

Prostate Cancer- Part Three:

Immune Support
Gut Health Optimisation
Living well after treatment

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Three Webinars- Objectives

By the end of the three webinars you should be able to:

- Understand the principles and importance of **gut health**
- Employ at least **1 new technique** to help optimise gut health
- Identify at least **1 key supplement** that can potentially benefit your situation
- Discuss **nutritional support** in the context of your treatment
- Learn and put into practice at least **1 change in your diet** which will benefit your immune system
- Learn and put into practice at least **1 change in lifestyle**



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What we will cover in Part Three

- Supporting immunity
- Gut health optimisation
- Supporting brain health and bone health
- Modifiable lifestyle factors to support health



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Poll 1



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Immunity



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Immunity

- The immune system is the body's defence apparatus
- Efficient defence is reliant on intact defence barriers, good border control, detection and recognition of harm, intelligence (memory), surveillance mechanisms

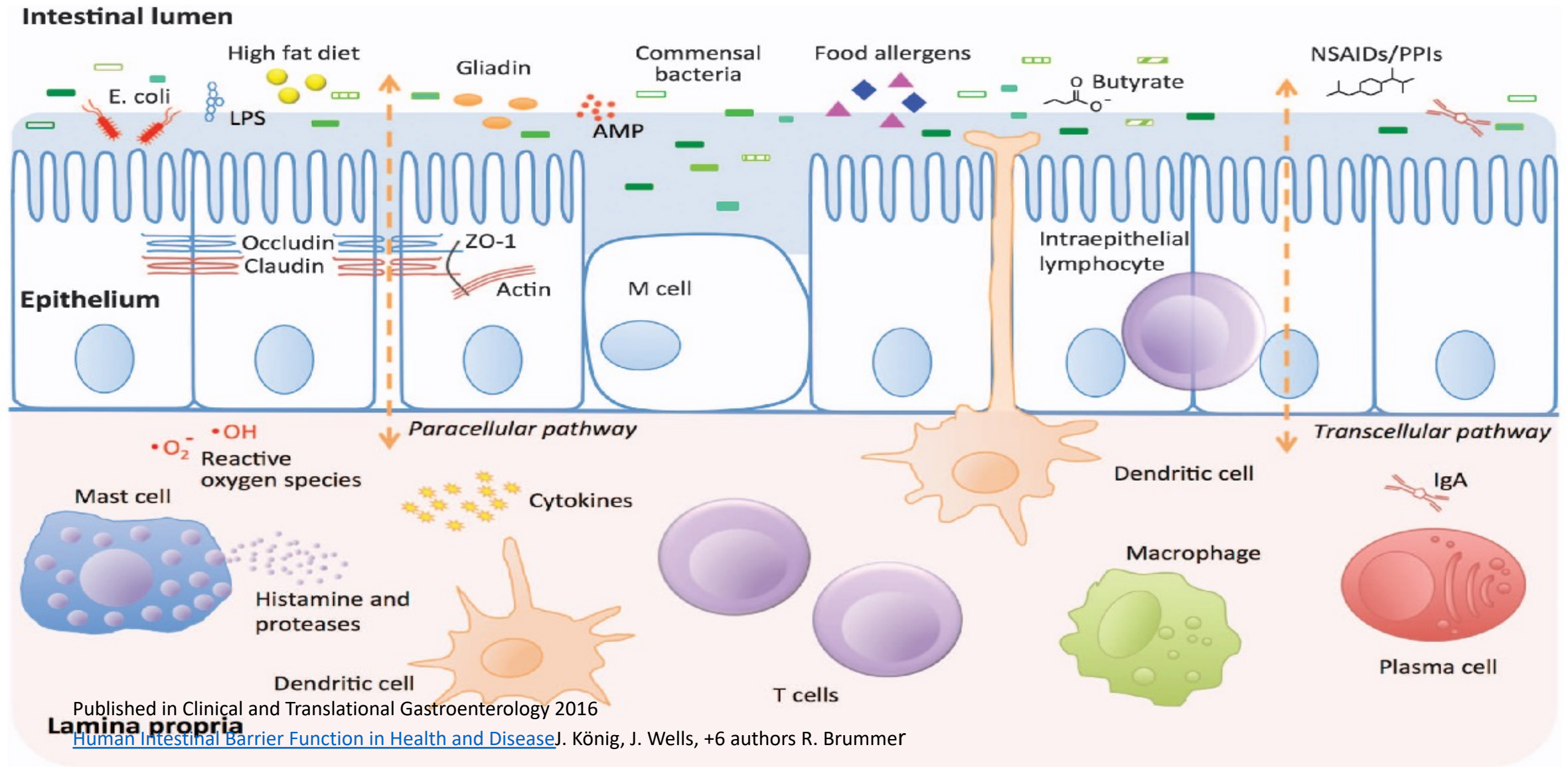


Immunity

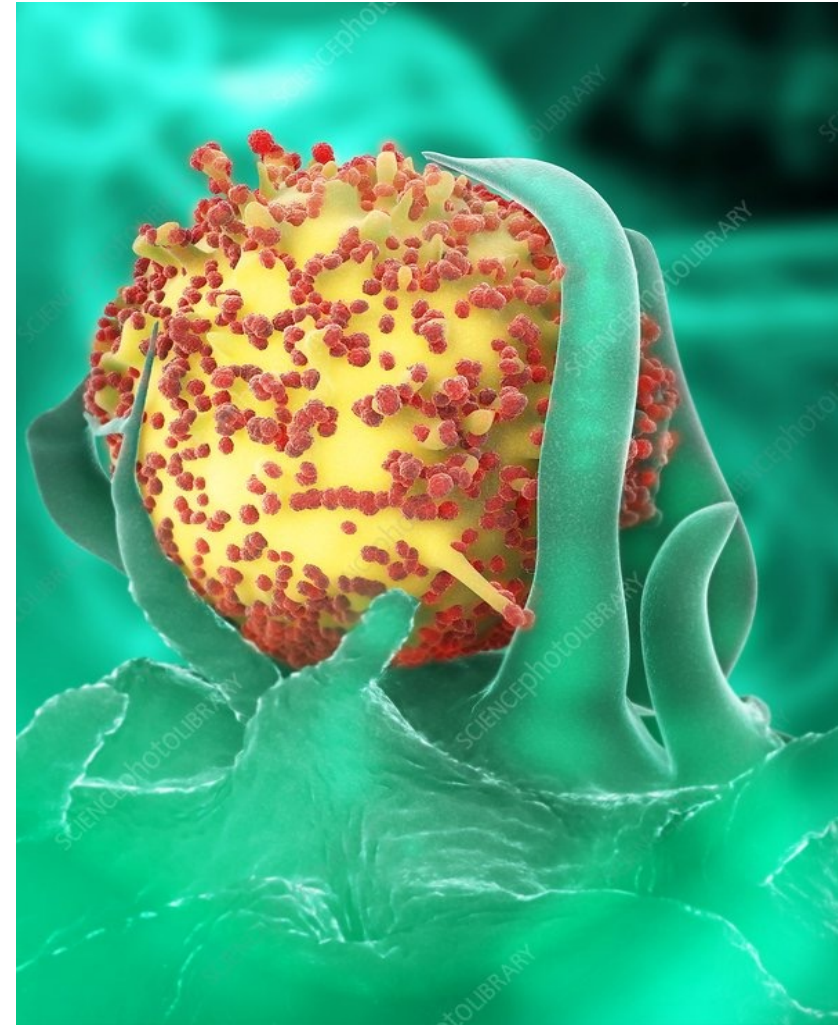
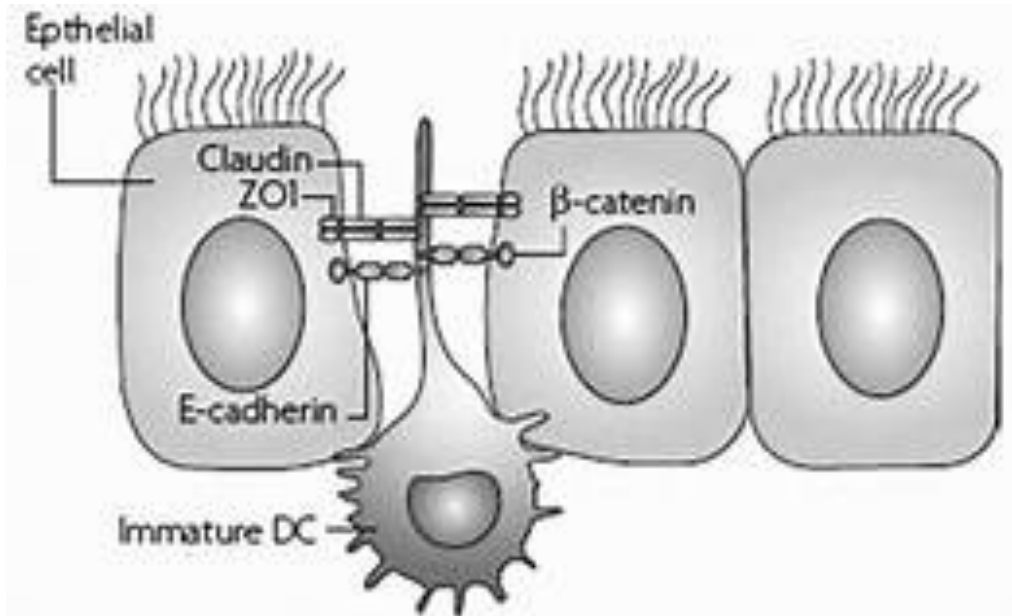
1. Defence barriers: the body's linings (e.g. the gut barrier)
2. Border control (immune cells beneath the linings)
