

واحد توسعه تحقیقات بالینی بیمارستان رازی
با همکاری مرکز تحقیقات بیماری های قلب و عروق،
معاونت های درمان و تحقیقات و فناوری برگزار می کند



سمینار علمی

تغذیه سالم مبتنی بر شواهد

Evidence Based Healthy Nutrition

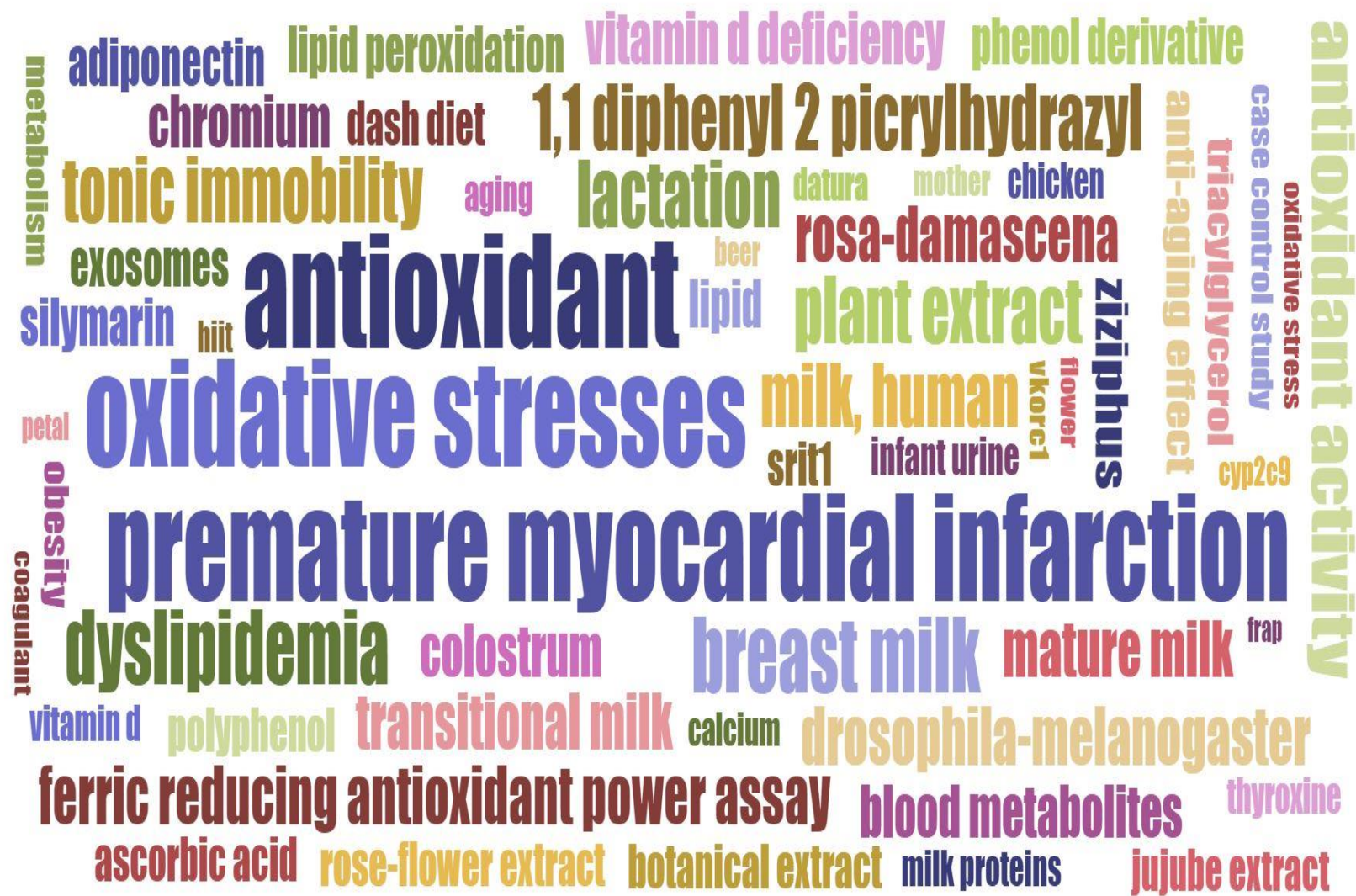
چی بخوریم؟
چی نخوریم؟!

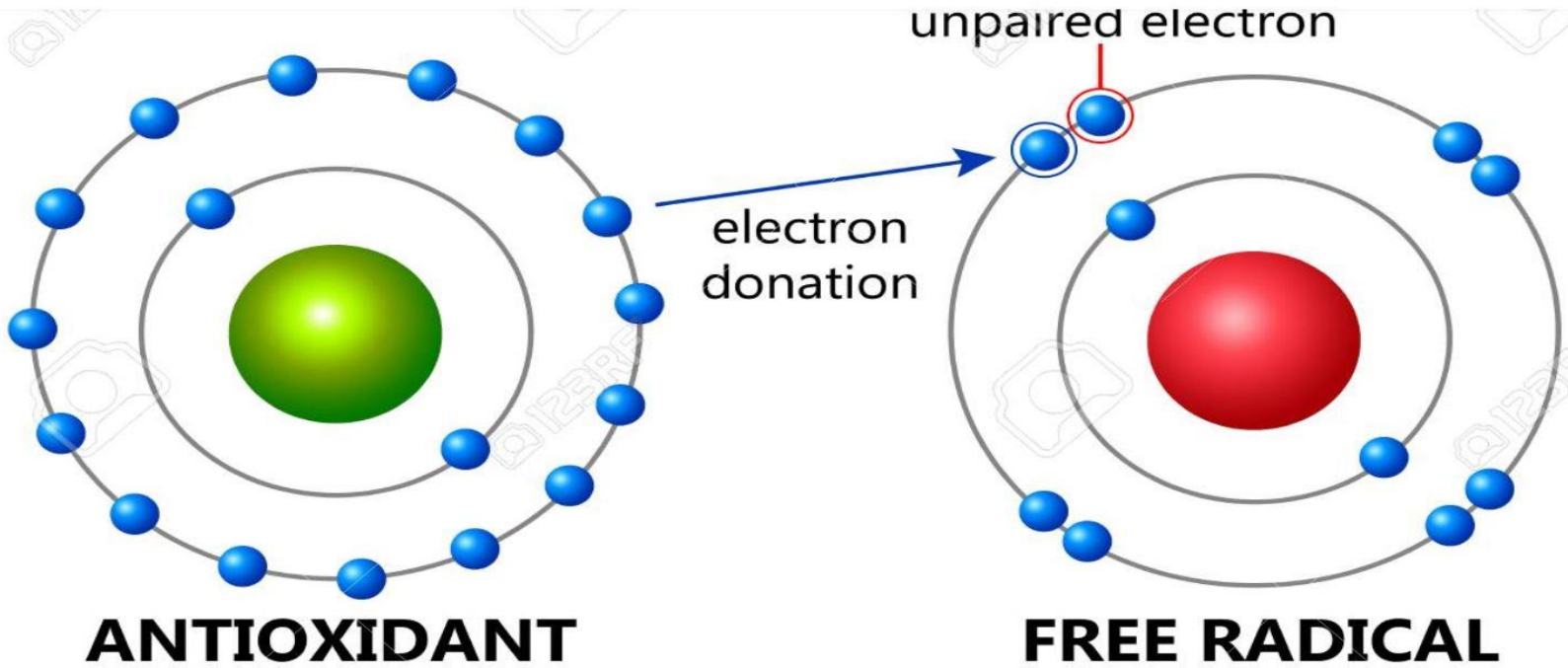


Antioxidants & Healthy diet

Dr Zarban

Birjand University of Medical
Sciences





chemically reactive unpaired electron + electron donation:
stable electron pair is formed, free radical is neutralised

WHAT ARE FREE RADICALS OR REACTIVE OXYGEN SPECIES (ROS)?

- ◉ Any molecule with an unpaired electron
- ◉ Extremely chemically reactive
- ◉ Damage cell membranes
- ◉ Responsible for more than 100 human diseases
- ◉ Aging, cancer, heart attacks, stroke and arthritis
- ◉ Some beneficial effects

Sources of Reactive Oxygen Species

Non mitochondrial:

NADPH Oxidases

Microsomal cytochrome P-450

Cyclooxygenases

Monoamine oxidases

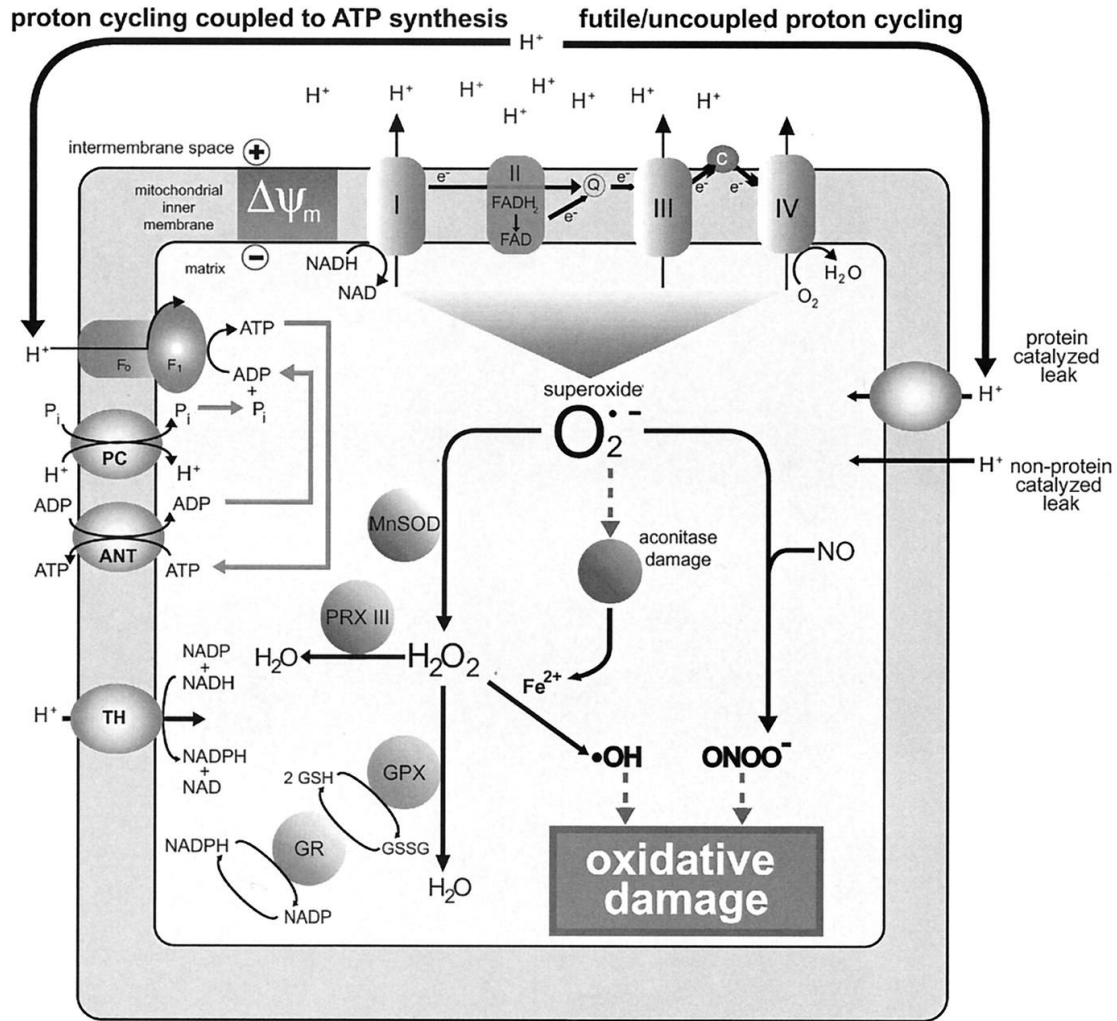
Peroxisomal β oxidation of fatty acids

Phagocytes

>90% is mitochondrial

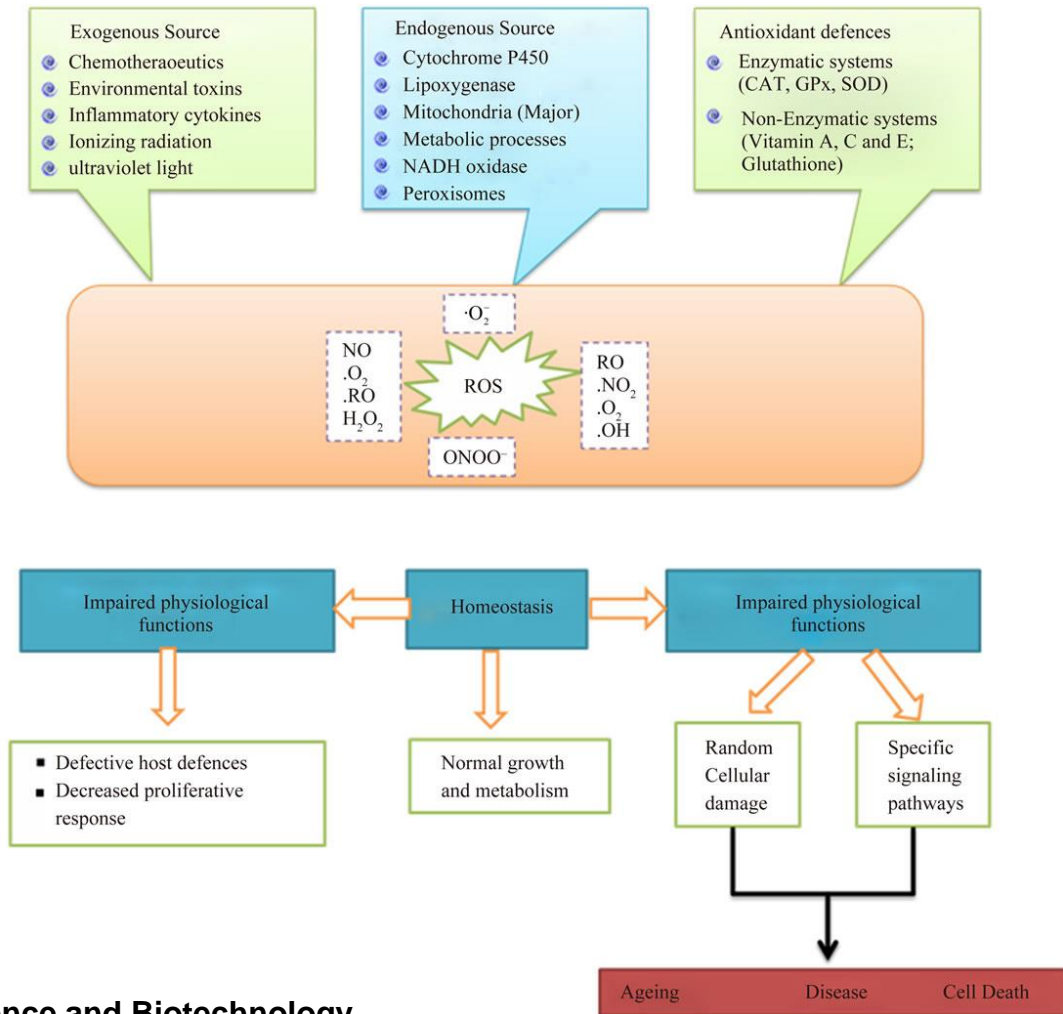
**electron transport chain contains several redox centers
that may leak electrons to oxygen**

Mitochondrial oxidative damage.



Katherine Green et al. Diabetes 2004;53:S110-S118

THE SOURCE AND CELLULAR RESPONSES TO REACTIVE OXYGEN SPECIES (ROS).



ANTIOXIDANTS

Enzymatic antioxidants

Non-enzymatic Antioxidants

Primary Enzymes

*SOD, catalase,
glutathione peroxidase*

Secondary Enzymes

*glutathione reductase,
glucose 6-phosphate
dehydrogenase*

Minerals

Zinc, Selenium

Vitamins

*Vitamin A, Vitamin C,
Vitamin E, Vitamin K*

Carotenoids

*β -carotene, lycopene,
lutein, zeaxanthin*

Organosulfur compounds

allium, allyl sulfide, indoles

Low Molecular Weight Antioxidants

glutathione, uric acid

Antioxidant cofactors

Coenzyme Q₁₀

Polyphenols

Flavonoids

Phenolic acids

Flavonols

*quercetin
kaempferol*

Flavanols

*catechin
EGCG*

Flavanones

hesperitin

Isoflavanoids

genistein

Anthocyanidins

*cyanidin,
pelargonidin*

Flavones

chrysin

Hydroxy- cinnamic acids

*ferulic,
p-Coumaric*

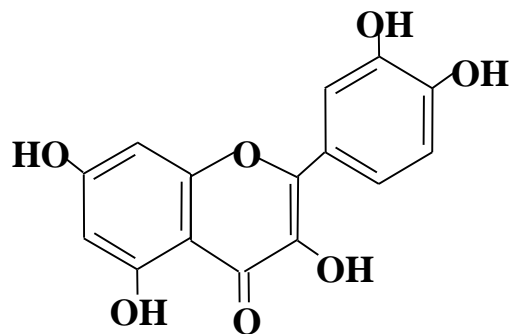
Hydroxy- benzoic acids

*gallic acid
ellagic acid*

Flavonol

e.g. quercetin

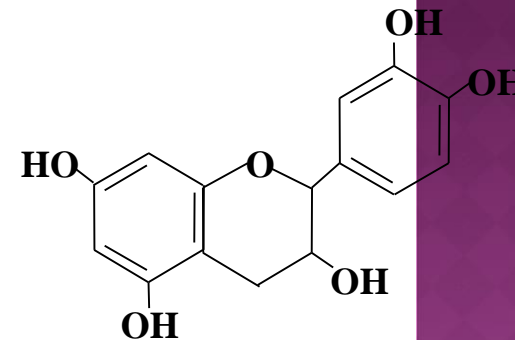
*onion, cranberry, red apple
many fruit and vegetables*



Flavanol

e.g. epicatechin

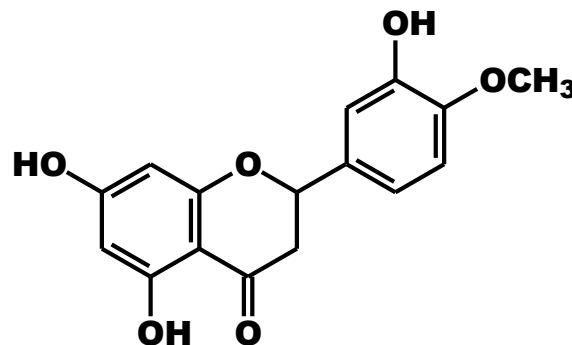
*red wine, green tea,
as procyanidins in apple, chocolate*



