

Watch Your Mouth! The Role of the Oral Microbiome in Systemic Health

Presented by Jocelyn Strand, ND



Oral Health Statistics

- Up to 77% of American adults over 30 years of age suffering from gingival or periodontal disease
- 700+ species of bacteria in the mouth, with a mean of 296
- 1milliliter of saliva = 10⁸ microorganisms
- We swallow one liter or more of saliva each day!



https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6057715/https://www.nature.com/articles/sj.bdj.2016.865https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5274568/

Photo provided by Barbara Tritz, Queen of Dental Hygiene







Oral Ecology and the Microbiome

The mouth is not a homogenous environment for resident microbiotia and offers several distinct habitats for microbial colonization:

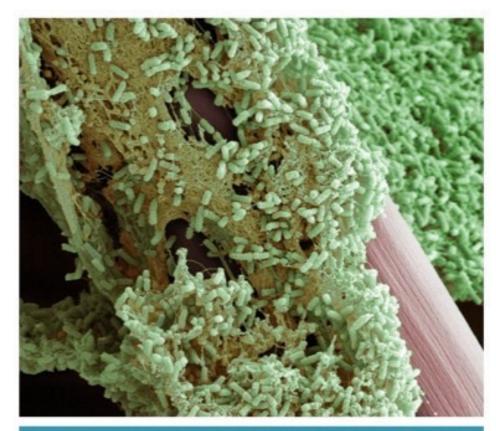
- Tongue
- Attached gingiva
- Cheek
- Lip
- Hard and soft palate
- Teeth (the only natural non-shedding surfaces of the body, which provide a great opportunity for the formation of biofilm and a secure haven for microbial persistence)
- Additional non-shedding surfaces in the mouth include: dental restorations, crown and bridgework, removable prostheses and implants



Oral Biofilms



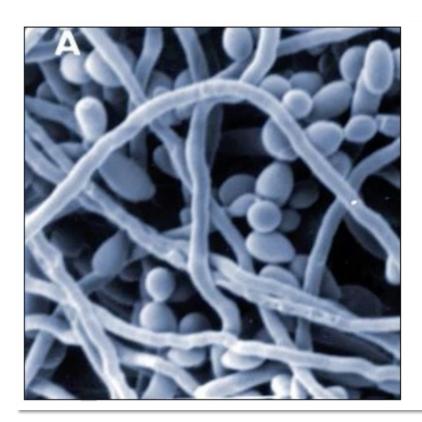
Biofilm on a toothbrush bristle

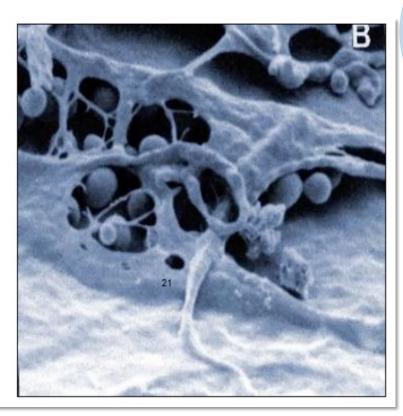


Biofilm on a toothbrush bristle (higher magnification)



Fungal- Candida Biofilm





Candida

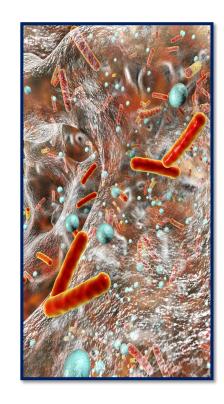
Candida Biofilm

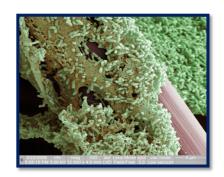
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What are biofilms?

- Biofilms are communities of microbial cells surrounded by a secreted polymer, called the extracellular polymeric substance or EPS which is an inflammatory endotoxin.
- <u>Composed of multiple organisms</u>, including both aerobic and anaerobic bacteria and/or fungal species
- More than 80% of all microbial infections have developed biofilms beginning in as little as two weeks from the onset of infection
- Biofilm bacteria can resist up to <u>5000</u> times the antibiotic concentration that would normally be needed to resolve infections.
- Biofilms in the GI tract often contain LPS Endotoxin from Gram negative bacteria. Intestinal permeability can translocate the LPS.







Oral Ecology and the Microbiome

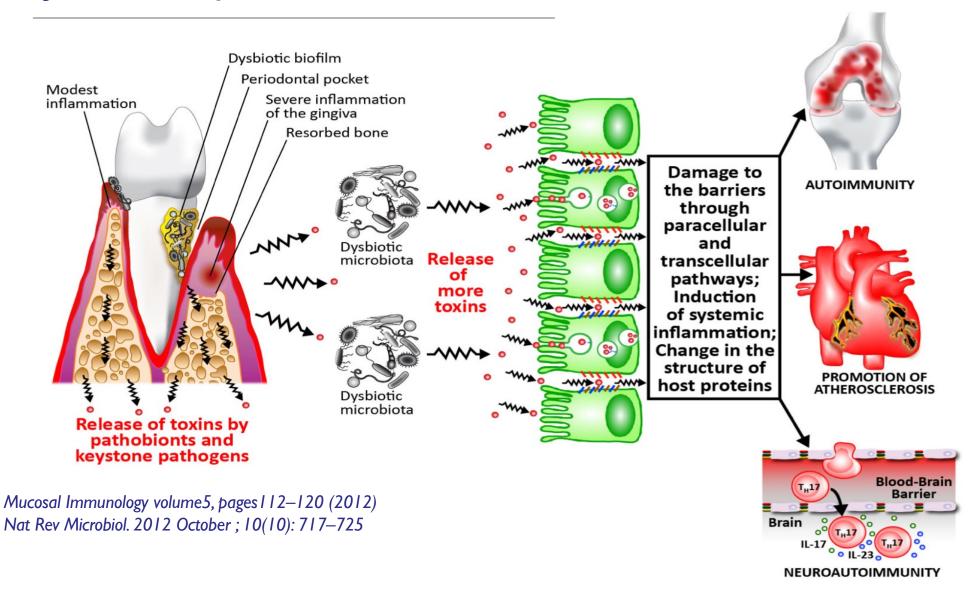
- The distinct, non-shedding structure of teeth (smooth surfaces, pits and fissures, proximal sites and exposed roots) enables large masses of microbes to accumulate as dental plaque biofilm
- The plaque biofilm is not naturally shed as it accumulates, which is a key driver of dysbiosis in the absence of proper oral hygiene to disrupt and remove it.
- If not removed, certain bacteria are able to emerge and an incipient dysbiosis develops.







