Nutrition in Clinical Optometry

Paula R Newsome, OD, MS, FAAO, FAARM, CHC Julie Poteet, OD, MS, CNS, FOWNS

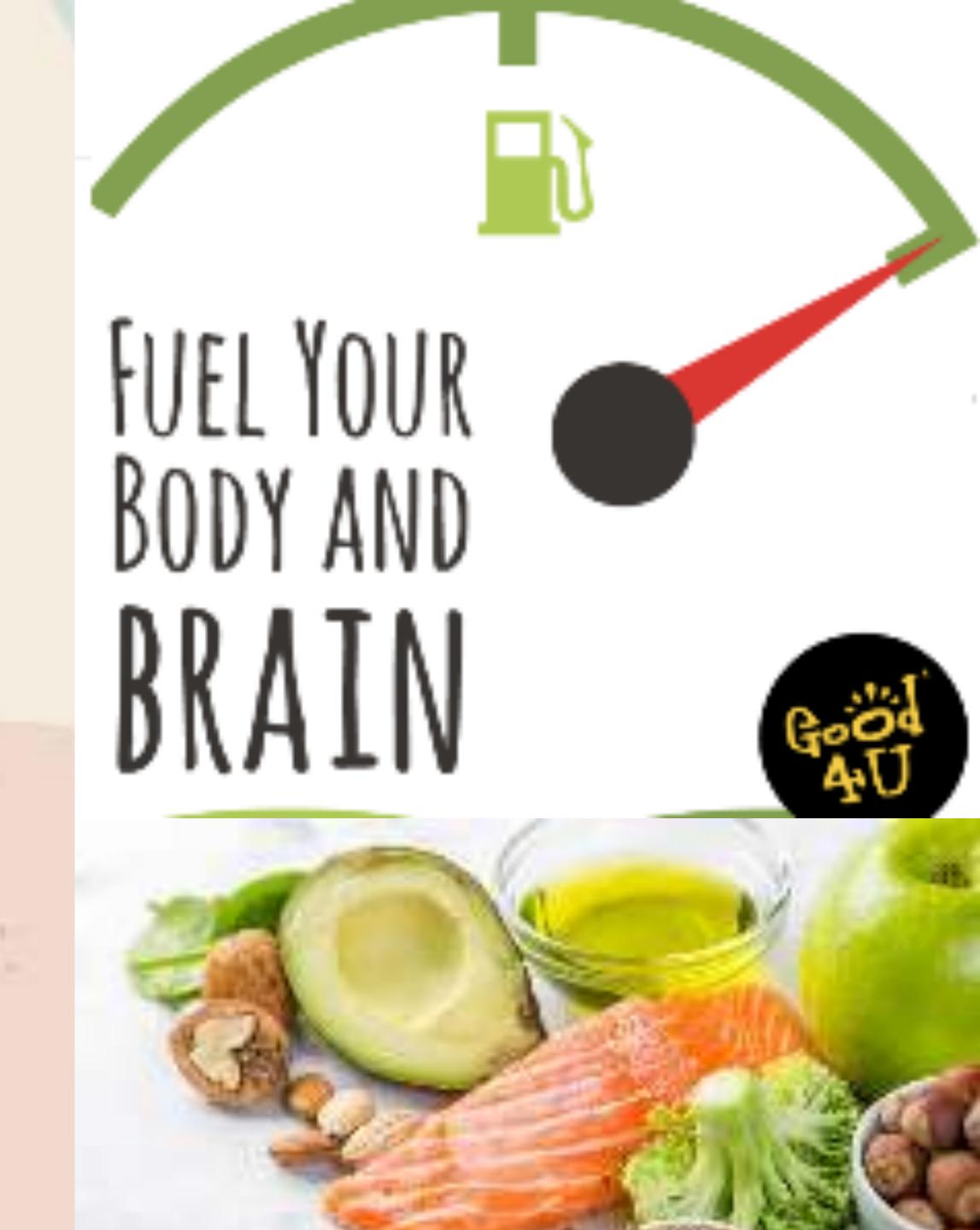
Financial Disclosures

- Dr. Newsome is the PI on a study funded by EyePromise
- Dr. Poteet is on an advisory board by Novartis

• Neither relationship will influence today's talk.

Today's Goal

- Start thinking about food and beverage consumption differently
- Start thinking of it as fuel for the brain and the body
- ShareSome tools that you can implement in your practice with your patients
- Start thinking about change behavior so that you can model what you preach



The New York Times

Opinion

Our Food Is Killing Too Many of Us

Improving American nutrition would make the biggest impact on our health care.

By Dariush Mozaffarian and Dan Glickman

Mr. Mozaffarian is dean of the Tufts Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy. Mr. Glickman was the secretary of agriculture from 1995 to 2001.

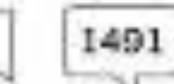
Aug. 26, 2019







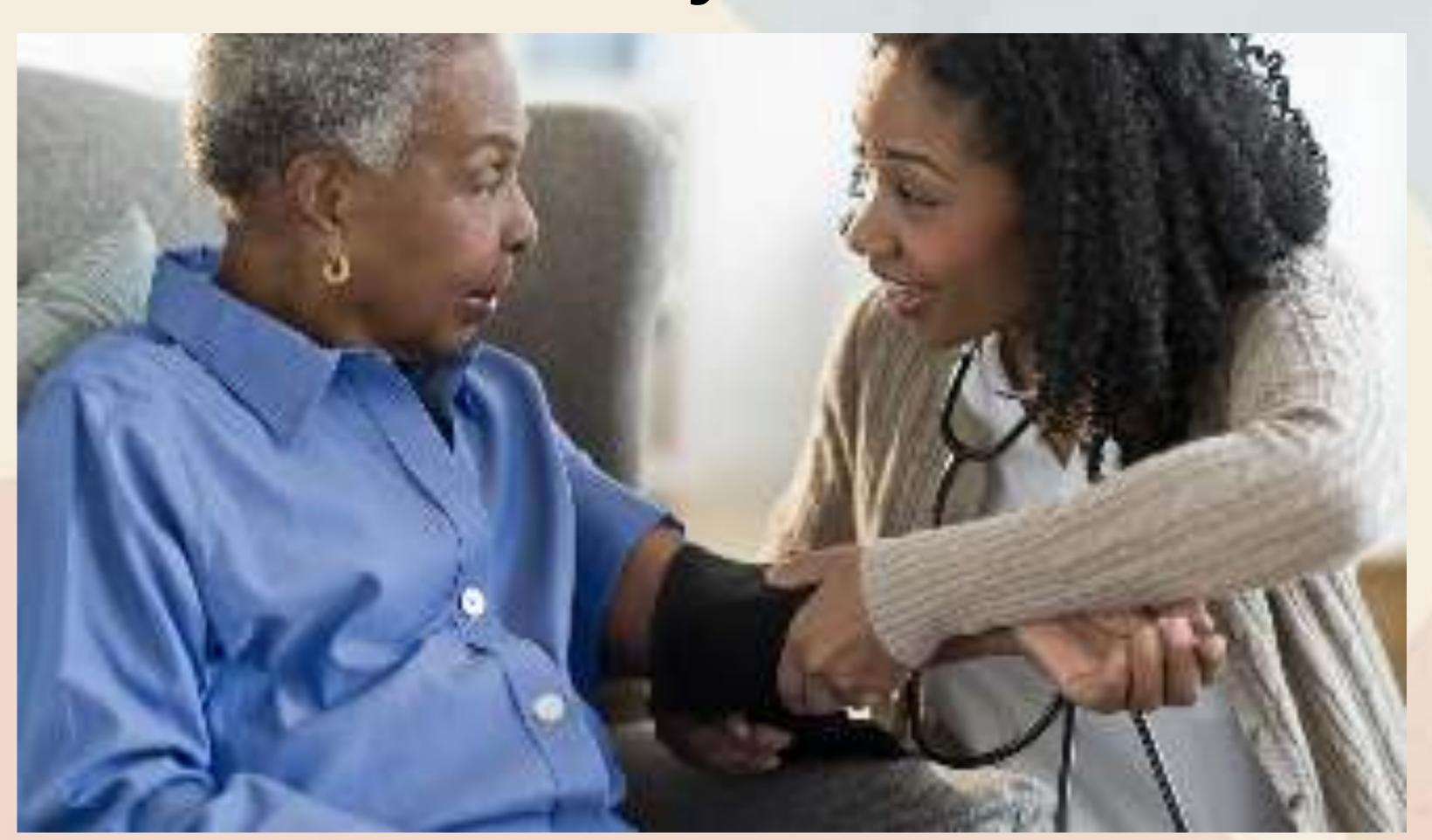




"Poor diet is the leading cause of mortality in the United States, causing more than half a million deaths per year."

Think About your Patients

- Patient presents with hypertension and BMI of 30+
- Also has complaints of dry eye
- What should you be thinking of and why?





Have you ever wondered why some people got diseases and others did not?

- It is estimated that lifestyle decisions account for over 70% of our chronic disease states
- Even when we have a genetic predisposition, we can mitigate that with healthy choices including diet, exercise and better managing stress

"Nutrition is a process in which food is taken in and used by the body for growth, to keep the body healthy, and to replace tissue. Good nutrition is important for good health. Eating the right kinds of foods before, during, and after cancer treatment can help the patient feel better and stay stronger." Apr 19, 2017

Nutrition in Cancer Care (PDQ®)—Patient Version - ...

