Revisiting the Five-Part Nutritional Wellness Protocol: The Supplemented Paleo-Mediterranean Diet

Alex Vasquez, DC, ND, DO

ABSTRACT: This article reviews the five-part nutritional protocol that incorporates a health-promoting nutrient-dense diet and essential supplementation with vitamins/minerals, specific fatty acids, probiotics, and physiologic doses of vitamin D3. This foundational nutritional protocol has proven benefits for disease treatment, disease prevention, and health maintenance and restoration. Additional treatments such as botanical medicines, additional nutritional supplements, and pharmaceutical drugs can be used atop this foundational protocol to further optimize clinical effectiveness. The rationale for this five-part protocol is presented, and consideration is given to adding iodine-iodide as the sixth component of the protocol.

INTRODUCTION:

In 2004 and 2005 I first published a "five-part nutrition protocol"^{1, 2} that provides the foundational treatment plan for a wide range of health disorders. This protocol served and continues to serve as the foundation upon which other treatments are commonly added, and without which those other treatments are likely to fail, or attain suboptimal results at best.³ Now as then, I will share with you what I consider a basic foundational protocol for wellness promotion and disease treatment. I have used this protocol in my own self-care for many years and have used it in the treatment of a wide range of health-disease conditions in clinical practice.

REVIEW:

This nutritional protocol is validated by biochemistry, physiology, experimental research, peer-reviewed human trials, and the clinical application of common sense. It is the most nutrient-dense diet available, satisfying nutritional needs and thereby optimizing metabolic processes while promoting satiety and weight loss/optimization. Nutrients are required in the proper amounts, forms, and approximate ratios for critical and innumerable physiologic functions; if nutrients are lacking, the body cannot function *normally*, let alone optimally. Impaired function results in subjective and objective manifestations of what is eventually labeled as "disease." Thus, a powerful and effective alternative to treating diseases with drugs is to re-establish normal/optimal physiologic function by replenishing the body with essential nutrients, reestablishing hormonal balance ("orthoendocrinology"), promoting detoxification of environmental toxins, and by reestablishing the optimal microbial milieu, especially the eradication of (multifocal) dysbiosis; this multifaceted approach can be applied to several diseases, especially those of the inflammatory and autoimmune varieties.4

Of course, most diseases are multifactorial and therefore require multicomponent treatment plans, and some diseases actually require the use of drugs in conjunction with assertive interventional nutrition. However, while only a smaller portion of patients actually need drugs for the longterm management their problems, all clinicians should agree that everyone needs a foundational nutrition plan because nutrients—not drugs—are universally required for life and health. This five-part nutrition protocol is briefly outlined below; a much more detailed substantiation of the underlying science and clinical application of this protocol was recently published in a review of more than 650 pages and approximately 3,500 citations.⁵

1. Health-promoting Paleo-Mediterranean diet: Following an extensive review of the research literature, I developed what I call the "supplemented Paleo-Mediterranean diet." In essence, this diet plan combines the best of the Mediterranean diet with the best of the Paleolithic diet, the latter of which has been best distilled by Dr. Loren Cordain in his book "The Paleo Diet"6 and his numerous scientific articles. ^{7, 8, 9} The Paleolithic diet is superior to the Mediterranean diet in nutrient density for promoting satiety, weight loss, and improvements/normalization in overall metabolic function. 10, 11 This diet places emphasis on fruits, vegetables, nuts, seeds, and berries that meet the body's needs for fiber, carbohydrates, and most importantly, the 8,000+ phytonutrients that have additive and synergistic health effects¹²—including immunomodulating, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anti-cancer benefits. High-quality protein sources such as fish, poultry, eggs, and grass-fed meats are emphasized. Slightly modifying Cordain's paleo diet, I also advocate soy and whey protein isolates for their high-quality protein and their anticancer, cardioprotective, and moodenhancing (due to the high tryptophan content) benefits. Potatoes and other starchy vegetables, wheat and other grains including rice are discouraged due to their high glycemic indexes and high glycemic loads, and their relative insufficiency of fiber and phytonutrients compared to fruits and vegetables. Grains such as wheat, barley, and rye are discouraged due to the high glycemic loads/indexes of most breads, pastries, and other grain-derived products, as well as due to the

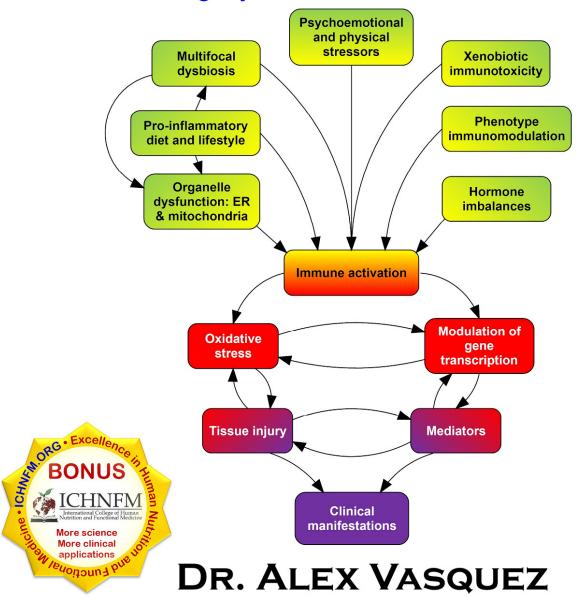
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- notorious for inhibiting mineral absorption. Some supplements, like coenzyme Q10, should be administered with fatty food to enhance absorption. Other supplements, like amino acids, should be administered away from protein-rich foods and are often better administered with simple carbohydrate to enhance cellular uptake; this is especially true with tryptophan.
- 9. Correction of gross dietary imbalances enhances supplement effectiveness: If the diet is grossly imbalanced, then nutritional supplementation is less likely to be effective. The best example of this is in the use of fatty acid supplements, particularly in the treatment of inflammatory disorders. If the diet is laden with dairy, beef, and other sources of arachidonate, then fatty acid supplementation with EPA, DHA, and GLA is much less likely to be effective, or much higher doses of the supplements will need to be used in order to help restore fatty acid balance. Generally speaking, the diet needs to be optimized to enhance the efficacy of nutritional supplementation.

<u>Conclusion</u>: In this brief review, I have listed and discussed some of the most common impediments to the success of nutritional supplementation. I hope that naturopathic students, clinicians, and researchers will find these points helpful in their design of clinical treatment protocols.

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This article was originally published in the January 2011 issue of Nutritional Perspectives

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This nutritional protocol is validated by biochemistry, physiology, experimental research, peer-reviewed human trials, and the clinical application of common sense. It is the most nutrient-dense diet available, satisfying nutritional needs and thereby optimizing metabolic processes while promoting satiety and weight loss/optimization. Nutrients are required in the proper amounts, forms, and approximate ratios for critical and innumerable physiologic functions; if nutrients are lacking, the body cannot function *normally*, let alone *optimally*. Impaired function results in subjective and objective manifestations of what is eventually labeled as "disease." Thus, a powerful and effective alternative to treating diseases with drugs is to re-establish normal/optimal physiologic function by replenishing the body with essential nutrients, reestablishing hormonal balance ("orthoendocrinology"), promoting detoxification of environmental toxins, and by reestablishing the optimal microbial milieu, especially the eradication of (multifocal) dysbiosis; this multifaceted approach can be applied to several diseases, especially those of the inflammatory and autoimmune varieties. 108

Of course, most diseases are multifactorial and therefore require multicomponent treatment plans, and some diseases actually require the use of drugs in conjunction with assertive interventional nutrition. However, while only a smaller portion of patients actually need drugs for the long-term management their problems, all clinicians should agree that everyone needs a foundational nutrition plan because nutrients—not drugs—are universally required for life and health. This five-part nutrition protocol is briefly outlined below; a much more

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¹⁰⁵ Vasquez A. Integrative Orthopedics: The Art of Creating Wellness While Managing Acute and Chronic Musculoskeletal Disorders. 2004, 2007, 2012

¹⁰⁶ Vasquez A. Five-Part Nutritional Protocol that Produces Consistently Positive Results. Nutr Wellness 2005 Sep nutritional wellness.com/archives/2005/sep/09_vasquez.php

¹⁰⁷ Vasquez A. Common Oversights and Shortcomings in the Study and Implementation of Nutritional Supplementation. Naturopathy Digest 2007 June.

Vasquez A. Integrative Rheumatology. IBMRC: 2006, 2009.

detailed substantiation of the underlying science and clinical application of this protocol was recently published in a review of more than 650 pages and approximately 3,500 citations.¹⁰⁹

- 1. Health-promoting Paleo-Mediterranean diet: Following an extensive review of the research literature, I developed what I call the "supplemented Paleo-Mediterranean diet." In essence, this diet plan combines the best of the Mediterranean diet with the best of the Paleolithic diet, the latter of which has been best distilled by Dr. Loren Cordain in his book "The Paleo Diet" 110 and his numerous scientific articles. 111,112,113 The Paleolithic diet is superior to the Mediterranean diet in nutrient density for promoting satiety, weight loss, and improvements/normalization in overall metabolic function. 114,115 This diet places emphasis on fruits, vegetables, nuts, seeds, and berries that meet the body's needs for fiber, carbohydrates, and most importantly, the 8,000+ phytonutrients that have additive and synergistic health effects¹¹⁶—including immunomodulating, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anti-cancer benefits. High-quality protein sources such as fish, poultry, eggs, and grassfed meats are emphasized. Slightly modifying Cordain's Paleo diet, I also advocate soy and whey protein isolates for their high-quality protein and their anticancer, cardioprotective, and mood-enhancing (due to the high tryptophan content) benefits. Potatoes and other starchy vegetables, wheat and other grains including rice are discouraged due to their high glycemic indexes and high glycemic loads, and their relative insufficiency of fiber and phytonutrients compared to fruits and vegetables. Grains such as wheat, barley, and rye are discouraged due to the high glycemic loads/indexes of most breads, pastries, and other grain-derived products, as well as due to the immunogenicity of constituents such as gluten, a protein composite (consisting of a prolamin and a glutelin) that can contribute to disorders such as migraine, epilepsy, eczema, arthritis, celiac disease, psoriasis and other types of autoimmunity. Sources of simple sugars and foreign chemicals such as colas/sodas (which contain artificial colors, flavors, and high-fructose corn syrup, which contains mercury¹¹⁷ and which can cause the hypertensive-diabetic metabolic syndrome¹¹⁸) and processed foods (e.g., "TV dinners" and other manufactured snacks and convenience foods) are strictly forbidden. Chemical preservatives, colorants, sweeteners, flavor-enhancers such as monosodium glutamate and carrageenan are likewise avoided. In summary, this diet plan provides plenty of variety, as most dishes comprised of poultry, fish, lean meats, soy, eggs, fruits, vegetables, nuts, berries, and seeds are allowed. The diet provides an abundance of fiber, phytonutrients, carbohydrates, potassium, and protein, while simultaneously being low in fat, sodium, arachidonic acid, and "simple sugars." The diet must be customized with regard to total protein and calorie intake, as determined by the size, status, and activity level of the patient; individual per-patient food allergens should be avoided. Regular consumption of this diet has shown the ability to reduce hypertension, alleviate diabetes, ameliorate migraine headaches, and result in improvement of overall health and a lessening of the severity of many common "diseases", particularly those with an autoimmune or inflammatory component. This Paleo-Mediterranean diet is supplemented with vitamins, minerals, fatty acids, and probiotics—making it the "supplemented Paleo-Mediterranean diet" as described below.
- 2. <u>Multivitamin and multimineral supplementation</u>: Vitamin and mineral supplementation has been advocated for decades by the chiropractic/naturopathic professions while being scorned by so-called "mainstream"

