Impact of Chronic Stress & Nutrition on Vigor

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Vigor

3-tiered sustained mood state characterized by physical energy, mental acuity, and emotional well-being



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the new science

of feeling your best

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ΜΟΝΛ·VΙΕ°

Prevalence of Chronic Stress

- Studies show that 50-60% of all lost working days are related to stress
- Work-related stress costs the EU more than 265 billion Euros annually
- Chronic stress is a determinant of Depression, Heart Disease, Diabetes, & Syndrome X
- Stress contributes to half of all illnesses in the United States
- 70-80% of all doctor visits are for stress-related illnesses
- More than half of all deaths before age 65 result from stressful lifestyles
- Generalized anxiety disorder affects ~183 million people worldwide
- People with high anxiety are 4.5x more likely to die of a heart attack or stroke
- 80% of workers report feeling stress on the job
- 65% = American Psychological Association
- 70-80% = World Health Organization (WHO) & Centers for Disease Control (CDC)
- 90% = American Institute of Stress (AIS)

Sources: Working on Stress - European Agency for Safety and Health at Work (http://agency.osha.eu.int)

U.S. Center for Disease Control

World Health Organization; www.whmc.af.mil

2000 Gallup Poll "Attitudes in the American Workplace"

Stress-Related Conditions

Metabolic and Long-Term Health Effects of Elevated Stress (Cortisol Overexposure/Metabolic Imbalance)

Increased appetite, Accelerated muscle catabolism, Suppressed fat oxidation, Enhanced fat storage (Obesity - 2,694)
Elevated cholesterol and triglyceride levels; Elevated blood pressure (Heart disease - 4,604)

•Alterations in brain neurochemistry [dopamine/serotonin/norepinephrine] (Depression/Anxiety/ADHD - 22,491)

• Physical atrophy of brain cells (Memory problems/Dementia - 3,169)

•Insulin resistance and elevated blood-sugar levels (Diabetes - 1,203)

Accelerated bone resorption (Osteoporosis - 2,675)

•Reduced levels of testosterone (Suppressed libido - 1,439)

•Suppression of immune-cell number/activity (Frequent Colds/Flu/infection; Increased Cancer risk - 9,651)

Pillars of Health



Causes of "Imbalance" (Stress)

- Emotional stress (deadlines, bills, traffic...)
- Physical stress (aging, sleep deprivation, exercise...)
- Environmental stress (air/water pollution, heat, cold...)
- Non-Optimal Diet (processed foods, inadequate nutrients/phytonutrients...)
- Sources of Imbalance (stress) are:
 - Internal
 - External
 - Everywhere!
 - Unavoidable!!
- Athletes / Dieters / Short-Sleepers / Stressed
 - Share the SAME *biochemical* disruptions
 - Share the SAME *psychological* outcomes
 - Exhibit the SAME benefits to restored biocher







Tired, Stressed, Depressed



Training Stimulus



Optimal Training/Diet

Performance

Overtraining Inadequate Diet

Undertraining Poor Diet

Training Volume/Intensity

Relationship of Exercise & Nutrition

Nutritional status during training affects training adaptations and performance



Training





Overreaching



An accumulation of training and/or non-training stress resulting in a short-term decrement in performance capacity with or without related physiological and psychological signs and symptoms of overtraining in which restoration of performance capacity may take from several days to several weeks.

Overtraining



An accumulation of training and/or non-training stress resulting in long-term decrement in performance capacity with or without related physiological and psychological signs and symptoms of overtraining in which restoration of performance capacity may take several weeks and/or months.

Factors Contributing to Overreaching/Overtraining



- Sharp increases in training volume/intensity
- Training too often, too intensely, & too frequently
- Lack of rest/recovery days during training (6:1)
- Inadequate diet leading to negative energy states, glycogen depletion; central fatigue; overtraining
- Training boredom/monotony
- Compulsive behavior toward training
- Excessive competitiveness
- Poor performance
 - Ignoring signs/symptoms of overtraining

Role of Energy Intake to Overtraining

Berning J. Buergy Intake, Diet and Muscle Wasting In Overtraining in Sport 1998.



- Athletes often maintain negative energy balances during heavy training periods.
- Inadequate energy intake during heavy training has been suggested to be a precursor to overtraining.
- Overtrained athletes often experience decreased hunger and appetite suppression leading to weight loss and muscle wasting.
- One proposed preventive measure of overtraining is to ensure athletes ingest an energy sufficient, nutrient dense, high carbohydrate diet.

Theoretical Role of Nutrition in Overtraining

Berning J. Rnergy Intake, Diet and Muscle Wasting In Overtraining in Sport 1998.



