

カイロプラクターのための栄養学

第Ⅶ期 第1回

脳、腸、血糖値の深い関係

Hiro Izumi, DC

脳と腸の深い関係

pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=gut+microbiota

gut microbiota

Advanced Create alert Create RSS

Save Email Send to

MY NCBI FILTERS

53,116 results

RESULTS BY YEAR



1 **The First Microbial Colonizers of the Human Health Implications of the Infant Gut Microbiota**

Cite Milani C, Duranti S, Bottacini F, Casey E, Turrone F, Mahor

Share Montes S, Mancabelli L, Lugli GA, Rodriguez JM, Bode L, Sinderen D, Ventura M.

Microbiol Mol Biol Rev. 2017 Nov 8;81(4):e00036-17. doi: PMID: 29118049 [Free PMC article](#). Review.

The human **gut microbiota** is engaged in multiple interactions with the host.

pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/?term=gut+brain+axis

gut brain axis

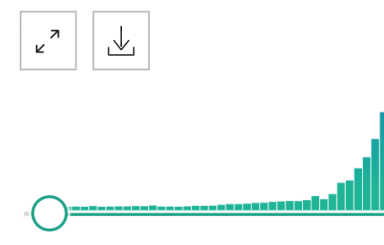
Advanced Create alert Create RSS

Save Email Send to

MY NCBI FILTERS

4,553 results

RESULTS BY YEAR



1 **The Microbiota-Gut-Brain Axis.**

Cite Cryan JF, O'Riordan KJ, Cowan CSM, Sandhu KV, Bastiaans

Share S, Fulling C, Golubeva AV, Guzzetta KE, Jaggar M, Long-Sn

Moloney G, Morelli E, Morillas E, O'Connor R, Cruz-Pereira Spichak S, Teichman EM, van de Wouw M, Ventura-Silva A Dinan TG.

Physiol Rev. 2019 Oct 1;99(4):1877-2013. doi: 10.1152/physiolr

神經

- 中枢神經
 - 腦
 - 脊髓
- 末梢神經
 - 体性神經
 - 自律神經
 - 交感神經
 - 副交感神經
 - 腸神經

腸神經 (Enteric Nervous System)

The Brain in Your Gut

The gut's brain, known as the enteric nervous system, is located in sheaths of tissue lining the esophagus, stomach, small intestine and colon.

SMALL INTESTINE CROSS SECTION

Submucosal plexus

Layer contains sensory cells that communicate with the myenteric plexus and motor fibers that stimulate the secretion of fluids into the lumen.

Myenteric plexus

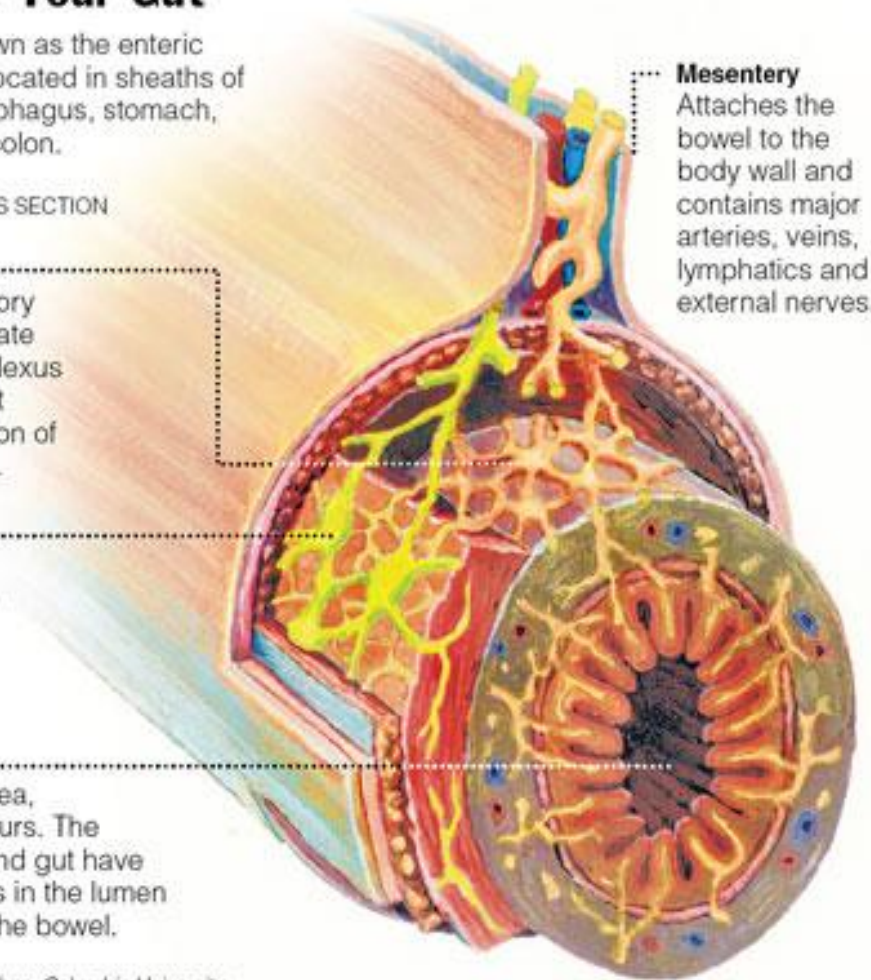
Layer contains the neurons responsible for regulating the enzyme output of adjacent organs.