Systemic Implications of Oral Imbalance





Oral Biofilms

Periodontal Disease-Associated Biofilm
Periodontal disease is among the most common oral
infectious disease associated with the establishment of a
highly pathogenic biofilm that triggers an
immune/inflammatory host response, leading to the
destruction of supporting periodontal tissues and eventual
tooth loss.

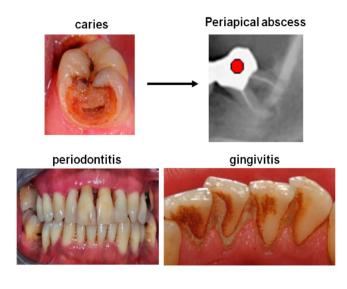
"Due to the anatomical proximity of the periodontal biofilm to the gingival blood stream, periodontal pockets may act as reservoirs of microbial pathogens and their products, as well as inflammatory mediators and immunocomplexes that can disseminate to other sites in the body."

Colombo APV, Magalhaes CB, Hartenbach FARR, do Souto RM, da Siva-Boghossian. Periodontal-disease-associated biofilm: A reservoir for pathogens of medical importance. Microbial Pathogenesis. 94 (2016); 27-34.

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Transient Bacteremia and Microbial Shift Disease



bacteremia caries endocarditis atrial immune response periodontitis pericarditis fibrillation (HSP60/65, PPAD. periapical abscess heart failure ACPA, LtxA) autonomous nervous system chronic gum acute-phase response ___ remodelling inflammation CRP, fibrinogen HSP60/65 citrullination IL-1β, IL-6, TNFα, TGFβ Liver IL-1β, IL-6, TNFα, TGFβ systemic inflammation CRP, IFN-γ, IL-8, IL-10, TGFβ, PAF, PDGF, VEGF, MCP-1, RANTES, S1P Tooth Heart shared risk factors: hypertension, metabolic syndrome, cigarette smoking,

obesity, diabetes, genetic predisposition.

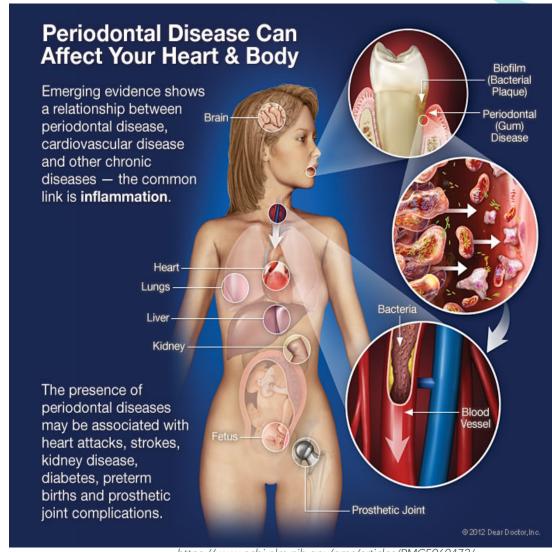
Curr Allergy Asthma Rep. 2014 Jan; 14(1): 407.



Oral Health and CVD

The Endotoxin Connection – Leaky Mouth:

The research published in the Journal of Dental Research found that people with untreated tooth infections are 2.7 times more likely to have cardiovascular problems, such as coronary artery disease, than patients who have had treatment of dental infections.







The Mouth – Lung Connection



HHS Public Access

Author manuscript

Annu Rev Physiol. Author manuscript; available in PMC 2017 February

Published in final edited form as:

Annu Rev Physiol. 2016 February 10; 78: 481-504. doi:10.1146/annurev-physiol-021115-105238.

The Microbiome and the Respiratory Tract

The most abundant phyla are Bacteroidetes and Firmicutes; prominent genera uniformly include Prevotella, Veillonella, and Streptococcus (27, 30, 70). Microbiota of the lung more closely resemble those of the mouth (its primary source community) than those of other body sites

Michigan 48109

It is plausible but unproven that the bulk of physiological microaspiration occurs during sleep, when subjects are supine and protective laryngeal and cough reflexes are

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4751994/pdf/nihms756902.pdf





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The Microbiome and the Respiratory Tract

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"In every lung disease studied to date, the lung microbiome is altered compared with that of healthy controls."

Michigan 48109

Abstract

Although the notion that "the normal lung is free from bacteria" remains common in textbooks, it is virtually always stated without citation or argument. The lungs are constantly exposed to diverse communities of microbes from the oropharynx and other sources, and over the past decade, novel culture-independent techniques of microbial identification have revealed that the lungs, previously

https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4751994/pdf/nihms756902.pdf



Oral Health and Autoimmune Disease





Article

Autoimmune Diseases and Oral Health: 30-Year Follow-Up of a Swedish Cohort

Anna Julkunen ¹ , Anna Maria Heikkinen ¹, Birgitta Söder ^{2,*} , Per-Öst Sanna Toppila-Salmi ¹ and Jukka H. Meurman ¹

Received: 26 August 2017; Accepted: 19 December 2017; Published: 22 December 2017

Abstract: Oral infections up-regulate a number of systemic inflammatory re play a role in the development of systemic diseases. We investigated the asso health and autoimmune diseases in a cohort of Swedish adults. Hypothesis was associates with incidence of autoimmune diseases. Overall 1676 subjects aged

1676 subjects aged 30–40 years old from Stockholm County (Sweden) participated in this study in 1985. Subjects were randomly selected from the registry file of Stockholm region and were followed-up for 30 years

Stockholm County (Sweden) participated in this study in 1985. Subjects were randomly selected from the registry file of Stockholm region and were followed up for 30 years. Their hospital and open

health care admissions (World Swedish national health register the oral health variables were st were detected from the data. Pla (\geq median 35 (70%) vs. <median index, calculus index, missing te

The result showed that subjects with a higher plaque index, marker of poor oral hygiene, were more likely to develop autoimmune diseases in 30 years.

and without autoimmune disease. Our study hypothesis was partly confirmed. The result showed that subjects with a higher plaque index, marker of poor oral hygiene, were more likely to develop autoimmune diseases in 30 years.