¹⁰⁹ Vasquez A. *Chiropractic and Naturopathic Mastery of Common Clinical Disorders*. IBMRC: 2009

¹¹⁰ Cordain L. *The Paleo Diet*. John Wiley and Sons, 2002

¹¹¹ O'Keefe JH Jr, Cordain L. Cardiovascular disease resulting from a diet and lifestyle at odds with our Paleolithic genome. Mayo Clin Proc. 2004 Jan;79(1):101-8

 ¹¹² Cordain L. Cereal grains: humanity's double edged sword. World Rev Nutr Diet 1999;84:19-73
 113 Cordain L, et al. Origins and evolution of the Western diet: health implications for the 21st century. Am J Clin Nutr. 2005 Feb;81(2):341-54

^{114 &}quot;A high micronutrient density diet mitigates the unpleasant aspects of the experience of hunger even though it is lower in calories. Hunger is one of the major impediments to successful weight loss. Our findings suggest that it is not simply the caloric content, but more importantly, the micronutrient density of a diet that influences the experience of hunger. It appears that a high nutrient density diet, after an initial phase of adjustment during which a person experiences "toxic hunger" due to withdrawal from pro-inflammatory foods, can result in a sustainable eating pattern that leads to weight loss and improved health." Fuhrman J, Sarter B, Glaser D, Acocella S. Changing perceptions of hunger on a high nutrient density diet. Nutr J. 2010 Nov 7;9:51 nutritionj.com/content/9/1/51

¹¹⁵ "The Paleolithic group were as satiated as the Mediterranean group but consumed less energy per day (5.8 MJ/day vs. 7.6 MJ/day, Paleolithic vs. Mediterranean, p=0.04). Consequently, the quotients of mean change in satiety during meal and mean consumed energy from food and drink were higher in the Paleolithic group (p=0.03). Also, there was a strong trend for greater Satiety Quotient for energy in the Paleolithic group (p=0.057). Leptin decreased by 31% in the Paleolithic group and by 18% in the Mediterranean group with a trend for greater relative decrease of leptin in the Paleolithic group." Jonsson T, Granfeldt Y, Erlanson-Albertsson C, Ahren B, Lindeberg S. A Paleolithic diet is more satiating per calorie than a Mediterranean-like diet in individuals with ischemic heart disease. *Nutr Metab* (Lond). 2010 Nov 30;7(1):85.

¹¹⁶ Liu RH. Health benefits of fruit and vegetables are from additive and synergistic combinations of phytochemicals. Am J Clin Nutr 2003;78(3 Suppl):517S-520S

^{117 &}quot;With daily per capita consumption of HFCS in the US averaging about 50 grams and daily mercury intakes from HFCS ranging up to 28 μg, this potential source of mercury may exceed other major sources of mercury especially in high-end consumers of beverages sweetened with HFCS." Dufault R, et al. Mercury from chlor-alkali plants: measured concentrations in food product sugar. *Environ Health*. 2009 Jan 26;8:2 ehjournal.net/content/8/1/2

¹¹⁸ Vasquez A. <u>Integrative Medicine and Functional Medicine for Chronic Hypertension: An Evidence-based Patient-Centered Monograph for Advanced Clinicians</u>. IBMRC; 2011. See also: Reungjui S, et al. Thiazide diuretics exacerbate fructose-induced metabolic syndrome. *J Am Soc Nephrol*. 2007 Oct;18(10):2724-31

medicine." Vitamin and mineral supplementation finally received bipartisan endorsement when researchers from Harvard Medical School published a review article in Journal of the American Medical Association that concluded, "Most people do not consume an optimal amount of all vitamins by diet alone. ...it appears prudent for all adults to take vitamin supplements."119 Long-term nutritional insufficiencies experienced by "most people" promote the development of "long-latency deficiency diseases"120 such as cancer, neuroemotional deterioration, and cardiovascular disease. Impressively, the benefits of multivitamin/multimineral supplementation have been demonstrated in numerous clinical trials. Multivitamin/multimineral supplementation has been shown to improve nutritional status and reduce the risk for chronic diseases¹²¹, improve mood¹²², potentiate antidepressant drug treatment¹²³, alleviate migraine headaches (when used with diet improvement and fatty acids¹²⁴), improve immune function and infectious disease outcomes in the elderly¹²⁵ (especially diabetics¹²⁶), reduce morbidity and mortality in patients with HIV infection^{127,128}, alleviate premenstrual syndrome^{129,130} and bipolar disorder¹³¹, reduce violence and antisocial behavior in children¹³² and incarcerated young adults (when used with essential fatty acids133), and improve scores of intelligence in children.¹³⁴ Multivitamin and multimineral supplementation provides anti-inflammatory benefits, as evidenced by significant reduction in C-reactive protein (CRP) in a double-blind, placebo-controlled trial.¹³⁵ The ability to safely and affordably deliver these benefits makes multimineral-multivitamin supplementation an essential component of any and all health-promoting and disease-prevention strategies. A few cautions need to be observed; for example, vitamin A can (rarely) result in liver damage with chronic consumption of 25,000 IU or more, and intake should generally not exceed 10,000 IU per day in women of childbearing age. Also, iron should not be supplemented except in patients diagnosed with iron deficiency by a blood test (serum ferritin).

Physiologic doses of vitamin D3: The prevalence of vitamin D deficiency varies from 40-80 percent (general population) to almost 100 percent (patients with musculoskeletal pain) among Americans and Europeans. Vasquez, Manso, and Cannell described the many benefits of vitamin D3 supplementation in a "paradigm-shifting" review published in 2004.136

right: Interpretation serum 25(OH) vitamin D levels: Updated from Vasquez Alternative Therapies in Health and Medicine 2004 Sep

Excess vitamin D > 100 ng/mL (250 nmol/L) with hypercalcemia

Optimal range

50 - 100 ng/mL (125 - 250 nmol/L)

Insufficiency range

< 20- 40 ng/mL (50 - 100 nmol/L)

Deficiency

< 20 ng/mL (50 nmol/L)

¹¹⁹ Fletcher RH, Fairfield KM. Vitamins for chronic disease prevention in adults: clinical applications. JAMA 2002;287:3127-9

¹²⁰ Heaney RP. Long-latency deficiency disease: insights from calcium and vitamin D. Am J Clin Nutr 2003;78:912-9

¹²¹ McKay et al. The effects of a multivitamin/mineral supplement on micronutrient status, antioxidant capacity and cytokine production in healthy older adults consuming a fortified diet. J Am Coll Nutr 2000;19(5):613-21

¹²² Benton D, Haller J, Fordy J. Vitamin supplementation for 1 year improves mood. Neuropsychobiology 1995;32(2):98-105

¹²³ Coppen A, Bailey J. Enhancement of the antidepressant action of fluoxetine by folic acid: a randomised, placebo controlled trial. J Affect Disord 2000;60:121-30

¹²⁴ Wagner W, Nootbaar-Wagner U. Prophylactic treatment of migraine with gamma-linolenic and alpha-linolenic acids. Cephalalgia 1997;17:127-30

¹²⁵ Langkamp-Henken et al. Nutritional formula enhanced immune function and reduced days of symptoms upper respiratory tract infection in seniors. J Am Geriatr Soc 2004:3-12 126 Barringer TA, et al. Effect of a multivitamin and mineral supplement on infection and quality of life. Ann Intern Med 2003;138:365-71

¹²⁷ Fawzi WW, Msamanga GI, et al. A randomized trial of multivitamin supplements and HIV disease progression and mortality. N Engl J Med 2004;351:23-32 128 Burbano X, et al. Impact of a selenium chemoprevention clinical trial on hospital admissions of HIV-infected participants. HIV Clin Trials 2002;3:483-91

¹²⁹ Abraham GE. Nutritional factors in the etiology of the premenstrual tension syndromes. J Reprod Med 1983;28(7):446-64

¹³⁰ Stewart A. Clinical and biochemical effects of nutritional supplementation on the premenstrual syndrome. J Reprod Med 1987;32:435-41

¹³¹ Kaplan BJ, et al. Effective mood stabilization with a chelated mineral supplement: an open-label trial in bipolar disorder. J Clin Psychiatry 2001;62:936-44

¹³² Kaplan et al. Treatment of mood lability and explosive rage with minerals and vitamins: two case studies in children. J Child Adolesc Psychopharmacol 2002;12(3):205-19

¹³³ Gesch et al. Influence of supplementary vitamins, minerals and essential fatty acids on the antisocial behaviour of young adult prisoners. Br J Psychiatry 2002;181:22-8

¹³⁴ Benton D. Micro-nutrient supplementation and the intelligence of children. Neurosci Biobehav Rev 2001;25:297-309

¹³⁵ Church TS, Earnest CP, Wood KA, Kampert JB. Reduction of C-reactive protein levels through use of a multivitamin. Am J Med 2003;115:702-7

¹³⁶ Vasquez A, Manso G, Cannell J. The clinical importance of vitamin D (cholecalciferol). Alternative Therapies in Health and Medicine 2004;10:28-37

Overview of Clinical Approach, Assessments, and Therapeutics

Proof of the cause-and-effect relationship between vitamin D deficiency and chronic musculoskeletal pain comes from clinical trials among deficient patients showing that vitamin D monotherapy alleviates pain. The exemplary study by Al Faraj and Al Mutairi³⁵ showed that among patients with "idiopathic chronic low back pain," 83% (n = 299) were vitamin D deficient, and supplementation with 5000 to 10 000 IU/d of cholecalciferol for 3 months alleviated or cured the low back pain in more than 95% of patients. The authors concluded that, in the evaluation of chronic musculoskeletal pain among populations with a sufficiently high prevalence of vitamin D deficiency, "Screening for vitamin D deficiency and treatment with supplements should be mandatory in this setting."

Vitamin D has a wide range of safety according to an extensive review of the literature performed by Vieth.²²⁸ Doses of 2000 IU/d of vitamin D3 have been given to children starting at 1 year of age and were not associated with toxicity but led to a reduction in the incidence of type 1 diabetes by 80%, consistent with the vitamin's anti-infective and immunomodulatory roles.²²⁹ A 2004 review³⁶ on the clinical importance of vitamin D proposed that optimal vitamin D status is defined as 40 ng/mL to 65 ng/mL (100–160 nmol/L) and that "until proven otherwise, the balance of the research indicates that oral supplementation in the range of 1000 IU per day for infants, 2000 IU per day for children and 4000 IU per day for adults is safe and reasonable to meet physiological requirements, to promote optimal health, and to reduce the risk of several serious diseases. Safety and effectiveness of supplementation are assured by periodic monitoring of serum 25(OH)D and serum calcium." Current data and laboratory reference ranges support a higher top limit for serum 25(OH)D of approximately 100 ng/mL (250 nmol/L). Vitamin D hypersensitivity is seen with primary hyperparathyroidism, granulomatous diseases (such as sarcoidosis, Crohn's disease, and tuberculosis), adrenal insufficiency, hyperthyroidism, hypothyroidism, and various forms of cancer, as well as adverse drug effects, particularly with thiazide diuretics. Thiazide diuretics are known to potentiate hypercalcemia.

