

**NMI SUMMIT 2024**

## An Energetic View: Mitochondrial Nutrition for Fatigue, the Brain, & Healthy Ageing

Friday 11<sup>th</sup> October


Featuring Professor Nick Lane, Dr. Iain Hargreaves, Dr. Joseph Pizzorno, Dr. Nina Fuller-Shavel, Dr. Deanna Minich and Benjamin Brown

An event by:  **Nutritional Medicine Institute**

Platinum sponsors:  

1

**An Energetic View: Mitochondrial Nutrition for Fatigue, the Brain, and Healthy Ageing**






**Keynote Speaker**

### Dr. Joseph Pizzorno


Environmental Metals and Chemicals are a Major Cause of Mitochondrial Dysfunction

9:30-10:30am

An event by:  **Nutritional Medicine Institute**

Platinum sponsors:  

2




## Environmental Toxins and Mitochondrial Function

Dr. Joseph Pizzorno, ND  
Co-Author *Clinical Environmental Medicine*.  
Founding President, Bastyr University  
Editor-in-Chief, *Integrative Medicine: A Clinician's Journal*  
Founding Member, Board of Institute for Functional Medicine  
President, SaluGenecists, Inc.  
[mail2@DrPizzorno.com](mailto:mail2@DrPizzorno.com)

Copyright © 2024


3



## Disclosure

**Dr. Pizzorno** is on the Scientific Advisory Board for Bioclinic Naturals which sells dietary supplements for healthcare professionals. No BCN products are recommended in this lecture.


4



## Overview

- Mitochondrial Function
- Mitochondria are Damaged by Environmental Metals and Chemicals
  - Assessment of Body Load
  - Ways to Increase Elimination
- Assessment of Mitochondrial Function
- Resources
- Summary

5




How much ATP does the body at rest produce every day?

**70 KG!**

How about during maximal exercise?

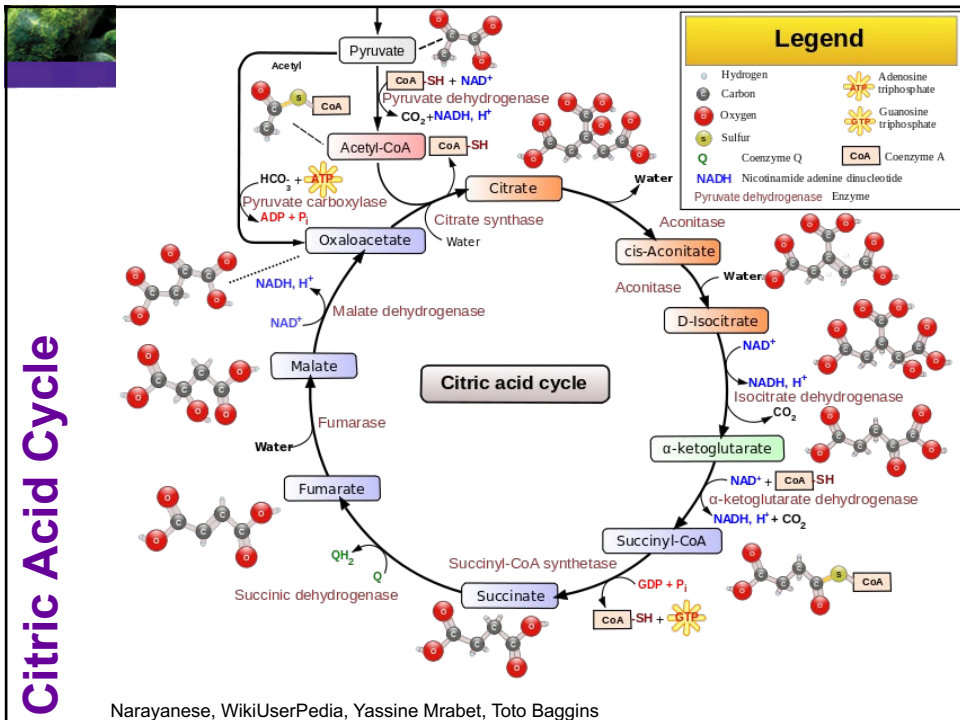
**0.5-1.0 KG/MIN!**

6

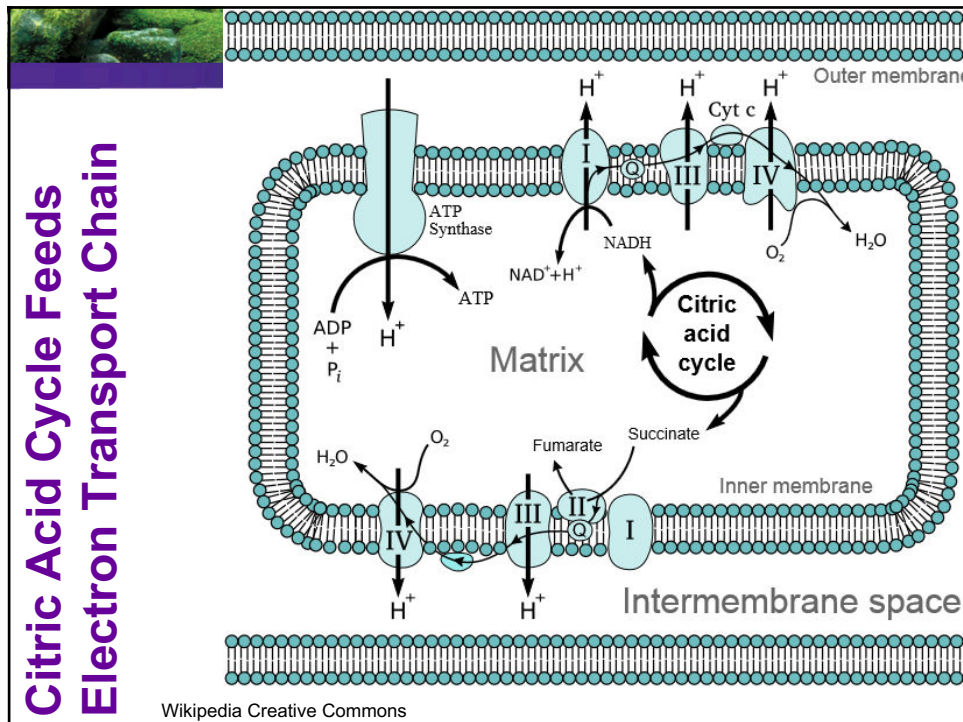


# Mitochondrial Structure and Function

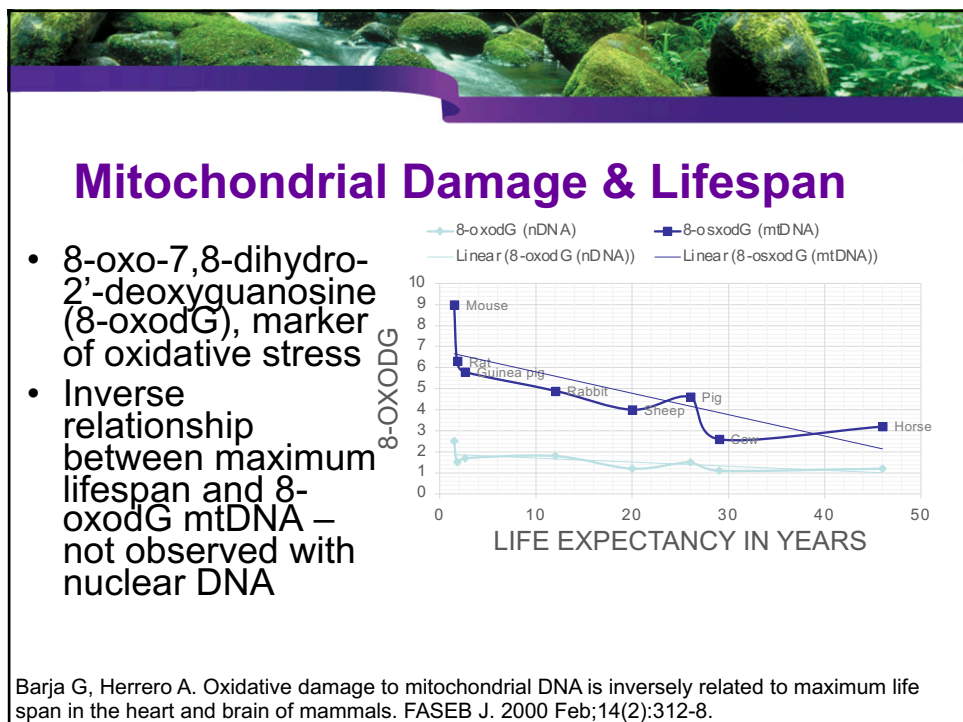
7



8



9



10

## Succinate Dehydrogenase

- 4 subunits
- Both CAC and OXPHOS
- Succinate is a carcinogen
- **SDH is a tumor suppressor**

Wikipedia Creative Commons

Jawahar Swaminathan and MSD staff at the European Bioinformatics Institute - <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/pdbe-srv/view/images/entry/1puz600.png>, displayed on <http://www.ebi.ac.uk/pdbe-srv/view/entry/1puz/summary>, Public Domain, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=5929813>

11

## Succinate Dehydrogenase Deficiency

- Mitochondrial myopathies:
  - 23% have SDH dysfunction
  - Activity only 34% of normal
- COVID
  - Succinate levels increase during COVID
  - In an animal model, increasing succinate dehydrogenase activity protects lungs from acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS).
- Neurodegenerative disease
  - Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and Huntington's
  - Mutations in SDH correlate with onset of neurodegenerative disorders


Vladutiu GD, Heffner RR. Succinate dehydrogenase deficiency. Arch Pathol Lab Med. 2000;124(12):1755-1758

Vohwinkel, Christine U et al. Targeting alveolar-specific succinate dehydrogenase A attenuates pulmonary inflammation during acute lung injury. FASEB journal : official publication of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology vol. 35,4 (2021): e21468

Jodeiri Farshbaf M, Kiani-Esfahani A. Succinate dehydrogenase: Prospect for neurodegenerative diseases. Mitochondrion. 2018;42:77-83.