"Health" & "Feeling Better" are BIG

-Health & Wellness products = \$2 trillion global market (Stanford Research Institute)

- Nutrition products = \$270 billion global market (Nutrition Business Journal)
- Energy drinks = \$40 billion (Business Insights)

-Over HALF of U.S. Adults (53%) take dietary supplements (Centers for Disease Control)

- similar rates for Health Professionals (Council for Responsible Nutrition)
- 60% of consumers have "trouble believing" supplement claims (Thompson Reuters)

-Aging world population

-Failing conventional medical systems ("sickness" model)

-Globalization of "alternative" health



Peets Coffee & Tea





Diet / Vigor Relationship

Mediterranean diet = Improved QOL

• Henriquez-Sanchez et al. Eur J Clin Nutr 66(3): 360-8, 2012

Omega3s = Reduced ADHD Sx / Improved QOL (cancer)

- Van der Meij et al. *Eur J Clin Nutr* 66, 399-404, 2012
- Multivitamin = Increased Attention, Mood, Vigor
 - Kennedy et al. Psychopharmacology 211:55-68, 2010
- Overall Diet Quality = Less Depression / Improved QOL
 - Kuczmarski et al. J Am Diet Assoc. 110(3): 383-389, 2010
- Low Fat Diet (20%) = Less Anxiety / Higher Vigor
 - Torres & Nowson CA. Nutrition. Sep;28(9):896-900. 2012

Fast Food / Commercial Baked Goods = More Depression

• Sanchez-Vilegas et al. Public Health Nutr 15(3), 424-432, 2011

• 10% weight loss (diet/exercise) = Increased Vitality

Imayama et al. Int J Behav Nutr & Phys Activity 8:18, 2011

• Food restriction (athletes) = Reduced Vigor

- Filaire et al. Int J Sports Med. Aug;22(6):454-9. 2001
- Tuna Broth (EAAs) = Reduced Fatigue / Improved Vigor
 - Kuroda & Nozawa. Biomed Res 29(4), 175-179, 2008

Depressed Patients (cancer) = Lower use of CAM

- Stein et al. Cancer Sept 15, pp 4397-4408, 2009
- Higher Well-Being = Longer Survival (healthy/diseased)
 - Chida & Steptoe. Psychosomatic Med 70:741-756, 2008

Breakfast Experiment Attention Deterioration from 8 AM (Higher Score Worse) --Normal Kids



Wesnes et al (2003) Breakfast reduces declines in attention and memory over the morning in schoolchildren. Appetite, 41, 329-331



We Feel "Off" - Globally

- I'm Feeling Stiff & Sore
- I'm Feeling Tired & Worn Out
- I'm Gaining Weight
- I'm Feeling Stressed Out





Neuronal Atrophy

В

Normal Stress Healthy, Large, Many Projections, Optimal Function Hígh Stress Small, Thin, Disrupted Structural Damage, Poor Function

ABDOMINAL FAT ACCUMULATION



Normal Stress



Vigor = "Mental + Physical Energy" Traditional Medicine = "Qi" – "Prana" – "Life Force"

The New Science of Feeling Your Best

- Oxidation (free radicals)
- Neurotransmission (neurotransmitters)
- Glycation (glucose)
- Allostation (stress)

- Antioxidants
- "Slow" Sugars & Natural Caffeine
- Balanced Macronutrients
- Anti-Stress Herbs



Coordinated Product Platform



MonaVie - Feel Your Best

Elevated Cortisol and Appetite

- Women with high cortisol response (compared to low cortisol):
 - consumed more calories
 - ate significantly more sweet foods
 - had more negative moods



- High dietary restraint is associated with high urinary cortisol
 - Dietary Restraint = Consciously trying to limit food intake to achieve or maintain a desired body weight

1. Epel ES, et al. Psychoneuroendocrinology 2001;26:37-49. 2. McLean JA, Barr SI, Prior JC. Am J Clin Nutr 2001;73:7-12.

"Healthy-Stressed" Subjects

- N=50 (8 men, 42 women)
- Screened for "moderate" levels of psychological stress
- Followed for 8 weeks...
 - Stress Management
 - **E**xercise
 - Nutrition
 - Supplementation
 - Evaluation



The Helping Hand



Fruits & Veggies





Concentrated Carbs





Hormone Balance Supplements



- Eurycoma longifolia root extract (Eurypeptides)
- Citrus sinensis peel extract (PMFs)
- Camellia sinensis leaf extract (Catechins)
- L-Theanine (pure amino acid)
- Cordyceps sinensis mycelia extract (Cordycepic acid)
- Rhodiola rosea root extract (Rosavin)
- Eleuthercoccus senticoccus root extract (Eleutherosides)
- Withania somnifera root extract (Withanolides)
- *Magnolia officinalis* root extract (Honokiol)
- Intended to:
 - Maintain "Metabolic Hormone Balance"
 - Cortisol:Testosterone, Dopamine:Norepinephrine, Serotonin, etc...
 - Deliver Healthy Energy (VIGOR)
 - Enhance Mood