Lumen

No nerves actually enter this area, where digestion occurs. The brains in the head and gut have to monitor conditions in the lumen across the lining of the bowel.

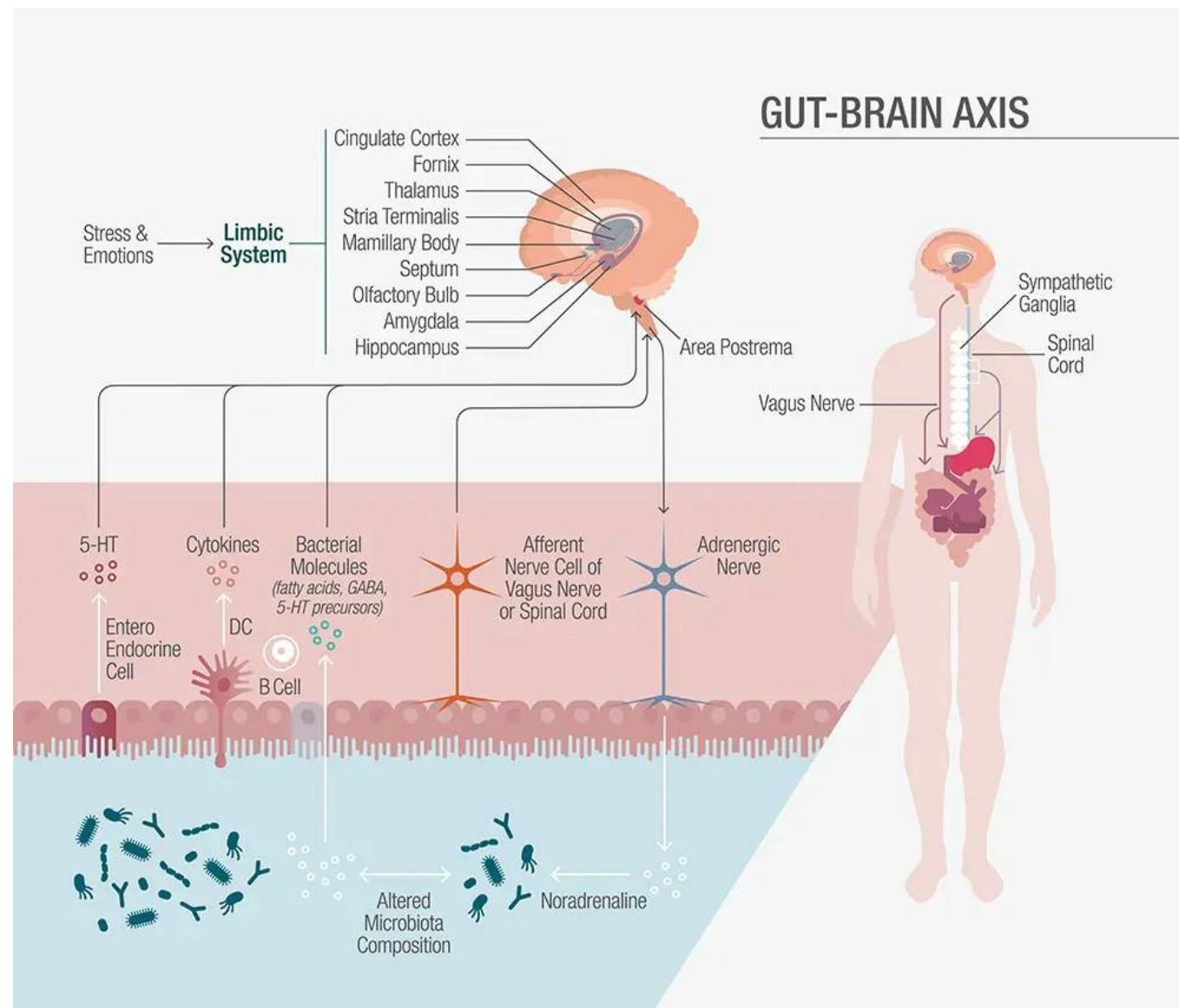
Mesentery

Attaches the bowel to the body wall and contains major arteries, veins, lymphatics and external nerves.



Source: Dr. Michael D. Gershon, Columbia University

腸と脳の深い関係 (Gut-Brain Axis)



腸と脳の深い関係 (Gut-Brain Axis)

Science News from research organizations

Early gut bacteria regulate happiness

Date: June 12, 2012
Source: Alimentary Pharmabiotic Centre - University College Cork

Summary: Scientists have shown that brain levels of serotonin -- the 'happy hormone' -- are regulated by the amount of bacteria in the gut during early life. The research shows that normal adult brain function depends on the presence of gut microbes during development. Serotonin, the major chemical involved in the regulation of mood and emotion, is altered in times of stress, anxiety and depression and most clinically effective antidepressant drugs work by targeting this neurochemical.

Share: [f](#) [t](#) [p](#) [in](#) [✉](#)

RELATED TOPICS	FULL STORY
Health & Medicine <ul style="list-style-type: none">Psychology ResearchBrain TumorUlcers	UCC scientists have shown that brain levels of serotonin, the 'happy hormone' are regulated by the amount of bacteria in the gut during early life. Their research is being published June 12 in the international psychiatry journal, <i>Molecular Psychiatry</i> .
Mind & Brain <ul style="list-style-type: none">Disorders and SyndromesBrain InjuryBrain-Computer Interfaces	This research shows that normal adult brain function depends on the presence of gut microbes during development. Serotonin, the major chemical involved in the regulation of mood and emotion, is altered in times of stress, anxiety and depression and most clinically effective antidepressant drugs work by targeting this neurochemical.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH
NIH Public Access
Author Manuscript
Brain Behav Immun. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2009 March 1

Published in final edited form as:
Brain Behav Immun. 2008 March ; 22(3): 354-366.

***Campylobacter jejuni* infection increases anxiety-like behavior in the holeboard:**

possible anatomical substrates for viscerosensory modulation of exploratory behavior

Lisa E. Goehler^a, Su Mi Park^a, Noel Opitz^{c,d}, Mark Lyte^{b,c}, and Ronald P.A. Gaykema^a
^aDepartment of Psychology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22904
^bDepartment of Pharmacy Practice, School of Pharmacy, Texas Tech University Health Sciences Center, Lubbock, TX 79430
^cMinneapolis Medical Research Foundation, Minneapolis, MN 55404
^dDepartment of Veterinary and Biomedical Sciences, University of Minnesota-St. Paul, St. Paul, MN 55108

