

Anxiety, Depression, & Emotional Trauma Root Causes, Effects of Your Body & Directions for Treatment

Brought to you by:

Dr. Jess P. Armine

and

The Center For Bio-Individualized Medicine

www.drjessarmine.com



THE CENTER FOR
BIO-INDIVIDUALIZED MEDICINE

FUNCTIONAL & INTEGRATIVE MEDICINE

What We Hope To Accomplish Tonight

- ✓ Define Anxiety
- ✓ Define Depression
- ✓ Define Emotional Trauma
- ✓ How Do the Above Effect Your Physiology
- ✓ How to Determine Root Causes
- ✓ What Are The Treatment Options

Anxiety is an *Emotion* characterized by:

- An unpleasant state of inner turmoil
- accompanied by nervous behavior, such as pacing back and forth, somatic complaints and rumination.
- It is the subjectively unpleasant feelings of dread over anticipated events, such as the feeling of imminent death.

Depression is an *Emotion*

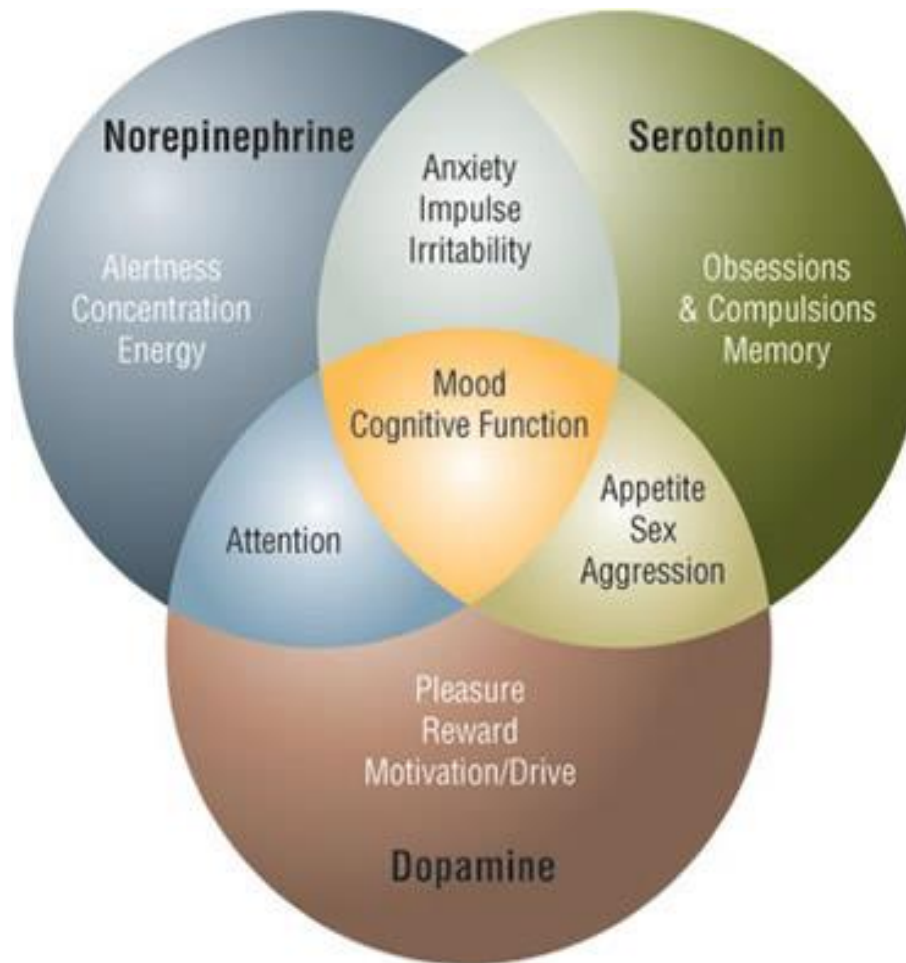
- Depression is a state of low mood and aversion to activity that can affect a person's thoughts, behavior, feelings and sense of well-being.
- People with depressed mood can feel sad, anxious, empty, hopeless, helpless, worthless, guilty, irritable or restless.
- They may lose interest in activities that were once pleasurable

Emotional Trauma

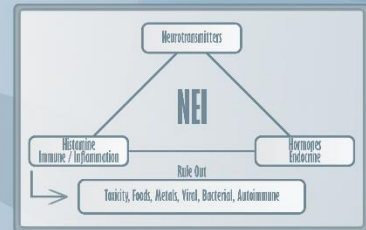
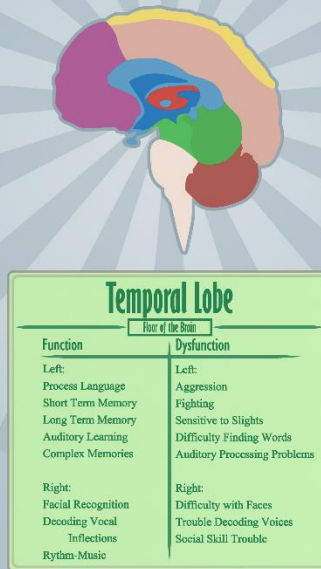
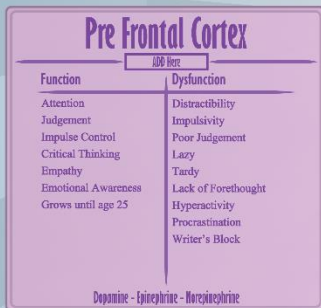
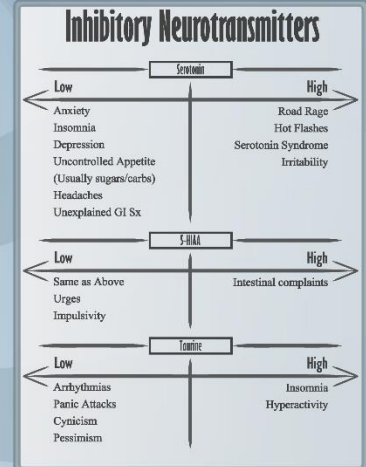
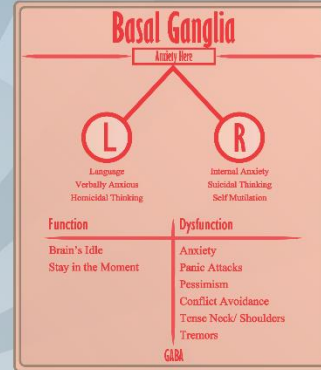
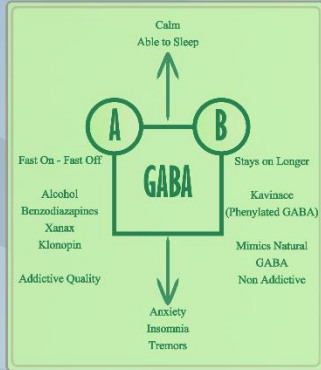
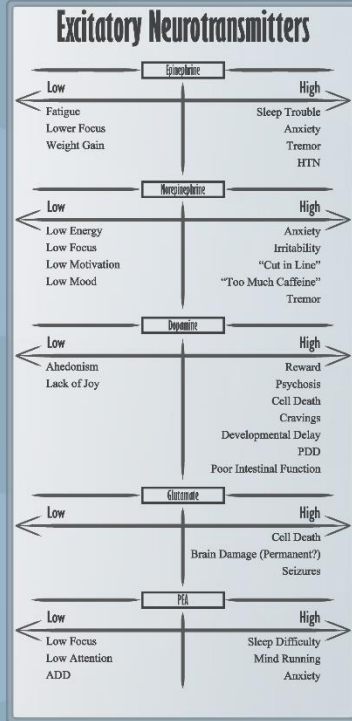
- **(Emotional)Trauma** is an emotional response to a terrible event like an accident, rape or natural disaster.
- Immediately after the event, shock and denial are typical. Longer term reactions include unpredictable emotions, flashbacks, strained relationships and even physical symptoms like headaches or nausea.
- While these feelings are normal, some people have difficulty moving on with their lives.

- American Psychological Association

Emotions are the **EXPRESSION** of the Neurotransmitters in your Brain



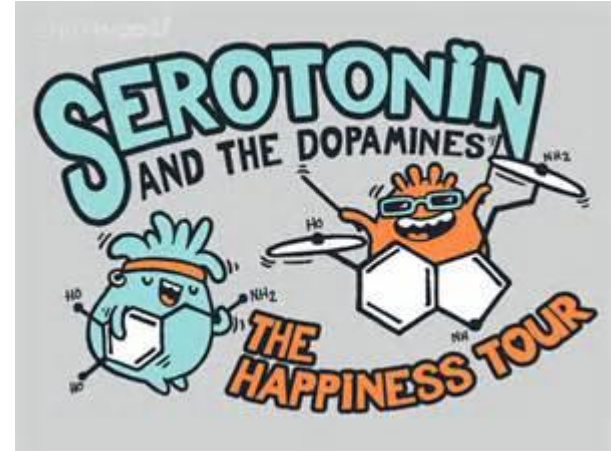
Reference: <http://choosinghealthnow.com/blog/does-this-neurotransmitter-make-my-butt-look-fat/>