Flavanone

e.g. hesperetin

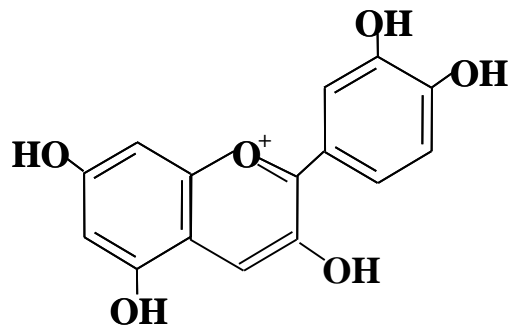
Citrus fruit, orange



Anthocyanidin

e.g. cyanidin

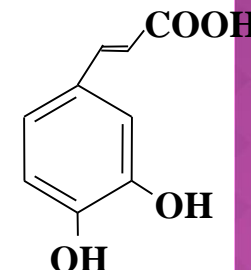
*major constituents of dark
red fruit berries e.g. raspberries*



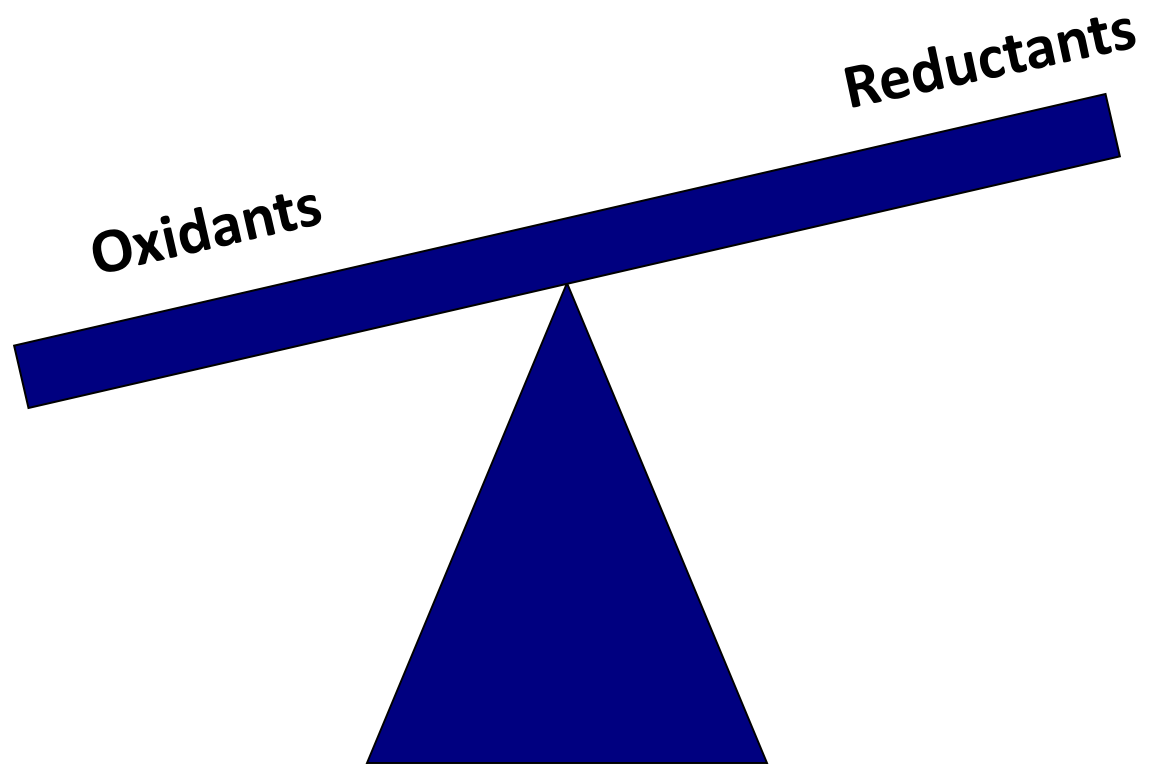
Hydroxycinnamate

e.g. caffeic acid

*most fruit especially tomato, apple
some vegetables e.g. egg plant
grains*

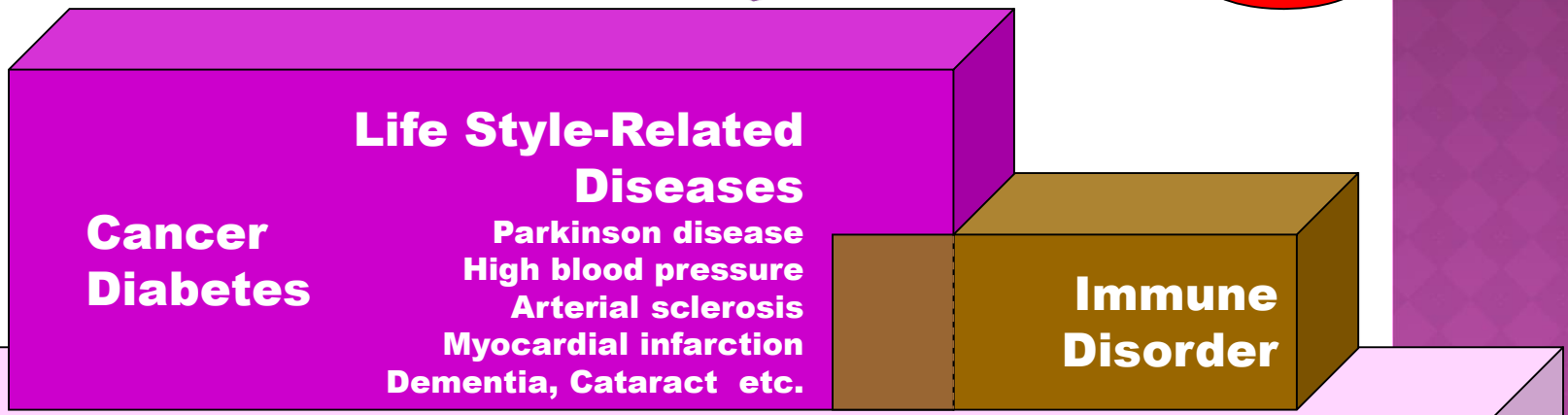
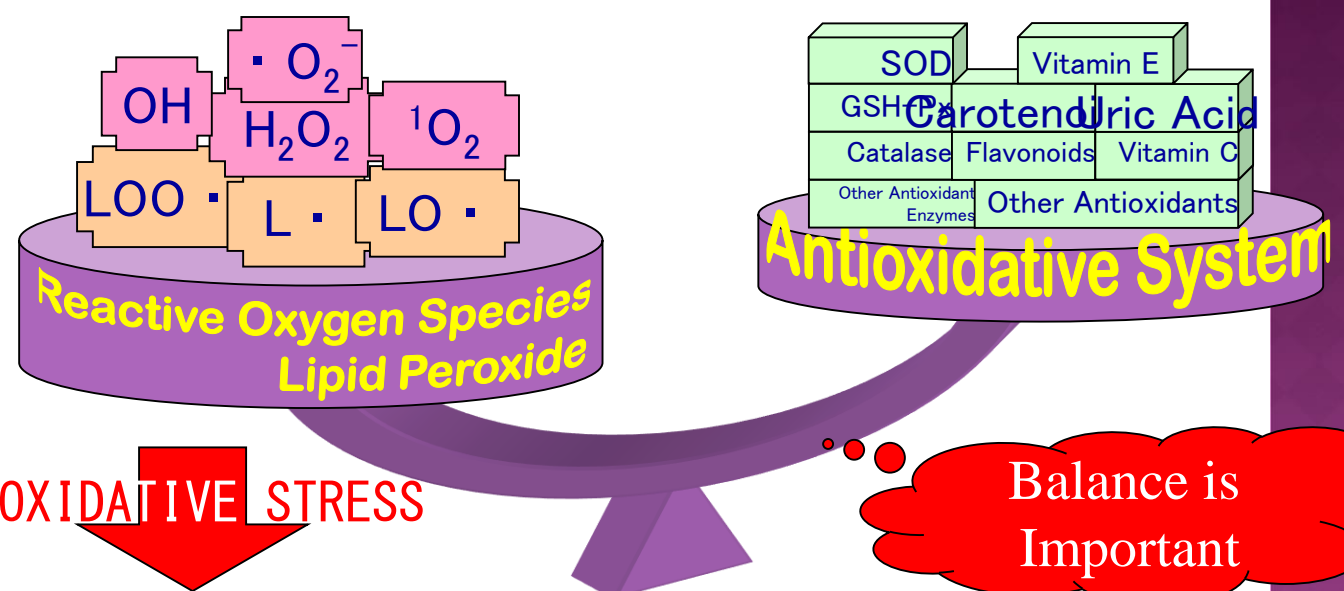


IMBALANCE



INJURY

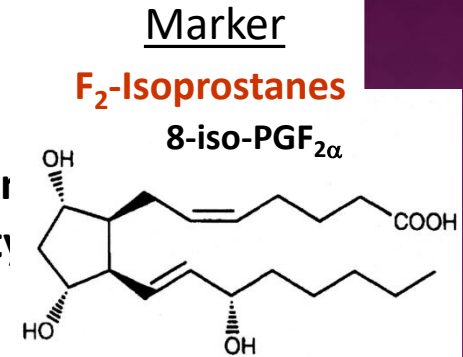
Balance of Oxidative Stress and Anti-oxidative System