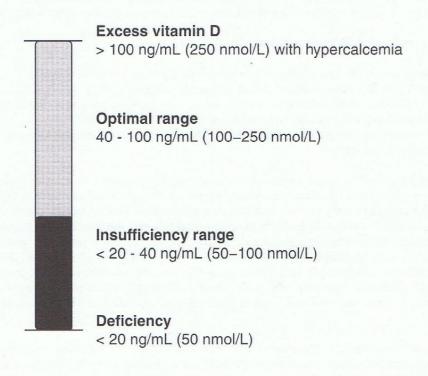


Figure 2.1—Interpretation of Serum 25(OH)D Levels
Adapted from Vasquez A, Manso G, Cannell J. Altern Ther Health Med. 2004;10:28-37.36

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<u>Vasquez A. Musculoskeletal Pain: Expanded Clinical Strategies.</u> Institute for Functional Medicine, 2008: This peer-reviewed monograph on common pain syndromes was approved for continuing medical education (CME).

Our review showed that vitamin D deficiency causes or contributes to depression, hypertension, seizures, migraine, polycystic ovary syndrome, inflammation, autoimmunity, and musculoskeletal pain, particularly low-back pain. Clinical trials using vitamin D supplementation have proven the cause-and-effect relationship between vitamin D deficiency and most of these conditions by showing that each could be cured or alleviated with vitamin D supplementation. Per our review, daily vitamin D doses should be 1,000 IU for infants, 2,000 IU for children, and 4,000 IU for adults, although some adults respond better to higher doses of 10,000 IU per day. Cautions/contraindications include the use of thiazide diuretics (e.g., hydrochlorothiazide) or any other medications that promote hypercalcemia, as well as granulomatous diseases such as sarcoidosis, tuberculosis, and certain types of cancer, especially lymphoma. Effectiveness is monitored by measuring serum 25-OH-vitamin D, and safety is monitored by measuring serum calcium. Dosing should be tailored for the attainment of optimal serum levels of 25-hydroxy-vitamin D3, generally 50-100 ng/ml (125-250 nmol/l) as illustrated.

Balanced and complete fatty acid supplementation: A detailed survey of the literature shows that five fatty acids have major health-promoting disease-preventing benefits and should therefore be incorporated into the daily diet and/or regularly consumed as dietary supplements.137 These are alpha-linolenic acid (ALA; omega-3, from flaxseed oil), eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA; omega-3, from fish oil), docosahexaenoic acid (DHA; omega-3, from fish oil and algae), gamma-linolenic acid (GLA; omega-6, most concentrated in borage oil but also present in evening primrose oil, hemp seed oil, black currant seed oil), and oleic acid (omega-9, most concentrated in olive oil, which contains in addition to oleic acid many anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, and anticancer phytonutrients). Supplementing with one fatty acid can exacerbate an insufficiency of other fatty acids; hence the importance of balanced combination supplementation. Each of these fatty acids has health benefits that cannot be fully attained from supplementing a different fatty acid; hence, again, the importance of balanced combination supplementation. The benefits of GLA are not attained by consumption of EPA and DHA; in fact, consumption of fish oil can actually promote a deficiency of GLA.¹³⁸ Likewise, consumption of GLA alone can reduce EPA levels while increasing levels of proinflammatory arachidonic acid; both of these problems are avoided with co-administration of EPA any time GLA is used because EPA inhibits delta-5desaturase, which converts dihomo-GLA into arachidonic acid. Using ALA alone only slightly increases EPA but generally leads to no improvement in DHA status and can lead to a reduction of oleic acid; thus, DHA and oleic acid should be supplemented when flaxseed oil is used.¹³⁹ Obviously, the goal here is physiologicallyoptimal (i.e., "balanced") intake of all of the health-promoting fatty acids; using only one or two sources of fatty acids is not balanced and results in suboptimal improvement. In clinical practice, I routinely use combination fatty acid therapy comprised of ALA, EPA, DHA, and GLA for essentially all patients; when one appreciates that the average daily Paleolithic intake of n-3 fatty acids was 7 grams per day contrasted to the average daily American intake of 1 gram per day, we can see that—by using combination fatty acid therapy emphasizing n-3 fatty acids—we are simply meeting physiologic expectations via supplementation, rather than performing an act of recklessness or heroism. The product I use also contains a modest amount of oleic acid that occurs naturally in flax and borage seed oils, and I encourage use of olive oil for salads and cooking. This approach results in complete and balanced fatty acid intake, and the clinical benefits are impressive. Benefits are to be expected in the treatment of premenstrual syndrome, diabetic neuropathy, respiratory distress syndrome, Crohn's disease, lupus, rheumatoid arthritis, cardiovascular disease, hypertension, psoriasis, eczema, migraine headaches, bipolar disorder, borderline personality disorder, mental depression, schizophrenia, osteoporosis, polycystic ovary syndrome, multiple sclerosis, and musculoskeletal pain. The discovery in September 2010 that the G protein-coupled receptor 120 (GPR120) functions as an n-3 fatty acid receptor that, when stimulated with EPA or DHA, exerts broad anti-inflammatory effects (in cell experiments) and enhances systemic insulin sensitivity (in animal study) confirms a new mechanism of action of fatty acid supplementation and shows that we as clinician-researchers are still learning the details of the beneficial effects of commonly used treatments. 140

¹³⁷ Vasquez A. New Insights into Fatty Acid Biochemistry and the Influence of Diet. Nutritional Perspectives 2004; October: 5, 7-10, 12, 14

¹³⁸ Cleland LG, Gibson RA, Neumann M, French JK. The effect of dietary fish oil supplement upon the content of dihomo-gammalinolenic acid in human plasma phospholipids. *Prostaglandins Leukot Essent Fatty Acids* 1990 May;40(1):9-12

¹³⁹ Jantti J, Nikkari T, Solakivi T, et al. Evening primrose oil in rheumatoid arthritis: changes in serum lipids and fatty acids. Ann Rheum Dis 1989;48(2):124-7

Oh da Y, et al. GPR120 is an omega-3 fatty acid receptor mediating potent anti-inflammatory and insulin-sensitizing effects. Cell. 2010 Sep 3;142(5):687-98

Probiotics /gut flora modification: Proper levels of good bacteria promote intestinal health, support proper immune function, and encourage overall health. Excess bacteria or yeast, or the presence of harmful bacteria, yeast, or "parasites" such as amoebas and protozoans, can cause "leaky gut," systemic inflammation, and a wide range of clinical problems, especially autoimmunity. Intestinal flora can become imbalanced by poor diets, excess stress, immunosuppressive drugs, and antibiotics, and all of these factors are common among American patients. Thus, as a rule, I reinstate the good bacteria by the use of probiotics (good bacteria and yeast), prebiotics (fiber, arabinogalactan, and inulin), and the use of fermented foods such as kefir and yogurt for patients not allergic to milk. Harmful yeast, bacteria, and other "parasites" can be eradicated with the combination of dietary change, antimicrobial drugs, and/or herbal extracts. For example, oregano oil in an emulsified, time-released form has proven safe and effective for the elimination of various parasites encountered in clinical practice.¹⁴¹ Likewise, the herb Artemisia annua (sweet wormwood) commonly is used to eradicate specific bacteria and has been used for thousands of years in Asia for the treatment and prevention of infectious diseases, including drug-resistant malaria. 142 Restoring microbial balance by providing probiotics, restoring immune function (immunorestoration) and eliminating sources of dysbiosis, especially in the gastrointestinal tract, genitourinary tract, and oropharynx, is a very important component in the treatment plan of autoimmunity and systemic inflammation.¹⁴³

Should combinations of iodine and iodide be the sixth component of the Protocol?*: Both iodine and iodide have biological activity in humans. An increasing number of clinicians are using combination iodine-iodide products to provide approximately 3-6 mg/d [changed/corrected*]. Collectively, iodine and iodide provide antioxidant, antimicrobial, mucolytic, immunosupportive, antiestrogen, and anticancer benefits that extend far beyond the mere incorporation of iodine into thyroid hormones.⁵ Benefits of iodine/iodide in the treatment of asthma^{144,145} and systemic fungal infections^{146,147} have been documented, and many clinicians use combination iodine/iodide supplementation for the treatment of estrogen-driven conditions such as fibrocystic breast disease.¹⁴⁸ While additional research is needed and already underway to further establish the role of iodine-iodide as a routine component of clinical care, clinicians can reasonably begin incorporating this nutrient into their protocols based on the above-mentioned physiologic roles and clinical benefits. *See update/addendum following this reprint.

Summary and Conclusions: In this brief review, I have described and substantiated a fundamental protocol that can serve as effective therapy for patients with a wide range of diseases and health disorders. Customizing the Paleo-Mediterranean diet to avoid patient-specific food allergens, using vitamin-mineral supplements along with physiologic doses of vitamin D and broad-spectrum balanced fatty acid supplementation, and ensuring "immunomicrobial" health with the skillful use of probiotics, prebiotics, immunorestoration, and antimicrobial treatments provides an excellent health-promoting and disease-eliminating foundation and lifestyle for many patients. Often, this simple protocol is all that is needed for the effective treatment of a wide range of clinical problems, even those that have been "medical failures" for many years. For other patients with more complex illnesses, of course, additional interventions and laboratory assessments can be used to optimize and further customize the treatment plan. Clinicians should avoid seeking "silver bullet" treatments that ignore overall metabolism, immune function, and inflammatory balance, and we must always remember that the attainment and preservation of health requires that we first meet the body's basic nutritional and physiologic needs. This five-step protocol begins the process of meeting those needs. With it, health can be restored and the need for disease-specific treatment is obviated or reduced; without it, fundamental physiologic needs are not met, and health cannot be obtained and maintained. Addressing core physiologic needs empowers doctors to deliver the most effective healthcare possible, and it allows patients to benefit from such treatment.

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¹⁴¹ Force M, Sparks WS, Ronzio RA. Inhibition of enteric parasites by emulsified oil of oregano in vivo. Phytother Res 2000;14:213-4

¹⁴² Schuster BG. Demonstrating the validity of natural products as anti-infective drugs. J Altern Complement Med 2001;7 Suppl 1:S73-82

¹⁴³ Vasquez A. Integrative Rheumatology. IBMRC: 2006, 2009.

Tuft L. Iodides in bronchial asthma. J Allergy Clin Immunol. 1981 Jun;67(6):497
 Falliers CJ, McCann WP, Chai H, Ellis EF, Yazdi N. Controlled study of iodotherapy for childhood asthma. J Allergy. 1966 Sep;38(3):183-92

¹⁴⁶ Tripathy S, et al. Rhinofacial zygomycosis successfully treated with oral saturated solution of potassium iodide. J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol. 2007 Jan;21(1):117-9

¹⁴⁷ Bonifaz A, et al. Sporotrichosis in childhood: clinical and therapeutic experience in 25 patients. Pediatr Dermatol. 2007 Jul-Aug;24(4):369-72

¹⁴⁸ Ghent WR, Eskin BA, Low DA, Hill LP. Iodine replacement in fibrocystic disease of the breast. Can J Surg. 1993 Oct;36(5):453-60

*Update and addendum to information on iodine and iodide:

- Authoritative enthusiasm for high-dose iodine-iodide: Several authoritative articles/authors stated that an advisable level of intake for iodine-iodide for the prevention and treatment of various conditions is approximately 12 mg/d. Because of these well-referenced and apparently authoritative publications, many clinicians and nutrition professionals began using higher doses iodine-iodide with patients and clients, quite often with benefit and nearly always with the absence of serious adverse effects. Several popular nutritional supplements used by clinicians and nutritionists contain both iodine (the natural, diatomic form) and iodide (the divided/ionic form most commonly consumed in dietary supplements, such as potassium iodide); both forms of this volatile metal have biologic properties in humans. Benefits of iodine-iodide supplementation focus mostly on the mucolytic, antimicrobial, and anti-estrogen effects.
 - Dr Jonathan V Wright (*Nutrition and Healing* 2002 Nov and 2005 May): In *Nutrition and Healing* (2002 Nov), well-respected nutrition expert, pioneer, and clinician Jonathan V. Wright MD advocated high-dose iodine-iodide for a wide range of conditions, particularly those related to inflammation, excess estrogen, and microbial infections. In another issue of *Nutrition and Healing* (2005 May) Dr Wright wrote "12.5 milligrams (that's 12,500 micrograms) is the optimal daily amount of iodine, not only for your thyroid but for the rest of your body, too." In that same article, Dr Wright stated, "The Japanese have traditionally consumed more iodine, mostly from seaweed, than any other population. The average daily intake of iodine in Japan [is] 13.8 milligrams…", and throughout the article Dr Wright advocates that 12.5 mg/d is "the optimal daily dose" of combined iodine-iodine.
 - Extrathyroidal benefits of iodine (*Journal of American Physicians and Surgeons* 2006 Winter): Independently and in a peer-reviewed publication, Donald Miller MD (Professor of Surgery, Division of Cardiothoracic Surgery, University of Washington School of Medicine) supported the daily intake of 12.5 mg/d in *Journal of American Physicians and Surgeons* and even supported higher doses with the statement "More than 4,000 patients in this project [Iodine Project] take iodine in daily doses ranging from 12.5 to 50 mg, and those with diabetes can take up to 100 mg /day." Miller also noted that dermatologists "treat inflammatory dermatoses, like nodular vasculitis and pyoderma gangrenosum, with SSKI (supersaturated potassium iodide), beginning with an iodine dose of 900 mg/day, followed by weekly increases of up to 6 g/day as tolerated. Fungal eruptions, like sporotrichosis, are treated initially in gram amounts with great effect."
 - Iodine deficiency and therapeutic considerations (*Alternative Medicine Review* 2008 Jun): In 2008, Patrick wrote "Estimates of the average daily Japanese iodine consumption vary from 5,280 mcg to 13,800 mcg..." and this again supported and reinforced enthusiasm for doses of approximately 12 mg/d of iodine-iodine. However, in this article, Patrick did not advocate any specific daily dosage, citing 3-6 mg/d as beneficial and without adverse effect.
- Review, reanalysis, and caution: Soon after these enthusiastic publications, Alan Gaby MD published in several magazines, presented in post-graduate educational events, and discussed in his book *Nutritional Medicine* a review and reanalysis of the original data and concluded that the estimated average daily intake of iodine-iodine in Japan had been *overestimated* by a mathematical error (mistakenly interchanging wet and dry weights of seaweed and thus overestimating the daily Japanese intake of iodine-iodine). Per Gaby (*Nutritional Medicine*, page 175), the true intake of iodine-iodide in Japan averages 330-500 mcg/d, which is 25-fold lower than the estimate of 13.8 mg/d, upon which rested much of the rationale for implementing high-dose iodine-iodide supplementation empirically and routinely.
- Benefits, perspectives, and additional research: Many clinicians including the current author have used high-dose iodine-iodide ranging from approximately 12-48 mg/d for variable periods of time without personally experiencing or clinically observing apparent adverse effects; that statement does not imply endorsement of routine universal high-dose iodine-iodide supplementation. Some degree of caution is advised in consideration of the risks of inducing thyroid dysfunction (hyperthyroidism, hypothyroidism), intestinal hemorrhage¹⁴⁹, and

¹⁴⁹ Kinoshita et al. Severe duodenal hemorrhage induced by Lugol's solution administered for thyroid crisis treatment. Intern Med. 2010;49(8):759-61

anaphylaxis-like reactions. 150 Topical and systemic antimicrobial benefits of iodine-iodide are well known and well documented; oral high-dose iodine-iodide has been used to treat drug-resistant fungal infections (cited below). When applied for sufficient concentrations and durations, both diatomic iodine and ionic iodide possess potent broad-spectrum antimicrobial properties; essentially no "drug resistance" against iodine-iodide exists for bacteria, fungi, viruses, and protozoans. Iodine also has documented molecular and clinical antiestrogen effects, thus providing scientific explanation for its ability to treat and prevent estrogen-related disorders ranging from fibrocystic breast disease to cancer. Indeed, iodine treatment of breast cancer cells has been shown to increase the mRNA levels of several genes involved in estrogen metabolism and "detoxification" such as cytochrome p450-1A1 while also decreasing the levels of estrogen responsive genes such as TFF1 and WISP2; also noted following iodine treatment is upregulation of gene expression for the enzyme glutathione peroxidase, an important selenium-dependent component of antioxidant defense mechanisms.¹⁵¹

- Ultra-high dose iodide for sporotrichosis in childhood (Pediatric Dermatology 2007 Jul-Aug): Nineteen pediatric patients with proven sporotrichosis were successfully treated with potassium iodide per the following quoted protocol: "All patients were initially treated with potassium iodide (KI), and only those who were unresponsive or who developed side effects were given itraconazole. The dose of KI used was 1-3 g/day, starting at 1 g/day and increasing until the dose of 3 g/day was reached. ... Treatments were sustained until remission was reached, which ranged from 3 to 6 months."152 Per the review by Miller¹⁵³ cited previously, KI 1g (1,000 mg) contains 770 mg of iodide. Thus, the pediatric patients in this case series were treated with 770-2,310 mg/d of iodide for successful antimycotic treatment. Two patients from the original group of 23 patients experienced nausea and vomiting from the KI and were switched to itraconazole; two other patients were lost to follow-up. The authors note that, "Side effects occur in 5% to 10% of patients, mainly presenting as gastrointestinal symptoms as well as headache and rhinorrhea to a lesser extent."
- Ultra-high dose iodide for rhinofacial zygomycosis—case report (Journal of European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology 2007 Jan): A 19-year-old male "was put on oral SSKI at an initial dose of 0.5 mL three times daily. This was gradually increased by 0.1 mL/dose/day until a dose of 5 mL three times daily was reached."154 Generic formulation of "saturated solution of potassium iodide" (SSKI) contains 1000 mg of KI per mL of solution, which provides roughly 750 mg iodide; thus, SSKI dosed at 5 mL thrice daily = 15 mL/d = 11,250 mg/d (slightly more than 11 grams per day) of iodide for this adult patient with rhinofacial zygomycosis. Treatment was continued for at least 12 months without report of adverse effect.
- Modest dose iodine replacement in fibrocystic disease of the breast (Canadian Journal of Surgery 1993 Oct): Ghent and colleagues¹⁵⁵ sought to determine the response of patients with fibrocystic breast disease to "iodine replacement therapy" and reviewed three clinical studies of different design containing 233, 145 (later up to 1365), and 23 subjects; overall, subjective alleviation of pain and objective alleviation of breast fibrosis was seen in approximately 70% of patients. Consistent with other reports and impressions, the authors noted that, "Molecular iodine is nonthyrotropic and was the most beneficial." The dose of molecular iodine averaged 0.08 mg/kg body weight, which for an average 140lb (63-kg) patient equates to approximately 5 mg/d.
- Modest dose iodine in patients with cyclic mastalgia (Breast Journal 2004 Jul-Aug): Kessler¹⁵⁶ reports a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter clinical trial was conducted with 111 otherwise healthy euthyroid women with a history of breast pain and fibrosis; subjects received molecular iodine for 6 months. Physicians assessed breast pain, tenderness, and nodularity each cycle; patients assessed breast pain and tenderness with the Lewin breast pain scale at 3-month intervals and with a VAS at each cycle. All iodine-treated subjects improved compared to no improvement seen in

¹⁵⁰ Indraccolo et al. Anaphylactic-like reaction to Lugol solution during colposcopy. South Med J 2009 Jan;102(1):96-7

^{151 &}quot;Quantitative RT-PCR confirmed the array data demonstrating that iodine/iodide treatment increased the mRNA levels of several genes involved in estrogen metabolism (CYP1A1, CYP1B1, and AKR1C1) while decreasing the levels of the estrogen responsive genes TFF1 and WISP2." Stoddard FR 2nd, et al. Iodine alters gene expression in the MCF7 breast cancer cell line: evidence for an anti-estrogen effect of iodine. Int J Med Sci. 2008 Jul 8;5(4):189-96

¹⁵² Bonifaz A, et al. Sporotrichosis in childhood: clinical and therapeutic experience in 25 patients. *Pediatr Dermatol*. 2007 Jul-Aug;24(4):369-72 153 Said of KI, "The standard dose was 1g, which contains 770 mg of iodine." Miller DW. Extrathyroidal benefits of iodine. *J Am Physicians Surgeons* 2006;Winter,106-10

¹⁵⁴ Tripathy et al. Rhinofacial zygomycosis successfully treated with oral saturated solution of potassium iodide. J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol. 2007;21:117-9

¹⁵⁵ Ghent et al. Iodine replacement in fibrocystic disease of the breast. Can J Surg. 1993 Oct;36(5):453-60

¹⁵⁶ Kessler JH. The effect of supraphysiologic levels of iodine on patients with cyclic mastalgia. Breast J. 2004 Jul-Aug;10(4):328-36

the placebo group. "Reductions in all three physician assessments were observed in patients after 5 months of therapy in the 3.0 mg/day (7/28; 25%) and 6.0 mg/day (15/27; 18.5%) treatment groups, but not the 1.5 mg/day or placebo group. Patients recorded statistically significant decreases in pain by month 3 in the 3.0 and 6.0 mg/day treatment groups, but not the 1.5 mg/day or placebo group; more than 50% of the 6.0 mg/day treatment group recorded a clinically significant reduction in overall pain. All doses were associated with an acceptable safety profile. No dose-related increase in any adverse event was observed." Notably, the failure of the 1.5 mg/day dose implies that this dose is inadequate and thereby justifies higher routine dosing.

• Clinical implementation and the author's perspective: Iodide has a stronger effect on thyroid function and provides tissue-penetrating antimicrobial benefits from oral administration. Molecular iodine has anti-estrogen effects that correlate with the clinical alleviation of cyclic breast pain and fibrocystic breast disease; other anti-estrogen benefits such as an anti-cancer benefit are reasonably anticipated from supplemental iodine. Products with combined iodine and iodide are available and reasonable for clinical use, and a daily dose range of 3-6 mg does not appear unreasonable and has been shown to be beneficial in human studies. Iodine and iodide are impressively well tolerated. Nicely summarized in a personal email from Michael Gonzalez DSc PhD in November 2012, an overview of iodine-iodine's clinical applications may be stated as follows:

"Different tissues of the body respond to different forms of iodine. The Iodide form is believed to be particularly useful for the thyroid. But the supplement of choice for the breast is "iodine" not

"iodide." Lugol's formula is Iodine 5% + Potassium iodide (KI) 10% in distilled water. Because different tissues concentrate different forms of iodine, using a supplement that contains both iodine and iodide is preferable to using a supplement that contains only one form. With different tissues responding to different forms of iodine, it would make common sense that a greater therapeutic benefit from iodine will be achieved by using a combination of iodide and iodine. ... The most frequent adverse reactions to potassium iodide are stomach upset, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, stomach pain, salivary gland swelling/tenderness, acne and skin rash."

Antioxidant support in general and supplementation with selenium in particular are recommended always, and particularly when iodine-iodide doses greater than 1-3 mg/d are used. Selenium 200 mcg/d has been shown in several studies to have an ameliorating effect on thyroid autoimmunity and a supportive effect on peripheral thyroid hormone metabolism. Although iodine is generally considered nonthyrotropic, periodic assessment of thyroid function and for thyroid autoimmunity is reasonable for patients taking long-term high-dose treatment. Clinicians should take advantage of iodine-iodide's safe and effective mucolytic, antimicrobial, and anti-estrogen benefits.

