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2024 ANNUAL CONVENTION



Beyond Serotonin: Exploring the Bidirectional Gut-Brain Connection for Managing Mental Health

NCPA 2024 Annual Convention and Expo
Columbus, Ohio

Speakers



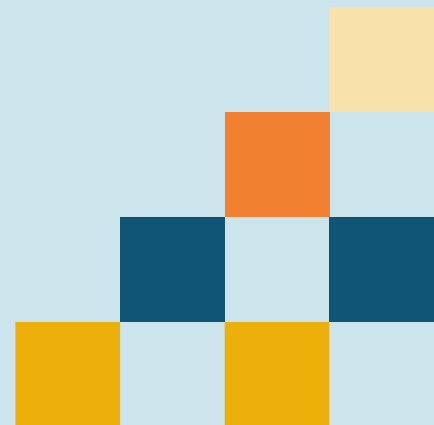
**Lara Zakaria PharmD MS CNS
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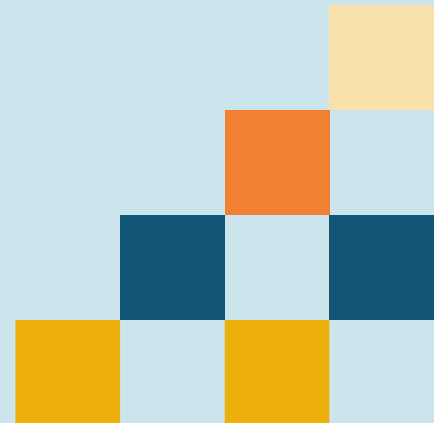
Disclosure Statement

There are no relevant financial relationships with ACPE defined commercial interests for anyone who was in control of the content of the activity.



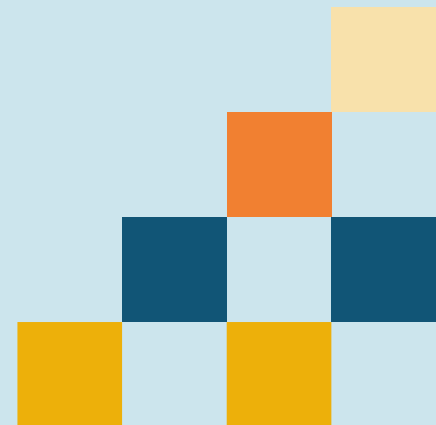
Pharmacist Learning Objectives

1. Discuss the various factors that contribute to the rise of depression and anxiety.
2. Review the bidirectional gut-brain connection and its effect on the gut-brain axis.
3. Discuss personalized, evidence-based dietary and nutraceutical interventions for managing mental health.



Pharmacy Technician Learning Objectives

1. Discuss the various factors that contribute to the rise of depression and anxiety.
2. Review the bidirectional gut-brain connection and its effect on the gut-brain axis.
3. Identify personalized, evidence-based dietary and nutraceutical interventions for managing mental health.



SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OPEN



The serotonin theory of depression: a systematic umbrella review of the evidence

Joanna Moncrieff^{1,2,✉}, Ruth E. Cooper³, Tom Stockmann⁴, Simone Amendola⁵, Michael P. Hengartner⁶ and Mark A. Horowitz^{1,2}

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The serotonin hypothesis of depression is still influential, despite a lack of convincing evidence associated with lowered serotonin concentration research. PubMed, EMBASE and PsycINFO were searched until December 2020. Systematic reviews, meta-analyses, umbrella reviews, and studies of serotonin and serotonin metabolite, 5-HIAA, concentration (SERT) levels measured by imaging or at post-mortem levels were included. Studies of depression associated with environmental interactions. Studies of depression associated with bipolar depression) were excluded. Two independent reviewers assessed studies using the AMSTAR-2, an adapted AMSTAR-2, or the GRADE. We did not include overlapping studies. The review was registered with PROSPERO and meta-analyses, 1 collaborative meta-analysis, 1 synthesis, 1 genetic association study and 1 umbrella review. Two meta-analyses of overlapping studies of depression (largest $n = 1002$). One meta-analysis of depression and evidence that lowered serotonin concentration.

overlapping studies examining the 5-HT_{1A} receptor (largest $n = 561$), and three meta-analyses of overlapping studies examining SERT binding (largest $n = 1845$) showed weak and inconsistent evidence of reduced binding in some areas, which would be consistent with increased synaptic availability of serotonin in people with depression, if this was the original, causal abnormality. However, effects of prior antidepressant use were not reliably excluded. One meta-analysis of tryptophan depletion studies found no effect in most healthy volunteers ($n = 566$), but weak evidence of an effect in those with a family history of depression ($n = 75$). Another systematic review ($n = 342$) and a sample of ten subsequent studies ($n = 407$) found no effect in volunteers. No systematic review of tryptophan depletion studies has been performed since 2007. The two largest and highest quality studies of the SERT gene, one genetic association study ($n = 115,257$) and one collaborative meta-analysis ($n = 43,165$), revealed no evidence of an association with depression, or of an interaction between genotype, stress and depression. The main areas of serotonin research

This review suggests that the huge research effort based on the serotonin hypothesis has not produced convincing evidence of a biochemical basis to depression. This is consistent with research on many other biological markers.

We suggest it is time to acknowledge that the serotonin theory of depression is not empirically substantiated.





Pharmacnutrition

Let's make it a thing!

Mental Health includes



<https://www.cdc.gov/mentalhealth/learn/index.htm>

<https://www.who.int/en/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/mental-health-strengthening-our-response>



