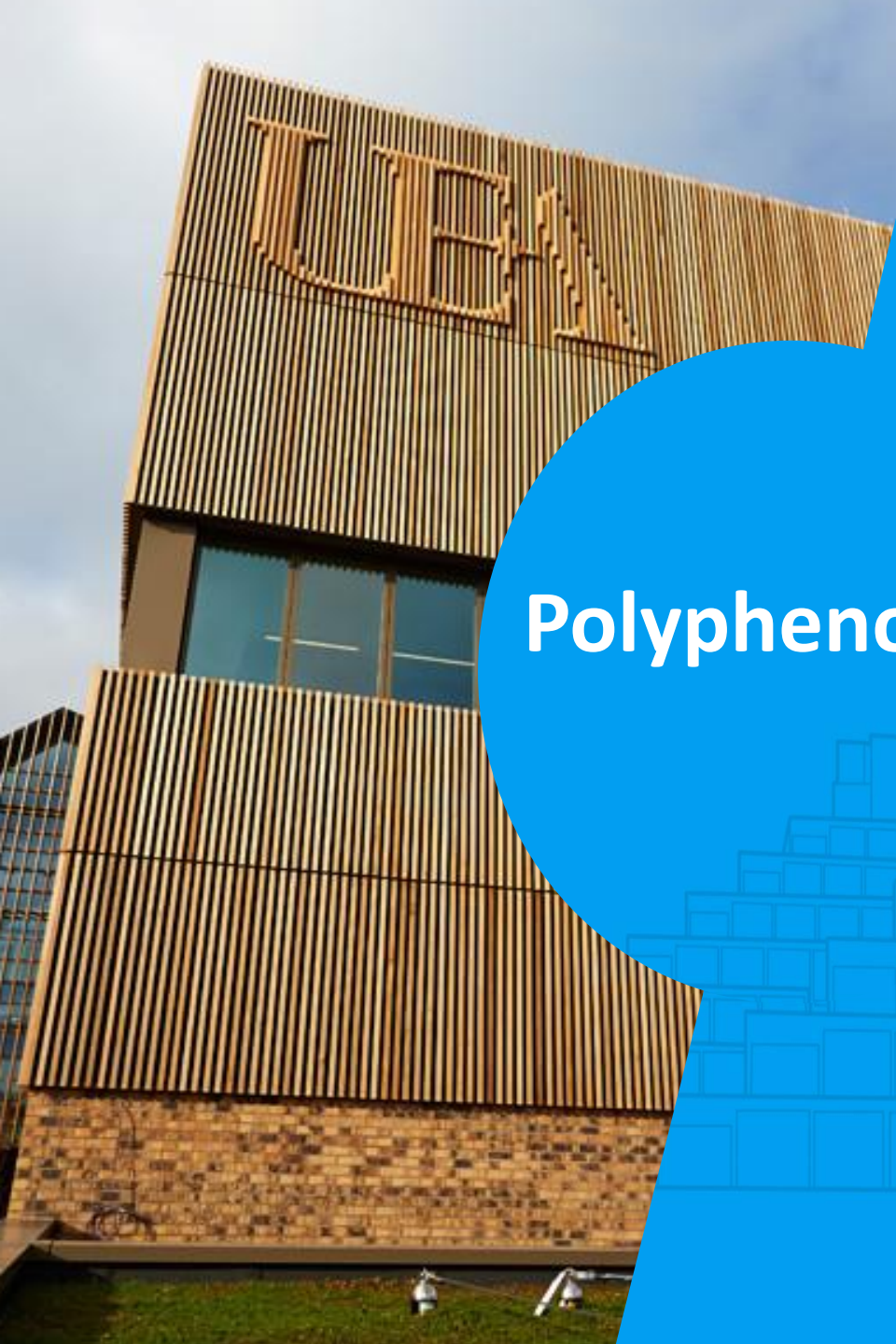


A photograph of a modern building with a facade of vertical wooden slats. The letters 'UEA' are mounted on the upper part of the facade. The building is partially obscured by a large blue circular graphic.

Polyphenols for Cognitive Health

Dr David Vauzour

D.Vauzour@uea.ac.uk

Disclosure

I have NO financial disclosure or conflicts of interest with the presented material in this presentation

Risk factors and brain vulnerability



Modifiable risk factors

- **Unhealthy diet**
- Physical inactivity
- Tobacco/alcohol/drugs
- Stress



Intermediate risk factors

- Cardiovascular disease
- Obesity
- Diabetes
- Pulmonary disease
- Mental Illness



Non modifiable risk factors

- Age
- Family history
- Genetics

Dietary Polyphenols/Flavonoids



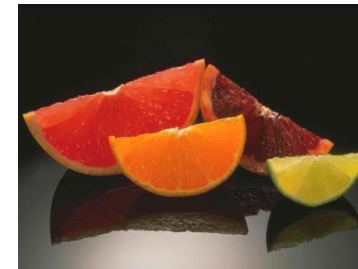
**A wide array
of Fruits and
vegetables**



