The Cyclical Effect of Stress, Sleep **And Insomnia**

Presented by Dr. Penny Kendall-Reed, ND On Demand Recording













Speaker Disclosure

Dr. Penny Kendall-Reed, N.D.

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The Terrible Triad

- 30% of the population suffers from insomnia, and up to 60% of those over 60 years old have insomnia.
- The WHO has declared sleep loss an epidemic in industrialized nations.
- People sleep 20% less today than they did 100 years ago.
- Approximately 100 million people in the US use prescription sleeping pills.
- The number one cause of insomnia is stress/anxiety.
- 90% of visits to health care practitioners are due to stress or stress related pathologies.
- Cortisol can increase the production of inflammatory cytokines by 3-fold, even more so in those with genetic variants.

Mental Health Commission of Canada Soc Sci Med 2010;71-1027 J Clin Endoclin Metab 2011;96:486-493 Science Daily Mar 24 2010 National Sleep Foundation Mayo clinic





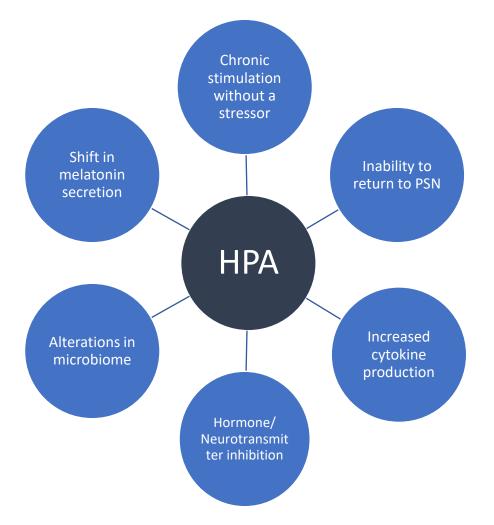








Loss of Negative Feedback in the HPA axis



Australian Spinal Research Foundation June 2016 Gen Psychiatry 2000 Aug 57(8):787-793





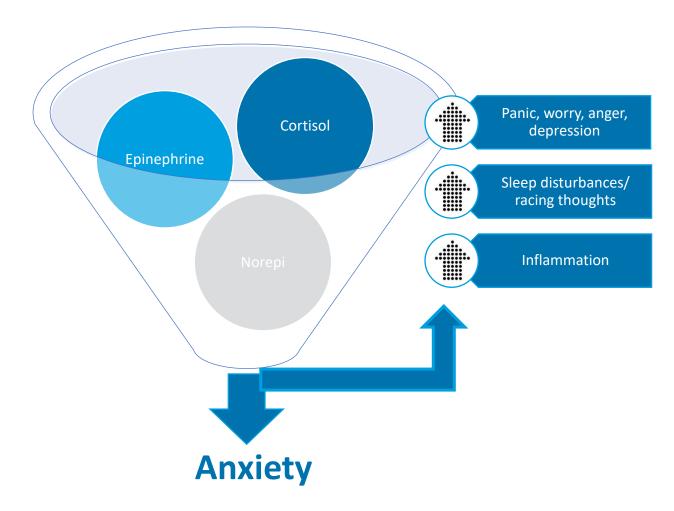








Stress and Anxiety











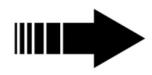






Effects of Early Childhood Stress







National Academy of Sciences of the USA, vol 97, 2000













Stress's Effect on the Microbiome



Golubeva et al.. 2015 Psychoneuroendocrinology;60:58-74 Bizzarebiology.com MacMaster Universtiy National Academy of Sciences of the USA, vol 97, 2000













Chronic Stress

- Reduces glucocorticoid receptor expression in the hypothalamus decreasing the ability to turn off the HPA axis
- Increases glutamate production and activity
- Reduces BDNF production and activity
- Further increases HPA stimulation.



Biological Psychiatry, 2012:vol 39 (1) ;112-119















Stress and Inflammation

"While up to 90% of human disease is related to the activation of the stress system...evidence suggest that excessive inflammation plays critical roles in the pathophysiology of stress-related diseases."



Front Hum NeuroSci. 2012;11:316













Stress and Depression >>>Inflammation

- Those diagnosed with depression and anxiety all have significantly higher levels of IL6, TNFa and CRP.
- Conversely depressive/anxious symptoms are more frequent in those with inflammatory conditions.

Psychos3 Med 2009 71:171-186

- One of the biggest predictors of a stress induced pro-inflammatory response (outside of genetics) is early childhood adversity or stress.
- Childhood stress induced neural inflammation causes physiological changes in the HPA axis and deregulation of the negative feedback loop.

J Clin Child Adolesc Psychol 2018 47:142-156













Inflammation>>>Stress and Depression

- Cytokines act upon GC receptors and upregulate the synthesis of CRH,
 ACTH and cortisol.
- Cytokines activate indoleamine-2, 3-dioxygenase (IDO), stealing tryptophan and lowering serotonin.
- Cytokines lowers the vagal response which in turn increases cortisol and further increases cytokine production.

Biol Psychol 2010 84:290-295 Am J Psychiatry 2013 160:1554-1565













Cortisol and Inflammation

- The peripheral immune system alters cytokine balance in the brain which can alter mood and behaviour.
- Increased brain cytokine production increases HPA activity and raises cortisol levels far beyond normal.
- The rise in cortisol, further stimulates cytokine production, particularly IL6, IL1B and TNF-a.

Inter J of Molecular Sci., 2020: 21;1118

Acta Neuropsychiatry, 2003: 15;148-155

Neuron, 2009: 64;33-39



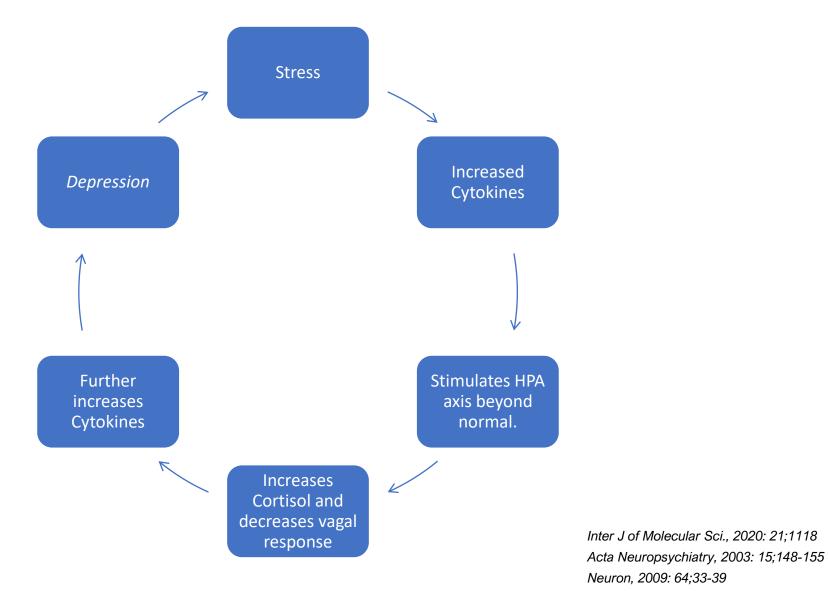


























Stress and Inflammation

 Glucocorticoids increase the production of the inflammasome NLRP3 which increases IL-1B and IL-18 as well as PGE2 series.