Keywords: autoimmune disease; oral health; association; plaque index; follow-up study

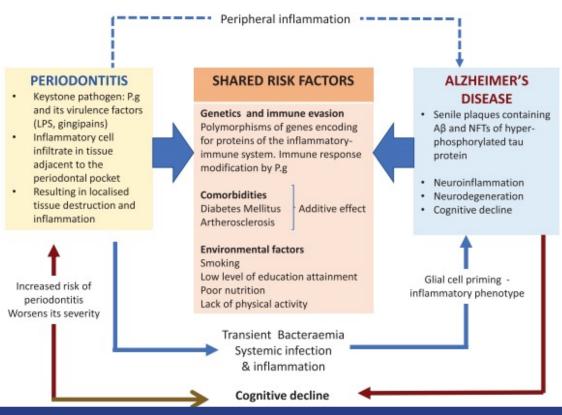


Mouth-Brain Connection

Journal of Alzheimer's Disease Reports 4 (2020) 501–511 DOI 10.3233/ADR-200250 IOS Press 501

Review

Porphyromonas gingivalis is a Strong Risk Factor for Alzheimer's Disease



"It is clear from the human and proof of concept studies in animal models that whole bacteria and their constituent endo/exotoxins enter the central nervous system... It is imperative that the oral health component is included as a modifiable risk factor in AD public health messages along with other preventative advice such as keeping active, eating healthily, and exercising."



Porphyromonas gingivalis

Cardiovascular

Atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease

Myocardial Infarction

Abdominal aortic aneurism

Hypertension

Oncology

Squamous cell carcinoma

Esophageal cancer

Pancreatic cancer

Metabolic

Diabetes

NAFLD

Pulmonary

Pneumonia

COPD

Neurological

Alzheimer's disease

Depression

Rheumatological – Rheumatoid arthritis

Obstetrics – poor pregnancy outcomes

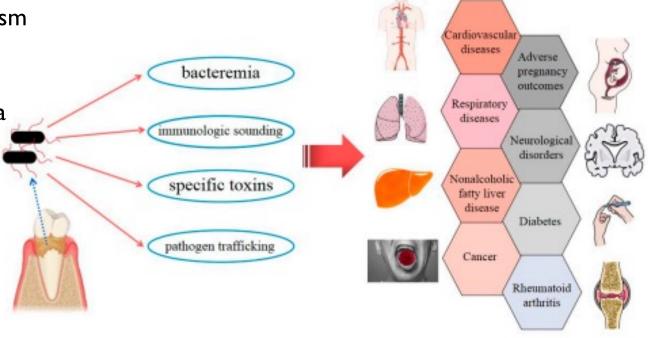
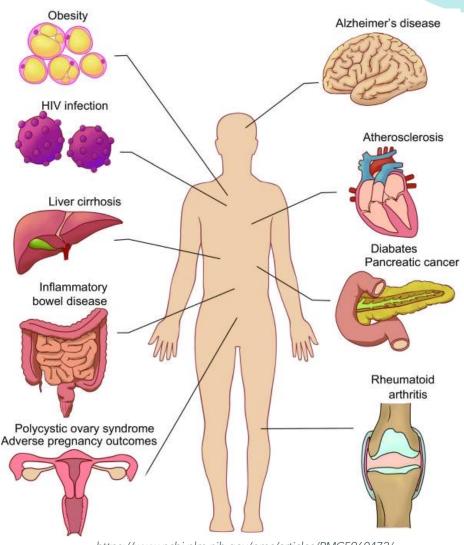


Figure 4. Strategies by which Porphyromonas gingivalis can invade the whole body, along with simple a schematic representation of Porphyromonas gingivalis-associated systemic diseases.

Systemic Implications of Oral Imbalance

"Less than 1 minute after an oral procedure, organisms from the infected site may have reached the heart, lungs, and peripheral blood capillary system".







The Oral Systemic Link

| Erectile Dys function | published 2015 |
|---|----------------------------|
| Published March 2016 | Prostate Disease |
| Cardiovascular diseases: | published February 2015 |
| Heart attack: | Rheumatoid Arthritis |
| Published April 2016, February 2016 | published 2013 |
| Stroke: | <u>Diabetes</u> |
| published 2016, published 2012 | published February 2015 |
| <u>Atherosclerosis</u> | Still Birth |
| published May 2016 | published 2010 |
| <u>Vascular diseases</u> | Preterm & Low Birth Weight |
| published 2006, published 2010 | published 2010 |
| Alzheimer's disease | Colorectal Cancer |
| published September 2015 | published February 2015 |
| Pancreatic Cancer | Oral Cancer |
| published May-June 2014 | published 2012 |
| Breast Cancer | Stomach Ulcers |
| published 2015 | published 2002 |
| Kidney Disease | Stomach Cancer |
| published February 2016 | published February 2016 |
| Respiratory Infections | Diabetes |
| published October 2014 | published Oct/Dec 2014 |
| Esophageal cancer | Lung Cancer |
| published January 2016 | published April 2016 |
| HIV activation due to Periodontal Disease | • |

Systemic Implications of Oral Imbalance

- Rheumatoid arthritis
- Adverse pregnancy outcomes
- •Inflammatory bowel disease and colorectal cancer Respiratory tract infections
- Meningitis or brain abscesses
- •Lung, liver or splenic abscesses
- Appendicitis
- Pneumonia
- Diabetes

*Killian M, Chapple ILC, Hanning M, Marsh PD, Meuric V, Pedersen AML, et al. The oral microbiome – an update for oral healthcare professionals. Brit Dental J. Nov 2016; vol. 221(10): 657-666.



Oral-Gut Microbiome Connection





Candida albicans colonizes the gastrointestinal tract from the

Investigating Colonization of the Healthy Adult Gastrointestinal Tract by Fungi

🗓 Thomas A. Auchtung, a Tatiana Y. Fofanova, a Christopher J. Stewart, a Andrea K. Nash, a Matthew Jonathan R. Gesell, a Jennifer M. Auchtung, a Nadim J. Ajami, a Joseph F. Petrosino a

^aAlkek Center for Metagenomics and Microbiome Research, Department of Molecular Virology and Microbiology, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas, USA

ABSTRACT A wide diversity of fungi have been detected in the human gastrointestinal (GI) tract with the potential to provide or influence important functions. How-

ever, many of the fungi mo in food or the oral cavity. T a sustained influence on hu bers of the GI tract from tru rRNA operon's second inte stool, saliva, and food of trolled diets. Unlike most ba taxonomic units (OTUs) dete ent in saliva and/or food. and sequencing of the 18S tive methods, failed to dete or at risk for developing a gastrointestinal disease might also benefit from increasing the attention that they pay to dental hygiene."