**Green & Black Tea:
(Flavanols)**



**Red wine:
(Flavanol, Flavanols)**



**Citrus:
(Flavanone)**



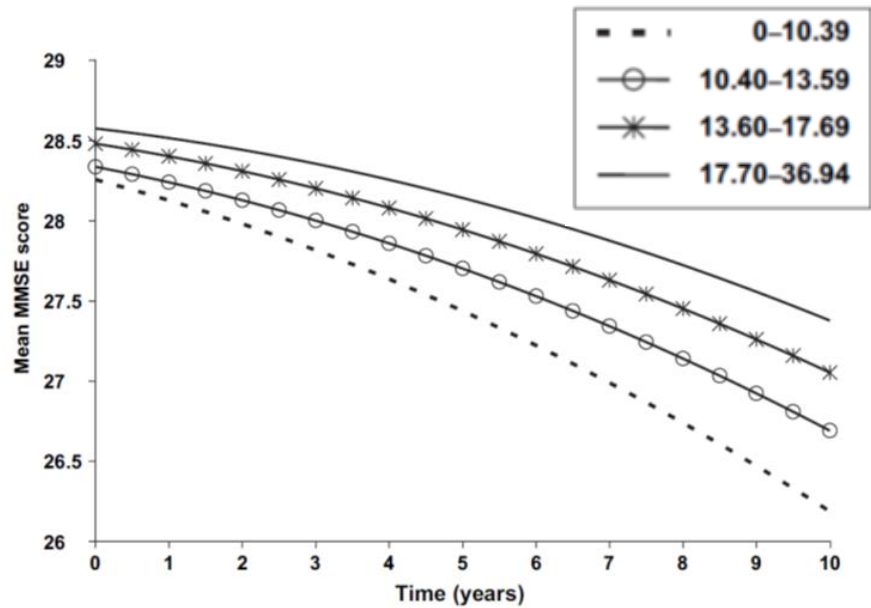
**Cocoa:
(Flavanols
and procyanidins)**



**Berries:
(Anthocyanins)**



Reduction in global cognitive decline with increasing daily flavonoid intake



PAQUID Study

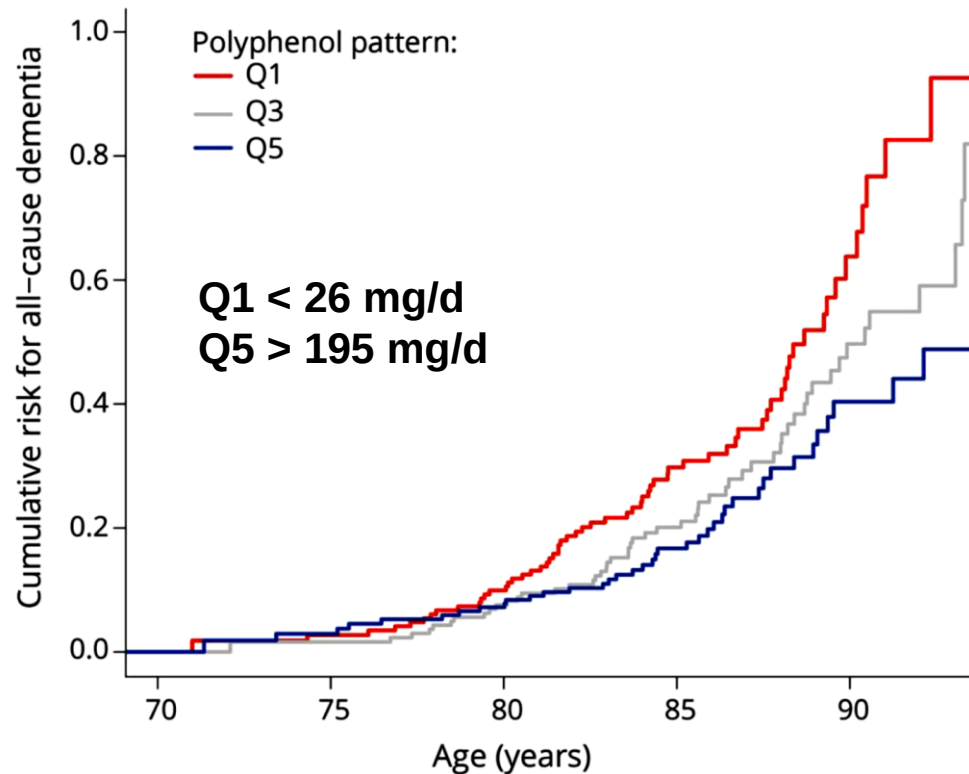
Letenneur L et al. American Journal of Epidemiology. (2007);165(12):1364–1371

Framingham Offspring Cohort

Shishtar E et al. Public Health Nutrition. (2020); 23(9), 1576-1588.

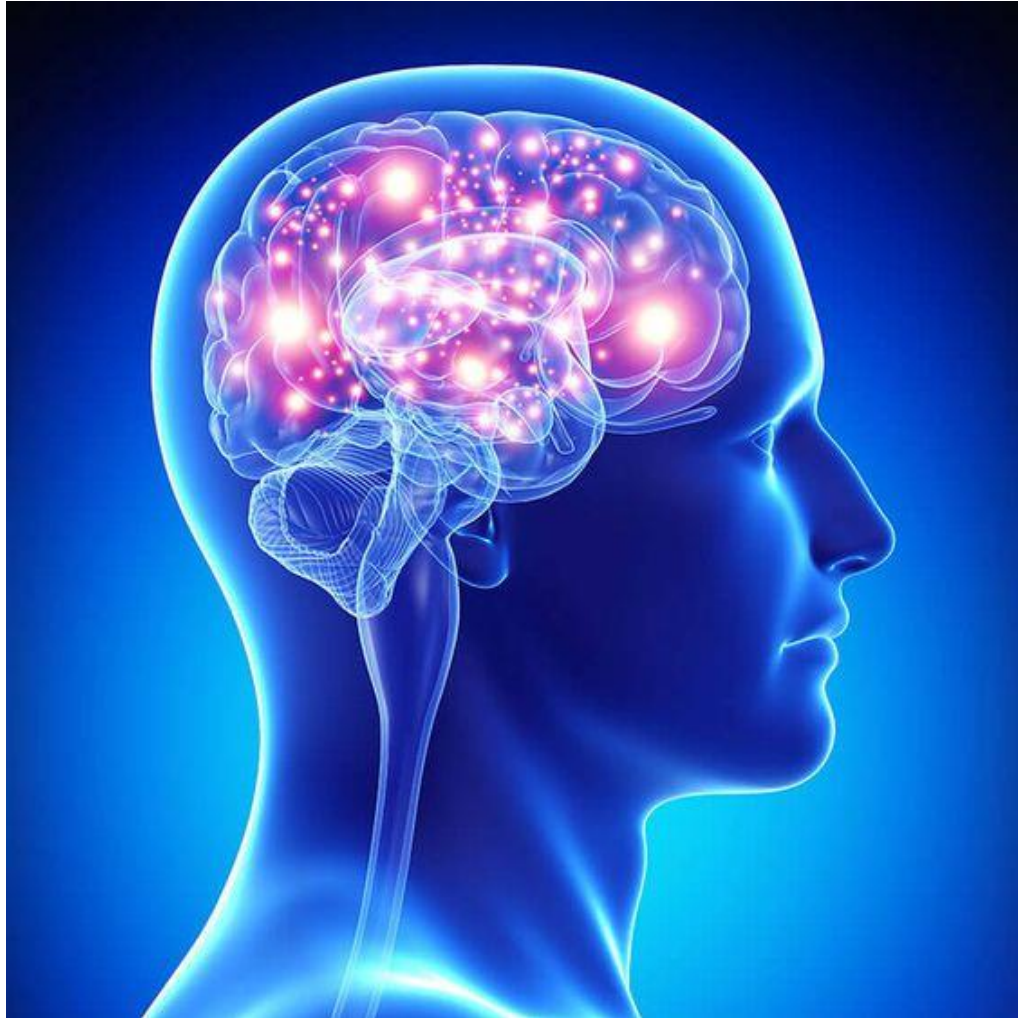
	Flavonoid quartiles								
	Quartile 1		Quartile 2		Quartile 3		Quartile 4		
Flavonoid class	Mean	(95% CIs)	Mean	(95% CIs)	Mean	(95% CIs)	Mean	(95% CIs)	<i>P</i> -trend [‡]
Total flavonoids [§]	−18.5	(−22.8,−14.1)	−18.3	(−22.3,−14.3)	−14.8	(−18.9,−10.6)	−14.9	(−19.1,−10.7)	0.19
Flavanols	−20.1	(−24.4,−15.9)	−17.8	(−21.9,−13.7)	−14.8	(−18.9,−10.7)	−13.9	(−18.0,−9.7)	0.04
Flavones	−16.0	(−20.2,−11.9)	−16.1	(−20.1,−12.0)	−16.8	(−20.9,−12.7)	−17.6	(−21.8,−13.4)	0.58
Flavanones	−15.4	(−19.5,−11.3)	−15.7	(−19.7,−11.6)	−17.9	(−21.9,−13.8)	−17.6	(−22.0,−13.3)	0.36
Flavan-3-ols	−20.6	(−24.8,−16.3)	−17.0	(−21.0,−12.9)	−15.3	(−19.4,−11.2)	−13.7	(−17.8,−9.6)	0.04
Anthocyanins	−15.9	(−20.3,−11.5)	−16.3	(−20.4,−12.2)	−17.3	(−21.3,−13.3)	−16.9	(−20.9,−12.9)	0.77
Flavonoid polymers	−18.4	(−22.8,−14.0)	−20.0	(−24.0,−16.0)	−13.5	(−17.6,−9.5)	−14.6	(−18.7,−10.5)	0.10

