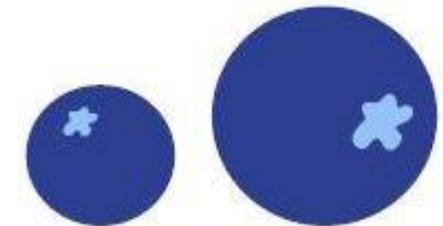




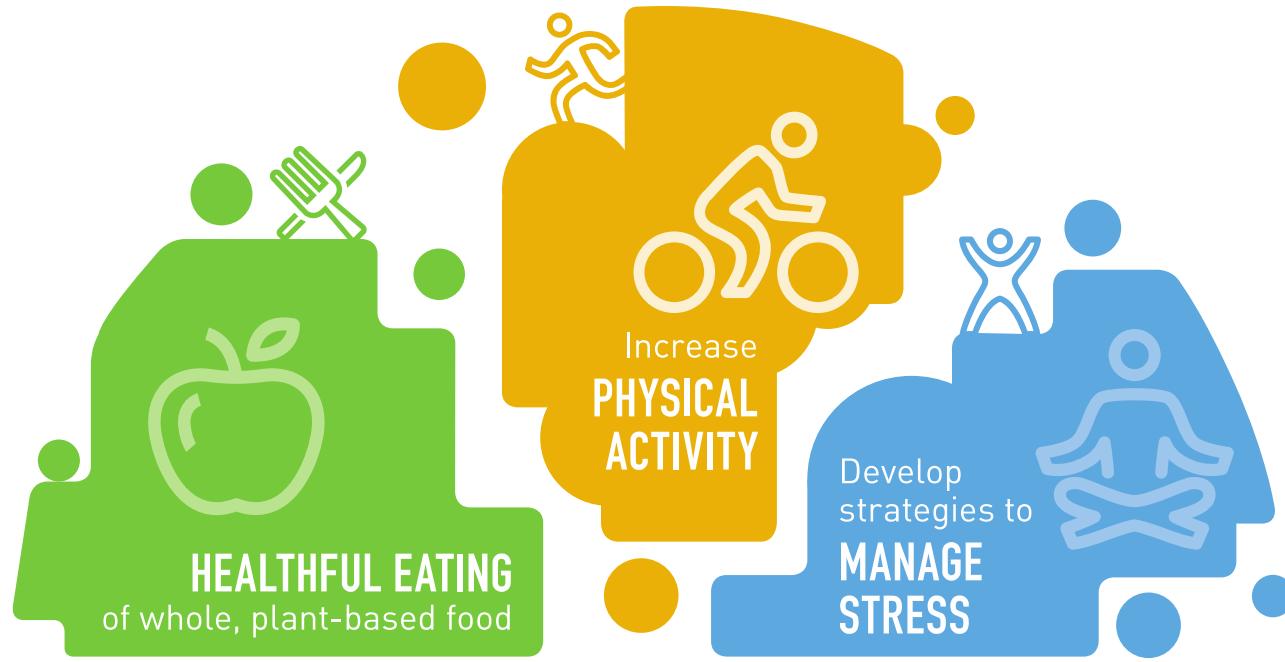
A Physician's Personal Experience Overcoming Multiple Sclerosis and the Power of Lifestyle to Reverse and Prevent Autoimmune Disease

Saray Stancic, M.D.
Omaha, Nebraska
October 19th 2019



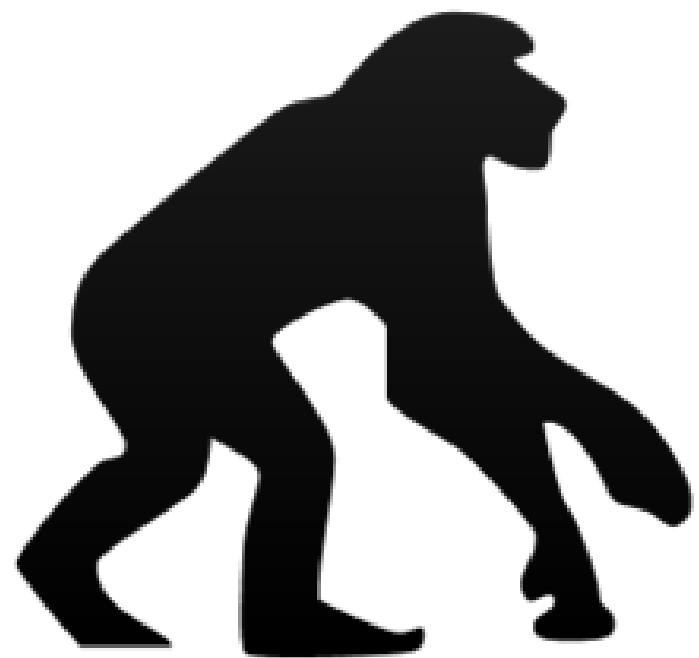
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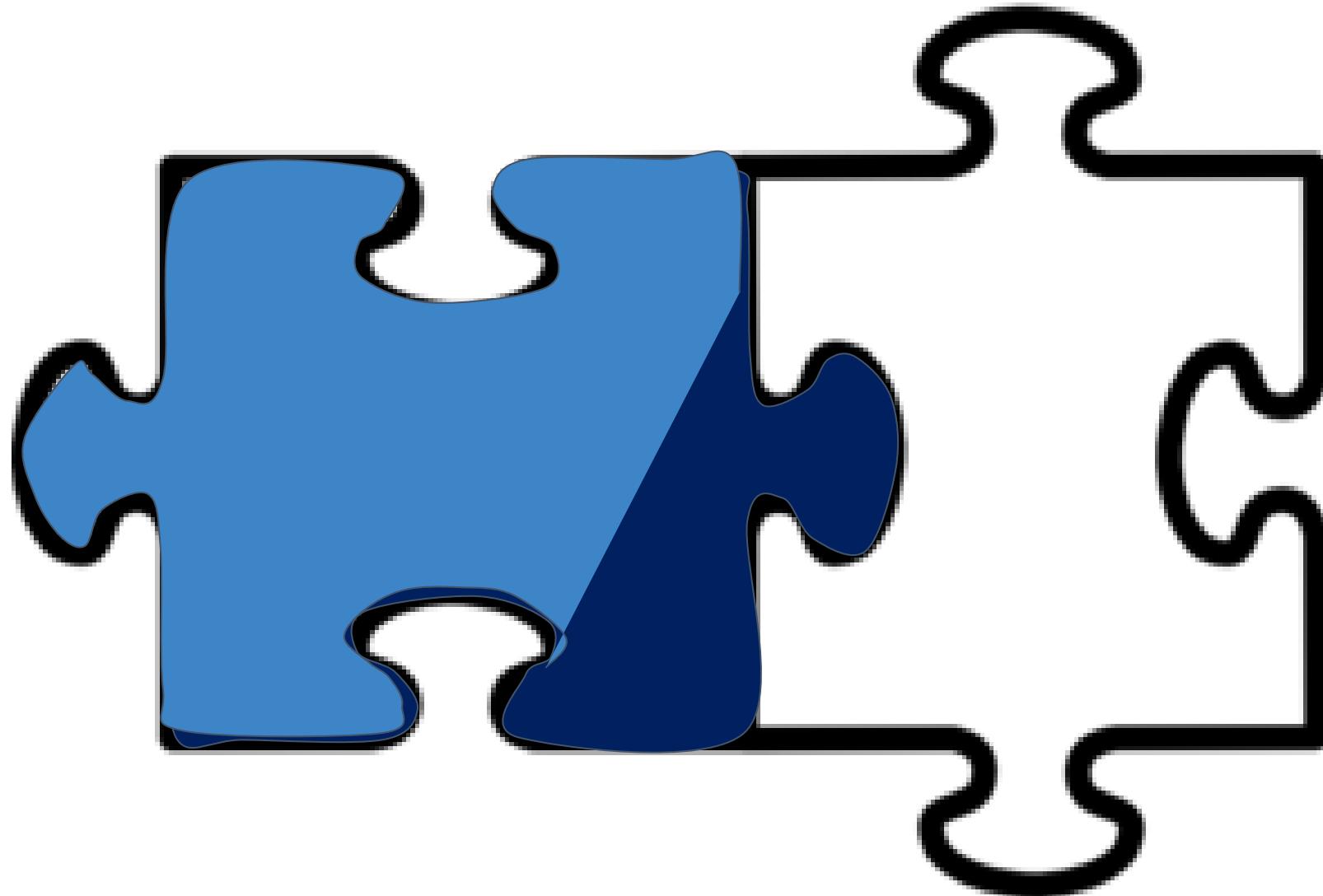




