



Dietary Approaches to Reducing MS Related Symptoms

Terry Wahls, MD, IFMCP

Author The Wahls Protocol How I Beat Progressive MS
Using Functional Medicine and Paleo Principles



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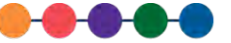
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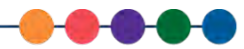


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Dietary Approaches to Reducing MS Related Symptoms

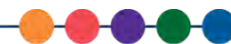
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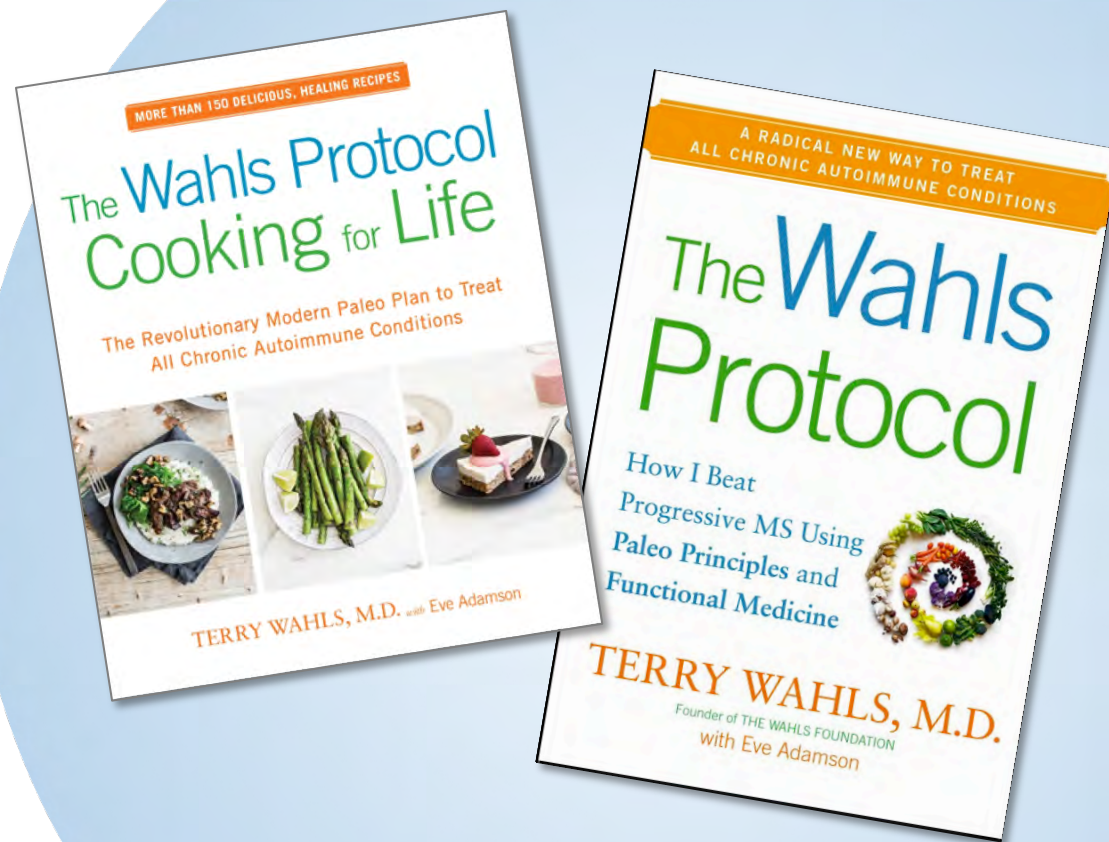


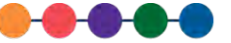


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- Books





Dietary Approaches to Reducing MS Related Symptoms

- Tell my story
- Review the science behind my protocol
- Review our research
- Review implications for other disease states



Objectives: By the End of Talk You Will Be Able To...

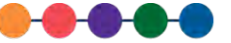
- Name at least one mechanism by which dietary factors may contribute to neuroinflammation and neurodegenerative disease processes and potential worsening of MS related symptoms
- Name at least at least three specific food groups that can help stabilize and or reverse neuroinflammation and neurodegenerative disease processes and MS related symptoms
- Identify an effective and inexpensive test that clinicians and patient can use to monitor the microbiome
- Identify testing to guide supplement recommendations for MS patients





In 2000, I Became a Patient

- Left leg weakness
- Prior history visual dimming
- Lesions in spinal cord
- Abnormal CSF
- **Diagnosis relapsing-remitting MS**



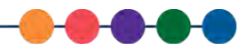
Cost of MS to Society/Individual

- RRMS annual cost of disease modifying drugs
 - \$45,000 to \$72,000/ year
 - Mean cost (Poland \$41,400)
- + Annual MRI, labs, therapy, office visits
- Within 10 years of diagnosis
 - 50% exit work force due to fatigue disability
 - 30% gait disability
 - Most convert to SPMS
- SPMS – chemotherapy, progressive disability
- PPMS – no approved treatments



Cost of MS to Society/Individual

- Lost of income from person with MS
- Leading cause of early disability
- Caregiving cost from strangers
- Family caregiver lost income
- Early and lengthy NH care
- Leading diagnosis for those requesting assisted suicide from Dr. Kevorkian



The Cleveland Clinic







7 Years of Decline NARCOMS QOL Survey

	11/23/05	6/2/06	11/28/06	5/5/07
MS Sx Overall	Worse	Worse	Worse	Worse
Fatigue	Mod	Severe	Total	Total



Timeline

- 1980 Face pain
- 1987 Dim vision
- 2000 Leg weakness (Copaxone)
- 2002 Paleo Diet prior vegetarian
- 2003 Progressive MS (Novantrone)
- 2004 Added various vitamins (Tysabri)
- 2005 (Cellcept)
- 2007 Discovered E-stim and IFM
- 2008 Reorganized / structured Paleo Diet



12 Months of Structured Paleo Diet, Exercise, NMES, & Meditation





Case report

Neuromuscular electrical stimulation and dietary interventions to reduce oxidative stress in a secondary progressive multiple sclerosis patient leads to marked gains in function: a case report

David Reese^{1,2}, ET Shivapour³, Terry L Wahls^{4,5,6*}, Shauna D Dudley-Javoroski² and Richard Shields²

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Neuroprotection vs. NeuroRegeneration

- Restoring function is the goal
- Restore the brain / mitochondria

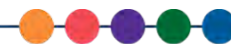
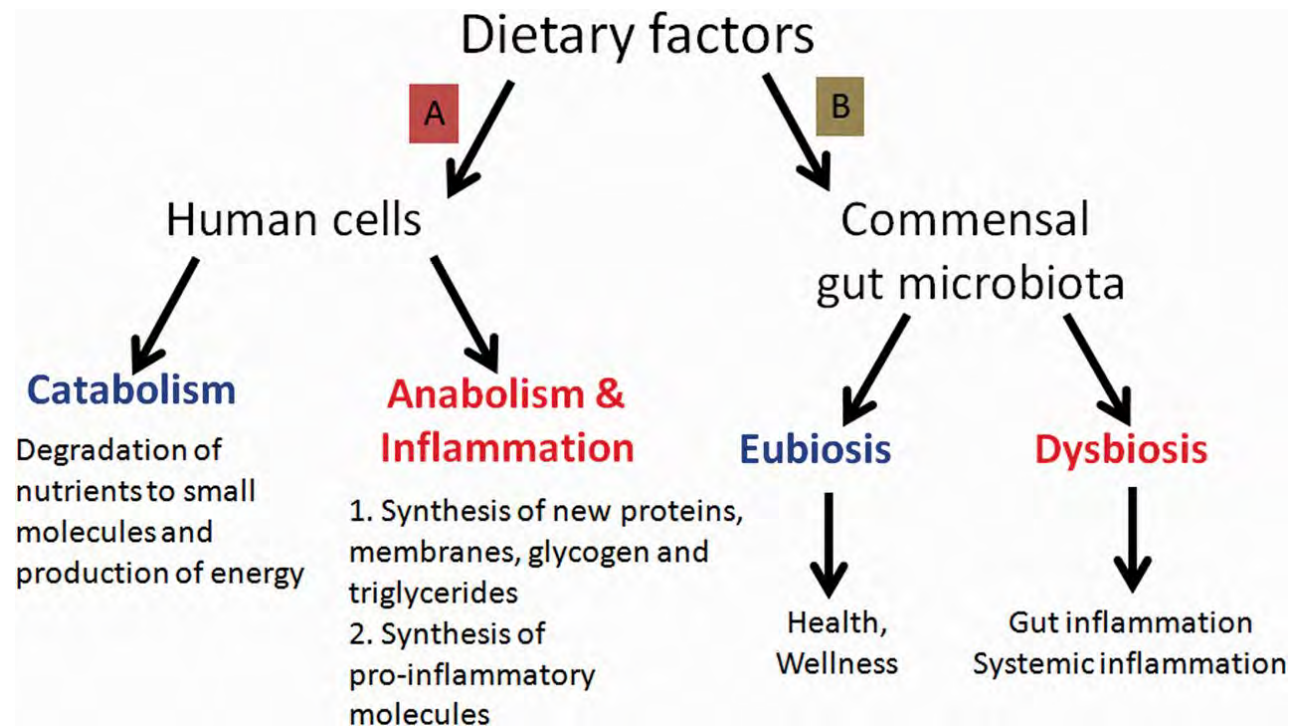
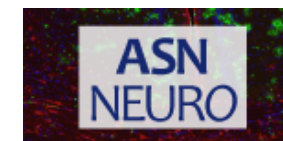


Figure 1. The two routes by which diet can influence our health: (A) the metabolism of our cells and (B) the population of our gut microbiota.



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Dairy & MS

Casein, Gluten & Schizophrenia

- Liquid cow milk (not cheese) and MS prevalence was highly correlated ($\rho = 0.836$) across 27 countries and 29 populations
- IgG to casein and gluten were significantly \uparrow in recent onset and non-recent onset schizophrenia compared to controls ($p \leq 0.00001-0.004$)



Gluten sensitivity: from gut to brain

Marios Hadjivassiliou, David S Sanders, Richard A Grünewald, Nicola Woodroffe, Sabrina Boscolo, Daniel Aeschlimann

2010; 9: 318-330
Department of Neurology
Marios Hadjivassiliou MD,
Richard A Grünewald DPhil and

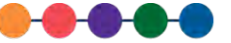
Gluten sensitivity is a systemic autoimmune disease with diverse manifestations. This disorder is characterized by an abnormal immunological responsiveness to ingested gluten in genetically susceptible individuals. Coeliac disease, also known as gluten-sensitive enteropathy, is only one aspect of a range of possible manifestations of gluten sensitivity. Neurological manifestations in patients with established coeliac disease have been reported since 1966.

Gluten sensitivity is an abnormal immune response to gluten in genetically susceptible individuals and may manifest solely with neurological dysfunction. 90% of gluten sensitive individuals have no GI symptoms.