NIH-PA Author Manuscript

NIH

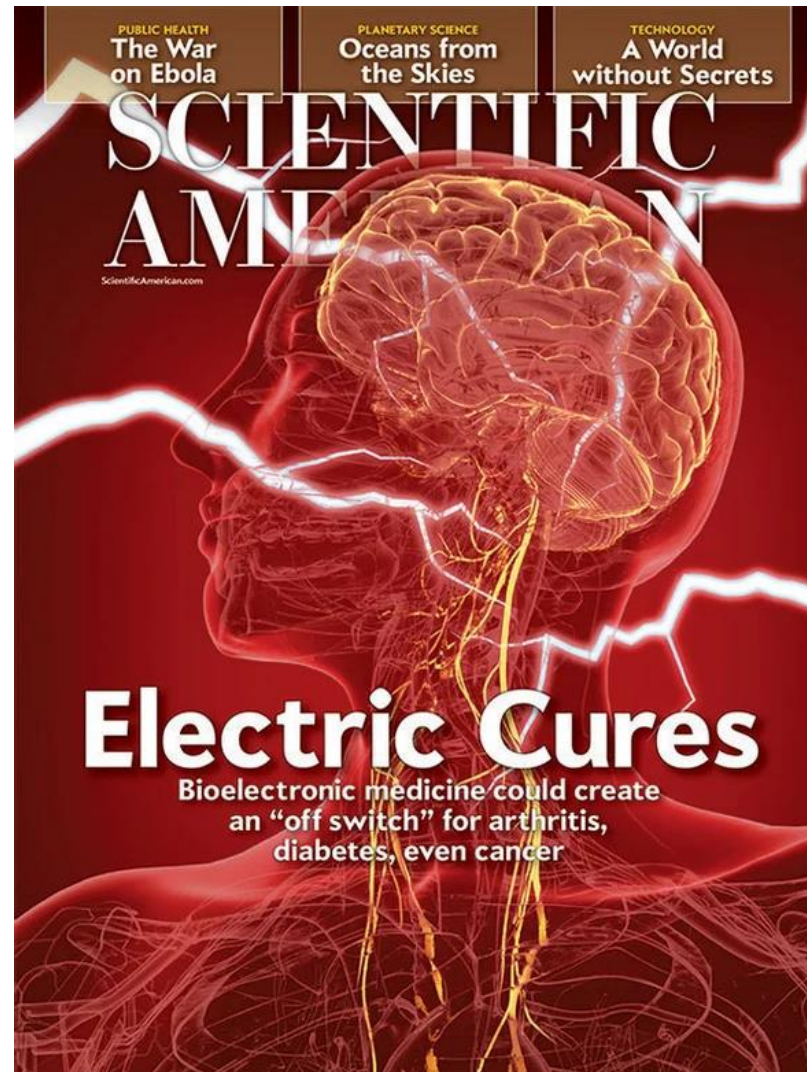
Abstract

カンピロバクター感染が不安障害のような症状を引き起こす

幼少期の腸内環境が幸福感を左右する

迷走神経刺激

- 迷走神経刺激が有効な諸症状
 - リュウマチ性関節炎
 - 腸炎症
 - ぜん息
 - 糖尿病
 - 肥満
 - 偏頭痛
 - てんかん
 - うつ



Gut-Brain Axisを乱す要素

- 遺伝子
- ストレス
- 汚染
- 薬
- 食事
- 精神状態
- どのような微生物にさらされているか

腸内環境を乱す最大の敵 #1 抗生物質

- アモキシリンを短期間使用した結果、腸内環境が激しく変化（投与後6か月間）
- E Coliやクレブシエラ菌などの抗生剤に対して、ある種類の耐性が増加してしまう

Perturbation of the enterobacterial microflora detected by molecular analysis

September 1999

Microbial Ecology in Health and Disease 11(3)

DOI:[10.3402/mehd.v11i3.7902](https://doi.org/10.3402/mehd.v11i3.7902)

腸内環境を乱す最大の敵 #1 抗生物質

- 1週間のクリンダマイシンの使用で、バクテロイデス属の細菌バランスの変化が最大2年続く

Clindamycin-induced enrichment and long-term persistence of resistant *Bacteroides* spp. and resistance genes

Journal of Antimicrobial Chemotherapy, Volume 58, Issue 6, December 2006, Pages 1160–1167, <https://doi.org/10.1093/jac/dkl420>

腸内環境を乱す最大の敵 #1 抗生物質

- 様々なタイプの抗生剤によって、精神疾患が引き起こされる事例は後を絶たない

Antibiotic-induced psychosis: a link to D-alanine?

DOI: 10.1016/j.mehy.2010.07.021

- シプロフロキサシンの副作用として、不安障害を訴える事例が多い

WebMD より

- Fluoroquinolones are a class of antibiotics approved to treat or prevent certain bacterial infections. The fluoroquinolone antibiotics include ciprofloxacin (Cipro), gemifloxacin (Factive), levofloxacin (Levaquin), moxifloxacin (Avelox), and ofloxacin (Floxin).
- However, some people who take these medicines may develop disabling and potentially permanent side effects of the tendons, muscles, joints, nerves, and central nervous system. A person can experience more than one of these side effects at the same time.
- The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) advises against using fluoroquinolone antibiotics for the treatment of three common infections: acute sinusitis, acute bronchitis, and urinary tract infections (UTI) without complications. The agency made this decision because the chances of serious side effects outweigh the benefits for most people.
- The FDA says it's OK to use fluoroquinolones for other serious infections or for patients who have no other choice of treatment. This might include patients with allergies to other antibiotics or infections caused by hard-to-treat, resistant bacteria.

