

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

Brought to you by:

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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.

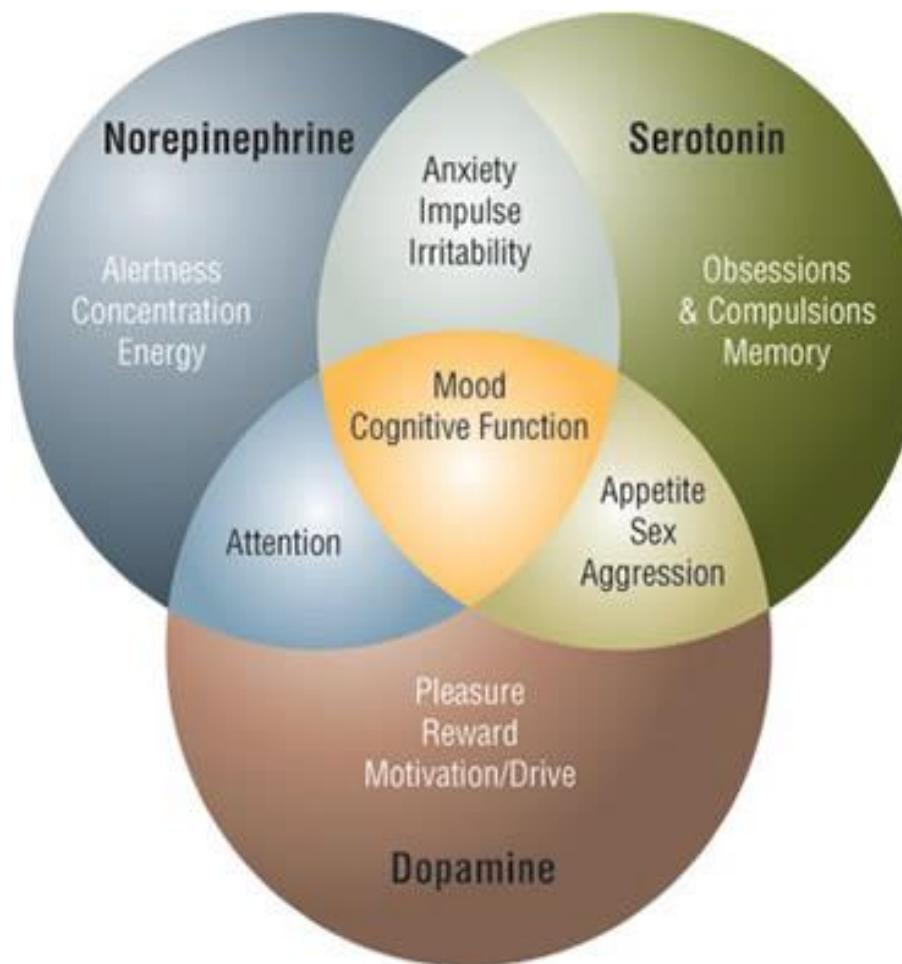
Depression is an *Emotion*

- 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

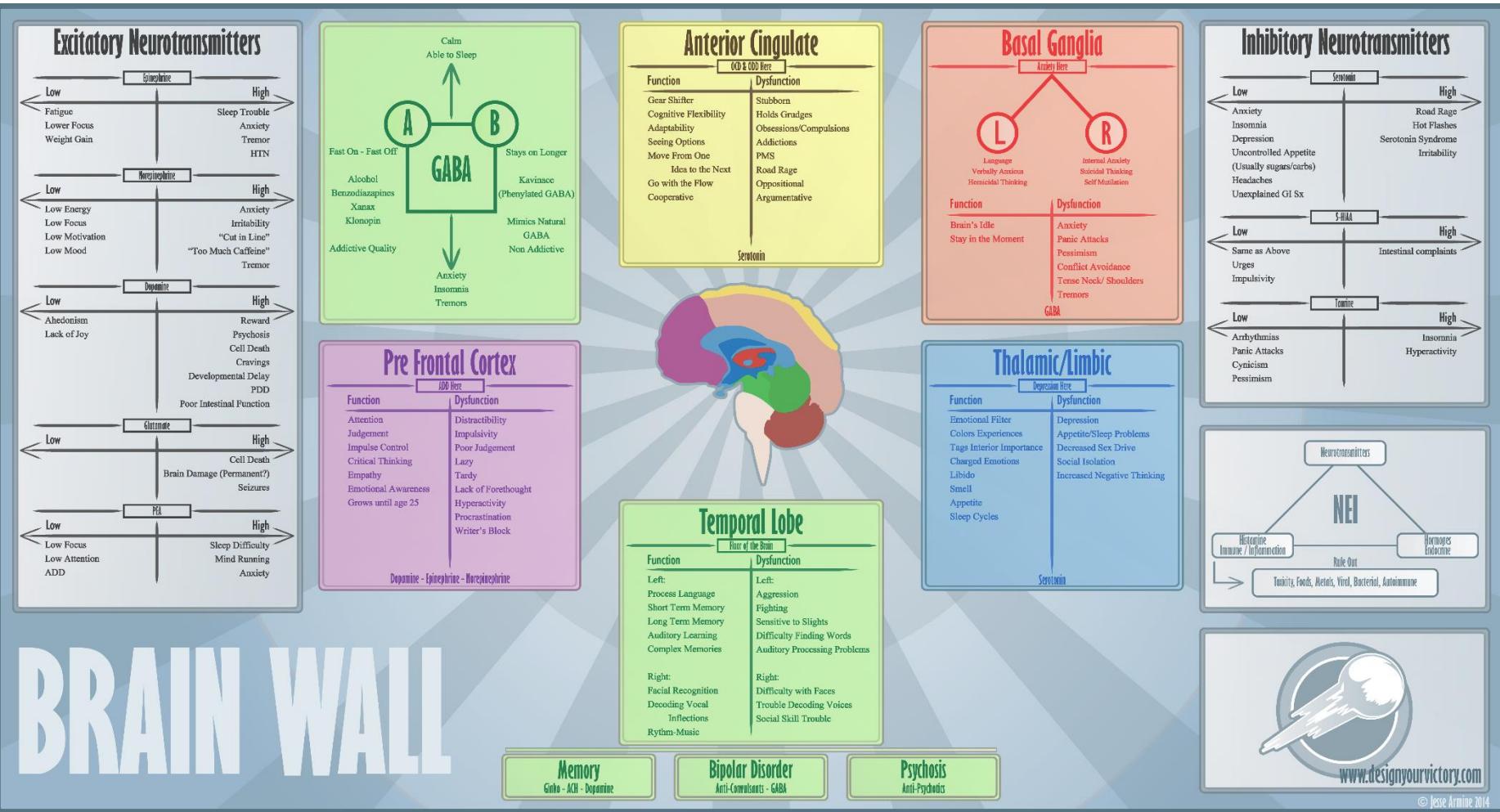
Emotional Trauma

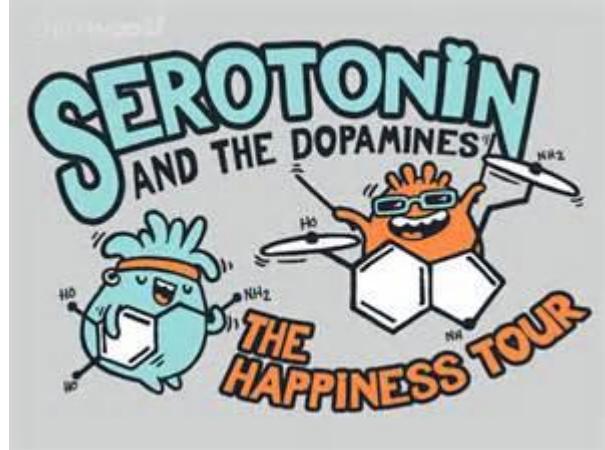
- **(Emotional)Trauma** is an emotional response to a terrible event like an accident, rape or natural disaster.
- Immediately after the event, shock and denial are typical. Longer term reactions include unpredictable emotions, flashbacks, strained relationships and even physical symptoms like headaches 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/>

