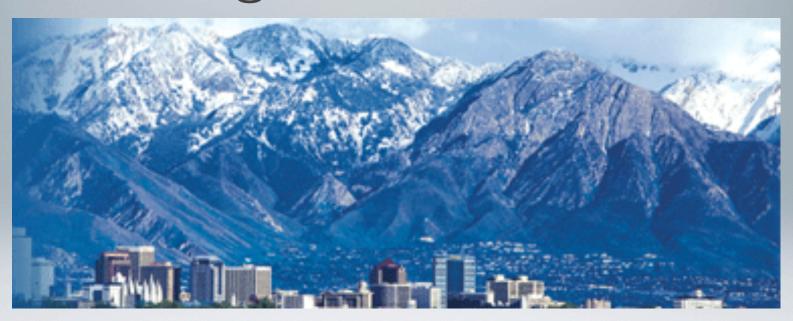
Influence of Nutrition on Mood State, Vigor, & Performance

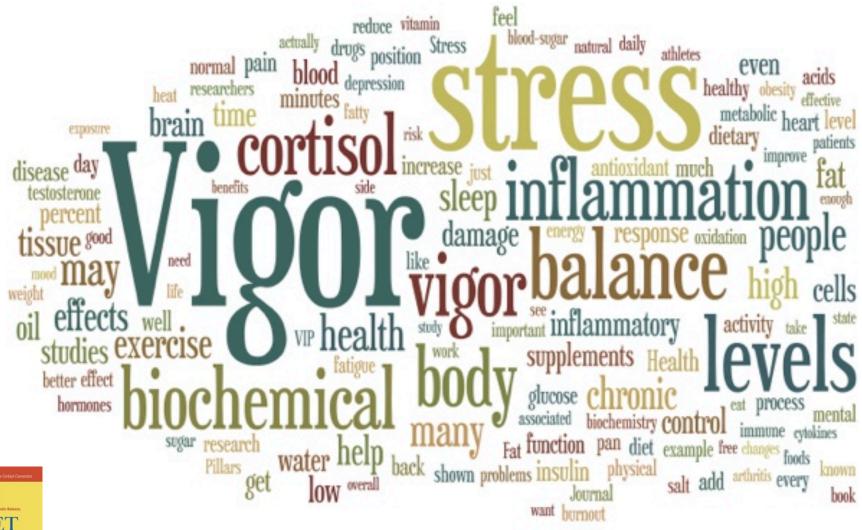


Shawn M. Talbott, PhD, CNS, LDN, FAIS, FACSM, FACN



Vigor

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







Vigor = "Mental + Physical Energy"

Traditional Medicine = "Qi" – "Prana" – "Life Force"

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 = Reduced Depression / Improved QOL
 - Kuczmarski et al. J Am Diet Assoc. 110(3): 383-389, 2010
- Fast Food / Commercial baked Goods = Higher Depression Risk
 - Sanchez-Vilegas et al. Public Health Nutr 15(3), 424-432, 2011
- Food restriction (lightweight athletes) = Reduced Vigor
 - Filaire et al. Int J Sports Med. Aug;22(6):454-9. 2001
- Bonito (tuna) Broth (EAAs) = Reduced Fatigue / Improved Vigor
 - Kuroda & Nozawa. Biomed Res 29(4), 175-179, 2008
- Positive Psychological Well-Being = longer survival (healthy/diseased)
 - Chida & Steptoe. Psychosomatic Med 70:741-756, 2008



Tired, Stressed, Depressed

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)

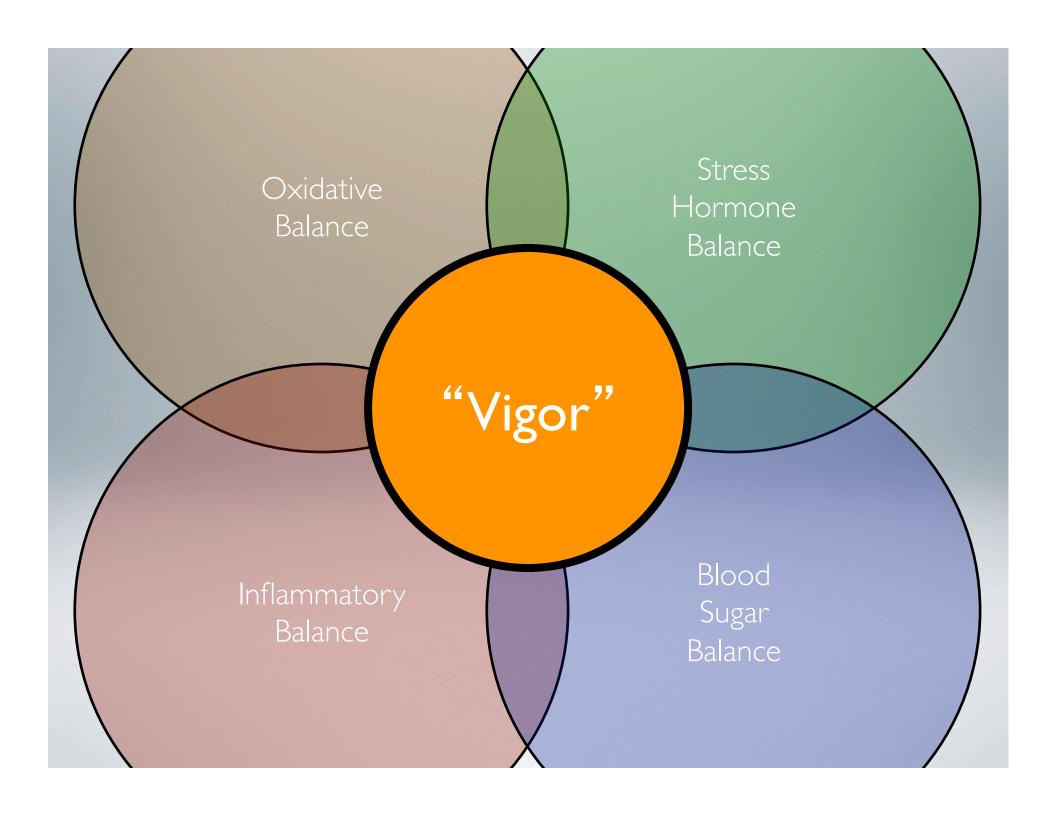
- •Increased appetite, Accelerated muscle catabolism, Suppressed fat oxidation, Enhanced fat storage (Obesity 2,694)
- Elevated cholesterol and triglyceride levels; Elevated blood pressure (Heart disease 4,604)
- •Alterations in brain neurochemistry [dopamine/serotonin/norepinephrine] (Depression/Anxiety/ADHD 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)

