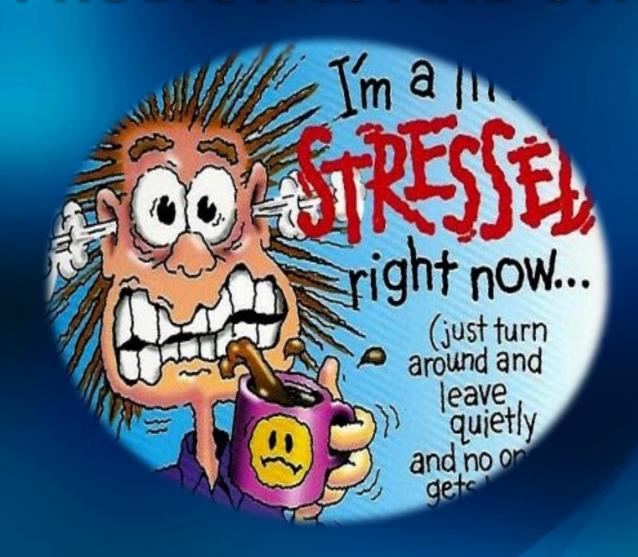
# PROBIOTICS AND STRESS





## **Objectives**

- What is stress?
- Stress responses
- Effects of stress
- Stress management



- Microflor and Stress
- Probiotic and stress

#### What is Stress?

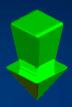
-Hans Selye (Father of stress research):

"The only person without stress is a dead person."

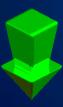
- The absence of all stress is death!
- Goal: deal with stress, actively and effectively.



## **Continually Changing Environment**



Challenges Steady State necessary for maintenance of optimal body function (Homeostasis)



**Stress responses** 

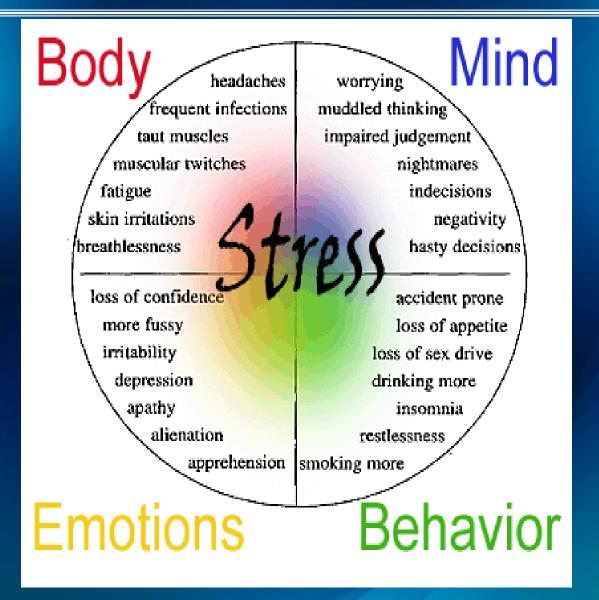


**Maintanance of Homeostasis:** 

An "ideal state" in which a constant internal environment Promotes optimal function



### **Stress Process**





## **Type of Stress**



#### **Eustress**

- Short-term and positive
- Provides some extra energy or inspiration
- Gives motivation to winning
- Provides the focus and energy

