

# **Health in the 21<sup>st</sup> century**

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UCL, London University, London, UK

Education material for

**“Young Doctors Club”**

**University Hospital, Ljubliana, April 2008**

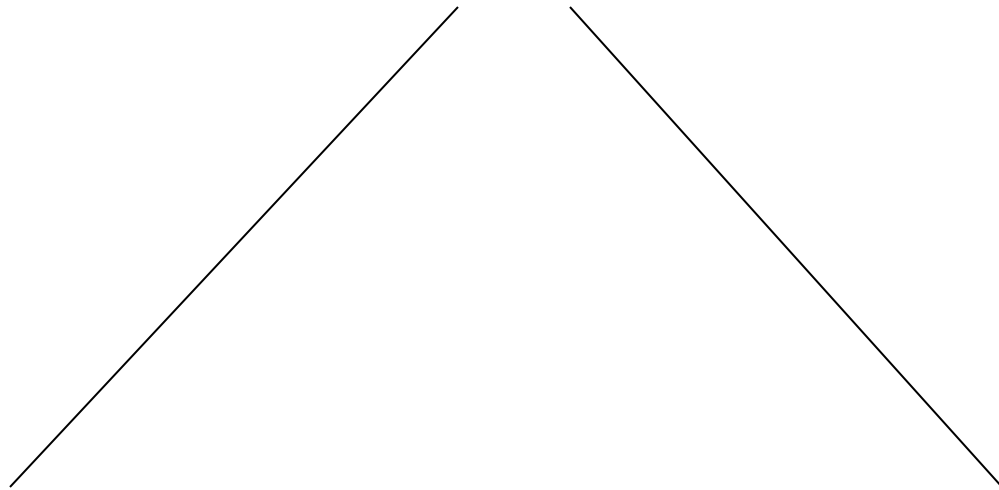
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***“HEALTH IS MORE THAN MERELY ABSENCE OF  
DISEASE” M. Twain***

**SPIRITUAL HARMONY  
(control of stress)**

**PHYSICAL EXERCISE**

**PROPER NUTRITION**



# **A WORLD-WIDE EPIDEMIC**

# **TSUNAMI OF CHRONIC DISEASES (ChDs)**

*World Health Organisation. Process for a global strategy on diet, physical activity and health. WHO Geneva 2003*

- **46 % of global disease burden**
- **59 % of global mortality**
- **35 million die each year on earth in chronic diseases**
- **and it increases every year**



# KATRINA OF SEPSIS (USA)

- 751000 each year treated for severe sepsis
- 215 000 deaths
- Increases by 15 % per decade
- 10th commonest cause of death in USA
- *Angus DC, Wax RS (2001) Crit Care Med 2001;29:109*

*“Conventional Medicine  
has been unable to  
stem the tide of these  
conditions”*

*James Gordon, MD, Washington*

# **PROSPECT FOR 3RD MILLENIUM**

- **Pharmaceutical medicine “unable” to control acute and chronic diseases**
- **A series of pharma-associated disease entities have been induced**
- **Urgent need of new treatment concepts**

# THE DILEMMA OF MEDICINE

Example USA:

- 2 % adverse drug reactions
- 5-6 % nosocomial infections
- > 4 % iatrogenic injuries
- **App 1 milj deaths /year**  
e.g. > 10 jumbo crashes each day  
compare: cardiovascular 700 000,  
cancer 550 000, accidents 100 000

# THE HOSPITAL PATIENT - MALNUTRITION

- **34 % of general ward patients are malnourished (P = 0.05)**
  - Only half (54%) identified by staff
  - **Have in average 2 chronic diseases**
  - Little information to general practitioner (GP) in discharge letters. 3 months after discharge, most GPs are not aware of any nutritional problems
- van Bokhorst-de van der Schueren MA et al.  
Eur J Clin Nutr 2005;59:1129-1135*

# THE MALNOURISHED PATIENT (USA)

- **App 50 % increase in length of stay – also in ICUs**
- **App 50 % higher hospital costs**
- **Higher complication rates**
- **Use app 3 times as much of home care facilities**

# **PROTEIN MALNUTRITION IN BURNS**

## **(USA – Harvard)**

**Present in 61%**

- Increased infection rate,**
- Decreased rate of healing**

**Mortality:**

**with PEM: 17%**

**without PEM: 9%**

*Demling RH. J Burn Care Rehabil 2005;26:94-100 ;*

# PREDICTION OF POSTOPERATIVE OUTCOME IN MAJOR SURGERY

The odds ratio for morbidity between  
well nourished and malnourished  
patients is:

**2.30** (CI: 1.43-3.71) - Maastricht Index

**2.81** (CI: 0.79-9.95) - Mini Nutritional Assessment

**3.09** (CI: 1.96-4.88) - Subjective Global Assessment

**3.47** (CI: 2.12-5.68) - Nutritional Risk Index

*Kuzu MA et al. World J Surg 2006;30:378-390*



# IMMUNE DEFICIENCIES –

## ELDERLY PATIENTS WITH COLORECTAL CANCER

- Immuno-reactivity impaired in under-nourished
- **Preoperatively:** high age, low BMI, high levels of IL-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1Ra)
- **Postoperatively:** Exaggerated IL-6 increase & increased postoperative loss of body weight

*Miki C et al Crit Care Med 2005;33:177-80*

**EXAGERRATED INFLAMMATION  
– THE CAUSE!**

# APR & CPR – NUTRITIONAL CONTROL

*Bengmark S Nutrition 2001;17:489-495*

## Nutritional Modulation of Acute- and “Chronic”-Phase Responses

Stig Bengmark, MD, PhD

*From the Departments of Hepatology and Surgery, University College of London, London, United Kingdom*

### AN EPIDEMIC OF CHRONIC AND DRUG-INDUCED DISEASES

Fifty years have passed since I decided to dedicate my life to surgery. At that time, there was enormous enthusiasm for pharmaceutical medicine, with some investigators forecasting that almost all diseases soon would be treated medically, thus drastically reducing the need for surgery and surgeons. However, developments in the last 50 y of the 20th century went in quite the opposite direction. As we enter a new millennium, the main treatment for almost all endemic diseases—arteriosclerosis; diabetes; cancer; failures of organs such as the heart, lung, liver, kidney, and intestine; and even obesity—is surgery.

Although it is not often said, it is clear that pharmaceutical medicine has not fulfilled the high expectations of the past. Although we have reduced suffering, we have not reduced disease. Instead, we are witnessing an epidemic of chronic and drug-induced diseases (Table I). In addition to the diseases listed in Table I, the incidence of asthma and other allergies, chronic fatigue, coronary artery disease, congenital malformations, diabetes, immune deficiency, human immunodeficiency virus, and overwhelming infections has increased dramatically. The medical profession seems unable to stem the tide of these diseases, and some physicians and biologists, and also consumers, have begun to

TABLE I

THE INCREASING INCIDENCE OF CHRONIC AND DRUG-INDUCED DISEASES IN THE WESTERN WORLD*	
Disease	Incidence ( <i>n</i> persons)
Chronic disease	
Hypertension	60 million
Arthritis	40 million
Migraine	23 million
Cancer	40% of Americans in their lifetimes (1 million/y)
Drug-induced disease	
Adverse effects	1 million
Drug-induced parkinsonism	61 000
Automobile accidents due to prescription drugs	16 000
Drug-induced memory problems	163 000
Hip fractures caused by drug-induced falls	32 000
Prescription drug abuse	6 million
Medical accidents	97 000

# **APR & Immunoparesis**

**The height of acute phase response in the early**

**nervous phase is**

**strongly associated with the**

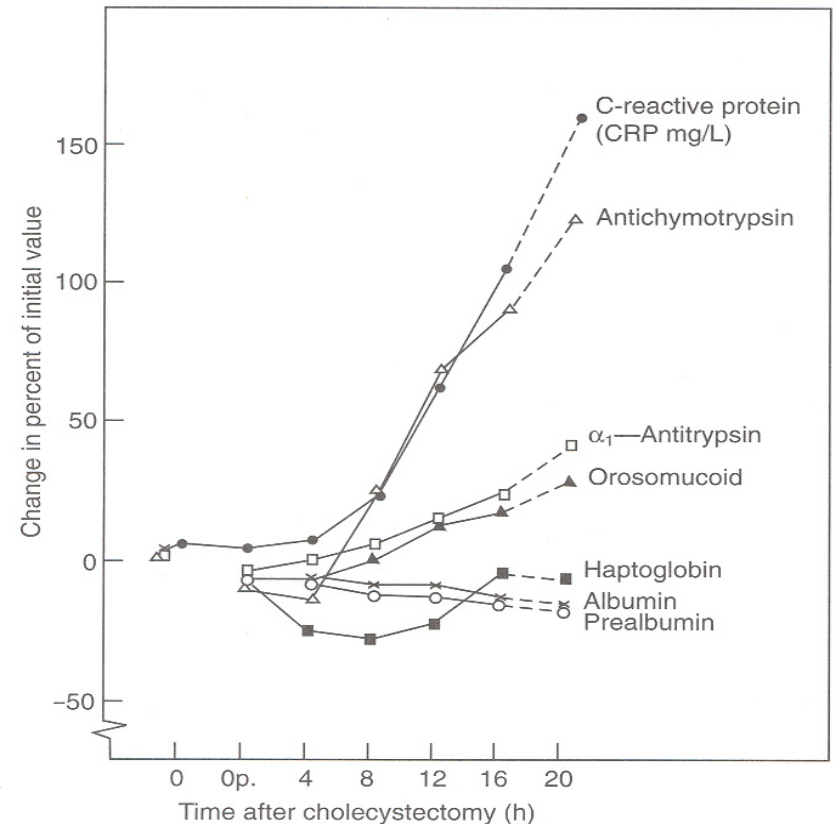
**depth of immunoparesis in**

**the subsequent so called**

**immune phase.**

# ACUTE PHASE RESPONSE

- Rise in cytokines and coagulation factors within seconds
- Rise in acute phase reactants with hours
- Disappearance of "protective" flora 6-8 hrs
- Overgrowth with PPMs after 10-12 hrs and
- TRANSLOCATION



**Figure 33.2**

*Fast Quantitative Changes in Acute Phase Reactants During the First 20 Hours After Cholecystectomy*

Reprinted with permission Aronsen KF, Ekelund G, Kindmark CO, et al. Sequential changes of plasma proteins after surgical trauma. *Scandinavian Journal of Clinical & Laboratory Investigation*. 1972;29,(Suppl)124:127-136l.

# **NARROW THERAPEUTIC WINDOW**

if to prevent:

- **Reduced intestinal motility**
- **Deficient epithelial integrity**
- **Reduced preventive flora**
- **Overgrowth and increased virulence of PPMs**
- **Deranged metabolism**
- **Intestinal translocation**
- **REDUCED RESISTANCE TO MORBIDITY**

# CYTOKINE REACTION IN LIVER TRANSPLANTATION

- **Sixfold and more increase in TNF-alpha and IL-6 observed in patients**
  - **at the end of the unhepatic phase**
  - **after 10 minutes of reperfusion**
  - **at the end of the operation**
- who subsequently developed infections**

*Sautner T et al Eur J Surg 1995;161:97-101*

# APR & PRESSURE SORES

*Cordeiro MBC et al Nutrition 2005; 21:901–907*

Table 2

Clinical indicators of the acute-phase response in patients in the PS, IC, and C groups\*

Parameter	Patient groups		
	PS (n = 11)	IC (n = 12)	C (n = 12)
Total proteins (g/dL)	5.2 ± 0.7 <sup>†</sup>	5.8 ± 0.8	7.8 ± 0.8
Albumin (mg/dL)	2.1 ± 0.6 <sup>‡</sup>	3.1 ± 1.0	3.9 ± 0.4
C-reactive protein (mg/dL)	14.8 (6.1–23.4) <sup>§</sup>	9.3 (0.4–22.0)	0.8 (0.1–5.6)
α <sub>1</sub> -acid glycoprotein (g/L)	1.9 ± 0.3 <sup>§</sup>	1.3 ± 0.5	0.9 ± 0.2
Leukocytes (cell/mm <sup>3</sup> )	13 100 (5900–22 400) <sup>‡</sup>	7700 (4400–11 400)	7700 (4600–9200)
Lymphocytes (cell/mm <sup>3</sup> )	2180 ± 1300	1680 ± 0.8	2460 ± 0.7

C, patients who did not develop pressure sores or any type of infection (control); IC, patients who had infectious pneumonia; PS, patients who had pressure sores.

\* Values are presented as mean ± standard deviation or median (range).

<sup>†</sup>  $P < 0.05$ , PS versus C.

<sup>‡</sup>  $P < 0.05$ , PS versus IC and C.

<sup>§</sup>  $P < 0.05$ , PS and IC versus C.



# The **BENGMARK** Floicare feeding tube



# **INFLAMMATION AND AGING**

# **AGING – A HORMONAL CHAOS**

**Senescence** - *“a multiple hormone*

*deficiency syndrome”*, accompanied by:

**Excessive free radical formation**

**Glycation & cross-linking of proteins**

**Imbalanced apoptosis system**

**Accumulation of waste products**

**Poor cell proliferation & failure of repair**

**Deficient immune system**

*Hertoghe T Ann NY Acad Scien 2005;1017:448-465*

# **AGING CHARACTERISTICS**

**Poor gene polymorphisms**

**Premature telomere shortening**

**Poor chaperone expression &**

**Activation of various genetic factors**

**Accelerated by lifestyle factors:**

**behavioural, dietary & environmental conditions, which aggravate aging & enhancing development of acute and chronic diseases**

# PHYSICAL AGING

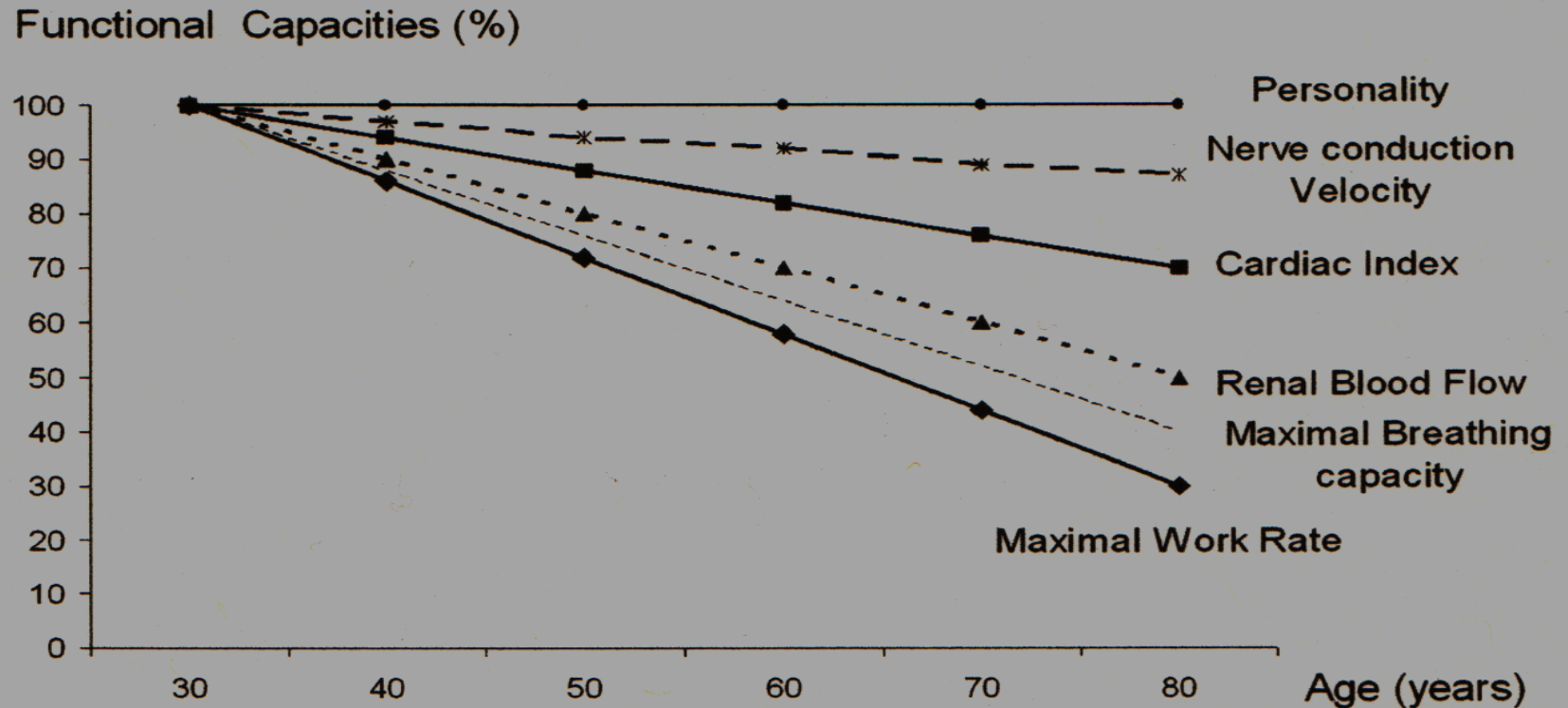
Seven “deadly” factors in physical aging:

- Cell loss/atrophy
- Death-resistant cells
- Nuclear mutations and epimutations
- mtDNA (mitochondrial DNA) mutations
- Protein cross links
- Junk inside cells
- Junk outside cells

*Cambridge geneticist Aubrey de Grey 2007*

# AGING & ORGAN FUNCTION

*After Hertoghe T Ann NY Acad Sci 2005;1017:448-465*



**FIGURE 2.** Representation of the progressive decline of the functional capacities with aging, a decline that begins for most around age 30. Cross-sectional data for male participants from the Baltimore Longitudinal Study. (G.T. Baker III & G.R. Martin, in *Geriatric Medicine* 1(1): 4, Fig. 1.1, as adapted from Refs. 248–250.)