"Just as the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention recommends

maintaining good oral

health for preventing mouth, throat or

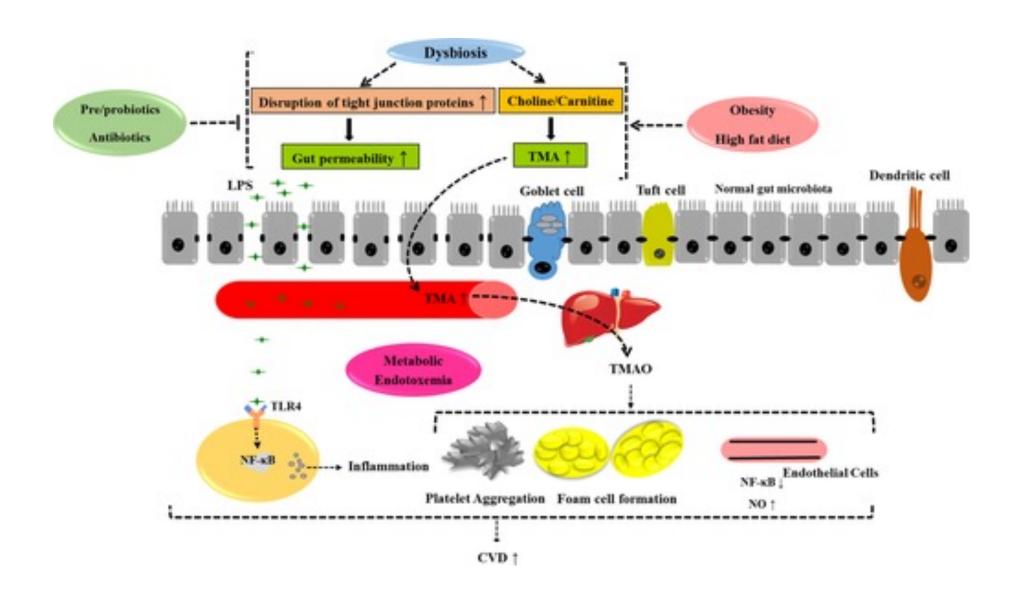
esophagus candidiasis,

patients suffering from

"This suggests that the oral cavity may be the primary source of C. albicans detected in the stool of healthy people. Indeed, the fungal component of dental plaque of at least one cohort has been shown to be dominated by C. albicans. Taking additional measures to further reduce oral C. albicans levels, such as extra flossing and attention to elimination of plague and reduction of consumption of refined sugars, may reduce levels of C. albicans in stool even further. "



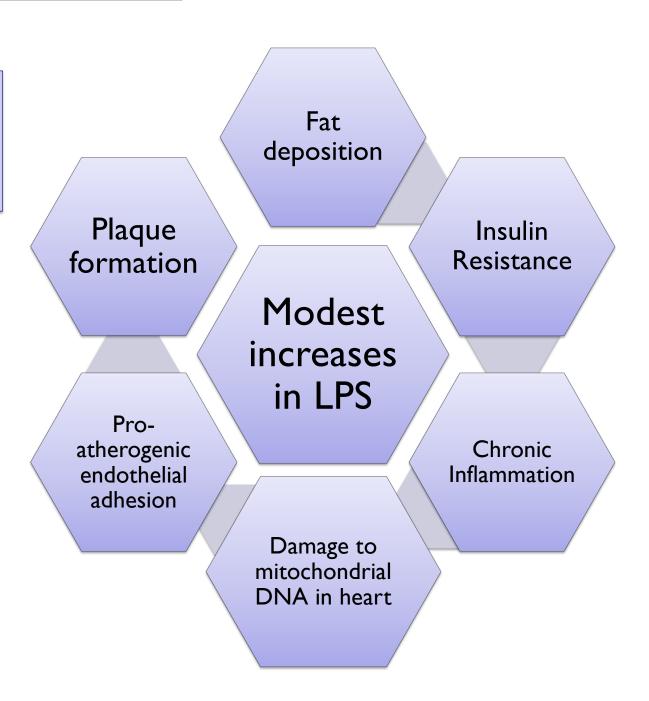
Chronic Inflammation as a Result of Dysbiosis



LPS induces inflammation

Metabolic Endotoxemia

- Defined as a 2-3-fold increase in LPS
- Commonly found in CVD patients

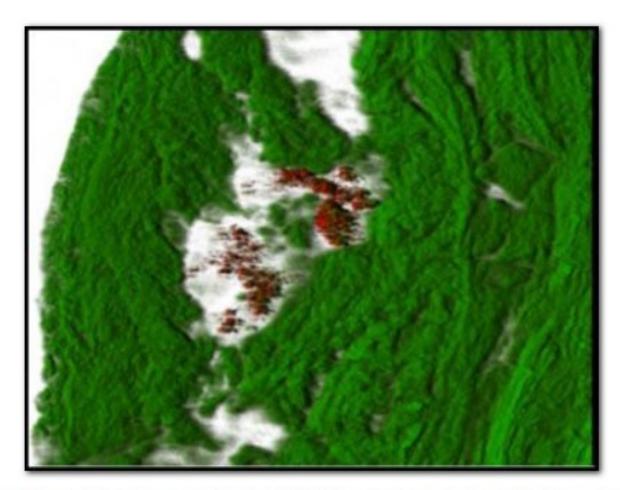


Cardiovascular Statistics

- CVD is the leading cause of death in the US, affecting 48% of adults
- CAD is the most prevalent
- Stroke is second most prevalent
- 90% of stroke risk is due to modifiable factors
- HTN is the most common form of CVD is a a major modifiable risk factor for many other CVDs including acute coronary syndrome, cardiomyopathy, CHF, pulmonary HN and stroke
- Inflammation and endothelial dysfunction play a major role here. How do we address that?

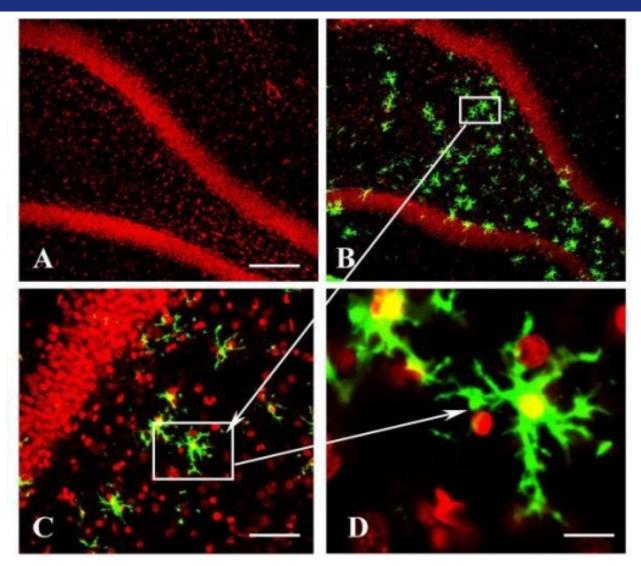


Translocation – Another Mechanism



Bacteria stained with a fluorescent bacterial DNA probe show up as red biofilm microcolonies within the green tissues of a diseased carotid arterial wall. (Image: David Davies, University of Binghamton)