BRAIN WALL



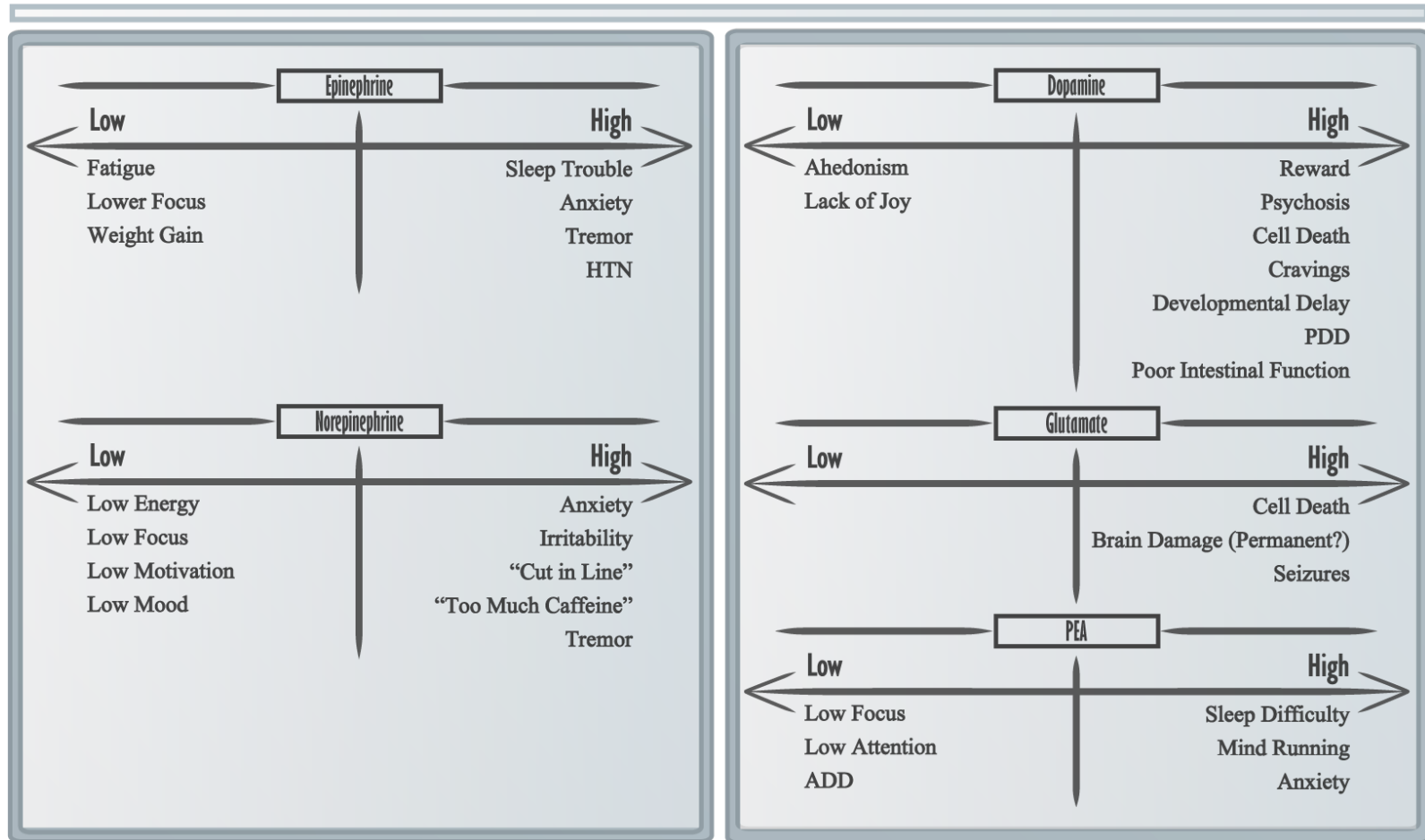
© Jesse Armine 2014



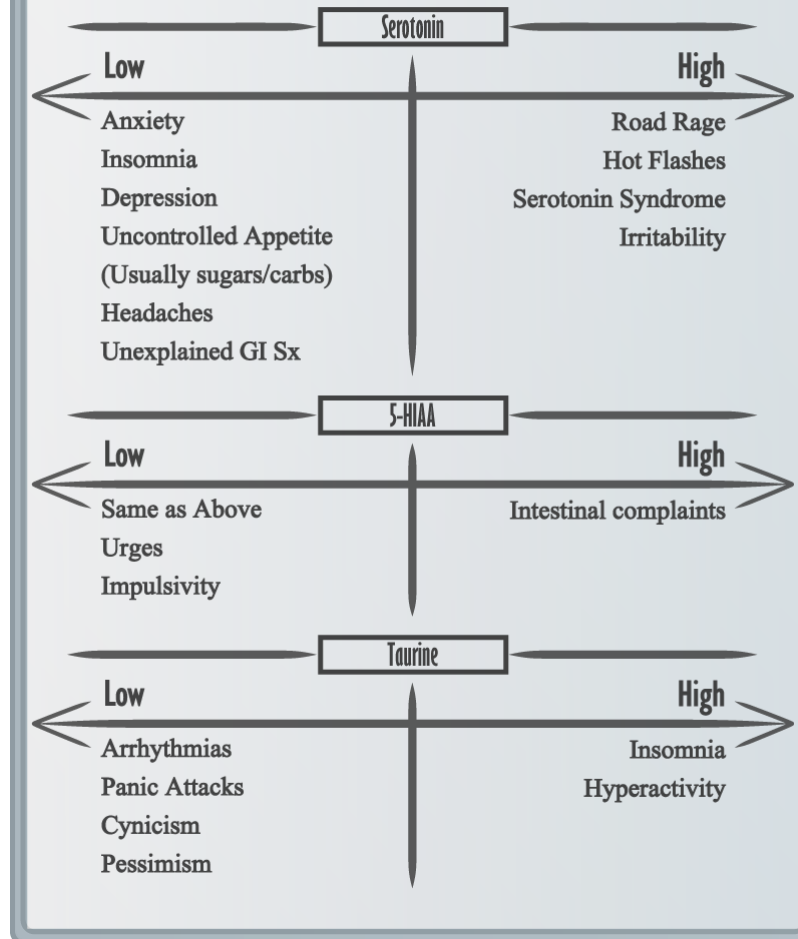
Neurotransmitters and their Functions

Neurotransmitters

Excitatory Neurotransmitters

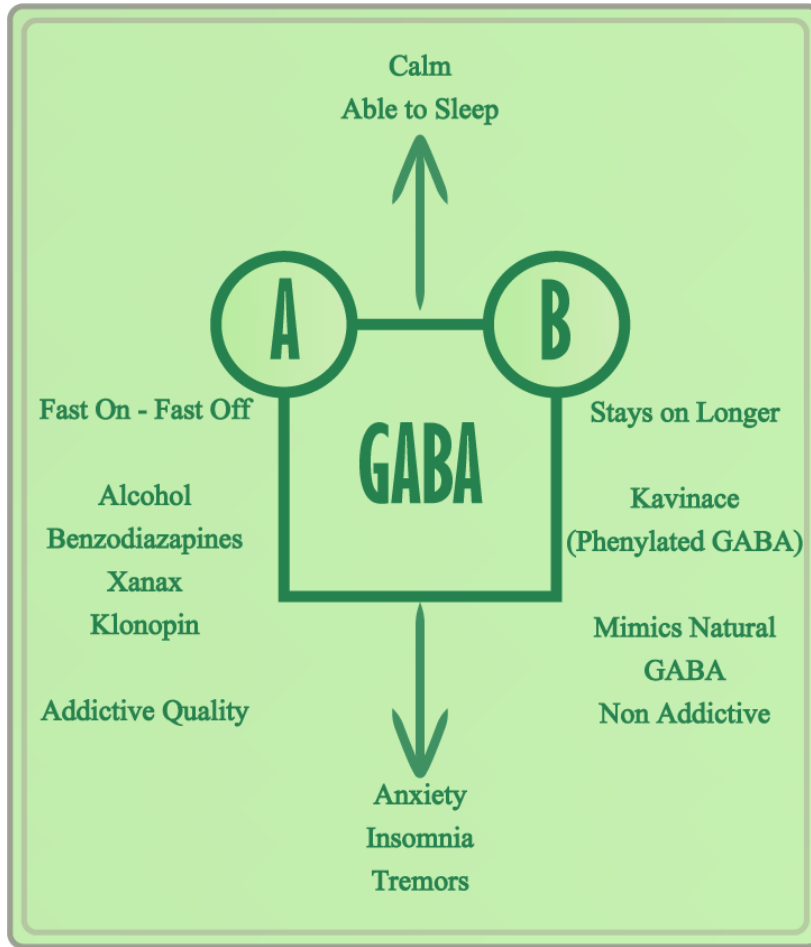


Inhibitory Neurotransmitters



GABA

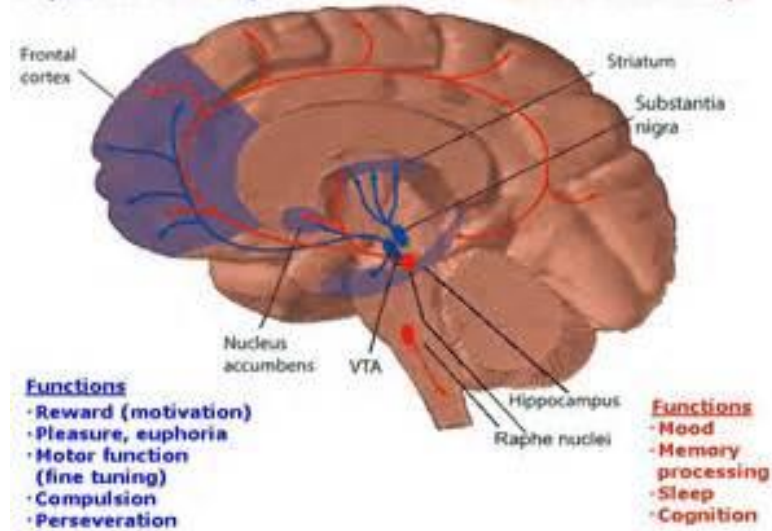
Gamma Amino Butyric Acid



- Gamma-Aminobutyric acid is the chief inhibitory neurotransmitter in the mammalian central nervous system. http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gamma-Aminobutyric_acid

Dopamine Pathways

Serotonin Pathways



Their Functions and the Associated Symptoms of Dysfunctions

Areas of the Brain

Pre Frontal Cortex

ADD Here

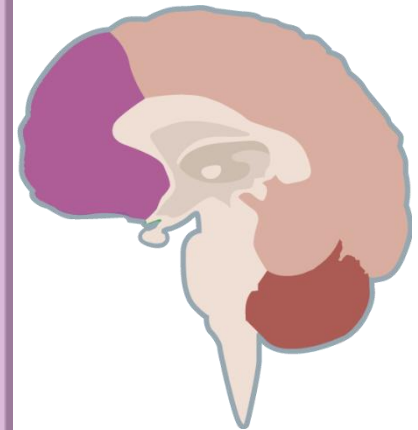
Function

Attention
Judgement
Impulse Control
Critical Thinking
Empathy
Emotional Awareness
Grows until age 25

Dysfunction

Distractibility
Impulsivity
Poor Judgement
Lazy
Tardy
Lack of Forethought
Hyperactivity
Procrastination
Writer's Block

Dopamine - Epinephrine - Norepinephrine



Anterior Cingulate

OCD & ODD Here

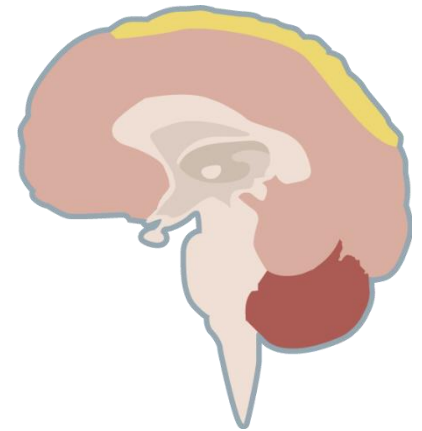
Function

Gear Shifter
Cognitive Flexibility
Adaptability
Seeing Options
Move From One
Idea to the Next
Go with the Flow
Cooperative

Dysfunction

Stubborn
Holds Grudges
Obsessions/Compulsions
Addictions
PMS
Road Rage
Oppositional
Argumentative

Serotonin



Basal Ganglia

Anxiety Here

L

Language
Verbally Anxious
Homicidal Thinking

R

Internal Anxiety
Suicidal Thinking
Self Mutilation

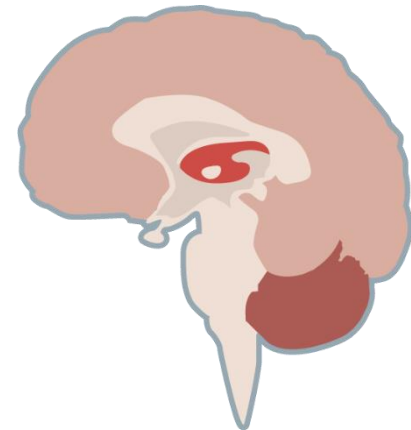
Function

Brain's Idle
Stay in the Moment

Dysfunction

Anxiety
Panic Attacks
Pessimism
Conflict Avoidance
Tense Neck/ Shoulders
Tremors

GABA



Thalamic/Limbic

Depression Here

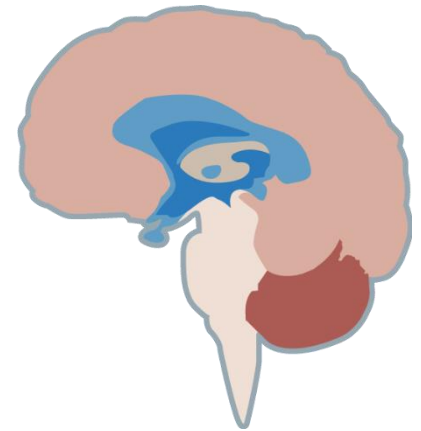
Function

Emotional Filter
Colors Experiences
Tags Interior Importance
Charged Emotions
Libido
Smell
Appetite
Sleep Cycles

Dysfunction

Depression
Appetite/Sleep Problems
Decreased Sex Drive
Social Isolation
Increased Negative Thinking

Serotonin



Temporal Lobe

Floor of the Brain

Function

Left:

Process Language

Short Term Memory

Long Term Memory

Auditory Learning

Complex Memories

Right:

Facial Recognition

Decoding Vocal

Inflections

Rhythm-Music

Dysfunction

Left:

Aggression

Fighting

Sensitive to Sights

Difficulty Finding Words

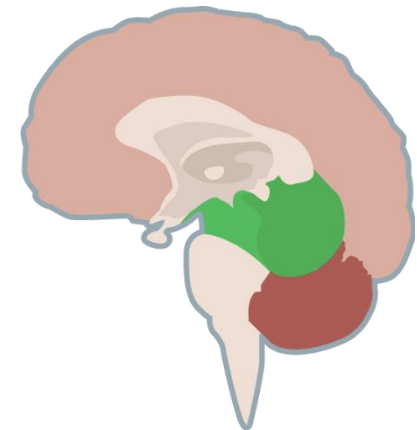
Auditory Processing Problems

Right:

Difficulty with Faces

Trouble Decoding Voices

Social Skill Trouble



Memory

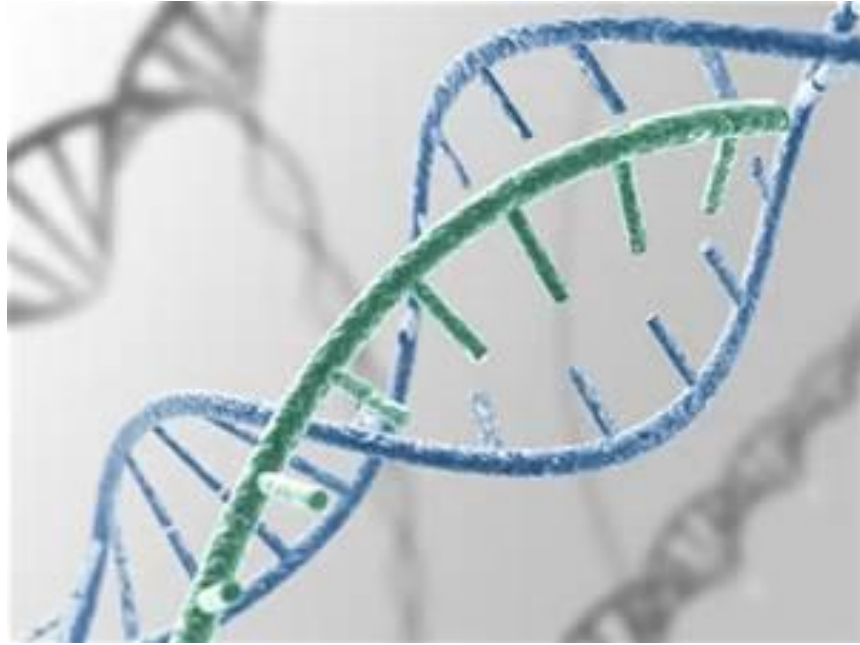
Ginkgo - ACh - Dopamine

Bipolar Disorder

Anti-Convulsants - GABA

Psychosis

Anti-Psychotics



Genetic snps

Are There Genetic Predispositions?

Acknowledgement

I want to thank Dr. Ben Lynch for allowing me to use many of his Pathway Planners in this lecture.



Benjamin Lynch, ND
Pioneer, Innovator, Researcher,
Clinician, Helluva Nice Guy!

www.seekinghealth.com

World's Best Vitamins!!

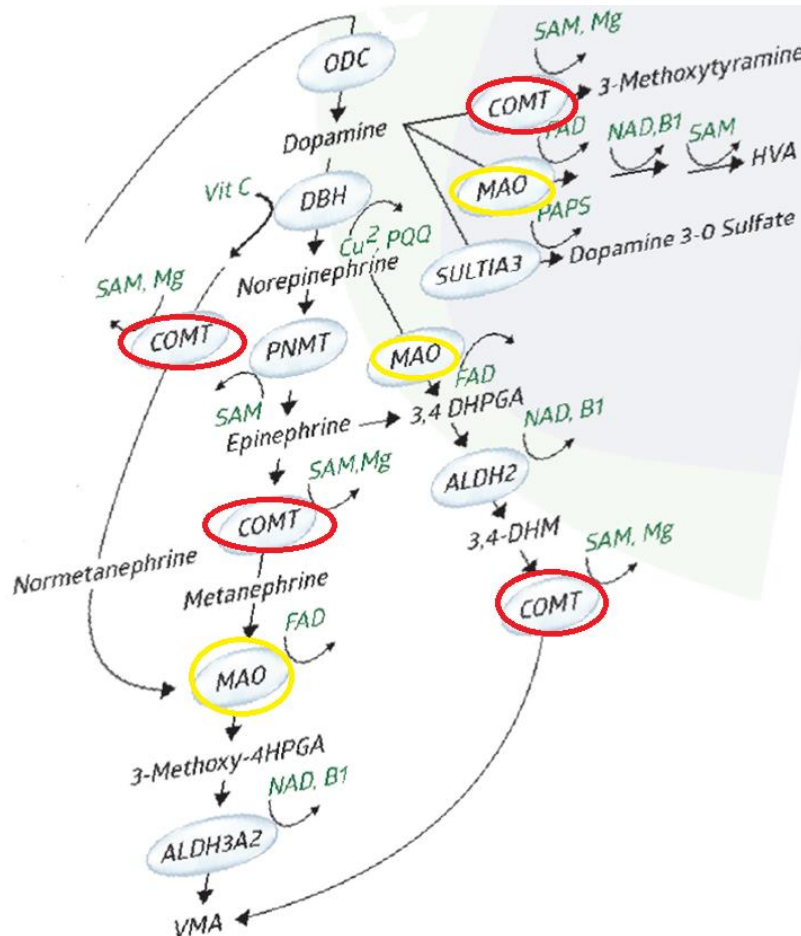
www.seekinghealth.org

Join the discussion forums!!