Decrease risk of incident all-cause dementia by quintiles of the polyphenol pattern

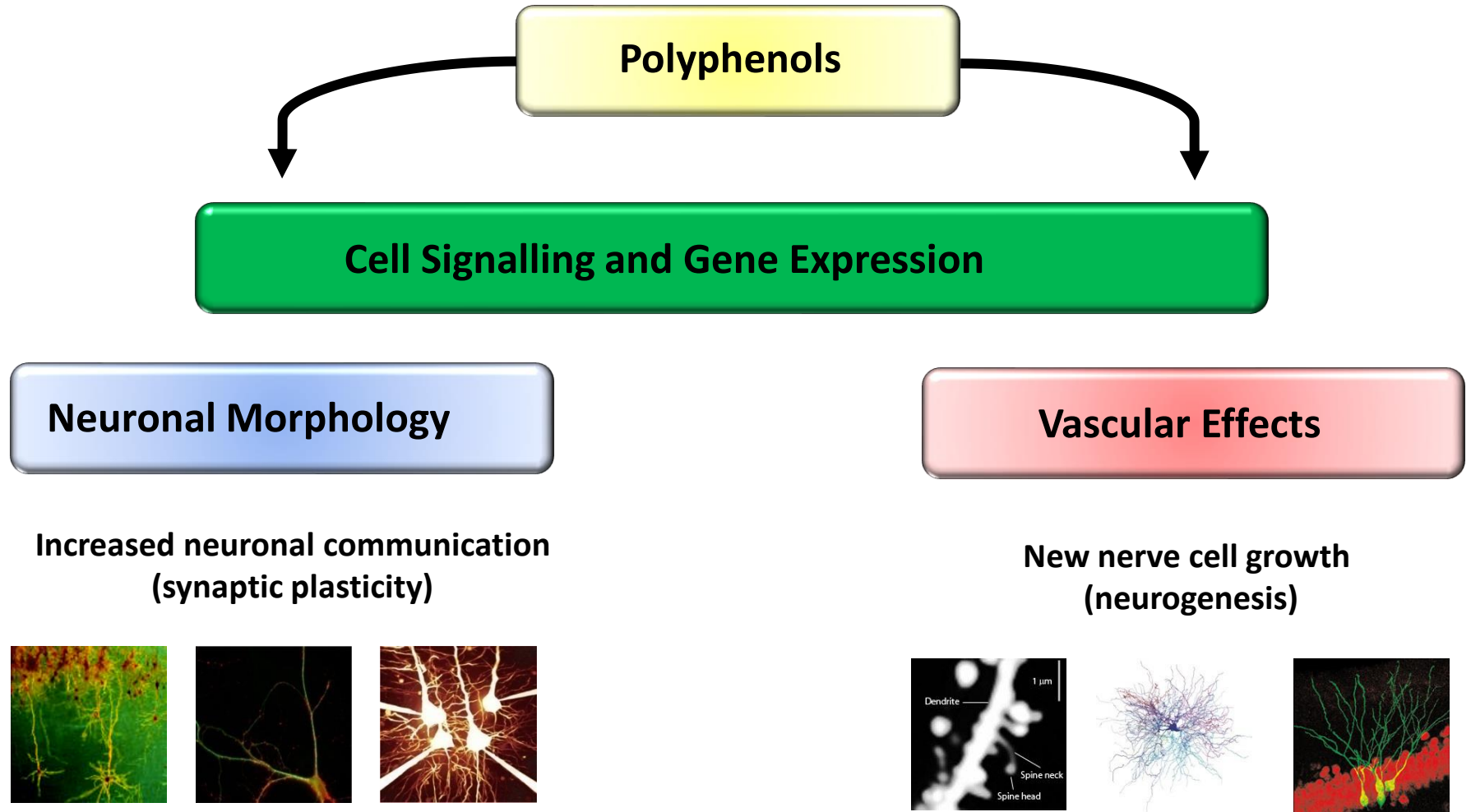


Compared with participants in the lower quintile of pattern score, those in the higher quintile had a 50% lower risk of dementia

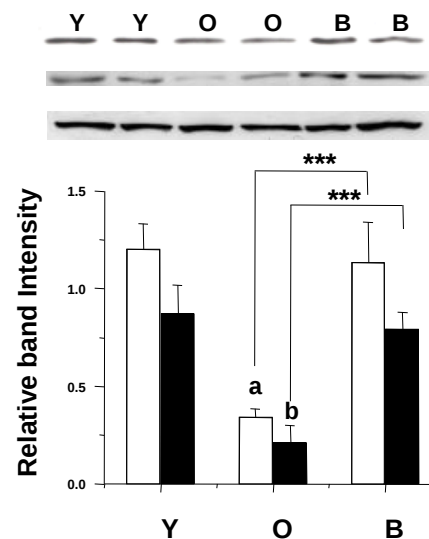
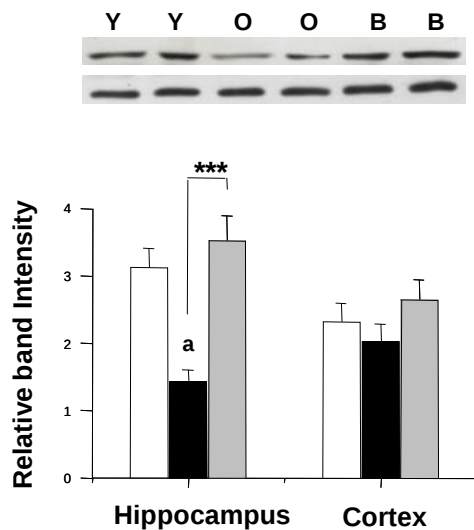
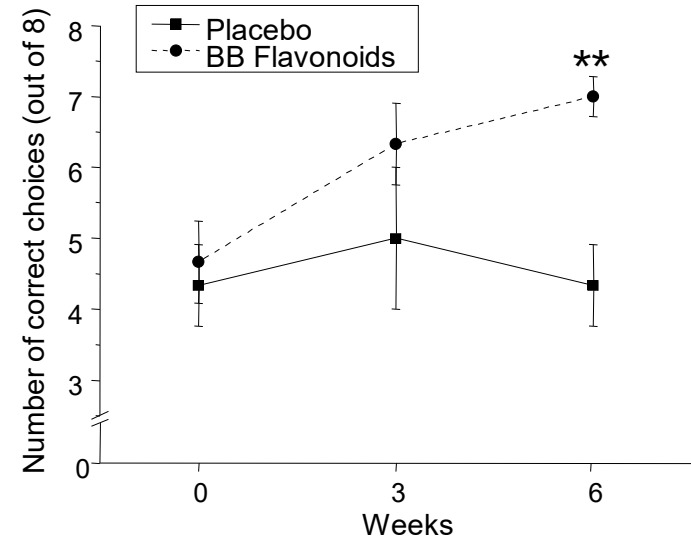
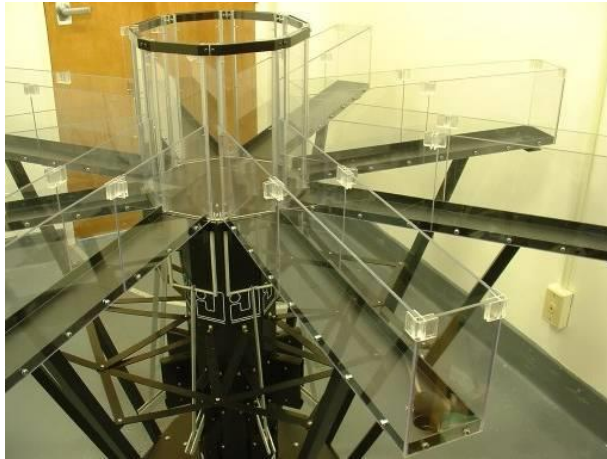
How do polyphenols exert their beneficial effects?