3. Recognition systems (specialised immune cells beneath the linings)
4. Intelligence and memory (e.g. antibodies)
5. Surveillance (messengers)



The gut barrier - defence - the first part of the immune response



Border control-dendritic cells



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Boundaries, Immune Dysfunction, & Disease

Immune Response

Boundary	<i>Excess</i>	<i>Deficiency</i>
Internal (self)	Autoimmunity Cardiovascular Neurodegeneration	Cancer
External (non-self)	Allergy, Atopy, Hypersensitivity	Infection



How to support our immunity

1. Maintain healthy barriers: reduce toxins, **feed the microbiome**, reduce inflammation, provide building blocks to 'repair the fence' (e.g. short chain fatty acids from fibre feed the cells in the bowel lining)
2. Fuel the system: **Good nutrition**. Barrier repair, intelligence and memory (e.g. antibodies) and surveillance (messengers) require energy.
3. Reduce stress: cortisol (the stress hormone) can dampen the immune response



Dietary factors to support the immune system

- Intermittent fasting

IF or reduced food quantities has been shown to help immunity

- Anti-inflammatory diet (rich in anti-oxidants and omega 3)

- Good protein intake

Game meats like venison and rabbit have better fat profiles and are rich in the protein arginine, which helps increase immune cells called Natural Killer cells. Raised arginine levels been shown to help T cells fight tumours and respond better to immunotherapy.



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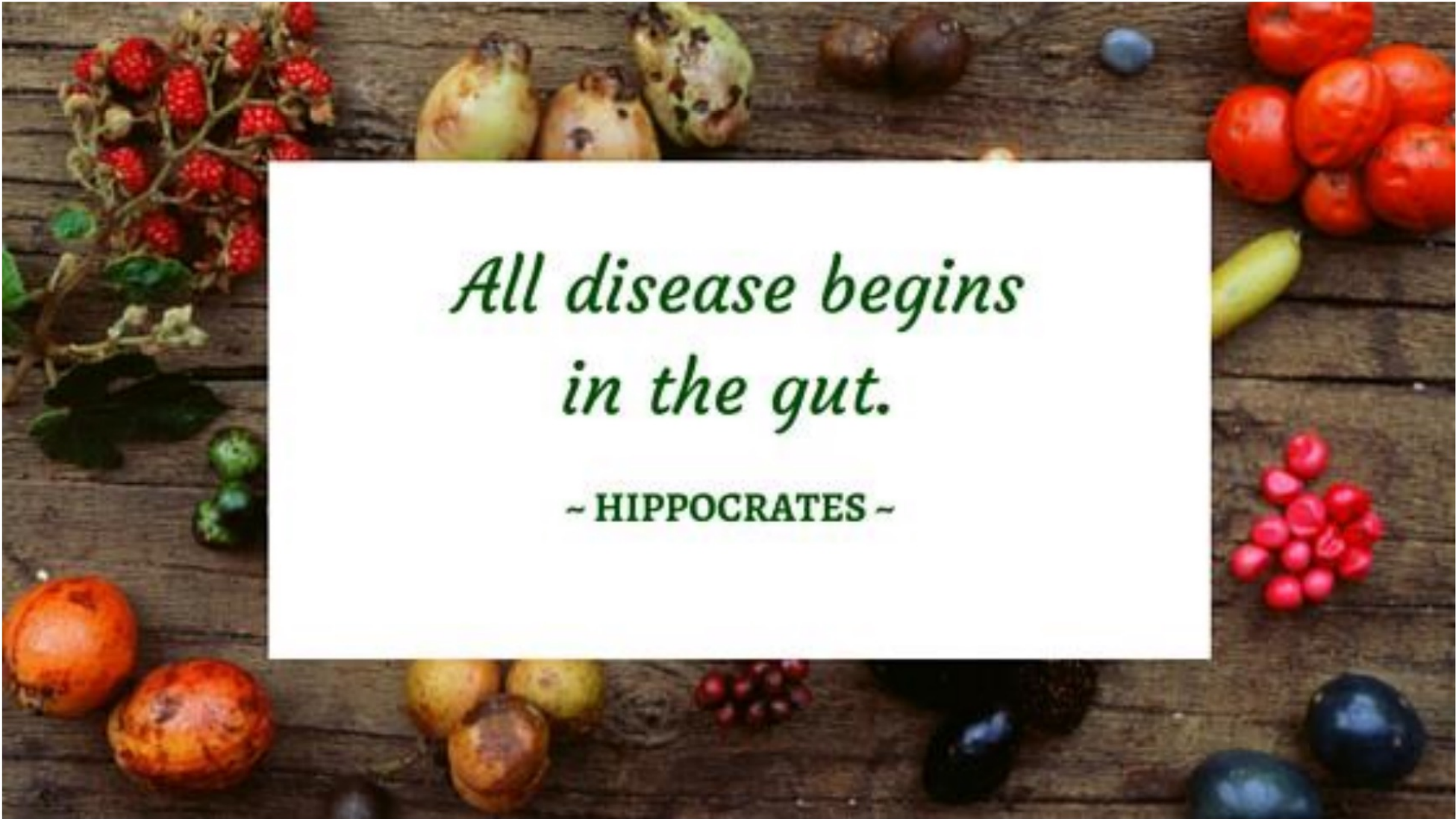
Supplements to support the immune system

