Re-Engineering Genetic Risk Transforming Sickness into Health The Transformational Power of

the Health Message!

Camp Meeting 2011

Wes Youngberg, DrPH, MPH, CNS, FACLM Specialist in Lifestyle & Nutritional Medicine

Treating the Cause of Disease & Low Quality Health: How to Turn Bad Genes Off and Good Genes On!

Youngberg Clinic www.dryoungberg.com (951) 676-9922



WELLNESS INTEGRATING NEEDS!

HOPE IN A HOPELESS WORLD

Can I really regain my health?

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Photographer: Goce Risteski | Agency: Dreamstime.com



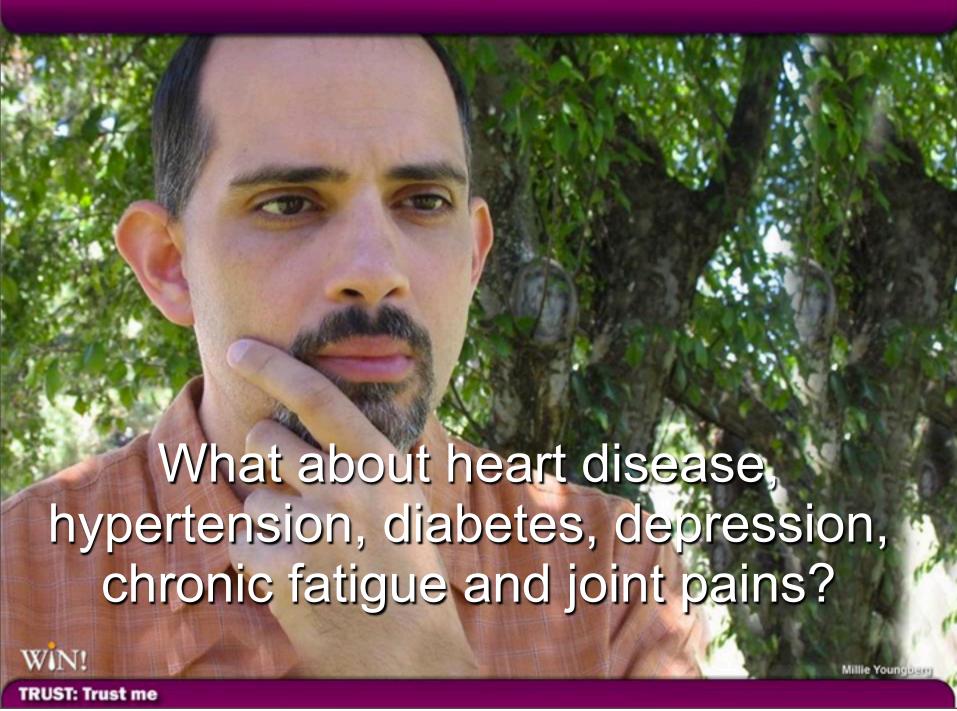
WELLNESS INTEGRATING NEEDS!