Methylation videos!!

EXCITATION CAN CAUSE THESE SYMPTOMS,
WHICH SNPS ARE IMPORTANT TO CONSIDER?

COMT, MAO



COMT	rs6269	G	AA	+/-
COMT -61 P199P	rs769224	A	AG	+/-
COMT H62H	rs4633	T	TT	+/+
MAO A R297R	rs6323	T	GT	+/-

SNPs slow down the metabolism (drainage) of catecholamines and eventually, they will “overflow”



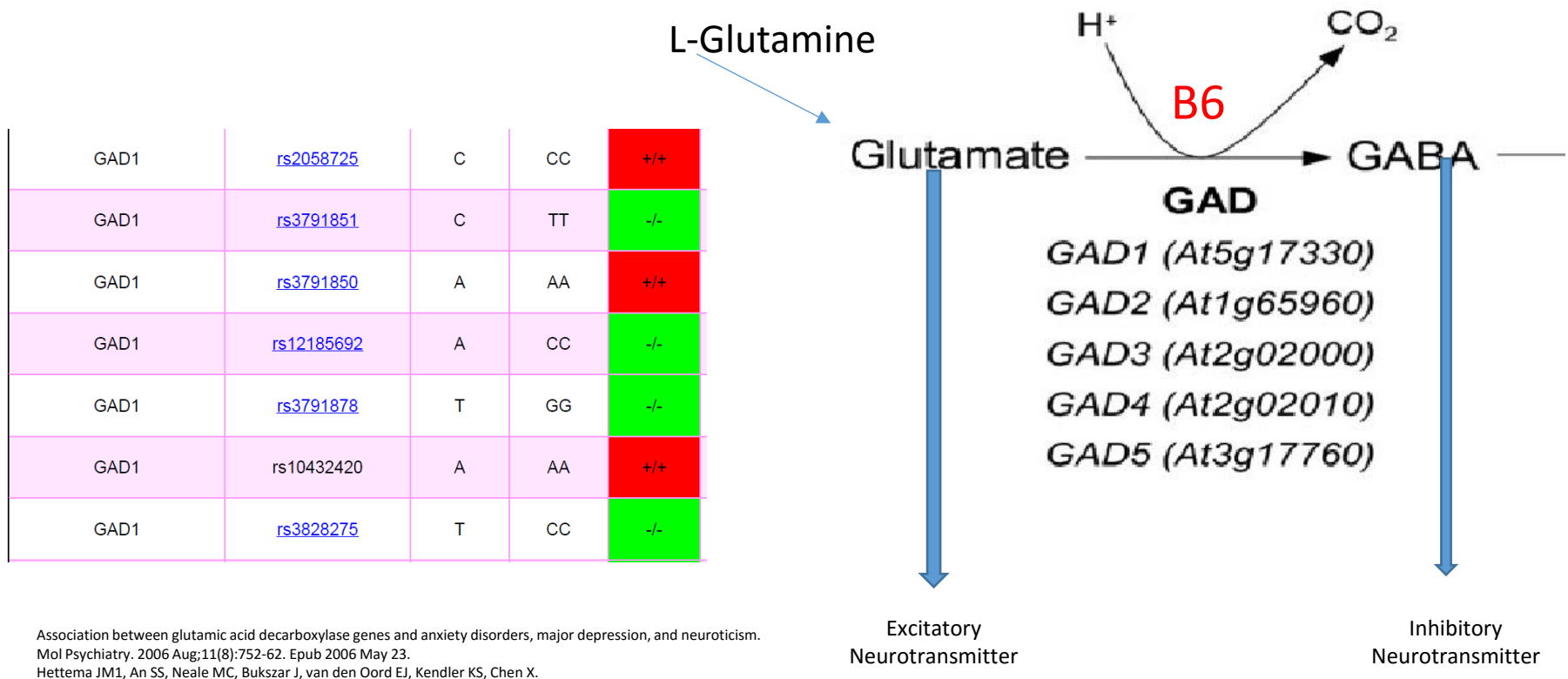
Papaleo, Francesco et al. “Genetic Dissection of the Role of Catechol-O-Methyltransferase in Cognition and Stress Reactivity in Mice.” The Journal of neuroscience : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience 28.35 (2008): 8709–8723. PMC. Web. 30 July 2015.

Simpson, Eleanor H. et al. “Genetic Variation in COMT Activity Impacts Learning and Dopamine Release Capacity in the Striatum.” Learning & Memory 21.4 (2014): 205–214. PMC. Web. 30 July 2015.

INCREASED GLUTAMATE CAN CAUSE EXCITATION

What SNPs can cause that?

GAD



ROS, Aldehydes (Yeast)

SOD2	rs2758331	A	AC	+/-	
SOD2	rs2855262	T	CT	+/-	
SOD2 A16V	rs4880	G	AG	+/-	
PON1 Q192R	rs662	C	CT	+/-	

SOD suspect mitochondrial involvement. Involved in MCS

PON1 Organophosphates
(Patient lives in a farming community)

Suspect difficulty in
metabolizing
aldehydes.
Also involved in MCS

NAT2 A803G (K268R)	rs1208	G	AG	+/-	
NAT2 C190T (R64W)	rs1805158	T	CC	-/-	
NAT2 G590A (R197Q)	rs1799930	A	AG	+/-	
NAT2 G857A (G286E)	rs1799931	A	GG	-/-	
NAT2 T341C (I114T)	rs1801280	C	CT	+/-	

The Center for Bio-Individualized Medicine

Reduced Folates and Folic Acid
(uncooked leafy greens)

FOLR1, FOLR2, SLC19A1, DHFR, DHF, THF, MTHFDI, MTHFS, MTHFR, SHMT1, TYMS, MTR

NADPH, NADP, dUMP, dTMP, Serine, Glycine, B6, Mg ATP, FAD, NADP⁺, SAM, FADH₂, NAC

Cob(I)/alamin, Cob(II)/alamin, O₂⁻, H₂O₂

Methotrexate, Folic acid, ECGC, GSE, Nitrous Oxide, NO, Pb, Hg, Acetaldehyde

Methylcobalamin, Homocysteine

MTHFD1 C105T	+/-
MTHFD1 G1958A	+/-

EL-Hadidy, Mohamed A. et al. "MTHFR Gene Polymorphisms and Schizophrenia and Bipolar Disorder." *BioMed Research International* (2014): 318483. PMC. Web. 30 July 2015.

Neurosci Biobehav Rev. 2013 Sep;37(8):10.1016/j.neubiorev.2013.06.006. Epub ahead of print.

gene variants in depression: Bridging the gap between genetics and environment?

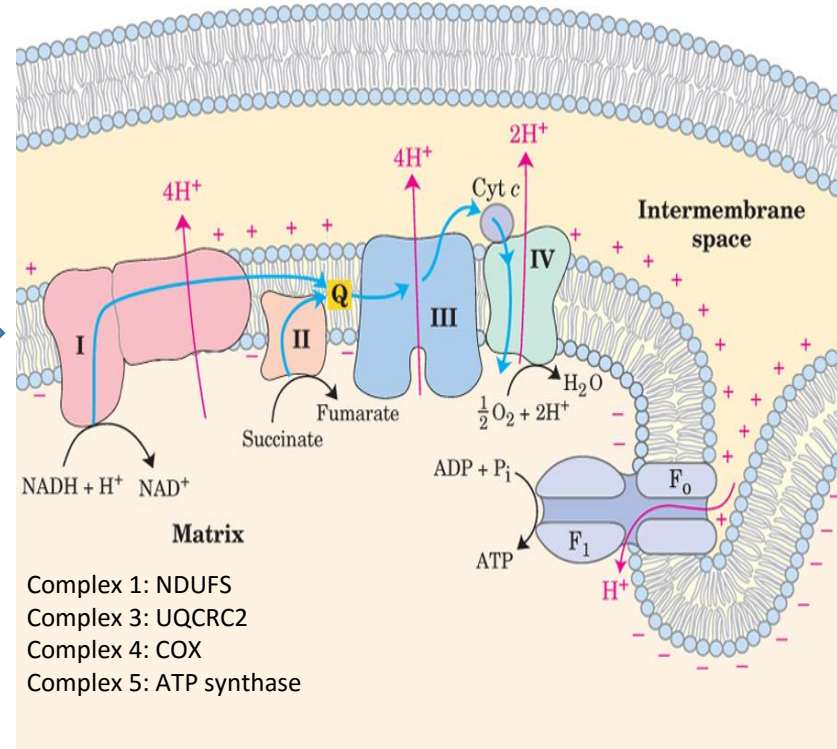
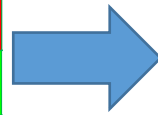
MTHFD1 C105T	+/-
MTHFD1 G1958A	+/-

Neurosci Biobehav Rev. 2013 Sep;37(8):1597-610. doi: 10.1016/j.neubiorev.2013.06.006. Epub 2013 Jun 18. The role of COMT gene variants in depression: Bridging neuropsychological, behavioral and clinical phenotypes. Antypa N1, Drago A, Serretti A.

24

Mitochondrial Complex 1-The Most Important

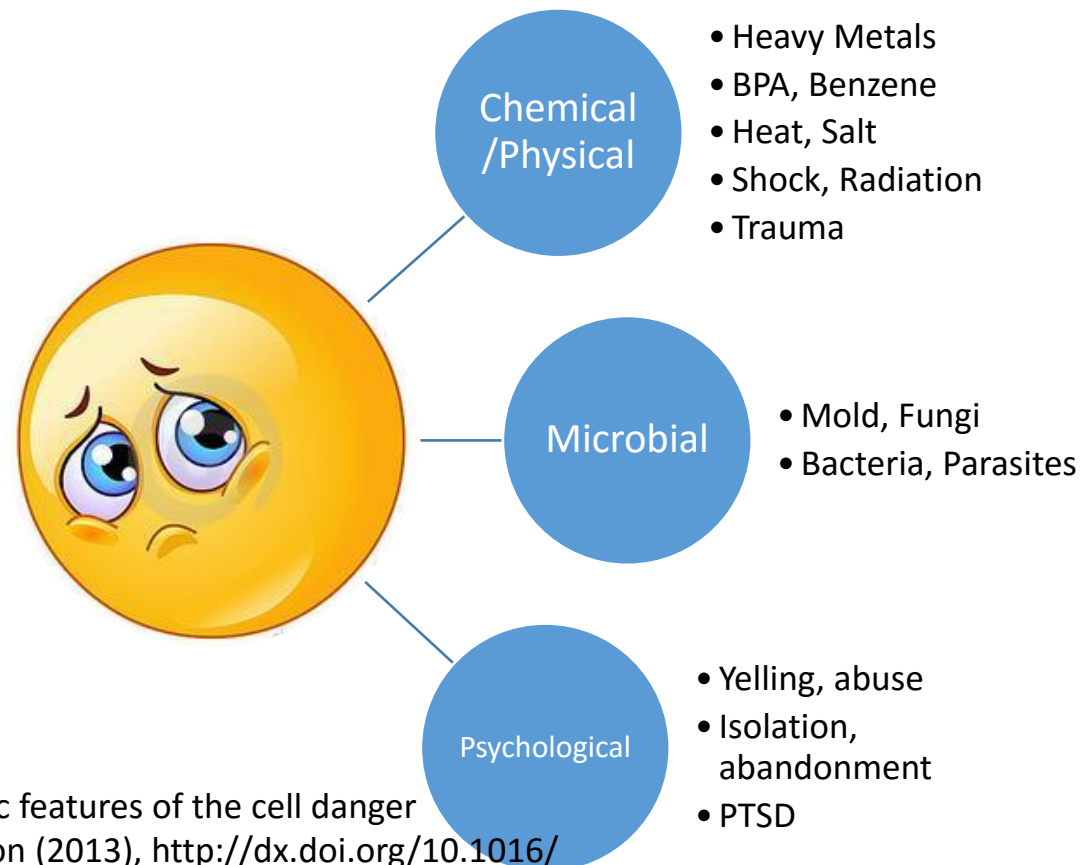
NDUFS7	rs2332496	A	AG	+/-
NDUFS7	rs7254913	G	AA	-/-
NDUFS7	rs1142530	T	TT	+/+
NDUFS7	rs7258846	T	TT	+/+
NDUFS7	rs11666067	A	AA	+/+
NDUFS7	rs2074895	A	AA	+/+
NDUFS7	rs809359	G	AA	-/-
NDUFS8	rs4147776	C	AA	-/-
NDUFS8	rs1122731	A	AG	+/-
NDUFS8	rs999571	A	AG	+/-
NDUFS8	rs2075626	C	CT	+/-
NDUFS8	rs3115546	G	TT	-/-
NDUFS8	rs1104739	C	AC	+/-
NDUFS8	rs1051806	T	CT	+/-



