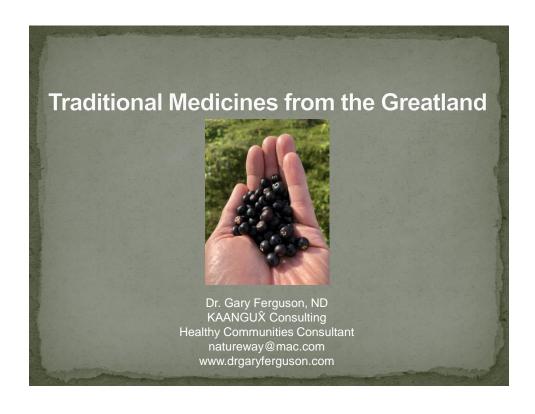
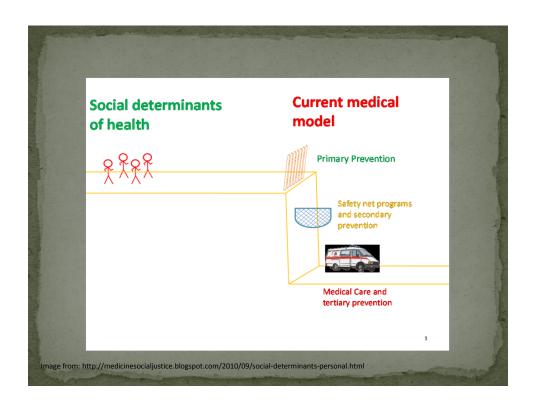
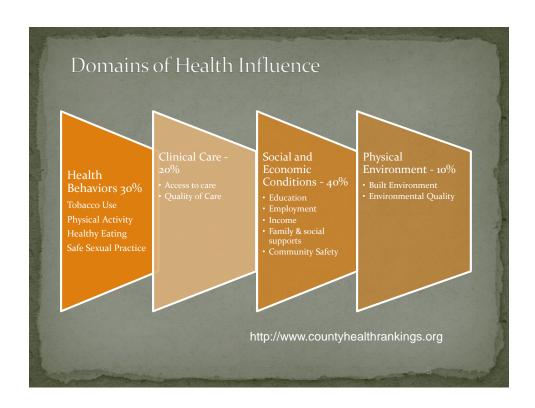


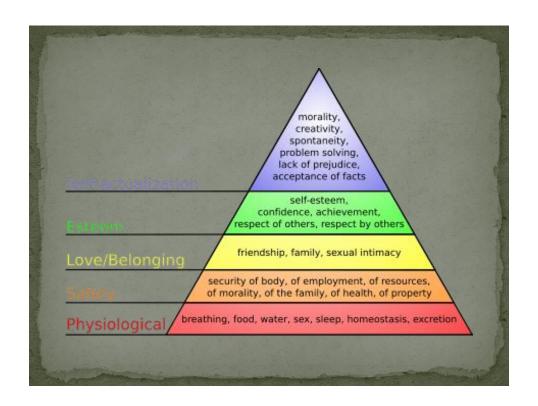
Dr. Gary Ferguson, ND Healthy Communities Consultant natureway@mac.com www.drgaryferguson.com