#### **Distress**

- Negative, prolong and overwhelming
  - Severe trauma or mental suffering

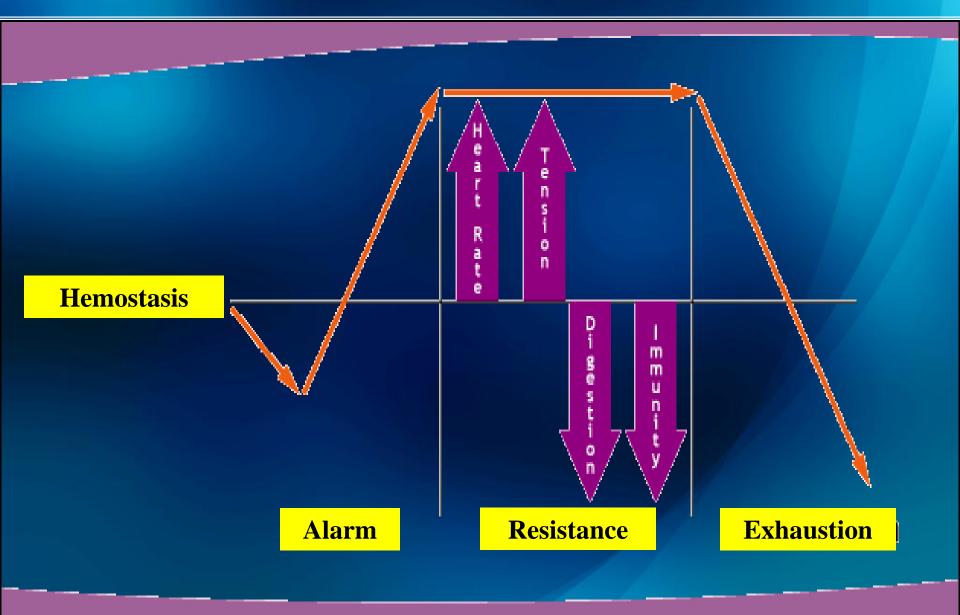


## **Type of Distress**

#### **Acute stress**

- Directly perceived threat
- Physiological or Psychological
- Real or imaginary
- Chronic stress
  - Long-term stress that occurs frequently
  - Cause serious health problems such as:
    - Depression
    - Diabetes
    - Heart disease
    - Even death

## **Stages of the Stress Response**





### **ALARM: Activation of HPA axis**

- Increases cardiac output
- Dilates airways
- Dilates pupils
- Mobilizes glucose
- Decreases digestion
- Enhances coagulation
- Elevates glucose
- Increases amino acids
- Suppresses the immune response

