

THE BRAIN & BODY CONNECTION EXPLAINED

THE BRAIN BODY CONNECTION EXPLAINED

THE BRAIN IS AN ORGAN.

Organs are made of organized groups of cells. Organs cannot survive without other organs. Organs interact to form systems. Our body systems include, among others, the Nervous, Digestive, Circulatory, and Metabolic Systems.

OUR BODY
SYSTEMS WORK
IN HARMONY
TO FORM
ONE LIVING,
BREATHING
WHOLE.

The Nervous System is the most energy-hungry organ system.¹
The Nervous system includes









the brain and all the nerves that emanate from the brain into the body. The Nervous System is hungry for nutrients because the brain and nerves constantly require energy.

This energy is necessary to maintain an electrical gradient with potential for sending chemical messages. The energy also fuels the creation of new neural connections that happen when we live and grow, every day, in response to our environment. In fact, our brains burn calories even when we are at rest!

Our brains use about 20% of our energy from food each day.
Because the Nervous System

is constantly using energy, it relies heavily on the Digestive, Circulatory, and Metabolic systems for nutrients and fuel.²⁻⁴ The Digestive, Circulatory, and Metabolic Systems are responsible for absorbing, transporting, and metabolizing nutrients. The Digestive System includes not only our stomach and other digestive organs, but also all the millions of bacteria that inhabit our intestines. The Circulatory System includes not only our heart, but also the tiny blood vessels that feed the innermost parts of our brains. The Metabolic System is the sum of all processes involved in the cellular breakdown of food into building blocks and energy.

METABOLISM OCCURS NOT ONLY IN EVERY BODY CELL, BUT ALSO IN EVERY BRAIN CELL.

Nutrients from food must pass through several body systems before reaching the brain. The Digestive System absorbs nutrients into our Circulatory System with help from friendly bacteria within our intestines.⁵ From there, the heart pumps these nutrients throughout the body, and also through a meshwork of capillaries known as the blood brain barrier. Once past the blood brain barrier, nutrients have direct access to the inside of brain cells. Brain cells use nutrients for energy and also for cellular building blocks. For example, fats from our diet absorb directly into brain cell membranes.⁶ Folate from our food is the precursor to the neurotransmitters (e.g. dopamine, serotonin and neurepinephrine) that make us feel good.⁷ When the brain has enough energy, it is able to keep its internal connections strong.⁸ Having a tightly-connected brain is important because strong brain connections keep the brain young.⁹

BECAUSE THE
BRAIN DEPENDS
ON THE BODY,
YOU CAN HELP
YOUR BRAIN
BY OPTIMIZING
YOUR DIGESTIVE,
CIRCULATORY,
AND METABOLIC
HEALTH.

Digestive health means having healthy bacteria flora. Scientists are still working on easy ways to determine whether you have a healthy flora. Circulatory health means having smooth, inflammation-free arteries.

One way to know whether you

have healthy arteries (besides having a systolic blood pressure below 120) is to check your homocysteine level. For a healthy brain for life, your homocysteine level should be 10 or below.¹⁰ Metabolic health means having efficient use of insulin, which is the main hormone for breaking down nutrients. One way to know whether you have an efficient metabolism is to check your fasting blood sugar level. For a healthy brain for life, your fasting blood sugar level should be below 90. Even small improvements in your metabolism can translate into a bigger brain over time.11-12

To get closer to your targets, you may be happy to know that you can eat the HB Five Food Groups (legumes, whole grains, fruits, vegetables, omega 3s) plus Good Garnishings (herbs, spices, fermented foods, and colorful sweeteners from nature such as raw honey) on a daily basis. These foods have the essential nutrients, including color pigments, healthy fats, dietary fiber, minerals, and vitamins, that improve the health of your Digestive, Circulatory, and Metabolic body systems.¹³⁻¹⁴

THESE GOOD
FOODS NOURISH
AND PROTECT
BOTH YOUR
BODY AND
BRAIN SO THEY
CAN WORK
TOGETHER, AS
THEY SHOULD,
FOR LIFE.

REFERENCES

- A cellular perspective on brain energy metabolism and functional imaging. Magistretti PJ, Allaman I. Neuron. 2015 May 20;86(4):883-901.
- Human brain responses to gastrointestinal nutrients and gut hormones. McLaughlin JT, McKie
 Curr Opin Pharmacol. 2016
 Dec;31:8-12.
- André Schmoller, Torben Hass, Olga Strugovshchikova, Uwe H Melchert, Harald G Scholand-Engler, Achim Peters, Ulrich Schweiger, Fritz Hohagen, Kerstin M Oltmanns. J Cereb Blood Flow Metab. 2010 Jul; 30(7): 1403–1410.
- 4. Defining Optimal Brain Health in Adults: A Presidential Advisory From the American Heart Association/American Stroke Association. Philip B. Gorelick, Karen L. Furie, Costantino ladecola, Eric E. Smith, Salina P. Waddy, Donald M. Lloyd-Jones, Hee-Joon Bae, Mary Ann Bauman, Martin Dichgans, Pamela W. Duncan, Meighan Girgus, Virginia J. Howard, Ronald M. Lazar, Sudha Seshadri, Fernando D. Testai, Stephen van Gaal, Kristine Yaffe, Hank Wasiak, Charlotte Zerna. Stroke. 2017 Oct; 48(10): e284-e303.
- The Microbiome-Gut-Brain Axis in Health and Disease. Dinan TG, Cryan JF. Gastroenterol Clin North Am. 2017 Mar;46(1):77-89.

- The science behind dietary omega-3 fatty acids. Marc E. Surette.
 CMAJ. 2008 Jan 15; 178(2): 177–180.
- The methylation, neurotransmitter, and antioxidant connections between folate and depression.
 Miller AL. Altern Med Rev. 2008 Sep;13(3):216-26. Review.
- 8. A distribution model of functional connectome based on criticality and energy constraints. Kosuke Takagi. PLoS One. 2017; 12(5): e0177446.
- Brain and cognitive reserve:
 Translation via network control theory. Medaglia JD, Pasqualetti
 F, Hamilton RH, Thompson-Schill SL, Bassett DS. Neurosci Biobehav Rev. 2017 Apr;75:53-64.
- Critical levels of brain atrophy associated with homocysteine and cognitive decline. de Jager CA. Neurobiol Aging. 2014 Sep;35 Suppl 2:S35-9.
- Glucose indices are associated with cognitive and structural brain measures in young adults. Galit Weinstein, Pauline Maillard, Jayandra J. Himali, Alexa S. Beiser, Rhoda Au, Philip A. Wolf, Sudha Seshadri, Charles DeCarli. Neurology. 2015 Jun 9; 84(23): 2329–2337.

- 12. Blood glucose levels and cortical thinning in cognitively normal, middle-aged adults Alexandra M.V. Wennberg, Adam P. Spira, Corinne Pettigrew, Anja Soldan, Vadim Zipunnikov, George W. Rebok, Allen D. Roses, Michael W. Lutz, Michael M. Miller, Madhav Thambisetty, Marilyn S. Albert. J Neurol Sci. J Neurol Sci. 2016 Jun 15; 365: 89–95.
- 13. Effects of nutrients (in food) on the structure and function of the Nervous System: update on dietary requirements for brain.

 Part 2: macronutrients. Bourre JM.

 J Nutr Health Aging. 2006 Sep-Oct;10(5):386-99.
- 14. Effects of nutrients (in food) on the structure and function of the Nervous System: update on dietary requirements for brain. Part 1: micronutrients. Bourre JM. J Nutr Health Aging. 2006 Sep-Oct;10(5):377-85. Review.