 A loss of negative feedback in the HPA axis stimulates the inflammatory genes (IL6 and TNF-a) and inhibits anti-inflammatory genes (GSH genes).

> Brain Behav. Immune. 2007; 21:901-912 Biol. Psychiatry. 2009; 65:732-741



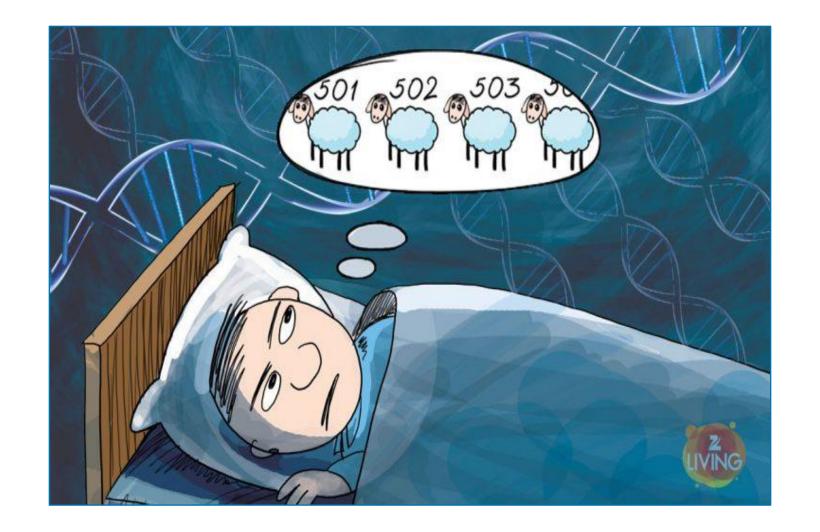
















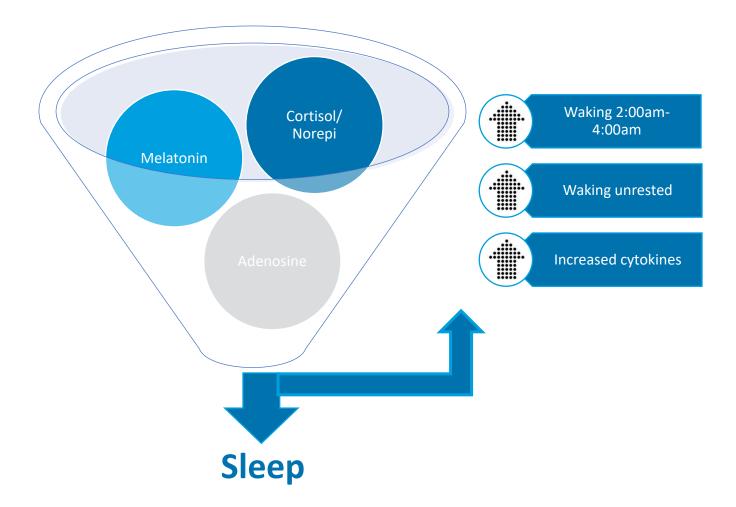








Sleep















Fatal Familial Insomnia

- A rare genetic disorder that prevents people from sleeping
- A homozygote variant condition of the PRNP gene
- This gene codes for the production of the prion protein PrP

The disease has 4 stages:

- 1. Increasing insomnia resulting in panic attacks, paranoia and phobias (4 months)
- 2. Hallucinations and panic attacks (5 months)
- 3. Complete inability to sleep (3 months)
- 4. Dementia, unresponsiveness and then death (last final 6 months)













Sleep Biomechanics

Sleep is divided into 2 forms:

- Non REM sleep: stages 1-4, slower deeper sleep
- REM sleep: paradoxal sleep or wakefulness

A cycle from stage 1 through REM lasts roughly 90 mins (up to 120 mins); the first few hours of sleep are dominated by Non REM sleep.

The Sleep cycle is controlled by 2 main mechanisms:

- Sleep Pressure
- Sleep Rhythm













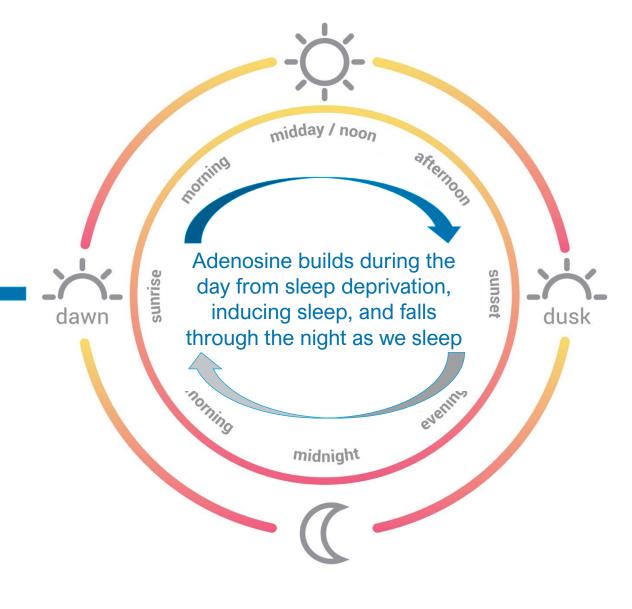
Sleep Pressure

Sleep pressure is controlled by the neuromodulator called adenosine that promotes sleep and suppresses arousal.

A rapid fall occurs in the morning, along side with cortisol rising to stimulate waking



Too much caffeine, cortisol, norepinephrine and/or sugar block adenosine production and inhibiting receptor binding









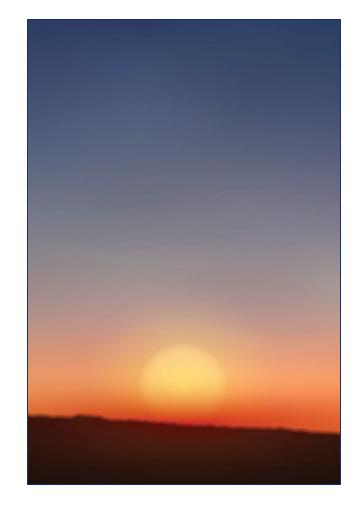






Sleep Rhythm - our circadian rhythm

- Studies on plants and humans both show that when deprived of all sunlight, the body retains its natural 24-26 wake/sleep cycle.
- The SCN stimulates the release of melatonin from the pineal gland after dusk, regulating the timing of sleep, but not the onset of sleep.
- As we begin to sleep, melatonin rises until approximately 2:00 am, and then begins to rapidly fall.