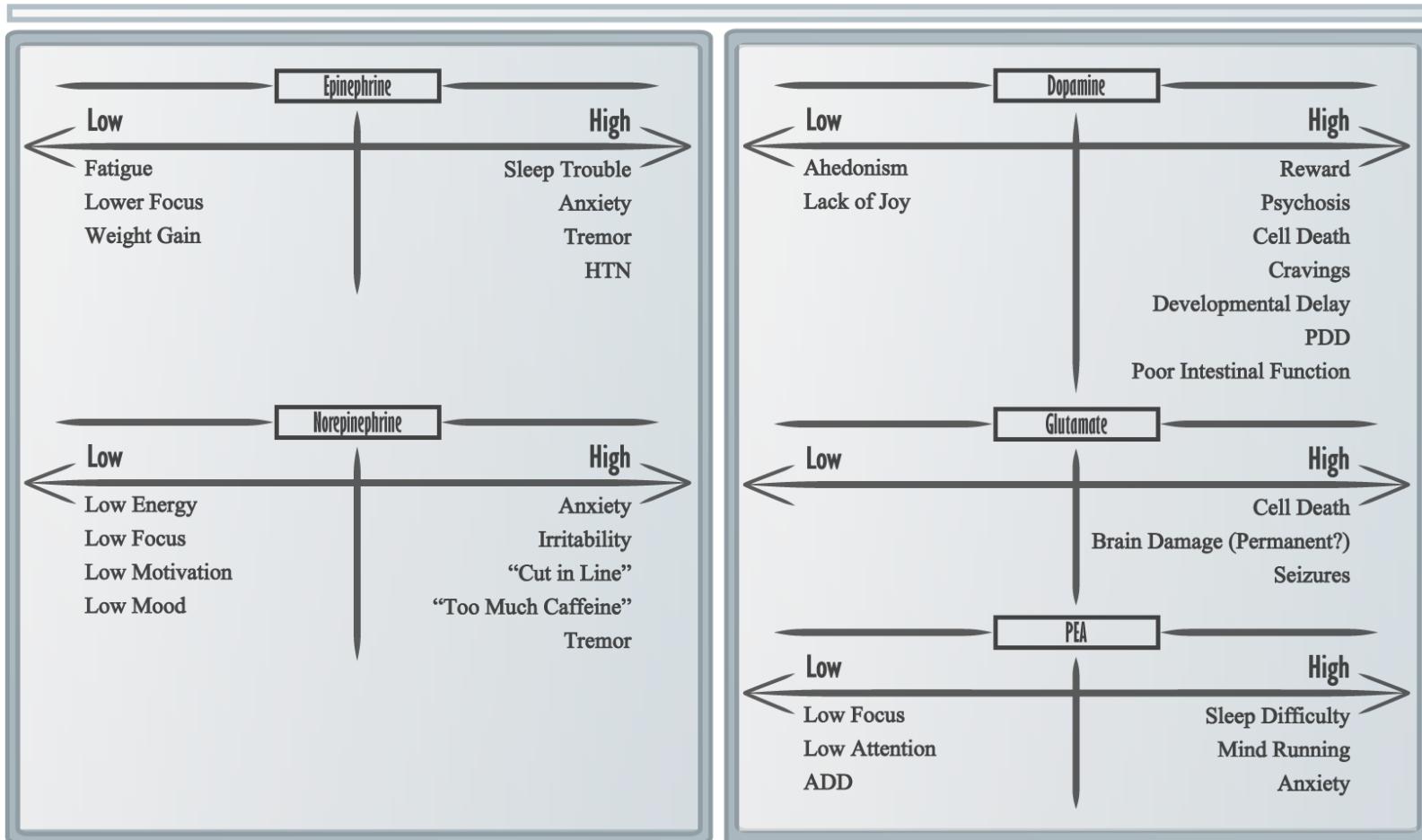




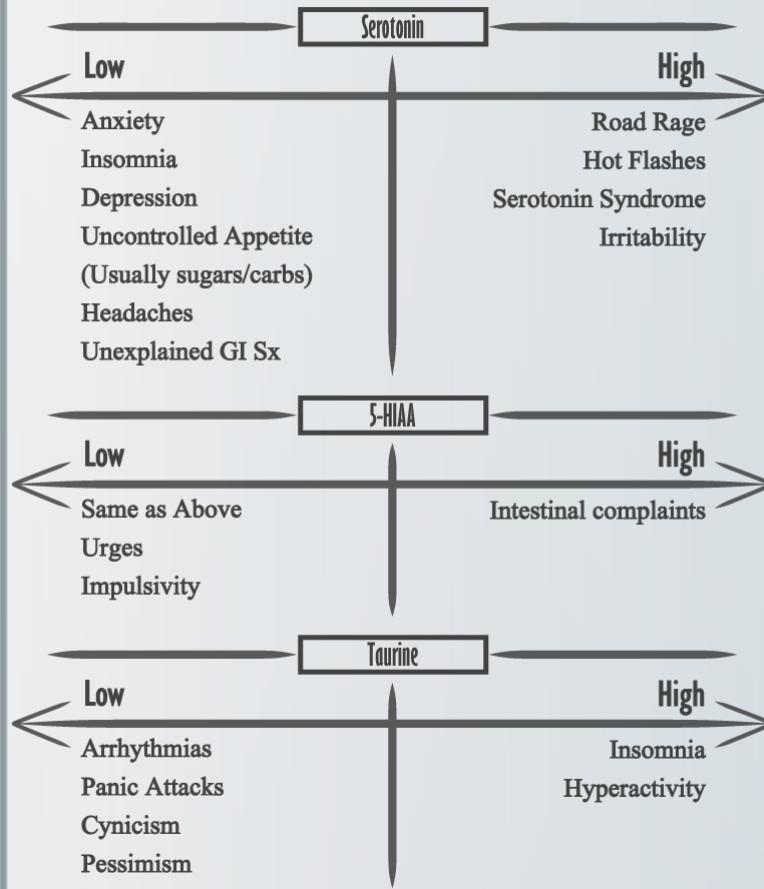
Neurotransmitters and their Functions

Neurotransmitters

Excitatory Neurotransmitters

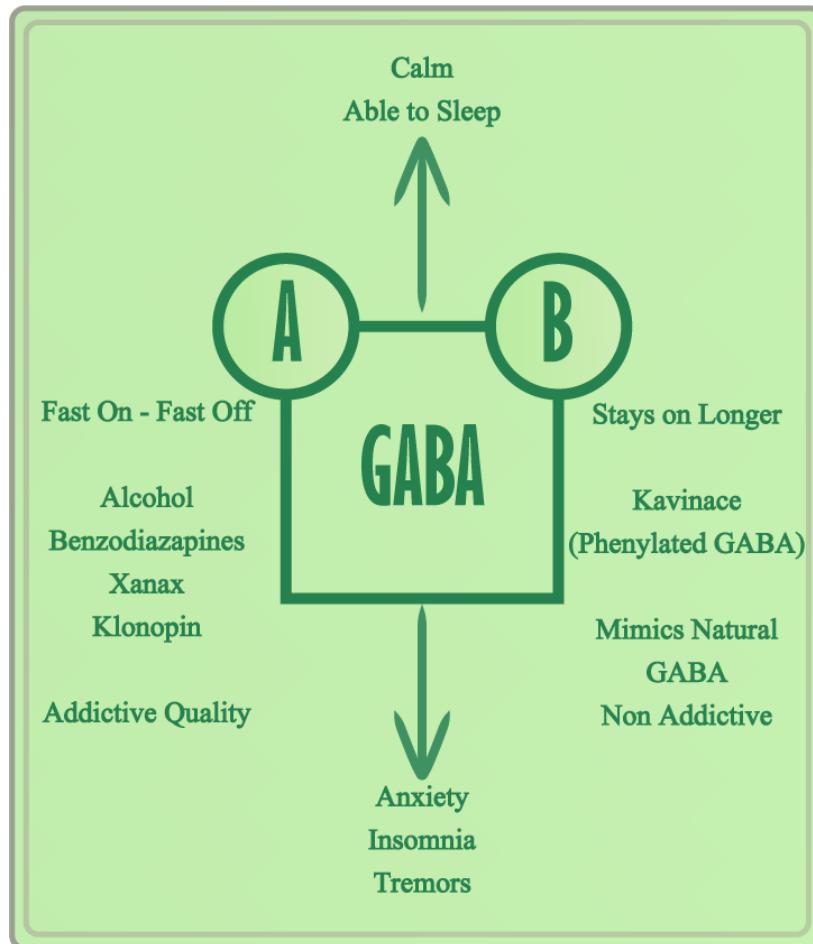


Inhibitory Neurotransmitters

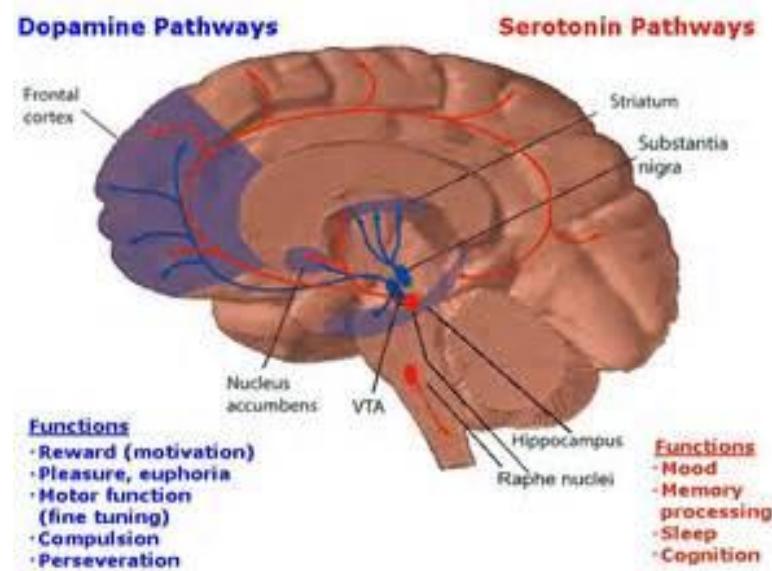


GABA

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



Their Functions and the Associated Symptoms of Dysfunctions

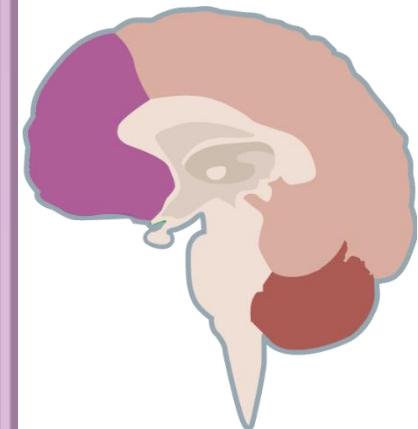
Areas of the Brain

Pre Frontal Cortex

ADD Here

Function	Dysfunction
Attention	Distractibility
Judgement	Impulsivity
Impulse Control	Poor Judgement
Critical Thinking	Lazy
Empathy	Tardy
Emotional Awareness	Lack of Forethought
Grows until age 25	Hyperactivity
	Procrastination
	Writer's Block

Dopamine - Epinephrine - Norepinephrine



Anterior Cingulate

OCD & ODD Here

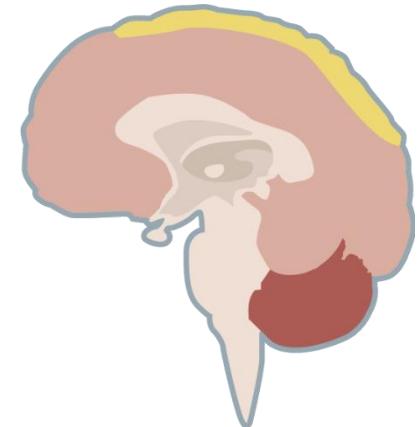
Function

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

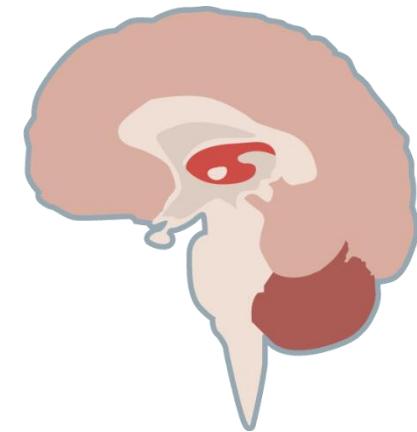
Function

Brain's Idle
Stay in the Moment

Dysfunction

Anxiety
Panic Attacks
Pessimism
Conflict Avoidance
Tense Neck/ Shoulders
Tremors

GABA



Thalamic/Limbic

Depression Here

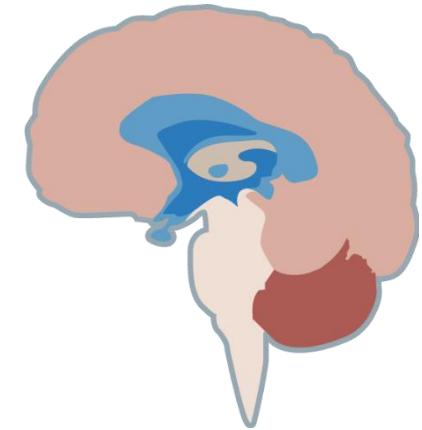
Function

- 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

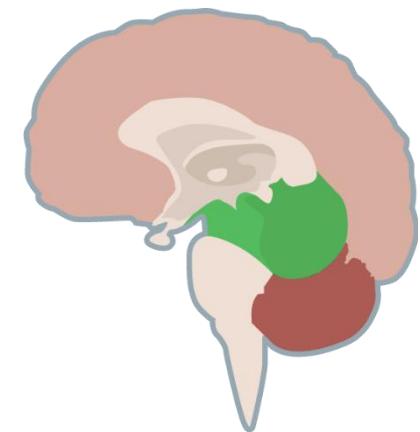
Left:
Process Language
Short Term Memory
Long Term Memory
Auditory Learning
Complex Memories

Right:
Facial Recognition
Decoding Vocal
Inflections
Rythm-Music

Dysfunction

Left:
Aggression
Fighting
Sensitive to Slights
Difficulty Finding Words
Auditory Processing Problems

Right:
Difficulty with Faces
Trouble Decoding Voices
Social Skill Trouble



Memory

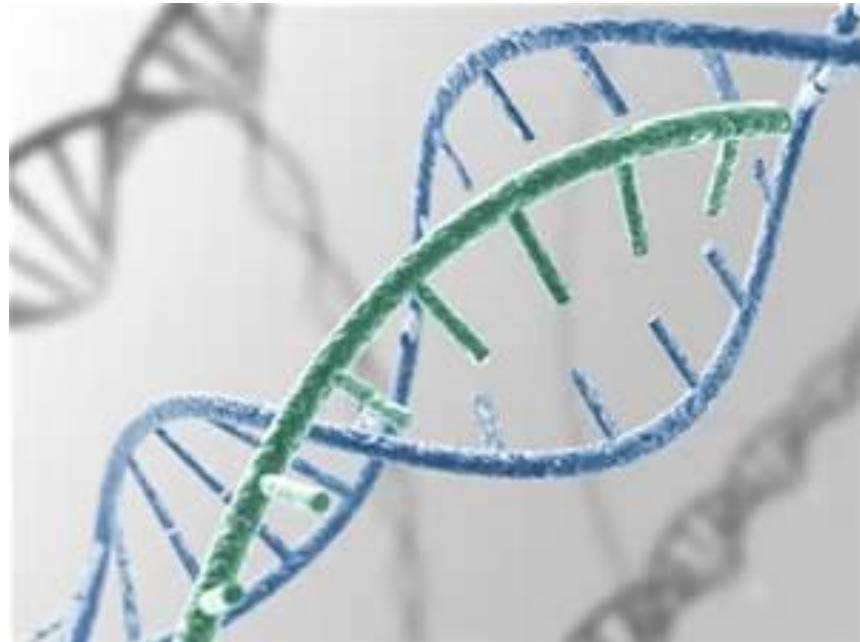
Ginko - ACH - Dopamine

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.



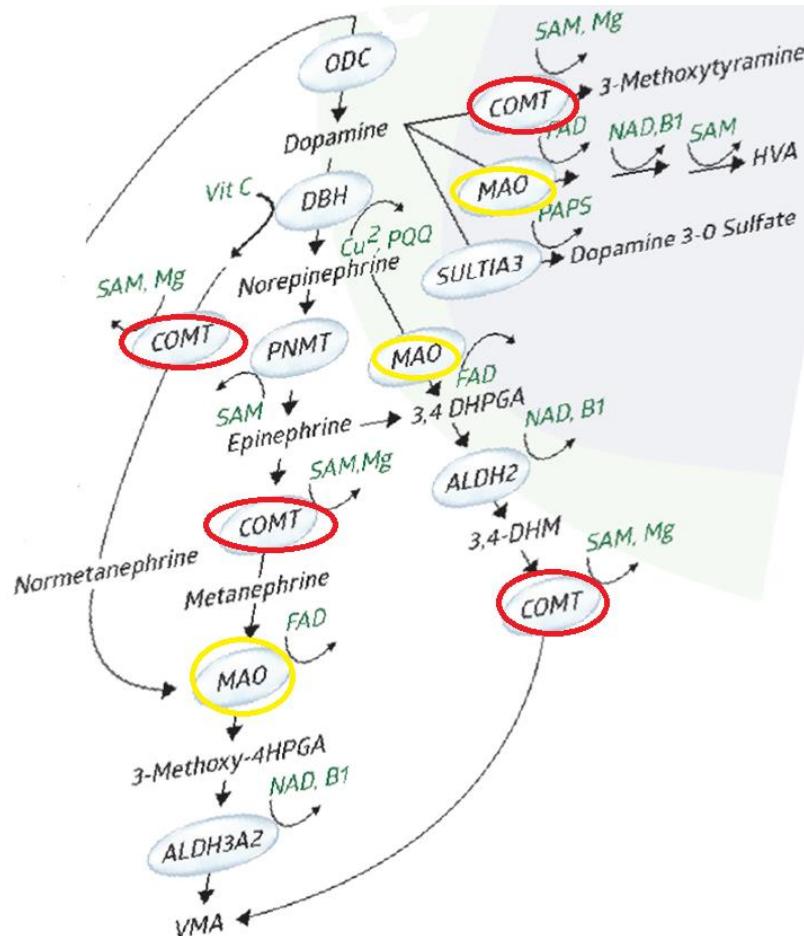
Benjamin Lynch, ND
Pioneer, Innovator, Researcher,
Clinician, Helluva Nice Guy!