Supplement or intervention	Direction
Medicinal mushrooms	Discuss with practitioner
Vitamin D	Up to 5000 IU a day
Beta-glucans	250 mg three times a day
Elderberry	500 mg daily
Resveratrol	250 mg twice a day
Curcumin	500-1000 mg a day
Biobran	500 mg-3 g a day (up to 8 weeks if using higher dose 1 g thereafter)
Astragalus	1500 mg twice a day
Melatonin	3-10 mg a day

Not intended to be a substitute for pharmacological therapy



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*All disease begins
in the gut.*

~ HIPPOCRATES ~



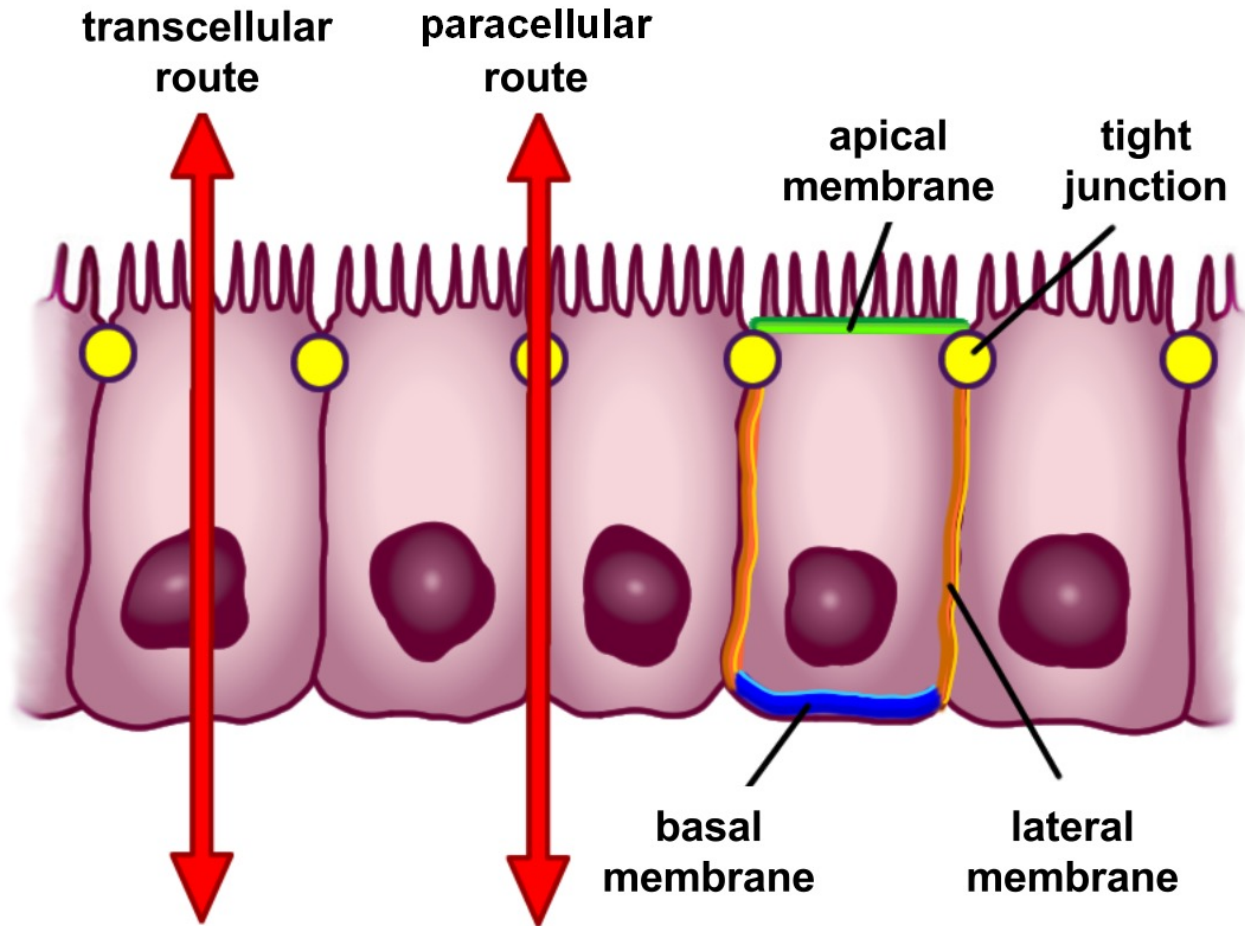
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Contributors to Gut Health

- ✓ The gut barrier – absorption of nutrients and defence
- ✓ The gut microbiome – complex metabolic functions
- ✓ Gut motility - waste disposal
- ✓ Enzymatic capacity - digestion of food
- ✓ Hormonal and neurotransmitter regulation – signalling to the brain