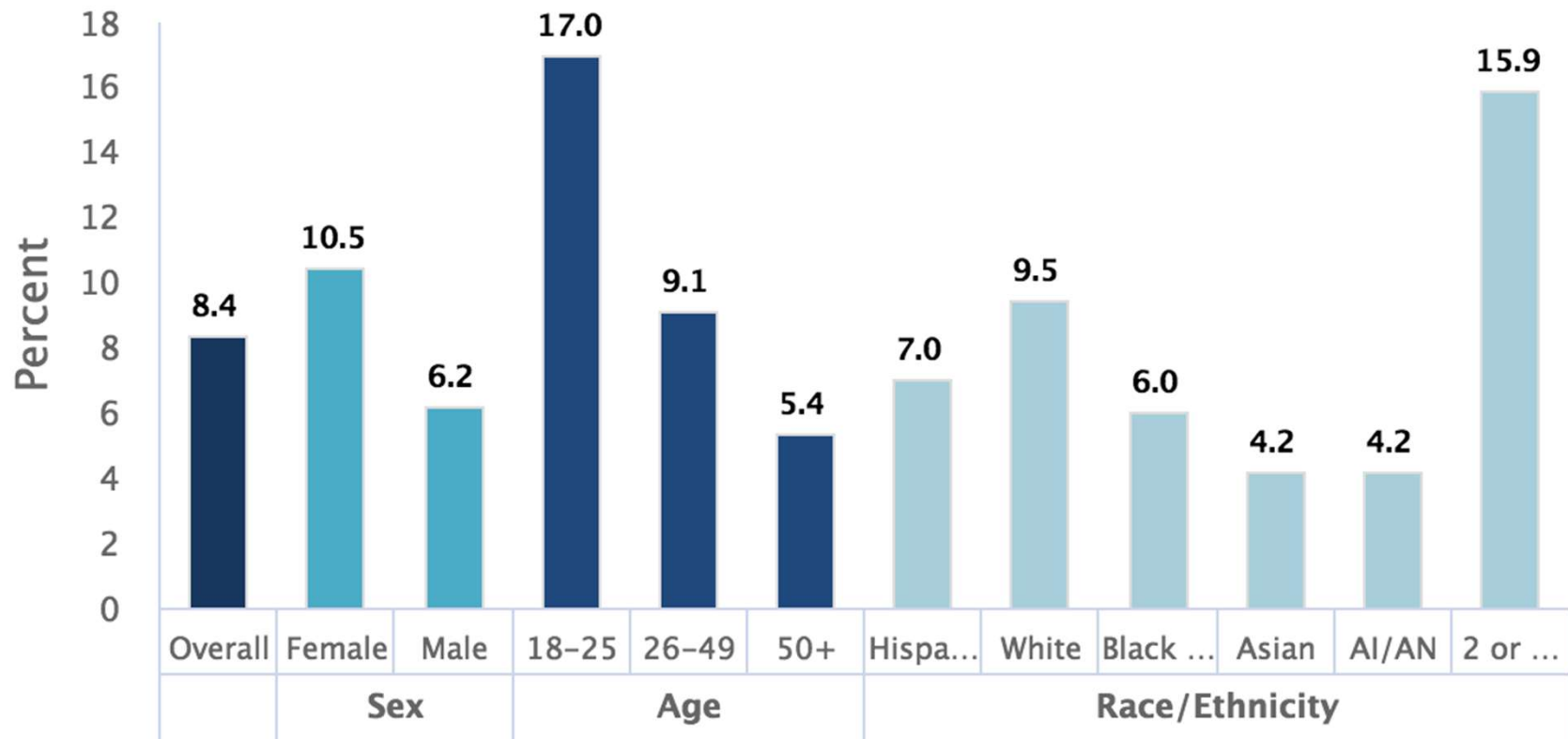
Depression & Anxiety

Incidence and pharmaceutical overview



Past Year Prevalence of Major Depressive Episode Among U.S. Adults (2020)

Data Courtesy of SAMHSA



<https://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/statistics/major-depression>

Anxiety Disorders

The most common mental illness in the U.S.

Affects 40 million (18.1%) adults age 18+

Types of anxiety disorders:

- Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD)
- Panic disorder
- Social Anxiety Disorder
- Specific Phobias
- Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD)
- Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)

Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD)

Persistent and excessive worry about various things

Affects 6.8 million adults

Women twice as likely to be affected

The disorder comes on gradually and can begin across the life cycle, though the risk is highest between childhood and middle age



Anxiety and Depression: Ranked top 10 causes of the global burden of disease

Anxiety disorders and depression often seen together

- Nearly ½ of those diagnosed with depression also diagnosed with an anxiety disorder

In 2019:

- 4.7% of adults aged 18+ reported regular feelings of depression
- 11.2% reported regular feelings of worry, nervousness, or anxiety

August 2020 to February 2021:

- an increase in the proportion of adults reporting **recent anxiety or depression symptoms from 36.4% to 41.5%**

Mental Health IS Just Health

Between 2010 and 2015

- Surge in prevalence of depression, GAD, and social anxiety among adolescent/college adults
- Surge in suicide deaths
- Those living in rural areas most impacted, greater social isolation, limited access to proper mental health care

Those with severe mental disorders (including major depression):

- Have a **reduced life expectancy of up to 10–25 years**
- Higher risk of developing **obesity and metabolic syndrome**

Rates of mood and anxiety disorders have increased between 1990 and 2015

- **Despite increased treatment and medication**



Conventional Therapeutic Approaches for Management of D/A

Standard of Care: Mild-Mod Depression

Pharmacotherapy plus psychotherapy

Mild-to-moderate depression

- American Psychiatric Association (APA) and National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) both recommend psychotherapy as an initial treatment option (APA Category I)
- APA considers antidepressants an initial treatment choice (APA Category I), NICE recommends antidepressant if:
 - Unresponsive to psychosocial intervention
 - Recurrent depression,
 - Or if low-level symptoms present of ≥ 2 years
 - Additional reasons to consider antidepressants include family history, prior response to antidepressants with good efficacy and tolerability, or patient preference

Standard of Care: GAD

Psychological & Pharmaceutical Therapies

Options for psychological therapies (counseling)

- Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT)
- Psychodynamic psychotherapy
- Mindfulness meditation
- Relaxation therapy
- Acceptance-based behavioral therapy

Medication Therapies

- First line therapy: SSRI, SNRI, and pregabalin (if not tolerant to SSRI/SNRI)
- Second-line therapy: Imipramine, bupropion, vortioxetine, Benzodiazepines, buspirone, hydroxyzine
- Other options: citalopram, divalproex, fluoxetine, mirtazapine,

Standard of Care: Mod-Severe Depression

Moderate-to-severe depression

- APA and NICE both recommend combination of antidepressant plus psychotherapy (APA Category I)
- APA recommends electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) for severe unresponsive major depression or urgent need for response (APA Category I)

Treatment initiation considerations

- Advise patients about potential for increased agitation, anxiety, and suicidal ideation during initial treatment stages
- Counsel patient to seek help promptly
- If patient responds too rapidly to initial antidepressant therapy, consider alternative diagnosis of bipolar

Standard of Care: Inadequate Response

Excluding alternative diagnoses and nonadherence

Optimize medication dose (assuming upper limit not reached, and side effect burden is tolerable)

After optimization, consider:

- Switching to another antidepressant or augmenting antidepressant with depression-focused psychotherapy
- Adding another non-MAOI antidepressant,
- Or adding another medication such as lithium, second-generation antipsychotics, or modafinil

For patients who are refractory to medications

- Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) is most effective therapy and should be considered (APA Category I)
- Or transcranial magnetic stimulation could also be considered (APA Category II)
- **Vagus nerve stimulation** is an option for patients refractory to at least 4 adequate treatment trials, including ECT (APA Category III)