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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”



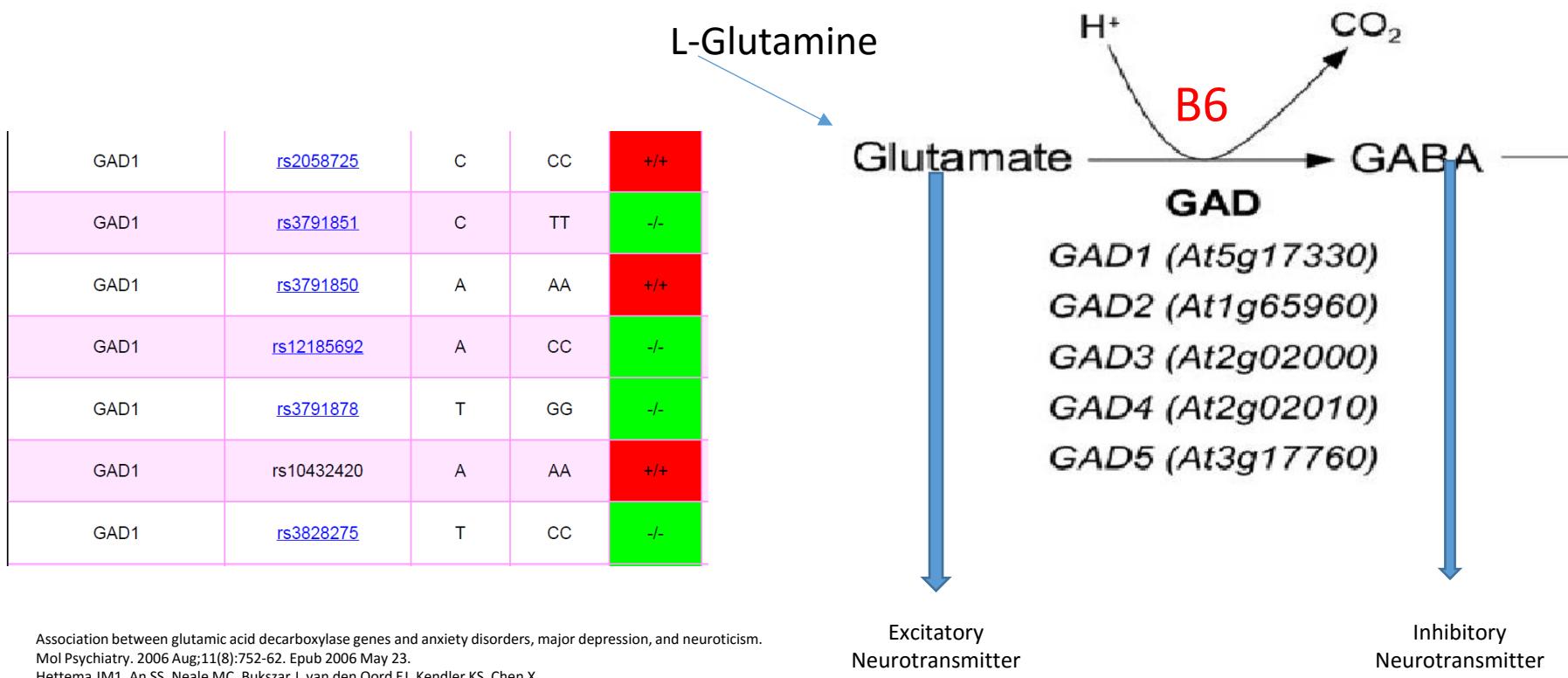
Papaleo, Francesco et al. "Genetic Dissection of the Role of Catechol-O-Methyltransferase in Cognition and Stress Reactivity in Mice." *The Journal of Neuroscience* : the official journal of the Society for Neuroscience 28.35 (2008): 8709–8723. PMC. Web. 30 July 2015.

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

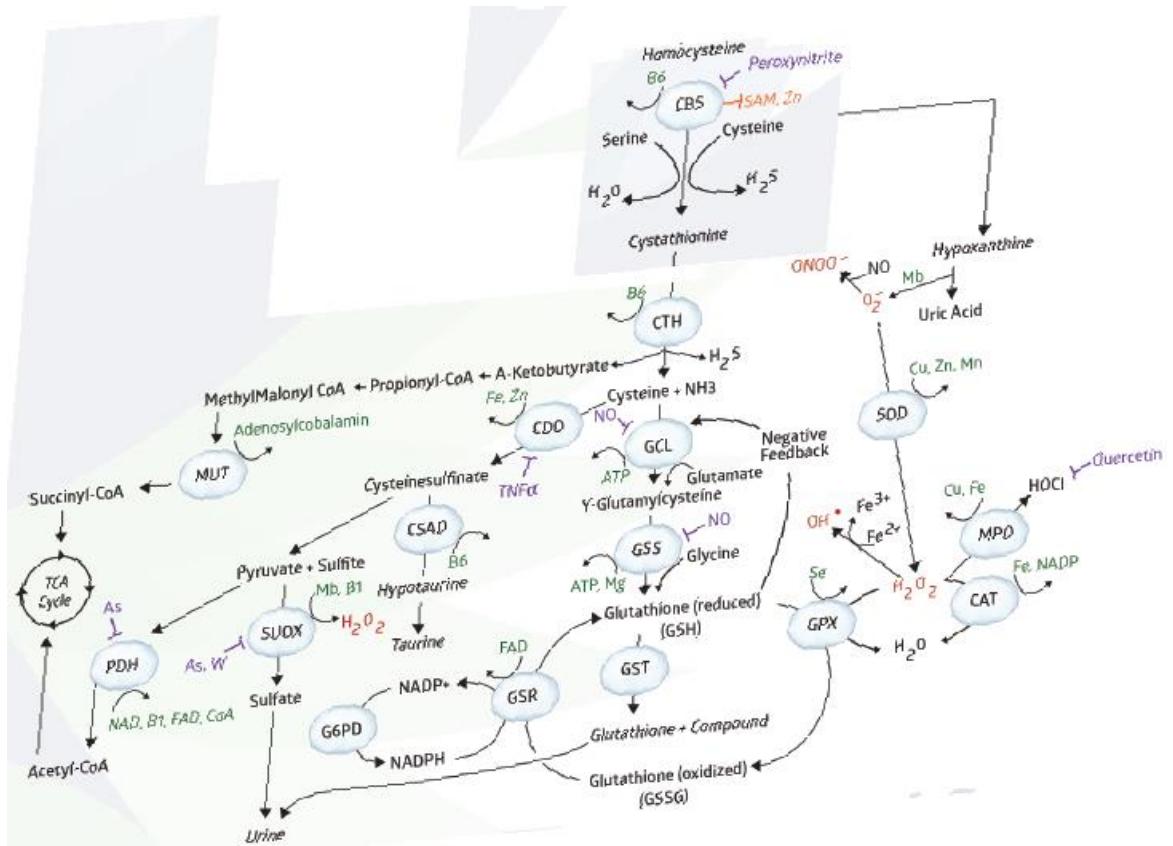
PON1 Organophosphates (Patient lives in a farming community)

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	+-	

TransSulfuration

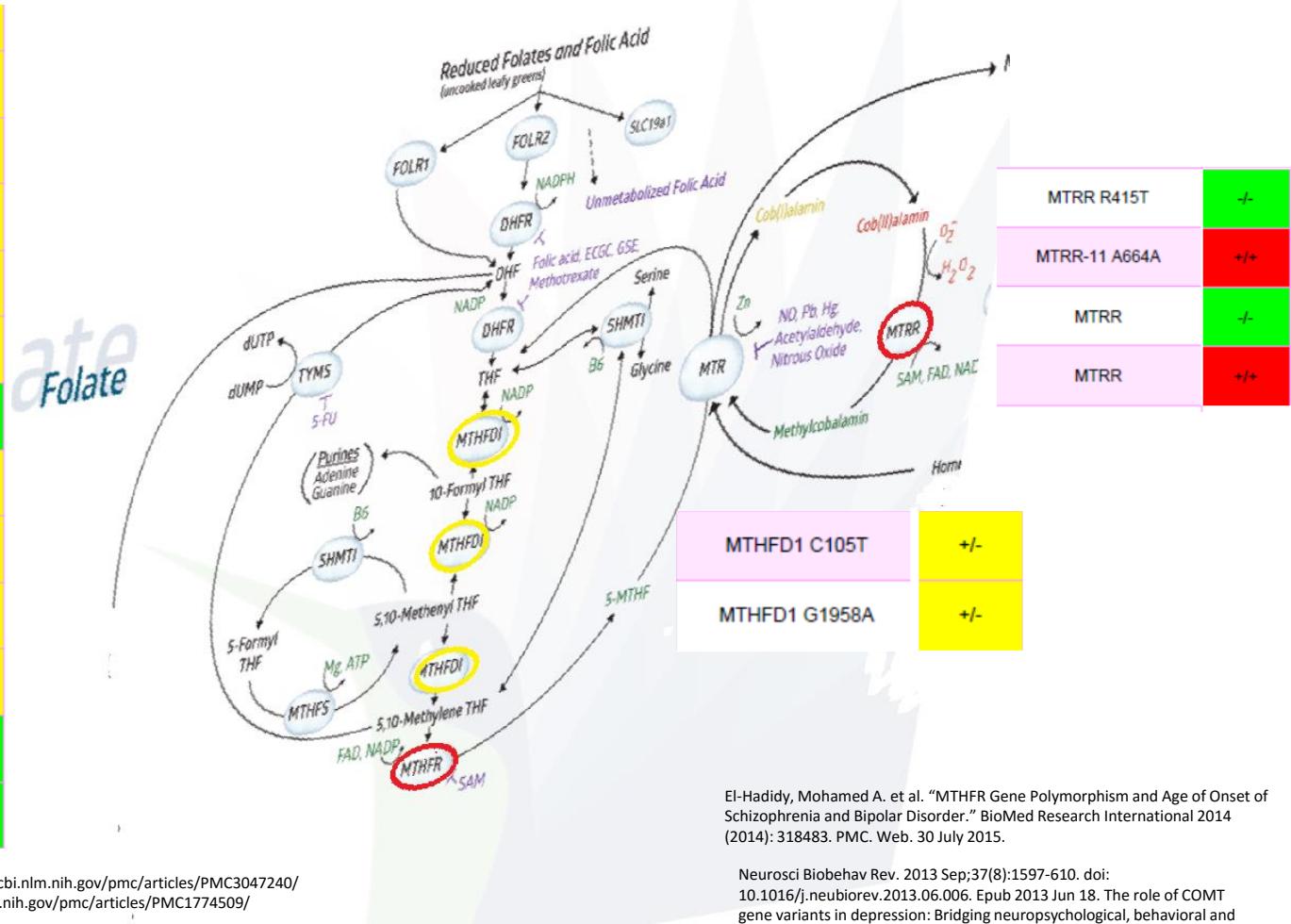
CBS A13637G	+/−
CBS A360A	+/−
CBS C19150T	−/−
CBS C699T	−/−
CBS N212N	−/−



When it does express you may see brain fog, high ammonia on lab tests and/or high taurine on NT testing.

METHYLATION

MTHFR 03 P39P	+/-
MTHFR A1298C	+/-
MTHFR A1572G	+/-
MTHFR C677T	+/-
MTHFR G1793A (R594Q)	+/-
MTHFR	+/-
MTHFR	-/-
MTHFR	+/-
MTHFR	-/-
MTHFR	-/-
MTHFR	-/-



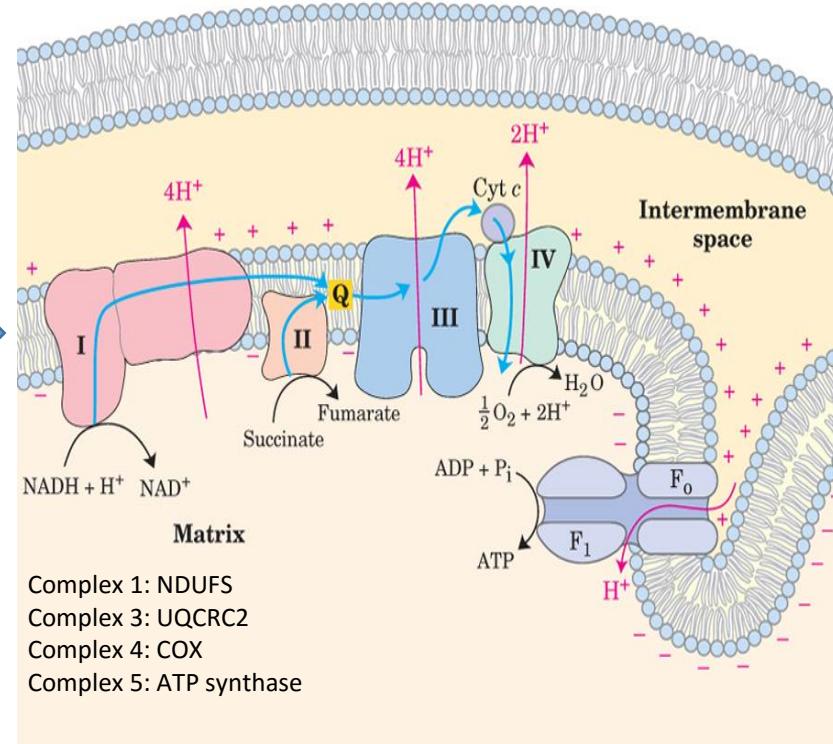
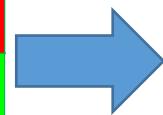
El-Hadidy, Mohamed A. et al. "MTHFR Gene Polymorphism and Age of Onset of Schizophrenia and Bipolar Disorder." BioMed Research International 2014 (2014): 318483. PMC. Web. 30 July 2015.

