



NEUROHACKING

OTIMIZANDO AS FUNÇÕES
COGNITIVAS COM
NEURONUTRIÇÃO[®]

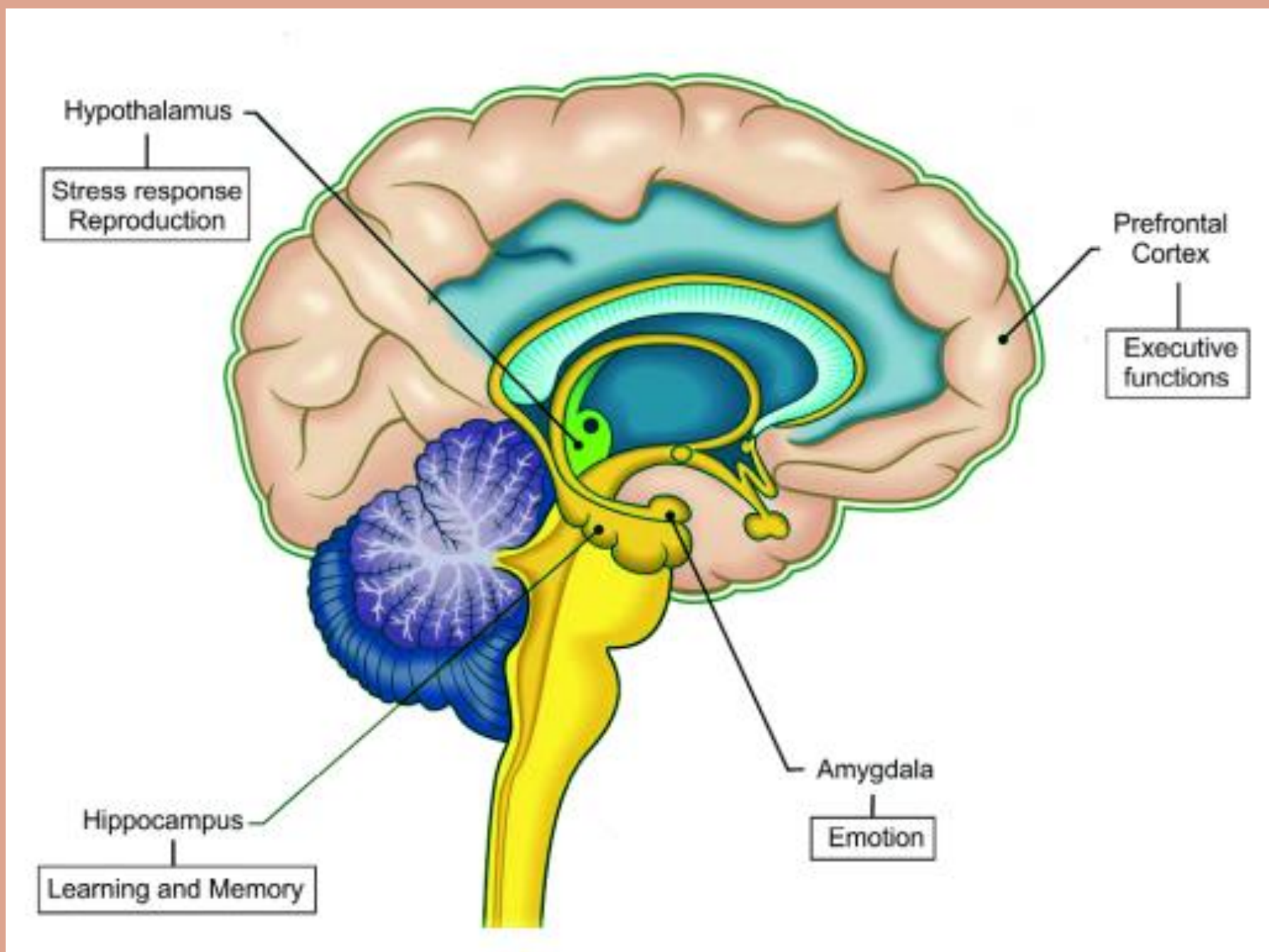
DANIELLE LODETTI



PRAZER, DANIELLE LODETTI



- Criadora da Neuronutrição®
- Nutricionista pela Universidade Federal de Santa Catarina (2000)
- Especialista em Fisiologia do Exercício pela Escola Paulista de Medicina (2002)
- Especialista em Nutrição Estética pelo IPGS – Rio de Janeiro (2010)
- Aperfeiçoamento em Bioquímica Aplicada à Patologia - 2010 / 2016
- Especialização em Nutrição Ortomolecular e Nutrigenômica – FAPES – SP (2012)
- Especialização em Fitoterapia Integrativa
- Especialização Psiquiatria Ortomolecular -FAPES - SP (2022)
- Aperfeiçoamento em Bioquímica - Arvore do conhecimento (2022)



LOBO FRONTAL

- FUNÇÕES EXECUTIVAS

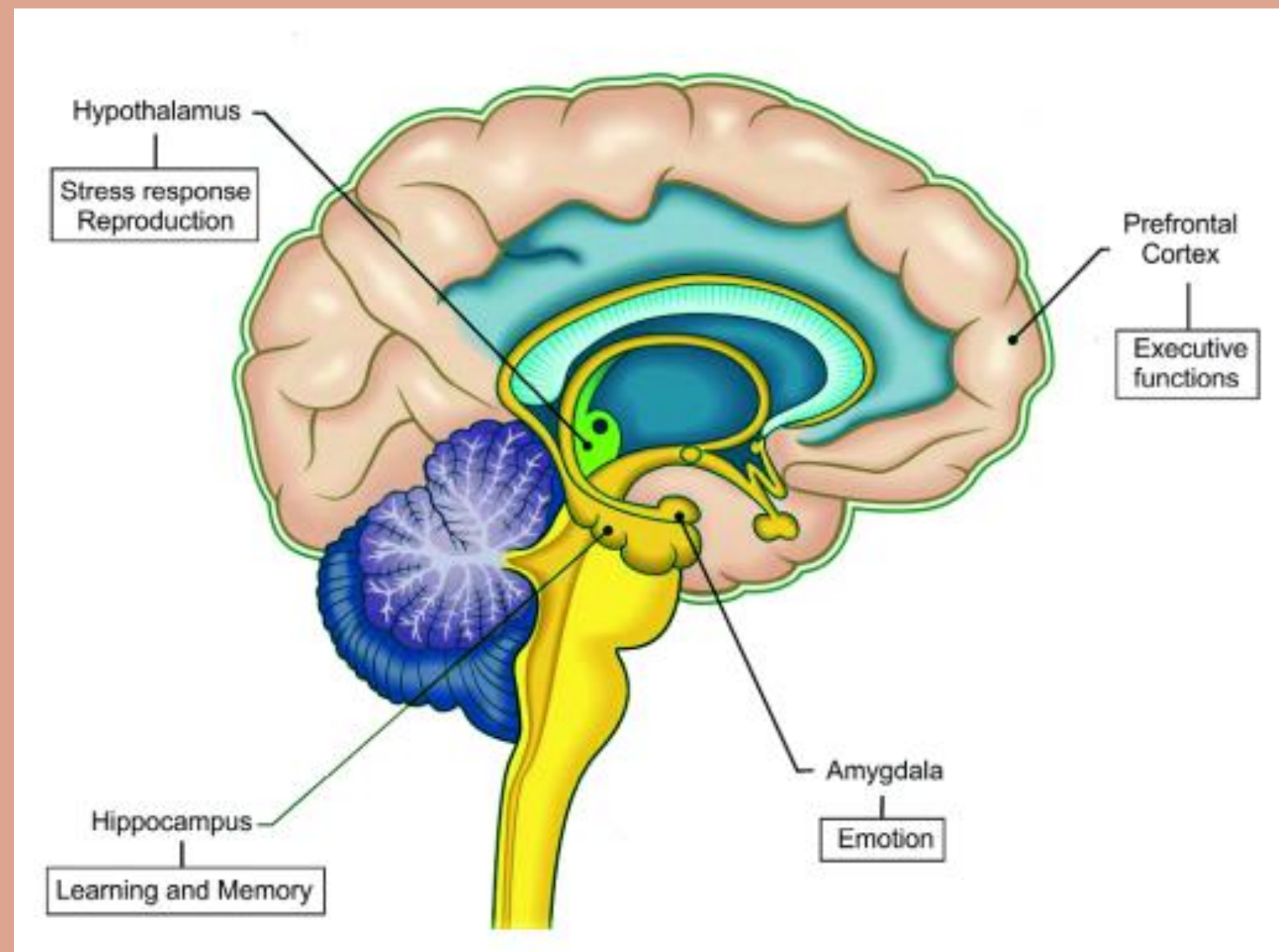
Tomada de decisões
Planejamento
Solução de problemas
Raciocínio

- COGNIÇÃO
- INTELIGÊNCIA
- ATENÇÃO, FOCO
- PROCESSAMENTO E
- EXPRESSÃO DA LINGUAGEM
- MOTIVAÇÃO



MEMÓRIA
RECENTE

FORMAÇÃO DA
MEMÓRIA DE
LONGO PRAZO





NEUROHACKING

SUBSTÂNCIA QUE MELHORA
AS HABILIDADES COGNITIVAS
ATRAVÉS DE VÁRIOS
MECANISMOS FISIOLÓGICOS



COMO AGEM OS NEUROHACKERS ?



SÍNTESE DE MEBRANAS
NEURONAIS (SINAPTOGÊNESE)

ANTIOXIDANTES
(NEUROPROTEÇÃO)

PERFUSÃO SANGUÍNEA

ANTIINFLAMATÓRIOS

Ach, DOPAMINA, NE, SER

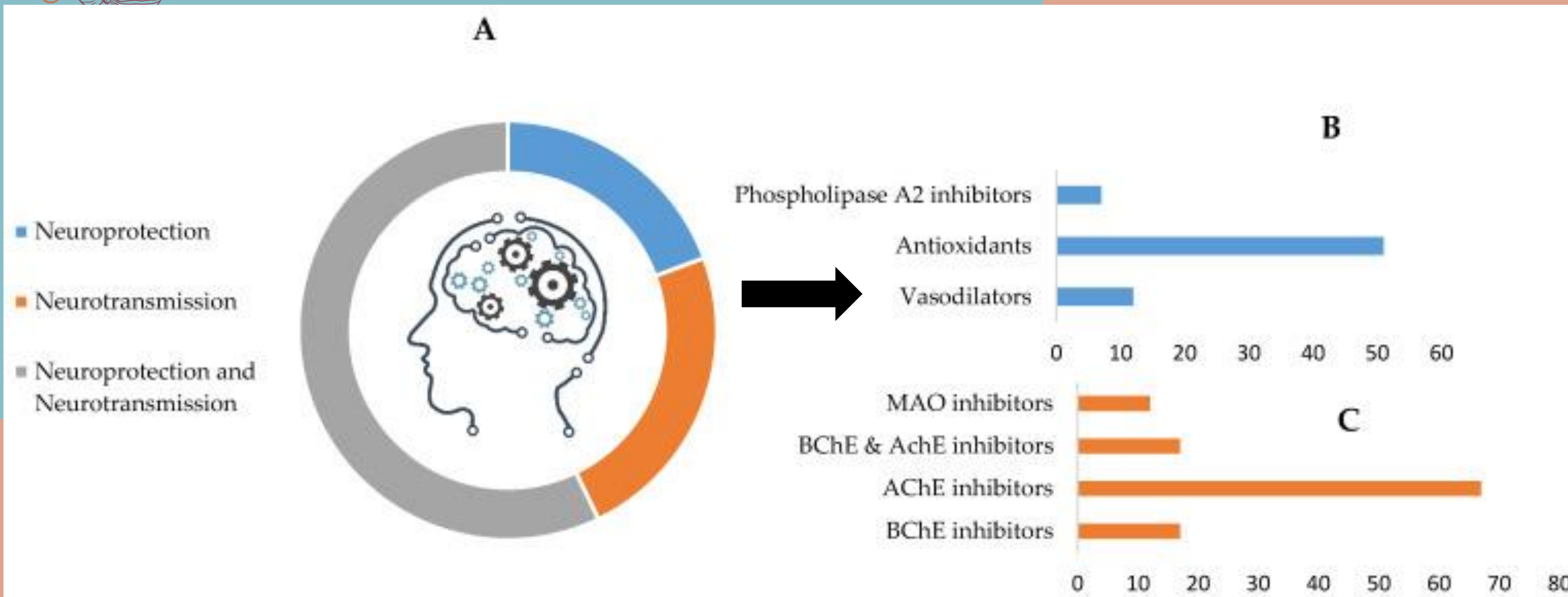
NEUROGÊNESE

[Pharmaceutics](#). 2021 Jan; 13(1): 124.

Potential Herb–Drug Interactions in the Management of Age-Related Cognitive Dysfunction



MECANISMOS DE AÇÃO





OXIGÊNIO

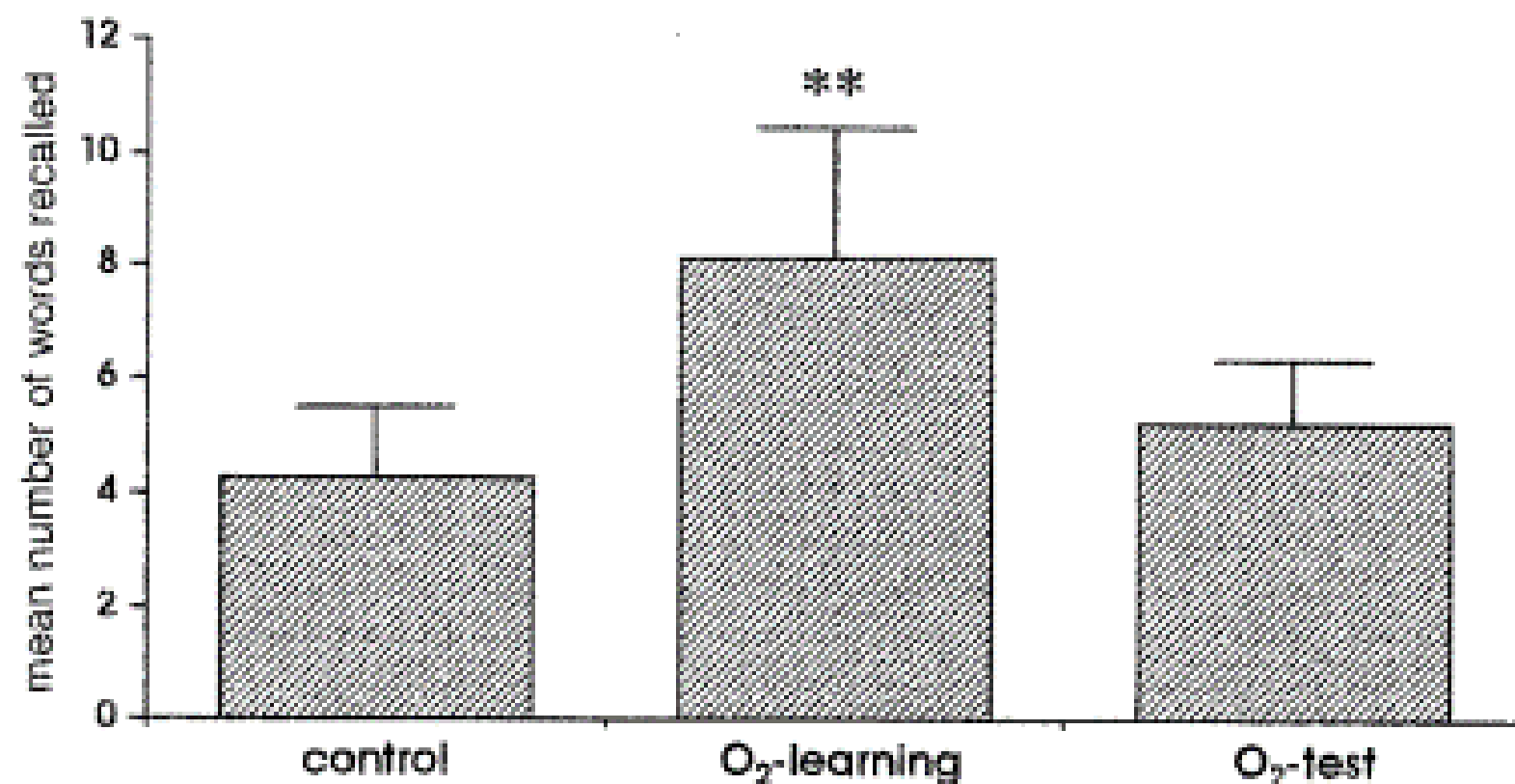
The Brain uses 20% of the total oxygen supply consumed by the entire body.

Brain performance is highly sensitive to any decrease in oxygen supply. A reduction of the plasma oxygen pressure to 65 mmHg will impair the brain's ability to perform complex tasks, at 55 mmHg short-term memory will be impaired, while at <35 mmHg consciousness will be lost



OXIGÊNIO E FORMAÇÃO DE MEMÓRIA

Fig. 1 Influence of oxygen administration on word recall with a 10 min learning-test interval, error bars show standard deviations (** $P < 0.01$ compared to controls and the oxygen-test group)



258

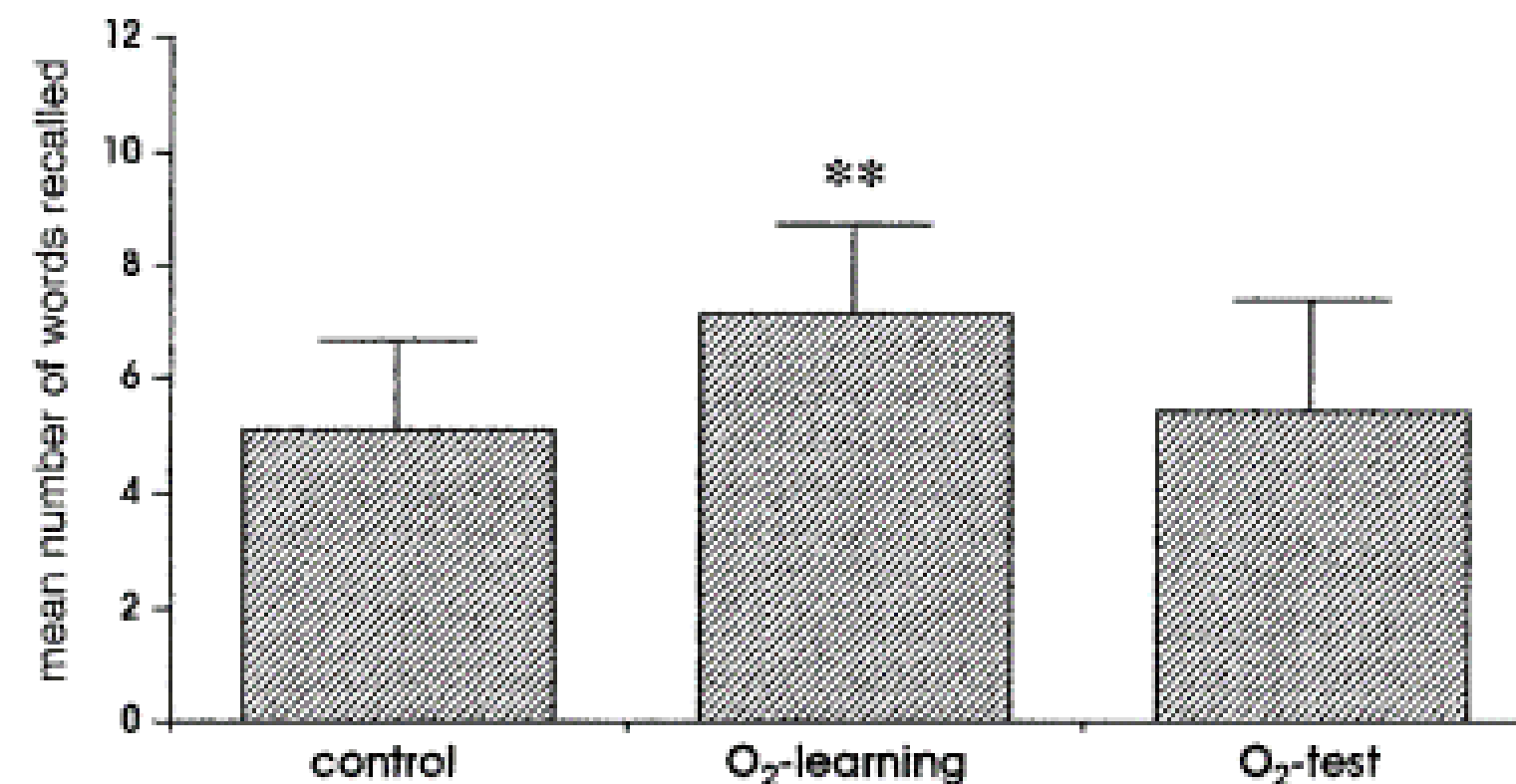


Fig. 2 Influence of oxygen administration on word recall with a 24 h learning-test interval, error bars show standard deviations (** $P < 0.01$ compared to controls and $P < 0.05$ compared to oxygen-test group)



MÁSCARAS DE O₂ COM CONCENTRAÇÕES DIFERENTES

INDIVÍDUOS SAUDÁVEIS (mean age 72.9 ± 4.7 years)

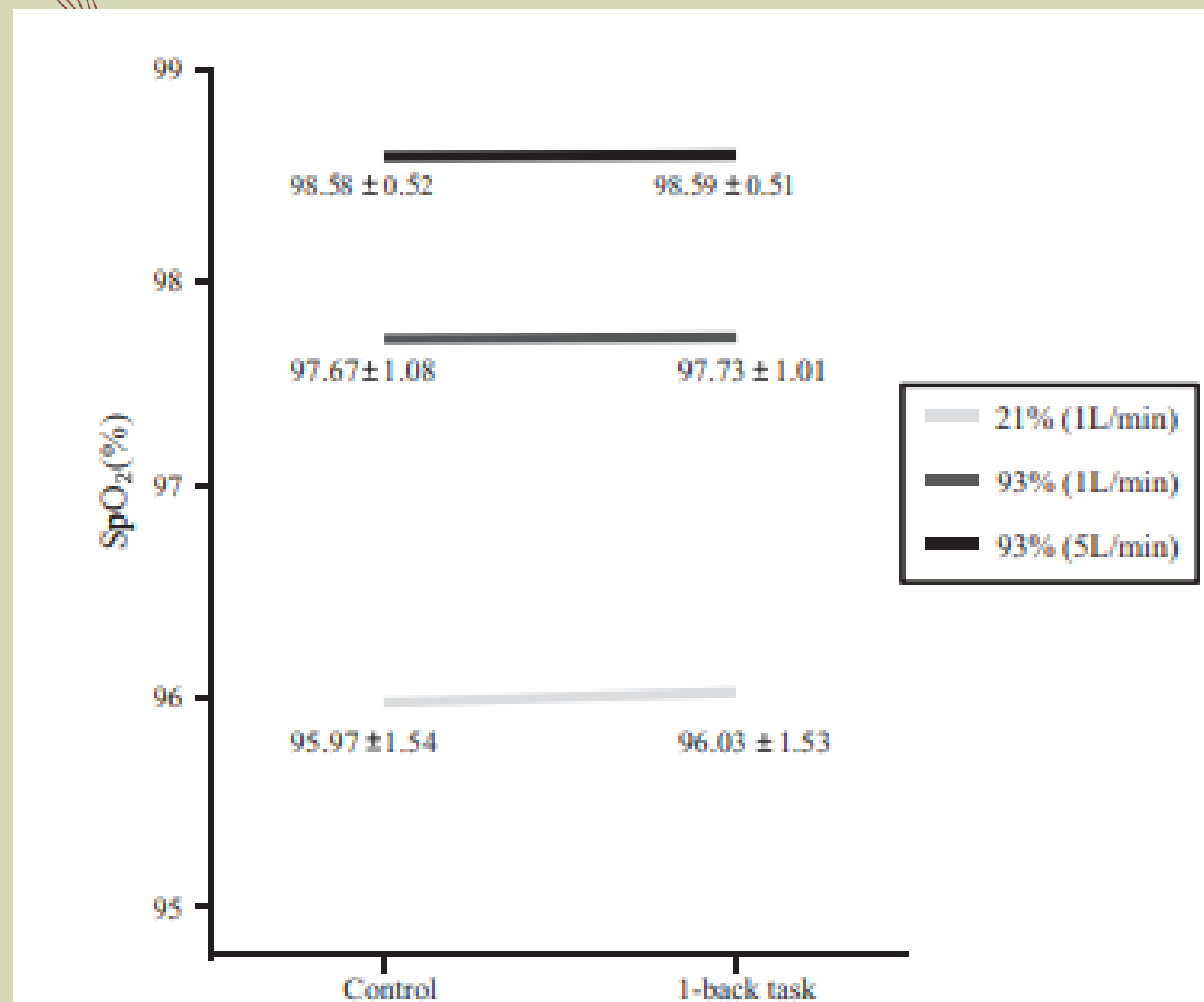


Figure 1 SpO₂ by three conditions and two phases.

