



Popularization of Food as Medicine: Through the Lens of Tea



MEDICAL HISTORY:

Food as Medicine Spans Millennia

- Ancient Greece: Hippocrates food and dietetics for healing
- TCM (Traditional Chinese Medicine): 3,000-4,000 year history
 - Oldest texts on herbal medicine
- Indian Ayurveda: ancient texts known as Vedas
 - Concept of Doshic balance
 - First forms of treatment are often dietary changes
- Japanese Kampo: since 5th century AD / natural based medicine
 - Covered by national health insurance since 1967

HISTORICAL CONTEXT IN WESTERN MEDICINE

- Native American Culture
- Modern Era Western Medicine:
 - 1970's increased cultural exchange with China: interest in TCM grew
 - 1980's US medical community confronted with AIDS epidemic
 - No cure and few available treatments
 - Medical community discovered patients nutritional status affected survival





POPULARIZATION OF FOOD AS MEDICINE

Modern Day Perspective

- Concept of "Food as Medicine" applied in patient care settings:
 - Short term conditions/illnesses
 - Chronic conditions
- Countless media sources highlight its use and application for health and longevity
- Fits within growing field of Integrative / Holistic and Functional Medicine

DEFINITION:

a medical approach that focuses on identifying the root cause of disease.

- Root cause analysis can include an individual's:
 - Genes
 - Environment / Epigenetics
 - Lifestyle factors: nutritional status, stress, allergens, toxins





FOOD AS FUNCTIONAL MEDICINE

CURRENT EXAMPLES

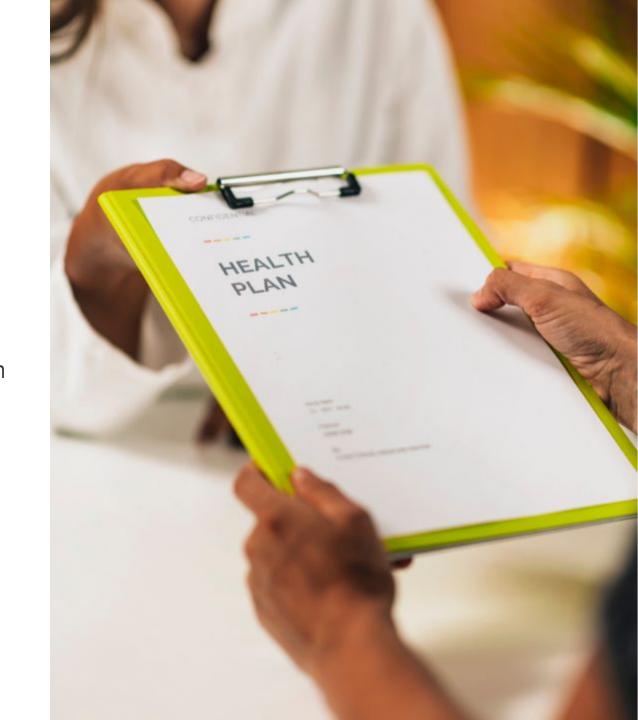
- → The Nigerian Paradox:
 - ◆ APOE4 gene
 - ◆ Dietary/lifestyle/epigenetic link
 - Decreased Alzheimer's compared to other communities
- → Mediterranean Diet
 - ♦ decreases inflammation
 - extraordinarily well-studied
- → Keto Diet
 - down regulates inflammatory triggers
 - can support neuronal growth
- → Restricted/Fast-Mimicking Diets:
 - improve insulin sensitivity



THE RAPID GROWTH OF FUNCTIONAL MEDICINE

STATISTICS

- Chronic diseases: Heart Dss, CA, Diabetes
- Account for 86% of health care costs in the US
- Rise in functional medicine stems from evidence-based research confirming: dss risk reduction, prevention – and in some cases reversibility – through nutrition and lifestyle changes.
- Increased recognition by employers and insurance companies to cover these treatments
- Global CAM market expected to exceed \$400B by 2028



MORE STATISTICS: POPULARIZATION OF FOOD AS MEDICINE WITHIN FUNCTIONAL MEDICINE

How has Covid affected these trends?