# SINGLE ORGAN FAILURE

**Example: severe acute pancreatitis**

**Lungs 81 - 91 %**

**Kidneys 4.5 - 5 %**

**Coagulation 4.5 - 14%**

*McKay CJ, Buter A 2003;3:111-114*

*Johnson CD, Abu-Hilal M Gut 2004;53:1340 -1344*

# DELAY OF AGING

*Hipkiss AR Mech Ageing Dev 2007 E-pub*

Decreasing mRNA translation &

Phenotypic upregulation of

homeostatic, proteolytic &

chaperone activities will reduce

misfolded/ aberrant polypeptides,

**contribute to increased stress**

**resistance, delay ageing and extend**

**lifespan**



# **THE ROLE OF CHAPERONES**

**The number, size and complexity of chaperones has during evolution increased from the small to larger chaperones: Hsp40/DnaJ, Hsp60, Hsp70, Hsp90, and Hsp110**

**The cellular expression of chaperones correlate with cellular and species longevity**

**Particular importance of the DNA/RNA chaperones suggested in longevity**

# **ATHEROSCLEROSIS & TELEMERIC AGING**

**The telomere length of somatic cells inversely correlated with age & with chronic diseases (ChD)**

**Leukocyte telomere length (LTL) inversely associated to diabetes, fasting glucose, insulin, diastolic blood pressure, carotid intima-media thickness, and interleukin-6**

**Each shortened kilobase pair of TRF correspond in younger (but not older) subjects, to a threefold increased risk of myocardial infarction (hazard ratio = 3.08) and stroke (hazard ratio = 3.22)**

*Fitzpatrick AL et al Am J Epidemiol. 2007;165:14-21*

# HOMOCYSTEINE & TELEMERIC AGING

Leukocyte telomere length (LTL) negatively correlated to plasma homocysteine levels & cumulative oxidative stress and inflammation

The difference in LTL between the highest and lowest tertile of homocysteine levels was

111 base pairs ( $p = 0.004$ )

equivalent to 6.0 years of telomeric aging & further accentuated by

- decreased conc serum folate &
- increased levels of C-reactive protein

*Richards JB et al Atherosclerosis. 2008 Feb 15*

# PHYSICAL ACTIVITY & TELEMERIC AGING

**Physical inactivity - an important risk factor for shortening of LTL & many aging-related diseases**

**LTLs positively associated with increased physical activity level ( $P < .001$ )**

**LTLs of the most active subjects were 200 nucleotides longer than those of the least active subjects ( $P = .006$ ) (app 10 yrs)**

**LTLs of active twins was 88 nucleotides longer than that of less active twins ( $P = .03$ )**

*Cherkas LF et al Arch Intern Med. 2008;168:154-158*

# PHYSICAL EXERCISE & AGING

Mortality is significantly lower in people expending >2000 kcal a week during exercise

*Paffenbarger RS Jr, N Engl J Med 1986;314:605–613*

Moderate exercise benefits health

Acute vigorous &

High-intensity exercise induces increase in

- pro-inflammatory mediators
- prolonged dysfunction of mitochondria
- **dysfunctioning innate immunity**

# **SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS & TELEMERIC AGING**

**Low socio-economic status (SES) associated with harmful effects of smoking, obesity and lack of exercise & shorter life expectancy**

**The mean difference in LTL between non-manual and manual groups was 163.2 base pairs (bp) (app 8 yrs)**

**of which app 14 % (22.9 bp) was accounted for by higher BMI, smoking & lack of exercise**

*Cherkas LF et al Aging Cell. 2006;5:361-365*

# **SOCIOECONOMIC STATUS & HEALTH**

Analyses of 308 female twin pairs

**The working class twin fared worse & showed compared to her professional twin significantly higher :**

- Systolic blood pressure**
- Diastolic blood pressure**
- Low-density lipoprotein cholesterol**

*Krieger N et al PLoS Med. 2005 Jul;2(7):e162*

# VITAMIN D & TELOMERIC AGING

**Vitamin D - a potent inhibitor of the pro-inflammatory response**

**Serum vitamin D conc. are positively associated with LTL (P = 0.001)**

**The difference in LTL between the highest and lowest tertiles of vitamin D was 107 base pairs (P = 0.0009),**

**equivalent to 5.0 years of telomeric aging**

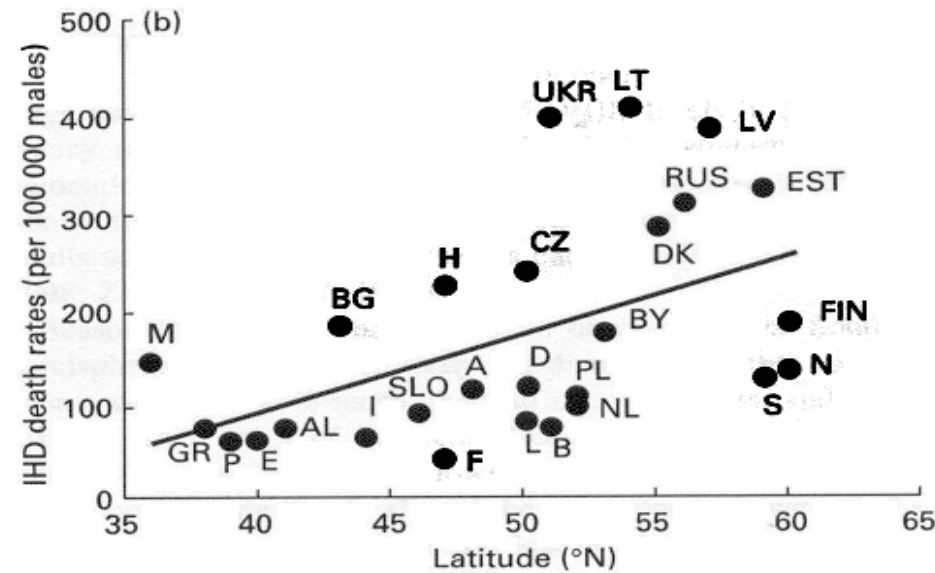
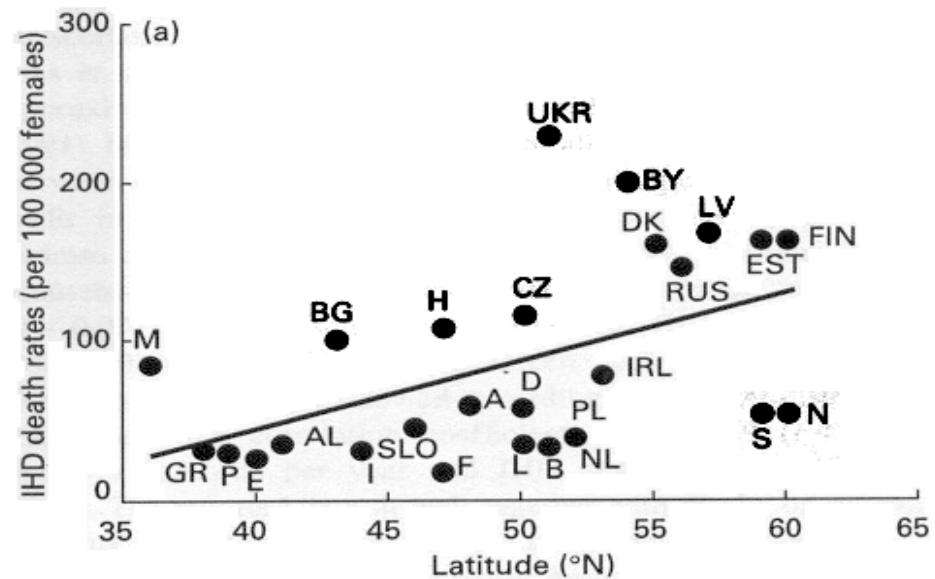
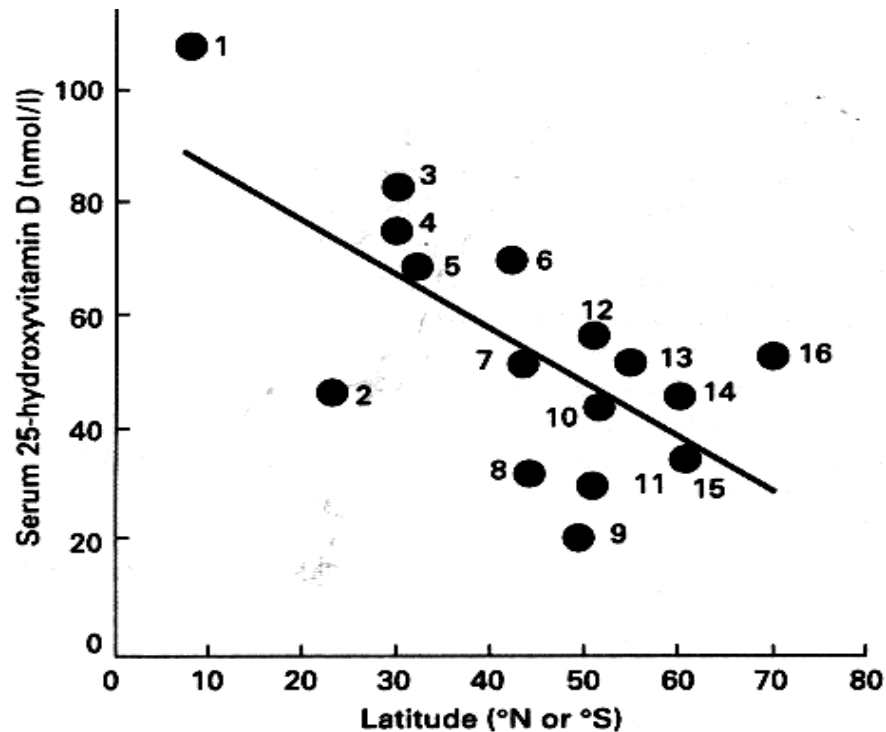
*Richards JB et al Am J Clin Nutr 2007;86:1420-1425*



# VITAMIN D/s, LATITUDE & incidence of CHD

Zittermann A et al.

*Br J Nutr* 2005;94:483-492



**Fig. 2.** Associations between geographic latitude and IHD death rates in (a) females ( $r=0.49$ ;  $P<0.01$ ) and (b) males ( $r=0.51$ ;  $P<0.01$ ) of different European countries. A, Austria; AL, Albania; B, Belgium; BG, Bulgaria; BY, Belarus; CZ, Czech; D, Germany; DK, Denmark; E, Spain; EST, Estonia; F, France; FIN, Finland; GR, Greece; H, Hungary; I, Italy; L, Luxembourg; LT, Lithuania; LV, Latvia; M, Malta; N, Norway; NL, Netherlands; P, Portugal; PL, Poland; S, Sweden; SLO, Slovenia; RUS, Russia; UKR, Ukraine.

# **VITAMIN INTAKE – COGNITIVE DECLINE (CD)**

**CD associated with high conc/s homocysteine & low conc/s of vitamin B6, B12 & folate**

**Cortical volume studied with MRI scans:**

**Persons with larger B6 intake had greater gray matter volume in several locations:**

**along the medial wall, anterior cingulate cortex, medial parietal cortex, middle temporal gyrus & superior frontal gyrus**

**Persons with larger B12 intake had greater volume in the left and right superior parietal sulcus**

**Folate had no effect on brain volume**

*Erickson KI et al Brain Res. 2008 Jan 26*

# ZINC & IMMUNOSCENESCENCE 1

**Older persons have significantly:**

- lower plasma zinc**
- higher inflammatory cytokines & IL-10,**
- higher levels of oxidative stress markers & and of endothelial cell adhesion molecules**

**The incidence of infections & levels of oxidative stress markers/plasma are significantly lower in zinc-supplemented**

*Prasad AS et al Am J Clin Nutr. 2007;85:837-844*

# ZINC & IMMUNOSCENESCENCE 1

**Similarities between aging & zinc deficiency:**

- Reduction in activity of thymic hormones
- Decreased response to vaccination
- **Shift of the T helper cell balance towards TH2**
- Impaired functions of innate immune cells

**Marginal zinc deficiency may contribute to premature immunosenescence:**

- **Cell-mediated immune dysfunction**
- **Susceptibility to infections &**
- **Increased oxidative stress**

# ZINC IN FOODS mg/100 g

• <b>Wheat germ</b>	<b>18</b>	• <b>Brazil nuts</b>	<b>4.2</b>
• <b>Dry yeast</b>	<b>14</b>	• <b>Peas</b>	<b>3.8</b>
• <b>Sesami seed</b>	<b>10.2</b>	• <b>Lentils</b>	<b>3.1</b>
• <b>Flaxseed, dry</b>	<b>7.8</b>	• <b>Peanuts</b>	<b>3.1</b>
• <b>Pumpkin seed</b>	<b>7.5</b>	• <b>Bacon</b>	<b>3.0</b>
• <b>Squash seed</b>	<b>7.5</b>	• <b>Walnuts</b>	<b>3.0</b>
• <b>Cacao</b>	<b>7.0</b>	• <b>Flour</b>	<b>3.0</b>
• <b>Pecan nuts</b>	<b>5.5</b>	• <b>Cheese</b>	<b>2-3</b>
• <b>Sunflower seeds</b>	<b>5.1</b>	• <b>French fries</b>	<b>0.4</b>
• <b>Liver</b>	<b>4-7</b>	• <b>Milk</b>	<b>0.4</b>
• <b>Beef</b>	<b>4-6</b>	• <b>Cream</b>	<b>0.3</b>
• <b>Soy protein</b>	<b>4.4</b>		

# A MOTHER OF DISEASE

*Bengmark S. J Clin Nutr 2004;23:1256-1266*

Clinical Nutrition (2004) 23, 1256–1266



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Clinical  
Nutrition

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[www.elsevier.com/locate/clnu](http://www.elsevier.com/locate/clnu)

REVIEW

## Acute and “chronic” phase reaction—a mother of disease

Stig Bengmark

*Department of Surgery and Liver Institute, UCL, London, UK*

Received 23 July 2004

### KEYWORDS

Acute phase response;  
Chronic phase response;  
Metabolic syndrome;  
Cellular membranes;  
Endothelial cells;

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**Summary** The world is increasingly threatened by a global epidemic of chronic diseases. Almost half of the global morbidity and almost two thirds of global mortality is due to these diseases—approximately 35 million die each year from chronic diseases. And they continue to increase. Increasing evidence suggest that these diseases are associated with lifestyle, stress, lack of physical exercise, over-consumption of calorie-condensed foods rich in saturated fat, sugar and starch, but also under-consumption of antioxidant-rich fruits and vegetables. As a result the function of the innate immune system is severely impaired. This review discusses the

# **INFLAMMATION – A MOTHER OF DISEASE**

# INFLAMMATION & INFECTION

- **Superinflammation precedes and paves the way for the subsequent disease incl infections**
- *“the challenge in critical illness is less the infection than the exuberant inflammatory response”*



# SYSTEMIC INFLAMMATION IN

## ELDERLY

Many elderly with yet no obvious disease demonstrate:

higher levels of serum inflammatory proteins:

**C-reactive protein, fibrinogen,  
factor VIII activity, interleukin-6  
and TNF- $\alpha$  &**

**are candidates to develop chronic  
diseases & complications to disease**

*Finch CE, Crimmins EM. Science 2004; 305:1736–1739*

# INFLAMMATION & PHYSICAL PERFORMANCE

- **Chronic inflammation** – key to physical decline in elderly people
- **Physical performance (PP) is significantly correlated to markers of inflammation: CRP, IL-6, and IL1RA**
- **Bad PP strongly associated with high levels of IL-6 and IL-1RA**  
(  $p < .001$  and  $p=0.004$  resp)
- **Hand-grip strength correlate with CRP and IL-6**  
*Cesari M et al J Gerontol 2004;59A:242–248*

# THE IMMUNE SYSTEM

Brandtzaeg, P et al Gastroenterology 1989;97:1562-1584

20–30%

Bone marrow



Lymph nodes  
(N = 500–1000)

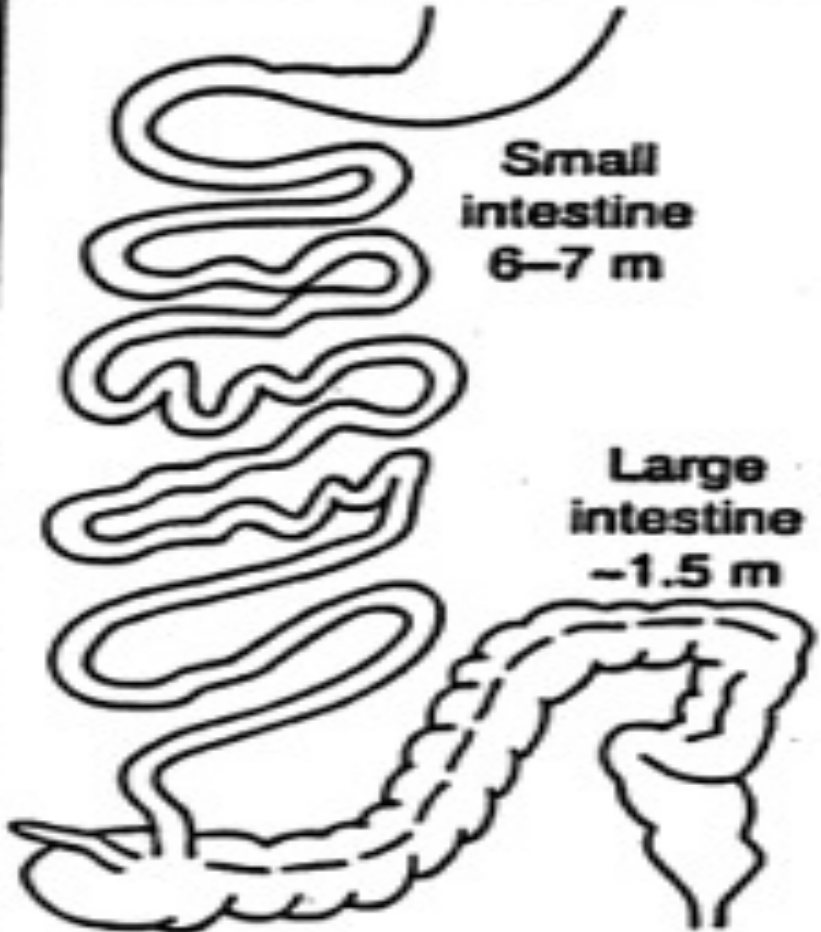


Spleen

70–80%

Small intestine  
6–7 m

Large intestine  
~1.5 m

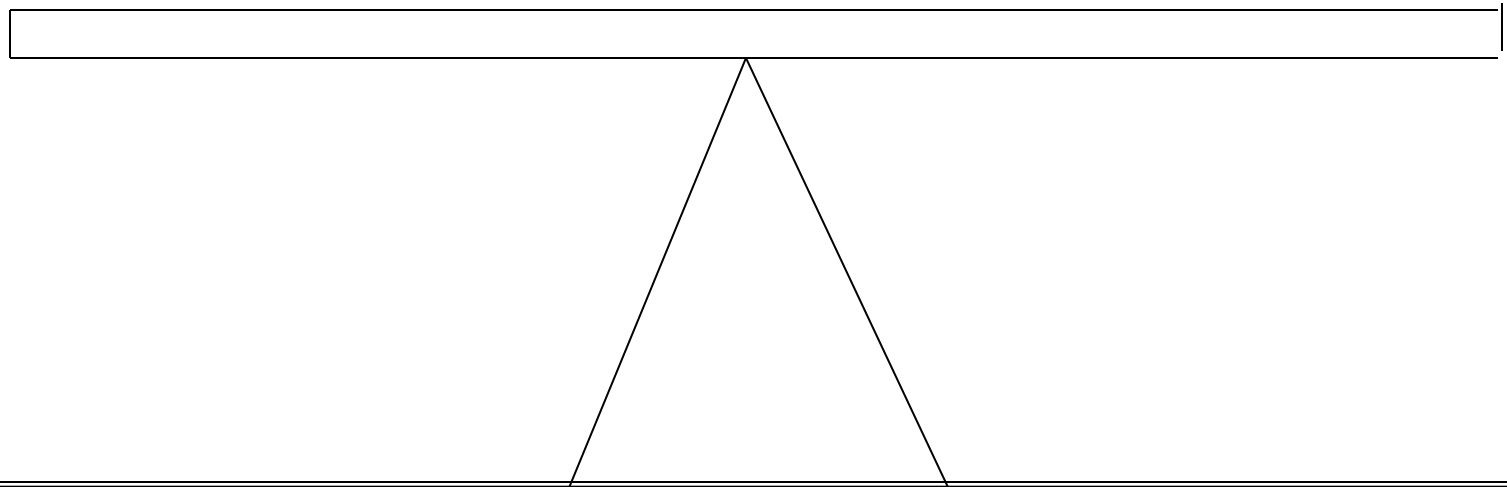


**THE INFLAMMATION BALANCE**  
**> 2 mill different molecules**  
**in absolute balance**

**homeostasis**

**+**

**-**



# **DESTABILIZING FACTORS**

**Mental and physical stress**

**Excess of refined foods: fats,  
sugars, dysfunctioning peptides -  
AGEs & ALEs, hormones, chemicals  
(pharma)**

**increases prooxidant actions, stimulate  
overexpression of NF- $\kappa$ B, COX-2, LOX & INOS,  
destabilizes the immune system, reduces flora &  
decreases resistance to disease**