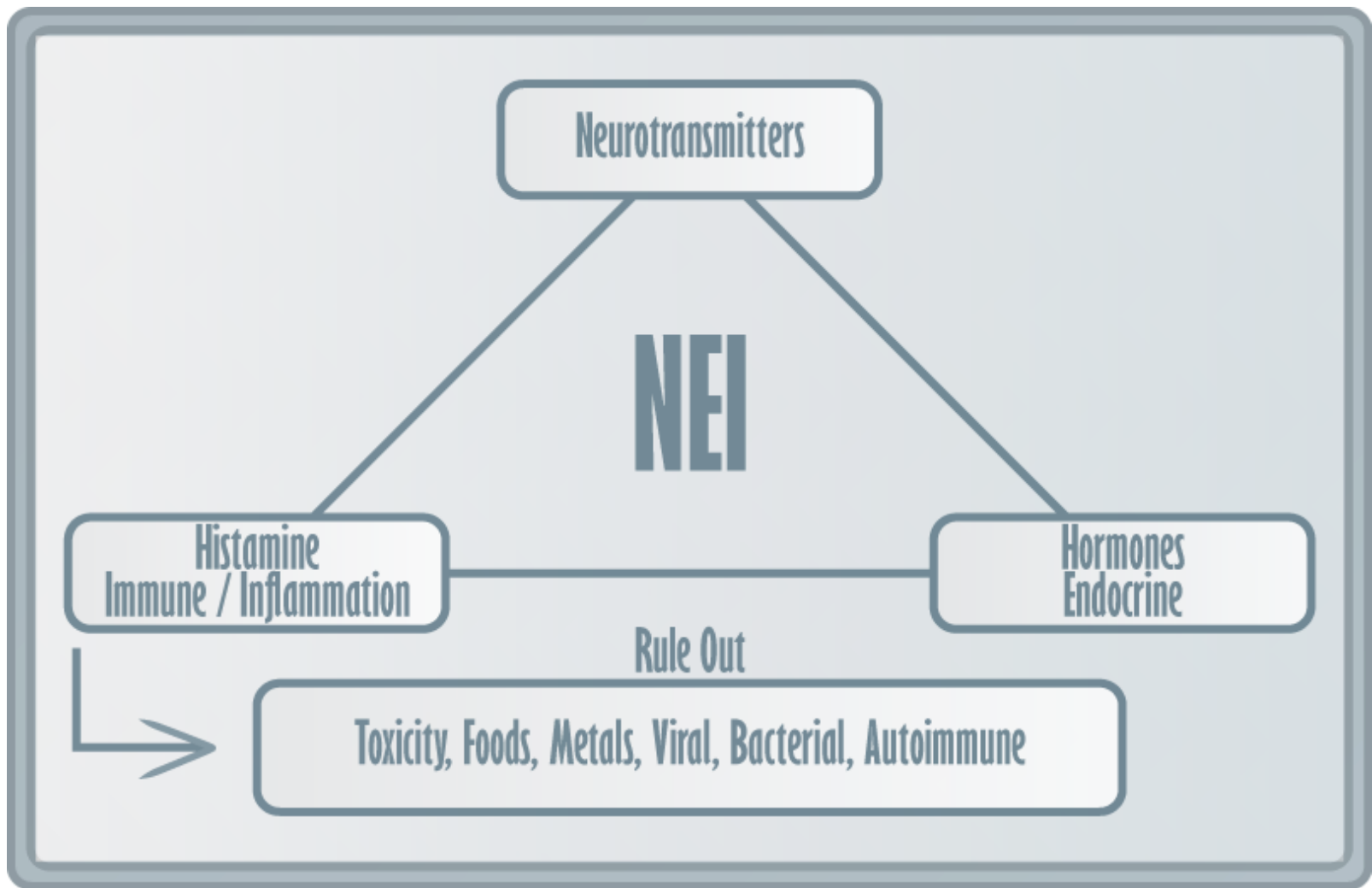
NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase (NDUFS) -
GSSG will block the entry of the electron donors
into the electron transport chain

What Can Alter Our Neurotransmitters?

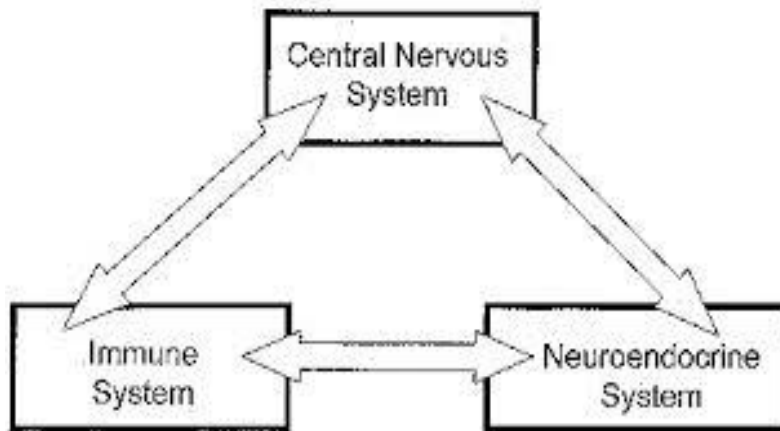
- Those Things that Damage the Cell:



Naviaux, R.K., Metabolic features of the cell danger response, Mitochondrion (2013), <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.mito.2013.08.006>

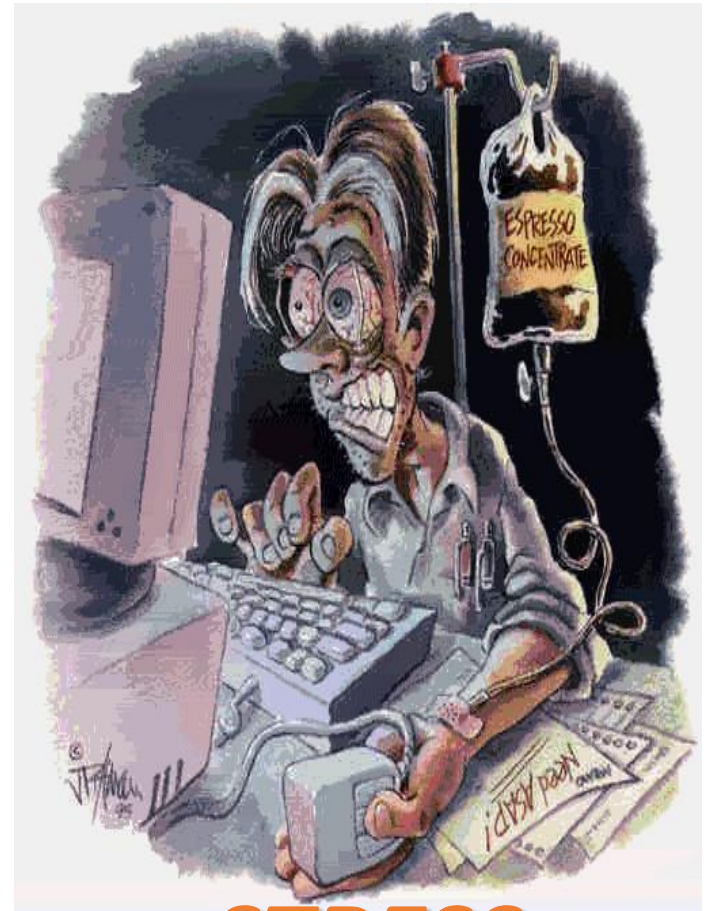


Causes of Distress and Imbalances



Immune

- Toxins
- Xenobiotics
- Dietary peptides
- Dysbiosis
- Bacterial
- Viral
- Fungal
- Parasites



STRESS



Emotional Trauma

JUST as important as microbial and physical trauma.

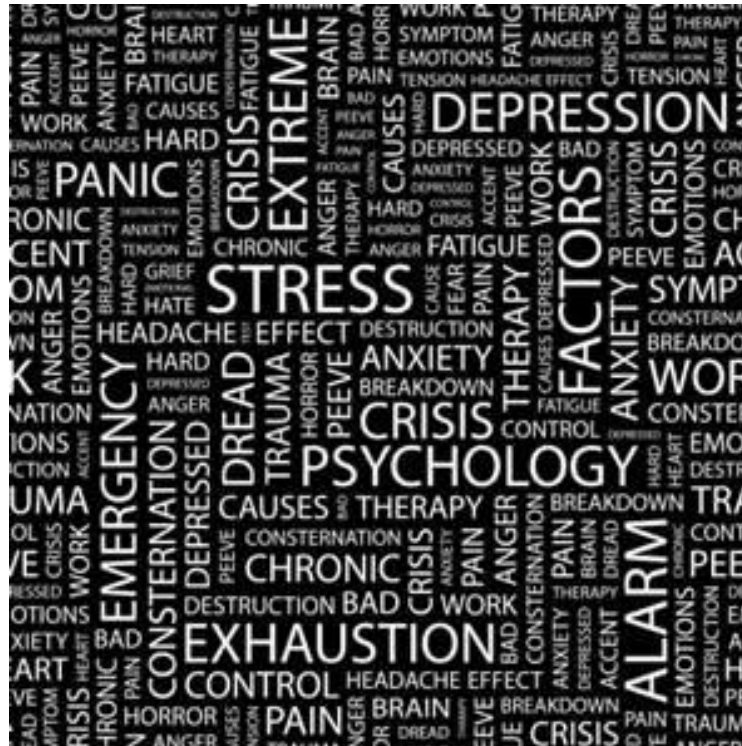


An event will most likely lead to emotional or psychological trauma if:

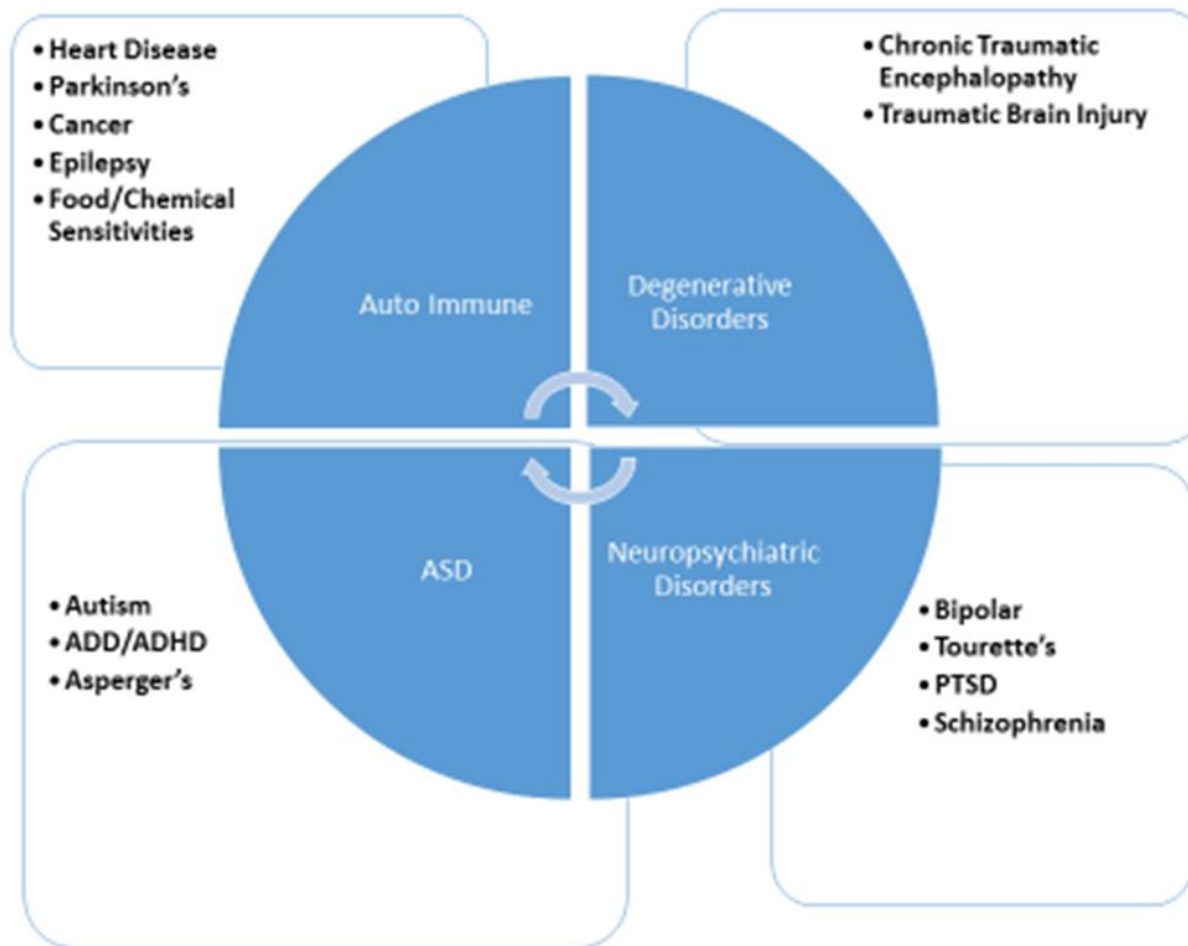
- It happened unexpectedly.
- You were unprepared for it.
- You felt powerless to prevent it.
- It happened repeatedly.
- Someone was intentionally cruel.
- It happened in childhood.

Commonly Overlooked Causes of Emotional Trauma

- Falls or sports injuries
- Surgery (especially in the first 3 years of life)
- The sudden death of someone close
- A car accident
- The breakup of a significant relationship
- A humiliating or deeply disappointing experience
- The discovery of a life-threatening illness or disabling condition



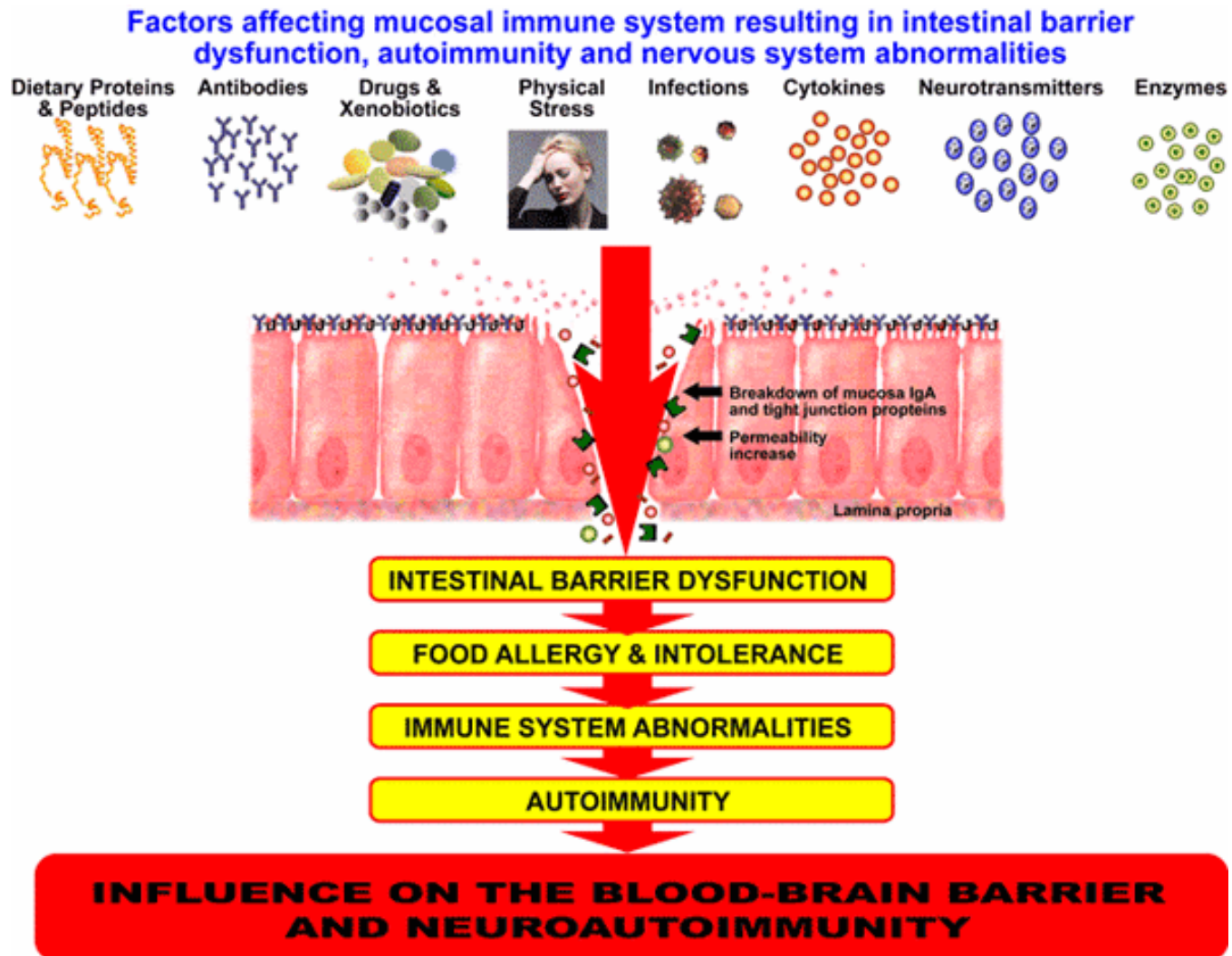
What will these cellular assaults cause?