Distinguishing iodiNe from iodiDe

lodiNe

- Natural elemental form—diatomic.
- Nonthyrotropic—no immediate adverse effects on thyroid function.
- Nuclear—affects gene expression, for example by promoting estrogen detoxification and reducing estrogen responsiveness.
- Nixes microbes, antimicrobial—very broad spectrum; povidone iodine is one of the most widely used topical antimicrobials in the history of microbiology and medicine.

lodiDe

- Divided—ionic, nondiatomic.
- Dietary form, such as in iodized salt which typically contains potassium iodate, potassium iodide, sodium iodate, or sodium iodide.
- Dissolves mucus—mucolytic benefits advantageous in the treatment of asthma, bronchitis and respiratory tract infections. Potassium iodide is thought to act as an expectorant by increasing respiratory tract secretions and thereby decreasing the viscosity of mucus; iodide levels increase in respiratory secretions within approximately 15 minutes after oral administration.
- Directly thyrotropic—necessary for thyroid hormone production; high doses can cause thyroid dysfunction, which may be problematic (exacerbation of thyroid autoimmunity, hypothyroidism, or hyperthyroidism) or therapeutic (inhibition of thyroid hormone production during hyperthyroidism).
- Deals death to microbes, antimicrobial—very broad spectrum, used in the form of potassium iodide (KI, SSKI) for the treatment of microbial infections such as zygomycosis and sporotrichosis.

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should appreciate that, especially regarding "chronic" (i.e., sustained) health problems, any treatment plan that allows the patient to resume his/her previous lifestyle is by definition doomed to fail because a return to the patient's previous lifestyle and activities that allowed the onset of the disease/disorder in the first place will most certainly result in the perpetuation and recurrence of the illness or disorder. Stated more directly: for healing to truly be effective, the comprehensive treatment plan must generally result in a permanent and profound change in the patient's lifestyle and emotional climate, which are the primary modifiable determinants of either health or disease.



Barcelona's tradition of honoring intellectuals—Plaça de George Orwell: George Orwell is best known for his brilliant books 1984 and Animal Farm which creatively tell complex tales of herd mentality, politics, and various forms of social control and the manufacture of public consent and conformity. Less well-known is his Homage to Catalonia, in which he describes his experience as a volunteer in the Spanish Civil War (during which he was shot in the neck by a sniper) against the fascist regime of Francisco Franco, then supported by Hitler's Nazi Germany and Mussolini's Fascist Italy. His required-reading book 1984 has recently been summarized in a brilliant audio version⁶⁶ (and a short free video⁶⁷) to increase its accessibility. In 2014, people protesting government surveillance and unjust imprisonments in Thailand were arrested for reading 1984.⁶⁸

⁶⁶ Moustaki N (Author), Podehl N (Narrator). 1984: CliffsNotes. Audible. cliffsnotes.com/literature/n/1984/book-summary and amazon.com/1984-CliffsNotes/dp/B004S8NFZ2/

⁶⁷ Video SparkNotes: Orwell's 1984 Summary. https://youtube.com/watch?v=pTqIVvUPAjw

Associated Press. 23 June, 2014. Protesting Thai reader of Orwell's 1984 dragged off by police in Bangkok. "Police in Thailand yesterday arrested eight people for demonstrating against the nation's increasingly repressive military junta, including a man dragged away by undercover officers for reading a copy of George Orwell's Nineteen Eighty-Four. The arrest was the first known case of anyone being detained for reading as a form of protest since the military seized power last month. ... A Thai reporter who witnessed the lone man reading Orwell's classic said he was taken away by half a dozen plainclothes police. The reporter said the man held the book up as officers approached. ... Another of the arrests was of a woman wearing a T-shirt with the words "Respect My Vote" on it." South China Morning Post scmp.com/news/asia/article/1538616/protesting-thai-reader-orwells-1984-dragged-police-bangkok. See also Campbell C. A Yellow Shirt Leader Says the Thai Coup Was Planned in 2010. Time 2014 Jun 23. time.com/2910484/thai-coup-planned-2010-suthep-thaugsuban/. "My friends told me when they read 1984 for the first time they could never imagine there would be a country like that, but it's happening now in Thailand," says Pimsiri. "People are really watching you, your computers are being monitored... and many people have been detained in undisclosed locations." Christian Science Monitor csmonitor.com/World/Asia-Pacific/2014/0530/Orwell-s-1984-suddenly-fashionable-on-Bangkok-streets

Chapter 3: Concepts and Therapeutics in (Nondrug) Musculoskeletal Care and Integrative Pain Management



Purple coneflower (Echinacea purpurea) with honey bee (Apis genus): Portland Oregon 2011, photo by DrV

Progressive awakening

"Only that day dawns to which we are awake."

Henry David Thoreau, Walden411

"In virtually all of the great spiritual and philosophical traditions of the world there appears some form of the idea that most human beings are sleepwalking through their own existence. Enlightenment is identified with waking up. Evolution and progress are identified with an expansion of consciousness."

Nathaniel Branden, Six Pillars of Self-Esteem⁴¹²

"And once you are awake, then shall you ever remain awake."

Friedrich Nietzsche, *Thus Spoke Zarathustra*⁴¹³

⁴¹¹ Thoreau HD. (Owen Thomas, Ed). <u>Walden and Civil Disobedience</u>. New York; WW Norton and Company: 1966, page 221

⁴¹² Nathaniel Branden *The Six Pillars of Self-Esteem*, p. 67 413 Nietzsche FW. *Thus Spoke Zarathustra*.

associated with complications such as pancytopenia, organ failure, and death⁴⁰⁷, it is not a treatment to be taken lightly nor should inexperienced physicians administer it. Colchicine can be administered orally, but its low therapeutic efficacy in relation to its moderate gastrointestinal toxicity limits its applicability. In a poorly designed study by Schnebel and Simmons⁴⁰⁸, orally administered colchicine was no better yet was more toxic than placebo; this study appears to have been designed specifically to show inefficacy and toxicity of colchicine since the patients were either given no treatment alternating with a gastroirritative toxic dose of colchicine.



Statue of Silvius Brabo, a mythical Roman soldier who is said to have killed a giant and thrown his hand into the river, hence the name of the city Antwerp, which translates to "hand throwing." Photo at Antwerp City Hall, Belgium 2012 by DrV.

⁴⁰⁷ "Bone marrow depression has been reported, primarily in cases of acute colchicine intoxication, and intravenous administration of the drug has been associated with severe pancytopenia and death." Levy M, Spino M, Read SE. Colchicine: a state-of-the-art review. *Pharmacotherapy*. 1991;11(3):196-211

⁸ Schnebel BE, Simmons JW. The use of oral colchicine for low back pain. A double-blind study. Spine. 1988 Mar;13(3):354-7 Use of colchicine in this study varied from abstinence for 3 days followed by a toxic dose on day 4; therefore patients in the treatment group were subjected to no treatment for 75% of the time, followed by a dose that caused gastrointestinal toxicity—vomiting and diarrhea—the other 25% of the time. At neither phase of the study were patients exposed to a treatment that had any possibility of being effective in relation to the potential toxicity. This study was so poorly designed that its publication brings into question the editorial quality of Spine during this era.



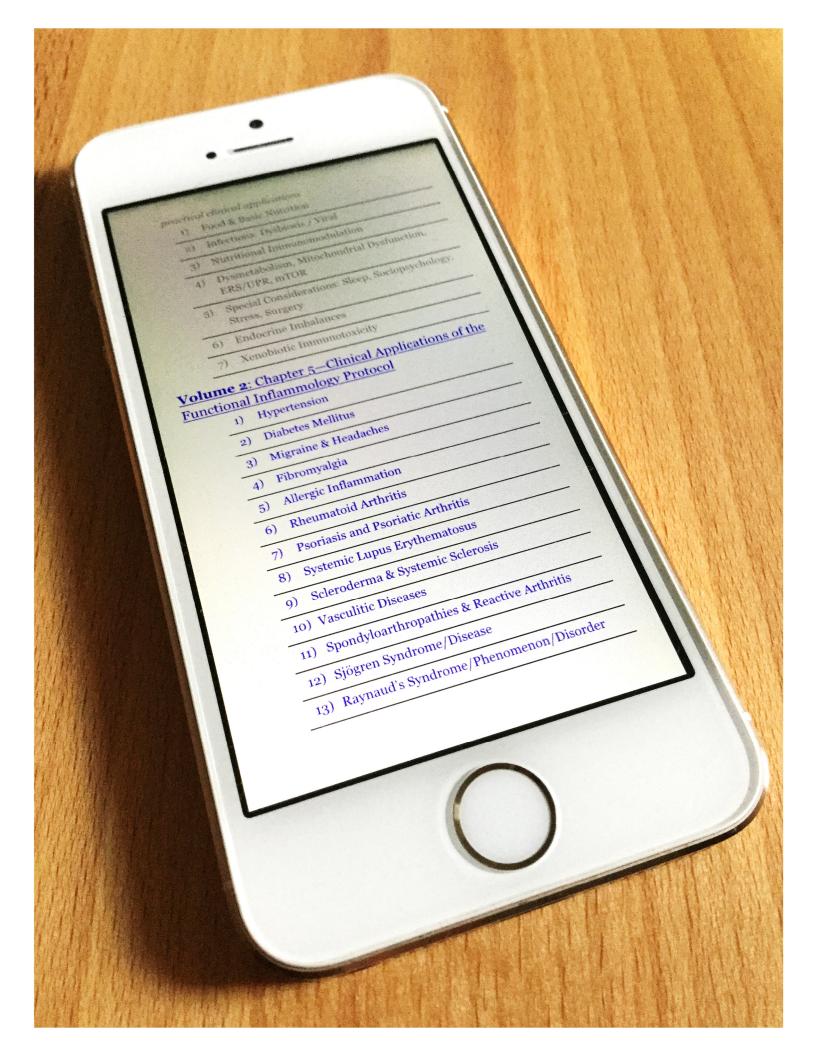
<u>Living color, more vitality</u>: The "colorization" process for the interior of this book began in April 2014 in Bogota (above) and Cartagena Colombia (below).