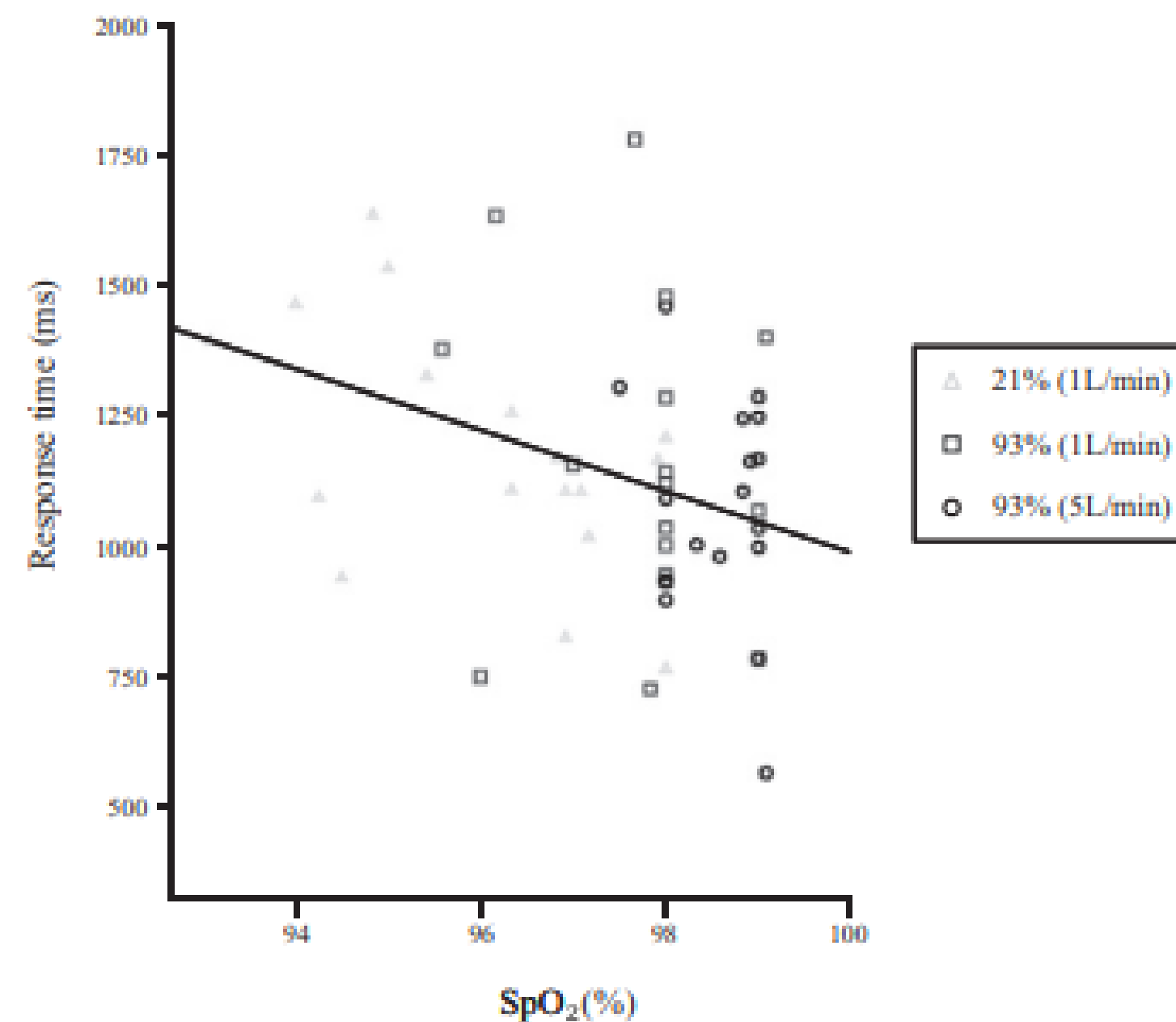
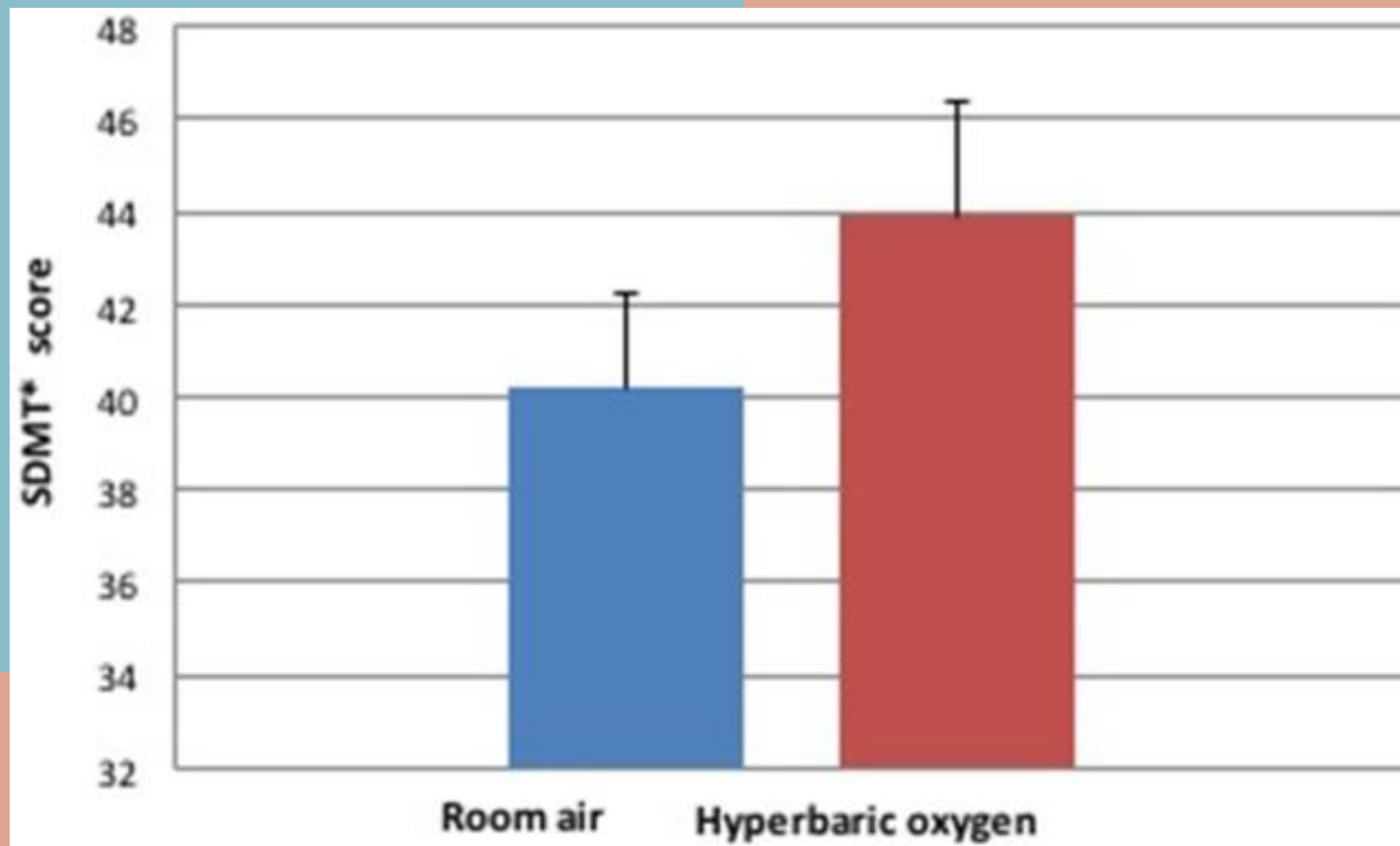


Figure 2 Correlation between response time and blood oxygen saturation level in 1-back task phase.



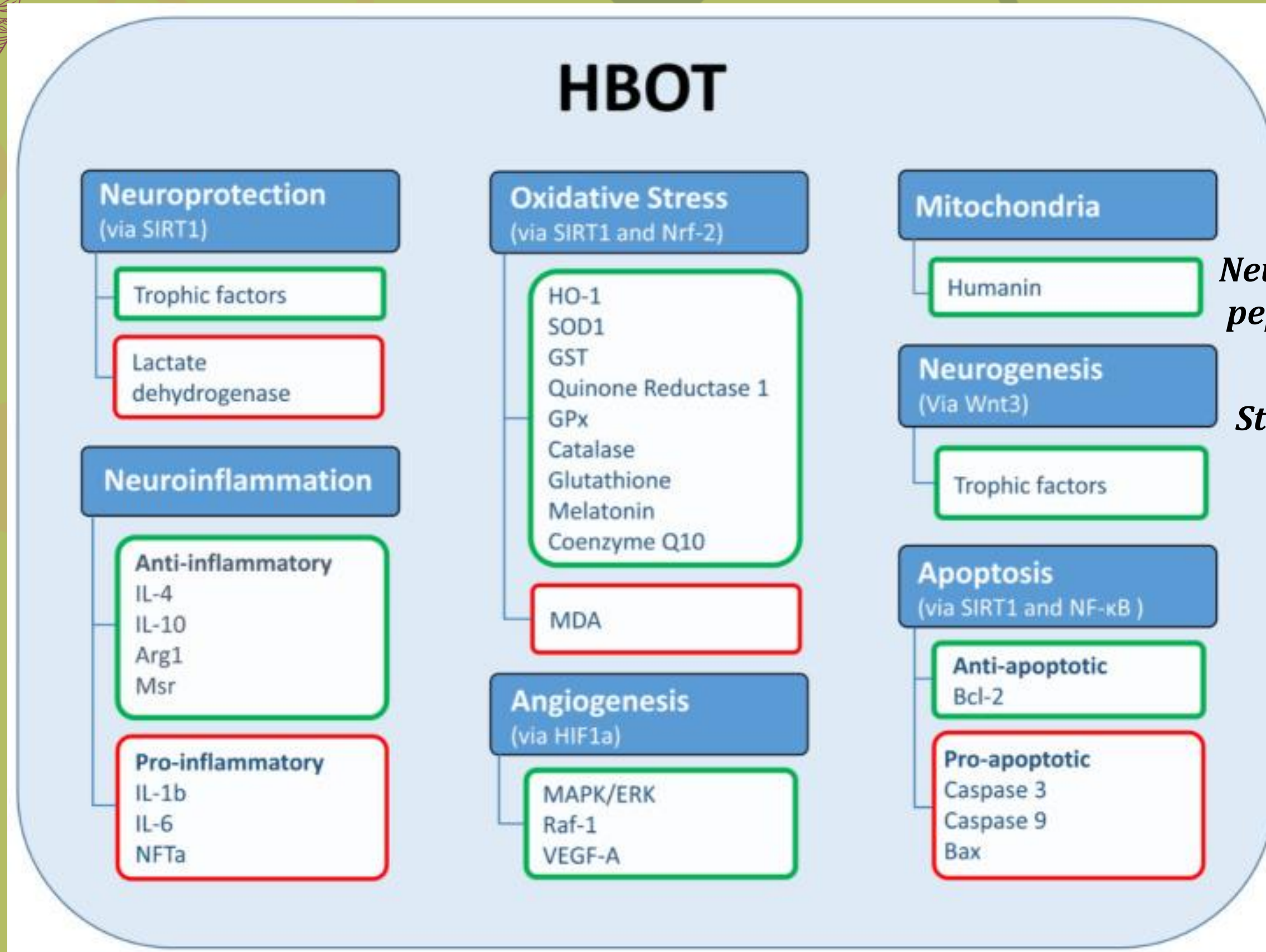
CÂMARA HIPERBÁRICA

*Escala de atenção,
digitalização visual,
rastreamento e velocidade
motora*



Cognitive single task during hyperbaric oxygen compared to normal environments. *SDMT—Symbol Digit Modality Test.

02 – MECANISMOS SUGERIDOS

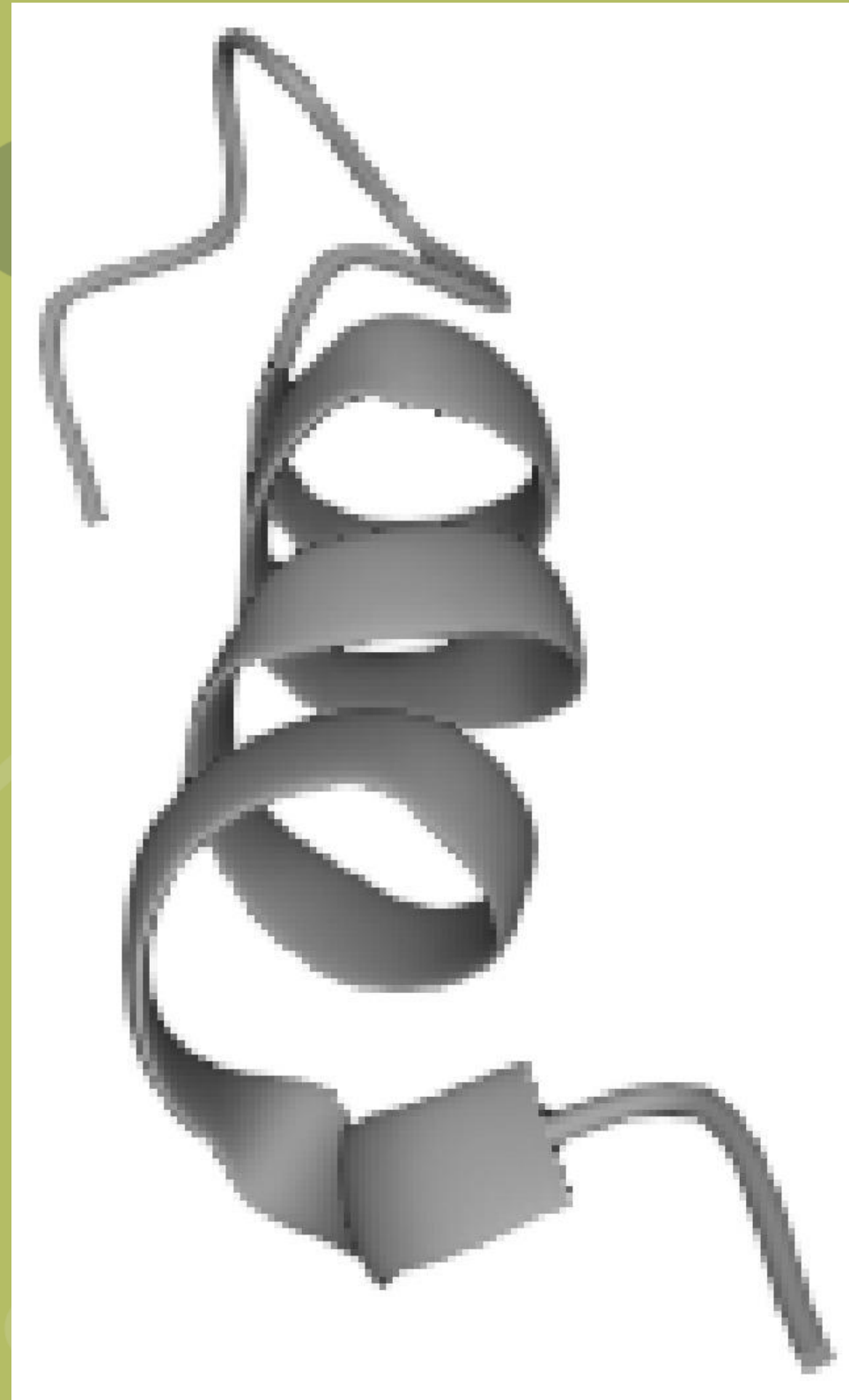


Neuroprotective mitochondrion-derived peptide in humans,

Stem cell proliferation



HUMANINA



Humanin molecule, whose sequence is: Met-Ala-Pro-Arg-Gly-Phe-Ser-Cys-Leu-Leu-Leu-Leu-Thr-Ser-Glu-Ile-Asp-Leu-Pro-Val-Lys-Arg-Arg-Ala

[*Biology \(Basel\)*](#). 2023 Apr; 12(4): 558.



Table 1. Neuroprotective effect of Humanin, N/A is not applicable.

Article	Study Design	Population	Outcome Measures
Zárate, S.C. et al. (2019) [50]	In vivo study	Rat	Neuroprotective effect of humanin and relationship with ovarian hormones
Yen, K. et al. (2018) [38]	In vitro and in vivo study	SH-SY5Y cells, Mouse	Neuroprotective effect of humanin
Yen, K. et al. (2020) [40]	In vivo study	<i>C. elegans</i> , Mouse, Human	Circulating levels of humanin and their relation to diseases of aging and lifespan
Gong, Z. et al. (2022) [49]	Review	Mouse, Porcine	Protective effect of humanin in myocardial ischemia-reperfusion.
Kim, S.J. et al. (2021) [37]	Review	N/A	Humanin in age-related disease
Gong, Z. et al. (2014) [51]	Review	N/A	Role of humanin in age-related disease
Caso, V.M. et al. (2021) [42]	In vitro study	N/A	Neuroprotective effects of humanin and its homologs (HNG) from A β
Zacharias, D.G. et al. (2012) [43]	In vivo study	Mouse	Humanin reduced plaque accumulation in Alzheimer's disease and has a cytoprotective action in stroke
Park, T. et al. (2013) [55]	In vivo study	Middle-aged APP ^{swe} /PS1 ^{dE9} mice	Treatment with HNG significantly improves spatial learning and memory deficits, reduces A β plaque accumulation and insoluble A β concentration; decreases neuro-inflammatory responses



METABOLISMO CELULAR

O SIMPLES PRECISA SER FEITO

HIPERTENSOS

HIPERGLICEMIA

PLACAS DE ATEROMA EM CARÓTIDAS

HIPERHOMOCISTEÍNEMIA

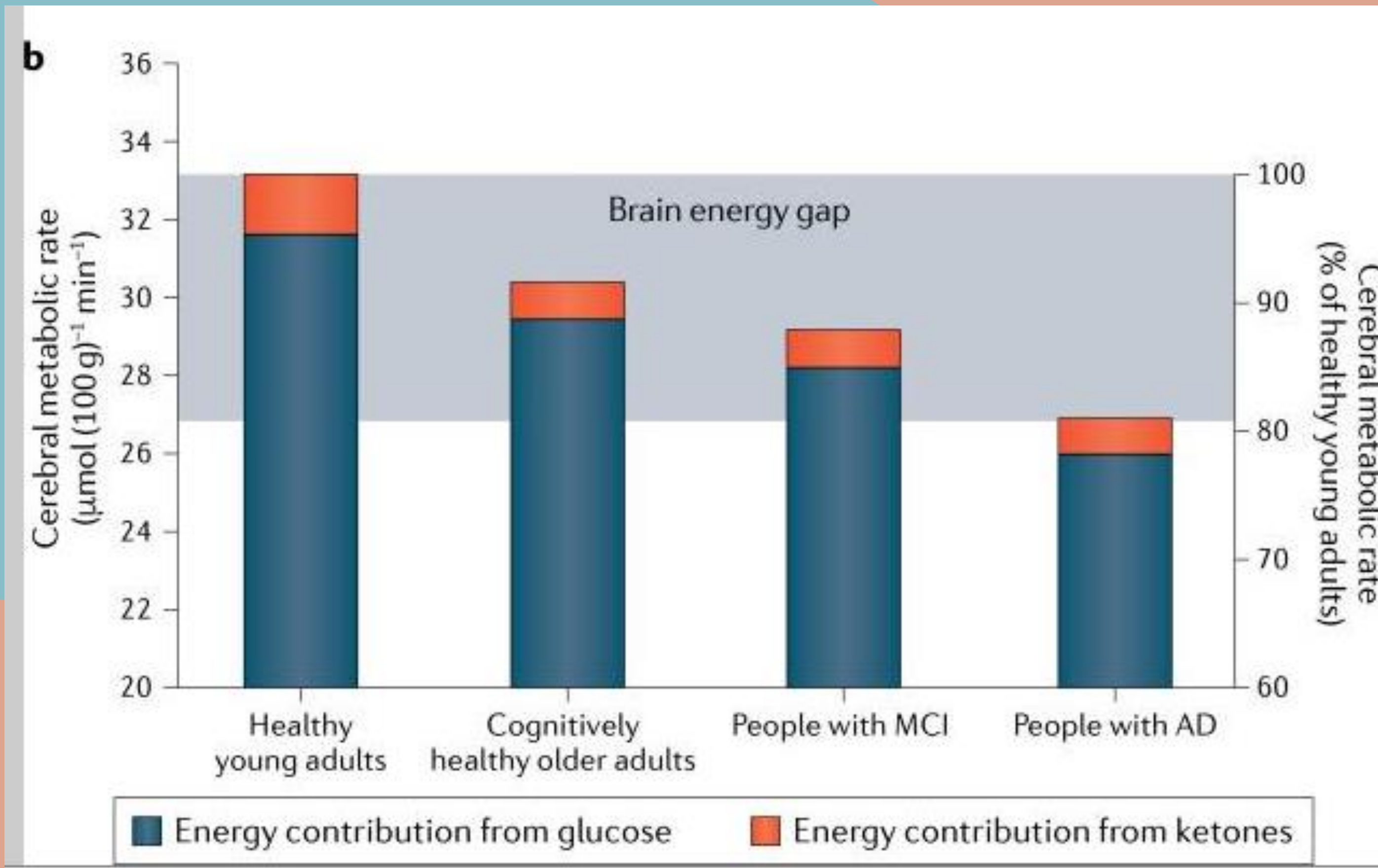
ANEMIAS

HIDRATAÇÃO



GLICOSE

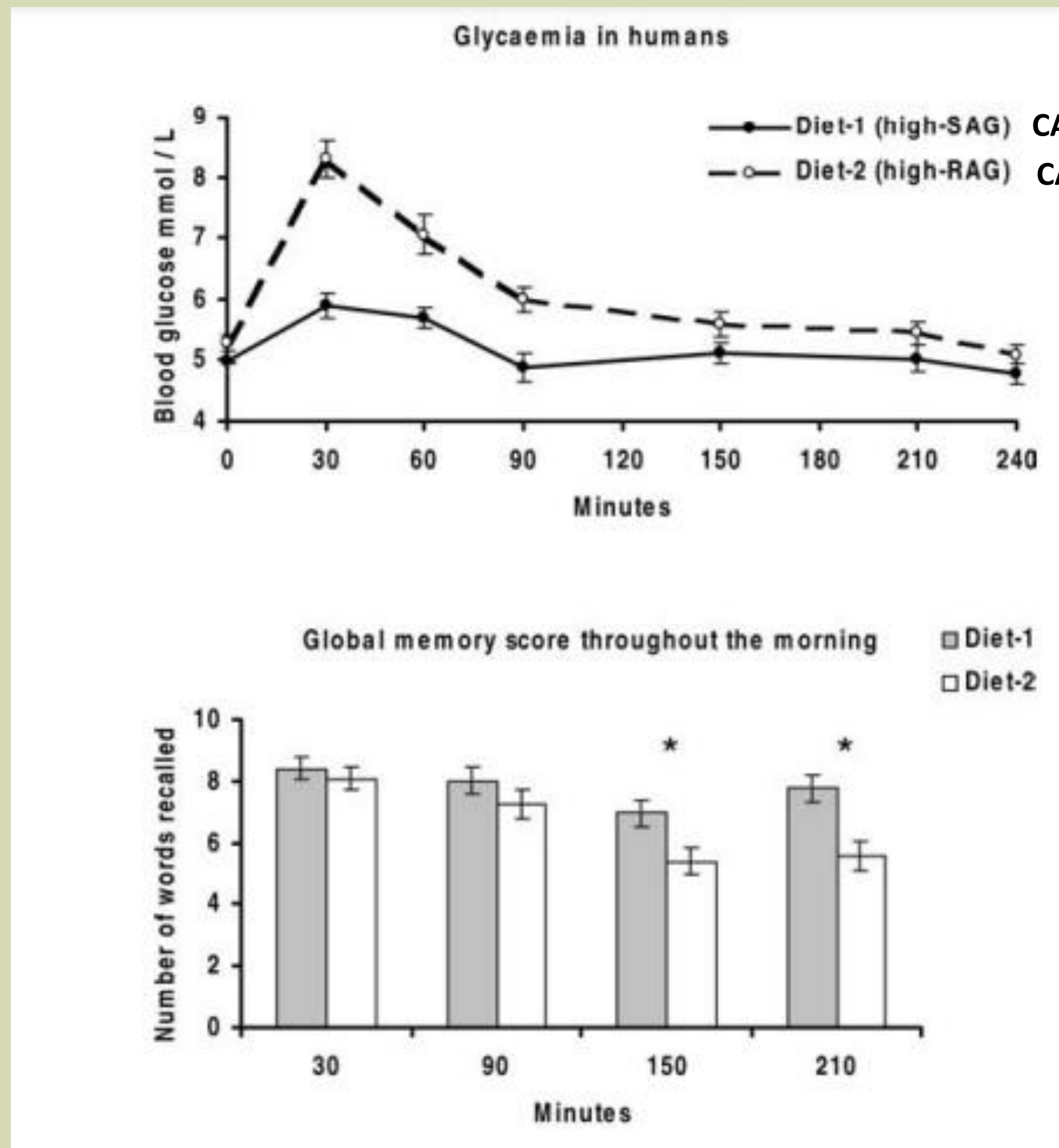
Cérebro consome 25–30% do total de glicose consumida



Glucose contributes to about 95% of total brain fuel supply in cognitively healthy young adults, and ketones supply the remaining 5%. In cognitively healthy older adults, brain glucose uptake is decreased by about 9%, in people with mild cognitive impairment (MCI) it is decreased by about 12% and in people with mild-to-moderate AD it is decreased by about 18%.



GLICEMIA X MEMÓRIA





GLICOSE

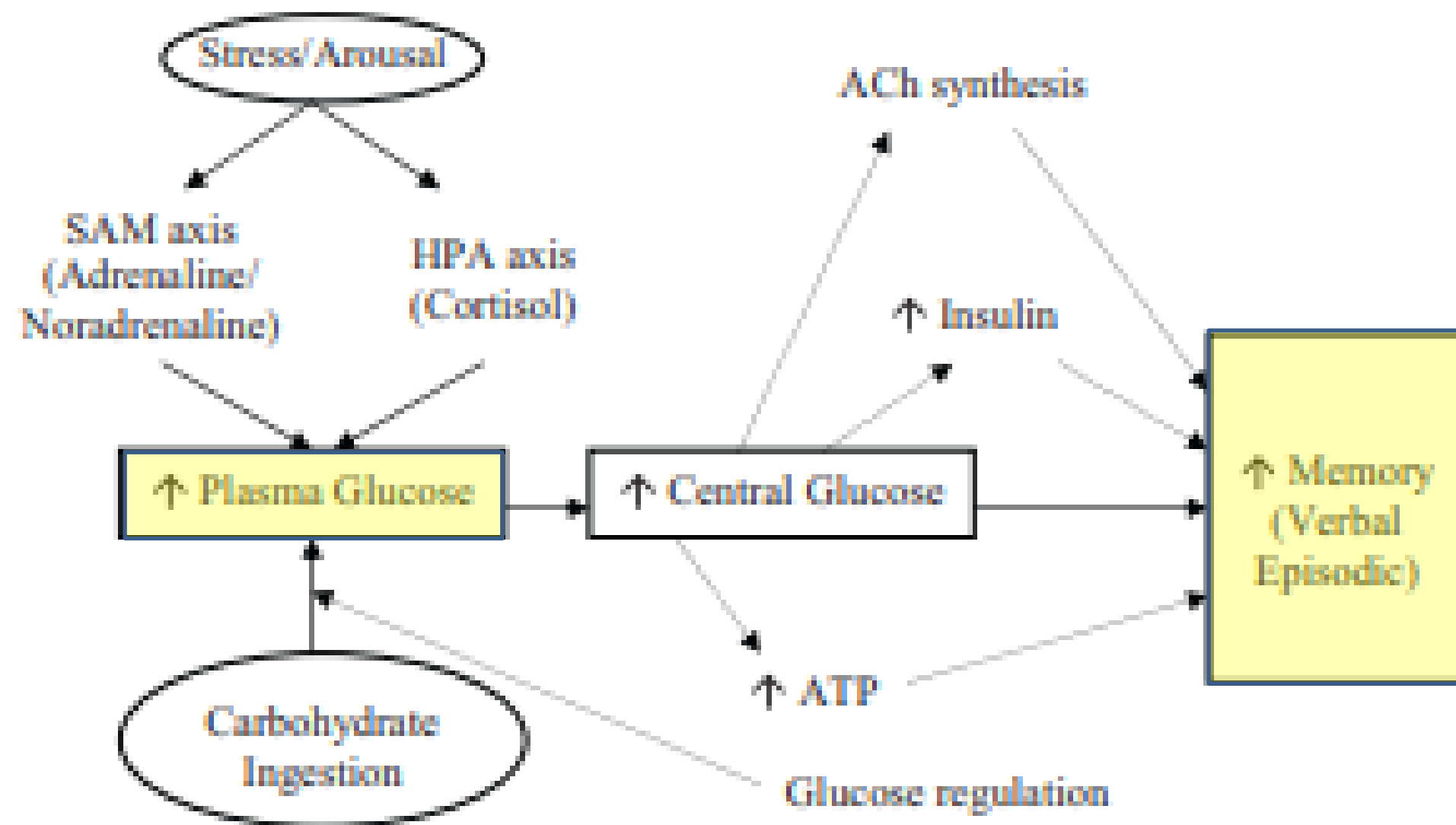
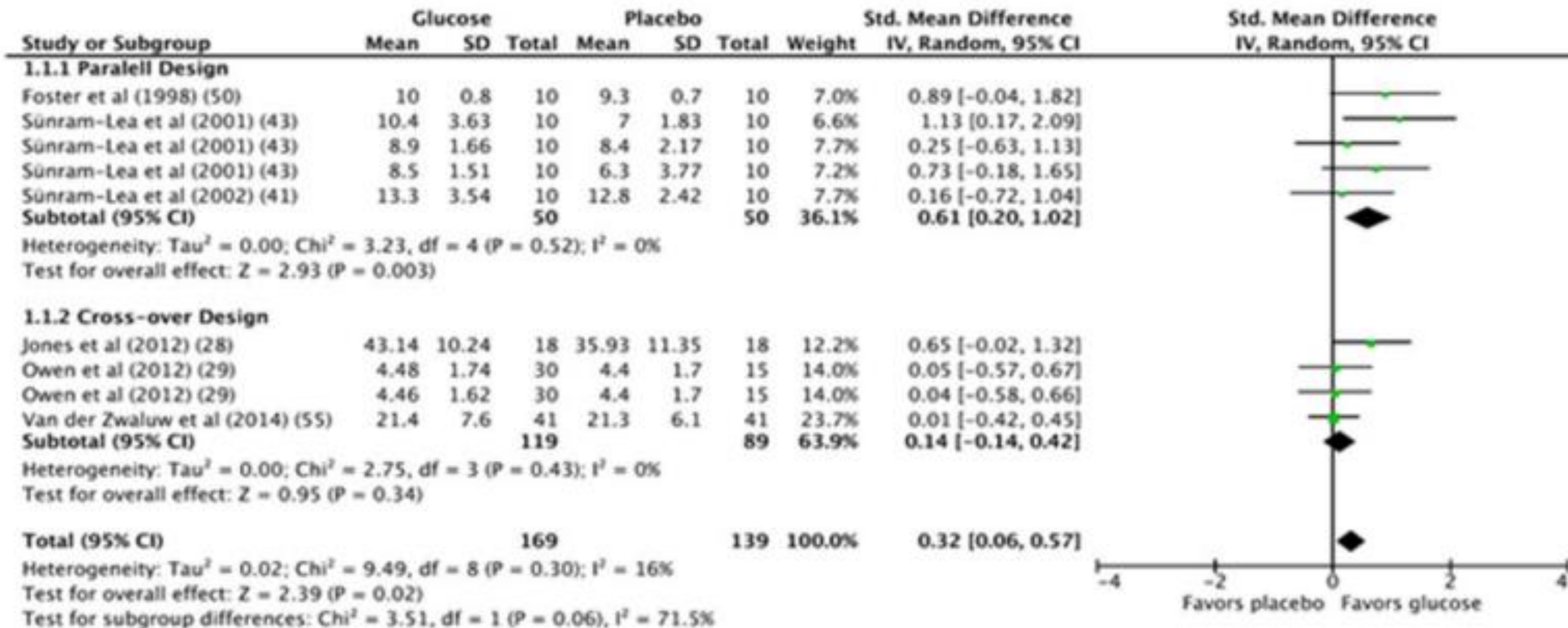


