



1

Programma
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10.45-11.45 Evolutionair Denken (1) • 11.45-12.30 Evolutionair Denken (2) • 12.30-13.15 Lunch • 13.15-14.00 Oefenen met evolutionair denken • 14.00-14.45 Lage graad ontsteking en oer-leefstijl • 14.45-15.00 pauze • 15.00-16.00 Micronutrienten en hun invloeden • 16.00-16.15 pauze • 16.15-16.45 Macronutrienten en hun invloeden

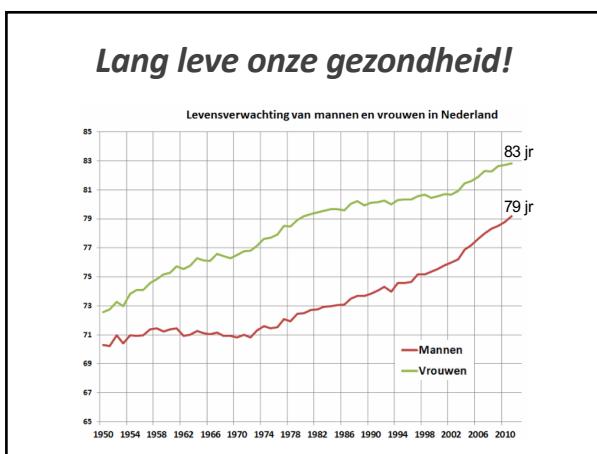
2

Disclosure belangen spreker	
(potentiële) belangenverstrekking	Zie hieronder
Voor bijeenkomst mogelijk relevante relaties met bedrijven	<i>Speakers honoraria from:</i> ABN-Amro, Academy of Integrative Medicine, Bonusan, Care by Nature, Folia Orthica, Health Benefits 08, Hogeschool NHLStenden, Hormoonfactor, Hormooncommunity, ING, Nationale Nederlanden, Nutriphyt, Facebook, Natura Foundation, Otto Elements, Pro-Osteo, SCEM (Seinen Congres & Events Management), Stichting Education Atrium Innovations
Honorarium of andere (financiële) vergoeding	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sponsoring of onderzoeksgeld • Aandeelhouder • Andere relatie, namelijk ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Friesland-Campina -Eigenaar www.remkokuipers.com -Auteur: <i>Oerdieet</i> -Auteur: <i>Oergezond</i> <p>Supporter and practitioner of a healthy lifestyle</p>

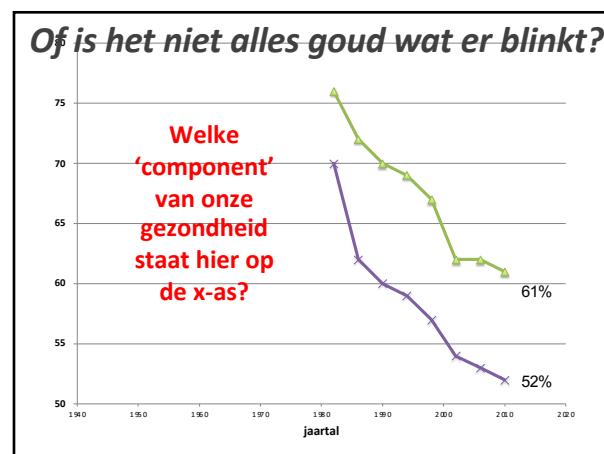
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Evolutionair Denken
Introductie

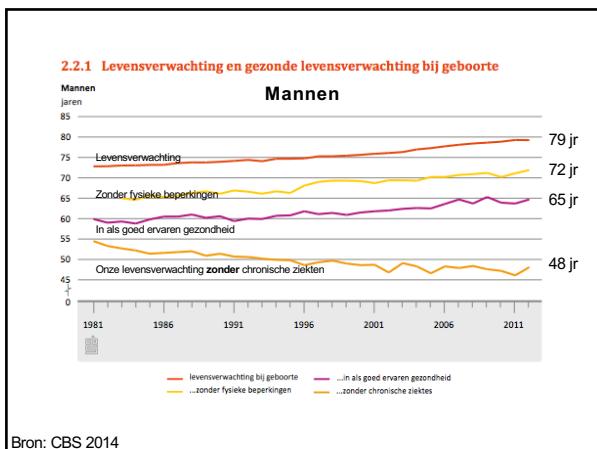
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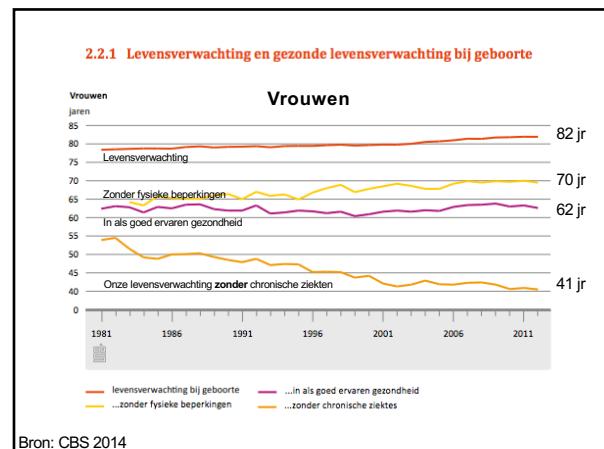
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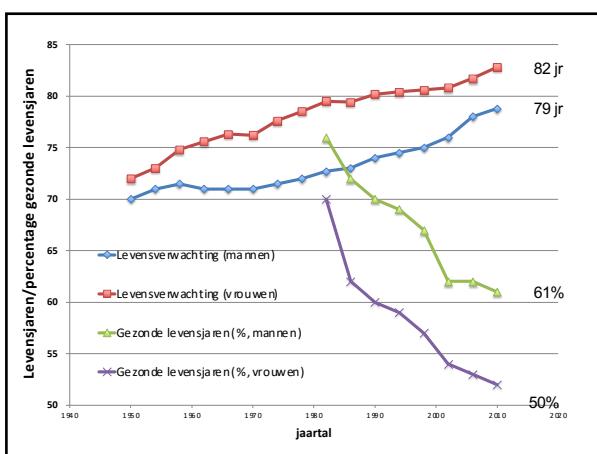
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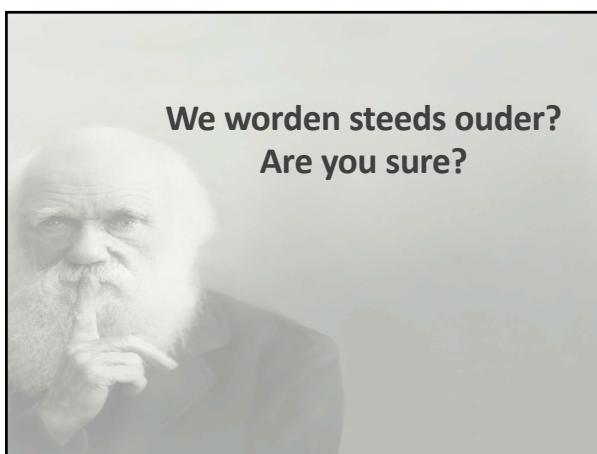
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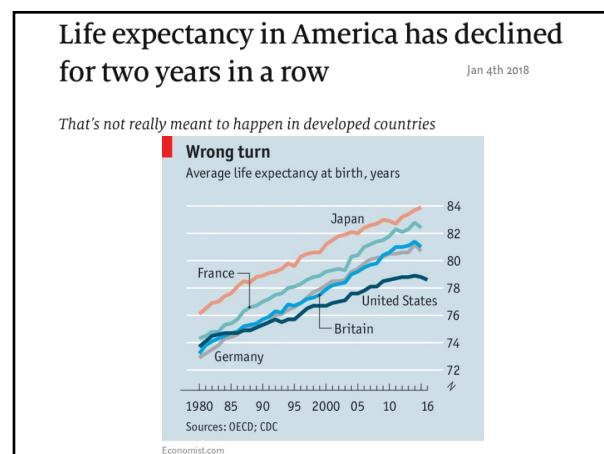
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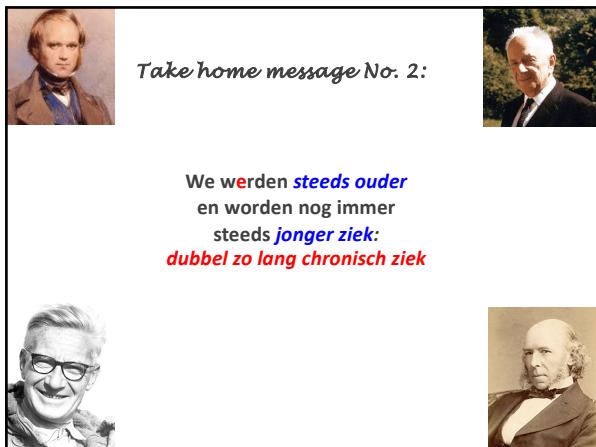
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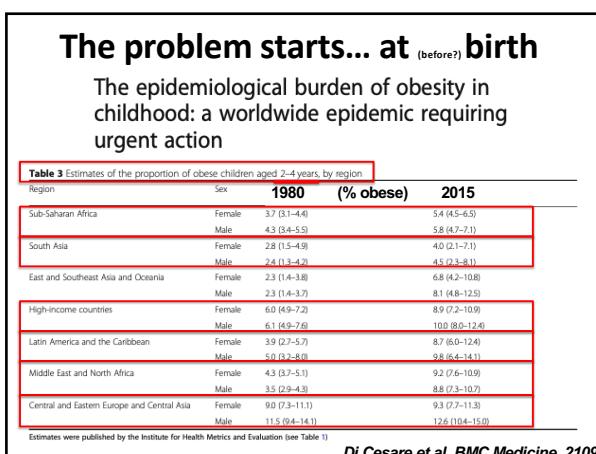
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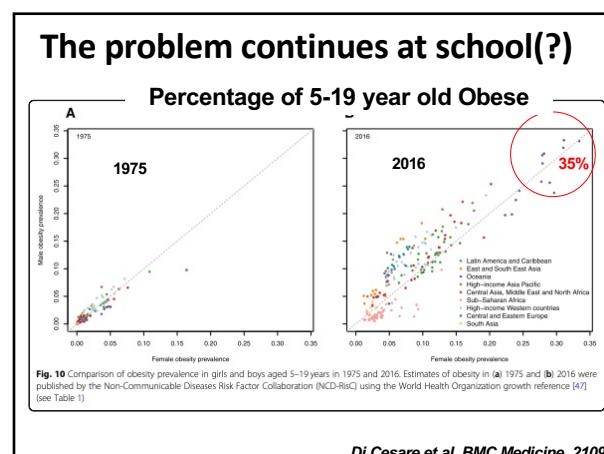
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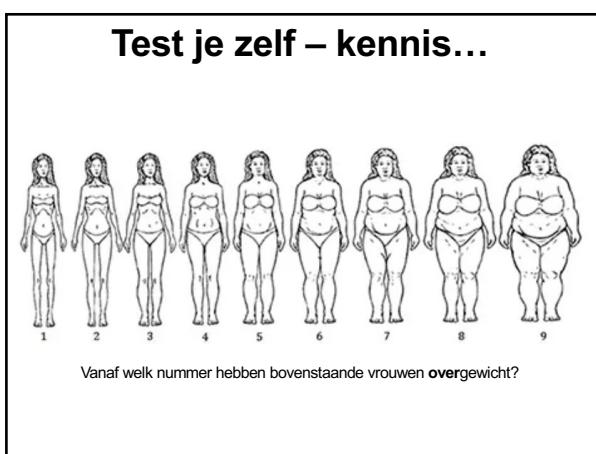
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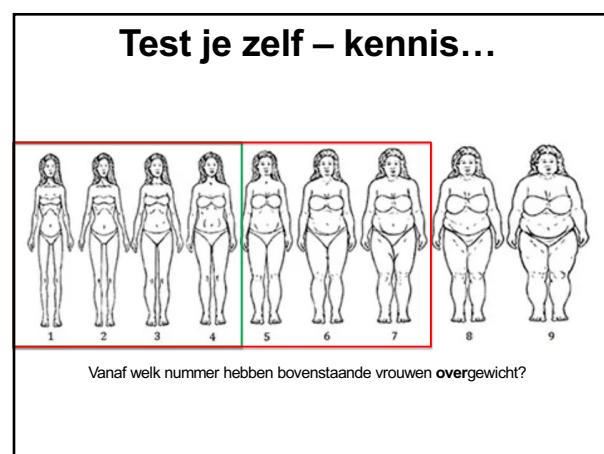
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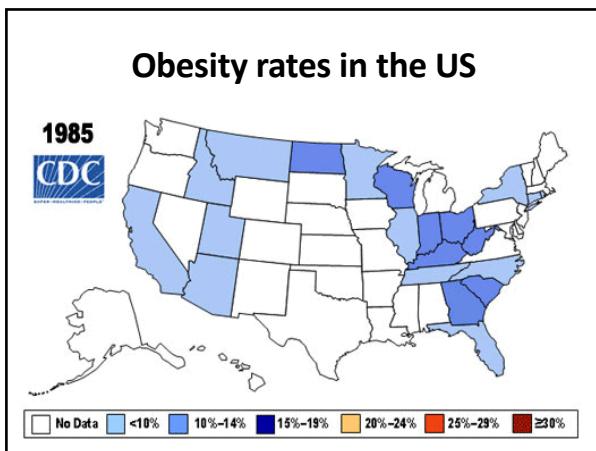
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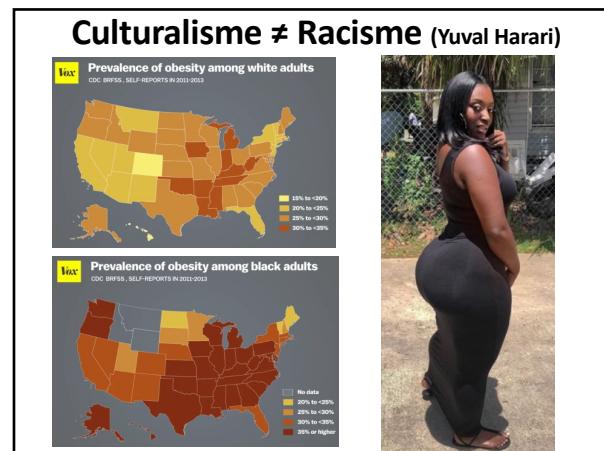
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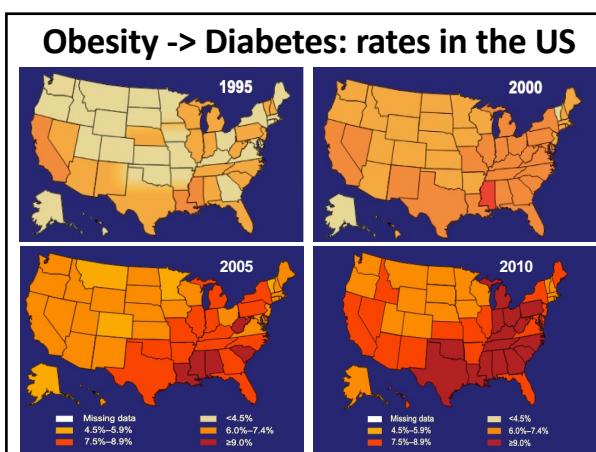
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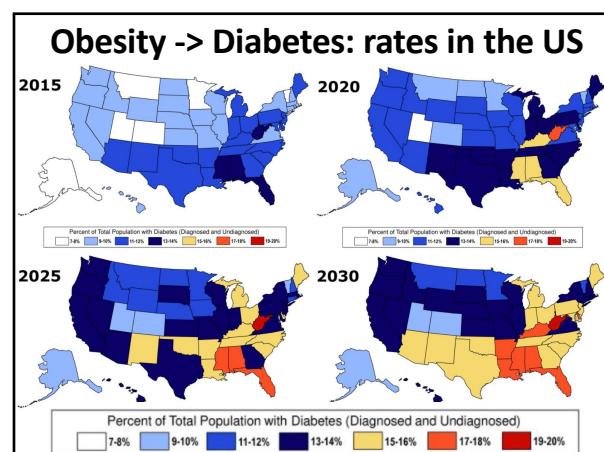
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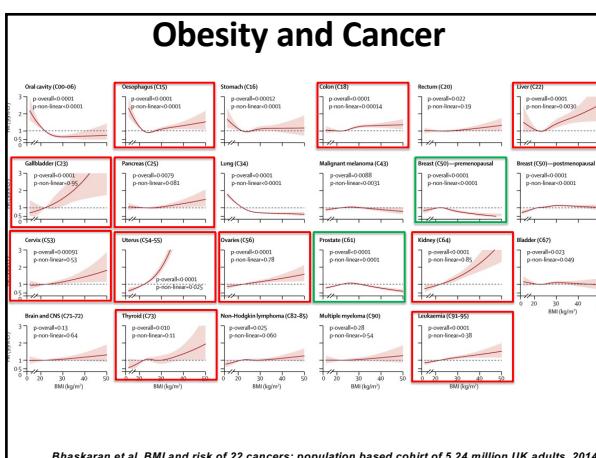
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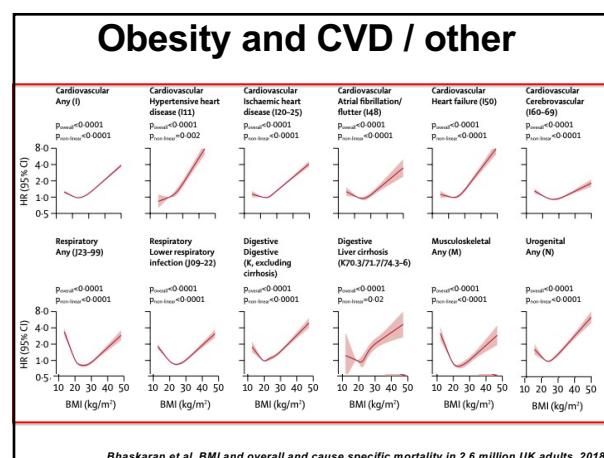
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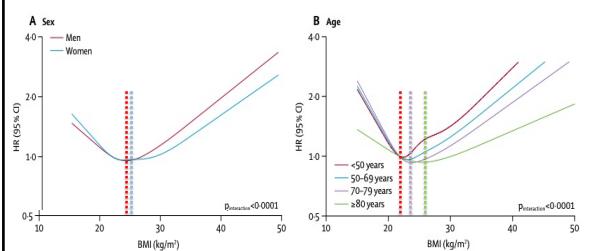


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Obesity and all-cause mortality



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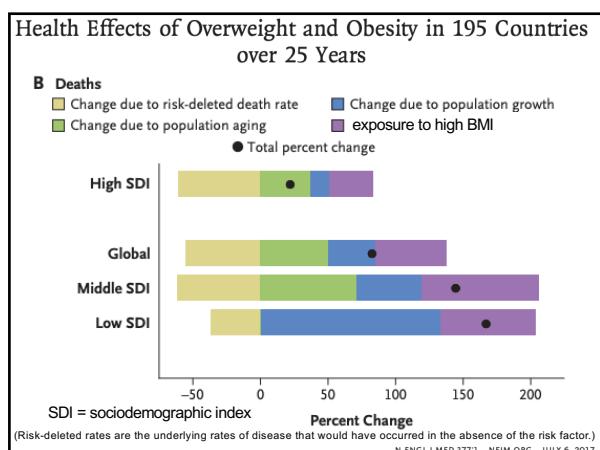
Take home message No. 3:



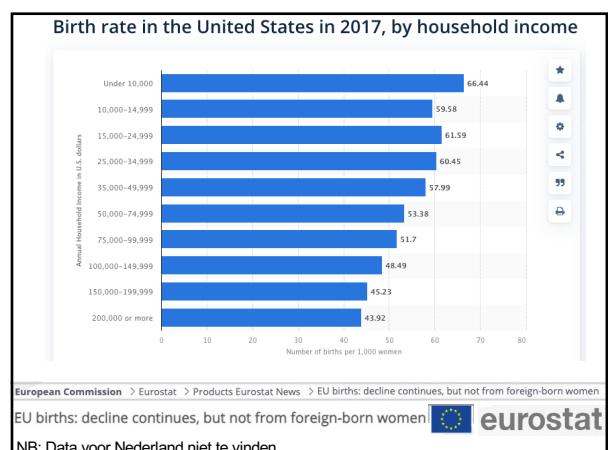
Obesitas is een wereldwijd probleem,
dat **gerelateerd** is aan vrijwel **ALLE** welvaartsziekten
en aan **vroegtijdige sterfte**



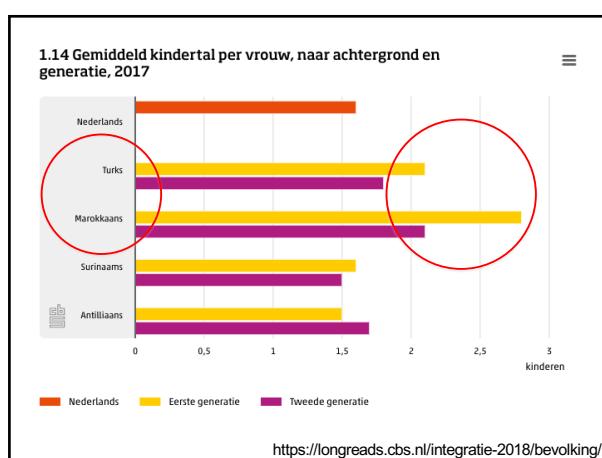
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Take home message No. 4:



Oorzaken obesitas pandemie:

1. Globale toename welvaart / ongezonde leefomgeving
2. Mondiale vergrijzing (toename levensverwachting)
3. Krimpende hoog / (nog) groeiende laag-sociaal economische klasse



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The REAL world we live in...

- En hoe bereik je als H-SEC de L-SEC???



Survival of the fittest = not strongest / smartest ... but: most reproductive

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Evolutionair Denken

De theorie

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Wat ging en gaat er mis?

De huidige generatie artsen heeft niet geleerd om *evolutionair* te denken!



Waarom is dit grappig?

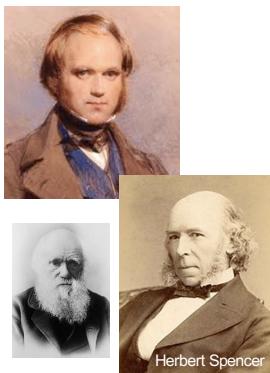
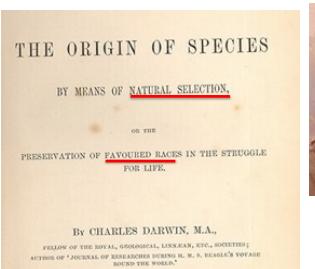


En dit niet?