LPS in the Brain



Neuro-inflammation from LPS endotoxin plays a prominent role in the progression of Alzheimer's disease

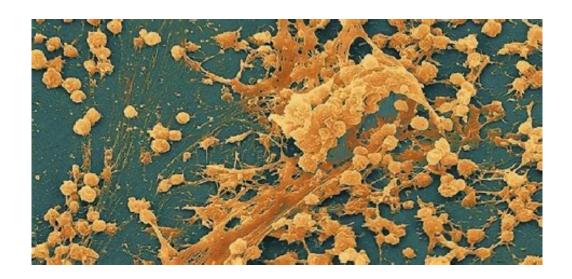
Chronic brain inflammation leads to a decline in hippocampal NMDA-R1 receptors

LPS causes activated Microglia

Figure 1: Confocal microscope images of activated miroglial cells MHC II (green OX-6 positive) in the Dentate Gyrus. Rats infused with aCSF (A) had only a few activated microglia scattered throughout the brain. Chronic infusion of LPS into the 4th ventricle produced high activated microglia distributed throughout the hippocampus (B). Higher magnifications of an activated microglia (C, D

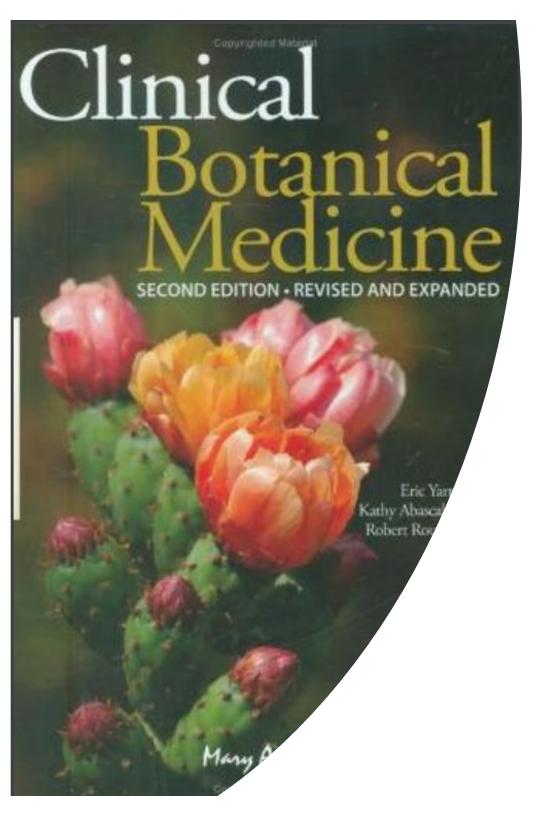
Rosi S, Ramirez-Amaya V, Hauss-Wegrzyniak B, Wenk GL - J Neuroinflammation (2004)

Biofilms



- LPS and other metabolites produced continually
- Ineffective immune response generating chronic inflammation
- Inflammatory damage to hepatocytes.
- Retention of toxins in the extracellular matrix (heavy metals, organophosphates)
- Retention of endogenously produced toxins (oxalates, ROS)
- Ongoing source of dysbiotic organisms preventing balance in the GI tract.





Historically, combinations of herbs (usually referred to as formulae, in some cases combining as many as 20-30 herbs) were commonly employed. This exponentially increases the range of possible interactions between the constituents in the various herbs themselves as well as in the human body... We have empirical knowledge of plants based on millennia of use...Plants often have a positive synergistic effect on medicines such as antibiotics and chemotherapeutic agents. The complexity of botanical medicine is ultimately a delight. It is not merely a frustrating obstacle in the way of solidly designed double-blind, randomized, placebo-controlled studies. The full benefit of botanical medicine will be ours only if we are willing to rise to the intellectual challenge that plant use presents.

Essential Oils

Prevent adhesion and Disrupt or Destroy Biofilm Components

Selected Antimicrobial Essential Oils Eradicate Pseudomonas spp. and Staphylococcus aureus Biofilms



Biofilm

Planktonic

 \Rightarrow

3µg/mL

Colistin

0.2% (v/v)

Cassia

0.1% (v/v) Cassia

Nicole L. Kavanaugh and Katharina Ribbeck

+ Author Affiliations

ABSTRACT

Biofilms are difficult to eliminate with standard antimicrobial treatments due to their high antibiotic resistance relative to free-living cells. Here, we show that selected antimicrobial essential oils can eradicate bacteria within biofilms with higher efficiency than certain important antibiotics, making them interesting candidates for the treatment of biofilms.



Applied and Environmental Microbiology

20µm

Cassia oil kills planktonic bacteria and biofilms with comparable efficiency.



Essential Oils for Antimicrobial Activity Biofilm Removal

Lavender

- Antiseptic and anti-inflammatory properties
- Used to disinfect hospitals during WWI
- Used for mumification in ancient Egypt
- Extensively used for various respiratory infections
- Calming effect on the nervous system

Galbanum

- Mentioned in the Old Testament, as well as by Hippocrates
- One of the oldest recorded histories of beneficial use
- Antimicrobial and anti-parasitic
- Traditionally used for healing wounds and infection both internally and externally







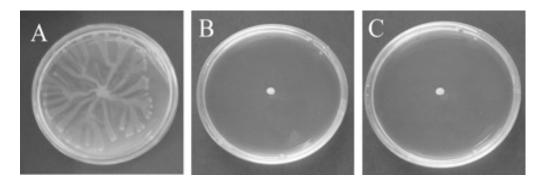
Condensed Tannins Inhibit Adhesion of Biofilms

Powerful OPC's Control Biofilm Development by Inhibition of Swarming Motility of Pathogenic Organisms

Grape Seed and Bilberry tannins prevent adherence of biofilms and may inhibit swarming motility of bacteria

OPC's are also potentiators for Vit C, providing numerous benefits in cellular health and anti-aging medicine











Biofilm Control with Botanicals

Inhibition of Quorum Sensing

• Garlic, oregano, bilberry, bladderwrack, goldenseal

Inhibition of Initial Attachment Phase

Oregano, thyme, lavender, tea tree, grapeseed, bilberry

Inhibition of Swarming Motility

• Grapeseed, Bilberry

Antimicrobial Compounds

 Goldenseal, black walnut, raspberry, bladderwrack, garlic

"Drug Resistance" Efflux Pump Inhibitors

 Echinacea, gentian, goldenseal, shiitake mushroom, bilberry, black walnut, garlic, gentian, grape seed, olive leaf, lavender oil, oregano oil, tea tree

Marques, C. (2013). Preliminary Report on Activity of Biocidin against Multiple Species of Biofilms (Rep.). Binghamton University Biological Sciences Dept.





