'Keto-adapt' your clients in 3 months in 8 easy steps

Rob Verkerk PhD Founder, executive & scientific director Alliance for Natural Health International

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Personal journey





What we're not talking about...

Upon examination of the literature, the **majority of studies report decreases** in fat-free mass in individuals following a ketogenic diet. However, some confounding factors exist, such as the use of aggressive weight loss diets and potential concerns with fat-free mass measurement. A limited number of studies have examined **combining resistance training with ketogenic diets**, and further research is needed to determine whether resistance training can effectively slow or stop the loss of fat-free mass typically seen in individuals following a ketogenic diet. Mechanisms underlying the effects of a ketogenic diet on fat-free mass and the results of implementing exercise interventions in combination with this diet should also be examined.

Tinsley GM, Willoughby DS. Fat-Free Mass Changes During Ketogenic Diets and the Potential Role of Resistance Training. *Int J Sport Nutr Exerc Metab*. 2015 Aug 12. [Epub ahead of print]

Multi-modal interventions

ENDOCKINOLOGY

dot: 10.3389/fends.2011.00086



Therapeutic prospects of metabolically active brown adipose tissue in humans

Matthias J. Betz^{1,2} and Sven Enerbäck¹*

¹ Department of Medical Genetics, Institute of Biomedicine, Subgrounds Academy, University of Göteborg, Göteborg, Sweden ² Medizinische Klinik, Campus Innerstadt, Kimkum der Ludwig-Meximilians-Universität Mänchen, Munich, Germany

Edited by:

Patrick Saala, University of Pernsylvenia, USA

Reviewed by:

Darlana Evana Barryman, Chio University, USA Vincenzo Garlo Russo, Mundoch Chiklarna Russarch Institute, Australia

"Compandence:

Seen Enerbick, Department of Medical Genetics, Institute of Biomedicine, Sahlgrenske Academy University of Göteborg, Medicinessity of Göteborg The world-wide obesity epidemic constitutes a severe threat to human health and wellbeing and poses a major challenge to health-care systems. Current therapeutic approaches, relying mainly on reduced energy intake and/or increased exercise energy expenditure, are generally of limited effectiveness. Previously believed to be present only in children, the existence of metabolically active brown adipose tissue (BAT) was recently demonstrated also in healthy human adults. The physiological role of BAT is to dissipate chemical energy, mainly from fatty acids, as heat to maintain body temperature in cold environments. Recent studies indicate that the activity of BAT is negatively correlated with overweight and obesity, findings that raise the exciting possibility of new and effective weight reduction therapies based on increased BAT energy expenditure, a process likely to be amenable to pharmacological intervention.

Diet or state?

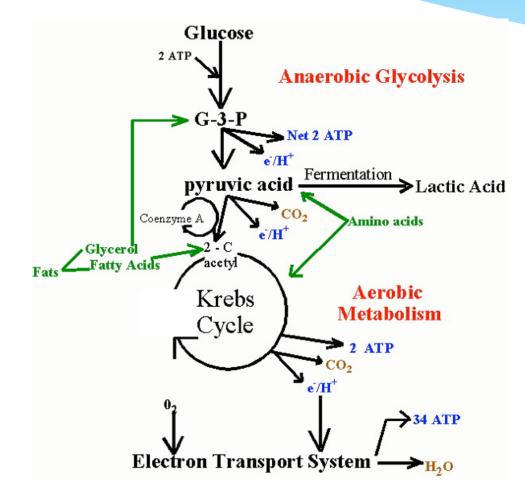
- * Ketosis: long-term or cyclic?
- * KD, Low Carb diet, Very Low Carb, Cyclic KD
- * Effects on body composition: fat vs muscle mass
- * CKD + Intermittent Fasting + Physical Activity
- * Nutritional ketosis vs starvation-induced ketosis