Causes of "Imbalance" (Stress)

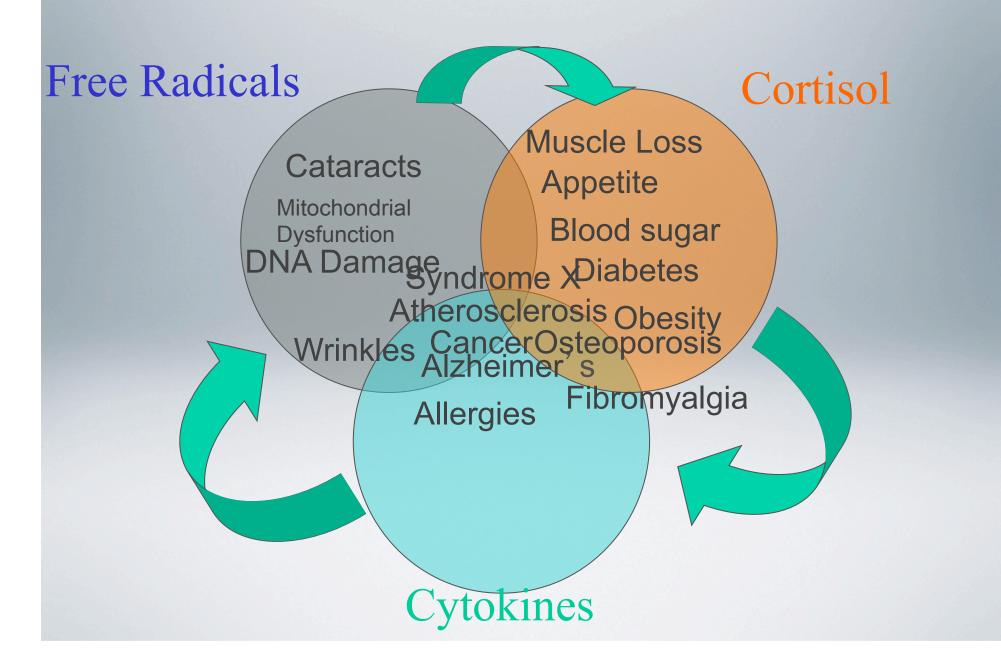
- Emotional stress (deadlines, bills, traffic...)
- Physical stress (aging, sleep deprivation, exercise...)
- Environmental stress (air/water pollution, heat, cold...)
- Non-Optimal Diet (processed foods, inadequate (phyto)nutrients...)
- Sources of Imbalance (stress) are:
 - Internal
 - External
 -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