(Aeschlimann PhD)
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Latin in 1552, the Greek word for abdominal, koiliaki, was transcribed to coeliac. The study of coeliac disease was renewed by Gee² in 1888. His lecture on the coeliac affection described the disease according to his observations while treating children with the disease. Although clinicians began to recognise and diagnose coeliac disease, its aetiology remained obscure until 1953 when Dicke and colleagues³ reported “the presence in wheat, of a factor having a deleterious effect in cases of celiac disease”. Because gastrointestinal symptoms were dominant in patients with coeliac disease, and enteropathy was seen after enteroscopy and small bowel

established coeliac disease who then neurological dysfunction continued to be present. The key findings from these reports were (with and without myoclonus) and neuropathic manifestations; neurological manifestations were usually reported in the context of coeliac disease and were almost always associated with malabsorption of vitamins; and the effects of gluten restriction were inconsistent. A gluten-free diet always alleviate neurological dysfunction, assessment of the effect of the gluten-free diet was the main aim of these reports. None of the



Gluten Sensitivity: From Gut to Brain

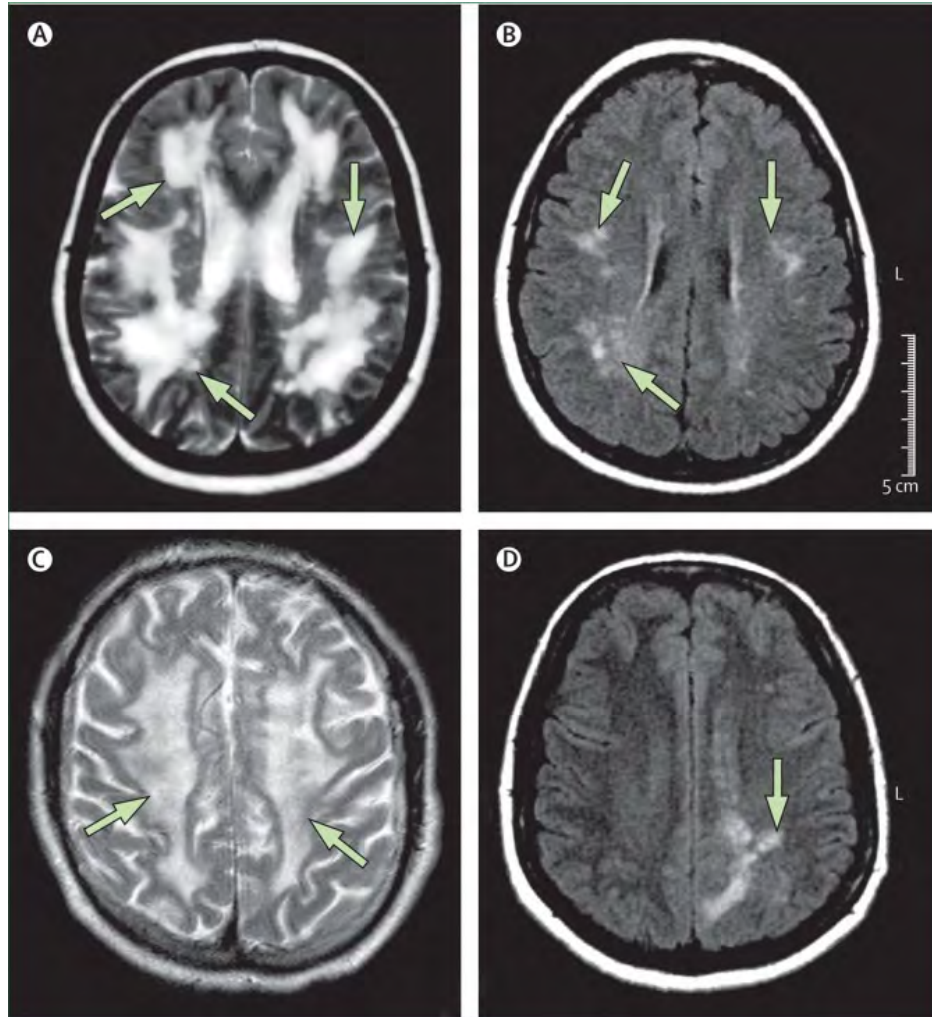
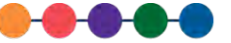


Figure 2. MRI in four patients with gluten encephalopathy. The extent and variability of white matter abnormalities caused by gluten sensitivity can be seen in these four patients (A–D). A and C show diffuse white matter changes, whereas B and D show more f...



MS and Gluten References

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- Transglutaminase-6 is an autoantigen in progressive multiple sclerosis and is upregulated in reactive astrocytes. [Mult Scler](#). 2016 Dec 1:1352458516684022.
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Myelin



36 Key Micronutrients

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Part 2 Macronutrients

J Nutr Health Aging 2006;10(5):377-85.

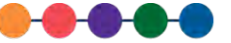
Bowman, G. et al. Nutrient biomarker patterns, cognitive function, and MRI measures of brain aging.

Neurology. 2012 Jan 24;78(4):241-9.



Nutrients

Vitamin A, retinol	Alpha carotene	Carnitine
Vitamin B₁ (thiamine)	Beta carotene	Lipoic acid
Vitamin B₂ (riboflavin)	Beta cryptoxanthin	Creatine
Vitamin B₃ (niacin)	Lutein	Cholesterol
Vitamin B₅ (pantothenic acid)	Lycopene	Alpha-linolenic fatty acid (ALA)
Vitamin B₆ (pyridoxine)	Zeaxanthin	Eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA)
Vitamin B₉ (folic acid)	Iron	Docosahexaenoic acid (DHA)
Vitamin B₁₂ (cobalamin)	Copper	Arachidonic acid (AA)
Vitamin C	Zinc	Gamma-linolenic faty acid (GLA)
Vitamin D	Iodine	Linoleic acid (LA)
Vitamin E	Magnesium	N-Acetylcysteine
Vitamin K	Selenium	Taurine



Sulfur-Rich Foods



Cabbage



Onion



Mushroom



Why Brassica and Allium?

- Improve detoxification
- Increase glutathione production
- Increase GABA production
- Enhance neuroprotection
- Improve endothelial function



Brassica and Allium References

- Neuroprotective Effect of Brassica oleracea Sprouts Crude Juice in a Cellular Model of Alzheimer's Disease. *Med Cell Longev.*2015;2015:781938
- Learning and memory promoting effects of crude garlic extract. *Indian J Exp Biol.*2013 Dec;51(12):1094-100.
- Enhancement of the neuroprotective activity of *Hericium erinaceus* mycelium co-cultivated with *Allium sativum* extract. *Arch Physiol Biochem.*2015 Feb;121(1):19-25.



Why Emphasize Mushrooms?

- Increase nerve growth factors (NGF)
- *Hericium erinaceus* (Yamabushitake or **Lion's Mane**) stimulate the production of NGF (in vitro)
- Activate natural killer cells
- Prime innate and adaptive immunity



Leafy Greens





Why Greens?

- Vitamin K1 metabolized to K2-MK7 in gut
- K2 important in:
 - Myelin production
 - Calcium influx into bones and teeth
- Carotenoids
- Magnesium



Greens References

- Age- and brain region-specific effects of dietary vitamin K on myelin sulfatides. Nutr Biochem. 2010 Nov;21(11):1083-8.
- Vitamin K and sphingolipid metabolism: evidence to date. Nutr Rev. 2005 Apr;63(4):111-21.
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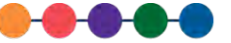
Colored Foods





Why Deeply Pigmented?

- Pigments (especially **blue/purple/black**) are associated with improved cognitive performance and neuroprotection



Blueberries and Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI)

- N = 47 with MCI, 68 y/o +, Blueberry powder vs. placebo, 16 weeks, equivalent of 1 cup berries
 - "There was improvement in cognitive performance and brain function compared with placebo"
- N = 94, 62 to 80 y/o with memory complaints
- Fish oil + blueberries vs. fish oil + placebo, 24 weeks
- The blueberry-supplemented participants had a better sense of well-being, fewer memory mistakes and were less inefficient



Pigment & Blueberry References

- Medicinal Effect of Nutraceutical Fruits for the Cognition and Brain Health. Scientifica (Cairo).2016;2016:3109254.
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- Fruit polyphenolics and brain aging: nutritional interventions targeting age-related neuronal and behavioral deficits. Ann N Y Acad Sci. 2002 Apr;959:128-32.
- Reversing the deleterious effects of aging on neuronal communication and behavior: beneficial properties of fruit polyphenolic compounds. Am J Clin Nutr. 2005 Jan;81(1 Suppl):313S-316S.



3 
Greens



3 
Colored



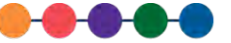
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Sulfur





Why Organ Meat

- Pre-industrial: 30% of all meat consumed was organ meat
- Excellent source of ubiquinone, minerals, essential fatty acids, fat and water soluble vitamins, especially
 - Vitamin K2-MK4
 - Retinol, Vitamin A



Organ Meat = Superfood

Minerals (mg/100g)	Kale	Turkey (roasted)	Beef Liver	Beef Heart
Calcium	72	26	6	94
Iron	0.9	1.79	6.54	1.17
Magnesium	18	25	21	23
Phosphorus	28	203	497	36
Potassium	228	280	352	296
Sodium	23	68	79	30
Zinc	0.24	2.96	5.3	0.31



Vitamins (per 100g)	Kale	Turkey (roasted)	Beer Liver	Beef Heart
Vitamin C, mg	41	0	1.9	53.3
Thiamin mg	0.053	0.057	0.194	0.069
Riboflavin mg	0.07	0.177	3.425	0.091
Niacin mg	0.5	5.088	17.525	0.65
Vitamin mg B-6	0.138	0.41	1.017	0.179
Folate, mcgDFE	13	7	253	17
Vitamin B-12µg	0	0.35	70.58	0
Vitamin A, RAE	681 mcg	0	9442 mcg	885 mcg
Vitamin A, IU	13621 *	0.34	31714	17707
Vitamin E mg (alpha-tocopherol)	0.85	0	0.51	1.1
Vitamin K1 µg (phyloquinone)	817 (K1)	1.3	3.3 (K2)	0.5