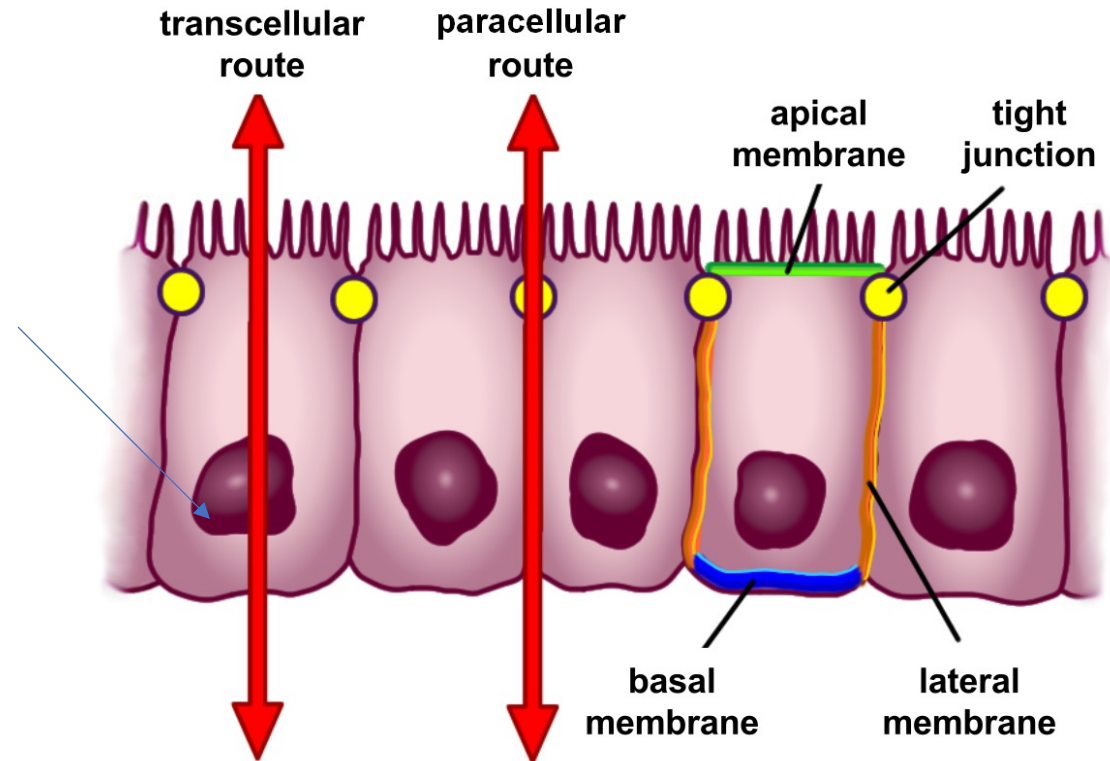
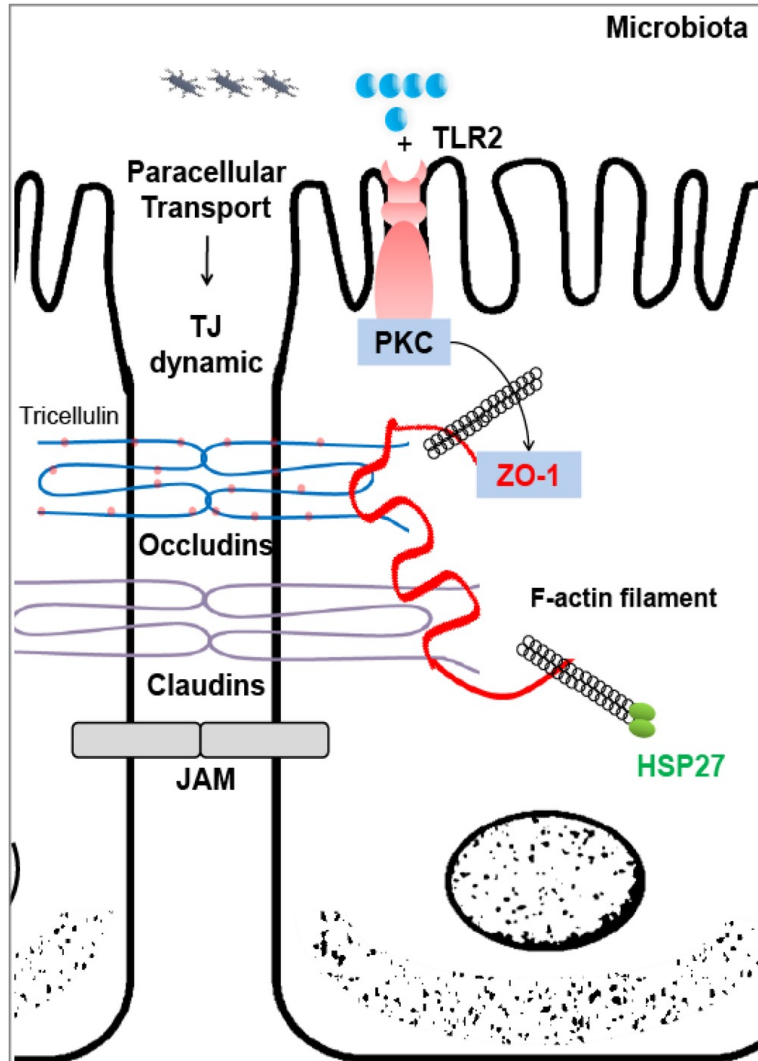
The gut barrier - absorption



- Single-cell layer
- Selectively permeable barrier
- Permits the absorption of nutrients
- Effective defense