Interactions with the architecture of memory and cognition



Impact of berry polyphenols on cognitive performances

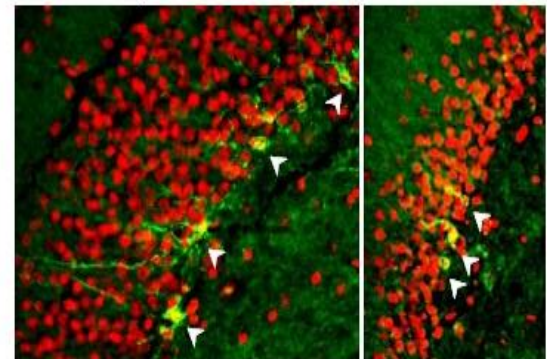


Pro BDNF
BDNF
GAPDH

NCAM-PSA

Blueberry extract

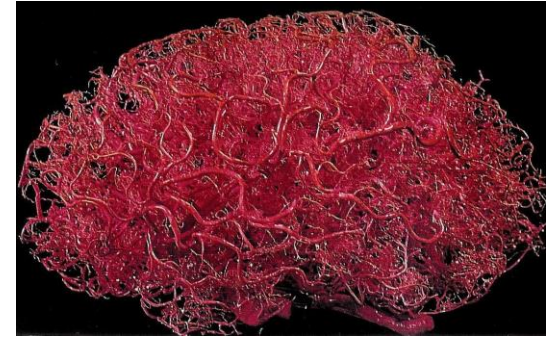
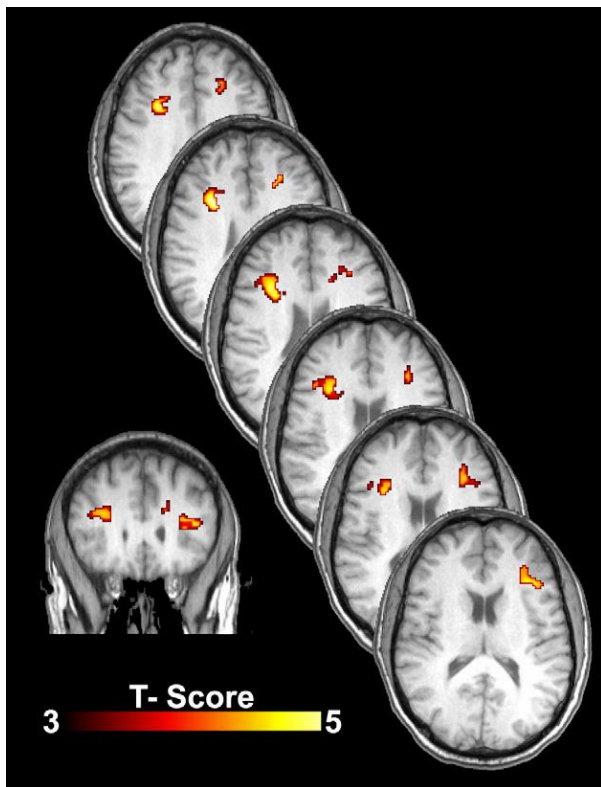
Vehicle