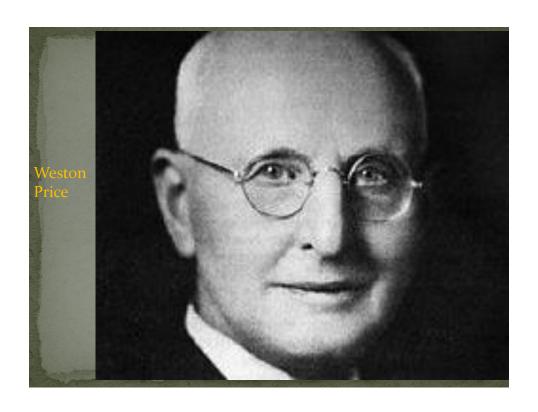


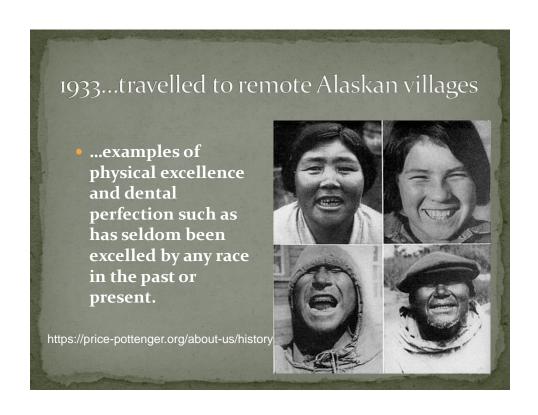




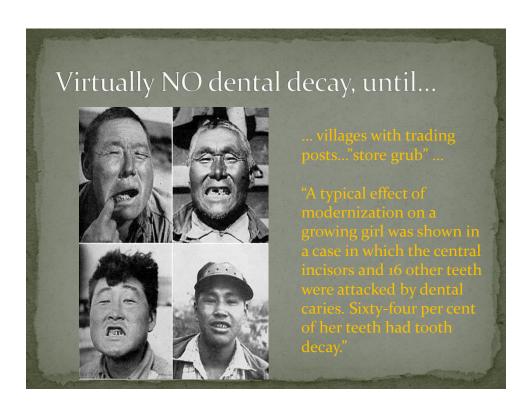




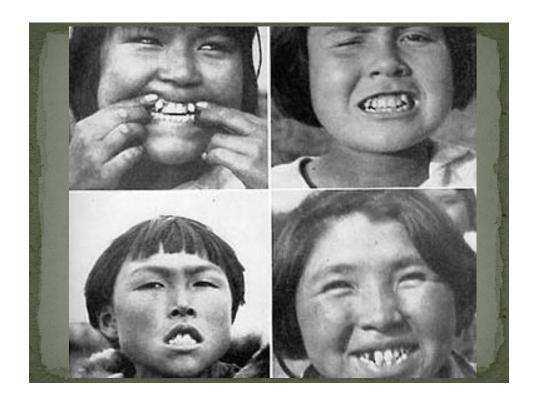


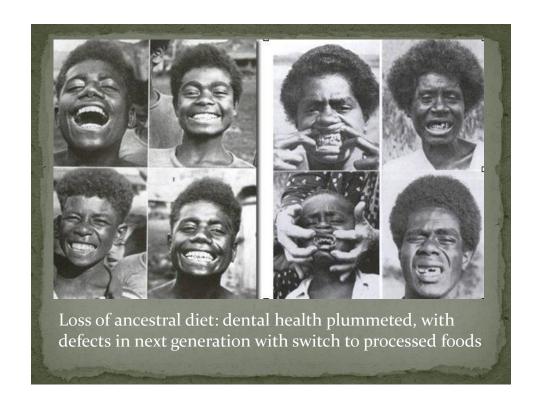


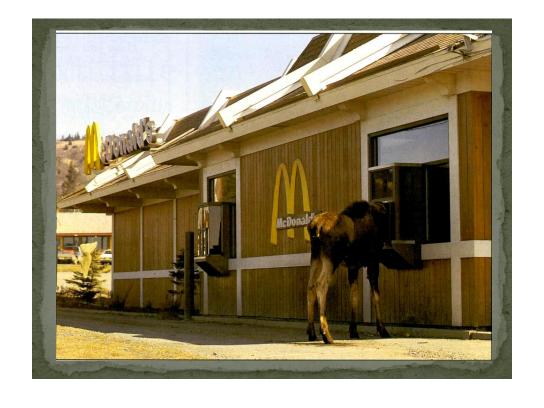


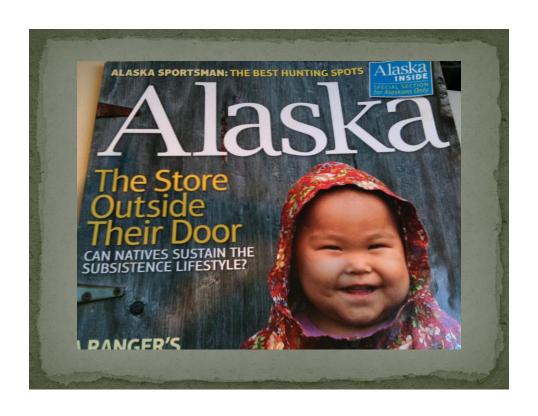










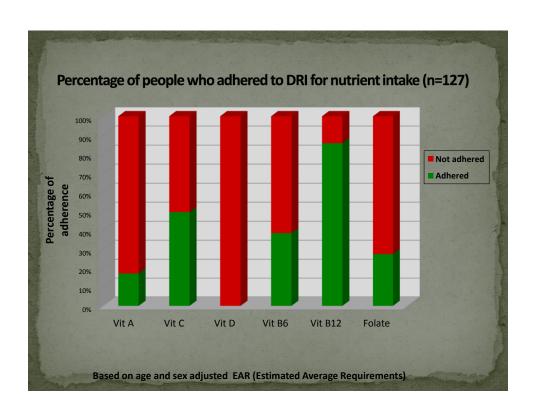


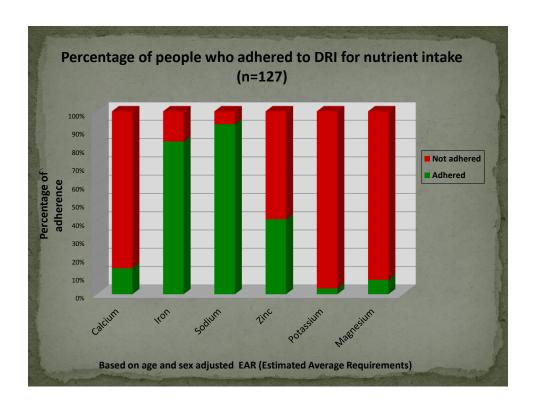


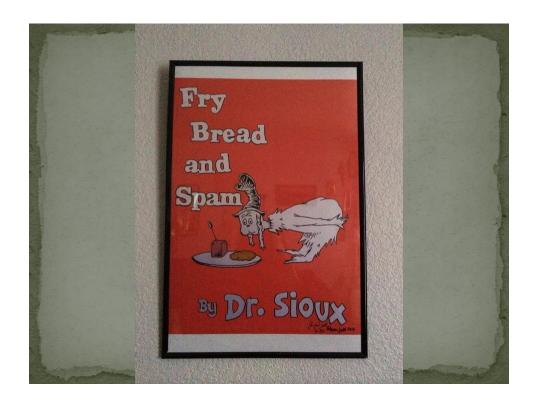
- Dietary patterns and nutritional adequacy among rural Yup' ik women in western Alaska
 - The majority of women (90-100%) fell below the recommendations for <u>dietary fiber</u>, <u>vitamin D</u>, <u>vitamin E</u> <u>and calcium</u>. More than 50% of women fell below the recommendations for <u>vitamin A</u> and more than one-third were below for <u>zinc</u>, <u>and vitamins C and B-6</u>