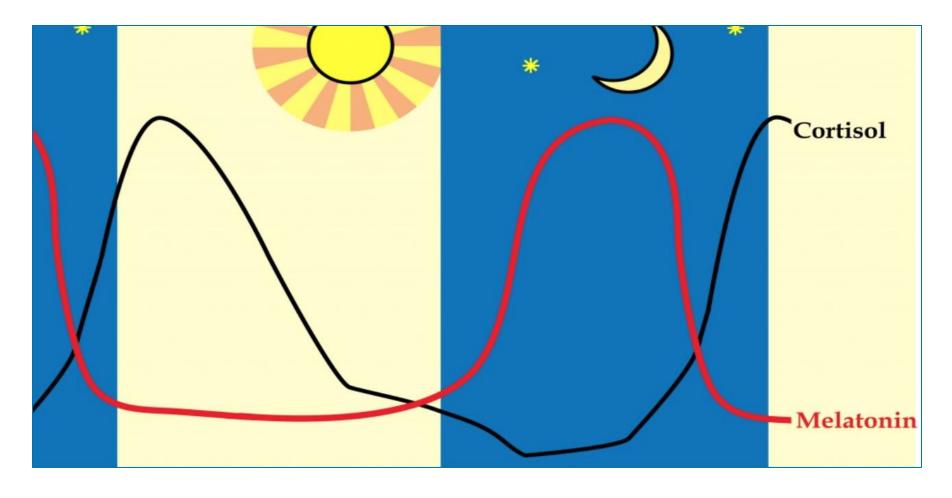








Inverse Relationship





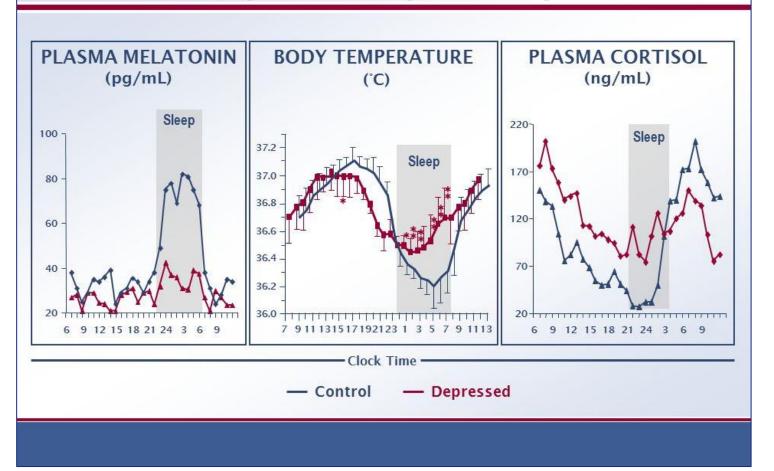








Circadian rhythms are flattened and disrupted in depressed patients









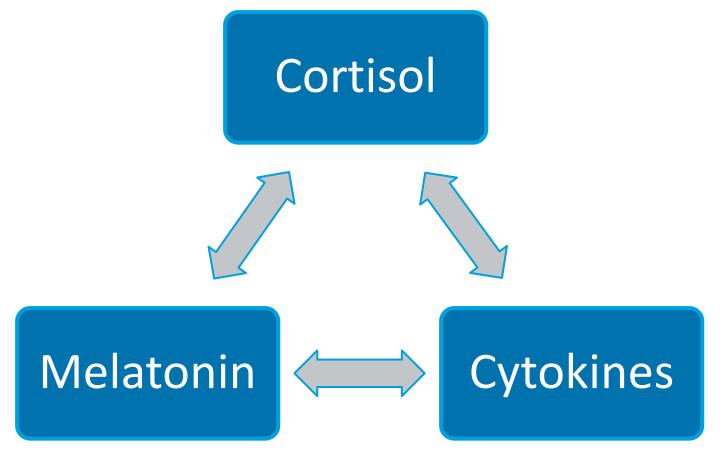








Cortisol and Melatonin



Wilking M et al, 2013, Circadian Rhythm connections to stress. 19(2),192-208 W-P Chong, European Journal of Oncology Nursing 29 (2017) 79-84















Cortisol and Sleep

- Depression, anxiety, stress-related disorders and chronic insomnia all share a common theme:
 - Elevated cortisol
 - Altered norepinephrine levels
 - HPA axis dysfunction
- This elevation in cortisol (independent of stress or depressive symptoms) is considered the **primary cause of the sleep disturbance** and is a marker for increased CRH activity and norepinephrine levels the following day.

Arborelius L, et al.. J Endocrinol. 1999;160:1-12., / El Mansari et al, CNS Neurosci Ther. 2010 Apr 8. Gold PW, et al. N Engl J Med. 1988;319(7):413-420. / Rodenbeck A, et al. Neurosci Lett. 2002;324:159-163















an absolute cure for RESTLESS LEGS SYNDROME



STUDIES SHOWING HOW INSOMNIA INCREASES INFLAMMATION LEVELS

"When you have insomnia, you're never really asleep, and you're never really awake." - Chuck Palahniuk













Sleep loss >>>> Inflammation

- Studies in healthy participants show that when sleep is reduced from 8 to 4 hours per night, a subclinical shift in basal inflammatory cytokine production (IL6, IL17, TNFa) occurs within 2 days, and reaches clinical levels within 7 days.
- Experimental sleep loss in healthy participants show increased levels of CRP, ESR, IL6, IL17, IL1B, TNFa, PG's when deprived of 1 hour of sleep (7 vs 8) for one month.

Clin Endocrinol Metab 2010 24(5) 775-784

• Further studies revealed that for each hour reduction of sleep there was an 8% increase in TNFa, 8% increase in CRP, 7% increase in IL6 in habitual sleep deprived patients (6.5 to 7 hrs vs 8 hrs)

Sleep 2001 32(2):200-4













Inflammation and Sleep

Biomechanics behind poor sleep and adverse health:

- ➤ Proinflammatory responses ***
- Sympathetic Nervous System
- ➤ Renin-Angiotensin-Aldosterone System
 - Bundle of nerves in the brain that regulates wake-sleep transitions
 - Alters electrical voltage of brain waves and speed of neural firing.
 - Damage to this system results in sleep problems, narcolepsy and degenerative brain function.
- Endothelial renal functioning
 - Increased vasoconstriction and endothelial inflammation are associated with decreased delta waves sleep and decreased sleep latency.

Biol Psychiatry 2016 80:40-52 Neuropsychopharmacology 2017 42:129-55 J Sleep Res 2014 23(1):84-93 Sleep Health 2016 2:75-81













Inflammation and Sleep

- Elevated levels of CRP, IL6 and fibrinogen have been linked to poor sleep in otherwise healthy "robust" women.
- The level of inflammation dictates the degree between sleep deprivation and adverse clinical outcomes.
- Even 1 night of sleep disruption can impact the immune system- as seen in on call physicians.

Eur J Intern Med 2013 24:664-70













Inflammation and Sleep

• 1 week of sleep inconsistency in adolescents was associated with increased CRP levels above normal.