Grass-fed Meats, Organ Meats, and Wild Fish



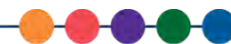
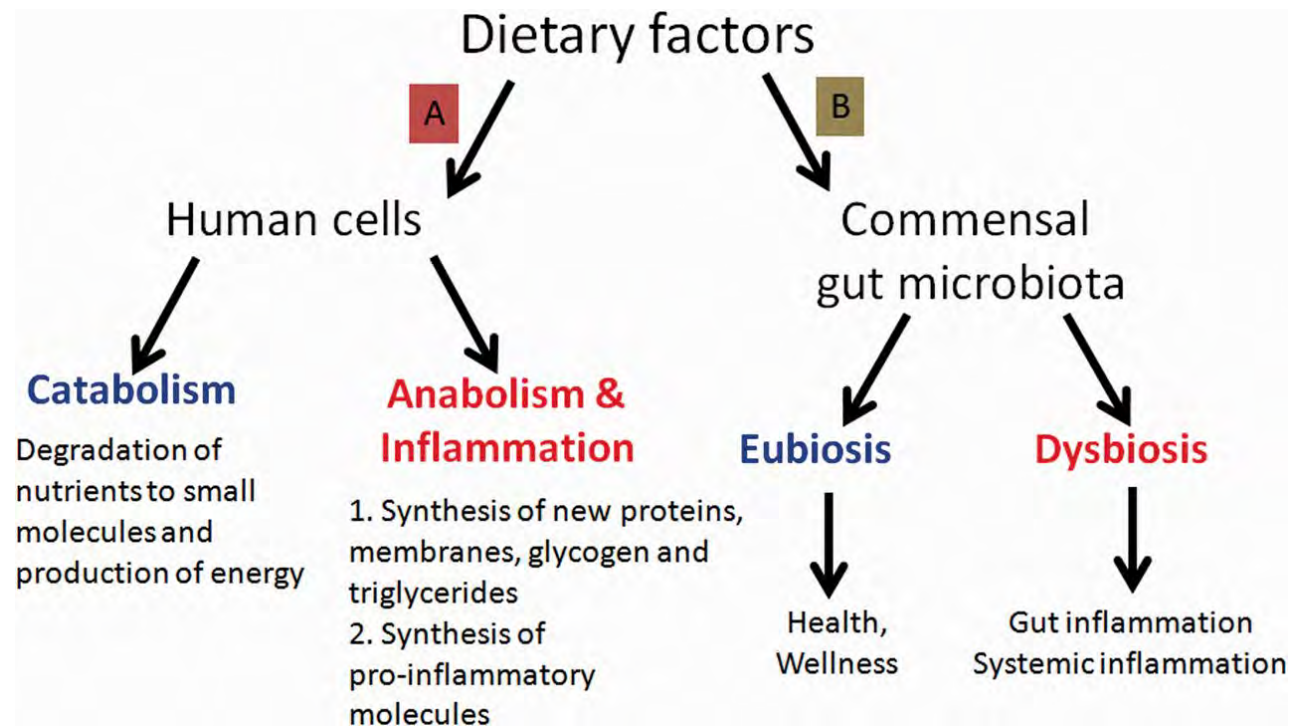
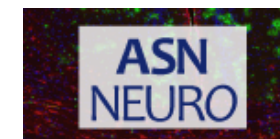


Figure 1. The two routes by which diet can influence our health: (A) the metabolism of our cells and (B) the population of our gut microbiota.



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Life Begins in the Ocean





Life Timeline Billions of Years

Going back in time billions of years

- 4.5 Water
- 4.0 Simple life
- 3.0 Photosynthesis
- 2.5 Oxygen crisis
- 1.5 Mitochondria Multi-cellular
- 0.5 (500 Million) Land plants/ animals
- 0.2 (200 Million) Mammals
- 0.00025 (250 Thousand) Humans
- 0.00001 (10 Thousand) Grain, legumes and dairy



Our Human Ecosystem Began In The Ocean





- We have co-evolved with the organisms that were in the ocean
- Microbes divide every 20 minutes (1 billion years)
 - Billions of generations
- Humans every 25 years (250,000 years)
 - 10,000 generations



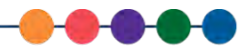
Guts Populated by Ocean Microbiome

- Co-operative mutualistic relationship
- We are all supra-organisms – as dependent on the microbes as our cells are upon our mitochondria to function



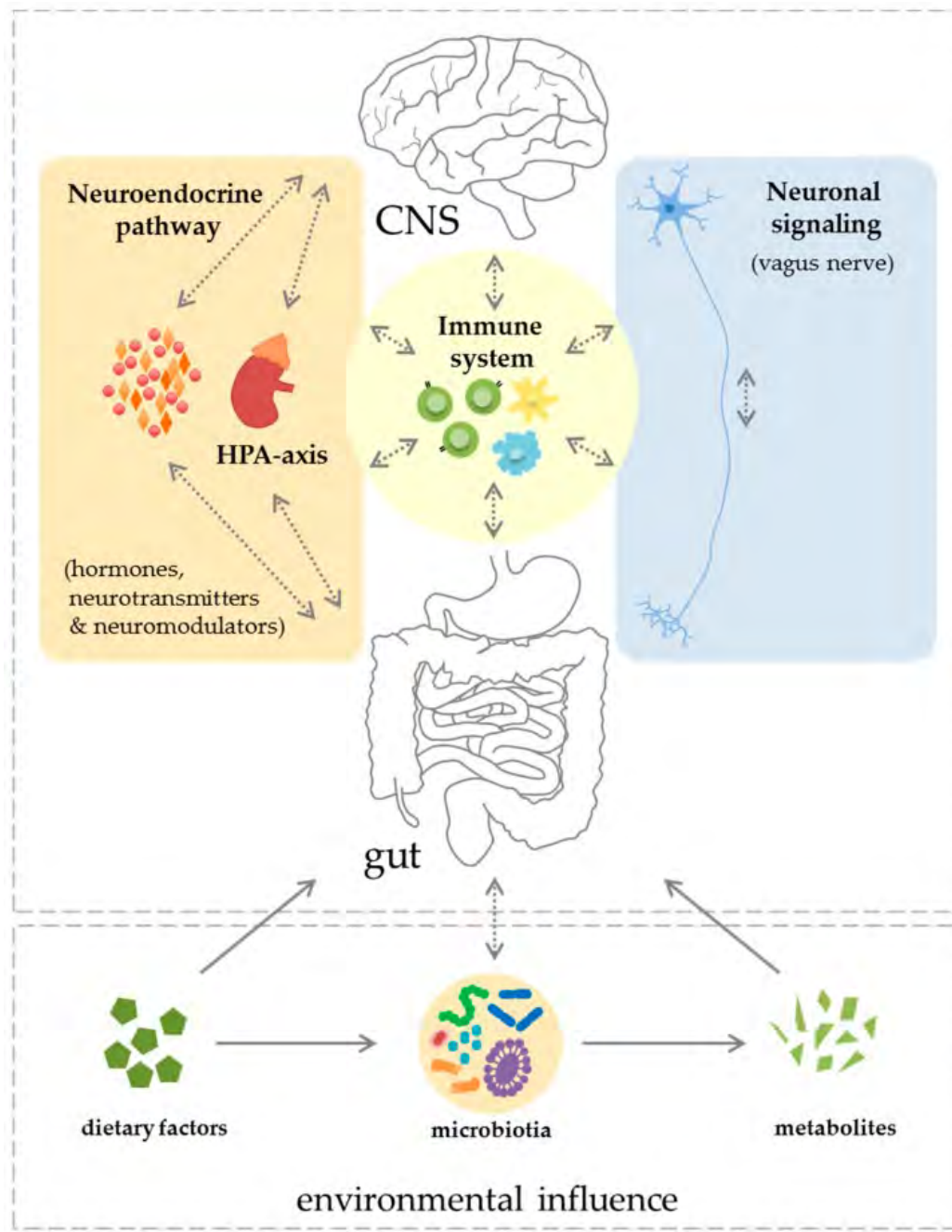
Gut Brain Immune Axis

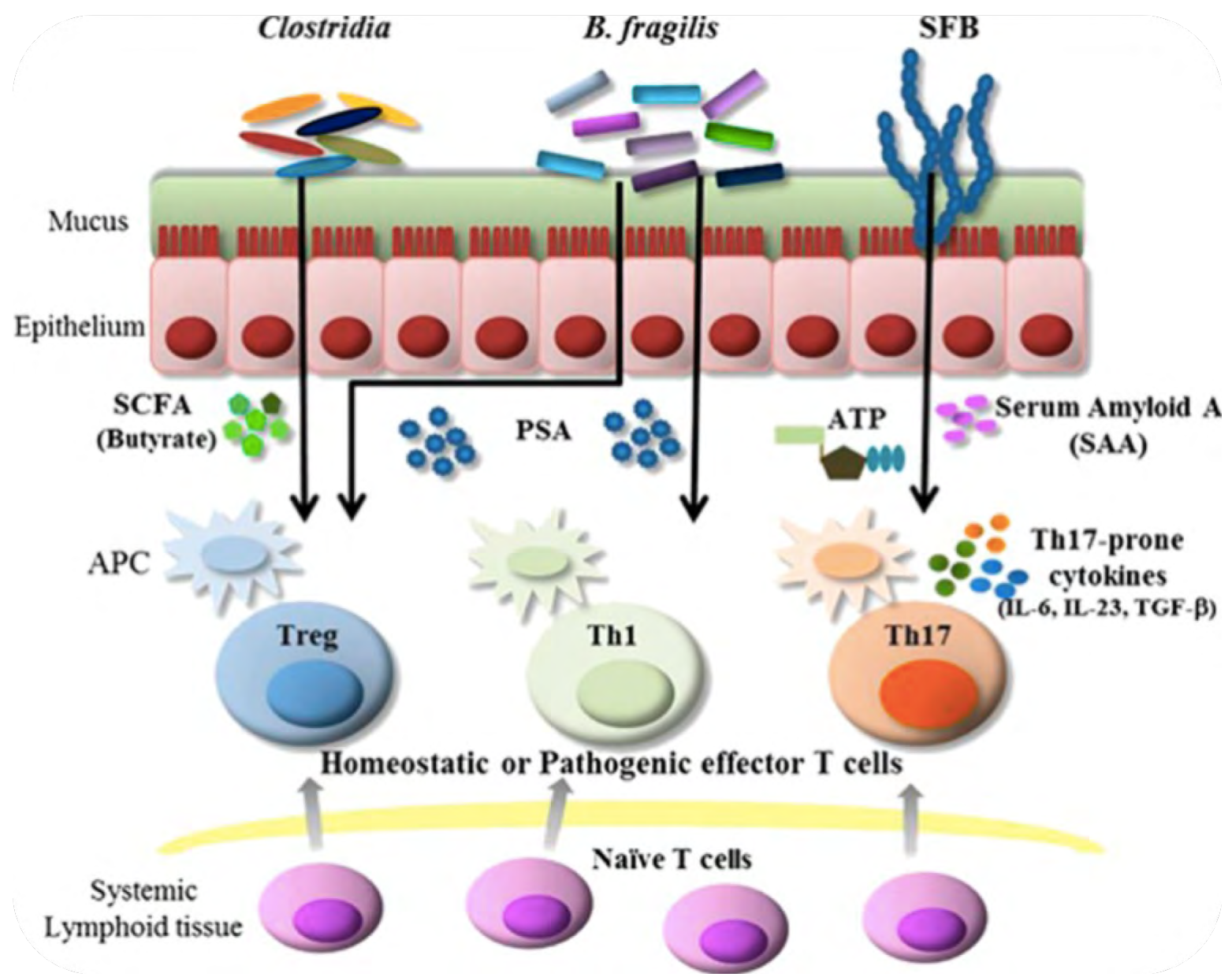
- Gut microbiota influence the brain and immune system balance
- Diet influences the microbiome strongly
- Exercise, sleep, stress level also important
- Changes in the colon mucosa every early in the disease process