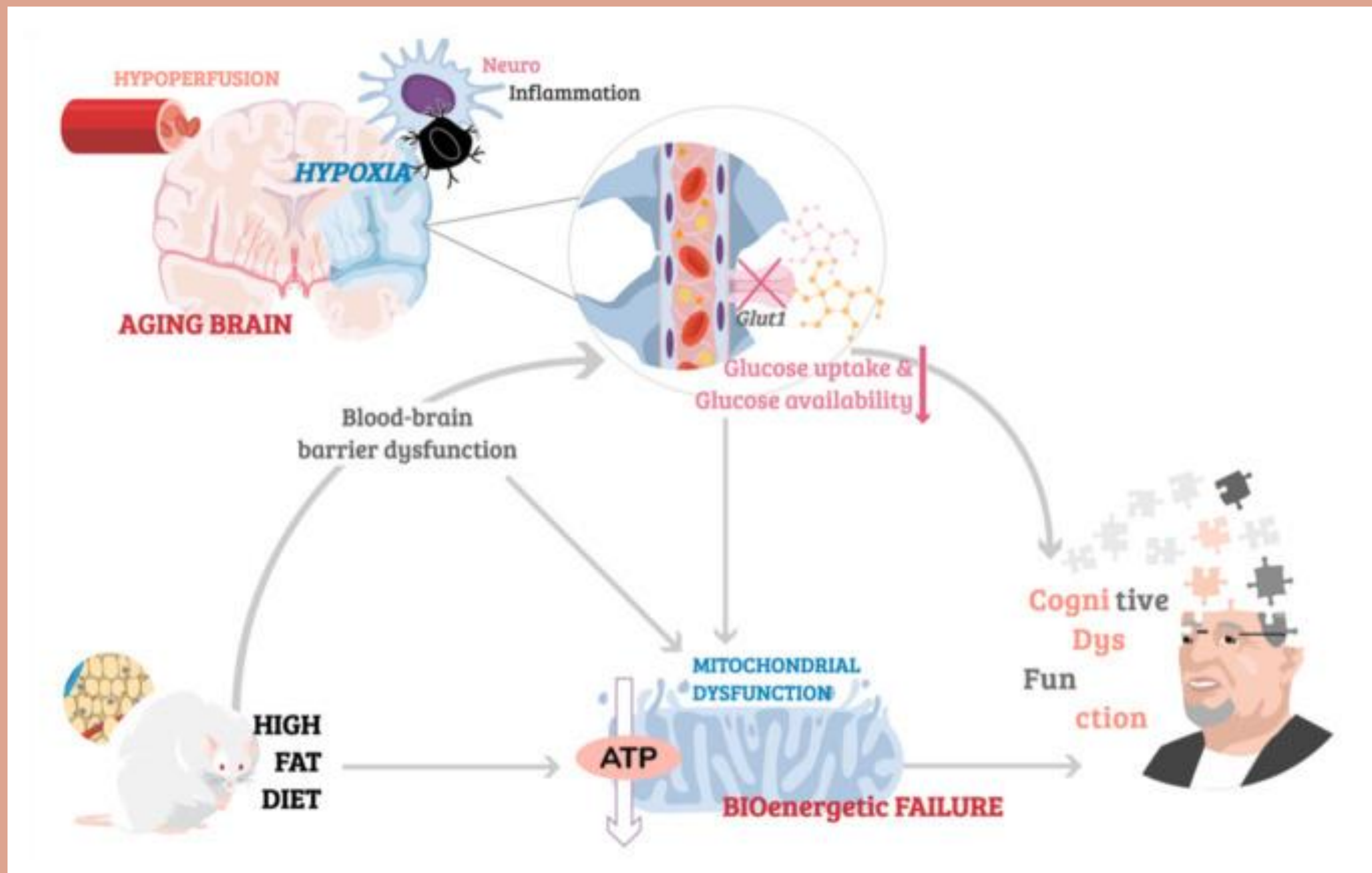
Fig. 1. A conceptual model of the glucose memory facilitation effect. The ingestion of oral glucose or acute stress/emotional arousal increases the concentration of circulating glucose in the periphery, and subsequently, the central nervous system. Via its proposed effects on a) insulin, b) ACh synthesis and/or c) K_{ATP} channel function, glucose enhances (verbal episodic) memory performance.



GLICOSE X MEMÓRIA

A Immediate Recall *MEMÓRIA IMEDIATA*

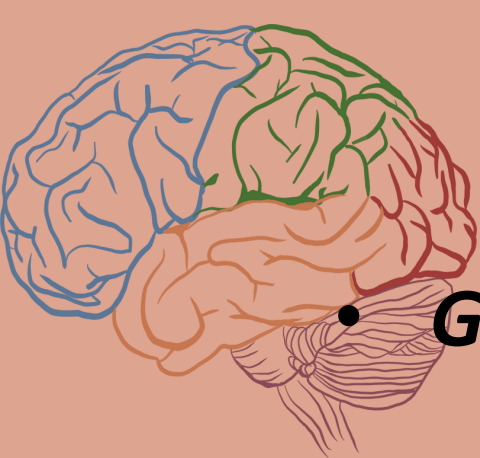




Int J Mol Sci. 2021 Apr; 22(7): 3574.

Published online 2021 Mar 30. doi: [10.3390/ijms22073574](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijms22073574)

The Interaction of Diet and Mitochondrial Dysfunction in Aging and Cognition



- **GLICOTOXICIDADE**
- **STRESS OXIDATIVO**
- **PREJUÍZO NA NEUTOTRANSMISSÃO DOPAMINÉRGICA**

Acta Biochim. Biophys. Sin. 2014;46:950–956.

[*Int J Mol Sci.* 2021 Nov; 22\(22\): 12366.](#)

Conclusions

Glycemic control with a $Hb_{A1c} \geq 8\%$ was associated with worse cognitive performance.

[*BMC Geriatr.* 2020; 20: 424.](#)

BMC Geriatrics

BMC

[BMC Geriatr.](#) 2020; 20: 424.

Published online 2020 Oct 23. doi: [10.1186/s12877-020-01827-x](https://doi.org/10.1186/s12877-020-01827-x)

PMCID: PMC7585218

PMID: [33096995](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33096995/)

Effect of poor glycemic control in cognitive performance in the elderly with type 2 diabetes mellitus: The Mexican Health and Aging Study

[Alberto J. Mimenza-Alvarado](#),^{1,2} [Gilberto A. Jiménez-Castillo](#),^{1,2,3} [Sara G. Yeverino-Castro](#),¹ [Abel J. Barragán-Berlanga](#),³ [Mario U. Pérez-Zepeda](#),⁴ [J. Alberto Ávila-Funes](#),⁵ and [Sara G. Aguilar-Navarro](#)^{1,2}

[▶ Author information](#) ▶ [▶ Article notes](#) ▶ [▶ Copyright and License information](#) [▶ Disclaimer](#)

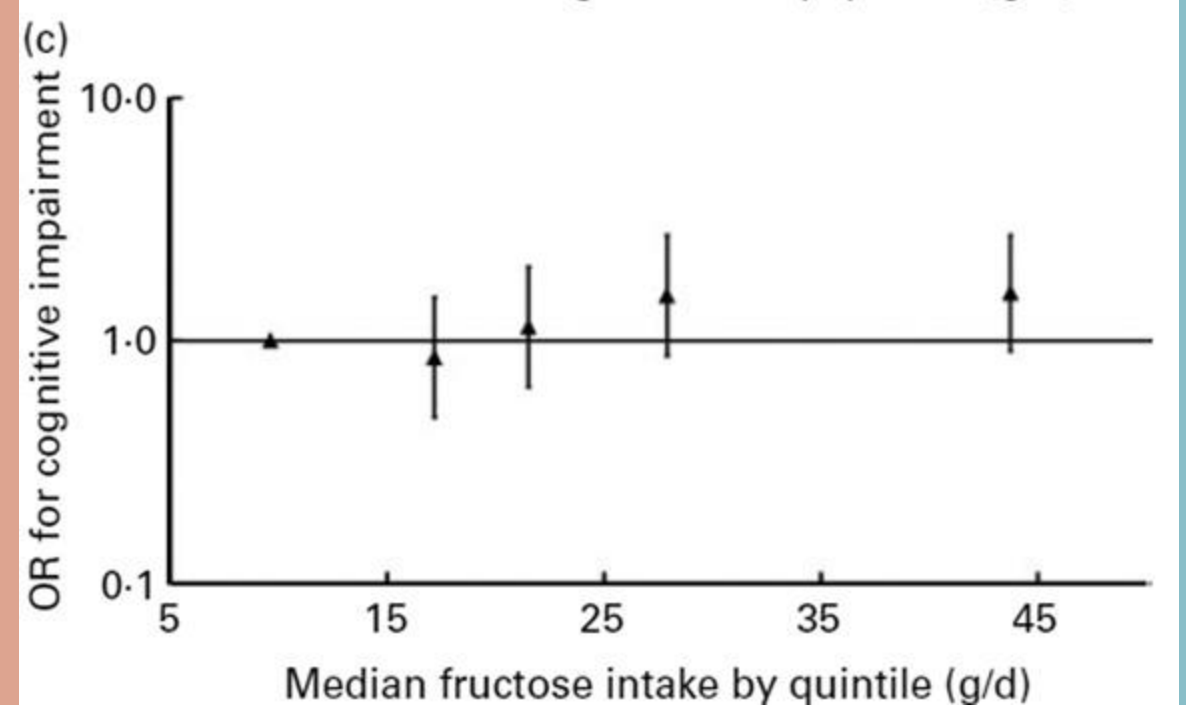
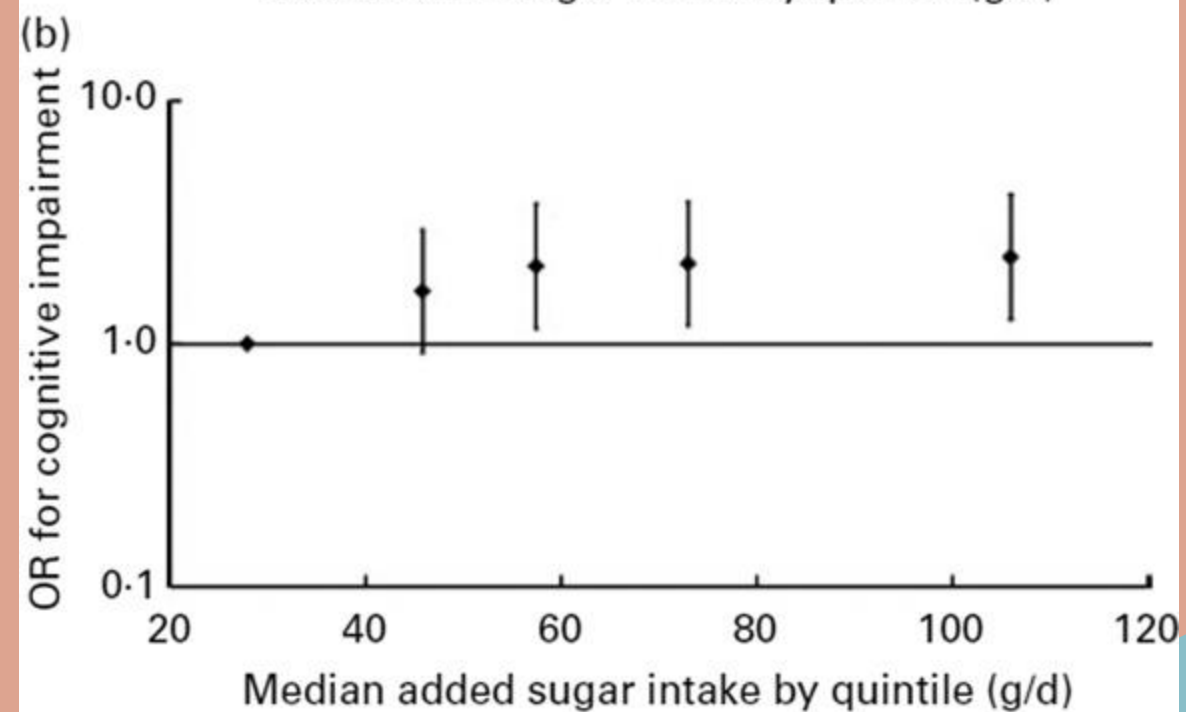
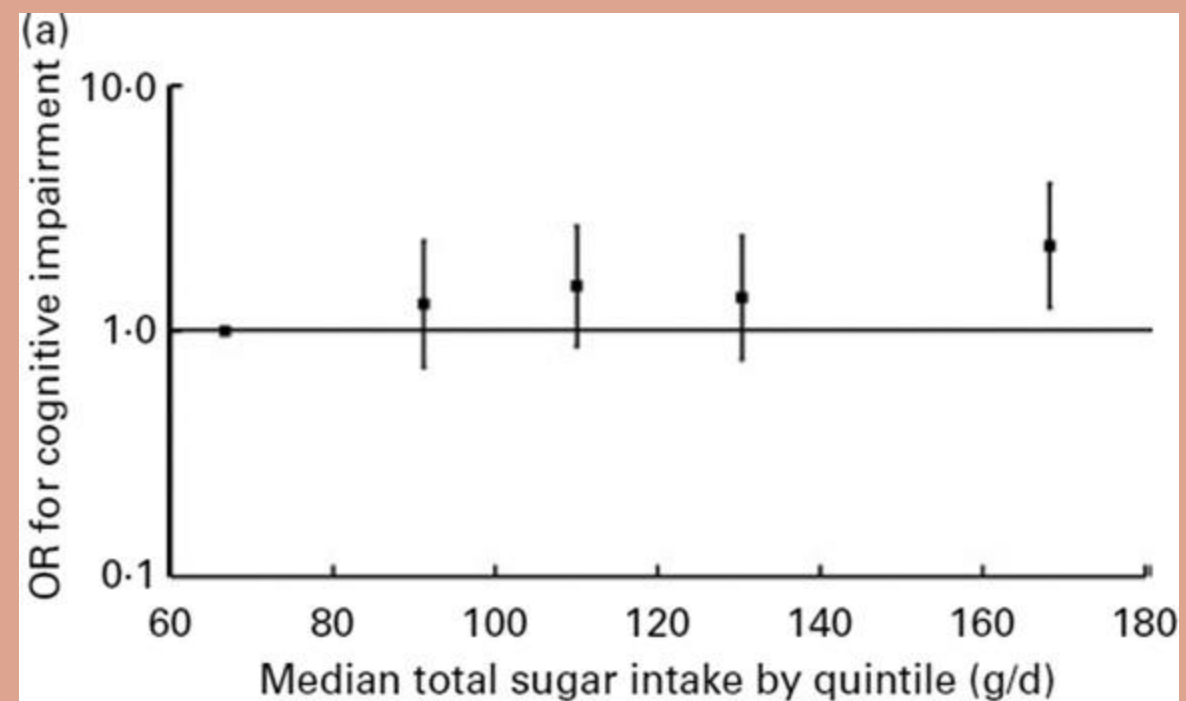




AÇÚCAR X COGNIÇÃO

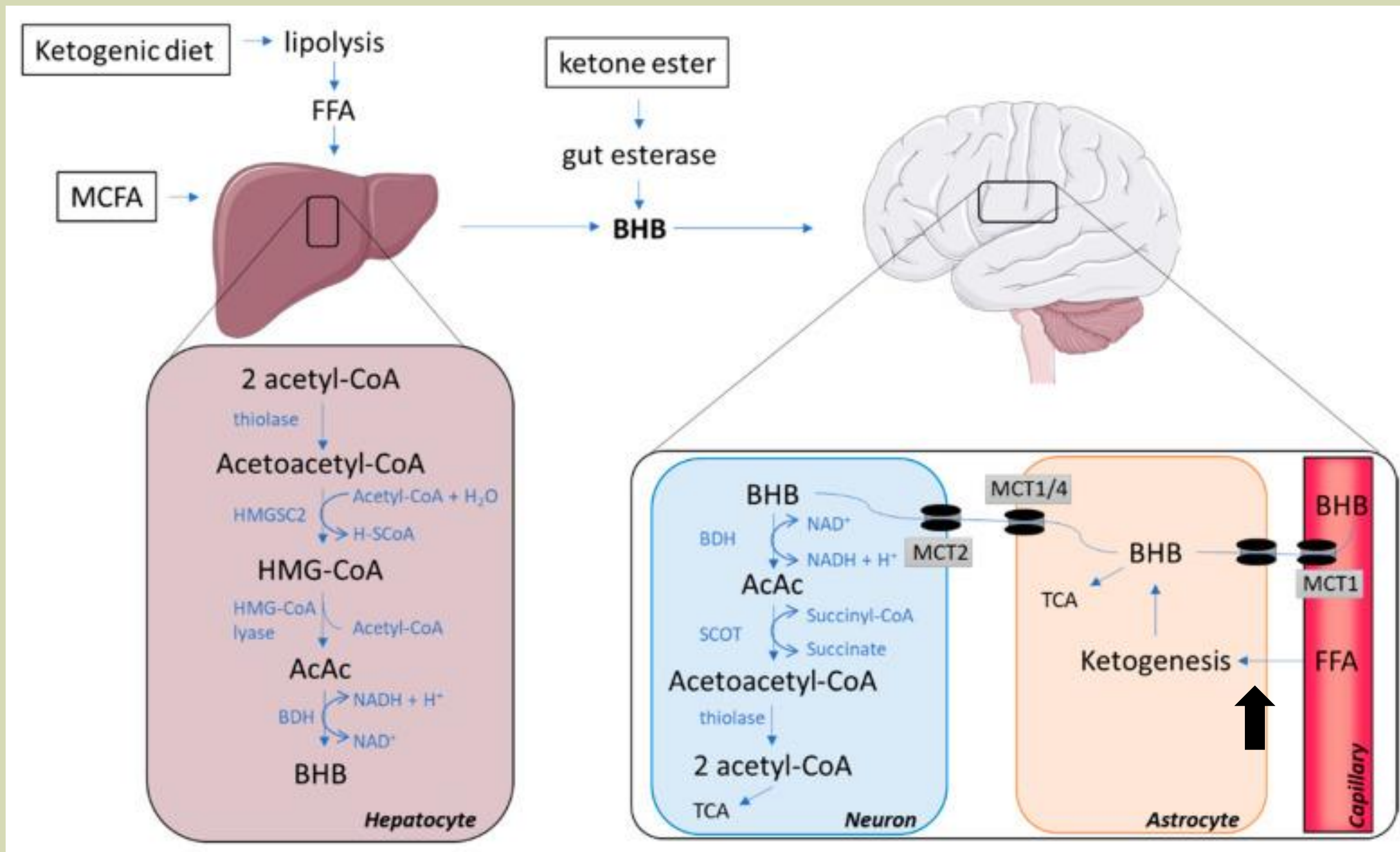
Total sugars, added sugars, sucrose and added fructose were each inversely associated with cognitive performance. Consistently, a higher intake of SSB was significantly associated with lower cognitive performance.

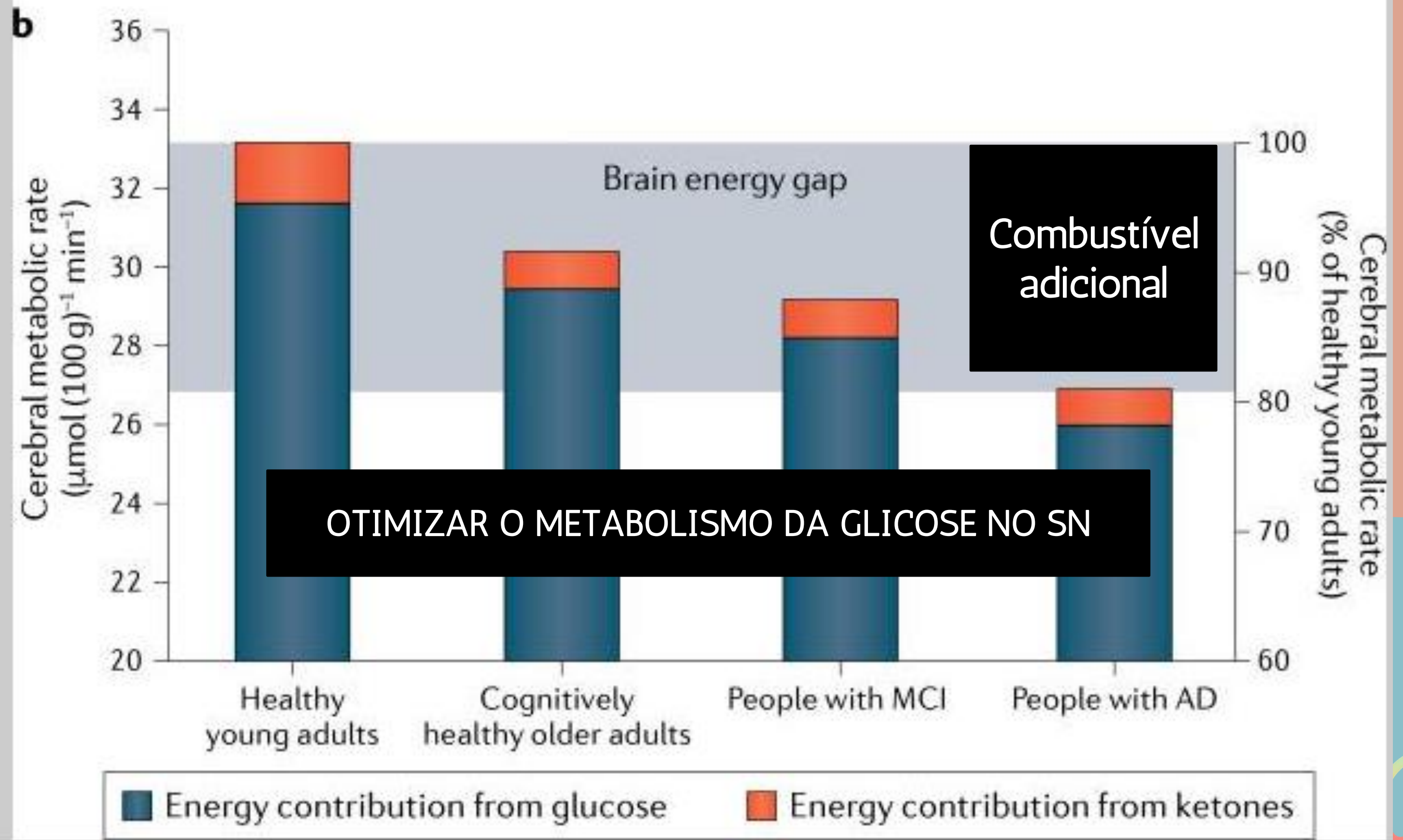
Br J Nutr. 2011 Nov; 106(9): 1423–1432.





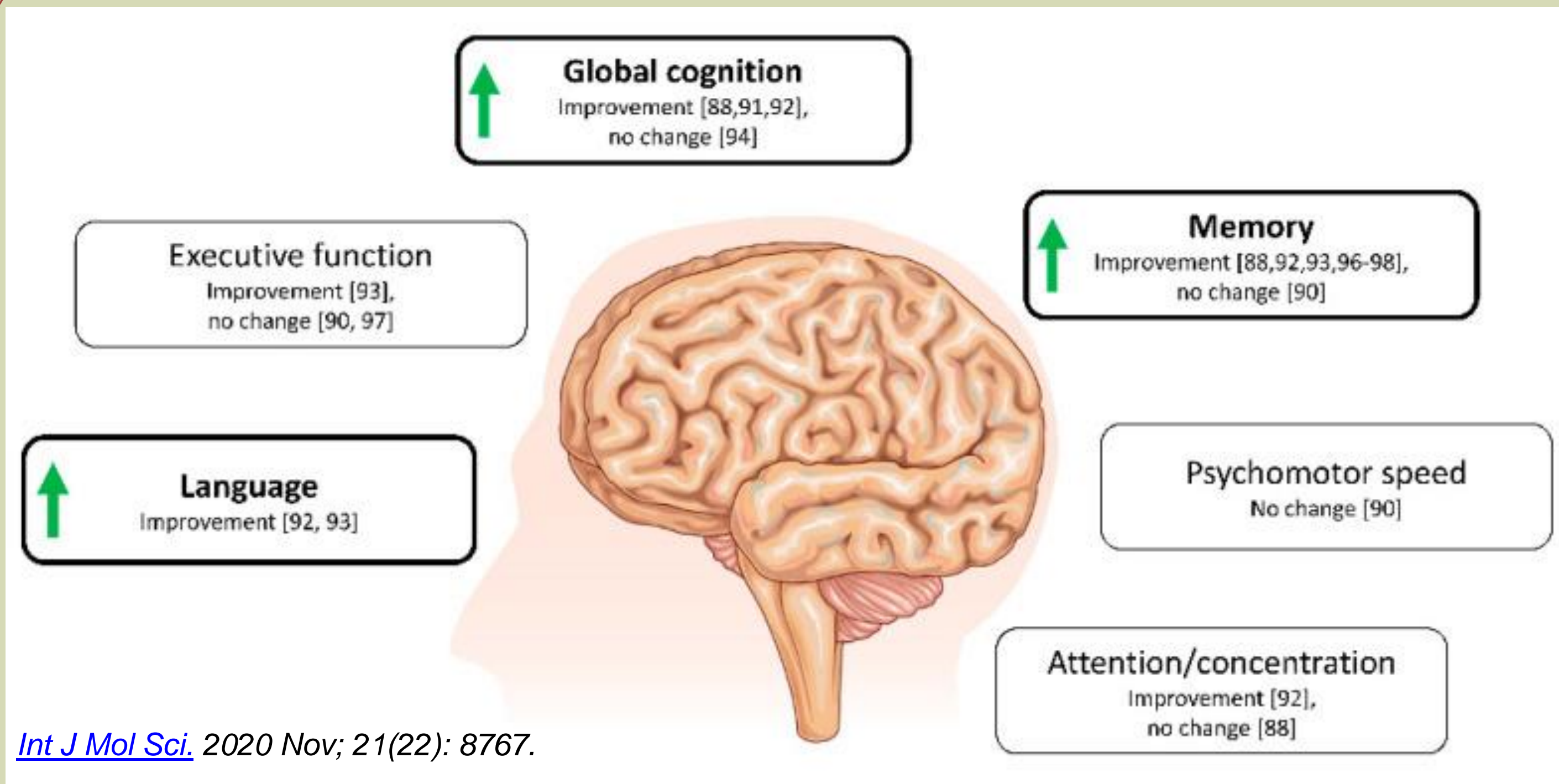
BIOENERGÉTICA CELULAR







CORPOS CETÔNICOS – BIOENERGÉTICA



Overview of cognitive domains affected by ketogenic interventions in patients with mild cognitive impairment or AD. Overall improvements are demonstrated by green arrows. Illustration is solely based on studies using a randomized-controlled study design (cross-over or parallel groups). **Interventions included ketogenic diets [97,98] or supplementation with MCFAs [88,90,91,92,93,94,96]** ranging from acute (90 min after ingestion) to 6 months in duration and studies include between 12 and 413 participants.