Psychosom Med. 2016 78-677-85

- Decrease in N-REM sleep and slowed transition between stages of sleep.
- Decrease delta wave sleep, up to 60%.

Best Pract Res Clin Endocrinol Metag. 2010;24(5):775-784 Nature Review Neurosci., 2009;10:199-210













Inflammatory Ailments

- Asthma
- Allergies
- Gastritis
- Irritable Bowel Syndrome
- Ulcerative Colitis and Crohn's disease
- Arthritis
- Diabetes
- Cancer
- Cardiovascular disease
- Bacterial/Viral infections.



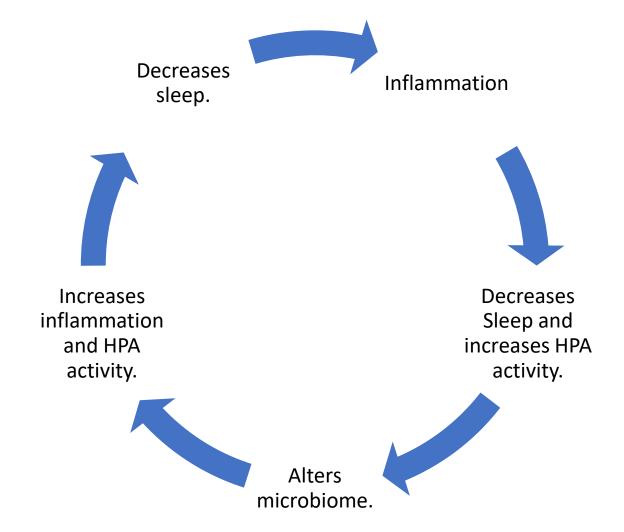


















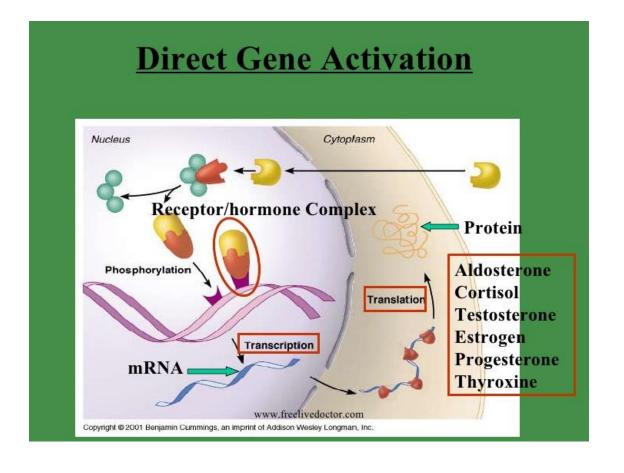








Hormone-Gene Interaction

















FKBP5 rs3800373

FK Binding Protein 5

Associated with altered HPA activity

- 1.Increased FKBP5 production.
- 2. Increased blocking of glucocorticoids on hypothalamus.
- 3. Increased loss of negative feedback in the HPA axis.
- 4. Prolonged stress response.
- 5. Increased insomnia or sleep disturbances.
- 6. Increased cytokine production.

Wilker s, Translational Psychiatry. 2014;4:403 Binder E, Psychoneuroendocrinology. 2009 Dec; 34(1): 186-195















Associated with altered HPA activity

- 1. Fewer mineralocorticoid receptors on the HPA axis.
- 2. Less binding of cortisol onto HPA axis.
- 3. Increased loss of negative feedback in the HPA axis.
- 4. Increased ACTH.
- 5. Increased depression, panic attacks, impulsivity, ADD and ADHD.
- 6. Altered sleep patterns waking between 2:00am-4:00am.
- 7. Increased cytokine production.

Psychoneuroendocrinology, 2015 Feb;52:92-110

J of clin Endocrinology and Metabolism, 2006 Dec;91(12): 5083-5089















CRCH1 rs242939

Cortico-releasing hormone receptor

Associated with altered HPA activity

- 1.Increased number of CRH receptors
- 2. Increased binding and stimulation of the HPA axis
- 3. Increased response to anti-depressants (both bowel and brain)
- 4. Increased depression and panic attacks
- 5. Increased obesity.
- 6. Increased bloating and gas and irregular bowel movements.
- 7. Increased cytokine production.

Nat Neurosci. 2003 Oct;6 (10):1100-7 Depress Anxiety, 2009;26 (11):984-92













 Involved in the metabolism and clearance of dopamine, norepinephrine and estrogens

Met or G allele:variant Val or A allele:normal

- 1. Increased levels of norepinephrine, dopamine and estrogen
- 2.Increased anxiety
- 3. Reduced stress tolerance
- 4. Tendency to worry
- 5. Improved alertness in some mental tasks

Hamidovic et al, 2010













An inflammatory cytokine that serves as a messenger with nearby cells

G allele: variant C allele: normal

- 1.Increased IL-6 levels.
- 2. Increased inflammation and reduced glutathione.
- 3. Insomnia and sleep disturbances.
- 4. Crosses BBB and can break it down.
- 5. Increased obesity (high levels in adipose tissue)
- 6. Decreased microflora

Bashashati M, et al, Cytokine 2017 Nov;99:132-138















Tumor Necrosis Factor alpha

 Proinflammatory cytokine with close linkage to the transcriptional activity of HLA class I and II

A allele: variant G allele: normal

- 1. Increased TNF-α
- 2. Increased auto-immune conditions, especially gluten sensitivity
- 3. Increased IL-6 and reduced glutathione.
- 4. Crosses BBB.
- 5. Increased HPA activity and sleep disturbances.
- 6. Decreased microflora

Greco L, et al, Am J Hum Gen 1998 62, 669-675 Saif K, et al, Sci Rep 2016;6:32677















 CRY1 Cryptochrome 1 produces proteins that block the activity of the CLOCK gene which regulates natural circadian pattern.

G allele: variant A allele: normal

- 1. Increased Cryptochrome 1 protein production.
- 2. Increased negative feedback within the sleep loop.
- 3. Altered ability to transition from one stage of sleep to the next
- 4. Especially from waking into stage 1, or REM into stage 1
- 5. Delays the onset of sleep from 2 to 2.5 hours compared to non carriers
- 6. Increased weight gain, cholesterol.

Cell Press Gene mutation helps explain night owl behavior." vol 169, issue 2 pg 203-205, April 2017.















Clock rs1801260

Regulates Circadian Rhythms.