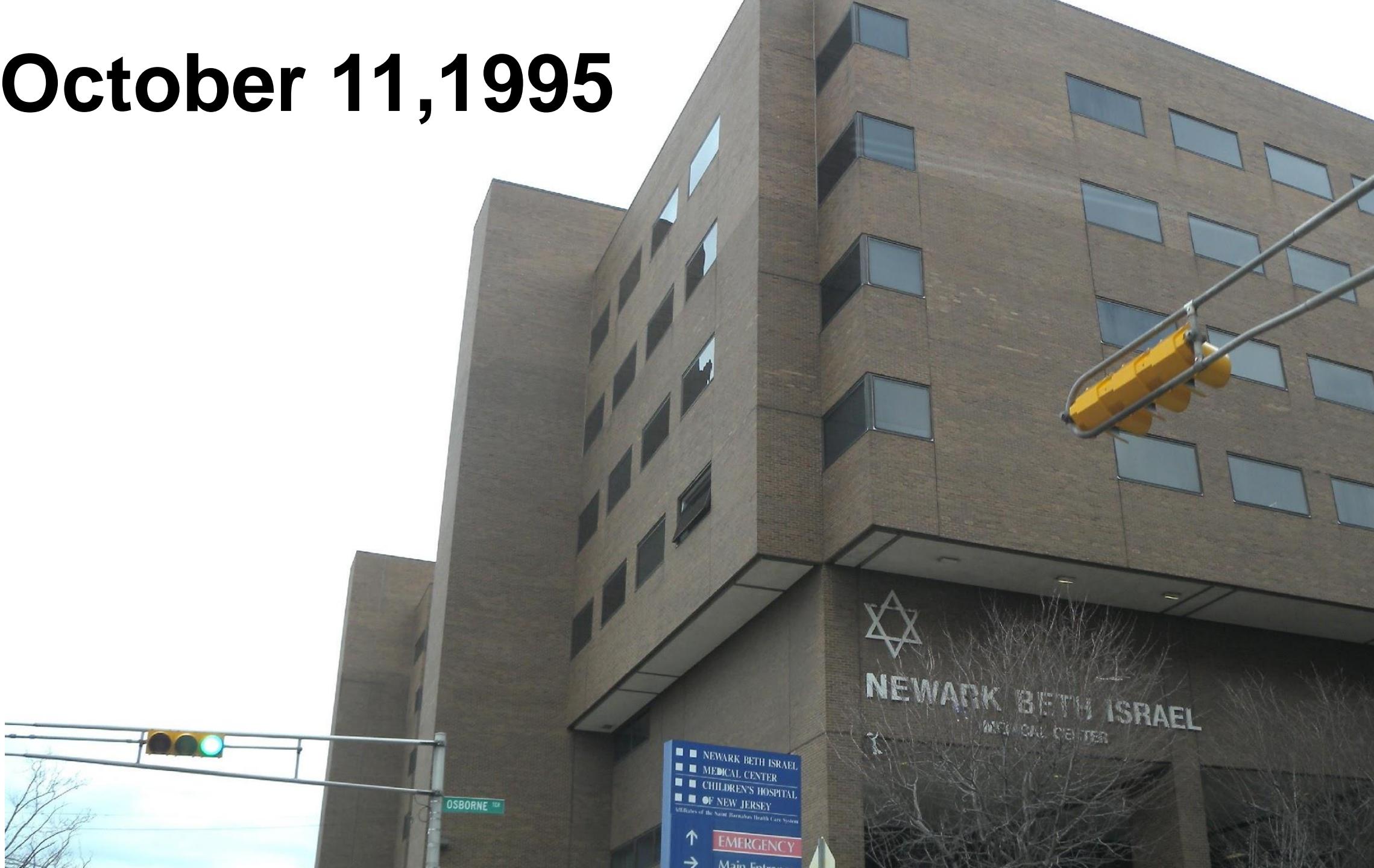
LIFESTYLE MEDICINE FOCUSES ON 6 AREAS TO IMPROVE HEALTH



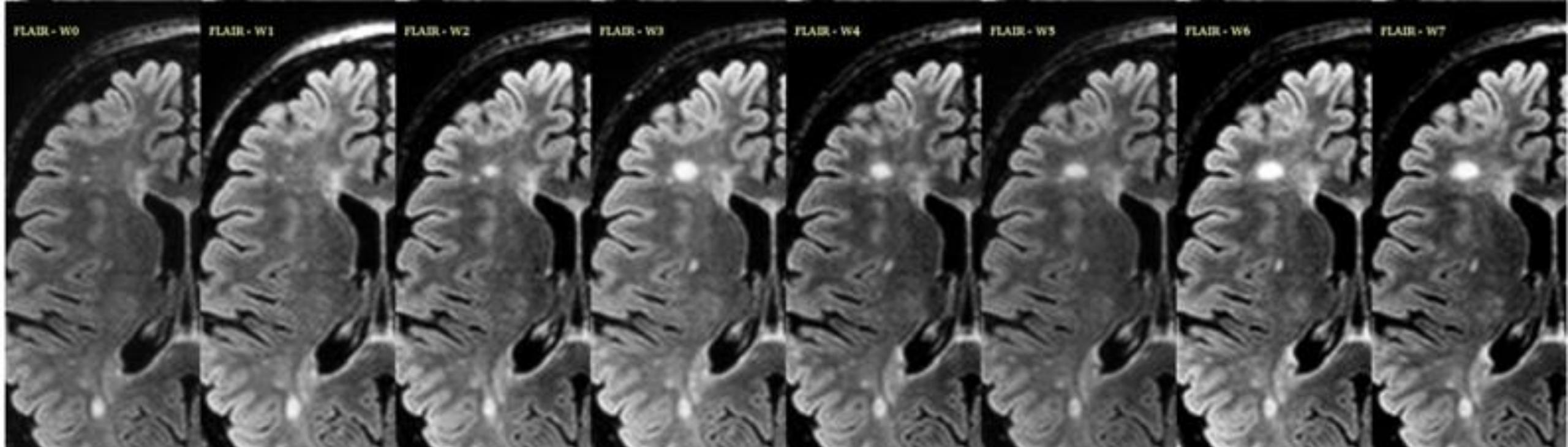
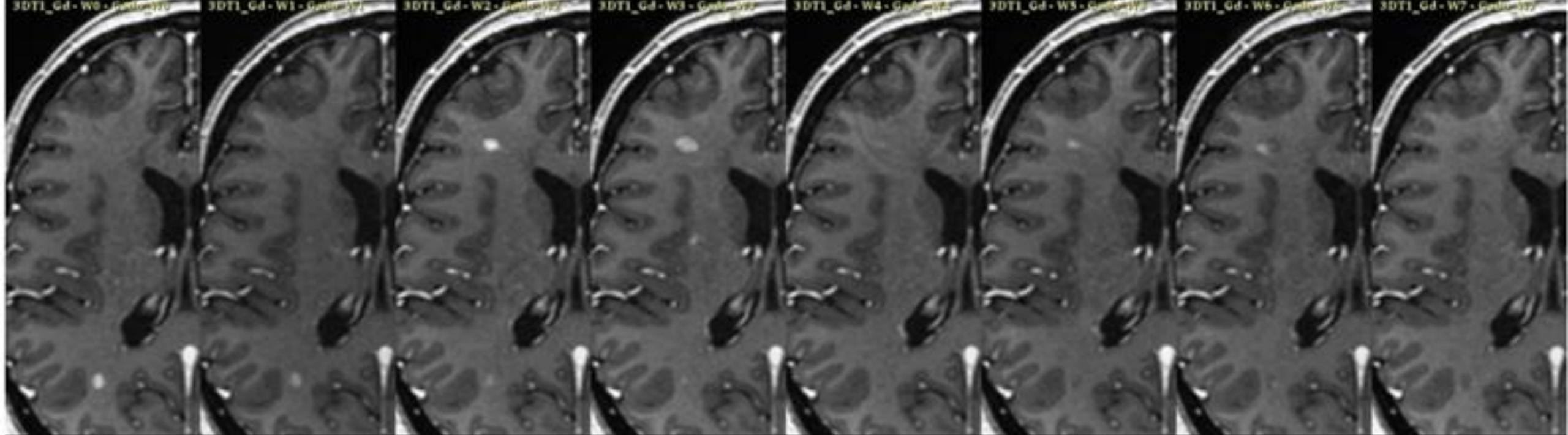




October 11, 1995



■ NEWARK BETH ISRAEL
■ MEDICAL CENTER
■ CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL
■ OF NEW JERSEY
Affiliates of the Saint Barnabas Health Care System
↑ EMERGENCY
→ Main Entrance





Not actual size





a-ha mo-ment

noun

informal

noun: aha moment; plural noun: aha moments; noun: a-ha moment; plural noun: a-ha moments

- 1. a moment of sudden insight or discovery.**
- 2. "it was one of those aha moments, when you know you have to risk it all"**





Vol. 22, No. 12 2977-3250

December

Vol. 22, No. 9 2679-2868

September

Vol. 22, No. 8 1761-2079

August

Vol. 22, No. 7 877-1000, 1499-1700

July

Vol. 22, No. 6 845-96, 1247-1496

June

Vol. 22, No. 5 547-5546

May

Vol. 22, No. 4 711-946

April

Vol. 22, No. 3 525-710

March

Vol. 22, No. 2 81-92, 1-210

February

Vol. 22, No. 12 8101-1446, 2795-2996

January

Vol. 22, No. 11 2563-2798

December 2004

Vol. 22, No. 10 2333-2582

November 2004

Vol. 22, No. 9 2679-2868

October 2004

each case of
signs or sym

The distri-
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able 2), and
(Table 3) are

The neuro-
present study

0 Normal

logical

1 Normal

Multiple Sclerosis: Twenty Years on Low Fat Diet

Paul J. St. George, MD, PhD, Portland, Oregon

Volume 336, Issue 8706, 7 July 1990, Pages 37-39

VIEWPOINT

Effect of low saturated fat diet in early and late

'those who adhered to the diet showed significantly less disability and lower mortality rates - Of those that survived, 95% remained physically active'

intended to be final, both in treatment of the data and in conclusions.