 - Store-bought foods, such as juices/pop and coffee, were the most frequently reported food items. <u>Sweetened</u> <u>beverages and pop were the main contributors to energy,</u> <u>carbohydrate and sugar intake</u>
 - Traditional foods provided <u>34% of protein, 27% of iron,</u>
 23% of vitamin A, 21% of zinc, 6% of carbohydrate intake and <u><5% of total energy intake</u>

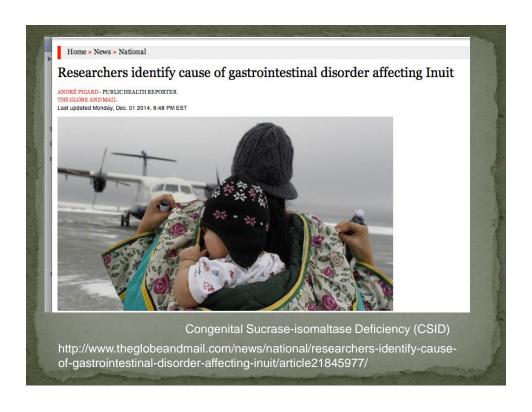
Dietary Adequacy among Rural Yup'ik Women in Western Alaska Sangita Sharma, Erin Mead, Desiree Simeon, Gary Ferguson, and Fariba Kolahdooz

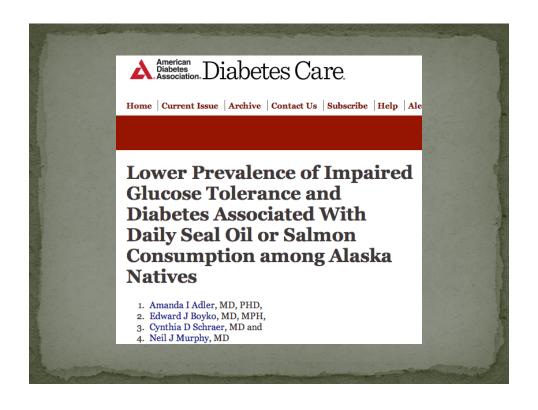
Journal Of The American College Of Nutrition Vol. 34, Iss. 1,2015