C:T Ratio (x1000)

15% improvement



Global Mood State (POMS)



14% improvement

22% improvement





All, $p \leq 0.05$ compared to pre value

Profile of Mood States (POMS)


RESULTS Body Weight & Waist Circumference

Body Weight (kg)

Waist Circumference (cm)



RESULTS

Body Composition



RESULTS Global Mood State & Salivary Cortisol

Global Mood State (POMS)

Salivary Cortisol (ug/dL)



Both, $p \leq 0.05$ compared to pre value

Dietary Supplement Combination Reduces Inflammation and Improves Mood State in Stressed Subjects



S. Talbott¹, J. Talbott¹, M. Vosti², & J. Anderson² ¹SupplementWatch & ²South Mountain Chiropractic, Salt Lake City (Draper), UT

RESULTS (week 4) Inflammation & Metabolic Balance

hs-CRP

FAI/24h-Cortisol



Both, $p \le 0.05$ compared to Placebo





RESULTS (week 4) Profile of Mood States (POMS)

Vigor

Tension



Both, $p \le 0.05$ compared to Placebo





Effect of Eurycoma longifolia Extract on Anabolic Balance During Endurance Exercise



S. Talbott, J. Talbott, J. Negrete, M. Nichols, and J. Roza SupplementWatch, Inc., Salt Lake City (Draper), UT & Source One Global, Chicago, IL





RESULTS Salivary Cortisol (ug/dL)





* $p \le 0.05$ compared to Placebo

RESULTS Salivary Testosterone (pg/dL)





* $p \le 0.05$ compared to Placebo

Effect of Branched Chain Amino Acids on Salivary Cortisol Levels During Endurance Exercise



S. Talbott, J. Talbott, J. Negrete, and M. Nichols SupplementWatch, Inc. Salt Lake City (Draper), UT





RESULTS Salivary Cortisol (ug/dL)



* $p \le 0.05$ compared to Placebo



Effect of *Eurycoma longifolia* and *Magnolia officinalis* on Hormone Balance & Mood State in Stressed Subjects



S. Talbott^{1,2}, J. Talbott¹, & M. Pugh² ¹SupplementWatch & ²MonaVie, Salt Lake City, UT





RESULTS (week 4)

Cortisol & Testosterone (% difference from Placebo)



Both, $p \le 0.05$ compared to Placebo





RESULTS (week 4) Profile of Mood States (POMS)



Both, $p \le 0.05$ compared to Placebo





Why Supplements?







IF there is good evidence for Efficacy AND Safety...
Supplements offer an "easy" first step in the right direction...

Which may allow the other strategies to follow in time...
Supplements offer an *additional* step when "SEN" is optimized...



- Oxidative stress is the result of an imbalance between oxidants and antioxidants
- This increases the susceptibility to oxidative damage of cell structure and function
- Restore balance between oxidants/antioxidants

Clinical conditions and free radicals



Free Radicals

• Free radicals are highly reactive, short-lived compounds that can destroy the body's fats, proteins and nucleic acids (DNA).

• Free radicals affect:

 Cardiovascular health, brain and nervous system, eye health, blood sugar and insulin metabolism, cell rejuvenation and cell protection, aging process

Sources of free radicals

- Environmental pollution
- Radiation: UV light, X-ray, g-ray
- Smoking: 10¹⁶ free radicals/cigarette
- Normal oxidative metabolism of carbohydrates, fats & proteins for energy production.

Dietary Antioxidants

- Vitamin C
- Vitamin E
- Carotenoids
- Polyphenols (flavonoids)
- Lipoic acid, co-enzyme Q, etc...
- Selenium, copper, zinc, manganese, iron







End of theoretical mumbo-jumbo...

What does this *mean*?

"A great diet will not make an average athlete great -But an average diet will make a great athlete average."

How to eat???



What to eat???

(breakfast example)

Omelet/Oatmeal/Yogurt (protein, carbs, fat, fiber)...

- Eggs (choline cytokine control)
- Salmon (omega-3 FAs cytokine control)
- Cheese (calcium cortisol control)
- Bright veggies (flav/carotenoids-free radical control)
- Whole grain oatmeal (lignans cytokine control)...
 - ...plus bright fruit (flavonoids free radical control)
 - …plus yogurt (calcium + CLA cortisol control)

Calories - to count or not?