National Cancer Institute (.gov) - treatment

Nutrition

- Nutrients are involved in all body processes at the cellular level.
- Involved for Immune system functioning
- Enables our body to repair and regenerate

process here

Enhances our ability to think clearly and effectively



Nutrition



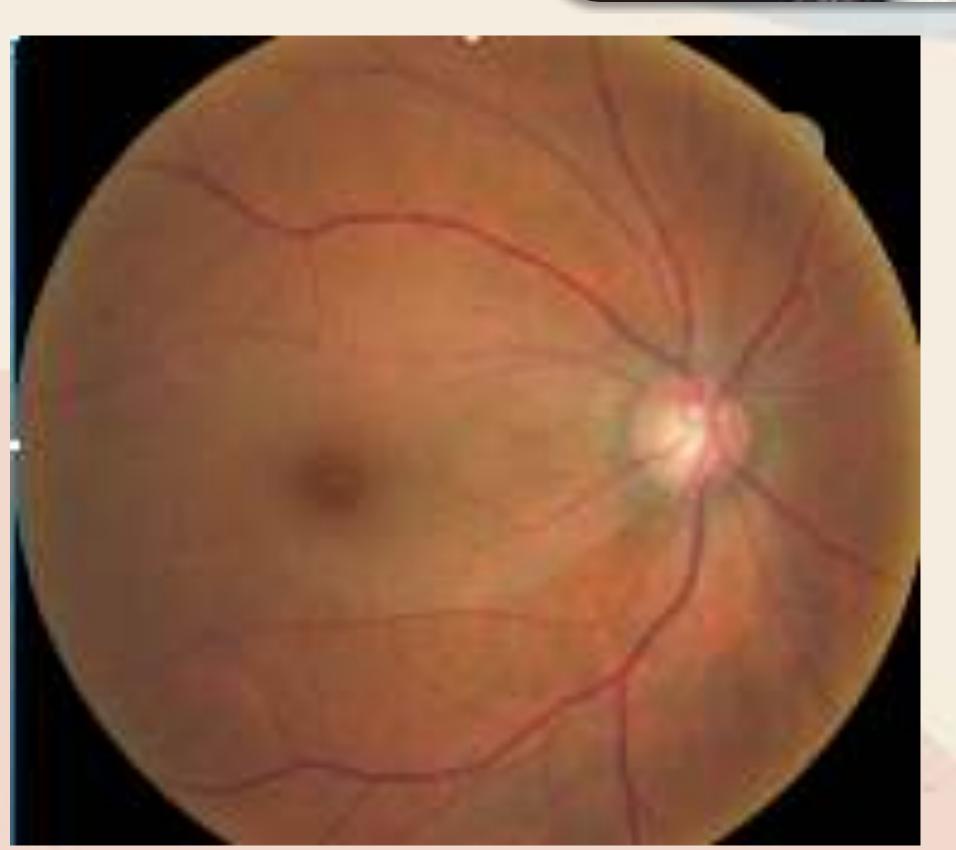
Macronutrients include protein, fat, carbohydrates and water.

Micronutrients are the minerals, Vitamins and phytochemical in our food.

Deep dive into what the evidence says regarding the eye and nutrition



- Glaucoma
- AMD
- Diabetes



Glaucoma

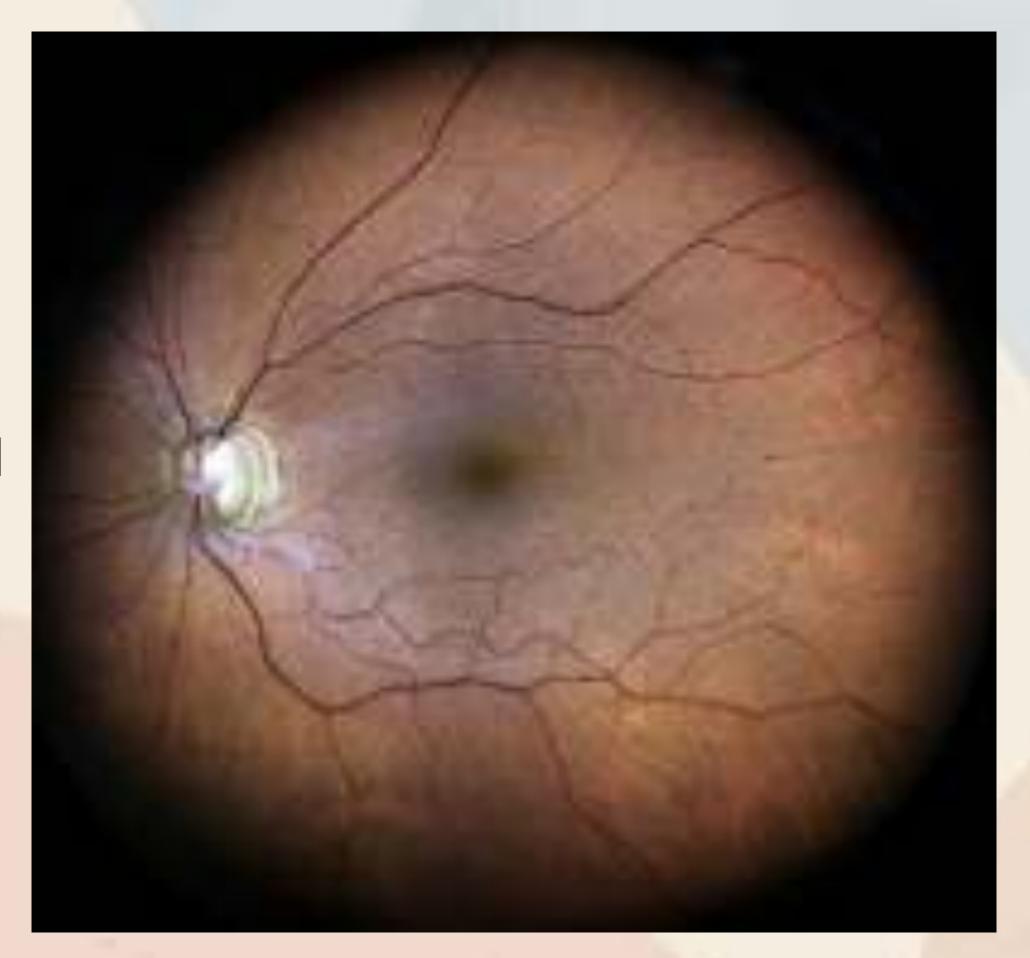
PRIMARY OPEN-ANGLE GLAUCOMA

Glaucoma is a multifactorial optic neuropathy characterized by structural changes to the optic nerve head and peripapillary retina that are associated with characteristic functional deficits.

There is clear evidence that glaucoma is a neurodegenerative disease that affects the brain as well as the eye.

Glaucoma is associated with the following clinical features:

- Aqueous outflow restrictions
- Unphysiologic intraocular pressure
- Abnormal ocular perfusion
- Abnormal rate of apoptosis
- Progressive ganglion cell loss
- Characteristic changes in optic nerve anatomy



Punjab O, Lin S, Stamper R. Advances in mapping the glaucomatous visual field from confrontation to multifocal visual evoked potentials. The Internet Journal of Ophthatlmology and Visual Science. 2006.



Risk Factors for Glaucoma (ICD-10)

- African-American or Hispanic race
- Family history in first-degree relative
- Elevated intraocular pressure
- Abnormal optic disc appearance
- A central corneal thickness below 500 microns combined with elevated IOP

Additional Risk Factors

- Diabetes
- Low blood pressure
- Sleeping disorders and Breathing disorders
- Trauma to the globe

Glaucoma and Microbiome

Oral microbiome link to neurodegeneration in glaucoma

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Konstantin Astafurov <sup>1</sup>, Eman Elhawy <sup>2</sup>, Lizhen Ren <sup>1</sup>, Cecilia Q Dong <sup>2</sup>, Christina Igboin <sup>3</sup>, Leslie Hyman <sup>4</sup>, Ann Griffen <sup>3</sup>, Thomas Mittag <sup>5</sup>, John Danias <sup>8</sup>
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Affiliations + expand

PMID: 25180891 PMCID: PMC4152129 DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0104416

Free PMC article

Abstract

Background: Glaucoma is a progressive optic nerve degenerative disease that often leads to blindness. Local inflammatory responses are implicated in the pathology of glaucoma. Although inflammatory episodes outside the CNS, such as those due to acute systemic infections, have been linked to central neurodegeneration, they do not appear to be relevant to glaucoma. Based on clinical observations, we hypothesized that chronic subclinical peripheral inflammation contributes to neurodegeneration in glaucoma.

Glaucoma and Microbiome

Conclusions: The above findings suggest that the oral microbiome contributes to glaucoma pathophysiology. A plausible mechanism by which increased bacterial loads can lead to neurodegeneration is provided by experiments in animal models of the disease and involves activation of microglia in the retina and optic nerve, mediated through TLR4 signaling and complement upregulation. The finding that commensal bacteria may play a role in the development and/or progression of glaucomatous pathology may also be relevant to other chronic neurodegenerative disorders.