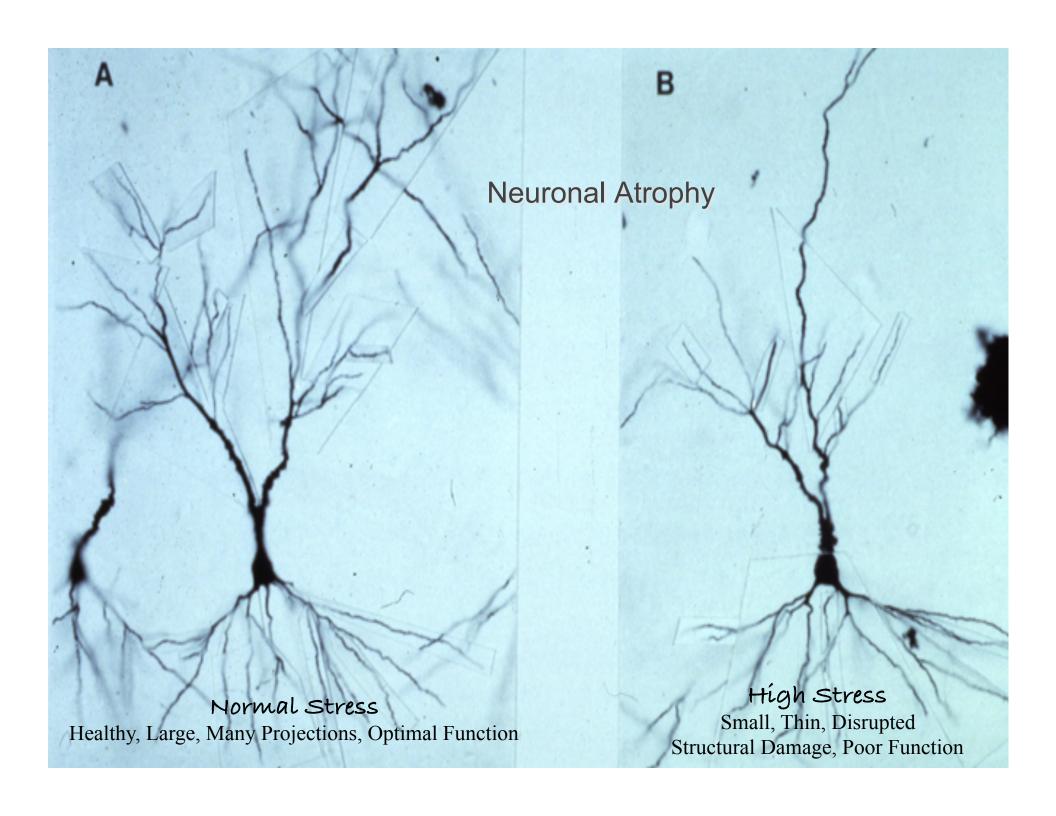




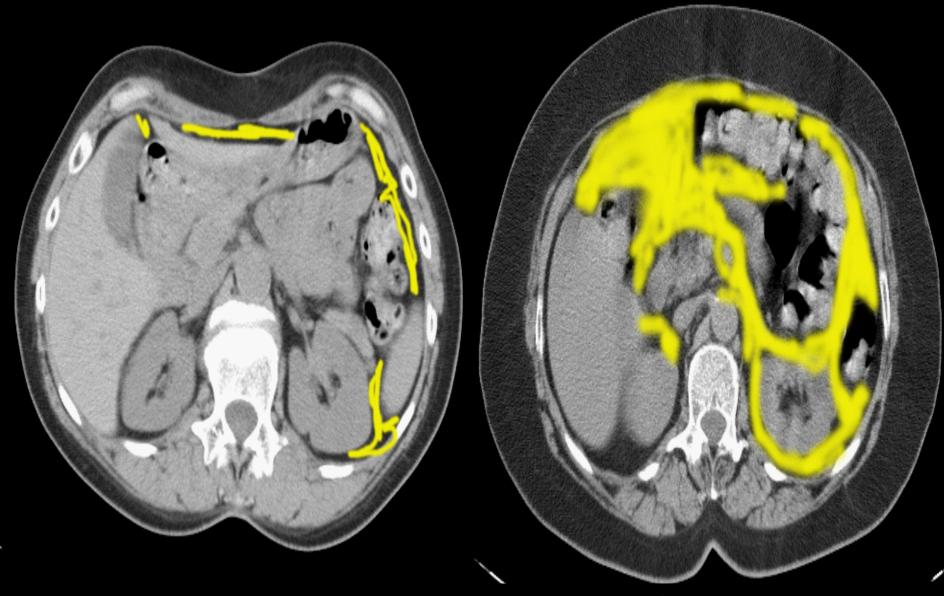
Pillars of Health







ABDOMINAL FAT ACCUMULATION



Normal Stress

High Stress

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

Over-training / Over-reaching

Accumulation of training and/or non-training stress...

...resulting in a (short/long)-term decrement in performance capacity...

...with/without related physiological/psychological signs/ symptoms of overtraining...

...in which restoration of performance capacity may take several days/weeks/months

Overtraining Factors

- Sharp increase in training volume/intensity (too often, too intensely, too frequently)
- Lack of rest/recovery says (6:1)
- Inadequate diet (hypo-caloric / hypo-carbohydrate)
 - Negative energy state, Glycogen depletion, Central/peripheral fatigue
- Hyper-oxidative diet
 - Excessive processed foods (refined carbs)
 - Inadequate antioxidants (carotenoids, flavonoids, vits C/E, etc...)
- Hyper-Inflammatory
 - Fatty acid imbalances, High Omega 6 / Low Omega 3

Training – Diet Balance



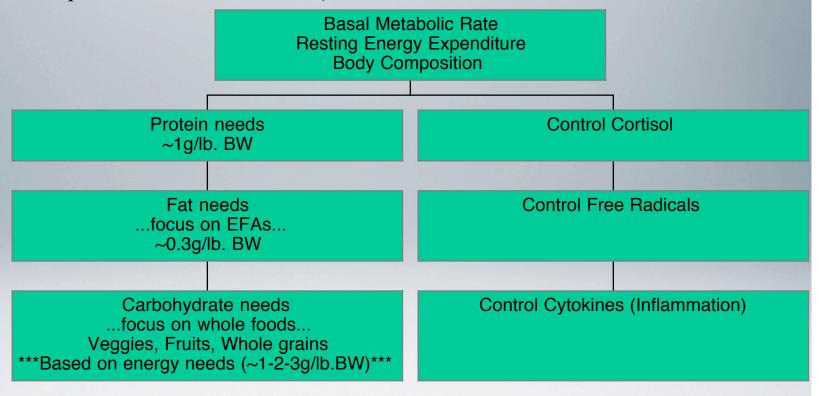
Periodized Eating

Optimal Diet Isocaloric Protective Training Tissue Repair "Over"-Training Inadequate Diet Hypo-caloric Hyper-Oxidative Hyper-Inflammatory

How to Eat???

Example (165lb athlete):

- •1765 kcal (weight loss)
- •2425 kcal (off-season weight maintenance)
- •3085 kcal (in-season performance enhancement)



How many athletes eat "grams"?

Most athletes eat FOODS!

Increased Needs for Athletes?