12






## Example Causes of SDH Dysfunction

- Genetic (mitochondriopathies) - Rare
- Arsenic, fungicides, DDT
- Vitamin C deficiency
- Succinate increased by COVID and cancer cells

Karimzadeh P, Keramatipour M, Karamzade A, Pourbakhtyaran E. Succinate Dehydrogenase Deficiency: A Treatable Neurometabolic Disorder. Iran J Child Neurol. 2020;14(4):111-116.

13



## Environmental Metals and Metalloids Damage Mitochondria

14

**Source  
Population  
Toxicant Load**

- US data only
- No other country appears to be systematically measuring population load
- 2 volume set
- >1,000 toxins

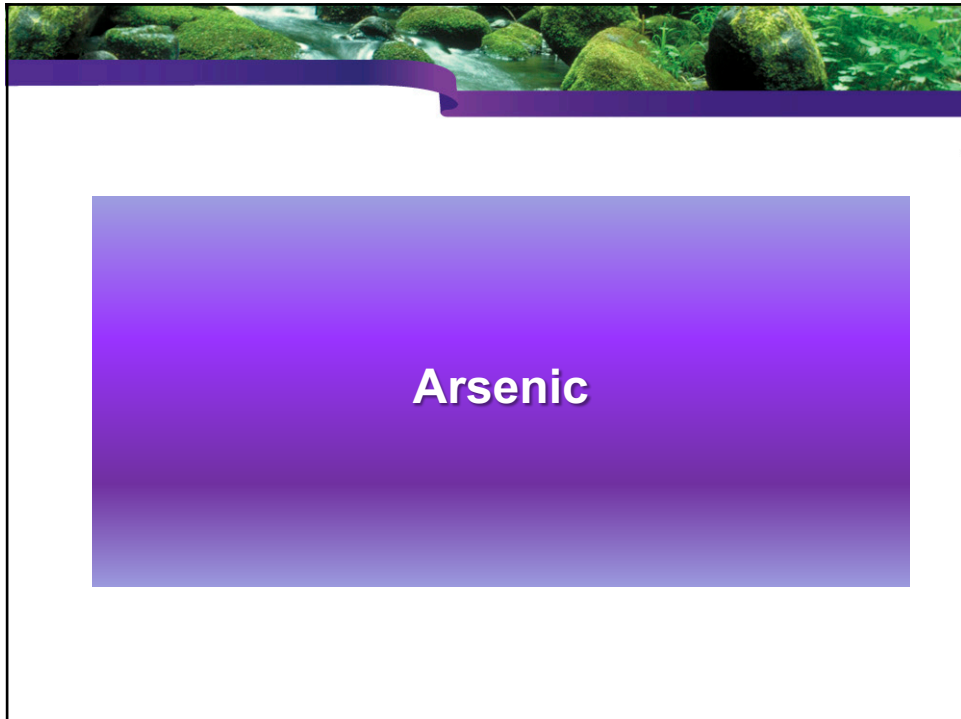
15

**Toxins**

<p><b><u>Non-Persistent</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Arsenic</li> <li>▪ Bisphenols (BPx)</li> <li>▪ Glyphosate</li> <li>▪ Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs)</li> <li>▪ Parabens</li> <li>▪ Phthalates</li> <li>▪ Solvents</li> </ul> <p><b>Drugs!</b></p>	<p><b><u>Persistent</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Cadmium, lead mercury</li> <li>▪ Halogenated chemicals                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organochlorine pesticides</li> <li>• Organophosphate pesticides</li> <li>• Perfluorocarbons</li> <li>• Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)</li> <li>• Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ Pyrethroid pesticides</li> </ul>
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

16






17

## Arsenic: Multiple Mitochondrial Hits

- Inhibits:
  - Isocitrate dehydrogenase
  - $\alpha$ -ketoglutarate dehydrogenase
  - Succinate dehydrogenase
  - Complex I and IV
- Decreases ATP production
- Increased ROS generation
- Opens permeability transition pores (PTP)
- Breaks down mito membrane potential (MMP)
- Can induce apoptosis

Prakash C, et al. Mitochondrial Dysfunction in Arsenic-Induced Hepatotoxicity: Pathogenic and Therapeutic Implications. *Biol Trace Elem Res.* 2022 Jan;200:261-270.

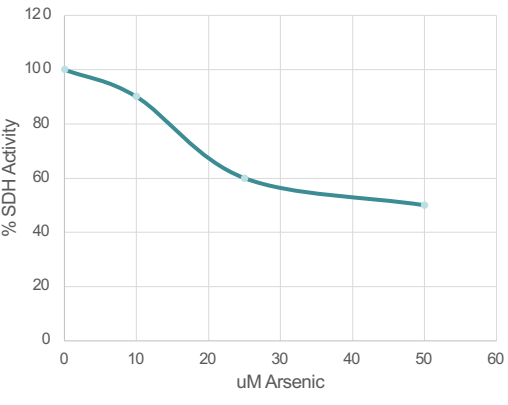
18



## Arsenic

- Cell culture
- **Average** person has 1.3-7.5 uM arsenic in various tissues


### SDH Activity



uM Arsenic	% SDH Activity
0	100
10	90
20	65
30	55
40	52
50	50

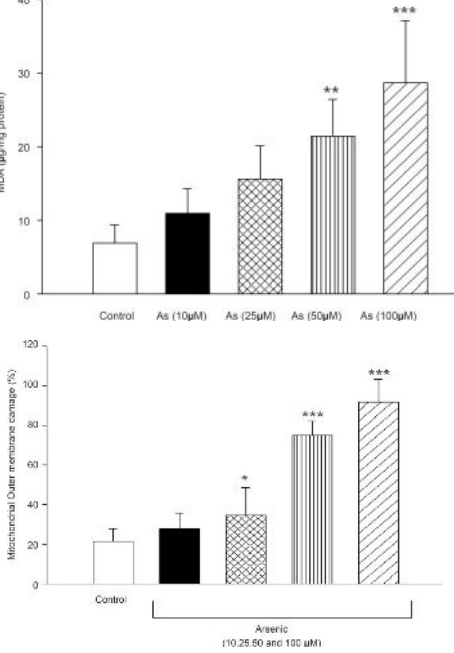
Hosseini MJ, Shaki F, Ghazi-Khansari M, Pourahmad J. Toxicity of Arsenic (III) on Isolated Liver Mitochondria: A New Mechanistic Approach. *Iran J Pharm Res.* 2013;12(Suppl):121-138.  
 Yamauchi H, Yamamura Y. Concentration and chemical species of arsenic in human tissue. *Bull Environ Contam Toxicol.* 1983;31(3):267-270

19



## Arsenic & ROS Damage

- Increase:
  - H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>
  - Superoxide
  - RNS formation
- Results in:
  - Lipid peroxidation (MDA/ malondialdehyde)
  - GSH depletion
  - mtDNA and membrane damage




Arsenic (uM)	MDA (lip/mg protein)
Control	~7
As (10uM)	~11
As (25uM)	~16
As (50uM)	~22
As (100uM)	~29

Arsenic (uM)	Mitochondrial Outer membrane leakage (%)
Control	~22
As (10uM)	~30
As (25uM)	~35
As (50uM)	~75
As (100uM)	~90

Hosseini MJ, et al. Toxicity of Arsenic (III) on Isolated Liver Mitochondria: A New Mechanistic Approach. *Iran J Pharm Res.* 2013 Winter;12(Suppl):121-38.