Materials and Methods

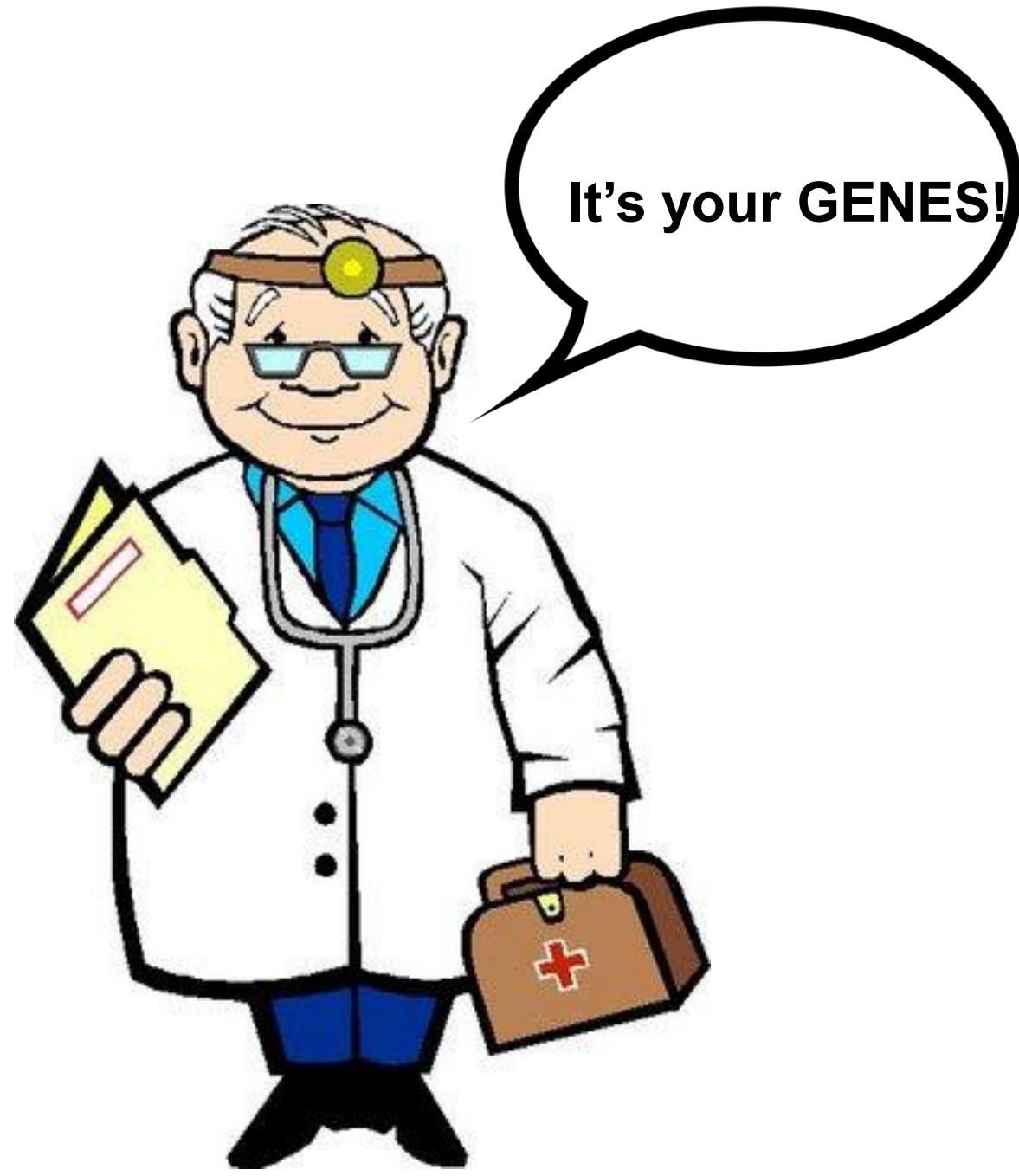
Patient Material.—Evaluation and discussion of the materials and methods were presented in detail in a previous paper.⁴ The more pertinent points, however, will be included here. From December 1948 to April 1954, 264 patients with

In our pre-
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The patie-
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For the wee
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the patients
year. Food is
three months

Abstract

144 multiple sclerosis patients took a low-fat diet for 34 years. For each of three categories of neurological disability (minimum, moderate, severe) patients who adhered to the prescribed diet (≤ 20 g fat/day) showed significantly less deterioration and much lower death rates than did those who consumed more fat than prescribed (>20 g fat/day). The greatest



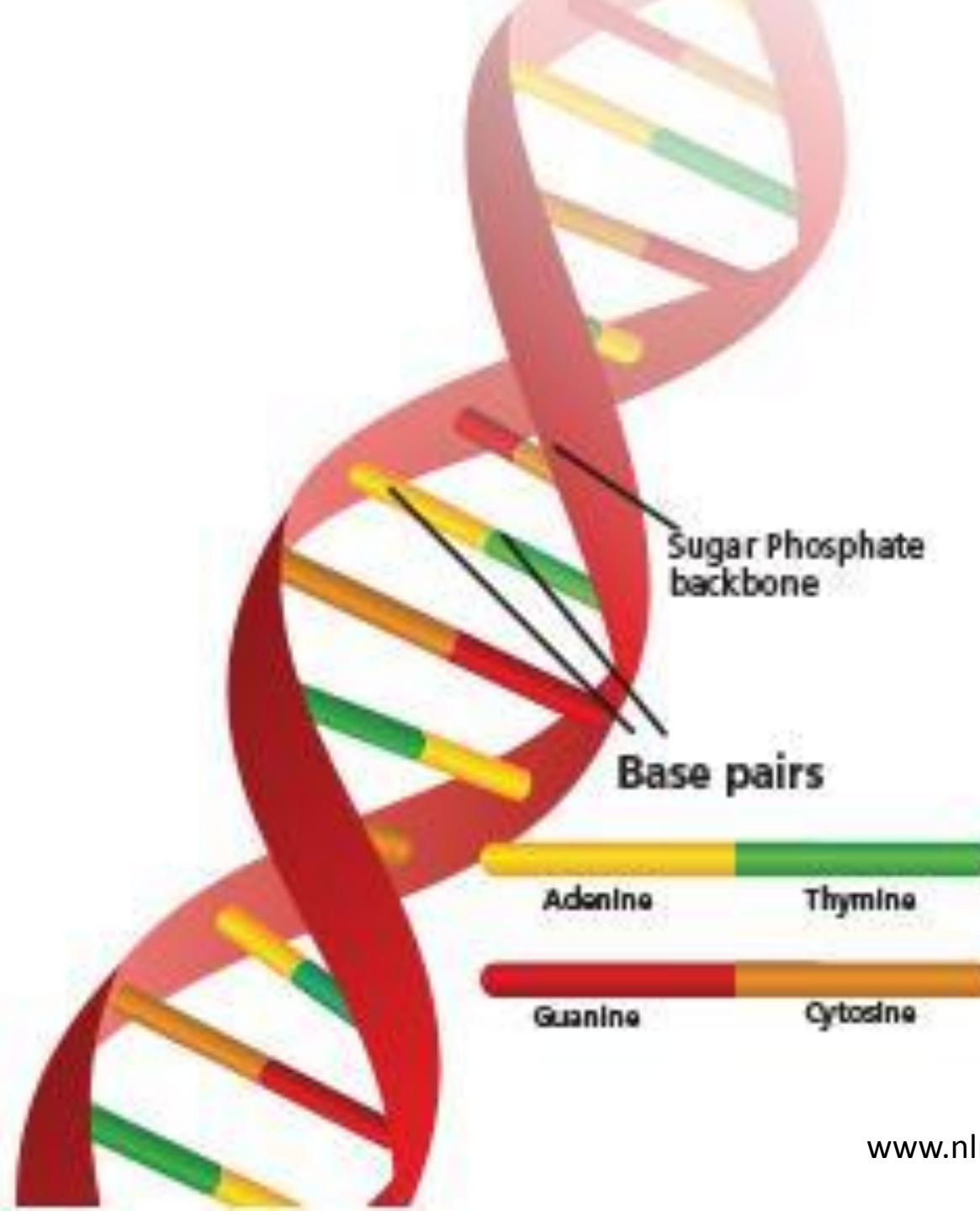
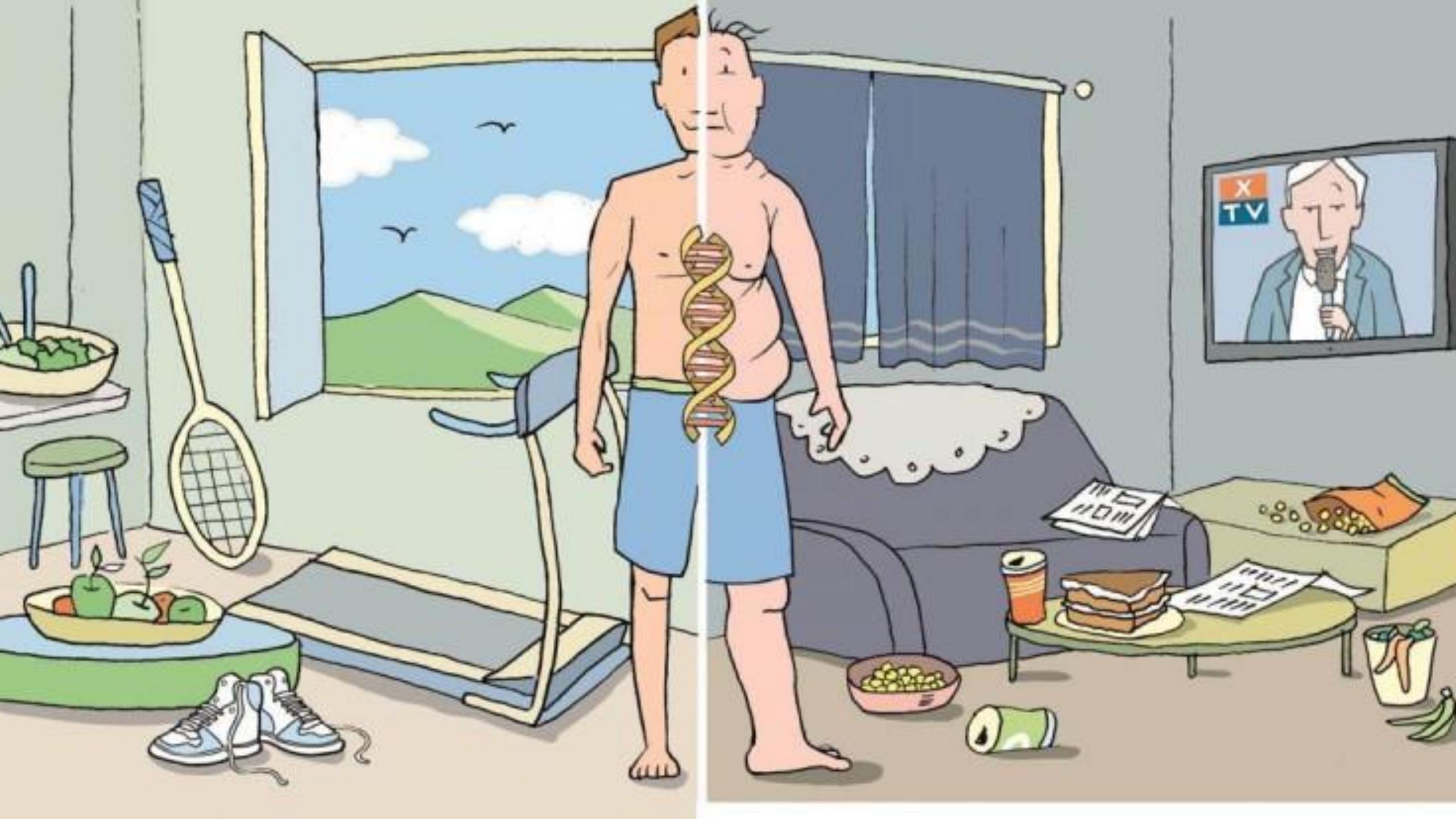