Unipolar depression in adults: Antidepressant doses*

Drug	Usual total starting dose per day (mg) ¹	Usual total dose per day (mg)	Extreme daily dose range (mg) ¹
Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors			
Citalopram	20	20 to 40 ^Δ	10 to 40 ^Δ
Escitalopram	10	10 to 20	5 to 30
Fluoxetine	20	20 to 60	10 to 80
Fluvoxamine	50	50 to 200	25 to 300
Fluvoxamine CR	100	100 to 200	100 to 300
Paroxetine	20	20 to 40	10 to 50
Paroxetine CR	25	25 to 50	12.5 to 62.5
Sertraline	50	50 to 200	25 to 300
Serotonin-norepinephrine reuptake inhibitors			
Desvenlafaxine	25 to 50	50 to 100	50 to 400 [◊]
Duloxetine	30 to 60	60	30 to 120 [§]
Levomilnacipran	20	40 to 80	20 to 120
Milnacipran	12.5	100 to 200	50 to 300
Venlafaxine	37.5 to 75	75 to 375	75 to 375
Venlafaxine XR	37.5 to 75	75 to 225	75 to 375
Atypical agents			
Agomelatine [§] (not available in United States)	25	25 to 50	25 to 50
Bupropion	200	300 (maximum single dose 150 mg)	100 to 450
Bupropion SR 12 hour	150	300 (maximum single dose 200 mg)	150 to 400
Bupropion XL 24 hour	150	300	150 to 450 (United States) 150 to 300 (Europe)
Bupropion hydrobromide 24 hour	174	348	174 to 522
Mirtazapine	15	15 to 45	7.5 to 60
Serotonin modulators			
Nefazodone [‡]	200	300 to 600	50 to 600
Trazodone	100	200 to 400	100 to 600
Vilazodone	10	40	10 to 40
Vortioxetine	10	20	5 to 20
Tricyclics and tetracyclics[†]			
Amitriptyline	25	150 to 300	10 to 300
Amoxapine	25	200 to 300	25 to 400
Clomipramine	25	100 to 250	25 to 300
Desipramine	25	150 to 300	25 to 300
Doxepin	25	100 to 300	10 to 300
Imipramine	25	150 to 300	10 to 300
Maprotiline	25	100 to 225	25 to 225
Nortriptyline	25	50 to 150	10 to 150
Protriptyline	10	15 to 60	5 to 60
Trimipramine	25	150 to 300	25 to 300
Monoamine oxidase inhibitors[†]			
Isocarboxazid	10	10 to 40	10 to 60
Phenelzine	15	15 to 90	7.5 to 90
Selegiline transdermal	6 mg/24 hour patch	6 to 12 mg/24 hour patch	6 to 12 mg/24 hour patch
Tranylcypromine	10	30 to 60	10 to 60

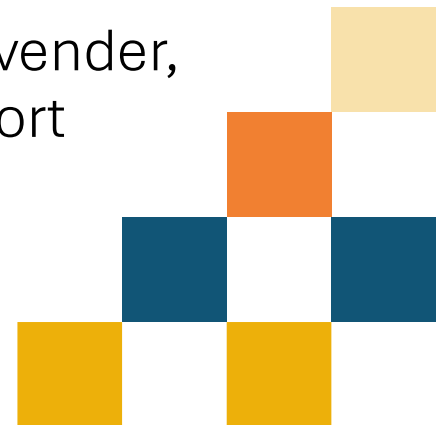
Initial treatment depression:

- SSRIs
- Reasonable alternatives- SNRIs, atypical antidepressants, serotonin modulators



EBM integrative modalities

- Exercise
- Relaxation and positive activities
- Clinician-guided self-help
- “Limited data” lavender, Kava, St Johns Wort



Adjunctive therapy is critical

Pharmacotherapy and psychotherapy avert less than half of the disease burden

~**30%–40%** of those with depression do not adequately respond to pharmacological or psychological treatment

Burden of depression has not reduced – may actually be increasing - despite a substantial increase/wider availability of psychotherapies

The Functional Medicine Lens



SYSTEM'S BASED
APPROACH



UPSTREAM
MEDICINE



VS



"SYMPTOM-
BASED"
APPROACH



DOWNSTREAM
MEDICINE



Contributing Factors

Gut health and microbiome balance

Inflammation (and factors that contribute)

Detoxification & environmental exposures

Mitochondrial health

Hormone & neurotransmitter balance

Diet & nutritional status

History of trauma (big T and little t)

Connection, community and social support



Meet Claire

- 68 y/o woman
- Presenting with increased **anxiety, depression, brain fog, fatigue, and disruptive GI symptoms and hives**
 - Symptoms significantly impact her dietary choices and limit variety significantly
 - Reports low tolerance to stress and history significant for anxiety & depression
 - GI symptoms include belching, malodorous gas, soft/unformed stool
 - Multiple environmental sensitivities and food reactivities
 - Reports joint pain and inflammation, skin reactivity (hives), managed with diet and trigger avoidance
 - Increased risk of environmental toxin exposure due to occupation and lifestyle confirmed with laboratory analysis
- Medications
 - Occasional ibuprofen for headaches
 - **Citalopram** 20 mg/day (~x 6 months)



Assessment Tools

Health history questionnaire (HHQ)

Medical symptom questionnaire (MSQ) + PROMISE 10

Diet Diary (3-day written for initial)

24-hour recall

Food skills and environment assessment

Laboratory

- Basic CBC, CMP and blood chemistries
- Stool testing
- Nutrition profile



Assessment Summary

Reports low tolerance to stress and history significant for anxiety & depression

GI symptoms include belching, malodorous gas, soft/unformed stool

Multiple environmental sensitivities and food reactivities

Reports joint pain and inflammation, skin reactivity (hives), managed with diet and trigger avoidance

Increased risk of environmental toxin exposure due to occupation and lifestyle confirmed with laboratory analysis



Conference on ‘Diet, nutrition and mental health and wellbeing’ Plenary Lecture: Mental health as an emerging public health problem

Nutritional psychiatry: the present state of the evidence

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²*Deakin University, Food & Mood Centre, IMPACT Strategic Research Centre, School of Medicine,
Rusden Health, Geelong, Australia*

³*Department*

⁴*Orygen, The University of Melbourne*

⁵*Florey Institute of Neuroscience and Biomedicine*

⁶*Centre for Adolescent Health*

Pharmacotherapy, such as antidepressants, and psychotherapy, such as cognitive behavioral therapy, are cornerstones of treatment; however, they avert less than half of the disease burden, suggesting that additional strategies to prevent and treat mental disorders are needed. Indeed, recent evidence suggests that despite a substantial increase in the use of psychotropics and wider availability of psychotherapies, the population burden of depression has not reduced, and may be increasing



Treatment-resistant depression (TRD)

Precise definition of refractory or resistant depression is inconsistent in the literature

Defined as major depressive disorder (MDD) in adults who have not responded to at least two different antidepressant treatments* in the current moderate to severe depressive episode