The ocular hypotensive effect of saffron extract in primary open angle glaucoma: a pilot study

The progressive nature of glaucoma and its growing incidence make its therapy an important target for research. The role of oxidative damage in the pathogenesis of glaucoma makes antioxidants such as saffron extract an attractive target for potential clinical use. Herein, we evaluate the effect of aqueous saffron extract on intraocular pressure (IOP) in eyes with primary open-angle glaucoma (POAG).

Methods

Thirty-four eyes of 34 clinically stable POAG patients receiving treatment with timolol and dorzolamide eye drops were enrolled in this prospective, comparative, randomized interventional pilot study. Eligible subjects were randomized to receive 30 mg/day aqueous saffron extract orally (17 subjects, 17 eyes) or placebo (17 subjects, 17 eyes) for one month as an adjunct to timolol and dorzolamide. Following treatment, both study groups entered a one-month wash-out period. The main outcome measure was IOP during treatment and after the wash-out period.

Mean baseline IOP was 12.9 ± 3.7 versus 14.0 ± 2.5 mmHg in the saffron and control groups, respectively (p = 0.31). After three weeks of treatment, IOP was significantly decreased to 10.9 ± 3.3 mmHg in the saffron group as compared to 13.5 ± 2.3 mmHg in the control group (p = 0.013). At four weeks, IOP was still significantly lower in the saffron group (10.6 ± 3.0 versus 13.8 ± 2.2 mmHg, p = 0.001). At the end of the wash-out period, IOP was 12.9 ± 3.0 in the saffron group versus 14.2 ± 2.0 mmHg in the control group (p = 0.175). None of the patients experienced side effects during the study and wash-out period.

Conclusions

Oral aqueous saffron extract seems to exert an ocular hypotensive effect in primary open-angle glaucoma. This effect became evident after three weeks of therapy.

More Studies

J Clin Biochem Nutr. 2021 Jan; 68(1): 67-72.

Published online 2020 Jul 10. doi: 10.3164/jcbn.20-50

PMCID: PMC7844666

PMID: 33536714

Effects of French maritime pine bark/bilberry fruit extracts on intraocular pressure for primary open-angle glaucoma

Kaoru Manabe, ¹ Sachiko Kaidzu, ¹ Aika Tsutsui, ¹ Mihoko Mochiji, ¹ Yotaro Matsuoka, ² Yasutaka Takagi, ³

Etsuyo Miyamoto,2 and Masaki Tanito1,7

Int J Mol Sci. 2019 Aug 22;20(17):4110. doi: 10.3390/ijms20174110.

Neuroprotective and Anti-Inflammatory Effects of a Hydrophilic Saffron Extract in a Model of Glaucoma

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Jose A Fernández-Albarral <sup>1</sup>, Ana I Ramírez <sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup>, Rosa de Hoz <sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup>, Nerea López-Villarín <sup>1</sup>, 
Elena Salobrar-García <sup>1</sup>, Inés López-Cuenca <sup>1</sup>, Ester Licastro <sup>1</sup>, Antonio M Inarejos-García <sup>3</sup>, 
Paula Almodóvar <sup>3</sup>, Maria D Pinazo-Durán <sup>4</sup>, José M Ramírez <sup>5</sup> <sup>6</sup>, Juan J Salazar <sup>7</sup> <sup>8</sup>
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Affiliations + expand

PMID: 31443568 PMCID: PMC6747458 DOI: 10.3390/ijms20174110

Free PMC article



Progress in Brain Research

Volume 256, Issue 1, 2020, Pages 79-97



Chapter 4 - The role of commensal microflorainduced T cell responses in glaucoma neurodegeneration

Jing Tang 1-1 1 Yizhen Tang 1-1 T, Irvin Y. C, Dong Feng Chen 1-8 25.

Abstract

Over the last decade, new evidence has become increasingly more compelling that commensal microflora profoundly influences the maturation and function of resident immune cells in host physiology. The concept of gut-retina axis is actively being explored. Studies have revealed a critical role of commensal microbes linked with neuronal stress, immune responses, and neurodegeneration in the retina. Microbial dysbiosis changes the blood-retina barrier permeability and modulates T cell-mediated autoimmunity to contribute to the pathogenesis of retinal diseases, such as glaucoma. Heat shock proteins (HSPs), which are evolutionarily conserved, are thought to function both as neuroprotectant and pathogenic antigens of T cells contributing to cell protection and tissue damage, respectively. Activated microglia recruit and interact with T cells during this process.

Latest AREDS Data

New data from the NEI 10-year follow-up post hoc analysis of the age-related eye disease study (AREDS) and AREDS2 which was presented at ARVO's annual meeting

May 7, 2021.

Clinical Trial > Ophthalmology, 2021 Mar;128(3):425-442, doi:10.1016/j.ophtha.2020.08.018.

Epub 2020 Aug 25.

Dietary Nutrient Intake and Progression to Late Age-Related Macular Degeneration in the Age-Related Eye Disease Studies 1 and 2

Elvira Agrón ¹, Julie Mares ², Traci E Clemons ³, Anand Swaroop ⁴, Emily Y Chew ³, Tiarnan D L Keenan ³, AREDS and AREDS2 Research Groups

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 32858063 PMCID: PMC7902480 (available on 2022-03-01)

DOI: 10.1016/j.ophtha.2020.08.018

Abstract

Purpose: To analyze associations between the dietary intake of multiple nutrients and risk of progression to late age-related macular degeneration (AMD), its subtypes, and large drusen.

Design: Post hoc analysis of 2 controlled clinical trial cohorts: Age-Related Eye Disease Study: (AREDS) and AREDS2.

Findings:

Decreased Risk

- Vitamins A, D, E, C
- B vitamins such as folate, B6, B12, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin
- Carotenoids such as alpha and beta-carotene, lutein, zeaxanthin, lycopene
- Minerals such as magnesium, calcium, zinc, iron, and copper
- Fatty acids EPA & DHA from fish or algae sources

Increased Risk

- Cholesterol
- Saturated fats
- Monounsaturated fats (meat/dairy sources)
- Omega 6's
- ALA (vegetable omega 3's such as flax seeds, chia, and soy oil)
- Arachidonic acid

Research | Open Access | Published: 01 October 2014

Monounsaturated fatty acids, olive oil and health status: a systematic review and meta-analysis of cohort studies

Lukas Schwingshackl ^{학교} & Georg Hoffmann.

Lipids in Health and Disease 13, Article number: 154 (2014) | Otto this article

32k Accesses | 212 Citations | 116 Altmetric | Metrics

Abstract

Background

The aim of the present meta-analysis of cohort studies was to focus on monounsaturated fat (MUFA) and cardiovascular disease, cardiovascular mortality as well as all-cause mortality, and to distinguish between the different dietary sources of MUFA.

Methods:

Literature search was performed using the electronic databases PUBMED, and EMBASE until June 2nd, 2014. Study specific risk ratios and hazard ratios were pooled using a inverse variance random effect model.

"Adopting a western diet means that MUFA is predominantly supplied by foods of animal origin, while in south European countries, extra virgin olive oil is the most dominant source of this type of fatty acid".....

Results of the recently published PREDIMED trial demonstrated major cardiovascular benefits of olive oil and nuts when compared to a low-fat diet

What the data showed about eating a Mediterranean Type Diet

- Eating a Mediterranean diet, particularly a lot of fish, may be beneficial for those with early or even intermediate age-related macular degeneration (AMD)
- A diet high in fish can reduce the chances of developing late AMD by 65% for patients who also have protective genes
- In the general AMD population, a high fish diet reduced progression of intermediate AMD, with bilateral large drusen, to geographic atrophy by 31%.
- High adherence to a Mediterranean diet reduced progression from intermediate to late AMD, with geographic atrophy or neovascularization, by 25-to-40%.

What the data showed about eating a Mediterranean Type Diet

A Mediterranean diet was defined as one high in fruits, vegetables, nuts and legumes, moderate in fish, white meat and whole grains, moderate-to-low in alcohol and low in red meat and refined sugar, with a high ratio of monounsaturated to saturated fat intake.



Dietary Nutrient Intake and Progression to Late Age-Related Macular Degeneration in the Age-Related Eye Disease Studies 1 and 2, Results continued....Summary of Interaction between Nutrient and Genotype

- Confirmed earlier findings that the gene for complement factor H (CFH) on chromosome 1 was associated with greatly increased risk of drusen formation, while ARMS2 on chromosome 10 is associated with hemorrhage and poor visual acuity (Ophthalmology 2018;125(4):559-568).
- An earlier study by the AMD Gene Consortium found these two genes accounted for 60% of hereditary AMD risk, and these were included with another 50 previously identified AMD genetic risk markers in a genetic risk score tool (Nat Genet 2016;48:134-143).
- The AREDS/AREDS2 analysis identified additional AMD genetic risk alleles
- To find out if these associations are clinically useful, the group tested several AMD progression prediction models with and without a genetic risk score. Other factors in the models were baseline age, education, smoking status and baseline AMD severity scores in both the study and fellow eyes.
- The most powerful predictors turned out to be baseline severity scores for both the study and fellow eyes, with genetic risk scores only minimally improving performance when added to such a model. (Genetics 2017;206:119-133)

Summary of Interaction between Nutrient and Genotype Continued...

