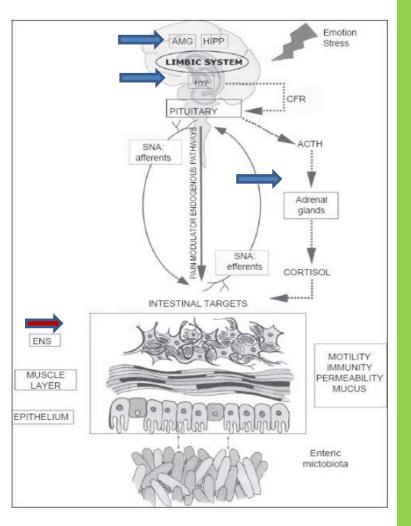


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# **Communication Pathways**

#### The gut-brain axis

- Enteric Nervous System
  - Oversee the functions of the GI tract
    - Neuroendocrine
    - Microbiome
    - Migrating Motor Complex
- Autonomic Nervous System
  - Parasympathetic and sympathetic
    - Digestion (peristalsis), heart rate, respiratory rate, urination, and sexual arousal



Carabotti, M, et al. "The gut-brain axis: interactions between enteric microbiota, central and enteric nervous systems". Ann Gastroenterol. 2015 Apr v.28 (2): 203-209



# **Communication Pathways cont**

- Central Nervous System
  - Brain and Spine
- HPA hypothalamic pituitary adrenal
  - Stress response
- Vagus Nerve
  - Connect ENS and CNS



## **Communication Pathways - ENS**

- Has more neurons acting than anywhere else in the body
- Moves smooth muscles, activates glands for secretion to lubricate and digest food
- Migrating Motor Complex
  - Mechanical and chemical cleansing of the stomach and small intestines during fasting
  - Happens about 3-5 hours between meals
  - Cleans out undigested food and excess bacteria
    - Divided into 4 phases
      - Phase 3 most active, with a burst of contractions from the antrum or duodenum (5-15 minutes)
      - Can be induced by motilin and ghrelin

Deloose, E, et al. "The migrating-motor complex: control mechanisms and its role in health and disease". Nat Rev Gastroenterol Hepatol. 2012 Mar 27;9(5): 271-85

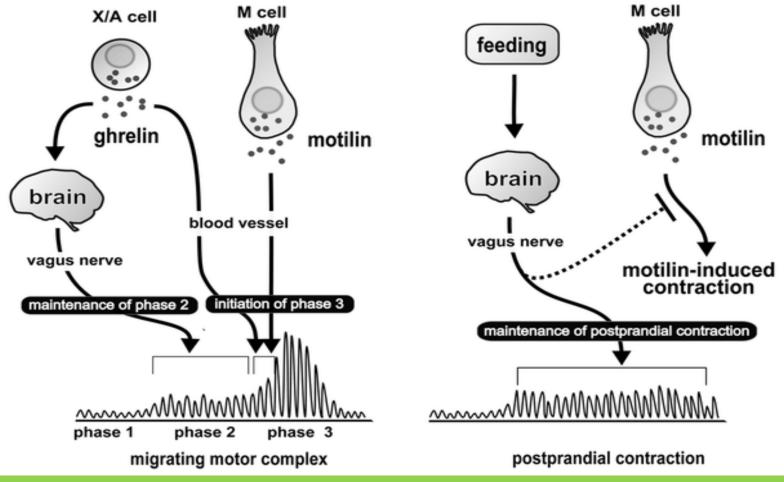


# **Communication Pathways - ENS**

- Migrating Motor Complex
  - Mechanical and chemical cleansing of the stomach and small intestines during fasting
  - Happens about 3-5 hours between meals
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#### **Communication Pathways**





## **Communication Pathways - ENS**

#### Contains the gut microbiome

- Makes neurotransmitters, vitamins, upregulated immune system, interacts with hormones, modulates permeability
- Make SCFA that can stimulate the sympathetic nervous system, mucosal serotonin release and impact memory
  - We have about 5 main phyla of bacteria in our gut
     30-40 species make up the bulk of our gut
  - more diverse the better



## **Communication Pathway - ANS**

- Parasympathetic and Sympathetic
   The rest and digest and the fight or flight
- Regulates heart rate, digestion, respiratory rate, pupillary response, urination, and sexual arousal
- Two specific neurotransmitters
  - Acetylcholine
  - Norepinephrine



# Communication Pathways



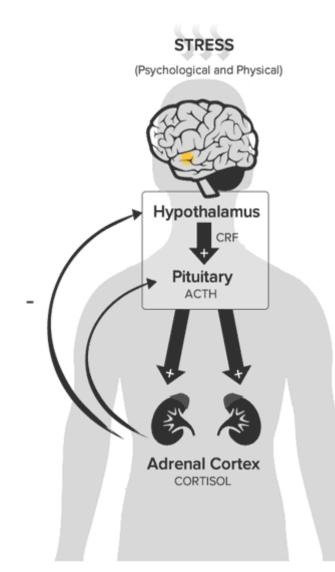
CNS

- Brain and spinal cord
- Uses 20% of the total oxygen we breathe
- Receive information from the gut via the vagus nerve