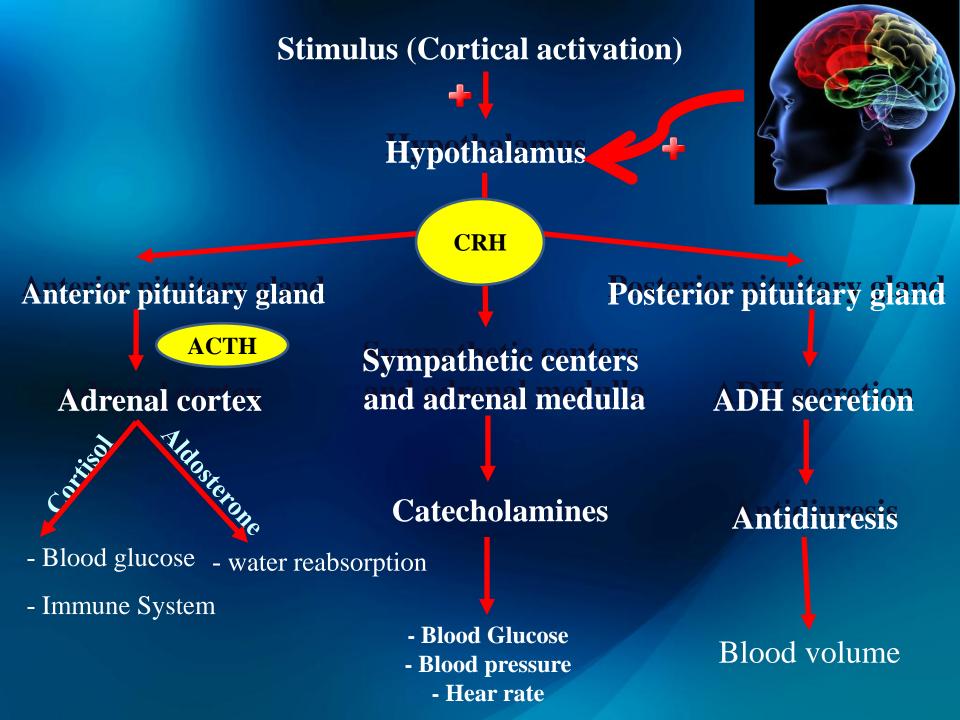
### Resistance



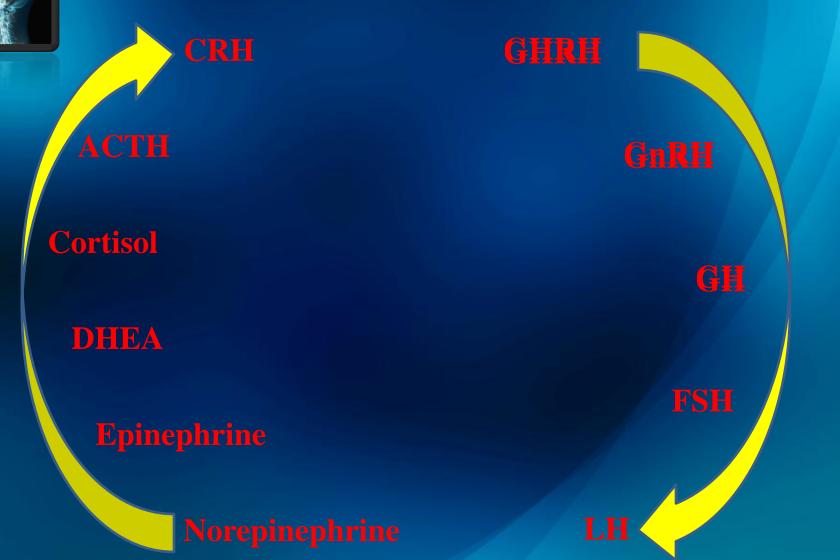
- Activation of the HPA axis continues
- > The stressor may be resolved
  - The body returns to homeostasis
- > May progress to exhaustion
  - Stress continues as resources are depleted

#### **Exhaustion**

- Demands of the stress exceeds the adaptation
- > Functioning declines
- > May result in health problems
- Cognitive: Decreased concentration, comprehension, & memory
- Behavioral: Irritability and violence
- Emotional: Fear, anxiety, depression and fatigue
- Physiological: Increased BP, HR, Respirations, and etc.
- Somatic symptoms: Decreased immune response