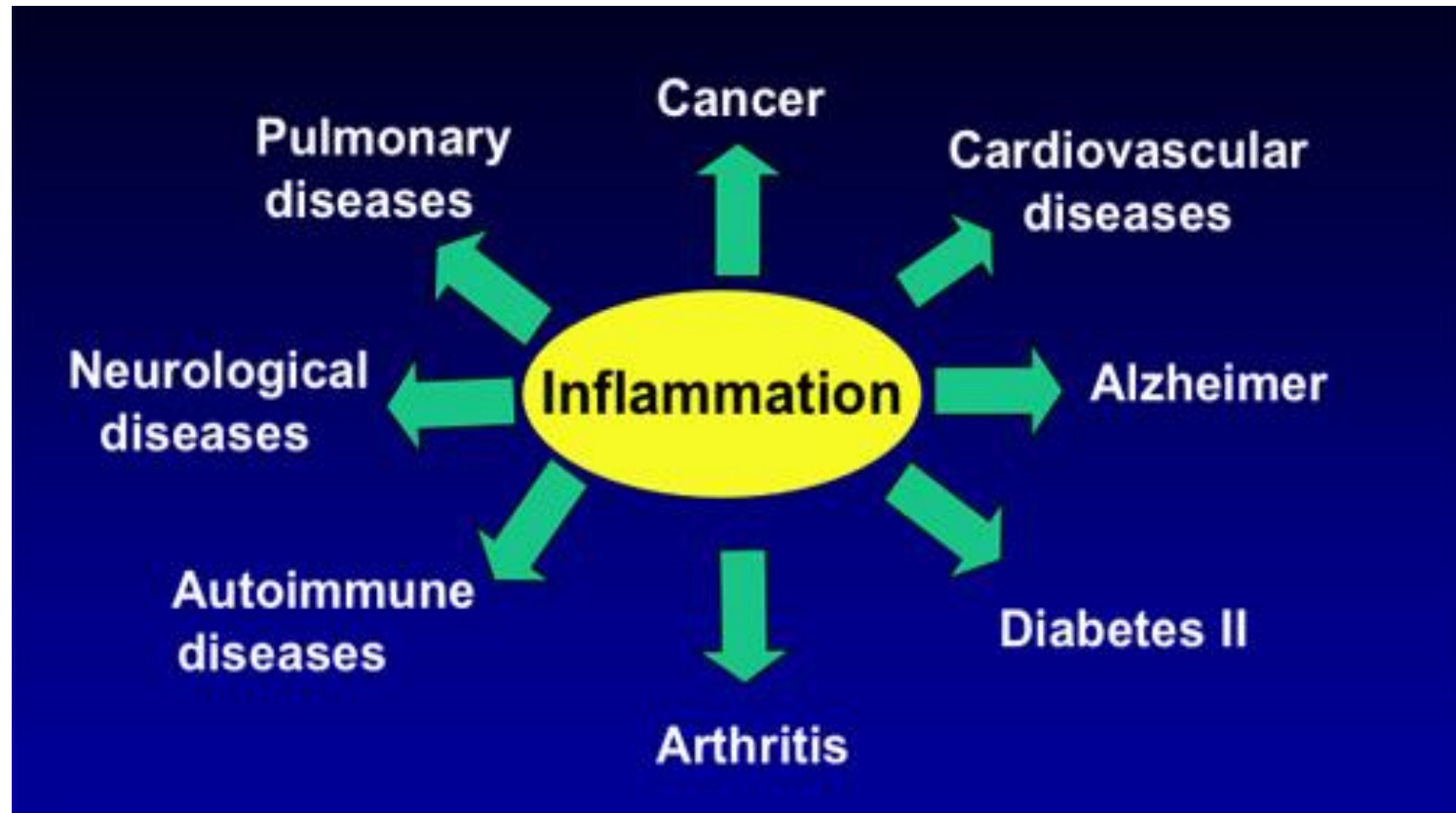
Of assault

The Method

Leaky Gut Creates Inflammation



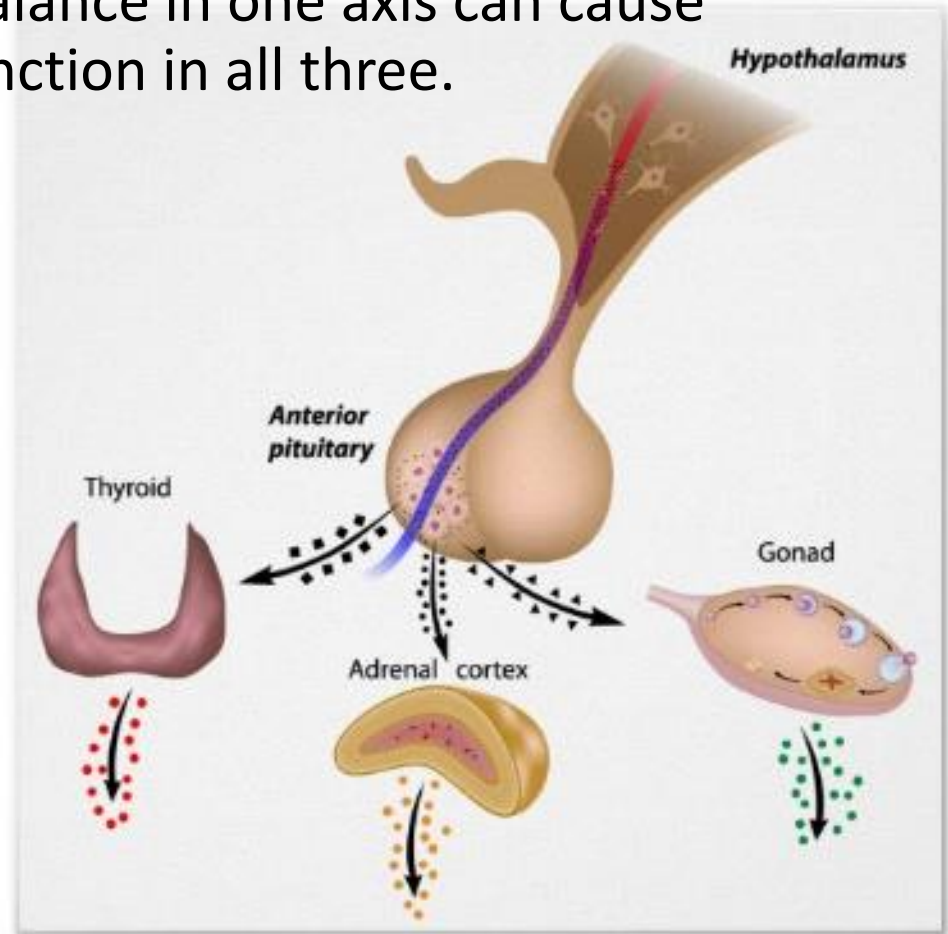
What can Inflammation do to us?



<http://www.formulacrossfit.com/inflammatory-remarks-on-the-inflammatory-process/>

HPA/HPT/HPG Axis

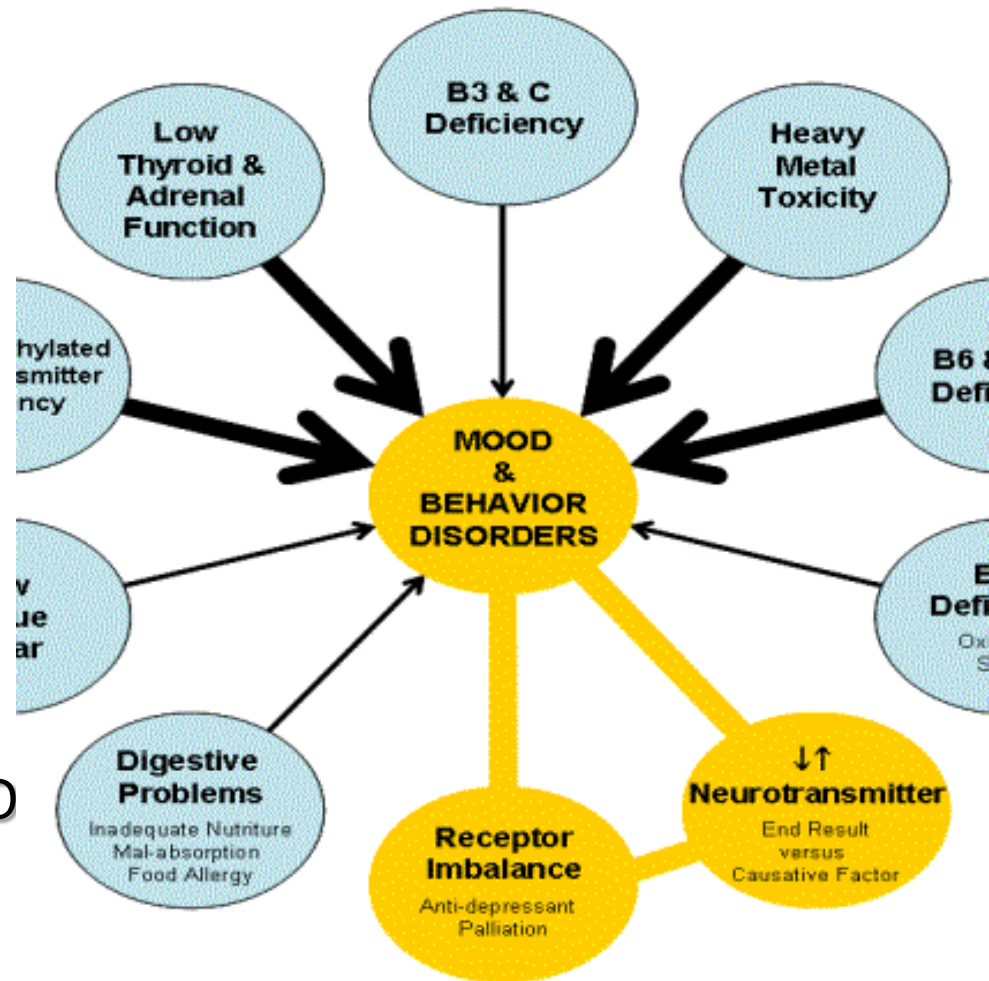
Distress or imbalance in one axis can cause dysfunction in all three.



http://rlv.zcache.com/the_hypothalamic_pituitary_axes_poster

How are they identified?

Mood Diso

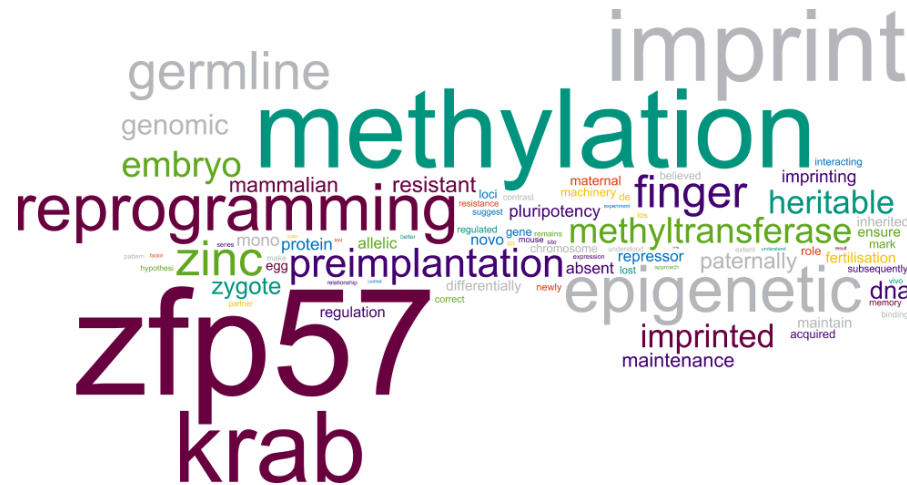


“Listen to your patient, he is telling you the diagnosis”

Sir William Osler, Bt

Founder Father of Johns Hopkins Medical Center*

*Tuteur, Amy (November 19, 2008). ["Listen to your patient"](#). The Skeptical OB. Retrieved April 9, 2012.



REMEMBER, In Real Estate, It's "Location, Location, Location."

In Health Care it's, "History, History, History!"