(400-600 kcal/eating occasion)





Sports Supplements

- Carbohydrates / Fluids / Protein are foremost
 - Needs can/should largely be met via "normal" foods
 - Convenience and Portability are a strength for supplements
- Additional supplements to "fine-tune" performance
 - Energy/Sprint Performance
 - Creatine / Ribose / Cordyceps / Rhodiola
 - Immune Enhancement (via prevention of post-competition immunosuppression)
 - Glutamine / BCAA / Beta-sitosterol
 - Reduce Oxidative Stress (less damage to repair)
 - Antioxidant nutrients (C/E/Se/Zn/Lipoic acid), Carotenoids, Flavonoids
 - Injury Prevention and Rehabilitation (??)
 - Maintain Glycogen stores and Plasma Glucose levels
 - Delay fatigue => Maintain Power => Reduce Injuries
 - Supply adequate protein for repair



After Exercise

- Recovery is hottest growth area in nutrition industry
- Replace fluids
- Replace carbs (glycogen / HGI)
- Repair tissue damage (protein)
 "Best" combo = carb/pro drink (4:1)
 - PBJ + Skim milk



• Faster = Better (circulation/delivery/uptake/storage)

Recovery Aids

- Restore Electrolytes and Water (Na, K)
- Replenish Glycogen Stores (4:1 ratio CHO:PRO)
- Reduce Oxidative Stress (antioxidants, carnitine, carnosine)
- Rebuild Muscle Protein (whey isolate, HCP, amino acids...)
- Maintain Immune Function (glutamine, beta-sitosterol, BCAAs)



BCAAs

- "Anti-fatigue" (delay) and Immune system benefits in athletes
- Intermittent exercise increases plasma levels of free fatty acids and free tryptophan => which may accelerate central fatigue
- During soccer, 10g BCAA reduces RPE and improves mental performance (Blomstrand et al. *Acta Physiol Scand* 143, 225-6)
- In triathletes, 3-6g BCAA for 30d maintains plasma glutamine levels and reduces incidence of URTI (33.8%) following competition



Glutamine

- Most abundant amino acid in the body
 50% in blood and muscle
- Involved in immune function
- Body stores drop during intense exercise
- Muscle protein catabolism to supply needs
- 5-60 g/d post-exercise and post-surgery



Glutamine

- Plasma levels reduced by prolonged, strenuous exercise & overtraining
 - 25% reduction following marathon
- Intense training => increased glutamine requirements (immune/repair)
- Reduced glutamine levels associated with immunosuppression
- Glutamine supplements (5-10g after marathon) can reduce the number of URTIs following intense competition



(Castell et al. 1996 Eur J Appl Physiol 75, 47-5)

Beta-sitosterol

- Promoted as "immune-system modulators"
- Pilot study of ultra-marathoners (n=17)
- 60mg/d beta-sitosterol + 0.6mg/d beta-sitosterol glucoside v. placebo
- Consumed supplement for 4 weeks prior and 3 days post competition
- Benefits on immune parameters (less neutrophilia, decreased IL-6)



POMS Post-marathon

Parameter	Placebo	Recover-Ease	P value
Tension	11.5 ± 4.8	7.9±3.1	0.039
Depression	5.5 ± 7.4	2.5±3.5	0.198
Anger	5.3±6.1	3.4±4.2	0.377
Vigor	14.9 ± 4.1	20.5±4.8	0.005
Fatigue	9.4±5.5	4.5±2.9	0.009
Confusion	9.0±3.0	6.8±1.4	0.020
Global Mood	123.5±23.0	104.4±13.0	0.015

•Tension (-31%), Fatigue (-52%) and Confusion (-24%)

- •Vigor (+38%) and Global Mood (+16%)
- NC on measures of Depression or Anger *RE = BCAA, glutamine, proteolytic enzymes, antioxidants*

Post-marathon Symptoms

Parameter	Placebo	Recover-Ease	P value
Cold/Flu Symptoms	0.8±1.1	0.0±0.0	0.008
GI Complaints	0.9 ± 1.6	0.4±0.5	0.293
Muscle/Joint Pain	6.8±3.7	3.3±2.3	0.007
Days to "Normal"	9.3±3.2	4.4±2. 0	0.033

Cold/Flu symptoms (2 week post-marathon period)
20% of subjects in P reported symptoms
No reported cold/flu symptoms in RE
RE reported 56% fewer gastrointestinal problems
Muscle/Joint pain were reduced by 51% in RE compared to P
RE resumed normal training 5 days earlier than P

Thank You!