- *Increased energy turnover
 - *higher micronutrient turnover
 - *Intake
 - *Loss via sweat, feces, urine
- *Increased building, repair, and tissue maintenance
- *Increased oxidative stress
- *Increased susceptibility for illness

At risk for marginal intakes?

- Disordered eating
 - * Diuretics, laxatives
 - * Elimination diets
- High carbohydrate intakes
 - * Endurance athletes
- Poor dietary choices
 - * Few Fruit & Vegetables
 - * Few Whole Grains

Nutrition Against Overtraining

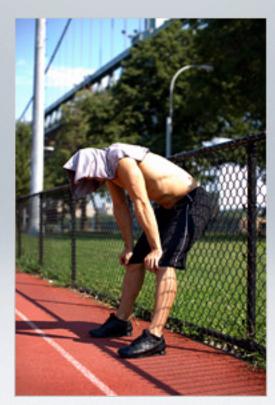
Intense Training Stress — Decreased Hunger / Appetite Increased (long-term)

Reduced Vigor Mental/Physical Deterioration Poor Athletic Performance

Increased Injury/Illness Risk

Fatigue Muscle Loss Reduced Immune Function

Tissue Damage Slower Recovery



Reduced Food Intake

Reduced Nutrient Availability

Reduced Glycogen Elevated Free Radicals

Elevated Inflammatory Cytokines



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.

What Is a Free Radical?

Scientific definition

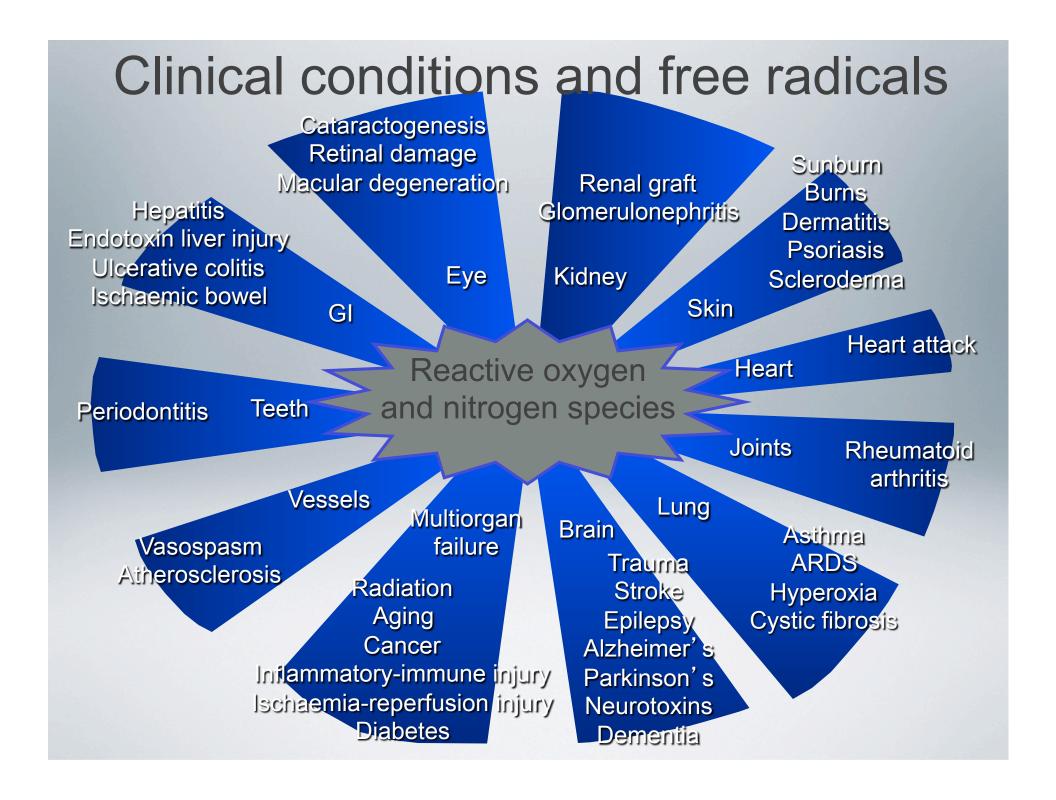
 A molecule or molecular fragment containing an unpaired electron in the valence orbital.



Free Radical Damage



Leads to damage of lipid membranes and proteins



Antioxidant Nutrients

- *Endogenous (enzyme) defense system
 - * Enzymes: increased with training
- Dietary antioxidants
 - * Interact with endogenous antioxidants and form a cooperative antioxidant network
 - * Protect cell/nuclear/mitochondrial membranes from oxidative damage
- *No clear consensus whether athletes have greater needs
 - * Low fat diets, energy restriction, low fruit/vegetable intake

Endogenous Defense System

Requires co-factors for enzymes involved in antioxidant defense

- Up-regulated enzymes in athletes
- Superoxide Dismutase
- Glutathione Peroxidase
- Catalase

Copper Iron Manganese Selenium Zinc



Selected Dietary Antioxidants

Vitamin E

*Lipid soluble compound; major chain-breaking antioxidant found in cell membranes







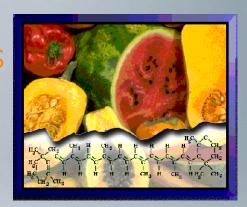
Vitamin C

*Located in aqueous phase of cell; acts as a radical scavenger and recycles vitamin E



Selected Dietary Antioxidants

- Carotenoids
 - *Lipid soluble antioxidant; located in tissue membranes
 - *Examples: Yellow and Orange foods