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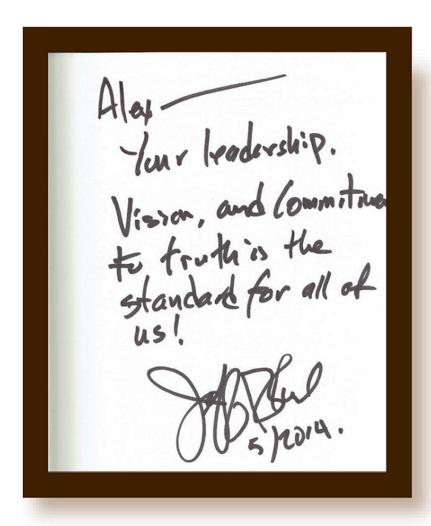
Chapter and Introduction

Preamble

Volume 1

- 1. Patient Assessments, Laboratory Interpretation, Clinical Concepts, Patient Management, Practice Management and Risk Reduction: This chapter introduces/reviews/updates patient assessments, laboratory interpretation, musculoskeletal emergencies, healthcare paradigms; the common and important conditions hemochromatosis and hypothyroidism are also included in this chapter since these need to be considered on a frequent basis in clinical practice
- 2. Wellness Promotion & Re-Establishing the Foundation for Health: Reviewed here are diet, lifestyle, psychosocial health, and—given the pervasiveness of persistent organic pollutants and their increasingly recognized clinical importance—an introduction to environmental medicine
- 3. Basic Concepts and Therapeutics in (Nondrug) Musculoskeletal Care and Integrative Pain Management: Nonpharmacologic management of musculoskeletal problems is preferred over pharmacologic (e.g., NSAID, Coxib, steroid, opioid) management because of the collateral benefits, safety, and cost-effectiveness associated with manual, dietary, botanical, and nutritional treatments. A brief discussion of the current crisis in musculoskeletal medicine is provided for contextualization and emphasis of the importance of expanding clinicians' knowledge of effective nondrug treatments
- 4. The Major Modifiable Factors in Sustained Inflammation: Major components of the "Functional Inflammology Protocol" are reviewed here, from concepts and molecular biology to an emphasis on practical clinical applications
- 1) Food & Basic Nutrition
- 2) Infections: Dysbiosis / Viral
- 3) Nutritional Immunomodulation
- 4) Dysmetabolism, Mitochondrial Dysfunction, ERS/UPR, mTOR
- 5) Special Considerations: Sleep, Sociopsychology, Stress, Surgery
- 6) Endocrine Imbalances
- 7) Xenobiotic Immunotoxicity

Volume 2: Chapter 5—Clinical Applications of the Functional Inflammology Protocol



Pictured above-Personal inscription from Dr. Jeffrey Bland at a book signing event for his book Disease

Delusion: My inclusion of Dr Bland's personal note above is not meant to imply that he is endorsing this book; he might very well reject any or all of it. Further, this inclusion does not imply that he carries those same sentiments beyond the day that he wrote them to me in May of 2014. Rather, my inclusion signifies our mutual respect as colleagues, and my personal respect for his thought and demeanor, and his influence on my life and work. I have respectfully honored him in this book as the founder of what most clinicians in America know as Functional Medicine, and I have developed and extended my own version of his concept—that disease states are *malleable* rather than destined—to the clinical management of inflammatory disorders under the name of Functional Inflammology. Importantly and personally—but not paradoxically if one understands the true goals of mentorship, affiliation, and friendship—due to the support of friends and colleagues, this book also represents a departure from concern that I had for endorsement from or agreement with other people, professions, universities, or organizations. In this book, I have presented the truth as I see it—without apology—and without any filtering other than as the limitations imposed by time, space, my own abilities, and limitations imposed by human physiology. This work-now published as Inflammation Mastery, 4th Edition —has been "in progress" since its origin as course notes for Orthopedics and Rheumatology which I taught at Bastyr University in Seattle in 2000-2001 and through its previous publications in many books starting with Integrative Orthopedics (2004) and Integrative Rheumatology (2006) and peer-reviewed publications in journals such as Annals of Pharmacotherapy (2005), Alternative Therapies in Health and Medicine (2004, 2014), British Medical Journal (2005), and Nature Reviews Rheumatology (2016). In addition to spanning more than 16 years, this work has also spanned various countries and cultures—including Houston, Fort Worth, Austin (Texas), Seattle (Washington), Portland (Oregon) in the United States, then to Bogota Colombia and Barcelona Spain. I consider this volume to be my highest presentation of truth, accuracy, clinical application and —most importantly for me: contextualization—that I could humanly muster while maintaining my own health, relationship, and other obligations. I will remain open to the correction and the updating of this work as the weight of evidence indicates. The goals of healthcare should be the optimization of physical health and psychosocial-intellectual freedom.

Functional Medicine

Introduction and personal experiences/perspectives: "Functional Medicine" as most of us know and appreciate it was developed from initial concepts that spawned from the genius of Dr Jeffrey Bland, a PhD biochemist drawn into the world of nutrition by a project of one of his graduate students, and who later made many paradigm-shifting contributions to the fields of clinical biochemistry and clinical practice of physicians world-wide. I (DrV) consider myself to have been a student and apprentice of Dr Bland starting in 1994, when I started attending his Nutritional Biochemistry presentations (vicariously, via audio cassettes) and every post-graduate conference and symposium I could attend, which was a considerable number (more than 300 hours of post-graduate training by the time I was 25yo), since I had by then relocated to the Pacific Northwest region of the United States, a few hours from where Dr Bland had HealthComm, the Functional Medicine Research Center, and later the Institute for Functional Medicine. Dr Bland's work quite obviously influenced me greatly, along with the work of Jonathan Wright MD (also in the Pacific Northwest), Leo Galland MD, and especially Alan Gaby MD; under their "nutritional influences", I basically "grew up" in an intellectual house of clinical nutrition and functional medicine. I would basically listen to audios of their lectures constantly, until the tapes wore out. Dr Bland's presentation Advancement in Clinical Nutrition in 1994 (cherished audio cassette pictured below)



A Functional Medicine Monograph

MUSCULOSKELETAL PAIN:

Expanded Clinical Strategies

Alex Vasquez, DC, ND

THE INSTITUTE FOR FUNCTIONAL MEDICINE

Dr Vasquez was selected by the Institute for Functional Medicine to write its peer-reviewed CME monograph on disorders of pain and inflammation: Musculoskeletal Pain: Expanded Clinical Strategies, published by the Institute for Functional Medicine in 2008. Parts of this section were originally derived from the pre-edited draft of the introduction to that book, and any variations are used here with permission. Modifications were made to this section during revisions in 2011 and again in 2014. Musculoskeletal Pain contained an introduction to functional medicine and a review of assessments and therapeutics, followed by the clinical topics: migraine headaches, fibromyalgia, back pain, and rheumatoid arthritis. As would be expected, all of these topics have been discussed to a higher level of detail in more recent editions of Integrative Orthopedics (3rd Edition and later), Integrative Rheumatology (3rd Edition and later), Fibromyalgia in a Nutshell (2012), and the Inflammation Mastery series starting in 2014.

struck me with particular profundity; I listened to it so often that I had parts of it memorized because of the combination of verbal eloquence for which Dr Bland is famous and for the intellectual independence and lucidity with which Dr Bland

articulated a new vision for medicine: that of moving beyond the *static* pathology-based models of disease toward appreciating illnesses as disorders of impaired *function*. Most people familiar with my work know that nutritional biochemistry and functional medicine are best described as my second interests following psychology and philosophy; indeed, I spent most of any "free time" during my 20s while completing two consecutive doctorates engaged with athletics, philosophy/psychology, and functional nutrition/medicine. The combination(s) of studying Gaby, Wright, Bland, Galland simultaneously with Rollins, Nietzsche, Bradshaw, Bly, Hillman, Lee, Meade, Kipnis, Moore, Miller, Deida, Branden, professionals and various personal groups gave me a unique view of health(care) and human potential; what appeared clear and obvious from these eclectic viewpoints was unknown or unspeakable among the majority of professors and students in the classes and clinics where I studied and learned.

Reviews of previous and recent works:

- "Alex is the master of painful conditions and metabolic treatments." *Public comment by an award-winning neurosurgeon and functional medicine practitioner, 2016*
- "I love this course and your approach to the material. I am learning so much. Each article you assigned was strategically chosen and offered support and insight. I was pleasantly surprised by the exam and thought it was very fair. ... Thank you for sharing your knowledge and experience with us!" Doctorate Student under Dr Vasquez, 2016
- "I appreciate the lecture yesterday and I am truly fascinated by your topic and your vast knowledge. ... I for one feel
 having people like you on our faculty can only strengthen the credibility of our school. ... I appreciate your education,
 knowledge and clearly you are the authority in your field. I have listened to all your lectures on YouTube fantastic!"
 University Faculty and Doctorate Student under Dr Vasquez, 2016
- "Thank you most kindly for your incredible dedication and kindness in sharing your knowledge with us. I am due
 to start med school next semester and thanks to you and all those who have taught you, I'll be way ahead of the curve."
 Premedical/Medical student 2015
- "Dr Vasquez, I have followed your work extensively and admire your intellect and passion. Thank you for your passion for teaching with integrity!" Chiropractic doctor 2015
- "I just wanted to tell you how much I appreciate the information I have received from you. I am still digesting most
 of it. I feel I have learned quite a bit already yet also feel I have barely scratched the surface." Doctor and Graduate
 student under Dr Vasquez, 2013
- "Dr. Vasquez, Thank you for all you do. **Your conference was simply amazing**. No one wanted to leave the room. I met medical professionals and very interesting lay people who were stimulated and invigorated to change their lives and the lives of others. **I am in awe at your intellectual integrity and veracity**. Best of luck to you in all of your future endeavors." *Medical physician and ICHNFM 2013 Conference Attendee*
- 2014 review of Functional Inflammology, Volume 1: "A truly comprehensive text on the vast subject of inflammation. I consider this book to be an essential addition to any health care practitioner who wishes to operate within the realm of Function Medicine. Please be aware that this book is dense in its content, and its 700 plus pages are full of deeply insightful information. I think Dr. Vasquez is one of the most prolific functional medicine contributors and books such as this should cement his reputation as such."
- "I attended the last ICHNFM conference in Portland (and am still basking in the amazing information received)." Email from Clinical Oncology Dietitian, in late February 2014
- "Thanks for a fantastic conference!" ICHNFM 2013 Conference Attendee
- "Your discourse today reflected not only your passion and commitment to the wellness of our planet but most importantly the clarity and sincerity of your spirit/ heart/ mind. Always good to be with you and look forward to seeing you soon. Hope we can spend more time then." *Medical physician attendee* 2014
- "I was so refreshed by the 'unfiltered excellence.' What humanness. Breaths of fresh air." ICHNFM 2013 Attendee
- "Keep in mind Alex, that humanity is a better place because of you. I know you can't undo it all, but think about how many people would be worse off if it wasn't for your wonderful knowledge being shared with all us docs. Things that I have learned from you have changed peoples' lives for the better." *Naturopathic physician*, 2014
- "Just got back to Guam. Great experience at the International Conference on Human Nutrition and Functional Medicine. Exciting concepts on functional medicine. Thanks Dr Alex Vasquez and team!" ICHNFM 2013 Conference Attendee
- "Already waiting in line to buy next year's ticket! **Dr. Vasquez you crushed it!** The future is looking fun already ©" *ICHNFM 2013 Conference Attendee*
- "Had an incredible time at the 2013 International Conference on Human Nutrition and Functional Medicine. Got to
 meet some amazing people and hear from some of the top researchers/health professionals about human nutrition
 and functional medicine approaches. It was definitely worth every penny and can't wait to go back next year!"
 ICHNFM 2013 Conference Attendee
- "I miss you! Your confidence in a program you believed in. I miss your live classes where we would get off topic on a clinical pearl. I miss your way of teaching in a laid back atmosphere that made me feel comfortable, not intimidated. I just needed to let you know, this program is not the same, I am almost done, otherwise, I would have bailed out! I am grateful for the last 18 months I did have with you at the helm. ... You ignited in me my passion for learning again. You sparked the minds of all of us with your enthusiasm. Don't ever let anyone take that away. It has given birth to your new endeavor, and we will follow where you lead. Enjoy your new surroundings and celebrate your new beginnings. I know I look forward to what is ahead." Doctor and Graduate student under Dr Vasquez, 2013
- "Wonderful conference! Thanks so much." ICHNFM 2013 Conference Attendee
- "Really wonderful conference! Lots of material ready to implement Monday morning! Congrats to Alex Vasquez on a herculean job very well done!" ICHNFM 2013 Conference Attendee
- "Thanks for a great conference. I really enjoyed all of the speakers, but your lectures were by far the most useful for implementing ideas into my clinical practice. And the most entertaining." ICHNFM 2013 Conference Attendee





<u>Columbia River Gorge</u>: Wahkeena Falls, Oregon *above*, Dog Mountain, Washington *below.*



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Appendix—2015 media and excipients for common vaccines from the US Centers for Disease Control (CDC):

Observance is made here—with selected highlights of common allergens and immunogens—of potential allergens to which patients may respond; by use of this information, clinicians can make better choices regarding the selection or avoidance of particular vaccines in patients with known allergies or possible hypersensitivity reactions. For example, according to the recent study by Zug et al1, among 883 North American children approximately 60% have positive (ie, allergic) responses to substances via patch testing, and neomycin sulfate (a component of come vaccines) sensitivity is one of the more common allergies/hypersensitivities. Thus this list helps clinicians identify potential hypersensitivity reactions that might be triggered by vaccine ingredients. This document is available as of early 2016 via the CDC website at this location: http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/downloads/appendices/B/excipient-table-2.pdf

Vaccine Excipient & Media Summary

Excipients Included in U.S. Vaccines, by Vaccine

This table includes not only vaccine ingredients (e.g., adjuvants and preservatives), but also substances used during the manufacturing process, including vaccine-production media, that are removed from the final product and present only in trace quantities. In addition to the substances listed, most vaccines contain Sodium Chloride (table salt).