Biofilm Research Study

- University of Binghamton study showed remarkable effectiveness in addressing biofilms of all yeast and bacteria species tested
- Both planktonic and biofilm communities were tested.
 Within 24 hours, both were eradicated
- Graph shows results on
 E. Coli and Pseudomonas

Marques, C. (2013). *Preliminary Report on Activity of Biocidin against Multiple Species of Biofilms* (Rep.). Binghamton University Biological Sciences Dept.

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Subsequently, biofilms were exposed to a fixed concentration of Biocidin® for a period of 24 hours and cell viability was monitored.

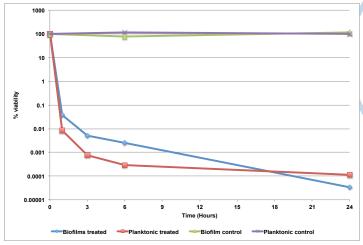


Figure 1. *P. aeruginosa* biofilms exposed to 50% Biocidin® for a period of 24 hours. At 24 hrs, most of the biofilm and planktonic populations were eradicated.

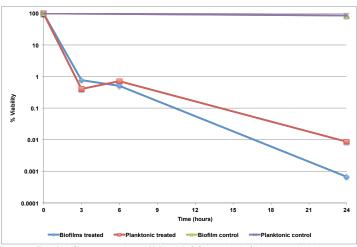


Figure 2. E. coli biofilms exposed to 50% Biocidin® for a period of 24 hours. At 24 hrs, mos of the biofilm and planktonic populations were eradicated.



Biofilm Research Study

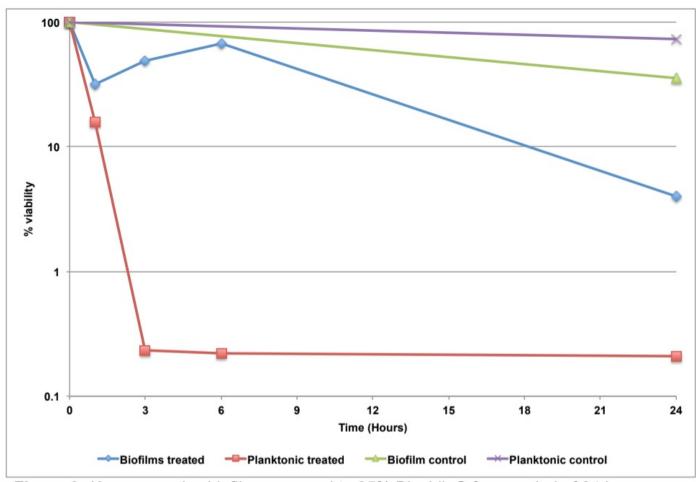


Figure 3. K. pneumoniae biofilms exposed to 25% Biocidin® for a period of 24 hours.

Marques, C. (2013). *Preliminary Report on Activity of Biocidin against Multiple Species of Biofilms* (Rep.). Binghamton University Biological Sciences Dept. Property of Bio-Botanical Research. Do not remove or distribute.



Biofilm Control with Botanicals

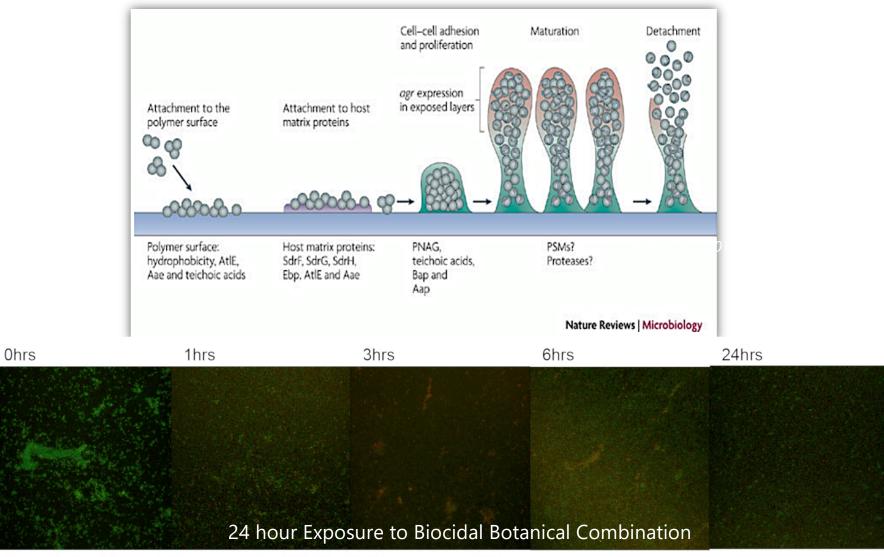


Figure 4. C. albicans biofilms exposed to 25% Biocidin® for a period of 24 hours

Marques, C. (2013). Preliminary Report on Activity of Biocidin against Multiple Species of Biofilms (Rep.). Binghamton University Biological Sciences Dept.



Efflux Pump Inhibitor

- Tannins, berberine, and certain phenolics have useful effects as efflux pump inhibitors
- Efflux pumps play a role in production of ECM as well as resistance to antimicrobials

Plasmid Antibiot_i degrading Antibiotic enzyme. Antibiotic Antibiotic resistance genes Antibiotic atterind enzym

Efflux pump

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Biocidin and the Microbiome

Pilot study shows that Biocidin does not cause damage to beneficial and probiotic microorganism. On the contrary, in repeat testing of 4 individuals, those organisms often increased. Notably, *Akkermansia mucinophila* increased in all four of the participants who have completed testing.

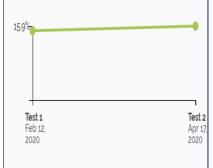
Faecalibacterium prausnitzii

beneficial 2

Bacteria of the human gut microbiota.

Microbe Abundance by Test

This graph shows how the abundance of Faecalibacterium prausnitzii has changed over time based on your test results.

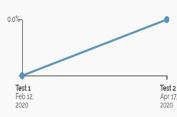


Lactobacillus plantarum probiotic ?

Lactobacillus plantarum are commonly isolated from plant material, and the gastrointestinal tract of animals. This organism is used in the production of fermented foods such as saurkraut kimchi and sourdough bread. This organism is also of interest as a probiotic to maintain and regulate the human intestinal microflora.

Microbe Abundance by Test

This graph shows how the abundance of Lactobacillus plantarum has changed over time based on your test results.