- No interaction was observed between genetic factors and a Mediterranean diet for AMD progression
- However, for patients with a protective gene for CFH, consumption of fish was strongly associated with reduced AMD progression risk. Even low fish intake reduced risk of progression from intermediate AMD to geographic atrophy by 50%, while high fish intake reduced it 65%.
- By contrast, in those without protective alleles at CFH, no decreased risk was observed with high DHA intake. For neovascular AMD, higher DHA or EPA intake, or both, seemed to be associated with decreased risk preferentially in participants with low-risk genotypes at ARMS2, although the results were less consistent.

Cinical Irial > Ophthalmology: 2021 Mar;128(3):425-442 doi: 10:1016/j.ophtha:2020.08.018.

Eputa 2020 Aug 25

Dietary Nutrient Intake and Progression to Late Age-Related Macular Degeneration in the Age-Related Eye Disease Studies 1 and 2

Elvira Agrón ¹, Julie Mares ², Traci E Clemons ⁸, Anand Swarcop ⁴, Emity Y Chew ⁵, Tiarman D L Keenan ⁸, AREDS and AREDS2 Research Groups

Affiliations + expand

PMID: 32858063 PMCID: PMC/902480 (available of 2022-03-01)

DOI: 10.1016/j.ophtha.2020.08.018

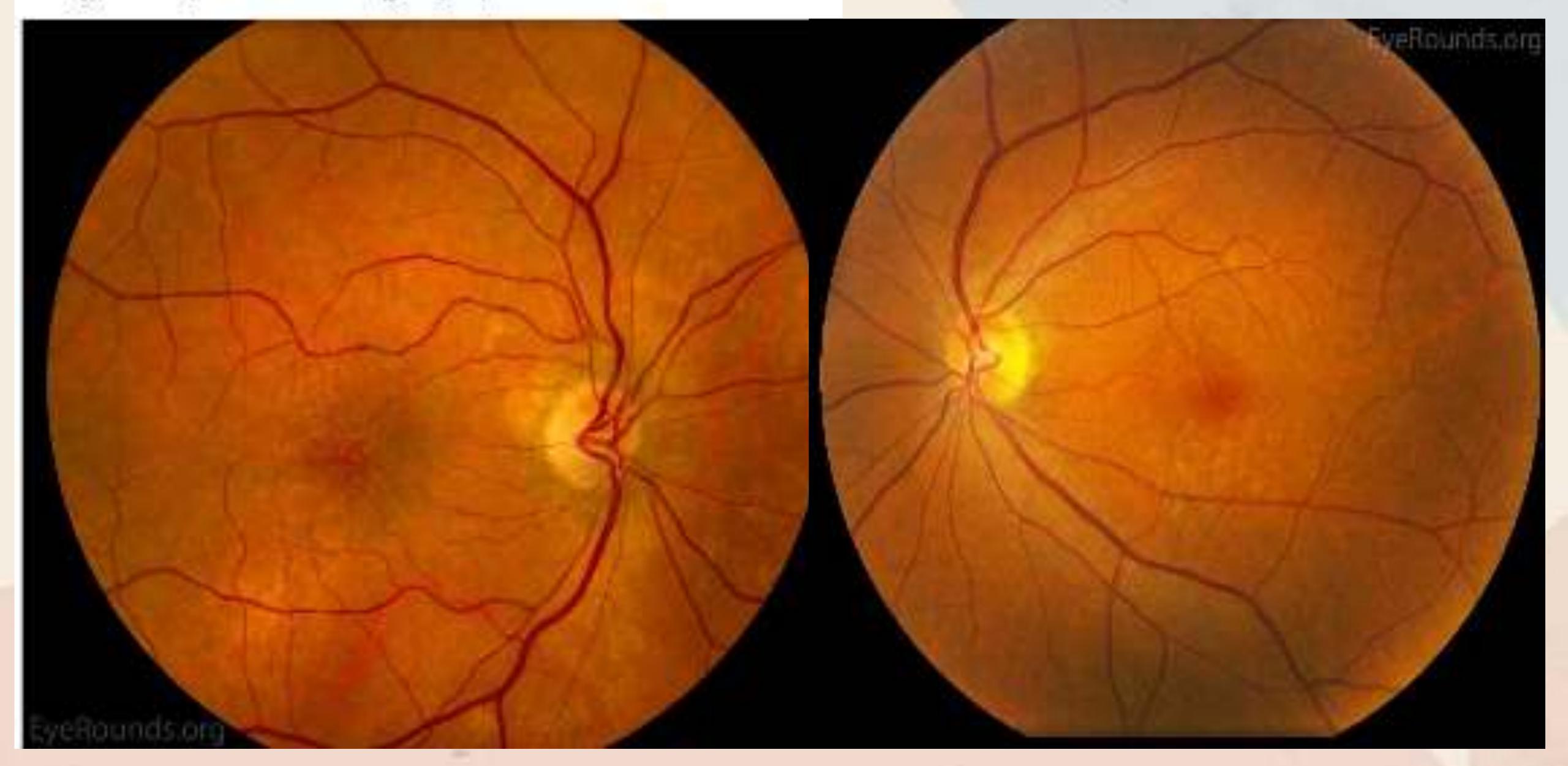
Abstract

Purpose: To analyze associations between the dietary intake of multiple nutrients and risk of progression to late age-related macular degeneration (AMD), its subtypes, and large drusen.

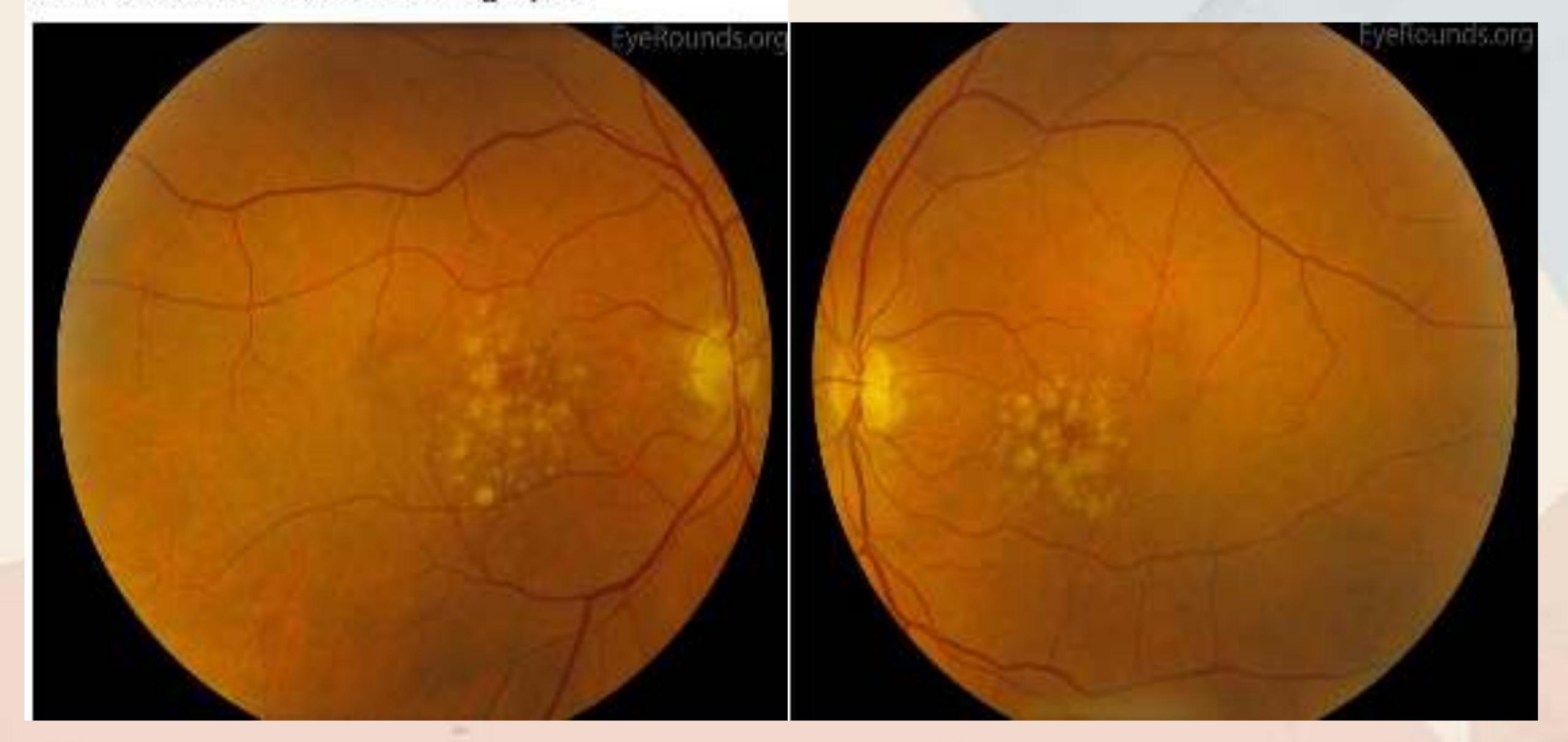
Design: Post hocianalysis of 2 controlled clinical trial cohorts: Age-Related Eye Disease Study (AREDS) and AREDS2.