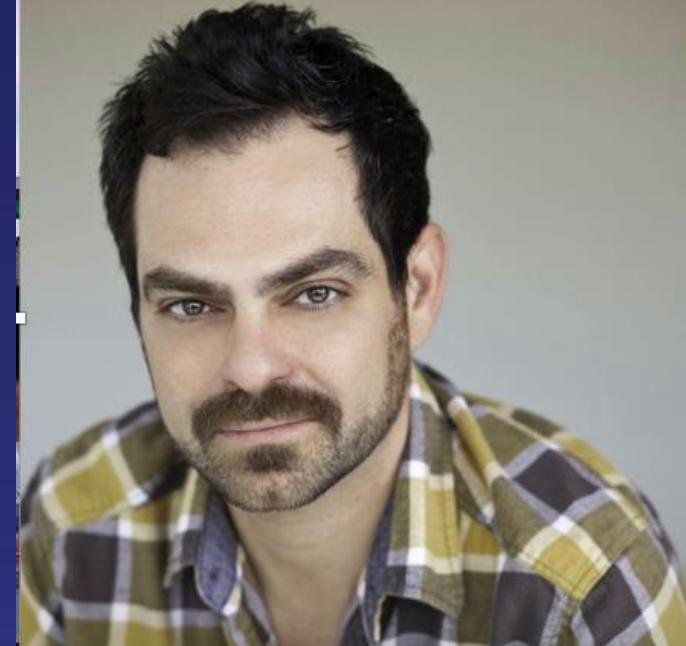
Table 2 Autoimmune diseases, showing female:male ratios of patients and concordance rates in monozygotic (MZ) twins

Disease	Target	Female:male ratio	Concordance in MZ twins
Multiple sclerosis	Central nervous system myelin	1.9–4.3:1 ^{140,235,236}	14%–33% ^{81,217–240}
Type 1 diabetes mellitus	Beta-islet cells of the pancreas	0.5–0.8:1 ^{241,242}	13%–60% ^{82,243–245} affected by genotype; ²⁴⁴ latitude ²⁴⁵
Systemic lupus erythematosus	Cell nucleus	8.7–13.1:1 ²⁴⁶	11%–33% ^{85,247–249}
Rheumatoid arthritis	Joints	2.7:1 ²⁵⁰	12%–15% ^{251–253}
Graves' disease	Thyroid	3.5:1 ²⁵⁴	17%–35% ^{255,256}
Primary biliary cirrhosis	Liver	9:1 ²⁵⁷	63% ²⁵⁸
Psoriasis	Skin	0.8–1.1:1 ^{242,259}	35%–70% ^{260,261}
Myasthenia gravis	Acetylcholine receptors	2:1 ²⁶²	35% ²⁶³
Ankylosing spondylitis	Joints	1:3 ²⁶⁴	40%–80% ²⁶⁵



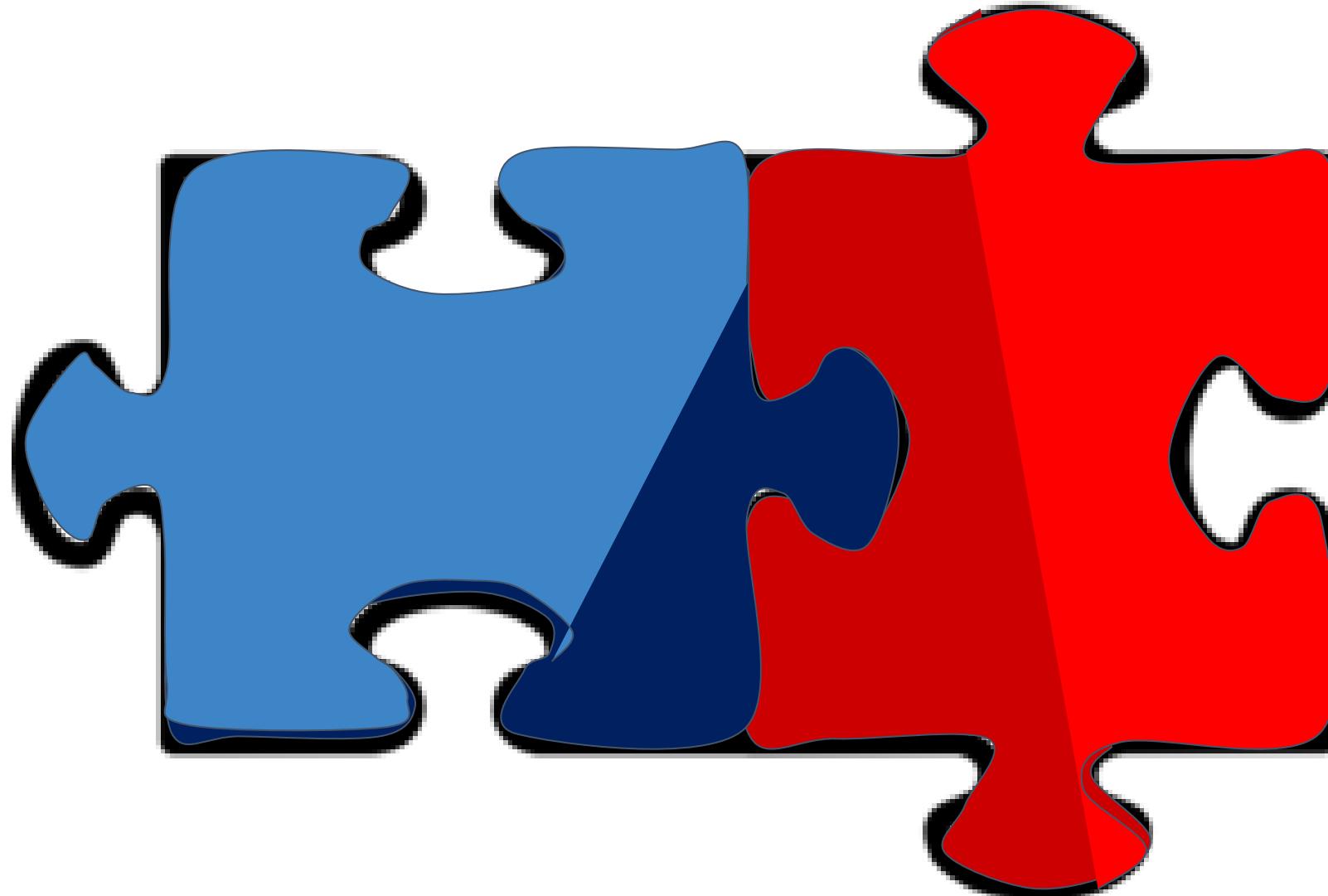


July 2, 2005



May 2nd 2010







DEPARTMENT OF
VETERANS AFFAIRS

Saray Stancic, MD

Chief Infectious Diseases
VA Hudson Valley HCS

PO Box 100
Montrose, NY 10548

Telephone: (914) 737-4400 ext. 2688
Fax: (914) 788-4200
E-mail: Saray.Stancic@m...

10 Leading Causes of Death United States – 2016

1. Heart disease
2. Cancer
3. Chronic lower respiratory diseases
4. Accidents
5. Stroke
6. Alzheimer's disease
7. Diabetes
8. Influenza and pneumonia
9. Nephritis, nephrotic syndrome, and nephrosis
10. Intentional self-harm (suicide)



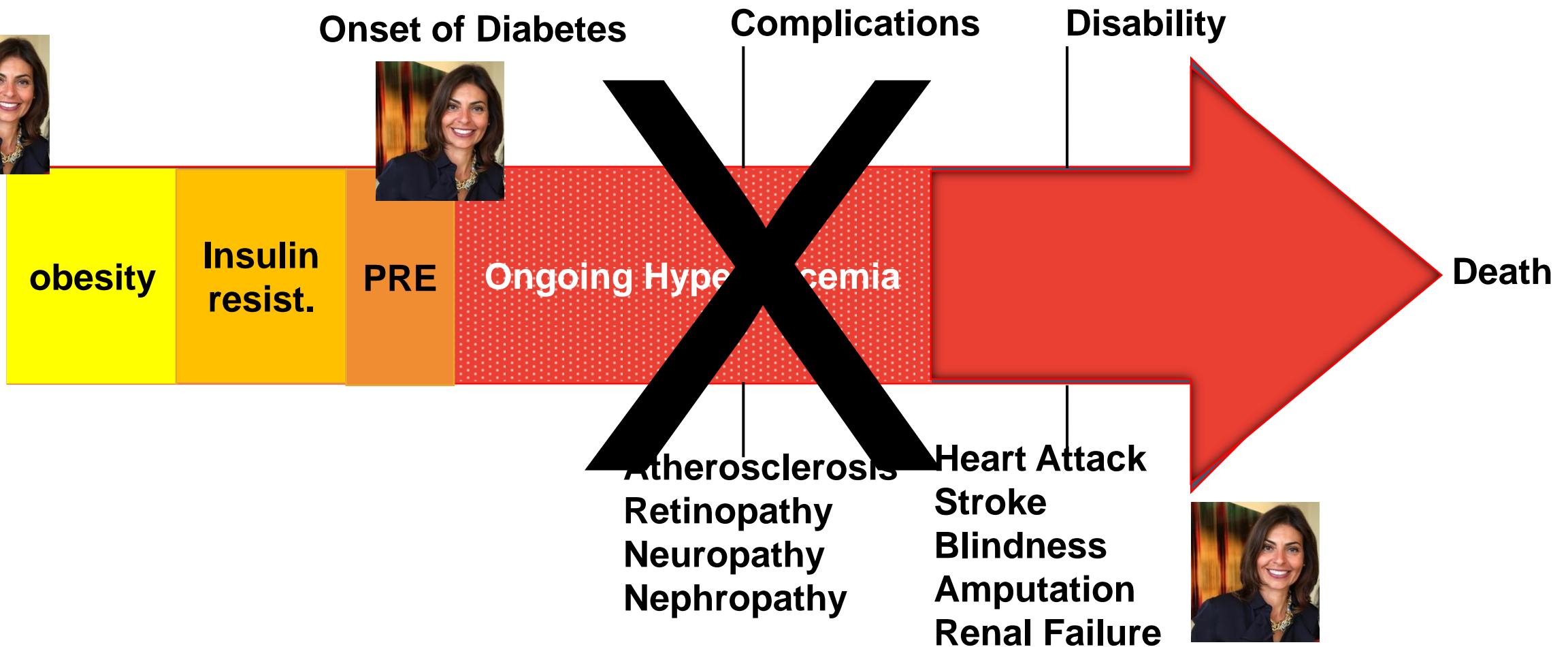
Centers for Disease
Control and Prevention
National Center for Injury
Prevention and Control







Natural history of T2DM





The New England Journal of Medicine

Copyright © 2002 by the Massachusetts Medical Society

VOLUME 346

FEBRUARY 7, 2002

NUMBER 6



REDUCTION IN THE INCIDENCE OF TYPE 2 DIABETES WITH LIFESTYLE INTERVENTION OR METFORMIN

DIABETES PREVENTION PROGRAM RESEARCH GROUP*

ABSTRACT

Background Type 2 diabetes affects approximately 8 percent of adults in the United States. Some risk factors — elevated plasma glucose concentrations in the fasting state and after an oral glucose load, overweight, and a sedentary lifestyle — are potentially reversible. We hypothesized that modifying these risk factors with a lifestyle-intervention program or the administration of metformin would prevent or delay the development of diabetes.