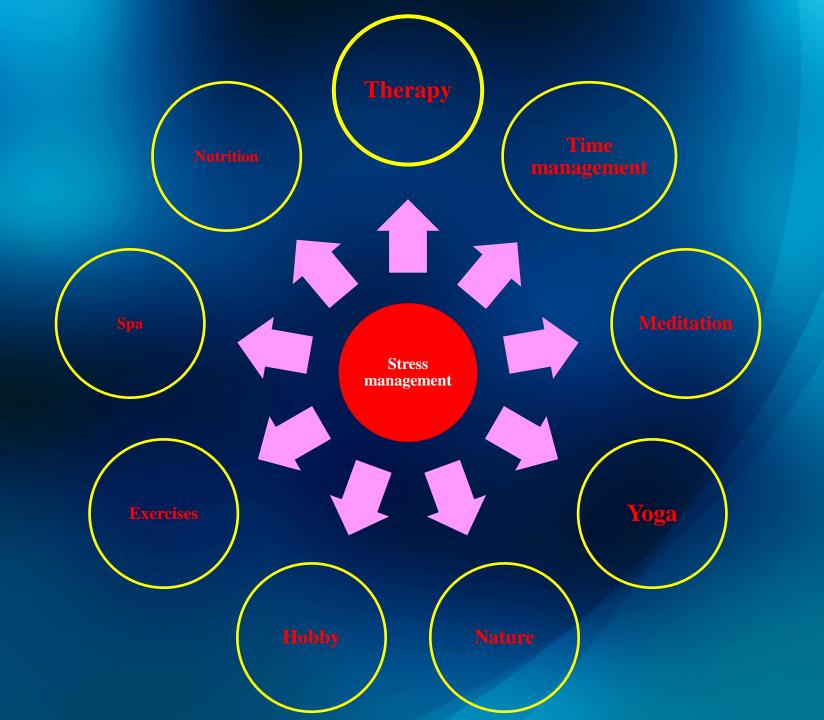
## **Hormonal Responses to Stress**

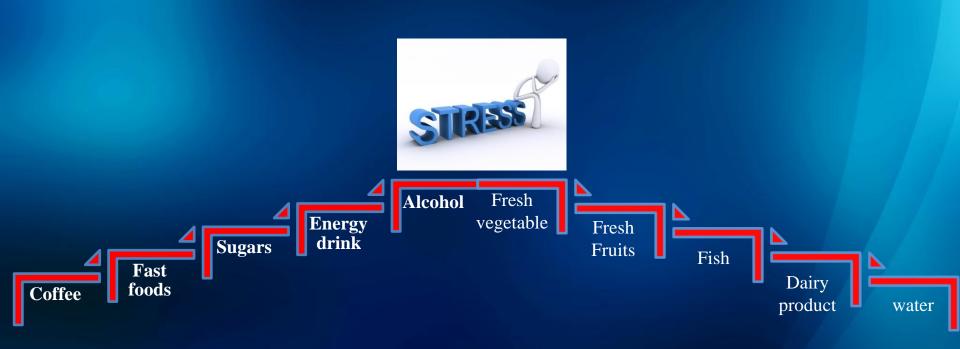


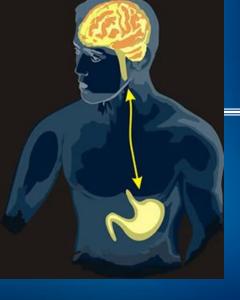


## **Stress and Disease**









## **Brain Gut Axis**

**Brain Responses (stress or anxiety)** 

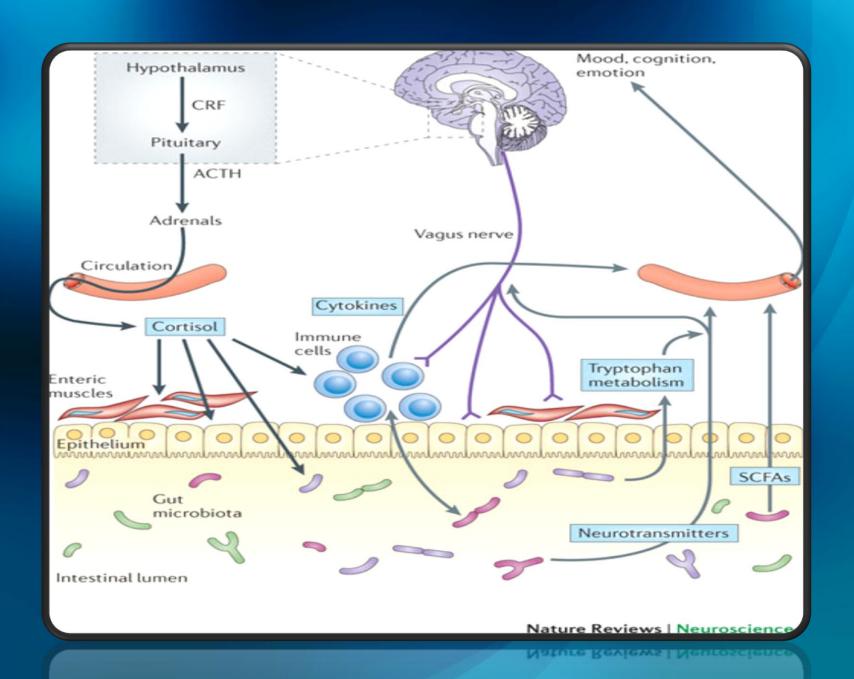
Physiology of the gut

Altering the habitat for the microbiota

Influences on gut physiology and immunity

Influences on brain and behavior

**Brain-gut axis** 

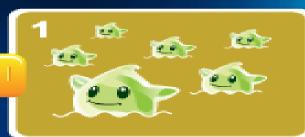




## **Microflora**

- Immunostimulation
- > Protection from External Invaders
- > Nutrition
- > Vitamins production
  - > Stimulate development of certain tissues

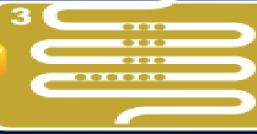






Reduce harmful bacteria

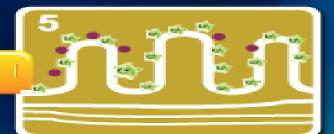
Relieve diarrhea & constipation





Strengthen your immune system

Increase the availability of vitamins and nutrient





Improve lactose intolerance



Bacterial infection, Food poisoning



Food Intake -Unbanlanced diet, overeating, excessive drinking









Medicine (Antibiotics)