The root causes

Look for

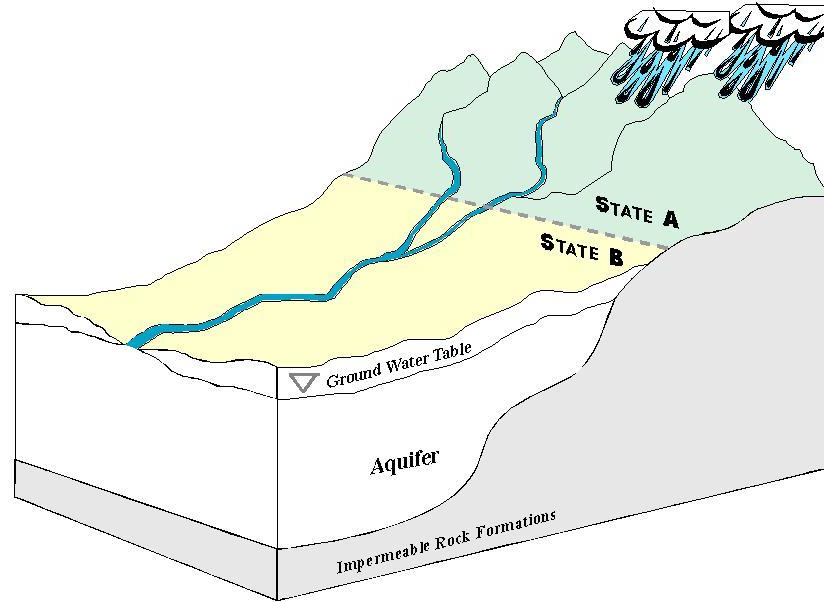


- Neurotransmitter and stress hormone testing to identify the level of adrenal stress
- Looking at gut function for Leaky Gut Syndrome, food allergies, candida, dysbiosis, etc...
- Looking for immune dysfunction from possible metal allergies, chronic viral, bacterial, fungal or auto-immune disease.
- **Most of all, root cause analysis requires someone who can....**



Think Like a Detective

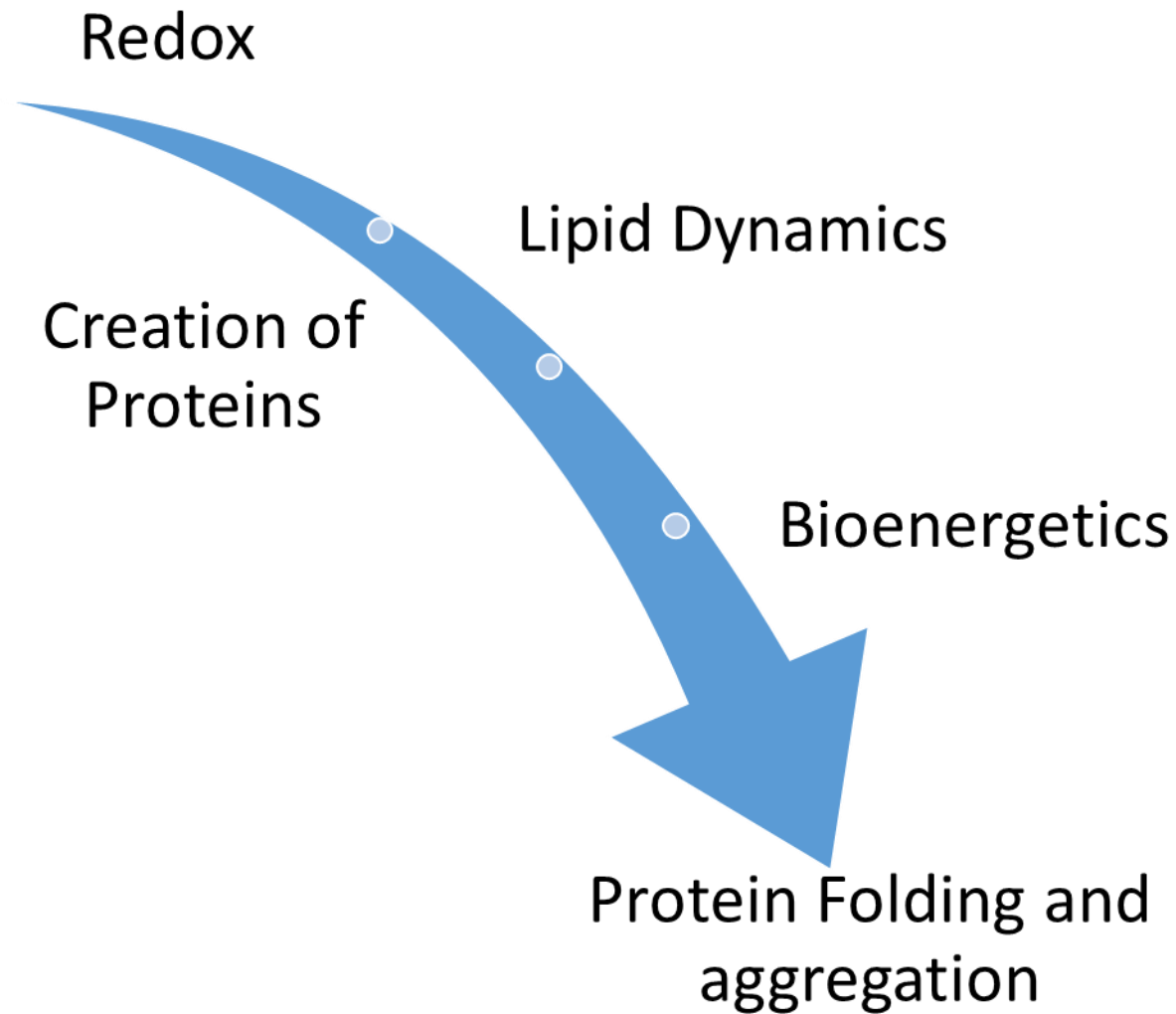




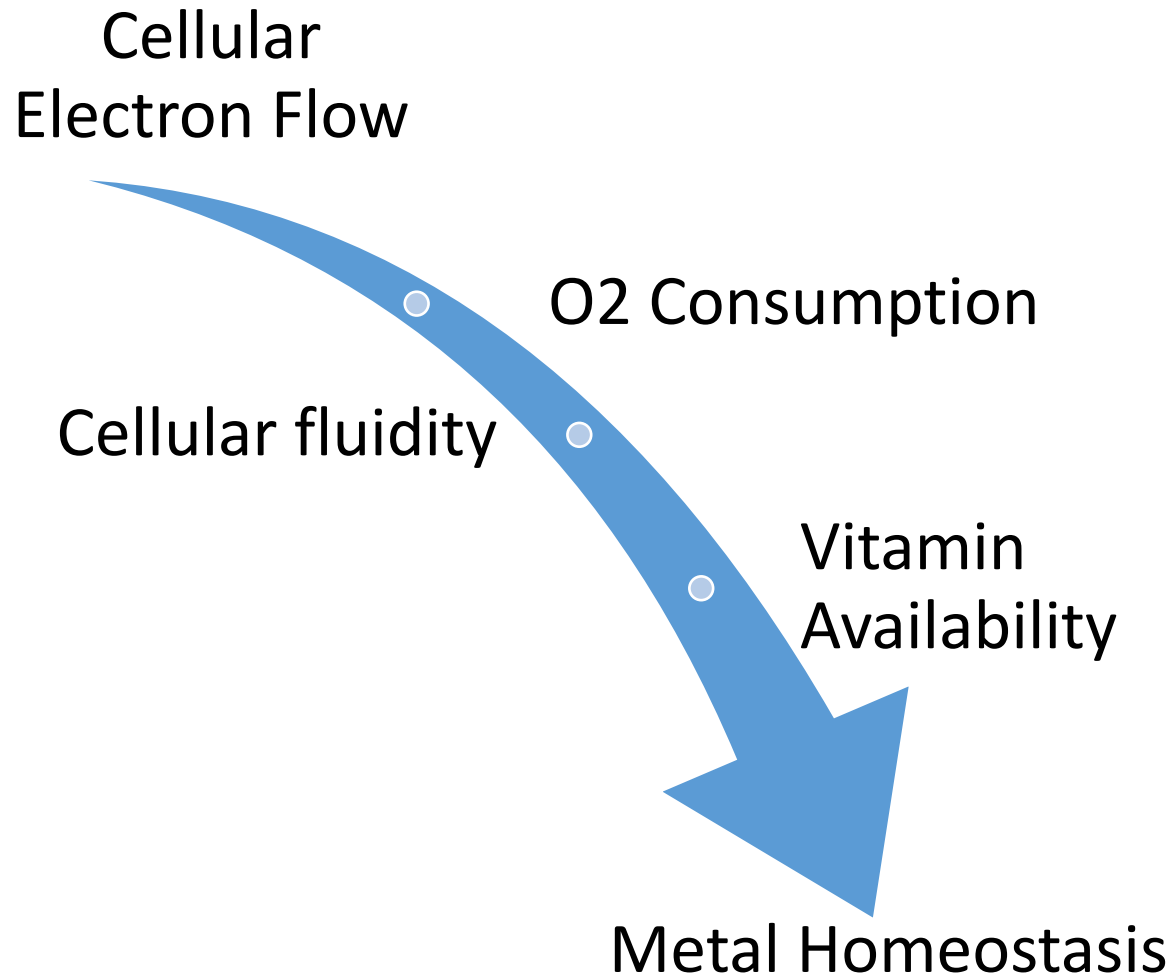
The downstream effects

Look For

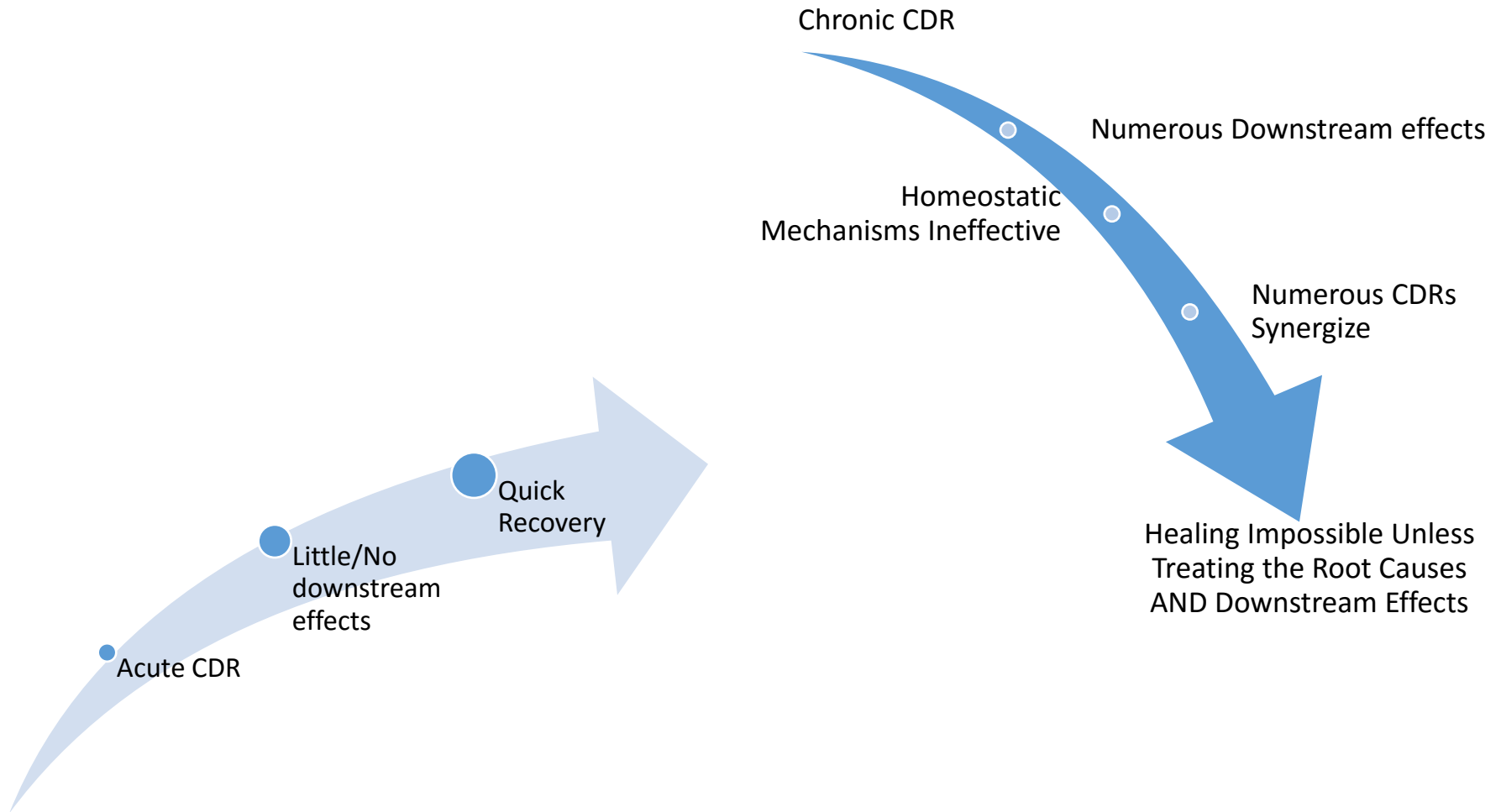
...changes in



Cell Damage=changes in:



Acute Conditions cannot be treated like Chronic Conditions



If We Treat Symptoms:

Primary Complaints of Depression & Anxiety



The Traditional Medical Route:

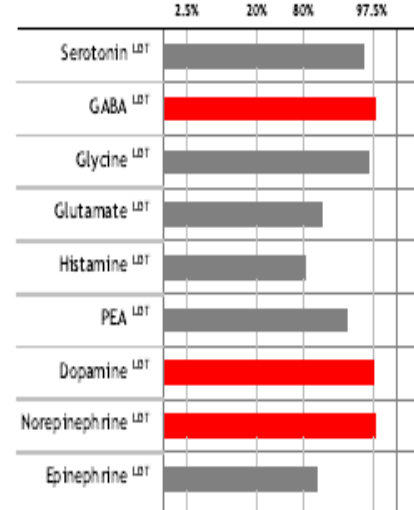
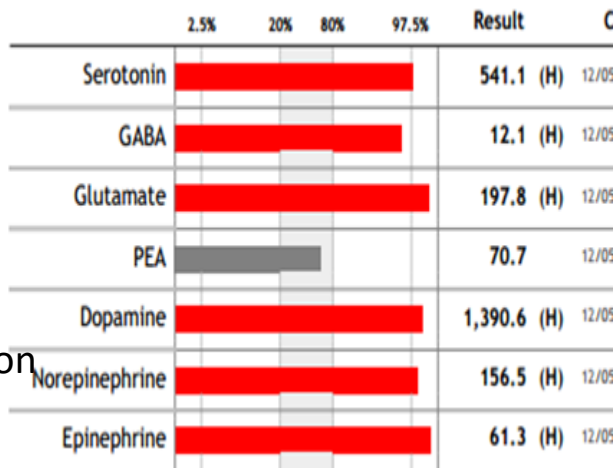
- Antidepressant Medications like Prozac, Zoloft, Lexapro (SSRI)
- If that doesn't work after 4-6 weeks. Then, maybe, Wellbutrin (SNRI, SDRI)
- If that doesn't work after several weeks, then maybe one of the newer meds like Pristiq or maybe referral to a psychiatrist for even stronger meds.
- Let's not forget the Ativan for the anxiety
- None of this gets at the CAUSE

Neurotransmitters Microbial Testing & More

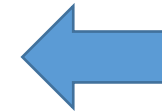
Testing Options

Initial Immune
Pattern.