# **HORMESIS**

**Chemical substances, depending on dose, can have both stimulatory and inhibitory functions**

- a phenomenon given the name of **chemical hormesis** and referred to as the **Arndt–Schultz law**

# **INFLAMMATION AND NUTRITION**

# **PROTEOME HOMEOSTASIS**

*Bach WE Science 2008;319:916-919*

## **Protein homeostasis**

**– proteostasis –**

**protects against aging and disease  
by reducing protein damage and  
increasing protein repair**

**Especially protective are the heat  
shock response (HSR) and the so called  
the unfolded protein response (UPR)**



# SEMEN QUALITY – AN INDICATOR

*"Frequent intake of lipophilic foods like meat products or milk affects negatively semen quality in humans, whereas some fruits or vegetables may maintain or improve semen quality."*

*Mendiola J et al Fertility and Sterility 2008*

# WESTERN FOOD – the problem?

- Nature provides about 195 000 plants
- Paleolithic forefathers ate from > 500 plants – and fresh!
- 90 % of our daily intake today from 17 plants
- And > 50 % of calories from 8 cereals
- **Processing, heating and drying etc of food eliminates numerous important food ingredients**
- **And kills important microorganisms in food**

# CHANGING EATING HABITS (USA)

1973

2008 (estim)

Corn syrup	0.5 kg (1448 cal)	20 kg (62205 cal)
Sugar	32 kg (122873 cal)	21 kg (80747 cal)
Cheese	4.5 kg ( 18276 cal)	14.5 kg (58435 cal)
Total	142577 calories	201387 calories *

Increase: 58790 calories \*\*

\* the calories needed for 70 marathon runs

\*\* the calories needed for 20 marathon runs

# **CALORIC RESTRICTION & AGING**

*Fontana L, Klein S. JAMA. 2007;297:986-994*

**“Calorie restriction in adult men and women causes beneficial metabolic, hormonal, and functional changes,**

but the precise amount of calorie intake or body fat mass associated with optimal health and maximum longevity in humans is not known.”

# **AGING & HORMESIS MECHANISMS**

Dietary energy restriction (DER), controlled caloric restriction or intermittent fasting, increases the resistance of cells to various types of stress

**Certain food ingredients such as polyphenols (and thiols) in animal models protect the cells from diseases such as cataract formation, pulmonary toxicity, multiple sclerosis and Alzheimer's disease**

**primarily through cytoprotective proteins, antioxidant enzymes, protein chaperones, growth factors and mitochondrial proteins.**

# OXIDATIVE STRESS – INTELLECTUAL DISTURBANCES

**Oxidative stress (OS) key to severe motor and intellectual disabilities (SMID) &**

**Respiratory disturbances**

**SMID patients show significantly higher levels of OS markers:**

**8-OHdG (8-hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine)**  
18.8<sub>±</sub>9.0 vs 10.5<sub>±</sub>2.9ng/mg (p<0.01).

**ACR (acrolein-lysine adduct)**  
220.5<sub>±</sub>118.6 vs 144.9<sub>±</sub>62.0 nmol/mg  
(p<0.05).

*Tanuma N et al Brain Dev. 2008 Feb 13*

# AGING & INSULIN RESISTANCE

*Barbieri M et al Exp Gerontol 2003;38:137–143*

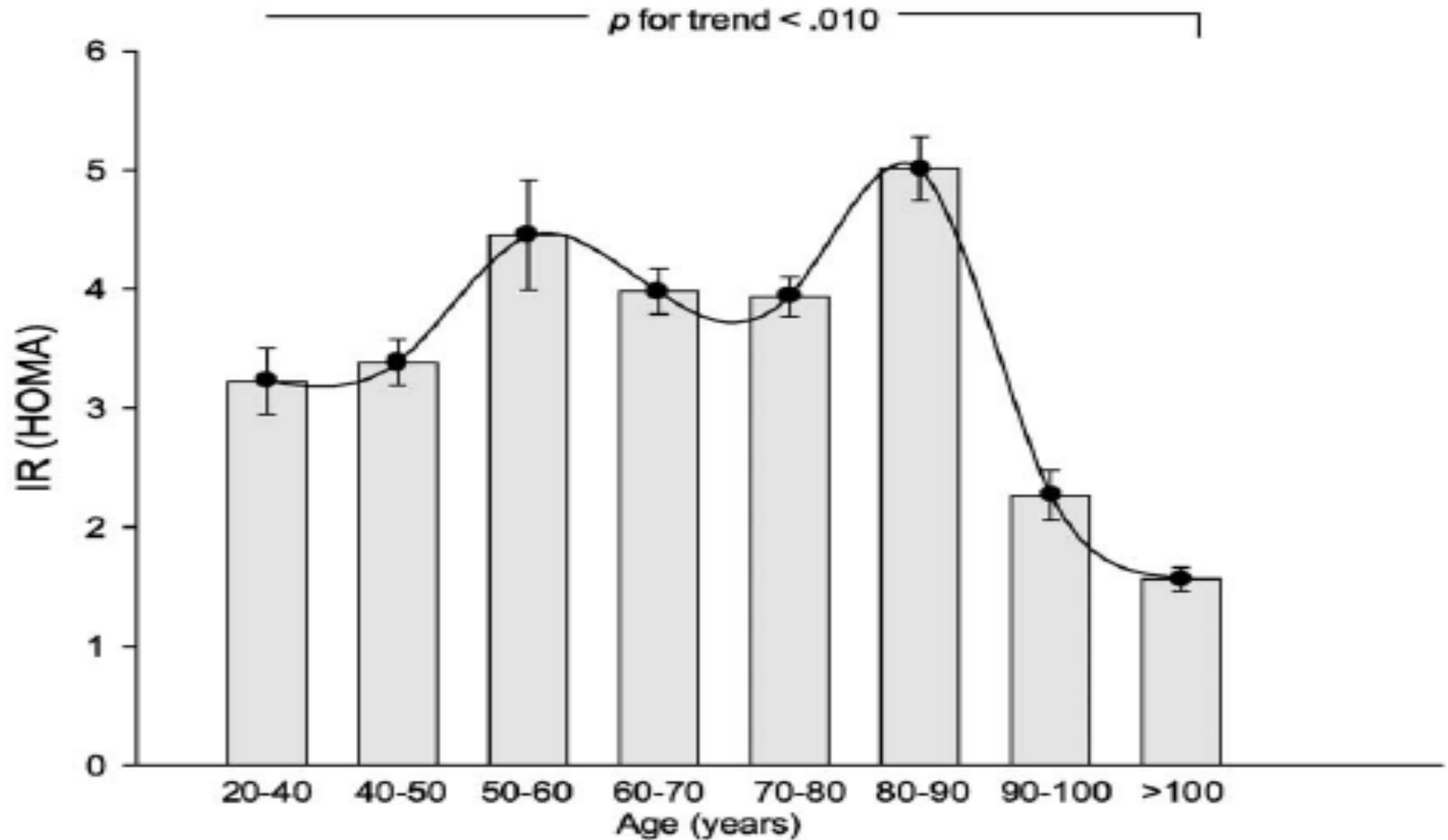


Fig. 1. Age-related difference in insulin resistance in 466 healthy subject.

# OXIDATIVE STRESS, ANTIOXIDANTS & AGING

*Barbieri M et al Exp Gerontol 2003;38:137–143*

Table 1

Plasma oxidative stress and vitamin E levels in aged subjects (AS) and in centenarians (C)

	AS ( <i>n</i> = 30)	C ( <i>n</i> = 22)
TBARS (mmol MDA/ml plasma)	0.51 ± 0.07	0.39 ± 0.04*
LPO (pmol/l)	0.39 ± 0.05	0.31 ± 0.03*
Vitamin E (pmol/l)	25 ± 3	29 ± 4*

All results are mean ± SD; statistically significant differences were \**p* < 0.03; TBARS, Thiobarbituric acid reactive substance, LPO, Lipid hydroperoxides.



# THE MACROPHAGE – A KEY CONTRIBUTOR

*Dace DS, Apte RS Rejuvenation Res. 2008;11:177-185*

**macrophages & angiogenesis – key to diseases of aging,  
ex. neoplasias, arthritis, macular degeneration.**



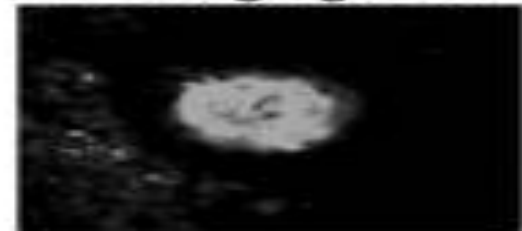
↑ TNF- $\alpha$   
↑ FasL  
↑ IL-23  
↑ IL-12p40  
↑ IL-6

Anti-angiogenic



↑ IL-10  
↓ IL-12p40  
↓ TNF- $\alpha$   
↓ FasL  
↓ IL-6

Pro-angiogenic



# MACROPHAGE – A KEY CONTRIBUTOR

## Macrophages from old mice demonstrate:

- Reduced production of nitric oxide
- Reduced phosphorylation of mitogen-activated protein kinase (MAPK) & signal transducer and activator of transcription-1 (STAT-1)
- Higher secretion of immunosuppressive substances such as prostaglandins (PGE), especially PGE2
- **Impaired antigen presentation and phagocytosis**
- **Lower levels of T cell proliferation**
- **Decreased expression of MHC class II**

# **PROINFLAMMATORY NUTRITION**

# AGEs/ALEs – AMPLIFIERS OF INFLAMMATION

*Bengmark S JPEN 2007;31:430-440*

0148-0071/07/3185-0430\$03.00/0

JOURNAL OF PARENTERAL AND ENTERAL NUTRITION

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## *Review*

### Advanced Glycation and Lipoxidation End Products—Amplifiers of Inflammation: The Role of Food

Stig Bengmark, MD, PhD, FRACS (hon), FRCPS (hon)

*From UCL Institute of Hepatology, University College, London Medical School, London, United Kingdom*

**ABSTRACT.** *Background:* High levels of glycated and lipoxidated proteins and peptides in the body are repeatedly associated with chronic diseases. These molecules are strongly associated with activation of a specific receptor called RAGE and a long-lasting exaggerated level of inflammation in the body. *Methods:* PubMed reports over 5000 papers plus >13,500 articles about the related HbA<sub>1c</sub>, most of them published in the past 5 years. Most of the available abstracts have been read and approximately 800 full papers have been studied. *Results:* RAGE, a member of the immunoglobulin superfamily of cell surface molecules and receptor for advanced glycation end products, known since 1992, functions as a master switch, induces sustained activation of nuclear factor  $\kappa$ B (NF $\kappa$ B), suppresses a series of endogenous autoregulatory functions, and converts long-lasting proinflammatory signals into sustained cellular dysfunction and

disease. Its activation is associated with high levels of dysfunctioning proteins in body fluids and tissues, and is strongly associated with a series of diseases from allergy and Alzheimers to rheumatoid arthritis and urogenital disorders. Heat treatment, irradiation, and ionization of foods increase the content of dysfunctioning molecules. *Conclusions:* More than half of the studies are performed in diabetes and chronic renal diseases; there are few studies in other diseases. Most of our knowledge is based on animal studies and *in vitro* studies. These effects are worth further exploration both experimentally and clinically. An avoidance of foods rich in deranged proteins and peptides, and the consumption of antioxidants, especially polyphenols, seem to counteract such a development. (*Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition* 31:430–440, 2007)

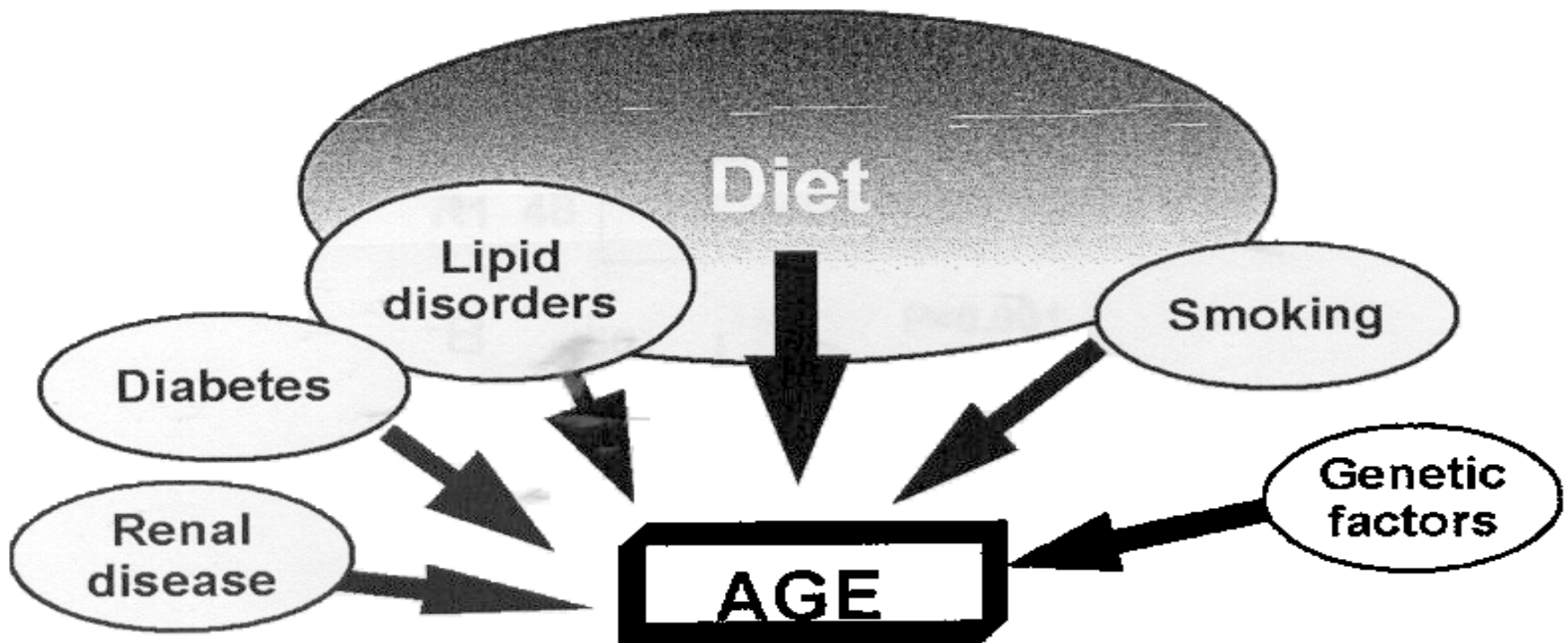
# AGEs/ALEs IN TISSUES

- **Glycated proteins produce about 50 X more free radicals than non-glycated proteins**  
AGEs and ALEs accumulate in tissues (amyloid) & make the body autofluorescing
  - induce inflammation & infection
  - reduce antioxidant defense
  - weaken immune system
  - impair DNA repair mechanisms
  - induce tissue accumulation of toxins & **accelerate the development of various diseases**

*Thorpe SR, Baynes JW Amino Acids 2003;25:275-281*

# SOURCES OF AGEs

*Vlassera H Ann N Y Acad Sci 2005;1043:452-460*



**FIGURE 3.** Schematic depiction of the multiple sources of AGEs. Beyond the known conditions associated with elevated circulating and tissue AGEs, exogenous sources—namely, diet and tobacco—constitute significant contributors.

# AGEs/ALEs IN FOODS

**HEATED DAIRY:** powdered milk (ice cream, baby & clinical nutrition formulas) **cheese, espec when heated:** rich in pizza, tacos, nachos, salads, fast-food sandwiches and sauces & brown cheeses

**HEATED GRAIN PRODUCTS:** Bread esp. toasted bread, bread crusts & crisp breads

**HEATED MEAT, POULTRY, FISH:** content increases as one goes from boiling to oven frying:  
boiling (1000 kU/serving) < roasting (4300 kU) < broiling (5250 kU) < deep frying (6700 kU) < oven frying (9000 kU/serving).

*Goldberg T et al. J Am Diet Assoc 2004;104:1287-1291*

Egg yolk powder, lecithin powder, **coffee**, espec dark roasted, **hard-cured teas, roasted and salted peanuts, dark and sugar-rich alcoholic beverages**, broth, Chinese soy, balsamic vinegar, **Cola drinks** etc

# AGEs & INFLAMMATION

Bohlender JM Am J Physiol Renal Physiol 2005;289:F645-659

**Table 2. Cytokines and cellular events associated with AGE or RAGE activation**

VCAM-1 ↑	Endothelial cells
ICAM-1 ↑	Endothelial cells
E-selectin ↑	Endothelial cells
PDGF ↑	Pancreatic cancer cells
eNOS ↓	Endothelial cells
Tissue factor ↑	Endothelial cells
TGF-β ↑	Mesangial cells, proximal tubular cells, vascular smooth muscle cells, macrophages
TNF-α ↑	Endothelial cells, mesangial cells, mononuclear macrophages
IGF-1 ↑	Mesangial cells
MCP-1 ↑	Mesangial cells, endothelial cells
CTGF ↑	Fibroblasts, mesangial cells
IL-6 ↑	Endothelial cells
PAI-1 ↑	Endothelial cells
RAGE ↑	Mesangial cells, endothelial cells, podocytes
VEGF ↑	Podocytes, endothelial cells, mesangial cells
ANG II-dependent cell activation ↑	Vascular smooth muscle cells
Type IV collagen expression ↑	Mesangial cells
Fibronectin ↑	Mesangial cells
Cell cycle progression ↓	Fibroblasts, mesangial cells

eNOS, endothelial nitric oxide synthase; TGF-β, transforming growth factor-β; MCP-1, monocyte chemotactic protein-1; CTGF, connective tissue growth factor; PAI-1, plasminogen activator inhibitor-1.