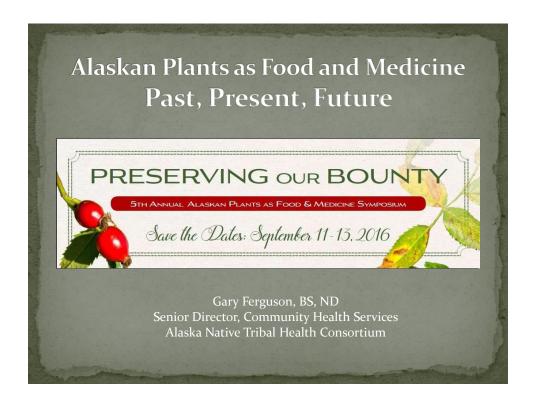


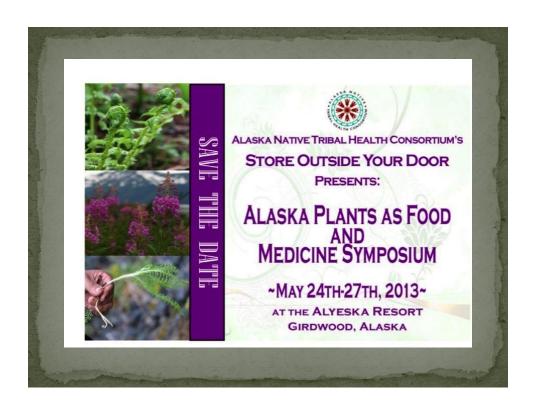


















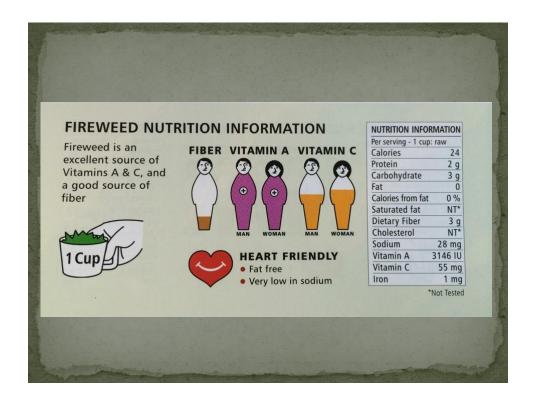
























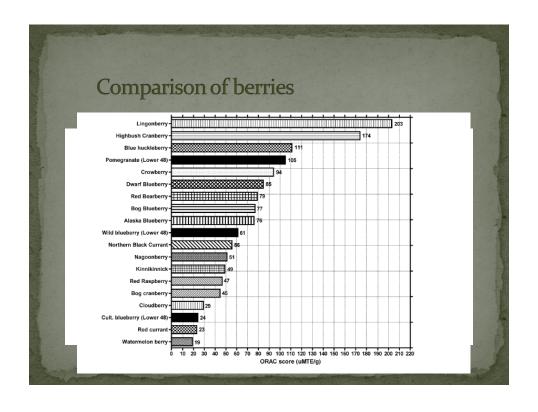


































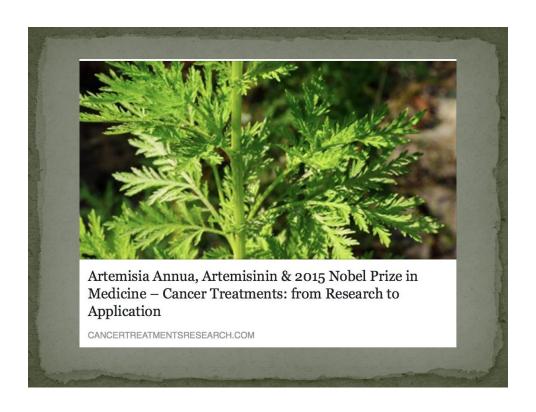


































Alaskan Seaweed







Antioxidant activity

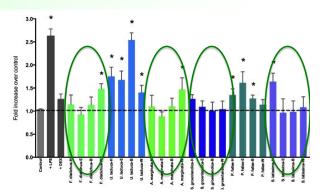
- Oxidative damage related to a number of chronic diseases
 - Obesity
 - Diabetes
 - Arthritis
 - Cardiovascular disease
- Preventing oxidants can slow or reverse damage to tissue
- Treat macrophage cells to determine effects on blocking oxidants