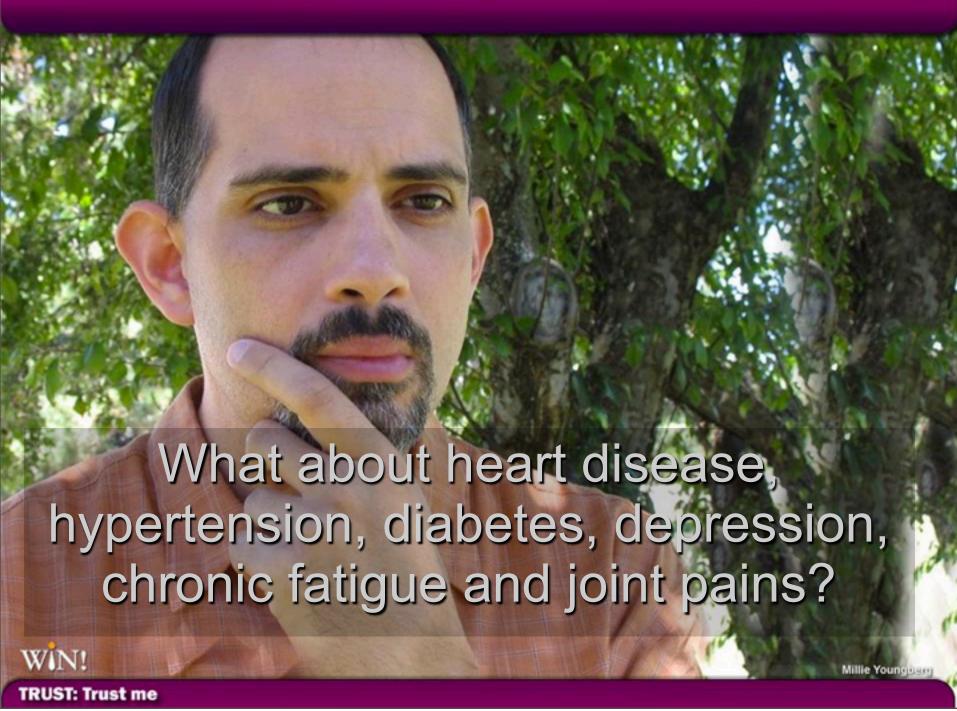
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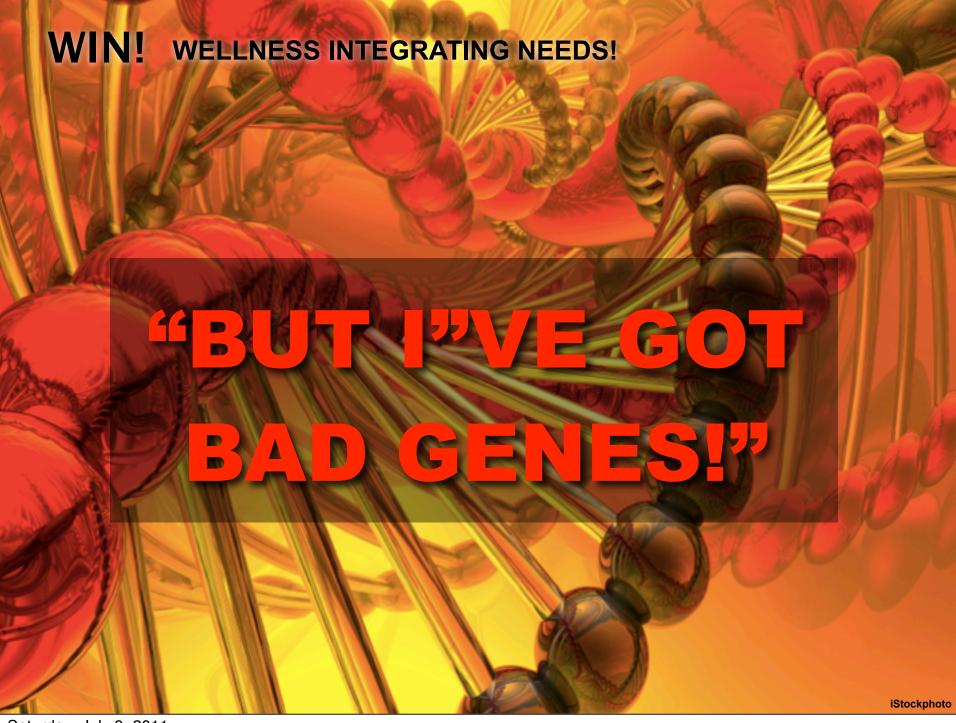