Due to the lack of consistency in definitions of TRD, the prevalence of TRD varies widely in the literature, with **ranges of approximately 10%-45%** (US and European data)

*used for a sufficient length of time (4-8 weeks), at an adequate dose, and with adequate affirmation of treatment adherence

BMC Psychiatry. 2019;19(1):247
J Manag Care Spec Pharm.
2019;25(7):823-835



The Role of the Gut Microbiota in Dietary Interventions for Depression and Anxiety

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¹School of Food and Advanced Technology, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand; ²Riddet Institute, Massey University, Palmerston North, New Zealand; ³The New Zealand Institute for Plant and Food Research Limited, Palmerston North, New Zealand; ⁴AgResearch Ltd Grasslands Research Centre, Palmerston North, New Zealand; and ⁵High-Value Nutrition National Science Challenge, Auckland, New Zealand

ABSTRACT

There is emerging evidence that an unhealthy dietary pattern may decrease it. This nascent research suggests depression and anxiety. The relation, however, is complex with choices being affected by stress and depression. The research evolves, all characteristics of the relation must be translated into clinical practice. A parallel and fast-growing relation, commonly termed the microbiome–gut–function and behavior. In this review we discuss pieces of the diet–mood relation in which the gut microbiota in depression studies. We argue that because diet is one piece, nutritional intervention studies need to consider the gut microbiota as an essential piece of the puzzle. *Adv Nutr* 2020;11:890–907.

[...] diet is a large influencer of the gut microbiota composition and function, it is likely that changes in the gut microbiota contribute to how diet (whole diet and individual components of diet) may affect depression and anxiety. Dietary patterns for positive mental health will likely support the growth of commensal microbiota, decrease the growth of pathogenic and colitis inducing bacteria, and affect gut barrier permeability and inflammation.

Keywords: microbiome–gut–brain axis, depression, anxiety, mood, mental health, nutritional psychiatry, microbiota, diet, nutrition



Effects of regulating intestinal microbiota on anxiety symptoms: A systematic review

Beibei Yang, Jinbao Wei, Peijun Ju, Jinghong Chen

To cite: Yang B, Wei J, Ju P, et al. Effects of regulating intestinal microbiota on anxiety symptoms: A systematic review. *General Psychiatry* 2019;32:e100056. doi:10.1136/gpsych-2019-100056

Received 23 January 2019
Revised 28 February 2019
Accepted 03 March 2019

ABSTRACT

Background Anxiety disorders and a variety of other disorders related to the gut have indicated that the gut-brain axis function through the intestinal microbiota. However, there is no specific evidence regarding the effects of regulating intestinal microbiota on anxiety symptoms.

Aims To find evidence on the effects of regulating intestinal microbiota on anxiety symptoms by regulating the gut-brain axis.

Methods This systematic review of randomised controlled trials was searched based on the following databases: PubMed, EMBASE, the Cochrane Library, OVID, Web of Knowledge, China National Knowledge Infrastructure (CNKI), Wanfang Data, VIP databases and SinoMed. The retrieval time dated back to 25 July 2018. Then we screened research literatures based on established inclusion and exclusion criteria. Quality evaluation for each included study was done using the Cochrane risk of bias tool.

Conclusions We find that more than half of the studies

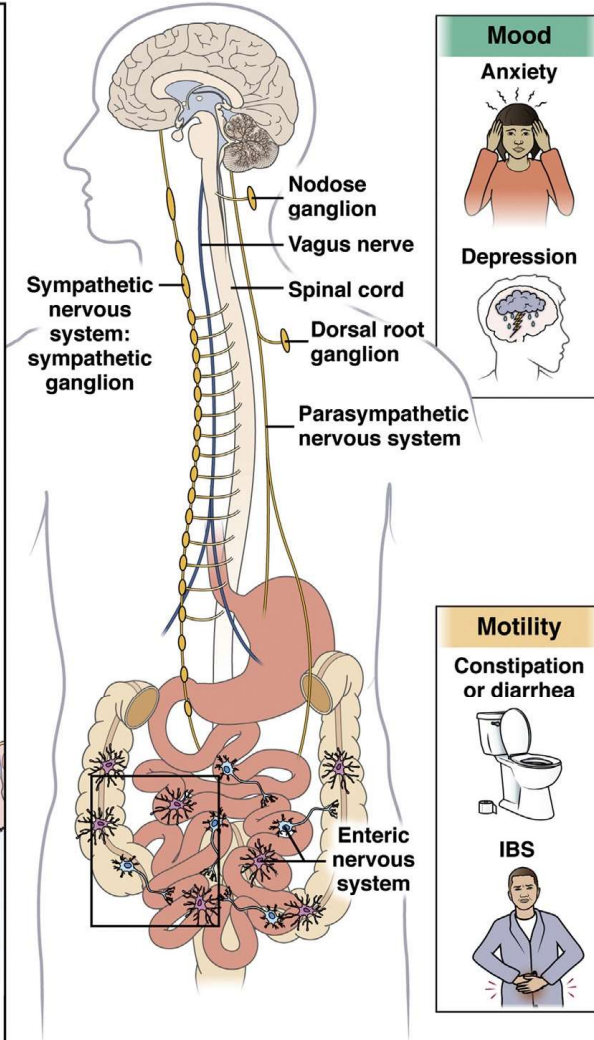
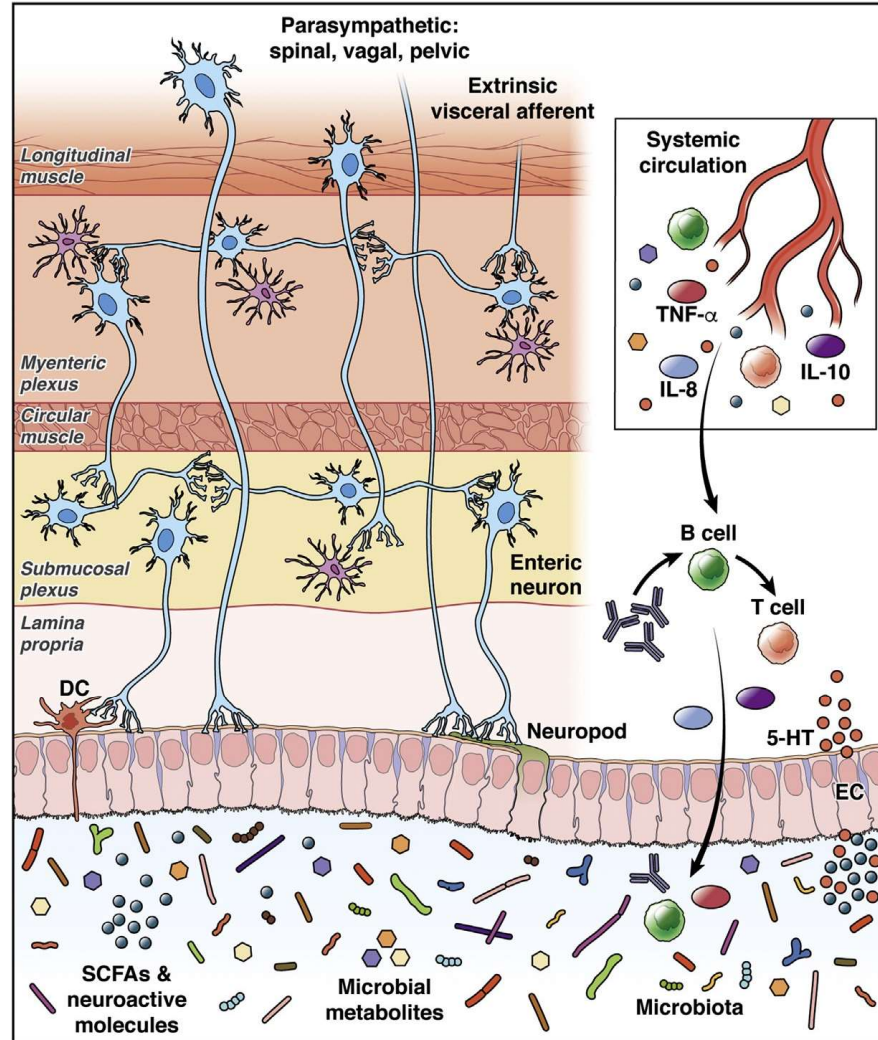
Eleven of 21 studies showed that regulation of intestinal microbiota could improve anxiety symptoms, of which five studies conducted probiotic interventions and six studies used non-probiotic interventions like low FODMAP. That means that **52% of studies showed a positive effect on improving anxiety symptoms by regulating intestinal microbiota.**