The gut barrier - Tight Junctions



My Patient-Friendly Diagram



The gut barrier – altered intestinal permeability

Factors which may **disrupt** intestinal barrier function

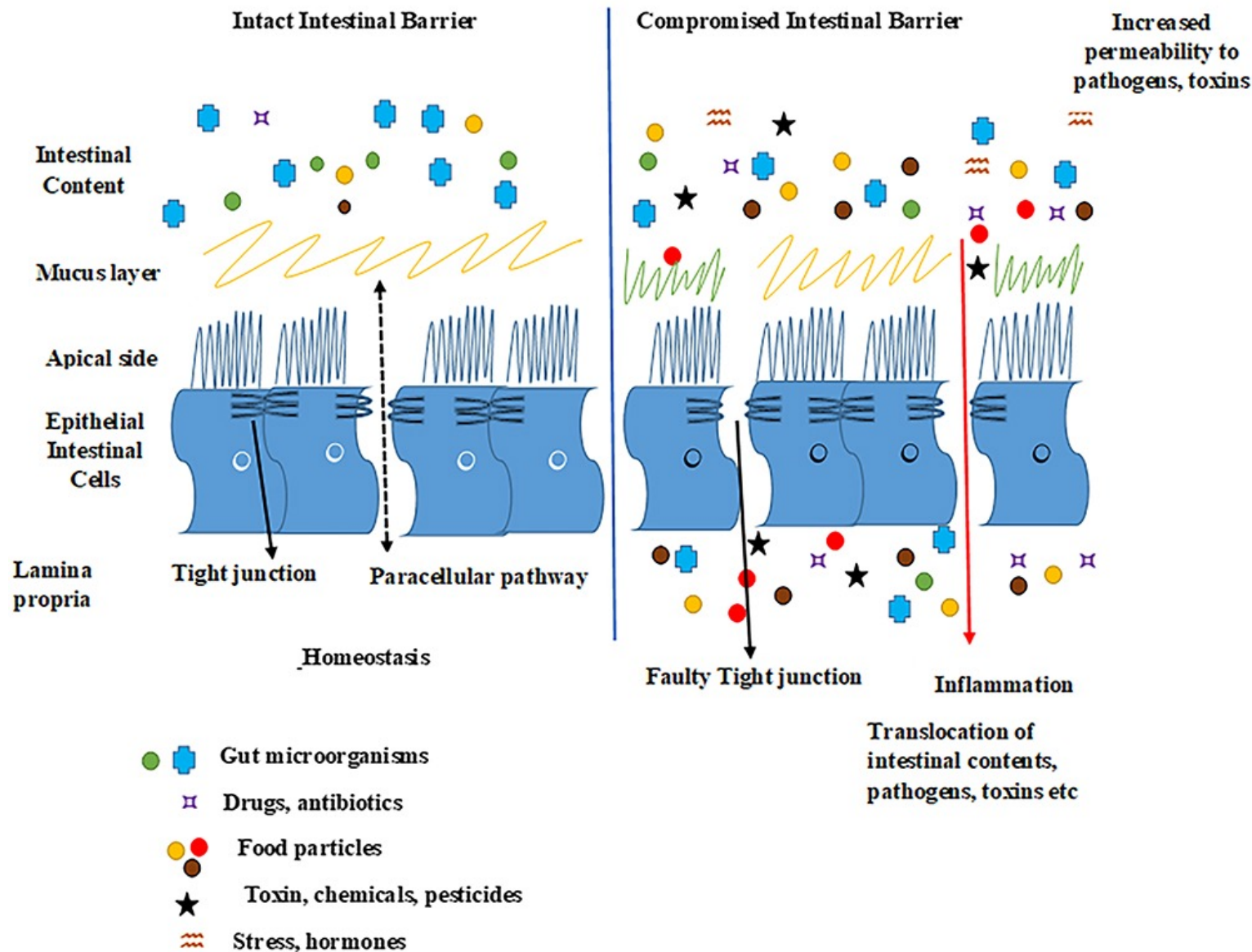
- Bacteria, Viruses, Parasites
- Gluten
- Medication
- Stress
- Hormones
- Toxins (solvents, pesticides, heavy metals...)
- Alcohol
- Food additives: Artificial sweeteners, sugar, salt, emulsifiers

Factors which may **improve** intestinal barrier function

- Microbiome- e.g. lactobacillus and bifidobacterium
- Prebiotic foods and supplements
- Probiotics
- Glutamine
- Zinc
- Vitamin A
- Short chain fatty acids



Altered intestinal permeability as a risk factor for cancer



Several cancers and inflammatory disorders have altered expression of Tight Junction proteins especially claudin family members



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Altered intestinal barrier function and chronic disease

Autoimmune disease

- Type 1 Diabetes
- Coeliac Disease
- Multiple Sclerosis
- Rheumatoid Arthritis
- IBD

Neurodegenerative

- Parkinson's disease

Infections

Cancer

Chronic fatigue syndrome

Allergies

Depression & Anxiety

Inflammatory disease

- arthritis

Gut disorders

- IBS
- Ulcers
- Chronic diarrhoea or constipation

Cardiometabolic disorders

- Obesity
- Cardiovascular disorders
- Type 2 Diabetes



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Gut Health and cancer

Gut health is relevant to:

- Nutritional status
- Energy
- Immunity
- Inflammation
- Brain health
- Detoxification
- Hormonal balance

All of these functions play a role in the way the body develops and fights cancer



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The Microbiome



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The microbiome

- Collection of microbes living in the gut ➡ build from birth ➡ shaped according to our environment.
- In the average body there are **20 times more bacterial cells than human cells**
- The centre for bacterial activity is the **lower intestine** (*1m long tube where over 400 species of bacteria live at any one time*)
- The residents of the intestinal tract are in a **constant state of flux** as new bacteria are constantly being produced and old bacteria are flushed out of the system
- **Dysbiosis** is the condition where there is an **imbalance between the good and the bad bacteria** in the gut.



The microbiome

- Good bacteria can be inhibited or killed by *stress, surgery, illness, some medication, trauma or unhealthy eating habits*.
- We can look after our microbiome by eating foods that encourage the growth of good bacteria, and reduce the growth of bad bacteria.
- We also want to try and avoid or mitigate some of the factors above that impair its function such as *stress, some medication, unhealthy eating habits*
- In the past decade there has been a growing interest in cultivating friendly gut flora with the aid of probiotics.
- Probiotics are used therapeutically to control abnormal overgrowth of yeast, fungi and bacteria in the GI tract.



When the balance of the bacteria is disturbed it can lead to immune system dysfunction and disease



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Factors that disturb the balance of the bacteria