Gut–CNS-Axis

Possibility to Modulate
Inflammatory Disease Activity—
Implications for Multiple Sclerosis












Microbiome and MS

- 20 MS patients
- 40 Controls
- Depletion of *Clostridia* species related to priming the regulatory Th17 cells
- Loss of T regulatory cells / tolerance

Dysbiosis in the Gut Microbiota of Patients with Multiple Sclerosis, with a Striking Depletion of Species Belonging to *Clostridia* XIVa and IV Clusters

Sachiko Miyake , Sangwan Kim , Wataru Suda , Kenshiro Oshima, Masakazu Nakamura, Takako Matsuoka, Norio Chihara, Atsuko Tomita, Wakiro Sato, Seok-Won Kim, Hidetoshi Morita, Masahira Hattori , Takashi Yamamura 

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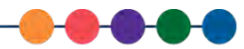
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Abstract

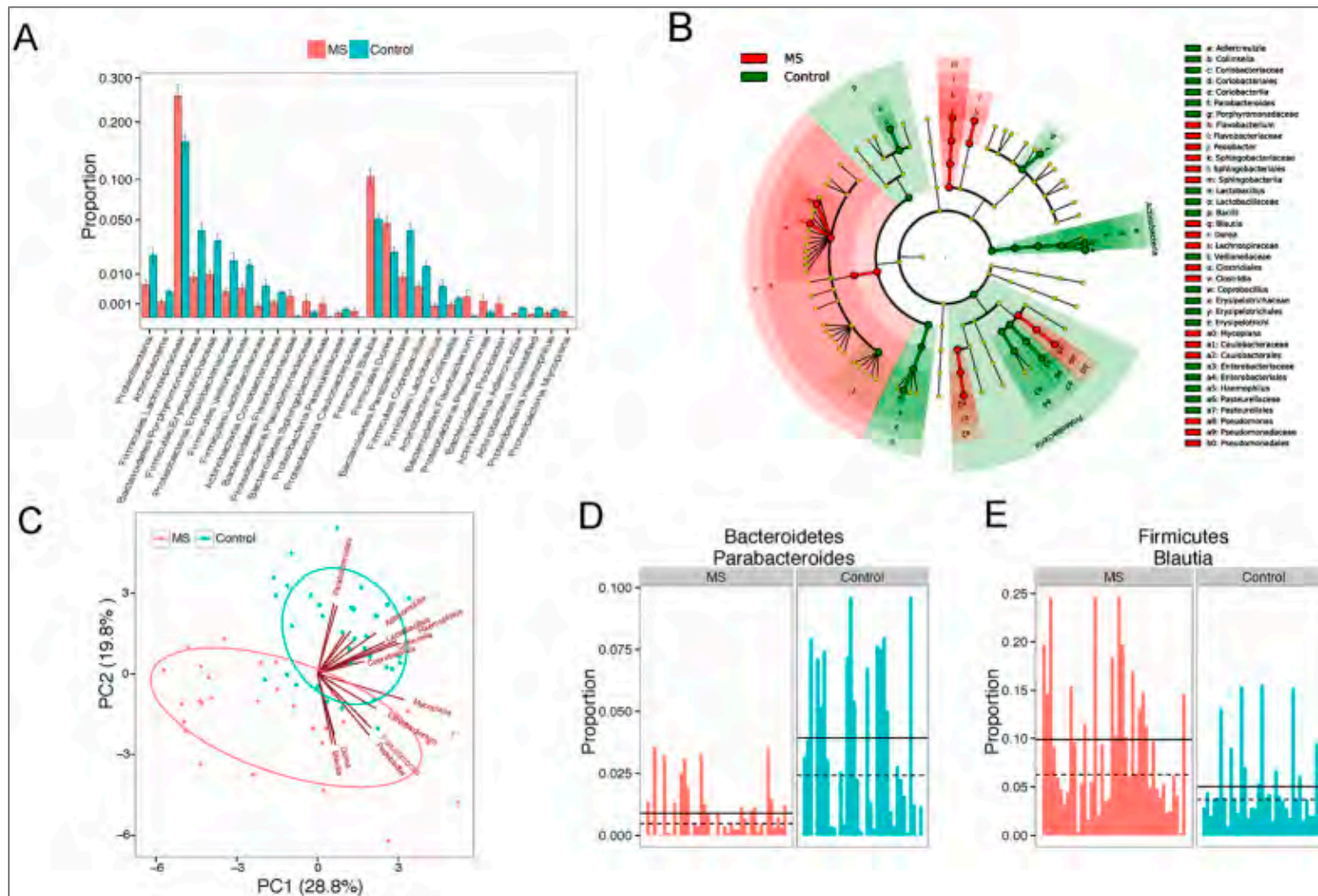
- Introduction
- Materials & Methods
- Results
- Discussion
- Supporting Information
- Acknowledgments
- Author Contributions
- References

Abstract

The pathogenesis of multiple sclerosis (MS), an autoimmune disease affecting the brain and spinal cord, remains poorly understood. Patients with MS typically present with recurrent episodes of neurological dysfunctions such as blindness, paresis, and sensory disturbances. Studies on experimental autoimmune encephalomyelitis (EAE) animal models have led to a number of testable hypotheses including a hypothetical role of altered gut microbiota in the development of MS. To investigate whether gut microbiota in patients with MS is altered, we compared the gut microbiota of 20 Japanese patients with relapsing-remitting (RR) MS (MS20) with that of 40 healthy Japanese subjects (HC40) and an additional 18 healthy subjects (HC18). All the HC18 subjects repeatedly provided fecal samples over the course of months (158 samples in total). Analysis of the bacterial 16S ribosomal RNA (rRNA) gene by using a



Multiple Sclerosis Patients Have Gut Dysbiosis



Multiple sclerosis patients have a distinct gut microbiota compared to healthy controls

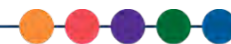
MS (n=31) More: *Pseudomonas*, *Mycoplasma*, *Haemophilus*, *Blautia*, and *Dorea*

Control (n=36) More: *Parabacteroides*, *Adlercreutzia* and *Prevotella*



Fiber Grams / Day

- Westernized society: 15 grams
- Target: 30 grams
- Wahls Diet: 80 grams
- Hunter Gatherer: 100 to 150 grams
- Feed your bacterial friends more fiber



BRISTOL STOOL CHART



Type 1 Separate hard lumps

Very constipated



Type 2 Lumpy and sausage like

Slightly constipated



Type 3 A sausage shape with cracks in the surface

Normal



Type 4 Like a smooth, soft sausage or snake

Normal



Type 5 Soft blobs with clear-cut edges

Lacking fibre



Type 6 Mushy consistency with ragged edges

Inflammation



Type 7 Liquid consistency with no solid pieces

Inflammation





More Vegetables

3 
Greens



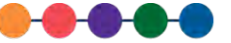
3 
Colored



3 
Sulfur



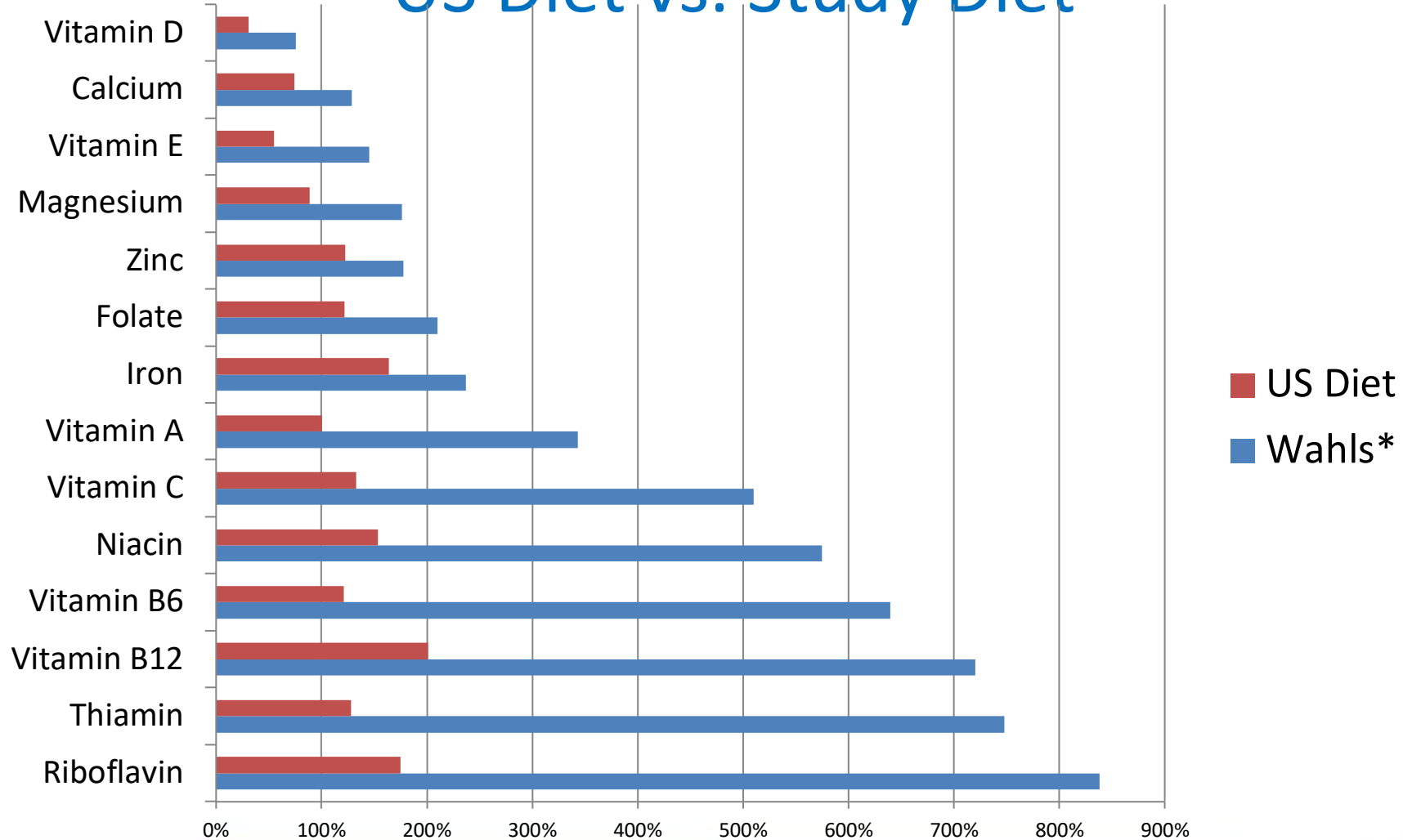




Study Diet

Food	Instruction	Servings
Green leafy vegetables	Recommended*	3 cups cooked/6 cups raw=3srvg
Sulfur-rich vegetables	Recommended*	3 cups raw or cooked= 3srvg
Intensely colored fruits or vegetables	Recommended*	3 cups raw or cooked =3 srvg
Omega-3 oils	Encouraged	2 tablespoons
Animal protein	Encouraged	4 ounces or more
Gluten-containing grain	Excluded	
Dairy	Excluded	
Eggs	Excluded	

Nutritional Adequacy (%RDA) US Diet vs. Study Diet





Stop Processed Foods, Gluten, Dairy, Eggs





Methyl B12, Methyl Folate, Vitamin D, Fish Oil





Meditation





Stretching Exercises

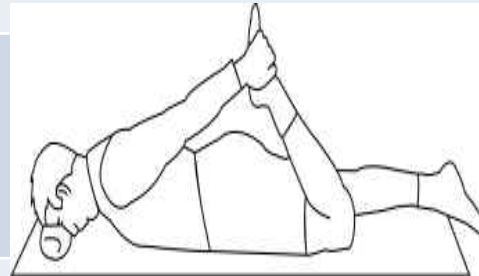
Gastro-soleus



Hamstring



Quadriceps



Erector spinae





Electrical Stimulation of Muscles Builds Muscle Mass



Multimodal intervention improves fatigue and quality of life in subjects with progressive multiple sclerosis: a pilot study

This article was published in the following Dove Press journal:

Degenerative Neurological and Neuromuscular Disease

27 February 2015

[Number of times this article has been viewed](#)

Babita Bisht¹
Warren G Darling²
E Torage Shivapour³
Susan K Lutgendorf^{4,5}
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Catherine A Chenard¹
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Background: Fatigue is a disabling symptom of multiple sclerosis (MS) and reduces quality of life. The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of a multimodal intervention, including a modified Paleolithic diet, nutritional supplements, stretching, strengthening exercises with electrical stimulation of trunk and lower limb muscles, and stress management on perceived fatigue and quality of life of persons with progressive MS.