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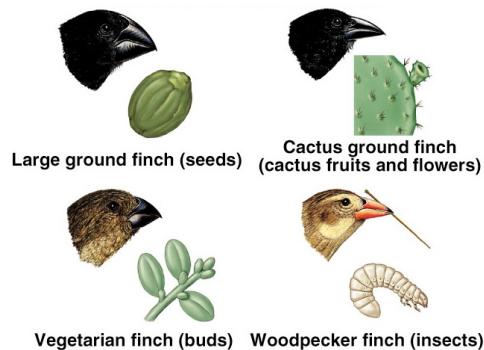
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Charles Darwin: Survival of the Fittest



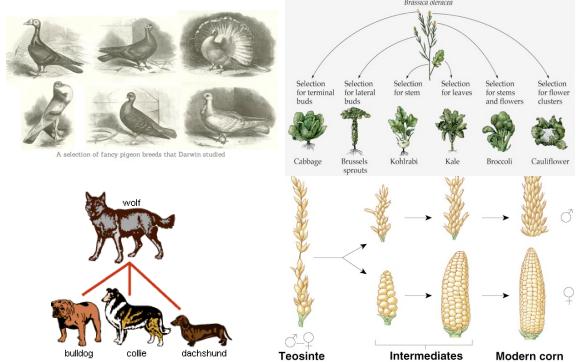
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Darwin's Finches



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(Un)natural selection - veredeling



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Sexual Selection

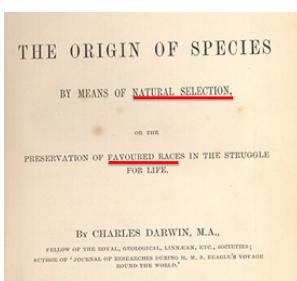
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YTR21os8gTA>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=el_guJRRGxk



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Charles Darwin: Survival of the Fittest



- Law 1. Conditions of existence
- Law 2. Natural selection

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Opdrachten Evolutionair denken



Het dierenrijk

- De grijze haren van de silverback gorilla
- Het oog van de octopus

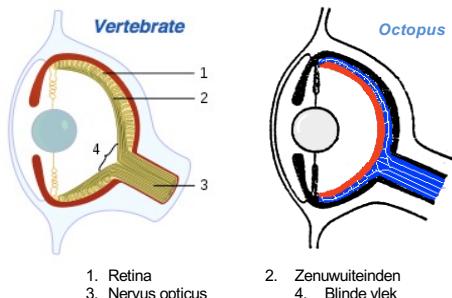
De mens

- Bipedalisme
- Witte huidskleur
- Menopauze

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Evolution has no way back

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c01a1EkHD0>



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Bipedalism & Body hair

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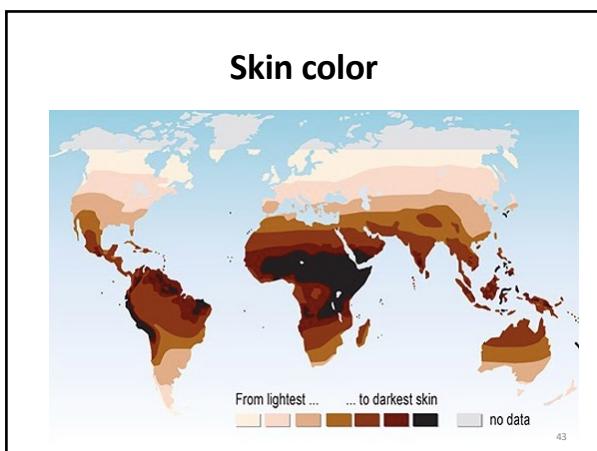
Chimpanzee

- Orange: Skull attaches posteriorly
- Green: Spine S-shaped
- Purple: Arms longer than legs and also used for walking
- Blue: Long, narrow pelvis
- Red: Femur angled out

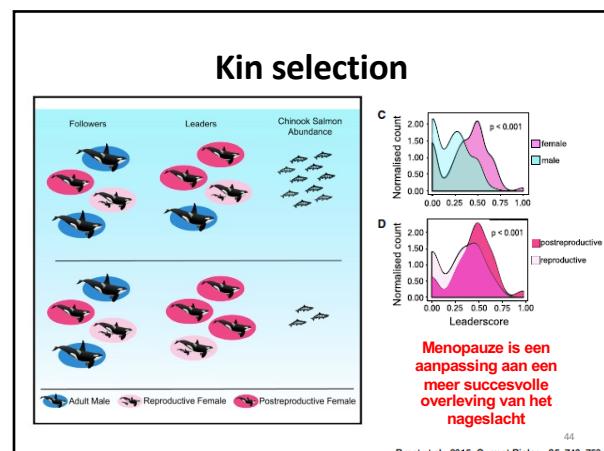
Australopithecine

- Orange: Skull attaches anteriorly
- Green: Spine S-shaped
- Purple: Arms shorter than legs and not used for walking
- Blue: Bow-shaped pelvis
- Red: Femur angled in

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Theodosius Dobzhansky

- Nothing in biology makes sense except in the light of evolution

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Evolutionary Medicine

- Nothing in human (patho) physiology makes sense except in the light of evolution

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Waarom we ziek worden?

- Proximale versus Evolutionaire verklaringen voor ziekte
 - » Why we get sick, Nesse & Williams, 1994
- Proximale oorzaak = hoe
 - Oorzaak op moleculair niveau
 - Behandelen = pappen en nat houden
- Evolutionaire of ultieme oorzaak = waarom
 - Oorzaak op evolutionair niveau
 - Wegnemen oorzaak – wegngenomen ziekte

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Take home message No. 5:

Gezondheidszorg 1.0
=
symptoombehandeling

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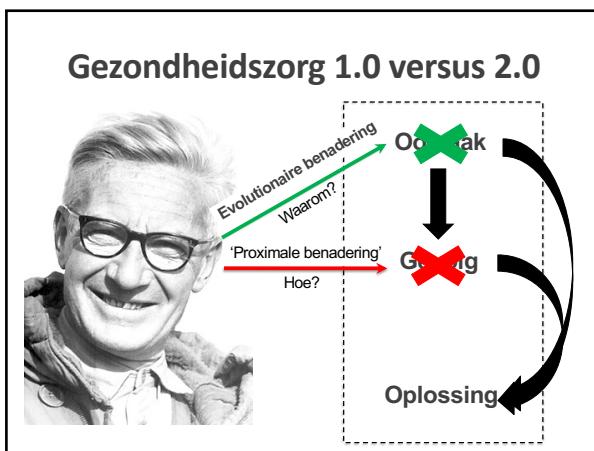
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Voorbeeld 1: Koorts



Proximaal: Hoe genees ik koorts met medicijnen?

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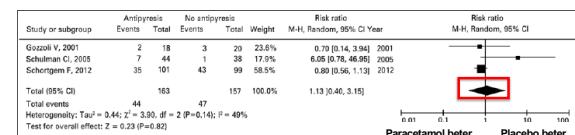


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Evidence Based Medicine?

Should we treat fever in critically ill patients? A summary of the current evidence from three randomized controlled trials

Ary Serpa Neto¹, Victor Galvão Moura Pereira¹, Giancarlo Colombo², Farah Christina de la Cruz Scarin², Camila Menezes Souza Pessoa², Leonardo Lima Rocha² *einstein*. 2014;12(4):518-23

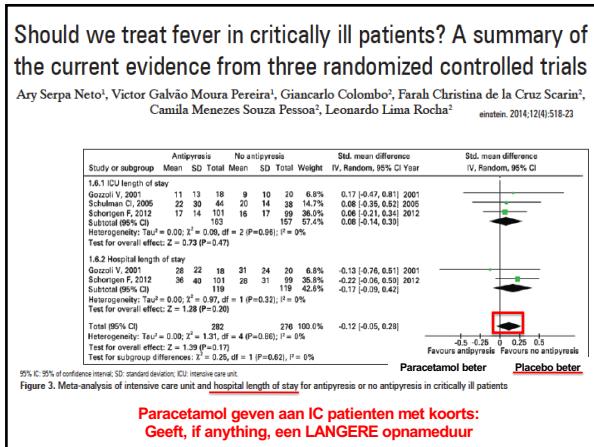


95% IC: 95% confidence interval.

Figure 2. Meta-analysis of overall survival for antipyresis or no antipyresis in critically ill patients

Paracetamol geven aan IC patienten met koorts:
geen verschil in mortaliteit

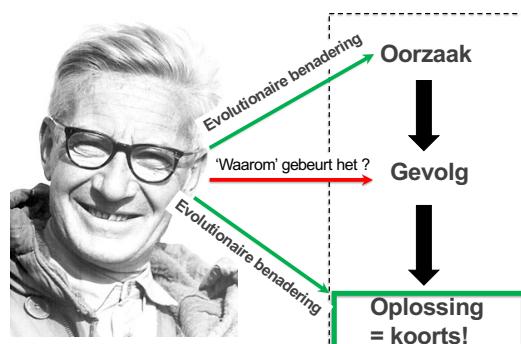
52



Paracetamol geven aan IC patienten met koorts:
Geef, if anything, een LANGE opnameduur

53

Voorbeeld 1: Koorts

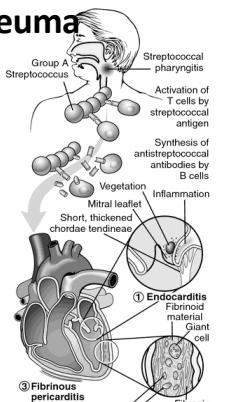
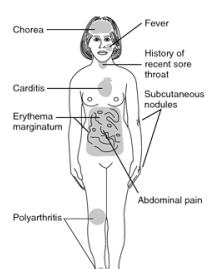


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Voorbeeld 2. Kinderreuma

Beta-hemolyticus streptococcus

Major manifestations Minor manifestations and later findings



Collateral damage van het ijverige immuunsysteem

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Voorbeeld 3: IJzergebreksanemie

- Een 65 jarige vrouw komt na vakantie in Afrika na bezoek aan de huisarts met een recept voor ferrofumaraat.

- Ze heeft
 - 1. koorts
 - 2. bloedarmoede
 - laag Hb (5,6),
 - laag MCV (72),
 - hoog ferritine (572).

- Wat doe je?

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Proximate vs Evolutionary

Iron Supplementation in HIV-Infected Malawian Children With Anemia: A Double-Blind, Randomized, Controlled Trial

Michael O. Eson,^{1,2} Michael Boele van Henselink,¹ Ernest Nkhoma,³ Crispin Musicha,³ Sarah A. White,³ Feiko O. ter Kuile,^{2,4} and Kamija S. Phiri^{2,4}

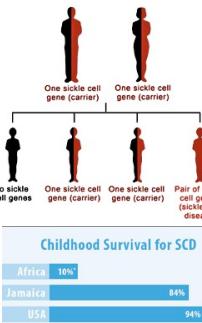
Table 3. Morbidity Outcomes, by Study Arm and Period

Outcome	Iron		Placebo		Unadjusted HR (95% CI)	P	Adjusted HR ^a (95% CI)	P
	Events, No. (%)	Incidence ^b	Events, No. (%)	Incidence ^b				
All-cause outpatient sick visits								
All events over 6 mo follow-up	133 (68)	350.0	135 (71)	363.0	0.95 (0.6-1.33)	.76	0.98 (0.6-1.43)	.91
Intervention period (0-3 mo)	63 (71)	275.4	47 (26)	209.6	1.26 (0.82-2.19)	.22	1.48 (0.81-2.69)	.20
Postintervention period (>3-6 mo)	70 (11)	323.7	88 (41)	400.1	0.79 (0.30-1.26)	.32	0.83 (0.51-1.36)	.45
All events over 6 mo follow-up	14 (14)	28.6	20 (19)	42.3	0.61 (0.31-1.20)	.16	0.62 (0.27-1.42)	.26
Intervention period (0-3 mo)	8 (8)	31.6	6 (6)	23.8	1.43 (0.42-3.78)	.47	1.56 (0.49-5.08)	.46
Postintervention period (>3-6 mo)	6 (8)	24.2	14 (13)	61.9	0.40 (0.16-1.00)	.05	0.35 (0.11-1.14)	.08
Malaria								
All events over 6 mo follow-up	52 (7)	120.2	33 (24)	71.7	1.73 (1.04-2.86)	.03	1.81 (1.04-3.16)	.04
Intervention period (0-3 mo)	20 (10)	78.1	14 (8)	46.0	2.39 (1.08-5.20)	.03	1.89 (0.66-4.63)	.03
Postintervention period (>3-6 mo)	32 (22)	146.7	24 (16)	107.9	1.25 (0.86-2.31)	.47	1.44 (0.73-2.84)	.29
Respiratory infections								
All events over 6 mo follow-up	21 (17)	43.5	36 (26)	79.1	0.59 (0.32-1.09)	.09	0.59 (0.29-1.22)	.16
Intervention period (0-3 mo)	14 (12)	56.6	13 (11)	52.8	1.16 (0.52-2.44)	.70	1.42 (0.56-3.03)	.46

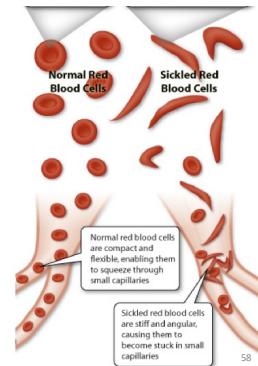
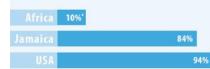
Het middel is erger dan de kwaal...

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Voorbeeld 4. Sikkkelcelanemie

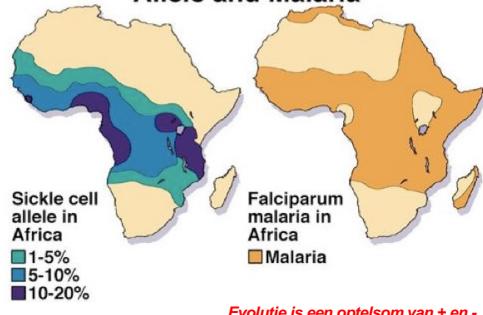


Childhood Survival for SCD



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Correlation between Sickle Cell Allele and Malaria



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Verkeerd leren denken

Geneeskunde snap
je pas als je het
begrijpt

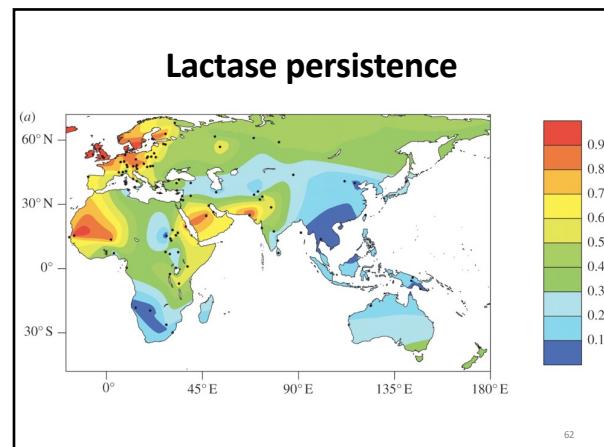


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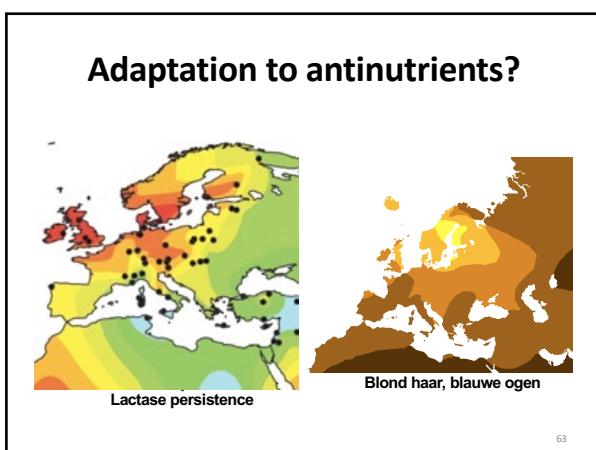
Opdrachten
Evolutionair denken

- Lactase persistentie
- High amylase copy numbers
- Familiäre hypercholesterolemie
- Bilirubine
- Urinezuur

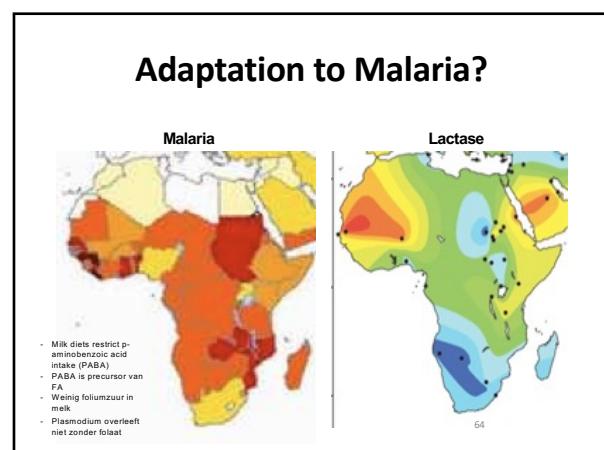
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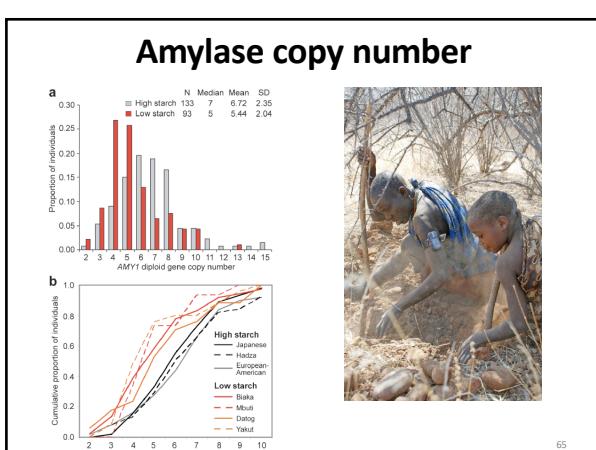
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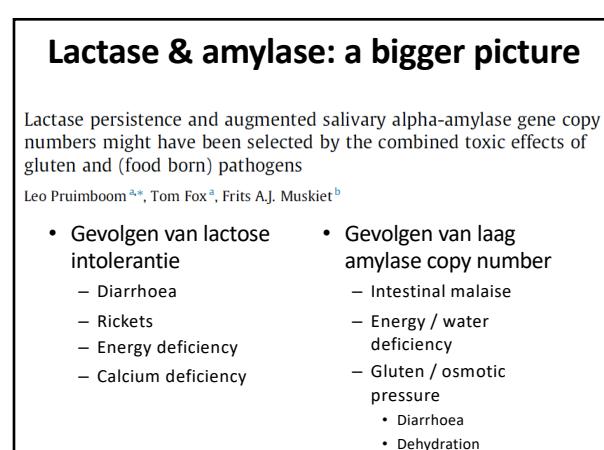
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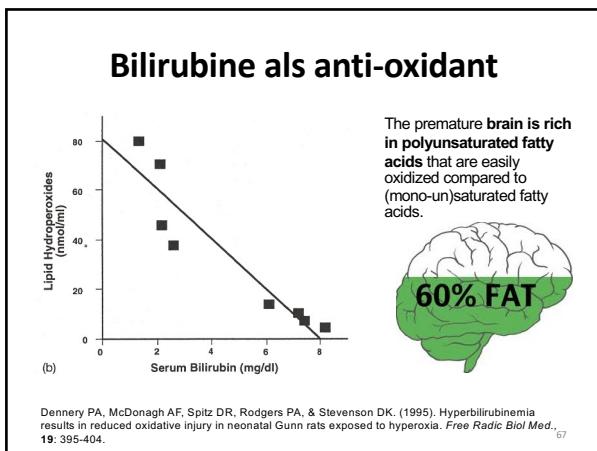
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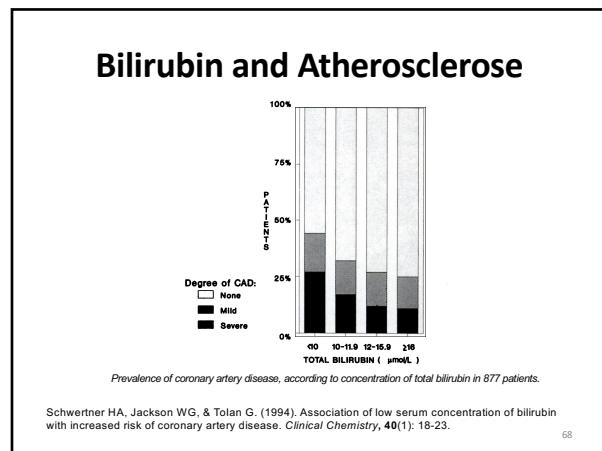
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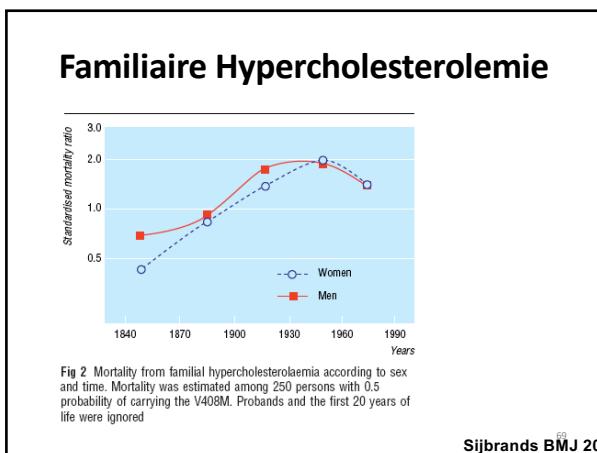
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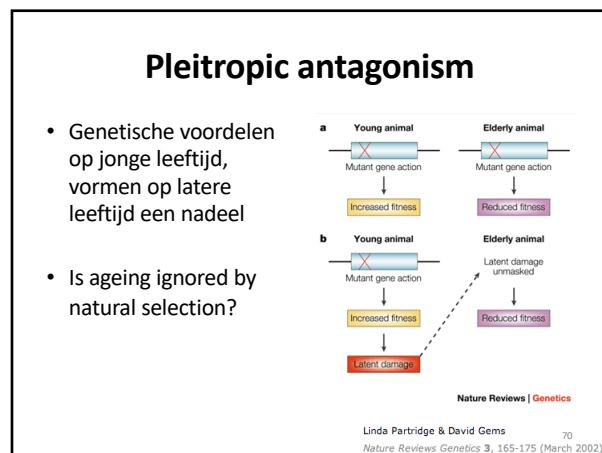
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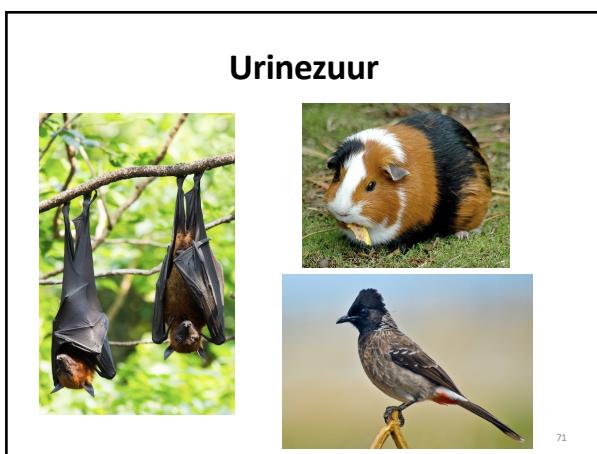
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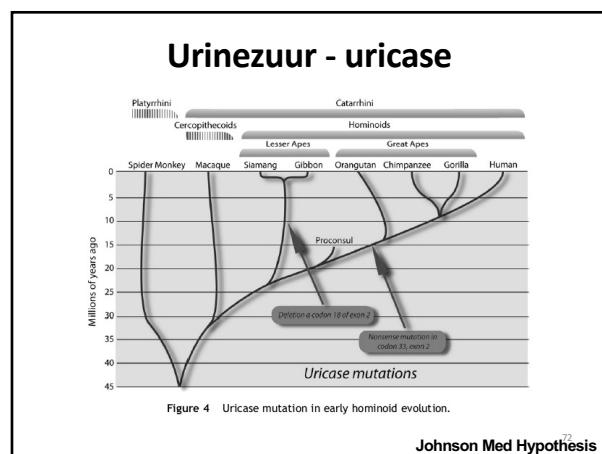
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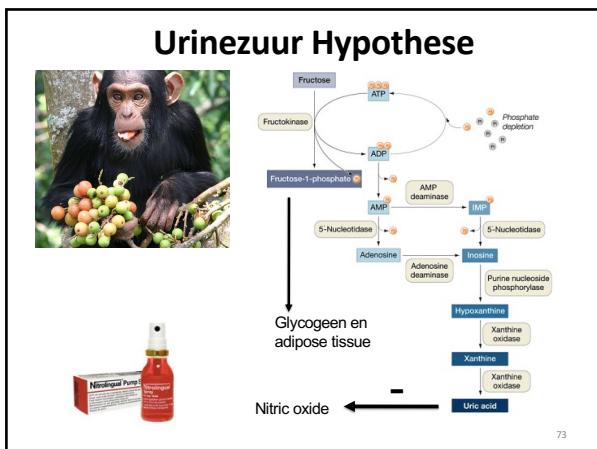
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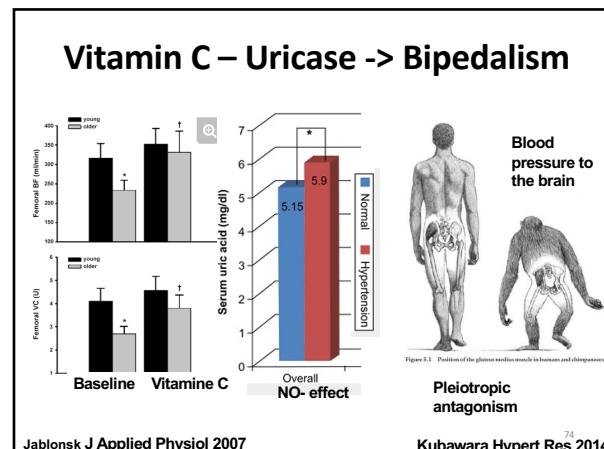
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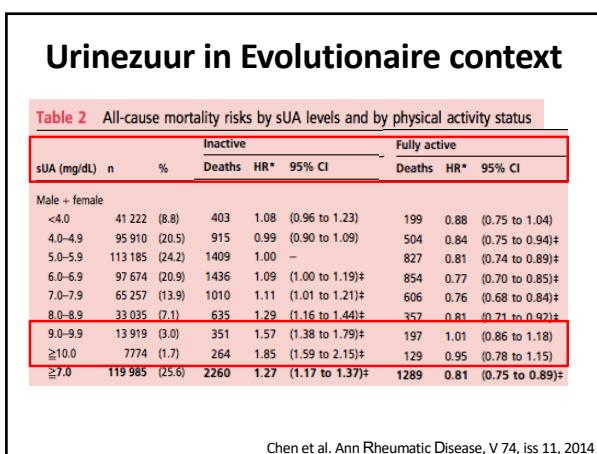
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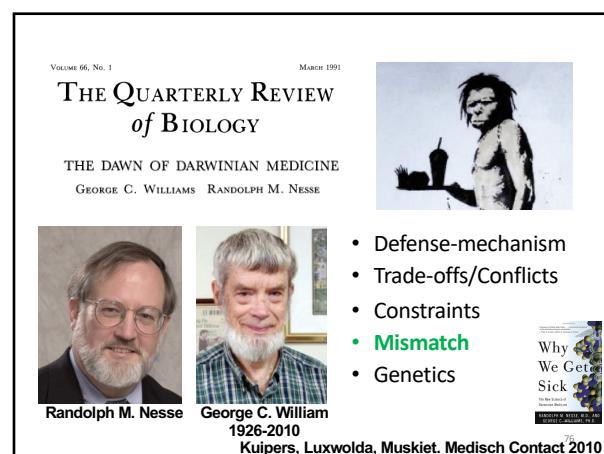
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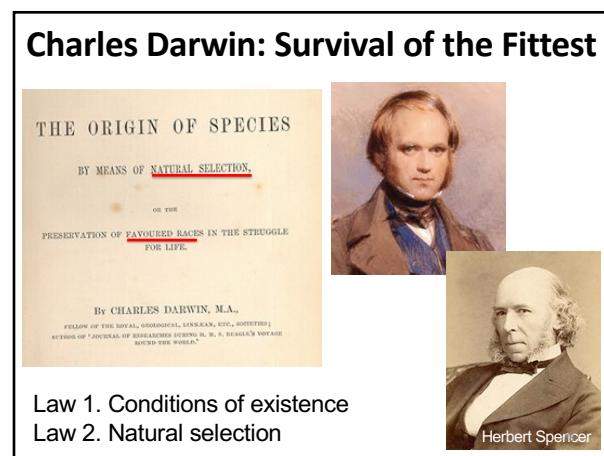
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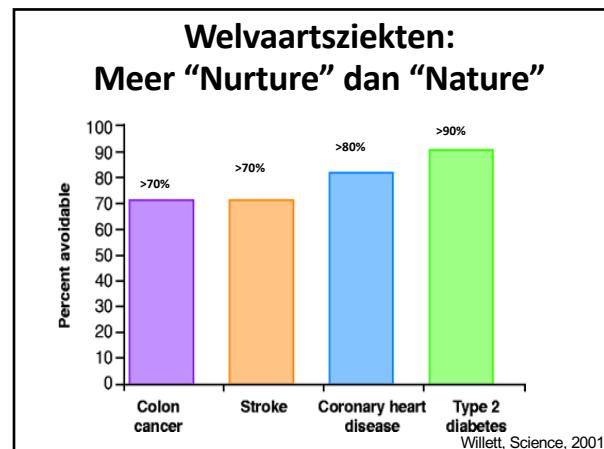
Evolutionair onweerstaanbaar
the thrifty-gene hypothesis – hongerwinter epigenetics

