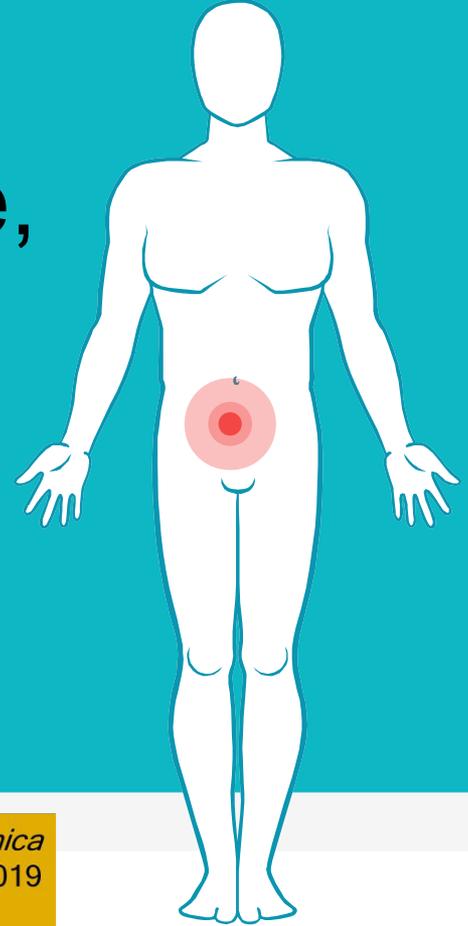


Gut Brain Axis, Malnutrizione, depressione. What's new?

Dott.ssa Bibiana Lucifora

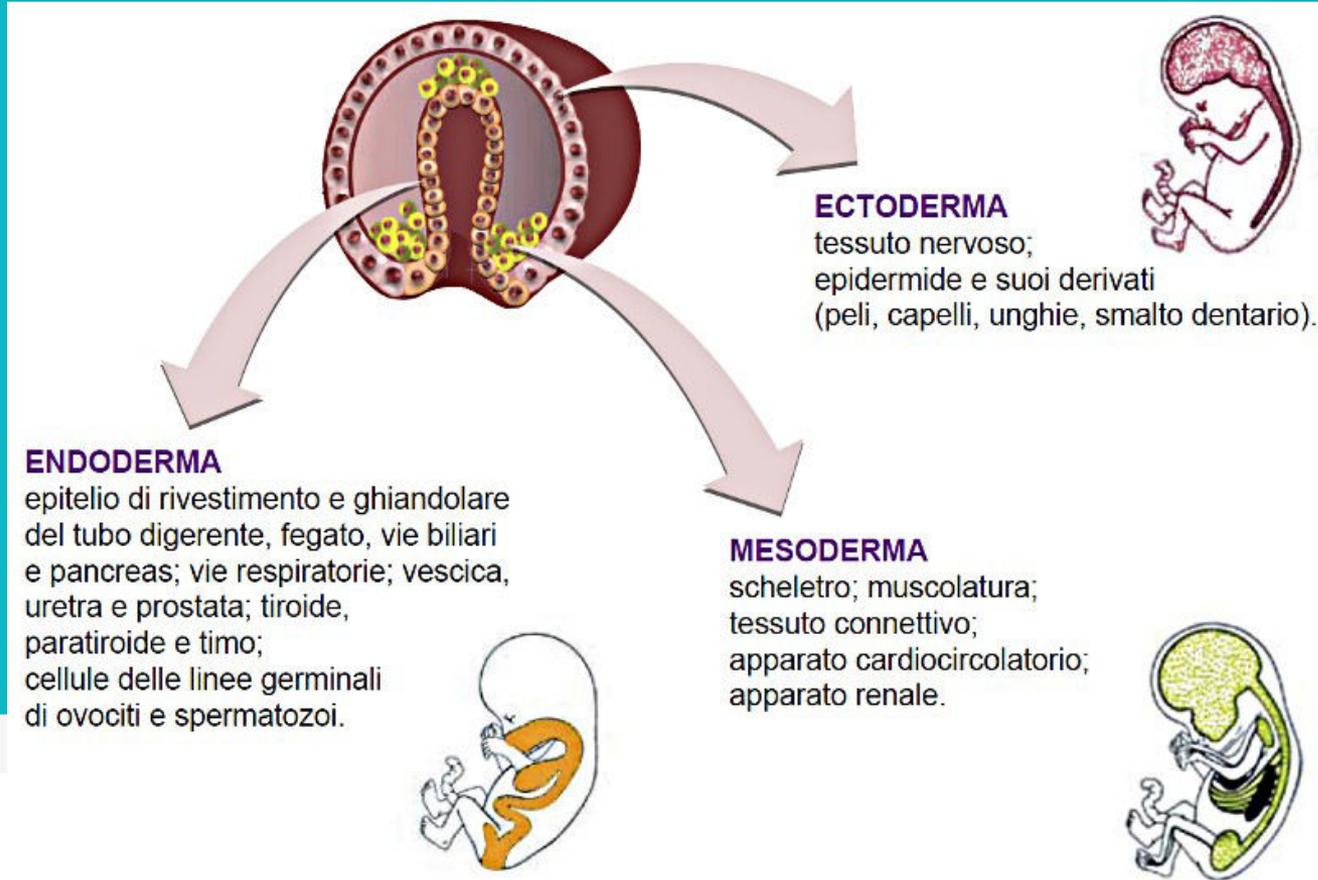


Giornate Catanesi di Nutrizione Clinica
10|11 Maggio 2019

«LA NUTRIZIONE E LA MALATTIA»