# DISEASES ASSOCIATED WITH ELEVATED AGE<sub>s</sub>/ALE<sub>s</sub>

- **Aging**
- **Allergy**
- **Autoimmune diseases**
- **Alzheimer's disease**
- **Parkinson's disease**
- **Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis**
- **Huntington's disease**
- **Stroke**
- **Familial amyloidotic polyneuropathy**
- **Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease**
- **Down's syndrome**
- **Atherosclerosis**
- **Cardiovascular disease**
- **Cataract**
- **Glaucoma**
- **Macula degeneration**
- **Diabetes**
- **Hormone deficiencies**
- **Polycystic Ovary Syndrome**
- **Liver cirrhosis**
- **Chronic pulmonary disorders**
- **Rheumatoid diseases**
- **Fibromyalgia**
- **Ruptured Achilles tendon**
- **Osteoporosis**
- **Nephropathies**
- **Paradontosis**

# **“SMOKING WITH THE STOMACH”**

**COPD doubled in the last 30 years**

**Cured meats: (bacon, sausage, luncheon meats, and cured hams) induce inflammation**

**FEV1 when eating cured meats**

**3 to 4 times/mo – 11.5 ml**

**5 to 13 times/mo – 42.0 ml**

**14 or more times/mo – 110 ml**

*Jiang R et al Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2007;175:798–804*

# **COPD & ANTIOXIDANT INTAKE**

*Tabak C et al Am J Respir Crit Care Med 2001; 164:61–64*

Study of 13,651 adults from three Dutch cities

**16 % reported COPD**

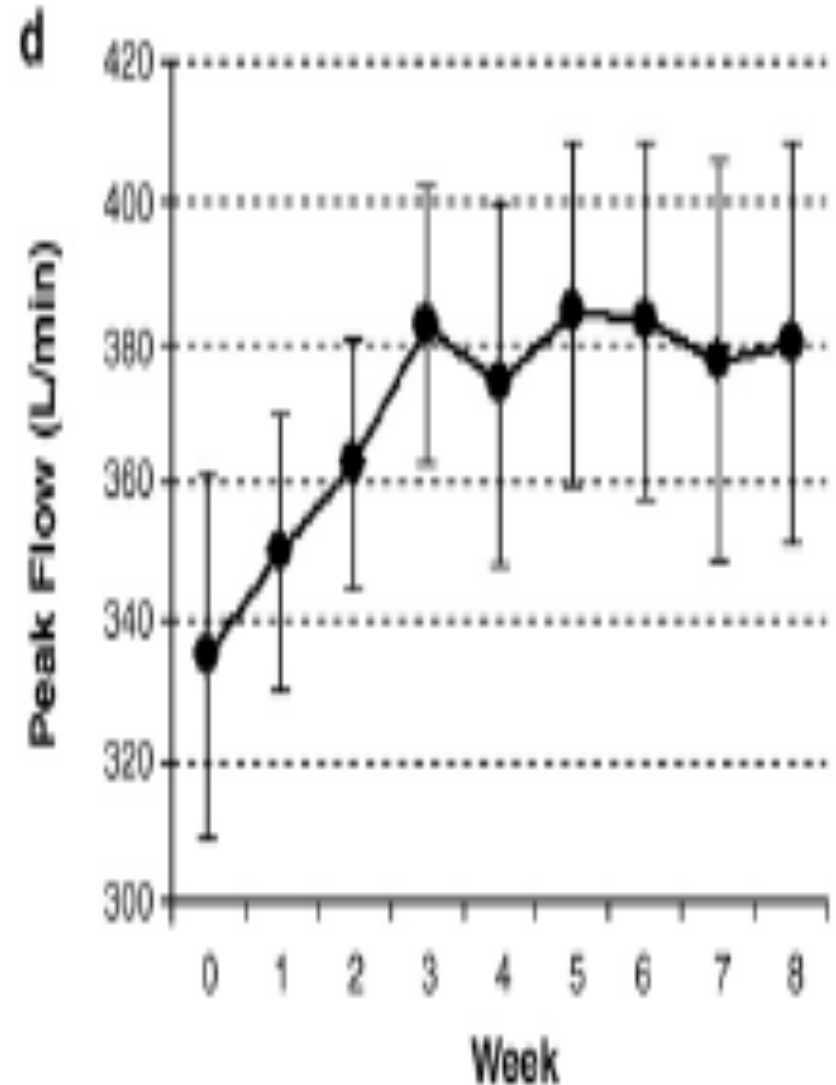
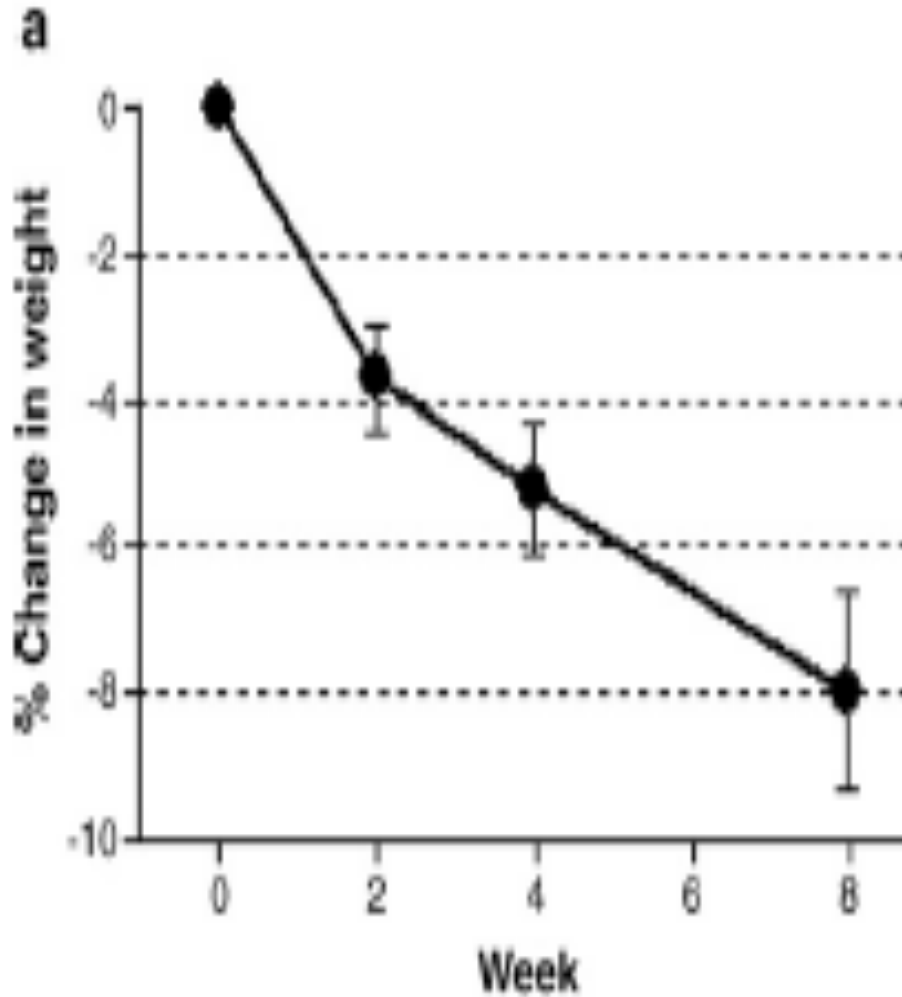
**Intake of solid fruits & esp. catechin (tea & apple is associated with an increase in**

**FEV1 of + 130 ml & reduction of four main COPD symptoms: chronic cough, phlegm, breathlessness     $p < 0.001$**

**Flavonol and flavone (vegetables) intake was independently associated with chronic cough only.**

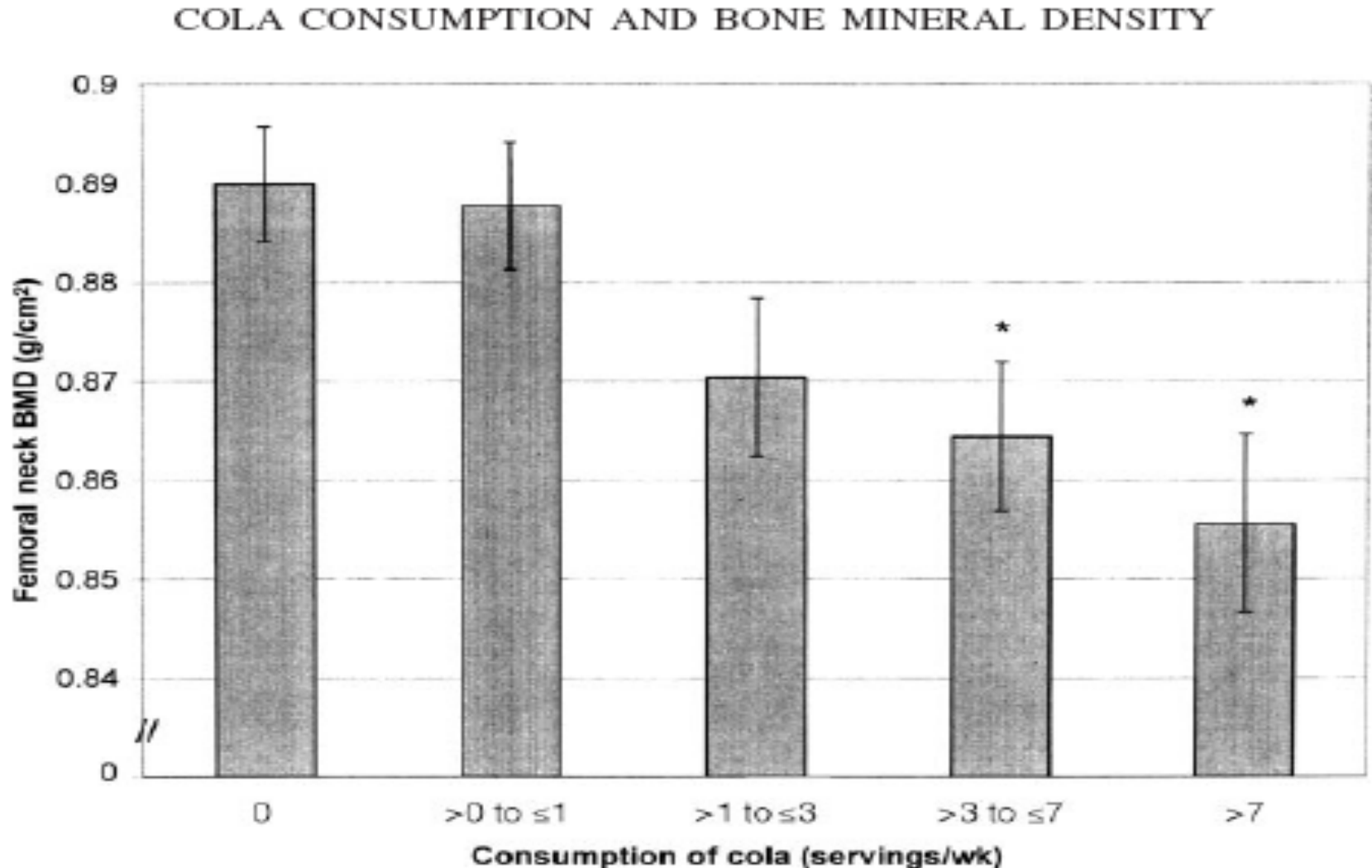
# DIETARY ENERGY RESTRICTION & ASTHMA

*Johnson JB et al Free Radic Biol 2007;42:665-674*



# COLA CONSUMPTION & BONE DENSITY

*Tucker K et al Am J Clin Nutr 2006;84:936-942*



# DAIRY-INDUCED INFLAMMATION

- **Dietary proteins of cow's milk induce inflammation:**

- release inflammatory mediators

- increase intestinal permeability

- induce leakage of albumin/

hyaluronan

*Jalonen T J*

*Allerg Clin Immunol 1991;88:737, Isolauri E*

*Gastroenterology 1993;105:1643, Bengtsson U et al. J Clin*

*Exp Allerg 1996;26:197, Allerg Clin Immunol 1997;100:216*

# ESTROGENS IN MILK

*Malekinejad H et al J Agric Food Chem 2006;54: 9785-9791*

A dramatic increase in testicular, breast, prostate, ovarian, and corpus uteri , and large bowel cancers.

**60-80% of the intake of estrogens originate in the Western world from milk and other dairy foods.**

The daily intake of total estrogens through milk is 372 ng, ***“which is dramatically more than currently recognized.”***

The content is twice as high in 3.5 % fat milk  
- 0 % in non-fat milk & extremely high in butter!

# FREE ESTROGENS IN DAIRY $\mu\text{g/g}$

**E1      E2 - 17 $\beta$       E3**

<b>• Whole milk</b>	3.7	<b>6.4</b>	9.0
Skimmed milk	20.2	<b>3.4</b>	8.2
Whey	3.6	<b>1.5</b>	3.0
<b>Cottage cheese</b>	34.9	<b>10.8</b>	6.1
<b>Butter</b>	539.4	<b>82.3</b>	86.8

- Wolford ST, Argoudelis CJ J Dairy Science 1979;62:1458-1463*



# **METABOLIC SYNDROME IN COWS**

- Modern feeds of dairy cows, less forage-based and rich in starch & carbohydrates (corn, maize grains, barley, molasses and dextrose) are likely to induce, also in cows:

## **Insulin resistance**

- **Insulin-resistance observed in calves fed an intensive milk- and lactose diet**

*Hostettler-Allen RL et al J Anim Sci 1994;72:160-173*

# AGEs IN VARIOUS MILK PRODUCTS

- Baptista J, Carvalho R  
Food Res Int  
2004;37:739-747*

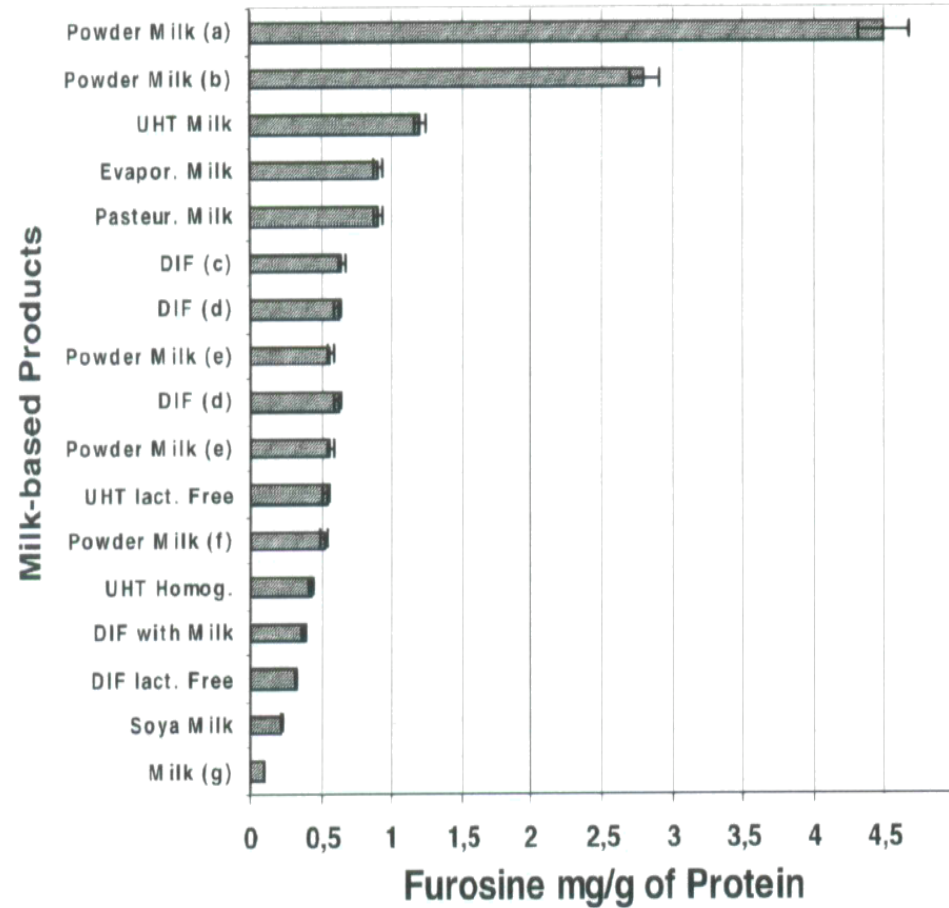


Fig. 4. Relative furosine content in milk-based products referred in Table 4. Quantitative data are based on printout obtained by using a Shimadzu integrator model CR 501, programmed for area normalization method. (a) Powder milk kept 2 years at RT, (b) Powder milk kept 1 year at RT, (c) DIF with whey plus casein, (d) DIF with hydrolyzed whey, (e) Powder milk kept 1 year at 4 °C, (f) Powder milk (fresh), (g) Raw (whole) bovine milk.

# DIET AND BREAST CANCER

*Carroll KK Cancer Res 1975;35:3374-3383*

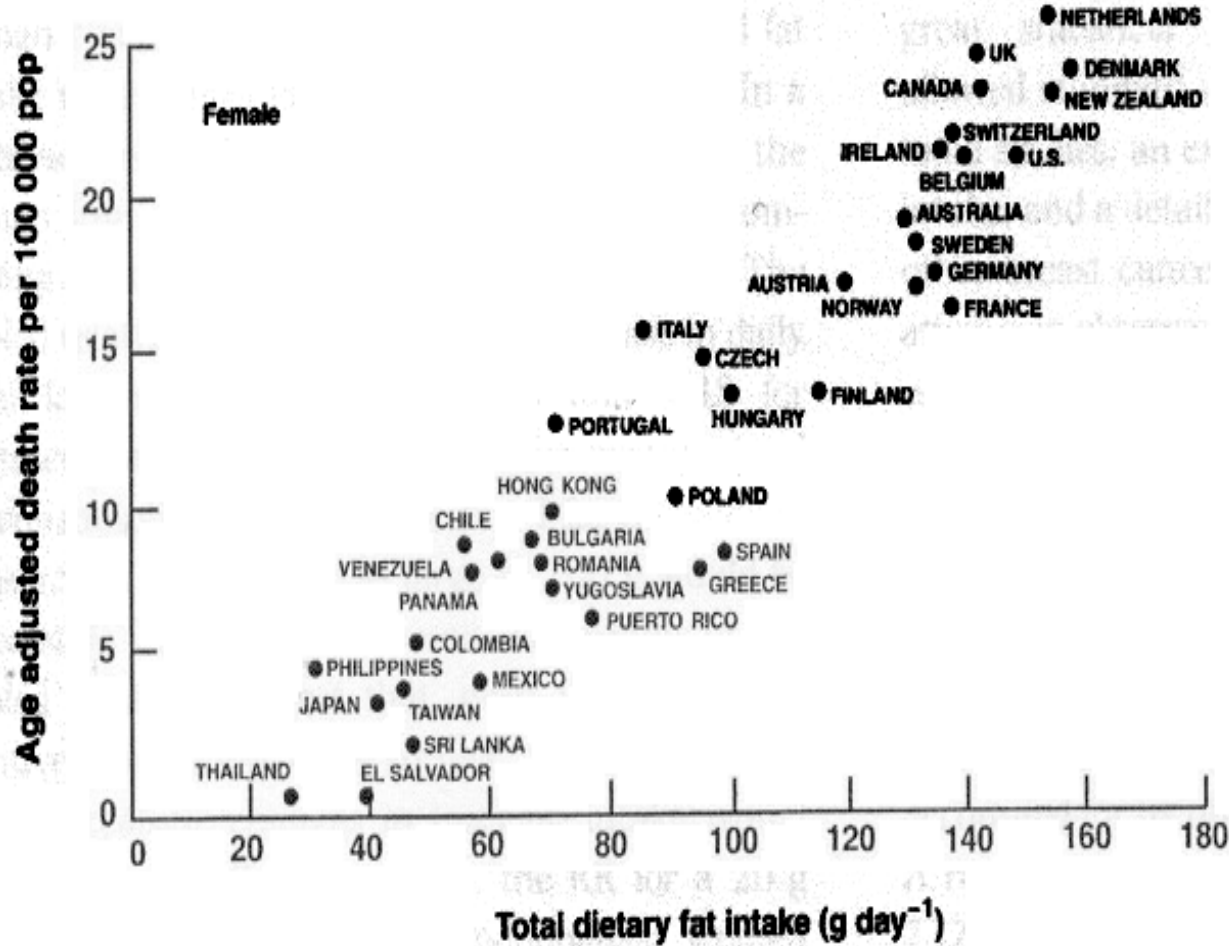


Fig. 1 Relation between national per capita fat intake and breast cancer mortality rate (from Carroll, 1975, reproduced with permission).