LPS (リポポリサッカライド)

- リポポリサッカライドは、腸内にとどまっている限り害はないむしろ様々な病気を防ぐ効果があると考えられている

Oral Administration of Lipopolysaccharides for the Prevention of Various Diseases: Benefit and Usefulness

HIROYUKI INAGAWA, CHIE KOHCHI and GEN-ICHIRO SOMA

Anticancer Research July 2011, 31 (7) 2431-2436;

- しかし、LPSが体内に侵入すると、激しく炎症を引き起こす作用がある
- リポポリサッカライドが脳に炎症を起こし、アルツハイマー病発症リスクを上昇

Microbiome-Derived Lipopolysaccharide Enriched in the Perinuclear Region of Alzheimer's Disease Brain

DOI: 10.3389/fimmu.2017.01064

LPS (リポポリサッカライド)

- リポポリサッカライドの脳への侵入を防ぐ方法
 - リーキーガットの修復
 - 動物性の脂肪(飽和脂肪酸)の摂取を控えること

腸内環境を乱す最大の敵 #2 グリホサート

- 製造元はグリホサートが人体に及ぼす影響は無いと長年主張
- 肝臓解毒第1フェーズのCytochrom P450の働きを阻害する
- シキミ酸経路を阻害する
 - シキミ酸経路は哺乳類には存在しないが、植物や微生物に存在するため、シキメ酸経路が阻害されると、腸内細菌に多大な影響がでる。芳香族アミノ酸を合成することができなくなる
 - グリホサートは善玉菌を弱らせる

腸内環境を乱す最大の敵 #2 グリホサート



腸内環境を乱す最大の敵 #2 グリホサート

Diseases strongly linked to Glyphosate

According to Dr. S. Seneff, research scientist at MIT, glyphosate is possibly "the most important factor in the development of multiple chronic diseases and conditions that have become prevalent in Westernized societies," including but not limited to:

Autism	Gastrointestinal diseases such as inflammatory bowel disease, chronic diarrhea, colitis and Crohn's disease	Obesity
Allergies	Cardiovascular disease	Depression
Cancer	Infertility	Alzheimer's disease
Parkinson's disease	Multiple sclerosis	ALS