Consequences of mitochondrial oxidative stress

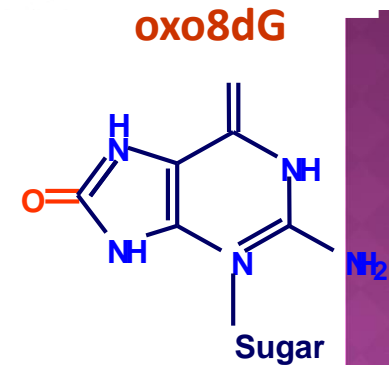
Oxidative Damage
to Lipids

Membrane peroxidation
Decreased membrane fluidity



Oxidative Damage
to DNA

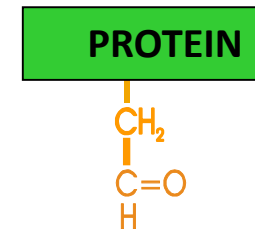
Mutations
Deletions



Oxidative Damage
to Proteins

Oxidation of sulfhydryl groups
Reactions with aldehydes
Protein aggregation

Protein carbonyls



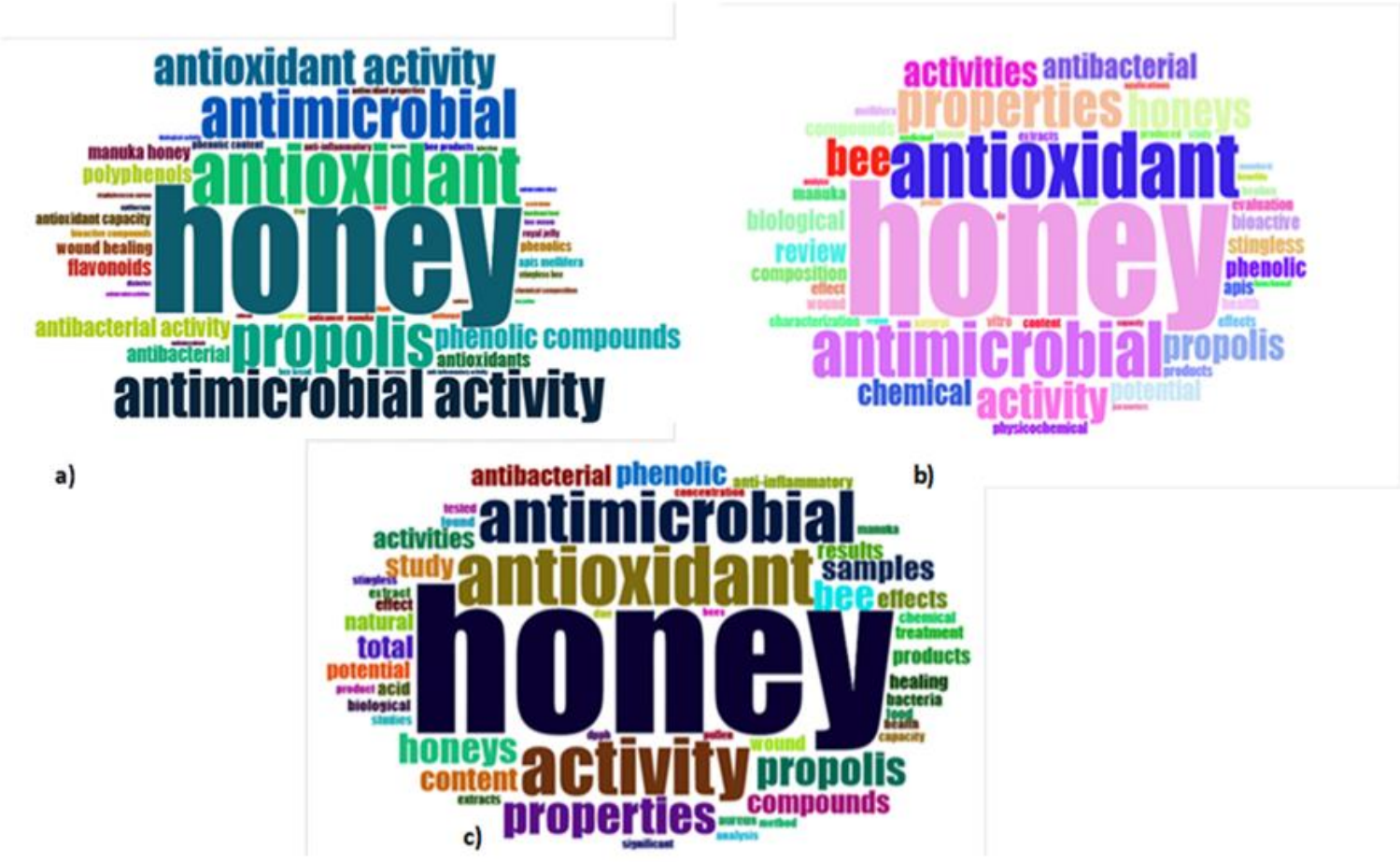


Figure 8. Frequency word clouds of (a) titles; (b) abstracts; (c) keywords.

خواص درمانی و دارویی عسل

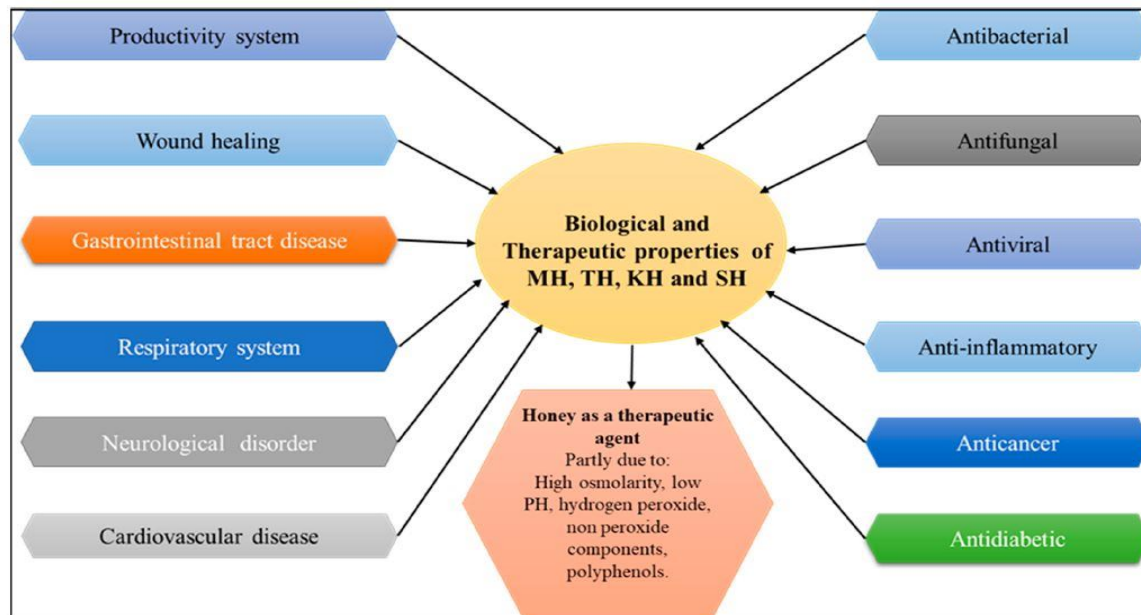


Figure 1. Schematic representation of the therapeutic effects of honey. Adapted from Nweze et al. (2019) [26], Vazhacharickal et al. (2021) [27], Al-kafaween et al. (2022) [28], and Rao et al. (2016) [61].

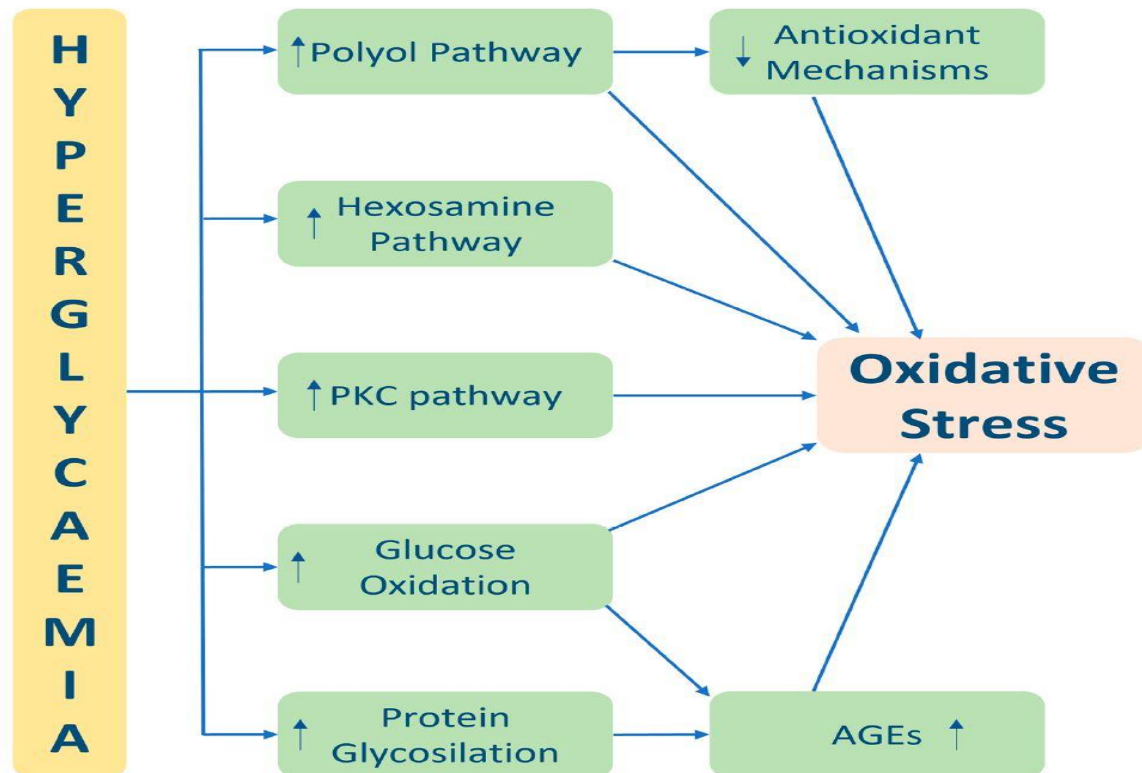


Figure 1. Main pathophysiological mechanism of hyperglycaemia induced oxidative stress. Abbreviations: PKC—Protein Kinase C and AGEs—advanced glycation end products.