Last Updated February 2015

All reasonable efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy of this information, but manufacturers may change product contents before that information is reflected here. If in doubt, check the manufacturer's package insert.

Vaccine	Contains	Source: Manufacturer's P.I. Dated
Adenovirus	sucrose, D-mannose, D-fructose, dextrose, potassium phosphate, plasdone C, anhydrous lactose, micro crystalline cellulose, polacrilin potassium, magnesium stearate, cellulose acetate phthalate, alcohol, acetone, castor oil, FD&C Yellow #6 aluminum lake dye, human serum albumin, fetal bovine serum, sodium bicarbonate, human-diploid fibroblast cell cultures (WI-38), Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium, monosodium glutamate	March 2011
Anthrax (Biothrax)	aluminum hydroxide, benzethonium chloride, formaldehyde, amino acids, vitamins, inorganic salts and sugars	May 2012
BCG (Tice)	glycerin, asparagine, citric acid, potassium phosphate, magnesium sulfate, Iron ammonium citrate, lactose	February 2009
DT (Sanofi)	aluminum potassium sulfate, peptone, bovine extract, formaldehyde, thimerosal (trace), modified Mueller and Miller medium, ammonium sulfate	December 2005
DTaP (Daptacel)	aluminum phosphate, formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde, 2-Phenoxyethanol, Stainer-Scholte medium, modified Mueller's growth medium, modified Mueller-Miller casamino acid medium (without beef heart infusion), dimethyl 1-beta-cyclodextrin, ammonium sulfate	October 2013
DTaP (Infanrix)	formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde, aluminum hydroxide, polysorbate 80, Fenton medium (containing bovine extract), modified Latham medium (derived from bovine casein), modified Stainer-Scholte liquid medium	November 2013
DTaP-IPV (Kinrix)	formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde, aluminum hydroxide, Vero (monkey kidney) cells, calf serum, lactalbumin hydrolysate, polysorbate 80, neomycin sulfate, polymyxin B, Fenton medium (containing bovine extract), modified Latham medium (derived from bovine casein), modified Stainer-Scholte liquid medium	November 2013
DTaP-HepB-IPV (Pediarix)	formaldehyde, gluteraldehyde, aluminum hydroxide, aluminum phosphate, lactalbumin hydrolysate, polysorbate 80, neomycin sulfate, polymyxin B, yeast protein, calf serum, Fenton medium (containing bovine extract), modified Latham medium (derived from bovine casein), modified Stainer-Scholte liquid medium, Vero (monkey kidney) cells	November 2013
DTaP-IPV/Hib (Pentacel)	aluminum phosphate, polysorbate 80, formaldehyde, sucrose, gutaraldehyde, bovine serum albumin, 2-phenoxethanol, neomycin, polymyxin B sulfate, Mueller's Growth Medium, Mueller-Miller casamino acid medium (without beef heart infusion), Stainer-Scholte medium (modified by the addition of casamino acids and dimethyl-betacyclodextrin), MRC-5 (human diploid) cells, CMRL 1969 medium (supplemented with calf serum), ammonium sulfate, and medium 199	October 2013
Hib (ActHIB)	ammonium sulfate, formalin, sucrose, Modified Mueller and Miller medium	January 2014
Hib (Hiberix)	formaldehyde, lactose, semi-synthetic medium	March 2012
Hib (PedvaxHIB)	aluminum hydroxphosphate sulfate, ethanol, enzymes, phenol, detergent, complex fermentation medium	December 2010

¹ Zug et al. Patch testing in children from 2005 to 2012; results from the North American contact dermatitis group. Dermatitis. 2014 Nov-Dec;25(6):345-55

Vaccine	Contains	Source: Manufacturer's P.I. Dated
Hib/Hep B (Comvax)	yeast (vaccine contains no detectable yeast DNA), nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide, hemin chloride, soy peptone, dextrose, mineral salts, amino acids, formaldehyde, potassium aluminum sulfate, amorphous aluminum hydroxyphosphate sulfate, sodium borate, phenol, ethanol, enzymes, detergent	December 2010
Hib/Mening. CY (MenHibrix)	tris (trometamol)-HCl, sucrose, formaldehyde, synthetic medium, semi- synthetic medium	2012
Hep A (Havrix)	aluminum hydroxide, amino acid supplement, polysorbate 20, formalin, neomycin sulfate, MRC-5 cellular proteins	December 2013
Hep A (Vaqta)	amorphous aluminum hydroxyphosphate sulfate, bovine albumin, formaldehyde, neomycin, sodium borate, MRC-5 (human diploid) cells	February 2014
Hep B (Engerix-B)	aluminum hydroxide, yeast protein, phosphate buffers, sodium dihydrogen phosphate dihydrate	December 2013
Hep B (Recombivax)	yeast protein, soy peptone, dextrose, amino acids, mineral salts, potassium aluminum sulfate, amorphous aluminum hydroxyphosphate sulfate, formaldehyde, phosphate buffer	May 2014
Hep A/Hep B (Twinrix)	formalin, yeast protein, aluminum phosphate, aluminum hydroxide, amino acids, phosphate buffer, polysorbate 20, neomycin sulfate, MRC-5 human diploid cells	August 2012
Human Papillomavirus (HPV) (Cerverix)	vitamins, amino acids, lipids, mineral salts, aluminum hydroxide, sodium dihydrogen phosphate dehydrate, 3-O-desacyl-4' Monophosphoryl lipid A, insect cell, bacterial, and viral protein	November 2013
Human Papillomavirus (HPV) (Gardasil)	yeast protein, vitamins, amino acids, mineral salts, carbohydrates, amorphous aluminum hydroxyphosphate sulfate, L-histidine, polysorbate 80, sodium borate	June 2014
Human Papillomavirus (HPV) (Gardasil 9)	yeast protein, vitamins, amino acids, mineral salts, carbohydrates, amorphous aluminum hydroxyphosphate sulfate, L-histidine, polysorbate 80, sodium borate	December 2014
Influenza (Afluria)	beta-propiolactone, thimerosol (multi-dose vials only), monobasic sodium phosphate, dibasic sodium phosphate, monobasic potassium phosphate, potassium chloride, calcium chloride, sodium taurodeoxycholate, neomycin sulfate, polymyxin B, egg protein, sucrose	December 2013
Influenza (Agriflu)	egg proteins, formaldehyde, polysorbate 80, cetyltrimethylammonium bromide, neomycin sulfate, kanamycin, barium	2013
Influenza (Fluarix) Trivalent and Quadrivalent	octoxynol-10 (Triton X-100), α-tocopheryl hydrogen succinate, polysorbate 80 (Tween 80), hydrocortisone, gentamicin sulfate, ovalbumin, formaldehyde, sodium deoxycholate, sucrose, phosphate buffer	June 2014
Influenza (Flublok)	monobasic sodium phosphate, dibasic sodium phosphate, polysorbate 20, baculovirus and host cell proteins, baculovirus and cellular DNA, Triton X-100, lipids, vitamins, amino acids, mineral salts	March 2014
Influenza (Flucelvax)	Madin Darby Canine Kidney (MDCK) cell protein, MDCK cell DNA, polysorbate 80, cetyltrimethlyammonium bromide, β-propiolactone, phosphate buffer	March 2014
Influenza (Fluvirin)	nonylphenol ethoxylate, thimerosal (multidose vial—trace only in prefilled syringe), polymyxin, neomycin, beta-propiolactone, egg proteins, phosphate buffer	February 2014
Influenza (Flulaval) Trivalent and Quadrivalent	thimerosal, formaldehyde, sodium deoxycholate, egg proteins, phosphate buffer	February 2013
Influenza (Fluzone: Standard (Trivalent and Quadrivalent), High-Dose, & Intradermal)	formaldehyde, octylphenol ethoxylate (Triton X-100), gelatin (standard trivalent formulation only), thimerosal (multi-dose vial only), egg protein, phosphate buffers, sucrose	2014

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 13th Edition

April, 2015

Vaccine	Contains	Source: Manufacturer's P.I. Dated
Influenza (FluMist) Quadrivalent	ethylene diamine tetraacetic acid (EDTA), monosodium glutamate, hydrolyzed porcine gelatin, arginine, sucrose, dibasic potassium phosphate, monobasic potassium phosphate, gentamicin sulfate, egg protein	July 2013
Japanese Encephalitis (Ixiaro)	aluminum hydroxide, Vero cells, protamine sulfate, formaldehyde, bovine serum albumin, sodium metabisulphite, sucrose	May 2013
Meningococcal (MCV4- Menactra)	formaldehyde, phosphate buffers, Mueller Hinton agar, Watson Scherp media, Modified Mueller and Miller medium, detergent, alcohol, ammonium sulfate	April 2013
Meningococcal (MCV4- Menveo)	formaldehyde, amino acids, yeast extract, Franz complete medium, CY medium	August 2013
Meningococcal (MPSV4- Menomune)	thimerosal (multi-dose vial only), lactose, Mueller Hinton casein agar, Watson Scherp media, detergent, alcohol	April 2013
Meningococcal (MenB – Bexsero)	aluminum hydroxide, <i>E. coli</i> , histidine, sucrose, deoxycholate, kanomycin	2015
Meningococcal (MenB – Trumenba)	polysorbate 80, histodine, <i>E. coli</i> , fermentation growth media	October 2015
MMR (MMR-II)	Medium 199 (vitamins, amino acids, fetal bovine serum, sucrose, glutamate), Minimum Essential Medium, phosphate, recombinant human albumin, neomycin, sorbitol, hydrolyzed gelatin, chick embryo cell culture, WI-38 human diploid lung fibroblasts	June 2014
MMRV (ProQuad)	sucrose, hydrolyzed gelatin, sorbitol, monosodium L-glutamate, sodium phosphate dibasic, human albumin, sodium bicarbonate, potassium phosphate monobasic, potassium chloride, potassium phosphate dibasic, neomycin, bovine calf serum, chick embryo cell culture, WI-38 human diploid lung fibroblasts, MRC-5 cells	March 2014
Pneumococcal (PCV13 – Prevnar 13)	casamino acids, yeast, ammonium sulfate, Polysorbate 80, succinate buffer, aluminum phosphate, soy peptone broth	January 2014
Pneumococcal (PPSV-23 – Pneumovax)	phenol	May 2014
Polio (IPV – Ipol)	2-phenoxyethanol, formaldehyde, neomycin, streptomycin, polymyxin B, monkey kidney cells, Eagle MEM modified medium, calf serum protein, Medium 199	May 2013
Rabies (Imovax)	Human albumin, neomycin sulfate, phenol red indicator, MRC-5 human diploid cells, beta-propriolactone	April 2013
Rabies (RabAvert)	β-propiolactone, potassium glutamate, chicken protein, egg protein, neomycin, chlortetracycline, amphotericin B, human serum albumin, polygeline (processed bovine gelatin), sodium EDTA, bovine serum	March 2012
Rotavirus (RotaTeq)	sucrose, sodium citrate, sodium phosphate monobasic monohydrate, sodium hydroxide, polysorbate 80, cell culture media, fetal bovine serum, vero cells [DNA from porcine circoviruses (PCV) 1 and 2 has been detected in RotaTeq. PCV-1 and PCV-2 are not known to cause disease in humans.]	June 2013
Rotavirus (Rotarix)	amino acids, dextran, sorbitol, sucrose, calcium carbonate, xanthan, Dulbecco's Modified Eagle Medium (potassium chloride, magnesium sulfate, ferric (III) nitrate, sodium phosphate, sodium pyruvate, D-glucose, concentrated vitamin solution, L-cystine, L-tyrosine, amino acids solution, L-glutamine, calcium chloride, sodium hydrogenocarbonate, and phenol red) [Porcine circovirus type 1 (PCV-1) is present in Rotarix. PCV-1 is not known to cause disease in humans.]	May 2014
Smallpox (Vaccinia – ACAM2000)	human serum albumin, mannitol, neomycin, glycerin, polymyxin B, phenol, Vero cells, HEPES	September 2009