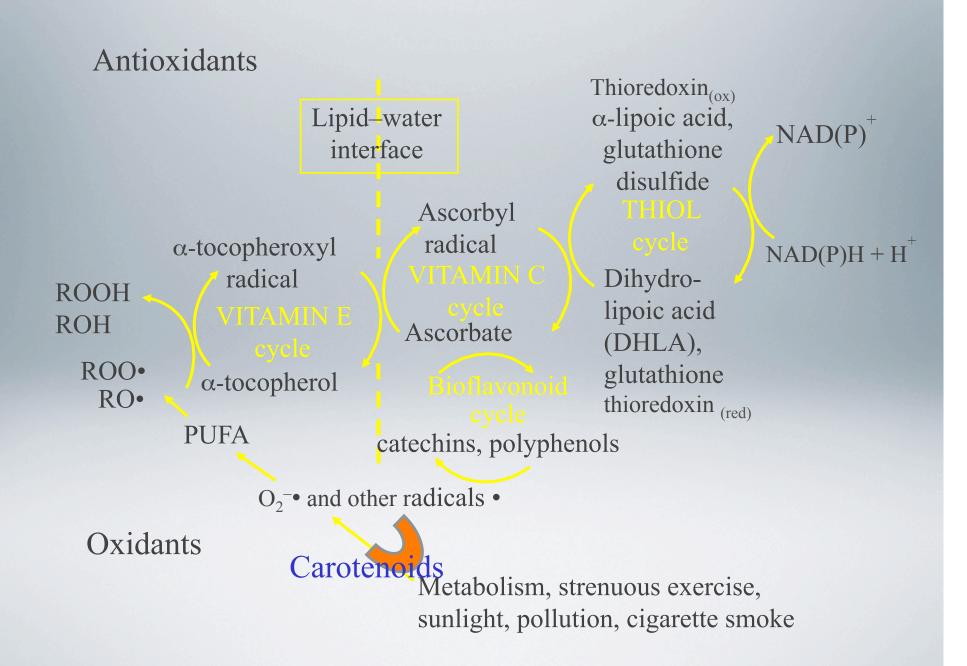
Flavonoids

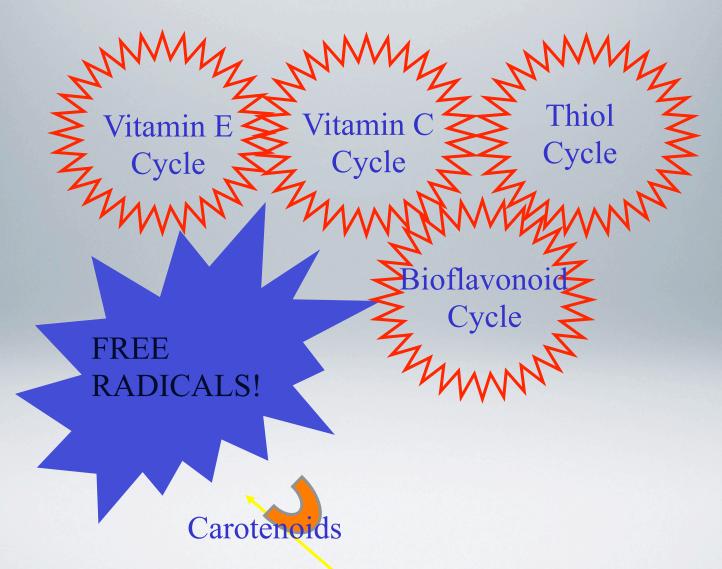
- *Antioxidants, located throughout the cell; able to scavenge radicals in lipid and aqueous phase
 - *Examples: Blue and Purple Foods



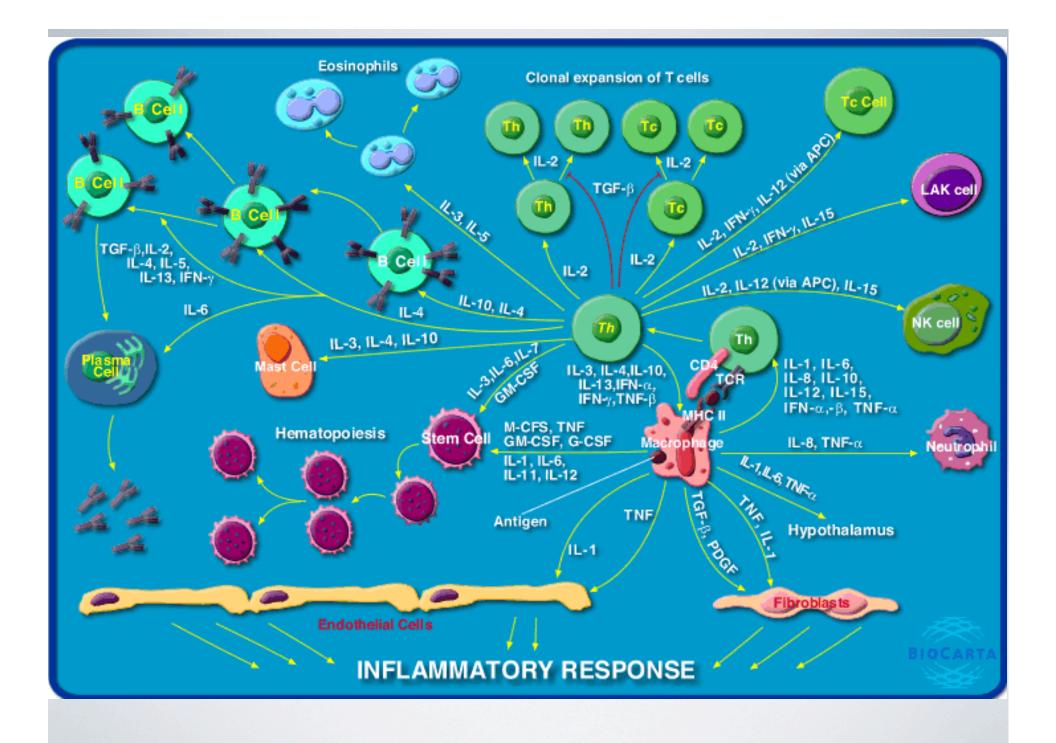
Negative Aspects of Mega-Doses

- * † tissue damage
- * \ \ oxidative stress
- *Impaired contractile function
- *Impaired performance