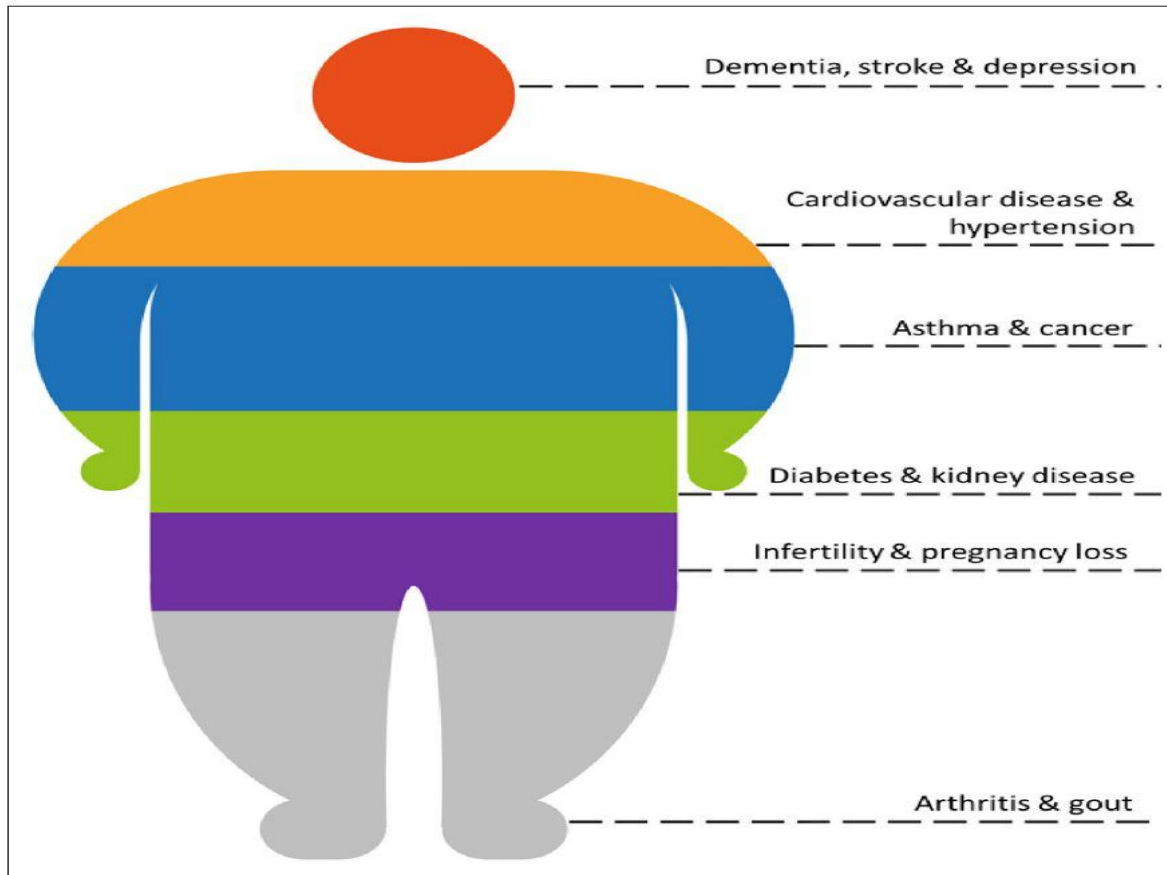


Figure 1. Complications due to obesity.

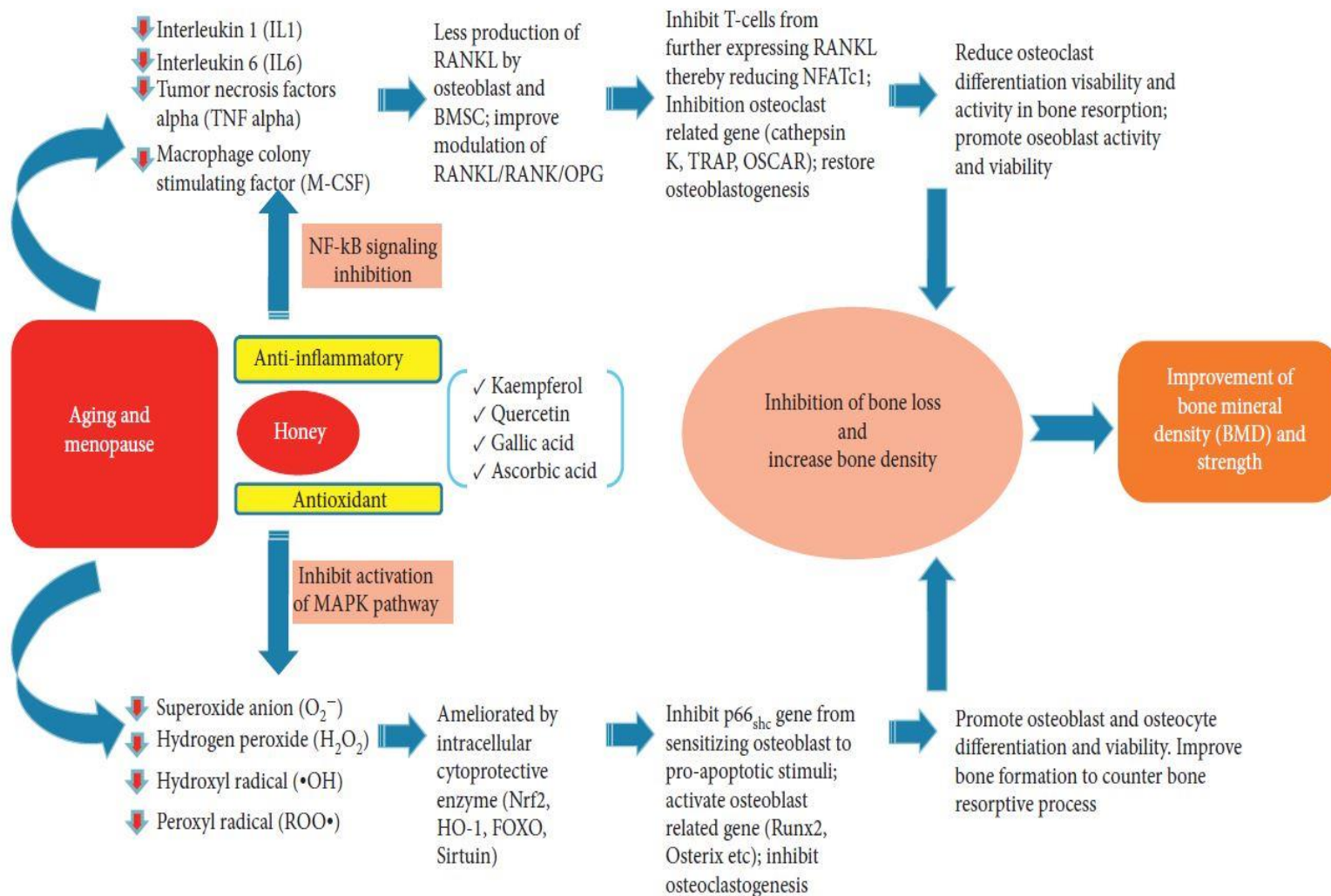


FIGURE 1: Potential effects of honey on bone health. Menopause and ageing give rise to oxidative stress and chronic low-grade inflammation, which cause bone loss. Phytochemical components found in honey, such as quercetin, kaempferol, gallic acid, and ascorbic acid, exert antioxidant and anti-inflammatory action by inhibiting activation of MAPK pathway and NF-κB signalling, respectively. This action will prevent the formation of osteoclasts and favour bone formation by osteoblasts, subsequently preserving bone density.