- Herbal Supplement Use 2020: Increased by 17.3% in the US
- First double digit growth in this industry in two decades
- Herbal supplement sales exceeded \$11.2B (a record) in the US





TOP SELLING HERS IN 2020

A Few Examples | Food As Medicine

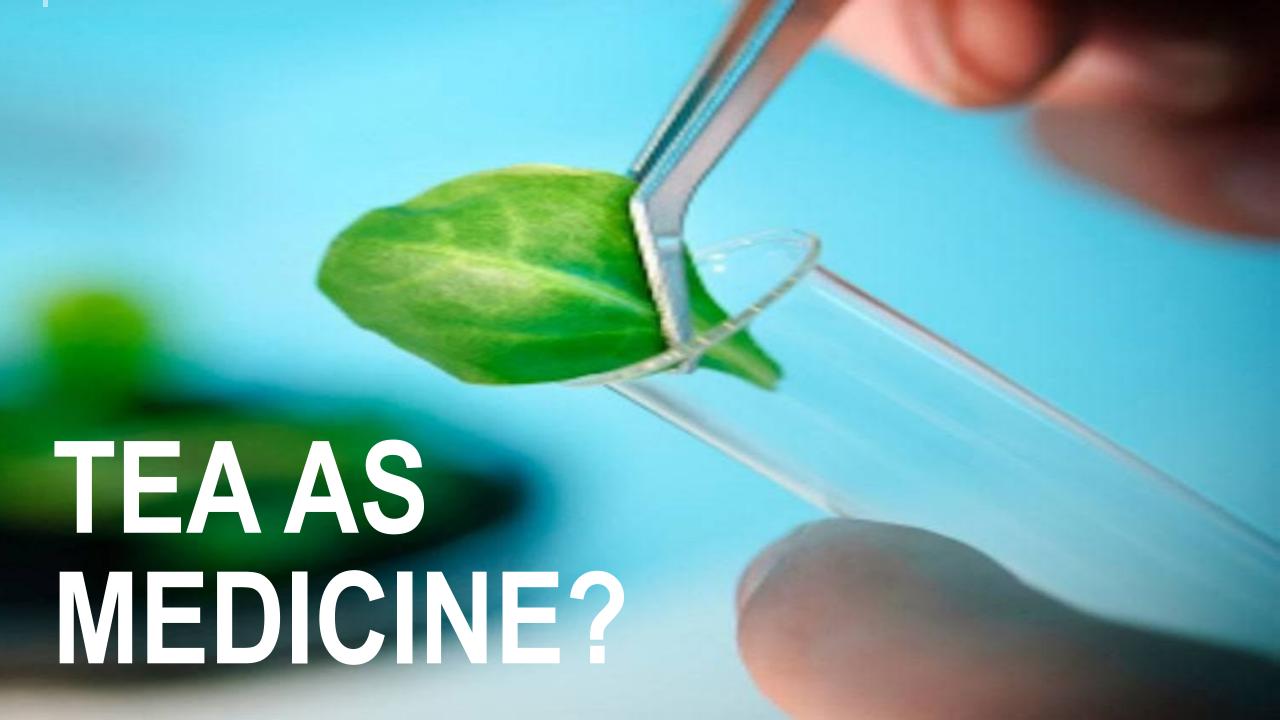
Ashwagandha

Apple Cider Vinegar

Elderberry

Ginger

Echinacea



EARLY BEGINNINGS: TEATIMELINE

PALEOLITHIC PERIOD

Archaeological findings / tea leaves in boiling water

3,000 BC: CHINA Emperor Shen Nung

900 BC: GREECE Homer

600-1000 AD: JAPAN Monks

1600'S: ENGLAND Luxury Commodity

1773: COLONIAL AMERICA

Boston Tea Party

1800'S & GLOBAL TRADE

Cultural, Religious, Economic, & Health

1970'S & MODERN MEDICINE

Food as Medicine

CRITERIA FOR SCIENTIFIC ACCEPTANCE

Physiologic effect

Risk assessment/toxicity

Pilot studies: Assess potential benefit

RCT's: Assess efficacy

Outcome studies



TEAAS MEDICINE AND FUNCTIONAL FOOD

200 BC: CHINA / HAN DYNASTY

MODERN MEDICINE:

1950's: Japan

1970's: Linus Pauling / Concept of Antioxidants

1990's-Present: Biochemistry of Nutrition

Evidenced-Based

Chemical analysis

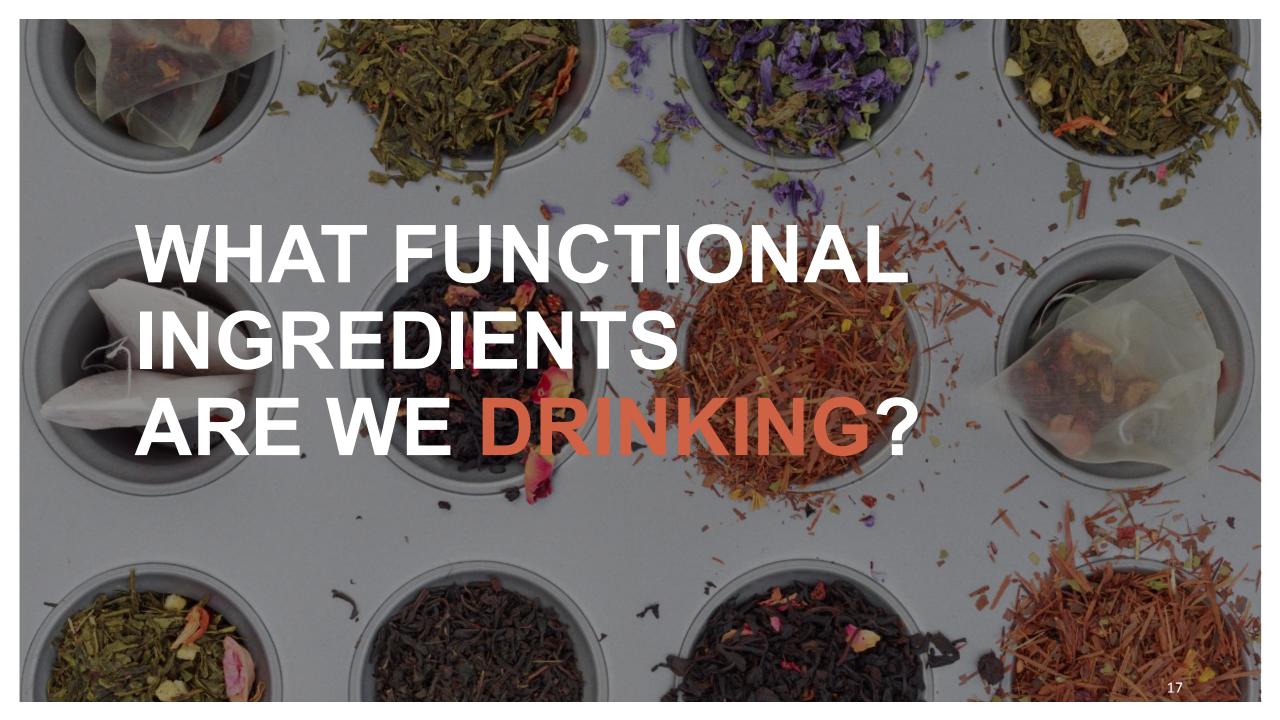
Medical Genetics

Epigenetics

Functional Compounds









FUNCTIONAL INGREDIENTS:

Antioxidants:

Flavonoids

Catechins

EGCG



CLASSIC ANTIOXIDANT:

"quench reactive oxidant species"