#### Communication Pathways HPA Axis

- Stress response
- Communicates with the limbic part of the brain linked to emotions
- Activates cortisol

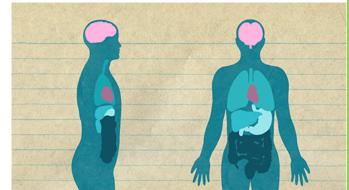


Carabotti, M, et al. "The gut-brain axis: interactions between enteric microbiota, central and enteric nervous systems". Ann Gastroenterol. 2015 Apr v.28 (2): 203-209



## **Communication Pathways**

- Supplies tissues that are involved in the digestion, absorption, and metabolism of nutrients
  - Communication pathway from the ENS to the CNS
  - Vagal activation influences metabolic responses to food as well as inflammation





## **Communication Mediators**

- Neurotransmitters made in ENS
- Immune modulators
  - Cytokines
- Hormones
  - Cortisol
- Bacterial by products
  - Lipopolysaccharides in the structural makeup of gram negative bacteria



# Communication Mediators -Neurotransmitters

• Serotonin

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- Made in the gut by enterochromaffin cells which depend on microbes to function
- -Also made through conversion of tryptophan
- -90% of serotonin found in gut
- Acetylcholine
  - Increases GI motility when it acts on a smooth muscle

Mittal, R, et al. "Neurotransmitters: the critical modulators regulating gut-brain axis". J Cell Physiol. 2017 Sep; 232(9): 2359-2372 Bravo, J A et al. "Ingestion of Lactobacillus strain regulates emotional behavior and central GABA receptor expression in a mouse via the vagus nerve". Proc Natl Acad Sci USA. 2011 Sep 20; 108(38): 16050–16055.



# Communication Mediators -Neurotransmitters

• GABA

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- Calms down the body and mind
- Alterations in GABA receptors and expression can be linked to depression and anxiety
  - Lactobacillus rhamnosus bacteria found to upregulate GABA receptors in the brain
- Catecholamines
  - Dopamine
    - Stimulates T-cell activity, regulating electrolyte activity
  - Epinephrine
  - Norepinephrine



## Dysfunction

- Physical trauma brain injury
- Stress
- Inflammation
- Poor Gut Diversity
  - Standard American Diet
- Medications

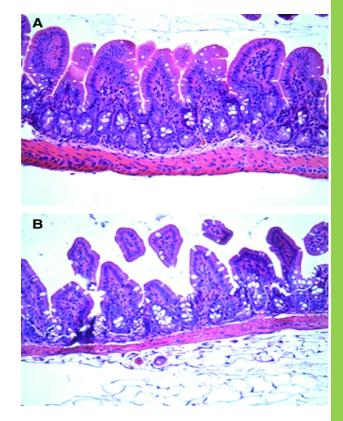




#### **Physical Trauma**

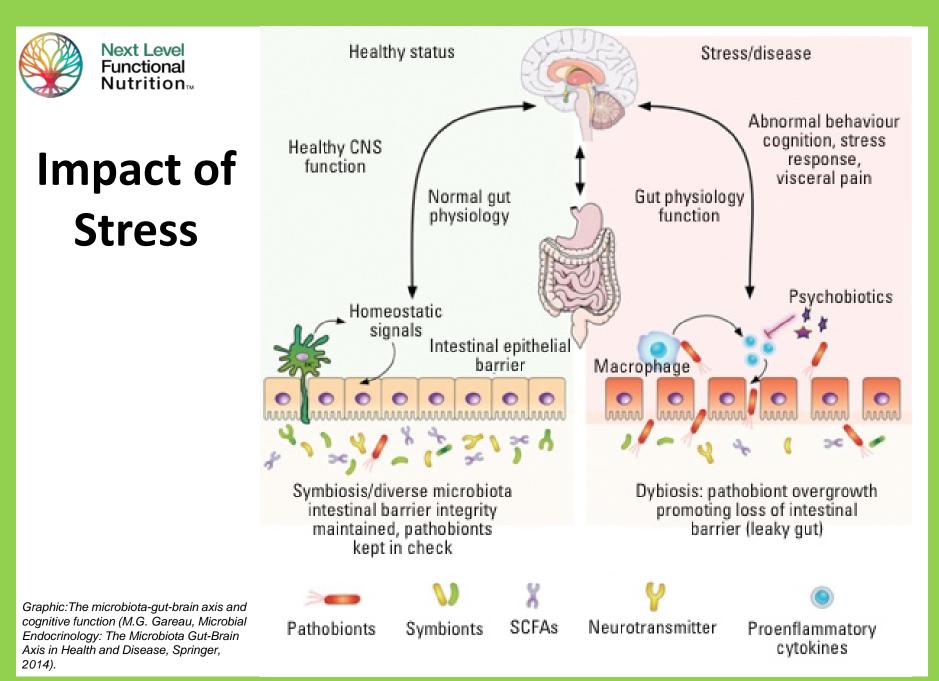
#### Alterations in the ANS

- Dysmotility, abnormal peristalsis
- Study found that mice with Traumatic Brain injury had a measurable difference in intestinal microvilli 6 hours after brain injury
  - Increase intestinal permeability
- Breakdown blood brain barrier