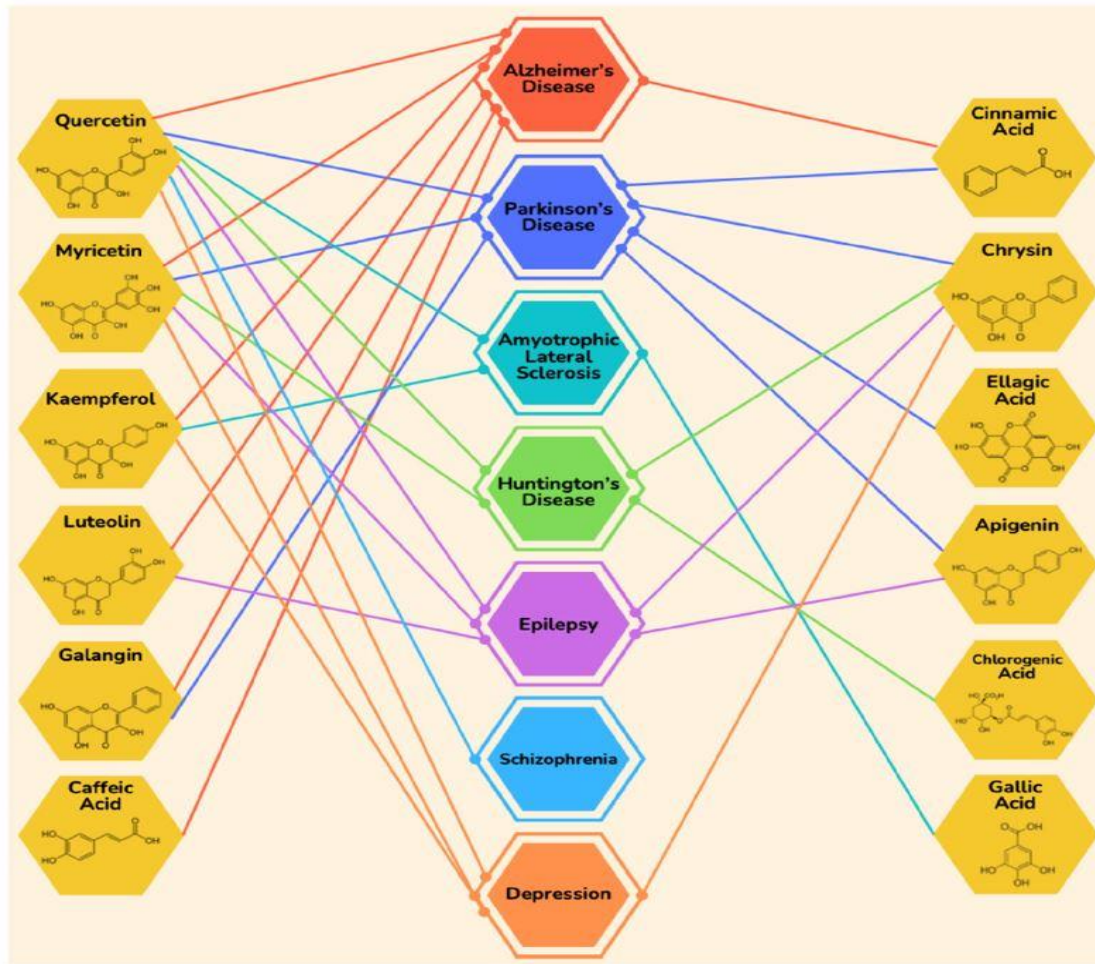
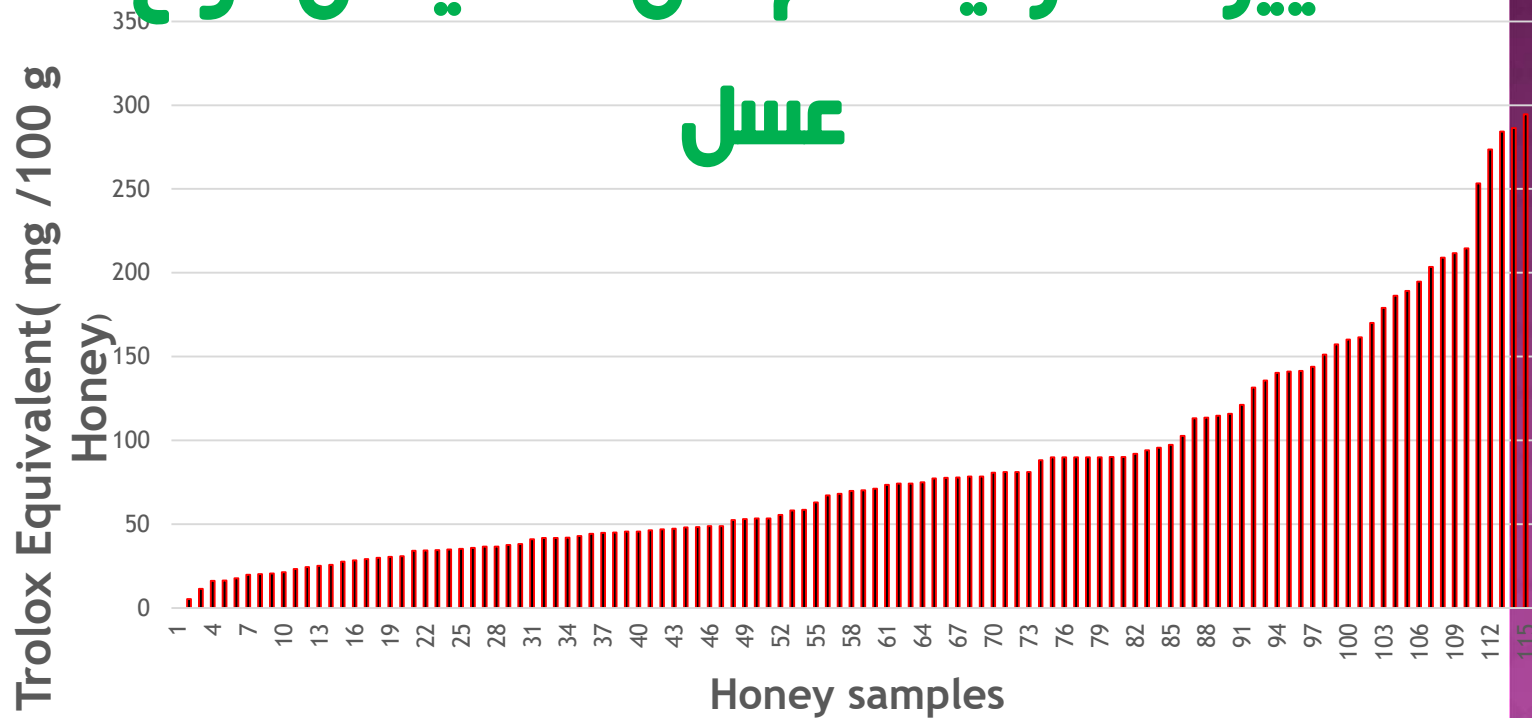
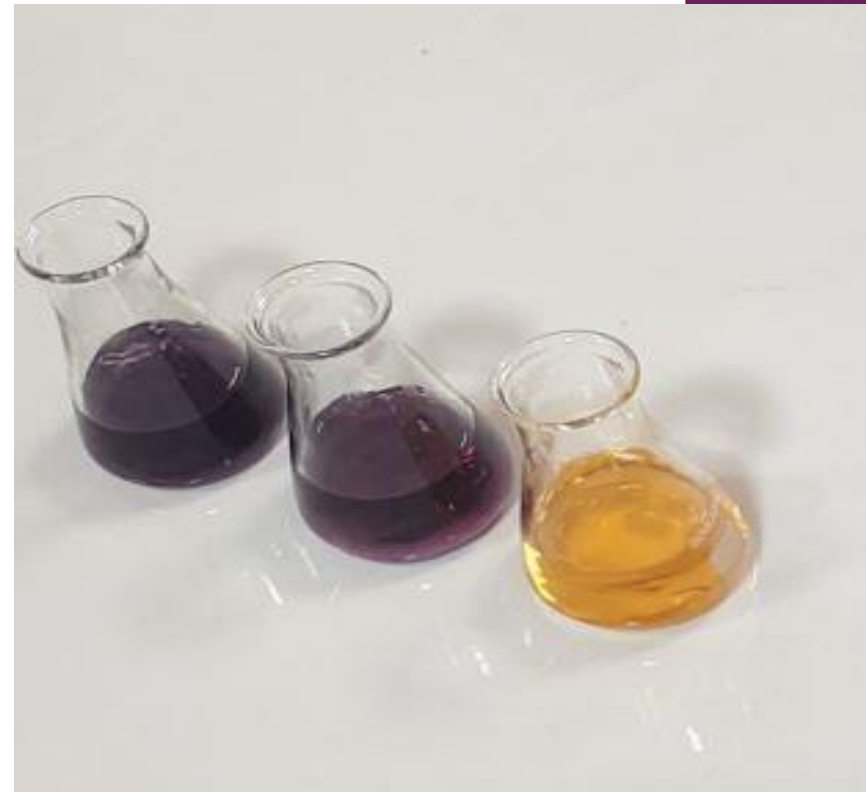
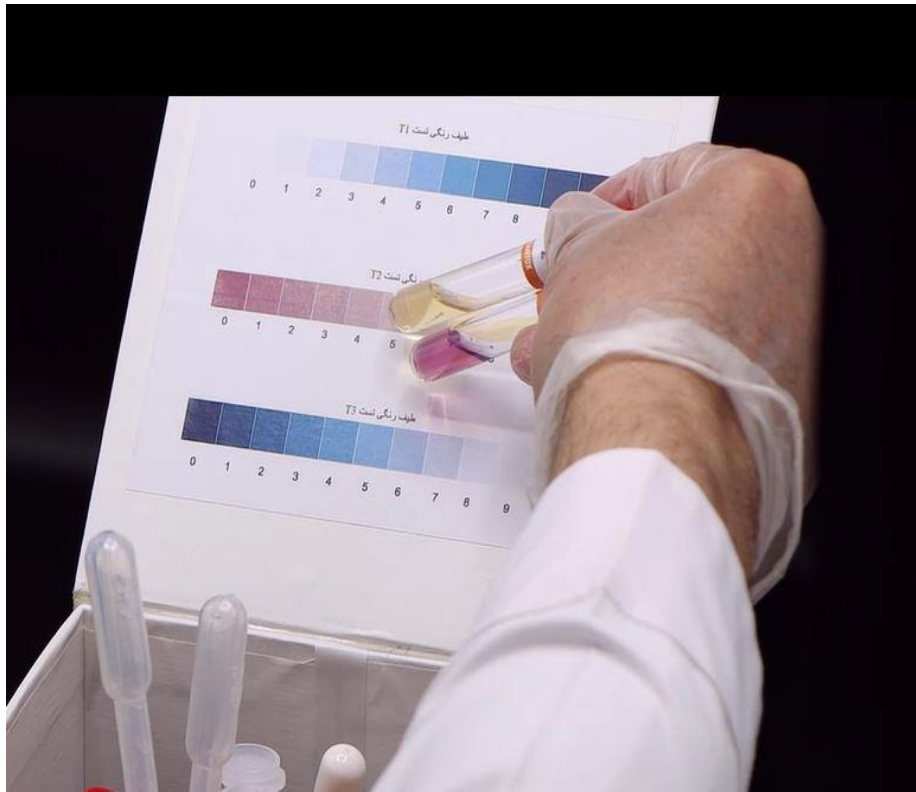


Figure 1. The therapeutic potential of various polyphenols in honey in different neurological disorders. Various types of honey have a wide range of these vital polyphenols, suggesting honey as a potent complementary and alternative medicine for the management and treatment of a variety of neurological diseases.