MTHFD1 gastrointestinal health <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3047240/>
 MTHFR ulcerative colitis <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1774509/>

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.

Mitochondrial Complex 1-The Most Important

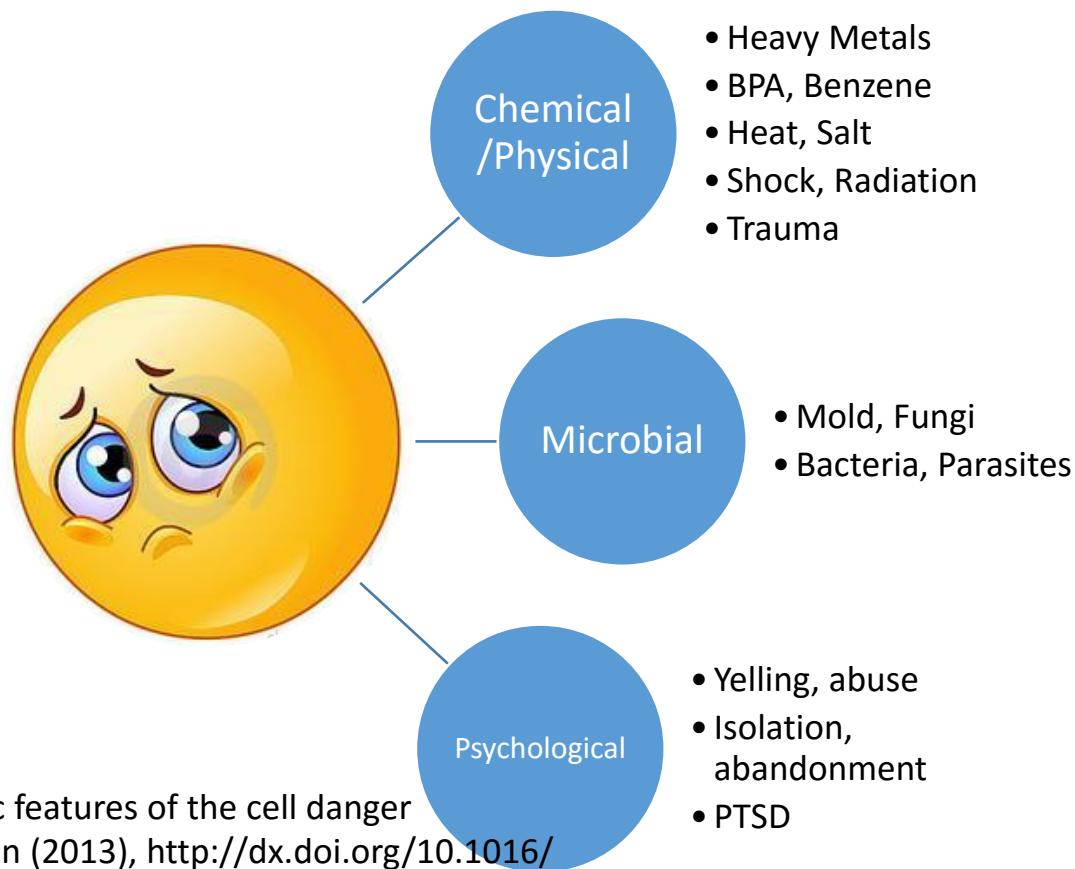
NDUFS7	rs2332496	A	AG	+/-
NDUFS7	rs7254913	G	AA	+/-
NDUFS7	rs1142530	T	TT	+//
NDUFS7	rs7258846	T	TT	+//
NDUFS7	rs11666067	A	AA	+//
NDUFS7	rs2074895	A	AA	+//
NDUFS7	rs809359	G	AA	+/-
NDUFS8	rs4147776	C	AA	+/-
NDUFS8	rs1122731	A	AG	+/-
NDUFS8	rs999571	A	AG	+/-
NDUFS8	rs2075626	C	CT	+/-
NDUFS8	rs3115546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



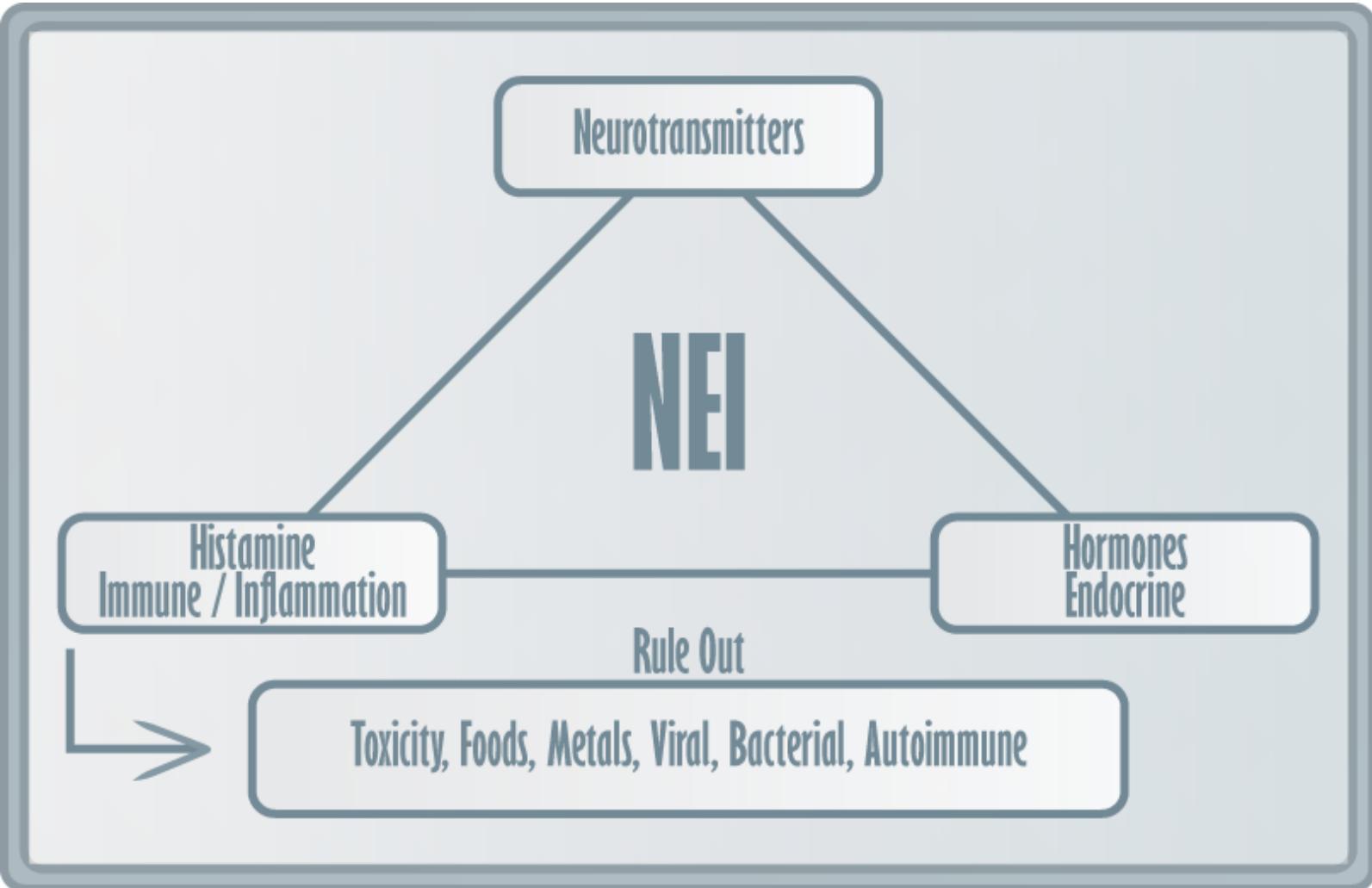
NADH-ubiquinone oxidoreductase (NDUFS) - GSSG will block the entry of the electron donors into the electron transport chain

What Can Alter Our Neurotransmitters?

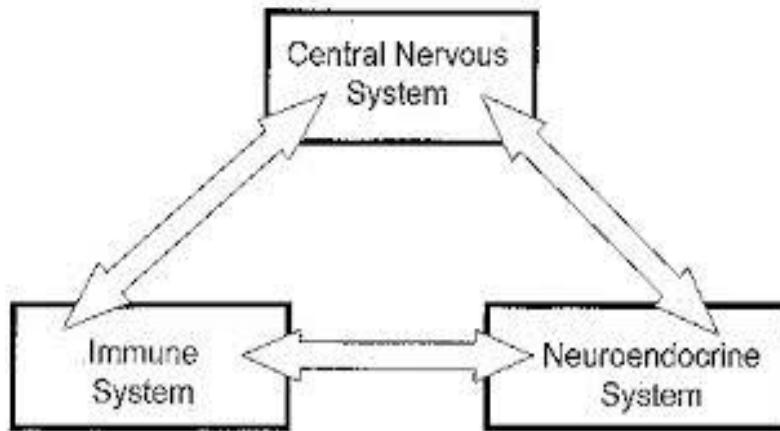
- Those Things that Damage the Cell:



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

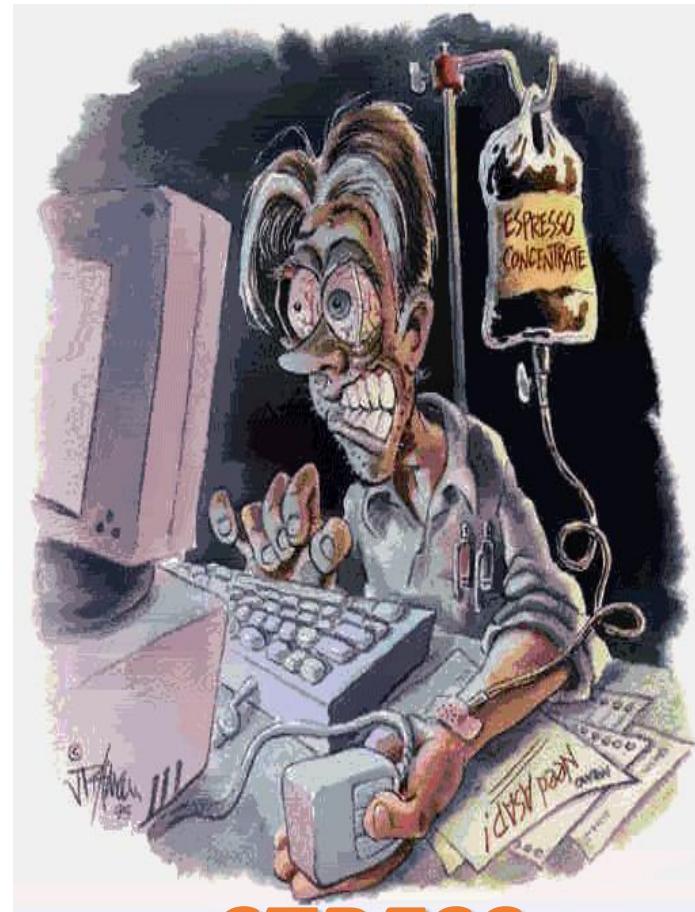


Causes of Distress and Imbalances

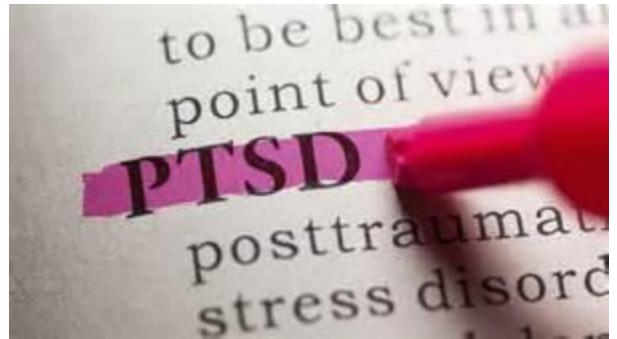


Immune

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



STRESS



Emotional Trauma

JUST as important as microbial and physical trauma.