G allele: variant A allele: normal

- 1. Increased positive feedback in the sleep loop.
- 2. Increased stimulation at night night owl.
- 3. Difficulties falling and staying asleep.
- 4. Difficult time adjusting to time changes.
- 5. Increased obesity.
- 6. Increased anxiety and depression.
- 7. Increased inflammation

M Garaulet, Int J Obes (London) 2010 Mar., 34(3) 516-523















FUT2 rs602622

Alpha 1,2-Fucosyltransferase

 Regulates B₁₂ absorption through the gut, as well as gut microbial strains and adhesion to the intestinal mucosa

A allele: variant G allele: normal

- 1. Lower intestinal microbial diversity and Bifidobacterium levels
- 2. Altered bowel patterns
- 3. Maximal B_{12} absorption
- 4. Increased bloating and gas

Tong M, et al, ISME J 2014;8(11):2193-206 Wacklin P et al, PLoS One 2011;6(5):e20113













Protocol

- 1. Reduce cortisol, adrenaline, and noradrenaline production
- 2. Reestablish negative feedback in HPA axis
- 3. Reduce inflammation
- 2. Regulate circadian rhythms
- 3. Regulate melatonin production
- 4. Increase sedating and calming properties (GABA)











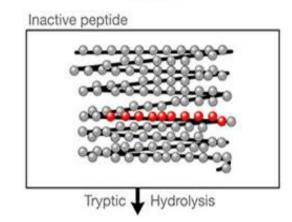


Lactium

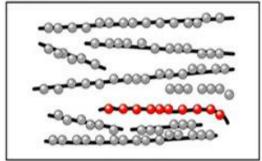
- Bioactive tryptic decapeptide that binds to the GABA
 (A-1) receptor (calming) and not PBR receptor
 (sedating)[‡]
- Promotes the sensitivity of the hypothalamus to cortisol (Supports feedback loop)[†]
- Moderates cortisol and CRH during acute and chronic stress[†]

Medina, J. H., Peña, Mol. Neurobiol. 6, 377–386 1992 Papadopoulos, V. Endocr. Rev. 14, 222–240 1993 Laurent Miclo* Emmanuel Perrin. The FASEB Journal June 2001

Caseir







lactium® = milk protein hydrolysate















L-Theanine

- Increases alpha wave activity
- Decreases beta wave activity
- Partial agonist for N-methyl-D-aspartate (NMDA) receptor
- Boosts GABA
- Reduces sensations of anxiety.

Nutrients 2019; 11(10):2362

J or Functional Foods 2011; 3(3):171-178













Passiflora Incarnata (Passionflower)

- Contains apigenin (flavonoid) that increases GABAa1 and PBR receptor binding in the hippocampus and hypothalamus
- Studies show that when alanine is extracted out of passion flower, the sedating and calming effect of the plant is lost, and no increase in GABA was seen in mouse brain samples or serum human levels
- Contains the highest levels of alanine (amino acid) and chrysin (flavonoid) which increase GABA production



Medina JH, et al. Biochem Pharmacol. 1990 Nov 15;40(10):2227-31/ Carratu B, J Food sci 2008 June;73(5):C323-8













Need for GABA with Sleep

- Researchers obtained cerebrospinal fluid from 32 patients suffering from insomnia
- They added the cerebrospinal fluid to cells genetically engineered to produce GABA receptors and monitored electrical activity as a sign of receptor binding to determine the concentration of GABA in each sample
- Insomniacs' cerebrospinal fluids caused no spike in electrical activity in the GABA receptor cells
- They then added GABA to the mixture, which significantly triggered electrical activity in the cells.
- The researchers concluded that insomniacs have significantly lower GABA levels than normal sleepers

Rye D, et al 21 Nov 2012:Vol. 4, Issue 161, pp. 161ra151





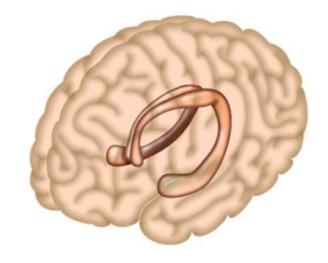






Melatonin

- Sleep deprivation and the build up of too much adenosine blocks hippocampal consolidation of shortterm memory, and impairs long term potentiation and neural plasticity
- Melatonin has a neuro-protective effect against chronic sleep deprivation; it is a strong anti-oxidant for the whole body, but specifically for the hippocampus
- Reducing/regulating cortisol helps prevent adenosine build up



Jared M et al, J NeuroSci 2016, Feb 24;36(8):2355-2363













5-HTP 5-Hydroxytryptamine

- Precursor to serotonin and melatonin (MAOA, TPH2, 5-HTTLPR).
- · Used for sleep tremors, arousal, nightmares and sleepwalking.
- Induces hypothermia needed for sleep.
- Increases N-REM sleep.
- Ability to override IL-6 induced insomnia.

Curr Treat Options Neurol 2018; 5:20(7):26 Sleep 2008 1; 31(1):21-33







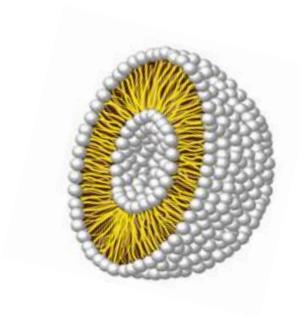






Liposomal Glutathione

- Reduces IL-6 and TNF-a.
- Neutralizes ROS.
- Conjugates and removes xenobiotics.
- Studies show that insomniacs are significantly lower in glutathione peroxidase compared to normal sleepers.
- Animal studies show that sleep deprivation significantly lowers intra-cellular GSH.
- Liposomal form protects against gastric degradation and enhances absorption.



Antioxidants 2020; 9(7):62

Prog Neurophychoparmacol Biol Psychiatry 2012; 1;37(2):247-51.













N-Acetyl Cysteine

- Decreases IL-6, IL-1B and TNF-a.
- Increases GSH.
- Reduces ROS via supporting SOD.
- Readily crosses the BBB and increases glymphatic activity and increases BNDF.
- Reduces severity of sleep apnea.

Indian J Chest Dis Allied Sci 2011; 53(3):153-62 Curr Neurovasc Res 2016; 13(2):107-14















Case Study 1



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Case Study 1 – Mary

- 46-year-old female, going through perimenopause who had a difficult time falling asleep and would wake at 3:33 am with difficulties falling back asleep.
- Despite feeling tired the next day, she was more anxious and restless.
- She had a history of anxiety but did not have any stressors in her life at the present time.
- She thought it was due to menopause (despite no real flashes or sweats) and tried HRT (pharmaceutical and natural) with no effects.
- She used Imovane 3 or 4 nights a week, but still woke fatigued the next morning.
- Shortly after her joints started aching. When she took Advil, her sleep improved that night slightly, but only for that night.













Mary's Genotyping

- CRY1 A/G: blocks Clock genes, unable to transition to deep sleep.
- Clock -A/A: normal circadian rhythm control.
- FKBP5 A/A: increased FKBP5 protein and loss of negative feedback.
- NR3C2 T/C: decreased GC receptors and decreased feedback.
- CRCH1– C/C: increased CRH receptors and activity.
- IL6 C/G: increased IL-6 and inflammation.
- TNF-a G/A: increased TNF-a and inflammation.