• Inflammatory compounds can access the brain

Bansal, V, et al. "Traumatic Brain Injury and Intestinal Dysfunction: Uncovering the Neuro-Enteric Axis". BJ Neurotrauma. 2009 Aug; 26(8): 1353–1359.





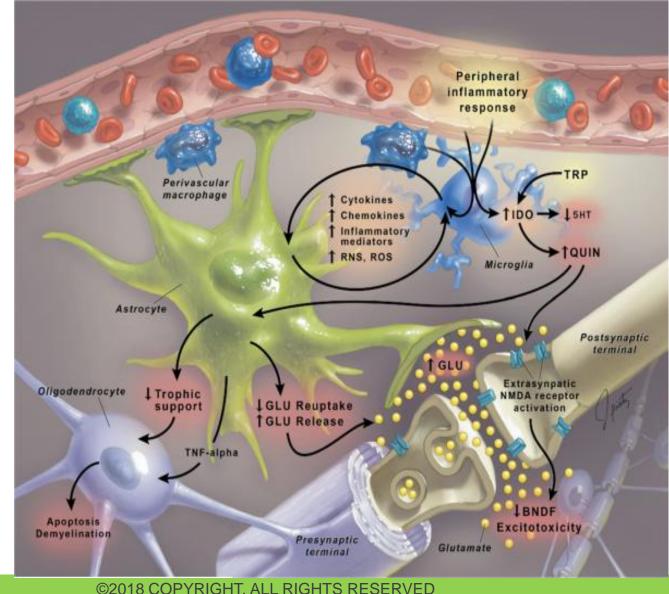
#### **Impact of Stress**

- Types of stress
  - Physical and Emotional
  - Environmental
    - Toxic Burden
  - Excessive Exercise
  - Undereating
- HPA axis is stimulated
  - Cortisol released
    - Revs up immune system increasing cytokines and inflammation
      - Increasing permeability
    - Impacts serotonin



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#### **Impact of Inflammation**



Miller, AH, et al. "Inflammation and its discontents: the role of cytokines in the pathophysiology of major depression". Biol Psychiatry. 2009 May 1;65(9):732-41. doi:



## **Impact of Inflammation**

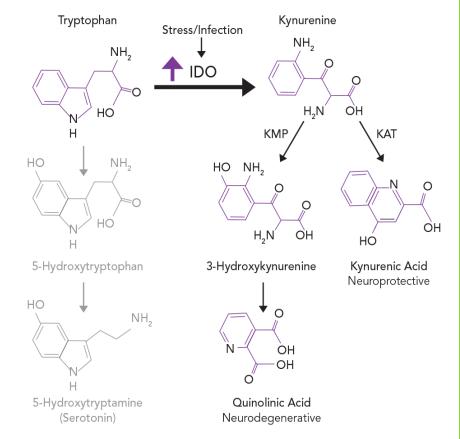
#### Inflammation kicks off immune response

- Mobilizing macrophages
- Upregulating cytokines
- Downregulates neurotransmitters
  - Glutamate
  - Catecholamines
  - Serotonin
    - -Decrease BDNF



#### **Impact of Inflammation**

- Impact on Serotonin
  - IDO enzyme is upregulated
  - Tryptophan steal or
     Kynurenine pathway
    - Downregulates BDNF
- Root cause of depression



Is oxidative stress stealing your serotonin? The NEI Connection. https://neuroendoimmune.wordpress.com/2014/03/04/is-oxidative-stress-stealing-your-serotonin/ Updated March 2014. Accessed July 14.



- Studies with germ-free mice
  - Gut
    - Delayed gastric emptying and intestinal transit
    - Reduced migrating motor complex
    - Decreased immunity
  - Brain
    - Altered expression and turnover of neurotransmitters
    - Reduction in gene expression of enzymes involved in the synthesis and transport of neurotransmitters
    - Increases anxiety and function of HPA
    - Memory dysfunction
    - Decrease in brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF)
      - » All functions restored when bacteria re-introduced



#### Studies with germ-free mice

- Delayed gastric emptying
- Reduced migrating motor complex
- Altered expression and turnover of neurotransmitters
- Reduction in gene expression of enzymes involved in the synthesis and transport of neurotransmitters
- Impaired immune response
- Memory dysfunction
  - Decrease in brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF)
  - All functions restored in an age-dependent manner

Carabotti, M, et al. "The gut-brain axis: interactions between enteric microbiota, central and enteric nervous systems". Ann Gastroenterol. 2015 Apr v.28 (2): 203-209





## IBS

- Linked to abnormal microbiota
  - activates mucosal innate immune responses
  - increase epithelial permeability
  - activate nociceptive sensory pathways inducing visceral pain
  - dysregulates the enteric nervous

Selective Serotonin Re-uptake Inhibitors. Mayo Clinic. https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/depression/in-depth/ssris/art-20044825. Updated August 31, 2017. Accessed June 24, 2018.