Methods: Twenty subjects with progressive MS and average Expanded Disability Status Scale (EDSS) score of 6.2 (range: 3.5–8.0) participated in the 12-month phase of the study. Assessments were completed at baseline and at 3 months, 6 months, 9 months, and 12 months. Safety analyses were based on monthly side effects questionnaires and blood analyses at 1 month, 3 months, 6 months, 9 months, and 12 months.

Results: Subjects showed good adherence (assessed from subjects' daily logs) with this intervention and did not report any serious side effects. Fatigue Severity Scale (FSS) and Performance Scales-fatigue subscale scores decreased in 12 months ($P < 0.0005$). Average FSS scores of eleven subjects showed clinically significant reduction (more than two points, high response) at 3 months, and this improvement was sustained until 12 months. Remaining subjects ($n=9$, low responders) either showed inconsistent or less than one point decrease in average FSS scores in the 12 months. Energy and general health scores of RAND 36-item Health Survey (Short Form-36) increased during the study ($P < 0.05$). Decrease in FSS scores during the 12 months was associated with shorter disease duration ($r = -0.511$, $P = 0.011$), and lower baseline Patient Determined Disease Steps score ($r = 0.563$, $P = 0.005$) and EDSS scores ($r = 0.501$, $P = 0.012$). Compared to low responders, high responders had lower level of physical disability ($P < 0.05$) and lower intake of gluten, dairy products, and eggs ($P = 0.036$) at baseline. High responders undertook longer duration of massage and stretches per muscle ($P < 0.05$) in 12 months.

Conclusion: A multimodal intervention may reduce fatigue and improve quality of life of subjects with progressive MS. Larger randomized controlled trials with blinded raters are needed to prove efficacy of this intervention on MS-related fatigue.

Keywords: modified Paleolithic diet, exercise, neuromuscular electrical stimulation, stress management, lifestyle changes, vitamins, supplements



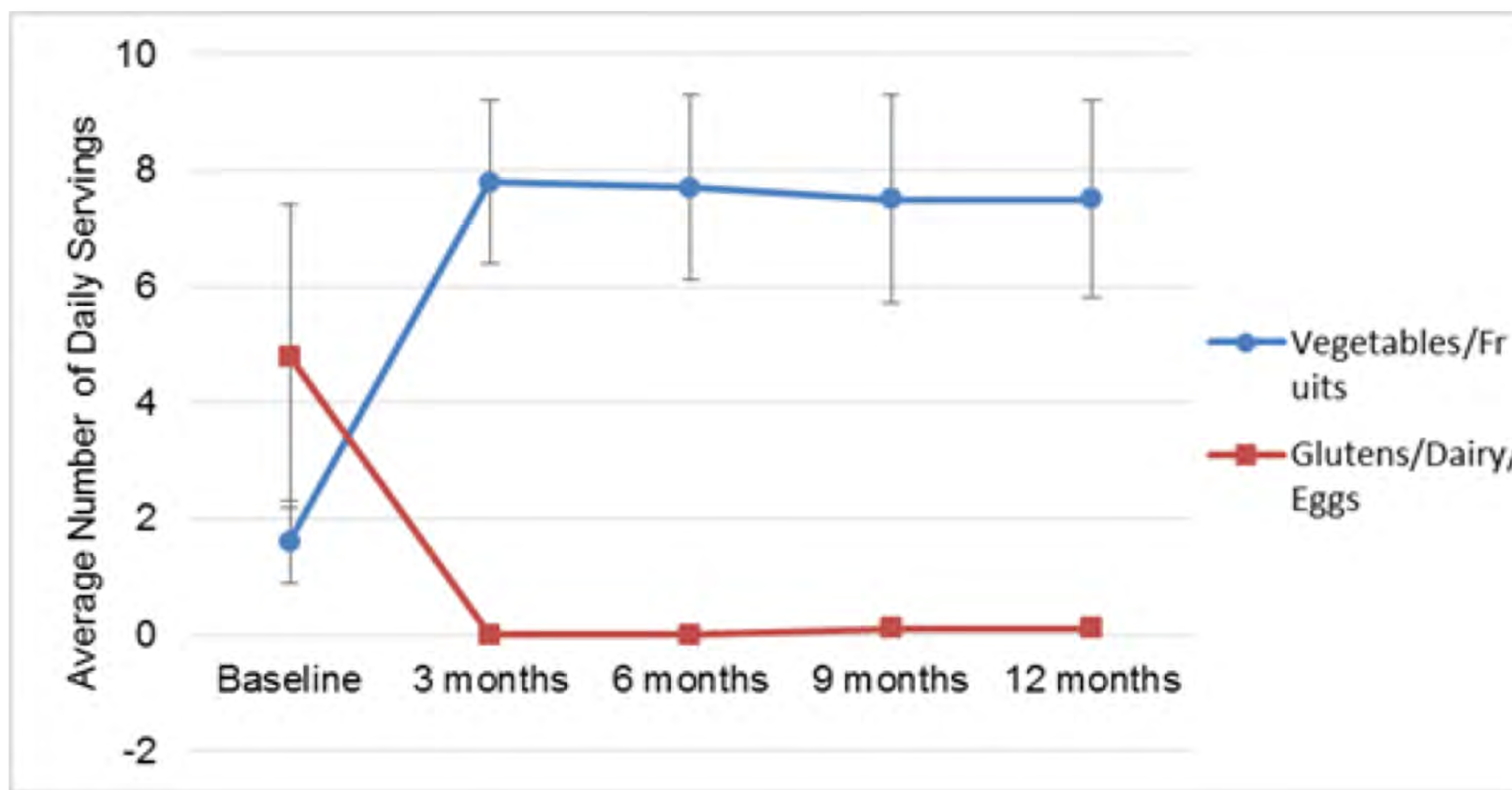
Subject Demographics

- ❑ 20 individuals (18 SPMS, 2 PPMS)
- ❑ Age: 51.7 (\pm 6.4) years
- ❑ Baseline EDSS: 6.2 (\pm 1)
- ❑ Fatigue Severity Scale Score: 5.5 (\pm 1.2)



Average daily servings of the study diet recommended (vegetables/fruits) and excluded (gluten/dairy/eggs) foods

$p < 0.01$ difference from baseline to 12 months



Multimodal intervention improves fatigue and quality of life in subjects with progressive multiple sclerosis: a pilot study

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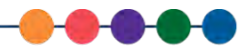
Side effect – Overweight and obese subjects lost weight and got to a healthy weight

⁵College of Medicine, University of Iowa, ⁶Department of Urology, Carver College of Medicine, University of Iowa, ⁷Department of Epidemiology, College of Public Health, University of Iowa, ⁸Department of Internal Medicine, VA Medical Center, Iowa City, IA, USA

Form-36) increased during the study ($P < 0.05$). Decrease in FSS scores during the 12 months was associated with shorter disease duration ($r = -0.511$, $P = 0.011$), and lower baseline Patient Determined Disease Steps score ($r = -0.563$, $P = 0.005$) and EDSS scores ($r = -0.501$, $P = 0.012$). Compared to low responders, high responders had lower level of physical disability ($P < 0.05$) and lower intake of gluten, dairy products, and eggs ($P = 0.036$) at baseline. High responders undertook longer duration of massage and stretches per muscle ($P < 0.05$) in 12 months.

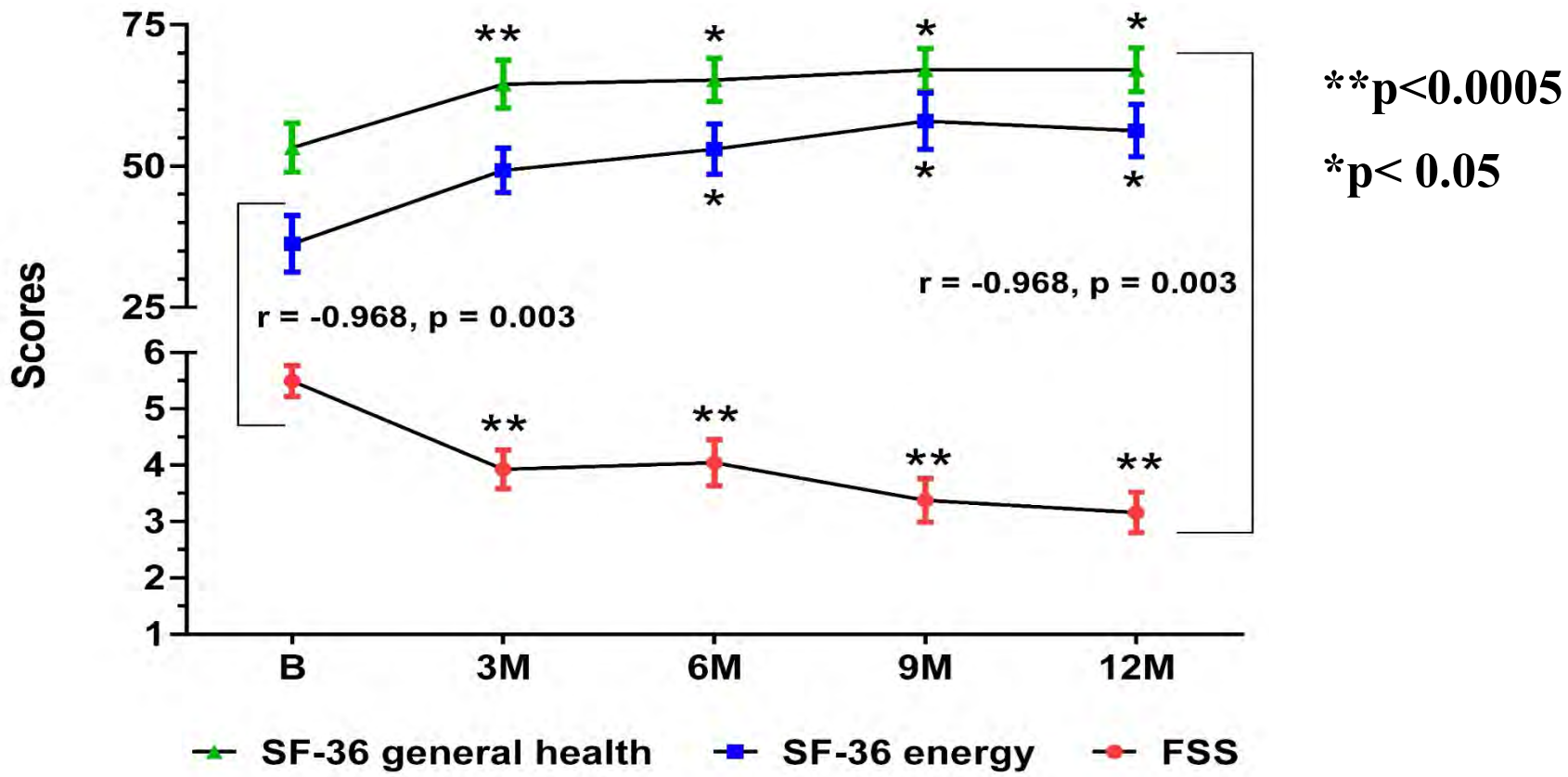
Conclusion: A multimodal intervention may reduce fatigue and improve quality of life of subjects with progressive MS. Larger randomized controlled trials with blinded raters are needed to prove efficacy of this intervention on MS-related fatigue.