20



## Arsenic Neurotoxicity due to Mitochondrial Damage

- Arsenic can cross the blood–brain barrier (BBB), and accumulate in the brain (all forms of arsenic)
- Arsenic triggers neuronal cell death through a mitochondria–dependent apoptosis pathway (JNK/ERK activation)


Arsenic compound	Arsenic concentration	Exposure route	Duration	Major findings	Reference
Arsenic trioxide	0.2 µM	IV and IP	6, 18 and 24 h	Augmented mitochondrial DNA damage and MDA-MBP expression in the brain	Prasad et al., 2006
Arsenic trioxide	0.5 mg/kg	IP	45 days	Excess of oxidative stress and DNA damage in the brain	Geetha et al., 2007
Arsenic trioxide	1 and 4 ppm	IP	90 days	Delayed MDA-MBP expression and increased oxidative stress in the brain	Prasad et al., 2007
Sodium arsenite	10 ppm	IP	4 weeks	Increased MDA-MBP expression in the brain	Kumar et al., 2007
Sodium arsenite	2.5, 5 and 10 mg/kg	IP	3 months	Swollen and vacuolated mitochondria in the brain	Kumar et al., 2009
Sodium arsenite	25 mg/kg BW	IP	6 weeks	Increased MDA-MBP expression in the brain	Emre et al., 2011
Sodium arsenite	10 mg/kg BW	IP	10 weeks	Increased MDA-MBP expression in the brain	Choudhary et al., 2011
Sodium arsenite	0.5 and 1 mg/kg	IP	24 h	Increased MDA-MBP expression in the brain	Reddy et al., 2011
Sodium arsenite	25 mg/kg BW	IP	24 h	Increased MDA-MBP expression in the brain	Prasad et al., 2012
Sodium arsenite	10 mg/kg BW	IP	30 days	Increased MDA-MBP expression in the brain	Prasad et al., 2012
Arsenic trioxide	1, 5 and 10 µM	IP	48 h	Increased MDA-MBP expression in the brain	Kumar et al., 2014
Arsenic trioxide	10 µg/ml	IP	24 h	Increased MDA-MBP expression in the brain	Kumar et al., 2016
Sodium arsenite	25 µg/ml	IP	12 weeks	Increased MDA-MBP expression in the brain	Prasad et al., 2017

IP, intraperitoneal; MDA-MBP, mitochondrial membrane protein; ROS, reactive oxygen species; SEM, scanning electron microscopy.

† Data have also used electron microscopy that has been explained in text under appropriate sections.

Prakash C, et al. Mitochondrial oxidative stress and dysfunction in arsenic neurotoxicity: A review. *J Appl Toxicol.* 2016 Feb;36(2):179-88.

21



## Mitochondrial DNA copy number (mtDNAcn)

- 272 arsenicosis patients
  - 155 cases without liver damage and 117 cases with liver damage
- 218 participants not exposed to arsenic
  - 155 cases without liver damage and 63 cases with liver damage
- Peripheral blood mtDNAcn in patients with arsenic-induced liver damage was significantly decreased and negatively correlated with serum ALT, AST, and GGT
- Mutations in mtDNA combined with mtDNAcn may together determine mitochondrial fitness

Wang Q, et al. Reduced Peripheral Blood Mitochondrial DNA Copy Number as Identification Biomarker of Suspected Arsenic-Induced Liver Damage. *Biol Trace Elem Res.* 2023 Nov;201(11):5083-5097.

22

## mtDNA Deletions & CN

- Arsenic-affected and unaffected areas in Bangladesh, patients having heart surgery
- Arsenic exposure (assessed in nails and cardiac tissues) associated with
  - 1.2-fold decreased mtDNAcn
  - **81-fold higher amount of mitochondrial DNA deletion**
  - 1.5-fold shorter telomere length

Fold difference of telomere length between As-unexposed and As-exposed patient groups

(A)

Fold difference of mtDNAcn between As-unexposed and As-exposed patient groups

(B)

Fold difference of mtDNA deletions between As-unexposed and As-exposed patient groups

(C)

Khaleda L, et al. Arsenic-Induced Cardiovascular Diseases and their Correlation with Mitochondrial DNA Copy Number, Deletion, and Telomere Length in Bangladeshi Population. *Cardiovasc Toxicol.* 2024 Jan;24(1):27-40.

23

## Portion of Population with >10 ug/L Arsenic Levels from Water

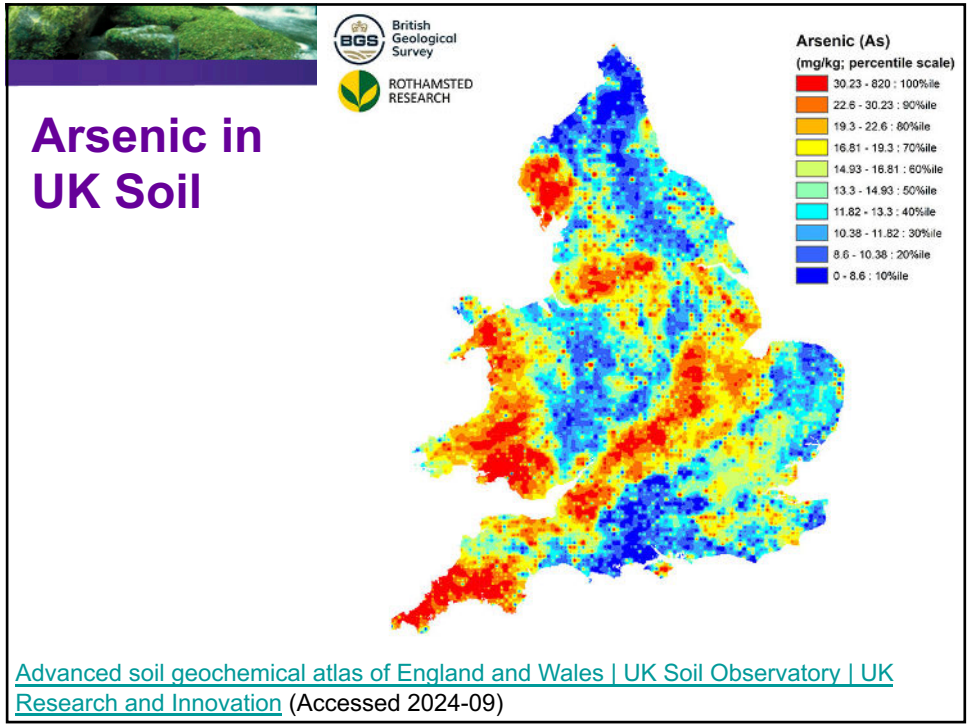
Estimated Population with Arsenic > 10 µg/L

- 0 - 50
- 50 - 500
- 500 - 5,000
- > 5,000

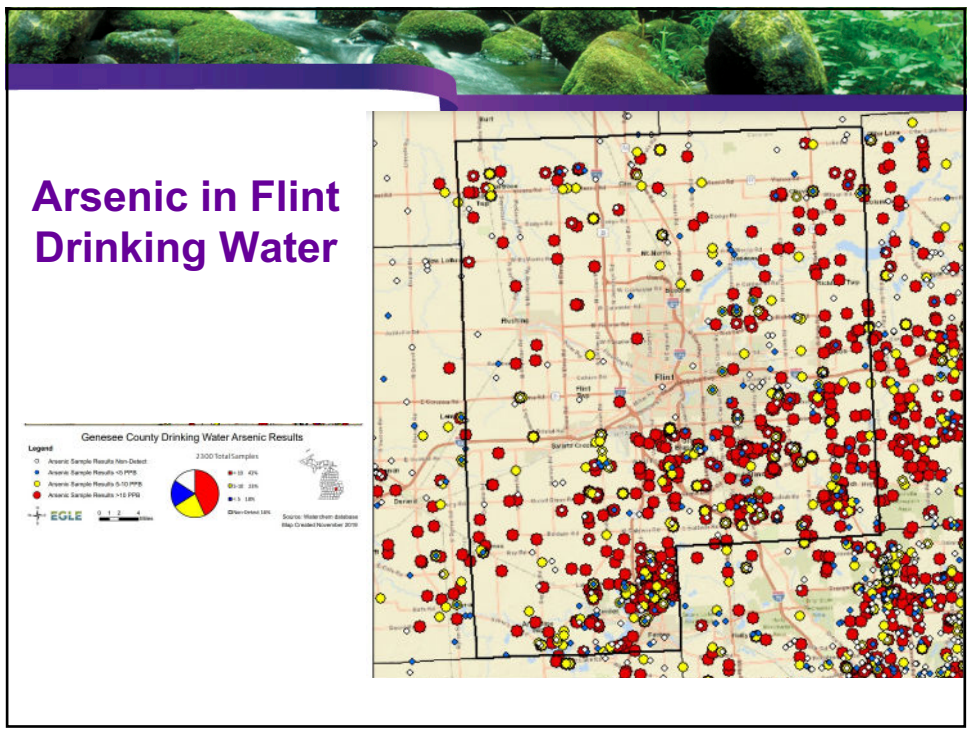
[https://www.usgs.gov/mission-areas/water-resources/science/arsenic-and-drinking-water?qt-science\\_center\\_objects=0#qt-science\\_center\\_objects](https://www.usgs.gov/mission-areas/water-resources/science/arsenic-and-drinking-water?qt-science_center_objects=0#qt-science_center_objects) (accessed 2022-02-06)

