METABOLIC SYNDROME

It's not how far you fall, it's how high you bounce that counts...

MetS criteria (at least 3/5)

- Fasting glucose ≥100 mg/dL
- Blood pressure ≥130/85
- Triacylglycerides ≥150
- HDL-C: M< 40, F< 50 mg/dL
- Waist: M ≥40" F>35"

Meeting MetS criteria is a risk for

- · Diabetes Mellitus
- Coronary heart disease, heart failure, atrial fibrillation
- Ischemic stroke
- Nonalcoholic fatty liver disease

What causes MetS

- High calorie low-fiber food
- · Inactivity, sedentary lifestyle
- Obesity and lipid toxicity
- · Gut microbial imbalance
- Disrupted circadian rhythm
- Chronic inflammation
- Oxidative stress and glucose toxicity



Lifestyle changes to resolve MetS

Insulin resistance - a hallmark of metabolic syndrome

- Eat real food!
- Avoid industrial seed oils (canola, safflower sunflower...)
- Avoid processed grains, refined sugars and carbs.
- Get rid of sugared beverages.
- Exercise and stay active. Exercise increases mitochondria, this in turn improves insulin sensitivity.
- Implement intermittent fasting.
- Optimize your gut microbiome eat fermented foods, consider taking a probiotic; avoid agricultural chemicals, antibiotics and antibacterial soaps, chlorinated water.
- Normalize your vitamin D levels (40-60 ng/ml) which influences insulin secretion and sensitivity. Vitamin D deficiency compromises the conversion of proinsulin to insulin.
- Get 6-8 hours of quality sleep per night.