Cerebrovascular blood flow and cognition

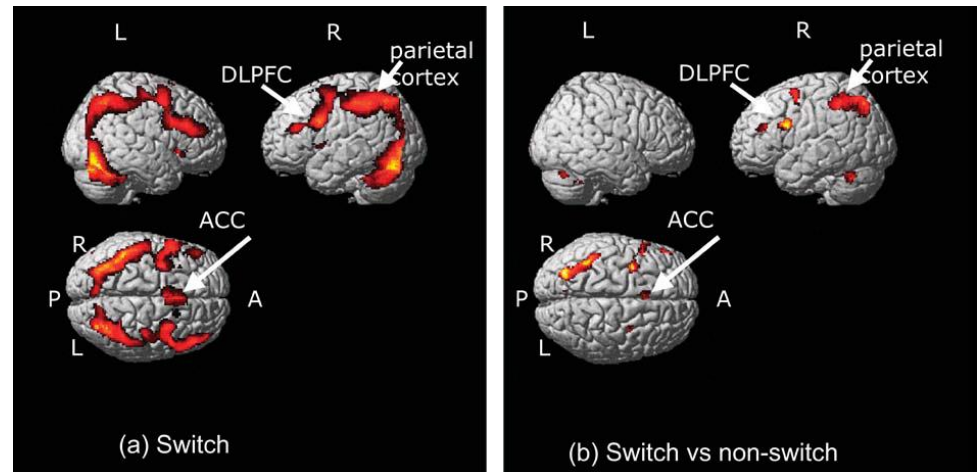
ASL: arterial spin labelling

- measuring cerebral blood flow (CBF) in vivo



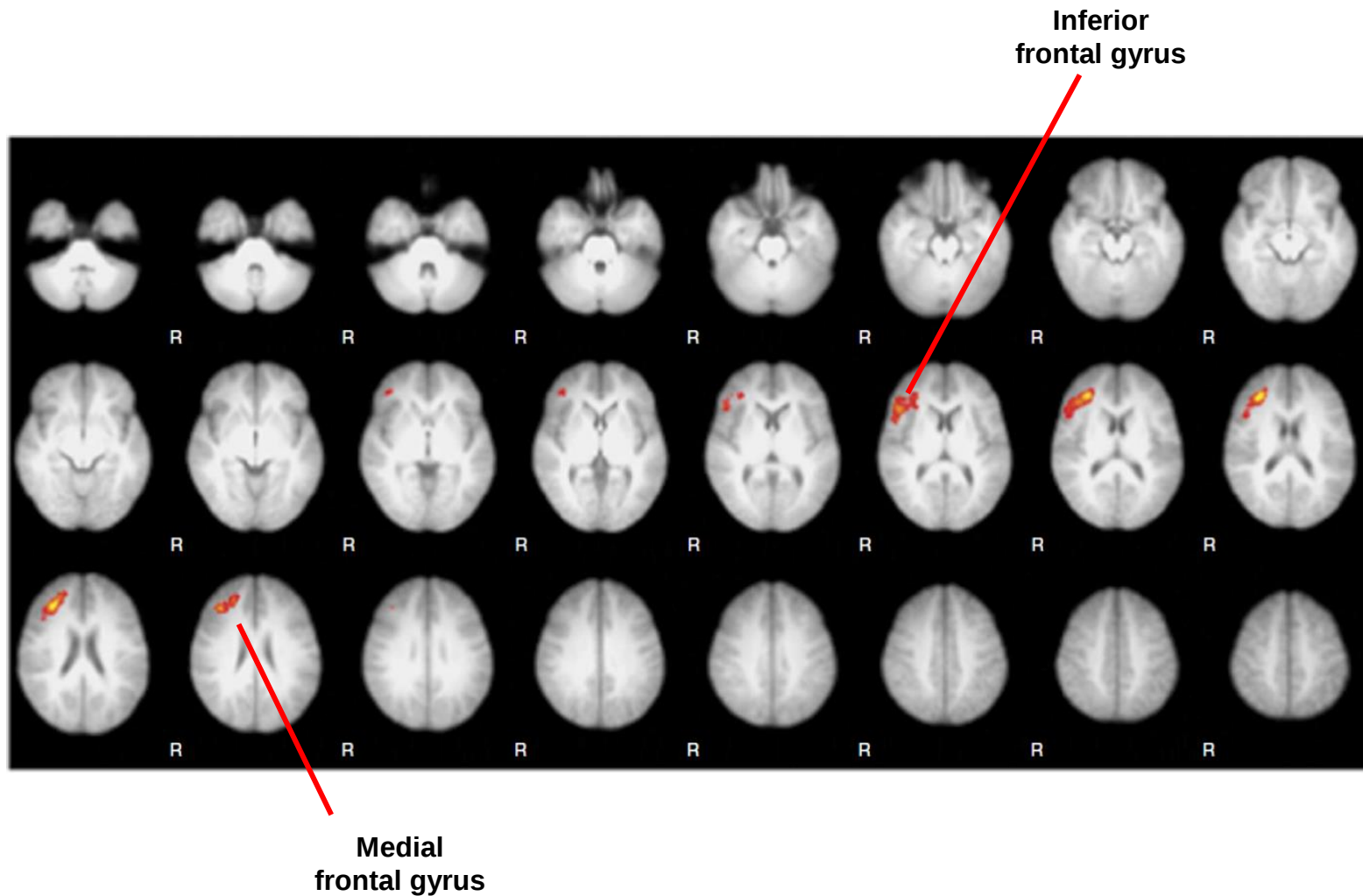
fMRI: functional MRI

- haemodynamic response (change in blood flow)
related to neural activity in the brain

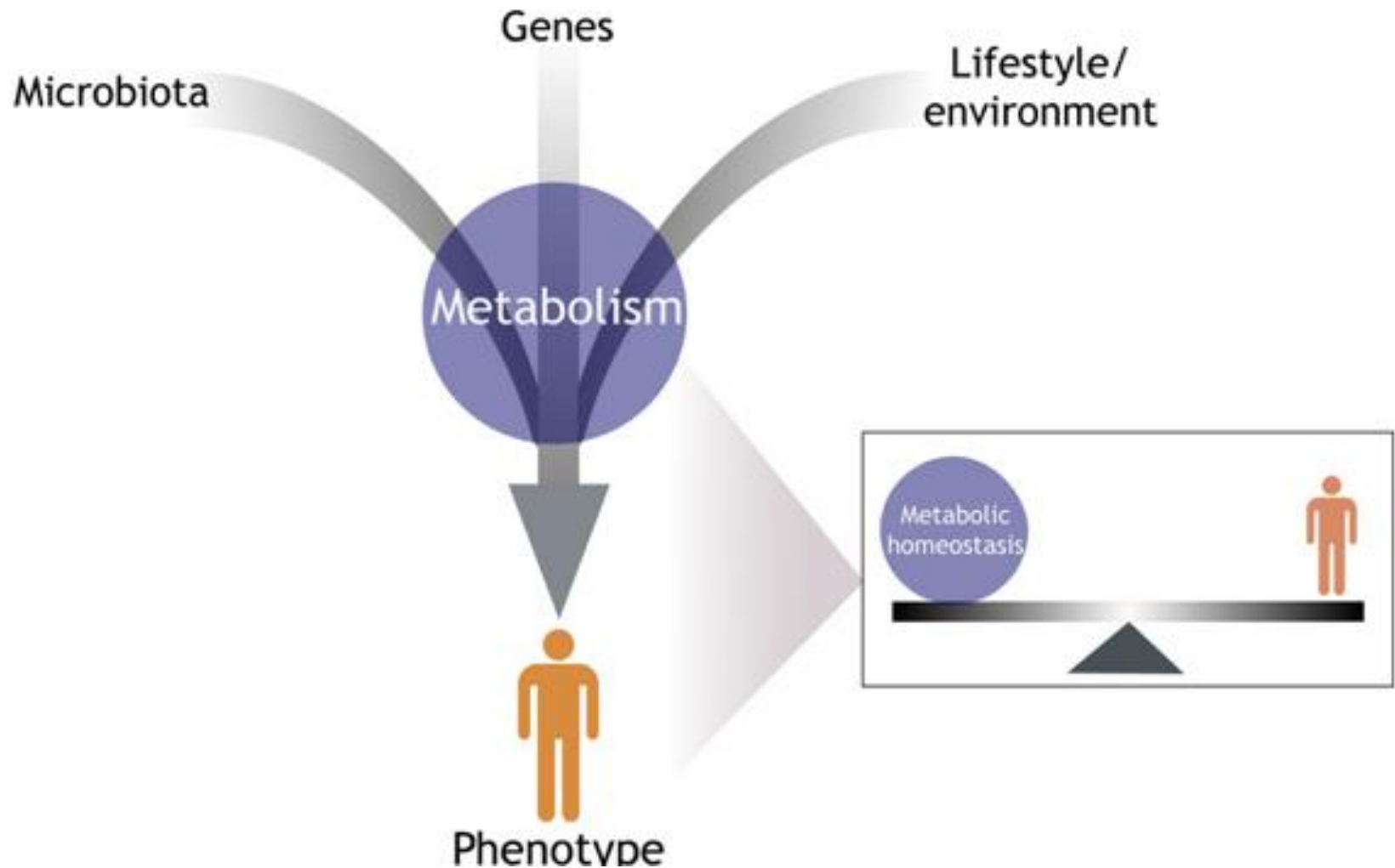


Time-series analysis on resting state ASL data

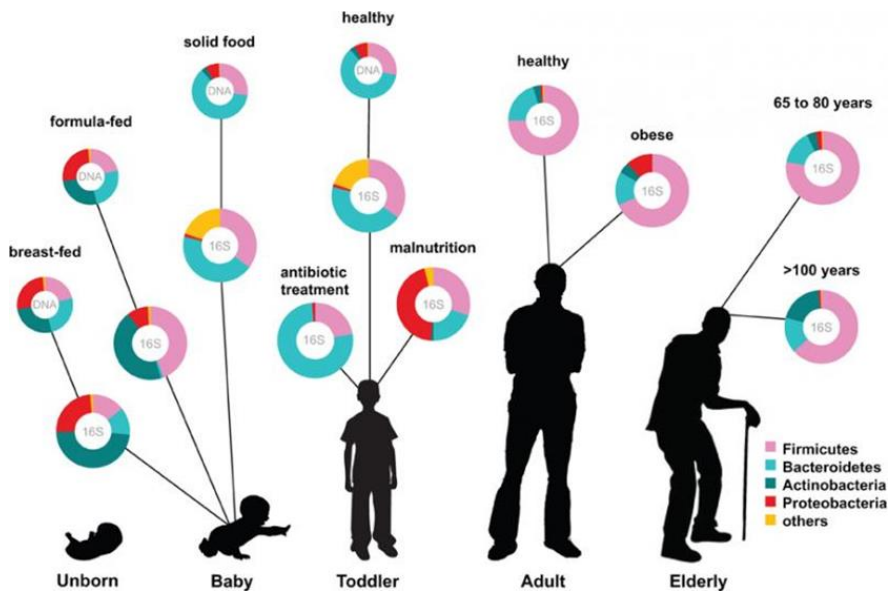
- high-flavanone drink intervention: baseline to 2h