Vaccine	Contains	Source: Manufacturer's P.I. Dated
Td (Decavac)	aluminum potassium sulfate, peptone, formaldehyde, thimerosal, bovine muscle tissue (US sourced), Mueller and Miller medium, ammonium sulfate	March 2011
Td (Tenivac)	aluminum phosphate, formaldehyde, modified Mueller-Miller casamino acid medium without beef heart infusion, ammonium sulfate	April 2013
Td (Mass Biologics)	aluminum phosphate, formaldehyde, thimerosal (trace), ammonium phosphate, modified Mueller's media (containing bovine extracts)	February 2011
Tdap (Adacel)	aluminum phosphate, formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde, 2-phenoxyethanol, ammonium sulfate, Stainer-Scholte medium, dimethyl-beta-cyclodextrin, modified Mueller's growth medium, Mueller-Miller casamino acid medium (without beef heart infusion)	March 2014
Tdap (Boostrix)	formaldehyde, glutaraldehyde, aluminum hydroxide, polysorbate 80 (Tween 80), Latham medium derived from bovine casein, Fenton medium containing a bovine extract, Stainer-Scholte liquid medium	February 2013
Typhoid (inactivated – Typhim Vi)	hexadecyltrimethylammonium bromide, formaldehyde, phenol, polydimethylsiloxane, disodium phosphate, monosodium phosphate, semi-synthetic medium	March 2014
Typhoid (oral – Ty21a)	yeast extract, casein, dextrose, galactose, sucrose, ascorbic acid, amino acids, lactose, magnesium stearate. gelatin	September 2013
Varicella (Varivax)	sucrose, phosphate, glutamate, gelatin, monosodium L-glutamate, sodium phosphate dibasic, potassium phosphate monobasic, potassium chloride, sodium phosphate monobasic, potassium chloride, EDTA, residual components of MRC-5 cells including DNA and protein, neomycin, fetal bovine serum, human diploid cell cultures (WI-38), embryonic guinea pig cell cultures, human embryonic lung cultures	March 2014
Yellow Fever (YF-Vax)	sorbitol, gelatin, egg protein	May 2013
Zoster (Shingles – Zostavax)	sucrose, hydrolyzed porcine gelatin, monosodium L-glutamate, sodium phosphate dibasic, potassium phosphate monobasic, neomycin, potassium chloride, residual components of MRC-5 cells including DNA and protein, bovine calf serum	February 2014

A table listing vaccine excipients and media by excipient can be found in:

Grabenstein JD. *ImmunoFacts: Vaccines and Immunologic Drugs* – 2013 (38th revision). St Louis, MO: Wolters Kluwer Health, 2012.

From: http://www.cdc.gov/vaccines/pubs/pinkbook/downloads/appendices/B/excipient-table-2.pdf on 2016 January

Functional Inflammology (.com): Definition and Scope: An evidence-based clinical approach to the prevention, management, comanagement, and cure of the majority of so-called "chronic diseases" that are increasingly in epidemic proportions worldwide; examples include diabetes, hypertension, obesity, migraine, neurodegeneration, fibromyalgia, and disorders of allergic and autoimmune inflammation.

Safety, Efficacy, Ethics: Remarkable safety and efficacy; allows clinicians to meet all criteria of medical ethics: • beneficence, • non-malfeasance, • autonomy, • informed consent, • distributive justice. Refutations/Affirmations: The "chronic disease model" is refuted and replaced by the view that most so-called "chronic inflammatory diseases" are simply "sustained inflammatory responses" to factors which can be clinically corrected; these seven primary factors are effectively addressed by the Functional Inflammology Clinical Protocol.

Inflammation Mastery 4th Edition combines the recently updated Functional Inflammology and Dr Vasquez's previous Integrative Rheumatology into a new colorized updated textbook of almost 1,200 pages. This work is the culmination of several thousand research publications combined with Dr Vasquez's many years of clinical experience and teaching graduate-level students and doctorate-level clinicians worldwide. With radiographs, photos, acronyms, illustrations, flowcharts, and detailed-yet-simplifying explanations, Dr Vasquez makes it easier than ever for clinicians to grasp important concepts in integrative care and functional medicine and then to translate the basic science research and molecular biology into treatment plans that can be explained and used in "the real world" of clinical practice with patients. The associated video tutorials and recorded live conference presentations further help students and clinicians "get it" via Dr Vasquez's effective teaching style which embraces complexity while always emphasizing clinical applicability and psychosocial context. The Inflammation Mastery & Functional Inflammology series of books and videos translates important concepts and nutritional/biomedical science into easy and practical clinical applications for the prevention and treatment of disorders of sustained inflammation, which Dr Vasquez describes as "patterns of metabolic disturbance and inflammatory dysfunction" existing in three sequential and overlapping categories: 1) metabolic inflammation, 2) allergic inflammation, 3) autoimmune inflammation. This book includes access to video presentations which introduce the origin and components of the Functional Inflammology Protocol and FINDSEX® acronym. Post-publication updates to this information and important social and clinical contextualization are made available in videos and online repositories (access provided in the book), and the e-newsletter available from InflammationMastery and FunctionalInflammology.com. This textbook also provides access, via reprints or hyperlinks, to Dr Vasquez's published articles—an example of which is his recent paradigm-shifting editorial published in the journal Alternative Therapies in Health and Medicine (2014 January). The updated section on pain management allows students and clinicians to understand and apply manual, pharmacologic, nutritional and botanical medicine treatments for musculoskeletal pain, thereby providing better relief for patients and avoiding the hazards of NSAIDs, coxibs, steroids, opioids, immunosuppressants and biologics.

About the author—Dr Alex Vasquez: Dr Alex Vasquez holds three doctoral degrees as a graduate of University of Western States (Doctor of Chiropractic, 1996), Bastyr University (Doctor of Naturopathic Medicine, 1999), and University of North Texas Health Science Center, Texas College of Osteopathic Medicine (Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine, 2010). Dr Vasquez is the author of many textbooks, including Integrative Orthopedics (2004/2012), Integrative Rheumatology (2006/2014), Musculoskeletal Pain: Expanded Clinical Strategies (published by the Institute for Functional Medicine, 2008), Chiropractic and



Naturopathic Mastery of Common Clinical Disorders (2009), Integrative Medicine and Functional Medicine for Chronic Hypertension (2011), Fibromyalgia in a Nutshell (2012), Migraine Headaches, Hypothyroidism, and Fibromyalgia (2012), Mitochondrial Nutrition and Mitochondrial Medicine for Primary Care Conditions (2014), and Dysbiosis in Human Disease (2014), which is also an excerpt from Functional Inflammology: Volume 1. "DrV" has also written more than 110 letters and articles for professional magazines and medical journals such as British Medical Journal (BMJ), TheLancet.com, Annals of Pharmacotherapy, Journal of Clinical Endocrinology and Metabolism, Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA), Alternative Therapies in Health and Medicine, Journal of the American Osteopathic Association (JAOA), Nutritional Perspectives, Journal of Manipulative and Physiological Therapeutics (JMPT), Current Allergy and Asthma Reports, Integrative Medicine, and Arthritis & Rheumatism, the

Asthma Reports, Integrative Medicine, and Arthritis & Rheumatism, the Official Journal of the American College of Rheumatology. Dr Vasquez has lectured worldwide to healthcare professionals and provides expert consultations to physicians and patients internationally. All of DrV's books are available on Amazon.com with videos at Vimeo.com/DrVasquez and audio recordings of lectures at iTunes.

About the International College of Human Nutrition and Functional Medicine (ICHNFM): International College of Human Nutrition and Functional Medicine was founded by a group of internationally-located world-class experts to provide higher-level training in nutrition and functional medicine to students and clinicians worldwide in Spanish, English, Portuguese, Catalan, and other languages. Originally founded in North America (Portland Oregon USA) and launched with the tremendously successful 2013 International Conference on Human Nutrition and Functional Medicine (described at ICHNFM.ORG with select videos available at Vimeo.com/ICHNFM), the organization is also now established in Europe (Spain) with several important publications also generated from in South America (Colombia). Dr Vasquez and his colleagues at ICHNFM provide educational courses, videos, written materials, and mentoring for students and clinicians to promote the expert-level application of clinical nutrition and functional medicine. Via forums and live interactive online classes, professors and students are able to interact, network, and share important insights, clinical experiences and case reports, effective doses of nutrients and prescription medicines, additional citations to research, important clinical pearls, and expanded discussions on various topics as the

Sections and Topics

- <u>Preface and Preamble</u>: Introduction, scope, perspectives, video access notice
- <u>Chapter 1: Concepts and Approach to Patient</u>
 <u>Assessment and Clinical Interpretation of</u>

 <u>Laboratory Tests</u>: Also includes sections on risk management, musculoskeletal emergencies, hemochromatosis and hypothyroidism
- Chapter 2: ReEstablishing the Foundation for Health: Evidence-based wellness promotion and lifestyle-based health optimization
- ◆ Chapter 3: Basics of (Nondrug) Integrative Pain Management and Musculoskeletal Care: Useful data, tools, and acronyms reviewing botanical medicines, ergonomics, nutritional supplementation, diet, neuromuscular stabilization, trigger point treatment, manual medicine; includes a complete clinical review of nutritional and manipulative treatments for carpal tunnel syndrome
- Chapter 4: DrV's Functional Inflammology Protocol based on the Seven Main Modifiable Factors in Sustained Inflammatory Responses: Food and nutrition, microbes and dysbiosis, nutritional immunomodulation, dysmetabolism and organelle dysfunction with extended discussions/ protocols for mitochondrial dysfunction and endoplasmic reticulum stress, sleep quality, stress management, hormone imbalances, xenobiotic immunotoxicity; provides access to more than 20 hours of video presentations and teaching
- Chapter 5: Clinical Applications of DrV's Functional Inflammology Protocol
 - Hypertension
 - Diabetes Mellitus
 - Migraine & Headaches
 - Fibromyalgia
 - Allergic Inflammation
 - Rheumatoid Arthritis
 - Psoriasis and Psoriatic Arthritis
 - Systemic Lupus Erythematosus
 - Scleroderma & Systemic Sclerosis
 - Vasculitic Diseases
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 - Clinical Notes on Additional Conditions: Behçet's Disease, Sarcoidosis, Dermatomyositis and Polymyositis
- Index and Appendix

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