Methods We randomly assigned 3234 nondiabetic persons with elevated fasting and post-load plasma glucose concentrations to placebo, metformin (850 mg twice daily), or a lifestyle-modification program with the goals of at least a 7 percent weight loss and at least 150 minutes of physical activity per week.

TYPE 2 diabetes mellitus, formerly called non-insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, is a serious, costly disease affecting approximately 8 percent of adults in the United States.¹ Treatment prevents some of its devastating complications^{2,3} but does not usually restore normoglycemia or eliminate all the adverse consequences. The diagnosis is often delayed until complications are present.⁴ Since current methods of treating diabetes remain inadequate, prevention is preferable. The hypothesis that type 2 diabetes is preventable^{5,6} is supported by observational studies and two clinical trials of diet, exercise, or both in persons at high risk for the disease^{7,8} but not by studies of drugs used to treat diabetes.⁵

Diabetes Prevention Program

~3200 Pre-diabetics



31%

58%

- 1. Eat a healthy diet**
- 2. No smoking**
- 3. Exercise 3.5 hours/week**
- 4. Maintain a healthy weight**

Overall 80% Reduction in Chronic Diseases

**93% of diabetes, 81% of heart attacks, 50% of strokes, and 36% of cancers
would be prevented**

Arch Intern Med. 2009;169(15):1355-1362

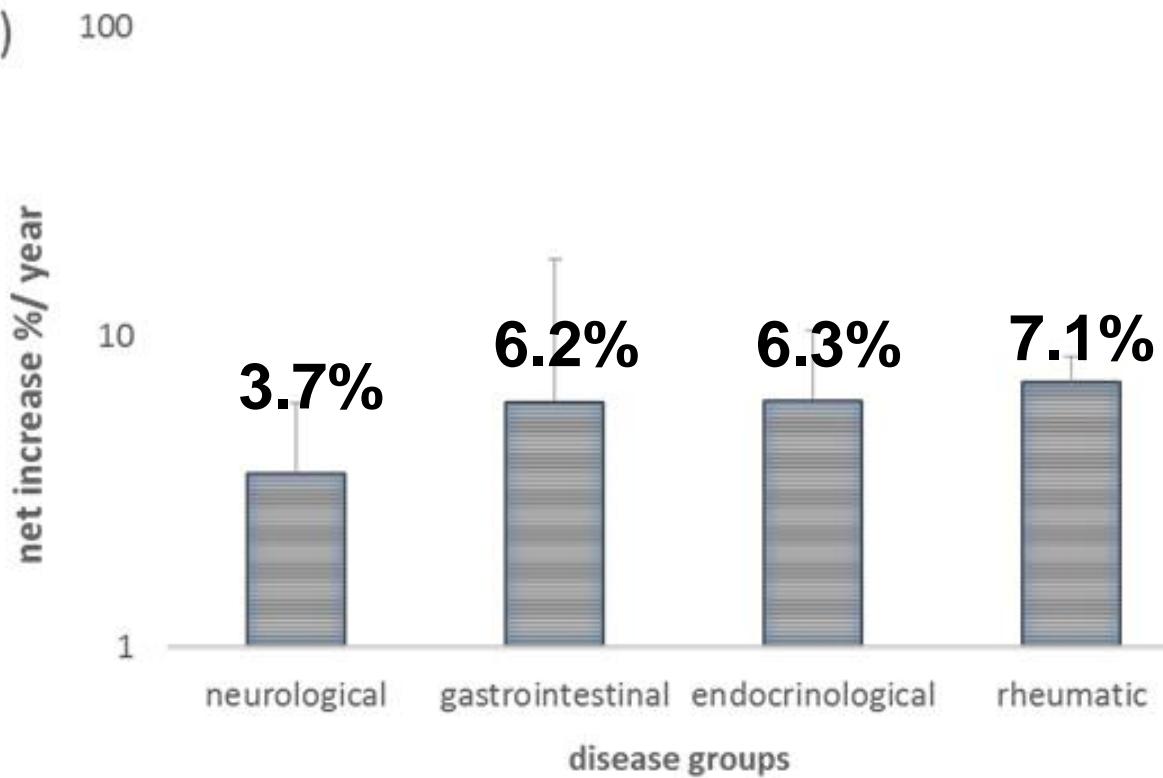
**4 out of 5
heart attacks prevented**

• IgG-related sclerosing disease • Immunoregulatory lipoprotein
sitis • Insulin-dependent diabetes (type 1) • Interstitial cystitis
Juvenile diabetes • Kawasaki syndrome • Lambert-Eaton
occlusive vasculitis • Lichen planus • Lichen sclerosus • Lign
r IgA disease • Lupus • Lyme disease, chronic • Meniere's d
gi • Mooren's ulcer • M
• Myositis • Narco
a • Neutropenia
natism • Pediatric
tococcus • Paroxysmal
nuria • Parsonage-Turner syndrome
higus • Peripheral neuropathy • Perivenous encephalomyelitis
POEMS syndrome • Polyarteritis nodosa • Type I, II, & III
dular syndromes • Polymyalgia rheumatica • Polymyositis
tion syndrome • Postpericardiotomy syndrome • Progesterone
• Psoriasis
• Raynaud's syndrome
• Reiter's syndrome
• Sarcoidosis
• Scleroderma
• Sjögren's syndrome
• Subacute cutaneous lupus
• Systemic sclerosis
• Temporal arteritis
• Uveitis
• Wegener's granulomatosis
• Wilson's disease

Attack of the Autoimmune Diseases

The World Incidence and Prevalence of Autoimmune Diseases is Increasing

(A)



International Journal of Celiac Disease 2015,
Vol. 3, No. 4, 151-155

(B)

disease kind	statistical significance (p; old vs. new)	Mean net increase % /year	countries	diseases
neurological	<0.0001	3.7 ± 2.5	Finland, Denmark, Norway, Italy, Spain	MS, Myasthenia Gravis
gastrointestinal	<0.0001	6.2 ± 11.5	Denmark, Canada, Sweden, USA, Finland, Israel, Netherlands, UK, Czech, Scotland, Spain, Estonia, New Zealand	Autoimmune Hepatitis, IBD, Chron's, Celiac Disease
endocrinological	0.02	6.3 ± 4.2	Brazil, Canada, Israel, Serbia, Europe	Autoimmune thyroiditis, IDDM
rheumatic	0.02	7.14 ± 1.5	Canada, UK	SARD, RA, SLE



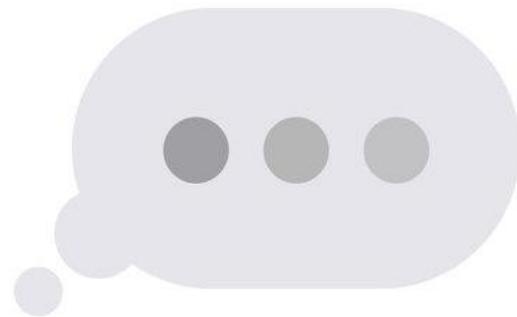
WHY



OH



WHY



Role of “Western Diet” in Inflammatory Autoimmune Diseases

Arndt Manzel · Dominik N. Muller · David A. Hafler ·

Susan E. Erdman · Ralf A. Linker ·

Markus Kleinewietfeld

Published online: 15 December 2013
© Springer Science+Business Media New York 2013

Abstract Developed societies, although having successfully reduced the burden of infectious disease, constitute an environment where metabolic, cardiovascular, and autoimmune diseases thrive. Living in westernized countries has not fundamentally changed the genetic basis on which these diseases emerge, but has strong impact on lifestyle and pathogen exposure. In particular, nutritional patterns collectively termed the “Western diet”, including high-fat and cholesterol, high-protein, high-sugar, and excess salt intake, as well as frequent consumption of processed and ‘fast foods’, promote obesity, metabolic syndrome, and cardiovascular disease. These factors have also gained high interest as possible promoters of autoimmune diseases. Underlying metabolic and immunological mechanisms are currently being intensively explored. This

review discusses the current knowledge relative to the association of “Western diet” with autoimmunity, and highlights the role of T cells as central players linking dietary influences to autoimmune pathology.