PRELIMINARES :

GARANTIR OXIGENAÇÃO E

“COMBUSTÍVEL” ADEQUADO

AO SNC



NEUROHACKERS



BF7

*peptídeos da seda com padronização única em > 80%
de fibroína,*

*alanine 24%
tryptophan 8%*



Brain Factor-7 Extracted from *Bombyx mori* Enhances Cognition and Attention in Normal Children

Kunwoo Kim,¹ Subin Park,¹ Hanik K. Yoo,¹ Jun-Young Lee,² Hee-Yeon Jung,²
Do-Hee Kim,³ Hyun-Jung Lee,³ Jin-Young Kim,³ Young-Chul Youn,⁴ Maurice R. Marshall,⁵
Sung-Su Kim,³ and Yoonhwa Jeong⁶

¹Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, University of Ulsan, Asan Medical Center; ²Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, Seoul National University, Seoul Municipal Boramae Hospital; Departments of ³Anatomy and Cell Biology and ⁴Neurology, College of Medicine, Chung-Ang University, Seoul; ⁶Department of Food Science and Nutrition, College of Natural Science, Dankook University, Gyeonggi-do, Republic of Korea; and ⁵Department of Food Science and Human Nutrition, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida



J Med Food. 2009 Jun;12(3):643-8. doi: 10.1089/jmf.2008.1236.

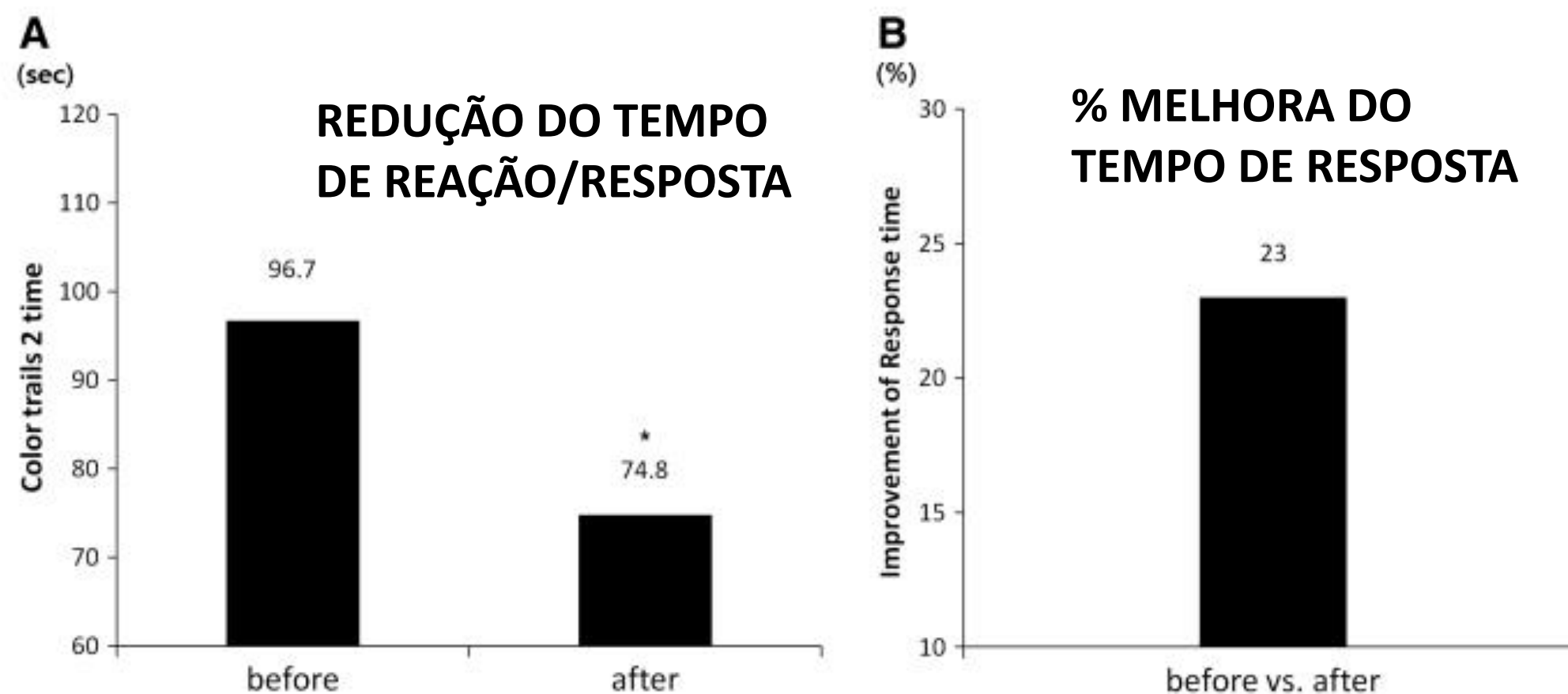


FIG. 1. (A) The improvement of response time by BF-7. The CTT-2 response time was determined before BF-7 and after 16 weeks of treatment with 400 mg of BF-7/day. The repeated measures of multivariate analysis of covariance were used to find changes before and after administration of BF-7. Significant differences are shown as $*P < .05$. (B) The improvement of response time was evaluated. The percentage of reduced time per baseline is given.

200 mg BF7 2 x dia

46 crianças com inteligência acima da média

8-11 anos



CT

Color Trails I

by Louis F. D'Elia, PhD, and Paul Satz, PhD

Form A

Name: _____

ID#: _____ Date: _____

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

Para a Parte 1, o entrevistado usa um lápis para conectar rapidamente os círculos numerados de 1 a 25 em sequência. Para a Parte 2, o respondente conecta rapidamente círculos numerados em sequência, mas alterna entre rosa e amarelo. O tempo para completar cada tentativa é registrado, juntamente com características qualitativas de desempenho indicativas de disfunção cerebral, como quase erros, prompts, erros de sequência de números e erros de sequência de cores.



BF-7 É EFICAZ EM MELHORAR O FUNCIONAMENTO CEREBRAL EM CRIANÇAS, JOVENS E ADULTOS.

FUNÇÕES COGNITIVAS, INCLUINDO ATENÇÃO E FLEXIBILIDADE COGNITIVA, PODEM SER MELHORADAS INCLUSIVE EM INDIVÍDUOS COM INTELIGÊNCIA ACIMA DA MÉDIA

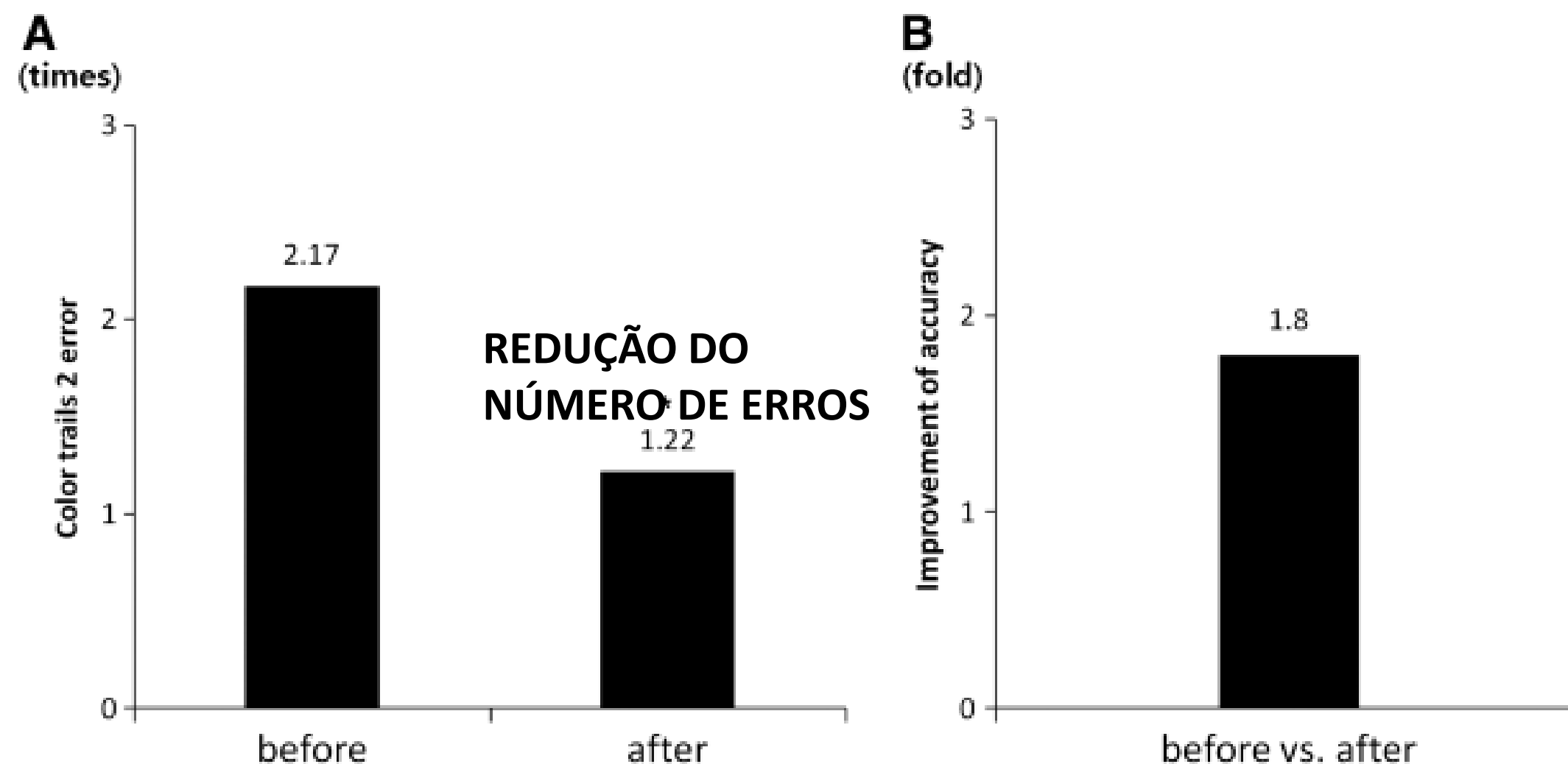
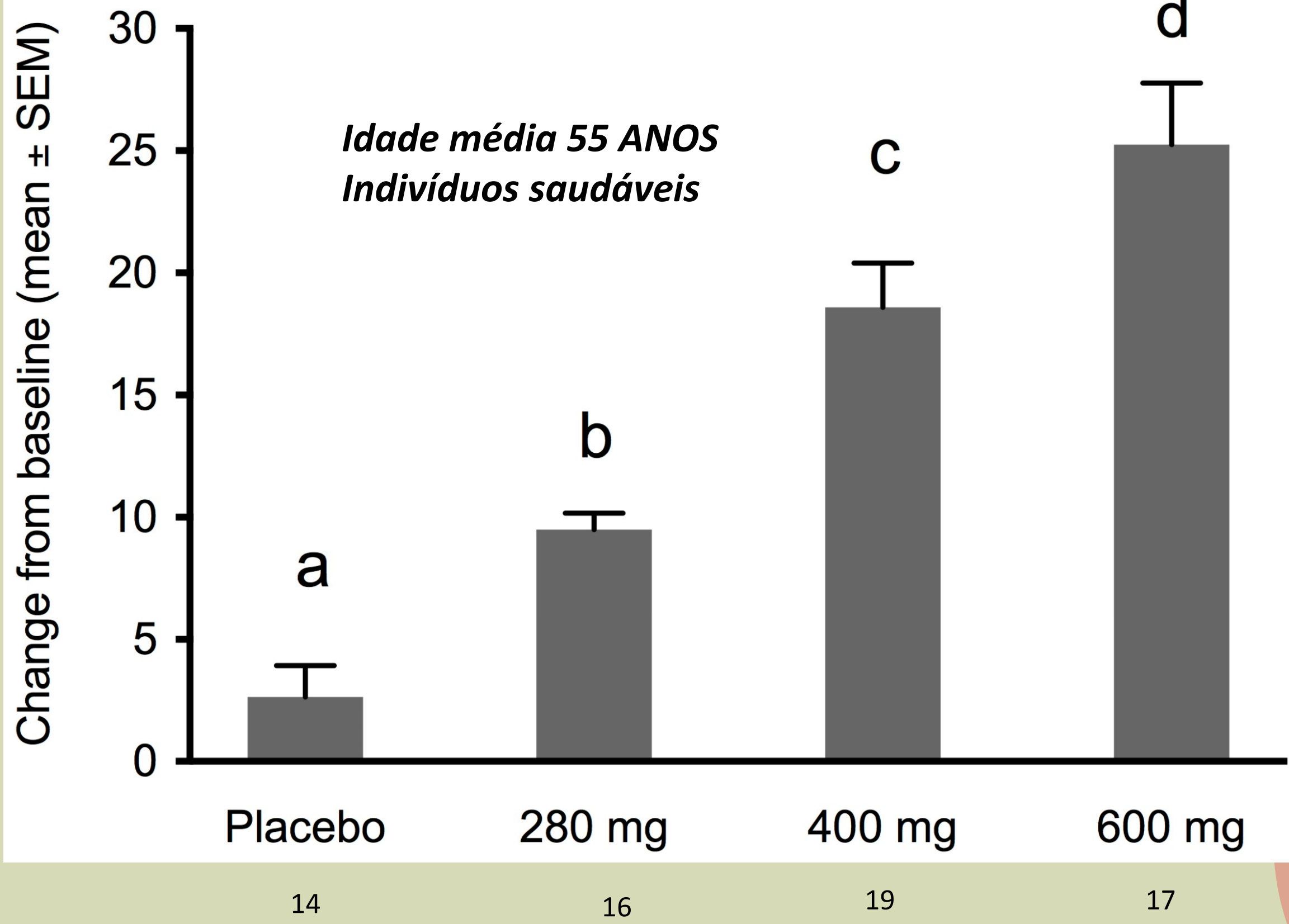


FIG. 2. (A) Enhancement of accuracy by BF-7. The CTT-2 error was determined before and after 16 weeks of treatment with 400 mg of BF-7/day. The repeated measures of multivariate analysis of covariance were used to find changes before and after administration of BF-7. Significant differences are shown as $*P < .05$. (B) Improvement of accuracy by BF-7. The fold improvement in reduced error per error at baseline is given.

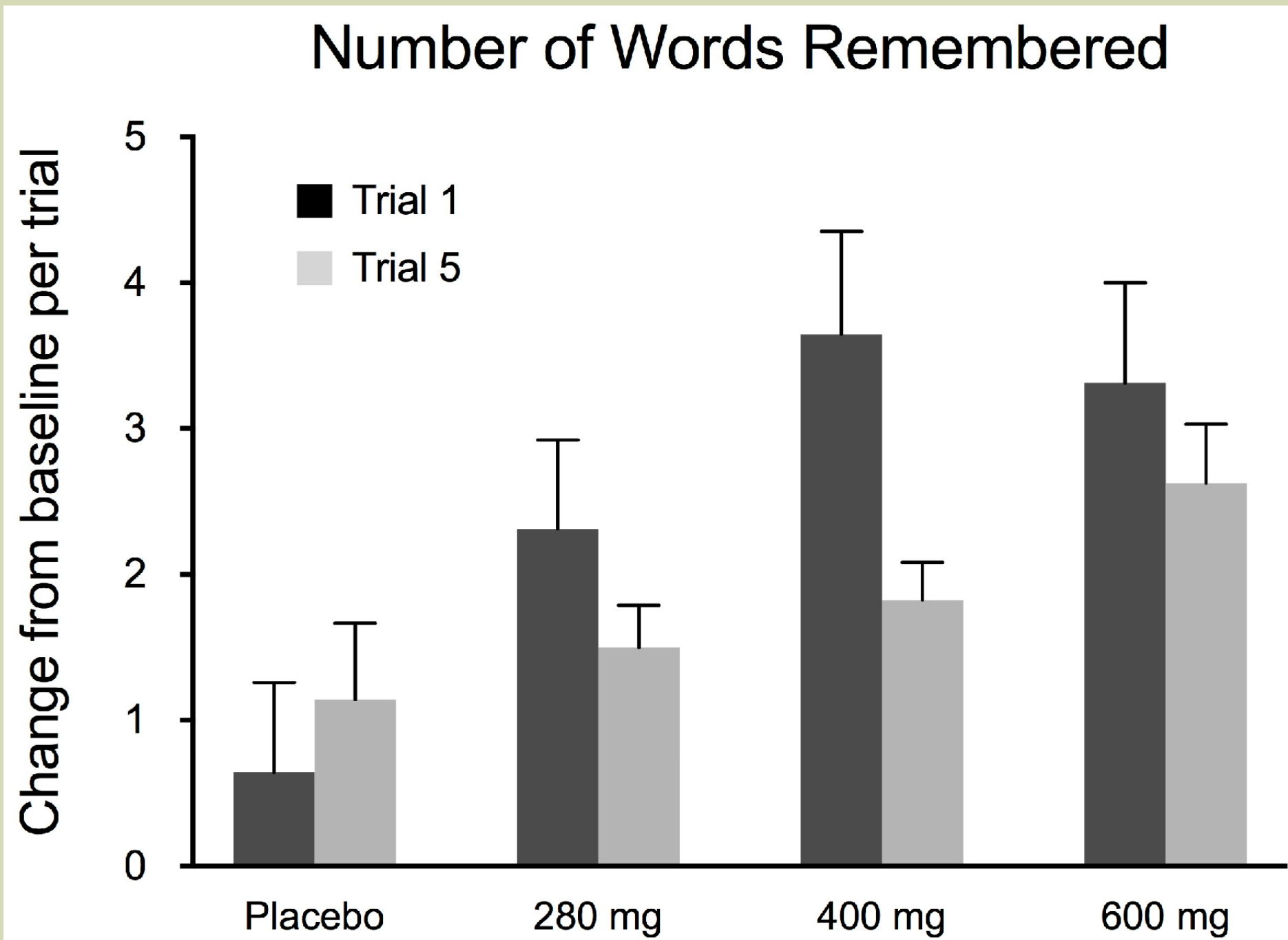


Memory Quotient

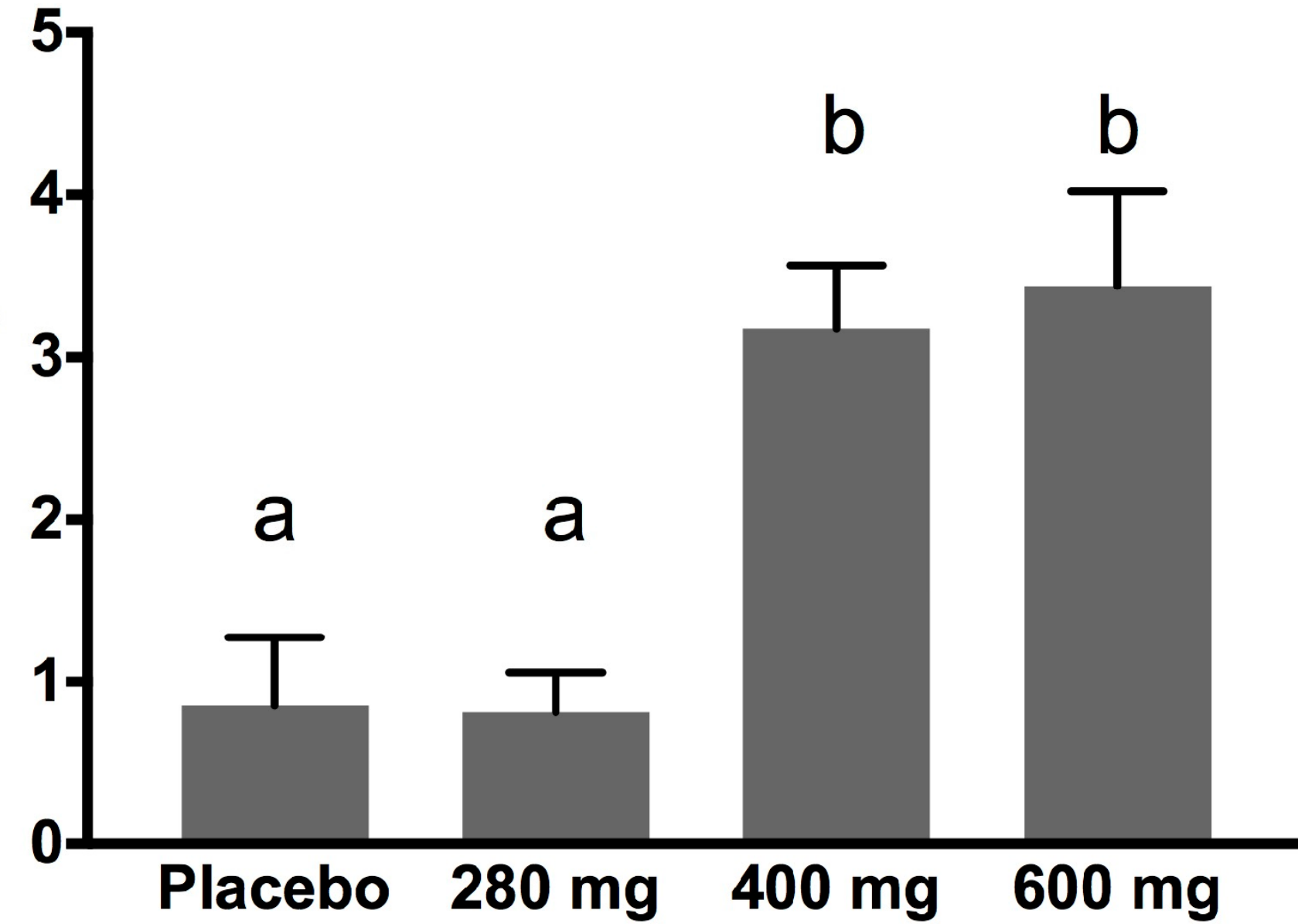




Memory Retention



Change from baseline in number of words remembered (mean \pm SEM)





FIBROÍNA É EFICAZ NA MELHORA DOS PARÂMETROS DE MEMÓRIA VERBAL E VISUAL, DE FORMA DOSE DEPENDENTE, ATINGINDO UM PLATÔ ENTRE 400 - 600 mg

MECANISMOS DE AÇÃO SUGERIDOS:

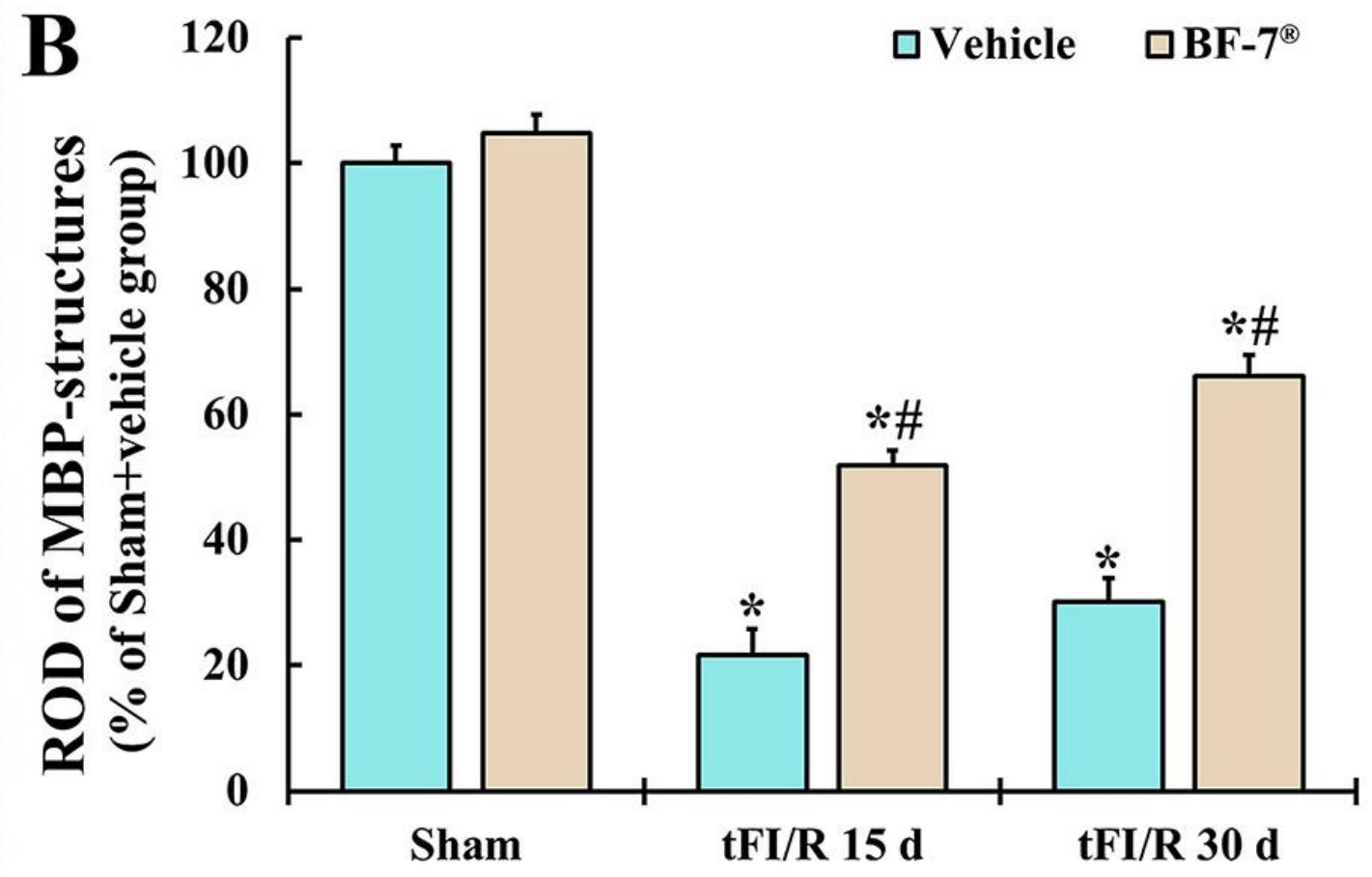
REDUÇÃO DA AGREGAÇÃO BETA AMILÓIDE

AUMENTO DA CAPTAÇÃO DE GLICOSE PELO CÉREBRO

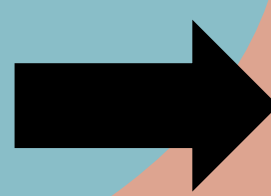
AUMENTO DA PERFUSÃO SANGUÍNEA CEREBRAL

ATIVIDADE ANTIOXIDANTE

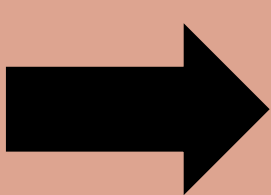
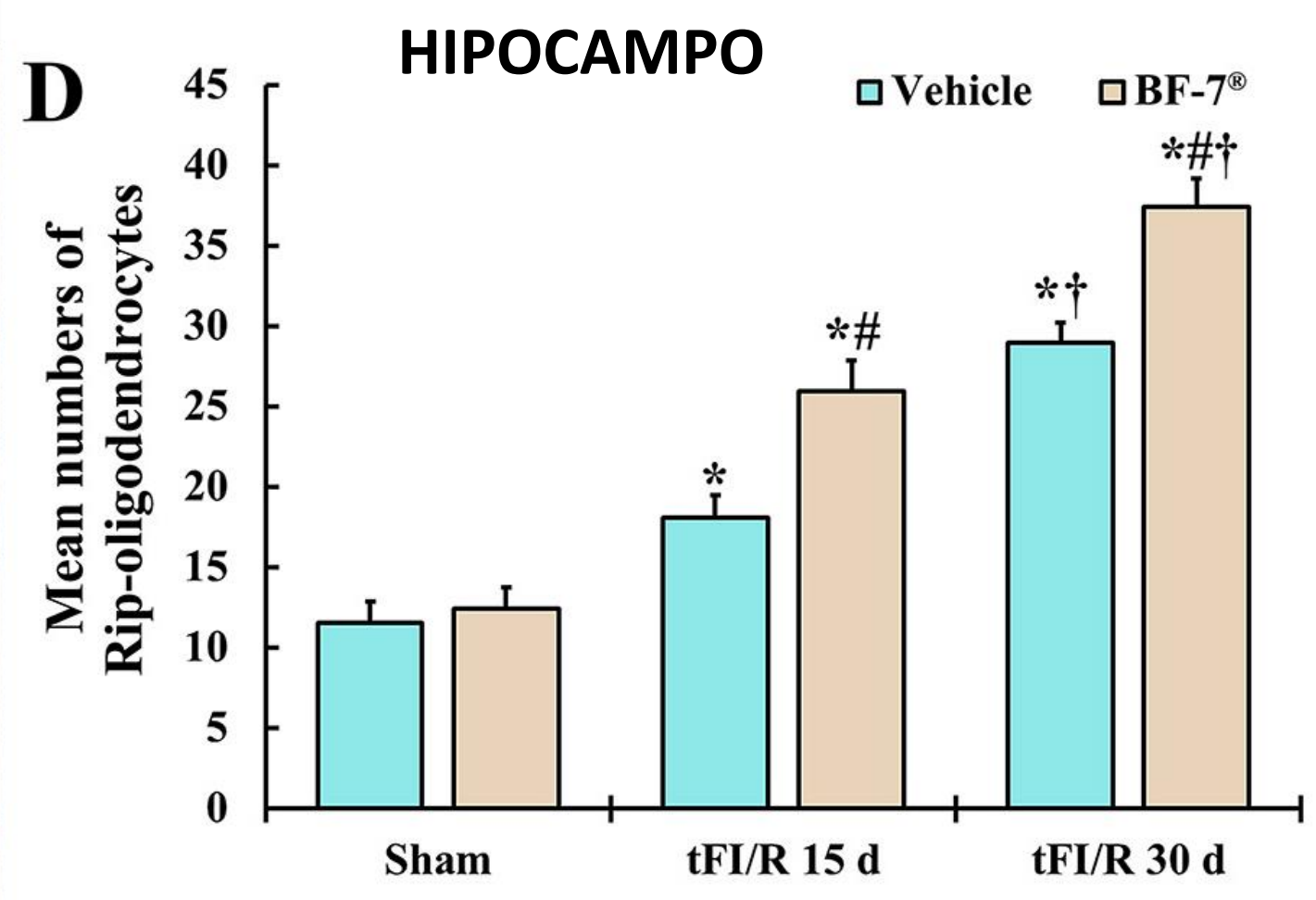