- Zoet ->
- Vet ->
- Zout ->
- Vers ->

KFC so good™

SUPERSTIMULI

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80

Het lijkt zooooo simpel, maar waarom 'werkt het dan niet'

81

Welkom in absurdistan

VGZ zet succesproject huisartsen op pauze

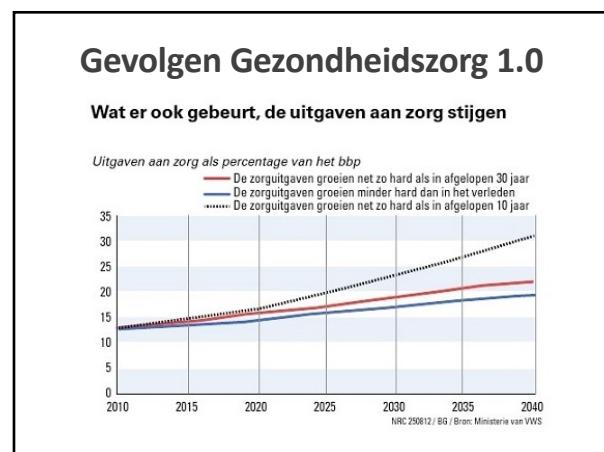
Sytse Wilman · 11 december 2019, 17:47 · 9141 keer gelezen

Een succesvolle pilot waarbij Limburgse huisartsen meer tijd aan hun patiënten besteden, mag van zorgverzekeraar VGZ voorlopig niet uitbreiden. De reden? Het aantal patiënten dat naar het Maasziekenhuis Pantein in Boxmeer doorverwezen wordt, neemt af en dat heeft financiële gevolgen.

82

Marktwerking in de zorg...
(wie verdient er niet aan?)

83



84

Wie verdient er niet aan?



85



Take home message No. 3:



Gezondheidszorg 2.0

=

preventie

=

jouw eigen
verantwoordelijkheid



86

Wat is ONgezond?



87

Wat is Ongezond?

Tabel 21: De impact van ziekten op de levensverwachting

Ziekte	Aantal verloren levensjaren	
	Mannen	Vrouwen
Roken	-12	-7
Suikerziekte	-10	-8
Inactiviteit	-6	-8
Chronische stress	-6	-6
Hoge bloeddruk	-5	-6
Overgewicht	-4	-4
Teveel alcohol	-4	0
Groente/fruit tekort	-3	-2
Hoog cholesterol	-3	-2
Slaaptekort/teveel	-2	-2

Uit: Kuipers, Oergezond

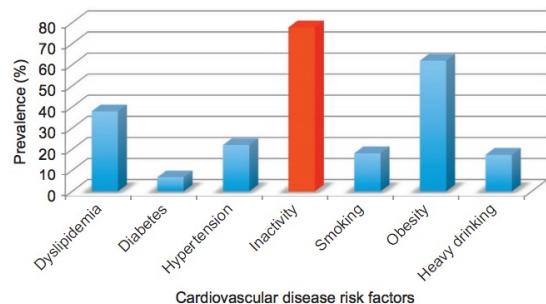
88

Maar wat komt het meeste voor?

Warburton & Bredin. Lifestyle in heart health and disease. 2018

89

Maar wat komt het meeste voor?

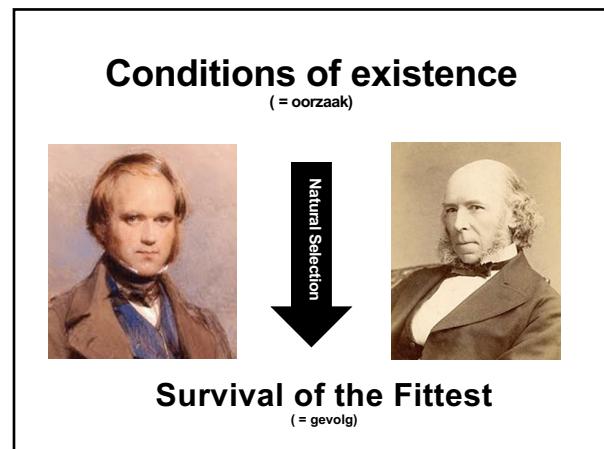


90

Warburton & Bredin. Lifestyle in heart health and disease. 2018



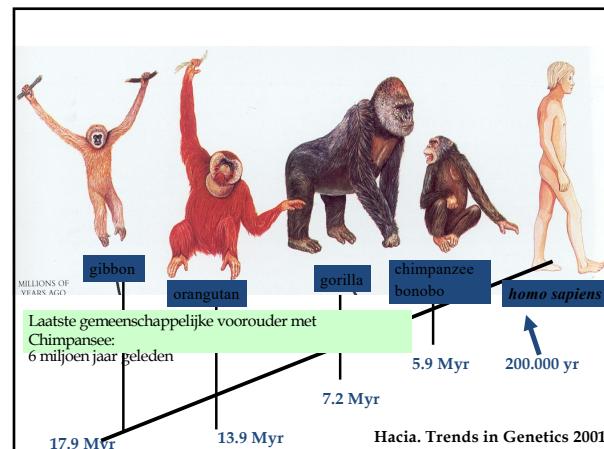
91



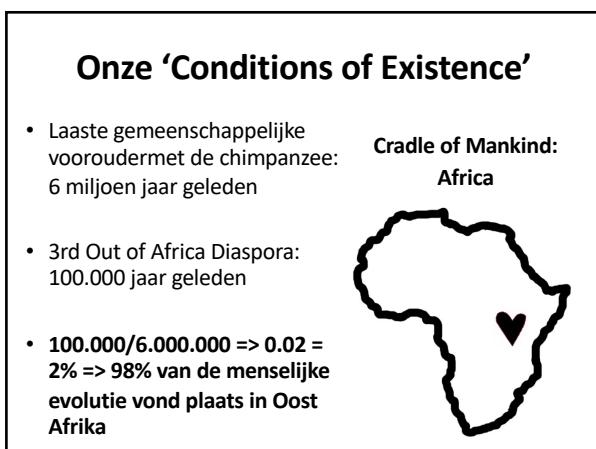
92



93



94



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100



101



102



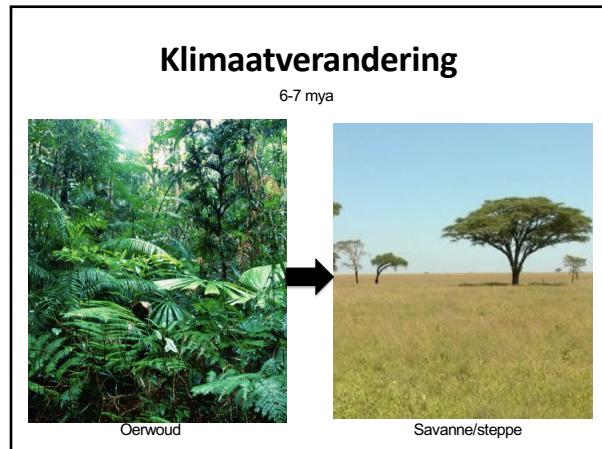
103



104



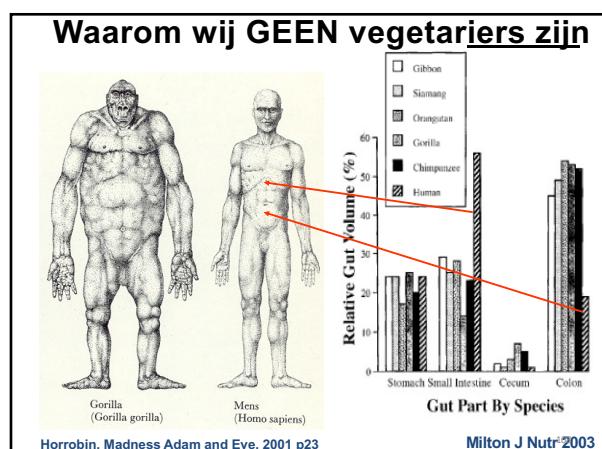
105



106



107



108

Man the Hunter...



109

Maar ondertussen aan het kampvuur...



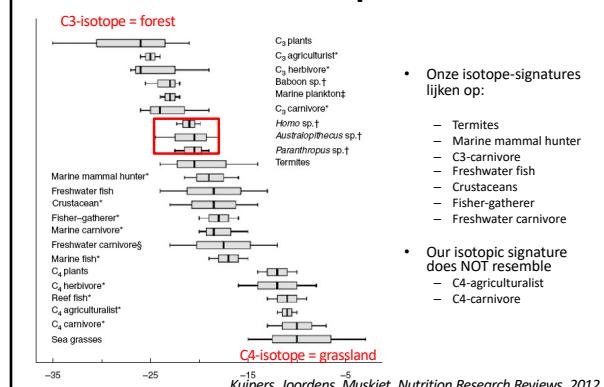
110

Of 'Woman the Gatherer'



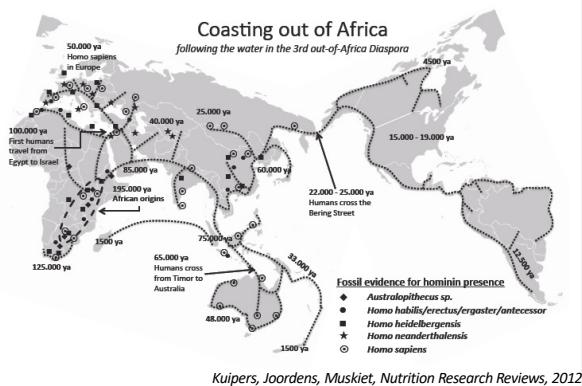
111

What do the isotopes tell us?



112

Archeologische opgravingen

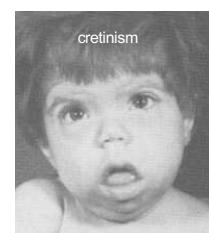


113

Het water-land ecosysteem:

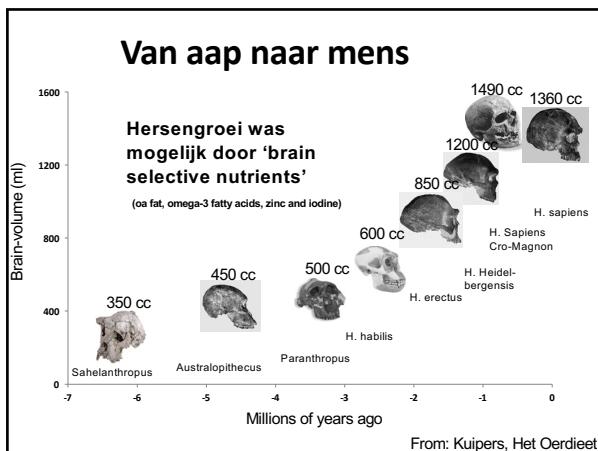
Een rijke bron van

- Jodium
- Chroom
- IJzer
- Zink
- Vitamine A and D
- ω3-visvetzuren
 - DHA en EPA



hersenbouwstenen

114



115

Deficiencies from different food sources

The adequate daily intake, calculated for those with the highest daily needs (mostly pregnant or lactating women)

Food group	Amount/day (g)	Most limiting nutrient
Shellfish	900	Copper
Eggs	2500	Copper
Fish	3500	Iron
Pulses	3700	Iodine
Cereals	4800	Copper
Meat	5000	Selenium
Nuts	5500	Zinc
Vegetables	8700	Zinc
Fruits	9300	Zinc
Cow's milk	47,000	Zinc

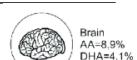
AI Copper = 1,7 mg/day

RDI Selenium = 75 µg/day

RDI Iron = 27 mg/day

RDI Zinc = 14 mg/day

RDI Iodine = 270 µg/day



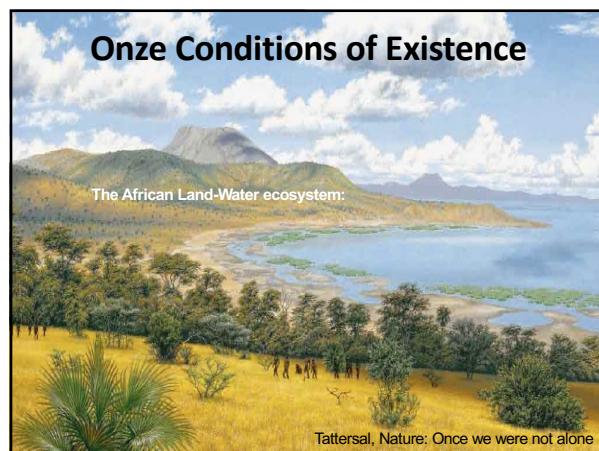
Cunningham, S.C. 2005a. Survival of the Fattest. Hackensack, NJ: World Scientific

AI and RDI's from the Australian Ministry of Health website: nrv.gov.au/nutrients

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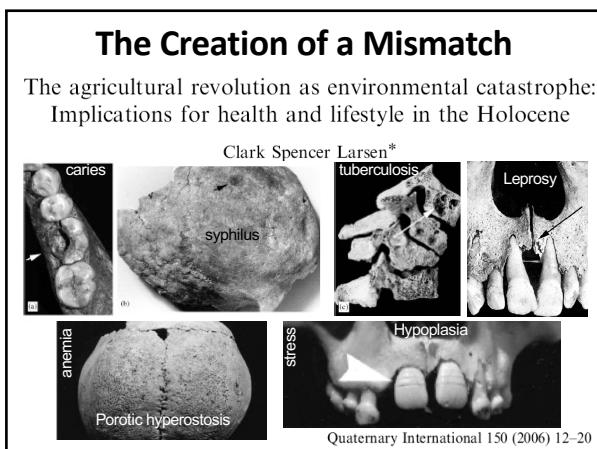
120



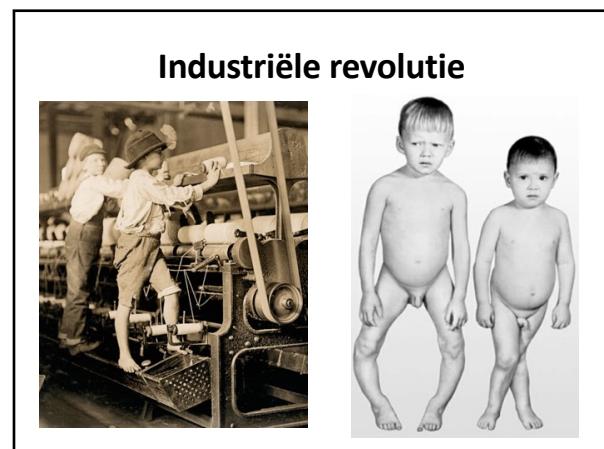
121



122



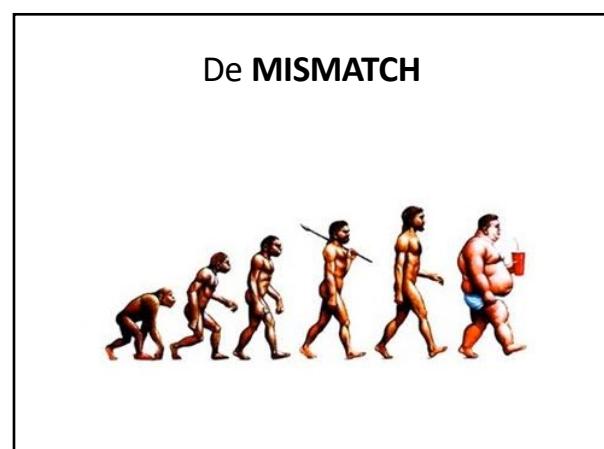
123



124



125



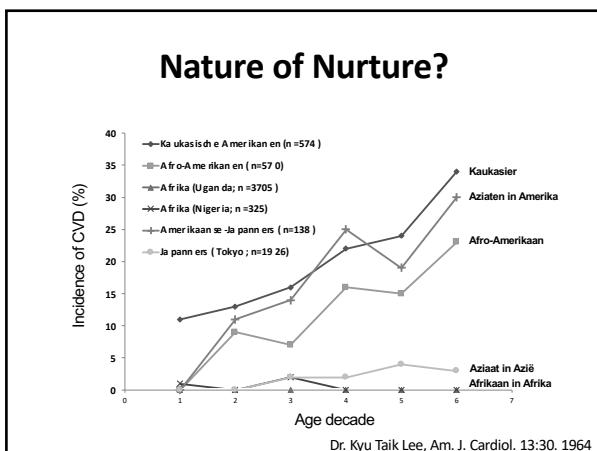
126



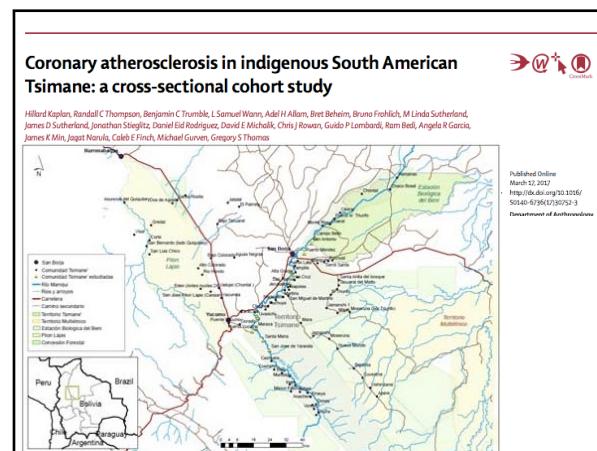
127



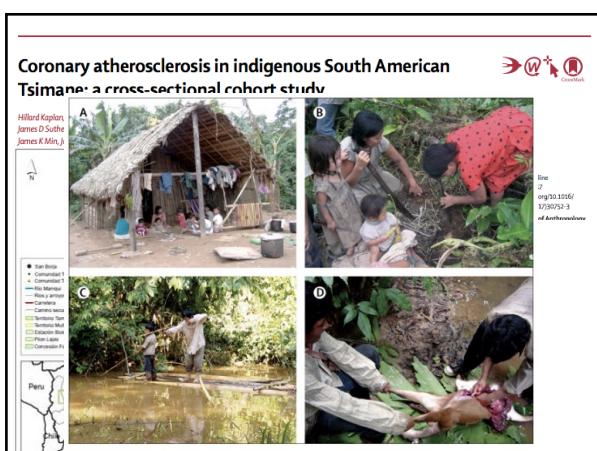
127



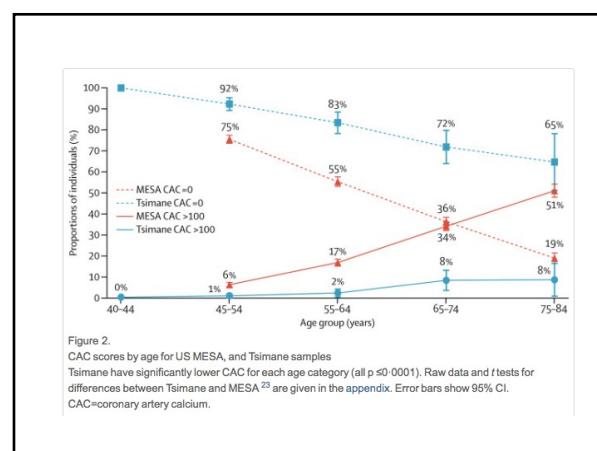
129



130



131



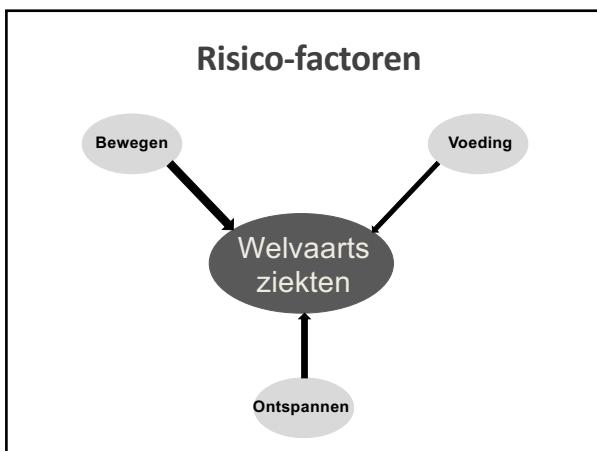
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The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812 NOVEMBER 20, 2008 VOL. 359 NO. 21

JUPITER Trial
Rosuvastatin to Prevent Vascular Events in Men and Women with Elevated C-Reactive Protein

Paul M Ridker, M.D., Eleanor Danzon, M.H.A., Francisco A.H. Fonseca, M.D., Jacques Genest, M.D., Antonio M. Gotto, Jr., M.D., John J. Kastelein, M.D., Wolfgang Koenig, M.D., Peter Libby, M.D., Alberto J. Lorenzatti, M.D., Jean G. MacFadyen, B.A., Berge G. Nordestgaard, M.D., James Shepherd, M.D., James T. Willerson, M.D., and Robert J. Glynn, Sc.D., for the JUPITER Study Group*

High-sensitivity C-reactive protein — mg/liter

Year	Placebo Median	Rosuvastatin Median
0	0.02	0.02
1	0.04	0.02
2	0.06	0.02
3	0.08	0.02
4	0.10	0.02

CONCLUSIONS
In this trial of apparently healthy persons without hyperlipidemia but with elevated high-sensitivity C-reactive protein levels, rosuvastatin significantly reduced the incidence of major cardiovascular events.