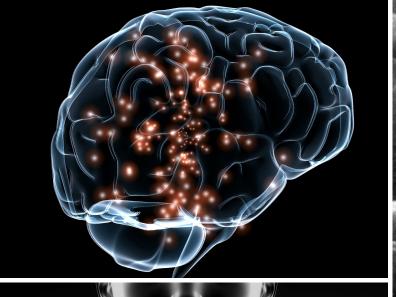
CURRENT TEA RESEARCH

Based on over 100 articles

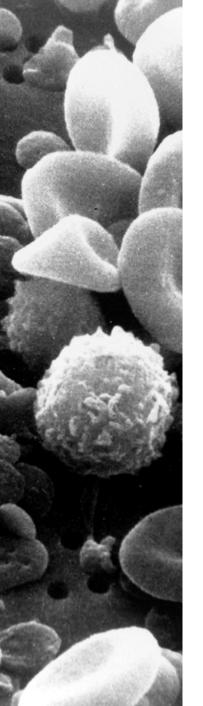
Acts on biomarkers of inflammation

Modulates signal transduction pathways

Can up-regulate antioxidant enzymes and "antioxidant defenses"







CURRENT TEA AND HEALTH RESEARCH

IN VITRO / ANIMAL / HUMAN STUDIES

ORGAN SYSTEM / PATHOLOGY

Brain/Cognitive

Oral Health

Cardiovascular Support

Bone Health

Cancer Prevention

Weight Management





Current science for healthy aging focuses on two main areas:

- STRESS: physiologic response to chronic exposure
- INFLAMMATION (gut, brain, heart, thyroid...)



- Constitutionally normalizing effect on the body
- Non-specific stress defense response
- Antioxidant activity
- Non-toxic

- ↑ Bld-Glc metab
- ↑ Energy and stamina
- ↑ Focus
- ↑ Immune resistance
- ↓ Anxiety





TYPES OF STRESS & STRESS BIOLOGY

Diet

Environmental

Illness/Infection

Normal aging/basic biological processes

Psychological

Physical





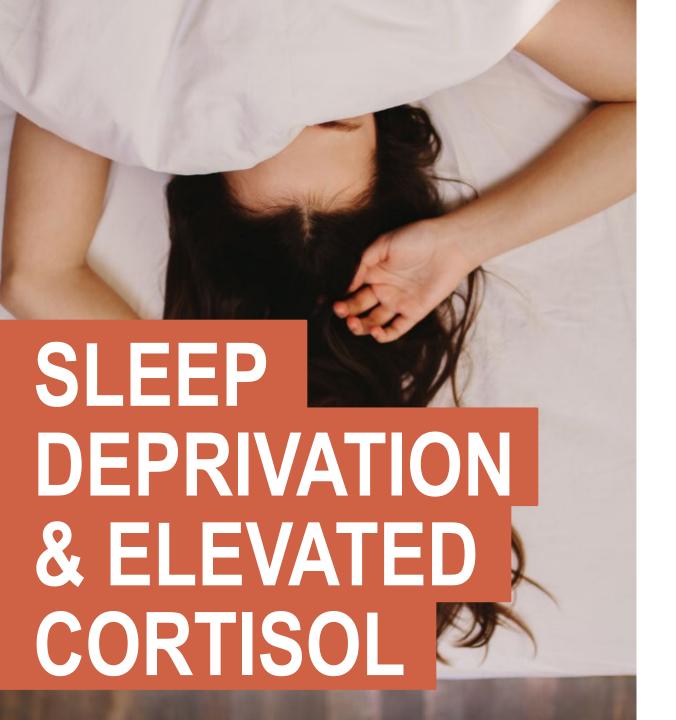
CHRONIC ANXIETY/STRESS RESPONSE

↑: Cortisol, epi, insulin, bld glucose, BP, CHOL

↓: Sleep, immunity, GH, HDL, thyroid horm fxn Harmful to brain cells: cortisol/hippocampus

ANESTHESIOLOGY 2003

Increased and consistent stress reduces white blood cell count = lower immune response, and leads to physical disease and emotional problems.



Chronic Sleep Deprivation

- ↑ P.M. cortisol
- ↑ Insulin and bld glc
- ↑ Sympathetic tone
- ↑ Inflammatory cytokines
- ↑ BP

Sleep deprivation as a neurobiologic and physiologic stressor: Allostasis and allostatic load. *Metabolism*. 2006 Oct;55(10:2):S20-3.