24

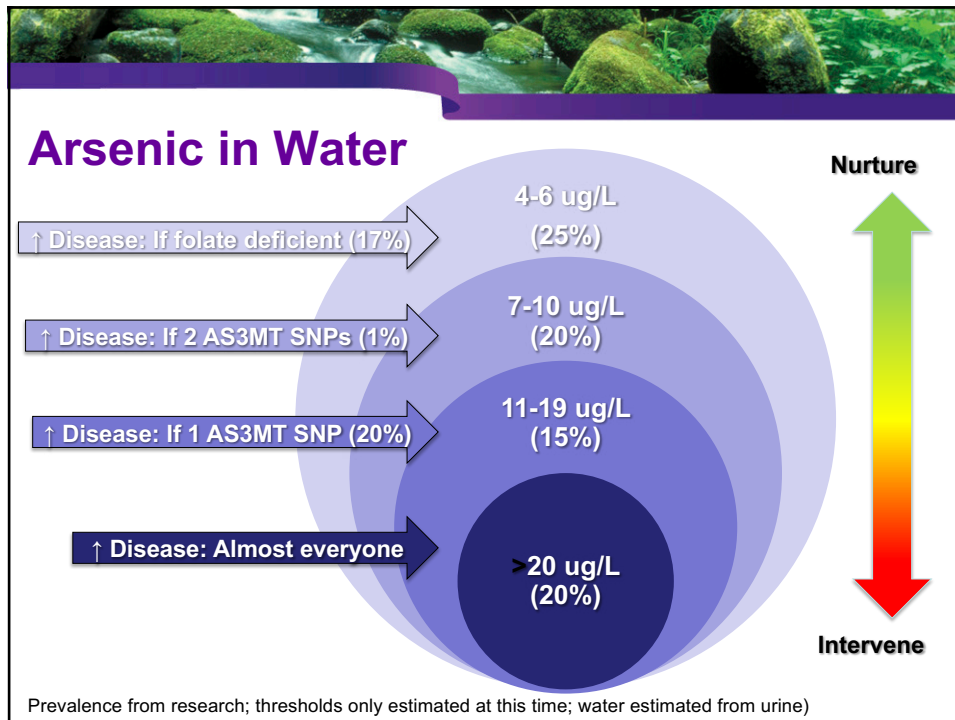




25



26



27

## Clinical Takeaways

**Arsenic**

- Major diseases: Gout, cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular disease
- Primary sources: Water, rice, chicken
- Best measure: First morning urine
- Best intervention:
  - Avoidance
  - Folates (not folic acid)

28





## All Heavy Metals Damage Mitochondria!

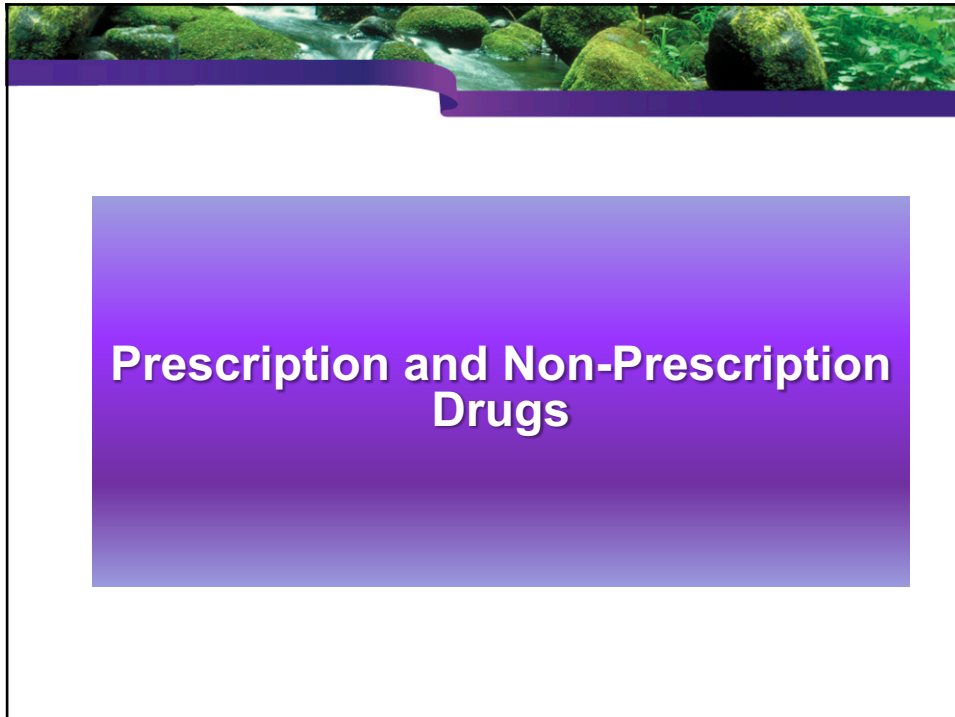
- Cadmium
- Lead
- Mercury

29



## Environmental Chemicals that Damage Mitochondria

30



31

## Drugs that Cause Mitochondrial Dysfunction

Acetaminophen	Indomethacin
Aminoglycosides	Metformin
Antibiotics	Methamphetamine
Antiretrovirals	I-DOPA
Aspirin	NSAIDs
AZT	Propofol
Cocaine	SARIs
Dichloroacetate	Statins
Griseofulvin	Valproic acid

Ramachandran A, Jaeschke H. Mitochondria in Acetaminophen-Induced Liver Injury and Recovery: A Concise Review. *Livers*. 2023 Jun;3(2):219-231. PMID: 37377765

Will Y, Shields JE, Wallace KB. Drug-Induced Mitochondrial Toxicity in the Geriatric Population: Challenges and Future Directions. *Biology (Basel)*. 2019 May 11;8(2):32. PMID: 31083551

Orsucci D, Ienco EC, Siciliano G, Mancuso M. Mitochondrial disorders and drugs: what every physician should know. *Drugs Context*. 2019 Jul 4;8:212588. PMID: 31391854

32

### Drugs That Poison Mitochondria

Drug or Toxin	Mechanism of Activity
Acetaminophen	Poisons mitochondria
Arachidonic acid	Inhibits complex I
Aspirin	Uncouples electron transport
AZT	Inhibits mitochondrial replication
Cocaine, Ethanol	Uncouples OXPHOS, ↑radical production
Griseofulvin	Interferes with mitochondrial replication
Methamphetamine	Uncouples electron transport chain
L-DOPA	Inhibits Complex I
NSAIDs	Uncouples electron transport
Rotenone and other pesticides	Inactivates Complex I NADH dehydrogenase
Statins	Interferes with synthesis of CoQ10
Tobacco	Uncouples OXPHOS, ↑free radical production
Valproic, Adipic and Benzoic Acids	Increases mitochondrial permeability

33

### Antibiotics Poison Mitochondria


After 4 days	Ciprofloxan	Ampicillin	Kanamycin	Tetracycline
ATP Production	-90%	-75%	-80%	-20%
ROS	+250%	+200%	+240%	+40%
MDA	+90%	+80%	+75%	+20%
8-OHdG	+100%	+720%	+400%	230%

↑  
Mitochondrial DNA repair limited

- Cell study, reproduced in animals
- Damage decreased 50% with NAC supplementation

Kalghatgi S, et al. Bactericidal antibiotics induce mitochondrial dysfunction and oxidative damage in Mammalian cells. Sci Transl Med. 2013 Jul 3;5(192):192

34




## Statins Decrease CoQ<sub>10</sub> → ↑ Electron Leakage

- HMG-CoA Reductase Inhibitors
- **Adverse effects appear to be related to mitochondrial dysfunction**, including cognitive loss, neuropathy, pancreatic and hepatic dysfunction, myalgia, cancer, and sexual dysfunction
  - Meta-analysis did not find significant mortality statin benefit for treatment of high risk primary prevention (i.e. those without established CHD).
- Most trials show benefit of CoQ10 for myalgia from statins
- Statins dose-dependent reduction in blood and lymphocyte CoQ10
- Plasma CoQ10 predictor of mortality in patients with heart failure

Ray KK, et al. Statins and all-cause mortality in high-risk primary prevention: a meta-analysis of 11 randomized controlled trials involving 65,229 participants. Arch Intern Med. 2010 Jun 28;170(12):1024-31.  
 Golomb BA, Evans MA. Statin adverse effects : a review of the literature and evidence for a mitochondrial mechanism. Am J Cardiovasc Drugs. 2008;8(6):373-418.  
 Mortensen SA, et al. Dose-related decrease of serum coenzyme Q10 during treatment with HMG-CoA reductase inhibitors. Mol Aspects Med 1997;18:137-44  
 Molyneux SL, Florkowski CM, George PM, et al. Coenzyme Q10: an independent predictor of mortality in chronic heart failure. J Am Coll Cardiol. 2008 Oct 28;52(18):1435-41.  
 Caso G, et al. Effect of coenzyme q10 on myopathic symptoms in patients treated with statins. Am J Cardiol. 2007 May 15;99(10):1409-12.