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The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

ESTABLISHED IN 1812 SEPTEMBER 21, 2017 VOL. 377 NO. 12

interleukin-1 β , Antiinflammatory Therapy with Canakinumab for Atherosclerotic Disease

P.M. Ridker, B.M. Everett, T. Thuren, J.G. MacFadyen, W.H. Chang, C. Ballantyne, F. Fonseca, J. Nicolau, W. Koenig, S.D. Anker, J.J.P. Kastelein, J.H. Cornel, P. Pais, D. Pella, J. Genest, R. Cifkova, A. Lorenzatti, T. Forster, Z. Kobalava, L. Vida-Simiti, M. Flather, H. Shimokawa, H. Ogawa, M. Dellborg, P.R.F. Rossi, R.P.T. Troquay, P. Libby, and R.J. Glynn, for the CANTOS Trial Group*

A High-Sensitivity C-Reactive Protein Level

C Primary End Point with Canakinumab, 300 mg, vs. Placebo

Year	Placebo Hazard ratio	Canakinumab, 300 mg Hazard ratio
0	1.00	1.00
1	~1.05	~0.95
2	~1.15	~0.90
3	~1.25	~0.85
4	~1.35	~0.80
5	~1.45	~0.75

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Journal of the American College of Cardiology Vol. 41, No. 4, 2008 600–606 DOI: 10.1016/j.jacc.2007.10.027 Published by Elsevier Inc.

CLINICAL RESEARCH **Clinical Trial**

Low-Dose Colchicine for Secondary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease

Stefan M. Nidorf, MD, MBBS,* John W. Eikelboom, MBBS,† Charley A. Budgeon, BSc (Hons),‡ Peter L. Thompson, MD§ Perth, Australia; and Hamilton, Ontario, Canada

Freedom from All ACS

Time (days)	Colchicine HR	No Colchicine HR
0	1.00	1.00
200	~0.98	~0.98
400	~0.95	~0.95
600	~0.92	~0.92
800	~0.88	~0.88
1000	~0.85	~0.85
1200	~0.82	~0.82
1400	~0.78	~0.78

Probability

HR 0.33 95% CI (0.18, 0.63) p<0.001

Colchicine **No Colchicine**

Flowers

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ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Colchicine in Patients with Chronic Coronary Disease

S.M. Nidorf, A.T.L. Fiolet, A. Mosterd, J.W. Eikelboom, A. Schut, T.S.J. Opstal, S.H.K. The, X.-F. Xu, M.A. Ireland, T. Lenderink, D. Latchem, P. Hoogslag, A. Jerzewski, P. Nierop, A. Whelan, R. Hendriks, H. Swart, J. Schaap, A.F.M. Kuijper, M.W.J. van Hessen, P. Saklani, I. Tan, A.G. Thompson, A. Morton, C. Judkins, W.A. Bax, M. Dirksen, M. Alings, G.J. Hankey, C.A. Budgeon, J.G.P. Tijssen, J.H. Cornel, and P.L. Thompson, for the LoDoCo2 Trial Investigators*

A Primary End Point

Month	Placebo Hazard ratio	Colchicine Hazard ratio
0	1.00	1.00
12	~1.05	~0.95
24	~1.15	~0.90
36	~1.25	~0.85
48	~1.35	~0.80
60	~1.45	~0.75

Months since Randomization

cardiovascular death, myocardial infarction, ischemic stroke, or ischemia-driven revascularization

Flowers

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ARTICLE Immunology & Inflammation

A score of low-grade inflammation and risk of mortality: prospective findings from the Moli-sani study

Mariarosa Bonuccio, Augusto Di Castelnuovo, George Pounis, Amalia De Curtis, Simona Costanzo, Mariarosaria Persichillo, Chiara Cerletti, Maria Benedetta Donati, Giovanni de Gaetano, and Licia Iacoviello on behalf of the Moli-sani Study Investigators*

The low-grade inflammation (INFLA) score

Low-grade inflammation is a condition not yet consistently defined or measured. A number of plasmatic (e.g. C-reactive protein) or cellular biomarkers (e.g. white blood cell and platelet counts) have been proposed as reliable indicators of such a condition.^{1,2}

Risk of all-cause mortality associated with quartiles of low-grade inflammation

Quartiles of low-grade inflammation	1 ^a	2 ^a	3 ^a	4 ^a
N of deaths/N of subjects	148/5054	180/5079	247/5001	262/5203
Hazard ratio (95%CI)				
Age/sex adjusted	1.00 (ref)	1.16 (0.93-1.44)	1.55 (1.26-1.89)	1.65 (1.35-2.02)
Multivariable model*	1.00 (ref)	1.11 (0.90-1.39)	1.44 (1.17-1.77)	1.44 (1.17-1.77)
INFLA-score minus CRP*	1.00 (ref)	1.10 (0.90-1.36)	1.30 (1.07-1.58)	1.39 (1.14-1.69)
INFLA-score minus WBC*	1.00 (ref)	1.09 (0.87-1.35)	1.30 (1.06-1.60)	1.43 (1.17-1.74)
INFLA-score minus Platelet*	1.00 (ref)	1.16 (0.92-1.47)	1.28 (1.04-1.59)	1.52 (1.23-1.87)
INFLA-score minus G/L ratio*	1.00 (ref)	1.18 (0.96-1.45)	1.30 (1.07-1.57)	1.41 (1.15-1.73)

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LGI in de praktijk	
Point measures <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Age• Sexe• Education• Smoking• Waist-to-hip ratio• Leisure Time• Hypertension• High TG/HDL ratio• Glucose-intolerance• Vegetable/fruit intake	Only in sequence <ul style="list-style-type: none">• hsCRP• Leukocytes• Trombocytes
	INFLAMMATION 

145

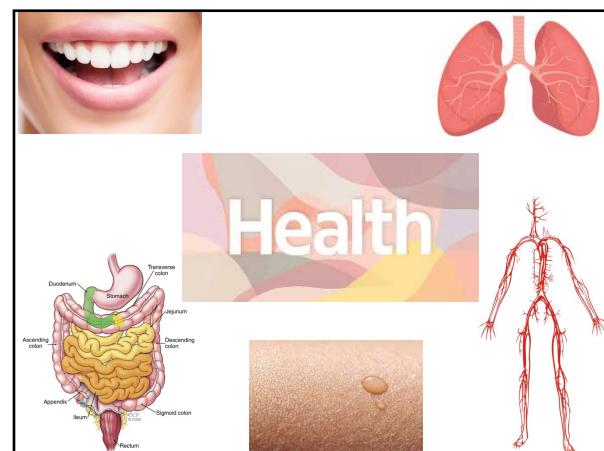
Een verbindende ‘risico-factor’

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Lage graad ontsteking

Low-grade inflammation (LGI)

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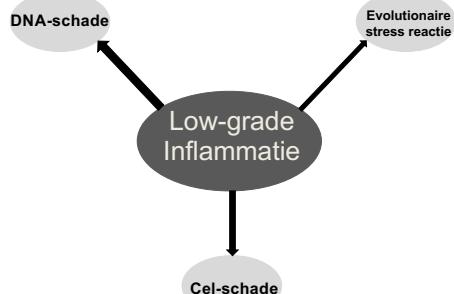
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It's all about 'barrières'

- Oral Cavity and skin
 - Microbial translocation
- Lungs
 - Inflammatory particles (rook, fijnstof)
- Digestive system
 - Translocation of microbes and pro-inflam particles
- Blood vessels
 - Disruption of the endothelial barrier / glycocalyx

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Een verklarende 'risico-factor'



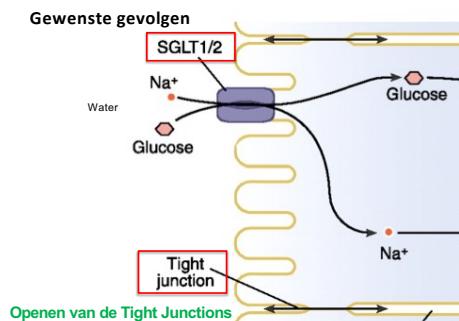
151

It's all about 'barrières'

- Oral Cavity and skin
 - Microbial translocation
- Lungs
 - Inflammatory particles (rook, fijnstof)
- **Digestive system**
 - Translocation of microbes and pro-inflam particles
- **Blood vessels**
 - Disruption of the endothelial barrier / glycocalyx

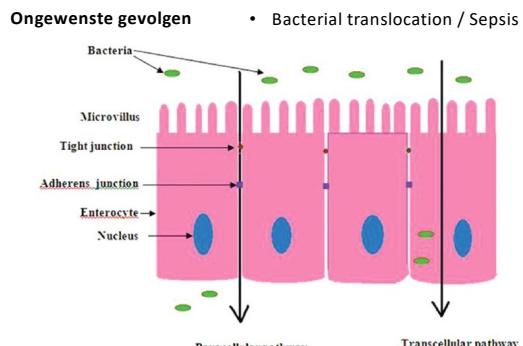
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Digestive system – Evolutionaire stress



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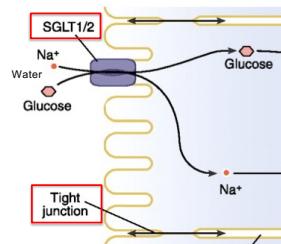
Digestive system – Evolutionaire stress



154

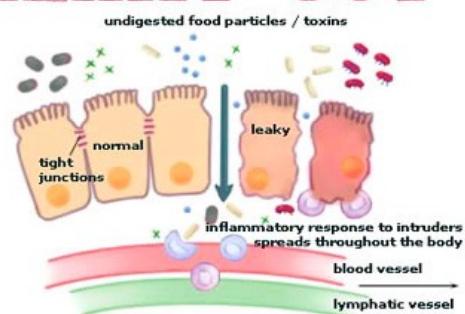
In case of no lactase / amylase

- Risk of IBD
- Risk of energy loss
- Risk of dehydration
- Risk of infection with
 - Fungi
 - E. Coli
 - Salmonella
 - Campylobacter
 - Clostridium
 - Rota virus



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LEAKY GUT



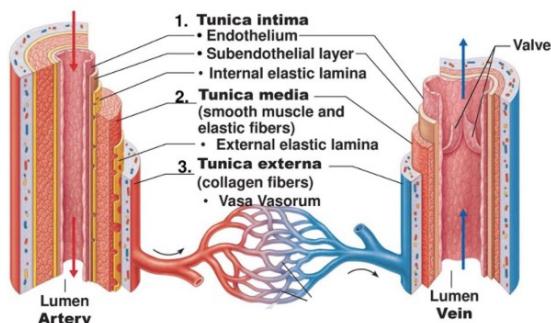
156

It's all about 'barrières'

- Oral Cavity and skin
 - Microbial translocation
- Lungs
 - Inflammatory particles (rook, fijnstof)
- **Digestive system**
 - Translocation of microbes and pro-inflam particles
- **Blood vessels**
 - Disruption of the endothelial barrier / glycocalyx

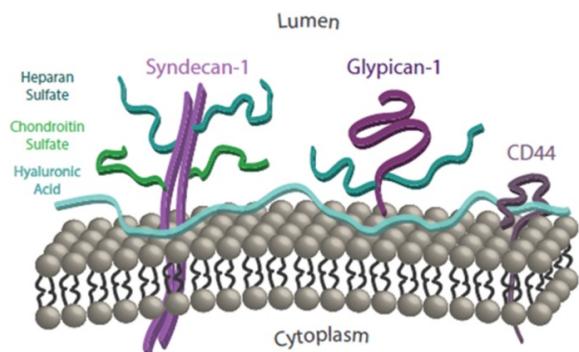
157

The blood vessel wall



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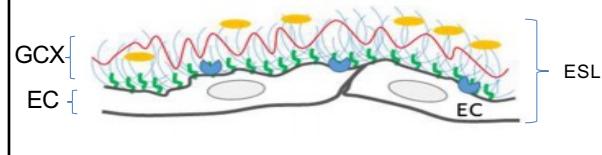
Glycocalyx: the forgotten layer.....



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Biology of the glycocalyx

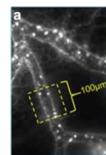
- Multilayer structure
- Covers most of the surface of the endothelium
- Reduces the access of cellular and macromolecular components of the blood to the surface of the endothelium



160

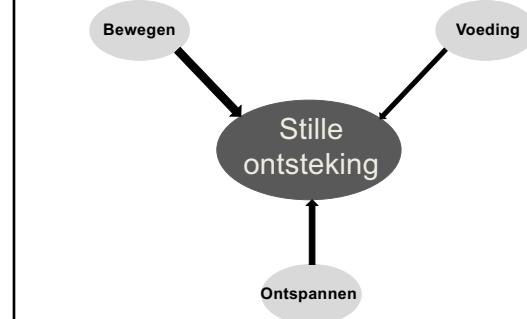
Physiological functions of the ESL

- **Regulatie vasculaire permeabiliteit**
 - Macromoleculaire zeef (maximaal 70 kDa)
 - Afstotende werking op witte/rodebloedcellen en plaatjes, maar ook op negatief geladen moleculen
- **Mechanotransductie**
 - Transmissie van shearstress van GCX op EC
 - Gevolg → NO release → regulatie vasomotoritus
- **Vascular protection**
 - Inhibition of coagulation
 - Inhibition of leucocyte adhesion



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Een verbindende 'risico-factor'



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Een verbindende 'risico-factor'



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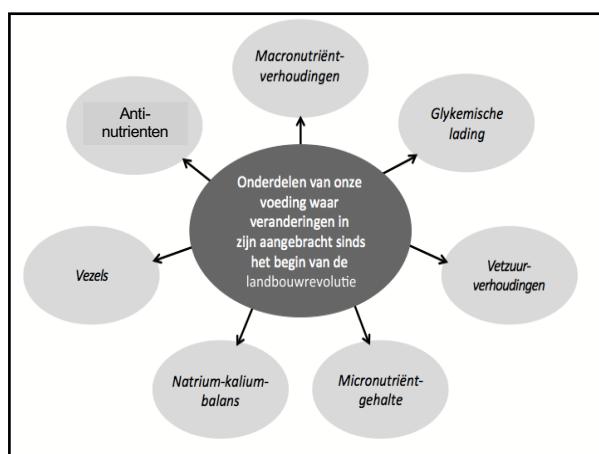
Onze huidige voeding bestaat voor 72% uit 'onbekend' voedsel

TABLE 1
Food and food types found in Western diets generally unavailable to preagricultural hominins²

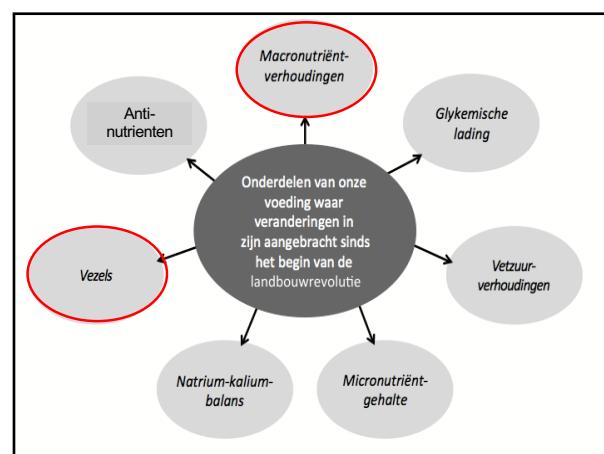
Food or food group	Value
Dairy products	% of energy ³
Whole milk	1.6
Low-fat milk	2.1
Cheese	3.2
Butter	1.1
Other	2.6
Total	10.6
Cereal grains	
Whole grains	3.5
Refined grains	20.4
Total	23.9
Refined sugars	
Sucrose	8.0
High-fructose corn syrup	7.8
Glucose	2.6
Syrups	0.1
Other	0.1
Total	18.6
Refined vegetable oils	
Salad, cooking oils	8.8
Shortening	6.6
Margarine	2.2
Total	17.6
Alcohol	1.4
Total energy	72.1
Added salt, as sodium chloride	9.6 ⁴

Cordain et al, AJCN 2005

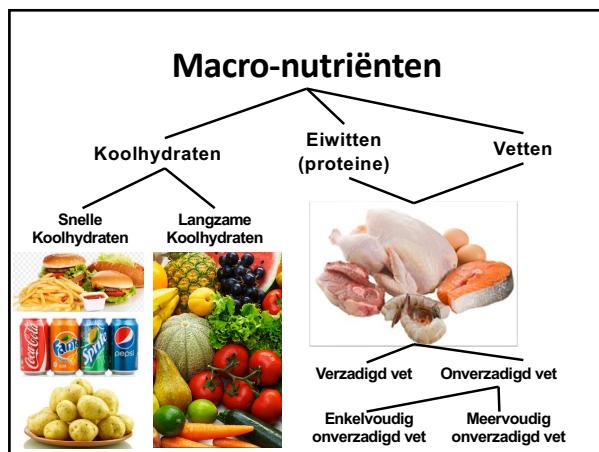
164



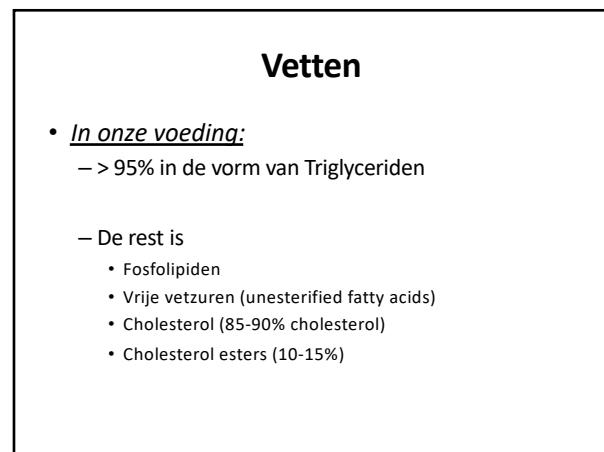
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Het type 'lipide' bepaalt de biologische functie

Storage fats = triglycerides

Functional fats = phospholipids / cholesterol

THE STRUCTURE OF THE ADIPOCYTE

The diagram shows a cross-section of an adipocyte. Key features include:

- Fat reservoir**: A large yellow area containing triglycerides.
- Nucleus**: Labeled with a blue circle.
- Lipid droplet consisting of triglycerides**: A large yellow oval.
- Mitochondria**: Labeled with a brown circle.
- Membrane**: The boundary of the cell.
- Cytoplasm**: The interior of the cell.
- Golgi apparatus**: A stack of flattened sacs.

Cell

Cell membrane

Labels for the cell membrane diagram:

- Extracellular fluid
- Nucleus
- Cytoplasm
- Carbohydrate
- Glycoprotein
- Globular protein
- Protein-Channel membrane protein
- Cholesterol
- Glycolipid
- Surface protein
- Globular protein
- Integral protein
- Filaments of cytoskeleton
- Alpha-helix protein
- Immunoglobulin protein
- Peripheral protein

White adipocyte

Beige/beige adipocyte

Brown adipocyte

Cell membrane

Labels for the detailed cell membrane diagram:

- Phospholipid bilayer
- Hydrophilic head
- Hydrophobic tails
- Cholesterol
- Glycoprotein
- Protein-channel membrane protein
- Integral protein
- Peripheral protein
- Filaments of cytoskeleton
- Alpha-helices
- Surface protein
- Globular protein
- Extracellular fluid
- Cytosol
- Cytoplasm

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The diagram illustrates the basic components of membranes:

- Glycerol:** A three-carbon alcohol with hydroxyl groups (OH) attached to the first and second carbons.
- Fatty acids:** Long hydrocarbon chains ending in carboxylic acid groups (-COOH).
- Phospholipid (PL):** Consists of two fatty acid tails (grey) and a glycerol head (green). The head contains a phosphate group (-PO₃²⁻) linked to two hydrophilic groups (red circles) and a hydrophobic group (yellow triangle).
- Triglyceride (TG):** Consists of a glycerol backbone (green) esterified to three long hydrocarbon tails (grey).
- Hydrophilic head:** The polar region of a phospholipid where it interacts with water.
- Hydrophobic tail:** The non-polar region of a phospholipid consisting of long hydrocarbon chains.
- Prosthetic group:** The hydrophilic group attached to the phosphate group of a phospholipid.
- Exocellular layer:** The outer layer of a membrane composed of phospholipids with their heads facing outward.

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Nomenclatuur Vetzuren

Methyl or omega end

The diagram illustrates four types of fatty acids:

- Saturated fatty acid: palmitic acid**: Shows a fully saturated hydrocarbon chain (16 carbons) ending in a carboxyl group (-COOH).
- Monounsaturated fatty acid: oleic acid (omega-9)**: Shows a chain with one double bond between the 9th and 10th carbons, starting from the methyl end (omega-9).
- Polyunsaturated fatty acid: linoleic acid (omega-6)**: Shows a chain with two double bonds between the 6th and 7th, and 9th and 10th carbons, starting from the methyl end (omega-6).
- Polyunsaturated fatty acid: alpha-linolenic acid (omega-3)**: Shows a chain with three double bonds between the 3rd and 4th, 6th and 7th, and 9th and 10th carbons, starting from the methyl end (omega-3).

Key features highlighted in the diagrams include the methyl end (pink box), the carbon-carbon double bond (yellow box), and the carboxyl group (-COOH).