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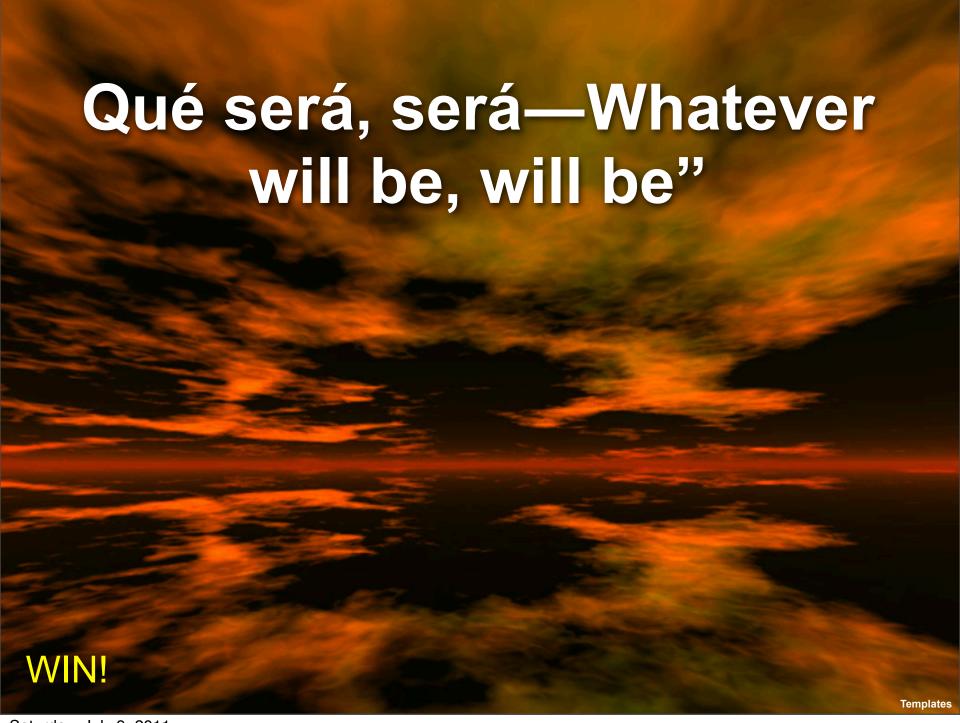