**PÓS ISQUEMIA – REPERFUSÃO (CARÓTIDAS)
ESQUILOS**

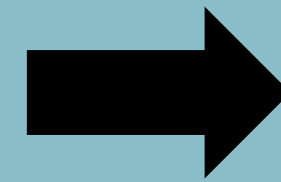
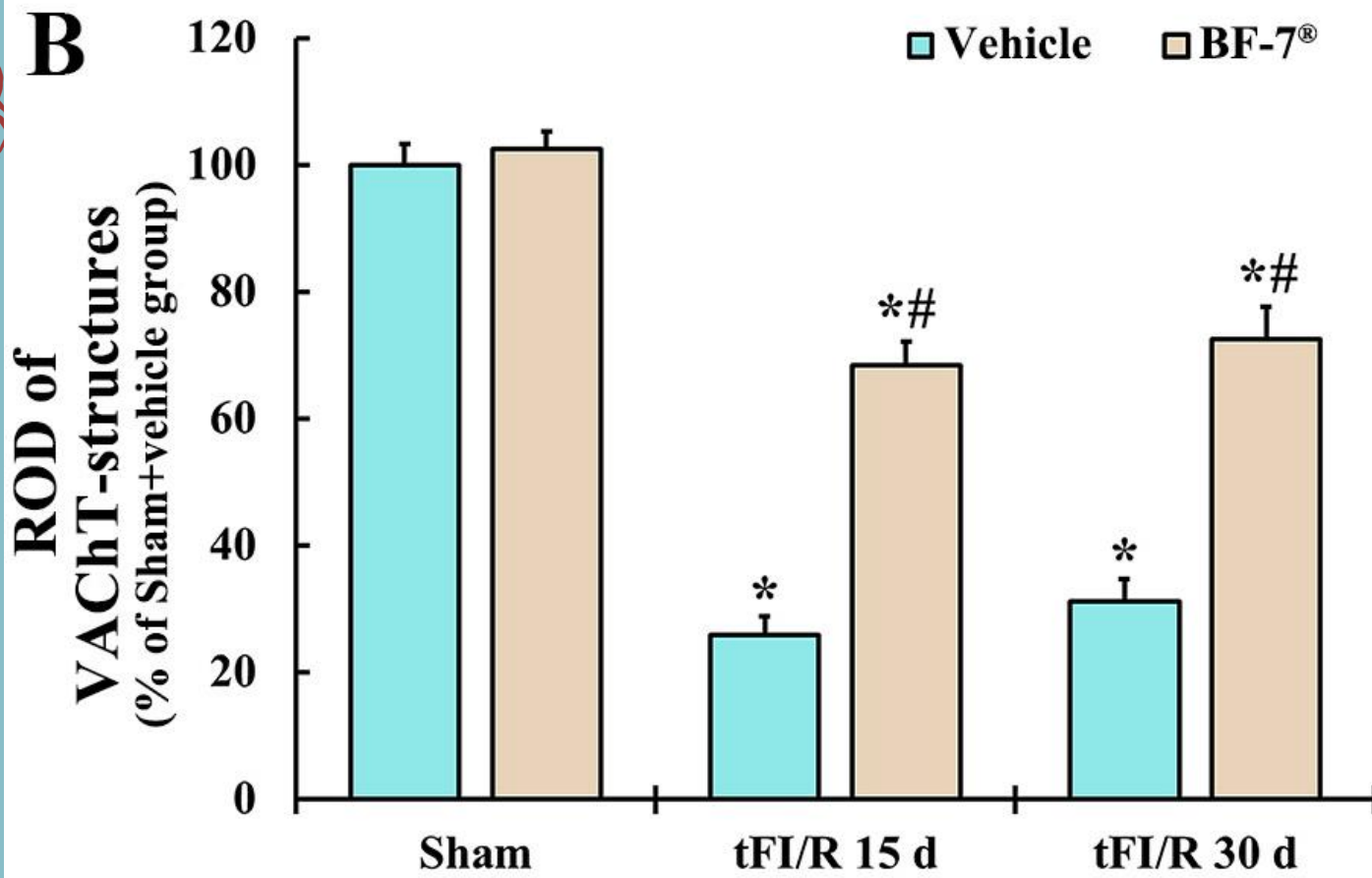


↑ *MBP, PROTEÍNA IMPORTANTE
PARA A MILELINIZAÇÃO*

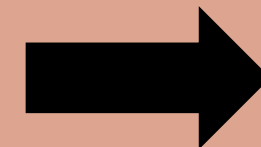
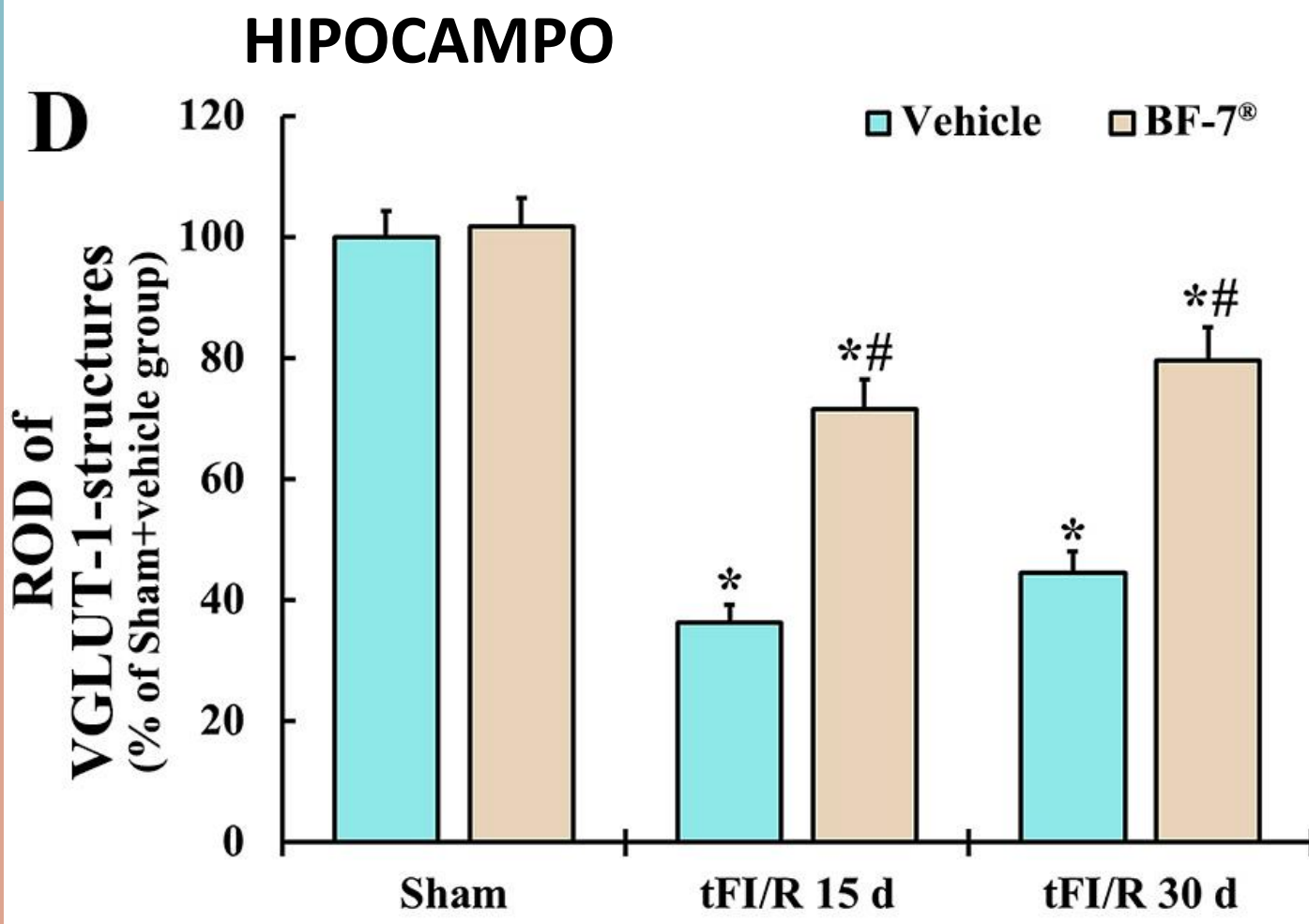


↑ *OLIGODENDRÓCITOS*





↑ VAcHT, AUMENTANDO LIBERAÇÃO DE Ach NA FENDA SINÁPTICA



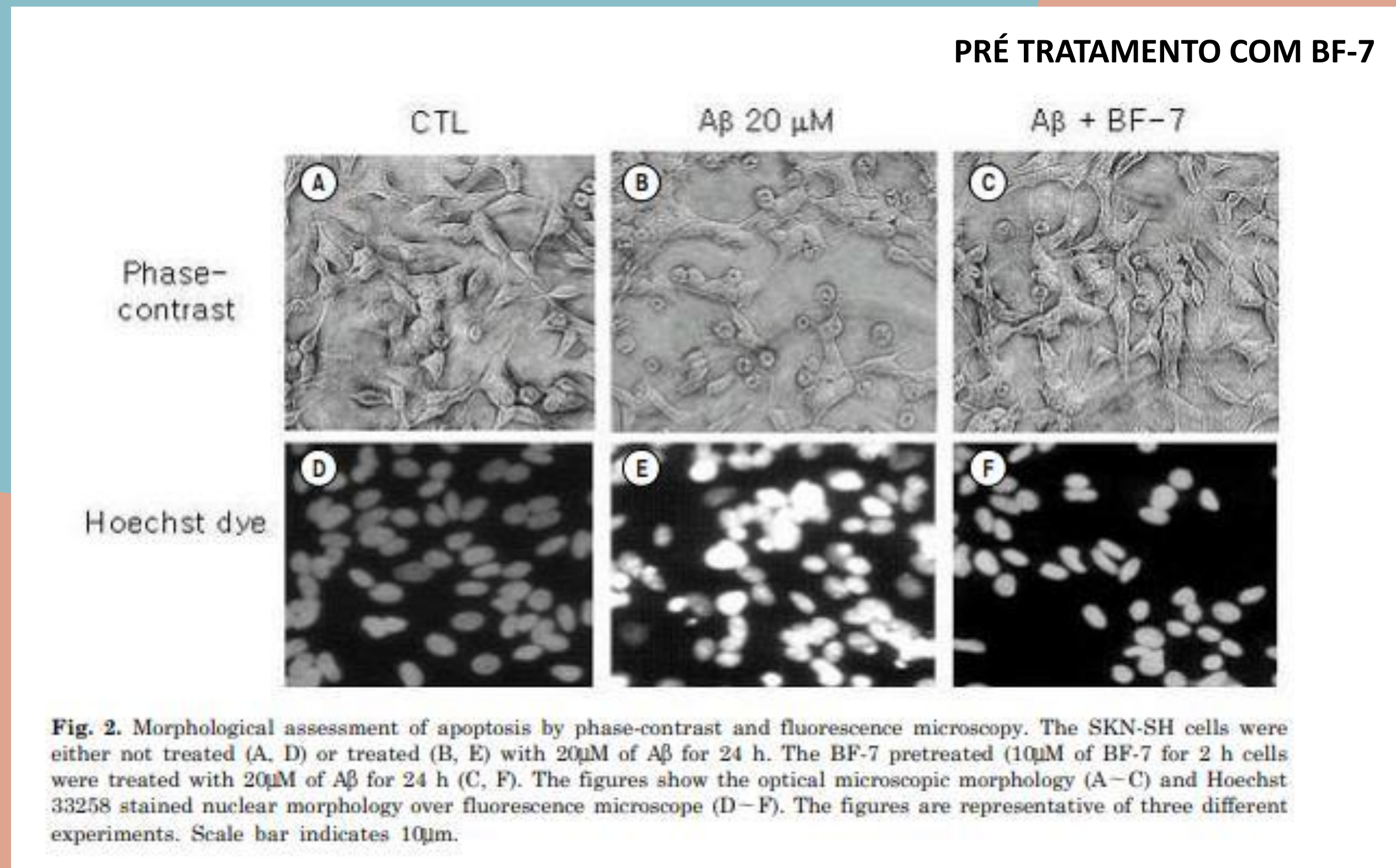
↑ GLUT-1, TRASPORTADOR DE GLUTAMATO



Conclusions: Based on these results, we suggest that BF-7[®] can be utilized for improving cognitive impairments induced by ischemic injury as an additive for health/functional foods and/or medicines.



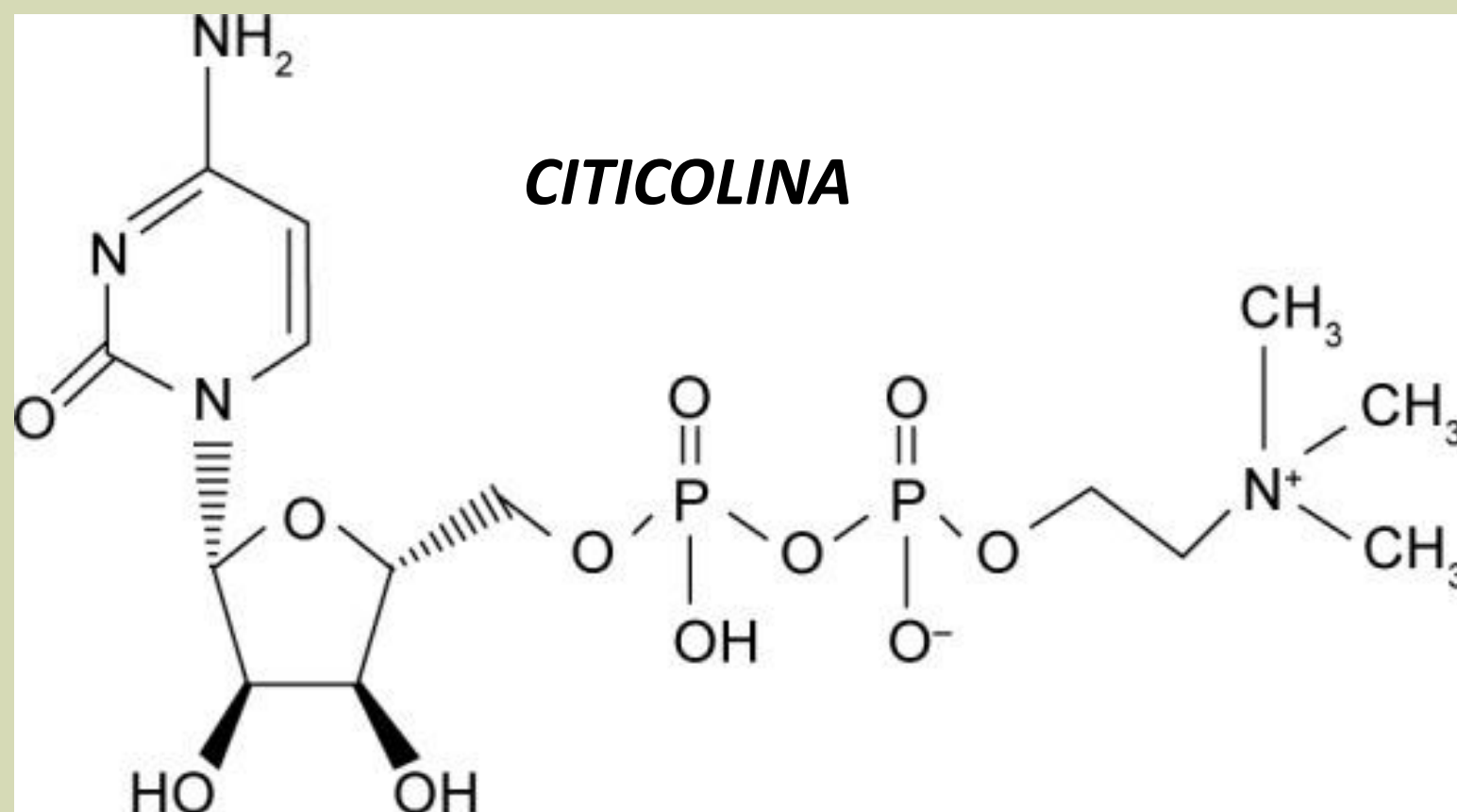
APOPTOSE INDUZIDA POR BETA AMILÓIDE





COLINA





NEUROPLASTICIDADE

*FOSFATIDILCOLINA
(FOSFOLIPÍDEO DE MEMBRANA)*

ACETILCOLINA

↑ *METABOLISMO
NEURONAL*

↑ *MONOAMINAS*

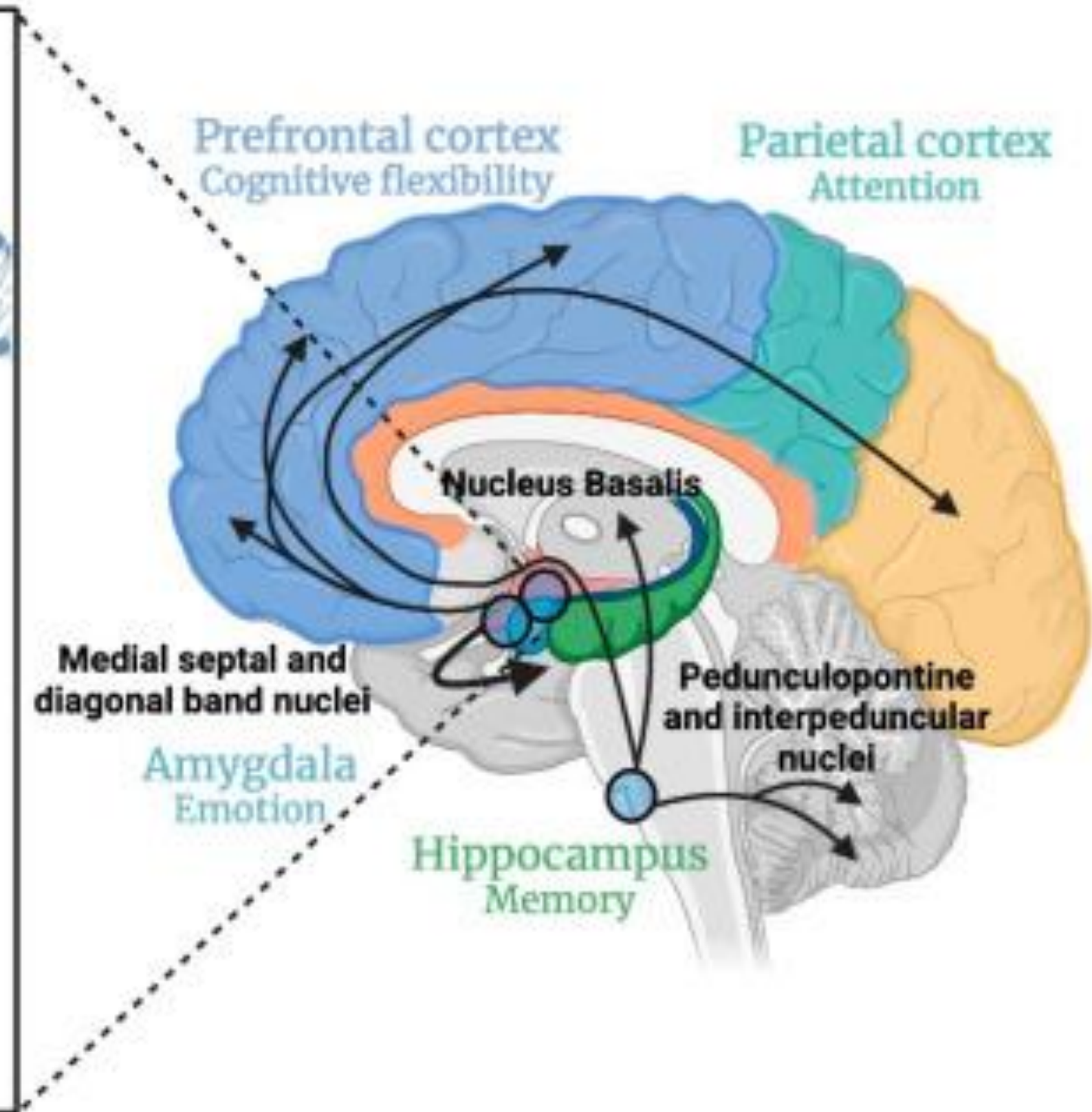
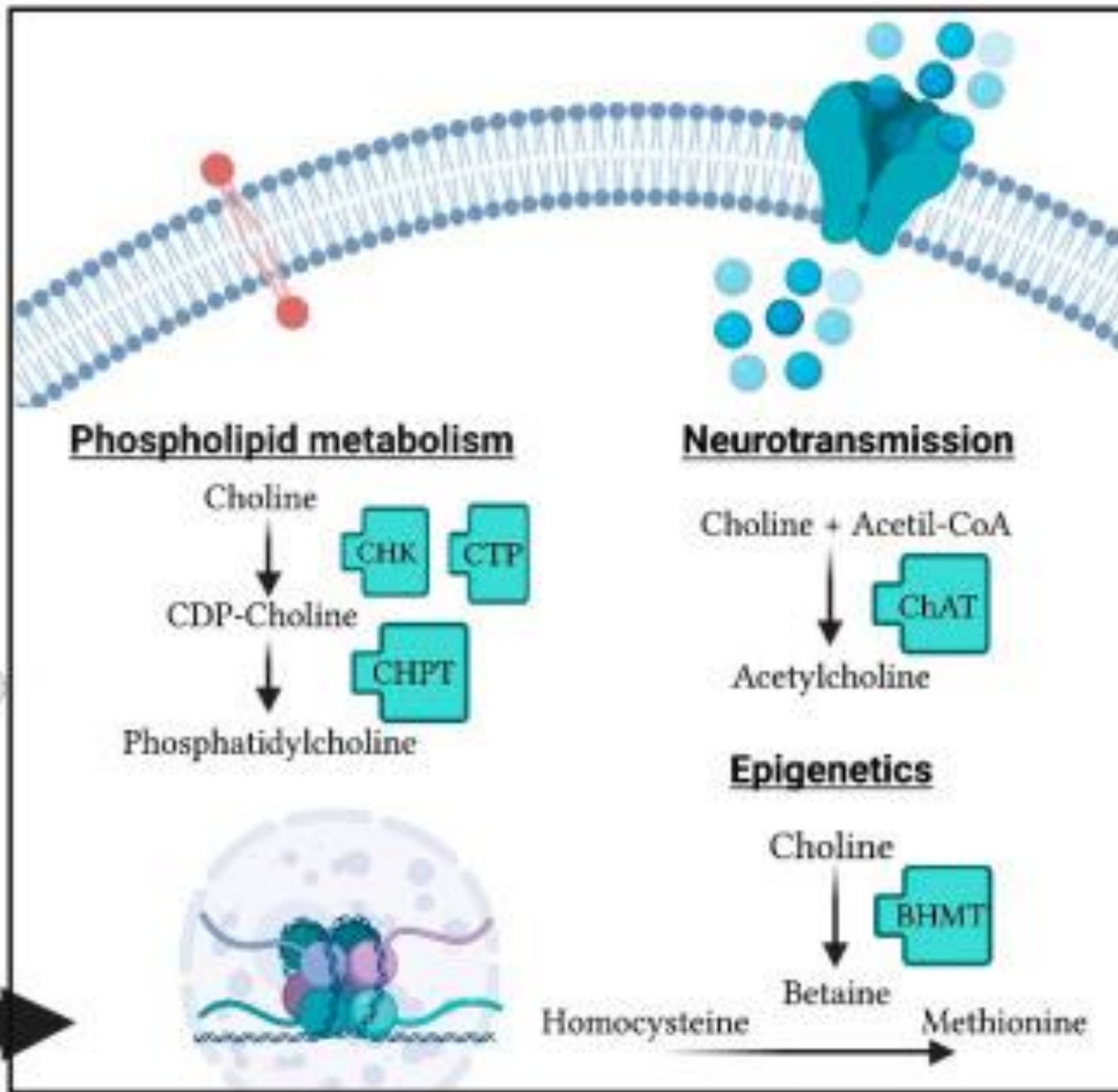
↓ *PLA2 (neuroproteção)*



METABOLISMO DA COLINA



Dietary choline





REVIEW



Association between Maternal Choline, Fetal Brain Development, and Child Neurocognition: Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Human Studies

Rima Obeid,¹ Emma Derbyshire,² and Christiane Schön³

¹Department of Clinical Chemistry and Laboratory Medicine, University Hospital of the Saarland, Homburg, Germany; ²Nutritional Insight, Surrey, United Kingdom; and ³BioTeSys GmbH, Esslingen, Germany

↓ CONSUMO DE COLINA DURANTE A GESTAÇÃO

2,3 X MAIS CHANCES DE DEFEITOS NA FORMAÇÃO DO TUBO NEURAL

↑ CONSUMO DE COLINA DURANTE A GESTAÇÃO

MELHOR NEURODESENVOLVIMENTO

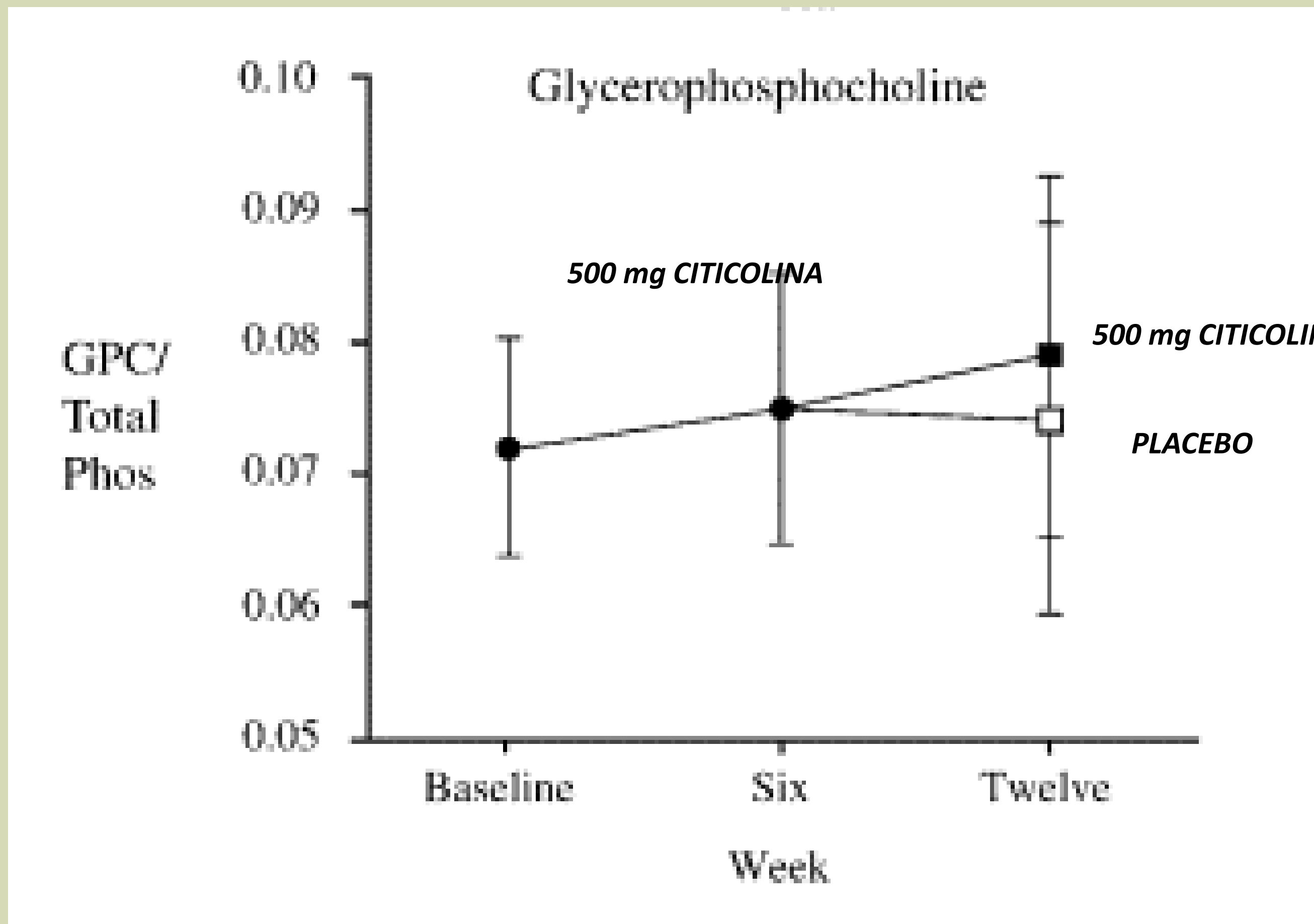


Application of Citicoline in Neurological Disorders: A Systematic Review

Table 3. Key clinical features of studies in dementia patients and healthy volunteers.