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Nomenclatuur

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Fatty acids - Vetzuren

Capric acid C10:0



Lauric acid C12:0

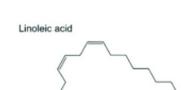


Oleic acid

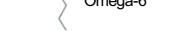


Omega-9

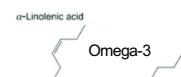
Linoleic acid



Omega-6



α -Linolenic acid



Omega-3

173

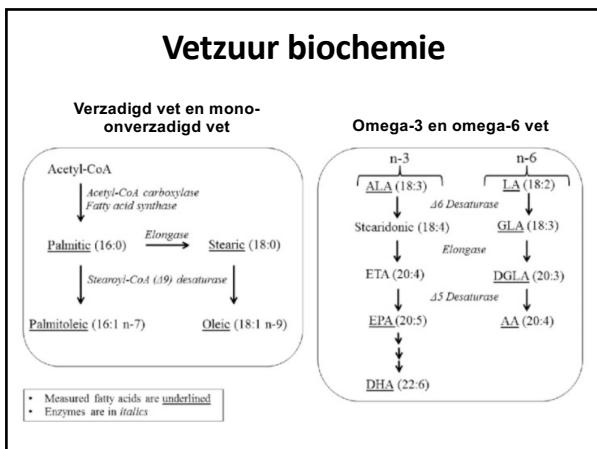
```

graph TD
    V[Vetten] --> Z[Verzadigde vetten]
    V --> U[Onverzadigde vetten]
    Z --> C1[cocosboter]
    Z --> C2[roomboter]
    U --> E[Enkelvoudig onverzadigde vetten]
    U --> M[Meervoudig onverzadigde vetten]
    E --> O1[Olijfolie]
    E --> O2[Avocado]
    E --> O3[Macadamia]
    E --> O4[Hazelnoten]
    E --> O5[Pecannoten]
    M --> O6[Trans-vetten]
    M --> O7[Omega-6 vetten]
    M --> O8[Omega-3 vetten]
    O6 --> T1[Koek en gebak]
    O6 --> T2[Suivel]
    O6 --> T3[Margarine/halvarine]
    O6 --> T4[Frituurtvet]
    O7 --> O7_1[Zonnebloemolie]
    O7 --> O7_2[Maisolie]
    O7 --> O7_3[Sojaboonolie]
    O7 --> O7_4[Sesamzaadolie]
    O7 --> O7_5[Pinda(olie)]
    O7 --> O7_6[Hennepzaadolie]
    O8 --> O8_1[Vette vis]
    O8 --> O8_2[Perillaolie]
    O8 --> O8_3[Lijnzaad(olie)]
    O8 --> O8_4[Koolzaadolie]
    O8 --> O8_5[Walnoot(olie)]
  
```

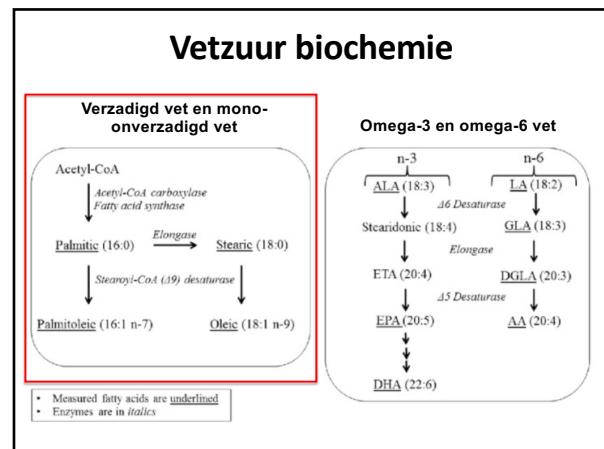
Vetten

- Verzadigde vetten**
 - cocosboter
 - roomboter
- Onverzadigde vetten**
 - Enkelvoudig onverzadigde vetten**
 - Olijfolie
 - Avocado
 - Macadamia
 - Hazelnoten
 - Pecannoten
 - Meervoudig onverzadigde vetten**
 - Trans-vetten**
 - Koek en gebak
 - Suivel
 - Margarine/halvarine
 - Frituurtvet
 - Omega-6 vetten**
 - Zonnebloemolie
 - Maisolie
 - Sojaboonolie
 - Sesamzaadolie
 - Pinda(olie)
 - Hennepzaadolie
 - Omega-3 vetten**
 - Vette vis
 - Perillaolie
 - Lijnzaad(olie)
 - Koolzaadolie
 - Walnoot(olie)

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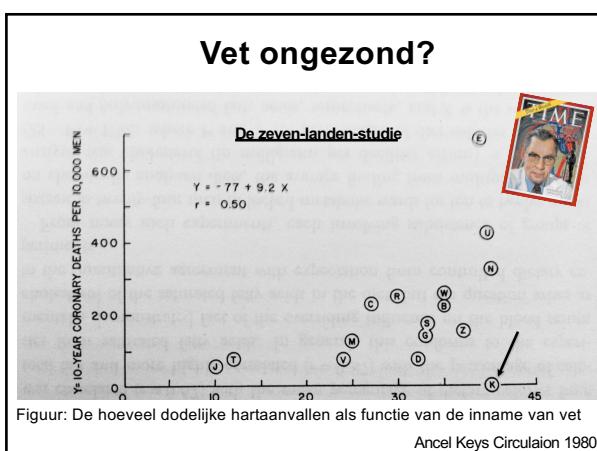
176



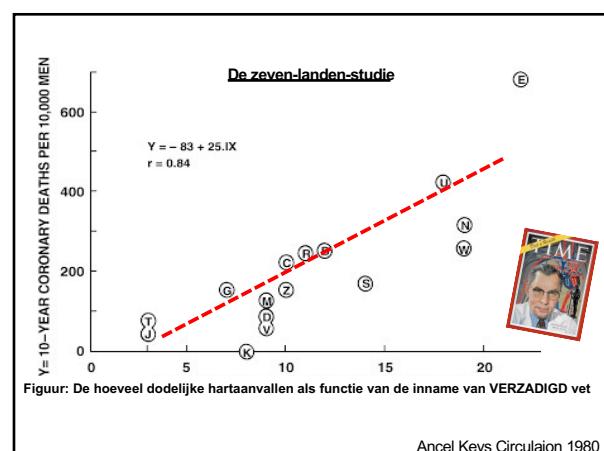
177



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179

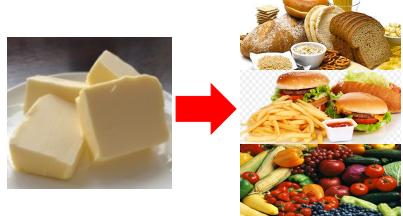


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Verzadigd vet vervangen door koolhydraten

Major types of dietary fat and risk of coronary heart disease: a pooled analysis of 11 cohort studies¹⁻³

Marianne U Jakobsen, Eili J O'Reilly, Berit L Heimann, Mark A Pereira, Katarina Bältér, Gary E Fraser, Uri Goldbourt, Göran Hallmans, Paul Knek, Simin Liu, Pirjo Pietinen, Donna Spiegelman, June Stevens, Jarmo Virtamo, Walter C Willett, and Alberto Ascherio



Vervangen van verzadigd vet door koolhydraten geeft een
7% hogere kans op HVZ

Jakobsen AJCN 2009

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Koolhydraten

Enkele Suikers (monosachariden)

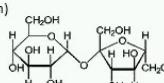
Glucose (druivensuiker)



Direct verterbaar
(hoge glycemische index)

Tweevoudige suikers (disachariden)

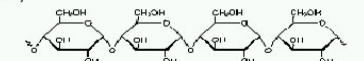
Sucre (tafelsuiker)



Enzymatisch verterbaar
(medium glycemische index)

Meervoudige suikers (polysachariden)

Zetmeel (brood, rijst, pasta, aardappelen)



Enzymatisch verterbaar (lage glycemische index)

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SCHEIKUNDIGE INDELING VAN DE KOOLHYDRATEN

KOOLHYDRATEN

ENKELVOUDIGE KH OF SUIKERS

- Monosachariden (1 molecule)
 - Glucose
 - Fructose
 - Galactose

MEERVEROUDIGE KH OF SUIKERS

- Disachariden (2 moleculen)
 - Sucrose of sacharose (glucose + fructose)
 - Lactose (glucose + galactose)
 - Maltose (glucose + glucose)

Oligosachariden (3-9 moleculen)

vb. fructo-oligosachariden, raffinose, maltodextrine

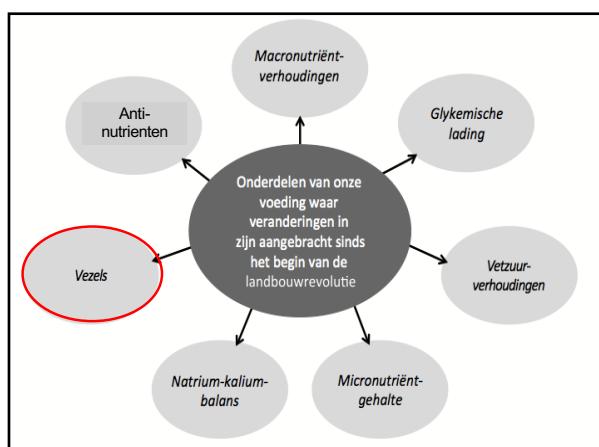
Polysachariden (> 10 moleculen)

- Plantaardig
 - Zetmeel (amylose, amylopectine)
 - Voedingsvezels of non-starch PS, vb. cellulose, pectine, β-glucanen
- Dierlijk
 - Glycogen

Polyolen vb. Sorbitol, xylitol, lactitol

Voedingsvezels: meestal onverteerbaar, maar sommige zijn oplosbaar door bacteriële fermentatie

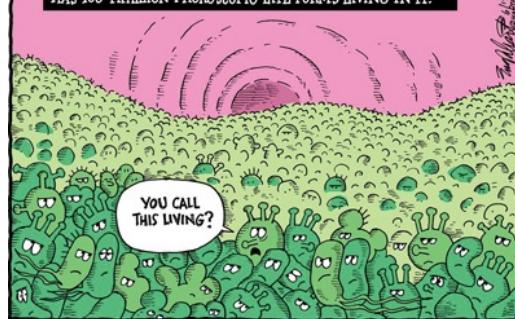
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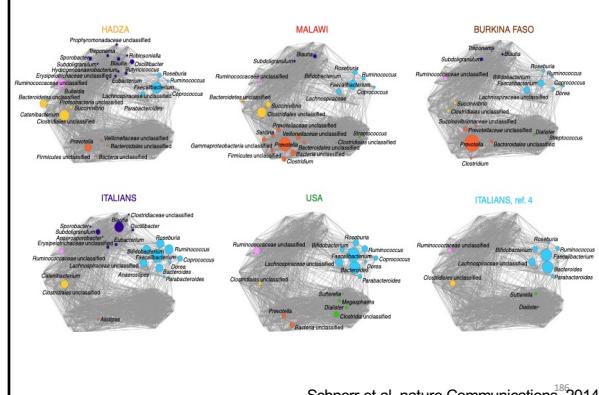
Het microbioom

THE HUMAN MICROBIOME PROJECT SAYS THE HUMAN BODY HAS 100 TRILLION MICROSCOPIC LIFE FORMS LIVING IN IT.



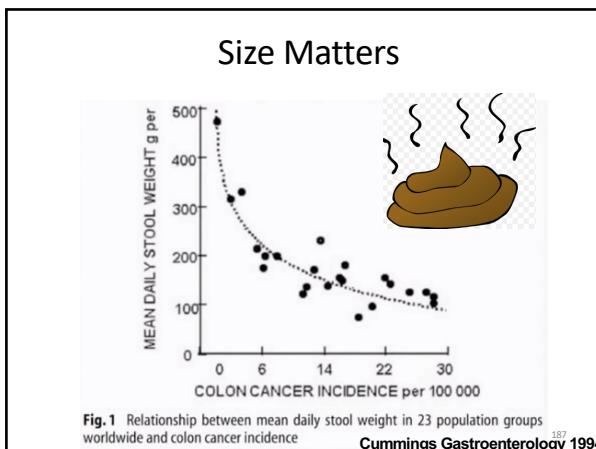
185

Distinct bacterial co-abundance groups (CAGs) define each population.

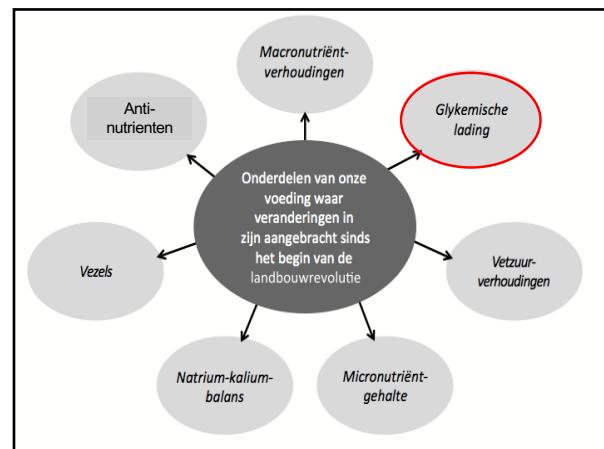


Schnorr et al., nature Communications, 2014

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Glycemische index (GI) vs lading (GL)

	Glycemische Index (GI)	Koolhydraten per 100 gram	Glycemische Lading (GL)
Glucose	100	100	100
Aardappels	95	14,8	14,1
Wortelen	85	4,8	4,1
Maïs	75	15,8	11,9
Honing	75	81	60,8
Watermeloen	70	8,3	6
Roggebrood	55	45,7	25,1

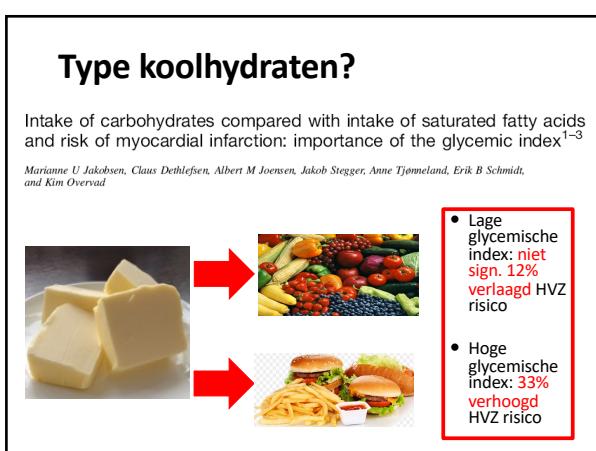
189

Food Values: Glycemic Index/Glycemic Load

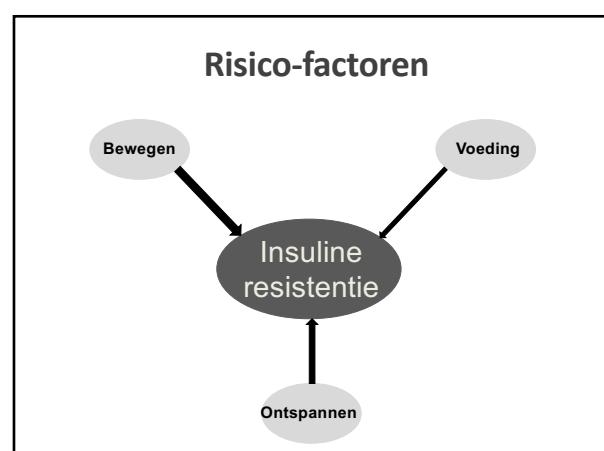
	Low GI	Med GI	High GI
Low GL	All-bran cereal (8,42) Apples (6,38) Carrots (3,47) Peanuts (1,14) Strawberries (1,54) Sweet Corn (9,54)	Beets (5,64) Cantaloupe (4,65) Pineapple (7,59) Sucrose, i.e. table sugar (7,68)	Popcorn (8,72) Watermelon (4,72) Whole wheat flour bread (9,71)
Med GL	Apple juice (11,40) Bananas (12,52) Fettuccine (18,40) Orange juice (12,50) Sourdough wheat bread (15,54)	Lif Cereal (16,66) New potatoes (12,57) Wild rice (18,57)	Cheerios (15,74) Shredded wheat (15,75)
High GL	Linguine (23,52) Macaroni (23,47) Spaghetti (20,42)	Couscous (23,65) White rice (23,64)	Baked Russet potatoes (26,85) Cornflakes (21,81)

Source: Revised International Table of Glycemic Index (GI) and Glycemic Load (GL), The American Journal of Clinical Nutrition, July 2002

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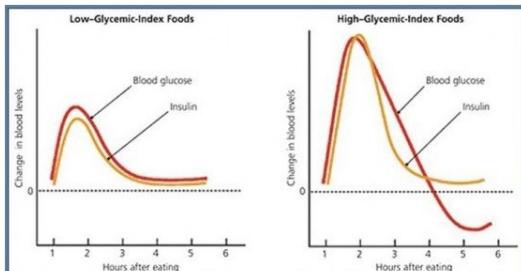


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Insuline/glucose respons



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Glucose / Carbs and insulin

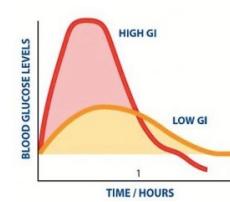


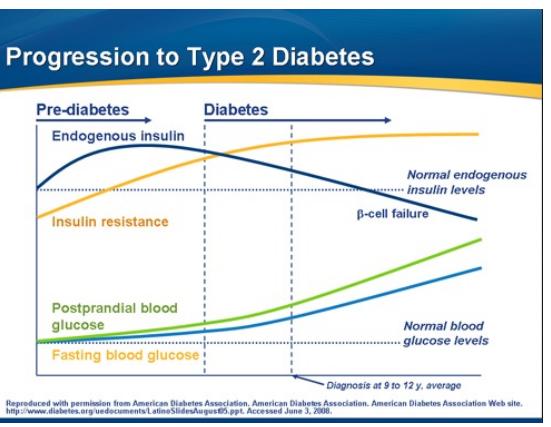
TABLE II—Mean (\pm S.E. of Mean) Plasma Glucose and Insulin Responses of Bushmen and Control Subjects during 50-g Oral Glucose Tolerance Test

Group	No.	Plasma Glucose (mg/100 ml)			Plasma Insulin (μ U/ml)			Insulogenic Index Glucose Δ
		0 min	60 min	120 min	0 min	60 min	120 min	
Bushmen	15	95 (\pm 2)	149 (\pm 11)	121 (\pm 2)	10 (\pm 1)	23 (\pm 3)	20 (\pm 3)	0.17
Controls	15	93 (\pm 2)	143 (\pm 10)	109 (\pm 8)	11 (\pm 1)	22 (\pm 2)	20 (\pm 2)	0.15
Significance	...	P < 0.05	N.S.	P < 0.05	P < 0.01	P < 0.01	N.S.	P < 0.001

Δ = Calculated area under tolerance curve.

British Medical Journal, 1971, 4, 206–208

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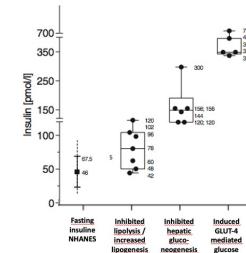
Reproduced with permission from American Diabetes Association, American Diabetes Association, American Diabetes Association Web site. <http://www.diabetes.org/educations/LatinosSlides/latinos405.ppt>. Accessed June 3, 2008.

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The carbohydrate-insulin model: a physiological perspective on the obesity pandemic

David S Ludwig,^{1,2,3} Louis J Aronne,⁴ Arne Astrup,⁵ Rafael de Cabo,⁶ Lewis C Cantley,⁷ Mark J Friedman,^{8,9} Steven B Heymsfield,¹⁰ James D Johnson,^{11,12} Janet C King,¹³ Ronald M Krauss,^{14,15} Daniel E Lieberman,¹⁶ Gary Taubes,⁹ Jeff S Volek,¹⁷ Eric C Westman,¹⁸ Walter C Willett,¹⁹ William S Yancy, Jr,²⁰ and Cara B Ebbeling^{1,2}

ABSTRACT
According to a commonly held view, the obesity pandemic is caused by overconsumption of modern, highly palatable, energy-dense processed foods, exacerbated by a sedentary lifestyle. However, obesity rates remain at historic highs, despite a persistent focus on eating less and moving more, as guided by the energy balance model (EBM) of public health. This may arise from a fundamental limitation of the EBM itself. Consider obesity as a disorder of energy balance restates a principle of physics without considering the biological mechanisms that promote weight gain. An alternative paradigm, the carbohydrate-insulin model (CIM), proposes a reversal of causal direction. According to the CIM, increasing fat deposition in the body—resulting from the hormonal response to a high-glycemic load—causes insulin resistance. The CIM provides a conceptual framework with testable hypotheses. The now-validated mediators influence energy balance and fat storage. Rigorous research is needed to compare the validity of these 2 models, which have substantially different implications for obesity management, and to generate new models that best encompass the evidence. *Am J Clin Nutr* 2021;100:1–13.



Ludwig et al, AJCN, 2021

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Diabetes testen

• Glucose

Tabel 1 Referentiwaarden voor het stellen van de diagnose diabetes mellitus, gestoord nuchtere glucose en gestoorde glucosetolerantie; gestoord nuchtere glucose en gestoorde glucosetolerantie kunnen gecombineerd voorkomen*

	Veneus plasma	
Normaal	Glucose nuchter [mmol/l]	< 6,1
	Glucose niet nuchter [mmol/l]	< 7,8
Gestoord nuchtere glucose	Glucose nuchter [mmol/l]	≥ 6,1 en < 7,0
	Glucose niet nuchter [mmol/l]	< 7,8
Gestoorde glucosetolerantie	Glucose nuchter [mmol/l]	< 6,1 én
	Glucose niet nuchter [mmol/l]	≥ 7,8 en < 11,1
Diabetes mellitus	Glucose nuchter [mmol/l]	≥ 7,0
	Glucose niet nuchter [mmol/l]	≥ 11,1

* World Health Organisation/International Diabetes Federation, 2006.

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Diabetes testen

• HbA1c

• Het HbA_{1c} geeft informatie over de instelling van de patiënt in de voorafgaande acht tot twaalf weken.

DIAGNOSTIC CRITERIA FOR DIABETES AND PREDIABETES

NORMAL	PREDIABETES	DIABETES
HbA1C: < 42 mmol/L	HbA1C: 42–47 mmol/L	HbA1C: > 47 mmol/L
HbA1C: < 6.0 %	HbA1C: 6.0–6.4 %	HbA1C: > 6.4 %

1. HbA_{1c}-streifwaarde ≤ 53 mmol/mol: alle patiënten jonger dan 70 jaar, evenals patiënten van 70 jaar en ouder mits alleen behandeld met leefstijladvies of metformine monotherapie (onafhankelijk van ziekteduur).
2. HbA_{1c}-streifwaarde 54–58 mmol/mol: patiënten van 70 jaar en ouder met een ziekteduur korter dan 10 jaar vanaf behandelstap 2 (tabel 5).
3. HbA_{1c}-streifwaarde 54–64 mmol/mol: patiënten van 70 jaar en ouder met een ziekteduur van 10 jaar of langer vanaf behandelstap 2 (tabel 5).

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Diabetes testen

- HOMA-IR (Homeostatic Model Assessment for Insulin Resistance)

– Bevat insuline & glucose waarden

HOMA-Index

kleiner dan ≤ 1.0 normaal

groter dan > 2.0 is een indicatie voor een insuline resistente

groter dan > 2.5 insuline resistente heel waarschijnlijk

groter dan > 5.0 bij type-2 diabetici

$HOMA-IR = \frac{Glucose \times Insulin}{22.5}$	$HOMA-IR = \frac{Glucose \times Insulin}{405}$
$HOMA-\beta = \frac{20 \times Insulin \%}{Glucose - 3.5}$	$HOMA-\beta = \frac{360 \times Insulin \%}{Glucose - 63}$
Glucose in Molar Units mmol/L	Glucose in mass units mg/dL

Matthews. Homeostasis model assessment: insulin resistance and beta-cell function from fasting glucose and insulin concentrations in man. *Diabetologia*, 1985

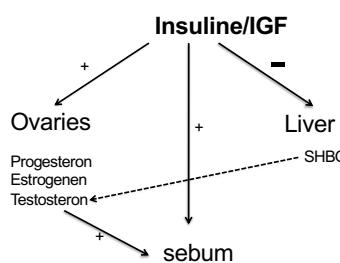
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Acne Vulgaris

Arch Dermatol. 2002;138:1584-1590

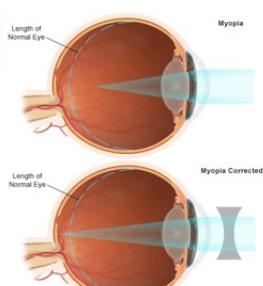
A Disease of Western Civilization

Loren Cordain, PhD; Staffan Lindeberg, MD, PhD; Magdalena Hurtado, PhD; Kim Hill, PhD; S. Boyd Eaton, MD; Jennie Brand-Miller, PhD



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Myopie



- 25-35% US population has myopia; in South East Asia 90%
- In HG: 0,4-1,2% myopia
- In illiterate urban fisherman 18,4%
- In illiterate rural < 5%

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Myopie

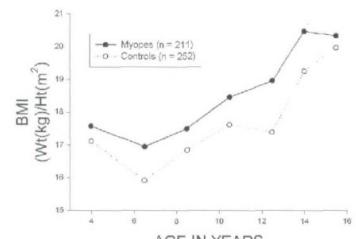


Fig.4. Body mass index (BMI) from ages 3-16 years in myopes (myopia developed at any age) and non-myopic controls. Adapted from Gardiner (1954).