Metabolism, strenuous exercise, sunlight, pollution, cigarette smoke



Palm Fruit Nutrients

- Fatty Acids (palmitic/oleic)
- Carotenoids
- Polyphenols
- Tocopherols/Tocotrienols
- Phytosterols







Antioxidant Education



The Helping Hand



Fruits & Veggies



Lean Protein



Concentrated Carbs



Added Fat



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)

"Healthy-Stressed" Subjects

Screened for "moderate" levels of psychological stress

- Followed for 8 weeks...
 - Stress Management
 - Exercise
 - Nutrition
 - Supplementation
 - Evaluation



Adaptogenic 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:

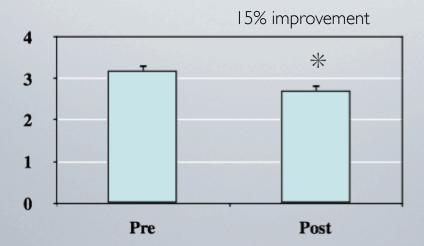
- Maintain "Metabolic Balance"
 - · Cortisol: Testosterone, Dopamine: Norepinephrine, Serotonin, etc...
- Deliver Healthy Energy (VIGOR)
- Enhance Mood

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

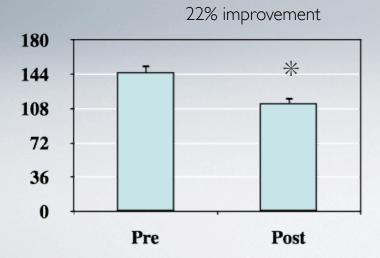
- •Tension (-31%), Fatigue (-52%) and Confusion (-24%)
- •Vigor (+38%) and Global Mood (+16%)
- NC on measures of Depression or Anger RE = BCAA, glutamine, proteolytic enzymes, antioxidants

C:T Ratio (x1000)

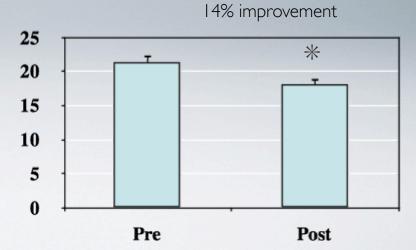


Global Mood State (POMS)

ou State (FONS)



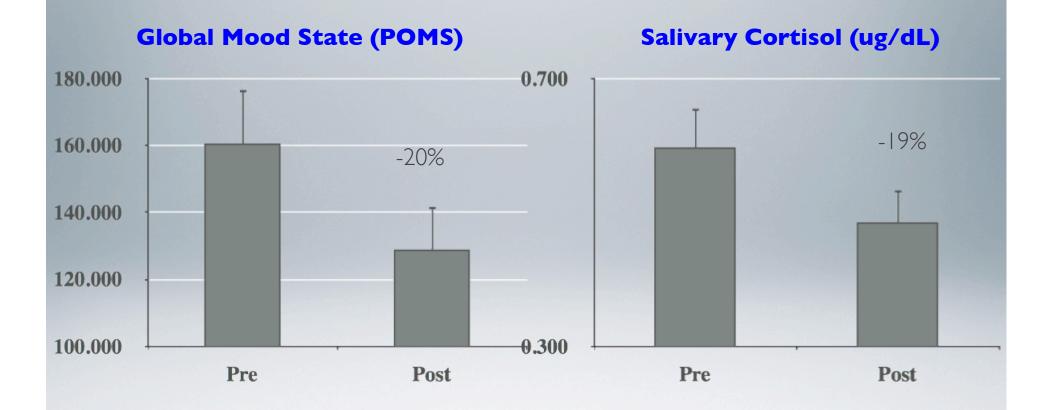
Subjective Stress



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

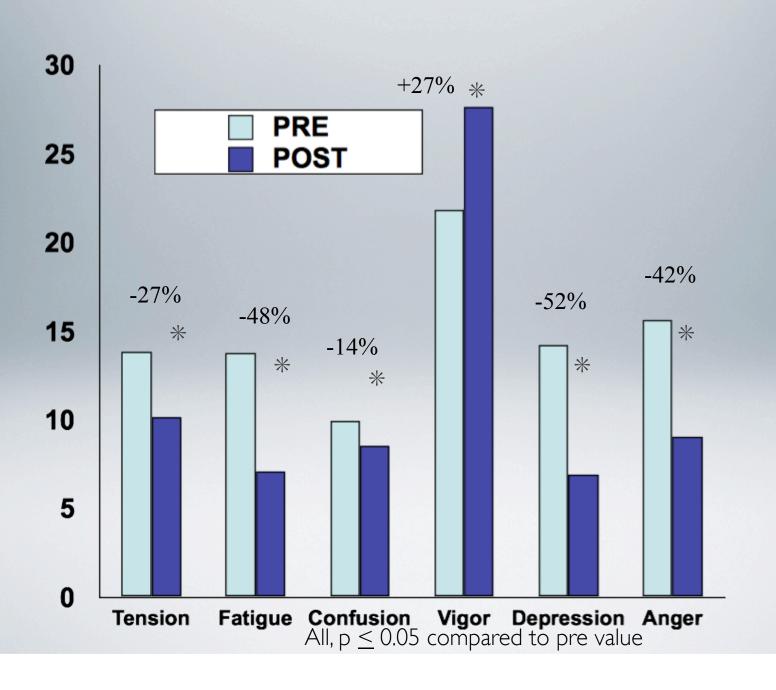
RESULTS

Global Mood State & Salivary Cortisol



Both, p \leq 0.05 compared to pre value

Profile of Mood States (POMS)