Introduction Anxiety disorder is a mental disorder with anxiety symptoms as the main clinical manifestation, with a global incidence of 3%–25%, and the incidence in chronic diseases, such as cancer, cardiocerebrovascular disease, irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), is 1.4%–70%.¹ Studies² have shown that up to 33.7% of people will be affected by anxiety symptoms

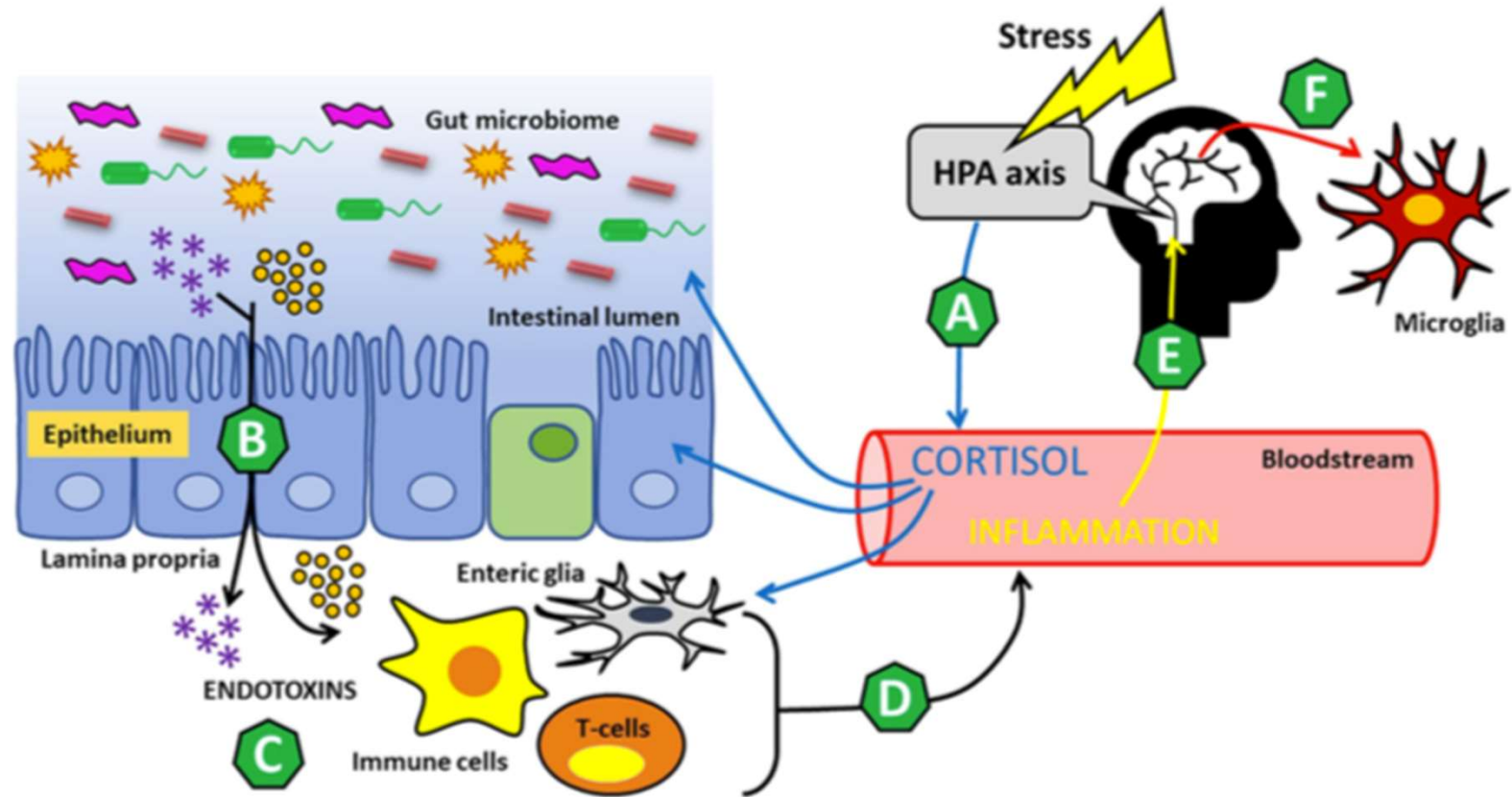


Gut health & Microbiome

Gastroenterology. 2021;160(5):1486-1501.



Impact of stress on bidirectional communication between the gut microbiome and the CNS



J Neuro Res. 2019;97:1223–1241.