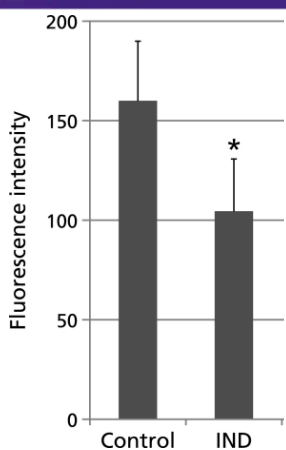
35

35



## Indomethacin Poisons Mitochondria

- Concentration dependently decreases cellular ATP
- Inhibits the activity of mitochondrial complex I and causes accumulation of NADH
- **Leads to overproduction of mitochondrial O<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>**




Group	Fluorescence Intensity
Control	~160
IND	~105*

Rai 2012; Creative Commons

Carrasco-Pozo C, et al. Differential protective effects of quercetin, resveratrol, rutin and epigallocatechin gallate against mitochondrial dysfunction induced by indomethacin in Caco-2 cells. Chem Biol Interact. 2012 Feb 5;195(3):199-205  
 Rai K et al. Lansoprazole inhibits mitochondrial superoxide production and cellular lipid peroxidation induced by indomethacin in RGM1 cells. J Clin Biochem Nutr (2011)

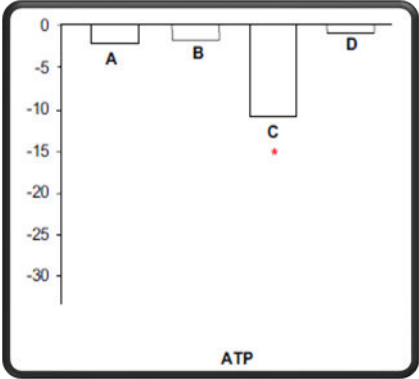
36

36



## Alcohol Decreases ATP Production


- Ethanol converted to acetaldehyde
  - Mitochondrial aldehyde dehydrogenase 2 (ALDH2) converts acetaldehyde to acetate.
  - Depletes NADH
  - Increases ROS
- 40 g/d for 30d
  - Beer and wine: no effect
  - Spirits: decreased ATP production 11%



ATP

Addolorato G, et al. Effects of short-term moderate alcohol administration on oxidative stress and nutritional status in healthy males. *Appetite* 2008;50:50–56  
 Manzo-Avalos S, Saavedra-Molina A. Cellular and mitochondrial effects of alcohol consumption. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2010 Dec;7(12):4281-304

37




## Clinical Takeaways

### Prescription and non-prescription drugs


- Major diseases: 4<sup>th</sup> leading cause of death
- Primary sources: Choice
- Best measure: History
- Best intervention:
  - Avoidance
  - Glutathione support

38



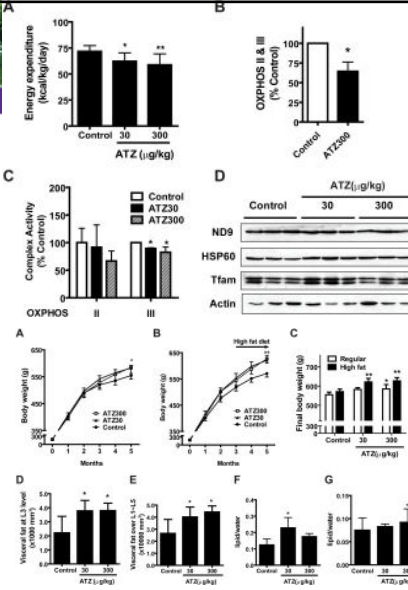
# Pesticides and Herbicides

39



## Organophosphate Pesticides Poison Mitochondria

- Atrazine has been widely used in US since 1960's, and inhibits photosynthesis and mitochondrial function
- Animal models show **both mitochondrial inhibition and insulin resistance**
- Induces obesity
- Overlap between obesity rates and areas of heavy use

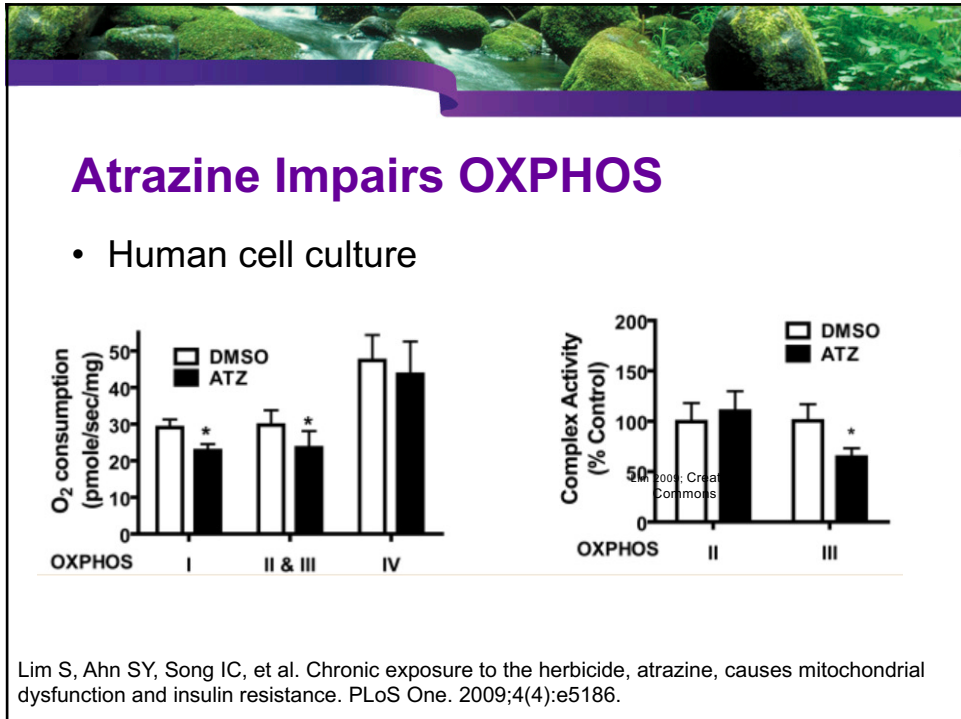


Lee 2011; Creative Commons

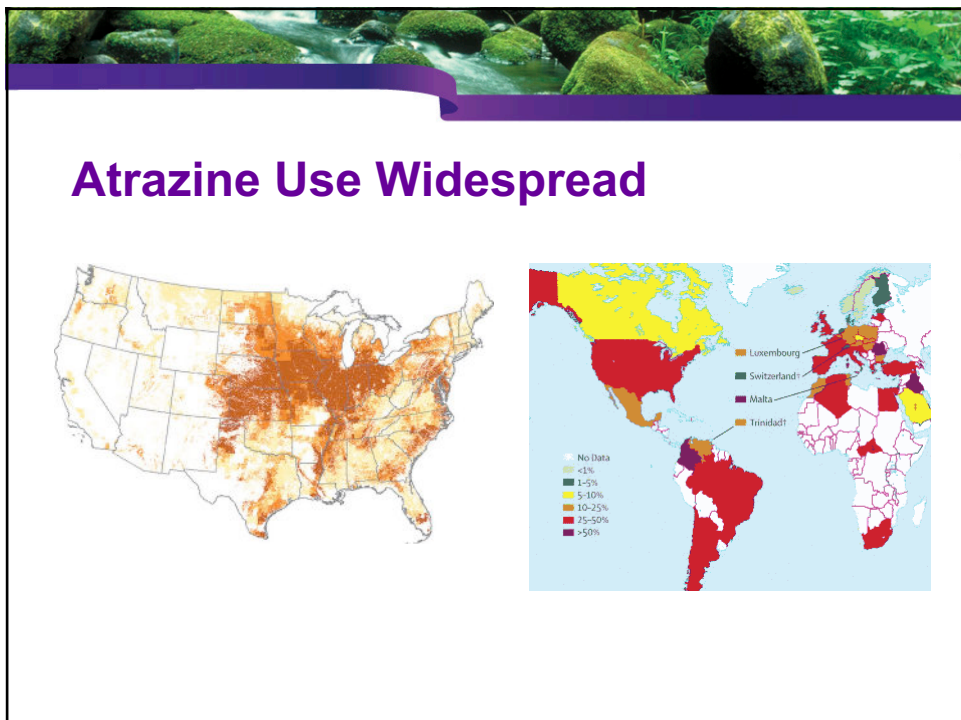
Lim S, et al. Chronic exposure to the herbicide, atrazine, causes mitochondrial dysfunction and insulin resistance. PLoS One. 2009;4(4):e5186.  
 Lee HK. Mitochondrial dysfunction and insulin resistance: the contribution of dioxin-like substances. Diabetes Metab J. 2011 Jun;35(3):207-15.

40






41



42

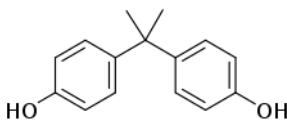



## Clinical Takeaways

### Pesticides and Herbicides

- Major disease: Neurodegeneration, diabetes, cancer (incidence of virtually every chronic disease shows dose-dependent relationship)
- Primary sources: Chemically grown foods, yard spraying
- Best measure: Urinary metabolites
- Best intervention: Avoidance, fiber, glutathione support

43



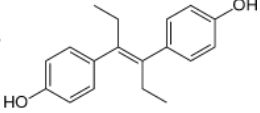
## Bisphenols (BPx)

44

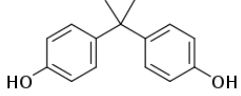
## BPA — Troubled History

- BPA and DES are synthetic oestrogens developed during the 1930s:
  - DES ‘won’ and was prescribed for pregnant women.
  - Discontinued due to urogenital cancers in children and many other clinical problems.
  - Very similar chemical structures.
- BPA ‘put on the shelf’ until 1950s when its ability to harden plastics was discovered.
- So widely used very difficult to avoid exposure:
  - Technically non-persistent, but practically semi-persistent.