Keywords: modified Paleolithic diet, exercise, neuromuscular electrical stimulation, stress management, lifestyle changes, vitamins, supplements



Multimodal Intervention Improves Quality of Life

5 point change is clinically meaningful





Factors Associated With Success

- Less disability
- Shorter disease duration
- Larger intervention Dose
- Family intervention / support (Diet)
- Exercise Dose (Gait)



In the Setting of Progressive MS

Improved Thinking Ability and Reduced Anxiety and Reduced Depression

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF NUTRITION
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/07315724.2016.1255160>



OPEN ACCESS

A Multimodal, Nonpharmacologic Intervention Improves Mood and Cognitive Function in People with Multiple Sclerosis

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Rebecca Louison, BS^a, Danielle T. Klein, BS^c, and Terry L. Wahls, MD^{c,g}

^aDepartment of Psychology, Mount Mercy University, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; ^bCollege of Nursing, The University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; ^cDepartment of Internal Medicine, Carver College of Medicine, The University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; ^dDepartment of Psychiatry, Iowa City VA Health Care System, Iowa City, Iowa; ^eDepartment of Psychiatry, Carver College of Medicine, University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; ^fCollege of Public Health, The University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa; ^gExtended Care and Rehabilitation Service Line, Iowa City VA Health Care System, Iowa City, Iowa

ABSTRACT

Objective: The objective of this study was to examine whether participation in a 12-month multimodal intervention would improve mood and cognitive function in adults with progressive multiple sclerosis (MS).

Methods: In this one-arm, open-label feasibility trial, participants were prescribed a home-based multimodal intervention, including (1) a modified Paleolithic diet; (2) an exercise program (stretching and strengthening of the trunk and lower limb muscles); (3) neuromuscular electrical stimulation (ESstim) of trunk and lower limb muscles; and (4) stress management (meditation and self-massage). Individuals completed measures of mood (Beck Anxiety and Depression Inventories) and cognitive (Cognitive Stability Index, Cognitive Screening Test, Delis-Kaplan Executive Function System) and executive function (Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale) at baseline and 3, 6, 9, and 12 months after the start of the intervention. Dosage of the multimodal intervention was assessed at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months.

Results: The more individuals participated in the intervention activities, the greater improvements they had from baseline to 12 months on self-report measures of anxiety (Beck Anxiety Inventory [BAI]; $ps = 0.001$ to 0.02), depression (Beck Depression Inventory [BDI]; $ps = <0.0001$ to 0.09), cognitive function (Cognitive Stability Index [CSI/T], Delis-Kaplan Executive Function System [DKEFS]; $ps = 0.001$ to 0.06), and executive function (Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale [WAIS]; $ps = <0.0001$ to 0.09). Mood and cognitive

ARTICLE HISTORY

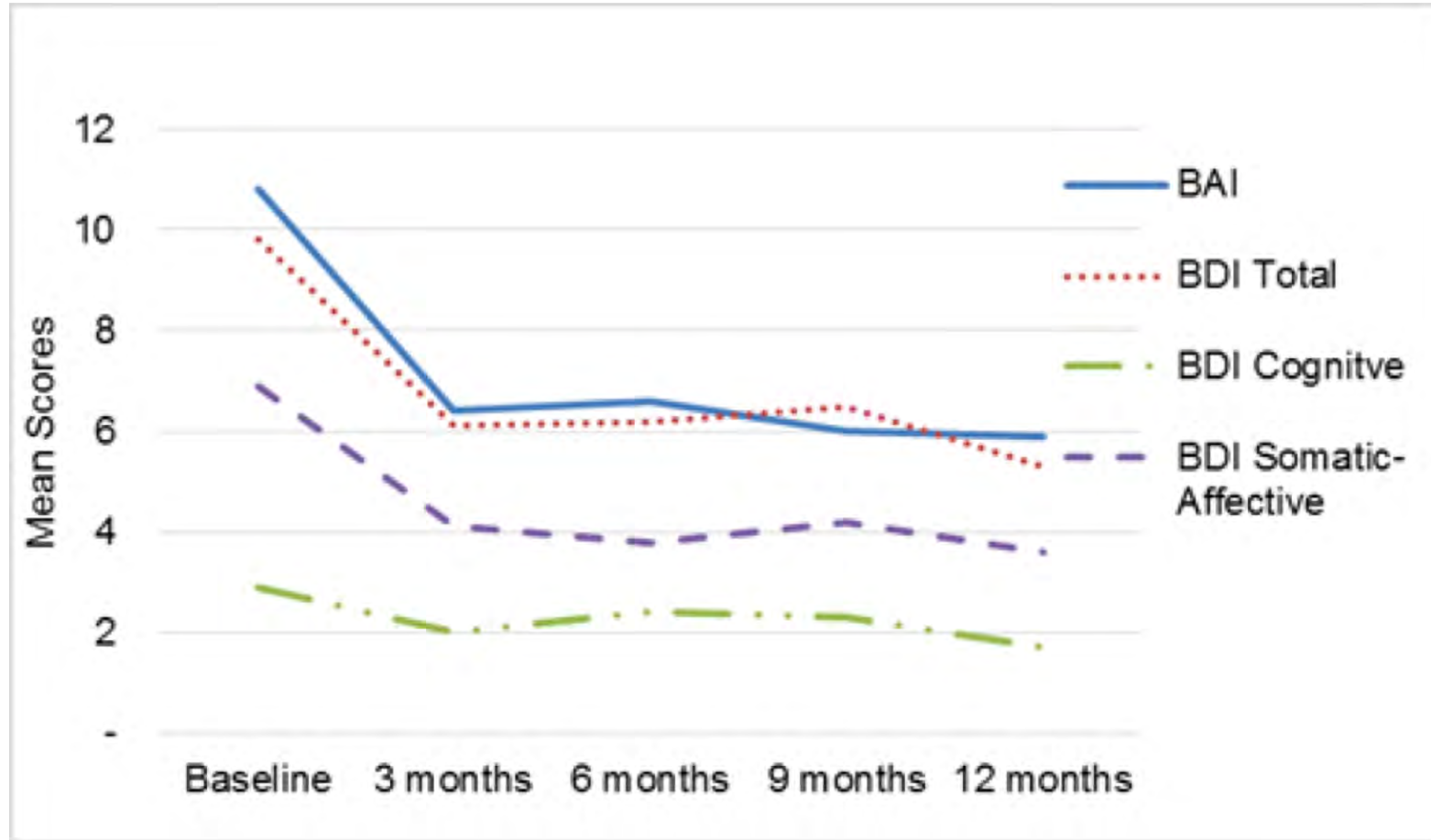
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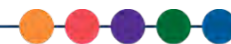
KEYWORDS

Multiple sclerosis; Wahl's Protocol; diet; exercise; nonpharmacologic; mood; cognitive function; depression; anxiety; electrical stimulation