Stress accelerates cellular

aging—measured by length of specialized genetic segments called telomeres—by *as much as ten years*

Strong connection between **chronic stress** and heart disease

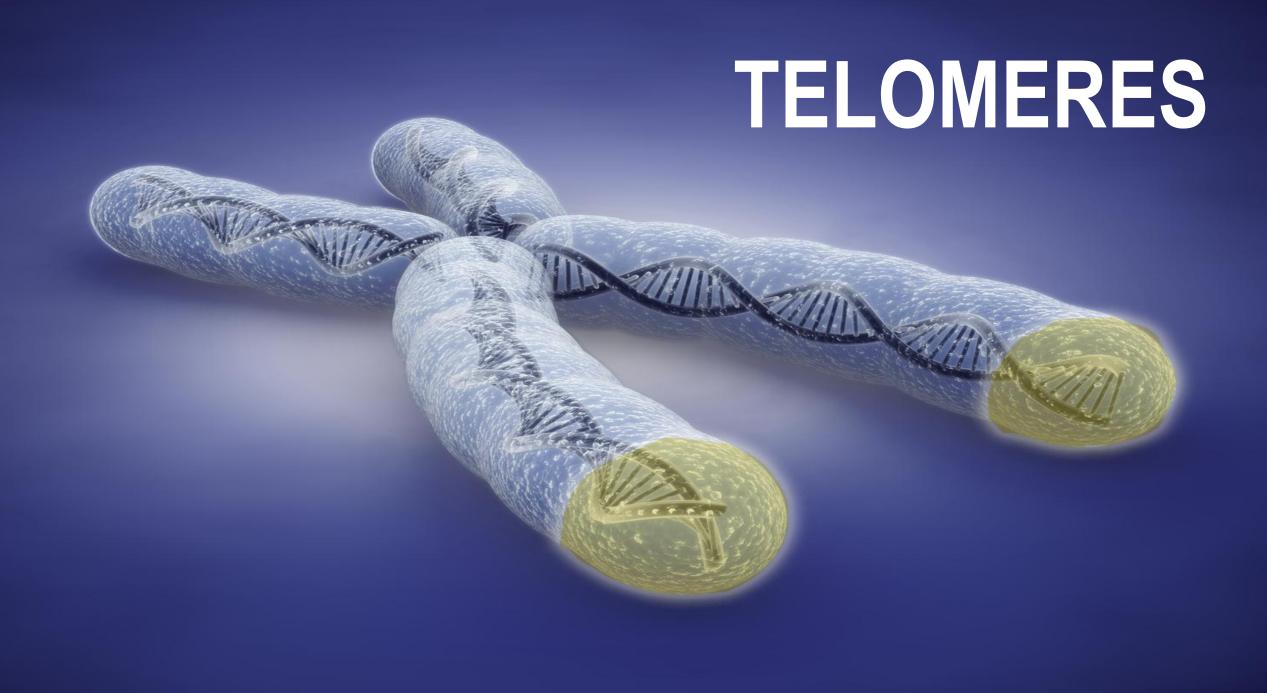
Job stress → significantly increased risk of coronary heart disease

High stress patients more likely to suffer HBP—along with ↑ angiotensin lvls and aortic stiffness (frequently accompany HTN)

Epel E, Blackburn E, Lin J, et al., Accelerated telomere shortening in response to life stress, Proc NatlAcad Sci USA 2004 Dec 7; 101(49): 17312-17315

Chida Y, Steptoe A, Greater cardiovascular responses to laboratory mental stress are associated with poor subsequent cardiovascular risk status, Hypertension 2010, 55: 1026-1032