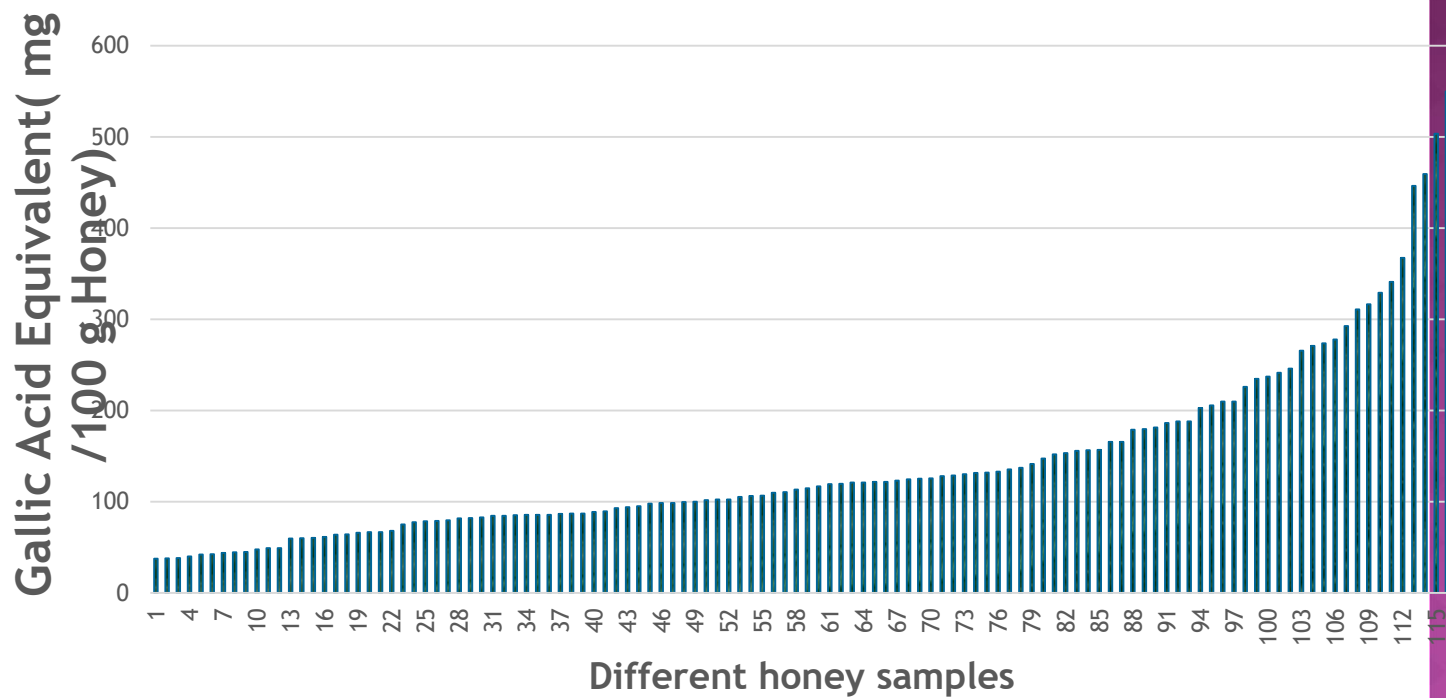
تغییرات ظرفیت تام آنتی اکسیدانی انواع

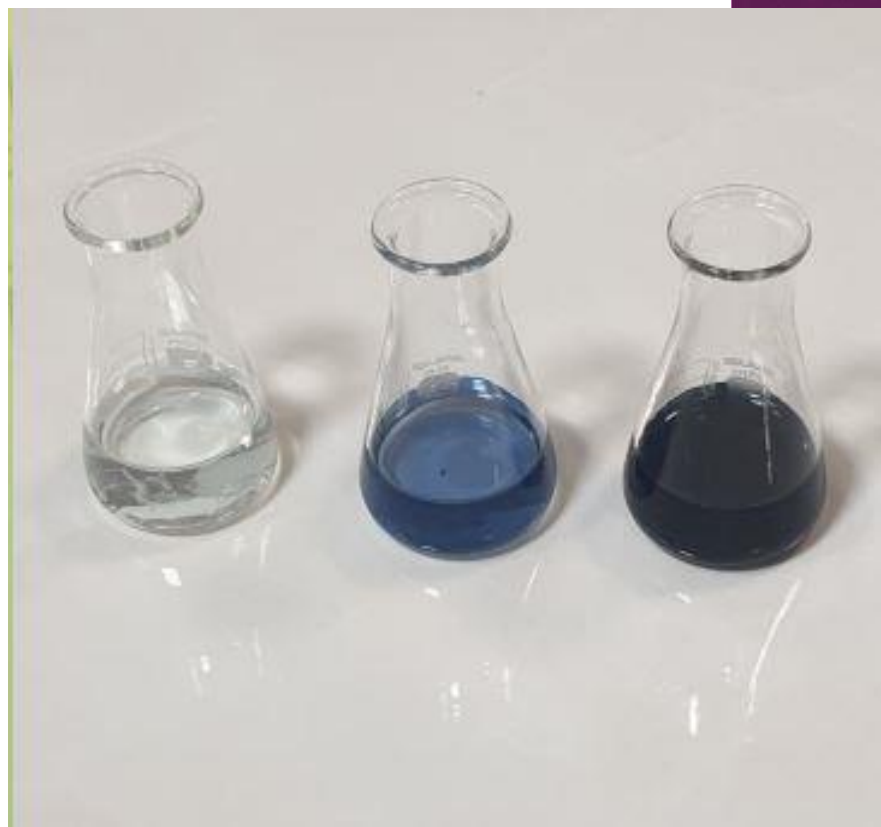
عسل



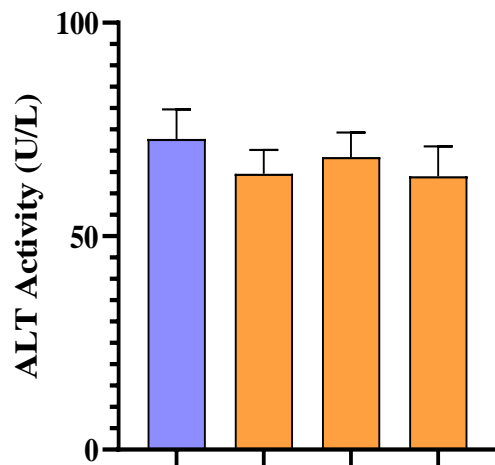


تغییرات سطح ترکیبات فنولیک انواع عسل

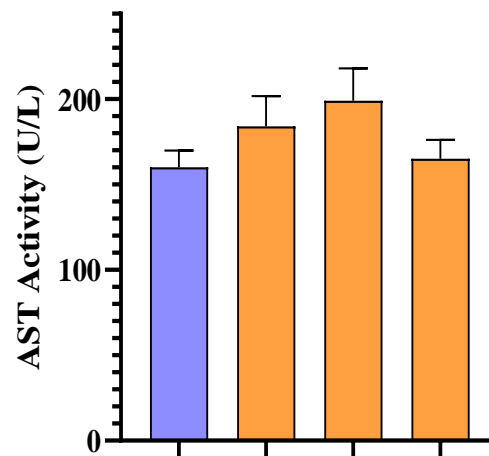




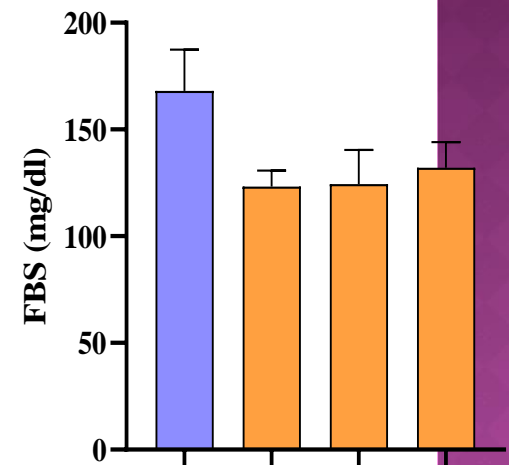
تأثیر مصرف عسل بر قند خون و شاخص های کبدی در موش صحرایی



Treated by Honey (h-PAD Scoring)	-	+	+	+
		(Low)	(Medium)	(High)
ALT Activity (U/L)	~75	~65	~70	~65



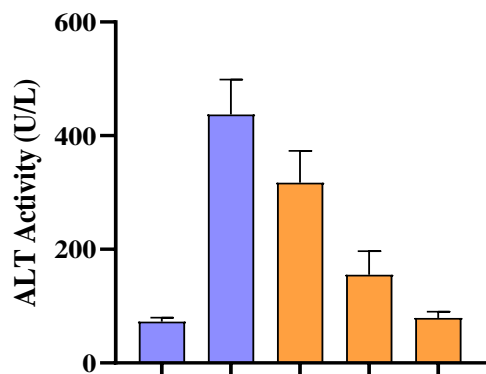
Treated by Honey (h-PAD Scoring)	-	+	+	+
		(Low)	(Medium)	(High)
AST Activity (U/L)	~140	~180	~200	~160








Treated by Honey (h-PAD Scoring)	-	+	+	+
		(Low)	(Medium)	(High)
FBS (mg/dl)	~165	~120	~120	~130