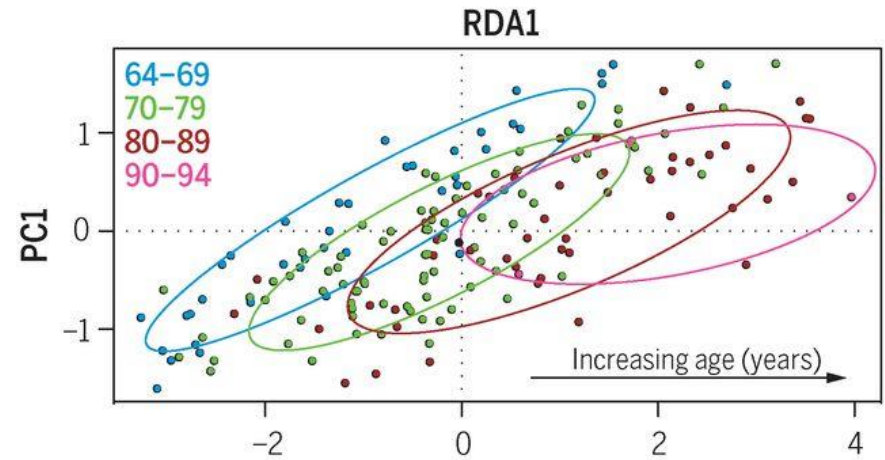
A more complex picture: The exposome, a lifelong process



Our microbiome is changing as we age



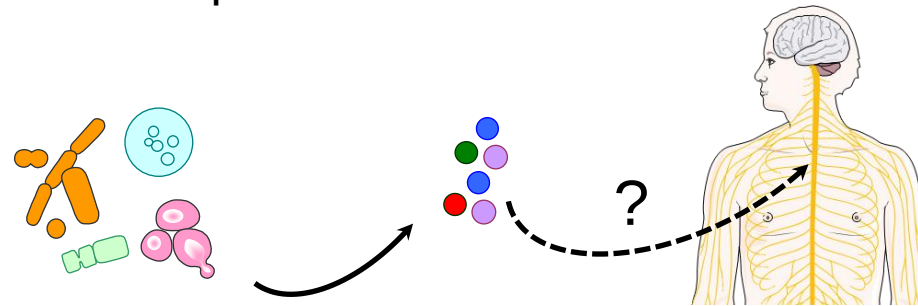
Ottman N et al. Front. Cell. Infect. Microbiol. 2012



O'Toole P and Jeffery I.B. Science (2015);
350(6265):p214-1215

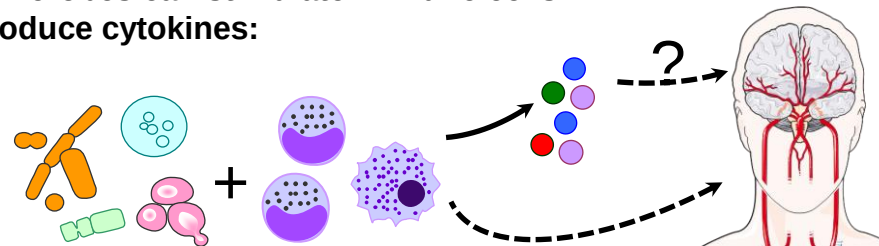
The brain and our body closely interact through the gut-brain axis

Gut microbes can produce neurotransmitters:



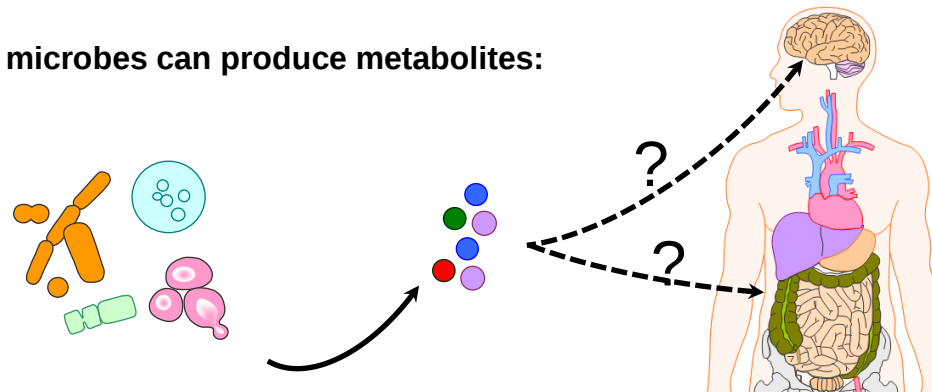
These neurotransmitters might signal the brain via the vagus nerve

Gut microbes can stimulate immune cells to produce cytokines:



These cytokines might travel to the brain via blood vessels of the circulatory system

Gut microbes can produce metabolites:



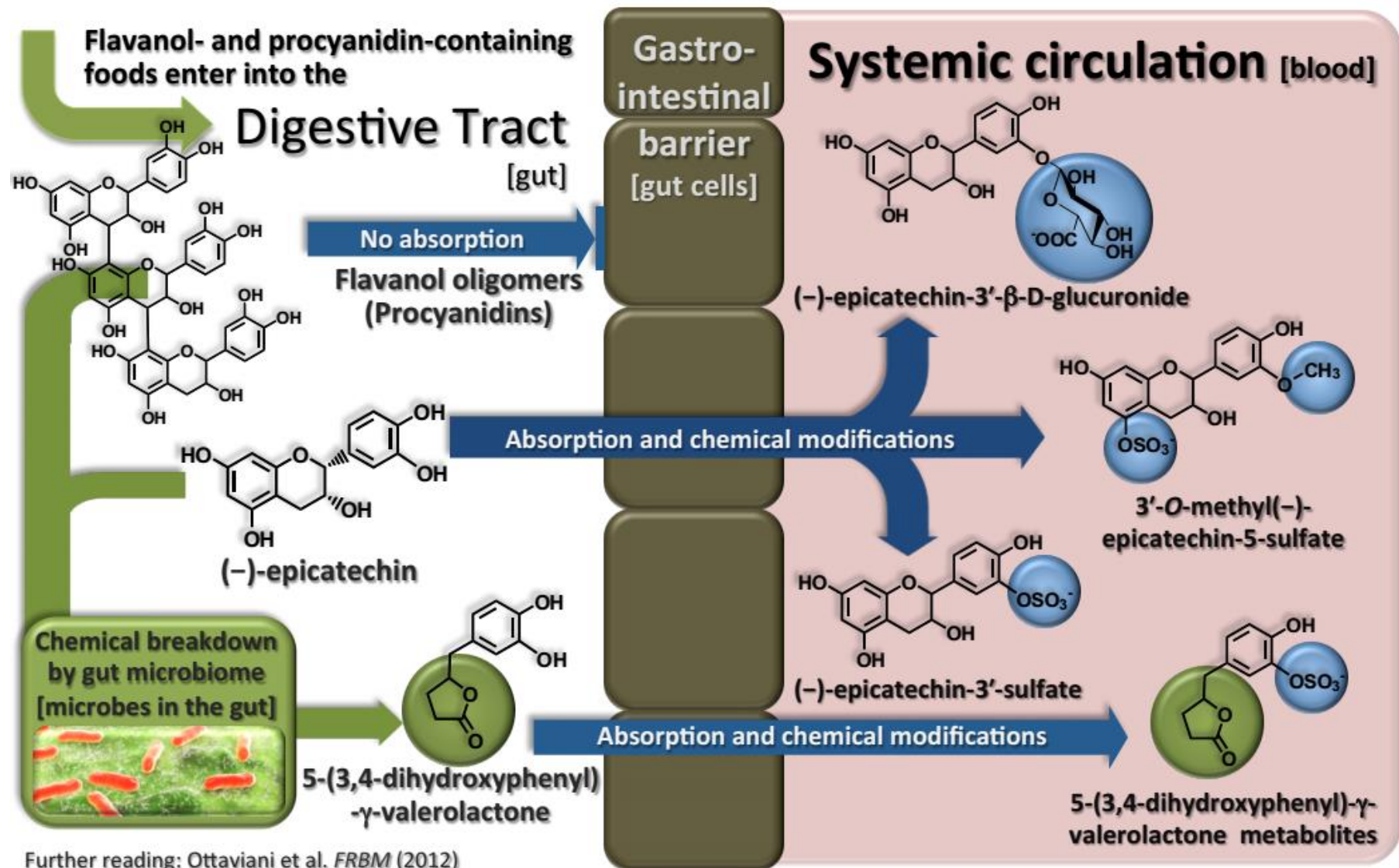
These metabolites might travel to the brain via blood vessels or stimulate gut epithelial cells to produce neurotransmitters that activate the vagus nerve