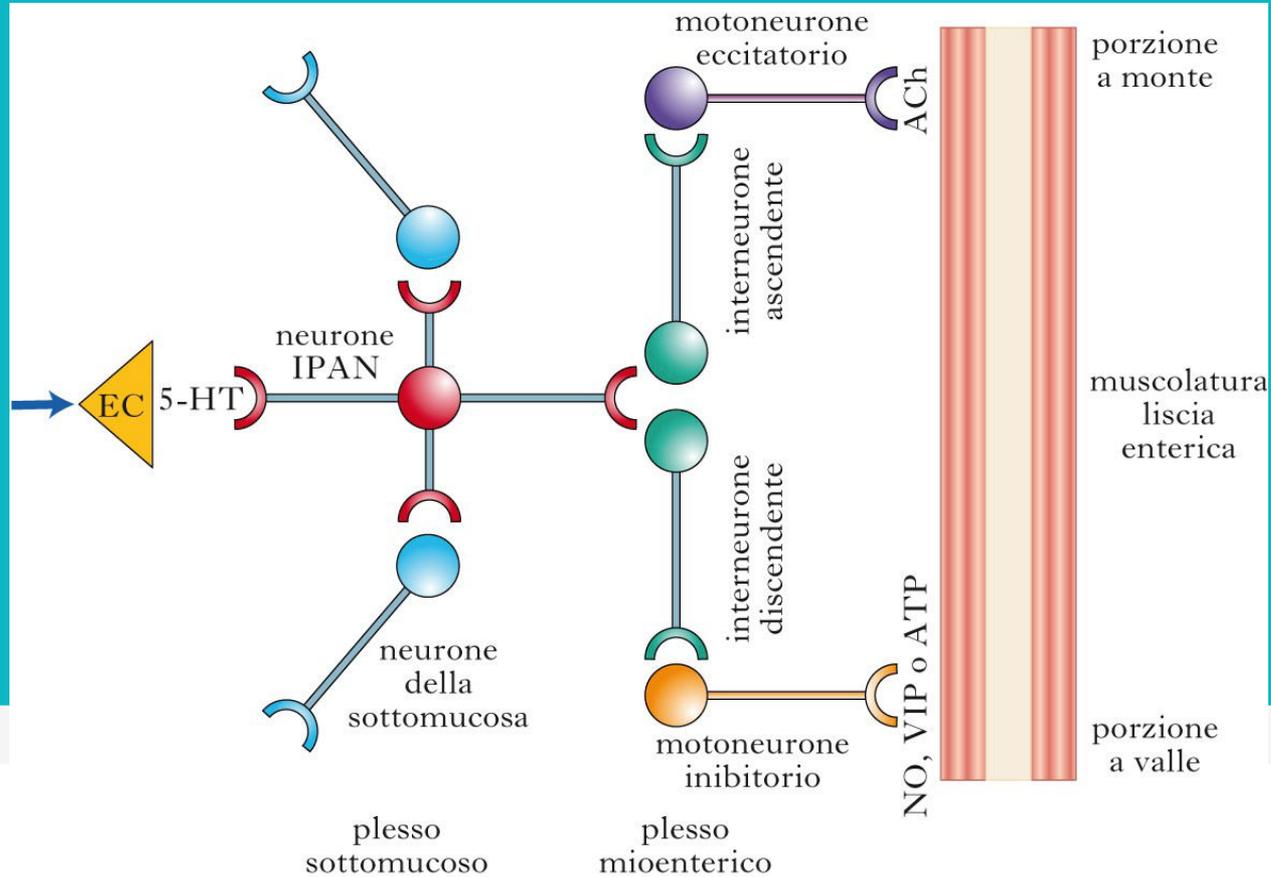
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Inserisci un titolo qui

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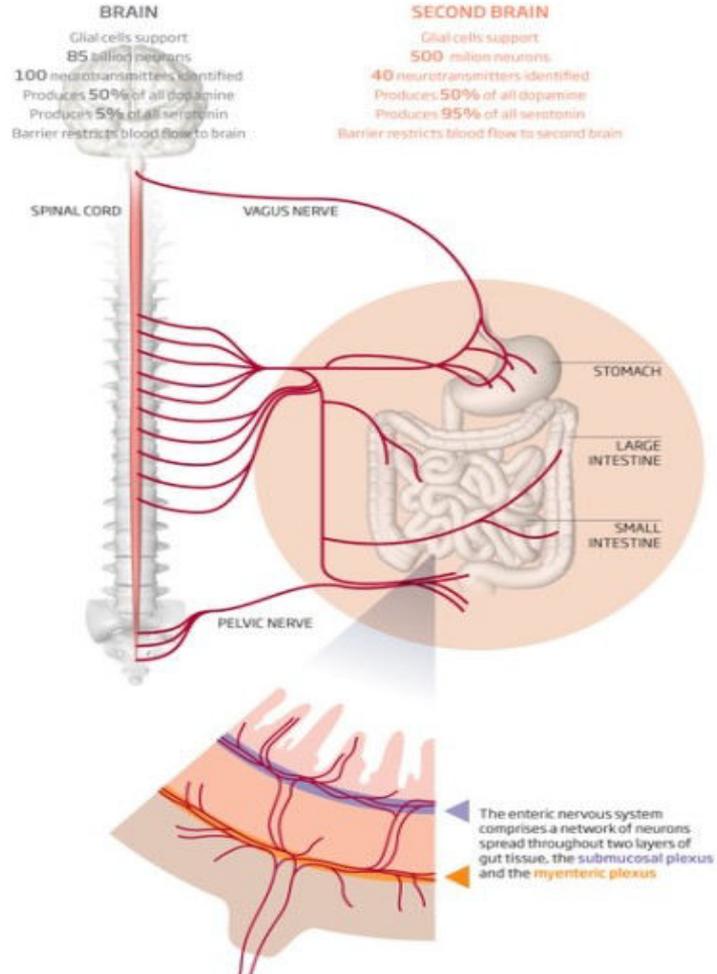


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Two brains in one body

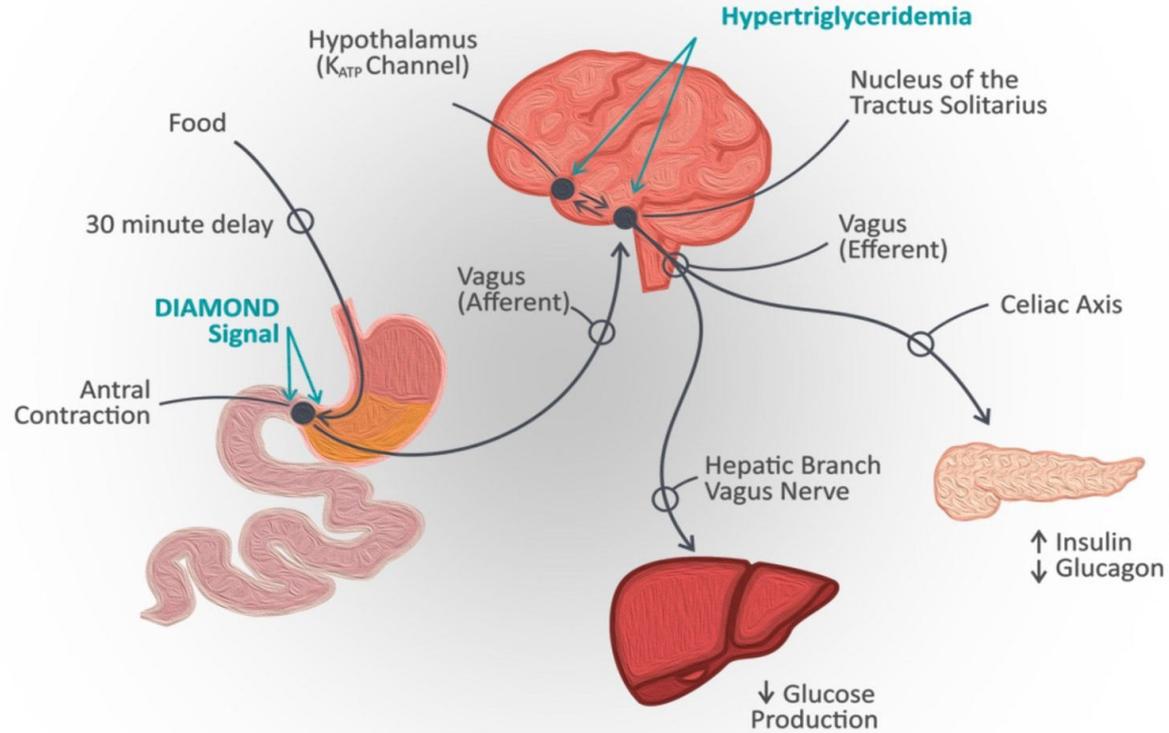
©NewScientist

The enteric nervous system in the gut, or "second brain", shares many features with the brain in your head. It can act autonomously and even influences behaviour by sending messages up the vagus nerve to the brain.