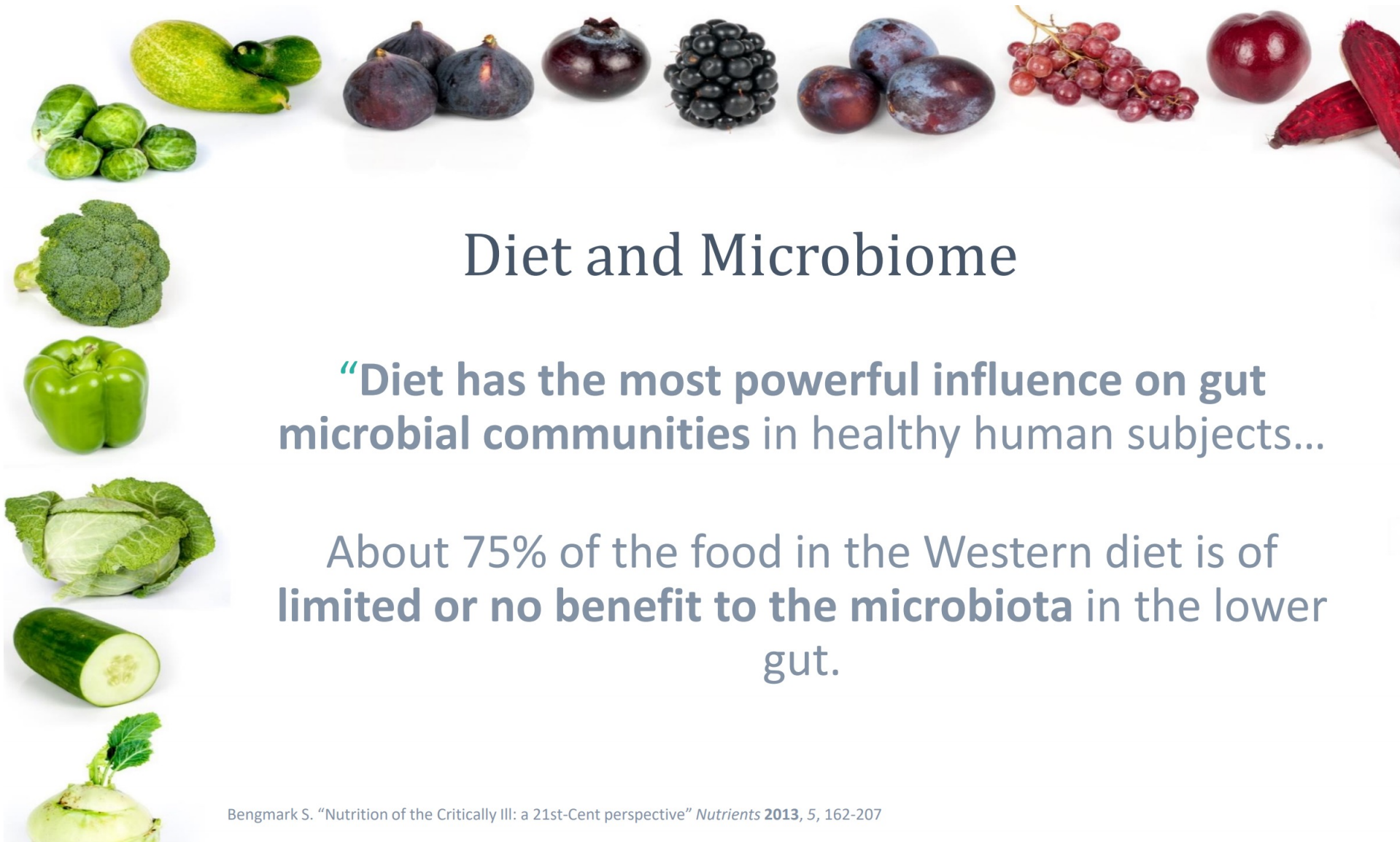
- Host genotype (*genetic makeup*)
- Type of birth (*vaginal vs C-sec*)
- Extensive hygiene (*not given opportunity to develop microbiota*)
- Diet (*pre and probiotics, fibre, phytochemicals, alcohol, sugar*)
- Stress (*social, emotional – affects acidity in bowel*)
- Chronic diseases and treatment of these
- Medications (*antibiotics, NSAIDs*)
- Aging
- Xenobiotics (*synthetic chemicals that are foreign to the body e.g. pesticides*)
- Surgery (*e.g. gastric bypass*)
- Probiotics and Prebiotics (*are essential!*)



The benefits of maintaining a correct bacterial balance

- They manufacture B vitamins (*folic acid, niacin, pyridoxine*)
- They provide the enzyme lactase (*which enhances digestion of milk-based foods*)
- They act as anti-carcinogenic factors with powerful anti-tumour properties
- Good bacteria keep bad bacteria away (*by producing bacteriocins – a chemical that repels other bacteria*)
- They enhance bowel function by improving peristalsis
- They effectively help to control cholesterol levels
- Enhance immune function
- They may suppress inflammation





Diet and Microbiome

“Diet has the most powerful influence on gut microbial communities in healthy human subjects...

About 75% of the food in the Western diet is of limited or no benefit to the microbiota in the lower gut.

Bengmark S. “Nutrition of the Critically Ill: a 21st-Cent perspective” *Nutrients* **2013**, 5, 162-207



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How to support a good microbiome

- Stay hydrated
- Be sure to include both **prebiotic and probiotic foods** in your diet.
- Eat plenty of **high-fibre vegetables and wholegrains**, which help maintain a healthy digestive system.
- **Limit or avoid processed foods**, foods high in added sugar, artificial sweeteners, and trans fats.
- Take antibiotics only when medically necessary. During and after completing a course of antibiotics, eat probiotic foods **and take a probiotic supplement**. This can help rebuild the population of healthy bacteria in your gut



Probiotic Foods

Dairy:

Acidophilus milk
Buttermilk
Cheese (aged)
Cottage cheese
Kefir
Sour cream
Yogurt (plain, no added sugar, active cultures)

Non-Dairy:

Fermented meats
Fermented vegetables
Kimchi
Kombucha
Miso
Natto
Pickled vegetables (raw)
Sauerkraut
Tempeh
Yogurt (plain, no added sugar, active cultures)

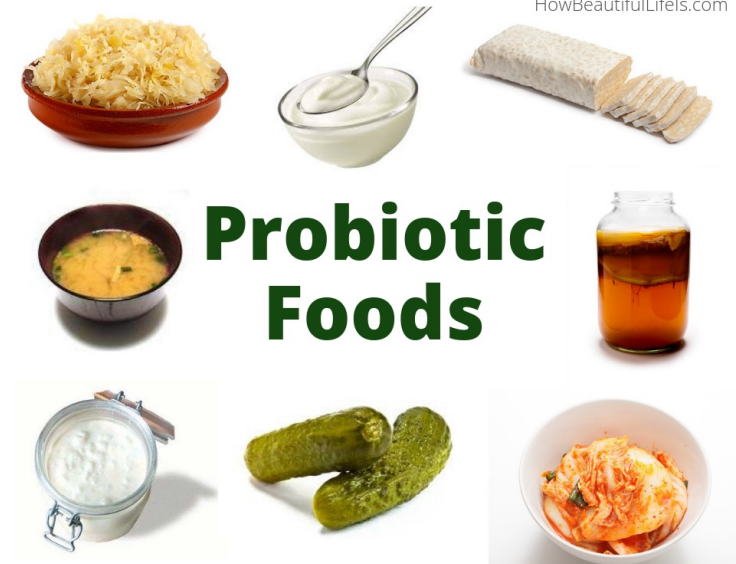
Prebiotic Foods

Asparagus
Banana
Dandelion greens
Eggplant
Endive
Garlic
Honey
Jerusalem artichokes (sunchokes)
Jicama
Leeks
Legumes
Onions
Peas
Radicchio
Whole grains