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Myopie

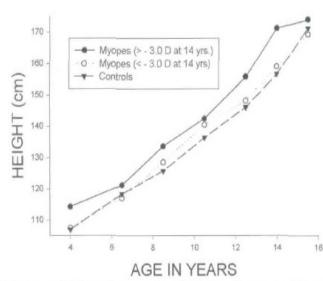
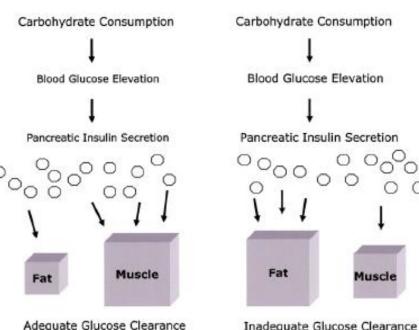


Fig.3. Height from ages 3-16 years in myopes (> -3.0 D at age 14 years; $n = 74$), myopes (< -3.0 D at age 14 years; $n = 98$) and non-myopic controls ($n = 277$). Adapted from Gardiner (1954).

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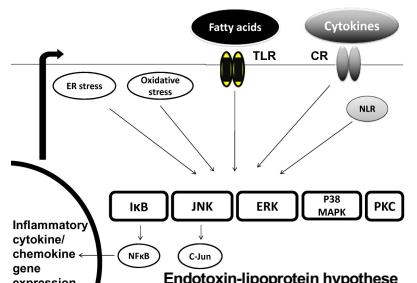
Sarcopenie & diabetes



Eaton, Cordain, Preventive Medicine, 2009

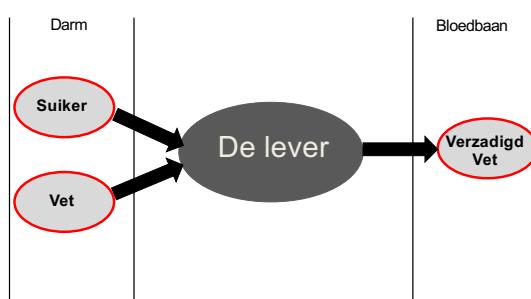
204

Link tussen vet & atherosclerose



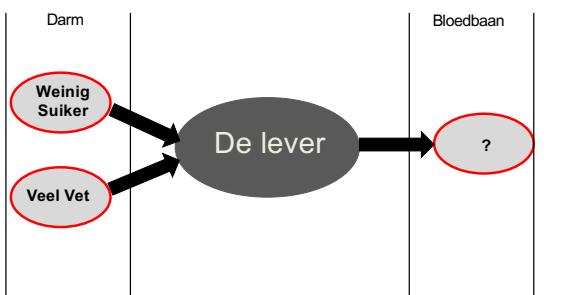
Samaan Diabetology & Metabolic Syndrome 2011

Verzadigd vet en aderverkalking



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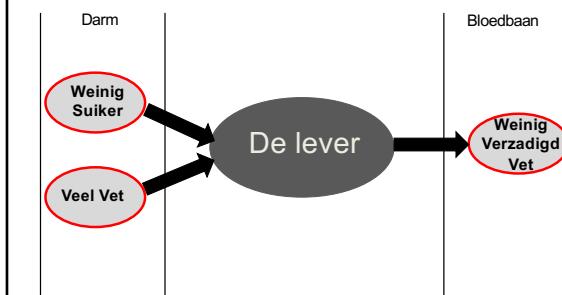
Verzadigd vet en aderverkalking



Endotoxin-lipoprotein hypothese Samaan Diabetology & Metabolic Syndrome 2011

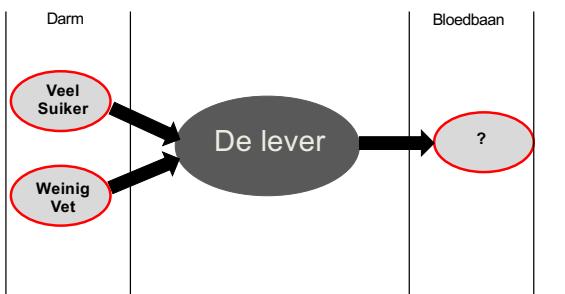
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Verzadigd vet en aderverkalking



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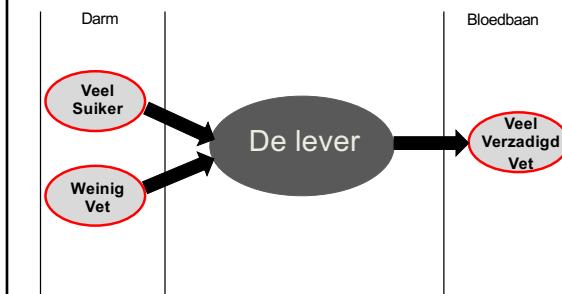
Verzadigd vet en aderverkalking



Endotoxin-lipoprotein hypothese Samaan Diabetology & Metabolic Syndrome 2011

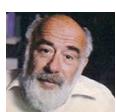
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Verzadigd vet en aderverkalking

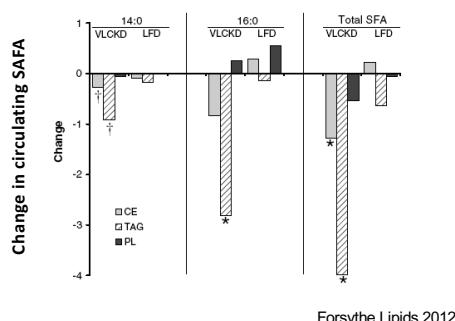


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Laag CHO, hoog vet doet serum SAFA meer dalen dan hoog CHO, laag vet



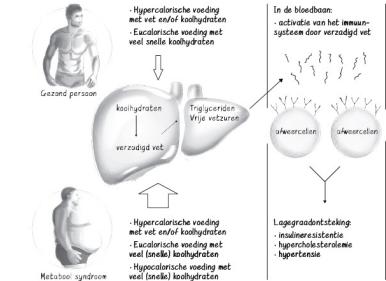
Carbohydrate induced hyper-TG



= Link tussen koolhydraten en inflammatie



Carbohydrate induced hyper-TG



Figuur 21. De gevolgen van de inname van verschillende soorten voeding op de triglyceriden, het cholesterol, op insulineresistente, overgewicht (obesitas) en hoge bloeddruk (hypertensie) bij lagegraadontsteking in gezonde personen en personen met het metaboolsyndroom.⁵⁹

Kuipers, het Oerdiet, 2014

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Glucose and the Glycocalyx

Ushiyama et al. *Journal of Intensive Care* (2016) 4:9

- What is the Glycocalyx?
 - A multicomponent layer of proteoglycans and glycoproteins covering the luminal endothelium

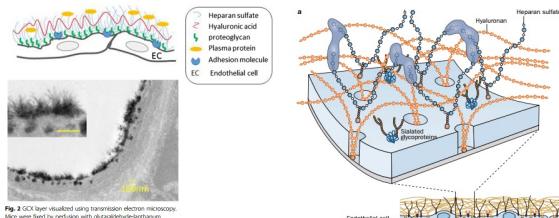


Fig. 2. Glycocalyx visualized using transmission electron microscopy. MCs were fixed by perfusion with glutaraldehyde-paraformaldehyde solution. The photos show a postcapillary venule under normal conditions. (The image was originally obtained by H. Kusaki)

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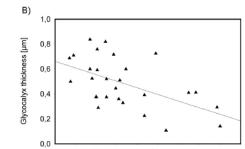
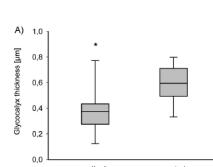
ORIGINAL ARTICLES

www.jpeds.com • THE JOURNAL OF PEDIATRICS

Vol. 164, No. 3 • March 2014

Early Microvascular Changes with Loss of the Glycocalyx in Children with Type 1 Diabetes

Claudia Nussbaum,¹ Ana Cavalcanti Fernandes Heringa,¹ Zuzana Mormanova,¹ Alexandra Puchwein-Schwepke,² Miriam H.P. van Lieshout,³ Marcel Levi,⁴ Joost C.M. Mellers,⁴ Frits Hollerman,⁴ Joost B.L. Hoekstra,⁴ Marjanneke M. van der Velde,⁵ and Orsolya Genzel-Boroczky,¹



Hyperglycemie is geassocieerd met shedding van de glycocalyx

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Original Article

DIABETES, VOL. 55, FEBRUARY 2006

Loss of Endothelial Glycocalyx During Acute Hyperglycemia Coincides With Endothelial Dysfunction and Coagulation Activation In Vivo

Max Nieuwendorp,¹ Timon W. van Haften,² Mirella C.L.G. Gouverneur,³ Hans L. Mooij,¹ Miriam H.P. van Lieshout,⁴ Marcel Levi,⁴ Joost C.M. Mellers,⁴ Frits Hollerman,⁴ Joost B.L. Hoekstra,⁴ Hans Vink,⁵ John H. Kastelein,⁴ and Erik S.G. Stroes⁴

Hyperglycemie is geassocieerd met shedding van de glycocalyx

Hyperglycemie is geassocieerd met shedding van de glycocalyx en een verhoogde stollingsneiging

(Circulation. 2000;101:1500-1502.)

Oxidized Lipoproteins Degrade the Endothelial Surface Layer Implications for Platelet-Endothelial Cell Adhesion

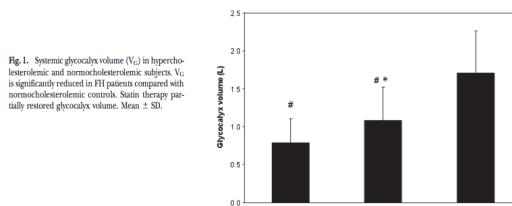
Hans Vink, PhD; Alina A. Constantinescu, MD; Jos A.E. Spaan, PhD

Niet LDL, maar ox-LDL beschadigt de GCX

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Partial recovery of the endothelial glycocalyx upon rosuvastatin therapy in patients with heterozygous familial hypercholesterolemia

Marjanneke M. Meuwese,^{*} Hans L. Mooij,^{*} Max Nieuwendorp,^{*} Bart van Lith,^{*} Roos Marck,^{*} Hans Vink,^{**} John J. P. Kastelein,^{**} and Erik S. G. Stroes^{*}



(Rosuva)Statine beschermt de glycocalyx tegen 'shedding'

Journal of Lipid Research Volume 50, 2009

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3. Gezonde eiwitten (vnl plant)



- Eiwitrijke diëten zijn gezond omdat
 - Verzadigend, ondanks negatieve energiebalans
 - Persisterend energiek, ondanks gewichtsverlies
 - Behouden van spiermassa bij afvallen

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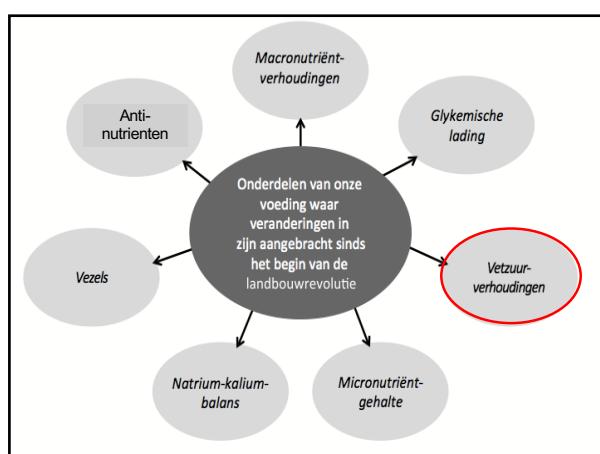
Take home message No. 11:



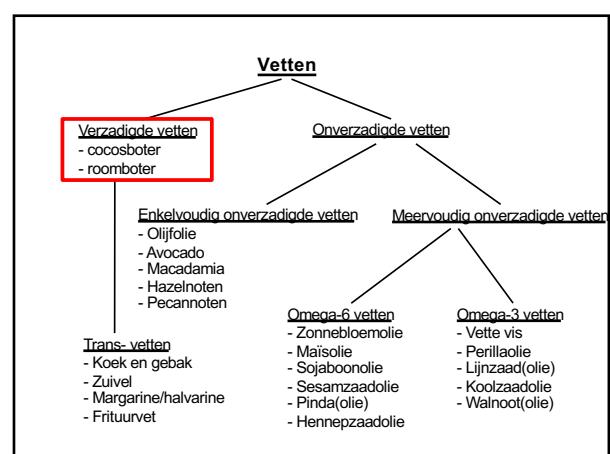
Vervang
ongezonde (snelle) koolhydraten (fastfood en frisdrank) en verzadigd vet (rood vlees)
door
door langzame koolhydraten (groente en fruit) en noten, peulvruchten, gevogelte en vis



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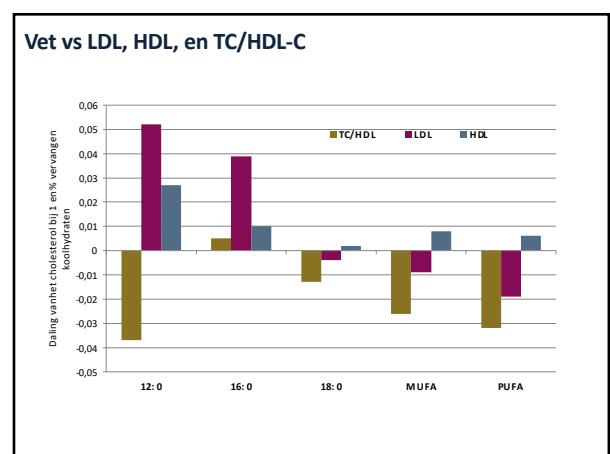
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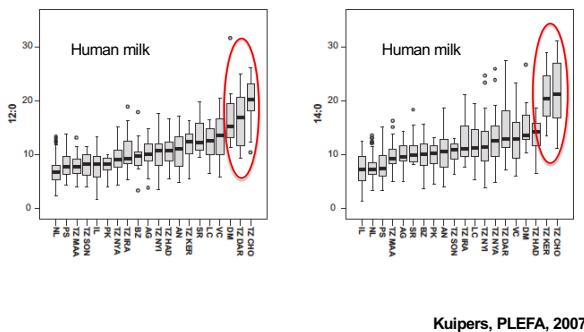


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MCFA in Hunter-gatherers



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Jager-verzamelaar studies

Cholesterol, coconuts, and diet on Polynesian atolls: a natural experiment: the Pukapuka and Tokelau Island studies¹⁻³

Ian A. Prior, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.A.C.P., Flora Davidson,^a B.H.Sc., Clare E. Salmon,^b M.Sc., and Z. Czochanska,^b D.I.P. AG.

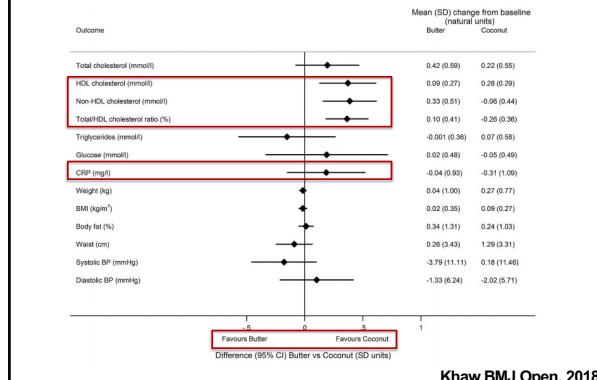
TABLE 2 Cholesterol levels in the Pukapuka and Tokelau 1968 groups*

Variable	Sex	Age	Pukapuka			Tokelau 1968			p†
			Mean	SE	n	Mean	SE	n	
Cholesterol (mg/100 ml)	M	15-19	148.9	4.8	27	184.5	6.4	40	<0.0005
		20-24	155.0	3.8	23	176.1	12.0	13	<0.01
		25-34	167.1	4.4	39	209.5	6.2	35	<0.0005
		35-44	181.8	5.2	37	215.7	6.1	48	<0.0005
		45-54	178.0	5.5	39	220.2	5.4	46	<0.0005
		55-64	180.5	5.7	30	217.1	5.1	24	<0.0005
	F	15-19	170.5	7.9	17	197.3	4.1	42	<0.01
		20-24	161.2	5.5	23	176.1	4.0	18	<0.05
		25-34	170.9	4.2	52	213.8	8.0	44	<0.0001†
		35-44	168.1	5.2	32	222.5	6.0	53	<0.0001†
		45-54	190.5	6.6	25	220.6	5.1	50	<0.0005†
		55-64	194.2	7.5	31	245.4	7.2	38	<0.0001†

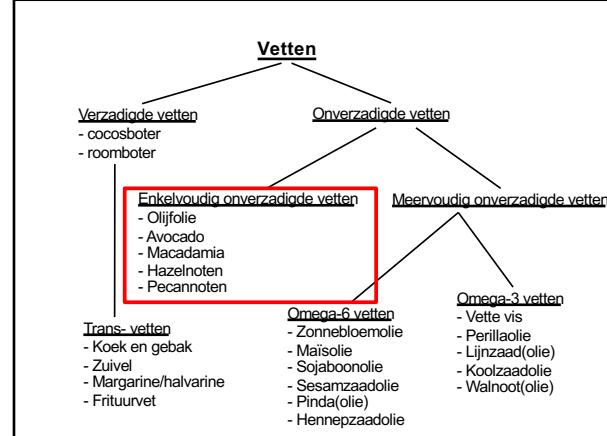
lauric (12:0) and myristic (14:0) content. Vascular disease is uncommon in both populations and there is no evidence of the high saturated fat intake having a harmful effect in these populations. *Am J Clin Nutr.* 34: 1552-1561, 1981.

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Roomboter versus Cocosboter



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12 Benefits of Olive Oil



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The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

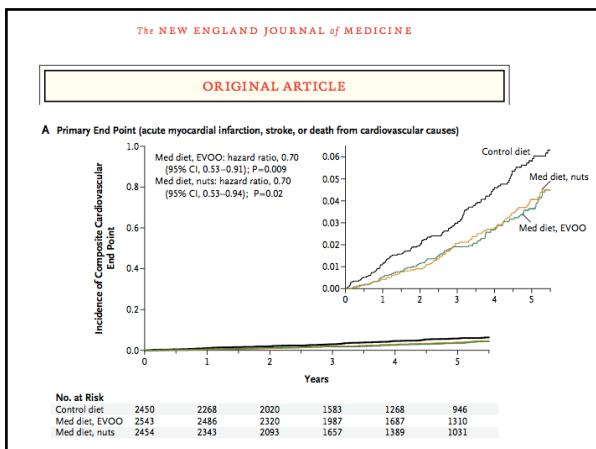
ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Primary Prevention of Cardiovascular Disease with a Mediterranean Diet

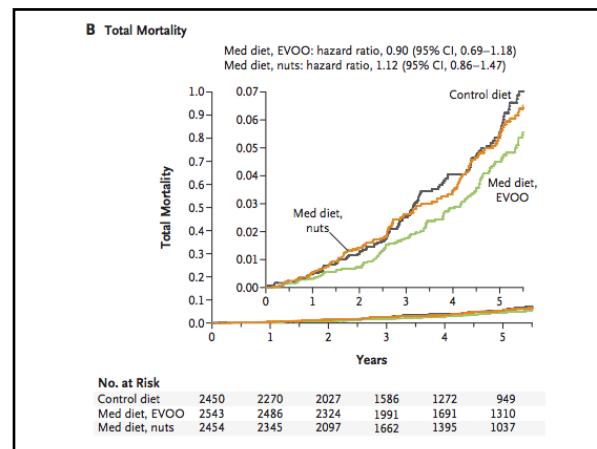
Ramón Estruch, M.D., Ph.D., Emilio Ros, M.D., Ph.D., Jordi Salas-Salvadó, M.D., Ph.D., María Isabel Covas, D.Pharm., Ph.D., Dolores Corella, D.Pharm., Ph.D., Fernando Arós, M.D., Ph.D., Enrique Gómez-Gracia, M.D., Ph.D., Valentina Ruiz-Gutiérrez, Ph.D., Miquel Fiol, M.D., Ph.D., José Lapetra, M.D., Ph.D., Rosa María Lamuela-Raventos, D.Pharm., Ph.D., Lluís Serra-Majem, M.D., Ph.D., Xavier Pintó, M.D., Ph.D., Josep Basora, M.D., Ph.D., Miguel Ángel Muñoz, M.D., Ph.D., José V. Sorli, M.D., Ph.D., José Alfredo Martínez, D.Pharm., M.D., Ph.D., and Miguel Ángel Martínez-González, M.D., Ph.D., for the PREMIDEM Study Investigators*

Food	Mediterranean diet	Recommended	Goal
Olive oil*	≥4 tbsp/day	→	≥3 servings/wk
Fresh fruits	≥3 servings/day		≥3 servings/wk
Fish (especially fatty fish), seafood	≥3 servings/wk		≥3 servings/wk
Legumes	≥3 servings/wk		≥2 servings/wk
Sofrito‡	≥2 servings/wk		
White meat	Instead of red meat		
Wine with meals (optionally, only for habitual drinkers)	≥7 glasses/wk		

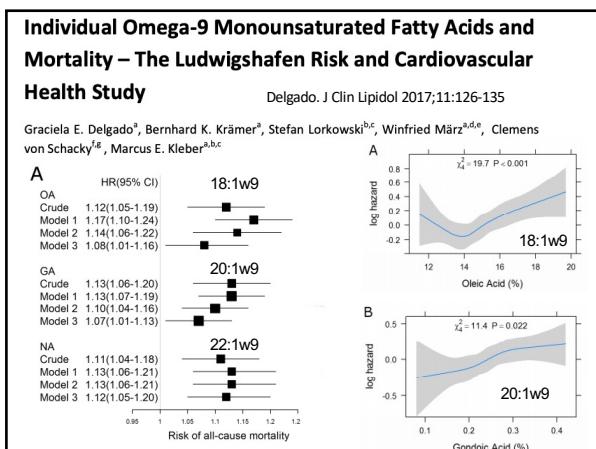
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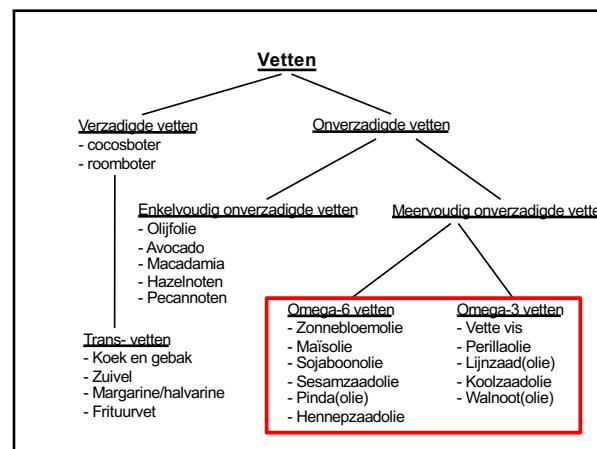
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230