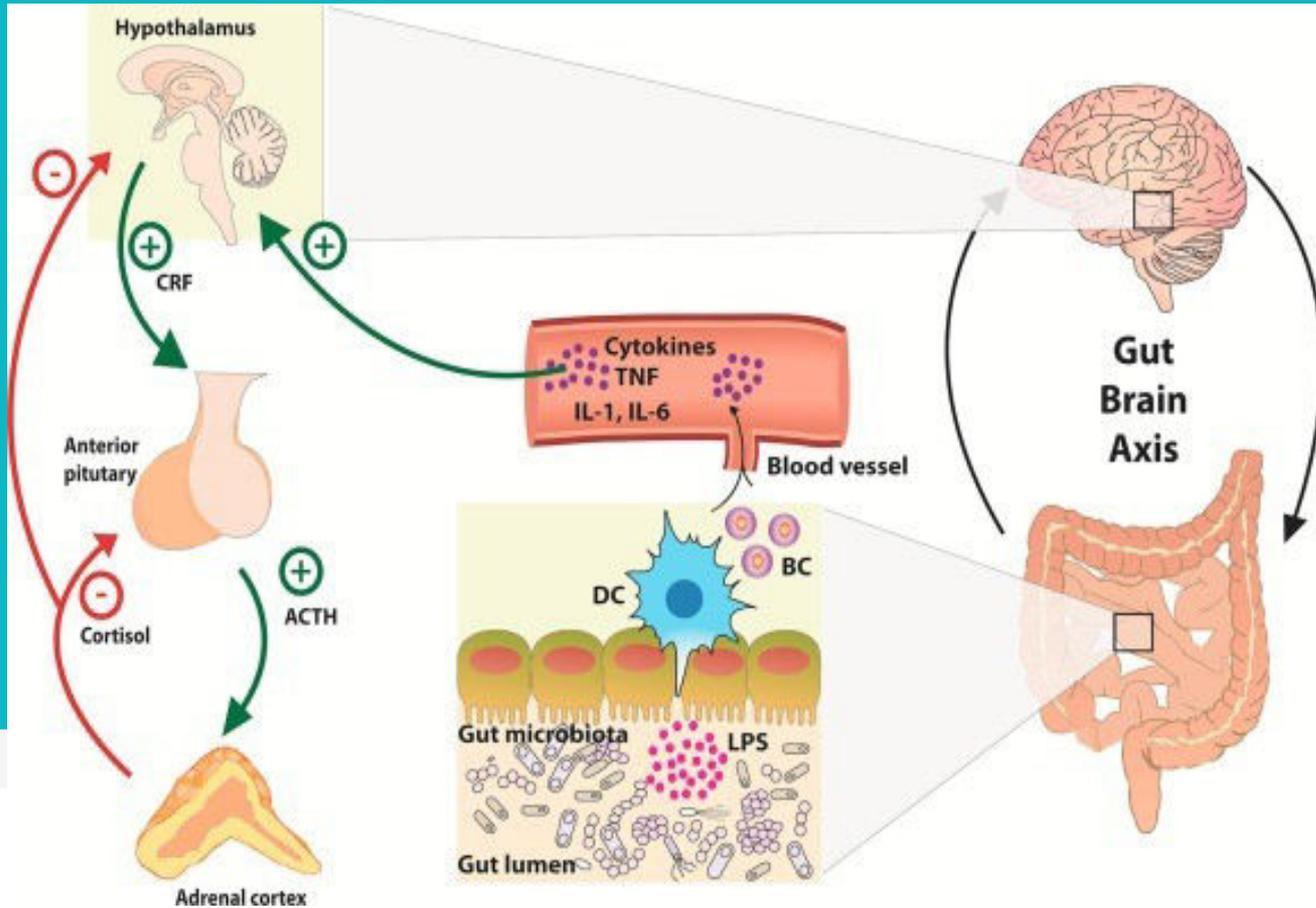
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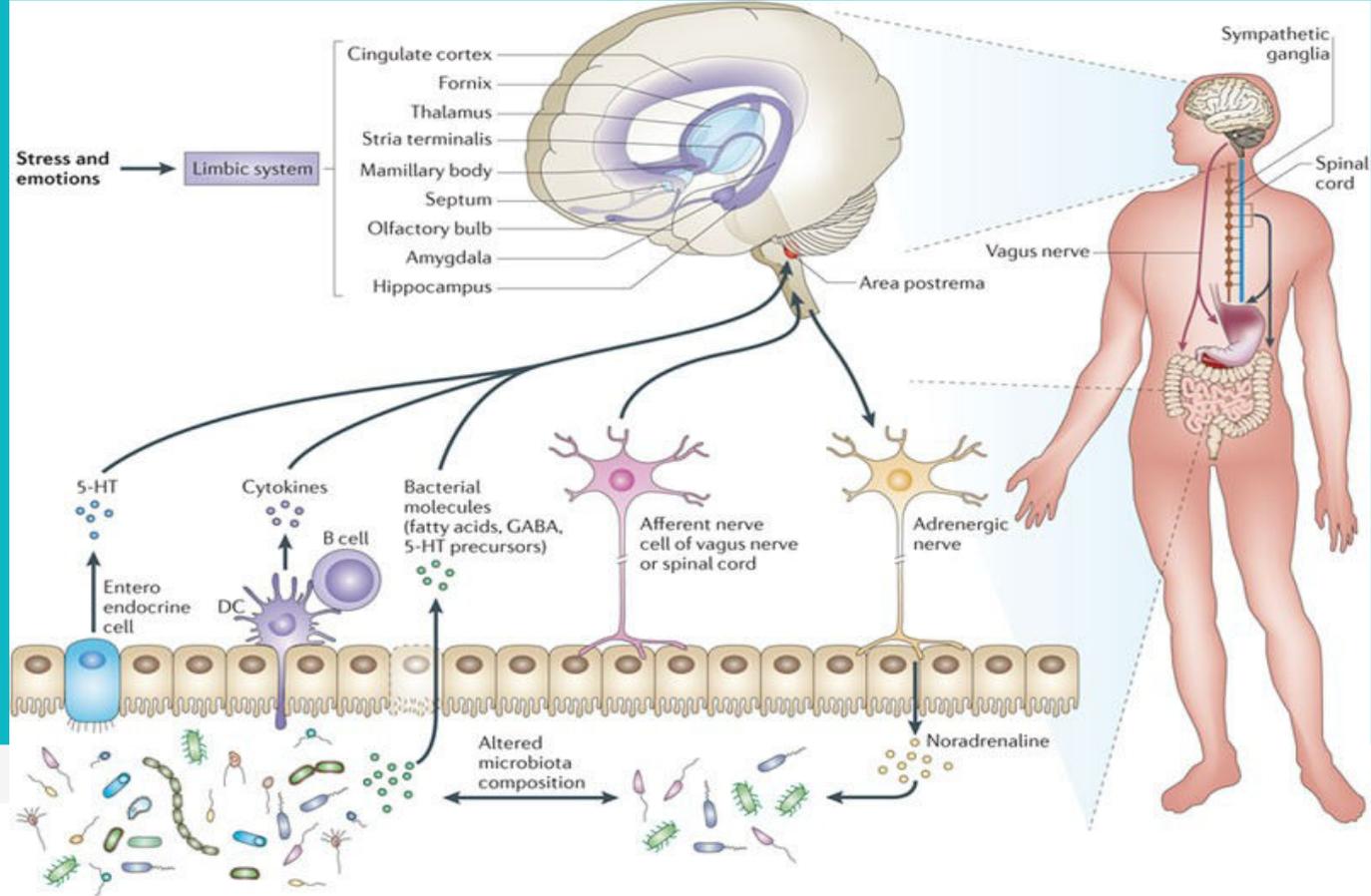
Inserisci un titolo qui