DES



BPA



45

## Receptor Site Activation by BPA

**BISPHENOL A STIMULATES:**

**Rat Pituitary Cells**

**Human Breast Cancer Cells**

**Mouse Pancreatic Insulin Secretion**

↓

0.01

↓

0.1

↓

1

↓

10

↓

100

↓

1

↓

10

↓

100

↓

1

↓

10

↓

100

↓

1

↓

10

↓

100

(pg/ml)                      (ng/ml)                      (µg/ml)                      (mg/ml)

Parts Per:

Trillion

Billion

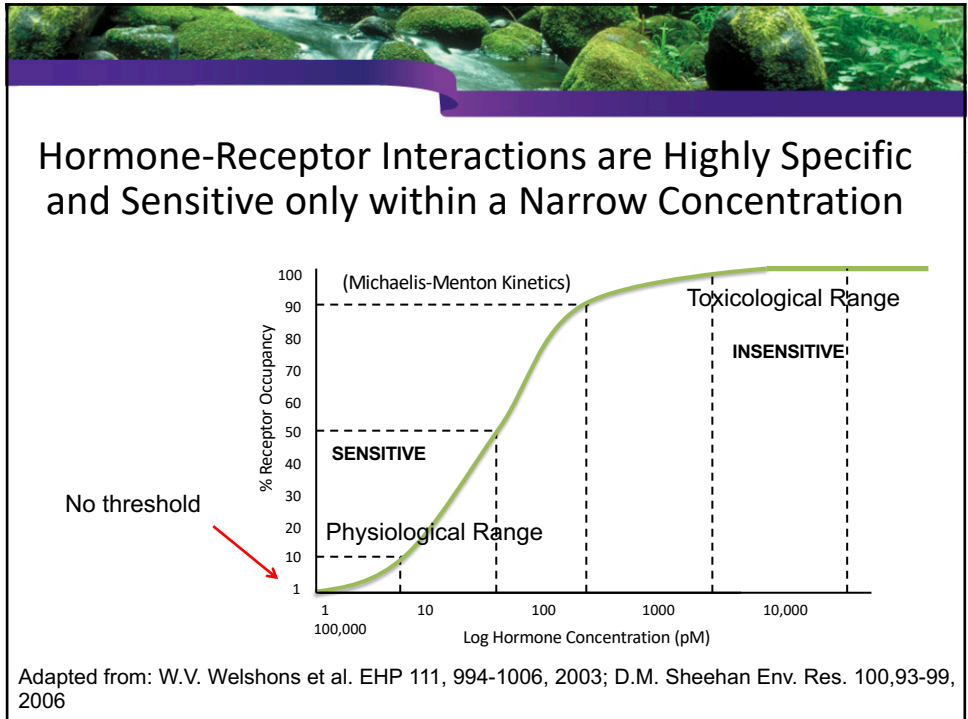
Million

Thousand

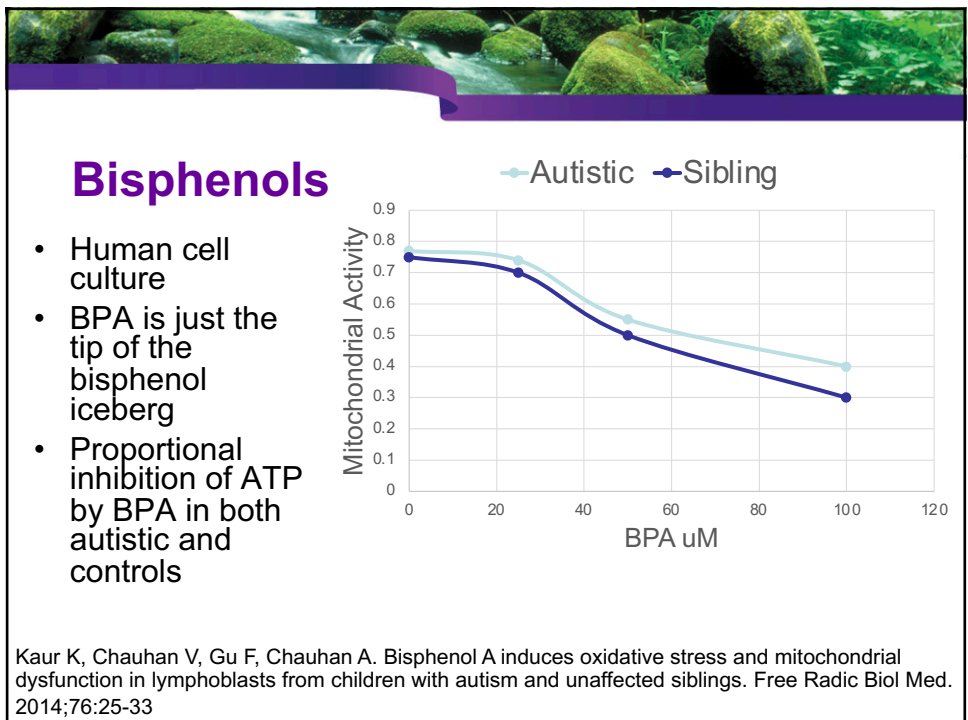
Human Exposure                      Toxicological Studies

Adapted from: Welshons, W.V., Nagel, S.C. and vom Saal, F.S. Large effects from small exposures. III. Endocrine mechanisms mediating effects of bisphenol A at levels of human exposure. *Endocrinol.* 147, S56-S6, 2006.

46



47



48

## Packaging Puts BPA Into Food

- One 12oz serving daily for 1 week of either fresh soup or canned lentil soup (Progresso)
  - 12-fold increase in BPA
- 2 servings of 6 ounces Soy milk in can compared to glass
  - 16-fold increase in BPA
  - Systolic BP elevated 4.5 mm Hg
- **Diabetes 2x risk threshold?**

Category	BPA (ug/L urine)
Soy in Glass	~1
Soy in Can	~17
Made Soup	~1
Canned Soup	~23

Carwile JL, Ye X, Zhou X, et al. Canned soup consumption and urinary bisphenol A: a randomized crossover trial. JAMA. 2011 Nov 23;306(20):2218-20.  
 Bae S, Hong YC. Exposure to bisphenol A from drinking canned beverages increases blood pressure: randomized crossover trial. Hypertension. 2015 Feb;65(2):313-9.

49


## Alternatives Are NOT Safer!

- Typical substitutes are BPF, BPS, BPZ
- Very similar endocrine disruption
- Considered semi-persistent because so prevalent in society
- As BPA levels have gone down, other bisphenols have gone up in proportion

Structural formula	Name
	Bisphenol A
	Bisphenol AP
	Bisphenol AF
	Bisphenol B
	Bisphenol BP
	Bisphenol C
	Bisphenol C 2
	Bisphenol E
	Bisphenol F
	Bisphenol G
	Bisphenol M
	Bisphenol S
	Bisphenol P
	Bisphenol PH
	Bisphenol TMC
	Bisphenol Z

[Bisphenol - Wikipedia](#)

50

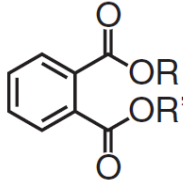



## Clinical Takeaways

### BPA – Bisphenols!

- Major diseases: Endocrine-related disorders, diabetes, obesity, infertility
- Primary sources: Food packaging, thermal paper, toys, healthcare equipment, dental materials
- Best measure: Urine bisphenols
- Best intervention: Avoidance, antioxidants


51









## Phthalates

52






## Phthalates

Phthalate 	Diethyl phthalate 	Dibenzoyl phthalate 
Diethylhexyl phthalate 	Dibutyl phthalate 	Dibenzyl phthalate 

- Worldwide high-production chemicals used in many ways:
  - Make plastics more flexible and resilient
  - Solubilize fragrances in health and beauty aids
- Weakly bound to plastics and easily released into environment
- 2 categories: high-molecular-weight (HMW) or low-molecular-weight (LMW) compounds.
- In general:
  - HMW phthalates mainly from diet
  - LMW phthalates mainly from non-food sources

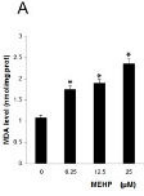
53



## Phthalates

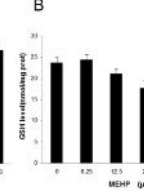
- Dose-dependent:
  - Increase in oxidative stress markers
  - Depletion of reduced glutathione

**A**



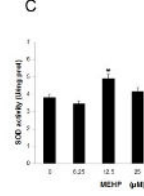
MEHP (µM)	ROS level (fold change)
0	1.0
6.25	~1.8
12.5	~2.0
25	~2.4
50	~2.6
100	~2.8