In those with IBS, antidepressants have been found to have a positive effect on motility and visceral hypersensitivity

- SSRI
  - -SSRIs improve depression through increasing serotonin but also help relieve constipation
- Tricyclic
  - -Interact with serotonin and norepinephrine
  - Treatment for IBS-D, diarrhea prone IBS

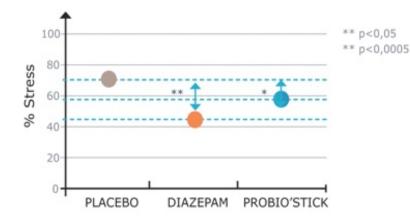


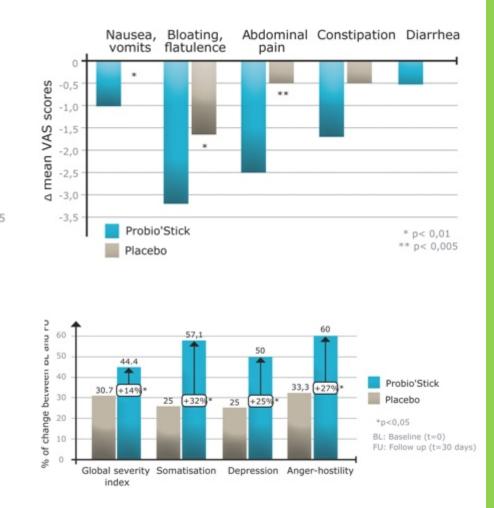
Anxiety

- commensal, probiotic, and pathogenic bacteria, in the gastrointestinal (GI) tract can activate neural pathways and central nervous system (CNS) signaling systems
  - Impact GABA receptors
  - Yeast can increase inflammation

JA, Foster, et al. "Gut-brain axis: how the microbiome influences anxiety and depression.". Trends Neurosci. 2013 May;36(5):305-12.







Diop, L. et al., "Probiotic Food Supplement Reduces Stress-Induced Gastrointestinal Symptoms in Volunteers: A Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled, Randomized Trial," *Nutrition Research* 28(1), 1–5 (2008).



#### Autism

- Probiotics have been found to be helpful in several observed abnormal behaviors
- Certain bacterial strains impact certain compounds in the brain

Mudd, A, et al. "Serum cortisol mediates the relationship between fecal *Ruminococcus* and brain N-acetylaspartate in the young pig". Journal Gut Microbes. Volume 8, 2017Issue 6 589600. Mayer, E, et al. "Altered brain-gut axis in autism: comorbidity or causative mechanisms?" Bioessays.2014 Oct;36(10):933-9.



- *Bacteroides* higher levels of myo-inositol, predicted higher levels of creatine, but an abundant presence of
- Clostridium higher levels of myo-inositol
- Ruminococcus bacteria was associated with lower nacetylaspartate, NAA
- *Butyricimonas* higher levels of n-acetylaspartate (NAA).
  - These altered levels of compounds have been found in individuals diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder.
- Ketogenic diet has also been found to improve behavioral abnormalities



#### Medications

- Antibiotics
  - Decreases diversity
  - Children with lots of abx intake, harder to rebuild gut because strains have been wiped out
- PPI
  - Chronic use, decrease diversity
- NSAIDS
  - Decrease diversity, encourage growth of gram neg bacteria and can damage the gut



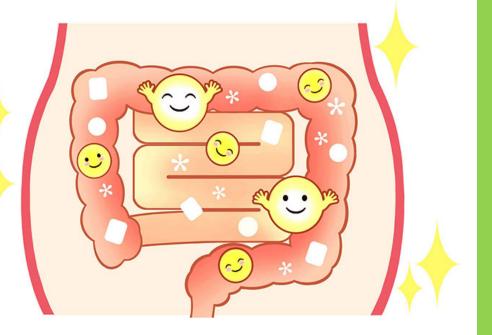
## Nutrition and Lifestyle Interventions