# BOVINE MILK & TESTICULAR CANCER

Ganmaa D et al. Int J Cancer 2002;98:262-267

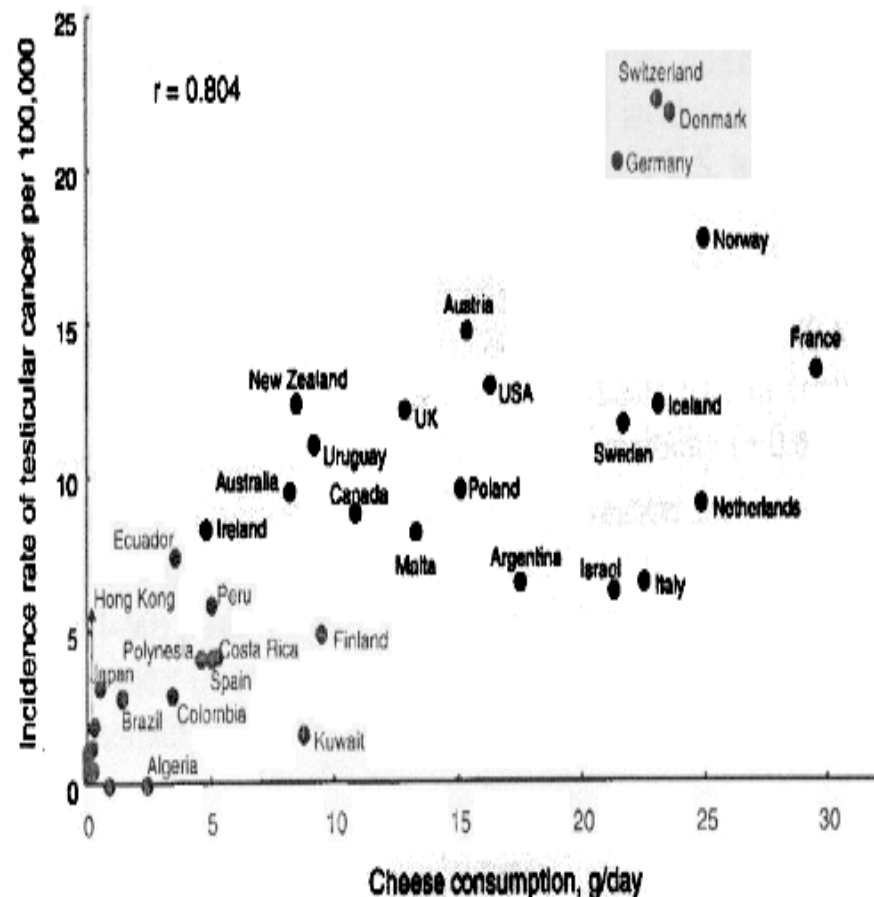


TABLE I - CORRELATION COEFFICIENTS BETWEEN TESTICULAR CANCER INCIDENCE RATE AT AGES 20-39 (1988-92) AND FOOD CONSUMPTION<sup>1</sup>

	Correlation coefficient		
	1961-65	1961-70	1961-90
Animal fats	0.770 <sup>4</sup>	0.764 <sup>4</sup>	0.767 <sup>4</sup>
Butter	0.558 <sup>4</sup>	0.583 <sup>4</sup>	0.626 <sup>4</sup>
Cheese	0.804 <sup>4</sup>	0.792 <sup>4</sup>	0.769 <sup>4</sup>
Eggs	0.616 <sup>4</sup>	0.609 <sup>4</sup>	0.604 <sup>4</sup>
Meat	0.655 <sup>4</sup>	0.660 <sup>4</sup>	0.686 <sup>4</sup>
Fish	0.093	0.066	0.045
Milk	0.741 <sup>4</sup>	0.736 <sup>4</sup>	0.745 <sup>4</sup>
Cereals	-0.358 <sup>2</sup>	-0.395 <sup>3</sup>	-0.468 <sup>3</sup>
Pulses	-0.442 <sup>3</sup>	-0.441 <sup>3</sup>	-0.486 <sup>3</sup>
Fruits	0.333 <sup>2</sup>	0.355 <sup>2</sup>	0.334 <sup>2</sup>
Vegetables	0.103	0.090	0.079
Vegetable oils	0.478 <sup>3</sup>	0.503 <sup>4</sup>	0.447 <sup>3</sup>
Alcohol	0.495 <sup>4</sup>	0.514 <sup>4</sup>	0.602 <sup>4</sup>
Coffee	0.578 <sup>4</sup>	0.574 <sup>4</sup>	0.606 <sup>4</sup>
Tea	0.058	0.072	0.078

FIGURE 1 - Correlation between testicular cancer incidence rates at ages 20-39 years and *per capita* cheese consumption (1961-65) in 42 countries. Polynesia, French Polynesia.

<sup>1</sup>Average values during 1961-65, 1961-70, and 1961-90. <sup>2</sup> $p < 0.05$ . <sup>3</sup> $p < 0.01$ . <sup>4</sup> $p < 0.001$ .

# BOVINE MILK & PROSTATIC CANCER

Ganmaa D et al. Int J Cancer 2002;98:262-267

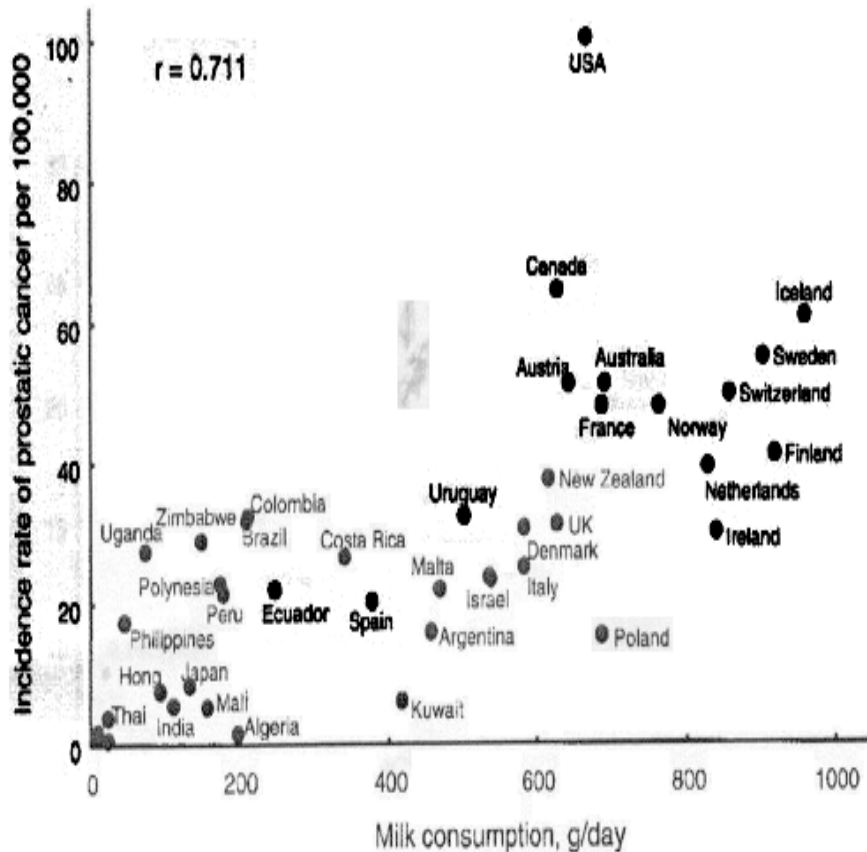


FIGURE 2 – Correlation between the age-adjusted incidence rates of prostatic cancer and *per capita* milk consumption (1961–90) in 42 countries. Hong, Hong Kong; Polynesia, French Polynesia; Thai, Thailand.

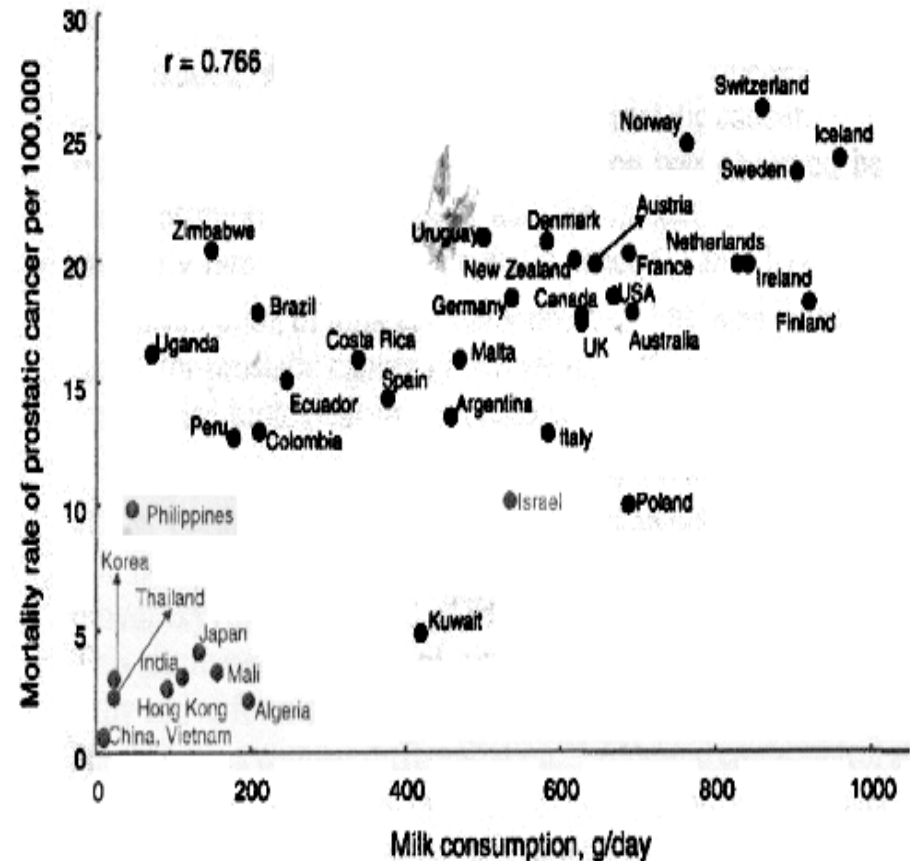
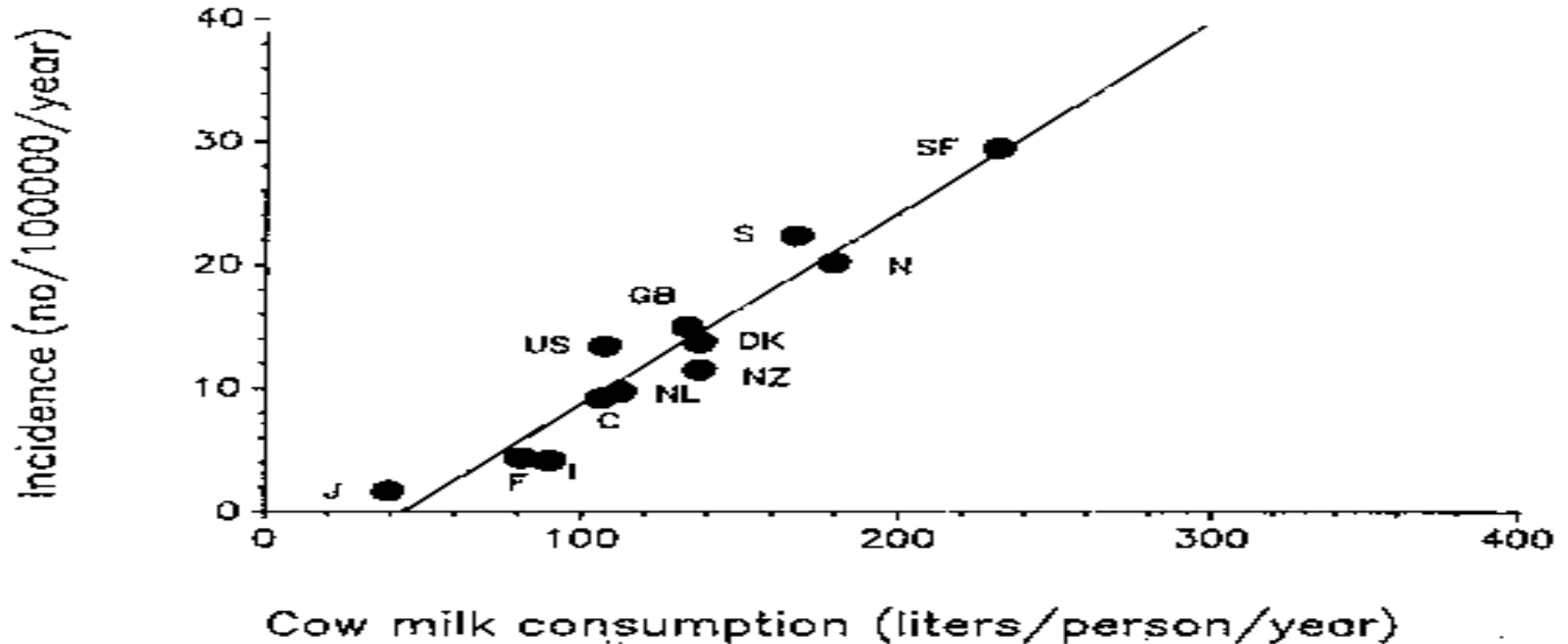


FIGURE 3 – Correlation between the age-adjusted mortality rates of prostatic cancer and *per capita* milk consumption (1961–90) in 41 countries.

# BOVINE MILK & TYPE 1 DIABETES

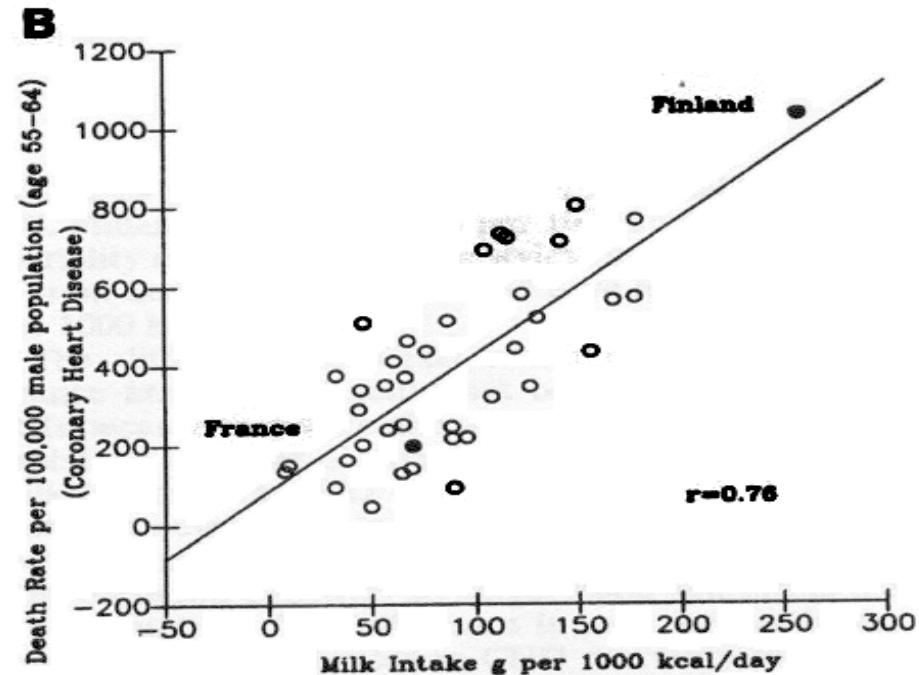
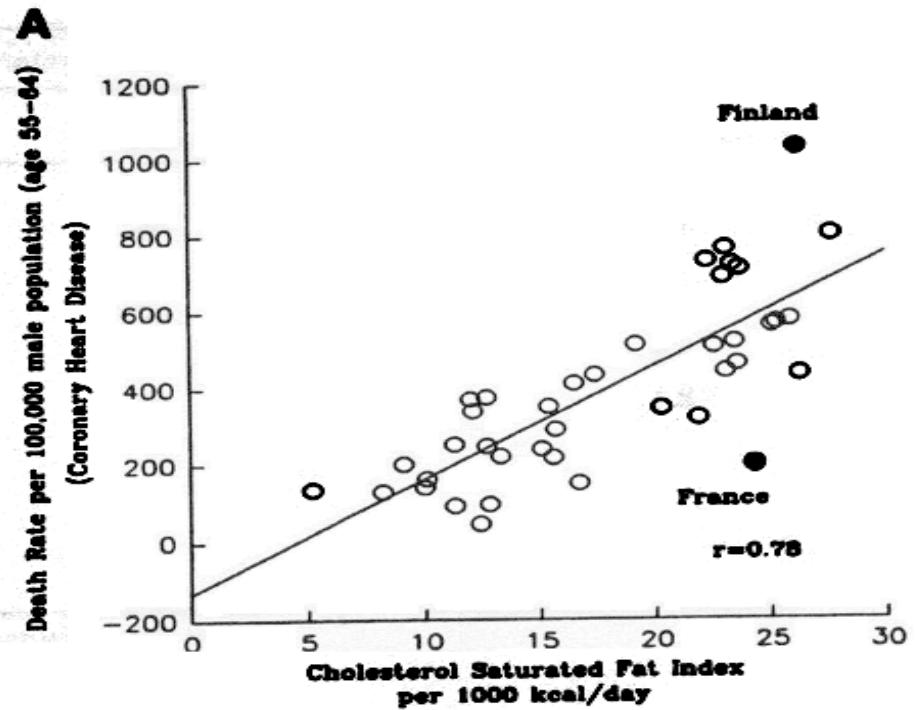
Dahl-Jørgensen K et al Diabetes Care 1991;14:1081-1083



**FIG. 1. Mean yearly incidence of insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus in children 0–14 yr of age by average fluid cows' milk consumption per person per yr in different countries. J, Japan; F, France; I, Israel; C, Canada; US, United States; NL, Netherlands; NZ, New Zealand; GB, Great Britain; DK, Denmark; N, Norway, S, Sweden; and SF, Finland. Incidence,  $-6.77 + 0.16 \times$  consumption,  $R^2 = 0.94$ .**

# BOVINE MILK & CORONARY HEART DISEASE

Artaud-Wild SM et al.  
Circulation  
1993;88:2771-2779



# AGE IN VEGETARIAN DIET

## Fluorescent AGE:

Omnivorous (n=19):  $9.9 \pm 0.5$

Vegans (n=9):  $10.8 \pm 0.7$

**Ovolacto-vegetarians (n=19):  $13.1 \pm 0.8^*$**

## Chemical AGE (CML)

Omnivorous (n=19):  $427.1 \pm 15.0$

Vegans (n=9):  $514.8 \pm 24.6^*$

**Ovolacto-vegetarians (n=19):  $525.7 \pm 29.5^{**}$**

*Sebekova K et al Eur J Nutr 2001;40:275–281*



# DRUGS & RESISTANCE TO DISEASE

- **Chemicals** incl. pharmaceutical drugs suppress innate immune functions.
- **Antibiotics suppress:**
  - **Lymphocyte proliferation**
  - **Macrophage functions** such as:  
chemiluminescence response,  
chemotactic motility,  
bactericidal & cytostatic ability

*Roszkowski K et al. Zeitschr Bakteriol Hyg 1988;270:270-279*

*Pulverer G et al. Zentralbl Bakteriol 1990;272:467-476*

# **STRESS-INDUCED INFECTIONS**

- **Potentially pathogenic microorganisms (PPMs) change under stress their phenotype and become life-threatening pathogens**

*Alverdy JC et al. Crit Care Med. 2003;31:598-607*

- **Luminal release of noradrenaline is a strong inducer of virulence of luminal bacteria**

*Kinney KS Life Science 2000;67:3075-3085*

# DRUGS & BACTERIAL GROWTH

- **Noradrenaline** increases the growth of *E coli* and production of *Shiga*-like toxins
- **$\beta$ -endorphins** increase the growth of gram-positives such as *Staph aureus*
- **6-hydroxy-dopamine** increases the total number of bacteria in cecum with 3-4 logs

*Lyte M, Bailey MT J Surg Res 1997;70:195-201*

# ADRENALIN & CLOSTRIDIAL GROWTH

*Cooper EV Lancet 1946;24:459-461*

TABLE I—EFFECT OF INJECTING 1/8000 ADRENALINE WITH WASHED *Cl. welchii*

Dose of bacilli	Guineapigs dying of gas-gangrene	
	Test series (bacilli + adrenaline)	Control series (bacilli + broth-saline)
40,000,000 ..	3/3	2/3*
4,000,000 ..	3/3	0/3
400,000 ..	3/3	0/3
40,000 ..	3/3	0/3
4000 ..	2/3	0/3
0 ..	0/3	..