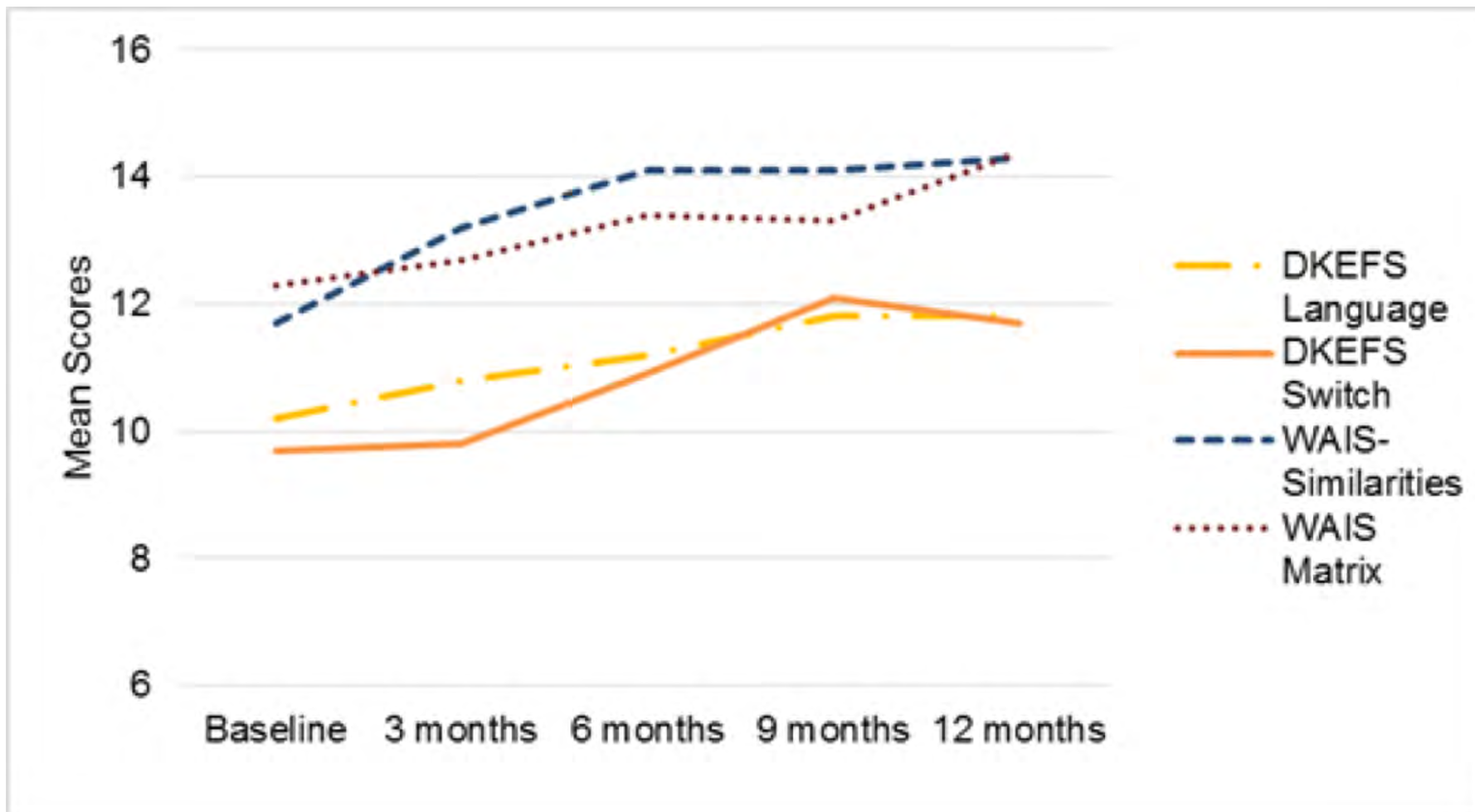


Average Scores on the Mood Measures at Each Study Visit





Average Scores on the DKEFS and WAIS Subscales at Each Study Visit





Effects of a multimodal intervention on gait and balance of subjects with progressive multiple sclerosis: a prospective longitudinal pilot study
<https://www.dovepress.com/>



In the Setting of Relapsing-remitting MS Reduction of Fatigue and Improved Motor Function

Degenerative Neurological and Neuromuscular Disease

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CLINICAL TRIAL REPORT

Randomized control trial evaluation of a modified Paleolithic dietary intervention in the treatment of relapsing-remitting multiple sclerosis: a pilot study

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Degenerative Neurological and Neuromuscular Disease

4 January 2017

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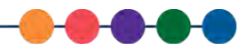
Amanda K Irish¹
Constance M Erickson¹
Terry L Wahls^{2,3}
Linda G Snetselaar⁴
Warren G Darling¹

¹Motor Control Laboratories,
Department of Health and Human
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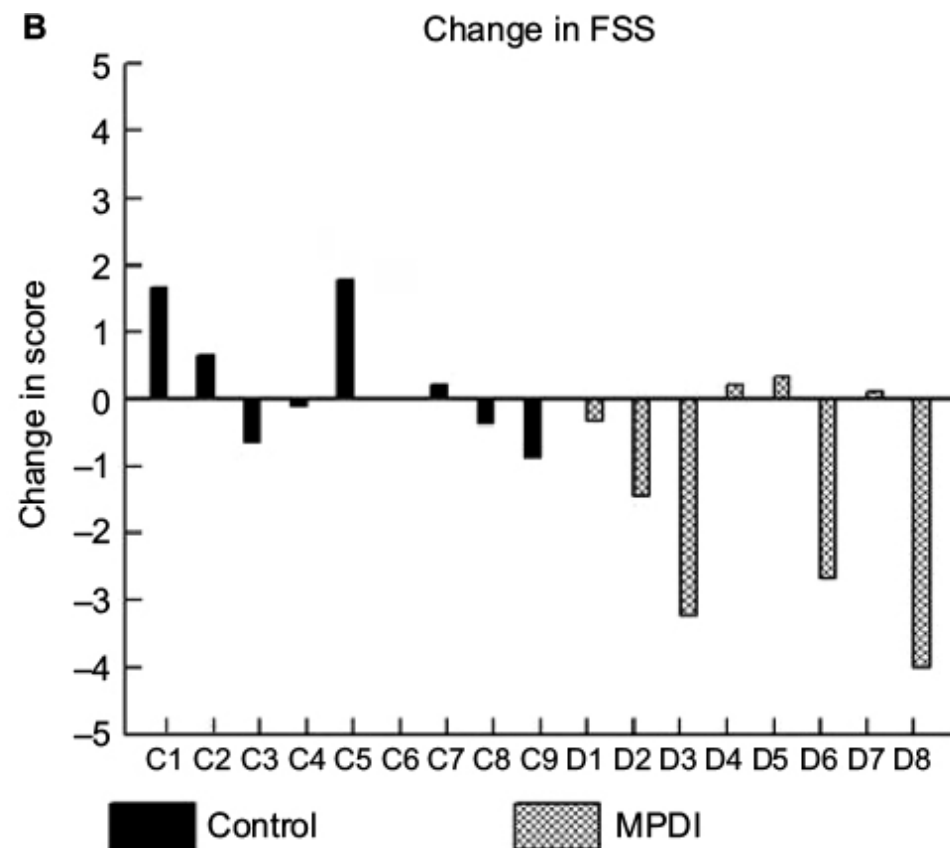
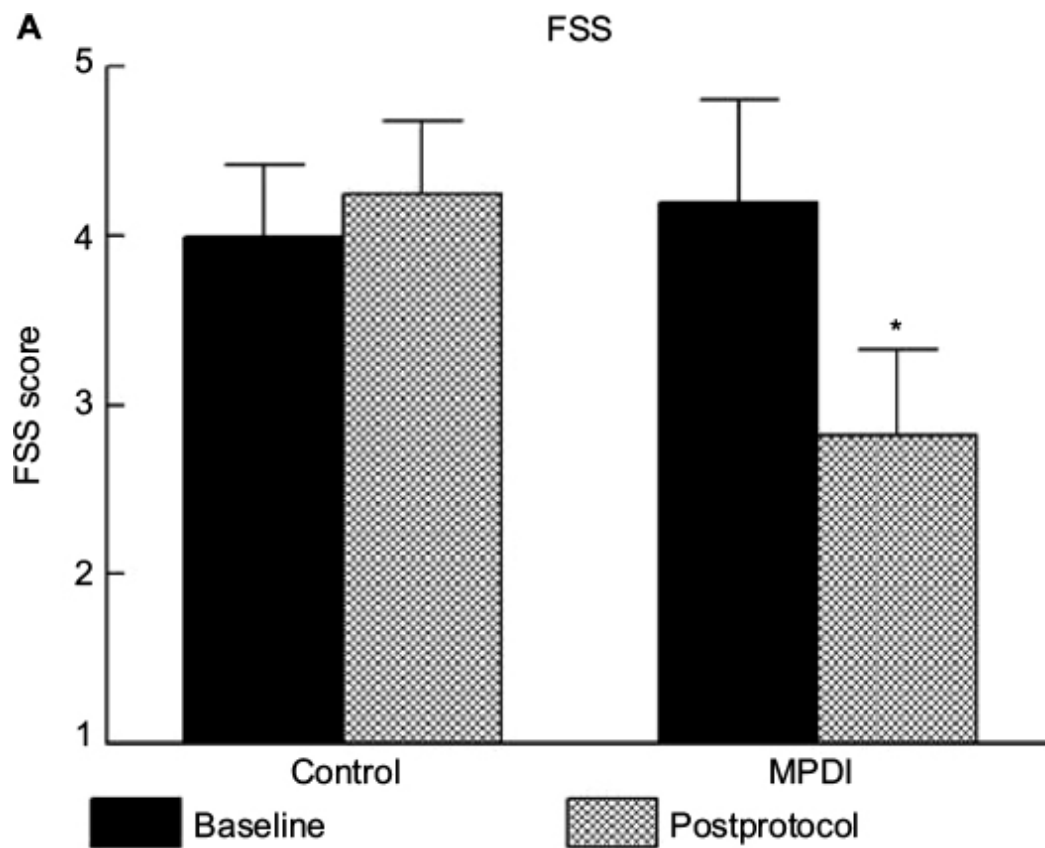
Background/objective: A Paleolithic diet may improve fatigue and quality of life in progressive multiple sclerosis (MS) patients, but past research has evaluated the effects of this dietary intervention in combination with other treatments such as exercise. Thus, the purpose of this pilot study was to evaluate a modified Paleolithic dietary intervention (MPDI) in the treatment of fatigue and other symptoms in relapsing-remitting MS (RRMS).

Methods: We measured the effects of a MPDI in 17 individuals with RRMS. Of 34 subjects randomly assigned to control (maintain usual diet) and intervention (MPDI) groups, nine subjects (one man) completed the control group and eight subjects (one man) completed the MPDI.

Results: Significant improvements were seen in Fatigue Severity Scale score and also in Mul-