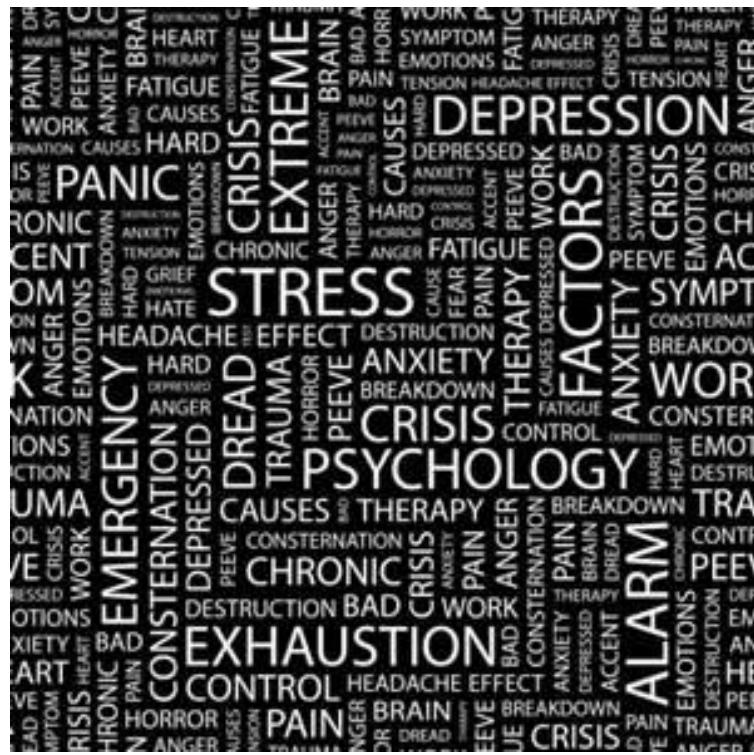


An event will most likely lead to emotional or psychological trauma if:

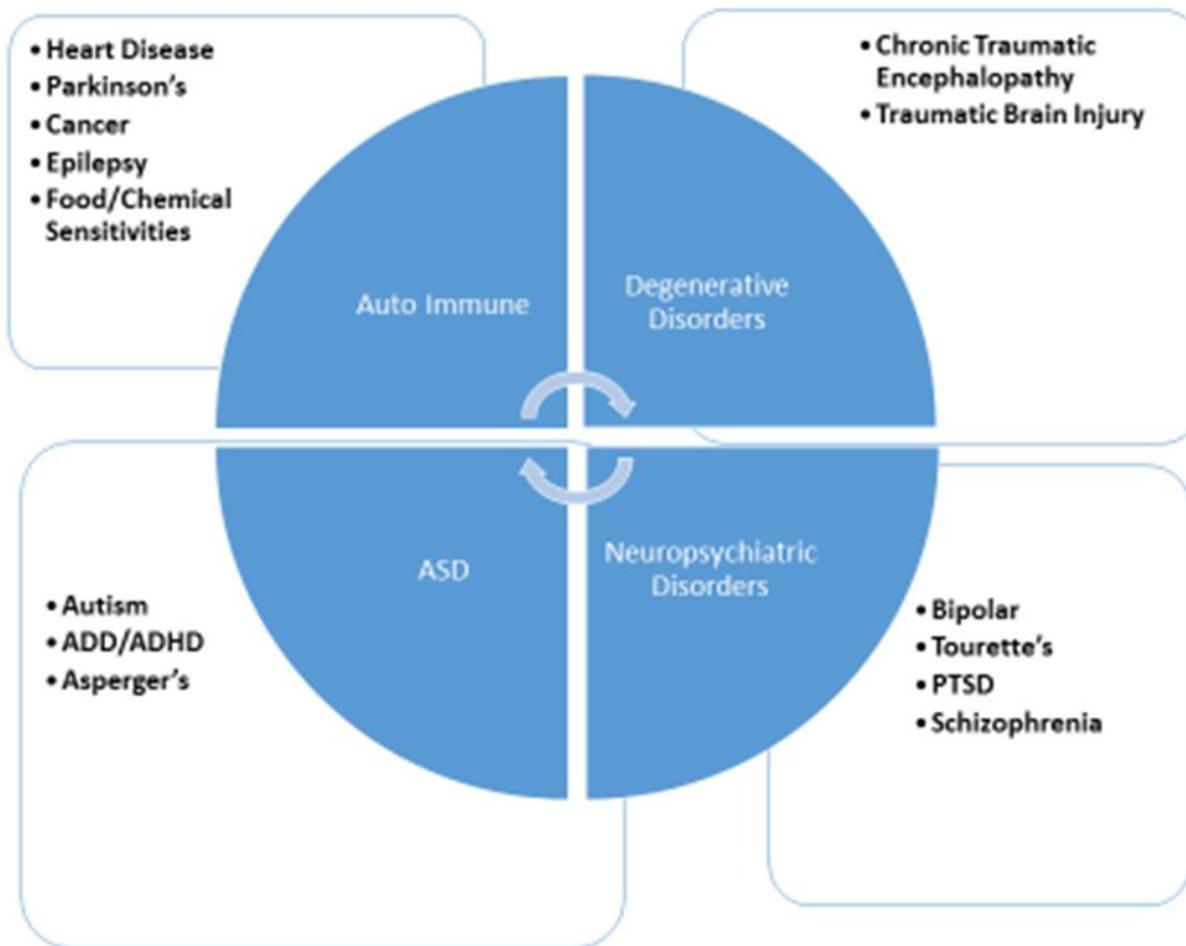
- It happened unexpectedly.
- You were unprepared for it.
- You felt powerless to prevent it.
- It happened repeatedly.
- Someone was intentionally cruel.
- It happened in childhood.

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



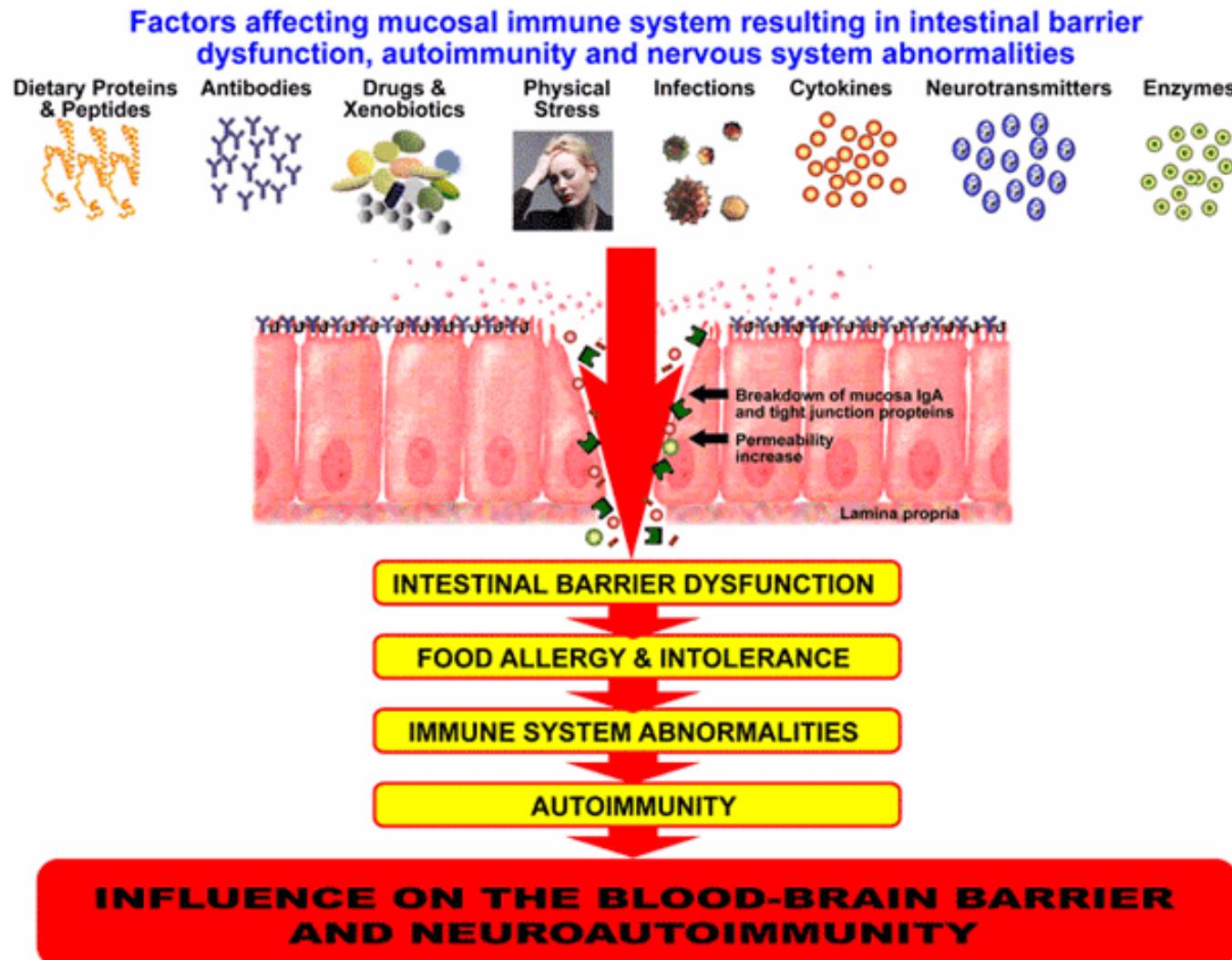
What will these cellular assaults cause?