\* 2/3 = of three guineapigs injected, two died.

# **PN & INFECTION**

**A significant increase in**

**mortality (63% vs 26%)**

**in patients with burns,**

**fed with**

**parenteral nutrition**

*Herndon DN et al . J Burn Care Rehabil 1989;10:309–313*

# EN & INFECTION

**Significant increase in bacterial translocation in mice fed Vivonex (53%), Criticare (67%), or Ensure (60%) vs chow-fed (0%) (p < .05)**

**All three diets induced loss of jejunal and ileal mucosal protein content, Intestinal microbial overgrowth & translocation**

*Haskel Y et al Crit Care Med 1994;22:108-113*

# **ANTI-INFLAMMATORY NUTRITION**

# A SHIELD AGAINST ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASE

*Bengmark S JPEN J Parenter Enteral Nutr. 2006;30:45-51*

0148-8071/06/3001-0045\$08.00/0  
JOURNAL OF PARENTERAL AND ENTERAL NUTRITION  
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Vol. 30, No. 1  
Printed in U.S.A.

## *Review*

### **Curcumin, An Atoxic Antioxidant and Natural NF $\kappa$ B, Cyclooxygenase-2, Lipooxygenase, and Inducible Nitric Oxide Synthase Inhibitor: A Shield Against Acute and Chronic Diseases**

Stig Bengmark, MD, PhD, FRACS (hon), FRCPS (hon)

*From the Institute of Hepatology, University College, London Medical School, London, United Kingdom*

**ABSTRACT.** *Background:* The world suffers a tsunami of chronic diseases, and a typhoon of acute illnesses, many of which are associated with the inappropriate or exaggerated activation of genes involved in inflammation. Finding therapeutic agents which can modulate the inflammatory reaction is the highest priority in medical research today. Drugs developed by the pharmaceutical industry have thus far been associated with toxicity and side effects, which is why natural substances are of increasing interest. *Methods:* A literature search (PubMed) showed almost 1500 papers dealing with curcumin, most from recent years. All available abstracts were read. Approximately 300 full papers were reviewed. *Results:* Curcumin, a component of turmeric, has been shown to be non-toxic, to have antioxidant activity, and to inhibit such mediators of inflammation as NF $\kappa$ B, cyclooxygenase-2 (COX-2), lipooxygenase (LOX), and inducible nitric

oxide synthase (iNOS). Significant preventive and/or curative effects have been observed in experimental animal models of a number of diseases, including arteriosclerosis, cancer, diabetes, respiratory, hepatic, pancreatic, intestinal and gastric diseases, neurodegenerative and eye diseases. *Conclusions:* Turmeric, an approved food additive, or its component curcumin, has shown surprisingly beneficial effects in experimental studies of acute and chronic diseases characterized by an exaggerated inflammatory reaction. There is ample evidence to support its clinical use, both as a prevention and a treatment. Several natural substances have greater antioxidant effects than conventional vitamins, including various polyphenols, flavonoids and curcumenoids. Natural substances are worth further exploration both experimentally and clinically. (*Journal of Parenteral and Enteral Nutrition* 30:45–51, 2006)



# ENTERAL NUTRITION & INFLAMMATION

Compared standard (Nutrison) & an immunomodulatory (Stresson) nutrition in malnourished patients after pancreaticoduodenectomy.

**Standard nutrition lead to significant elevations of PRO-INFLAMMATORY cytokines:**

**TNF-alpha: day 3 (P=0.006), day 7 (P<0.001) &**

**IL-1beta: day 7 (P<0.001) day 14 (P=0.022)**

**Immunomodulatory nutrition lead to significant elevations in ANTI-INFLAMMATORY cytokines:**

**IL-8: day 1 (P=0.011) days 3, 7, 10, & 14**

**(P<0.001), IL-10: days 3 & 10 (P<0.001)**

**IL-1ra/s : day 7 (P<0.001), IL-6: day 10 (P=0.017)**

*Slotwinski R et al. JOP. J Pancreas 2007; 8:759-769*

# **IMMUNONUTRITION IN SURGERY**

**1 lit/d Impact to elective major abd. surgery patients:**

**1. 5 days preop + 7 days postop**

**2. only postop 7 days**

**The length of IMU/ICU stay , hosp stay & infect rate:**

**PRE+POSTOP 1.9  $\pm$ 1.3 days 19.7  $\pm$ 2.3 days 2/14 (14%)**

**ONLY POSTOP 5.9  $\pm$ 0.8 days 29.1  $\pm$ 3.6 days 10/15 (67%)**

**TNF-alpha (postop days 1 and 3) & CRP (postop day 7) were significantly lower in the preop+postop treated (p < .01)**

*Giger U et al Ann Surg Oncol 2007;14:2798-2806*

# TURMERIC - Curcumin



**Turmeric suppresses genes that ratchet up inflammation.**

**ONE EXAMPLE:**

- **Name of gene:** Cox-2
- **Function of gene:** Makes inflammatory compounds
- **Long-term effect:** Could help ward off colon cancer and Alzheimer's



# **CURCUMIN-REDUCED SEPSIS**

**Curcumin pretreatment for 3 d before induction of sepsis by cecal ligation and puncture**

- Prevents cellular alterations in macrophages**
- Decreases expression of TNF- $\alpha$ ,**
- Down-regulates PPAR- $\gamma$  in organs (liver) &**
- Reduces tissue injury and mortality**

*Siddiqui AM et al Crit Care Med 2006 34:1874-1882*

**Curcumin attenuates endotoxin-induced coagulopathy & prevents disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC)**

*Chen HW et al J Endotoxin Res 2007;13:15-23*

# CURCUMIN AGAINST AGING

**Lipid peroxidation and lipofuscin increase & SOD, GPx and Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, -ATPase decrease with ageing.**

*Bala K et al Biogerontol 2006;7:81-89*

*Table 1.* Percent change of different parameters studied in different regions of the brain, taking control as 100% in 6 and 24-month-old curcumin-treated rats.

Parameters	Brain regions (curcumin-treated animals)							
	Cortex		Hippocampus		Cerebellum		Medulla	
	6 m	24 m	6 m	24 m	6 m	24 m	6 m	24 m
Lipid peroxide ↓	42.5	32.4	20.0	28.8	45.0	17.4	50.0	23.3
Lipofuscin ↓	35.7	24.0	35.3	18.0	39.0	60.0	11.1	40.4
SOD ↑	37.0	45.0	37.5	40.0	36.7	15.0	37.0	34.0
GPx ↑	24.3	15.3	15.4	50.0	96.2	75.5	56.6	266.0
Na <sup>+</sup> , K <sup>+</sup> , -ATPase ↑	16.6	40.0	24.4	20.5	10.2	16.5	22.5	11.1

# **TURMERIC/CHILI COCKTAIL**

**½ GLAS OF FRUIT JUICE SUCH AS APPLE,  
PINEAPPLE**

**1 HEAPFUL TABLESPOON TURMERIC**

**¼ TEASPOON CHILI (CAYENNE) PEPPER**

**1 TABLESPOON APPLE CIDER VINEGER**

**1 TABLESPOON FRESH LEMON JUICE**

**MIX, DRINK ONCE OR TWICE A DAY**

# RESTORING TH1 IMMUNITY – SULFORAPHANE

*Kim H-J et al J Allerg Clin Immunol 2008 March 6 E-pub*

## **Redox equilibrium of dendritic cells (DCs) is a key factor in maintaining protective cellular immunity.**

The Nrf2 pathway is the most sensitive oxidative stress response, regulating the transcriptional activation of > 200 antioxidant and protective genes in the so-called phase II response.

## **The Nrf2 agonist Sulforaphane & the thiol precursor N-acetyl cysteine (NAC)**

- **boosts the GSH levels**
- **restores redox equilibrium &**
- **upregulates TH1 immunity in aging**

**Cellular immunity is also correctable by the Nrf2 agonist, a-lipoic acid.**



# DIABETES & SOY INTAKE

*Azadbakht L et al Diabetes Care 31:648-654, 2008*

20 pat consumed **35% animal proteins, 35% textured soy protein,** and 30% vegetable proteins &

21 pat a diet containing **70% animal proteins** and **30% vegetable proteins** for **4 years**. Mean change soy group vs control:

fasting plasma glucose  $-18 \pm 3$  vs.  $11 \pm 2$  mg/dl  $P = 0.03$

total cholesterol  $-23 \pm 5$  vs.  $10 \pm 3$  mg/dl  $P = 0.01$

LDL cholesterol  $-20 \pm 5$  vs.  $6 \pm 2$  mg/dl  $P = 0.01$

serum triglyceride  $-24 \pm 6$  vs.  $-5 \pm 2$  mg/dl  $P = 0.01$

Serum CRP levels  $1.31 \pm 0.6$  vs.  $0.33 \pm 0.1$  mg/l  $P = 0.02$

Proteinuria  $-0.15 \pm 0.03$  vs.  $0.02 \pm 0.01$  g/day  $P = 0.001$

urinary creatinine ( $-1.5 \pm 0.9$  vs.  $0.6 \pm 0.3$  mg/dl  $P = 0.01$



# MULTIFIBRE IN ACUTE PANCREATITIS

30 severe acute pancreatitis patients received EN with or without 24 g/d multifibre:

**Median duration with multifibre:**

of EN was  $8 \pm 4$  (6-12) vs  $10 \pm 4$  (6-13) days

to APACHE II normalization (< 8)

was  $4 \pm 2$  vs  $6.5 \pm 3$  days ( $P < 0.05$ )

To CRP normalization

was  $7 \pm 2$  vs  $10 \pm 3$  days ( $P < 0.05$ )

*Karakan T et al World J Gastroenterol 2007; 13:2733-2737*

# **THE ROLE OF THE GUT**

# BIOECOLOGICAL CONTROL

*Bengmark S Anesthesiol Clin N Amer 2006;24: 299-323*



Anesthesiology Clin N Am  
24 (2006) xxx – xxx

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ANESTHESIOLOGY  
CLINICS OF  
NORTH AMERICA

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## Bioecologic Control of Inflammation and Infection in Critical Illness

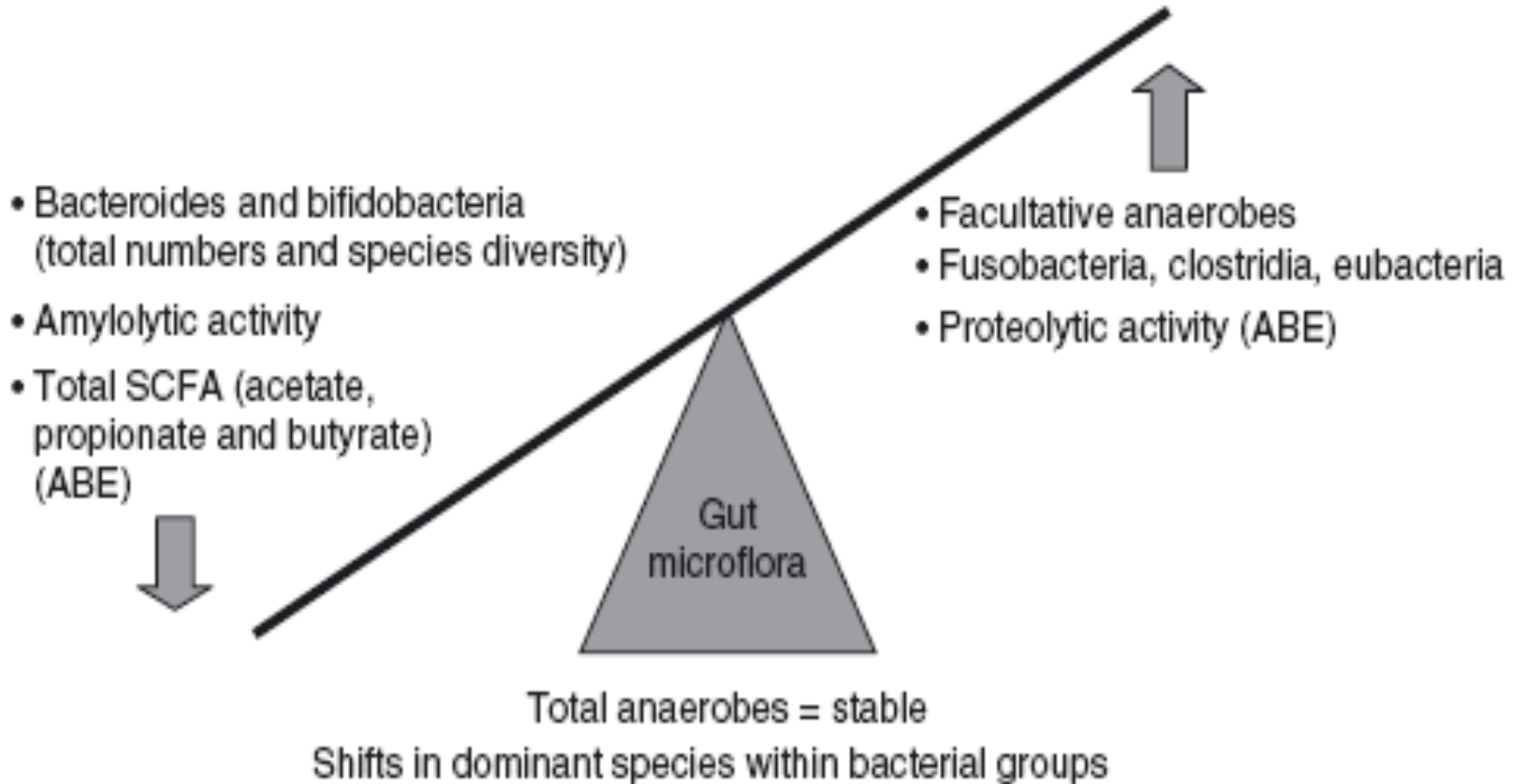
Stig Bengmark, MD, PhD\*

*Institute of Hepatology, University College London Medical School, 69-75 Chenies Mews,  
London WC1E 6HX, UK*

Advanced surgical and medical treatments and medical and surgical emergencies are, despite some breathtaking advances in medical-pharmaceutical and surgical treatment, still affected by an unacceptably high rate of morbidity and mortality. Worse, the rate of both morbidity and mortality in critical illness (CI) is quickly increasing and has done so for several decades. With a documented rate

# GUT FLORA IN AGING

*Woodmansev FI J Appl Microbiol 2007;102:1178-1186*



# **AGING & BARRIER FUNCTION**

**Changes of microbiota composition**

**Deficient epithelial integrity**

**Deficient protective commensals**

**Reduced barrier components: sIgA, mucins, defensins, gastric acid etc and often**

**Chronic activation of the immune systems by persistent viral infections, in particular cytomegalovirus (CMV)**

**CMV infections, esp. in the elderly, associated to changes of T cell immunity => low ratio naive/memory T cells.**

*Vasto S et al. Immun Ageing 2006;3:2.*

# **AGING AND FLORA**

**Blood samples and colonic biopsies from elderly subjects (90-99 years) show significantly down-regulated transcript levels of receptors such as:**

- Toll-like receptors (TLRs)**
- Nucleotide-binding &**
- Oligomerization domain-like receptors (NLRs)**

***Which “may contribute to the lack of effective recognition of invading pathogens or the commensal flora.”***

*Rosenstiel P et al Genes Immun. 2008 E-pub Jan 24*

# **LAB CONSUMPTION BY ELDERLY**

**improves specific immune functions:**

**Increasing natural killer cell activity**

*Takeda K, Okumura K. J Nutr 2007; 137:791S–793S*

**Increasing phagocytic activity of PBMCs**

*Gill HS et al. Am J Clin Nutr 2001; 74:833–839.*

**Decreasing macrophages-induced TNF $\alpha$**

*Matsumoto M, Benno Y. Biosci Biotechnol Biochem 2006; 70:1287–1292*

**Reducing the incidence of winter infections**

*Turchet P, et al. J Nutr Health Aging 2003;7:75–77*

# PROBIOTICS IN ATHLETES

## Probiotics, reported to:

- correct interferon- $\gamma$  deficiencies in athletes

*Clancy RC et al Brit J Sports Med 2006;40:351-3 54*

- shortened the duration of GI episodes in marathon runners
- no effect on respiratory infections or GI symptoms

*Kekkonen RA et al Int J Sport Nutr Exer Metab 2007;17:352-363*

***L. fermentum VRI-003* in a dose of  $1.2 \times 10^{10}$  CFU elicited**

- a two-fold ( $p=0.07$ ) increase in whole-blood IFN- $\gamma$
- reduced severity of illness  $p=0.06$
- reduced to < half the days with respiratory symptoms (30 d vs 72 d,  $p=0.00006$ )

*Cox AJ et al Br J Sport Med 2008 E-pub*



# REDUCED INFECTION

## **RATE** Pancreatoduodenectomy

**Probiotic treatment (=lactic acid bacteria)**

from **53 % => 23 %** (P = 0.02)

*Nomura T et al Hepatogastroenterol 2007;54:661-663*

**Synbiotic treatment (=lactic acid bacteria + fibres)**

from **40 % => 12.5 %** (P = 0.05)

*Rayes N et al Ann Surg 2007;246:36-41*

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# PROBIOTIC 2000 IN CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE

One month supply of Synbiotic 2000 reduces:

**Mucosal pH**

**PPM flora:** *E. coli* ( $p < 0.001$ ) *Staphylococcus* ( $p < 0.01$ ) and *Fusobacterium* ( $p < 0.05$ ),

**Endotoxin, ammonia/s, ALT/s, bilirubin/s**

Increases:

**albumin/s and prothrombin**

Improves: **Child classification & degree of encephalopathy/psychometric test** in half of the patients

*Qing-Liu et al. Hepatology 2004; 39:1441-1449*

# SYNBIOTIC 2000

Medipharm AB, Kågeröd, Sweden & Des Moines, USA

- ❖  $10^{10}$  of *Pediococcus pentosaceus* 5-33:3
- ❖  $10^{10}$  of *Leuconostoc mesenteroides* 32-77:1
- ❖  $10^{10}$  of *Lactobacillus paracasei* sbsp. *paracasei*
- ❖  $10^{10}$  of *Lactobacillus plantarum* 2362
  
- ❖ 2.5 g of betaglucan
- ❖ 2.5 g of inulin
- ❖ 2.5 g of pectin
- ❖ 2.5 g of resistant starch

# LAB IN SYNBIOTIC 2000

- Induce several bioactive proteins – five cross-react with stress proteins - all
- Transcribe NF- $\kappa$ B – to the largest extent *L plantarum* and *L paracasei*.
- Produce pro-inflammatory cytokines (IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-8) and anti-inflammatory (IL-10), to a large extent by *L plantarum*, and less by *Leuconostoc mesenteroides*.