Stool Testing

Normal Bacterial Flora			
	Result		Normal
<i>Bacteroides fragilis</i>	4.84e8	Low	1.60e9 - 2.50e11
<i>Bifidobacterium spp.</i>	9.68e8		>6.70e7
<i>Enterococcus spp.</i>	2.53e5		1.9e5 - 2.00e8
<i>Escherichia spp.</i>	5.58e4	Low	3.70e6 - 3.80e9
<i>Lactobacillus spp.</i>	2.35e4	Low	8.6e5 - 6.20e8
<i>Clostridia (class)</i>	5.76e5	Low	5.00e6 - 5.00e7
<i>Enterobacter spp.</i>	4.45e4	Low	1.00e6 - 5.00e7
<i>Akkermansia muciniphila</i>	1.68e5	High	1.00e1 - 5.00e4
<i>Faecalibacterium prausnitzii</i>	1.78e2	Low	1.00e3 - 5.00e8
Phyla Microbiota			
	Result		Normal
Bacteroidetes	2.27e10	Low	8.61e11 - 3.31e12
Firmicutes	1.75e9	Low	5.70e10 - 3.04e11
Firmicutes:Bacteroidetes Ratio	0.08		<1.00

Intestinal Health			
	Result		Normal
Digestion			
Steatocrit	<dI		<15 %
Elastase-1	104	Low	>200 ug/g
GI Markers			
b-Glucuronidase	3441	High	<2486 U/mL
Occult Blood - FIT	0		<10 ug/g
Immune Response			
Secretory IgA	243	Low	510 - 2010 ug/g
Anti-gliadin IgA	56		0 - 157 U/L
Inflammation			
Calprotectin	63		<173 ug/g
Add-on Test			
Zonulin	199.8	High	<107 ng/g

Stress & GI Health



Under chronic stress

Induces
inflammatory
process

GI motility
issues

Digestion
compromised,
nutrient absorption
issues

Changes in the
microbiome
balance

Front Hum Neurosci. 2017;11:316.
J Neuro Res. 2019;97:1223-1241.
Gastroenterology. 2021;160(5):1486-1501.

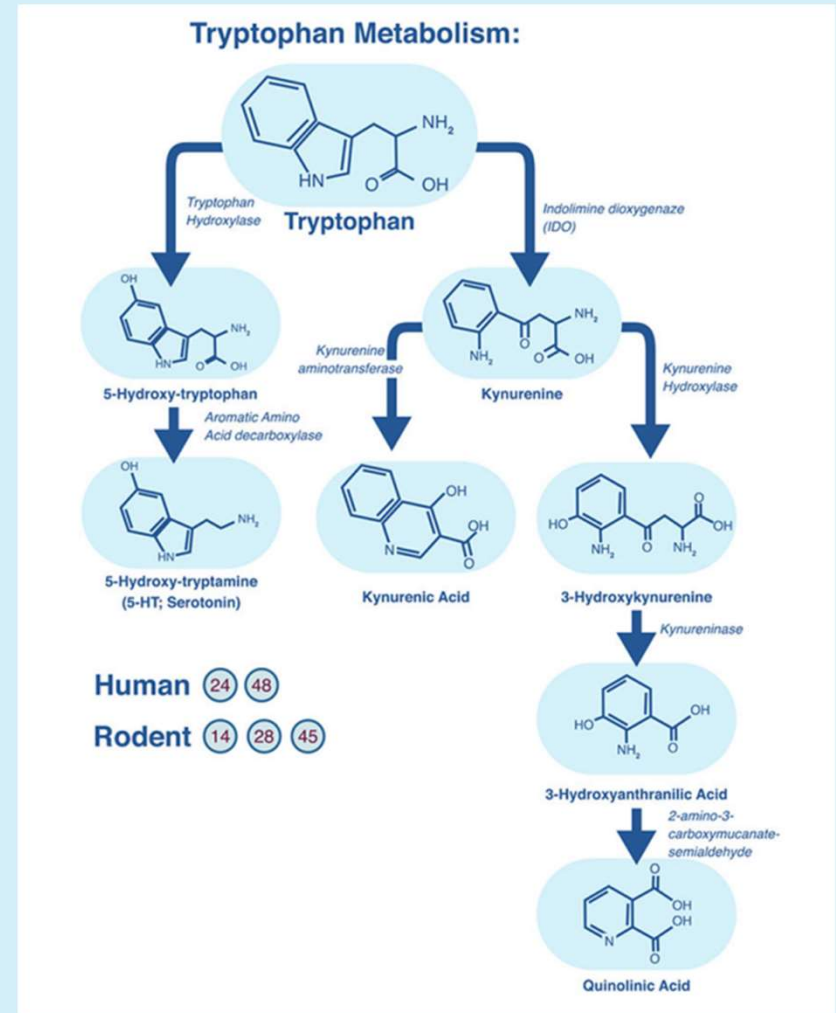
Neuroinflammation & Tryptophan Metabolism

Tryptophan is an essential amino acid precursor for Serotonin + Melatonin

Alternative pathway = Kynurenine + Quinolinic Acid (neuroinflammatory)

Commensal bacteria that metabolize tryptophan play a large role in driving the pathway

Neurobiol Dis. 2020;135:104578



Neurotransmitter Markers

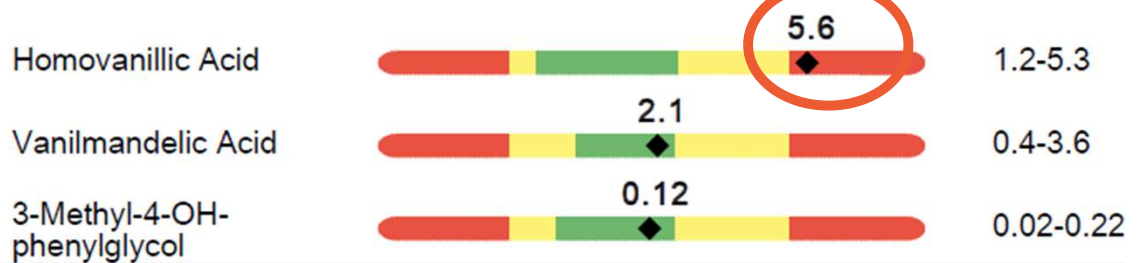
Neurotransmitter Metabolites

Kynurenine Markers (Vitamin B6)

Reference Range



Catecholamine Markers



Serotonin Markers



Inflammation & Oxidative Stress

Chronic,
systemic
inflammation

Oxidative
stress

Mitochondrial
dysfunction

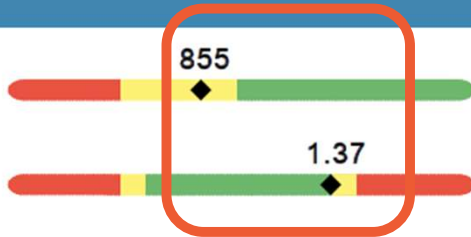


Oxidative Stress/Inflammation

Antioxidants

Glutathione
(whole blood)

Coenzyme Q10,
Ubiquinone (serum)



Reference
Range

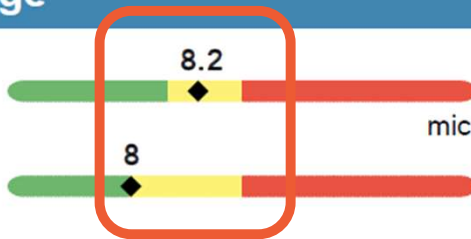
≥ 669
micromol/L

0.43-1.49
mcg/mL

Oxidative Damage

Lipid Peroxides (urine)

8-OHdG (urine)



Reference
Range

≤ 10.0
micromol/g Creat.

