The Great Microbiome: Our Greatest Ally for Optimal Health Norma Flood, MS, RDN Integrative & Functional Nutritionist

Why A Healthy Microbiome Matters

- We contain 10x more microflora than we do human cells (100 trillion...about 3 lbs!)
- Breaks down complex carbohydrates to produce SCFAs that maintain a lower pH to reduce harmful bacteria and provide energy to colon epithelial cells
- Produces Vitamin K and increases calcium, iron and magnesium absorption for bone metabolism and blood circulation
- Controls expression of our genes to ↑ or ↓ regulation of intestinal barrier function, inflammation, immune response, and metabolism
- Regulates homeostasis of our immune system, more than 70% of which is in the gut
- Helps maintain normal metabolism and healthy body weight

The Brain-Gut Connection: Why It Matters Even More!

- EC cells in the gut lining produce 95% of the body's Serotonin (Beattie & Smith, 2008)
- Gut-Brain Link: Vagus Nerve (Bravo et al, 2011)
- Specific bacterial strains in the gut produce/regulate neurotransmitters, including serotonin, dopamine, norepinephrine, GABA, acetylcholine and histamine (Clarke et al, 2014)
- Regulates hormones that affect Neuroendocrine Systems (the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis) (Farzi et al, 2018)

How our garden grows: The Microbiome

No bacteria in gut at birth; <u>First</u> mother's birth canal; <u>Second</u> exposure from mother's milk; <u>Third</u> exposure playing outdoors and interaction with others; <u>Fourth</u> from foods

What decreases or changes Microflora in the Gut?

- Dietary Factors: Western diet (low intake of whole grains & fresh fruits and vegetables), sugar, artificial sweeteners, food pesticides and additives, chlorinated water
- Medications/Drugs: Antibiotics, PPI's, NSAIDS, etc; alcohol, tobacco
- Environmental Factors: stress, poor sleep, personal hygiene, cleaning products, household chemicals, outdoor vs. indoor
- Genetics

Results of Low or "Modified" Gut Microbiota: Dysbiosis

- Dysbiosis: overgrowth of harmful bacteria, yeast and/or parasites overwhelms beneficial gut bacteria
- Dysbiosis damages intestinal lining, resulting in "Leaky Gut Syndrome"
- Leaky gut allows bacteria and undigested food particles to enter the bloodstream and joints
- Immune system treats as invaders and triggers inflammatory response

Health Problems Related to Dysbiosis

- Disrupt neurotransmitters: behavioral health issues
- Dysregulation of neuroendocrine system: higher stress hormones
- Dysregulation of immune system: Increased food allergies, food sensitivities and autoimmune disorders
- Chronic pro-inflammatory and pro-oxidative stress: Increased risk for IBS, IBD, obesity, insulin resistance, dyslipidemia, oxidative stress, CVD, cancer (Neves et al, 2013)

Behavioral Health Problems Associated with Leaky Gut

Anger and hostility, anxiety, OCD, depression, bipolar disorder, eating disorders, ASD, ADHD