Nutrition

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Nutrition

- Food interventions
- Supplements
- Testing
- Lifestyle

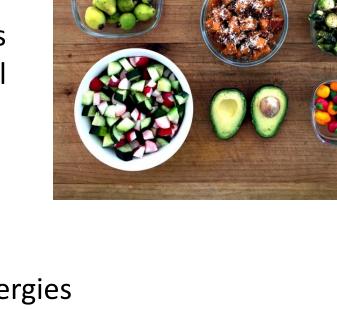




## Nutrition

#### **Food Shifts**

- Increasing whole foods in diet, decreasing sugar / artificial sweeteners, using herbs
- Eat lots of raw foods
- Easy ways for a busy lifestyle
  - Using frozen vegetable blends
  - Growing herbs in a windowsill
  - Utilizing a food delivery or grocery delivery service
  - Photo-journaling
  - Meal prep
- Adjusting for sensitivities and allergies





#### Nutrition

# Supplements

- Omega-3 fatty acids
  - Boost mood and vagal tone
  - decrease NF-кВ activation
- Prebiotics
  - Increase gut diversity, SCFA production which can impact sympathetic nervous system, mucosal serotonin release and impacts our memory





# Nutrition

- Probiotics
  - *Lactobacillus helveticus* R0052 and
     *Bifidobacterium longum* R0175 restored tight
     junction barrier integrity and attenuated HPA axis
     and autonomic nervous system activities
  - Lactobacillus rhamnosus interacting with GABA
    - Improving anxiety
    - VSL#3 leads to an increase in BDNF expression

Distrutti, E, et al. "Modulation of Intestinal Microbiota by the Probiotic VSL#3 Resets Brain Gene Expression and Ameliorates the Age-Related Deficit in LTP". Plos One. 2014; 9(9): e106503. Brave, J, et al. "Ingestion of Lactobacillus strain regulates emotional behavior and central GABA receptor expression in a mouse via the vagus nerve." Proc Natl Acad Sci USA. 2011 Sep 20;108(38):16050-5. doi: 10.1073/pnas.1102999108. Epub 2011 Aug 29.



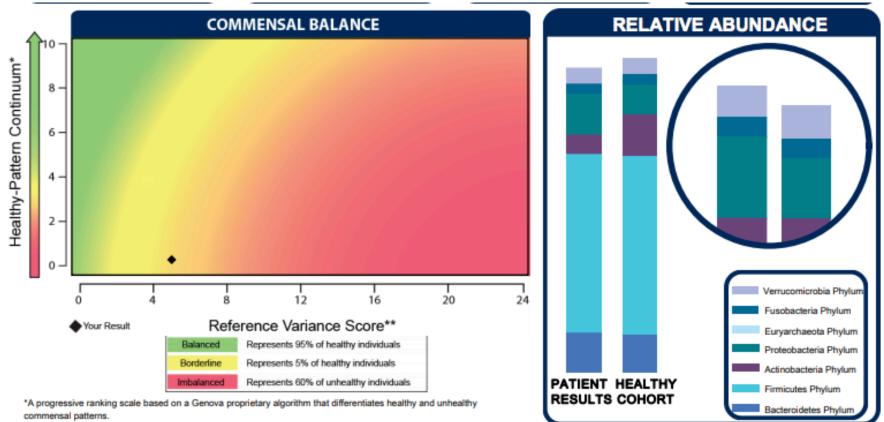
# **Nutrition Testing**

Get to root cause of permeability / inflammation

- GI Effects Test, GI mapping
- SIBO Testing
  - Understanding microbial balance
  - Can see patterns for SIBO in the GI Effects test
- MRT Test
  - Looking at mediators for sensitivities



#### **GI** Testing



\*\*The total number of Commensal Bacteria (PCR) that are out of reference ranges for this individual.