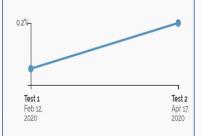
Akkermansia muciniphila

probiotic 3

Akkermansia muciniphila is an abundant inhabitant of the intestinal tract of humans. It has increasingly been studied and recognized as a true intestinal symbiont promoting beneficial interactions in the intestinal tract.

Microbe Abundance by Test

This graph shows how the abundance of Akkermansia muciniphila has changed over time based on your test results.



Bifidobacterium pseudocatenulatum

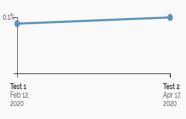
probiotic 3

Bifidobacterium pseudocatenulatum is a member of the normal human gut microbial flora.

Bifidobacteria, called probiotics, are a natural part of the bacterial flora in the human body and have a symbiotic bacteria-host relationship with humans.

Microbe Abundance by Test

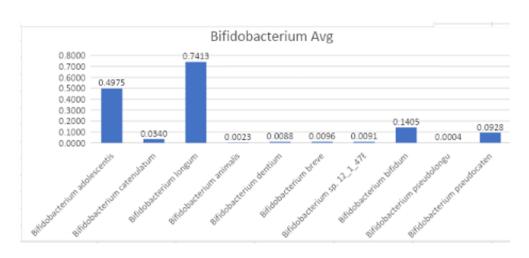
This graph shows how the abundance of
Bifidobacterium pseudocatenulatum has
changed over time based on your test results.

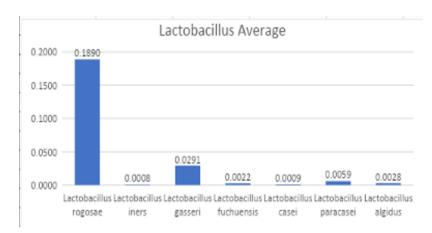




Probiotic Abundance

| | Kit ID | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Probiotic Organisms Abundance(%): | 23000064 | 23000099 | 23000065 | 23000096 | 23000070 | 23000078 | 23000061 | 23000068 | 23000057 | 23000090 | 23000101 | 23000060 | 23000084 | 23000085 |
| Akkermansia muniiciphila | 0% | 0.33% | 0.05% | 0.19% | 0% | 0% | 0.94% | 11.26% | 0.06% | 1.31% | 0.03% | 1.36% | 0.28% | 2.13% |
| Oxalobacter formigenes | 0.03% | 0.10% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Bifidobacterium pseudocatenulatum | 0.09% | 0.04% | 0.08% | 0.09% | 0.01% | 0.03% | 0% | 0% | 0.16% | 0.35% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Bifidobacterium longum | 0.27% | 0.04% | 0% | 0% | 0.33% | 0.32% | 0.20% | 0.13% | 0.67% | 3.45% | 0% | 0% | 0.94% | 0.75% |
| Lactococcus lactis | 0.00% | 0.01% | 0.01% | 0.02% | 0.01% | 0% | 0.14% | 0.11% | 0.02% | 0.07% | 0.08% | 0.25% | 0.14% | 0.02% |
| Bifidobacterium pseudolongum | 0.01% | 0.00% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Lactobacillus plantarum | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.01% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.02% | 0% | 0% |
| Bifidobacterium bifidum | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.26% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Streptococcus thermophilus | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.01% | 0% | 0.04% | 0.01% | 0% | 0.06% | 0.73% | 0.08% | 0.07% | 0% |
| Bifidobacterium adolescentis | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.08% | 2.05% | 1.51% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Lactobacillus reuteri | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.01% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Bifidobacterium sp.12_1_47BFAA | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.02% | 0.17% | 0% | 0% | 0.03% | 0.02% |
| Saccharomyces cerevisiae | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.04% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |
| Bifidobacterium breve | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.04% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.02% |
| Lactobacillus paracasei | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.11% | 0.03% | 0% | 0% |
| Lactobacillus casei | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.01% | 0% | 0% |
| Lactobacilllus rhamnosus | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0.44% | 0% | 0% |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Abundance | 0.40% | 0.52% | 0.14% | 0.31% | 0.62% | 0.43% | 3.37% | 13.03% | 0.97% | 5.45% | 0.95% | 2.19% | 1.46% | 2.94% |







- Biocidin®
 - Flagship product, utilized by health professionals for 30+ years
- 11 Total products in the Bio-Botanical Research line:
 - 7 Biocidin® delivery systems:
 - Biocidin Liquid
 - Liquid Filled Capsules
 - Biocidin LSF (Liposomal)
 - Biocidin Throat Spray
 - Megacidin Throat Spray
 - Dentalcidin Toothpaste
 - Dentalcidin LS Oral Solution
 - 4 Support products:
 - G.I Detox+
 - Olivirex
 - Proflora 4R
 - Biotonic
- 3rd Party tested ingredients





Biocidin®

- Potent broad-spectrum, selectively supports simultaneous clearance of multiple classes of harmful organisms
- Disrupts and dismantles biofilm formations
- Clinical research shows immunomodulatory activity





Biocidin Testing

- 250,000+ CDSAs performed
- Biocidin® was the most HIGHLY SENSITIVE substance

"Biocidin has been the most broadly acting and powerful agent evaluated." -Martin Lee, PhD, Former Director, Genova Diagnostics





Bicodin® LSF

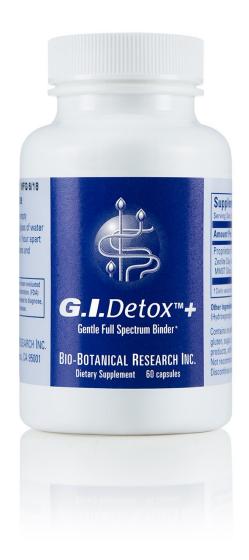
- Biocidin® in liposomal form
 - Unique sunflower phospholipid coating delivery
 - 75% quicker intracellular uptake
- Preferred delivery for bloodstream/lymph circulation
- Preliminary data shows intracellular penetration
- Preferred delivery for topical use
- 1 pump LSF = 5 drops Biocidin® Liquid
- 10-20 minutes prior to meals is ideal





GI DetoxTM +

- Helps cleanse and supports microbiome balance
- Recommended for use with Biocidin®
- US sourced ingredients
 - Scrupulous quality control
 - Designed to protect motility
- Flavorless can be opened if needed- into water, juice, or applesauce
- Empty stomach, 1-2 hours away from food and supplementation, 60 capsules per bottle