Treatment Recommendations

- Sereniten Plus 2 BID empty stomach for 8 weeks and then reduce to 1 BID.
- Liposomal Glutathione- 2 caps BID for 8 weeks and then 1 cap per day.
- NAC- 1 cap BID empty stomach for 8 weeks and then 1 per day.
- Best Rest
 — 2 caps at 8:30 pm until 10 days of consistent sleep, then reducing to 1 PRN and changing to 3 mg of melatonin.
- Anti-inflammatory genetic diet (<u>www.feedyourgenes.ca</u>)













Mary's Outcome

- 4 days later she was falling asleep easily, and one week later she fell back to sleep very quickly when she woke in the middle of the night.
- 2 weeks into the program she was sleeping deeply and "without fear" of falling or staying asleep. Her joint and muscle pain had reduced by "65 to 70%".
- Her restless and anxious feelings which began to subside by day 4 were almost completely gone by the 3rd week.
- 1 month later she was sleeping more soundly than she had in a long time despite not realizing she wasn't sleeping well, felt balanced with little to no joint or muscle tenderness.













Summary

- The natural rise in cortisol at perimenopause/menopause triggered her stress genes into full production quickly resulting in hyper-adrenal syndrome.
- The increased stress response in turn triggered her inflammatory genes and the variant side of her clock gene.
- The increased inflammation further stimulated the stress response and sleep difficulties.
- Long term treatment for sleep is about the stress and inflammation.





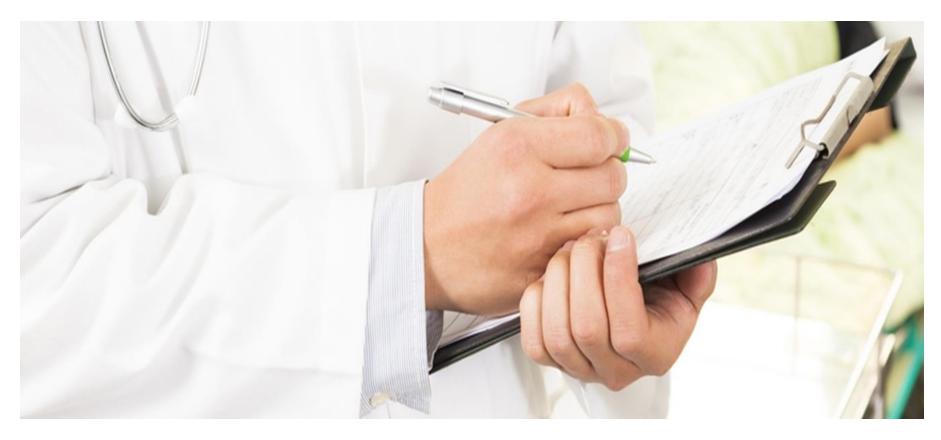








Case Study 2



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Case Study 2 - Anna

- Anna is a 37-year-old female who is a self-proclaimed poor sleeper. She has difficulties falling
 asleep and it would often take up to 2 hours, however the past 2 years she had been sleeping well.
- She recently returned from a trip to India with a moderately severe case of Giardia with extreme bloating after eating anything and very loose stools. She increased binding CHO's in attempts to stop the diarrhea.
- Anna had a history of IBS, so was not too concerned by this, and delayed getting treatment.
- Her GI symptoms continued for several weeks, but then her sleep became quite disrupted, so she went to her GP who was more concerned about the bowels and put her on metronidazole.
- The diarrhea eventually settled but her bowel remained bloated, and her sleep continued to worsen, and she now felt exhausted and withdrawn.













Anna's Genotyping

- CRY1 A/G: blocks Clock genes, unable to transition to deep sleep.
- Clock –G/G: abnormal circadian rhythm control.
- FKBP5 C/A: increased FKBP5 protein and loss of negative feedback.
- NR3C2 T/T: normal number of GC receptors, normal feedback.
- FUT2– G/G: decreased microbiome proliferation.
- IL6 G/G: significant increase in IL-6 and inflammation.
- TNF-a G/A: increased TNF-a and inflammation.
- Serotonin genes (TPH2 and 5-HTTLPR hetero) and CHO gene (GIPR variant).













Treatment Recommendations

- Sereniten Plus– 2 BID empty stomach for 2 weeks and 2 in the middle of the night if she woke, then 2 per day for 2 weeks and then 2 PRN.
- L-Glutamine 2 scoops BID empty stomach for 1 tub, reducing to half dose for a second tub.
- Liposomal Glutathione- 1 cap BID for 8 weeks and then 1 per day.
- NAC- 1 cap BID empty stomach for 8 weeks and then 1 per day.
- SeroPlus– 1 in the am and 2 before bed.
- Rest Reset– 2 caps at 8:30 pm until 10 days of consistent sleep.
- HMF Intensive 500 1 sachet a day with food.
- Reduced her CHO's to twice a day only 1/3 the size of the protein for 8 weeks. Diet set out by <u>www.feedyourgenes.ca</u>













Outcome

- Within 10 days her bloating began to subside.
- 2 weeks later she was falling asleep easily but still waking tired, but her moods were beginning to improve.
- She increased CHO's significantly on 2 occasions which flared her bowel and disrupted her sleep for 2 days each time.
- 1 month later her sleep was about 90% better and bowels normal unless she indulged in CHO's.













Summary

- The Giardia triggered her FUT2 and IL-6 genes which further increased inflammation in her bowel.
- This then reduced her serotonin and increased her cortisol through TPH2,
 5-HTTLPR, FKBP5 which further disrupted GABA and melatonin.
- The increased CHO's aggravated her GIPR gene further increasing inflammation.
- Controlling her sleep is about regulating the inflammation in her bowel.













Long Term Sleep Control

Mary

- Close to normal Sleep Genes.
- Increased Inflammatory Genes.
- Increased Stress Genes.
- Long term control for sleep is about controlling the inflammatory and stress genes, not the sleep genes.

Anna

- Abnormal Sleep Genes.
- Increased Inflammatory Genes.
- Increased inflammation in bowel.
- Close to normal Stress Genes.
- Long term control for sleep is about controlling the inflammatory response both inside and outside of the bowel.













Case Study 3



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Case Study 3 - James

- James is a 41 yr. old male who broke his wrist playing basketball.
- He has always been a self-proclaimed type A person, "work hard, played hard and thrived off of it."
- 2 days after breaking his arm, he started feeling anxious and experiencing chest tightness and palpitations. Only had this once before when he started crossfit training.
- He thought it was because he couldn't work out as intensely as he was before, yet he was still spinning daily.
- At his 1 week follow up he mentioned these feelings to his surgeon who then took his BP 152/79 (his normal – 115/75).
- His wrist was healing well at one week despite increased tissue swelling.
- Soon after he started waking at 2:30 am with difficulties.
- Blood work revealed increased ESR, CRP, CK.
- GP gave him Ativan 0.5 mg prn.













James Genotyping

- CRY1 A/A: normal sleep patterns.
- Clock -A/A: normal circadian rhythm control.
- FKBP5 C/A decreased HPA feedback.
- NR3C2 T/C: decreased GC receptors and decreased feedback.
- CRCH1- T/T: normal CRH receptors and activity.
- IL6 G/G: significantly increased IL-6 and inflammation.
- TNF-a G/G: significantly increased TNF-a and inflammation.