Conclusions: Higher dietary intake of multiple nutrients, including minerals, vitamins, and carotenoids, is associated with decreased risk of progression to late AMD. These associations are stronger for GA than for neovascular AMD. The same nutrients also tend to show protective associations against large drusen development. Strong genetic interactions exist for some nutrientgenotype combinations, particularly omega-3 fatty acids and CFH.

Early AMD (AREDS Category 2)



Intermediate AMD (AREDS Category 3)

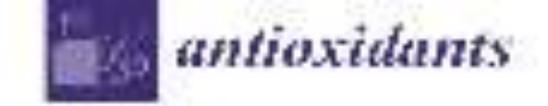


Transition to Advanced Unilateral AMD (AREDS Category 4)



Advanced Bilateral AMD







Systematic Reviews

A Systematic Review of Carotenoids in the Management of Age-Related Macular Degeneration

Drake W. Lem 18, Pinakin Gunvant Davey 1, 19, Dennis L. Gierhart 2 and Richard B. Rosen 1.

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- Zeaforton, L.C., Libesterfield, M.C. (1995, L.S.A.: daterhamblines distances).
- Peruntament of Ephthaliceology, New York, Eve and Eur Infanture of Kount Email, Kahn School of Medicales at Wester Shar, New York, NY 19728, 1976; mesm@rays.edu
- * Correspondence contrational macini-gardent contration 10. 1009469464

Abstract: Age-related magular degeneration (AMI) termains a leading cause of modifiable vision. loss in order adults. Chronic existative injury and compremised autioxidant detenses represent essential drivers in the development of recital neurodescentrates. Overwhelming free radical societies formation results in material medicial dyséculation, as well as callular and metabolic imbalance, which becomes expectated with increasing use. Thus, the depletion of systemic ratiooidant experits: further proliferates criticities stress in AMD-affected goes, resulting in loss of phytococceptors, meanome arromation, and of broadels afrogery within the retinal besset. The arm of this systematic review is no examine the necroprotective potential or the vanishophy Loanstennide litters, seasonflors, and is well-association on retinal neurodegeneration for the purpose of adjunctive nutraceutical strategy to the zignagement of AMD. A comprehensive literature review was performed to reuleve 35 eligible. publications, using four database sensities from FulfMed. Embase, Codinanc Library, and the Wesof Science. Epidemiology studies anticated an echanical risk reduction against late AMD with greater distancy consumption of concernois, means link greater concentrations in manular regiment. demonstrated significant improvements in visual function among AMI Systients. Collectively, ev-Idence strongly suggests that catheenold intarrin therapies offer remarkable syneigic protection. In the neuroscorsory retiral with the potential to serve as adjunctive outraceutical therapy in the management of established AMD, albeit those benefits may vary among different stages of disease.



Change: Lett D.W.: Dawey, P.G.:
Contract D.L., Rosen, R.R. A.
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Value of the grant of Association
2011, 10, 1255, https://doi.org/ 100760/j.manu.0001275 A comprehensive literature review was performed: take home message:

Enough data found to suggest ALL stages of AMD benefit from

supplementation

Multicenter Study > Ophthalmology, 2019 Mar;126(3):381-390.

doi: 10.1016/j.ophtha.2018.08.006. Epub 2018 Aug 13.

Mediterranean Diet and Incidence of Advanced Age-Related Macular Degeneration: The EYE-RISK Consortium

Abstract

Purpose: To investigate associations of adherence to the Mediterranean diet (MeDi) with incidence of advanced age-related macular degeneration (AMD; the symptomatic form of AMD) in 2 European population-based prospective cohorts.

Conclusions: Pooling data from the RS-I and Alienor Study, higher adherence to the MeDi was associated with a 41% reduced risk of incident advanced AMD. These findings support the role of a diet rich in healthful nutrient-rich foods such as fruits, vegetables, legumes, and fish in the prevention of AMD.

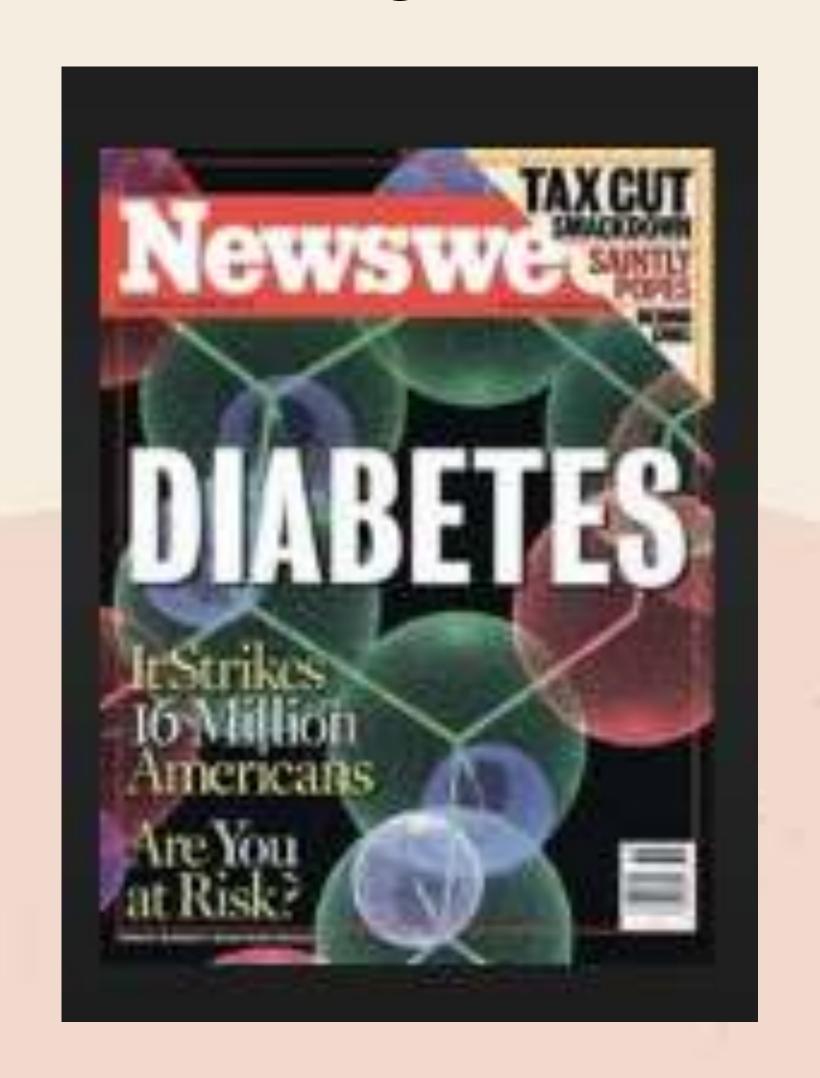
A Mediterranean diet emphasizes eating less meat and more fish, vegetables, fruits, legumes, unrefined grains, and olive oil. Previous research has linked it to a longer lifespan and a reduced incidence of heart disease and cognitive decline.



"You are what you eat," said Emily Chew, MD, a clinical spokesperson for the American Academy of Ophthalmology, who serves on an advisory board to the research group conducting the study, said in an AAO news release. "I believe this is a public health issue on the same scale as smoking. Chronic diseases such as AMD, dementia, obesity, and diabetes, all have roots in poor dietary habits. It's time to take quitting a poor diet as seriously as quitting smoking."

Diabetes

So why are we having a Diabetes epidemic?