**B**



MEHP (µM)	GSH level (fold change)
0	25
6.25	~23
12.5	~21
25	~18
50	~16
100	~15

**C**

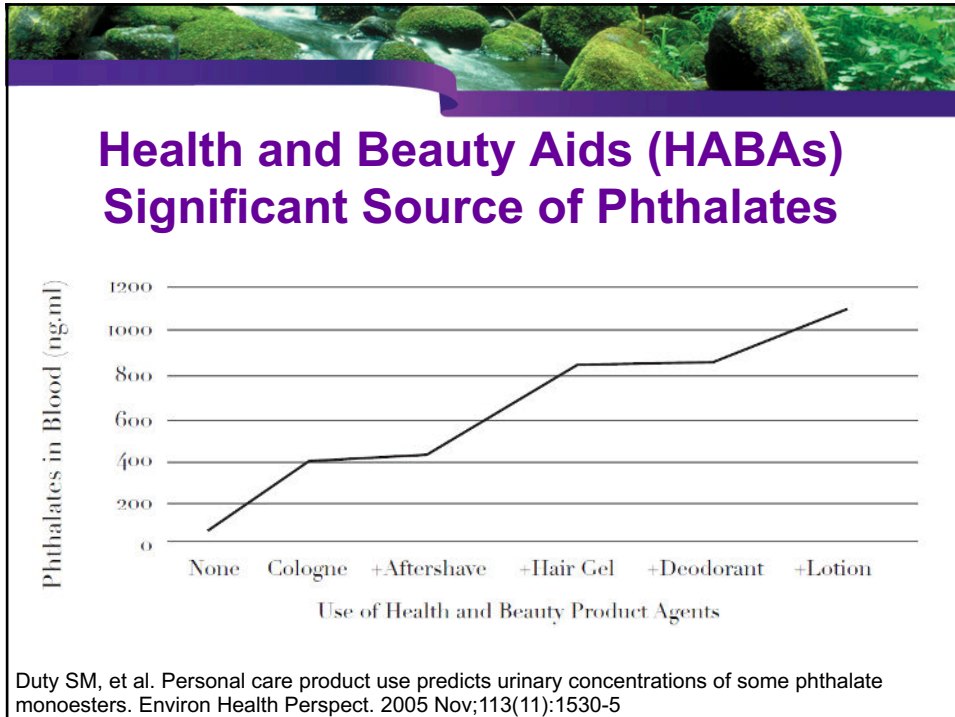


MEHP (µM)	SOD activity (fold change)
0	4
6.25	~4.5
12.5	~5.5
25	~5.2
50	~5.8
100	~6.2

Creative Commons

Ban JB, Fan XW, Huang Q, et al. Mono-(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate induces injury in human umbilical vein endothelial cells. PLoS One. 2014;9(5):e97607.

54



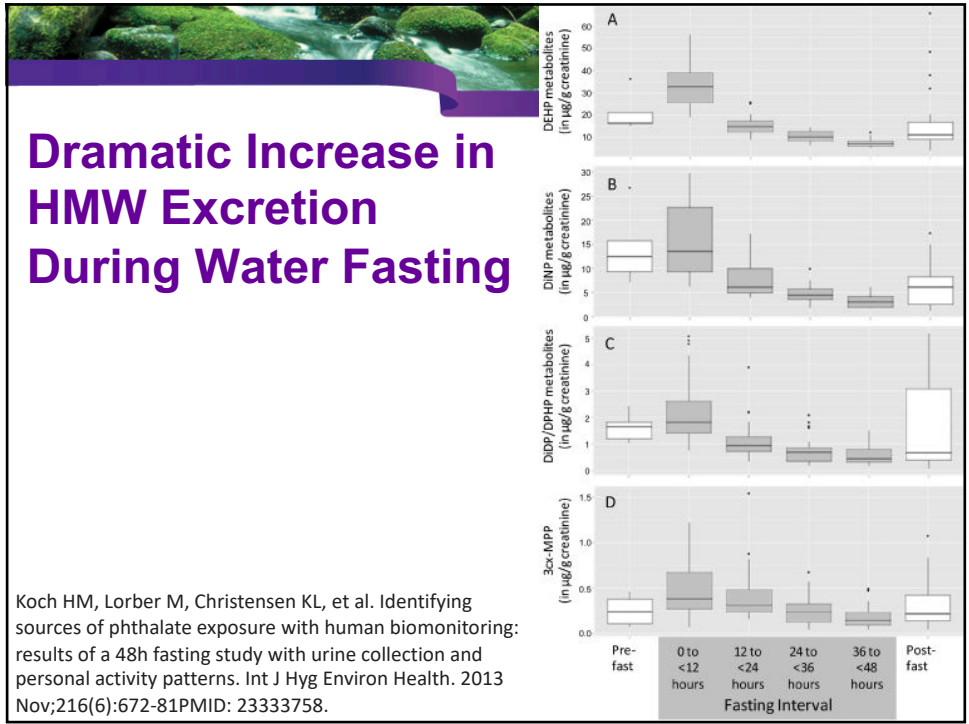
55

**Fast Food = Lots of Phthalates**

- Hamburgers, fries, chicken nuggets, chicken burritos, cheese pizza (n = 64) and gloves (n = 3) from restaurants and analyzed them for 11 chemicals
- DEHT highest concentrations in both foods (2510 µg/kg) and gloves (28-37% **by weight**)!
- Median DEHT concentrations were significantly **higher in burritos** than hamburgers (6000 µg/kg vs. 2200 µg/kg; p < 0.0001)
- DEHT was not detected in fries
- Cheese pizza had lowest levels of most chemicals.

Edwards L, McCray NL, VanNoy BN, et al. Phthalate and novel plasticizer concentrations in food items from U.S. fast food chains: a preliminary analysis [published online ahead of print, 2021 Oct 27]. J Expo Sci Environ Epidemiol. 2021;10.1038/s41370-021-00392-8

56



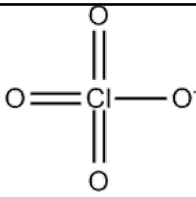

57

## Clinical Takeaways

### Phthalates


- Major disease: Infertility, low testosterone, obesity, diabetes, allergies, asthma, autism, mood disorder, reduced cognition
- Primary sources: Solid plastic products in the home, plastic-covered foods, personal care products, house dust
- Best measure: Review home for phthalate-containing products and urinary phthalate metabolites
- Best intervention: Avoidance, flavonoids, fasting

58



**Perchlorate**

59



## **Perchlorate - Overview**

- Non-persistent toxin
- ClO<sub>4</sub> (e.g., potassium perchlorate)
- Strong oxidant
- Uses:
  - Rocket fuel, fireworks, highway flares
  - To control static in food packaging
  - Graves disease
- Primary exposure through:
  - Inhalation: factory workers, cities with smog
  - Oral: water (historic) and food (current)

60




## Perchlorate – Contamination

- Sources
  - Primary source industrial waste
  - MAY be created by chlorination of water
  - Naturally produced
- Widely contaminates the environment
  - Public water supply average: 1.16 PPM
  - Public water supplies above 4.1 PPM: 4%
  - Worse near military bases, manufacturing facilities

Steinmaus CM. Perchlorate in Water Supplies: Sources, Exposures, and Health Effects. *Curr Environ Health Rep.* 2016 Jun;3(2):136-43. PMID: 27026358

61

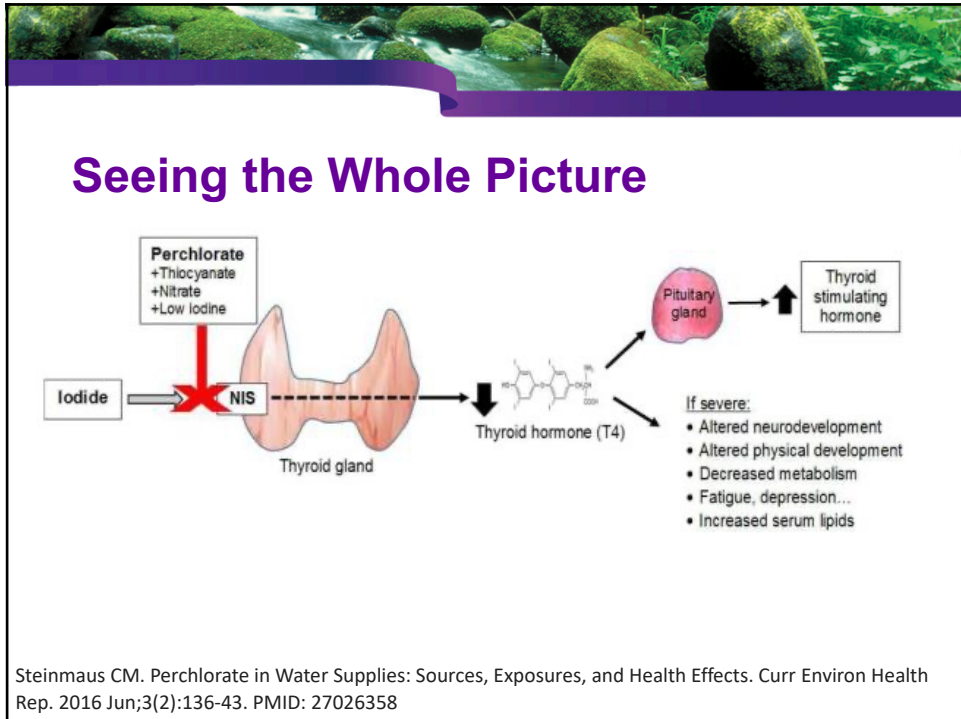


## Perchlorate – Clinical Significance

- Binds to iodine
- Historically, potassium perchlorate was used to treat hyperthyroidism
- Human clinical research inconsistent
  - 59% of studies show clinical impact
- Inverse correlation thyroid hormone levels and perchlorate
  - But not reflected in hypothyroidism diagnosis
  - Positive correlation with TSH (women >> men)
- Dependent upon iodine status and goitrogen exposure

Niziński P, Błażewicz A, Kończyk J, Michalski R. Perchlorate - properties, toxicity and human health effects: an updated review. *Rev Environ Health.* 2020 Sep 4;36(2):199-222. PMID: 32887207.