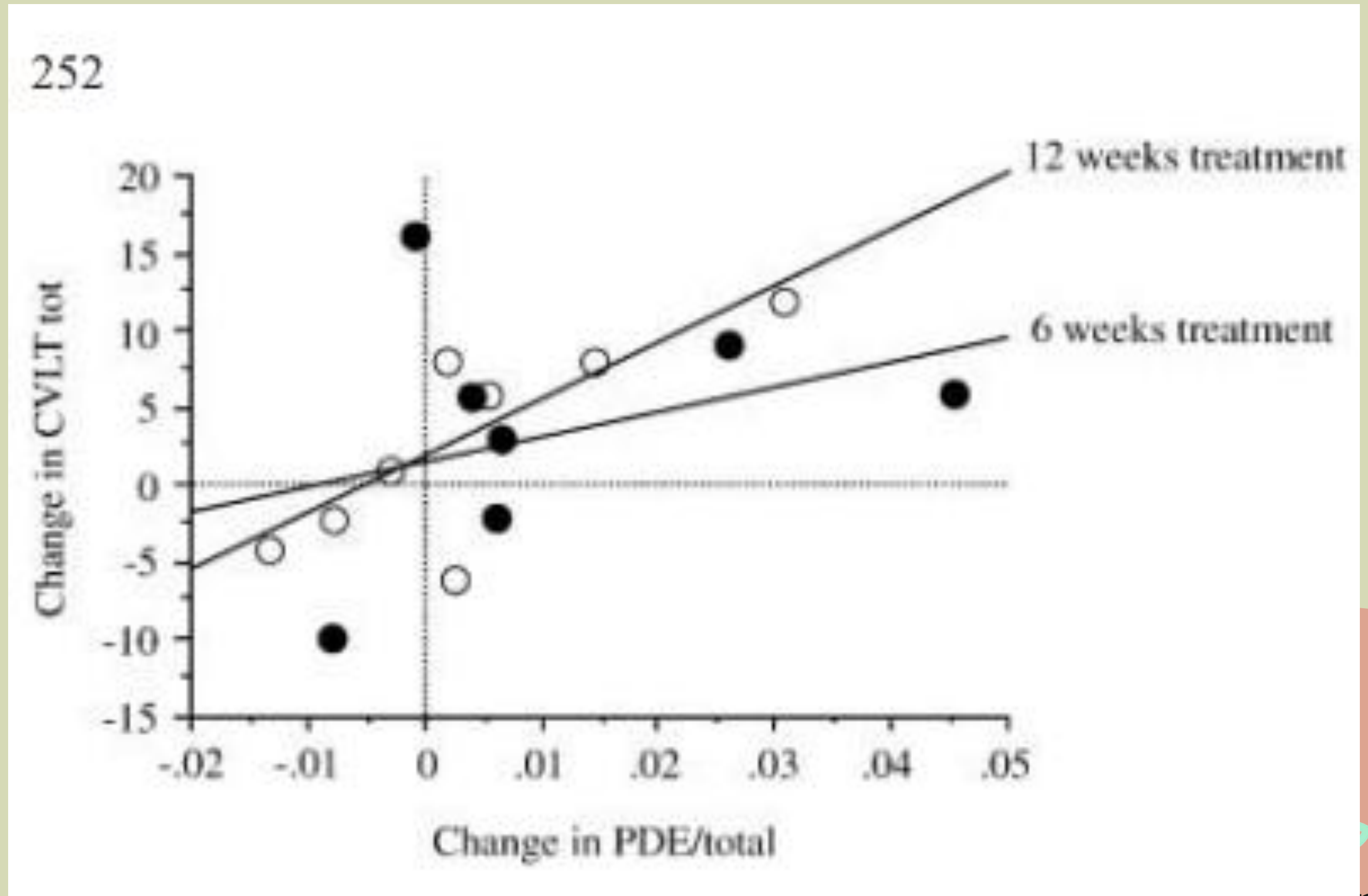
References	Number of Patients Received Citicoline	Mean Age (Years)	Dose of Citicoline (mg/Daily)	Period of Citicoline Administration (Days)	Used Methods to Assessment Effectiveness of Citicoline	Frequency of Examination by Scales (Days after Start Treatment)
Castagna et al. [46]	92	81.3	1000	270	MMSE, ADL, IADL, NPI, GDS	90, 270
Cotroneo et al. [47]	265	79.9	500 × 2	270	MMSE, ADL, IADL, GDS	90, 270
Gareri et al. [48]	251	-	1000	270	MMSE, ADL, IADL, NPI, GDS	90, 270
Zhenguang et al. [49]	41	61.7	200 × 3	18 months	MoCA, SCOPA-COG	12, 18 months
Alvarez et al. [50]	13	73	1000	84	ADAS	84
Babb et al. [15]	19	70.3	500	42, 84	CVLT	42, 84
Spiers et al. [51]	46	67.2	1000	90	WMS, WMSR	30, 90
Cohen et al. [52]	15	78.1	1000			180, 360
McGlade et al. [53]	51	15.41	250/500	28	FTT, RSAT, CPT-II	28
Bruce et al. [54]	30	24.2	250	-		30 min
Bruce et al. [55]	10	28.1	250	-	EEG	30 min
Knott et al. [56]	24	21.3	500/1000	-	Cogstate	12-14
Chutko et al. [57]	46	32.3	1000	30	TOVA, CERQ	30, 60

Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE); Activities of Daily Living (ADL); Instrumental Activity of Daily Living (IADL); The Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI); Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS); Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA); Scales for Outcomes in Parkinson’s Disease-Cognition (SCOPA-COG); The Alzheimer’s Disease Assessment Scale (ADAS); the California Verbal Learning Test (CVLT); the Wechsler Memory Scale (WMS); the Wechsler Memory Scale-Revised (WMSR); The Finger Tap Test (FTT); Ruff 2&7 Selective Attention Test (RSAT); Computerized Performance Test, Second Edition (CPT-II); electroencephalography (EEG); Test of Variables of Attention (TOVA); Cognitive Emotional Regulation Questionnaire (CERQ).





**TESTE DE
APRENDIZAGEM
VERBAL**





The Effect of Citicoline Supplementation on Motor Speed and Attention in Adolescent Males

Journal of Attention Disorders
1-14
© 2015 SAGE Publications
Reprints and permissions:
sagepub.com/journalsPermissions.nav
DOI: 10.1177/1087054715593633
jad.sagepub.com
SAGE

Erin McGlade¹, Anna Monica Agoston¹, Jennifer DiMuzio¹, Miho Kizaki², Eri Nakazaki², Toshikazu Kamiya³, and Deborah Yurgelun-Todd¹

ATENÇÃO E VELOCIDADE DE REAÇÃO

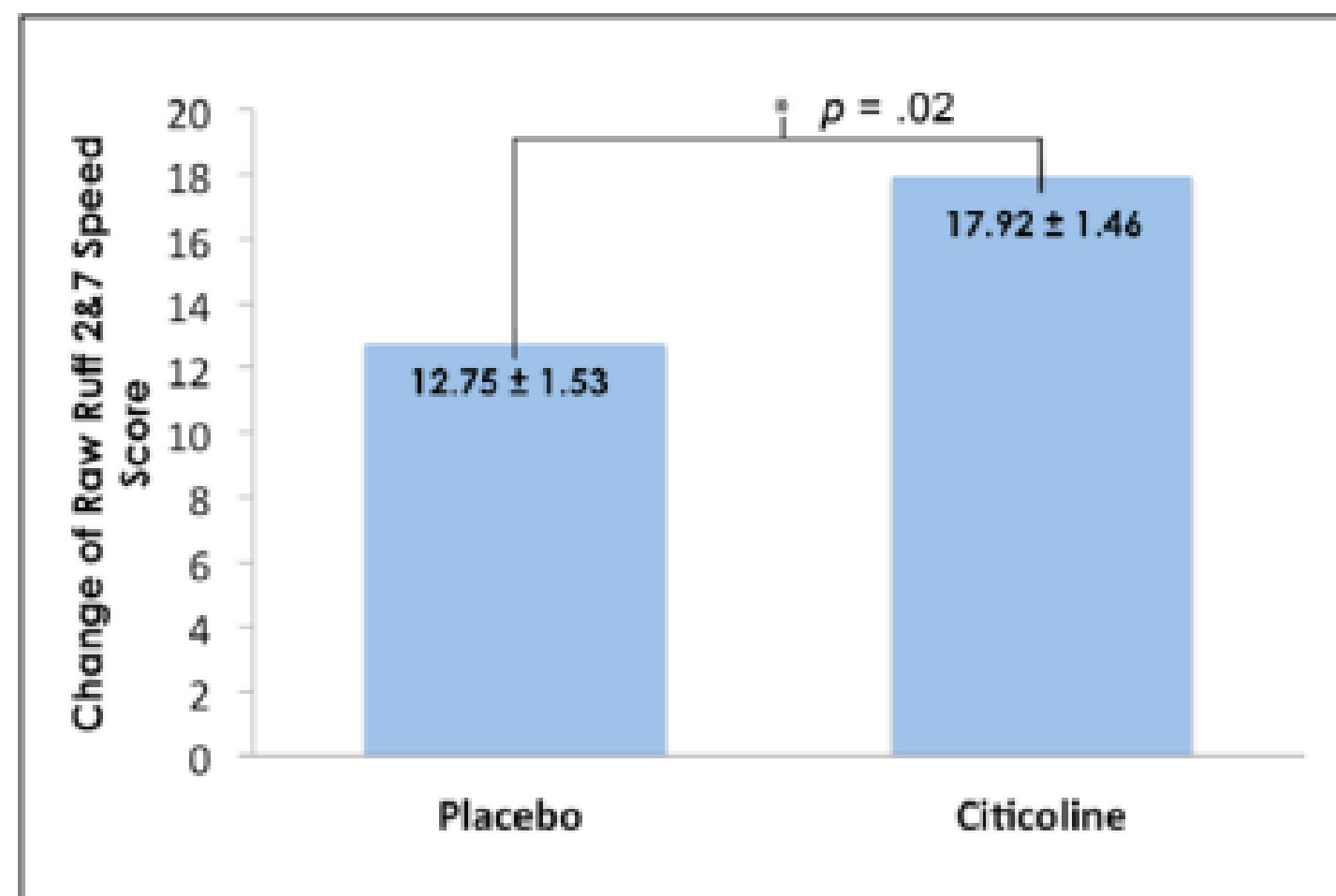


Figure 2. Improved performance on the Ruff 2&7 Speed task after supplementation.

250 MG CITICOLINA X
500 MG CITICOLINA X
PLACEBO

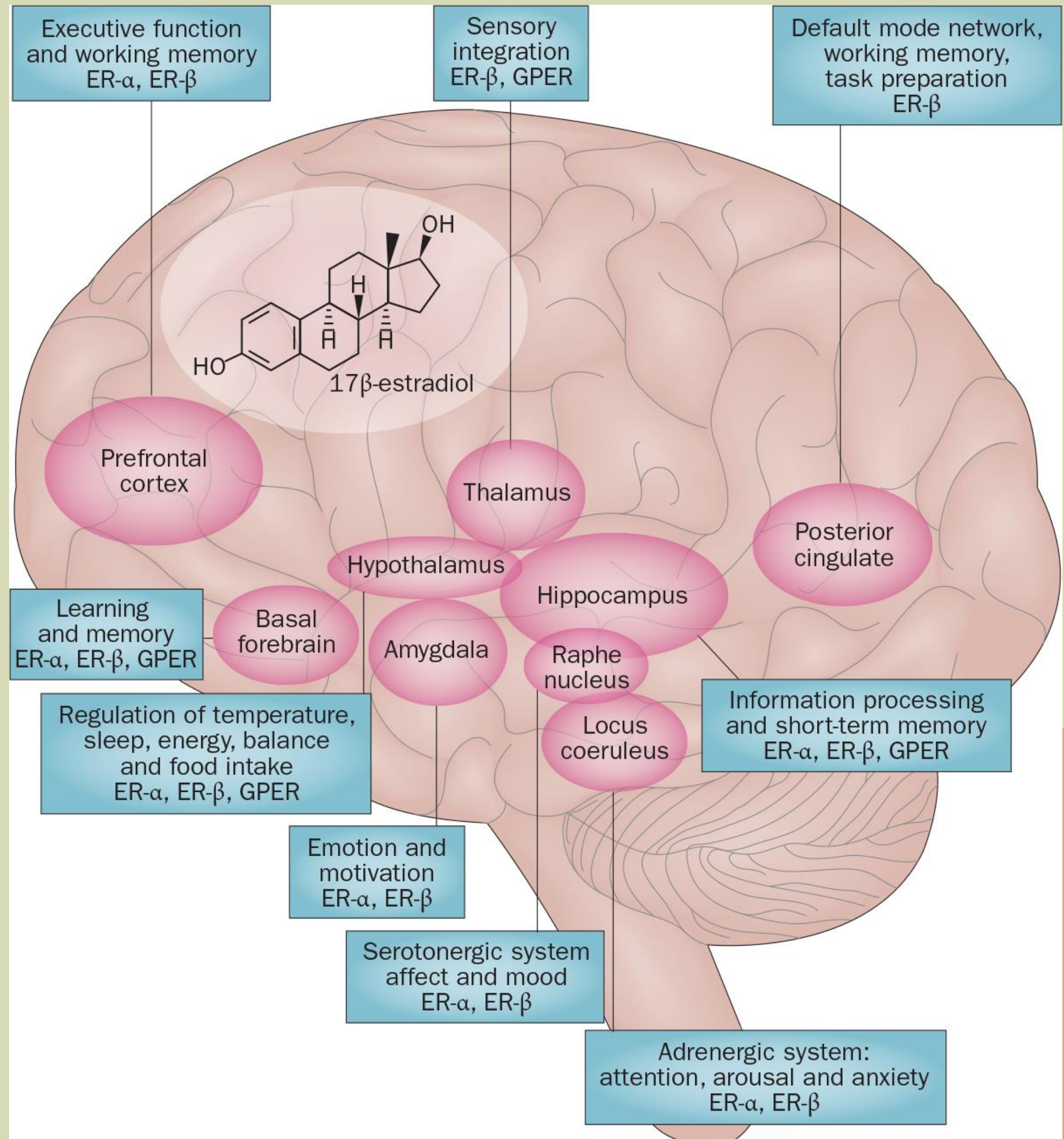




HOMÔNIOS X COGNIÇÃO



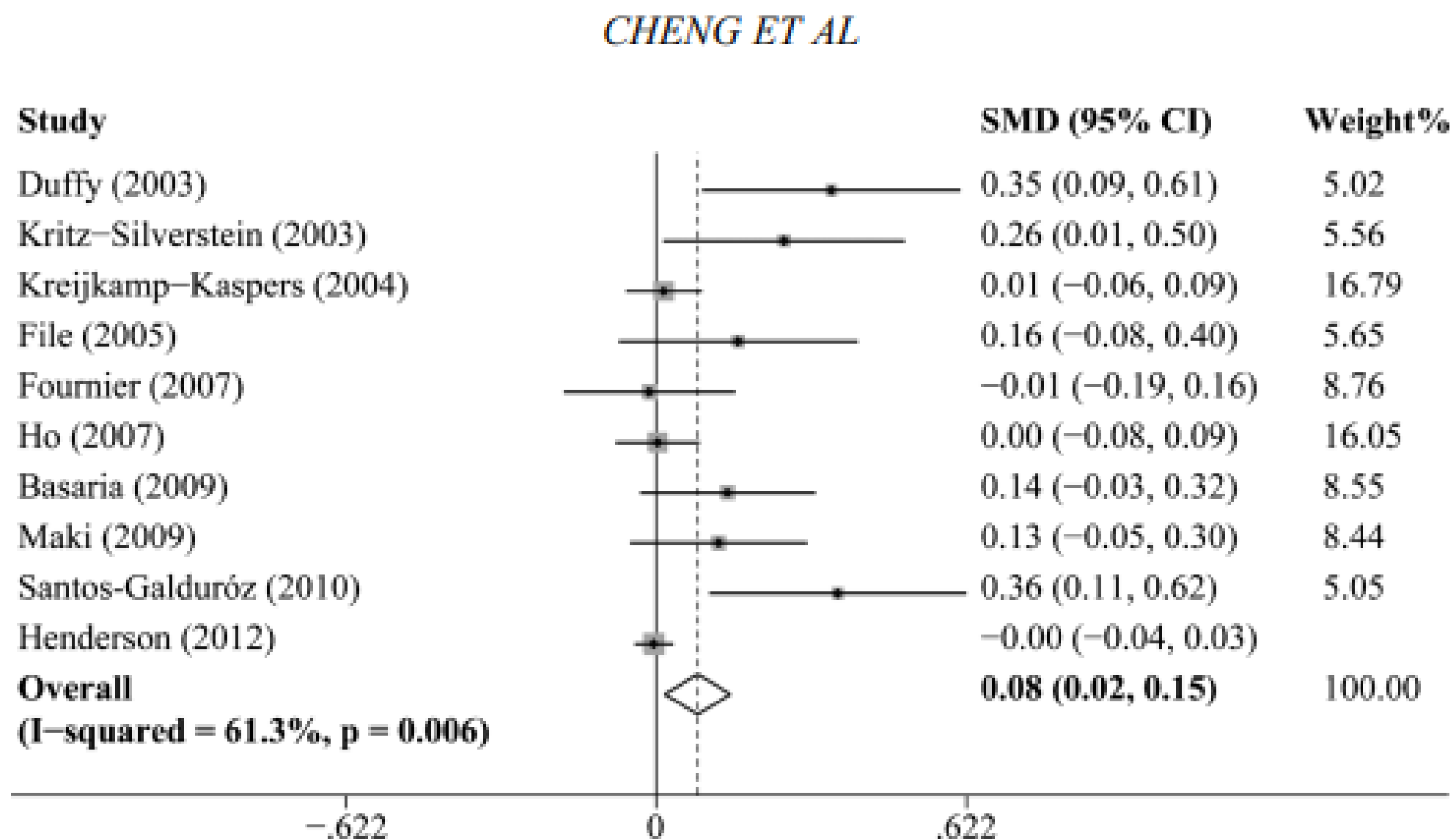
REGIÕES DO CÉREBRO E SUAS FUNÇÕES CORRESPONDENTES REGULADAS POR ESTROGÊNIO





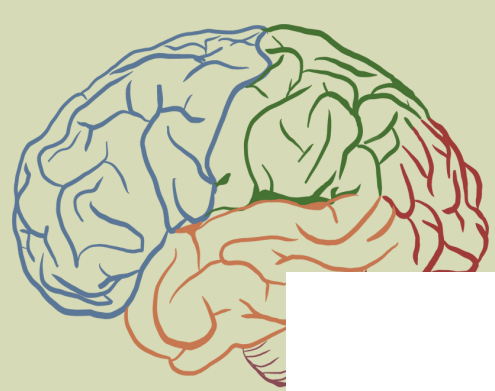
Do soy isoflavones improve cognitive function in postmenopausal women? A meta-analysis

Peng-Fei Cheng, PhD,^{1,2,3} Jian-Jun Chen, PhD,^{1,2,3} Xin-Yu Zhou, PhD,^{1,2,3} Yi-Fei Ren, MD,^{1,2,3}
 Wen Huang, PhD,⁴ Jing-Jing Zhou, MD,^{1,2,3} and Peng Xie, MD^{1,2,3}



60 -160 mg /dia

FIG. 3. Standardized mean differences (SMDs) in summary cognitive function and memory test scores. Data on all tests within each trial and on the pooled effect across all trials are provided. The overall result was statistically significant ($P = 0.014$).



CHENG ET AL

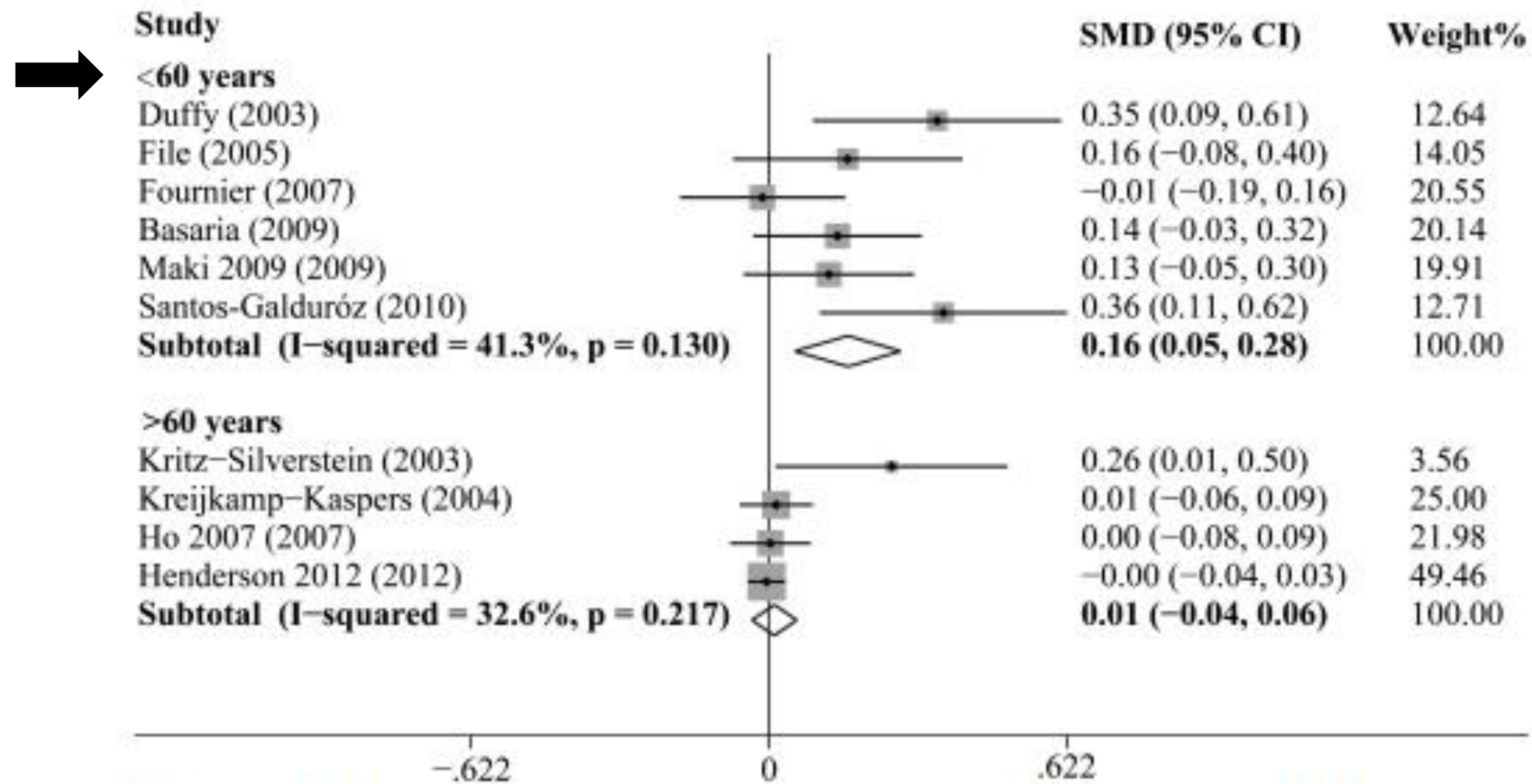


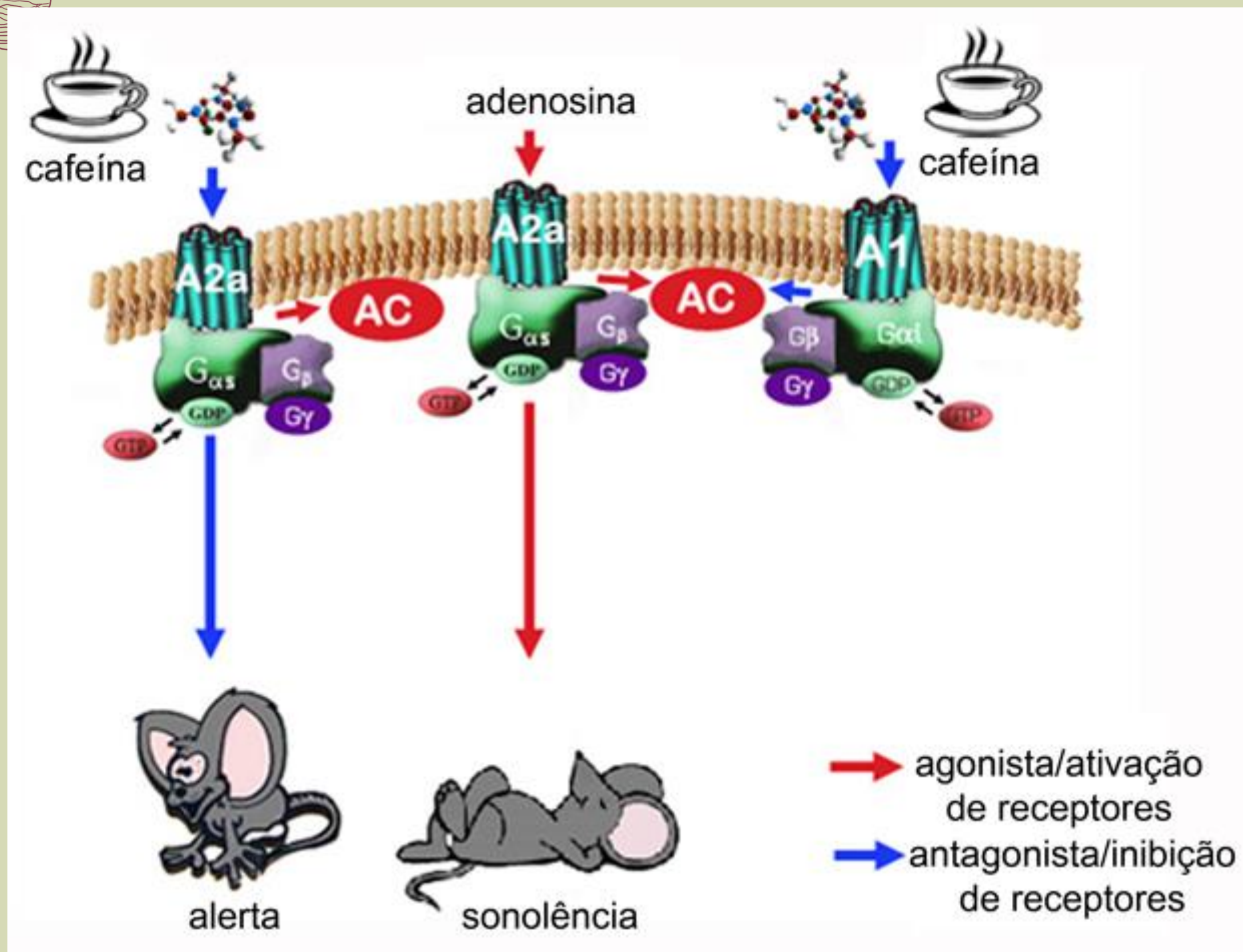
FIG. 6. Standardized mean differences (SMDs) in cognitive function test scores by age. The summary SMD for mean age younger than 60 statistically significant ($P = 0.004$).