Traits among the keto-adapted

- * Can readily burn fats for fuel
- * Regularly practice caloric restriction and intermittent fasting
- * Physically active
- * Diet is anti-inflammatory and loaded with phytonutrients from the 6 main colour groups of the phytonutrient spectrum
- * Bulk of their diet energy in keto phase from fat
- * Metabolic risk = v low as measured by bloods or BC (muscle/ adipose/visceral fat ratios)
- * Nutrition and lifestyle adapted around genetic and other limitations
- * Metabolic + psychoemotional flexibility

http://anh-europe.org/2015/02/04/anh-food4health-plate-the-starting-point-for-metabolic-flexibility/

Metabolic fuelling basics



Metabolic flexibility is key

Your 3 energy systems

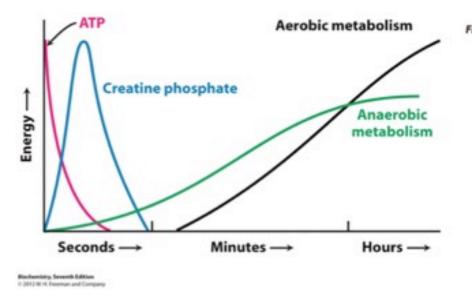
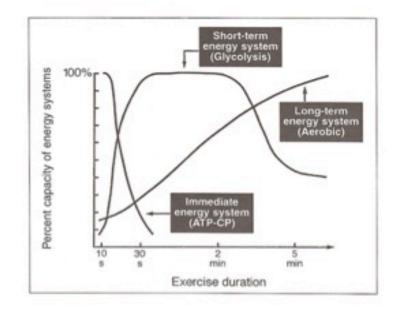


Figure 3-1: The three systems of energy transfer and their percentage contribution to total energy output during all-out exercise of different durations.

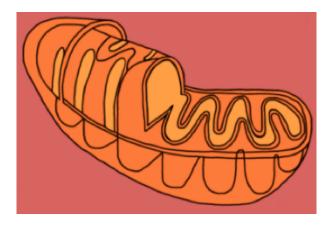


- 1. Phosphagen or ATP-CP system
- 2. Anaerobic / Fast glycolysis
- 3. Aerobic / Slow glycolysis + Krebs/TCA cycle Performance, Williams & Wilkins, Maryland. p. 190.
 - + Electron Transport Chain (oxidative phosphorylation)

Reference: McArdle, Katch and Katch. (1996). Exercise Physiology. Energy, Nutrition and Human VCIC Performance, Williams & Wilkins, Maryland. p. 190.

Theoretical E yield

- * Creatine phosphate: alactic/anaerobic 1 ATP
- * Glucose: lactic acid/anaerobic 2 ATP
- * Glucose: lactic acid/aerobic
 36 ATP



Mitochondria

- * Fatty acids (beta-oxidation): alactic/aerobic
 Bacterial origin
 Average 1000 in each muscle cell
 - Regular activity generates new mitochondria

Energy from your fuel stores

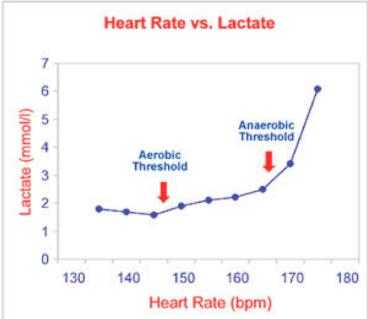
Fuel source	Maximal rate of <u>ATP</u> production (mmol/s)	Total ~P available (mmol)
Muscle ATP		223
Creatine phosphate	73.3	446
Conversion of muscle glycogen into lactate	39.1	6,700
Conversion of muscle glycogen into CO ₂	16.7	84,000
Conversion of liver glycogen into CO ₂	6.2	19,000
Conversion of adipose-tissue fatty acids into CO_2	6.7	4,000,000

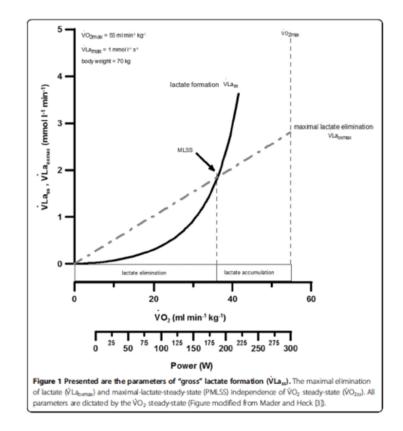
Note: Fuels stored are estimated for a 70-kg person having a muscle mass of 28 kg.