Keywords Western diet · Autoimmune diseases · Autoimmunity · Obesity · Sodium · Inflammatory · Gut microbiome · T cell regulation

Introduction

Autoimmune diseases such as multiple sclerosis (MS), rheumatoid arthritis (RA), inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), type

U.S. FOOD CONSUMPTION AS A % OF CALORIES

PLANT FOOD:

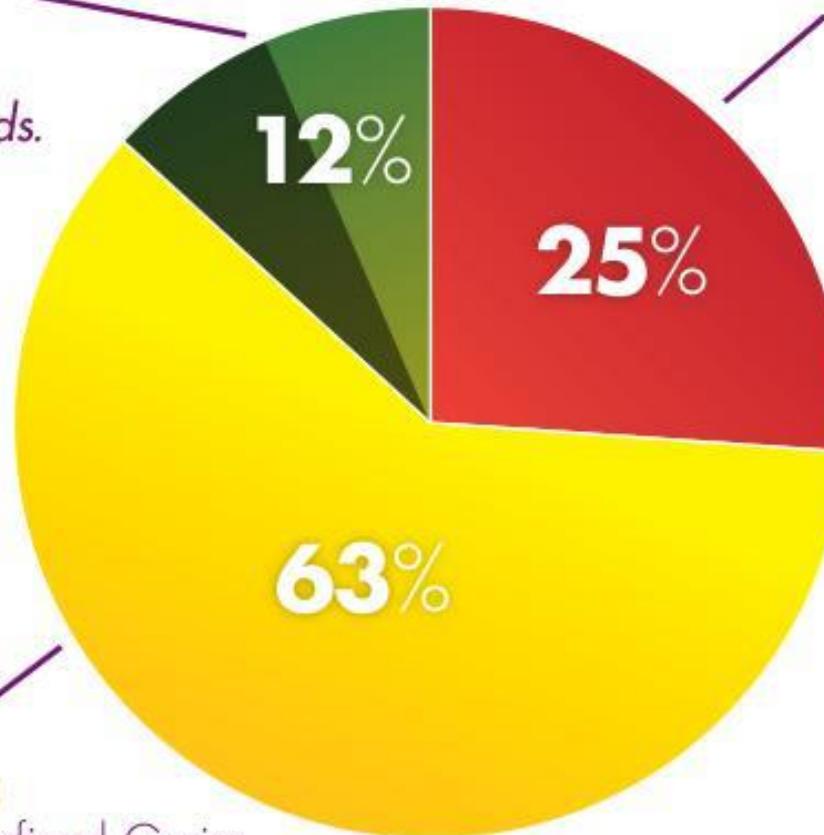
Vegetables, Fruits, Legumes, Nuts & Seeds, Whole Grains

Fiber is only found in plant foods.

NOTE: Up to half of this category may be processed, for example almonds in candy bars, apples in apple pies or spinach in frozen spinach soufflé, and of course these would not be healthy choices. The focus should be on whole unprocessed vegetables, fruits, legumes, nuts and seeds and whole grains.

PROCESSED FOOD:

Added Fats & Oils, Sugars, Refined Grains



ANIMAL FOOD:

Meat, Dairy, Eggs, Fish, Seafood

Cholesterol is only found in animal foods. Animal foods are the PRIMARY source of saturated fat.

GUIDE TO HEALTHY EATING:

Much easier to understand than the USDA Food Pyramid, with no food industry influence.

Eat **LESS** from the animal and processed food groups and **MORE** whole foods from the plant food group.

In general, food from the animal and processed food group contribute to disease, while **WHOLE** foods from the plant group contribute to good health.



EXTRA! EXTRA!

READ ALL ABOUT IT!!

Dietary Risk Factors for the Development of Inflammatory Polyarthritis

Evidence for a Role of High Level of Red Meat Consumption

high level of red meat consumption represent a novel risk for inflammatory diseases

ing the development of inflammatory polyarthritis. Methods. This nested case-control study was conducted within a prospective population-based study of cancer incidence (European Prospective Investigation of Cancer in Norfolk [EPIC-Norfolk]). EPIC-Norfolk recruited 25,630 subjects (ages 45-75 years between 1993 and 1997). Dietary intake was assessed at baseline using a 7-day food diary, and the information was used for dietary analysis software. Patients with inflammatory polyarthritis were identified from the Norfolk Arthritis Register. Patients with a history of inflammatory polyarthritis were identified from the Norfolk Arthritis Register, a prospective cohort study of inflammatory polyarthritis. The inclusion criteria for age and sex to 2 controls were the same as for the development of inflammatory polyarthritis. The exclusion criteria for age and sex to 2 controls were the same as for the development of inflammatory polyarthritis.

RESULTS. Between 1993 and 2003, 1,000 patients with inflammatory polyarthritis were matched with 176 controls. Among patients, red meat intake was higher (95% CIs), and serum levels of C-vitamin C was lower ($P = 0.001$). After adjusting for other possible risk factors, the highest level of red meat intake was associated with a 27% increased risk of inflammatory polyarthritis ($P = 0.001$).

Conclusion. Red meat intake is associated with an increased risk of inflammatory polyarthritis. The results of this study support the hypothesis that a high level of red meat consumption may represent a novel risk for inflammatory diseases.

Diet and nutritional aspects in systemic lupus erythematosus

Karin Klack¹, Eloisa Bonfa², Eduardo Ferreira Borba Neto³

ABSTRACT

The authors reviewed the influence of nutritional factors on systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) and discussed an alternative treatment option. The autoimmunity and inflammatory process of SLE are related to the presence of dyslipidemia, cardiovascular risk, systemic arterial hypertension, and metabolic syndrome, which should be properly considered to decrease cardiovascular risk. A diet with moderate protein and energy content, but rich in vitamins, minerals (especially antioxidants), and polyunsaturated fatty acids can promote a beneficial protective effect against tissue damage and suppress inflammatory activity, in addition to helping the treatment of those comorbidities. Diet therapy is a promising alternative treatment. Recommendations may offer a better quality of life to patients with SLE.

"it is safe to state that the adequate control of treatment of SLE is mainly aimed at reducing the risk for cardiovascular and atherosclerotic diseases."

about the disease, psychosocial support, physical activity, and especially the dietary approach, are essential to provide comprehensive health care to patients with SLE.¹ In fact, diet

SLE by itself promotes a proatherogenic lipoprotein profile.² A reduction in the enzymatic activity of lipoprotein lipase is responsible for determining a dyslipoproteinemia characteristic

Low-fat, plant-based diet in multiple sclerosis: A randomized controlled trial

Vijayshree Yadav ^{a,b,*}, Gail Marracci ^{a,b}, Edward Kim ^{a,b}, Rebecca Spain ^{a,b}, Michelle Cameron ^{a,b}, Shannon Owers ^c, Andrew Riddehough ^d, David K.B. Li ^d, John McDougall ^e, Jesus Lovera ^f, Charles Murchison ^a, Dennis Bourdette ^{a,b}

^a Department of Neurology, Oregon Health & Science University, USA

Digestive and Liver Disease
journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/dld

A diet high in protein, particularly animal protein, may be associated with increased risk of IBD and relapses.

Background: A better understanding of the environmental factors leading to inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) should help to prevent occurrence of the disease and its relapses. **Aim:** To review current knowledge on dietary risk factors for inflammatory bowel disease. **Methods:** The PubMed, Medline and Cochrane Library were searched for studies on dietary risk factors for IBD. **Results:** Established non-diet risk factors include family predisposition, smoking, and infections. Environmental risk factors include diet, particularly animal protein, and infections. **Conclusion:** A diet high in protein, particularly animal protein, may be associated with increased risk of IBD and relapses.



NIH Public Access

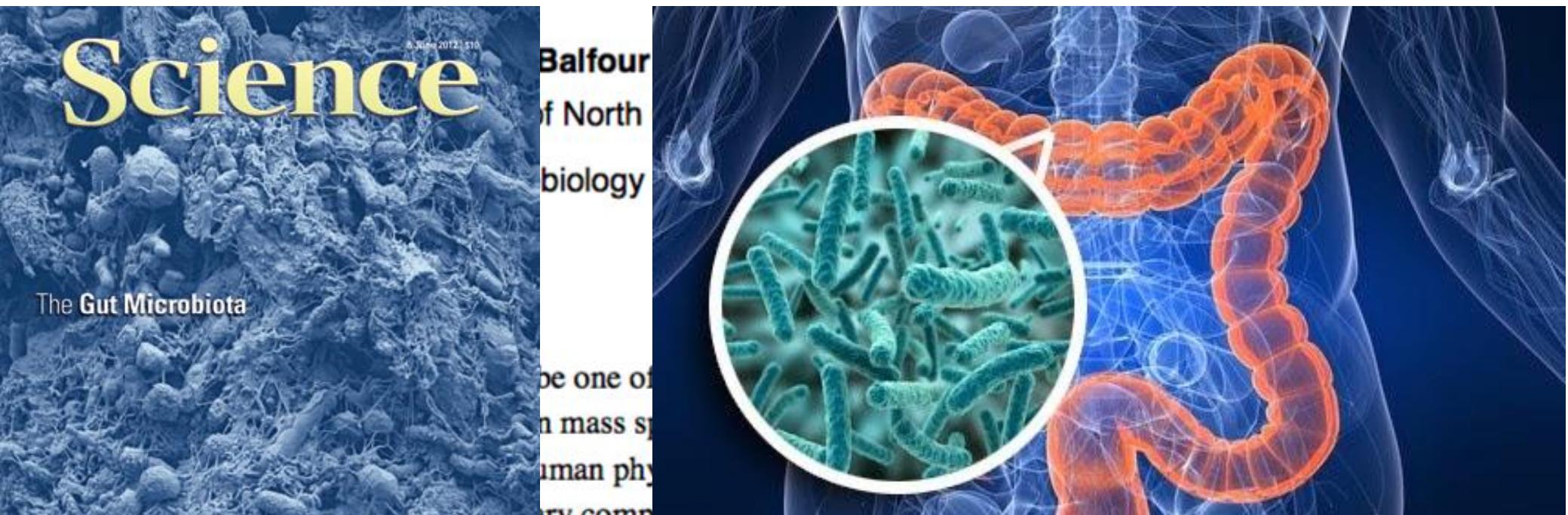
Author Manuscript

J Gastroenterol. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2015 May 01.

Published in final edited form as:

J Gastroenterol. 2014 May ; 49(5): 785–798. doi:10.1007/s00535-014-0953-z.