CAFEÍNA



Caffeine blocks adenosine receptors, mainly A1 and A2A subtypes, competitively antagonizing their action and causing an increased release of dopamine, noradrenalin, and glutamate





CAFEÍNA MELHORA A CONCENTRAÇÃO E AJUDA A MANTER O FOCO, REDUZINDO OS MOMENTOS DE DISTRAÇÃO

MELHORA A AQUISIÇÃO DE INFORMAÇÕES



CAFEÍNA

Highlights

- Caffeine in beverages and foods blocks central and peripheral adenosine receptors.
- Low (40 mg, 0.5 mg·kg⁻¹) to moderate (300 mg, 4 mg·kg⁻¹) doses improve cognition.
- Doses >200 mg (~3 mg·kg⁻¹) are ergogenic across a spectrum of exercise modalities.
- Caffeine is effective to offset physical and cognitive degradation with sleep loss.



200mg CAFEÍNA

*REDUÇÃO DO TEMPO DE RESPOSTA
(SENTINELAS) POR 3 HORAS*

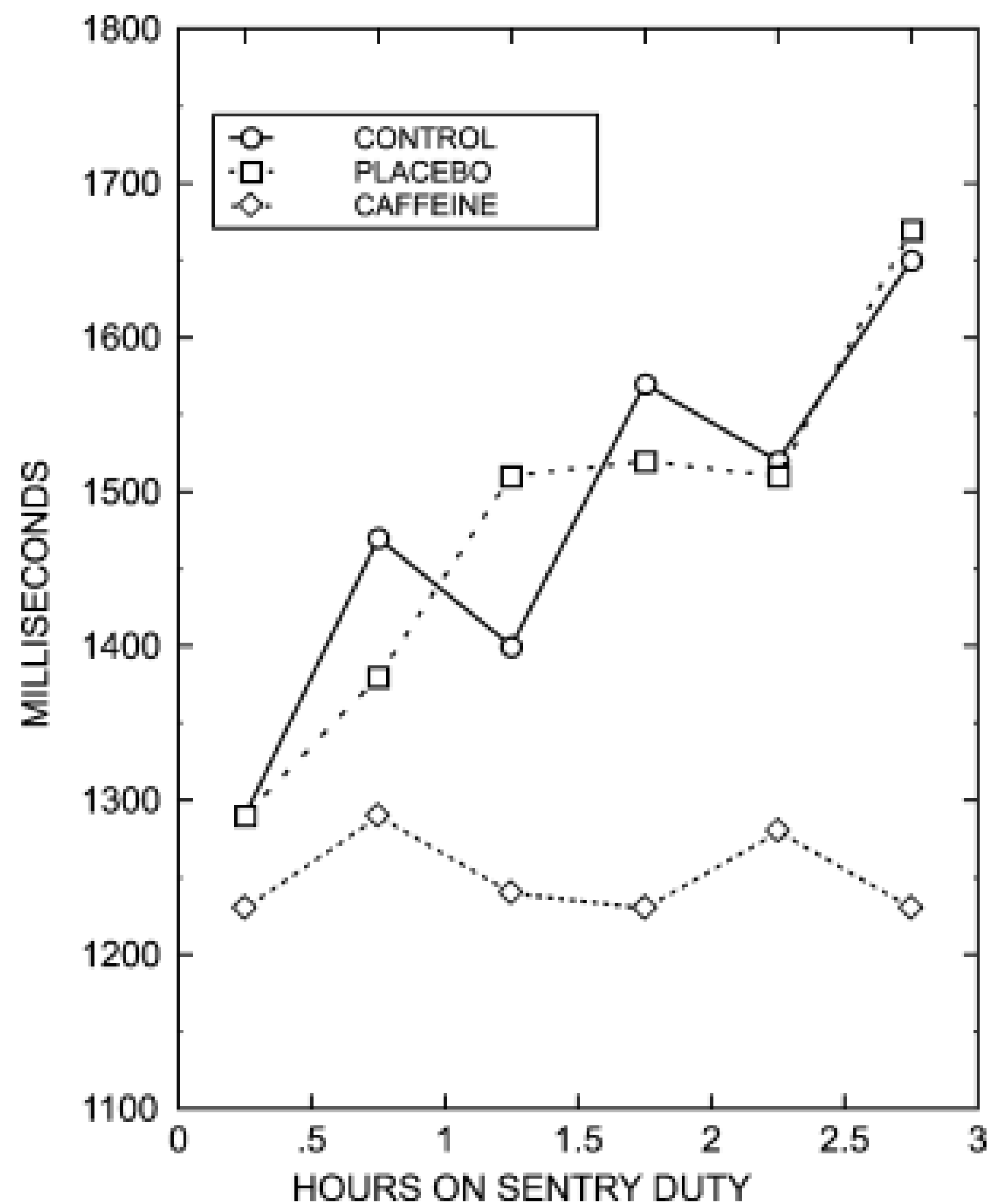


Fig. 2. The effects of 200 mg of caffeine versus either a placebo or a no-treatment (control) condition on target detection response time over three hours of a simulated sentry duty task ($N = 24$) (Johnson & Merullo, 2000).



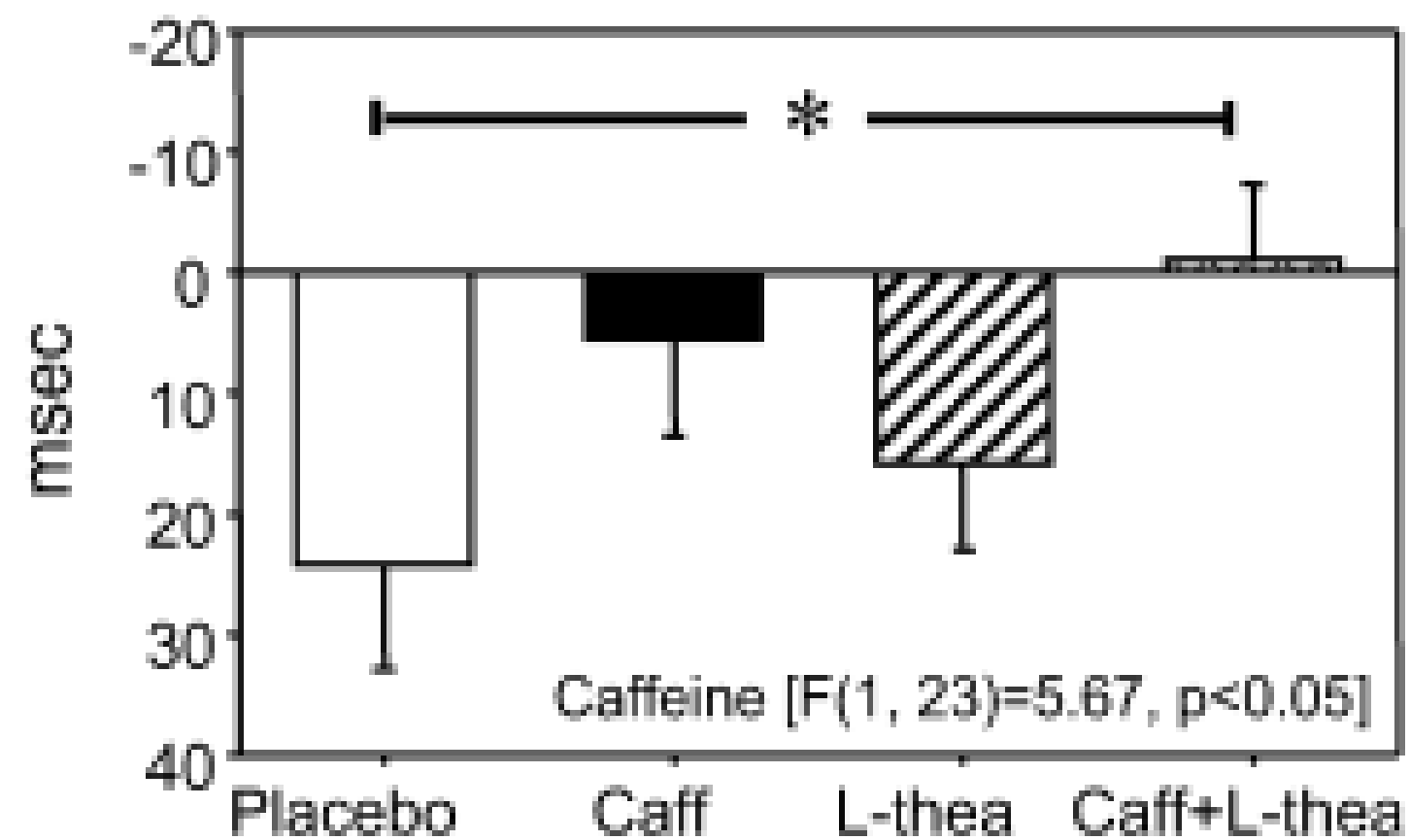
CAFEÍNA + L-TEANINA

250mg L-THEANINA + 150 mg CAFEÍNA

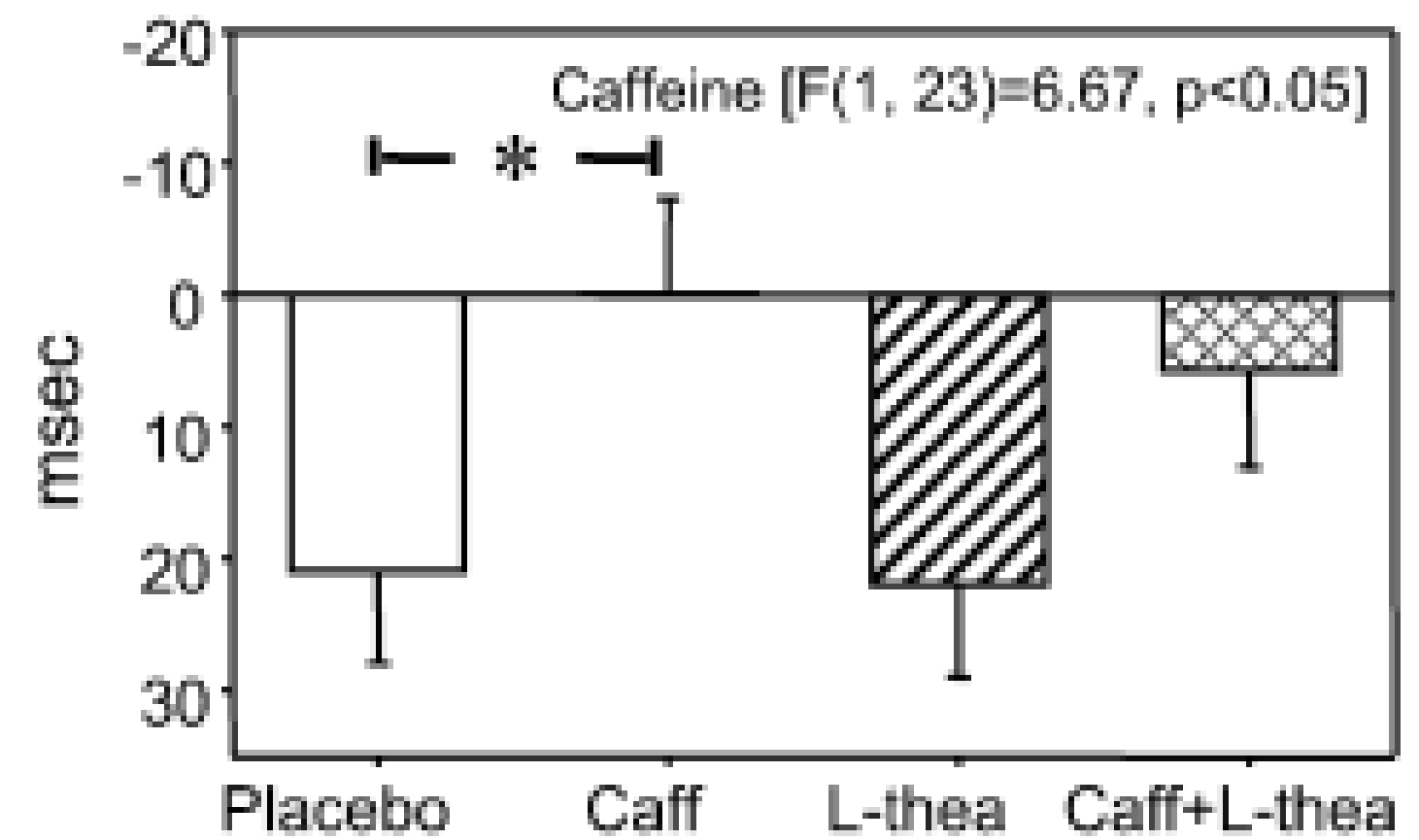
C.F. Haskell et al. / Biological Psychology 77 (2008) 113–122

Tempo de reação
vigilância digital

(a) Simple Reaction Time



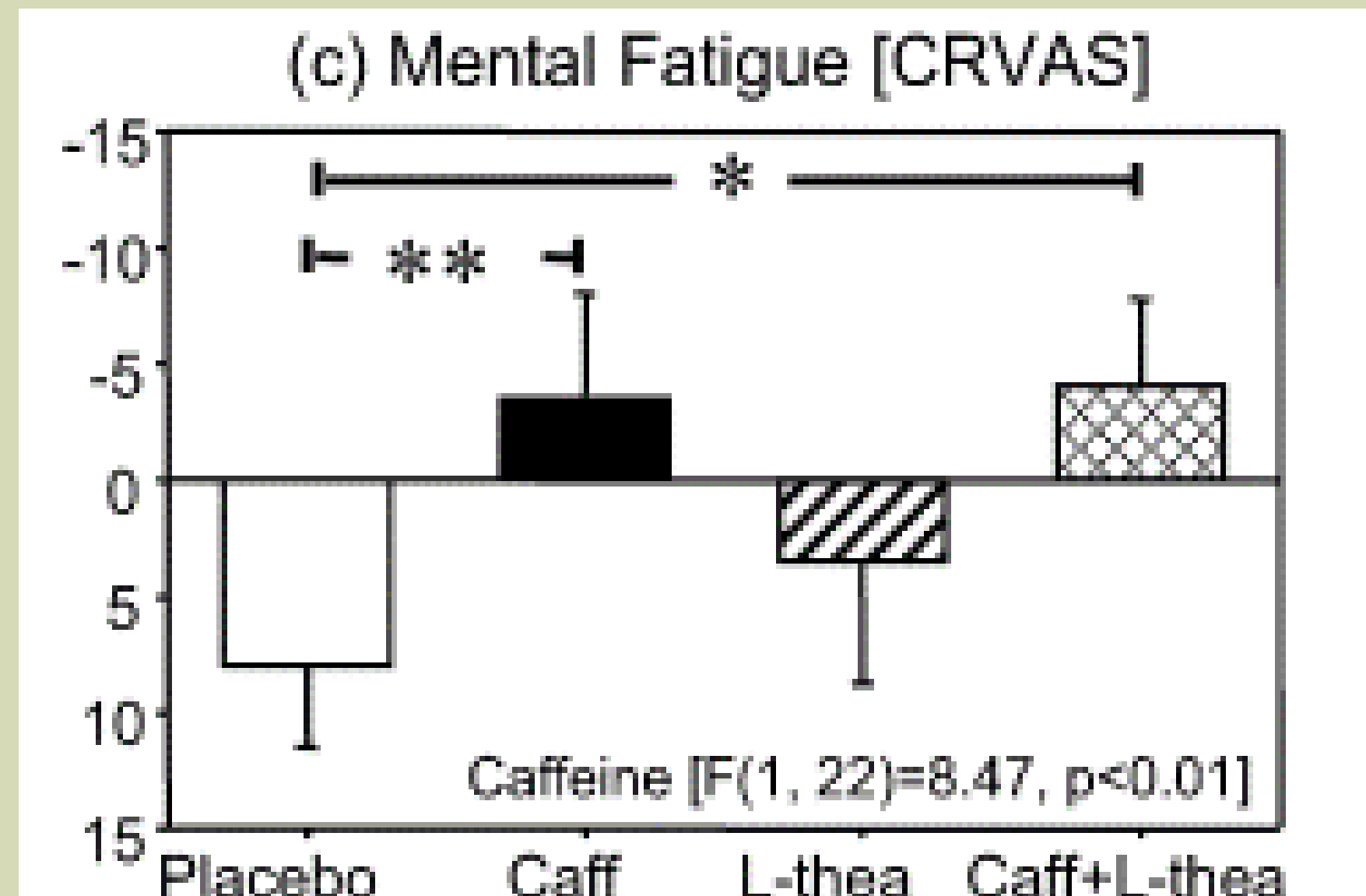
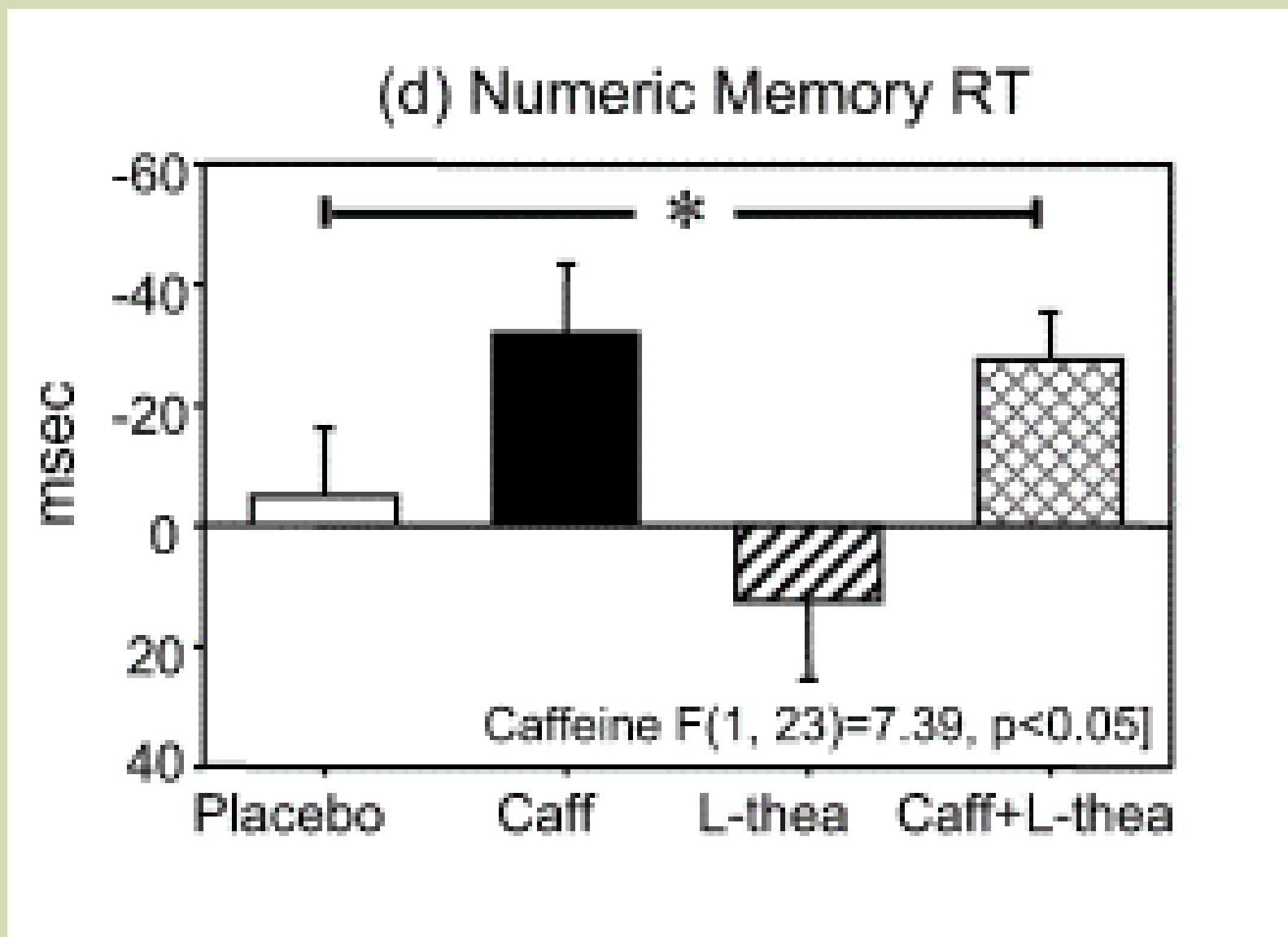
(b) Digit Vigilance RT





CAFEÍNA + L-TEANINA

250mg L-THEANINA + 150 mg CAFEÍNA





CAFEÍNA + L-TEANINA

50 mg Cafeína + 100 ml L-teanina

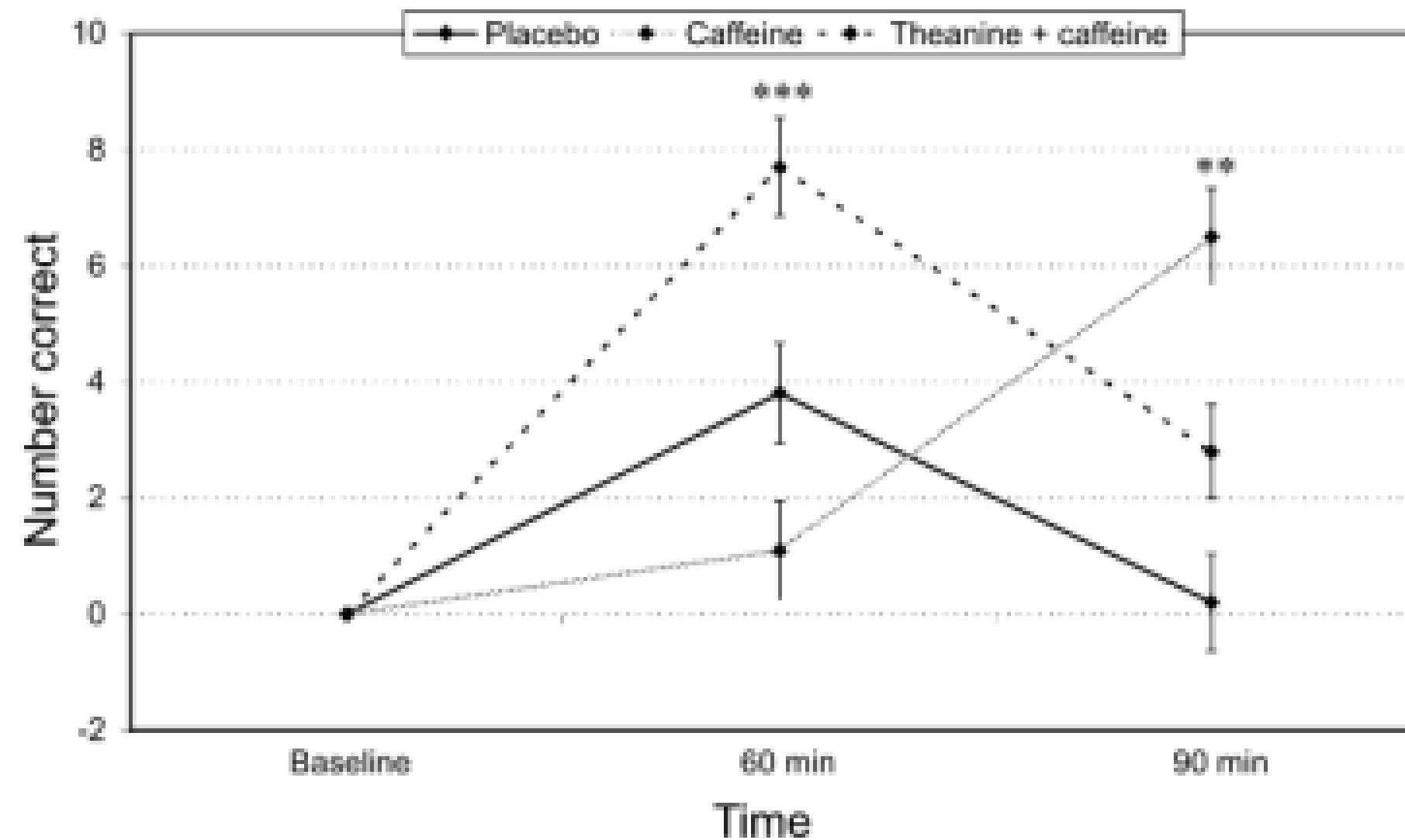
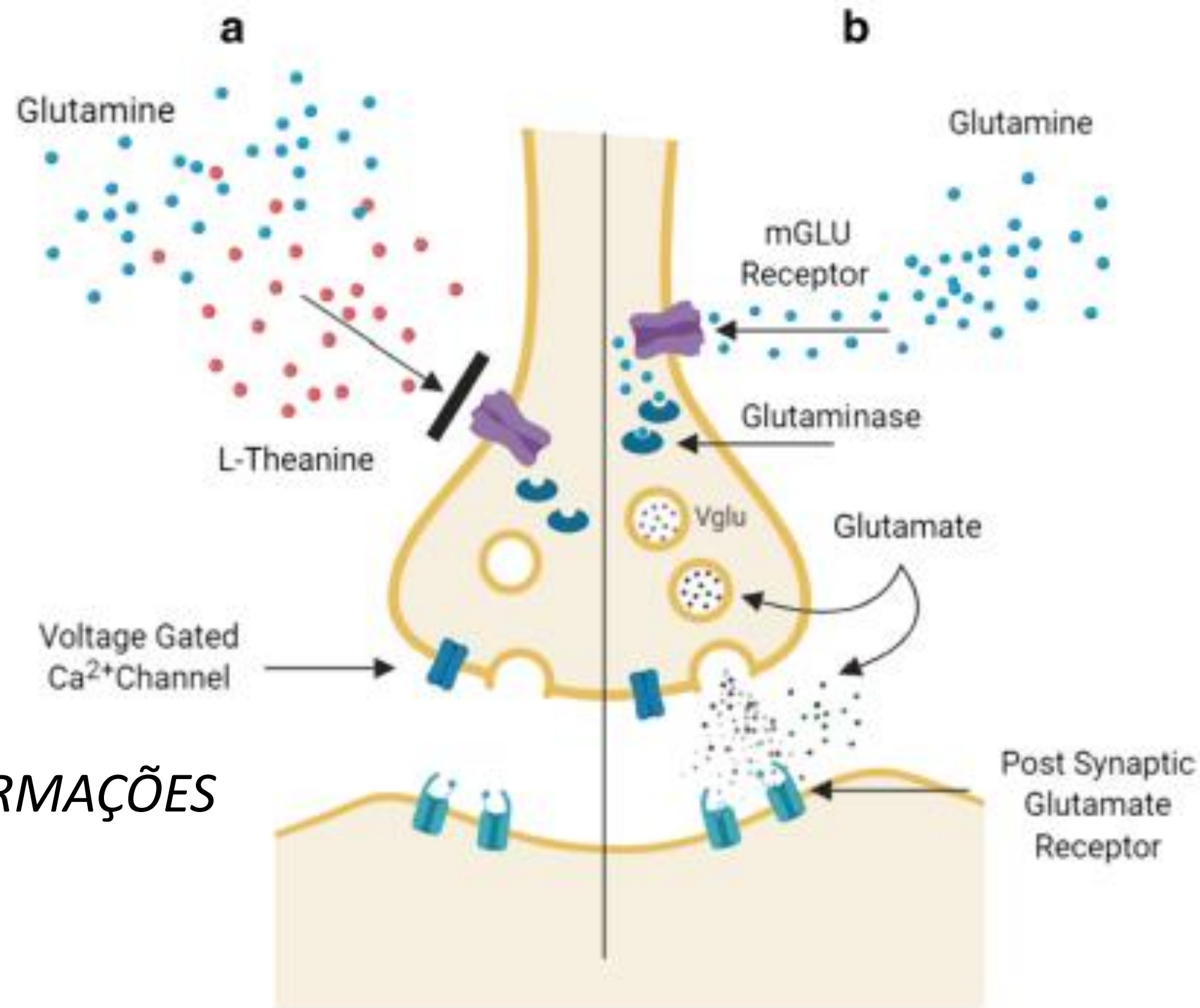