Source: After E. Hultman and R. C. Harris. In Principles of Exercise Biochemistry, J. R. Poortmans (Ed.). (Karger, 1988), pp. 78-119.

Threshold training

- * Aerobic metabolism
- * Anaerobic threshold
- Lactate threshold
- * Anaerobic metabolism





Training for your 3 E systems

Phosphagen system

- * 2 sets of 8 x 5 seconds at maximal with 3:00 passive rest and 5:00 rest between sets
- * 5 x 10 seconds at maximal with 3:00–4:00 passive rest

Anaerobic (fast glycolysis)

- * 'Sprint-8' type: 8–10 x 30 seconds fast with 1:00 active recovery
- * 4 x 1:30 fast with 3:00 active recovery

Aerobic

- * Long, steady activity
- * 60+ (pref 90+) minutes at 70%–75% maximum heart rate
- * 15- to 20-minute tempo workout at lactate threshold intensity (about 80%–85% maximum HR)
- * 5 x 3:00 at 95%–100% maximum heart rate with 3:00 active recovery

Contradications for KD

- * History of pancreatitis
- * Active gall bladder disease
- * Impaired liver function
- * Impaired fat metabolism/digestion
- * Poor nutritional status
- * Gastric bypass surgery
- * Abdominal tumours
- Decreased gastrointestinal motility (e.g. in conjunction with conventional cancer treatment and associated drugs)
- * History of kidney failure www.ketogenic-diet-resource.com/ketogenic-diet-plan.html

Helpful hardware (mostly optional)

- * Food balance
- * Body composition scale (e.g. Tanita BC 545N)
- * Physical activity monitor (e.g. Suunto Ambit)
- * Reference book (e.g. Volek & Phinney, 2011)
- Ketonix device (optional)







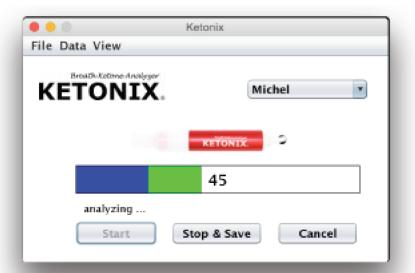


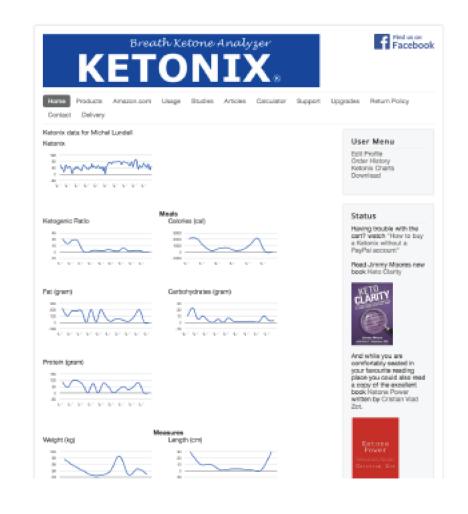


Jeff S. Volek, PhD, RD Stephen D. Phinney, MD, PhD

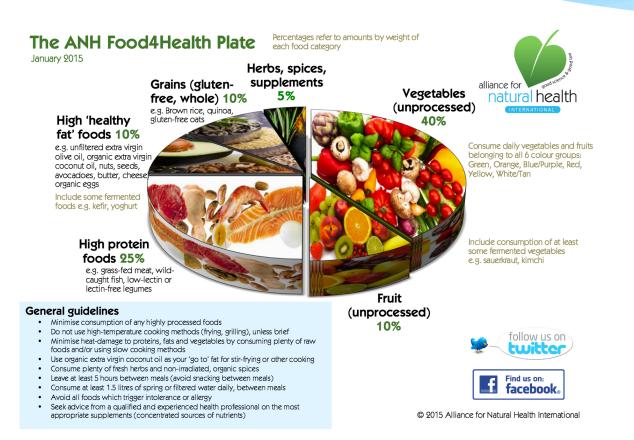
Ketonix

	Ketonix			
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ANH Food4Health plate