≤ 15
mcg/g Creat.

The Oxidative Stress reference ranges are based on an adult population.

Delta-6-Desaturase Activity

Linoleic / DGLA
18:2 n6 / 20:3 n6

Upregulated Functional Impaired



6.0-12.3

Cardiovascular Risk

Analyte

Reference
Range

Omega-6s /
Omega-3s

AA / EPA
20:4 n6 / 20:5 n3

Omega-3 Index

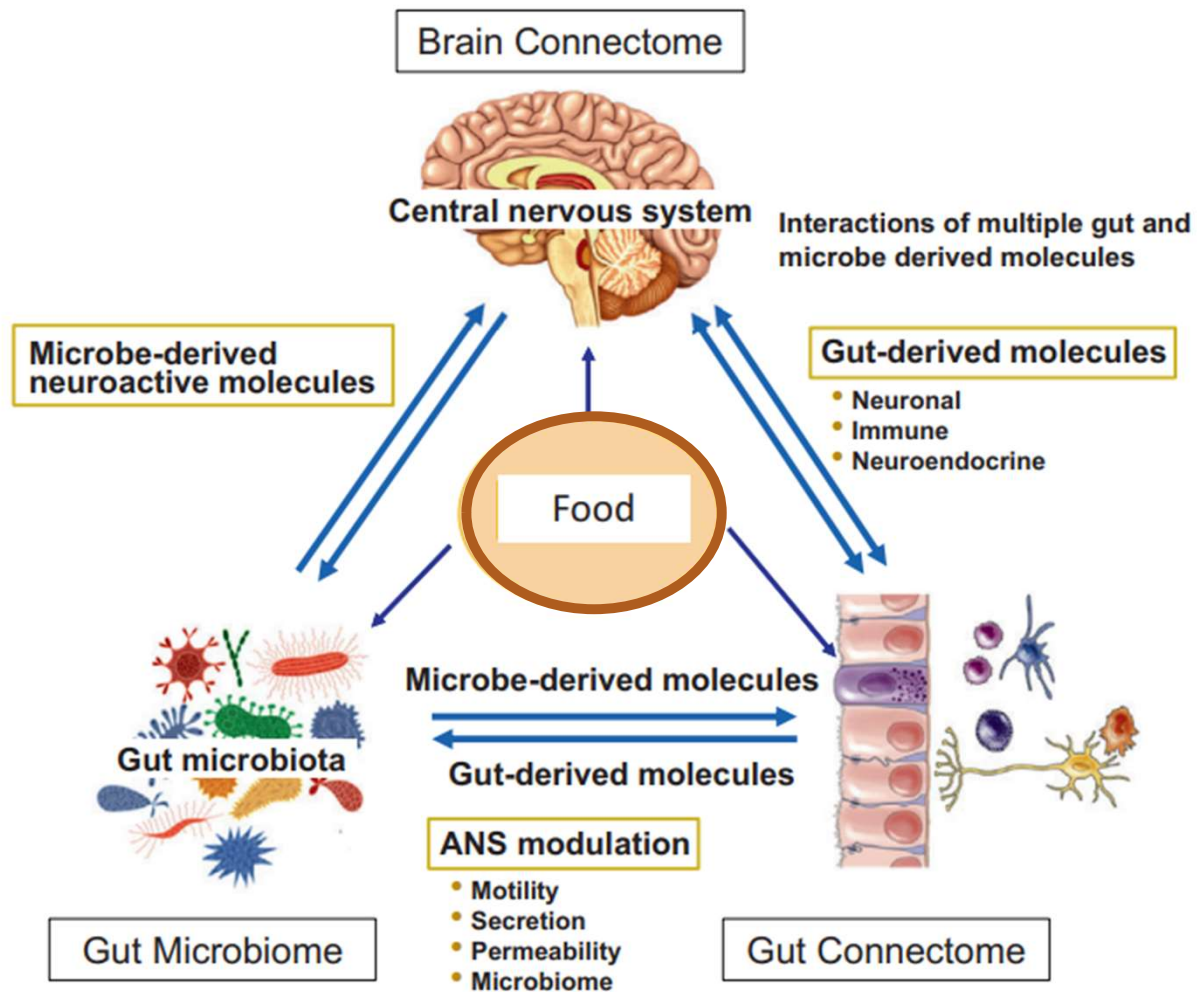


3.4-10.7

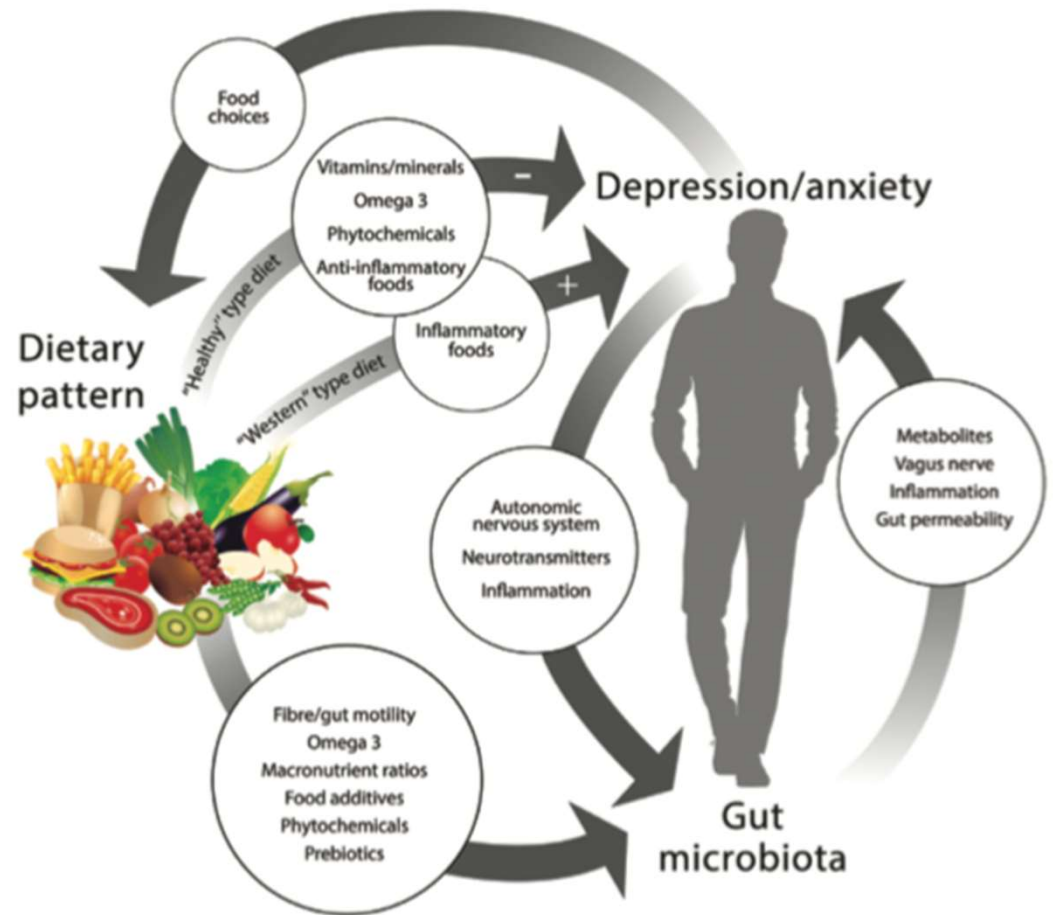
12-125

≥ 4.0





Dietary links to risk of developing depression & anxiety





A randomised controlled trial of dietary improvement for adults with major depression (the 'SMILES' trial)

Felice N. Jacka^{1,4,9,10,13*}, Adrienne O'Neil^{1,2,13}, Rachele Opie^{5,13}, Catherine Itsiopoulos⁵, Sue Cotton³, Mohammedreza Mohebibi¹, David Castle^{4,11}, Sarah Dash^{1,13}, Cathrine Mihalopoulos⁷, Mary Lou Chatterton⁷, Laima Brazionis^{5,6}, Olivia M. Dean^{1,4,12,13}, Allison M. Hodge⁸ and Michael Berk^{1,3,12,13}

Abstract

Background: The possible therapeutic impact of dietary changes on existing mental illness is largely unknown.

Using a randomised controlled trial, we investigated the impact of dietary improvement on the treatment of major depression.

Methods: 'SMILES' was a 12-week randomised controlled trial comparing a dietary intervention in the treatment of major depression to a social support control group. The dietary intervention consisted of a nutritional consulting session and a protocol to the same visit schedule. The Montgomery-Åsberg Depression Rating Scale was used to assess remission and change of symptoms over time using the Montgomery-Åsberg Depression Rating Scale repeated measures (MMRM).

Results: We assessed 166 individuals with major depression (mean age = 45 years, n = 34). Of these, 55 were utilising some form of therapy: 21 were using psychotherapy and pharmacotherapy combined; 9 were using exclusively psychotherapy; and 25 were using only pharmacotherapy. There were 31 in

The dietary support group demonstrated significantly greater improvement between baseline and 12 weeks on the MADRS than the social support control group

These results indicate that dietary improvement may provide an efficacious and accessible treatment strategy for the management of this highly prevalent mental disorder, the benefits of which could extend to the management of common co-morbidities.



Mediterranean diet benefits

Correlates with a reduced risk of depression (& CM comorbidities)

Anti-inflammatory, antioxidant-rich