DA
Tryptophan
5-HT
GABA
Ach

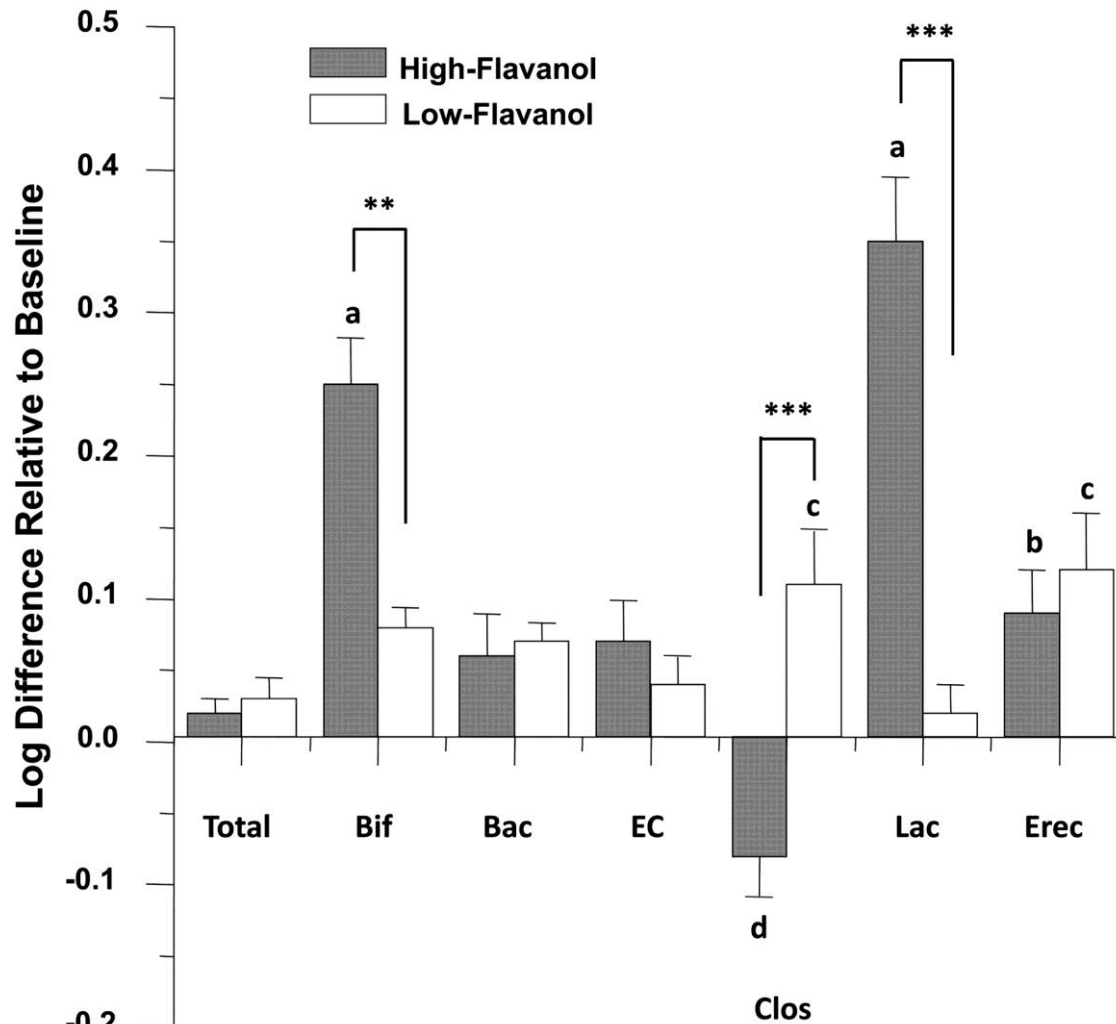
Microbiota
maintains
microglia
functionality

Microbial
fermentation end-
products (SCFA,
butyrate regulate
epigenetic
synthesis of BDNF

Polyphenol metabolism: example for procyanidins



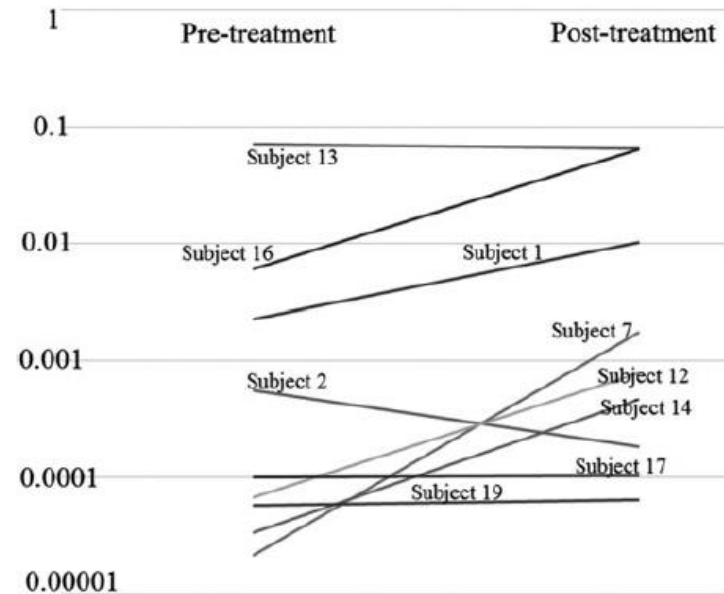
Cocoa flavanols affect gut microbiota diversity