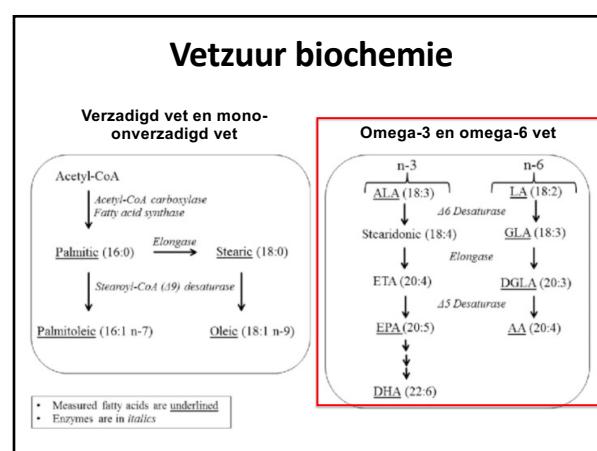
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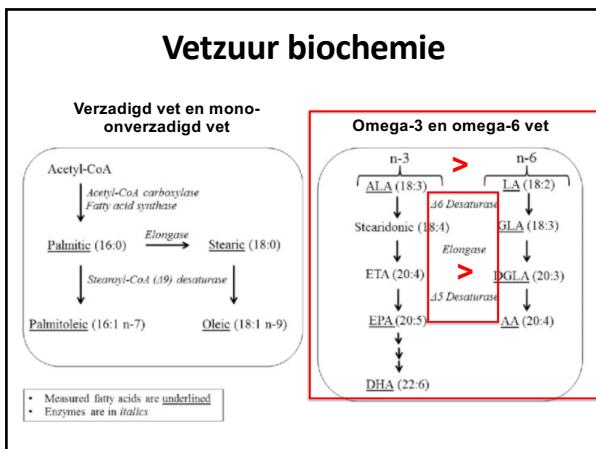
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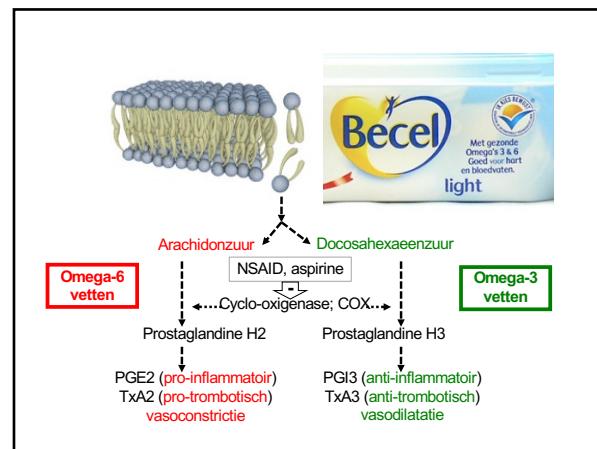
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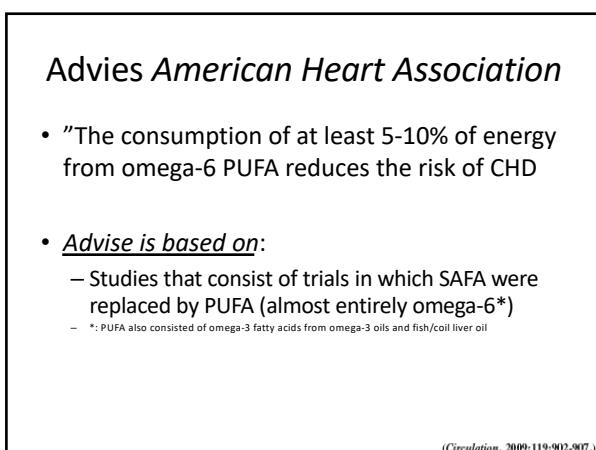
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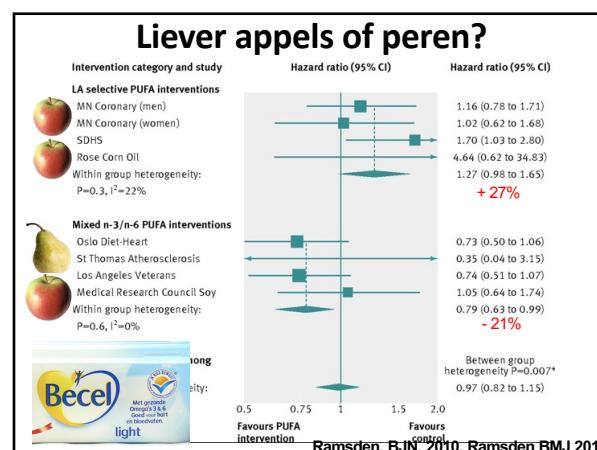
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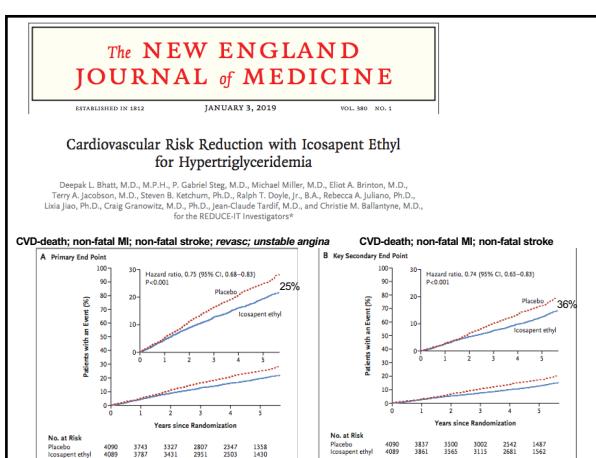
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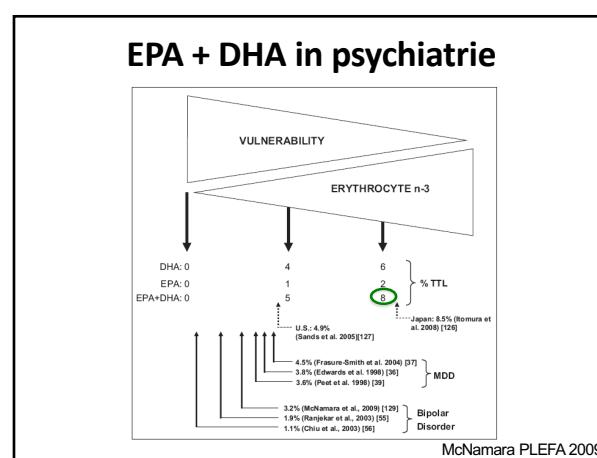
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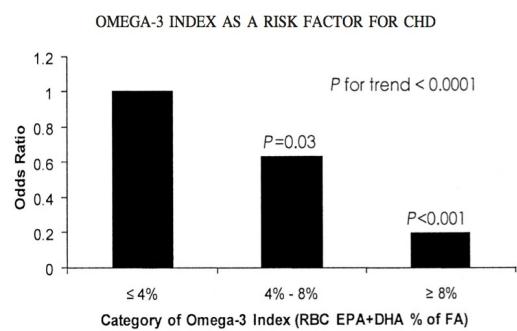


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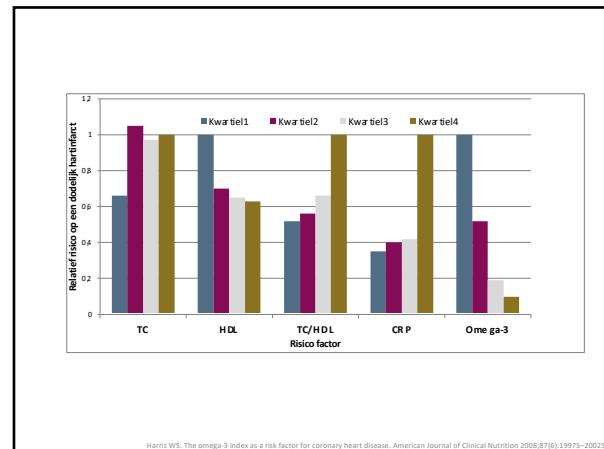
240

DHA en HVZ risico



Harris WS. The omega-3 index as a risk factor for coronary heart disease. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition 2008;87(6):1997S–2002S.

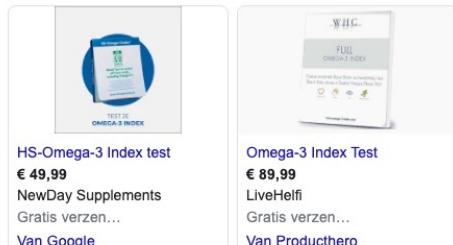
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Harris WS. The omega-3 index as a risk factor for coronary heart disease. American Journal of Clinical Nutrition 2008;87(6):1997S–2002S.

242

Maar... geen vergoeding...



243

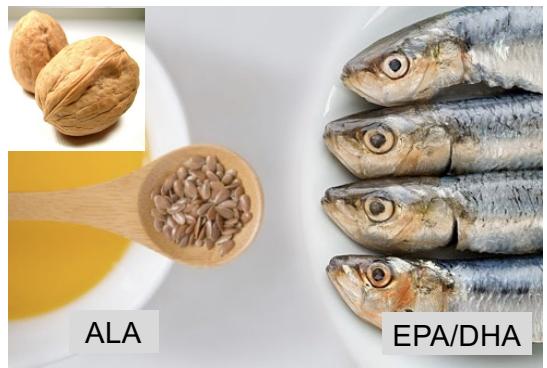
Dus: minder van dit



244

En meer van dit

(vooral dit)



245

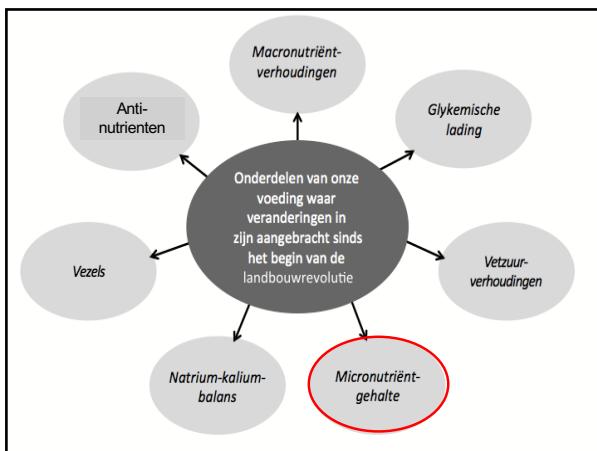
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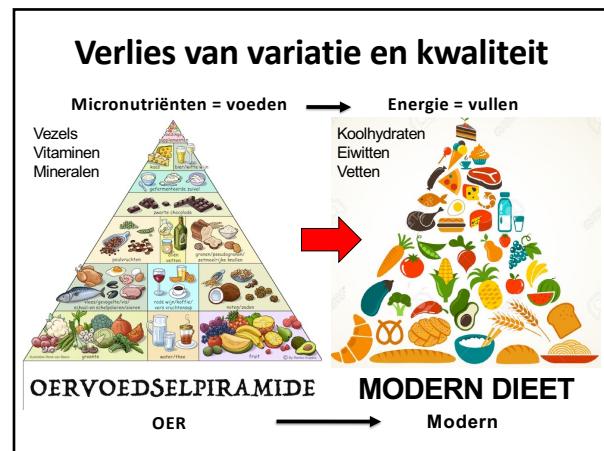
Vervang
omega-6 vetten (zonnebloemolie)
door omega-3 vet (vis)



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Tabel 6: Micronutriënten in het oerdieet en onze huidige voeding.					
	Dierdieet	Huidige voeding	ADH	UL	
Vitamines					
Energie (kcal)	2.500	770	700-1000	3000	
Vitamin A (RAE)	2400	99			
Beta-caroteen (ug)	3583	13	30-50	ND	
Vit. B1; thiamine (mg)	1,9	1,3	1,1-1,5	ND	
Vit. B2; riboflavine (mg)	2,7	1,7	1,5-1,7	ND	
Vit. B3;; nicotinezuur (mg)	56,2	13	17-20	35	
Vit. B5; panthotheenzuur (mg)	11,5	2,0	5-10	ND	
Vit. B6; pyridoxine (mg)	5,9	2,2	1,5-2,0	100	
Vit. B8; biotine (ug)	113	13			
Vit. B9 of B11; folaat (ug)	911	272	300-400	1000	
Vit. B12; cobalamine (ug)	10,3	4,8	6,0	ND	
Vitamine C (mg)	559	96	60-90	2000	
Vitamine D (ug, per os)	-	3,5	2,5-15	100	
Vitamine D (IU, cutaan)	4000	-	400	4000	
Vitamine E (mg)	22,6	15,1	11,8-15	300	
Vitamine K (ug)	945	59	90-120	ND	
Mineralen					
Natrium (mg)	546	2943	1500-2400	2400	
Kalium (mg)	6333	3676	4700	ND	
Calcium (mg)	972	1080	1000-1300	2000	
Fosfor (mg)	2289	1735	700-1400	4000	
Magnesium (mg)	742	371	300-400	ND	
IJzer (mg)	33,1	11,4	9-18	ND	
Zink (mg)	14,2	1,7	10-15	40	
Koper (mg)	6	1,3	1,5-3,5	10	
Mangaan (mg)	7,3	0,9	2	11	
Selenium (ug)	147	51	50-150	400	
Vezels (g)	47	8	25-38	ND	
ADH: aanbevolen dagelijkse hoeveelheid;					

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Vit. B6; pyridoxine (mg)	5,9	2,2	1,5-2,0	100	
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251

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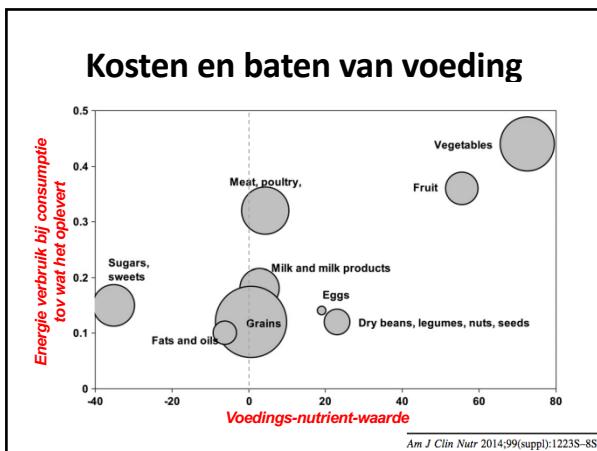
Tabel 18: Percentage Westerlingen dat aan ADH voldoet		
Nutriënt	Aanbeveling	Percentage
Natrium	2400 mg	100
Selenium	70 ug	91
Riboflavine	1,7 mg	89
IJzer	18 mg	89
Niacine	20 mg	87
Fosfor	1000 mg	87
Koper	2 mg	84
Thiamine	1,5 mg	82
Vitamine B12	6 ug	80
Pyridoxine	2 mg	74
Zink	15 mg	71
Foliumzuur	400 ug	60
Vitamine C	60 mg	51
Vitamine A	900 ug	46
Magnesium	400 mg	43
Vitamine E	30 IU	14
Jodium	150 ug	<10*
Kalium	4700 mg	8

* Indien het gebruik van gejodeerd zout (o.a. in brood) niet wordt meegerekend

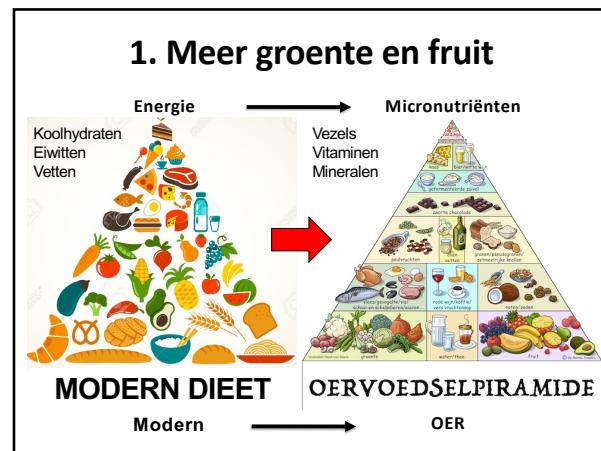
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Wat eten mensen gemiddeld?		
Nutriënt	Aanbeveling	Percentage
Natrium	2400 mg	100
Selenium	70 ug	91
Riboflavine	1,7 mg	89
IJzer	18 mg	89
Niacine	20 mg	87
Fosfor	1000 mg	87
Koper	2 mg	84
Thiamine	1,5 mg	82
Vitamine B12	6 ug	80
Pyridoxine	2 mg	74
Zink	15 mg	71
Foliumzuur	400 ug	60
Vitamine C	60 mg	51
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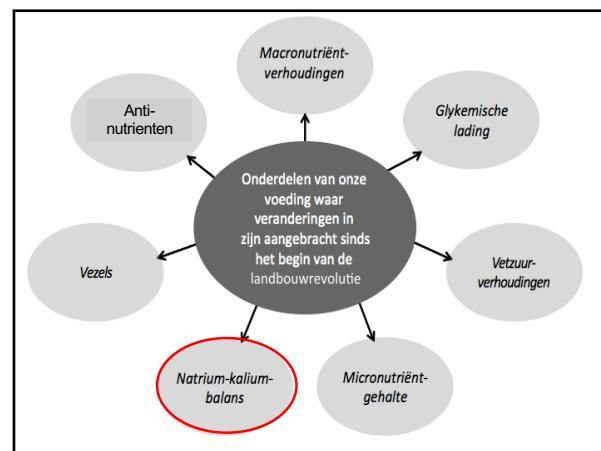
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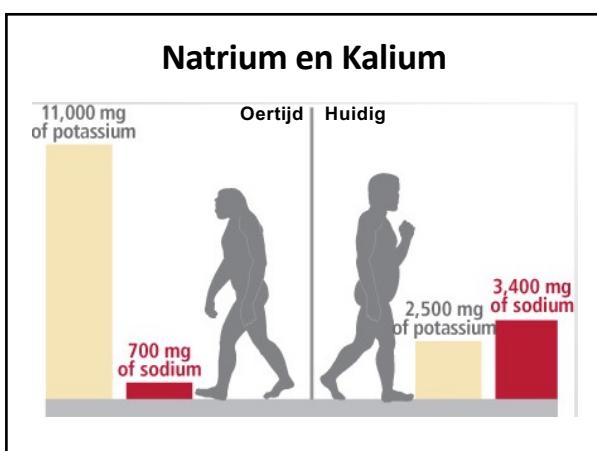
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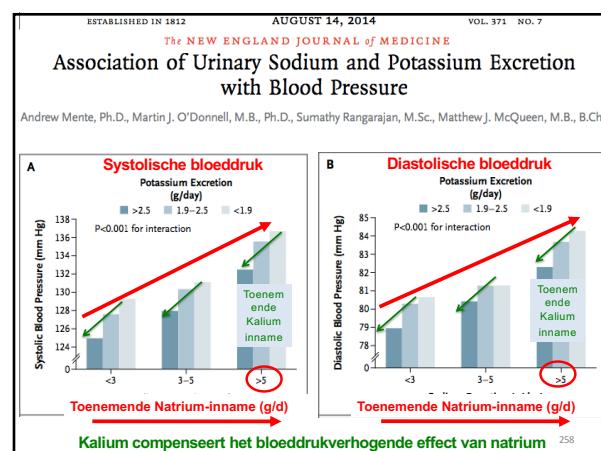
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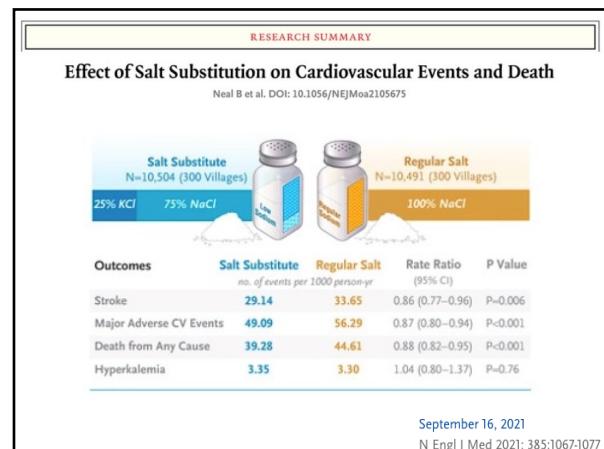
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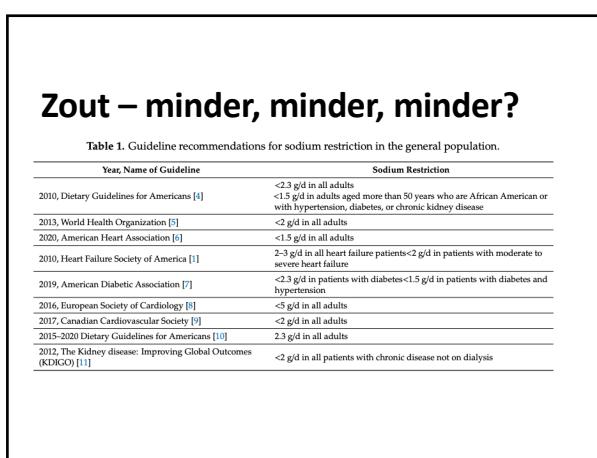
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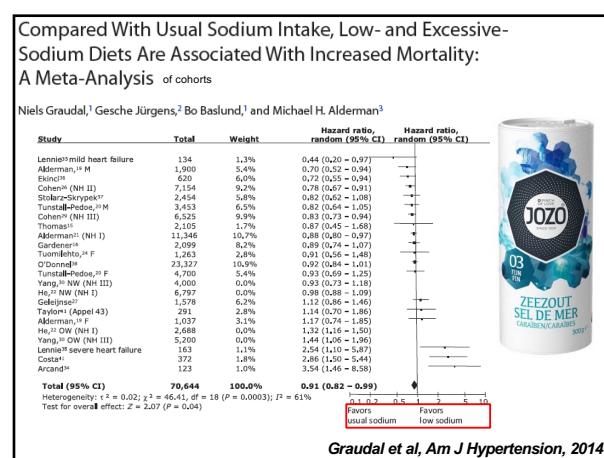
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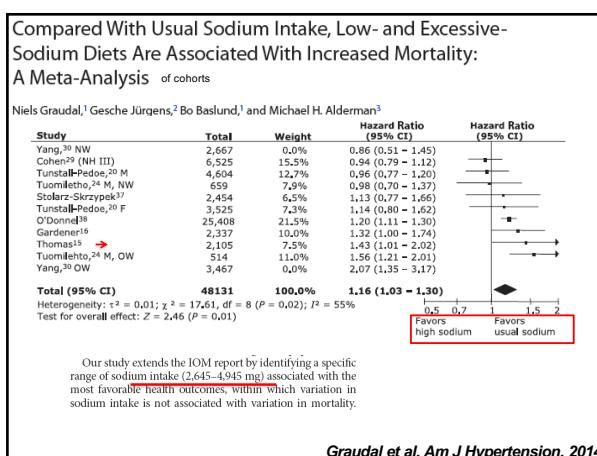
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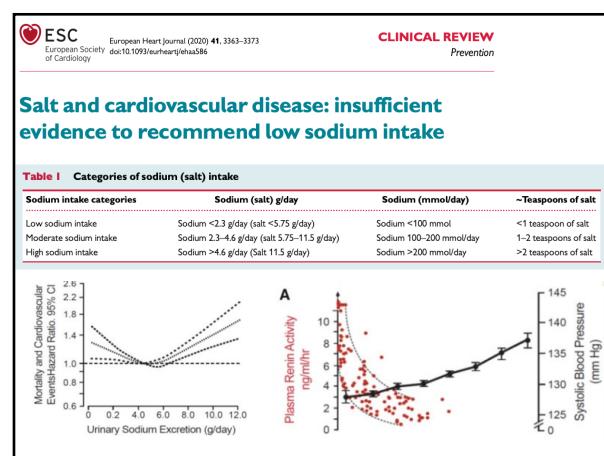
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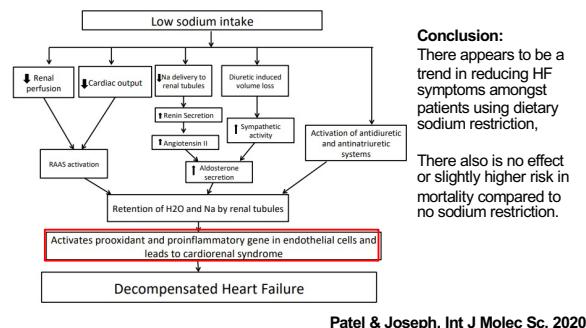
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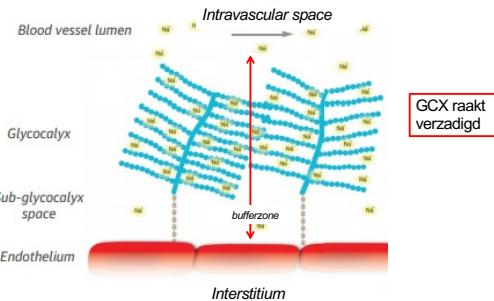
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Review**Sodium Intake and Heart Failure***Int. J. Mol. Sci.* **2020**, *21*, 9474; doi:10.3390/ijms21249474

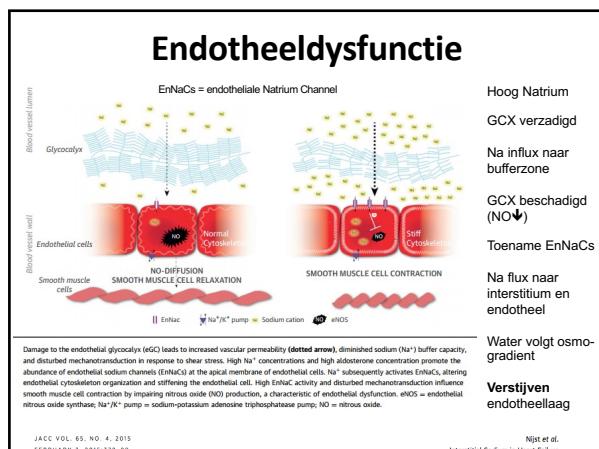
Potential mechanisms whereby dietary sodium restriction may worsen heart failure.