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#Food4Health

Additional resources

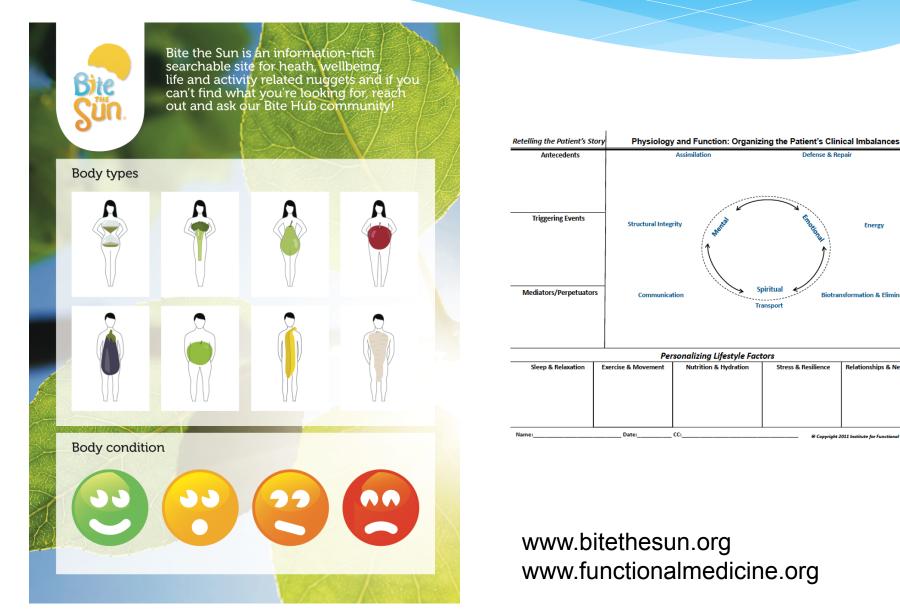
Defense & Repair

Energy

Biotransformation & Elimination

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Relationships & Networks



Classic KD

		1500	
	Energy	kcal/d	
	%	kcal	Grams
Carbs	10	150	38
Protein	20	300	75
Fat	70	1050	117
Total	100	1500	230

Early adaptation phase

- * Know how you will feel
- * Strict ketosis phase: 30 days
- * Minimize activity in early adaptation phase
- * Don't give up!

Carb-refeed phase

- * Don't start until Month 2
- * Deplete and replete glycogen stores
- * Key before endurance activity
- * Up-regulate hormones and thyroid activity
- * Gives psychological "break" that increases overall compliance on CKD
- * Enjoy!

4 essentials to Cyclic Keto LS

1. Understand your body and your body composition

SNP, genetic/polymorphism tests (e.g. DNA Life, Nordic Labs)
 current BC, metabolic risk, health status; antecedents, triggers, perpetuators (e.g. use FM Matrix)

- 2. Choose your physical activities
- 3. Clear your house of refined carbs, grain products and stock with healthy fats (Extra Virgin Coconut Oil, Extra Virgin Olive Oil; seeds, tree nuts)
- 4. Learn to plan: nutrition + activity + rest (BTS)

8 steps to CKLS (1-4)

- 1. Set your goals
- 2. Preparation: baseline BC, go entirely grain-free during KD phase; gluten-containing grain-free in glycogen repletion phase
- Timing/Planning: Maintain >5h between food; >12 h fasts 6 d/w; don't eat within 2 h of bed, select carb refeed times carefully
- 4. Sleep: Plenty (6-9h, depending on individual, stress, etc)

8 steps to CKDLS (5-8)

- 5. Food & water: Use F4H plate as your average plan maintain dietary diversity
- 6. Physical activity: Alternate resistance/strength and endurance/CV training, train twice weekly in fasted state; include 1-3 sessions HIIT/w
- 7. Monitoring: Monitor body composition, dietary intake and physical activity
- 8. Adjust/fine-tune your programme
 - We're each individual!

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@VerkerkRob@anhcampaign

ANHInternational