Treatment Recommendations

- Advil 1 extra strength tab BID for 48 hours.
- Liposomal Glutathione- 2 cap BID for 4 weeks, 1 cap BID for 4 weeks, and then 1 per day.
- NAC- 2 cap BID for 4 weeks, 1 cap BID for 4 weeks, and then 1 per day.
- Curcumasorb 1 cap BID for 4 weeks (then reduce to 1 per day CYPA12)
- Sereniten Plus– 2 BID empty stomach for 4 weeks and 2 in the middle of the night if he woke, then 2 per day for 2 weeks and then 2 PRN.
- Increased the length of cardiovascular exercise he did, but decreased the intensity (according to his exercise genes)













James's Outcome

- In the first 48 hours his heart palpitations and chest tightness began to ease.
- By the end of the first week, he felt much calmer, and his sleep was starting to improve.
- He thought everything was due to stress, so he stopped taking everything except the Sereniten Plus.
- 3 days later his palpitations began to return, woke at 4 am again.
- 6 days later he returned back to his normal treatment plan and 2 weeks later he had no "stress" symptoms, was sleeping well and his soft tissue swelling had reduced by about 50%.
- At his 8-week ortho appointment his bone was healing well, he was transitioned into a removable cast, and his soft tissue swelling was gone.













James Summary

- James's had kept his stress genes in their "off position" through his "active" lifestyle- play hard and work hard.
- His perfect sleep genes helped him repair, rest and rejuvenate each night from this lifestyle.
- He had never injured anything before, nor had he ever had a bad cold or flu.
- Only when he did Crossfit (wrong style of exercise) did he trigger his inflammatory genes and exercise some these symptoms.
- It was this inflammatory response from breaking his wrist that turned on his stress genes and greatly stimulated the HPA axis, as well as inhibiting melatonin production and stage 4 sleep.
- James's long term stress control is about controlling his inflammation.









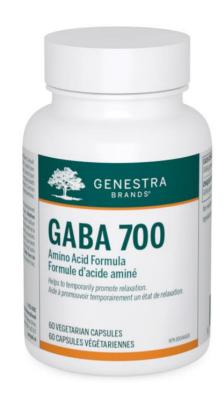




GABA Options



- GABA (gamma-aminobutyric acid) functions as a neurotransmitter in the brain
- It is synthesized in the brain from another amino acid, glutamate, and functions as an inhibitory neurotransmitter, temporarily promoting relaxation in the body



Each Capsule Contains[‡]

EACH CAPSULE CONTAINS:















Melatonin Options

(Melatonin 3 mg- expected back in stock mid-March; the other Melatonin options- currently in stock)





PR - Prolonged-release tablet option

Each Tablet Contains[‡]



SR - Sustained-release capsule option

Medicinal Ingredients (per capsule) v 3

Melatonin
(as MicroActive® melatonin sustained-release complex) 3 mg

















L-Theanine



This formulation provides Suntheanine®, a clinically researched form of I-Theanine that has been utilized in scientific studies to support relaxation by decreasing cortisol levels during stress and regulating neurotransmitter activity in the brain.















ADL II (formerly AdipoLean) & WheyBasics

- ADL II offers betel and catjang cowpea extracts, along with a unique combination of lychee and green tea extracts
- ADL II provides antioxidant support



- WheyBasics provides 21 grams of high-quality, cold-processed, undenatured whey protein per serving in a great-tasting, naturally flavored and sweetened formula
- Whey protein naturally contains all essential amino acids and contains immunoglobulins and lactoferrin to support antibody production



Medicinal Ingredients (per capsule):	
LOWAT®	300 mg
Containing	
Betel (<i>Piper betle</i>) Leaf Extract	
(7:1, 840 mg dried equivalent)	120 mg.
Catjang Cowpea (Dolichos biflorus) Seed Extract	
(12:1, 2160 mg dried equivalent)	180 mg.
Oligonol® Camellia sinensis Leaf/	
Litchi chinensis Fruit Pericarp Extract	
(providing 10% monomeric procyanidins)	. 17 mg















Liposomal Glutathione

- Liposomal Glutathione offers enhanced absorption liposomal glutathione for powerful antioxidant support
- Glutathione is a key component of the antioxidant system. The purified phosphatidylcholine delivery system offers natural liposomal form that protects the glutathione bonds from the degradation that can occur in digestion and has demonstrated superior antioxidant support



each softgel capsule contains 16 sg

I-glutathione-phosphatidylcholine complex	343.75 mg
providing:	
I-glutathione	250 mg
phosphatidylcholine	93.75 mg













Best – Rest Formula

Best-Rest Formula supports sleep quality and a healthy sleep cycle.

 This unique blend contains valerian, and hops, which are traditionally used in Herbal Medicine as a sleep aid.

 Melatonin and GABA are also included in this formulation to support regulation of the sleep-wake cycle and promote relaxation respectively



Medicina	al Ingredient	s (per caps	ule):														
Vitamin B	6 (pyridoxal 5	phosphate) <i>.</i> .													 	 1.6 mg
Melatonin																 	 0.5 mg
GABA (ga	mma-aminobu	ityric acid)														 	 150 mg
	e																
Valerian (Valeriana offi	cinalis) Roo	t Extr	act.												 	 200 mg
(3-6:1, 6	00-1200 mg o	ried equiva	lent;	stan	dard	zed	to c	onta	ain	0.8	% v	ale	reni	c a	cid)		
Lemon Ba	lm (<i>Melissa</i> o	fficinalis) L	eaf Ex	ctrac	t											 	 75 mg
(8:1, 600) mg dried eq	uivalent; st	andar	dized	d to o	conta	iin 5	9%	rosr	nar	inic	ac	id)				
Hops (Hur	nulus lupulus	Strobile Ex	tract													 	 75 mg
(10:1, 75	0 mg dried e	quivalent)															
Passionflo	wer (Passiflo	ra incarnati	a) Aer	ial P	arts	Extra	ict.									 	 50 mg
) mg dried eq																
Chamomil	e (<i>Matricaria</i>	recutita) Fl	ower	Extra	ict .											 	 50 mg
(7:1, 350) mg dried eq	uivalent)															













Sereniten Plus Options

(Sereniten Plus Douglas Laboratories, stock almost depleted, expected back in stock mid-March; Sereniten Plus Pure Encapsulations currently in stock)

 Offers support for occasional stress with a blend of Lactium®, L-theanine, and vitamin D

 Helps temporarily reduce symptoms of mild mental and physical stress





Medicinal Ingredients (per capsule)

5 mg
) mg
O IU













Rest Reset (expected back in stock end of March)

Rest Reset supports multiple aspects of sleep and both mild physical and mental stress management.