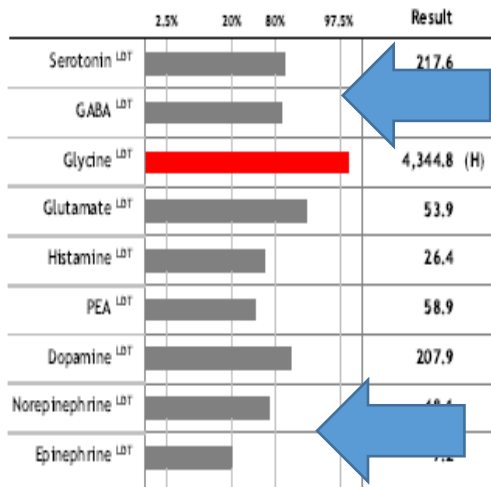
Global Excitation



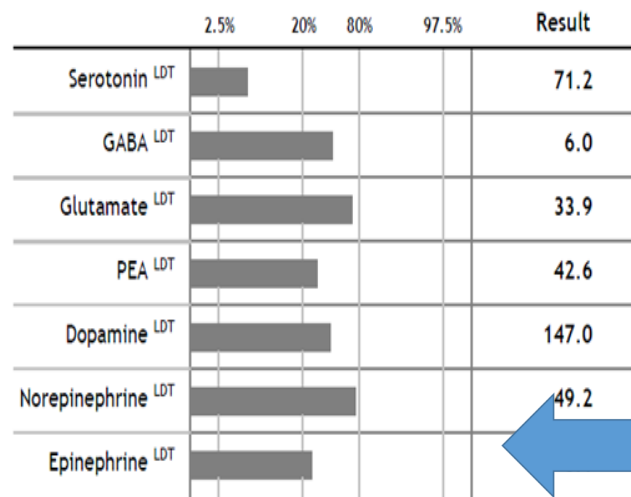
About 1 year later.
Note: indication of
adrenal fatigue



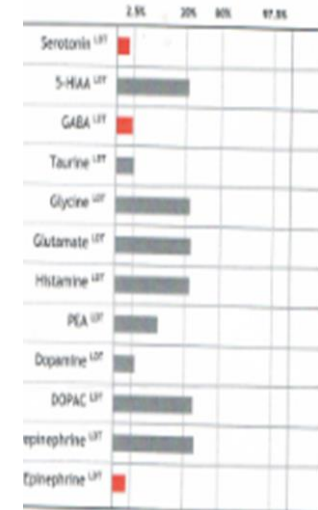
Let's look at the sequence of NT patterns as the neuro system's ability to compensate over time



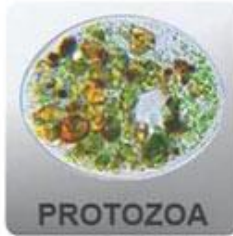
About 3 years later.
Inhibitory NTs are lower &
more definite adrenal fatigue



10 years later, ALL NT's
are on their way down



15-20 Years.
Pretty Much
Exhausted



Candida OverGrowth Symptoms

ANXIETY

HeadAches-Migraines

VAGINITIS

EXCESSIVE FATIGUE

ACNE

DIZZINESS

Athlete's Foot

low sex drive

ALCOHOL CRAVINGS

Inability to Concentrate

HyperActivity

MOOD SWINGS

Sinus Inflammation

Poor Memory

Cognitive Impairment

learning difficulties

ITCHING

ECZEMA

DEPRESSION

PMS

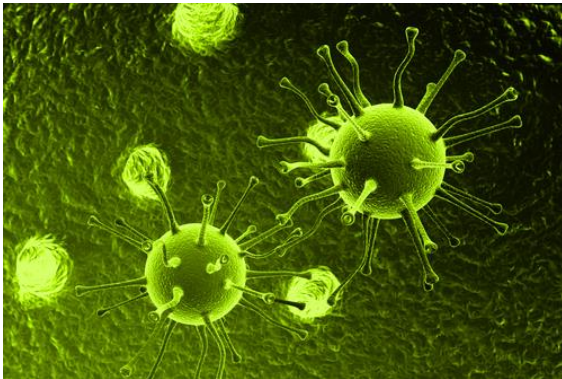
PERSISTENT COUGH

chronic pain

Irritability

muscle weakness

Microbial Involvement



Lyme Disease: Adult Symptoms

Close Window

Fast Facts

- Lyme is fastest growing vector-borne disease
- 85% do not recall tick bite
- Less than 70% of people develop a rash
- Treatment should begin without testing if rash is present
- Lab tests may be negative in the first 4-6 weeks

Early symptoms

- Flu-like illness (fever, chills, sweats, muscle aches, fatigue, nausea and joint pain)
- Rash (10% have EM rash)
- Bell's palsy

CHILDREN'S SYMPTOMS

Later Symptoms

- Headache
- Stiff neck
- Light or sound sensitivity
- Cognitive impairment
- Sleep disturbance
- Depression, anxiety, or mood swings
- Arthritis
- Fatigue
- Abdominal pain, nausea, diarrhea
- Chest pain, palpitations
- Shortness of breath
- Tingling, burning or shooting pains



Children's Symptoms

Lyme pediatric specialist Charles Ray Jones, MD, compiled a list of common symptoms of infection in his young patients:

severe fatigue unrelieved by rest

insomnia

headaches

nausea, abdominal pain

impaired concentration

poor short-term memory

inability to sustain attention

difficulty thinking and expressing thoughts

difficulty reading and writing

being overwhelmed by schoolwork

difficulty making decisions

confusion

uncharacteristic behavior

outbursts and mood swings

fevers/chills

joint pain

dizziness

noise and light sensitivity

Dr. Jones has also documented congenital, or gestational, Lyme disease in some children who were infected in utero or by breastfeeding. *In these patients his suspicion is raised when the child has:*

- frequent fevers
- increased incidence of ear and throat infections
- increased incidence of pneumonia
- irritability
- joint and body pain
- poor muscle tone
- gastroesophageal reflux
- small windpipe (tracheomalacia)
- cataracts and other eye problems
- developmental delay
- learning disabilities
- psychiatric problems

<http://www.lymedisease.org/resources/children.html>

Bands,kD	93	66	58	45	41	39	34	31	30	26	23	18
Intensity, % of Cut-off	096	-	120	036	078	056	-	-	120	-	093	060

Hong Kong: 27 year old female
with recalcitrant anxiety

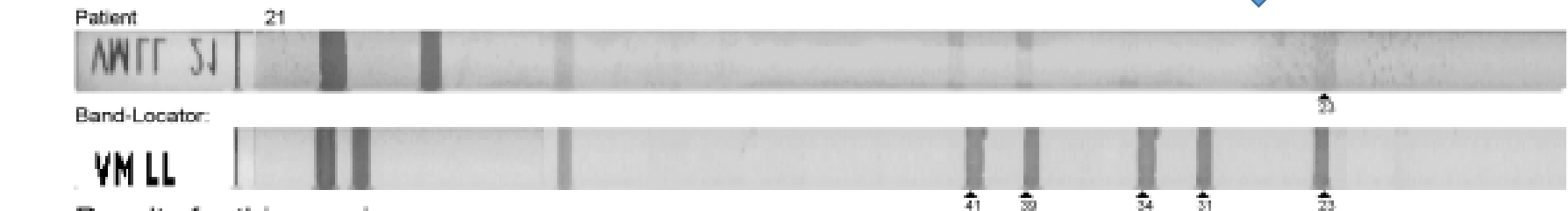


Bands,kD	41	39	34	31	23
Intensity, % of Cut-off	-	-	-	-	045



IGG

IGM



Results for this specimen:

Serotonin	●			
GABA	████████████████████			
Glutamate	████████████████████			
PEA	████████████████████			
Dopamine	████████			
Norepinephrine	████████			
Epinephrine	████████████████████			

Of Interest

Table 1

Disorders corrected or improved by antipurinergic therapy.

Disease	Species	Antipurinergic drug	Reference
Autism	Mice	Suramin	Naviaux et al (2013)
Spinal cord injury	Rats	Brilliant Blue G	Peng et al. (2009)
Traumatic brain injury	Rats and Mice	MRS2179	Choo et al. (2013)
Ischemic brain injury	Rats	Suramin	Kharlamov et al (2002)
Glutamate excitotoxicity	Rats	Suramin	Bezvenyuk et al. (2000)
Epilepsy	Mice	A438079	Engel et al. (2012)
Rheumatoid arthritis	Rats	Suramin	Sahu et al. (2012))
Chronic pain	Rats	P2X3-15h	Cantin et al. (2012)
Multiple sclerosis	Mice	Suramin	Novales-Li (1996)
Lupus erythematosus	Mice	Suramin	Ballok and Sakic (2008)
Restenosis after angioplasty	Rabbits	Suramin	Gray et al (1999)
Duchenne cardiomyopathy	Mice	Suramin	de Oliveira Moreira et al (2013)
Heart failure	Rats	Apyrase	Marina et al. (2013)
Alcoholic liver disease/cirrhosis	Rats	Suramin	He et al. (2013))
Asthma	Guinea Pigs	Suramin	Oguma et al (2007)
Emphysema	Mice	Suramin	Cicko et al (2010)
Diabetic kidney disease	Rats	Suramin	Korrapati et al. (2012)

Suramin: Anti Parasitic Drug

Apyrase: Used to treat Trichomonas



Treatment options

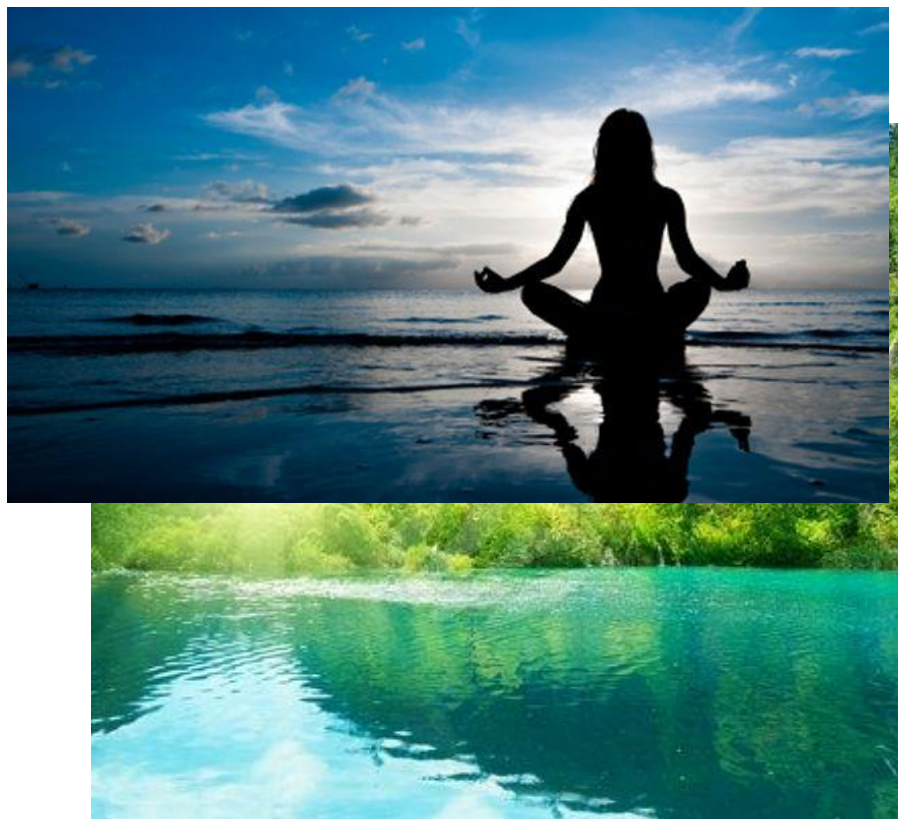
The Order of Treatment

***“Reduce Stress,
Heal the Cells,
Heal the Gut,
Kill the Bugs!!”***

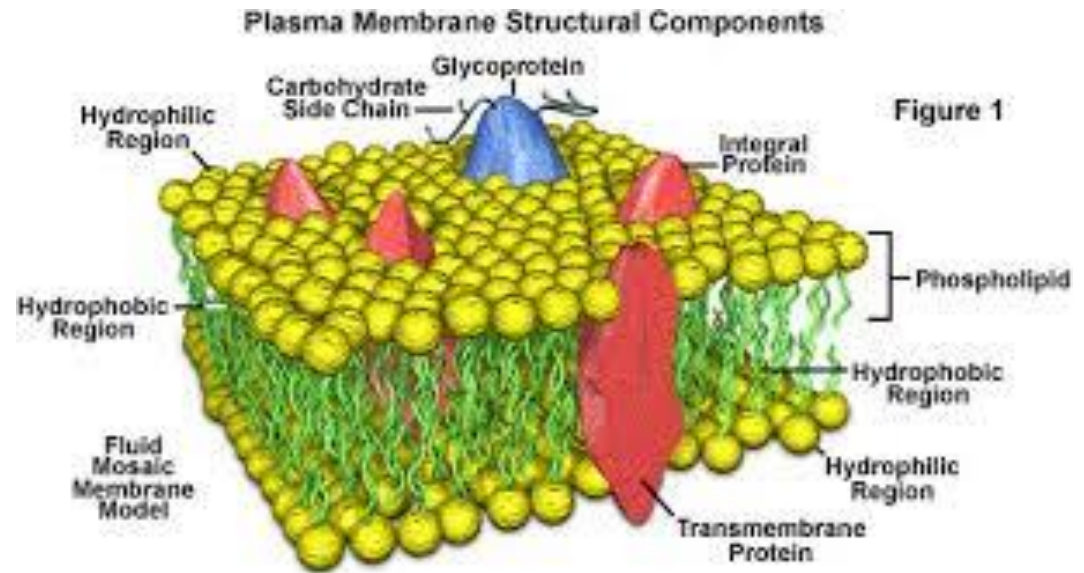
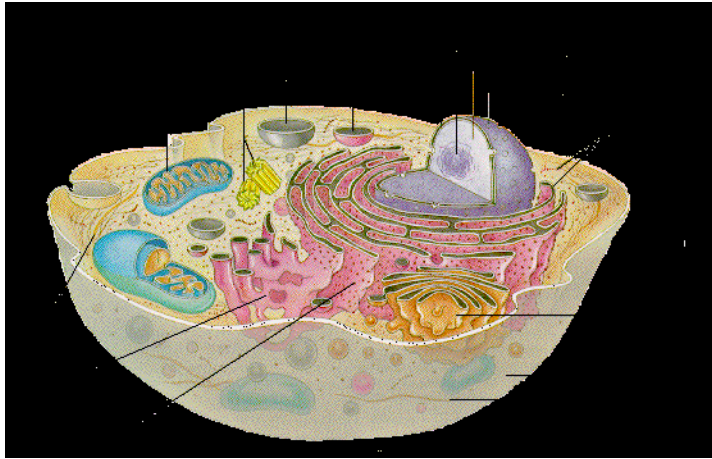
Foundational treatment

A blue line forms a rectangular frame around the text "Reduce Stress, Heal the Cells, Heal the Gut, Kill the Bugs!!". A blue arrow points from the bottom-left corner of this frame down to the text "Foundational treatment".