6



Inserisci un titolo qui

7



In che modo il microbiota comunica con il SNC?

8

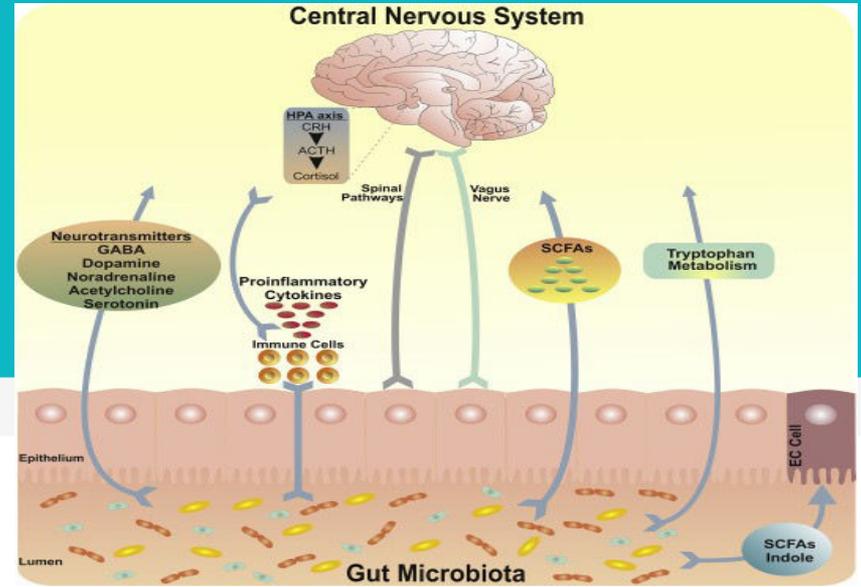
Produzione di serotonina, dopamina, GABA, istamina

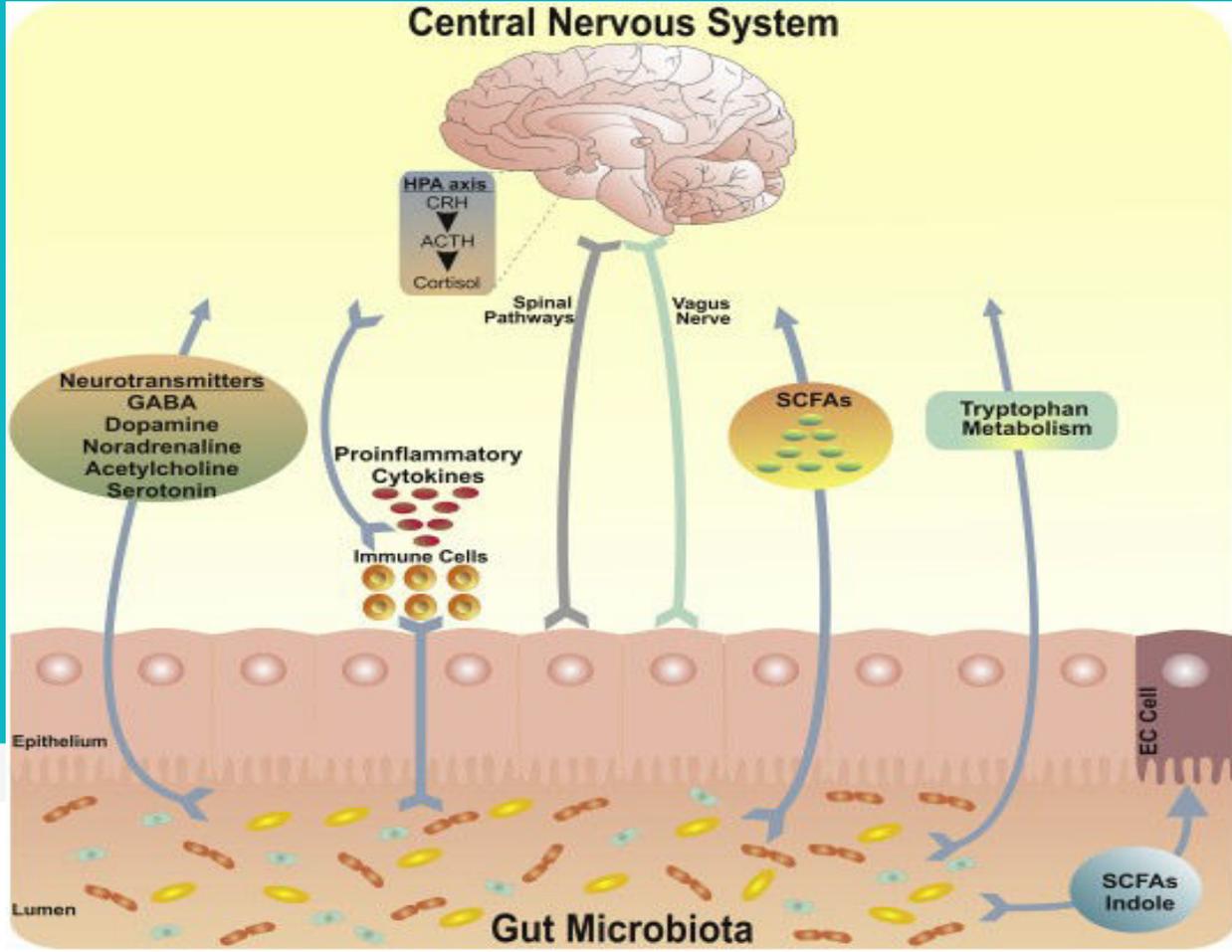
Produzione di SCFA

Modulazione risposta infiammatoria (mantenimento risposta Th1, produzione citochine antiinfiammatorie)