脳と血糖値の深い関係

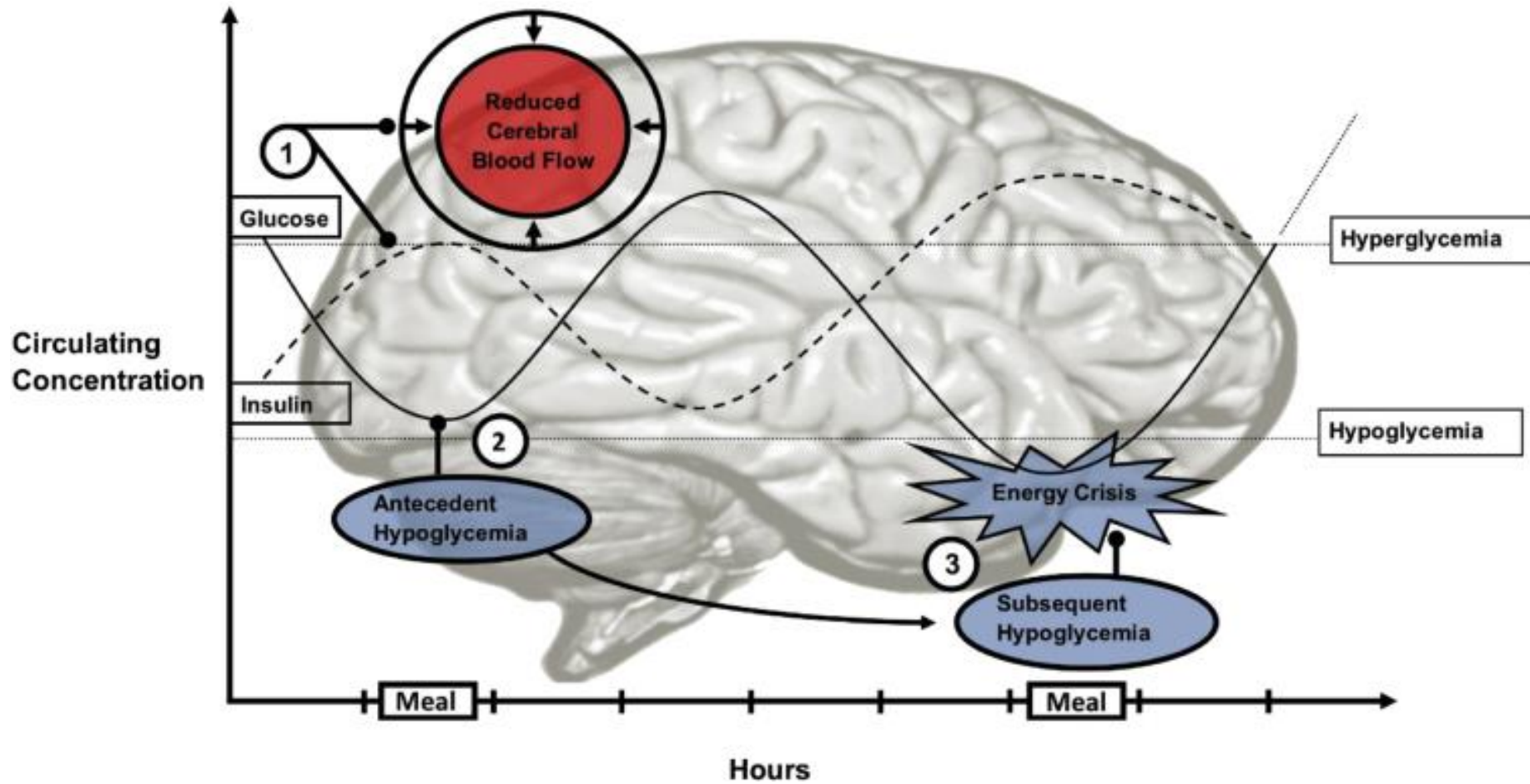
- 脳が健全な場合、25%から35%のブドウ糖が脳によって消費される
脳が健全でない場合は、その消費量が増加する
その結果、低血糖
を起こしやすくなる
- 視床下部、下垂体の機能が低下すると、血糖値のコントロールが
困難になる
結果、低血糖、インスリン抵抗性が起きやすくなる
- 糖尿病患者の認知症リスクは、そうでないグループの2倍から3倍
である

脳と血糖値の深い関係

- 海馬には多くのコルチゾールの受容体があり、ストレスの影響を受けやすくなっている
- 過剰なコルチゾールは、海馬の機能を低下させる
- 海馬は記憶に関する働き以外にも、コルチゾールの分泌リズムを司る機能がある
- 海馬の機能が低下すると、コルチゾールの過剰または過少分泌が起きる
- 海馬の機能が低下すると、コルチゾールが適時に適量分泌できなくなり、血糖値コントロールが困難になる