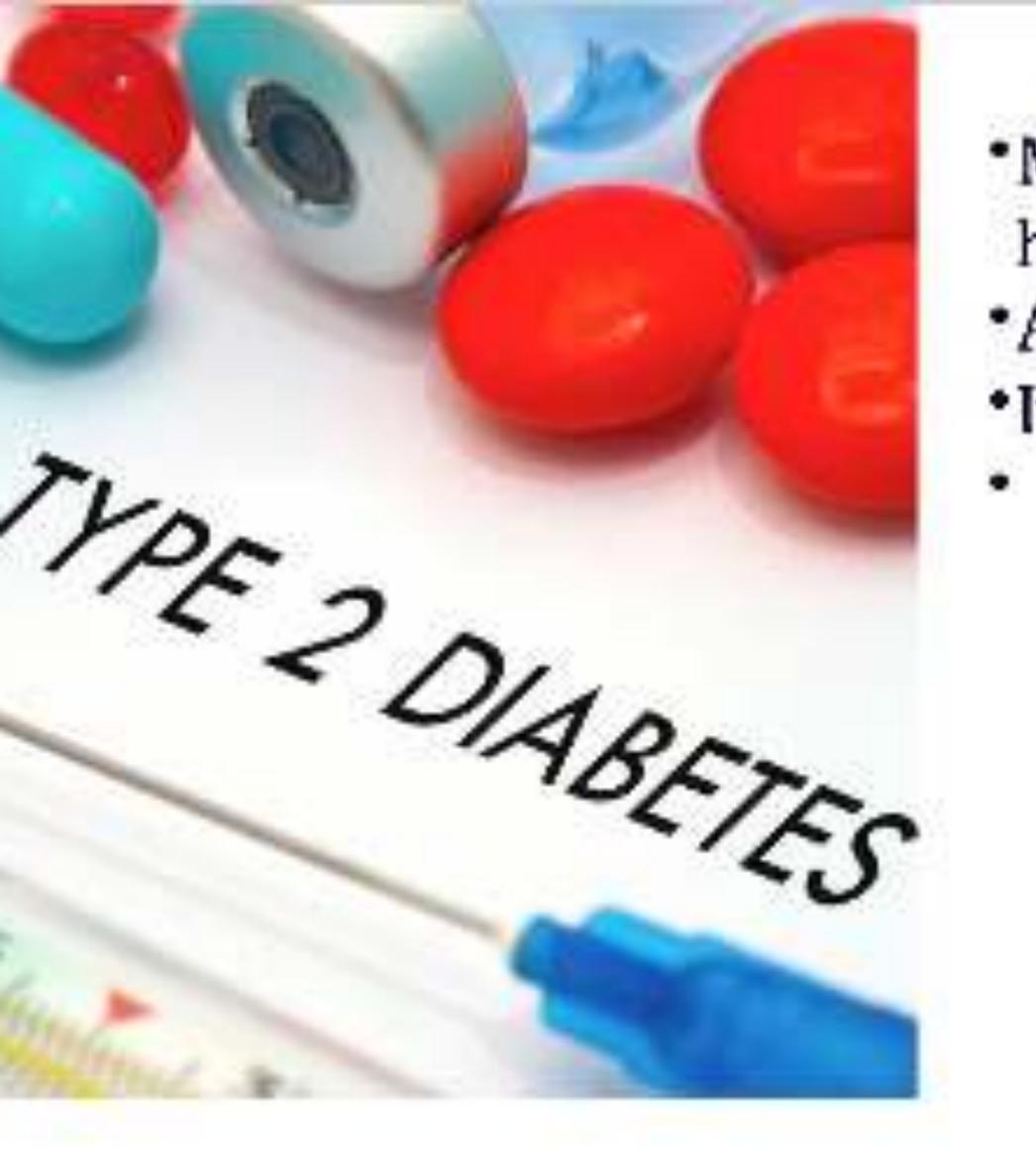
Diabetes



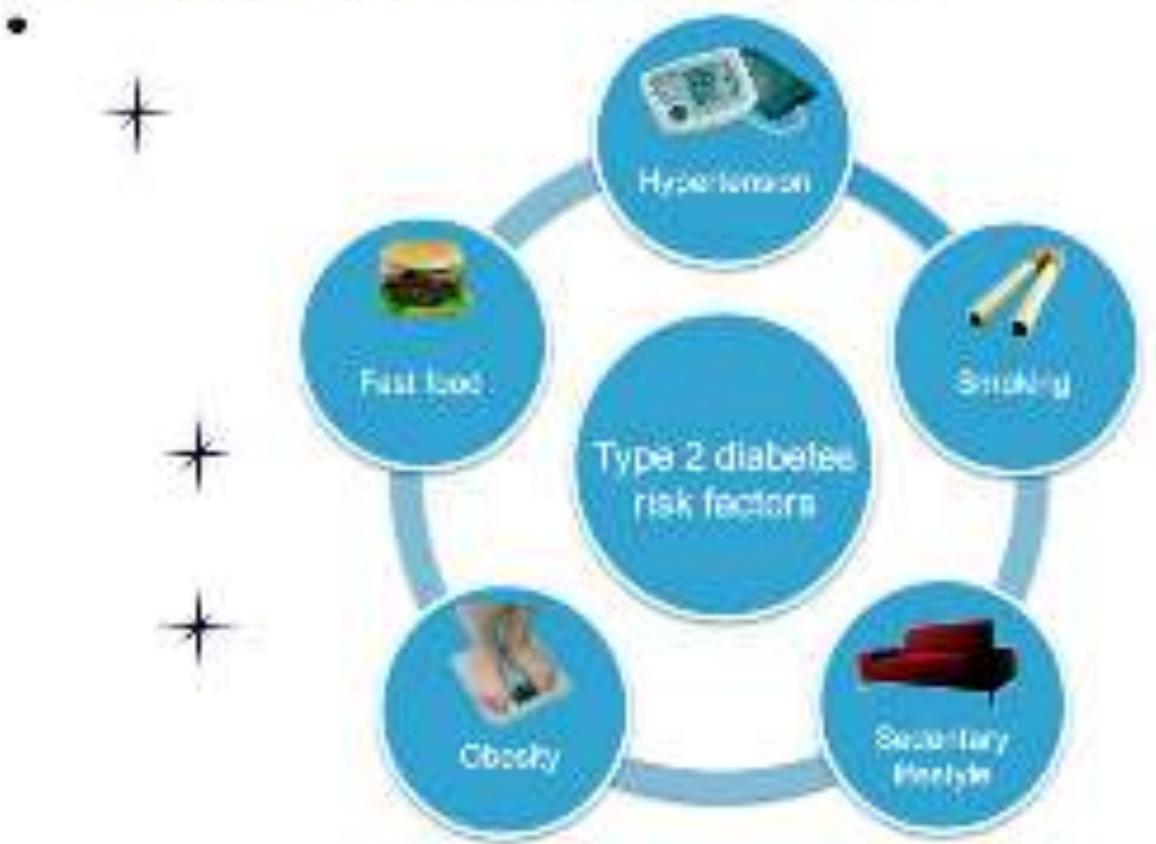
DIABETES

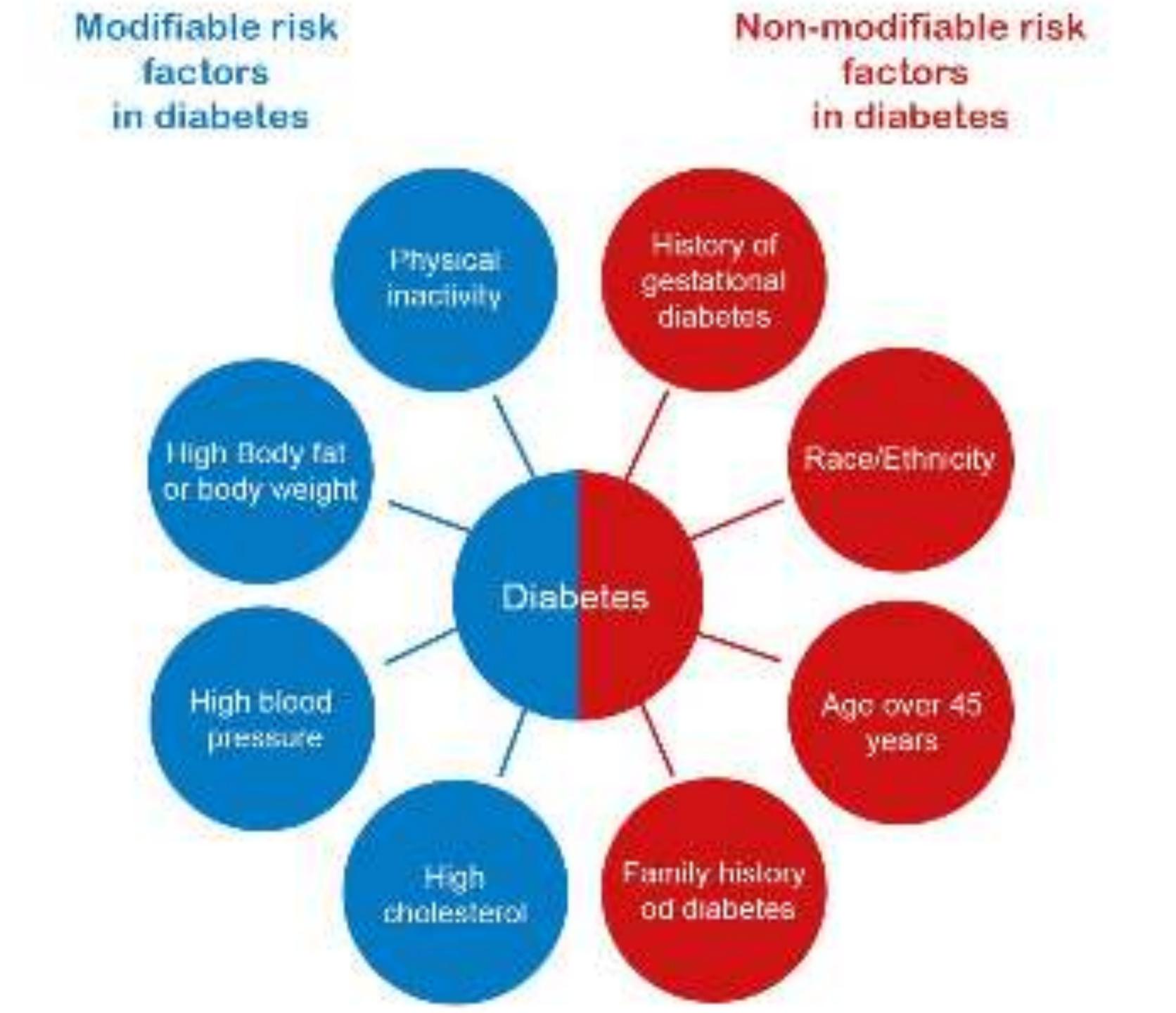
- A group of metabolic diseases defined by elevated blood glucose
- There is increased morbidity and mortality associated with this disease because of macrovascular and microvascular complications
- Long-term complications can be severe and include heart disease, kidney failure, stroke
- Diabetes profoundly impacts ocular tissue, with damage to the eye occurring even during early stages of the disease

Vieiro-Poller VJ, Koromichos D, Lee DJ, Oculor Complications of Diabetes and Therapeutic Approaches, Biomed Res Int. 2016;2016;3801570, doi: 10.1155/2016/2801570, Epub 2016 Mar 28, PMID: 27119078; PMCID: PMC4826913.