Cranberry flavonoids affect gut microbiota structure

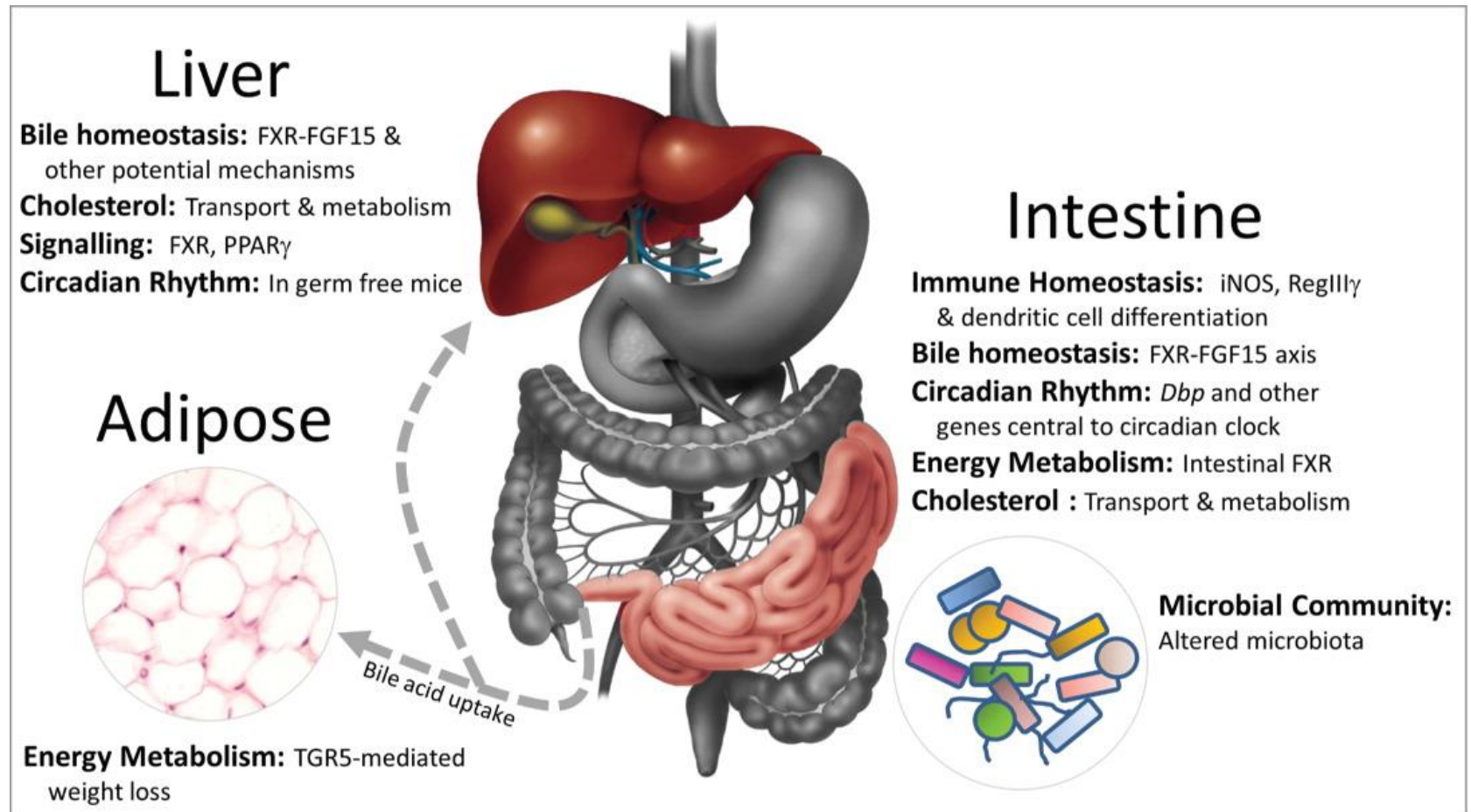


Weighted Unifrac distance
Subjects tend to cluster with themselves

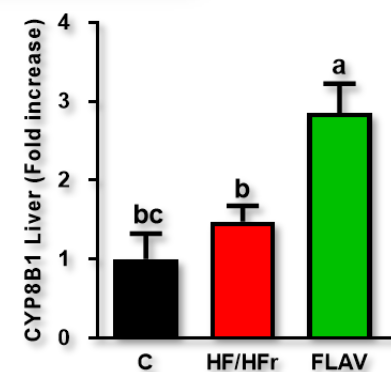
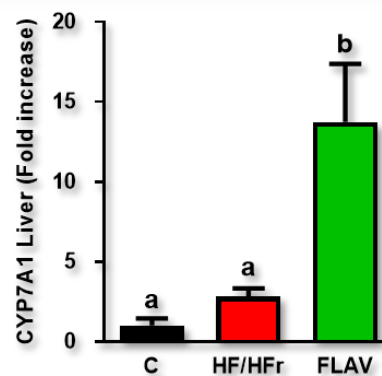
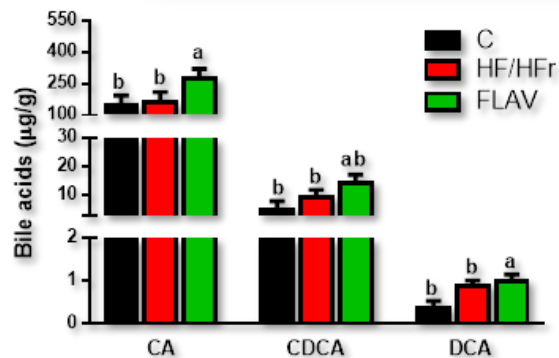
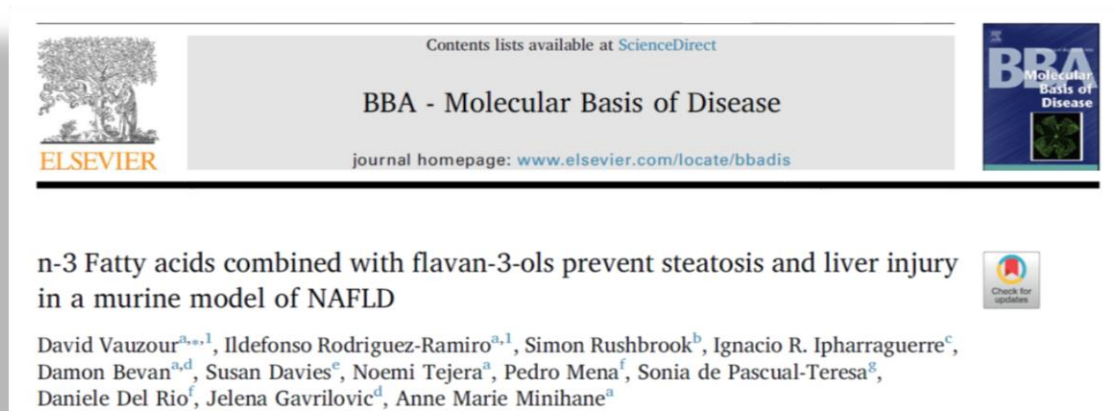


Cranberries increase *Akkermansia* levels

Role of bile acids for the gut/microbiota-liver axis



Impact of flavonoids on bile acid metabolism



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