62



63

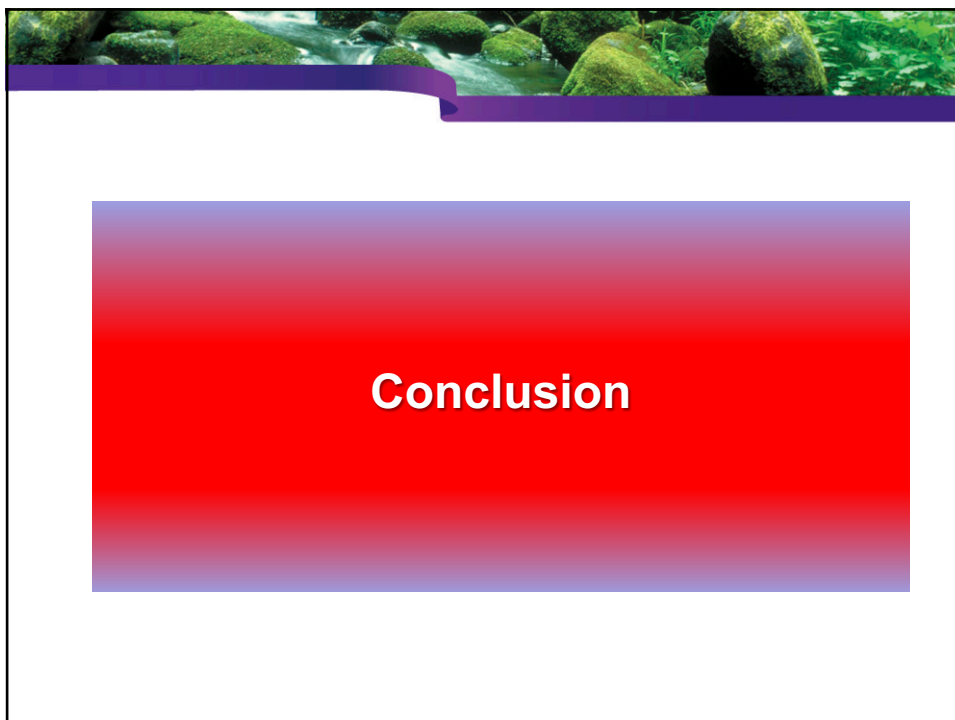
## Clinical Takeaways

### Perchlorates

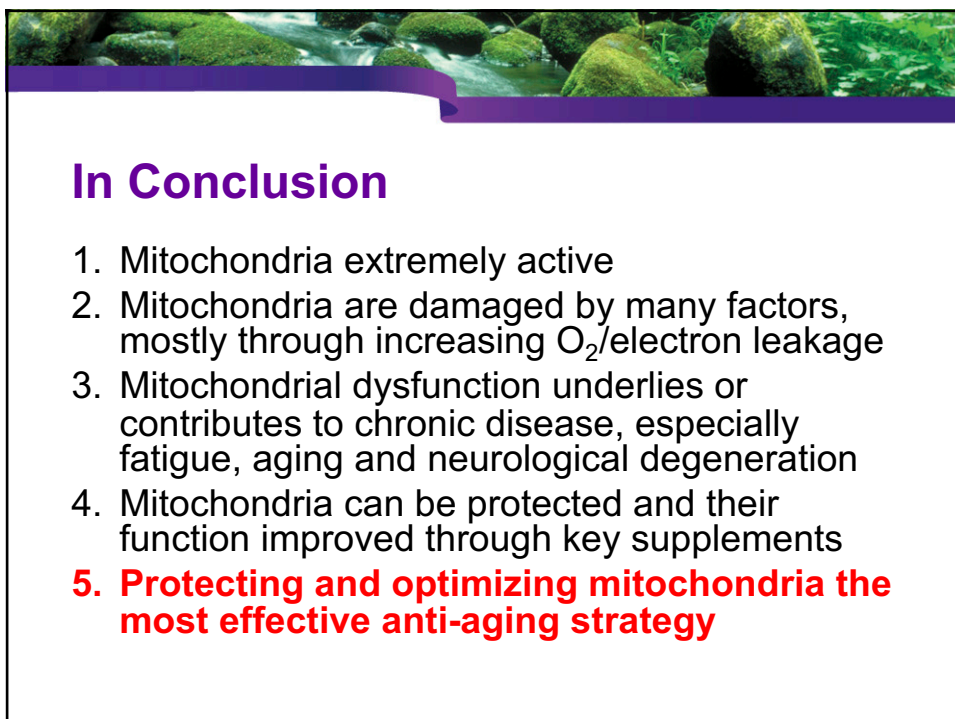
- Major disease: Decreased thyroid function → Decreased mitochondrial stimulation
- Primary sources: Water and food
- Best measure: Urinary
- Best intervention: Avoidance, optimize iodine intake, decrease goitrogen intake

64

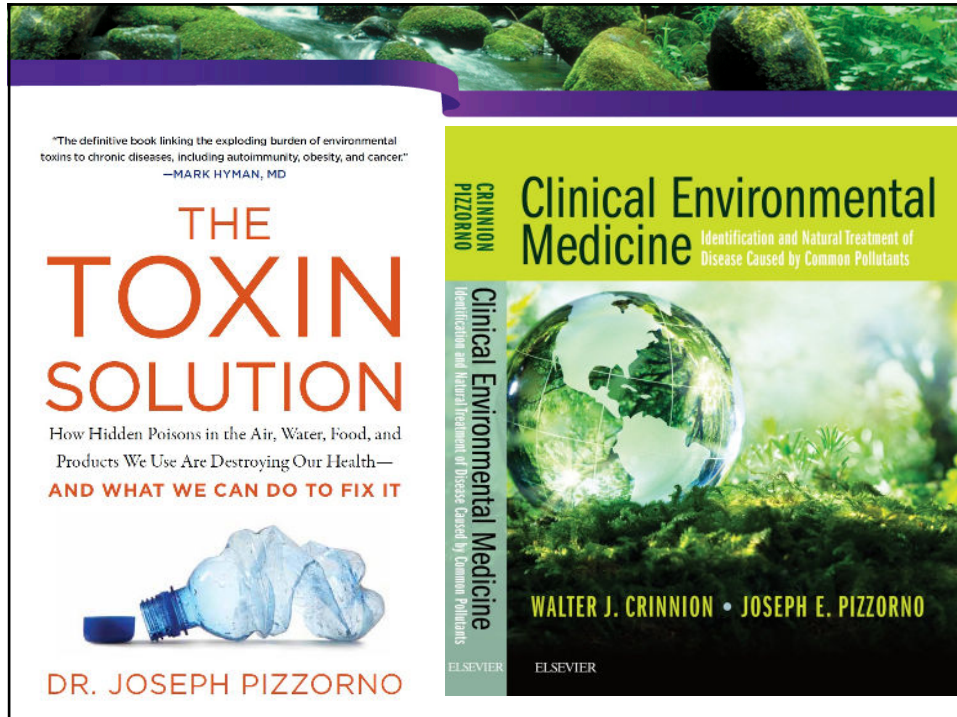




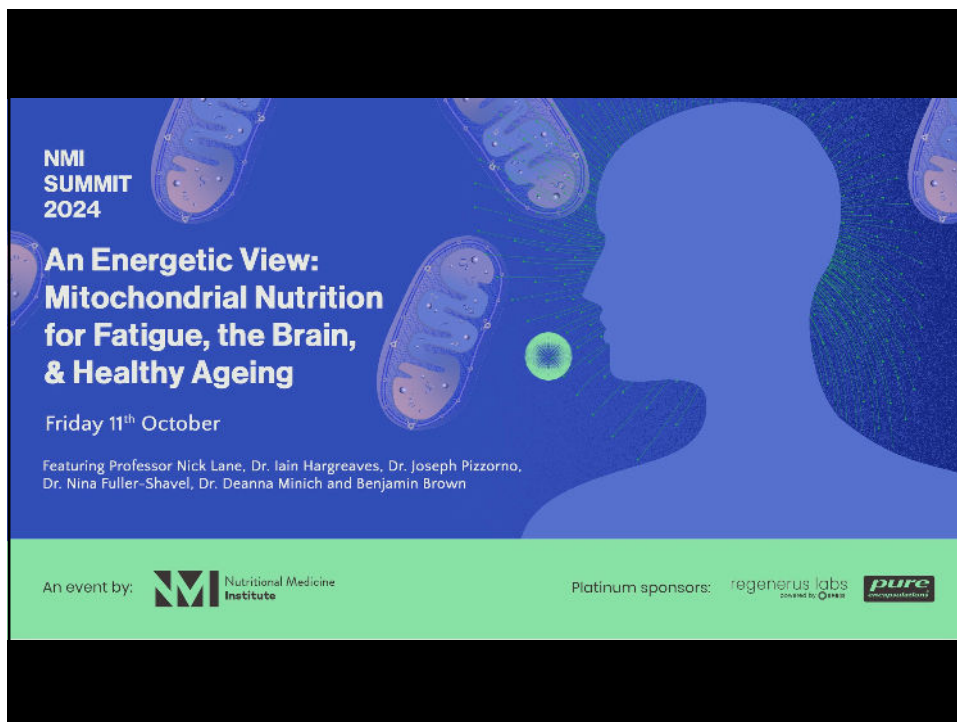
65



66



67



68