neuromodulazione vagale

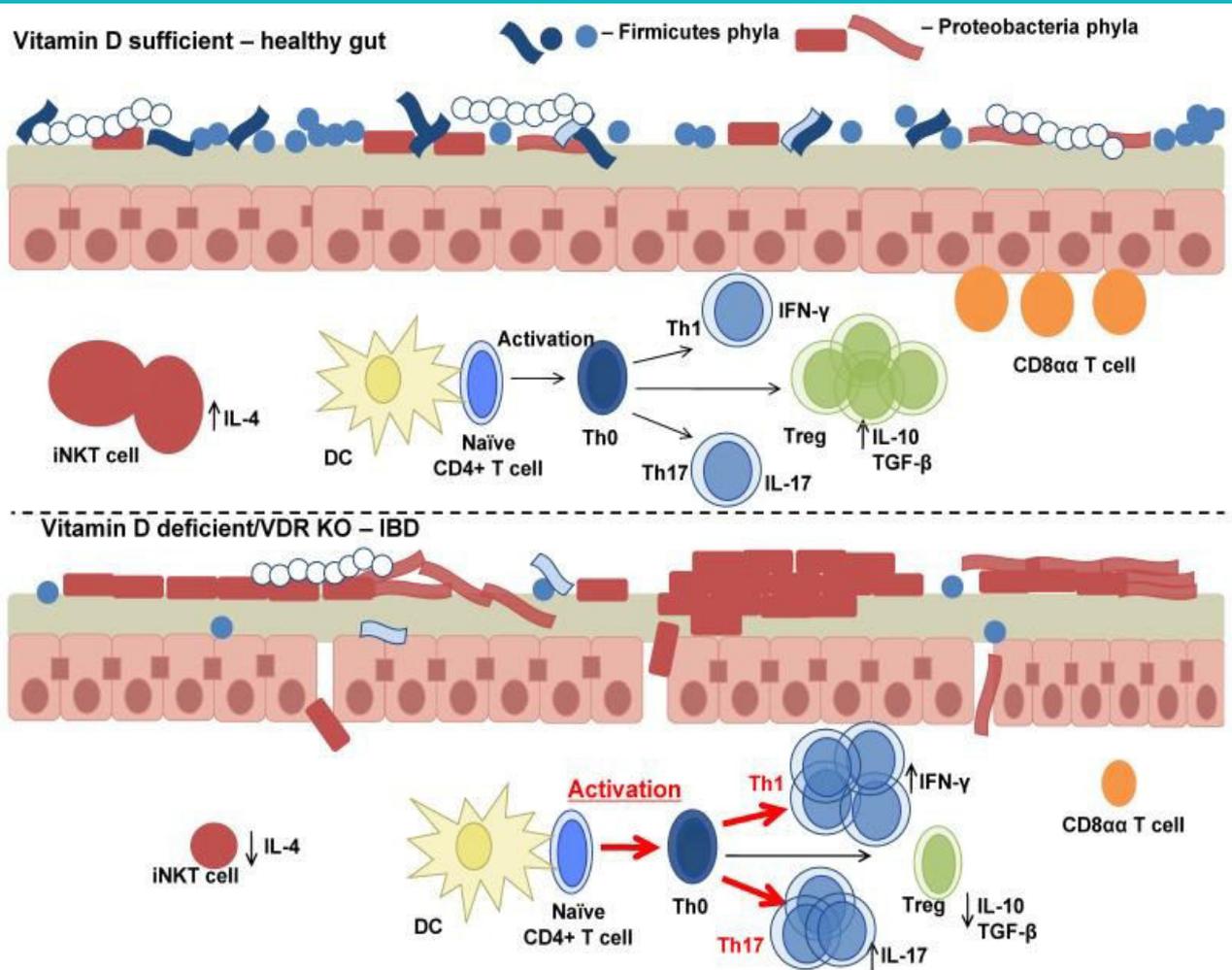
Modulazione asse HPA





Titolo

10



Volume 105, Issue 5

14 March 2011 , pp. 755-764

Assessment of psychotropic-like properties of a probiotic formulation (*Lactobacillus helveticus* R0052 and *Bifidobacterium longum* R0175) in rats and human subjects

Michaël Messaoudi ^(a1), Robert Lalonde ^(a2), Nicolas Violle ^(a1), Hervé Javelot ^(a3) ... 

<https://doi.org/10.1017/S0007114510004319>

Published online: 26 October 2010



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Neuroscience

Volume 246, 29 August 2013, Pages 199-229

Neuroscience Forefront Review

Inflammatory cytokines in depression: Neurobiological mechanisms and therapeutic implications

J.C. Felger ^a   ... F.E. Lotrich ^b

γ-Aminobutyric acid production by culturable bacteria from the human intestine

Correction(s) for this article >

E. Barrett, R.P. Ross, P.W. O'Toole, G.F. Fitzgerald, C. Stanton

First published: 21 May 2012
<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2672.2012.05344.x>
Cited by: 213

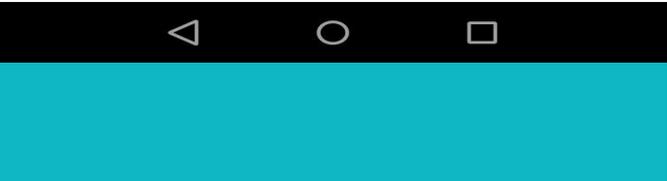
Read the complete PNAS article at www.PNAS.org



Ingestion of *Lactobacillus* strain regulates emotional behavior and central GABA receptor expression in a mouse via the vagus nerve

Javier A. Bravo, Paul Forsythe, [...], and John F. Cryan

Additional article information



Clinical & Experimental Allergy / Volume 38, Issue 4

Lactobacillus GG has *in vitro* effects on enhanced interleukin-10 and interferon-γ release of mononuclear cells but no *in vivo* effects in supplemented mothers and their neonates

M. V. Kopp, M. Goldstein, A. Dietschek, J. Sofke, A. Heinzmann, R. Urbanek

First published: 20 December 2007
<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2222.2007.02911.x>
Cited by: 50



 **Pediatric RESEARCH**  

Review Article | Published: 25 September 2018

The contribution of the gut microbiome to neurodevelopment and neuropsychiatric disorders

Barbara B. Warner 

Pediatric Research **85**, 216–224 (2019) | [Download](#)

[Citation](#) 

The Journal of Physiology A Publication of The Physiological Society 

Postnatal microbial colonization programs the hypothalamic–pituitary–adrenal system for stress response in mice

Nobuyuki Sudo, Yoichi Chida, [...], and Yasuhiro Koga

Brain, Behavior, and Immunity

Volume 48, August 2015, Pages 258-264

A randomized controlled trial
to test the effect of
multispecies probiotics on
cognitive reactivity to sad
mood ☆

Laura Steenbergen ^{a, b}   ... Lorenza S. Colzato ^{a, b} 

		Intervention assessments.	
		Pre-intervention	Post-intervention
LEIDS-r			
Aggression	Placebo	8.80 (0.94)	8.45 (0.98)
	Probiotics**	8.68 (0.94)	6.25 (0.98)
Control	Placebo	7.65 (0.80)	6.70 (0.82)
	Probiotics	7.25 (0.83)	5.80 (0.82)
Hopelessness	Placebo	5.60 (0.85)	4.70 (0.74)
	Probiotics	4.75 (0.85)	4.0 (0.74)
Risk aversion	Placebo	9.50 (0.93)	9.25 (0.87)
	Probiotics	10.00 (0.93)	7.95 (0.87)
Rumination	Placebo	11.75 (0.90)	11.85 (0.93)
	Probiotics***	11.20 (0.90)	8.25 (0.93)
Acceptance	Placebo	1.40 (0.34)	1.35 (0.37)
	Probiotics	0.90 (0.34)	1.10 (0.37)
Total	Placebo	44.70 (3.24)	42.30 (3.51)
	Probiotics***	42.75 (3.24)	33.35 (3.51)
BDI	Placebo	9.10 (1.00)	9.10 (1.19)
	Probiotics	7.90 (1.00)	7.25 (1.19)
BAI	Placebo	12.21 (1.70)	11.21 (1.69)
	Probiotics	11.35 (1.66)	9.95 (1.65)

* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$.*** $p < .001$.

nature
microbiology

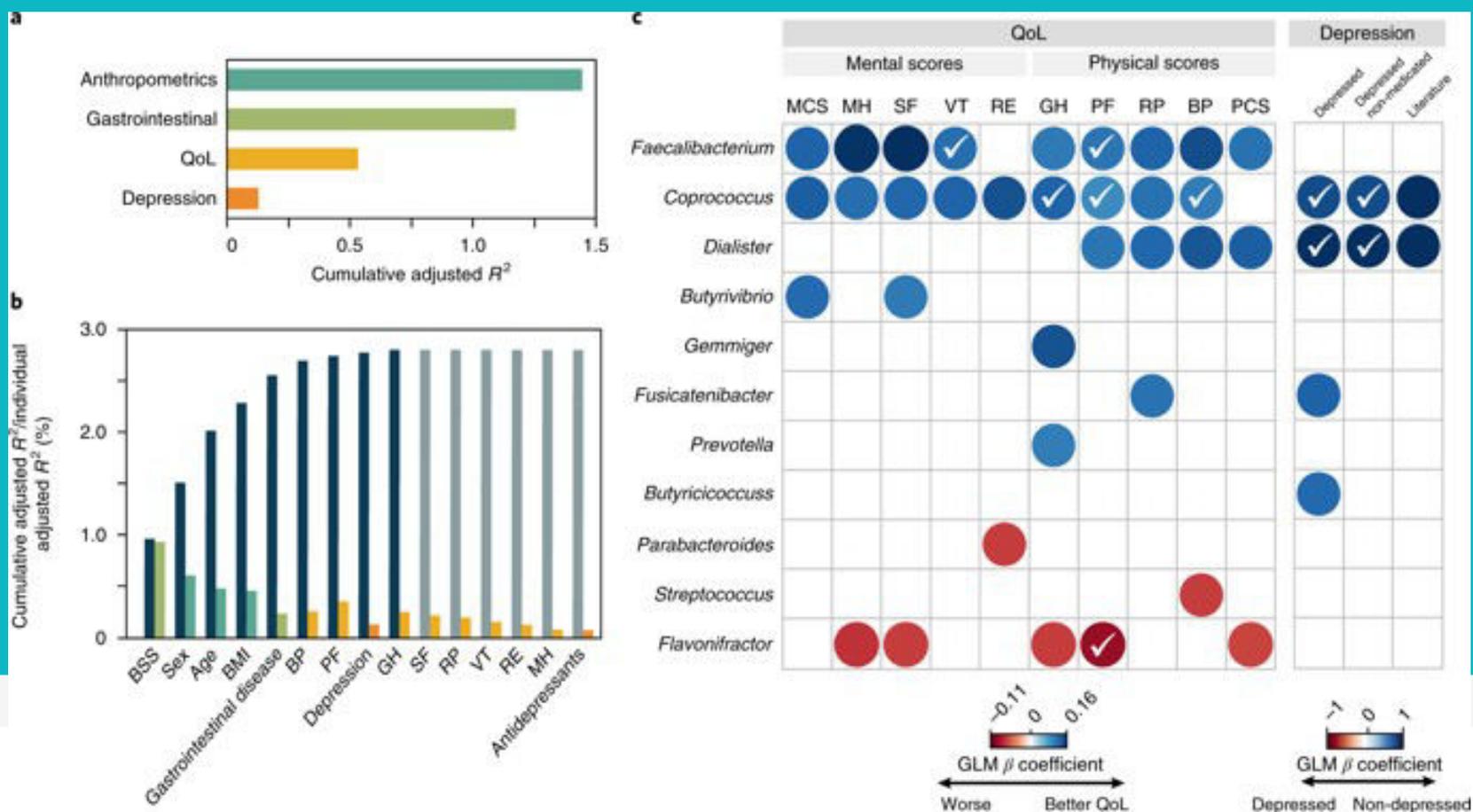
ARTICLES

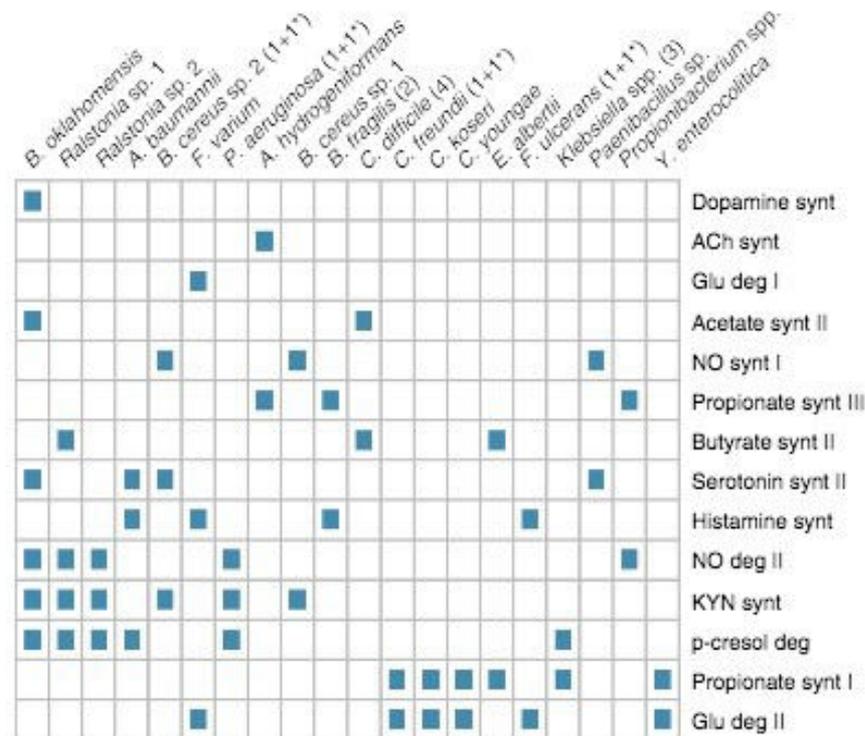
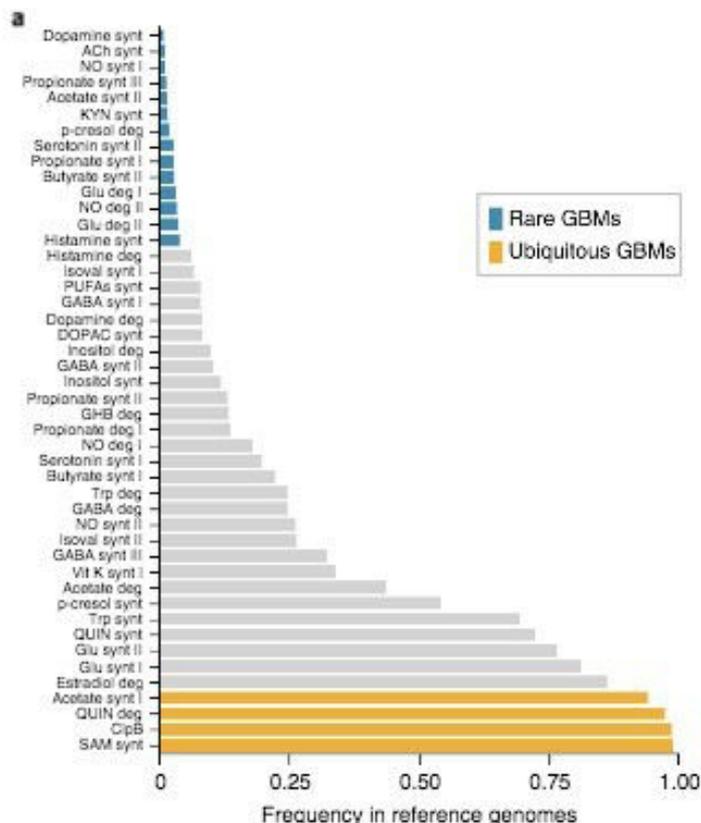
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41564-018-0337-x>