The role of diet on intestinal microbiota metabolism: Downstream impacts on host immune function and health, and therapeutic implications



October 3, 2017



Gut bacteria from multiple sclerosis patients modulate human T cells and exacerbate symptoms in mouse models

Egle Cekanaviciute^{a,1,2}, Bryan B. Yoo^{b,1}, Tessel F. Runia^{a,3}, Justine W. Debelius^c, Sneha Singh^a, Charlotte A. Nelson^a, Rachel Kanner^a, Yadira Bencosme^d, Yun Kyung Lee^{b,4}, Stephen L. Hauser^a, Elizabeth Crabtree-Hartman^a, Ilana Katz Sand^d, Mar Gacias^d, Yunjiao Zhu^d, Patrizia Casaccia^{d,e}, Bruce A. C. Cree^a, Rob Knight^c, Sarkis K. Mazmanian^b, and Sergio E. Baranzini^{a,5}

^aDepartment of Neurology, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94158; ^bDivision of Biology & Biological Engineering, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91125; ^cCenter for Microbiome Innovation, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093; ^dDepartment of Neuroscience, Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai, New York, NY 10029; and ^eAdvanced Science Research Center, City University of New York, New York, NY 10031

Edited by Lawrence Steinman, Stanford University School of Medicine, Stanford, CA, and approved August 7, 2017 (received for review June 30, 2017)

Part 1. 71 MS patients



71 Healthy Controls

vs



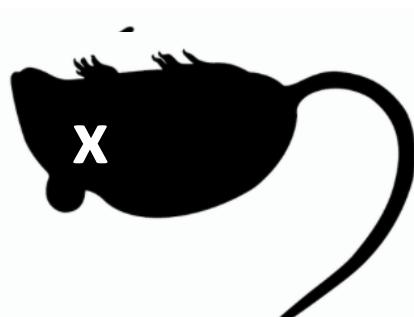
↑ Acinetobacter
Akkermansia

Pro-inflammatory

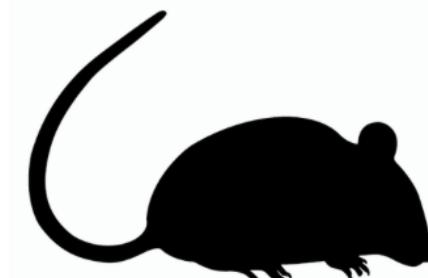
↓ Parabacteroides

Anti-inflammatory

Part 2. TRANSPLANT INTO GERM FREE EAE MICE



Severe Disease Activity



Immunological and Clinical Effect of Diet Modulation of the Gut Microbiome in Multiple Sclerosis Patients: A Pilot Study

**Marina Saresella^{1†}, Laura Mendozzi^{2†}, Valentina Rossi², Franca Mazzali²,
Federica Piancone¹, Francesca LaRosa¹, Ivana Marventano¹, Domenico Caputo²,
Giovanna E. Fellis³ and Mario Clerici^{1,4*}**

OPEN ACCESS

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Pathogenesis of autoimmune disorders, including multiple sclerosis (MS), has been linked to an alteration of the resident microbial commensal community and of the interplay between the microbiota and the immune system. Dietary components such as fiber, acting on microbiota composition, could, in principle, result in immune modulation and, thus, could be used to obtain beneficial outcomes for patients. We verified this hypothesis in a pilot study involving two groups of clinically similar relapsing-remitting (RR) MS patients, who were followed for 12 months. We found that a diet rich in fiber (F group) was associated with a significant reduction in the number of relapses and in the number of days with relapse compared to the control group (C group). The F group also had a significant reduction in the number of days with fatigue and in the number of days with pain compared to the C group. These results suggest that a diet rich in fiber may be beneficial for RR MS patients.

PILOT STUDY:MILAN ITALY, 20 MS PATIENTS

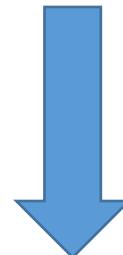
- 10 HV/LP DIET VS. 10 WESTERN DIET



1 Year later

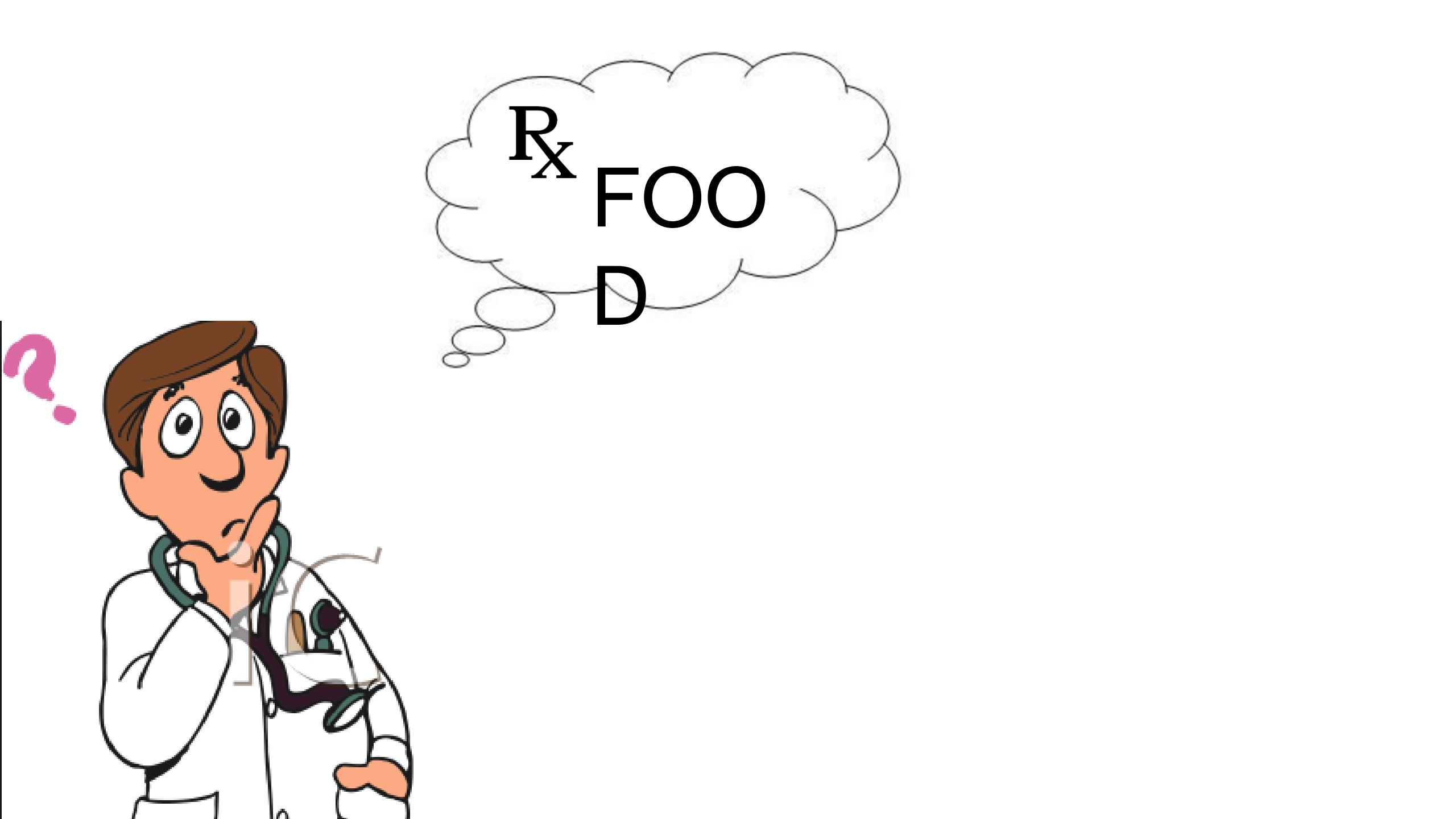


Lachnospiraceae



BUTYRATE

= Anti-inflammatory

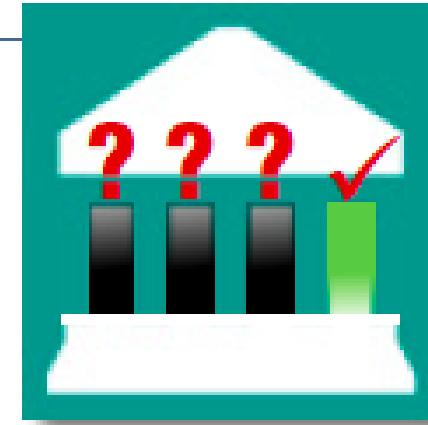


Rx FOO D



But the reality is...

ONLY 1 IN 4



medical schools meets federal requirements
for nutrition education.⁶



Did you know eating a
healthy diet can
Prevent diseases!

But what is
a healthy
diet?

Just ask
your doctor!

Right of
course,
He's the
expert!!