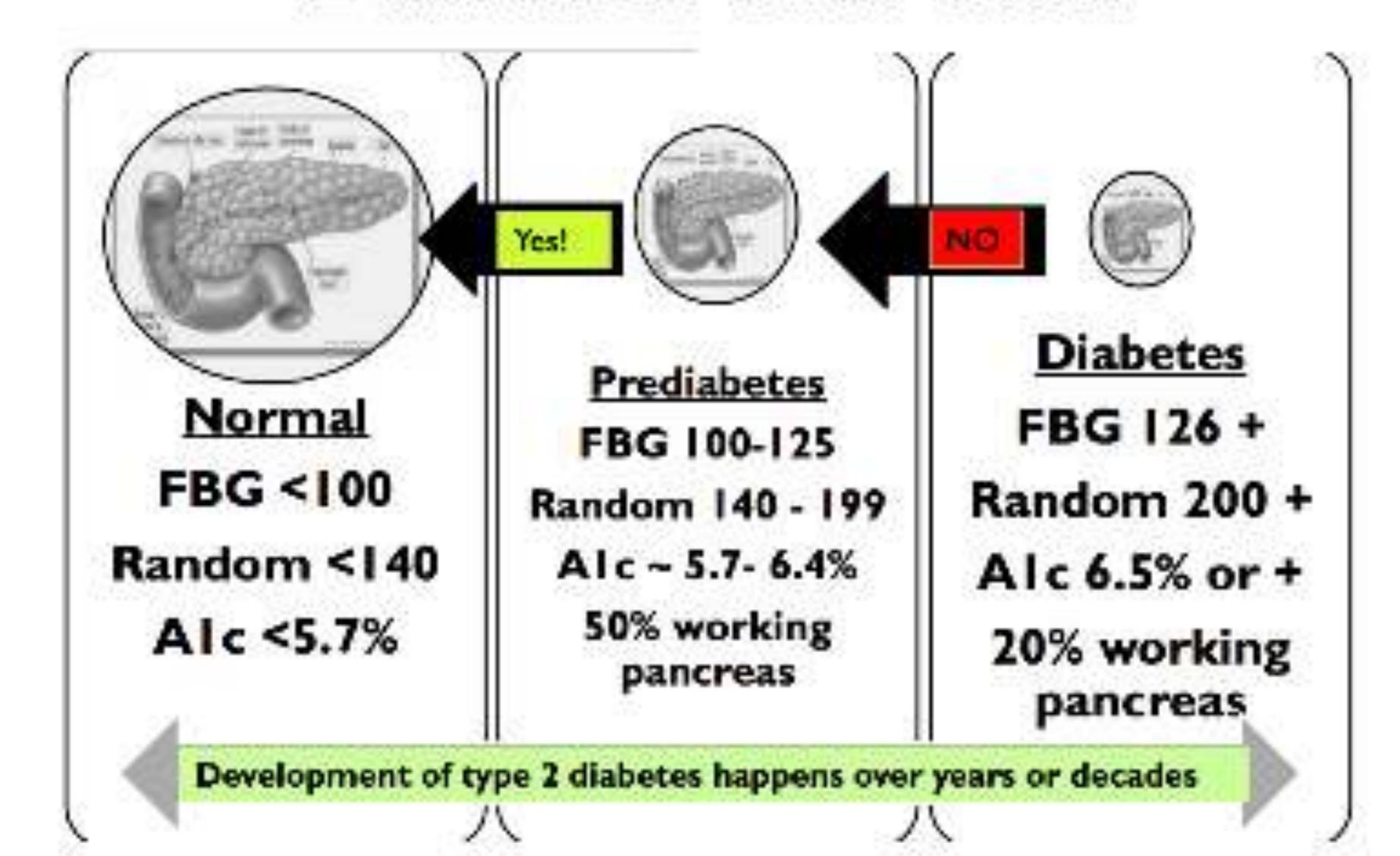


- Multifactorial condition that effects how the body handles glucose.
- About 90% of those living with Diabetes are Type 2
- In most cases can be prevented





Natural Progression of Diabetes over time



Measuring MPOD Levels...

In Diabetics???.....
Is there a role for the supplementation of carotenoids in diabetic retinopathy?





Review

A Systematic Review of Carotenoids in the Management of Diabetic Retinopathy

Drake W. Lem ^{1,†}, Dennis L. Gierhart ² and Pinakin Gunvant Davey ^{1,6,†}

Published July 16, 2021

The authors performed a comprehensive literature review of the National Library of Medicine and Web of Science databases, resulting in 341 publications meeting search criteria, of which, 18 were found eligible and included in this review.

The Therapeutic Role of Carotenoids in Diabetic Retinopathy: A Systematic Review

This article was published in the following Dave Press journal. Statetics: Metabolic Symboric and Obsestic Targets and Thereby.

Mohammad Fathalipour (e)¹
Hadis Fathalipour²
Omid Safa³
Peyman NowrouziSohrabi (e)²
Hossein Mirkhani⁵
Soheil Hassanipour⁶

'Department of Pharmacology and loxicology, Faculty of Pharmacy. Hormozgan University of Medical I Sciences, Bandar Abbas, Iran: ^aThei Student Research Committee, Faculty of Pharmacy, Kerman University of Hedical. Sciences, Kerman, Iran; 'Department of Clinical Pharmage Faculty of Pharmage. Hormozgan University of Medical Sciences, Bandar Abbas, Iren: I Department of Biochemistry, Shirazi University of Medical Sciences, Shirtz. iran; ^aDepartment of Pharmacology, School of Madicina, Shinaz University of Medical Sciences, Shiraz, Iran; *Gastrointestinal and Liver Diseases Languagh Carrier Cultur Halvarrier of

Background: Caratemick are a large group of natural pigments that occur in many foods, fruits, and separables. Several studies have shown a number of biological properties of caratematics, particularly beneficial impacts on cancer, metabolic, neurodegenerative, and cardioviscular diseases. However, recent evidence has shown that these compounds could prevent, delay, and ameliorate diabetic retinopathy (DR). The aim of current study was to review the therapeutic offices of caretonoids in the treatment of DR and disease the molecular mechanisms that are behind these pharmacological activities.

Methods: Six online databases (Medline/PubMed, Scopus, Web of Knowledge, Embase, ScienceDirect, and ProQuest) were searched until September 2019. The systematic review was carried out using the Preferred Reporting Rems for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) chacklist.

Results: A total of 25 studies were included after the final retrieval. A relationship was observed between carotenoids and management of DR.

Conclusion: Careteneeds potentially delay the initiation and prevent the progression of DR; however, ample preclinical studies are required to confirm their effect, and adequate clinical trials are needed to really understand how well these compounds influence DR among humans.

Keywords: diabatic ratinopathy, caresenoids, exidative stress, inflammation, neuroprotection.

The Therapeutic Role of Carotenoids in Diabetic Retinopathy: A Systematic Review....Highlights:

- Hyperglycemia is the most important known cause of retinopathy
- Hyperglycemia-induced oxidative stress is responsible for retinal microvasculopathy
- It has also been shown that the levels of serum carotenoids are associated with the prediction and severity of DR
- Different studies have reported that carotenoids exert retinal protection during oxidative stress, which is the most important underlying mechanism involved in the pathogenesis of DR.
- Carotenoids also have improved mitochondrial dysfunction as an important source of ROS/RNS in DR.
- Treatment with carotenoids augmented the activation of retinal microglia, which have critical participation in the inflammatory responses of retina.
- Carotenoids enhanced the expression of SOD and attenuated ER stress by upregulating the expression and activation of AMP-activated protein kinase (AMPK)
- Carotenoids can significantly improve retinal endothelial dysfunction

The Therapeutic Role of Carotenoids in Diabetic Retinopathy: A Systematic Review....Highlights continued:

- Carotenoids increased the expression of retinal BDNF and prevented retinal neurodegeneration.
- Carotenoids diminished RGC loss, thinning of the different retinal layers including total retina (TR), inner plexiform layer (IPL), inner nuclear layer (INL), outer retinal layers (ORL), and retina photoreceptor layer (RPL) in animal models of diabetes.

Conclusion:

In summary, carotenoids potentially delay the initiation and prevent the progression of DR; however, adequate clinical trials are needed to provide their effectiveness among humans.

Bonus information

• When prescribing Antibiotics consider prescribing probiotics.





When prescribing antibiotics, consider concomitantly prescribing probiotics...