The neuroactive potential of the human gut microbiota in quality of life and depression

Mireia Valles-Colomer ^{1,2}, Gwen Falony^{1,2}, Youssef Darzi ^{1,2}, Ettje F. Tigchelaar³, Jun Wang ^{1,2}, Paul Y. Tito^{1,2,4}, Carmen Schiweck⁵, Alexander Kurilshikov ³, Marie Joossens ^{1,2}, Cisca Wijmenga ^{3,6}, Stephan Claes^{5,7}, Lukas Van Oudenhove^{7,8}, Alexandra Zhernakova³, Sara Vieira-Silva ^{1,2,9} and Jeroen Raes ^{1,2,9*}

the relationship between



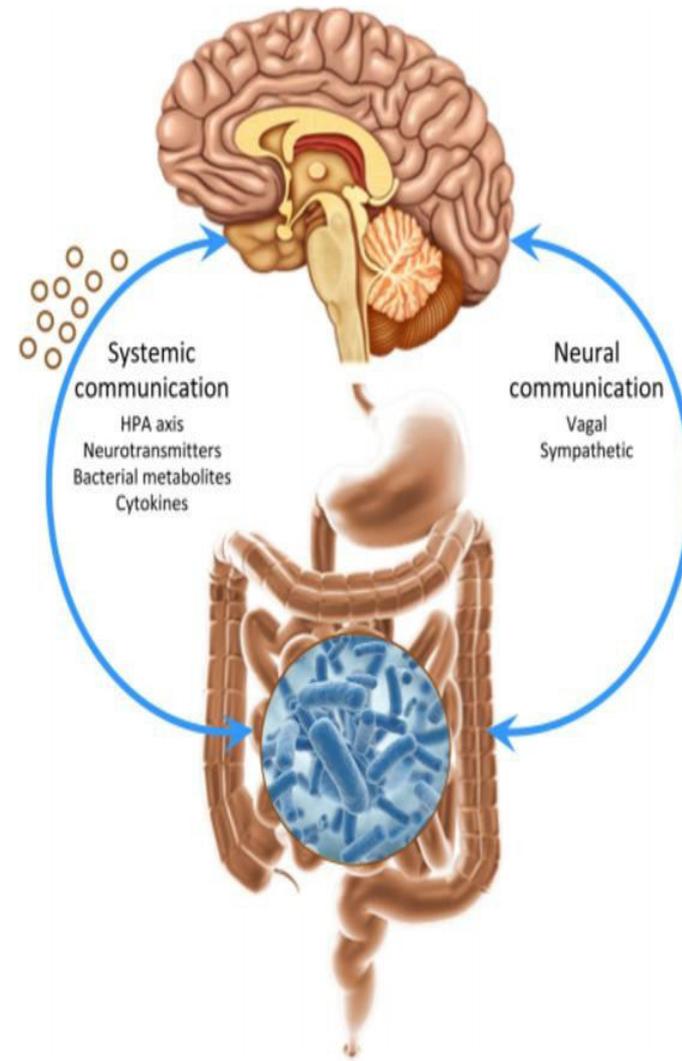


Clinical Concern	Target Population	Treatment
Prebiotics		
Anxiety and cognition	Healthy volunteers	B-GO
Probiotics		
Anxiety and Depression	124 Healthy volunteers	<i>Lactobacillus Shirota</i>
Anxiety and Depression	55 Healthy volunteers	<i>L. helveticus, L.</i>
Anxiety and Depression	70 healthy petrochemical workers	<i>L. acidophilus, L. rhamnosus, L. bulgaricus, B. breve, B. lactis thermophilus</i>
Cognitive reactivity to sad mood, anxiety and depression	40 healthy volunteers	<i>B. bifidum, B. lactis, L. acidophilus, L. brevis, L. salivarius, Lactococcus</i>
IBS severity	50 IBS patients	<i>L. casei</i>
IBS severity	74 IBS patients	<i>L. bulgaricus, S. thermophilus, L. paracasei, L. acidophilus</i>
Stress and anxiety	140 Healthy medical students	<i>L. casei</i> ST
Anxiety and Depression	35 Chronic fatigue syndrome patients	<i>L. casei</i> ST

(Table 1) contd....

IPOSTESI A: gli stati depressivi preesistenti inducono modificazioni nella varietà del microbiotae, di conseguenza, peggiorano i sintomi della depressione;

IPOSTESI B: riduzioni nella popolazione del microbiota precedono alterazioni nei livelli dei neurotrasmettitori a livello cerebrale, e quindi contribuiscono all'insorgenza della depressione.