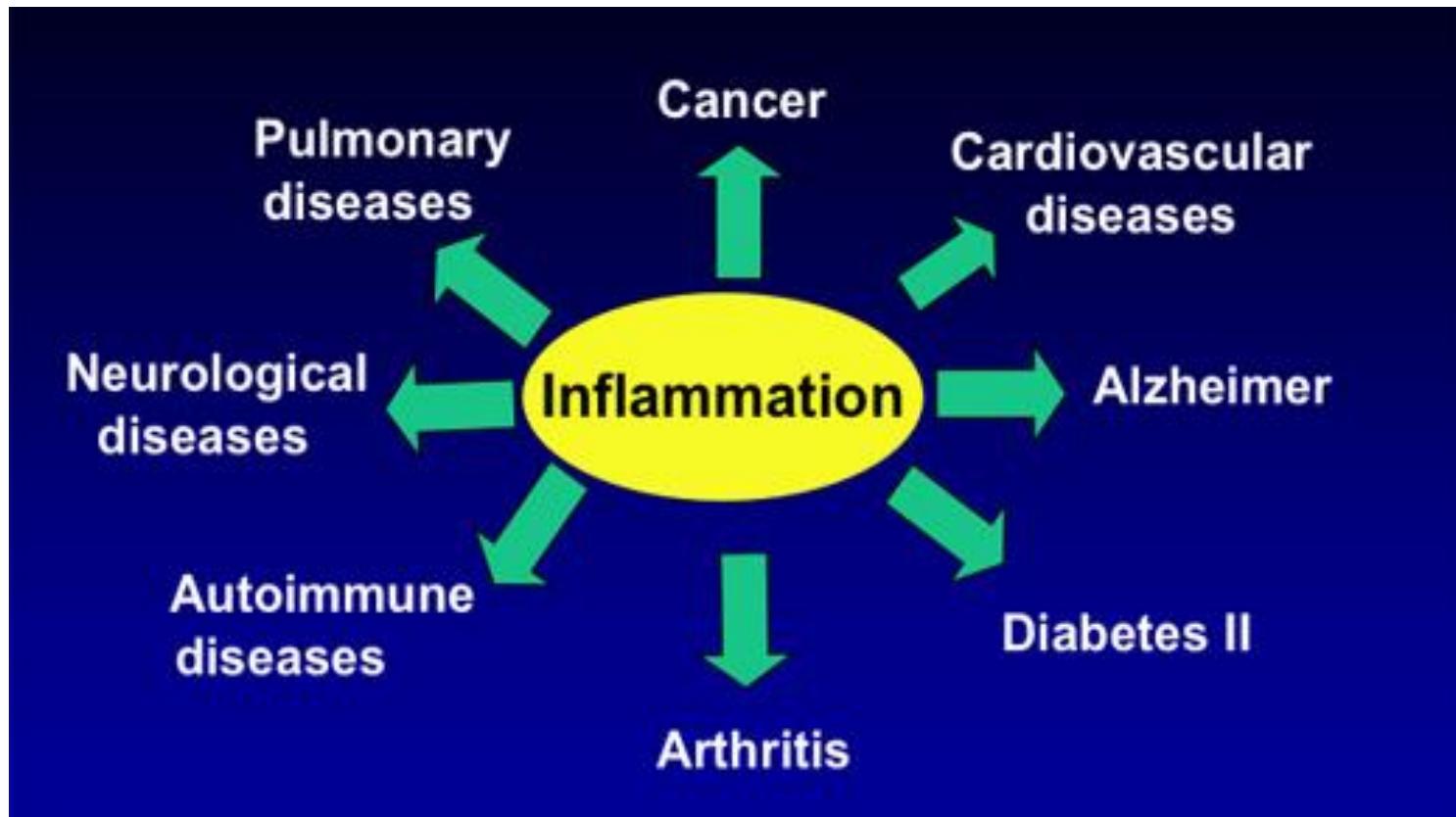
Of assault

The Method

Leaky Gut Creates Inflammation



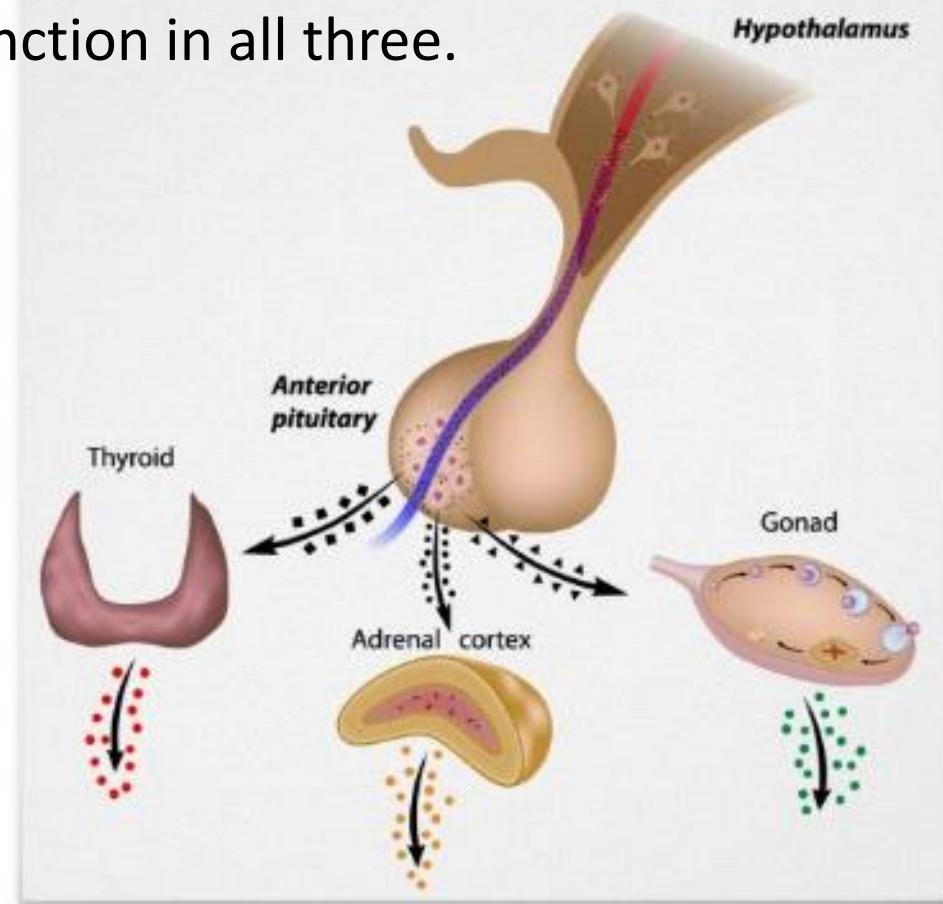
What can Inflammation do to us?



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

HPA/HPT/HPG Axis

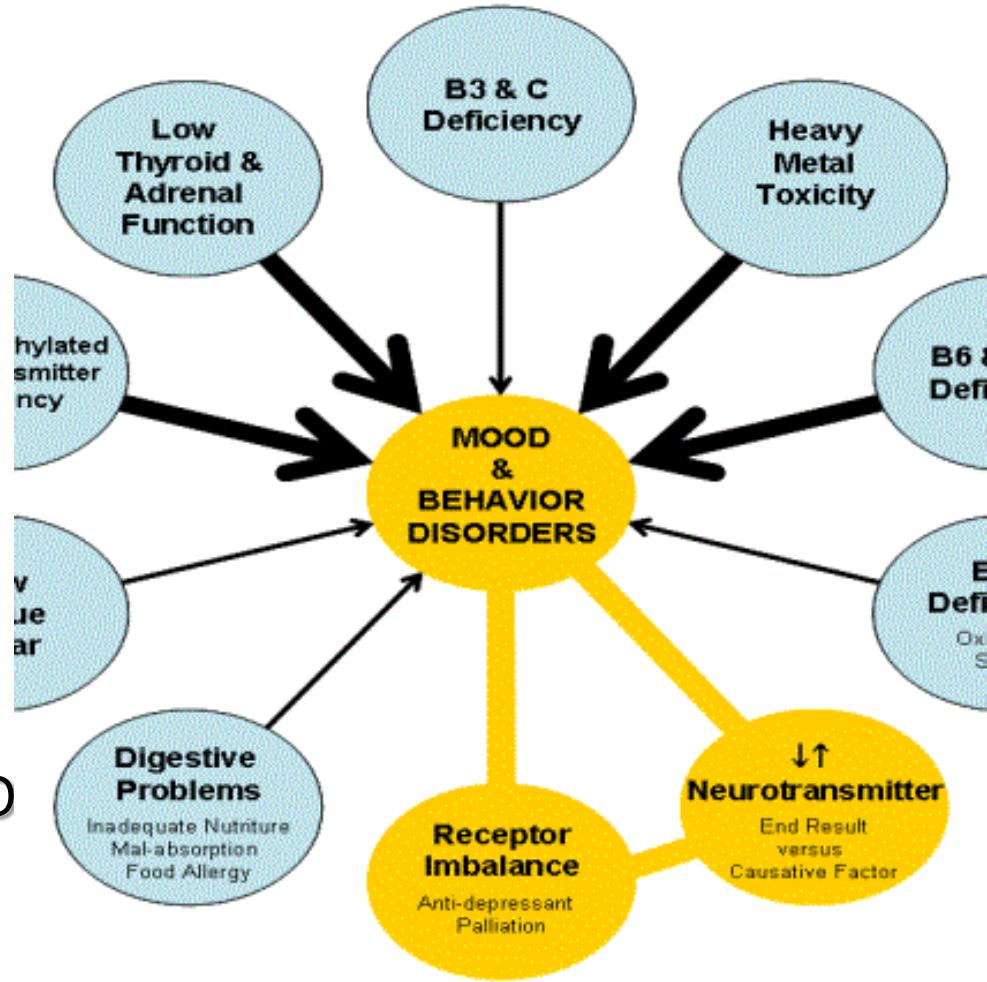
Distress or imbalance in one axis can cause dysfunction in all three.



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

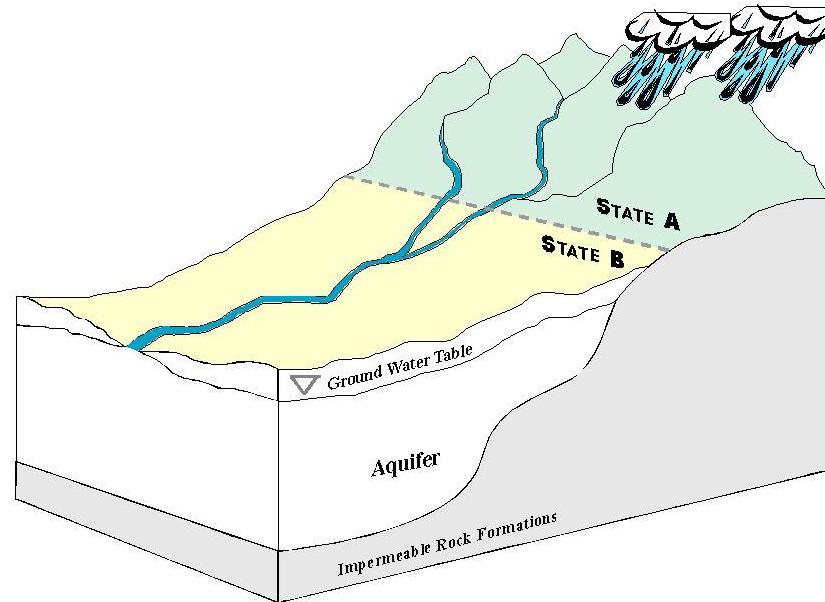


- Neurotransmitter and stress hormone testing to identify the level of adrenal stress
- Looking at gut function for Leaky Gut Syndrome, food allergies, candida, dysbiosis, etc...
- Looking for immune dysfunction from possible metal allergies, chronic viral, bacterial, fungal or auto-immune disease.
-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



Think Like a Detective

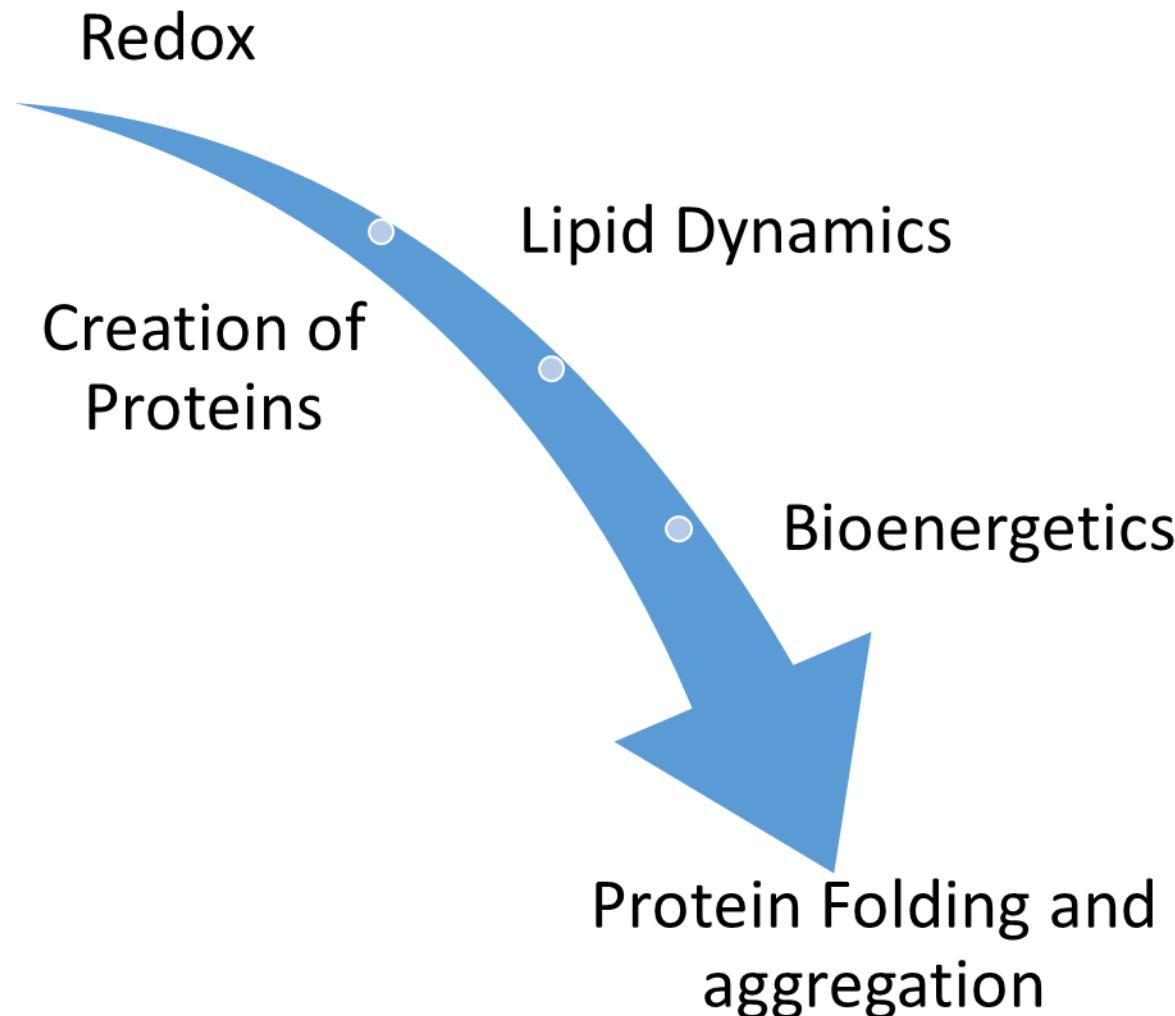




The downstream effects

Look For

...changes in



Cell Damage=changes in:

Cellular
Electron Flow

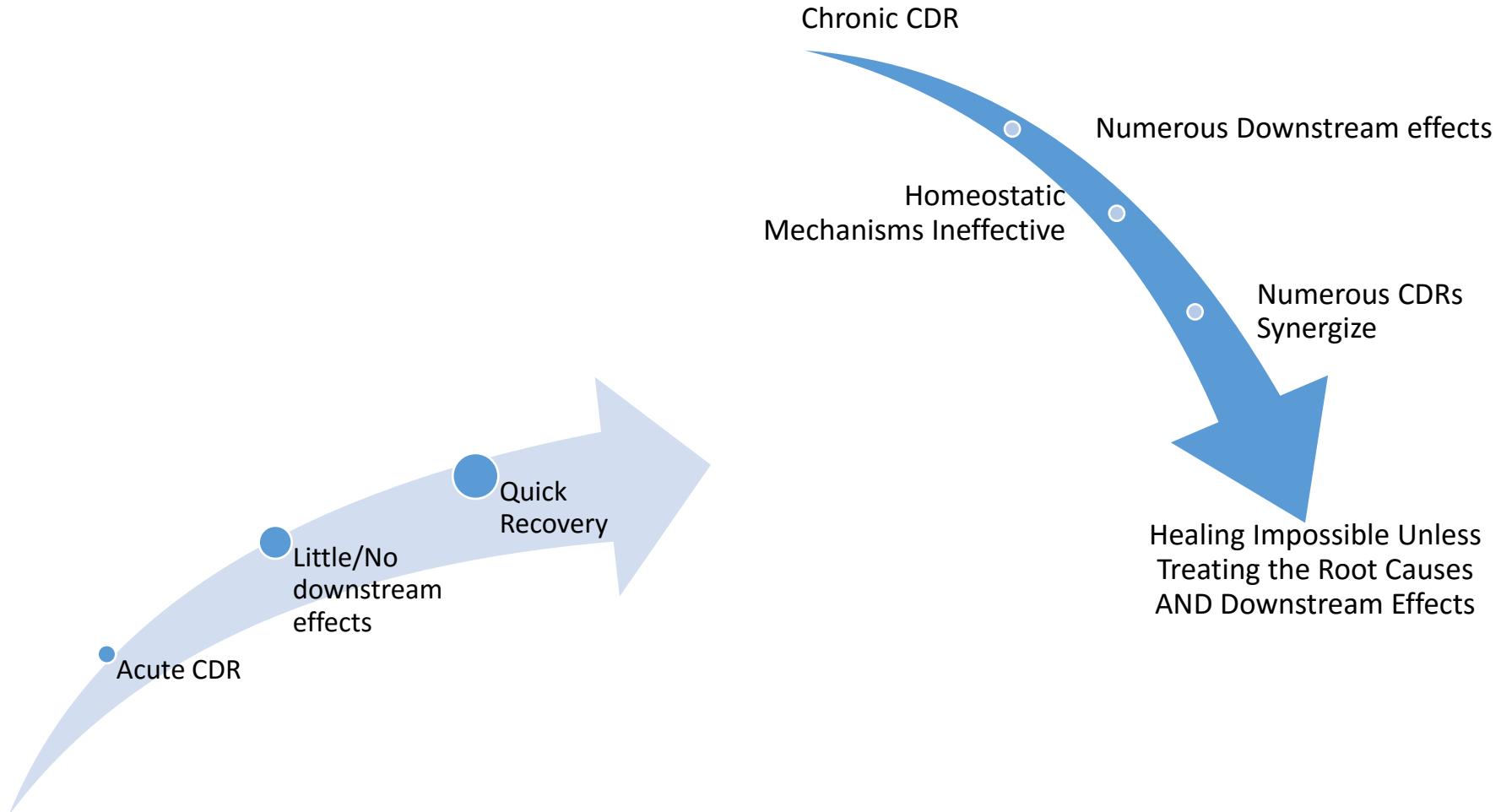
O₂ Consumption

Cellular fluidity

Vitamin
Availability

Metal Homeostasis

Acute Conditions cannot be treated like Chronic Conditions



If We Treat Symptoms:

Primary Complaints of Depression & Anxiety



The Traditional Medical Route:

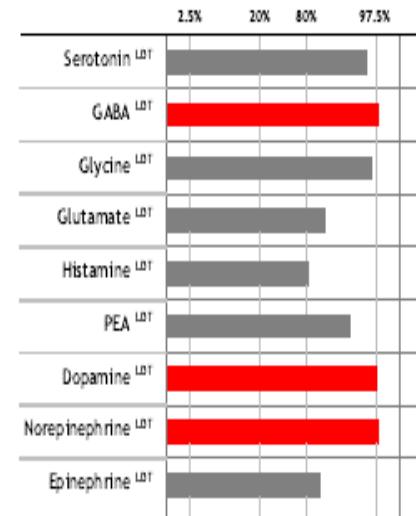
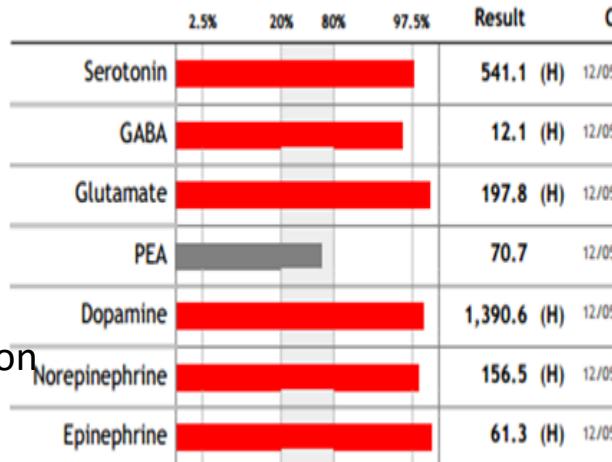
- Antidepressant Medications like Prozac, Zoloft, Lexapro (SSRI)
- If that doesn't work after 4-6 weeks. Then, maybe, Wellbutrin (SNRI, SDRI)
- If that doesn't work after several weeks, then maybe one of the newer meds like Pristiq or maybe referral to a psychiatrist for even stronger meds.
- Let's not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

Neurotransmitters Microbial Testing & More

Testing Options

Initial Immune Pattern.

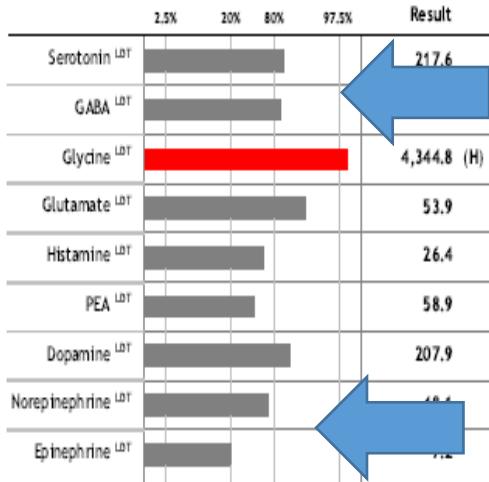
Global Excitation



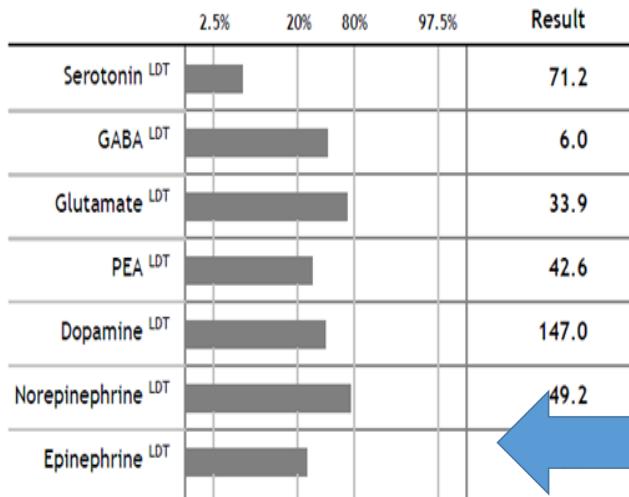
About 1 year later.
Note: indication of adrenal fatigue



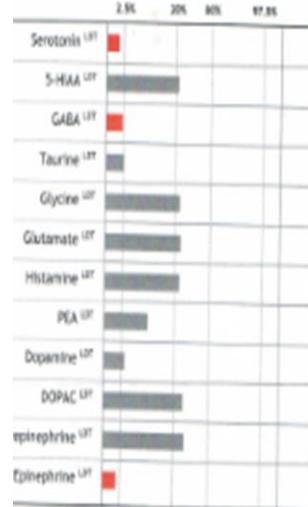
Let's look at the sequence of NT patterns as the neuro system's ability to compensate over time



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



ROUNDWORM



HOOKWORM



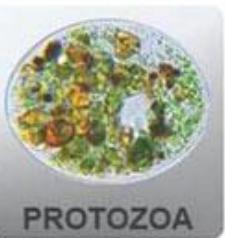
FLUKE



TAPEWORM



NEMATODE



PROTOZOA

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, muscles 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	076	056	-	-	120	-	093	060

Hong Kong: 27 year old female with recalcitrant anxiety

Patient: 21



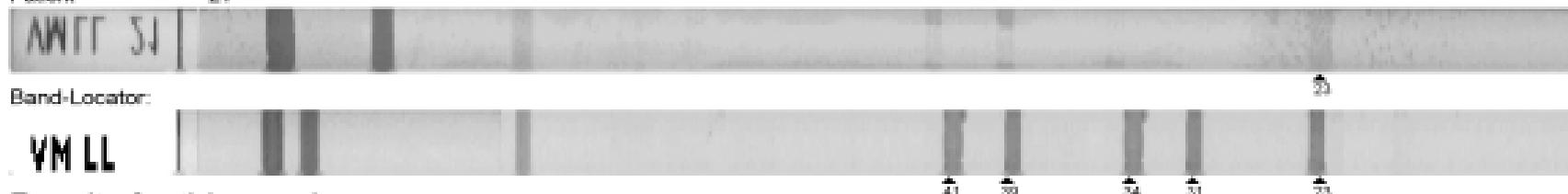
Reactive Bands, kD

41	39	34	31	23
-	-	-	-	045

↑ IGG

↓ IGM

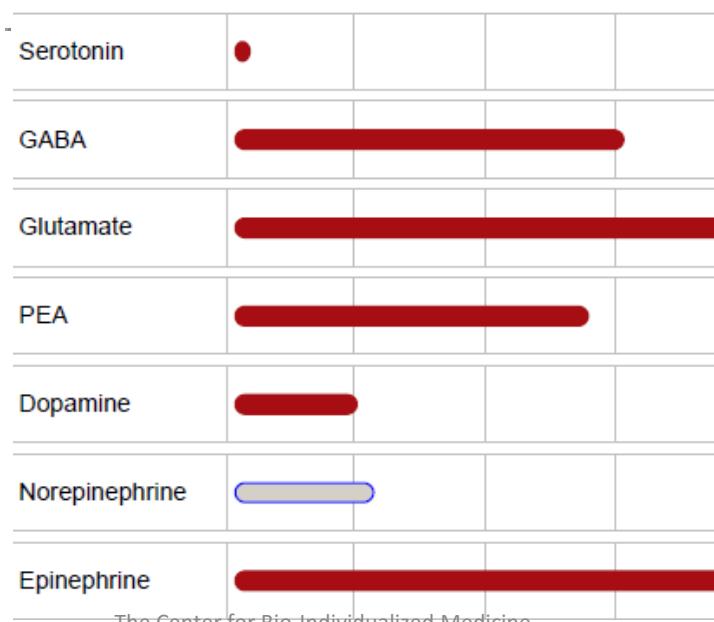
Patient: 21



Band-Locator:

VM LL

Results for this specimen:



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 erythematosis	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

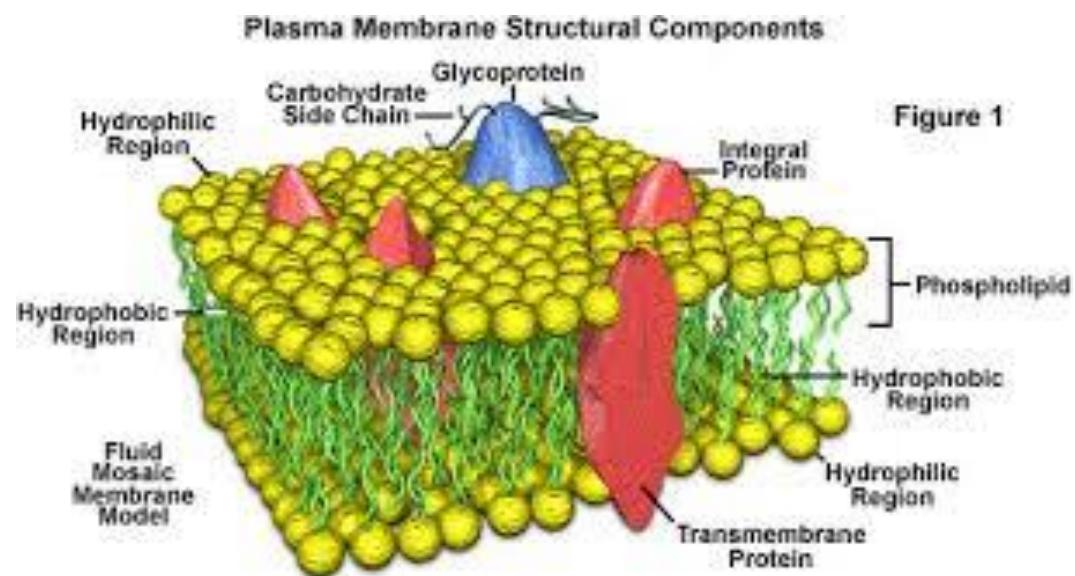
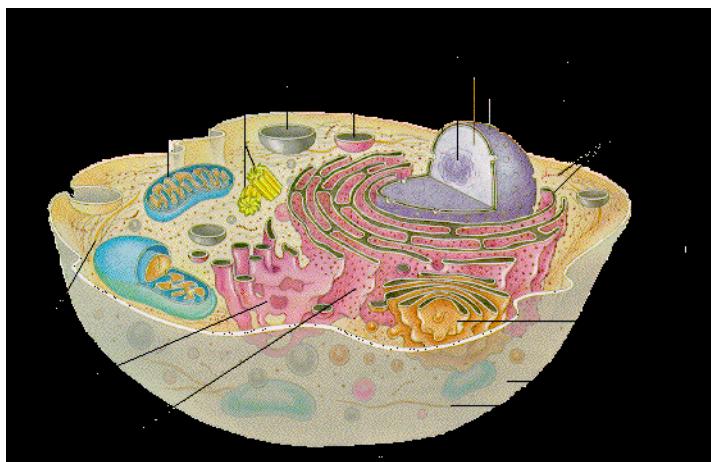
***“Reduce Stress,
Heal the Cells,
Heal the Gut,
Kill the Bugs!!”***