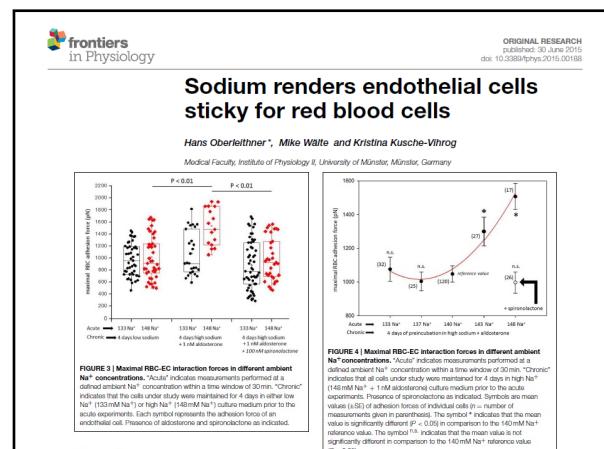
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The too much salt (Na) scenario

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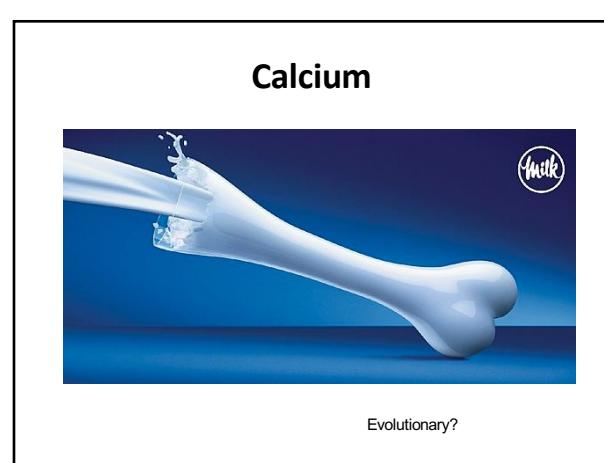
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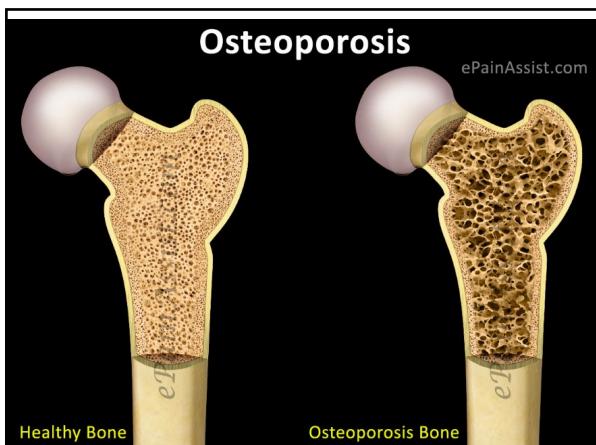


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Effect of calcium supplements on risk of myocardial infarction and cardiovascular events: meta-analysis [BMJ](#) 2010

Mark J Bolland, senior research fellow,¹ Alison Avenell, clinical senior lecturer,² John A Baron, professor,³ Andrew Grey, associate professor,¹ Graeme S MacLennan, senior research fellow,² Greg D Gamble, research fellow,¹ Ian R Reid, professor¹

- Het geven van calciumtabletten gedurende 5 jaar aan 1000 mensen leidde tot 26 *minder* gevallen van botbreuken

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- Hierdoor overleden 13 mensen *meer* in de calciumgroep!

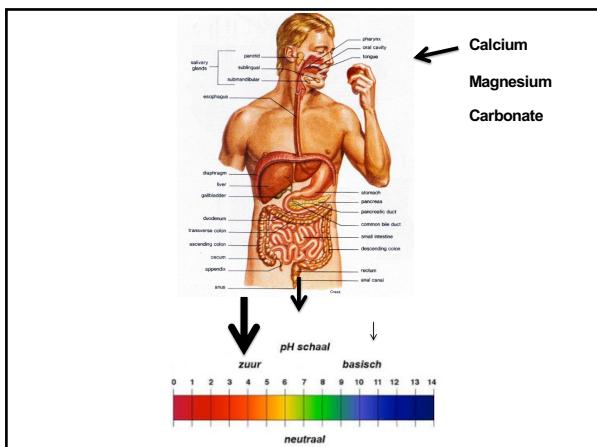
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Use it or lose it!
(osteoporose)

The collage includes:

- A diagram of a human torso with two circular insets labeled A and B, showing a cross-section of bone structure.
- A photograph of four people walking with trekking poles, with the text 'Walking/Hiking' and 'Make it more fun, get a buddy or join a club'.
- A photograph of an elderly man using a gym machine.
- Two diagrams of a human bone cross-section: one labeled 'Gezond bot' (normal bone) and another labeled 'Botontkalking (osteoporose)' (bone loss/osteoporosis).
- The text 'Use it or lose it!' and '(osteoporose)'.

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Uit de oude doos...

1776 THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE June 23, 1994

IMPROVED MINERAL BALANCE AND SKELETAL METABOLISM IN POSTMENOPAUSAL WOMEN TREATED WITH POTASSIUM BICARBONATE

ANTHONY SEBASTIAN, M.D., STEVEN T. HARRIS, M.D., JOAN H. OTTAWAY, M.A., KAREN M. TODD, M.S., R.D., AND R. CURTIS MORRIS, JR., M.D.

Abstract Background. In normal subjects, a low level of metabolic acidosis and positive acid balance (the production of more acid than is excreted) are typically present and correlated in degree with the amount of endogenous acid produced by metabolism of foods and metabolites abundant in protein. Over a lifetime, the counteraction of retained endogenous acid by base mobilized from the skeleton may contribute to the decrease in bone mass that occurs with aging.

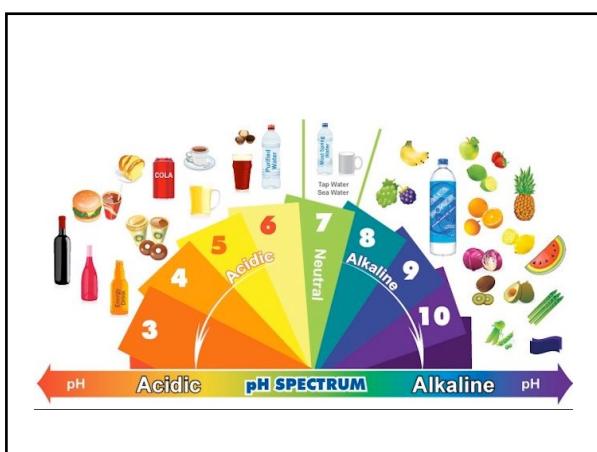
Methods. To test that possibility, we administered potassium bicarbonate to 18 postmenopausal women who were given a constant diet (652 mg [16 mmol] of calcium and 4 g protein per 60 kg body weight) and potassium bicarbonate in gradually increasing doses (60 to 120 mmol per day) that nearly completely neutralized the endogenous acid.

Results. After administration of potassium bicarbonate, the calcium and phosphorus balance became less negative or more positive; that is, less was excreted in comparison with the amount ingest-

ed (mean \pm SD) change in calcium balance, $+56 \pm 1.9$ mmol per day per 60 kg; $P = 0.009$; change in phosphorus balance, $+47 \pm 6.4$ mg (1.5 ± 2.1 mmol) per day per 60 kg; $P = 0.007$) because of reduction in urinary calcium and phosphorus excretion. The changes in calcium and phosphorus balance were positively correlated ($P < 0.001$). Serum osteocalcin concentration increased from 5.5 ± 2.8 to 6.1 ± 2.8 ng per milliliter ($P = 0.001$), and urine hydroxyproline excretion decreased from 28.9 ± 12.3 to 26.7 ± 10.8 mg per day (220 ± 94 to 204 ± 82 μ mol per day; $P = 0.05$). Net renal acid excretion decreased from 70.9 ± 10.1 to 12.8 ± 21.8 mmol per day, indicating nearly complete neutralization of endogenous acid.

Conclusions. In postmenopausal women, the oral administration of potassium bicarbonate at a dose sufficient to neutralize endogenous acid improves mineral balance, reduces bone resorption, and increases the rate of bone formation. (N Engl J Med 1994; 330:1776-81.)

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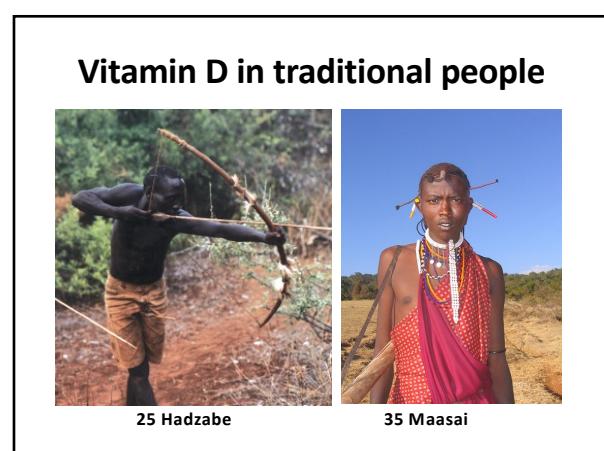
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De Vitamine D status in NL

- Advies Gezondheidsraad
 - 30 nmol/l for women under 50 and men under 70
 - 50 nmol/l for women over 50 and men over 70
- Institute of Medicine: 50 nmol/l
- Gemiddelde autochtone Nederlander 50-60 nmol/l
- Gemiddelde allochtone Nederlander 15-36 nmol/l

LITERATUUR
¹ Grootjans-Geerts I. Hypovitaminose D: een versluierde diagnose
 Ned Tijdschr Geneeskd 2001;145:2057-60

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Vitamin D in traditional people

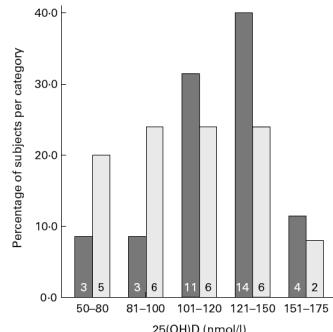


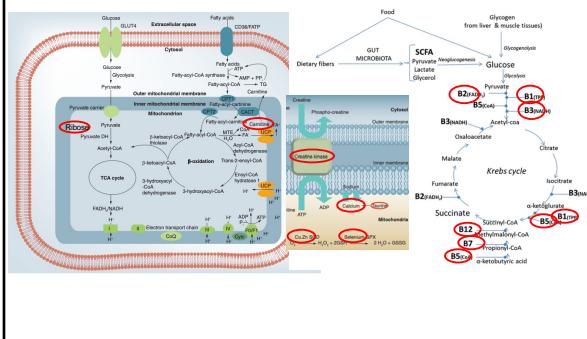
Fig. 1. Serum 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25(OH)D) frequency distributions for Maasai (■) and Hadzabe (□). The numbers in the bars refer to the absolute number of subjects.

- Mean serum 25(OH)D
 - Maasai 119 nmol/l
 - Hadzabe 109 nmol/l
 - Zero subjects under 50 nmol/l

Luxwolda et al, *Brit J Nutr* 2012

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Supplementen betrokken bij Mitochondriale functie



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> Biomed Res Int. 2019 Nov 17;2019:4352905. doi: 10.1155/2019/4352905. eCollection 2019.

Expression Profile Analysis of Selenium-Related Genes in Peripheral Blood Mononuclear Cells of Patients with Keshan Disease

Xiaojuan Liu ¹, Shulan He ¹, Juanxia Peng ¹, Xiong Guo ^{2,3}, Wuhong Tan ², Wuhong Tan ²
Affiliations + expand
PMID: 31828104 PMCID: PMC6885826 DOI: 10.1155/2019/4352905
Free PMC article

Abstract

Keshan disease (KD) is an endemic cardiomyopathy, which mainly occurs in China. Selenium deficiency is believed to play an important role in the pathogenesis of KD, but the molecular mechanism of selenium-induced damage remains unclear.

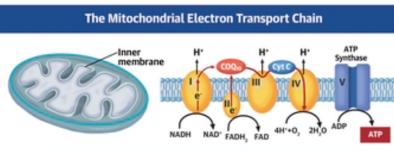
Based on our results, we suggest that selenium might contribute to the development of KD through dysfunction of selenium-related genes involved in apoptosis, metabolism, ion transport, and growth and development in the myocardium.

Selenium content in most parts of Europe is considerably poorer than in the United States. The average intake of selenium in Eastern Europe is lower than in Western Europe. [8] At one time, Finland had the lowest intake of selenium, but they fortified their fertilizers with selenium and have since changed the equation. Brazil nuts and kidney are the mainstay sources of selenium in these countries. Crab, liver, other shellfish, and fish provide moderate sources,

Co-enzym Q10 in hartfalen

Coenzyme Q₁₀
An Independent Predictor of Mortality in Chronic Heart Failure

CENTRAL ILLUSTRATION: The Role of Coenzyme Q₁₀ in Cellular Energy Production and Consequences of Coenzyme Q₁₀ Deficiency



Raizner, JACC, 2021

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Lei and Liu *BMC Cardiovascular Disorders* (2017) 17:195
DOI 10.1186/s12872-017-0628-9

BMC Cardiovascular Disorders

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Open Access

Efficacy of coenzyme Q10 in patients with cardiac failure: a meta-analysis of clinical trials

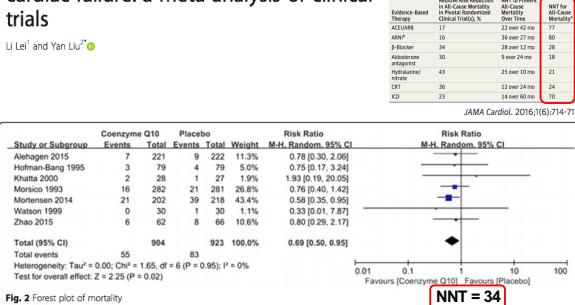
Li Lei ¹ and Yan Liu ^{2*}



CrossMark

Table 1: Demonstrated Benefits of Evidence-Based Therapies for Patients with Heart Failure and Reduced Ejection Fraction

Relative Risk Reduction
Number of Patients Required to Treat Over Time
NNT for Benefit over Placebo



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European Heart Journal (2005) 26, 2238–2244
doi:10.1093/euroheartj/eih442

Clinical research

Proof of principle

The effect of micronutrient supplementation on quality-of-life and left ventricular function in elderly patients with chronic heart failure

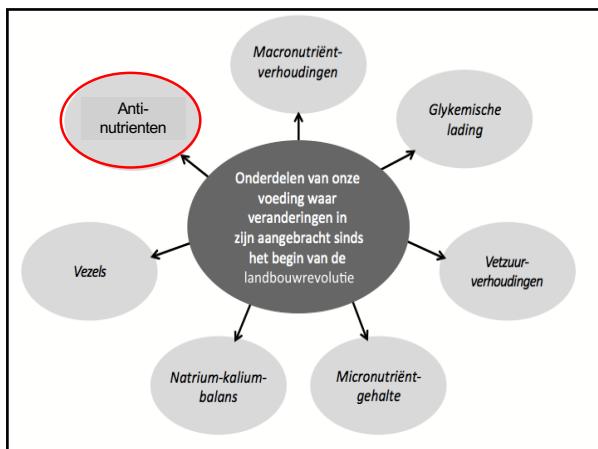
Klaus K.A. Witte ^{1*}, Nikolay P. Nikitin ¹, Anita C. Parker ¹, Stephan von Haehling ², Hans-Dieter Volk ³, Stefan D. Anker ⁴, Andrew L. Clark ¹, and John G.F. Cleland ¹

Methods and results Thirty CHF patients [age 75.4 (4.0), mean (SEM)], LV ejection fraction (LVEF) $\leq 35\%$ were randomized to receive capsules containing a combination of high-dose micronutrients (calcium, magnesium, zinc, copper, selenium, vitamin A, thiamine, riboflavin, vitamin B₆, folate, vitamin B₁₂, vitamin C, vitamin E, vitamin D, and Coenzyme Q10) or placebo for 9 months in a double-blind fashion. All subjects were on stable optimal medical therapy for at least 3 months before enrolment.

Conclusion Long-term multiple micronutrient supplementation can improve LV volumes and LVEF and QoL scores in elderly patients with heart failure due to LV systolic dysfunction.

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Nieuwe bronnen van macronutrienten

Granen



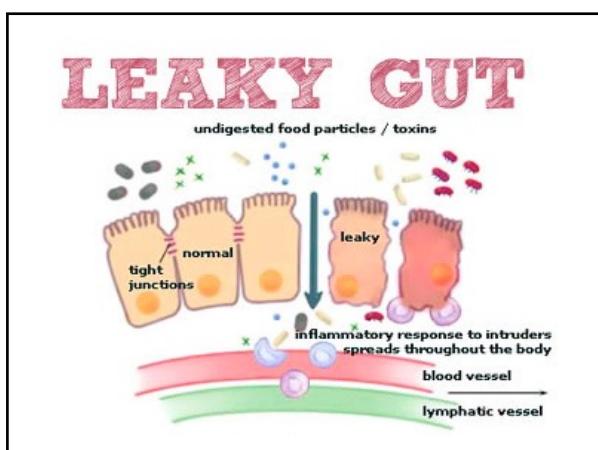
Lectines
Wheat globulines
Gliadines

Zuivel?

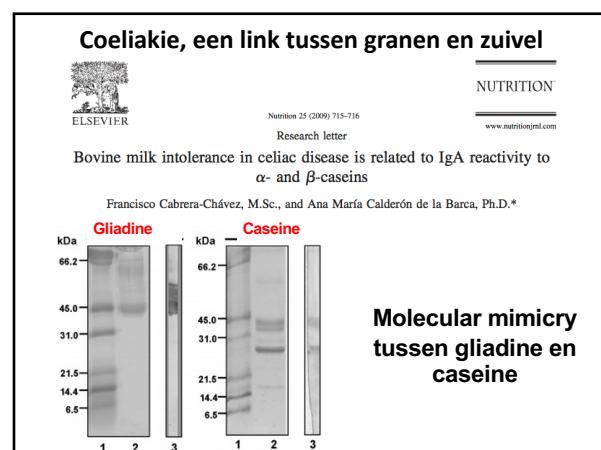


Caseine

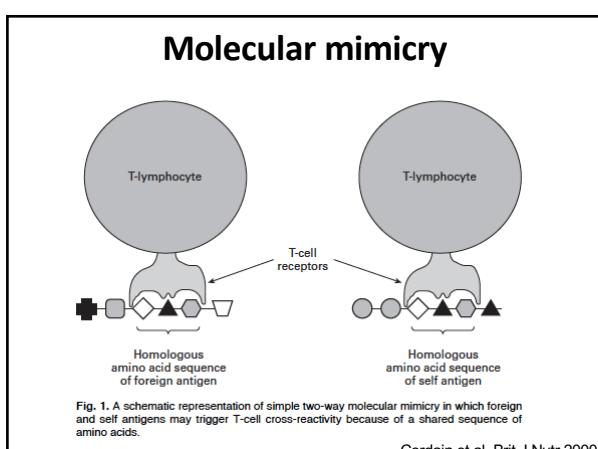
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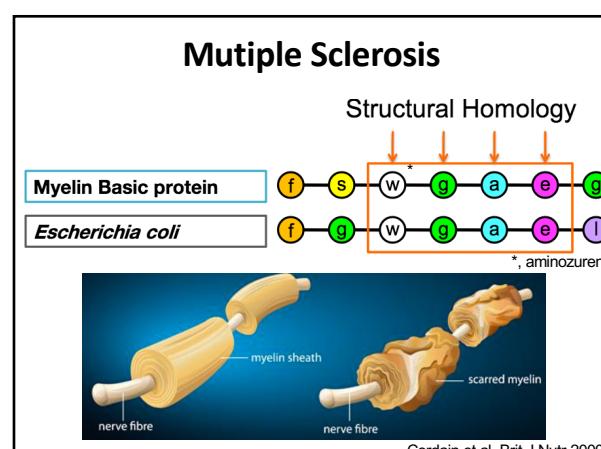
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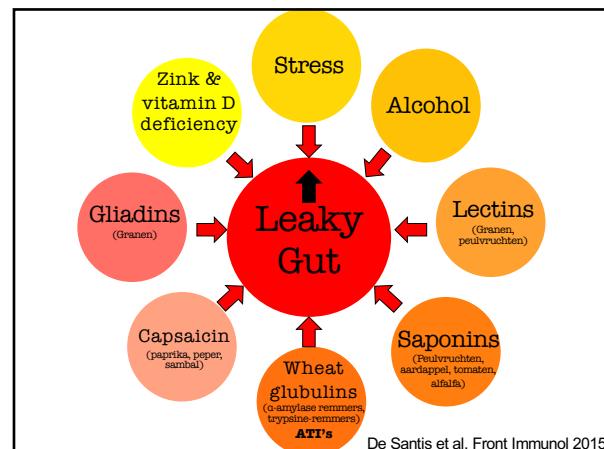


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Barrierefunctie related disease	
Disease	Reference
Ankylosing spondilitis	Vaille JH et al. J Rheumatol 1999;26:128-35
Autoimmune gastritis	Greenwood DL et al. Eur J Pediatr 2008;167:917-25
Autoimmune hepatitis	Terjung B. Clin Rev Allergy Immunol 2009;36:40-51
Behcet's syndrome	Freseki I et al. Ann Rheum Dis 2001;60:65-6
Celiac disease	Schulzke JD et al. Pediatric Res 1996;43:435-41
Crohn's disease	Caradonna L et al. J Endotoxin Res 2000;6:205-14
Dermatitis herpetiformis	Kieffer M et al. Br J Dermatol 1983;108:673-8
Diabetes type 1	Sapone A et al. Diabetes 2006;55:1443-49
Hashimoto Thyroiditis	Sasso FC et al. Gut 2004;53:1878-80
Juvenile Arthritis	Picco P et al. Clin Exp Rheumatol 2000;18:773-8
Lupus	Apperloo HZ et al. Epidemiol Infect 1994;112:367-73
Multiple Sclerosis	Yacoubian B et al. Dig Dis Sci 1996;41:2493-98
Psoriasis	Hamilton et al. Q J Med 1985;56:559-67
Rheumatoid Arthritis	Smith MD et al. J Rheumatol 1985;12:299-305
Ulcerative Colitis	Caradonna L et al. J Endotoxin Res 2000;6:205-14
Uveitis	Benitez JM et al. Eye 2000;14(pt 3A):340-3

Reference: presentation Pedro Bastos, Grotto, november 2014

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De Santis et al. Front Immunol 2015

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