Microbiome science is rapidly unfolding and what it becoming clear is that the impact our commensal microbes have on our immune

From the 2019 Congress of Clinical Rheumatology:

keynote speaker James T. Rosenbaum, MD, Chief of Ophthalmology at the Legacy Devers Eye Institute in Portland and Chief of Arthritis and Rheumatic diseases at the Oregon Health and Science University spoke on the microbiome and rheumatic disease:

"I submit to you that in any disease that has an immune component — whether it's Alzheimer's, Parkinson's, autism, atherosclerosis, obesity, diabetes and any disease that you are seeing in your clinics with an immune component — the microbiome is having some effect," Rosenbaum told the attendees, "Whether it's a small effect or a large effect, it is hard to say, but in these experimental rodents, it's a huge effect. And one day, we will have therapy that is directed toward repairing or changing, or altering, that microbiome."

The Human GIT Microbiota

- Can be considered an additional human organ
 - this "microbe" organ weighs 1-1.5 kg
 - rivals the liver in the number of biochemical reactions in which it participates



The gut microbiome orchestrates human metabolism, immunity, gene expression

"The hundred trillion bacteria in the body of an adult human contain about 4 million distinct bacterial genes, with more than 95% of them located in the large intestine. Since most of these genes encode for enzymes and structural proteins that influence the functioning of mammalian cells, the gut microbiome can be viewed as an anaerobic bioreactor programmed to synthesize molecules which direct the mammalian immune system, modify the mammalian epigenome, and regulate host metabolism"

Galland L. Gut microbiome and brain. J Med Food 2014

Frontiers in Microbiology, 1 January 2016, Vol 6 Article 1543



published: 12 January 201 800 10 3089/frest 2215-0154



Antibiotics and the Human Gut Microbiome: Dysbioses and Accumulation of Resistances

M. P. Francino^{U+}

Broad-spectrum antibiotics can affect the abundances of 30% of the bacteria in the gut community, causing rapid and significant drops in taxonomic richness, diversity and evenness

OPEN ACCESS

Edit of by: Peter Mollery Orderolly College London, SK

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on health, for instance through the selection of resistant opportunistic pathogens that can cause acute disease. Microbiome alterations induced by antibiotics can also indirectly affect health in the long-term. The mutualistic microbes in the human body interact with many physiological processes, and participate in the regulation of immune and metabolic homeostasis. Therefore, antibiotic exposure can after many basic physiological equilibria, promoting long-term disease. In addition, excessive antibiotic use fosters bacterial resistance, and the overly exposed human microbiome has become a significant reservoir of resistance genes, contributing to the increasing difficulty in controlling bacterial infections. Here, the complex relationships between antibiotics and the human microbiome are reviewed, with focus on the intestinal microbiota, addressing (1) the effects of antibiotic use on the composition and function of the gut microbiota. (2) the impact of antibiotic induced microbiota alterations on immunity metabolism, and health, and (3) the role of the gut microbiota as a reservoir of antibiotic resistances.

Keywords: antibiotics, human gut microbiota, autoimmunity, immunotolenance, atopy, inflammation, dysbiosis, nesistance reservoir

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Antibiotics and the Human Gut Microbiome: Dysbioses and Accumulation of Resistances

M. P. Francing 121

Once antibiotic treatment has stopped, the microbiota may present a certain degree of resilience, being capable of returning to a composition similar to the original one, but the initial state is often not totally recovered.

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In fact, antibiotic-induced microbiota alterations can remain after long periods of time, spanning months and even years

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Antibiotics and the Human Gut Microbiome: Dysbioses and Accumulation of Resistances

M. P. Francino 12*

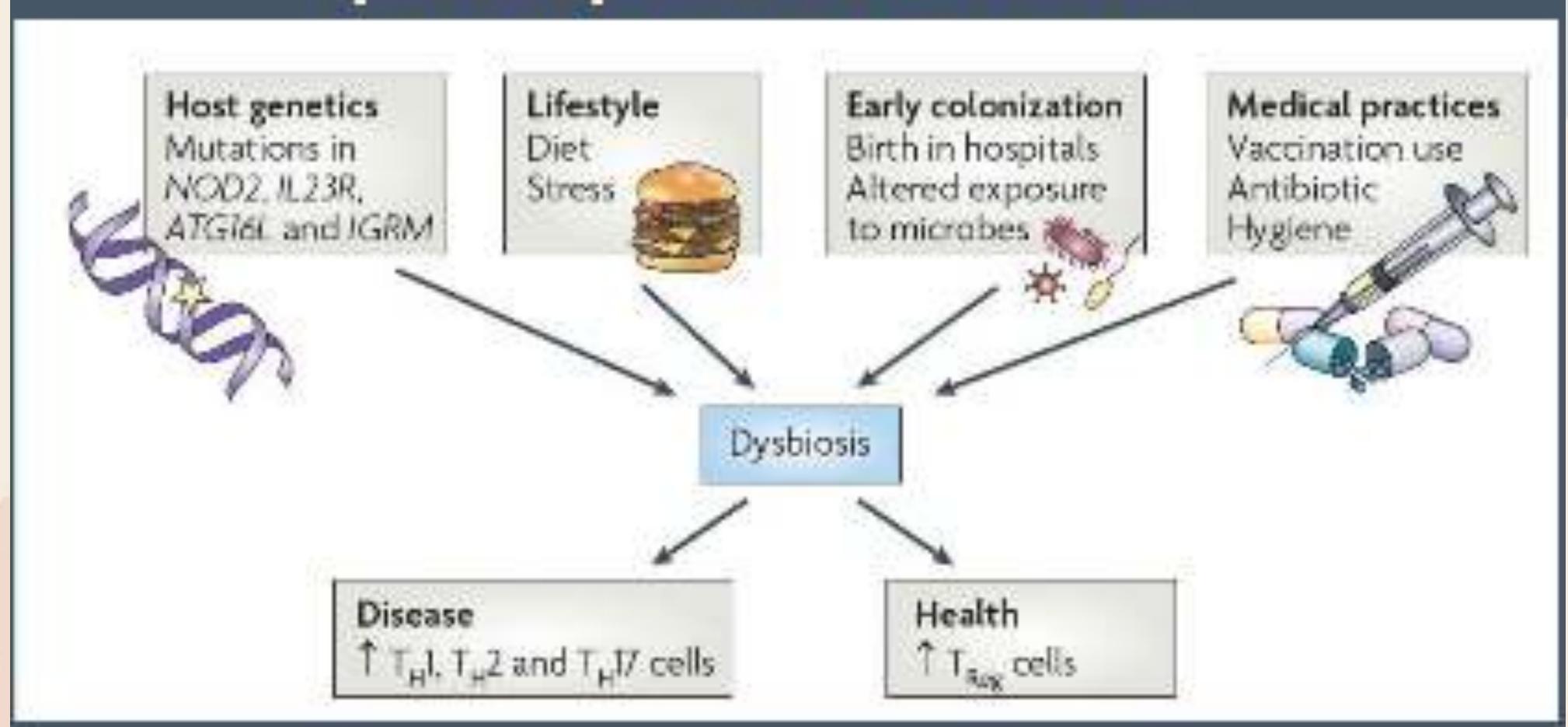
Atopic, inflammatory and autoimmune diseases have been linked to gut microbiota dysbiosis, and, in some cases, significant associations have been established between these diseases and the intake of antibiotics during early life.

Edited by: Peter Mullary: University College London, UK

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"...the composition of microbiota can shape a healthy immune response or predispose to disease."



A practical guide for probiotics applied to the case of antibiotic-associated diarrhea in The Netherlands

Valeria Agamennone, Cyrille A. M. Krul, Ger Rijkers & Remoo Kort ⊡

BMC Gastroenterology 18, Article number: 103 (2018) Cite this article

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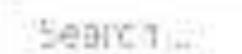
Abstract

Background

Antibiotic-associated diarrhea (AAD) is a side-effect frequently associated with the use of broad spectrum antibiotics. Although a number of clinical studies show that co-administration of specific probiotics reduces the risk for AAD, there is still unclarity among healthcare professionals on the recommendation of probiotic products. This paper aims at a practical guide to inform healthcare professionals, patients and consumers about the exact product characteristics of available probiotics with a proven efficacy to prevent AAD.

"We conclude that there is sufficient evidence to make a recommendation for the use of specific probiotic products for the prevention of antibiotic associated diarrhea. In particular, we provide a three-star recommendation for preparations with a minimal daily dose of 2 × 109 CFU of the probiotic strain Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG."

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Probiotics for the prevention of antibiotic-associated diarrhea in children

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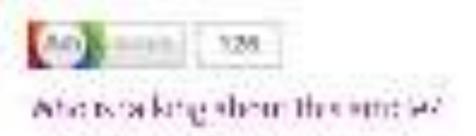
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Authors:

Guo Q. Goldenberg LZ, Humphrey C, et till: B. Jehrsson BC

What is antibiotic-associated diarrhea?

Antibiotic associated diarrhea (AAD) occurs when antibiotics disturb the natural balance of "good" and "bad" bacteria in the intestinal fracticausing nameful. bacteria to mustiply beyond their normal numbers. The symptoms of AAD include frequent watery bowel movements and cramby abdominal pain.





"Among the various probiotics evaluated, Lactobacillus rhamnosus or Saccharomyces boulardii at 5 to 40 billion colony forming units/day appear most appropriate for preventing AAD in children receiving antibiotics."

Questions?

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