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



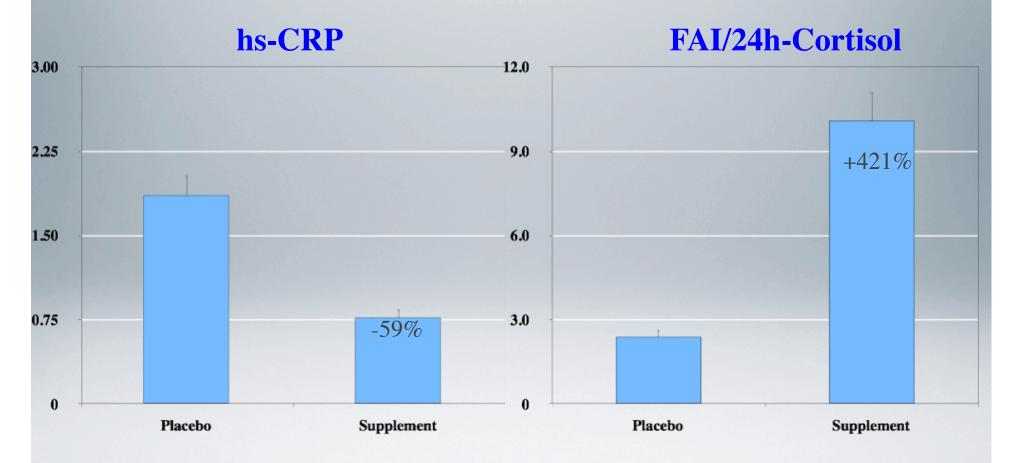
S. Talbott¹, J. Talbott¹, M. Vosti², & J. Anderson²

¹SupplementWatch & ²South Mountain Chiropractic, Salt Lake City (Draper), UT



RESULTS (week 4)

Inflammation & Metabolic Balance

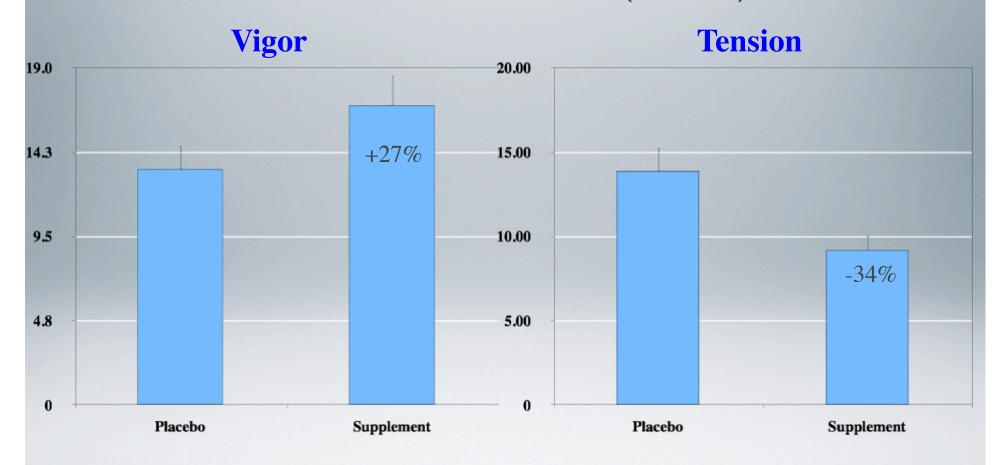


Both, $p \le 0.05$ compared to Placebo



RESULTS (week 4)

Profile of Mood States (POMS)