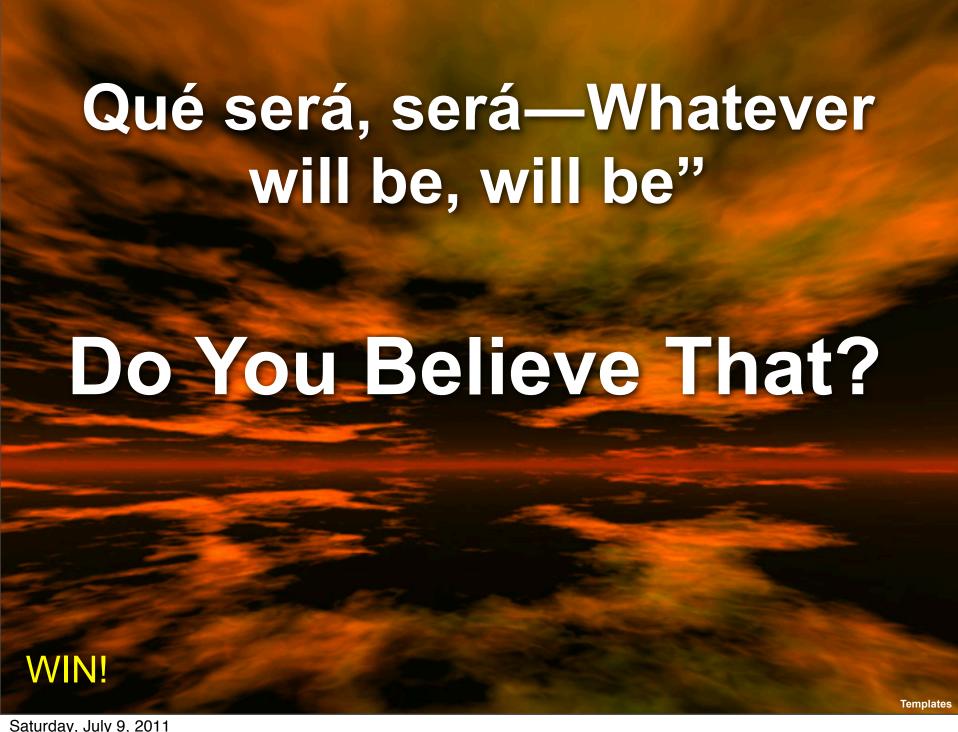
















The Fat Yellow Mouse Story



The Fat Yellow Mouse Story





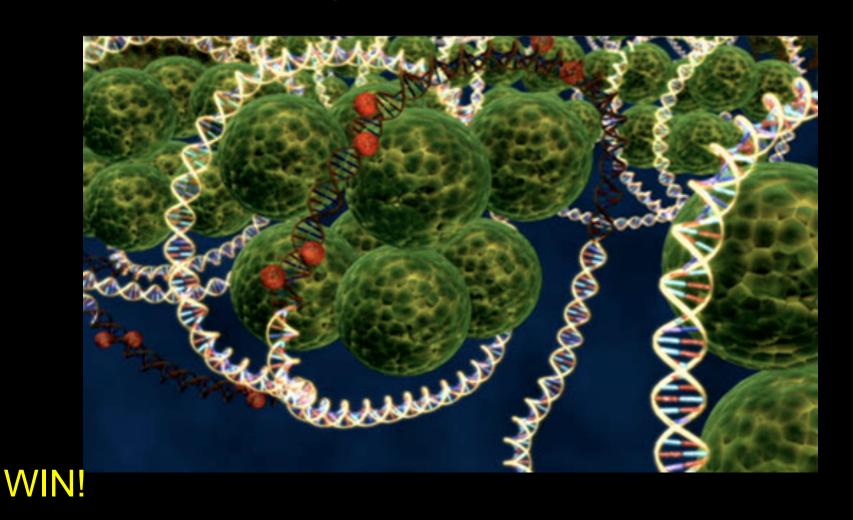






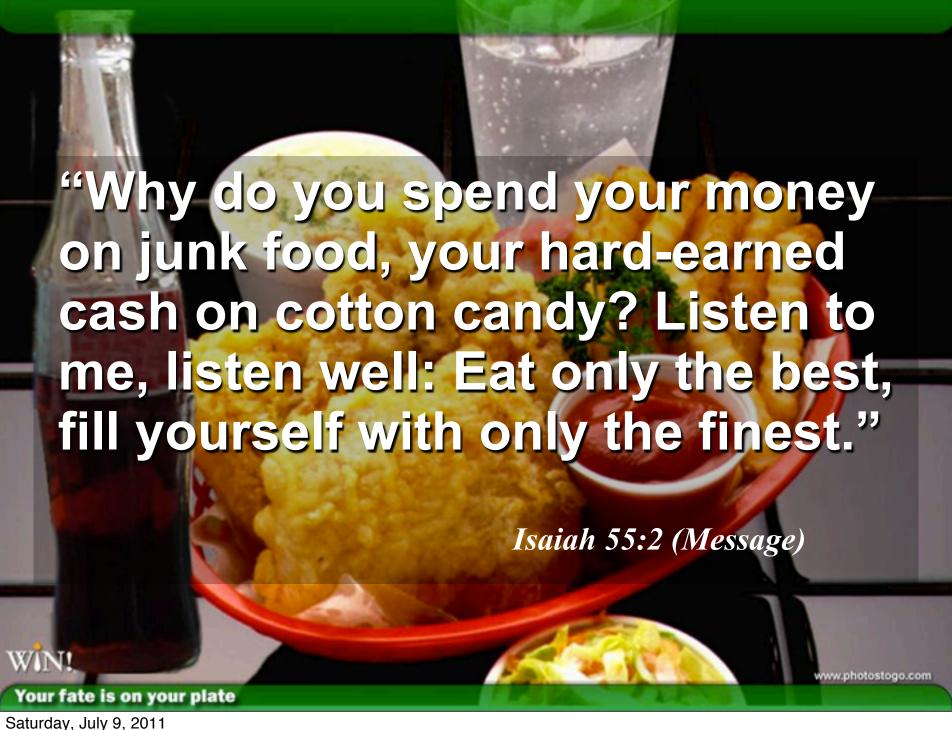


Humans Have About 25,000 Genes

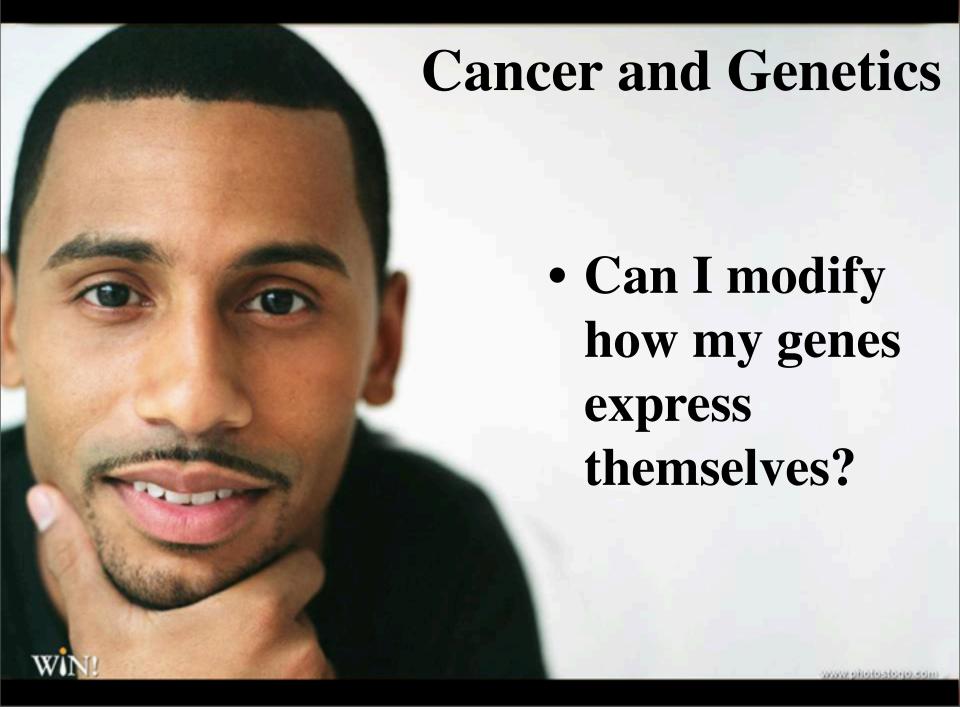














- 1. A Plant-based diet
- 2. Moderate Exercise
- 3. Stress management techniques
 - 4. A weekly support group

Dr. Dean Ornish, University of Calif. at San Francisco, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, June 28, 2008

WIN!

Changes in prostate gene expression in men undergoing an intensive nutrition and lifestyle intervention

Dean Ornish*^{†‡}, Mark Jesus M. Magbanua[§], Gerdi Weidner*, Vivian Weinberg[¶], Colleen Kemp*, Christopher Green[§], Michael D. Mattie[§], Ruth Marlin*, Jeff Simko[|], Katsuto Shinohara[§], Christopher M. Haqq[§] and Peter R. Carroll[§]

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Communicated by J. Craig Venter, The J. Craig Venter Institute, Rockville, MD, April 2, 2008 (received for review February 13, 2008)