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### **GI** Testing

Bacteroides Phytum       3.4 E6 - 1.5 E9         Bacteroides vulgatus       2.6 E9 H         Codoribacter spp.       CDL         December Spp.       CDL L         Prevotella spp.       CDL L         Filmeduss Phytum       <<3.2 E7         Auteroitunces colhomina       4.7 E6         Budyrindrio crossotus       7.2 E4         Codoribacter spp.       1.8 E9         Faecalitacterium spp.       1.8 E9         Lactobacillus spp.       1.4 E8         Peructofilevoribacterium spp.       3.0 E8         Auteroitunces Spylum       1.9 E8 H         Bifobbacterium spp.       3.0 E8         Auteroitunces Spylum       1.9 E7 1.6 E9         Veliconela spp.       3.0 E8         Auteroitunce Spylum       <<<         Desultovicio piper	Commensal Bacteria (PCR)	CFUig stool	1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th	CFU/g stool						
Bacteroides vulgatis       2.0E9 H										
Barnesiella spp.CDLImage: Constraint of the spin of the	Bacteroides-Prevotella group	6.1 <b>E8</b>		3.4 <b>E6</b> -1.5 <b>E9</b>						
Octombacter spp.     8.2E7 H     <=8.0E7	Bacteroides vulgatus	2.6E9 H	<b>⊢</b> + + + + <b>→</b>	<=2.2 <b>E9</b>						
Preventeda spp. <dl l<="" td="">       1.4E5-1.6E7         Preventeda spp.       <dl l<="" td="">          Anaerobuncus colhominis       4.7E6       &lt;&lt;3.2E7</dl></dl>	Barnesiella spp.	<dl< td=""><td></td><td>&lt;=1.6<b>E8</b></td></dl<>		<=1.6 <b>E8</b>						
Firmicutes Phylum <ul> <li>Anaerodruncus colthominis</li> <li>4.7E6</li> <li>Firmicutes Colthominis</li> <li>Firmicutes Phylum</li> <li>Firmicutes Ratio</li> </ul> <ul> <li>Firmicutes Ratio</li> <li>Firmicutes Ratio</li> <li>Firmicutes Ratio</li> </ul> <ul> <li>Firmicutes Ratio</li> <li>Firmicutes Ratio</li> <li>Firmicutes Ratio</li> </ul> <ul> <li>Firmicutes Ratio</li> <li>F</li></ul>	Odoribacter spp.	8.2 <b>E7 H</b>		<=8.0 <b>E7</b>						
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Bulyrividrio crossatus       7.2E4	Firmicutes Phylum									
Clostridium spp.       1.8E9       1.7E8-1.5E10         Coprococcus eutactus       7.0E5	Anaerotruncus colihominis	4.7E6		<=3.2 <b>E7</b>						
Coprococcus eutactus       7.0E5	Butyrivibrio crossotus	7.2 <b>E4</b>		5.5 <b>E3</b> -5.9 <b>E5</b>						
Faecalibacterium prausnitzii       2.5 E9       5.8 E7 - 4.7 E9         Lactobacillus spp.       1.4 E8       8.3 E6 - 5.2 E9         Pseudoflavonifractor spp.       1.9 E8 H       4.2 E5 - 1.3 E8         Roseburia spp.       2.0 E9       4.2 E5 - 1.3 E8         Roseburia spp.       3.0 E8       9.5 E7 - 1.6 E9         Veiltonella sep.       1.5 E7       1.2 E5 - 5.5 E7         Actinobacteria Phylum       1.2 E5 - 5.5 E7         Bifiobacterium longum       3.1 E7	Clostridium spp.	1.8 <b>E9</b>	► · · · ·	1.7E8-1.5E10						
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Pseudoflavonilfactor spp.       1.9E8 H       4.2E5-1.3E8         Roseburia spp.       2.0E9       1.3E8-1.2E10         Ruminococcus spp.       3.0E8       9.5E7-1.6E9         Veilionella spp.       1.5E7       9.5E7-1.6E9         Veilionella spp.       1.5E7       9.5E7-1.6E9         Bilidobacterium spp.       2.8E8       9.5E7-1.6E9         Bilidobacterium spp.       2.8E8       9.5E7-1.6E9         Bilidobacterium longum       3.1E7	Faecalibacterium prausnitzii	2.5 <b>E9</b>		5.8 <b>E7</b> -4.7 <b>E9</b>						
Roseburia spp.       2.0E9       1.3E8-1.2E10         Ruminococcus spp.       3.0E8       9.5E7-1.6E9         Veillonella spp.       1.5E7         Actinobacteria Phylum       1.2E5-5.5E7         Actinobacteria Phylum       <=6.4E9	Lactobacillus spp.	1.4 <b>E8</b>	<mark>- ◆ + + + →</mark>	8.3E6-5.2E9						
Ruminococcus spp.       3.0 E8       ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++	Pseudoflavonifractor spp.	1.9 <b>E8 H</b>		4.2E5-1.3E8						