The gut microbiome – maintaining a good balance



HowBeautifulLifels.com



The gut microbiome – maintaining a good balance

- **Probiotics and Prebiotics should be included**
 - Probiotic foods: kimchi, sauerkraut, sour pickles, miso soup and kombucha
 - Prebiotic foods: onions, garlic, leeks, Jerusalem artichokes, asparagus, eggplant
- **Aiming for 25g of fibre a day**
- Ensuring that the gut is healthy is essential and often our first step in treatment.
- **Ensure digestion and absorption are maximised**
 - Mindful eating (chewing well, not rushing meals)
 - Stomach acid levels (acid reflux)
 - Digestive enzymes (floating stools)
 - Enough fibre
 - Regular bowel motions



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How to reach 25g of fibre a day

Meal	Food	(g) fibre
Breakfast	40g jumbo oats	3.6g
	10g ground flaxseed	2.4g
	80g berries	2g
Lunch	1 slice vogels seeded wholemeal bread	4.6g
	Lentil and vegetable soup	+/- 5g
Dinner	125g cooked Brown rice	3.8g
	Chicken casserole	
	Broccoli + carrots + red cabbage	2g each = 6g
TOTAL FIBRE		27.4g



Low fibre eating

Meal	Food	(g) fibre
Breakfast	30g cornflakes	0.9g
	milk	0g
	banana	3.1g
Lunch	1 slice white bread	1.1g
	Ham and cheese	0g
Dinner	125g cooked white rice	0.9g
	Chicken casserole	
	Broccoli	2g
TOTAL FIBRE		8g



Brain health



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Brain health

Relevant factors in PCa

- Neuroinflammation
- Metabolic dysregulation (high insulin, poor glucose control)
- Effects of androgen deprivation therapy

Resulting in brain fog, poor concentration, difficulty making decisions, memory loss, confusion



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Supporting brain health

- **Diet** (anti-inflammatory, ketogenic, detoxifying), correction of a poorly absorbing gut, management of infections, supporting microbiome, etc.
- **Replacement of key contributors**: vitamins, minerals, support hormonal balance
- **Exercise**: many benefits, including increasing Brain Derived Neurotrophic factor BDNF, improving oxygenation, sleep, decreasing stress
- **Sleep**: this is very important for brain health. Melatonin reduces the deposition of protein called beta-amyloid which is found in Alzheimer's Disease
- **Mental exercise** (reading, crosswords, quizzes, anything that maintains cognitive agility)



Supporting brain health with diet

Minimizing Simple Carbohydrates

- **Why:**
 - Stimulate production of insulin and can create insulin resistance.
 - High glucose leads to inflammation
- **How:**
 - cut out sugar, sweet treats, bread, white rice, white potatoes, soft drinks (both regular and diet), alcohol, cakes, processed foods and anything else with simple carbohydrates.
 - Low GI carbohydrates in very small amounts are allowed – sweet potato, quinoa, brown rice



Supporting brain health with diet

Fruit

- Avoid fruit juices in favour of whole fruits (which include fibre)
- Smoothies are fine (BUT not too sweet, add 2/3 vegetables + 1/3 fruit)
- Best fruits are wild, colourful berries, lemons, limes, tomatoes and avocados

Why deeply pigmented?

Pigments (especially **blue/purple/black**) are associated with improved cognitive performance and neuroprotection



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Supporting brain health with diet

Vegetables

- Should make up the majority of the diet
- Preferably organic, non-starchy vegetables
- Include both uncooked (salads) and cooked
- Include as many colours as possible

Phytonutrient Spectrum Foods					
RED					
Foods Apple Beet (beetroot) Beetroot Beetroot Beetroot Beetroot Beetroot Beetroot Beetroot Beetroot	Cherry Cherry Cranberry Cranberry Cranberry Cranberry Cranberry Cranberry Cranberry Cranberry	Pomegranate Pomegranate Pomegranate Pomegranate Pomegranate Pomegranate Pomegranate Pomegranate Pomegranate Pomegranate	Kale Kale Kale Kale Kale Kale Kale Kale Kale Kale	Benefits Anti-cancer Anti-inflammatory Cell protection	Gastrointestinal health Heart health Hormone health Liver health
ORANGE					
Foods Apricot Bell pepper Carrot Carrot Carrot Carrot Carrot Carrot Carrot Carrot	Mango Mango Mango Mango Mango Mango Mango Mango Mango Mango	Pumpkin Pumpkin Pumpkin Pumpkin Pumpkin Pumpkin Pumpkin Pumpkin Pumpkin Pumpkin	Tangerine Tangerine Tangerine Tangerine Tangerine Tangerine Tangerine Tangerine Tangerine Tangerine	Benefits Anti-cancer Anti-bacterial Immune health Cell protection	Reduced mortality Reproductive health Skin health Source of vitamin A
YELLOW					
Foods Apple Asian pear Banana Banana Banana Banana Banana Banana Banana Banana	Bell pepper Bell pepper Bell pepper Bell pepper Bell pepper Bell pepper Bell pepper Bell pepper Bell pepper Bell pepper	Leek Leek Leek Leek Leek Leek Leek Leek Leek Leek	Butterbean Butterbean Butterbean Butterbean Butterbean Butterbean Butterbean Butterbean Butterbean Butterbean	Benefits Anti-cancer Anti-inflammatory Cell protection Cognition	Eye health Heart health Skin health Vascular health
GREEN					
Foods Apple Artichoke Asparagus Asparagus Asparagus Asparagus Asparagus Asparagus Asparagus Asparagus	Beet Beet Beet Beet Beet Beet Beet Beet Beet Beet	Green pea Green pea Green pea Green pea Green pea Green pea Green pea Green pea Green pea Green pea	Okra Okra Okra Okra Okra Okra Okra Okra Okra Okra	Benefits Anti-inflammatory Brain health Cell protection	Skin health Hormone balance Heart health Liver health
BLUE/PURPLE/BLACK					
Foods Bell pepper Berry (blue, black, purple) Berry (blue, black, purple) Berry (blue, black, purple) Berry (blue, black, purple) Berry (blue, black, purple) Berry (blue, black, purple) Berry (blue, black, purple) Berry (blue, black, purple) Berry (blue, black, purple)	Cabbage Cabbage Cabbage Cabbage Cabbage Cabbage Cabbage Cabbage Cabbage Cabbage	Grape Grape Grape Grape Grape Grape Grape Grape Grape Grape	Peanut Peanut Peanut Peanut Peanut Peanut Peanut Peanut Peanut Peanut	Benefits Anti-cancer Anti-inflammatory Cell protection	Cognitive health Heart health Liver health
WHITE/TAN/BROWN					
Foods Apple Apple Apple Apple Apple Apple Apple Apple Apple Apple	Onion Onion Onion Onion Onion Onion Onion Onion Onion Onion	Mushroom Mushroom Mushroom Mushroom Mushroom Mushroom Mushroom Mushroom Mushroom Mushroom	Shallot Shallot Shallot Shallot Shallot Shallot Shallot Shallot Shallot Shallot	Benefits Anti-cancer Anti-inflammatory Cell protection Gastrointestinal health	Heart health Hormone health Liver health