*Ljungh Å, Microb Ecol Health Dis 2002;3, Suppl 4:4 Kruszewska D et al Microecol. Ther. 2002;29:37*

# LAB IN SYNBIOTIC 2000 cont

- **Produce Antioxidants**, espec.  
*Lb plantarum* &  
*Pediococcus pentosaceus*  
*Ljungh Å, Microb Ecol Health Dis 2002;3, Suppl 4:4*  
*Kruszewska D et al Microecol. Ther. 2002;29:37*
- **Induce Heat Shock proteins** espec.  
*Leuconostoc mesenteroides* and  
*Lb paracasei subsp paracasei*  
*Eleine Petrof, personal communication*
- **Induce Beta-defensins** espec.  
*Pediococcus pentosaceus* and  
*Lb paracasei subsp paracasei*  
*Wehkamp J et al Infect Immun. 2004;72:5750-5758*

# PROBIOTICS IN CLP-INDUCED LUNG INJURY

Lung injury induced by ceacal ligation and puncture (CLP), two studies:

**1. Pretreatment with Synbiotic 2000 during 3 days before CLP**

*Tok D et al J Trauma 2007;62:880-885*

**2. Subcutaneous injection of live Lactic acid bacteria in Synbiotic 2000**

*Ilkgul O et al. Br J Int Care 2005;15:52-57*

# MYELOPEROXIDASE – MPO

*Tok D et al J Trauma 2007;62:880-885*

U/g

- Synbiotic 2000 25.62±2.19
- Only LAB 26.75±2.61
- Only the fibres 56.59±1.73
- Placebo 145.53±7.53

p < 0.05



# MALONALDEHYDE – MDA

*Tok D et al J Trauma 2007;62:880-885*

nmol/mg

- Synbiotic 2000 0.22±1,31
  - Only LAB 0.28±3,55
  - Only the fibres 0.48±5,32
  - Placebo 0.67±2,94
- p< 0.05

# NITRIC OXIDE

*Tok D et al J Trauma 2007;62:880-885*

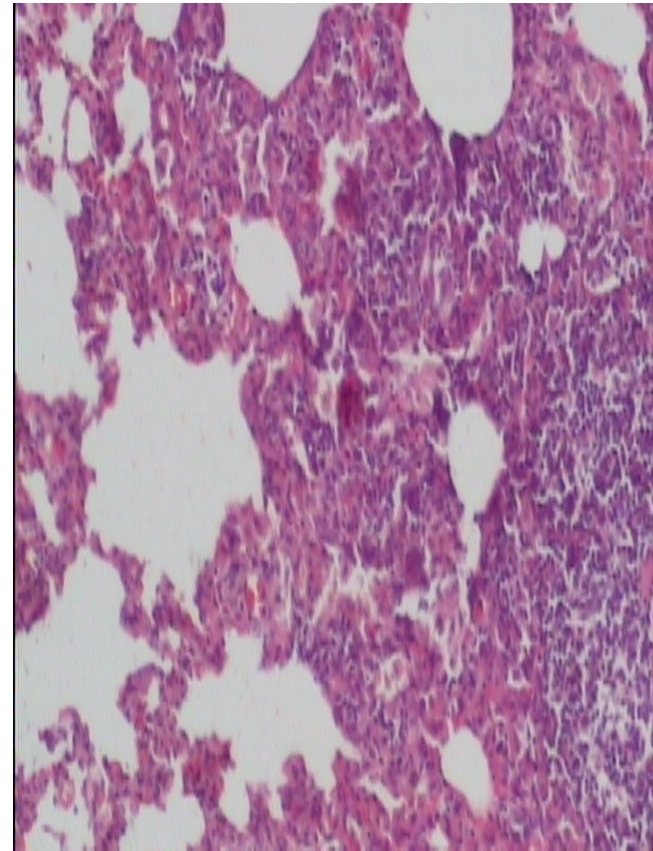
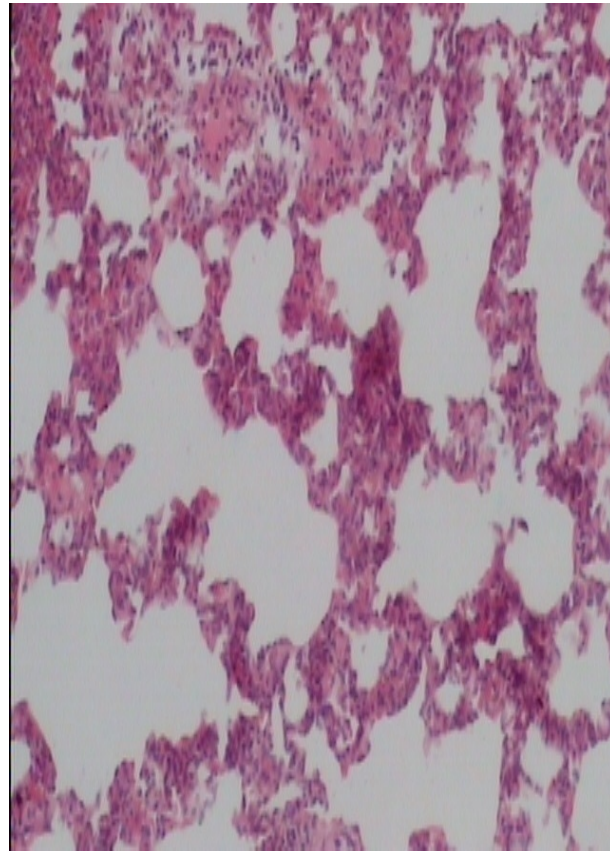
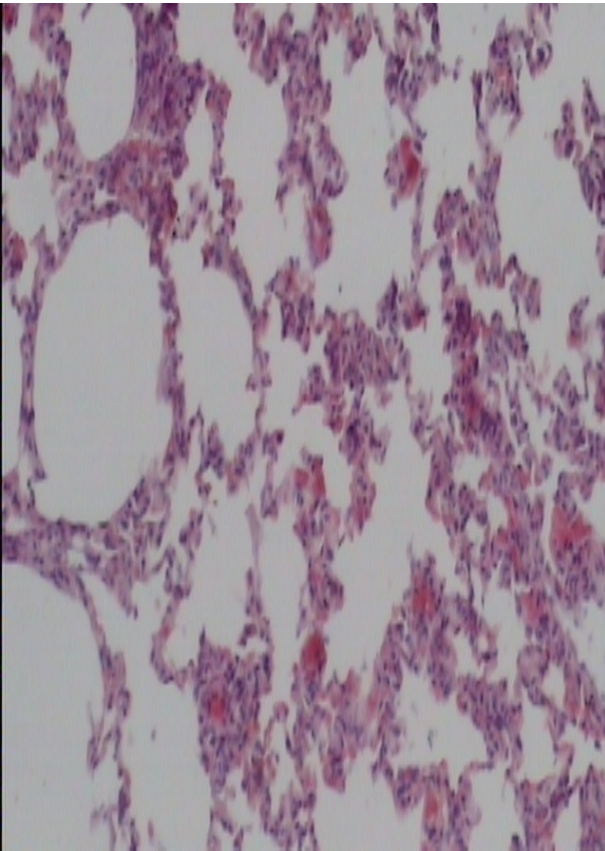
micromol/g

- Synbiotic 2000 17.16±2,03
  - Only LAB 8.91±2,24
  - Only the fibres 47.71±3,20
  - Placebo 66.22±5,92
- p < 0.05



# SYNBIOTIC 2000 IN LUNG INJURY

*Ilkgul O et al Br J Int Care. 2005;15:52-57*



• **Placebo**

**Only fibres**

**Synbiotic 2000**

# **SYNBIOTIC 2000 IN CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE**

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**Mucosal pH**

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Increases:

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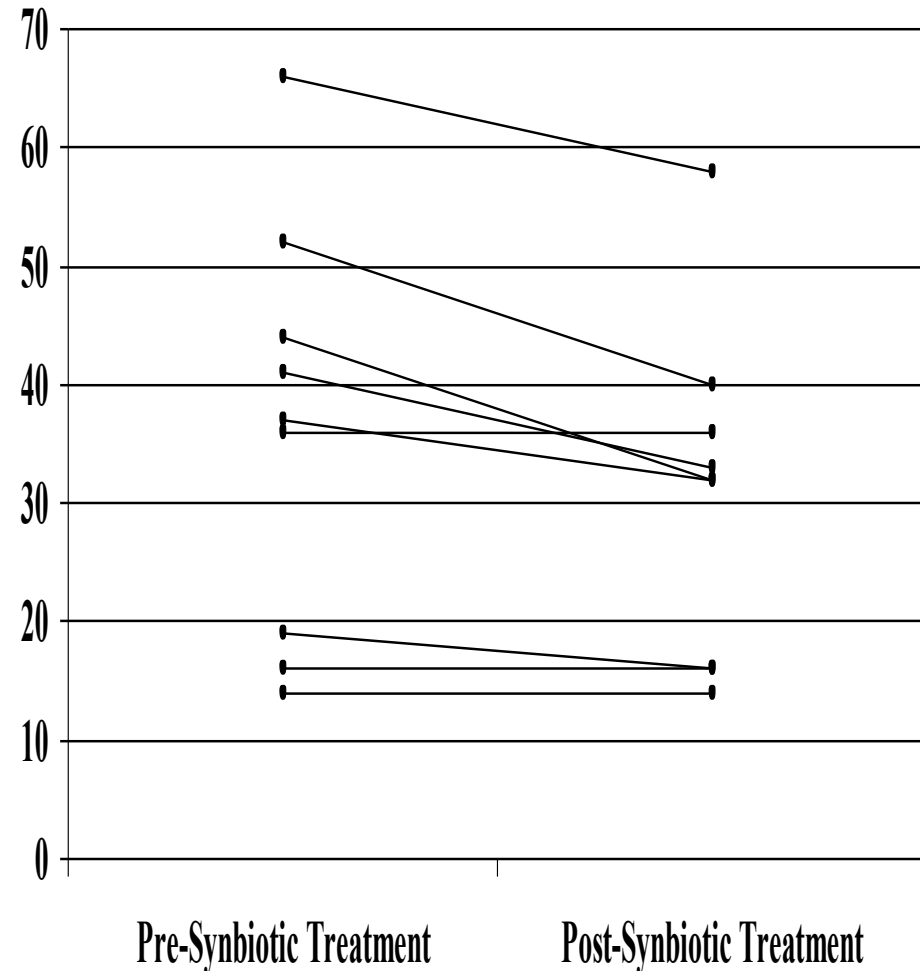
*Qing-Liu et al. Hepatology 2004; 39:1441-1449*

# LIVER FUNCTION CHANGES

*Riordan SM et al Microb Ecol Health Dis 2007;19:7-16*

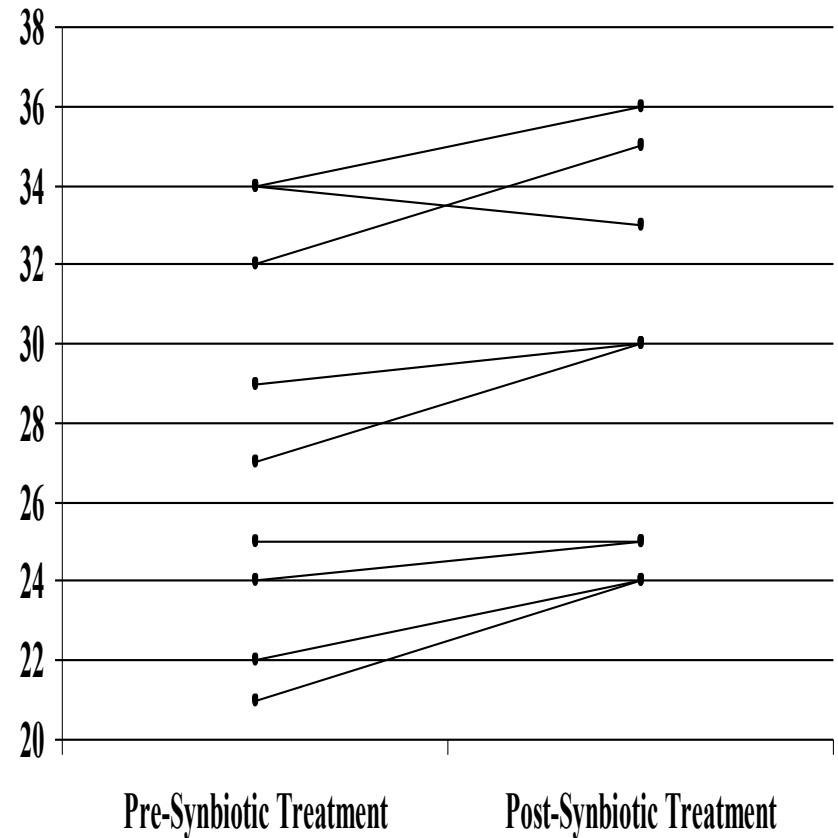
**Serum Bilirubin (umol/L)**

**P=0.002**



**Serum Albumin (g/L)**

**P=0.003**

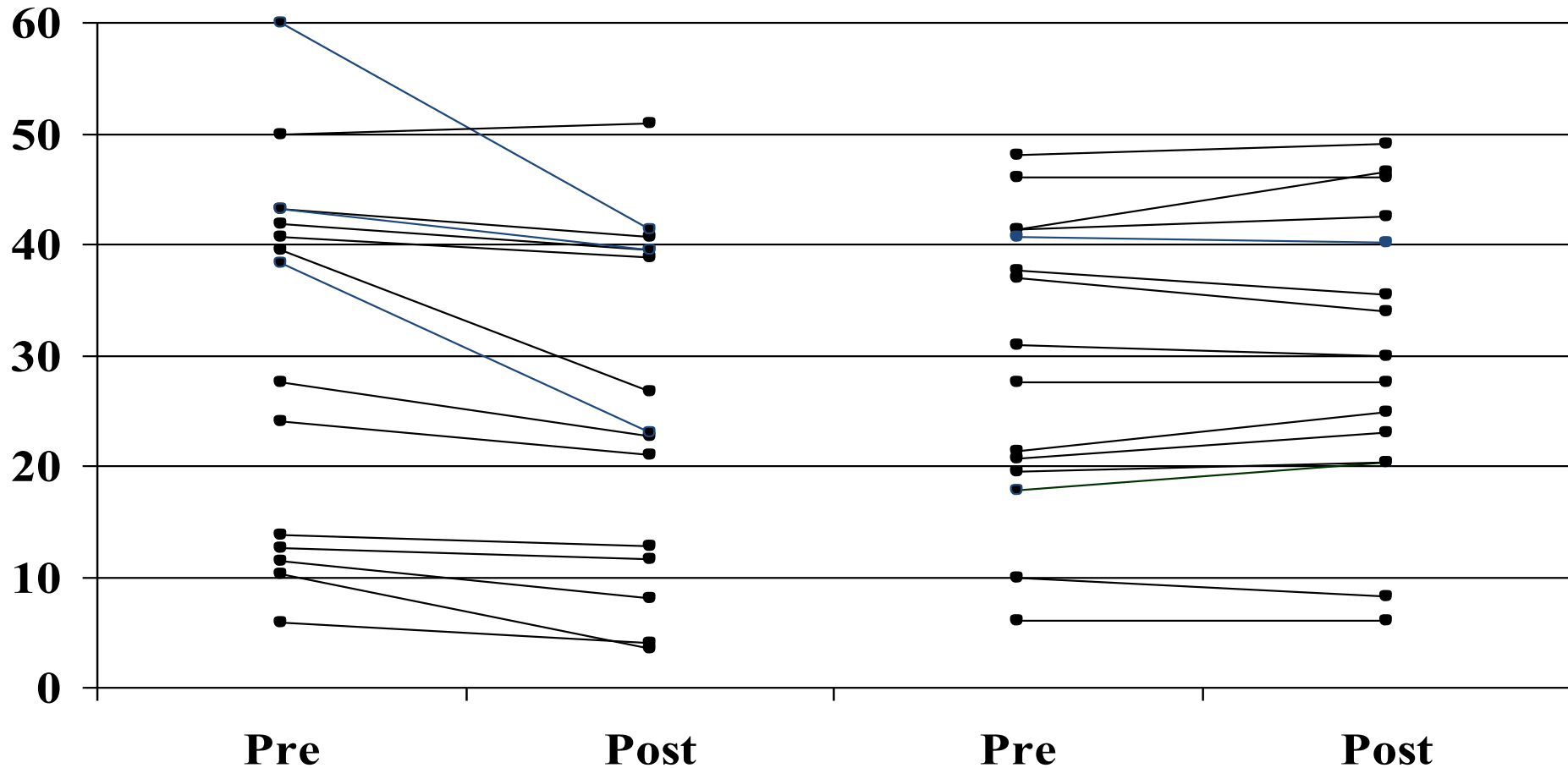


# Indocyanine Green Retention at 15 mins

*Riordan SM et al Microb Ecol Health Dis 2007;19:7-16*

Synbiotic 2000 (p=0.003)

Control (p=0.37)



# PROBIOTIC 2000 IN LIVER TRANSPLANTATION

50 to 85 % of transplant patients develop nosocomial infections within 30 days.