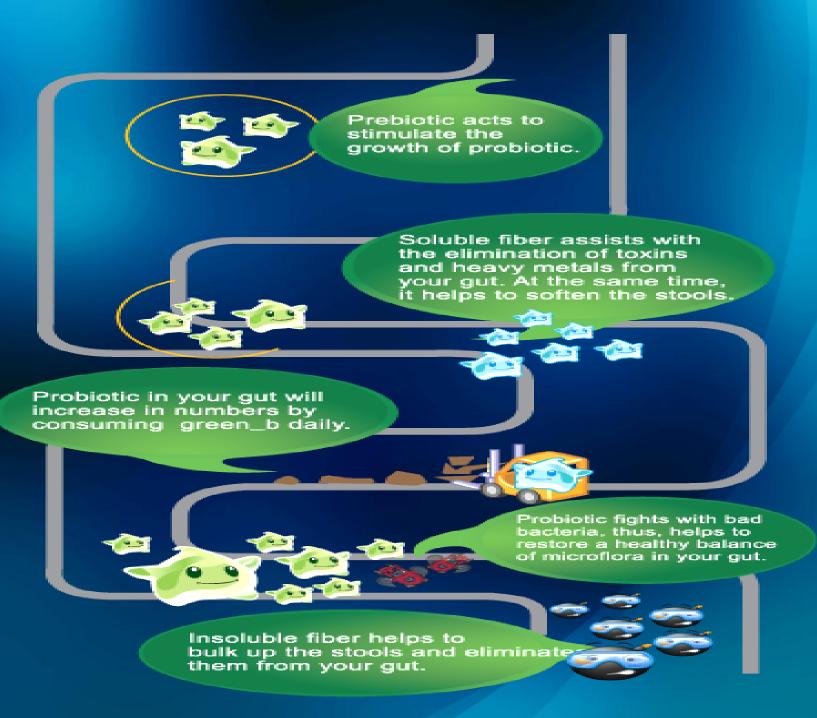
Balance is upset













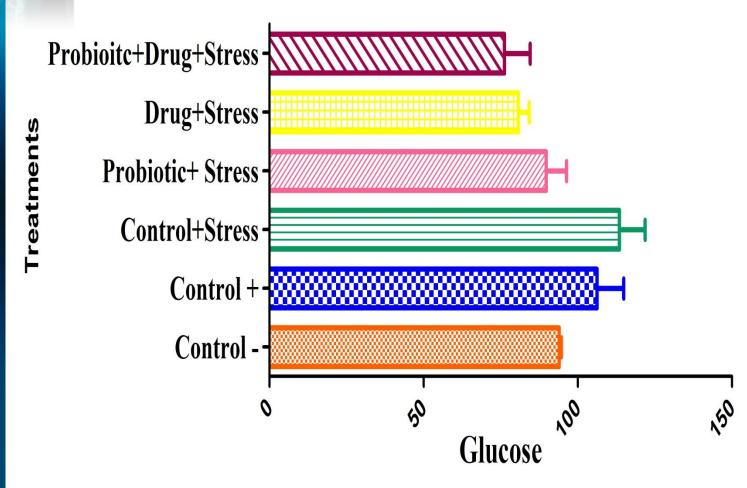
Rat

Feeding with probiotics & Stress

Glucose assay

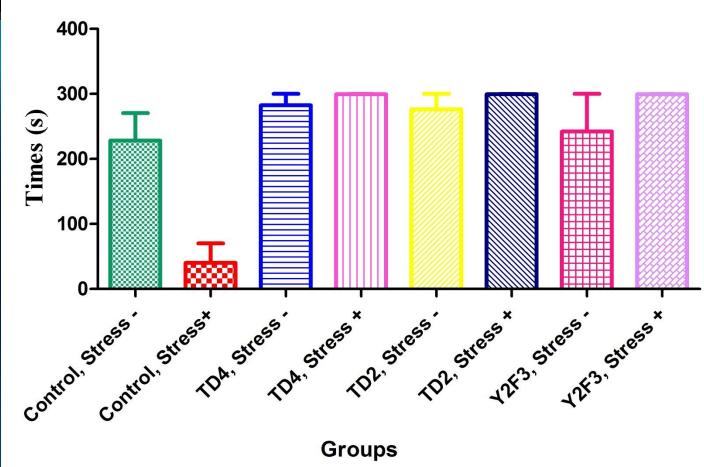
Learning & memory assay

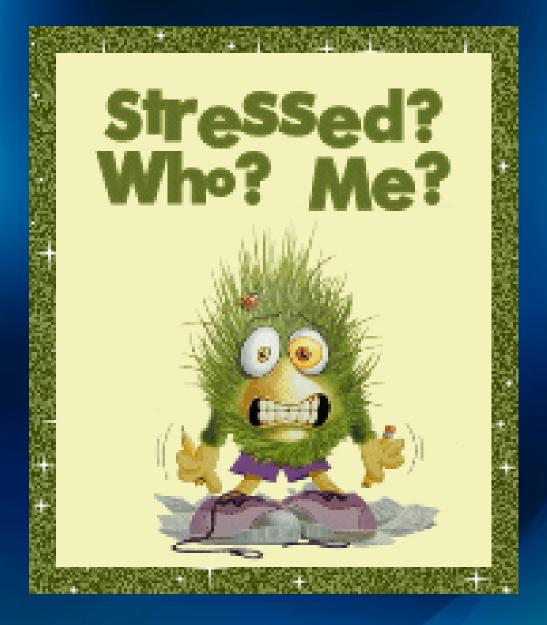












Thanks For Your Attention