- The ingredient Lactium has been shown to have multiple effect on the GABA – receptor, promoting relaxation
- Passionflower provides a calming effect
- Melatonin regulates the body's sleep-wake cycles – supporting sleep onset, normal circadian rhythms and total sleep time



Each Capsule Contains:	
Passionflower Aerial Parts Extract (Passiflora incarnata)	
(4-6:1) (1,700-2,550 mg dried equivalent) Alpha S1-Casein Tryptic Hydrolysate (Lactium®)	
Alpha S1-Casein Tryptic Hydrolysate (Lactium®)	175 mg
Melatonin	













TMC (Tri-Metabolic Control™)



- Blend of dolichos biflorus, piper betle, and acetyl-lcarnitine
- Source of antioxidants that helps protect cells against the oxidative damage caused by free radicals.

Each Capsule Contains[‡]

LOWAT [®]	150 mg
Providing	
Betel pepper (Piper betle) Leaf Extract (7:1)	60 mg
(420 mg dried equivalent)	
Catjang (Dolichos biflorus) Seed Extract (12:1)	90 mg
(1080 mg dried equivalent)	
Acetylcarnitine (N-acetyl L-carnitine hydrochloride)	150 mg













Resveratrol EXTRA

Source of antioxidants for the maintenance of good health

each vegetable capsule contains 💹 v n



each regetable capsule contains ** v o	
japanese knotweed (Polygonum cuspidatum) extract (root)	200 mg
(standardized to contain 50% trans resveratrol (100 mg))	
red wine (Vitis vinifera) extract (fruit)	50 mg
(standardized to contain 25% total polyphenols (12.5 mg))	
grape (Vitis vinifera) extract (seed)	50 mg
(standardized to contain 92% polyphenols (46 mg))	
vitamin c (ascorbyl palmitate)	4.2 ma











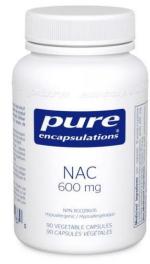




N-Acetyl-L-Cysteine Formulations

(Amino NAC - currently in stock; NAC 600 mg - expected back in stock end of April)





EACH CAPSULE CONTAINS:

N-Acetyl-L-Cysteine (NAC) 500 mg

each vegetable capsule contains

₩ v 0

- NAC, a precursor to glutathione, scavenges free radicals and decreases oxidative stress produced by heavy metals
- Several animal studies suggest that NAC administration may help to moderate the effects of mercury and cadmium accumulation in the kidneys and liver
- NAC also has a high affinity for lung tissue, which it supports through antioxidant action













HMF Intensive & HMF Intensive Shelf-stable

Genestra HMF Probiotics are science-based, research-driven formulations that reflect the latest advancements in the field of probiotics. They are backed by over 20 years of clinical evidence and industry leadership.

The highest standards in manufacturing, quality assurance and purity are adhered to.

Optimized freeze-drying technology preserves bacterial activity, ensures survival during storage and safeguards the guarantee of potencies through expiration.

Research-based human clinical trials associated with the specific human sourced proprietary strains in the formulations demonstrate their safety and efficacy.

A wide variety of shelf-stable options is now available; and Genestra HMF formulations are all suitable for those with dietary sensitivities.





Shelf stable Format

Refrigerated Format

EACH CAPSULE CONTAINS:

Probiotic Consortium	25 billion	CFU
Lactobacillus acidophilus (CUL-60 & CUL-21)	.19 billion	CFU
Bifidobacterium animalis subsp. lactis (CUL-34)		
& Bifidobacterium bifidum (CUL-20)	. 6 billion	CFU

HMF Intensive provides 25 Billion CFU of clinically studied Genestra HMF probiotic strains per capsule. The formulation is vegan friendly; Gluten, Dairy, Soy and GMO free; and is offered in refrigerated and shelf-stable formats











^{*} Plummer, SF, Garaiova, I, Sarvotham, T, Cottrell, SL, Le Scouiller, S, Weaver, MA, Tang, J, Dee, P, Hunter, J. Int J Antimicrob Agents. 2005; 26(1): 69-74.

^{*} Madden, JA, Plummer, SF, Tang, J, Garaiova, I, Plummer, NT, Herbison, M, Hunter, JO, Shimada, T, Cheng, L, Shirakawa, T. Int Immunopharmacol. 2005; 5(6): 1091-1097.

HMF Intensive 500 & HMF Multi Strain 50



EACH SACHET (5 g) CONTAINS:

Probiotic Consortium	. 500 billion	CFU
Bifidobacterium animalis subsp lactis (CUL-34)	. 285 billion	CFU
Bifidobacterium bifidum (CUL-20)	15 billion	CFU
Lactobacillus salivarius (CUL-61)	. 100 billion	CFU
Lactobacillus acidophilus (CUL-60)	50 billion	CFU
Lactobacillus acidophilus (CUL-21)	50 billion	CFU

HMF Intensive 500 provides 500 Billion CFU of clinically studied Genestra HMF probiotic strains per sachet. This high-potency formulation is vegan friendly, Gluten, Dairy, Soy and GMO free.

EACH CAPSULE CONTAINS:

Probiotic Consortium	50 I	pillion	CFU
Lactobacillus acidophilus (CUL-60)	10	billion	CFU
Lactobacillus acidophilus (CUL-21)	10	billion	CFU
Bifidobacterium animalis subsp. lactis (CUL-34)	. 4.75	billion	CFU
Bifidobacterium bifidum (CUL-20)			
Bifidobacterium animalis subsp. lactis (HN019)	51	billion	CFU
Bifidobacterium animalis subsp. lactis (BL-04)	. 3.75	billion	CFU
Lactobacillus salivarius (CUL-61)	31	billion	CFU
Lactobacillus paracasei (CUL-08)	21	billion	CFU
Lactobacillus casei (CUL-06)	21	billion	CFU
Lactobacillus gasseri (CUL-09)	21	billion	CFU
Bifidobacterium breve (CUL-74)	21	billion	CFU
Lactobacillus plantarum (CUL-66)	21	billion	CFU
Lactobacillus acidophilus (NCFM®)	. 1.25	billion	CFU
Bifidobacterium animalis subsp. lactis (CUL-62)	1.5	billion	CFU
Saccharomyces cerevisiae subsp. boulardii (CNCM-I-1079)	0.5	billion	CFU

HMF Multi Strain 50 provides 15 Probiotic strains totaling 50 Billion CFU per capsule. This formulation is vegan friendly, Gluten, Dairy, Soy, FOS and GMO free.















PureGenomics Platform



https://www.puregenomics.com

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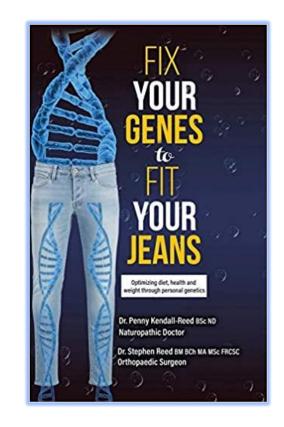




Thank you! QA







Fix Your Genes to Fit Your Jeans is the newest book
by Dr. Penny Kendall-Reed ND and her husband, Dr. Stephen Reed MD.
Now available at Amazon, Indigo Chapters and other retailers.