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

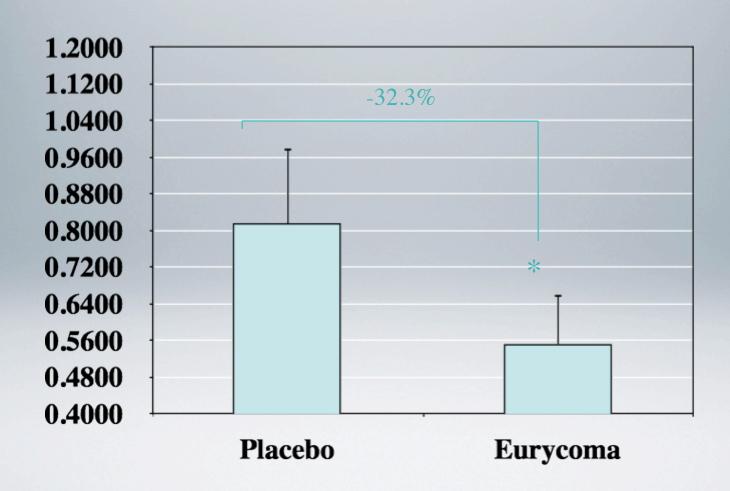
& Source One Global, Chicago, IL





RESULTS

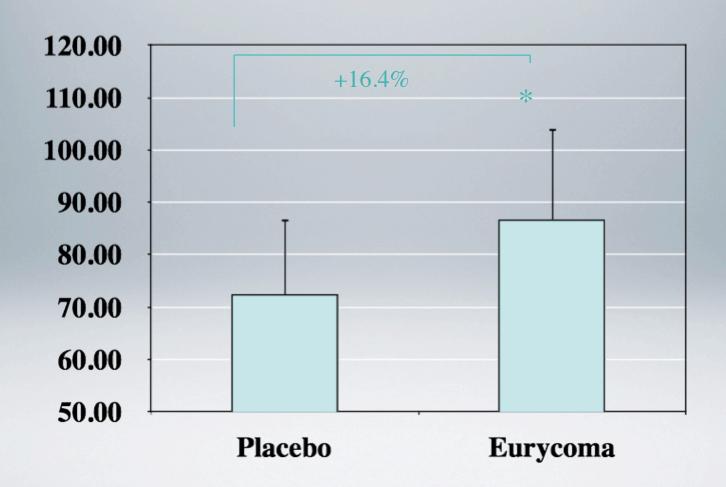
Salivary Cortisol (ug/dL)





RESULTS

Salivary Testosterone (pg/dL)





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



S. Talbott, J. Talbott, J. Negrete, and M. Nichols

SupplementWatch, Inc.

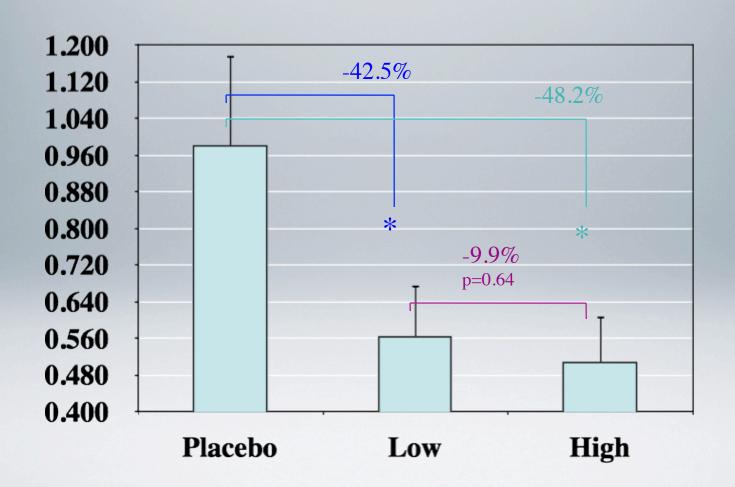
Salt Lake City (Draper), UT





RESULTS

Salivary Cortisol (ug/dL)





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



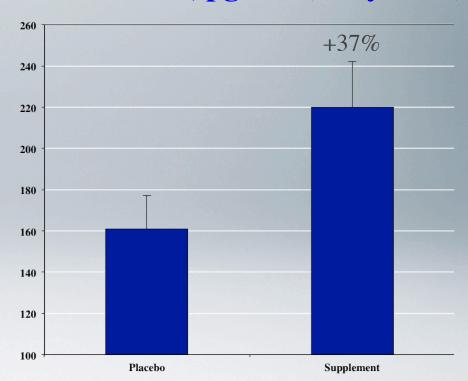
RESULTS (week 4)

Cortisol & Testosterone (% difference from Placebo)

Cortisol, ug/mL (Magnolia)

0.50 -18% 0.40 0.30 0.20 0.10 Placebo Supplement

Testosterone, pg/mL (Eurycoma)



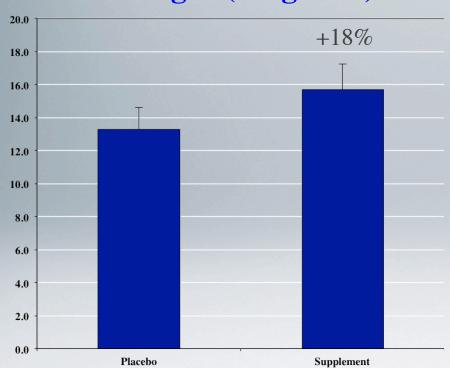
Both, $p \le 0.05$ compared to Placebo



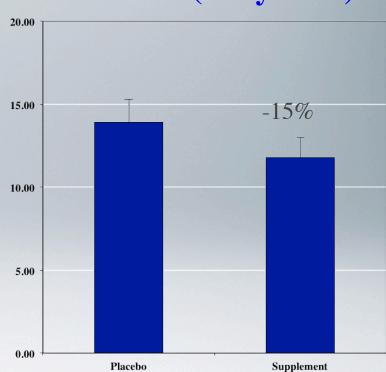
RESULTS (week 4)

Profile of Mood States (POMS)

Vigor (Magnolia)



Tension (Eurycoma)



Both, $p \le 0.05$ compared to Placebo



Conclusions

- Top reasons for primary care visits involve Stress, Fatigue, Depression
- There is a strong scientific association between chronic metabolic imbalance & stress-related diseases (stress, oxidation, inflammation).
- Effect magnitude (~20% Global Mood & Vigor) is equivalent to:
 - Pharmaceutical treatment (Prozac, Zoloft, Celexa, etc)
 - CBSM (cognitive behavioral stress management)
- Biochemical Balance:
 - enhances weight loss
 - metabolic effect
 - improves dietary compliance
 - behavioral effect.
 - enhances mood state & vigor
 - psychological effect