Synbiotic 2000 or Only fibres daily from the day before surgery + during 14 postop. days

30 day-infection rate:

**Synbiotic 2000**      **1/33 - 3 %**

**Only fibres**      **17/33 - 51 %**

*Rayes N et al. Am J Transplant 2005;5:125-131*



# PROBIOTIC 2000 IN LIVER TRANSPLANTATION

Isolated bacteria:	Synbiotic	Fibres only
◆ Enterococcus faecalis	1	11
◆ Escherichia coli	0	3
◆ Enterobacter cloacae	0	2
◆ Pseudomonas aeruginosa	0	2
◆ Staphylococcus aureus	0	1
◆	(total 1)	(total 18)

*Rayes N et al. Am J Transplant 2005;5:125-131*

# **SYN. 2000 IN ABD. CANCER**

- **The incidences of postoperative bacterial infections were**

<b>Parenteral Nutrition</b>	<b>47 %</b>
<b>EN + fibres</b>	<b>20 %</b>
<b>EN + Synbiotic 2000</b>	<b>7 %</b>
- **Significant improvements in prealbumin, C-reactive protein, serum cholesterol, serum endotoxin, white cell blood count, and IgA**

*Han Chunmao et al. In press*

# SYNBIOTICS IN SEVERE ACUTE PANCREATITIS 1

*Oláh A et al. Br. J. Surg 89:1103-1107*

Trial in 45 patients, heatkilled (A) or live (B) *Lactobacillus plantarum* 299 and 10 g oat fibre during days.

## Pancreatic sepsis

(inf necroses/abscesses):

A. 7/23 patients (30 %)

B. 1/22 patients (4.5 %)

$p=0.023$  \*

Mean length of stay:

A. 21.4 days

B. 13.7 days – ns

No statistically

significant

differences in

number of chest  
infections (2+2),

SIRS (6&11)

MOF (2&2).

\*The only infection in the synbiotic treated group occurred on the 15th day, e.g. 8 days after conclusion of supply of LAB and fibre

# SYNBIOTICS IN ACUTE PANCREATITIS 2

*Oláh A et al Hepato-gastroenterology 2007;54:36-41*

## Synbiotic 2000      Fibres Only

Total number of infections	9/33 ( 27 %)	15/29 ( 52 %)	
Pancreatic abscesses	2	2	
Infected necrosis	2	6	
Chest infections	2	4	
Urinary infections	3	3	
SIRS	3	5	
MOF	5	9	
SIRS + MOF	8	14	p<0.05
Late (>48h) MOF	1	5	
Complications	9/33	15/29	p<0.05
Surgical drainage	4/33 ( 12 %)	7/29 ( 24 %)	
Mean hospital stay	14.9 ±6.5	19.7±9.3	
Dead	2/33 ( 6 %)	6/29 ( 18 %)	

# SYNBIOTICS IN ACUTE PANCREATITIS

*Oláh A et al Hepato-gastroenterology 2007;54:36-41*

Isolated Microorganisms:	<b>SYNBIOTIC 2000</b>	<b>Fibres Only</b>
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	1	4
Enterococcus faecalis	1	2
Enterobacter spp	1	1
Streptococcus spp	2	-
Staphylococcus aureus	1	1
Enterococcus faecium	1	-
Candida spp	-	2
Staphylococcus haemolyticus	-	1
Serratia spp	-	2
Klebsiella spp	-	1
Escherichia coli	-	1
Stenotrophomonas maltophilia	-	1
Citrobacter freundii	-	1
	<b>(Total 7)</b>	<b>(Total 17)</b>

# SYN. 2000 IN TRAUMA PATIENTS

*Spindler-Vesel A et al. JPEN 2007;31:119-126*

- **Number of chest infections:**
- **Synbiotic 2000** 1/14 7 %
- Only fibres 11/28 39 %
- Nutricomp peptide 10/21 48 %
- Glutamine 12/37 32 %
- **Total number of infections:**
- **Synbiotic 2000** 2/14 14 %
- Only fibres 16/28 57 %
- Nutricomp peptide 11/21 52 %
- Glutamine 19/37 51 %

**Both glutamine and Synbiotic 2000  
down-regulated Il-6 but not Il-8 and TNF.**

# SYNBIOTIC 2000 IN SEVERE TRAUMA

*Kotzampassi K et al. World J Surgery 2006;30:1848-1855*

- 102 patients with multiple trauma treated 5 days with either Synbiotic 2000 Forte or placebo.

**Synbiotic-treated patients exhibited:**

**Reduced rate of infections**

(P = 0.01)

**Reduced rate of SIRS, severe sepsis**

(P = 0.02) & mortality.

**Reduced number of days on mechanical ventilation (P= 0.001).**

**Reduced ICU stay (P = 0.01)**

# SYNBIOTIC 2000 IN PANCREATECTOMY

- **Patients with infection:** *Boyer N Engl J Surg 2007;246:36-41*  
**Synbiotics 2000 5/40 (12.5%)**  
**Only fibres 16/40 (40%) p < 0.05**

- |                         | Synbiotic 2000 | Only fibres |
|-------------------------|----------------|-------------|
| Wound infections        | 4              | 6           |
| Peritonitis             | 0              | 5           |
| Pneumonia               | 0              | 4           |
| Urinary                 | 1              | 1           |
| Sepsis                  | 0              | 2           |
| Cholangitis             | 0              | 1           |
| Empyema                 | 0              | 1           |
| <b>Total infections</b> | <b>5</b>       | <b>20</b>   |



# SYNBIOTIC 2000 IN PANCREATECTOMY

*Rayes N et al. Ann Surg 2007;246:36-41*

		• Synbiotic 2000	Only fibers
• <i>Enterobacter cloacae</i>	2	8	
• <i>Enterococcus faecalis/faecium</i>	1	7	
• <i>Escherichia coli</i>	0	7	
• <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	2	2	
• <i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	1	1	
• <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	0	2	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>27</b>	

# **LAB & ANTIBIOTIC-INDUCED DIARRHOEA**

**135 elderly hospital patients on antibiotics consumed 100 g (97 ml) of a probiotic drink twice a day during a course of antibiotics and for one week after the course finished**

**7/57 (12%) of the probiotic group compared to 19/56 (34%) in the placebo group developed diarrhoea (P=0.007)**

**No one in the probiotic group and 9/53 (17%) in the placebo group had diarrhoea caused by *C difficile* (P=0.001).**

*Hickson M et al BMJ 2007;335:80*

# **PROBIOTIC CONTROL OF INFLAMMATION - *L lactis***

**Desirable strains improve immune function by:**

- increasing the number of IgA-producing plasma cells**
- increasing/ improving phagocytosis, &**
- increasing the proportion of Th1 cells and NK cells**

*Ouwehand AC et al Antonie Van Leeuwenhoek 2002;82:279–289*

**The *in vitro* ability to induce production of cytokines by 46 strains of *L. lactis* selected from about 2600 LAB strains was studied.**

**Great inter-strain differences in induction of IL-6 and IL-12 and in TNF- $\alpha$ .**

**IL-6 varied between 0 and 138 (ng/ml)**

**IL-12 varied between 0 and 37.3 (ng/ml) &**

**TNF- $\alpha$  varied between 0 and > 20.0(ng/ml)**

*Suzuki Ch et al Int J Food Microbiol 2008 E-pub*

# IMMUNE MODULATION – *L lactis*

*Suzuki C et al Int J Food Microbiol 2008*

Strains	IL-6 (ng/ml)	IL-12 (ng/ml)	TNF- $\alpha$ (ng/ml)
<b>S63</b>	138	37	20
<b>P79</b>	100	23	10
<b>H-17</b>	118	3	12
<b>H45</b>	4	2	0.33
<b>O 62</b>	4	2	0
<b>G50</b>	10	2	16
<b>1257</b>	0.29	1	0.23
<b>ATCC19435</b>	21	5	0
<b>O19</b>	0	0	0
<b>O20</b>	0	0	0
<b>LPS</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>

# THE GREAT Ps

- *Plantarum*
- *Paracasei*
- *Pediococcus pentosaceus*

# ***Lb paracasei* – the master?**

- the strongest inducer of Th1 & repressor of Th2 cytokines when more than 100 strains are compared

*Fujuwara D et al. Allergy Immunol 2004;135:205-215*

# *Lb paracasei*

- **Induces cellular immunity**
- **Stimulates production of suppressive cytokines – TGF $\beta$  and Il-10 & suppresses CD4 T-cells**
- **Suppresses in vivo and in vitro Th2 activity**  
*v. der Weid et al Clin Lab Immunol 2001;8:695-701*  
*Ibnon-Zekri et al Infect Immun 2003;71:428-436*
- **Suppresses splenocyte proliferation**  
*Nagler-Anderson Crit Rev Immun 2000;20:103-120*
- **Decreases antigen-specific IgE and IgG1**  
*Prioult et al Clin Diagn Immunol 2003;10:787-792*

# EFFECTS OF LAB ON PERMEABILITY & PAIN

Compared in animals effects of three probiotic strains: *Bifidobacterium lactis* NCC362, *Lactobacillus johnsonii* NCC533, and *Lactobacillus paracasei* NCC2461

**on stress-induced changes in gut permeability & on sensitivity to colorectal distension (CRD)**

**Only *Lb paracasei* reduced significantly visceral pain & restored normal gut permeability.**

**Only *Lb paracasei* prevented visceral hyperalgesia.**

*Eutamene H et al. J Nutr. 2007;137:1901-1907*



# LAB & POST-INFECTIVE GUT DYSFUNCTION

Rats received either *Lactobacillus paracasei*, *Lactobacillus johnsonii*, *Bifidobacterium longum*, or *Bifidobacterium lactis* during days 10 to 21 after *Trichinella spiralis* - induced infection.

***Lb paracasei*** but **NOT** the other

**LAB**

- **attenuated muscle hypercontractility**

- **reduced the infection-associated**

**Th- 2 response &**

**muscle levels of TGF- $\beta$ , COX-2 and**

# CONTROL OF PATHOGENS

- The ability of 50 different LAB to control 23 different pathogenic

*Clostridium difficile*

27 were totally ineffective

18 antagonistic to some

**5 effective against all:**

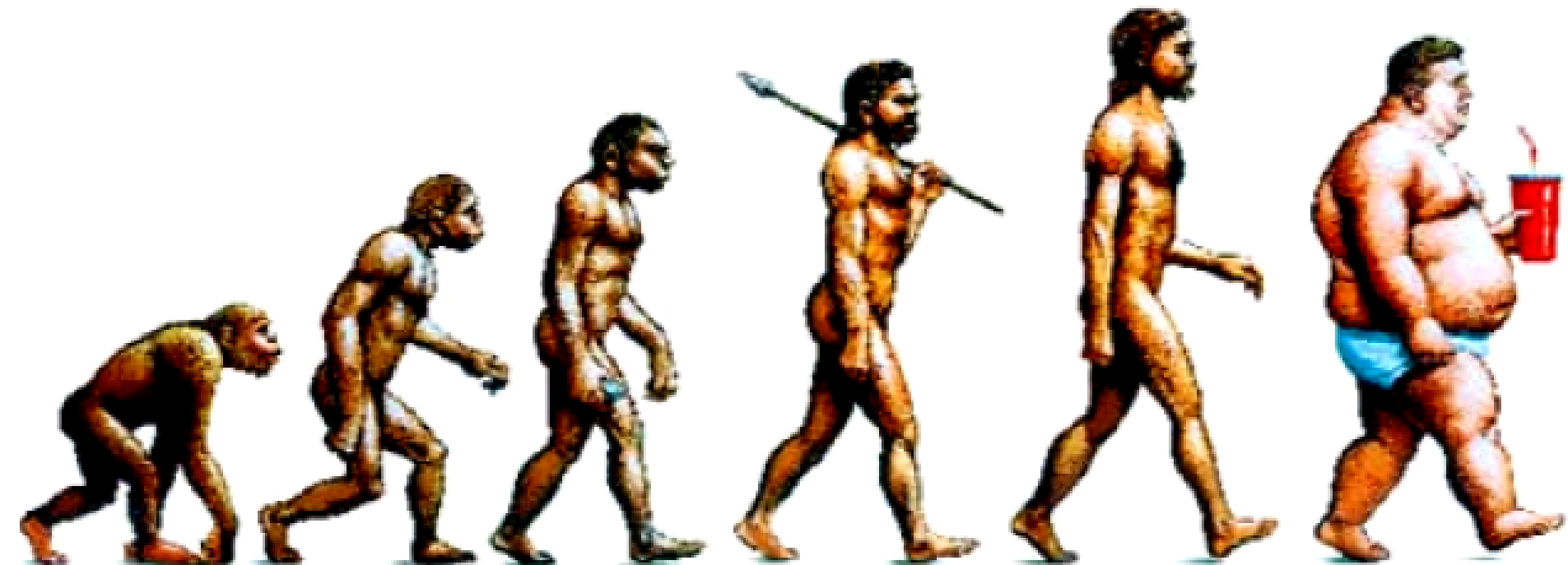
**2** strains - *Lb paracasei* subsp *paracasei*

**3** strains - *Lb plantarum*

*Naaber P et al. Med Microbiol 2004;53:551-554.*

# **CONCLUSIVE REMARKS**

# “The Shape of Things to Come”



# MAJOR HEALTH THREATS & life expectancy

- Reduced physical activity ? Years
- Alcohol abuse  
4-5 years
- Tobacco abuse  
8-10 years
- Food abuse  
up to 20-25 years



# **BENEFITS OF HEALTHY LIFESTYLE**

- **High intake of fruit, vegetables, fish, olive oil**
- **Low intake of sugar, starchy and dairy products (Mediterranean diet) 0.77**
- **Restricting alcohol 0.65**
- **Avoiding tobacco 0.65**
- **Combination of all 0.35**
- **91 % reduction in diabetes, 83 % in coronary vascular disease & 71 % in large bowel cancer**



# PREVENTION OF AGING AND DISEASE?

1. Rich fresh fruits & vegetables
2. Abstaining from AGE/Ale rich food
3. Stimulation of flora



# EASE INFLAMMATION

- **E** = ELIMINATE/MINIMIZE intake of proinflammatory drugs & nutrients
- A** = ADD physical exercise & stress control to the extent possible
- S** = SUPPLEMENT “anti-inflammatory” nutrients: omega-3, various B & D vitamins, zinc
- E** = EAT/FEED non-processed fruit and vegetable juices.



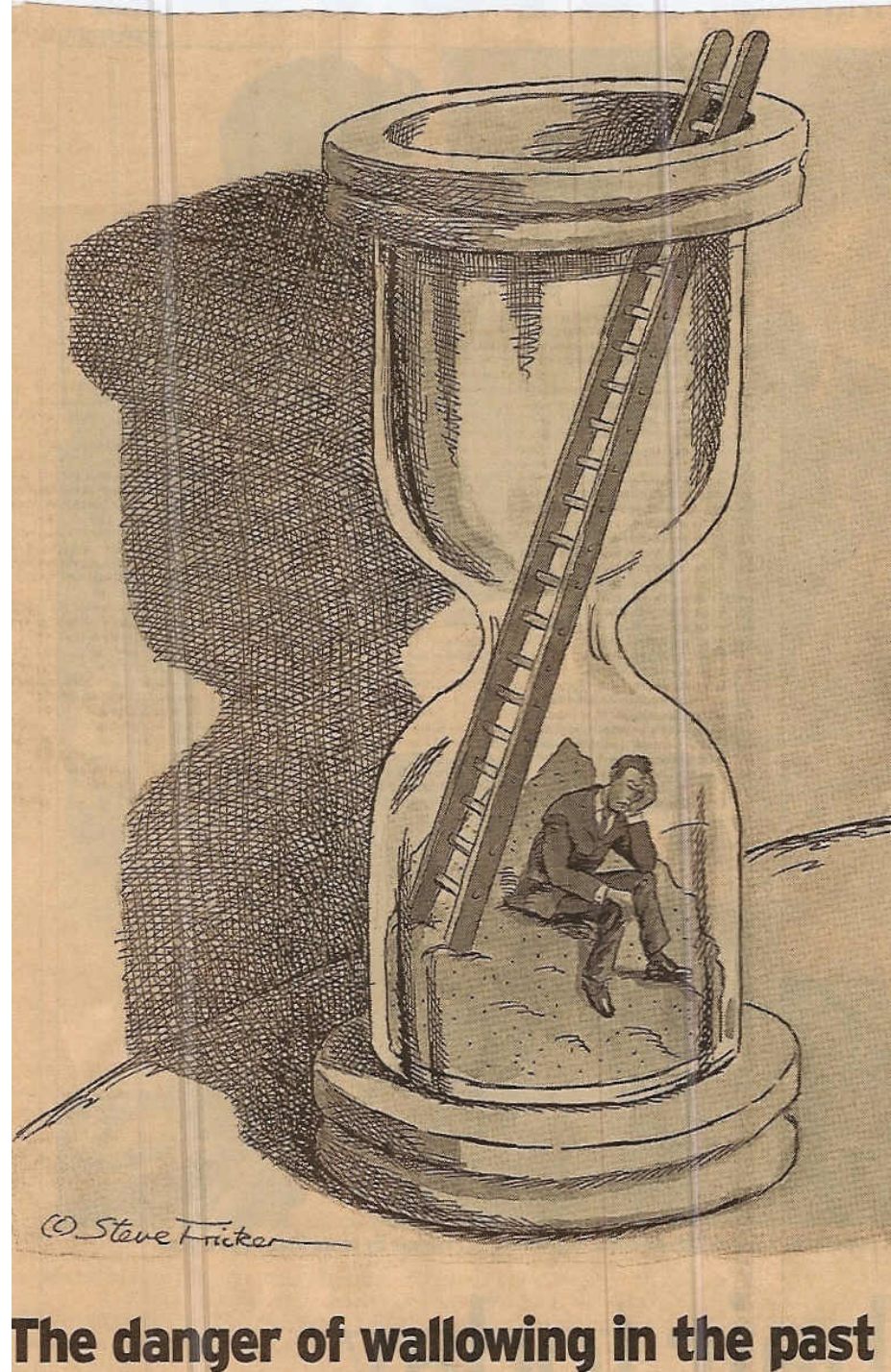
# Methuselah of the 3rd millenium

- ***“Twenty years ago the idea of postponing aging,.....was weird and off-the-wall. Today there are good reasons for thinking it is fundamentally possible.”*** (Michael Rose, professor of evolutionary biology, University of California, Irvine)
- ***“The first person to live to be 1000 years old is certainly alive today ...whether they realize it or not ..... most people now 40 years or younger can expect to live for centuries.”***

(Aubrey de Grey, Cambridge University geneticist )

# THANK YOU!

s.bengmark@ucl.ac.uk



**The danger of wallowing in the past**