اثرات محافظت کبد در برابر عوامل سمی و توکسیک

Table 1: Liver appearance in study rat groups



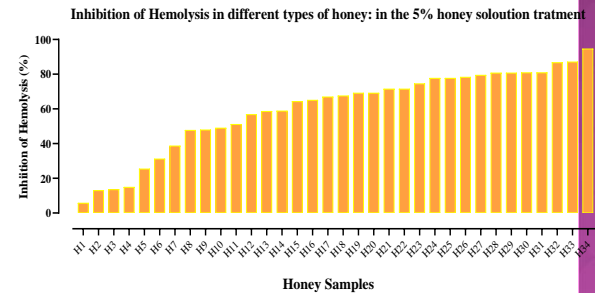
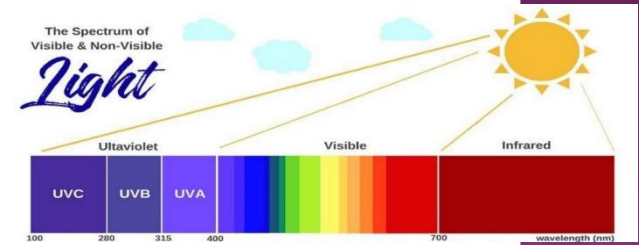
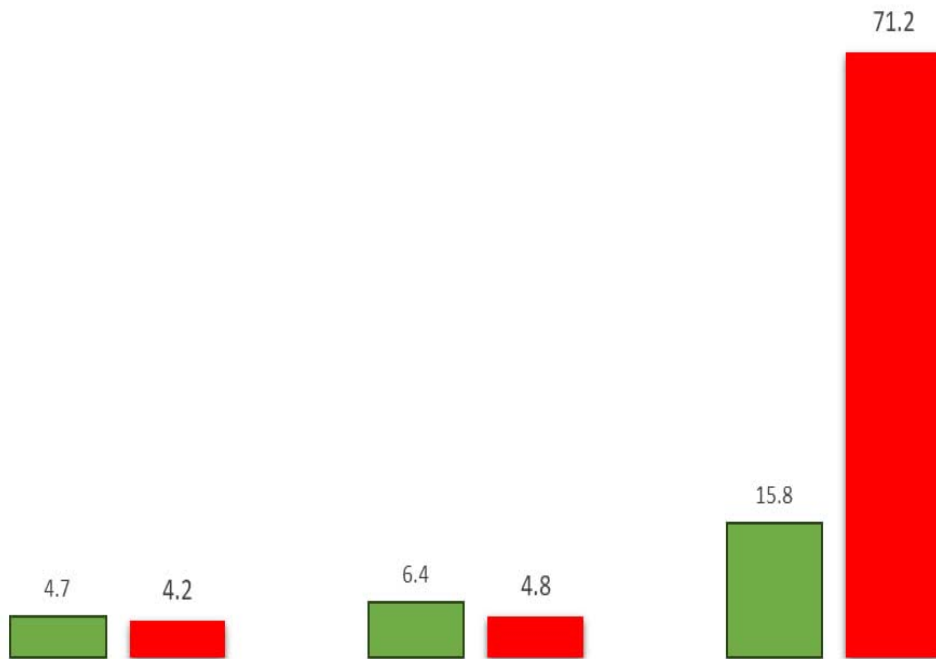
CCl ₄ induced toxicity	-	+	+	+	+
Treated by Honey (h-PAD Scoring)	-	-	+	+	+
			(Low)	(Medium)	(High)

Picture					
CCl ₄ induced toxicity	-	+	+	+	+
Treated by Honey h-PAD) (Scoring	-	-	+	+	+
			(Low)	(Medium)	(High)
Results	Normal Liver tissue	Damaged Liver tissue	Consumption of honey (Low h- PAD score) for 28 days failed to protect the liver	Consumption of honey (Medium h- PAD score) for 28 days has been able to protect the liver	Consumption of honey (high h- PAD score) for 28 days has been able to protect the liver

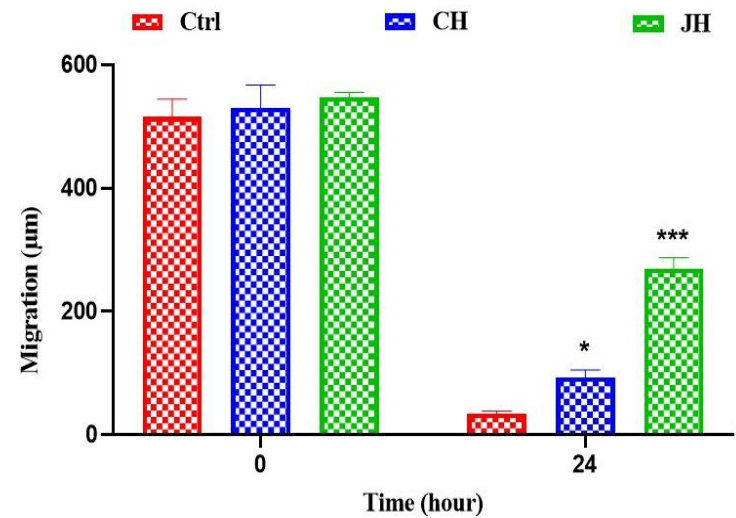
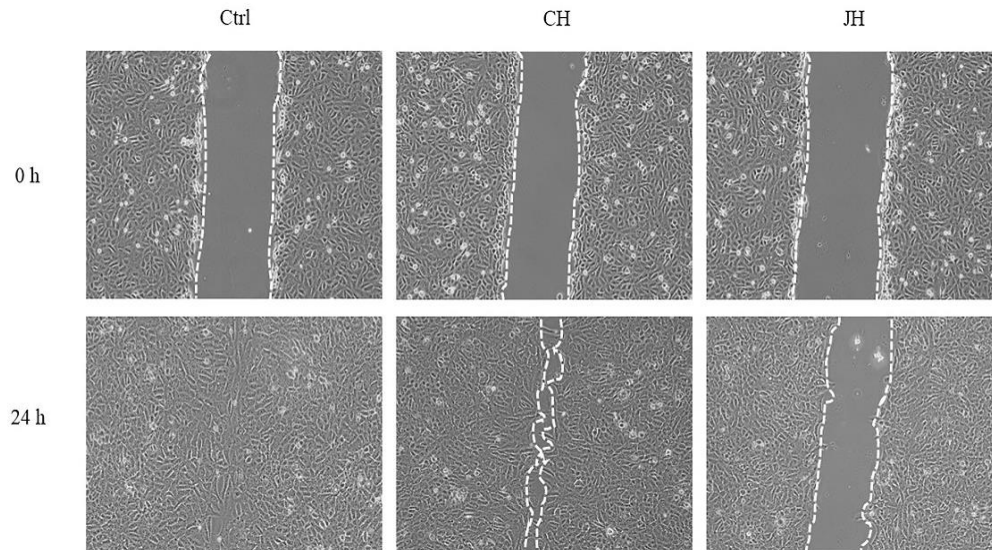
اثرات محافظتی عسل در برابر اشعه UV

RBC hemolysis (%) induced by UV radiation

■ High PAD score (n=17) ■ Low PAD score (n=19)

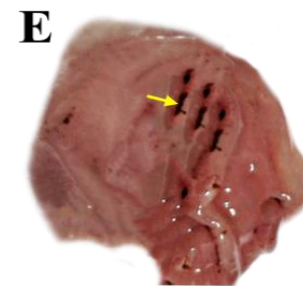
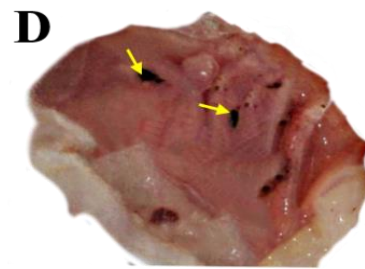
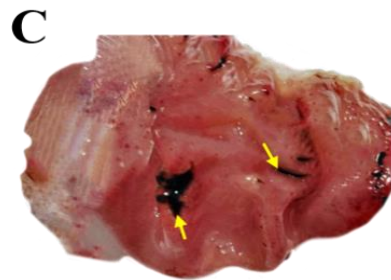
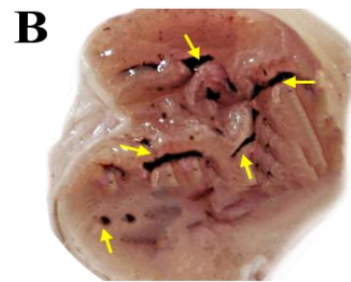


اثرات محافظت عسل در جلوگیری از رشد سلولهای سرطانی

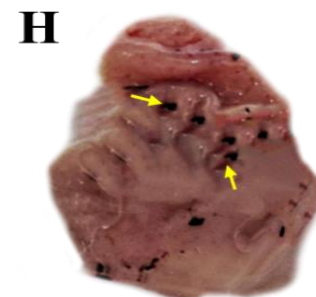
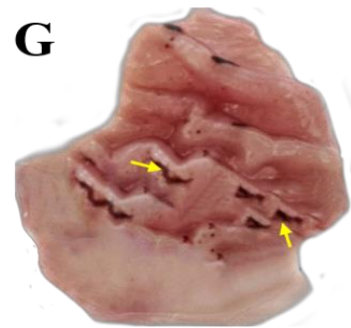
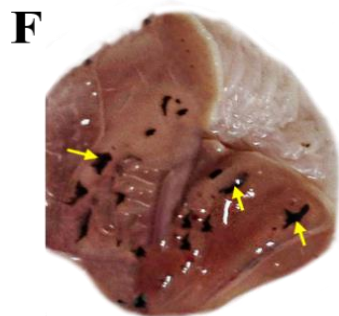


Effect of CH (commercial honey) and JH (*jujube* honey) on MCF7 migration after 24 hours

اثرات محافظت عسل در جلوگیری از زخم معده



Strong
Honey



Weak
Honey



با تشکر از همراهی شما