Most active species:

Brown kelps:

F. distichus – bladder wrack
A. Marginata – ribbon kelp

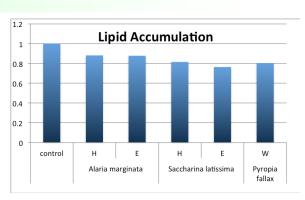
- S. groenlandica kelp
- S. Latissima sugar wrack



Decrease in lipid accumulation

- Fat cells synthesize and accumulate lipids from the bloodstream
 - Grow larger to accommodate all the lipids, leading to obesity
- High accumulation levels also increases inflammation, can lead to diabetes
- Lower levels can help lower obesity risk
 - Decrease lipids circulating in bloodstream
 - Lower inflammation and insulin resistance

Fractions from A. marginata (ribbon kelp) and S. latissima (sugar wrack) and P. fallax (false laver) all decreased fat accumulation in cells by as much as 24%



Lipase inhibitory activity

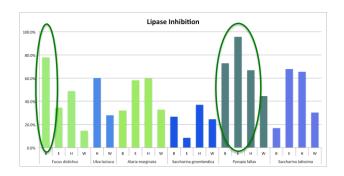
- Lipases are enzymes that digest fat from the diet
 - Our lipases are more active than the amount of lipids we consume
 - Increasing fat in the diet means it is just as easily broken down and digested
- Main source of circulating lipids in the blood stream
- Blocking lipase can help lower lipid digestion
 - Decrease obesity (Orlistat)

Most active species:

Brown and red kelps:

F. distichus - bladder wrack

P. Fallax - false laver



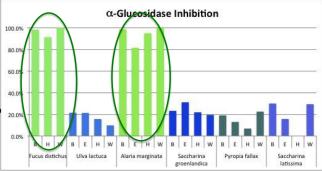
Glucosidase inhibitory activity

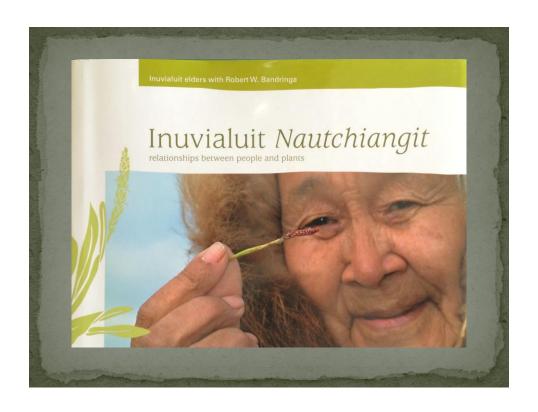
- Glucosidases breakdown starch to sugar
 - We contain a variety of related enzymes in our digestive system
- Main source of circulating sugars in the blood stream
- Blocking can help lower glucose metabolism and digestion
 - Decrease glucose levels internally
 - Lower insulin stress, decrease insulin resistance

Most active species: Brown kelps:

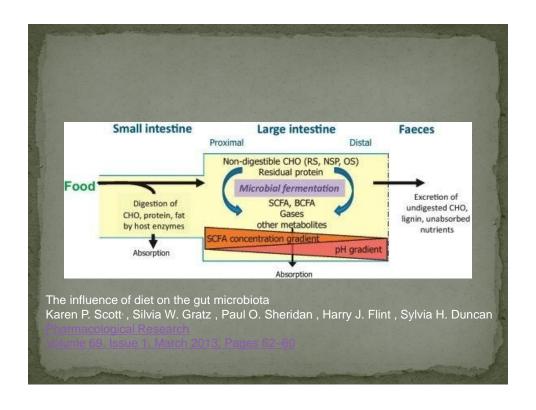
F. distichus - bladder wrack

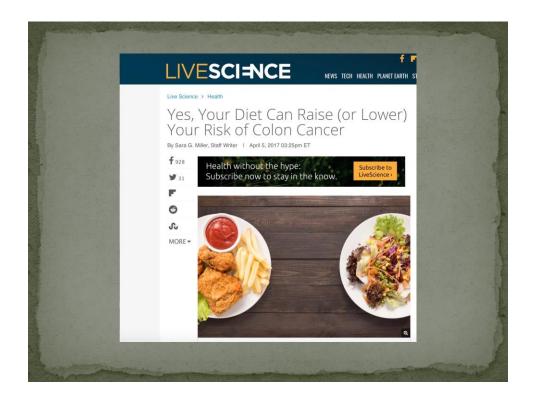
A. marginata - ribbon kelp



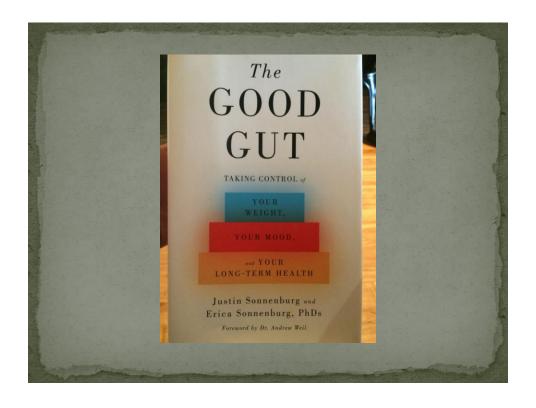


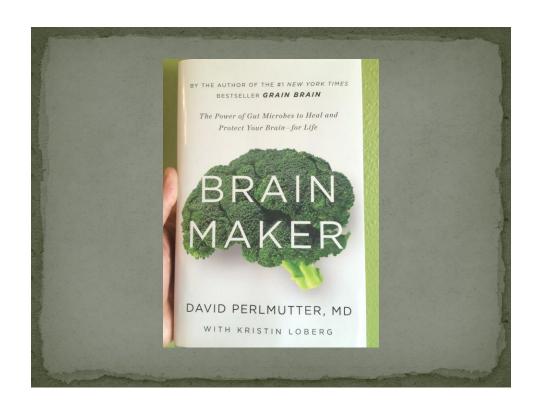


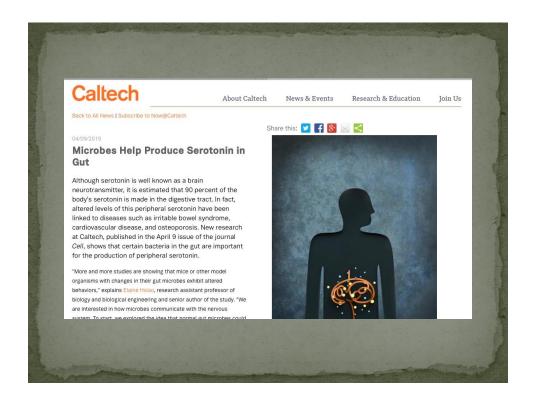




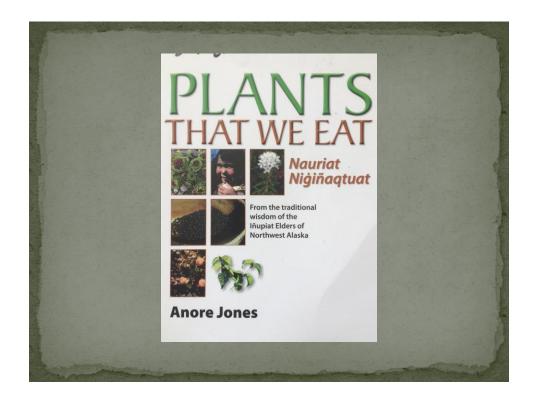


























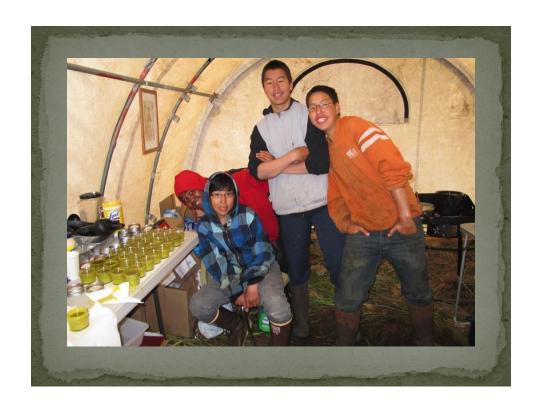








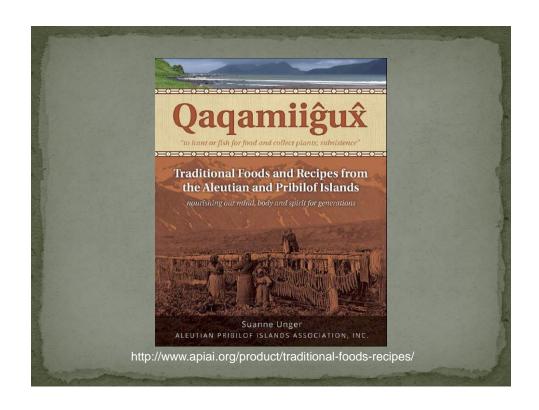