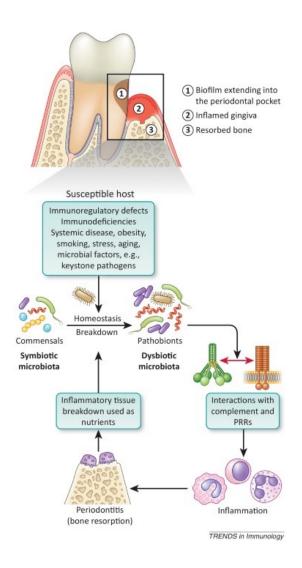
Dentalcidin™

- Broad-spectrum toothpaste, 3oz travel-friendly pump
- 20% Biocidin® Liquid excellent support for biofilms and plaque
- Zeodent® silica assists in gentle cleansing and promotes whitening
- Freshens breath, tastes great, and perfect for children and adults
- Free of sugar, gluten, fluoride, and artificial flavorings and colors
- For additional support for healthy gums, use with Dentalcidin™ LS
- Perfect for daily or intermittent use, pea sized amount





Therapeutic Toothpaste



- The mechanical action of brushing combined with chemical properties of the toothpaste make it an excellent media to introduce antimicrobials
- Toothpastes specific formulated with microbial load and biofilms in mind:
 - Peppermint, Tea Tree, Cinnamon, and Clove Bud), Royal Jelly, Bilberry extract, Noni, Milk Thistle, Echinacea, Goldenseal, Shiitake, White Willow, Garlic, Grapeseed extract, Black Walnut (hull and leaf), Raspberry, Fumitory, Gentian, Tea Tree oil, Galbanum oil, Lavender oil, Oregano oil
 - Patient is to brush 2-3x daily in acute phase



Dentalcidin™ LS

Liposomal Biocidin® in 1oz pump

CoQ10 deficiency is observed in those with periodontal disease and likely depleted during the inflammatory process.

Concentrated solution for additional oralnt J Vitam Nutr Res. 1973; 43(1):84-92.
 support

- CoQ10 and quercetin have been shown to support healthy oral tissue
- Clove and myrrh add additional support
- Pleasant taste great for children and adults
- Pilot studies indicates results in as little as 4-8 weeks of use*
- 1-2 pumps (add water if needed), swish 1-2 minutes, spit out after use



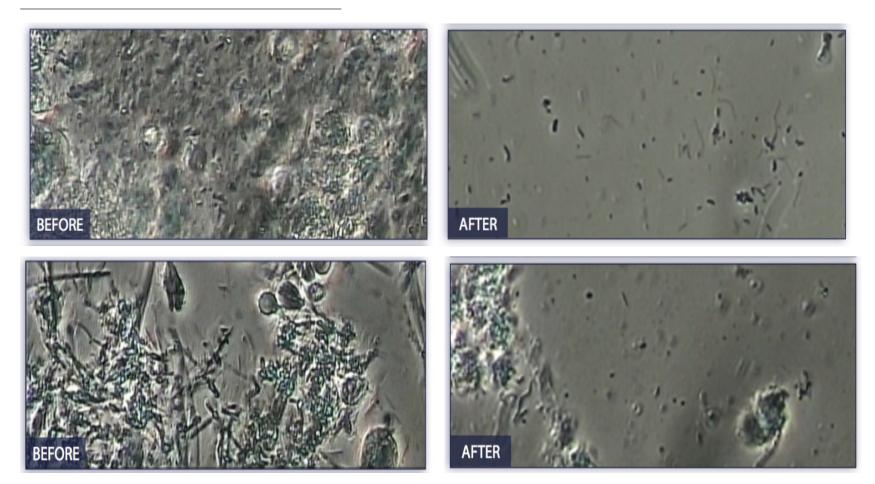


Mouth-Brain Connection

- "Topical application of CoQ10 to the periodontal pocket was evaluated with and without subgingival mechanical debridement. In the first three-week period, significant reduction in gingival crevicular fluid flow, probing depth and attachment loss were found and significant improvements in modified gingival index" Mol Aspects Med. 1994; 15 Suppl():s241-8.
- CoQ10 deficiency is observed in those with periodontal disease and likely depleted during the inflammatory process Int J Vitam Nutr Res. 1973; 43(1):84-92
- Quercetin is one of the most well studied flavonoids with benefits ranging from (but not limited to) anti-viral, anti-thrombotic and anti-histamine
- Quercetin inhibits plaque formation, has antibacterial properties including against strep Am J Dent. 1996 Dec; 9(6):236-9.; Arch Pharm Res. 1990;13:211–3.
- May also reduce gum hypersensitivity and improve wound healing



Dental Pilot Research



"The Liposomal botanicals used in our study appear to be a wonderful adjunct in the treatment of periodontal disease. This statement is based on actual controlled pilot studies that I have performed clinically in my office. The periodontal study was utilizing classic clinical periodontal parameters and phase contrast microscopy."

~John A. Rothchild, DDS, MAGD, IMD, DAAPM, NMD, IBDM.





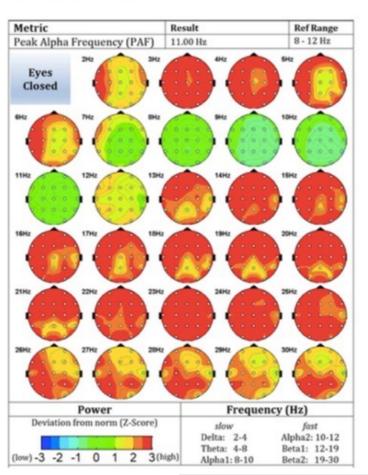
Video Credit: Dr. Barbara Tritz, Queen of Dental Hygiene



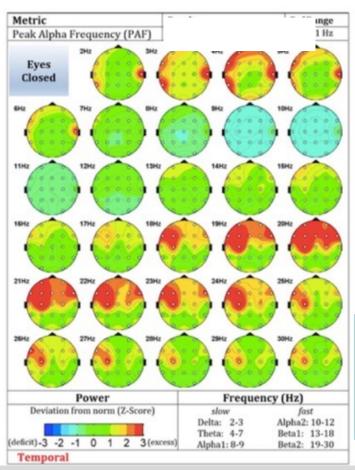
Video Credit: Dr. Barbara Tritz, Queen of Dental Hygiene

Case Study - Dysbiosis and Systemic Inflammation

11.21.18 Baseline



7.9.19 Post - Susan



Improved alpha peak

Much improved delta and theta power.

Much improved reduction in what is believed to be neuro-inflammation

Bioclear Cleansing Kit

- * Biocidin Liquid
- ❖ GI Detox+
- Proflora

NeuroRead

Addressing inflammation in the gut resulted in reduced inflammation in the brain





Thank You!