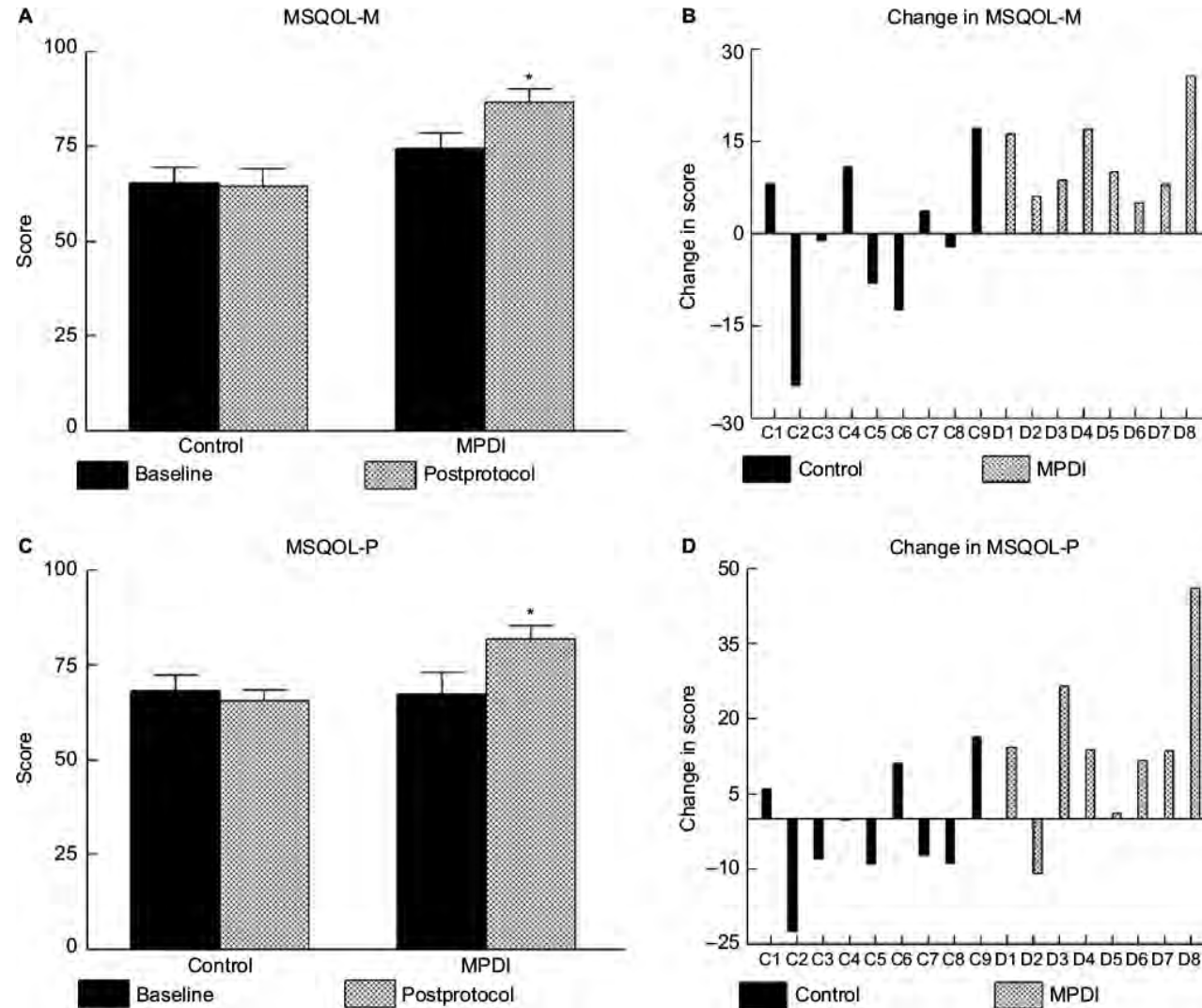


Reduced Fatigue



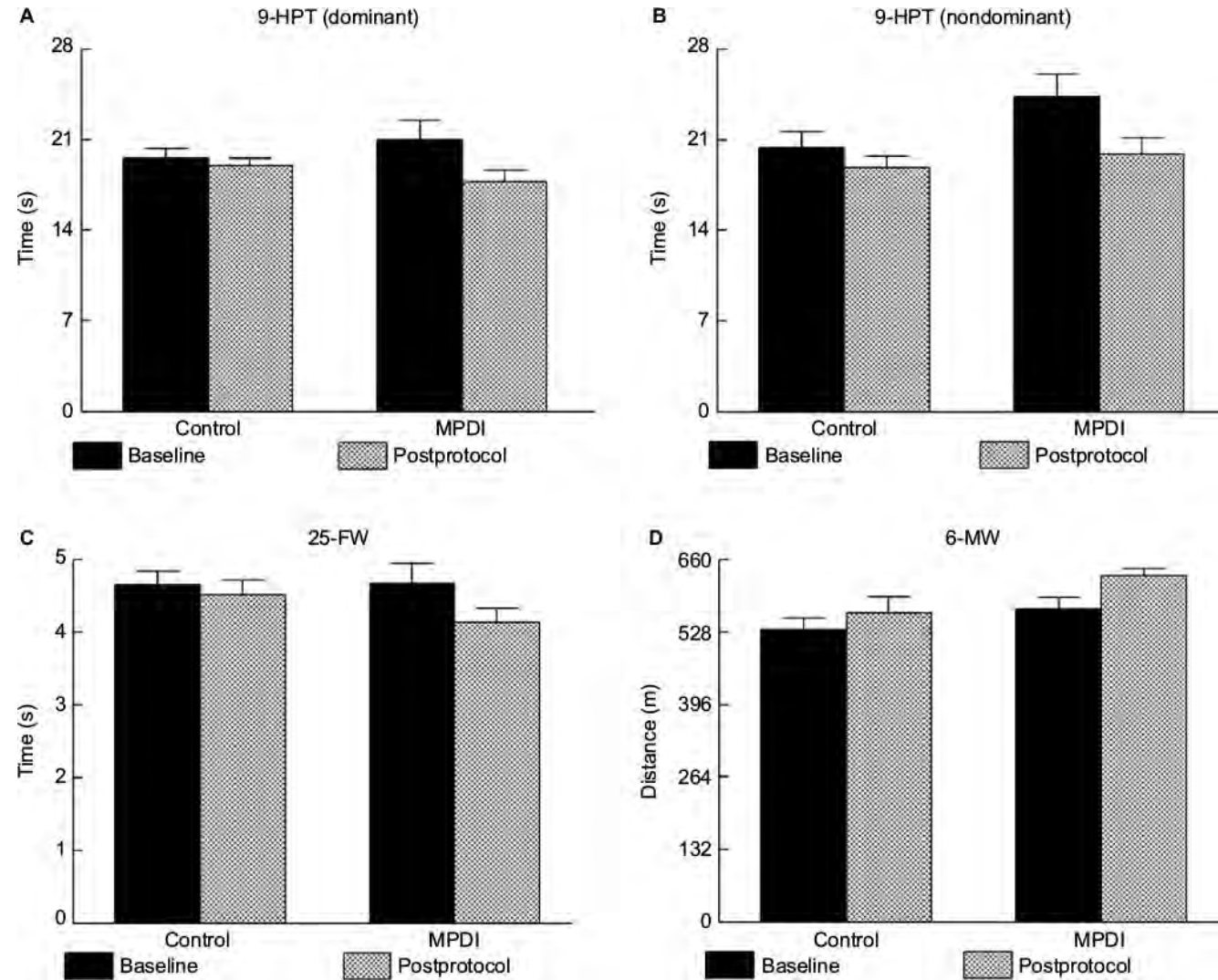


Improved Mental and Physical QoL





Improved Motor Function





Family Time





Home Economics

Family

Adult skills

Social skills

Behaviors

Academics

Economic security

Health outcomes

Nutrition



- Therapeutic lifestyle classes
- Group classes
- Introduction to concepts
- Intake ½ day
- 2 Hr MD – timeline and matrix
- 2 HR RD – healthy kitchen

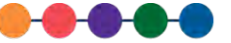


- Support groups every other month
- Skills classes every month



Reasons for Referral

- Chronic pain (55%)
- Metabolic Issues (25%)
- Autoimmune (15%)
- TBI
- Fibromyalgia
- Mood disorders



Interventions

Primary Care Labs	Supplements
Vitamin D, B12, folate	Vitamin D
Homocysteine	Cod liver oil
Lipids (Trig/ HDL ratio)	
HbA1c	Methyl B12, methyl folate
ESR	
h.s. CRP	Algae, NAC



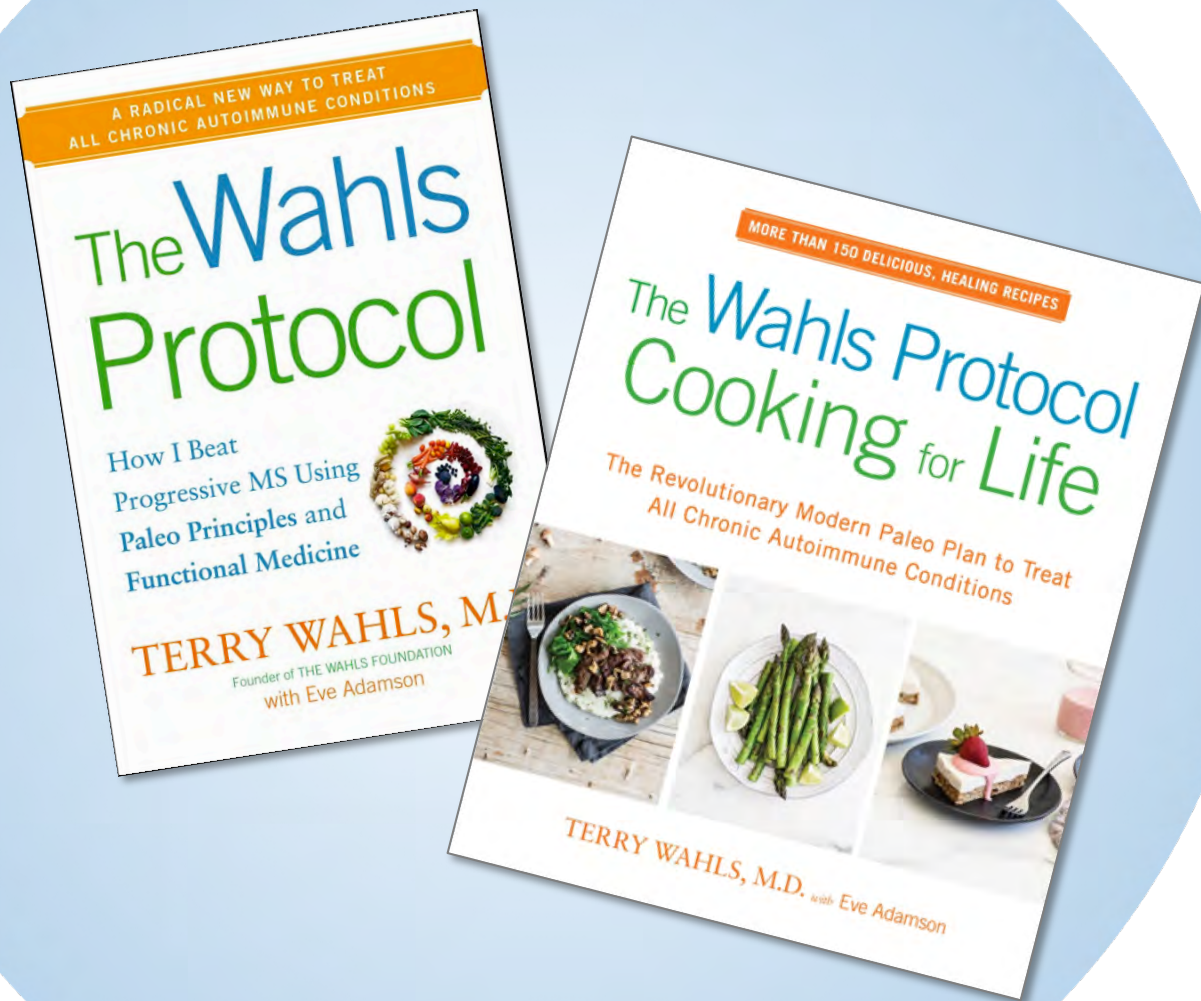
Outcomes Biometric

- Comparing those with 1 visit to 3+ visits
- BMI ↓
- HbA1c ↓
- Trig/HDL ratio ↓
- Vitamin D ↑
- Homocysteine ↓



Dietary Approaches to Treating MS Related Fatigue

- Recruiting for clinical trial
- Relapsing Remitting MS + fatigue
- Compare Swank and Wahls Diet
- MSDietStudy@healthcare.uiowa.edu
- Live within 500 miles of Iowa City, Iowa



www.terrywahls.com

RRMS & Fatigue Study funded by NMSS

MSDietStudy@healthcare.uiowa.edu

- Instagram
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Wahls Protocol® Seminar & Retreat
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Lahnor Powell, ND, MPH
Moderator



Dr. Terry Wahls MD, IFMCP
Presenter

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- Review a profile that has already been completed on one of your patients

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March 28, 2018

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Deanna Minich, PhD

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Dietary Approaches to Reducing MS Related Symptoms

Terry Wahls, MD, IFMCP

Author The Wahls Protocol How I Beat Progressive MS
Using Functional Medicine and Paleo Principles



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