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Volume 10, Issue 5

▶ Article Menu

Nutrients **2018**, *10*(5), 591; Open Access Review
<https://doi.org/10.3390/nu10050591>

Dietary Neurotransmitters: A Narrative Review on Current Knowledge

Matteo Briguglio ^{1,*} ✉️ , Bernardo Dell'Osso ^{2,3} ✉️,
Giancarlo Panzica ⁴ ✉️ , Antonio Malgaroli ⁵ ✉️,
Giuseppe Banfi ⁶ ✉️, Carlotta Zanaboni Dina ¹ ✉️,
Roberta Galentino ¹ ✉️ and Mauro Porta ¹ ✉️



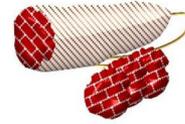
Caviar



Cheese



Seafood



Salami



Seaweed



Soy, noodle dishes,
fermented beans



Dried cod



Tomato products



Mushrooms



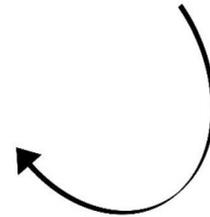
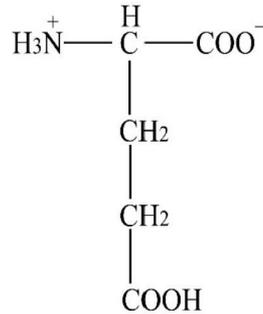
Crackling

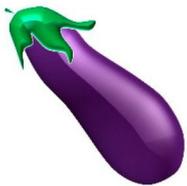


Chips and savoury
sancks



Spinach





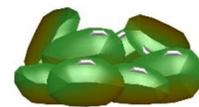
Aubergine



Bitter orange



Common bean



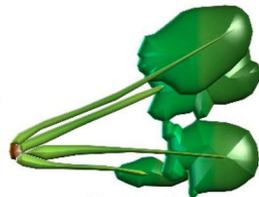
Mung bean



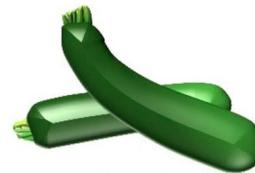
Pea



Radish



Spinach



Squash



Wild strawberry



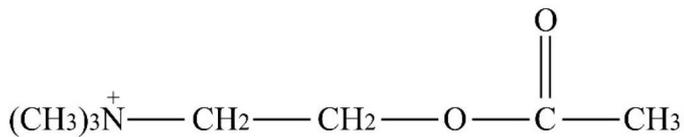
Foxglove



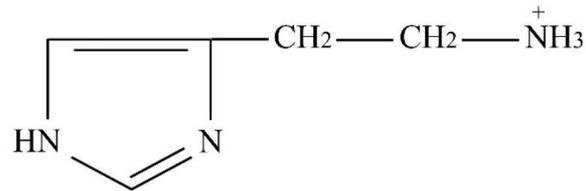
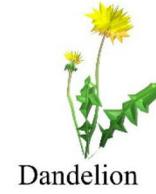
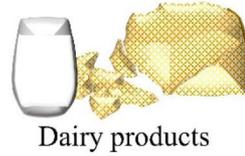
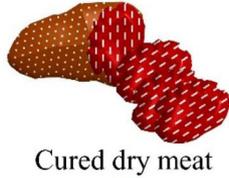
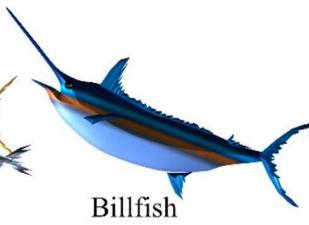
Mistletoe



Nettle species



Titolo



Titolo

25



Banana



Plantain



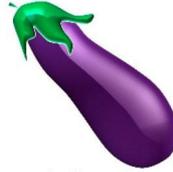
Avocado



Orange



Apple



Aubergine



Spinach



Pea



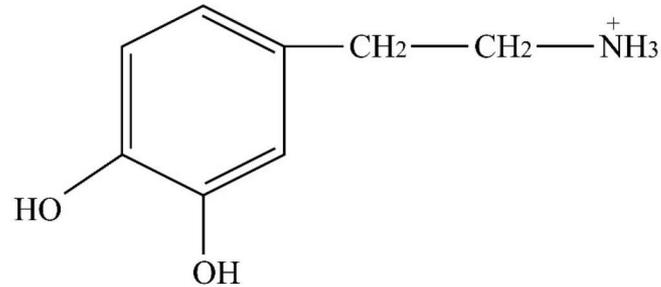
Velvet bean



Common bean



Tomato



Titolo



Cruciferous



Soya bean



Common bean



Adzuki bean



Lupin



Pea



Tomato



Spinach



Mushrooms



Buckwheat



Oat, wheat, barley



Rices



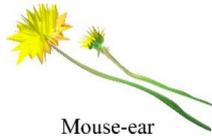
Potato, sweet potato



Wild celery



Maypop

Mouse-ear
hawkweed

Pokeroor



Valerian

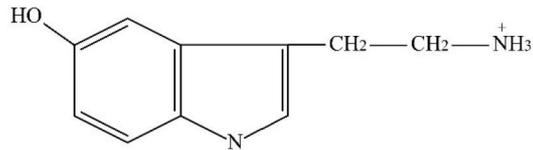
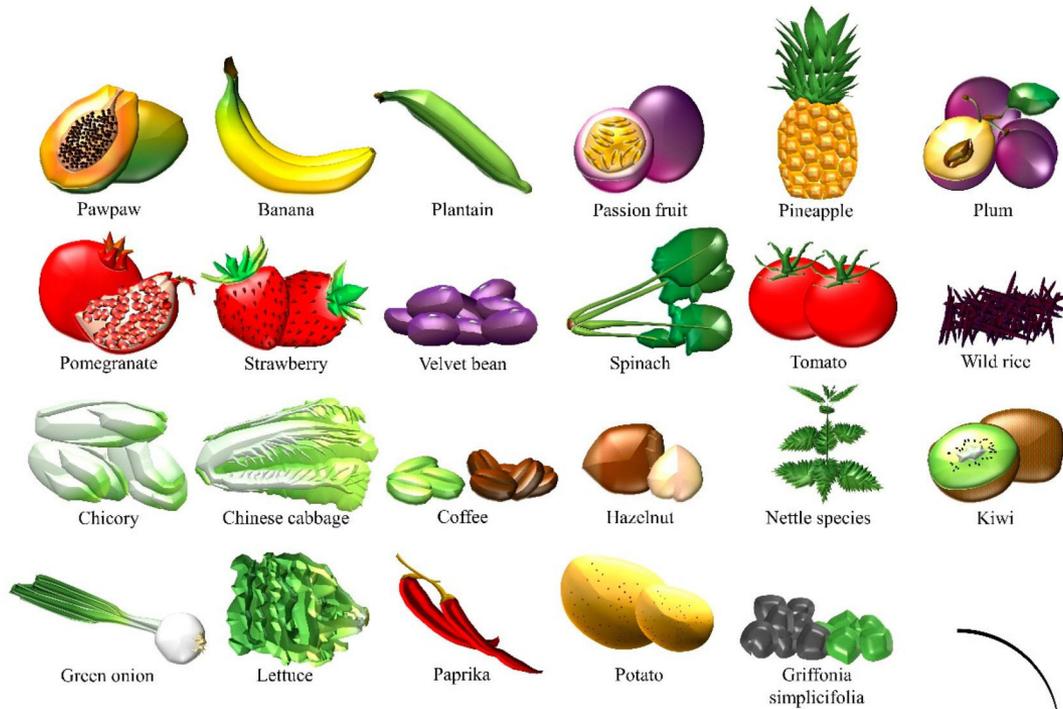


St John's wort



Chestnut





Ridurre al necessario l'impiego di antibiotici

Evitare zuccheri raffinati

Aumentare il consumo di fibre

Limitare il consumo di proteine animali



Grazie

bibiana.lucifora@virgilio.it



Giornate Catanesi di Nutrizione Clinica
10|11 Maggio 2019

«LA NUTRIZIONE E LA MALATTIA»