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Vegetables

Reduce toxins by eating specific detoxifying plants:

- We are exposed to **hundreds of toxins daily** – from heavy metals to endocrine-disrupting agents like BPA to pesticides/herbicides/insecticides in our food, toxins in our personal care products, home cleaning products and list continues
- There are **molecules** in certain edible plants which are able to **sequester and eliminate toxins** from our bodies via urine, sweat and stool.
- These detox plants include **coriander, cruciferous vegetables, avocado, artichokes, beets, garlic, ginger, grapefruit, lemons, olive oil and seaweed.**

Need to be eating at least a portion of these foods daily

Mushrooms have been shown to be very neuroprotective.



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Cruciferous Vegetables

Eating a serving of these vegetables daily (particularly broccoli, kale, and Brussels sprouts) can help lower the risk of disease. To retain the full array of nutrients, it is best to eat cruciferous vegetables either raw, steamed, or lightly sautéed.

Arugula / Rocket

Kale

Dark leafy greens (all)

Radish

Turnips

Wasabi

Watercress

Brussels sprouts

Broccoli

Bok choy (pak choi)

Horseradish

Mustard greens

Broccoflower

Daikon

Collard greens

Cauliflower

Cabbage (all varieties)

Romanesco

Kohlrabi



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Supporting brain health with exercise

- Sitting is the new smoking! Sitting is detrimental to cognitive and physical health
- The most relevant benefits of exercise for cognition:
 - Reduces insulin resistance
 - Increases ketosis – and increases the production of the neuron supporting molecule BDNF
 - Increases the size of the hippocampus (key region for learning & memory)
 - Improves vascular function (crucial for neuronal & synaptic health)
 - Increases heart rate – pumps more oxygen to the brain
 - Reduces stress (trigger of AD - promoting inflammation)
 - Improves sleep
 - Increases the survival of the newborn neurons that are created in the brain (neurogenesis)
 - Improves mood



Supporting brain health with mental exercises

- Reading
- Quizzing
- Learning a new language
- Doing Sudoku, crossword puzzles etc
- Online brain training (e.g. Posit Science, Lumosity, Dakim, Cogstate, Cognitive Rehabilitation NB)



Bone Health



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Bone health

Relevant factors in PCa

- Bones can become very brittle around the area of radiotherapy.
- Hormone deprivation can itself contribute to bone loss
- Hormonal cancers can spread to the bones.

Good bone health relies on:

- **Good nutrition.** It's not just calcium and vitamin D! Many minerals are required to strengthen bone. Protein makes up the scaffolding upon which minerals deposit
- **Absence of heavy metals** (lead), which can affect bone density
- **Hormonal balance**



Bone health

All The Right Raw Materials:

Phytonutrients

Calcium

Phosphorus

Magnesium

Vitamin K

Vitamin A

Vitamin C

Vitamin D

Vitamin B:

- B2

- B6

- B9

- B12

Boron

Manganese

Zinc

Potassium

Copper

Silica

Selenium

Fe

Amino Acids

Omega 3 FA



Bone health



- **Calcium calculator** available online through **osteoporosis foundation** which will give you an idea about how much calcium are getting a day
- *E.g. <https://www.osteoporosis.foundation/educational-hub/topic/calcium-calculator>*
- Males – generally aiming for **700mg a day**
- If not getting enough then supplement
- **Vitamin D** supplements also very important – 2000IU a day for maintenance, 5000IU a day if vitamin D is low for 12-16 weeks and re-test



Lifestyle interventions

- Exercise
- Sleep hygiene
- Stress reduction
- Emotional health



Exercise

- Glucose regulation
- Increases nitric oxide (improves circulation and erectile dysfunction)
- Regulates mood
- Strengthens bones
- Helps with weight balance
- Improves sleep
- Reduces stress
- Helps cognition



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Types of exercise

- **Weight bearing** exercise (especially for bone health)
- **Stretch** to maintain flexibility
- **Balance work**
- **Posture** (Pilates, Yoga)
- Strengthen pelvic and **abdominal stabilizing muscles** which attach to vertebral spine
- **Fast walking** shown to be much more beneficial than generalized walking
- Running / Hopping also good but be careful if osteoporotic and ensure safety / balance / well lit and that you don't fall
- **Cleaning, gardening, shopping**
- Increase slowly
- Being outside in nature shown to boost mood and self esteem
- Vary routine
- With a friend / family member



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Sleep



- Sleep clears waste from the brain, and re-energises the body cells
- Sleep is a complex process – deep sleep is one of the most fundamental ways our body heals itself
- It is important for cognitive function
- It is important to focus on sleep hygiene aiming for 8 hours of sleep per night



Sleep hygiene

- Keep the room as **dark as possible**, use an eye mask if necessary
- Keep the environment as **quiet as possible**
- **Turn off electronics**
- Wind down prior to sleep, establish a **regular relaxing bedtime routine**
- Go to bed before midnight
- **Avoid exercise before bedtime**, rather exercise early in the day (*exposure to natural light*)
- **Avoid blue light at night**, use filters for your reading light or pc / laptop
- Avoid stimulants such as **caffeine** after early afternoon
- **Keep the TV out of the bedroom**
- **Avoid heavy evening meals**
- **Keep hydrated**, but don't drink too much before bed



Stress reduction

- Stress increases cortisol which increases insulin
- Affects digestion
- Affects microbiome and gut barriers
- We evolved to handle intermittent stress, not constant stress
- Stress also increases a number of risk factors for cancer – increases blood glucose levels, body fat increases, carbohydrate cravings increases, gut permeability and inflammation, permeability of the blood-brain barrier



Stress reduction

- Work/life balance
- Mindfulness/meditation
- Walking in nature
- Exercise
- Good sleep
- Spiritual practice



Emotional and mental health

Strategies which improve emotional well being in men with PCa

- Exercise
- Social connection
- Avoid isolation
- Engage in hobbies
- Talking therapies. Cognitive behavioural therapy
- Mindfulness meditation
- Gut health



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Poll 2



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- ✓ Discuss **nutritional support** in the context of your treatment
- ✓ Learn and put into practice at least **1 change in your diet** which will **benefit your immune system**
- ✓ Learn and put into practice at least **1 change in lifestyle**



THANK YOU FOR COMING TODAY!

Any questions?



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