Epidemiological and prospective studies indicate that comprehensive lifestyle changes may modify the progression of prostate cancer. However, the molecular mechanisms by which improvements in diet and lifestyle might affect the prostate microenvironment are poorly understood. We conducted a pilot study to examine changes in prostate gene expression in a unique population of men with low-risk prostate cancer who declined immediate surgery, hormonal therapy, or radiation and participated in an intensive nutrition and lifestyle intervention while undergoing careful surveillance for tumor progression. Consistent with previous studies, significant improvements in weight, abdominal obesity, blood pressure, and lipid profile were observed (all P < 0.05), and surveillance of low-risk patients was safe. Gene expression profiles were obtained from 30 participants, pairing RNA samples from control prostate needle biopsy taken before intervention to RNA from the same patient's 3-month postinterven-

indolent low-risk prostate cancers, defined by strict clinical and pathologic criteria designed to minimize the risk for metastatic disease as a result of study participation (9). The 30 men who enrolled did not undergo surgery or radiation therapy to treat their low-risk tumors; rather, they underwent comprehensive lifestyle changes (low-fat, whole-foods, plant-based nutrition; stress management techniques; moderate exercise; and participation in a psychosocial group support). Participants donated serial prostate needle biopsies at baseline and after 3 months of the lifestyle intervention, from which nanogram quantities of mRNA were purified. At the time this clinical trial began, commercial expression array platforms were not sensitive to nanogram RNA quantities. Therefore, a reproducible linear RNA amplification and printed cDNA array platform was used, as in our previous studies of melanoma (10), where subsequent studies have confirmed the

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48 disease preventing genes were turned on.

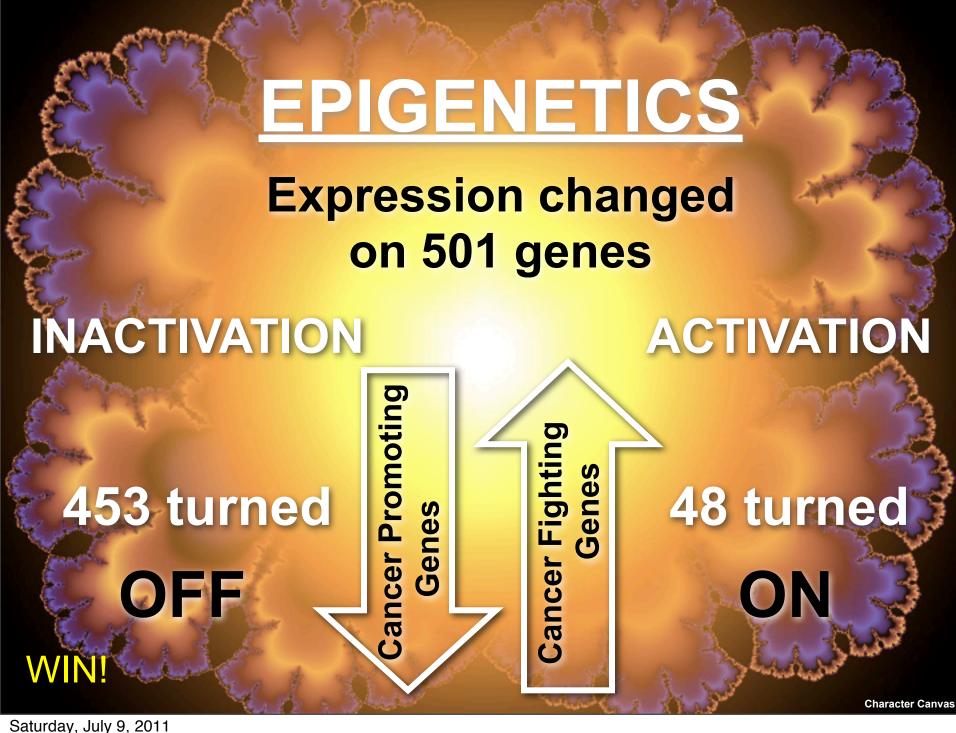
453 genes which promote disease, like breast and prostate cancers, were turned off.

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Saturday, July 9, 2011