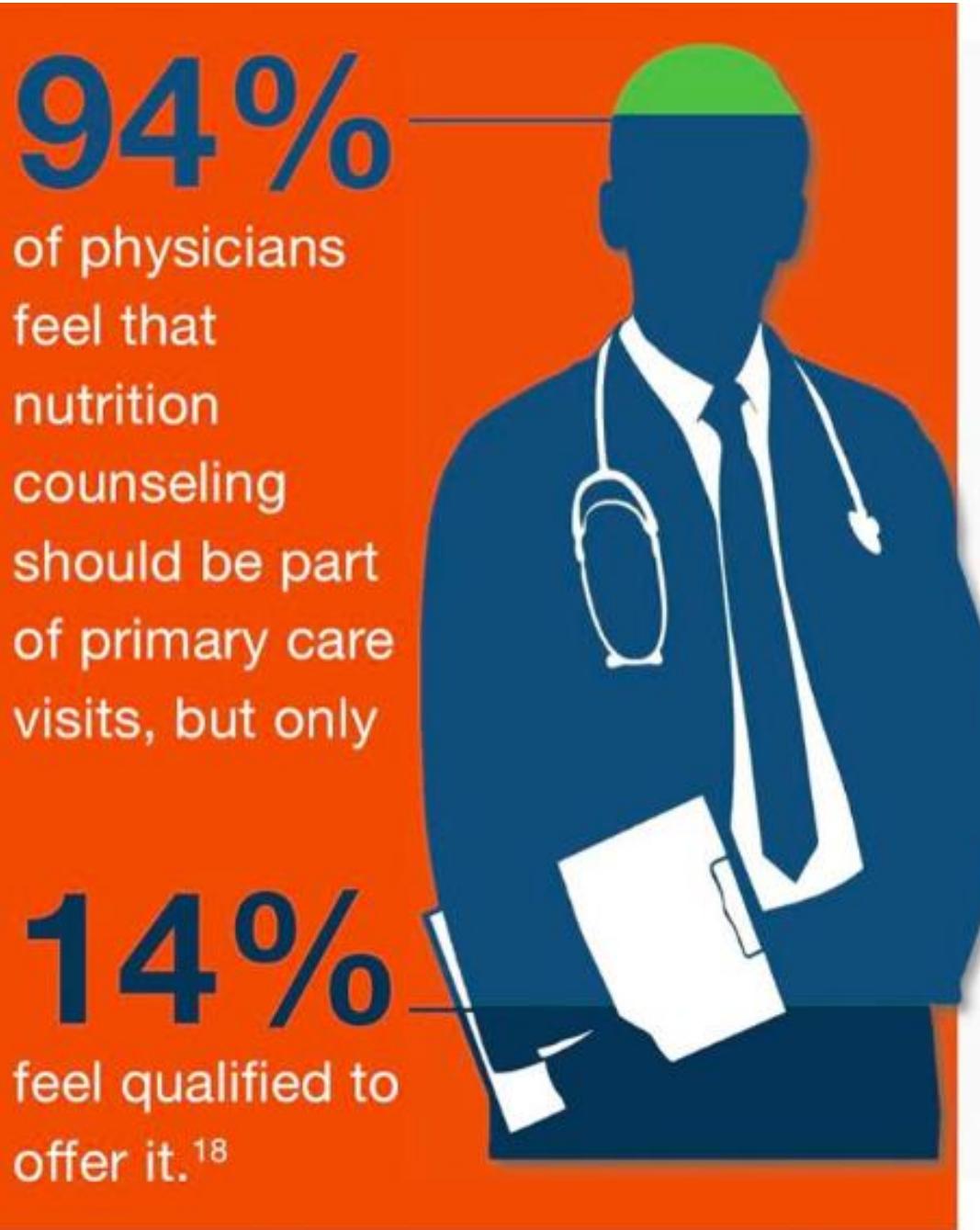


Physicians are considered by the public to be the best, **most credible source** of information about nutrition.⁵

The problem....

Upon graduation,
Less than half
believe nutrition is
important

Medical E
Do not t
nutrition o







ELEVATOR # 22
PATIENT AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL

EQUIPMENT
PHONE 60290

This elevator has been designated
for Patient and Emergency Medical
Equipment transportation ONLY.

Please use adjacent elevators for

code **blue**

redefining the practice of medicine

a film by Marcia Machado

SEAWATER Productions presents CODE BLUE
executive producers DILIP BARMAN, MARJORIE ROSWELL,
JEFF SCHRAGER and SARAY STANCIC edited by FEDDE
produced and directed by MARCIA MACHADO

www.codebluedoc.com

“As medicine and health care delivery in our nation continue to evolve in new and exciting ways, the US medical education system, which is based largely on an education model more than a century old, has not kept pace.”

-American Medical Association

Source Report :Accelerating change in medical education: creating the medical school of the future 2015

Antiquated Medical Education Model

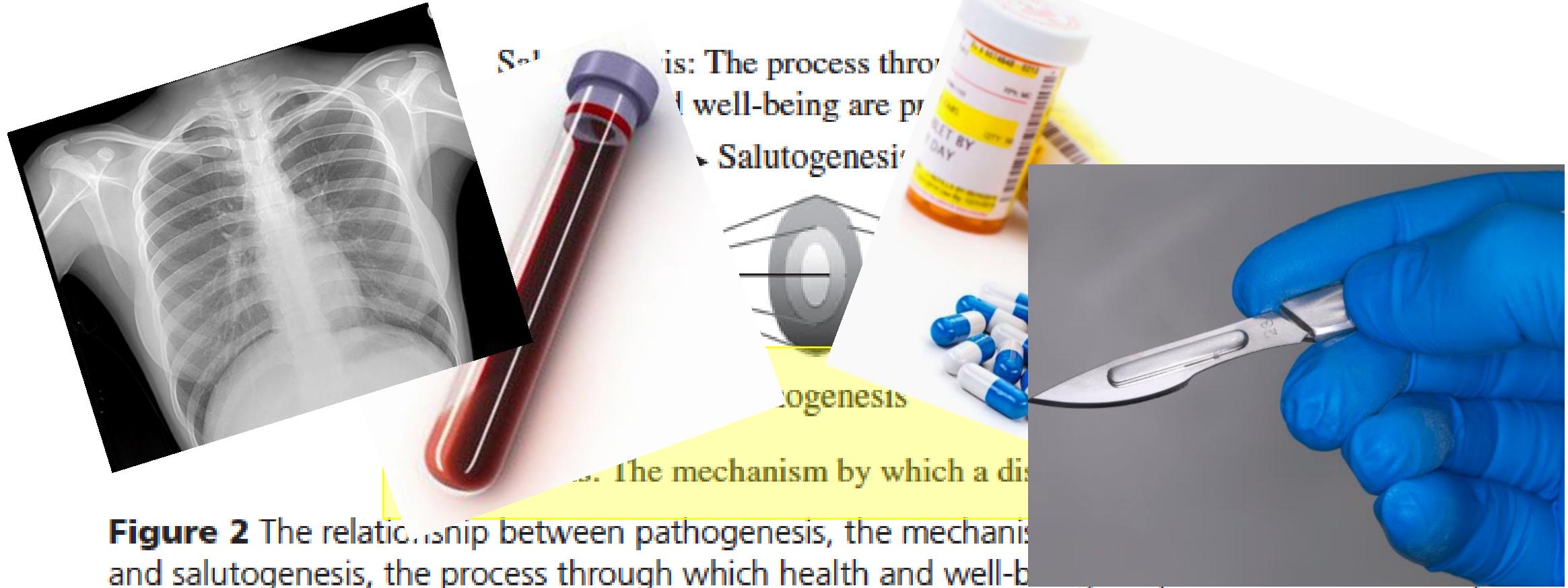


Figure 2 The relationship between pathogenesis, the mechanism by which a disease is produced, and salutogenesis, the process through which health and well-being are preserved. (Adapted from B. Jonas, MD, and Samueli Institute (www.SamueliInstitute.org)). Reproduced with permission.

Antiquated Medical Education Model

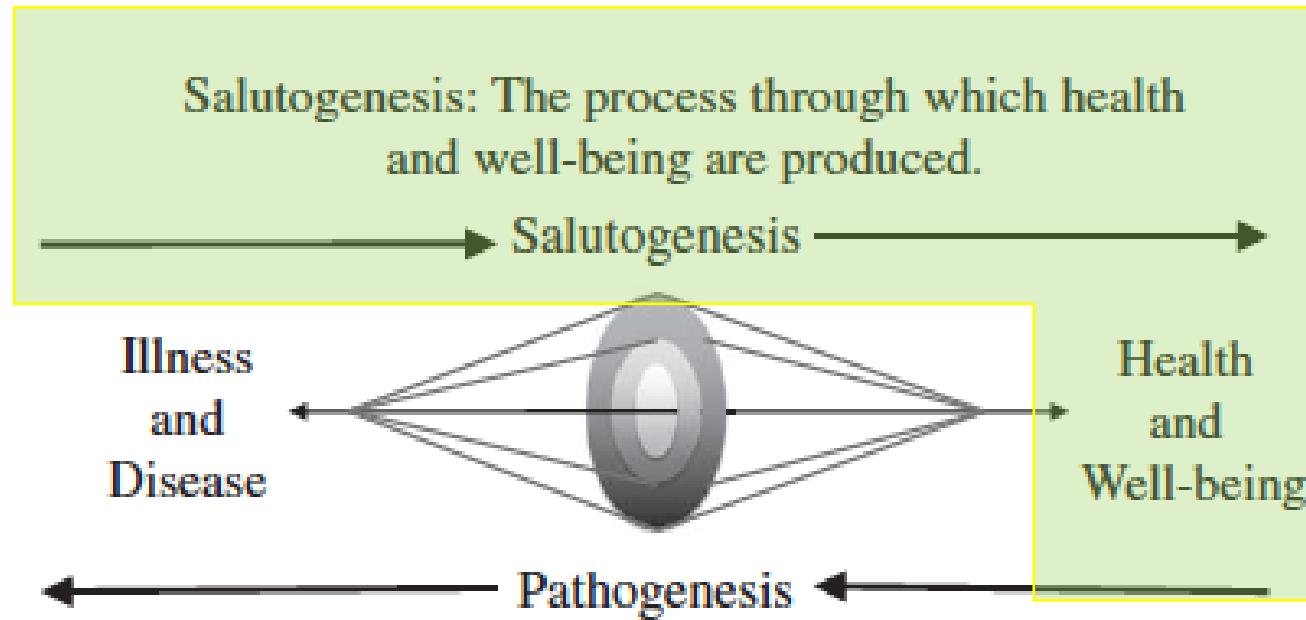


Figure 2 The relationship between pathogenesis, the mechanism by which a disease is caused, and salutogenesis, the process through which health and well-being are produced. Credit: Wayne B. Jonas, MD, and Samueli Institute (www.SamueliInstitute.org). Reproduced with permission.

Salutogenesis medical education model

“Future curricula would include modules on nutrition, exercise, sleep, mindfulness, self care, and developing cutting edge skills to support expertise in counseling patients on behavioral change.”

**A new generation
of physicians
empowered to
address
the current
healthcare climate**



Hippocratic Oath - Modern Version

I swear to fulfill, to the best of my ability and judgment, this covenant:

I will respect the hard-won scientific gains of those physicians in whose steps I walk, and gladly share such knowledge as is mine with those who are to follow.

I will apply, for the benefit of the sick, all measures [that] are required, avoiding those twin traps of overtreatment and therapeutic nihilism.

I will remember that there is art to medicine as well as science. and that warmth. sympathy. and

**I will prevent disease whenever I can,
for prevention is preferable to cure.**

..... with great humbleness and awareness of my own frailty. Above all, I must not play at God.

I will remember that I do not treat a fever chart, a cancerous growth, but a sick human being, whose illness may affect the person's family and economic stability. My responsibility includes these related problems, if I am to care adequately for the sick.

I will prevent disease whenever I can, for prevention is preferable to cure.

I will remember that I remain a member of society, with special obligations to all my fellow human beings, those sound of mind and body as well as the infirm.

If I do not violate this oath, may I enjoy life and art, respected while I live and remembered with affection thereafter. May I always act so as to preserve the finest traditions of my calling and may I long experience the joy of healing those who seek my help.

“Do the best you can until you know better. Then when you know better,
DO BETTER.”

- Maya Angelou



Thank you!

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