Veillonella spp.       1.5E7       1.2E5-5.5E7         Actinobacteria Phylum       3.1E7	Roseburia spp.	2.0 <b>E9</b>		1.3E8-1.2E10						
Actinobacteria Phylum       2.8E8	Ruminococcus spp.	3.0 <b>E8</b>	• · · · · •	9.5 <b>E7</b> -1.6 <b>E9</b>						
Bilidobacterium spp. 2.8E8   Bilidobacterium longum 3.1E7   Collinsella aerolaciens <dl l<="" td="">   Collinsella aerolaciens <dl l<="" td="">   Proteobacteria Phylum    Desullovibrio piger 6.6E4   Escherichia coli 5.2E6   Desullovibrio pigers 1.8E6   Euryarchaeota Phylum    Methanobrevibacter smithii <dl< td="">   Fusobacteria Phylum    Fusobacteria Phylum    Akkermansia muciniphila 7.8E6   Firmicutes/Bacteroldetes Ratio</dl<></dl></dl>	Veillonella spp.	1.5 <b>E7</b>	+ + + +	1.2 <b>E5</b> -5.5 <b>E7</b>						
Billidobacterium longum 3.1E7   Gollinsella aerofaciens <dl l<="" td="">   Proteobacteria Phylum   Desulfovibnio piger 6.6E4   Escherichia coli 5.2E6   Oxalobacter lormigenes 1.8E6   Insertion &lt;=1.5E7   Euryarchaeota Phylum   Methanobrevibacter smithii   Fusobacteria Phylum   Fusobacteria Phylum   Akkermansia muciniphila   7.8E6</dl>	Actinobacteria Phylum									
Collinsella aerofaciens <dl l<="" td=""> 1.4E7-1.9E9   Proteobacteria Phylum &lt;<td>&lt;<td>&lt;<td>&lt;<td>&lt;<td>&lt;<td>&lt;&lt;</td><td>Bilidobacterium spp.</td><td>2.8<b>E8</b></td><td><b>↓</b> + + + + <b>→</b></td><td>&lt;=6.4<b>E9</b></td></td></td></td></td></td></dl>	< <td>&lt;<td>&lt;<td>&lt;<td>&lt;<td>&lt;&lt;</td><td>Bilidobacterium spp.</td><td>2.8<b>E8</b></td><td><b>↓</b> + + + + <b>→</b></td><td>&lt;=6.4<b>E9</b></td></td></td></td></td>	< <td>&lt;<td>&lt;<td>&lt;<td>&lt;&lt;</td><td>Bilidobacterium spp.</td><td>2.8<b>E8</b></td><td><b>↓</b> + + + + <b>→</b></td><td>&lt;=6.4<b>E9</b></td></td></td></td>	< <td>&lt;<td>&lt;<td>&lt;&lt;</td><td>Bilidobacterium spp.</td><td>2.8<b>E8</b></td><td><b>↓</b> + + + + <b>→</b></td><td>&lt;=6.4<b>E9</b></td></td></td>	< <td>&lt;<td>&lt;&lt;</td><td>Bilidobacterium spp.</td><td>2.8<b>E8</b></td><td><b>↓</b> + + + + <b>→</b></td><td>&lt;=6.4<b>E9</b></td></td>	< <td>&lt;&lt;</td> <td>Bilidobacterium spp.</td> <td>2.8<b>E8</b></td> <td><b>↓</b> + + + + <b>→</b></td> <td>&lt;=6.4<b>E9</b></td>	<<	Bilidobacterium spp.	2.8 <b>E8</b>	<b>↓</b> + + + + <b>→</b>	<=6.4 <b>E9</b>
Proteobacteria Phylum          Desulfovibrio piger       6.6E4         Escherichia coli       5.2E6         Oxalobacter formigenes       1.8E6         Oxalobacter formigenes       1.8E6         Euryarchaeota Phylum       <=1.5E7	Bifidobacterium longum	3.1 <b>E7</b>	· · · · ·	<=7.2 <b>E8</b>						
Desulfovibrio piger       6.6E4	Collinsella aerofaciens	<dl l<="" td=""><td>• • • • •</td><td>1.4<b>E7</b>-1.9<b>E9</b></td></dl>	• • • • •	1.4 <b>E7</b> -1.9 <b>E9</b>						
Escherichia coli     5.2E6     9.0E4-4.6E7       Oxalobacter formigenes     1.8E6     <-1.5E7	Proteobacteria Phylum									
Oxalobacter formigenes       1.8E6       ++++++       <=1.5E7	Desulfovibrio piger	6.6 <b>E4</b>	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	<=1.8 <b>E7</b>						
Euryarchaeota Phylum       <=8.6E7	Escherichia coli	5.2 <b>E6</b>	- · · • · · ·	9.0 <b>E4</b> -4.6 <b>E7</b>						
Methanobrevibacter smithii <dl< td="">       &lt;=8.6E7</dl<>	Oxalobacter formigenes	1.8 <b>E6</b>		<=1.5 <b>E7</b>						
Fusobacteria Phylum     <=2.4E5	Euryarchaeota Phylum									
Fusobacterium spp.       1.7E4       <=2.4E5	Methanobrevibacter smithii	<dl< td=""><td></td><td>&lt;=8.6<b>E7</b></td></dl<>		<=8.6 <b>E7</b>						
Verrucomicrobia Phylum Akkemansia muciniphila 7.8E6 Firmicutes/Bacteroidetes Ratio	Fusobacteria Phylum									
Akkermansia muciniphila 7.8E6 >=1.2E6		1.7 <b>E4</b>		<=2.4 <b>E5</b>						
		7.8 <b>E6</b>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	>=1.2 <b>E6</b>						
12-020	Firmicutes/Bacteroidetes Ratio Firmicutes/Bacteroidetes (F/B Ratio)	10 L	▲ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	12-620						