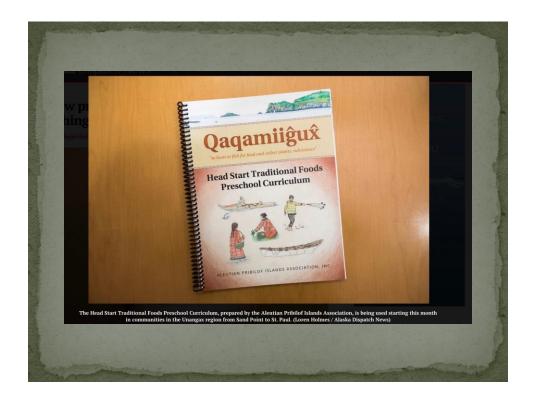


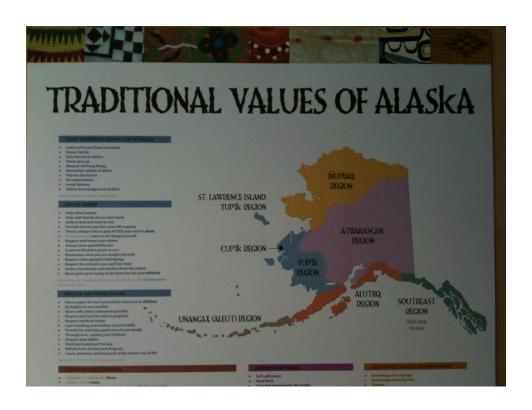










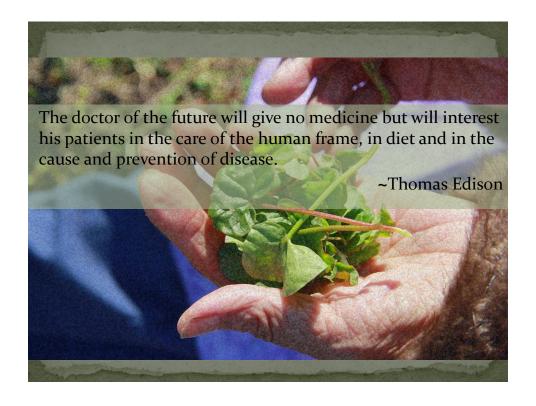




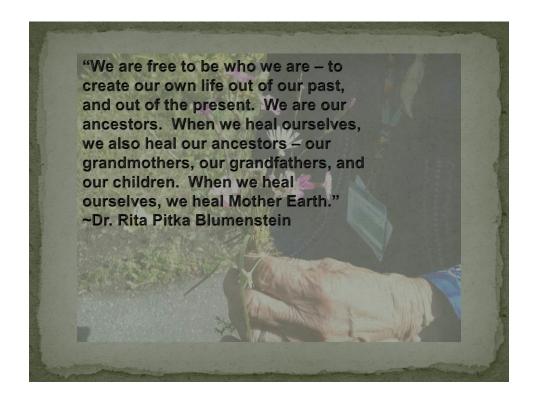


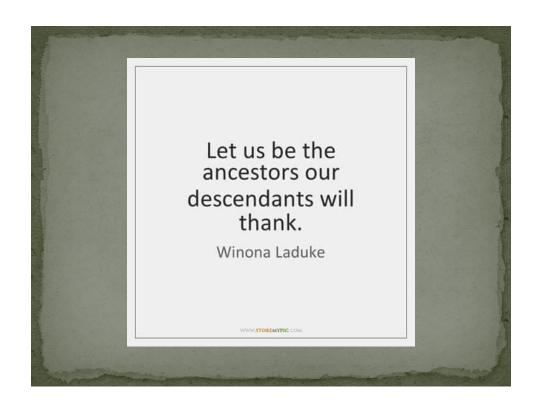


















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Traditional Medicines from the Greatland



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