Rich source polyphenols and phytonutrients

Rich in PUFAs and MUFAs

Positive microbiome changes

Therapeutic Foods



Healthy fats

- **Extra-virgin olive oil (EVOO)**, nuts and seeds
- **Omega-3 fat sources from food** (and supplement sources 2 to 4 grams per day)
- Alpha-lipoic acid (ALA)

Micronutrients

- Zinc
- Magnesium
- Selenium
- Cit C
- Vit E
- Choline

Antioxidants

- Alliums (especially garlic) & cruciferous vegetables
- **Green tea (EGCG), resveratrol, carotenoids, quercetin**

Fiber sources

- **Non-starchy vegetables, colorful root vegetables**
- Whole Grains and legumes (limit processing)
- Traditionally fermented foods

Focus on color "eat the rainbow"

- **Phytonutrients: Organic, colorful mix of low glycemic veggies & fruit**
- **Mushrooms**
- **Herbs including turmeric, saffron, rosemary, herbal teas (and others)**

**Dietary recommendations personalized for Claire due to reactivity are in bold*

Nutraceuticals

Evidence-based nutrients & herbs to support your foundational diet



Supplement Considerations



Nutrients

- **Vitamin C**
- Essential Fatty Acids (EFA)
- Choline
- Alpha-lipoic acid (ALA)
- **Vitamin D**
- **B-Complex**
- Zinc to copper ratio
- **Magnesium**
- Selenium



Herbs & Phytonutrients

- Saffron
- St John's wort
- Curcumin
- Adaptogens
 - **Ashwagandha**
 - Holy Basil
 - Rhodiola
 - Mushrooms
- Quercetin
- Resveratrol
- Carotenoids



Nervines & GABA modulators

- GABA
- Lavender
- Kava
- **Chamomile**
- **Passionflower**
- **Valerian root**
- Hops



Targeted AA supplementation

- Tryptophan
- Tyrosine
- 5-HTP
- **L-theonine**
- Glycine

**The initial plan choices for Claire are in*

Summary

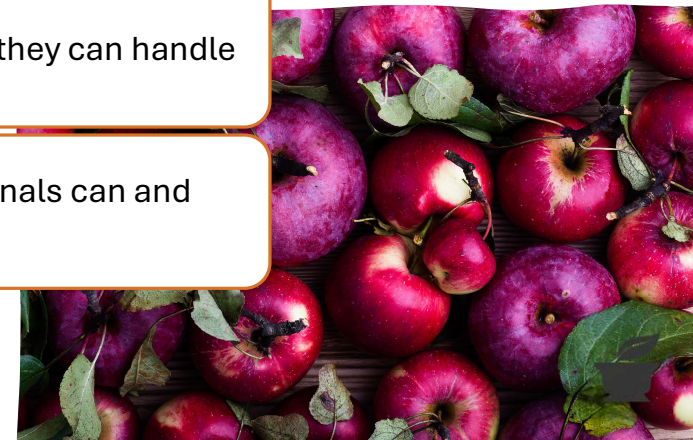
Diet, nutrition, and herbs can be a powerful strategy to help patients improve their mental health

There are multiple mechanisms beyond SSRIs and the serotonin pathway that impact depression & anxiety, including inflammation, microbiome balance, gut barrier integrity, neurotransmitter and hormone, and HPA-axis balance

Interventions including diet, targeted nutrients, herbs, and lifestyle modification (sleep, meditation, limbic retraining, and movement)

Interventions should always be tailored to the individual, integrated slowly at a rate they can handle

Physicians, nutritionists, pharmacists, and other allied and mental health professionals can and should work collaboratively to reduce the burden of mental health



Questions?



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