WITHANIA SOMNIFERA

Calming herb

↓ Chol

↓ Bld-Glc

Modulates immune system

Normalize cortisol

Dose: 300-1000mg/day



PANAX GINSENG

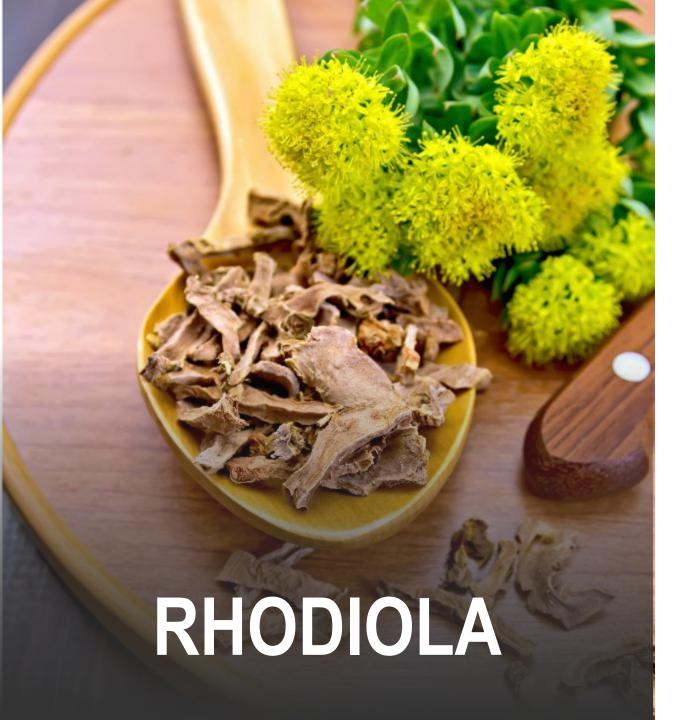
↑ Mental fxn/work performance and quality

Enhance immune fxn

Likely most stimulating adaptogen

Caution: can ↑ BP

Dose: 100-400mg/day



RHODIOLA ROSEA

Improves attention/focus

Improves memory

↓ Fatigue

↑ Mood

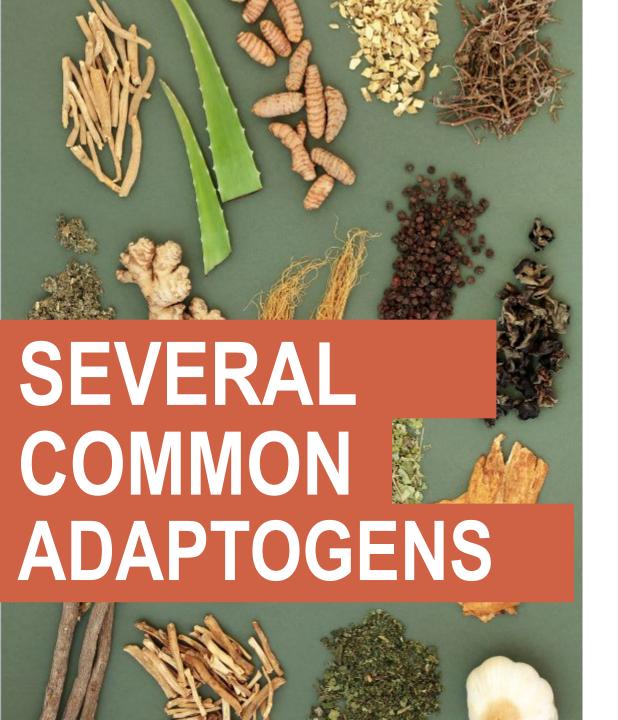
Dose: 100-250mg/day



ELEUTHEROCOCCUS SENTICOSUS

- ↑ Endurance
- ↑ Post-stress/exercise recovery
- ↑ Mental alertness/ cognitive fxn

Dose: 500-1000mg/day



American Ginseng, Amla, Ashwagandha, Asian Ginseng

Astralagus, Cordyceps, Dang Shen, Eleuthero, Guduchi, He Shou Wu

Holy Basil, Jiaogulan, Licorice Lycium, Prince Seng, Reishi

Rhaponticum, Rhodiola, Schisandra, Shatavarti, Shijalit

CONCLUSION

- Functional Foods Can Alter Cellular Function
- Health Compounds In Tea Have Functional Capacity To Support Health
- Tea / Herb Blends: Synergistic and Additive Health Benefits
- Functional Foods and Herbal Industry: Unprecedented Projected Growth