Foundational treatment

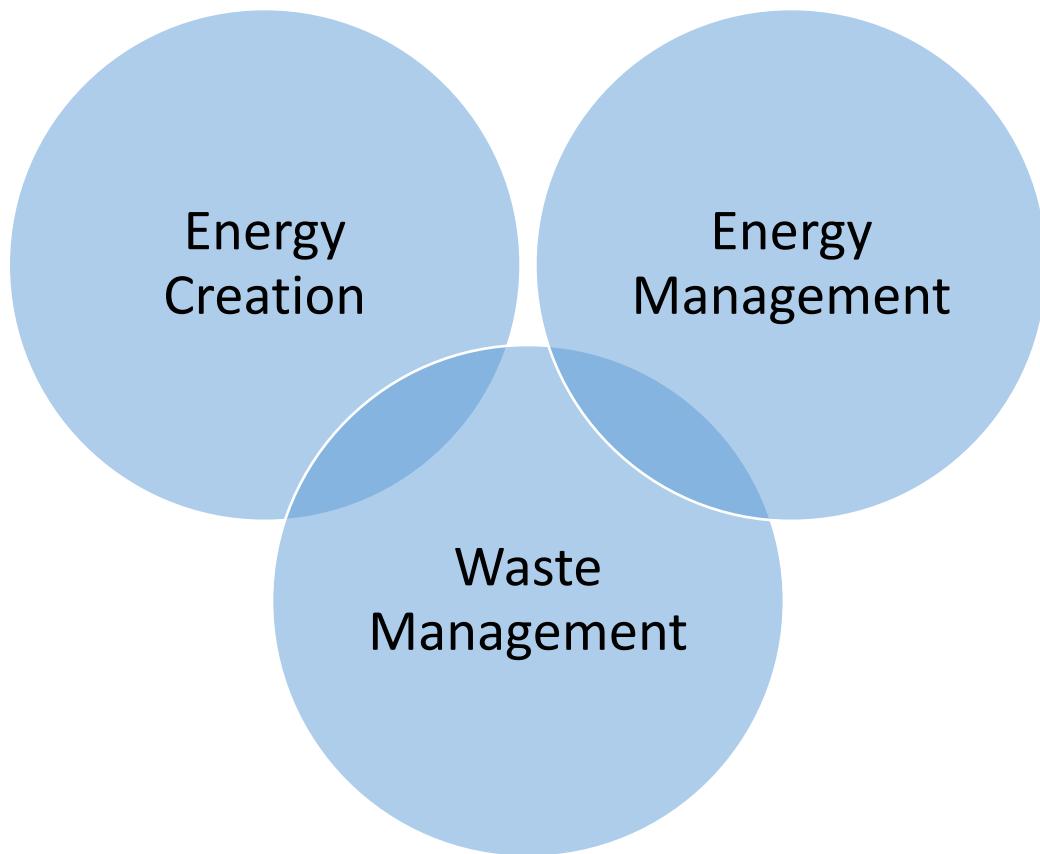
Reduce Stress

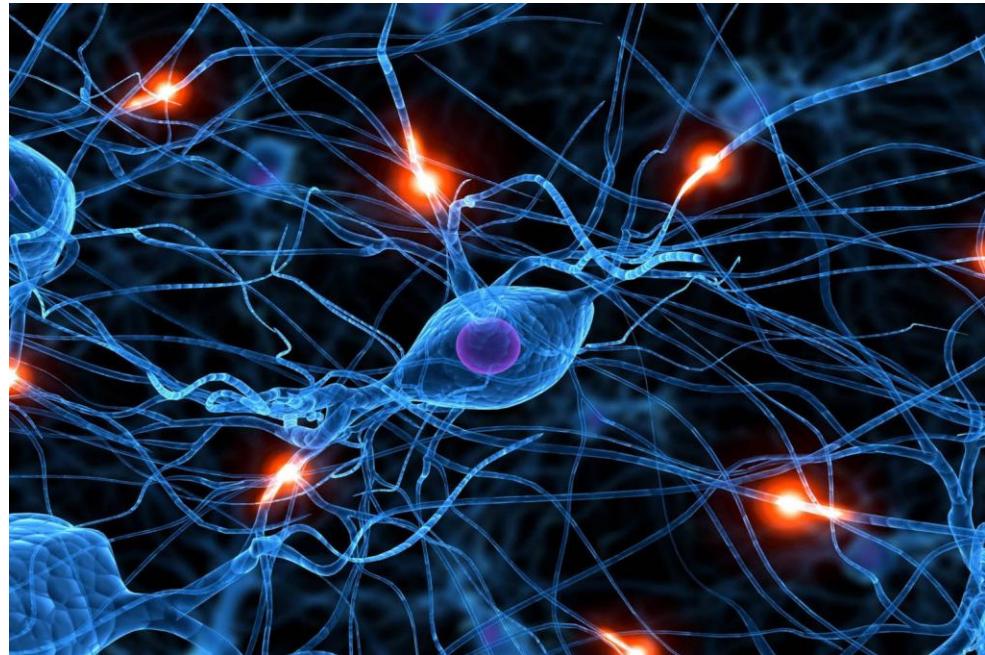


I Think We Sometimes Forget,
The Foundation of Life Happens in THE CELL!!



Basis of Cellular Function...





Neurotransmitters

Balance

TAAT

stands for

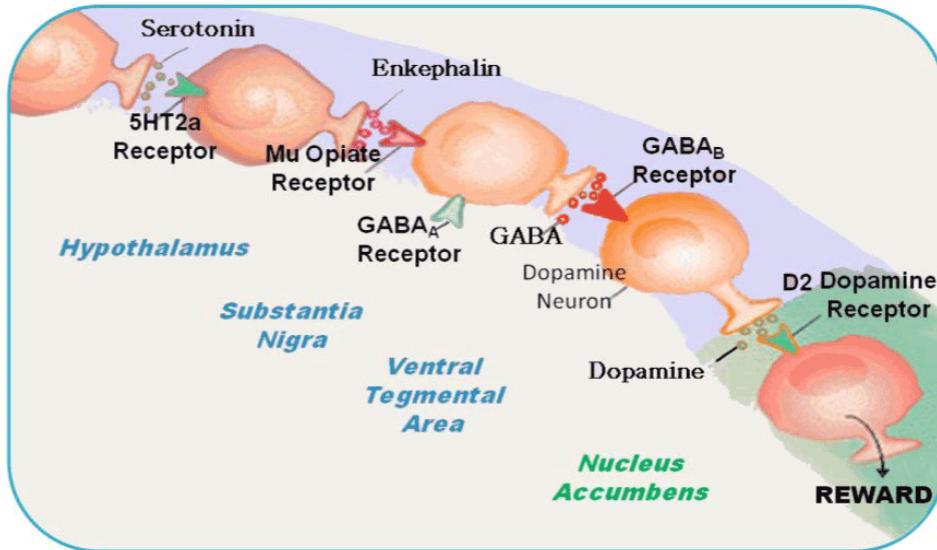
Targeted Amino Acid Therapy



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)

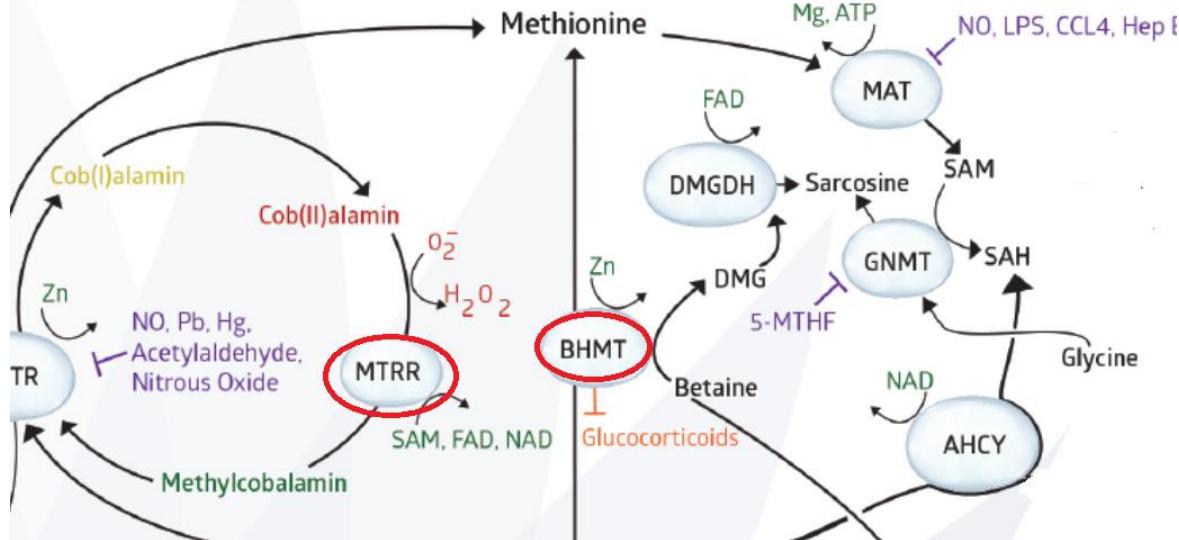


Medicines usually don't help get rid of the downstream effects of these root causes

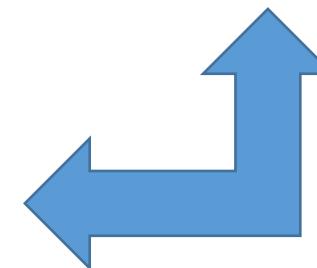
BHMT



Pearl: Patients like this will internalize stress and/or have chronic dysthymia. People with this pattern who have PTSD will respond better to EMDR than psychotherapy (talk therapy)



BHMT-02	+/+
BHMT-04	+/+
BHMT-08	+/+
BHMT R239Q	-/-

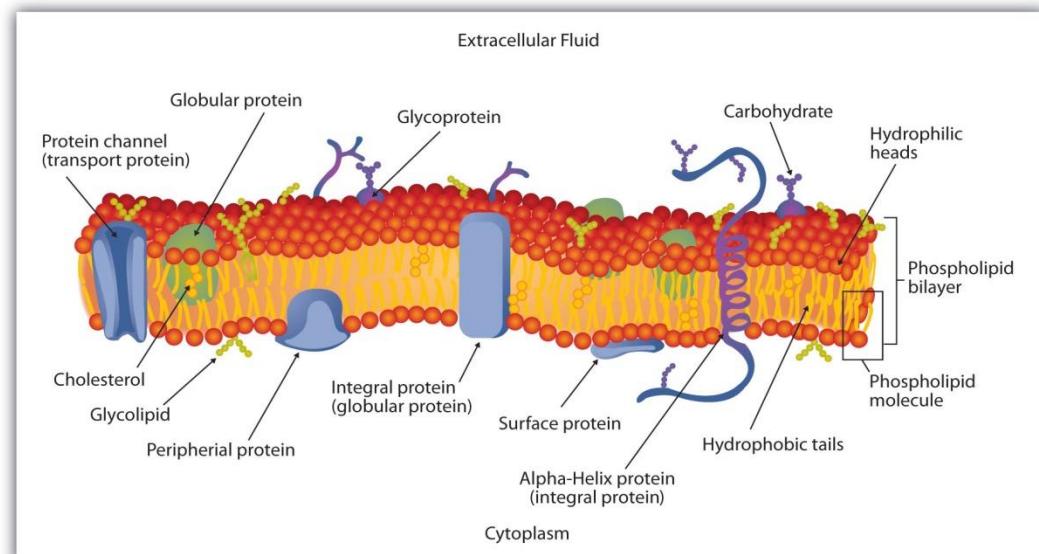
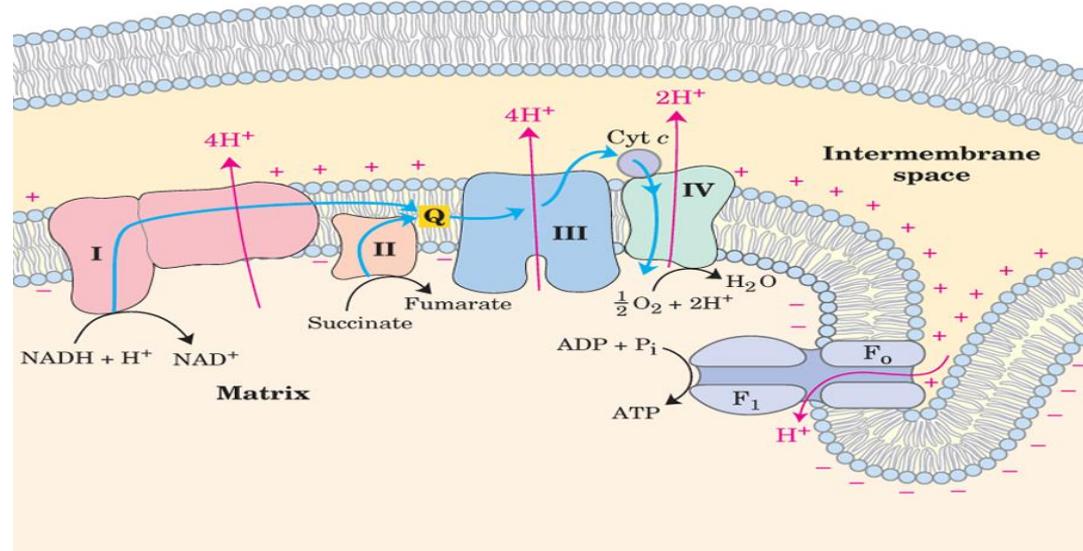


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To Address Mood Disorders, you MUST consider

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...



BACK TO THE
BASICS



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Evidenced Based References

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