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## **Nutrition Testing**

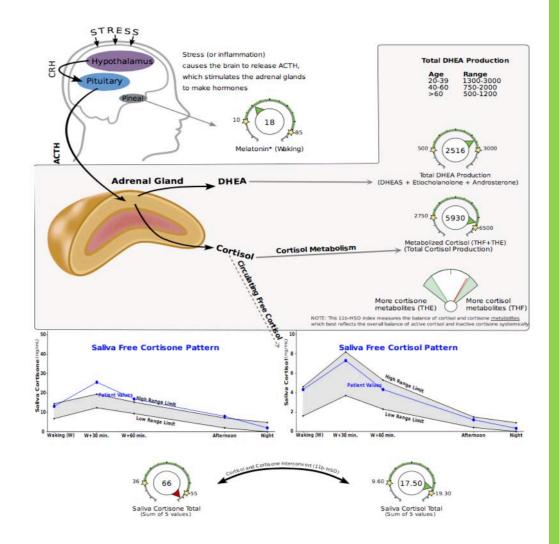
#### SIBO Patterns (GI Effects Testing)

Biomarker pattern, along with associated symptoms suggest	Biomarkers	Next steps
Small Intestinal Bacterial Overgrowth (SIBO)	<ul> <li>Relative Abundance</li> <li>Products of Protein Breakdown</li> <li>SCFA</li> <li>n-butyrate</li> <li>Fecal Fat (total)</li> <li>PE1 (limited evidence)</li> <li>Methanobrevibacter smithii</li> </ul>	• Confirm with SIBO Breath Test



Nutrition Testing

- Dutch Test Plus
- ZRT
  - Diurnal cortisol
  - Neurotransmitters





# Nutrition Testing (Dutch Test)

Neurotransmitter Metabolites							
Dopamine Metabolite - (Urine)							
Homovanillate (HVA)	Low end of range	5.6	ug/mg	4 - 13			
Norepinephrine/Epinephrine Metabolite - (Urine)							
Vanilmandelate (VMA)	Within range	4.8	ug/mg	2.4 - 6.4			
Serotonin Metabolite - (Urine)							
5-Hydroxyindoleacetate (5HIAA)	Above range	16.0	ug/mg	2.5 - 7.5			
Melatonin (*measured as 6-OH-Melatonin-Sulfate) - (Urine)							
Melatonin* (Waking)	Low end of range	18.2	ng/mg	10 - 85			
Oxidative Stress / DNA Damage, measured as 8-Hydroxy-2-deoxyguanosine (8-OHdG) - (Urine)							
8-OHdG (Waking)	High end of range	4.3	ng/mg	0 - 5.2			

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## Lifestyle

- Be mindful of medications
- Decrease binge drinking
  - Increase endotoxins in blood
- Remove toxic products in house hold
  - EWG. Think Dirty
- Exercise Moderately
- Meditation
- Reducing stress
- Sleep!
- Self-care
  - Reframing negative thought patterns
  - Finding alternative ways to change mood that are not food related
  - Gratitude journaling





# Conclusion

- The brain and the gut are in constant communication via vagus nerve using neurotransmitters
- Decreased gut diversity can lead digestive and mood related disorders
- Finding root cause of inflammation and gut permeability can shift health outcomes especially related to mood dysfunction
- Implement lifestyle, nutrition interventions and specific testing to help clients feel better



# **Upcoming Events**

Get in on our Summer Savings Specials! 25% off all NLFN Membership packages

- All Members receive 10% off full training programs, exclusive partner discounts, and access to our private member networking Q & A forum.
- Upgrade to Gold and get 50% off hot-topic and 2017 archived webinars and 10% off Private mentoring and Grand Rounds series
- Upgrade to Platinum for FREE webinars, including unlimited access to 2017 archives.



# **Summer Savings Specials!**

10% off training (above member discounts!)

- IFMNT Foundations now available as a Fast-Track recorded series
- IFMNT Certificate of Training 15-mo intensive starts Monday, July 23<sup>rd</sup>
- IFMNT Advanced Topic 12-mo training started last month – there's still room to jump in!



# Also Starting Soon....

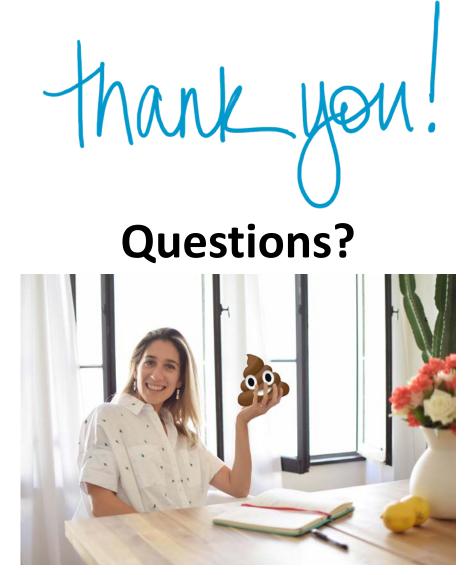
- Advanced Culinary for IFMNT Application with Amanda Archibald, RDN
  - Starts Tuesday, July 24<sup>th</sup>
  - 5-session series
- Functional Nutrition Grand Rounds
  - An on-line, small group. interactive "think-tank" series for clinicians wanting to integrate their evidenced-based learning into practice.







Next Level Functional Nutrition



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