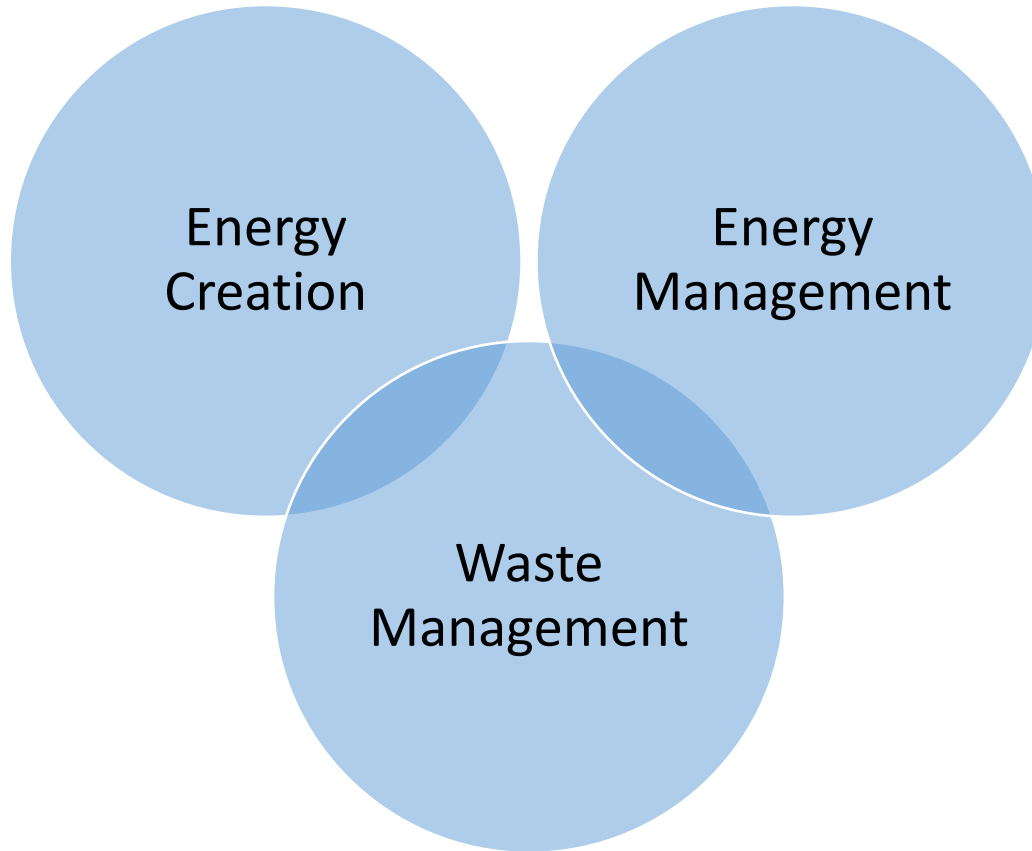
Reduce Stress

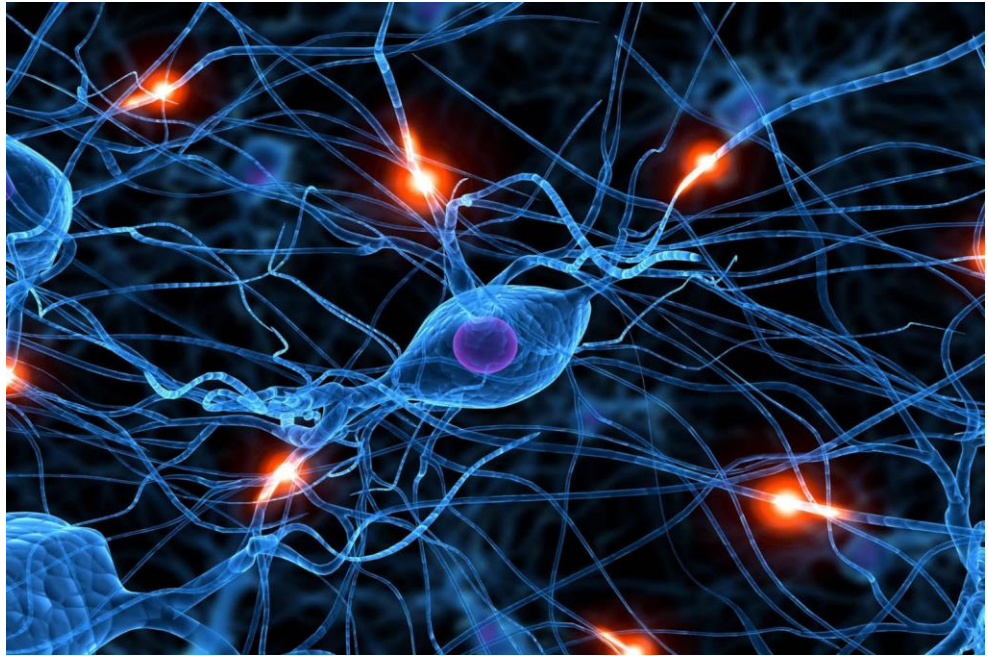


I Think We Sometimes Forget,
The Foundation of Life Happens in THE CELL!!



Basis of Cellular Function...





Neurotransmitters

Balance

TAAT

..... stands for

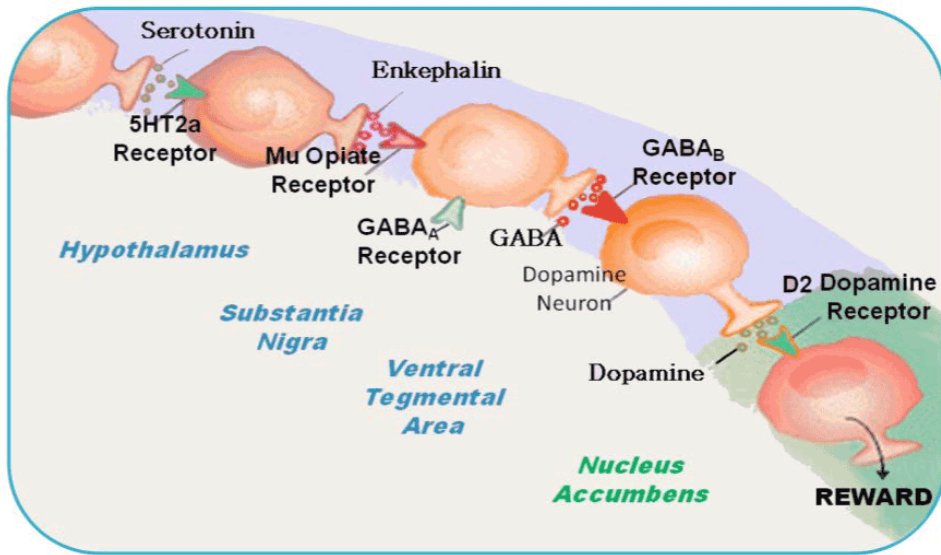
Targeted Amino Acid Therapy



Abbreviations.com



Dr. Kellerman



Neurogenetics and Nutrigenomics of Neuro-Nutrient Therapy for Reward Deficiency Syndrome (RDS): Clinical Ramifications as a Function of Molecular Neurobiological Mechanisms

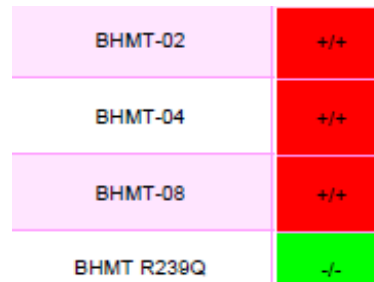
Kenneth Blum^{1,5,6,8,10,11,12,15,*}, Marlene Oscar-Berman², Elizabeth Stuller³, David Miller^{4,5}, John Giordano⁶, Siobhan Morse⁶, Lee McCormick⁷, William B Downs⁵, Roger L Waite⁵, Debmalya Barh⁸, Dennis Neal⁹, Eric R Braverman^{1,10}, Raquel Lohmann¹⁰, Joan Borsten¹¹, Mary Hauser¹², David Han¹³, Yijun Liu¹, Manya Helman¹⁴, and Thomas Simpatico¹⁵

Treatment for Emotional Trauma

1. Emotional Release Technique
2. Cellular Emotional Release Technique
3. Emotional Release Technique Tapping
4. Emotional Trauma Therapy
5. Trauma Counseling Techniques
6. Emotional Healing Techniques
7. Trauma Group Therapy Techniques
8. Neuro Emotional Technique
9. EMDR (Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing Therapy)



Medicines usually don't help get rid of the downstream effects of these root causes

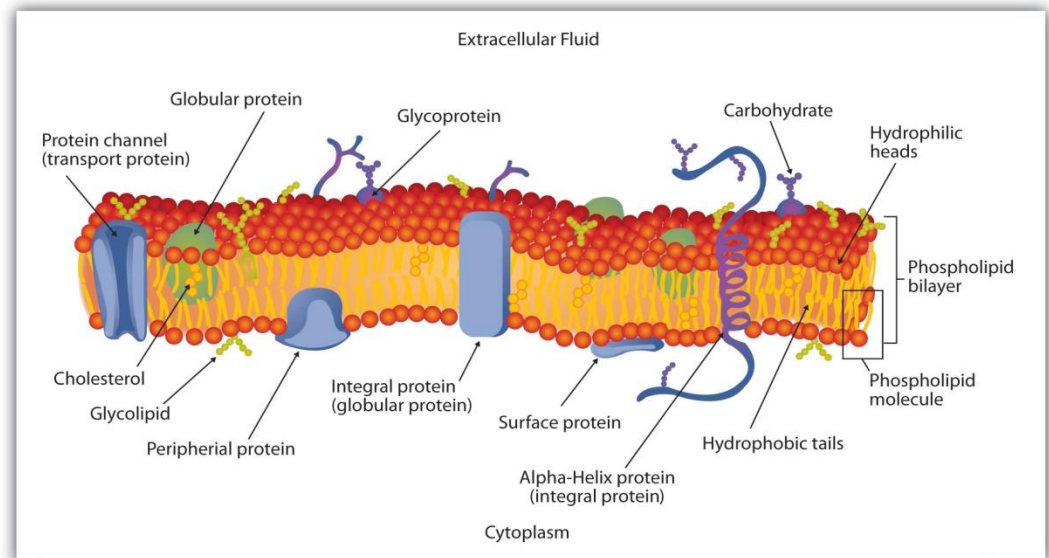
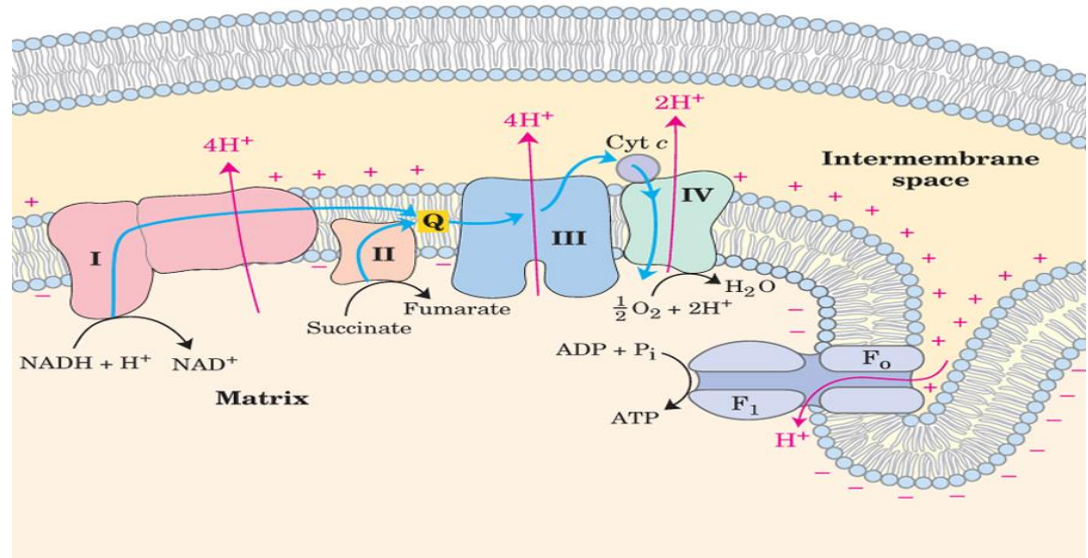


The Center for Bio-Individualized Medicine

To Address Mood Disorders, you **MUST** consider

Not only Neurotransmitter imbalances but:

- Causes of inflammation
- The integrity of the cell wall
- Mitochondrial function
- Nutritional deficiencies
- Genetic polymorphisms
- Nutrigenomics
- And more...



But if you want to get well...

A black and white photograph of a chalkboard. The words "BACK TO THE" are written in a simple, uppercase, sans-serif font on the top line. The word "BASICS" is written on the bottom line in a much larger, bold, uppercase, sans-serif font. The chalk has a visible texture, and the background is dark and slightly grainy.

BACK TO THE
BASICS



THE CENTER FOR BIO-INDIVIDUALIZED MEDICINE

FUNCTIONAL & INTEGRATIVE MEDICINE

Working Together to Create a Healthier World

Dr. Armine consults with patients and practitioners worldwide.

Email: Office@DrJessArmine.com

Phone: 610 449 9716

www.DrJessArmine.com

Schedule at www.drjessarmine.com

Evidenced Based References

- NEI: <https://www.neurorelief.com/index.php?p=cms&cid=108&pid=85&type=1>
- Brain Basics: <http://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/educational-resources/brain-basics/brain-basics.shtml>
- The Brain from Top to Bottom:
http://thebrain.mcgill.ca/flash/i/i_01/i_01_m/i_01_m_ana/i_01_m_ana.html
- Neurotransmitters, An Introduction: <http://mybrainnotes.com/serotonin-dopamine-epinephrine.html>
- [Epigenetics of depression](#). Lolak S, Suwannarat P, Lipsky RH. Prog Mol Biol Transl Sci. 2014;128:103-37. doi: 10.1016/B978-0-12-800977-2.00005-X. PMID: 25410543