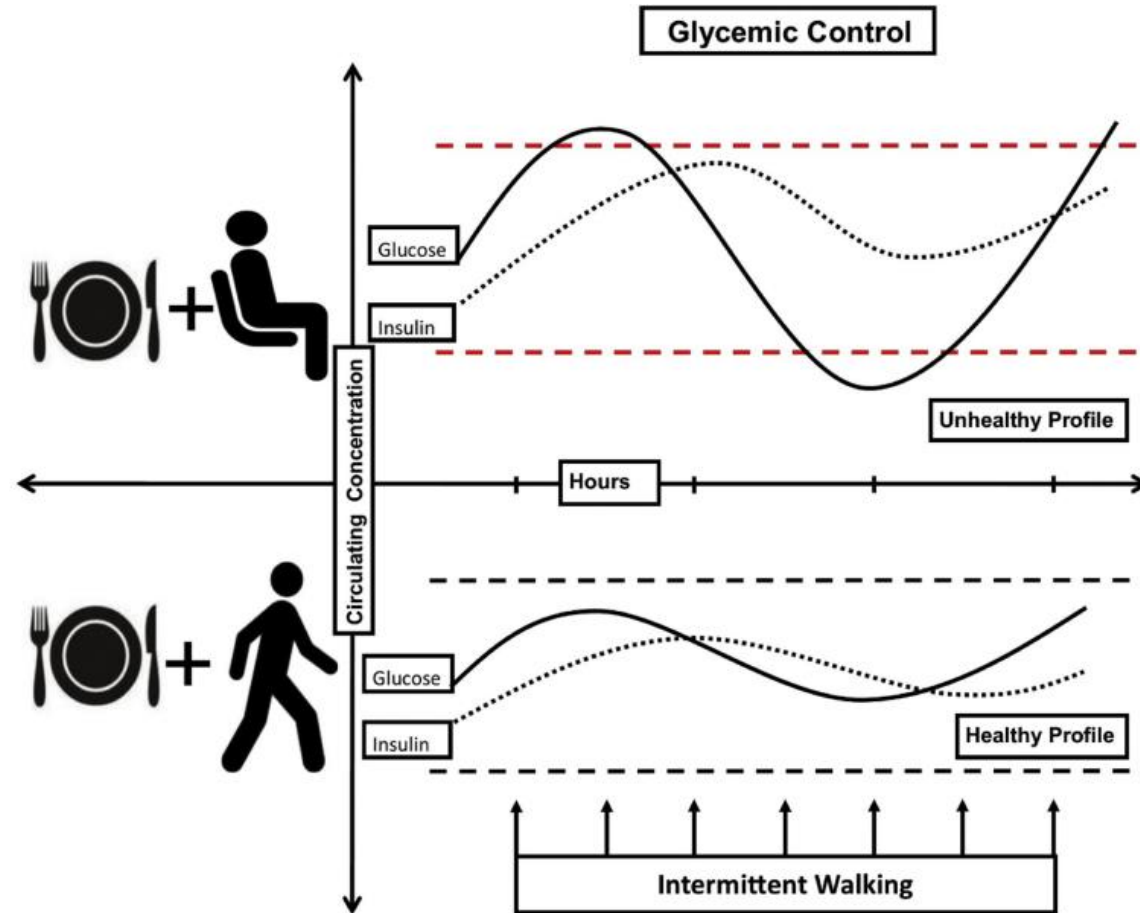
脳と血糖値の深い関係

The effects of circulating glucose on the brain at an early stage of damage



Sedentary behavior as a risk factor for cognitive decline? A focus on the influence of glycemic control in brain health DOI: 10.1016/j.trci.2017.04.001

脳と血糖値の深い関係



Sedentary behavior as a risk factor for cognitive decline? A focus on the influence of glycemic control in brain health DOI: 10.1016/j.trci.2017.04.001

血糖値の乱れを改善する

- 生活習慣(特に食生活)を改善することは不可欠である
- インスリン抵抗性がある場合は、好きなときに好きなものを食べるのはやめなくてはいけない
- 低血糖の症状がある場合は、食事を抜くことがないように心がけなくてはいけない
- 低血糖の場合、朝食欲がないことが多いが、朝食を抜くことは勧められない
- 血糖値を安定させる上で大前提として、朝食にタンパク質と脂質を摂取することは重要、逆にフルーツジュース、パン、甘いヨーグルトなどの急激に血糖値を上昇させる食べ物は控えるようにする

脳と血糖値の深い関係

インスリン抵抗性が脳の機能を著しく低させる(エネルギー不足、炎症)

Metformin Use Is Associated With Slowed Cognitive Decline and Reduced Incident Dementia in Older Adults With Type 2 Diabetes: The Sydney Memory and Ageing Study
DOI: [10.2337/dc20-0892](https://doi.org/10.2337/dc20-0892)

Berberine Improves Cognitive Impairment by Simultaneously Impacting Cerebral Blood Flow and β -Amyloid Accumulation in an APP/tau/PS1 Mouse Model of Alzheimer's Disease
DOI: [10.3390/cells10051161](https://doi.org/10.3390/cells10051161)

ベルベリン

- Berberine combined with stachyose induces better glycometabolism than berberine alone through modulating gut microbiota and fecal metabolomics in diabetic mice
- Akkermansia を増やす → インスリン抵抗性を改善する → 血糖値を下げる