Figure 3 Change in the number of correct responses in the attention-switching task

196 Nutritional Neuroscience 2008 Vol 11 No 4



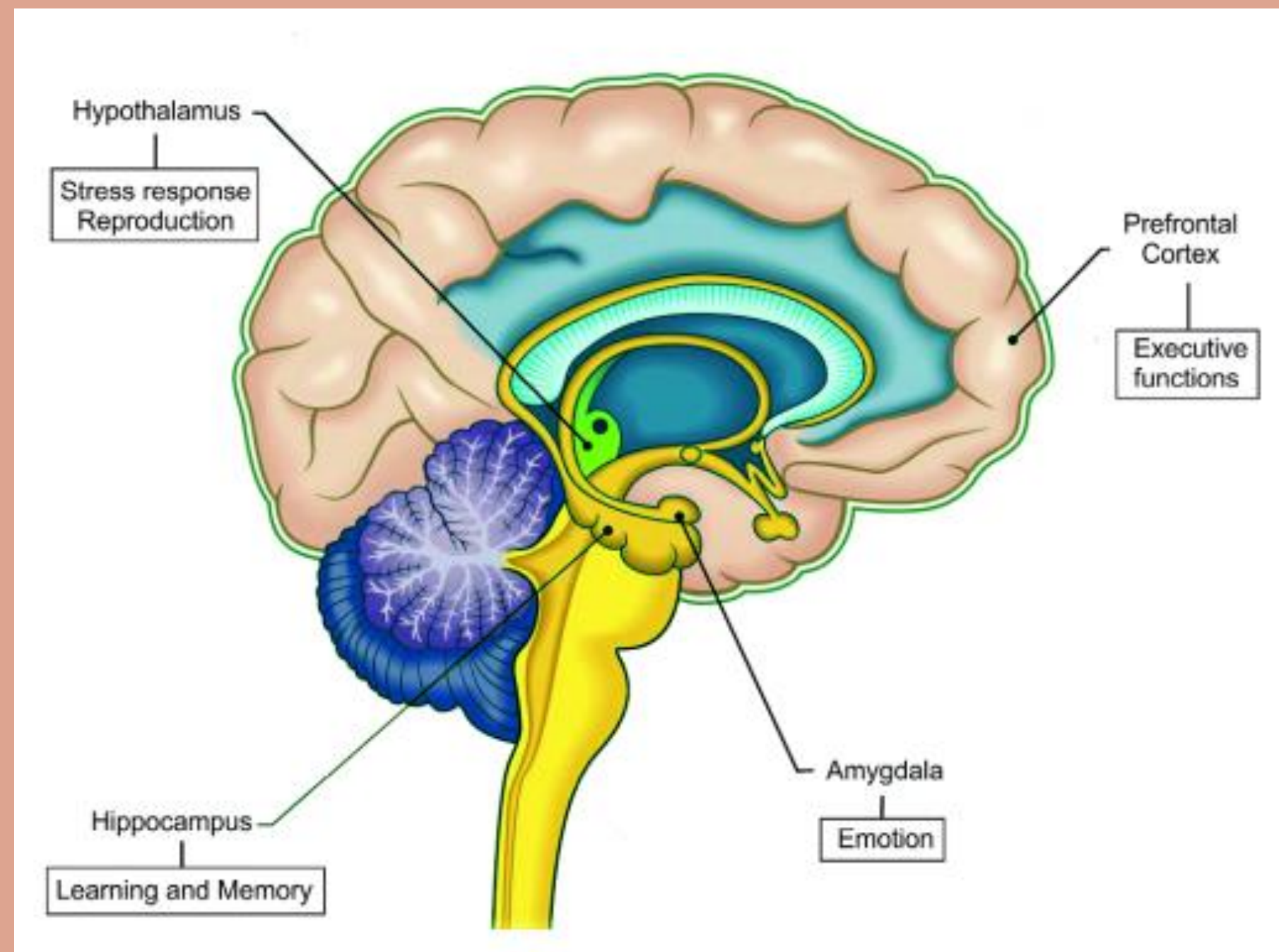
L-TEANINA -FOCO
CAFEÍNA – AQUISIÇÃO DE INFORMAÇÕES

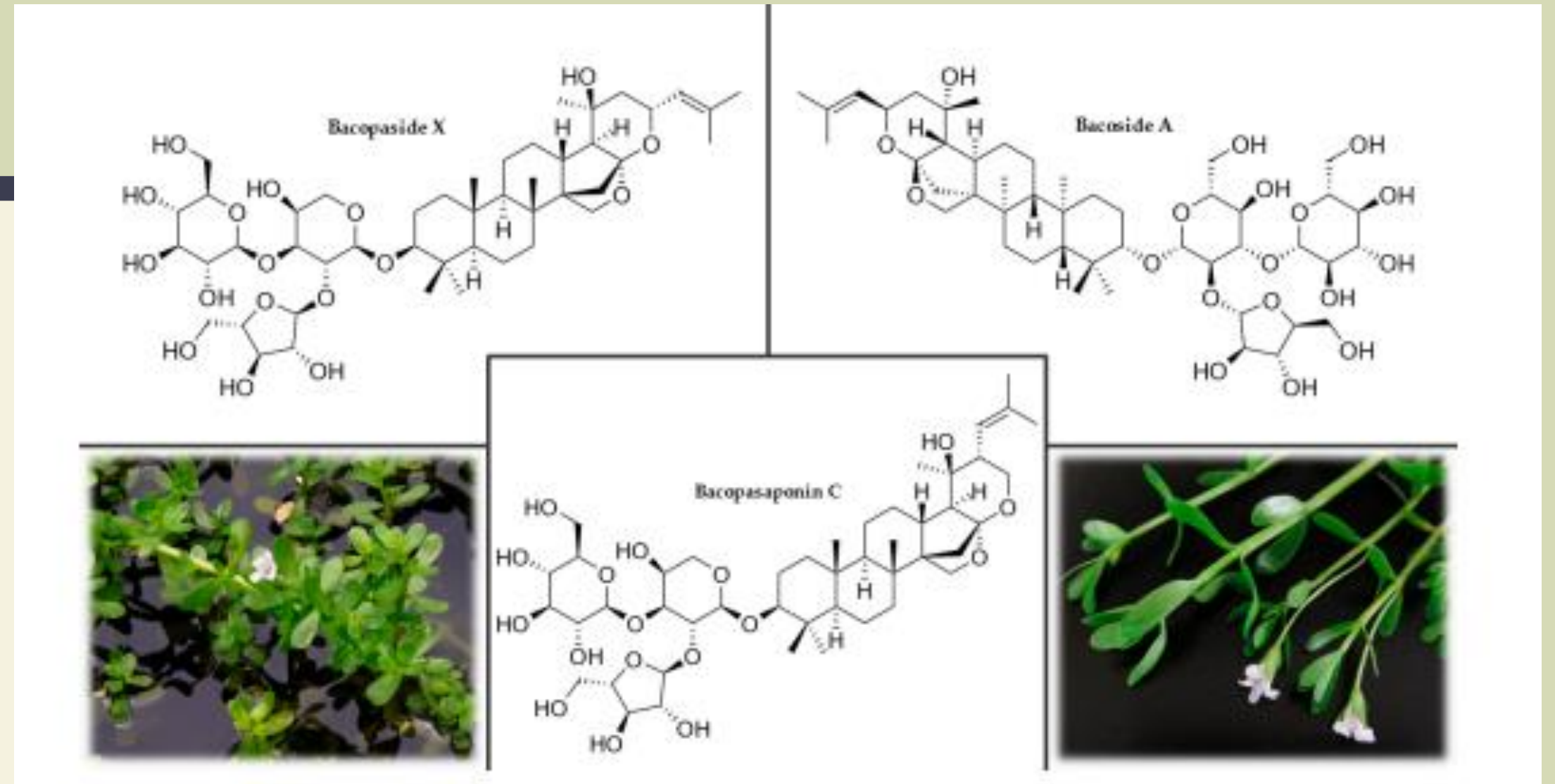


MEMÓRIA
RECENTE

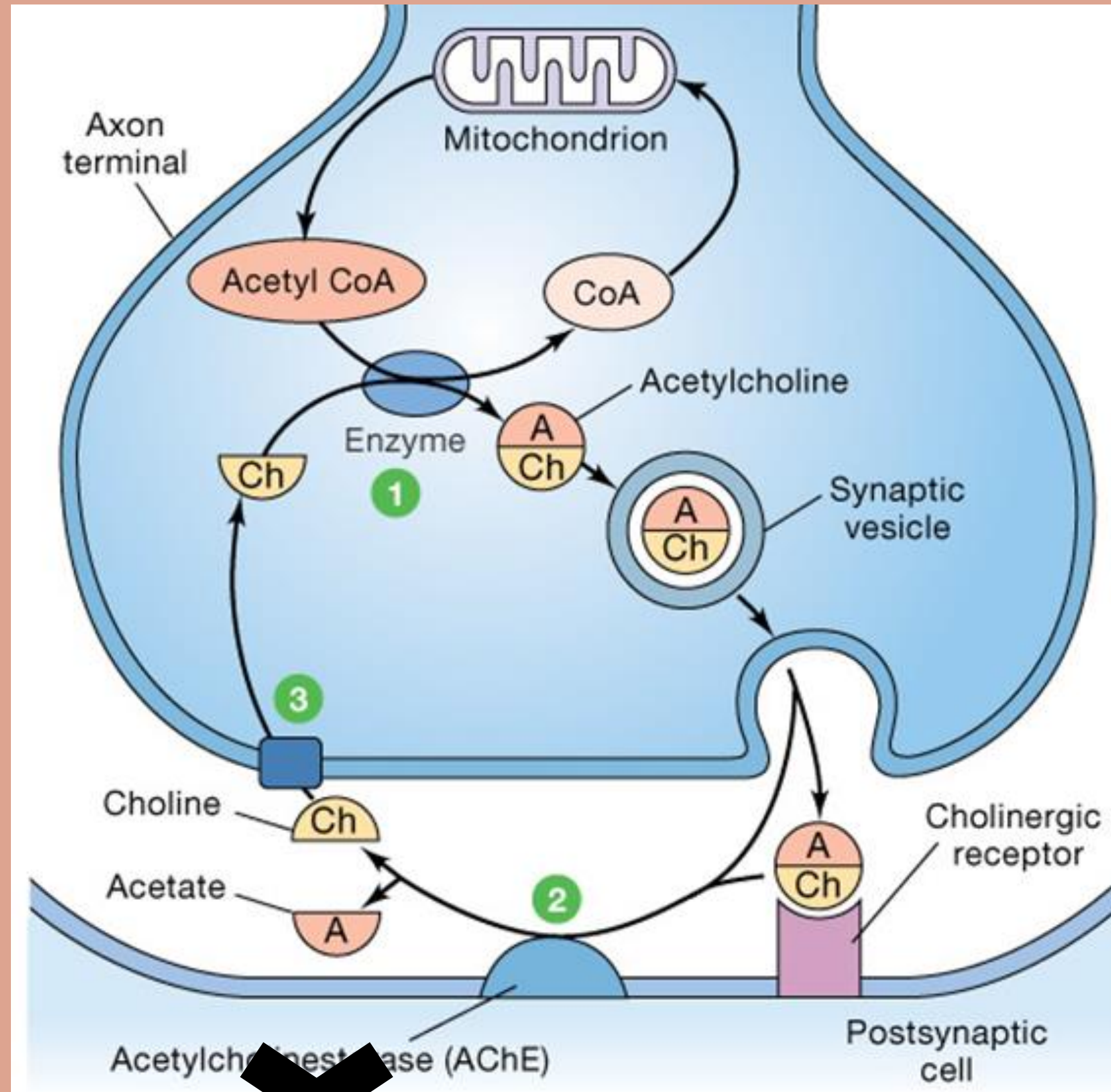
FORMAÇÃO DA
MEMÓRIA DE
LONGO PRAZO

ACETILCOLINA





BACOPA MONIERI



1 **Acetylcholine (ACh)** is made from choline and acetyl CoA.

2 In the synaptic cleft ACh is rapidly broken down by the enzyme **acetylcholinesterase**.

3 Choline is transported back into the axon terminal and is used to make more ACh.

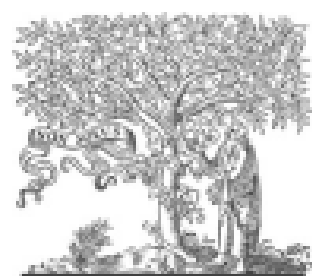
BACOPA MONIERI



~~Butyrylcholinesterase (Bche)~~



Journal of Ethnopharmacology ■ (■■■■) ■■■–■■■



ELSEVIER

Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Journal of Ethnopharmacology

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/jep



Meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials on cognitive effects of *Bacopa monnieri* extract

Chuenjid Kongkeaw^{a,b,c,*}, Piyameth Dilokthornsakul^{a,b,d}, Phurit Thanarangsarit^a, Nanteetip Limpeanchob^a, C. Norman Scholfield^{a,c}



Outcomes	Analysis	No. of studies	Outcome differences		Heterogeneity ^d		References
			Mean (95% CI)	p-value	I ²	p-value	
<i>Memory tests</i>							
Picture recognition (ms)	All studies	2	-85 (-308 to 137)	0.45	70.7	0.065	Peth-Nui et al. (2012), Stough et al. (2008)
Picture recognition (% accuracy)	All studies	2	3.5 (-7.2 to 14.3)	0.52	99.2	0.522	Peth-Nui et al. (2012), Stough et al. (2008)
Numeric working memory (ms)	All studies	2	-145 (-351 to 61)	0.17	71.8	0.167	Peth-Nui et al. (2012), Stough et al. (2008)
Numeric working memory (%accuracy)	All studies	2	5.60 (-3.22 to 14.42)	0.21	97.8	<0.001	Peth-Nui et al. (2012), Stough et al. (2008)
AVLT immediate recall (words)	All studies	1	0.06 (-0.10 to 0.12)	0.06	N/A	N/A	Barbhaiya et al. (2008)
AVLT delayed recall (words)	All studies	3	0.49 (0.29 to 1.28)	0.22	96.4	<0.001	Barbhaiya et al. (2008), Calabrese et al. (2008), Sathyanarayanan et al. (2013)
AVLT learning rate (words)	All studies	2	0.22 (1.17 to 1.13)	0.97	98.7	<0.001	Sathyanarayanan et al. (2013), Stough et al. (2001)
AVLT forgetting rate (words)	All studies	2	-0.39 (-1.15 to 0.36)	0.31	91.0	<0.001	Sathyanarayanan et al. (2013), Stough et al. (2001)
Time to complete tasks (Trail B test) (ms)	All studies	1	-17.9 (-24.6 to -11.2)	<0.001	N/A	N/A	Stough et al. (2001)
Word recognition (%accuracy)	All studies	2	4.8 (-6.8 to 16.4)	0.42	99.5	<0.001	Peth-Nui et al. (2012), Stough et al. (2008)
Word recognition (ms)	All studies	2	-76 (-206 to 53)	0.25	90.7	0.001	Peth-Nui et al. (2012), Stough et al. (2008)
Spatial working memory (%accuracy)	All studies	2	10.5 (-4.0 to 25.0)	0.16	97.6	<0.001	Peth-Nui et al. (2012), Stough et al. (2008)
Spatial working memory (ms)	All studies	2	-52 (-292 to 188)	0.67	77.8	0.034	Peth-Nui et al. (2012), Stough et al. (2008)
<i>Attention tests</i>							
Choice reaction time (ms)	All studies	3	-30 (-80 to 20)	0.24	98.3	<0.001	Peth-Nui et al. (2012), Stough et al. (2008, 2001)
	Subgroup (300 mg) ^a	2	-10.6 (-12.1 to -9.2)	<0.001	0.0	0.341	Stough et al. (2008, 2001)
Choice reaction time (%accuracy)	All studies	2	5.4 (-5.5 to 16.3)	0.33	99.3	<0.001	Peth-Nui et al. (2012), Stough et al. (2008)
Simple reaction time (ms)	All studies	3	-35 (-115 to 45)	0.39	98.5	<0.001	Peth-Nui et al. (2012), Stough et al. (2008, 2001)
	Subgroup ^b	2	-5.5 (-26.4 to 15.4)	0.61	24.4	0.250	Stough et al. (2008, 2001)
Trail A test (ms)	All studies	1	0.30 (-0.74 to 1.34)	0.57	N/A	N/A	Stough et al. (2001)
Digit span forward (digits)	All studies	4	0.80(-1.11 to 2.71)	0.41	97.0	<0.001	Barbhaiya et al. (2008), Raghav et al. (2006), Roodenrys et al. (2002), Stough et al. (2001)
Digit span backward (digits)	All studies	4	-0.02 (-0.62 to 0.58)	0.96	99.7	<0.001	Barbhaiya et al. (2008), Raghav et al. (2006), Roodenrys et al. (2002), Stough et al. (2001)
	Subgroup ^c	2	0.10 (-0.683 to 0.89)	0.80	99.6	<0.001	Barbhaiya et al. (2008), Raghav et al. (2006)
Digit vigilance (ms)	All studies	2	-22 (-63 to 20)	0.30	98.3	<0.001	Peth-Nui et al. (2012), Stough et al. (2008)
Digit vigilance (%accuracy)	All studies	2	12.1 (-12.5 to 36.7)	0.34	99.7	<0.001	Peth-Nui et al. (2012), Stough et al. (2008)



100 mg of Bacopa monnieri extract daily (50 mg twice a day) for 12 weeks increased cognitive performance in children with ADHD.

Journal of Ethnopharmacology, 151(1), 528–535.

The daily recommended dosage of brahmi extract standardized to 20% bacosides A and B is 100–200 mg in divided doses for children and 200–400 mg in divided doses for adults

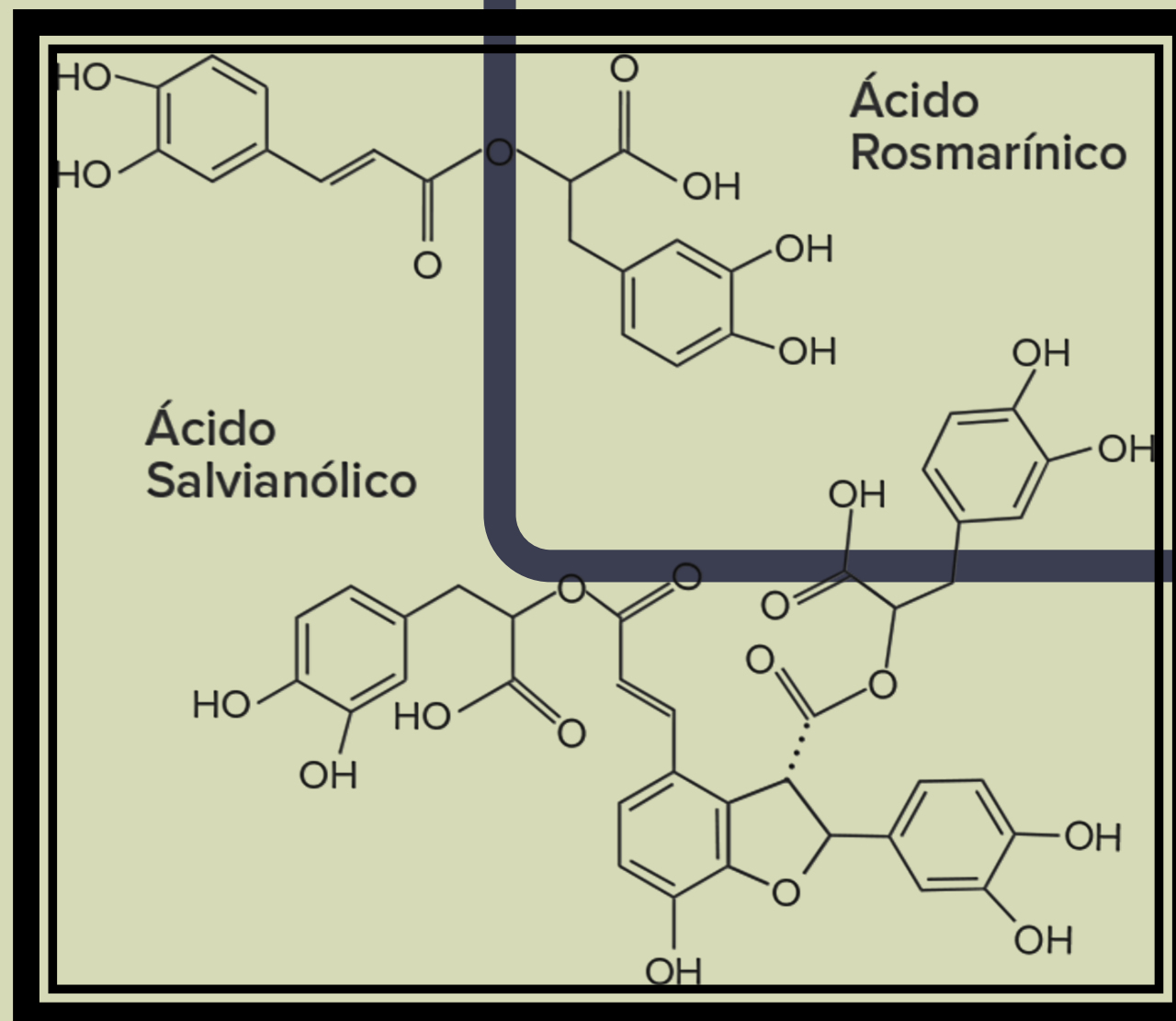
Brahmi (Bacopa monnieri) as functional food ingredient in food processing industry. J. Pharmacogn. Phytochem. 2018, 7, 189–194

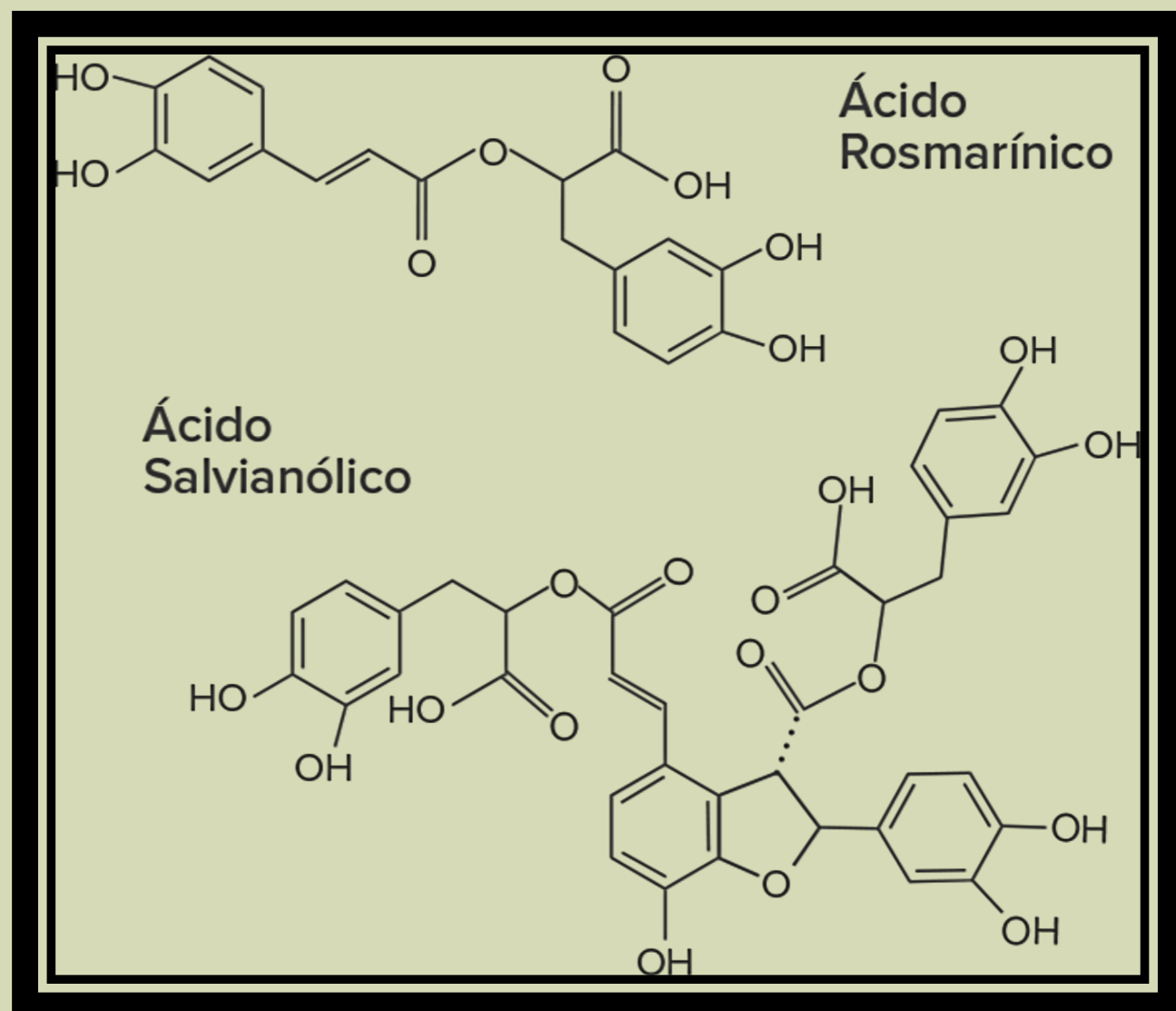


Bacopa Extracts						
Author	Intervention	n	Male (%)	Study Design	Population	Outcome Measures
Sharma et al. (1987)	BS x 3 Tblsp p/d (BM: 1050mg p/d) PL x 3 Tblsp p/d	40 20 (B) 20 (P)	N/A	3-months OL, PC	6-8 yrs Healthy	WISC Maze; Raven's Colored Progressive Matrices; Bender Gestalt Test for Children
Negi et al. (2000)	MP x 1 Cap 2/d (BM: 100mg p/d) PL x 1 Cap 2/d	36 19 (B) 17 (P)	84.2	3-months R, DB, PC	6-12 yrs ADHD Diagnosed	Memory Scale test
CDRI Lucknow (2001)	SBME x 2 Caps p/d (BM: 100mg p/d) PL x 2 Caps p/d	40 20 (B) 20 (P)	75	3-months R, DB, PC	6-12 yrs ADHD Diagnosed	Memory Scale test; McCarney Rating Scale
Dave et al. (2008)	BMi x 1 Cap p/d (BM: 225mg p/d) No control group	28 28 (B)	46.4	4-months OL	4-18 yrs I.Q. 70-90	Memory Scale Test
Dave et al. (2014)	BMi x 1 Cap p/d (BM: 225mg p/d) No control group	31 31 (B)	90.3	6-months OL	6-12 yrs ADHD Diagnosed	ADHD Symptom Subtest Scores

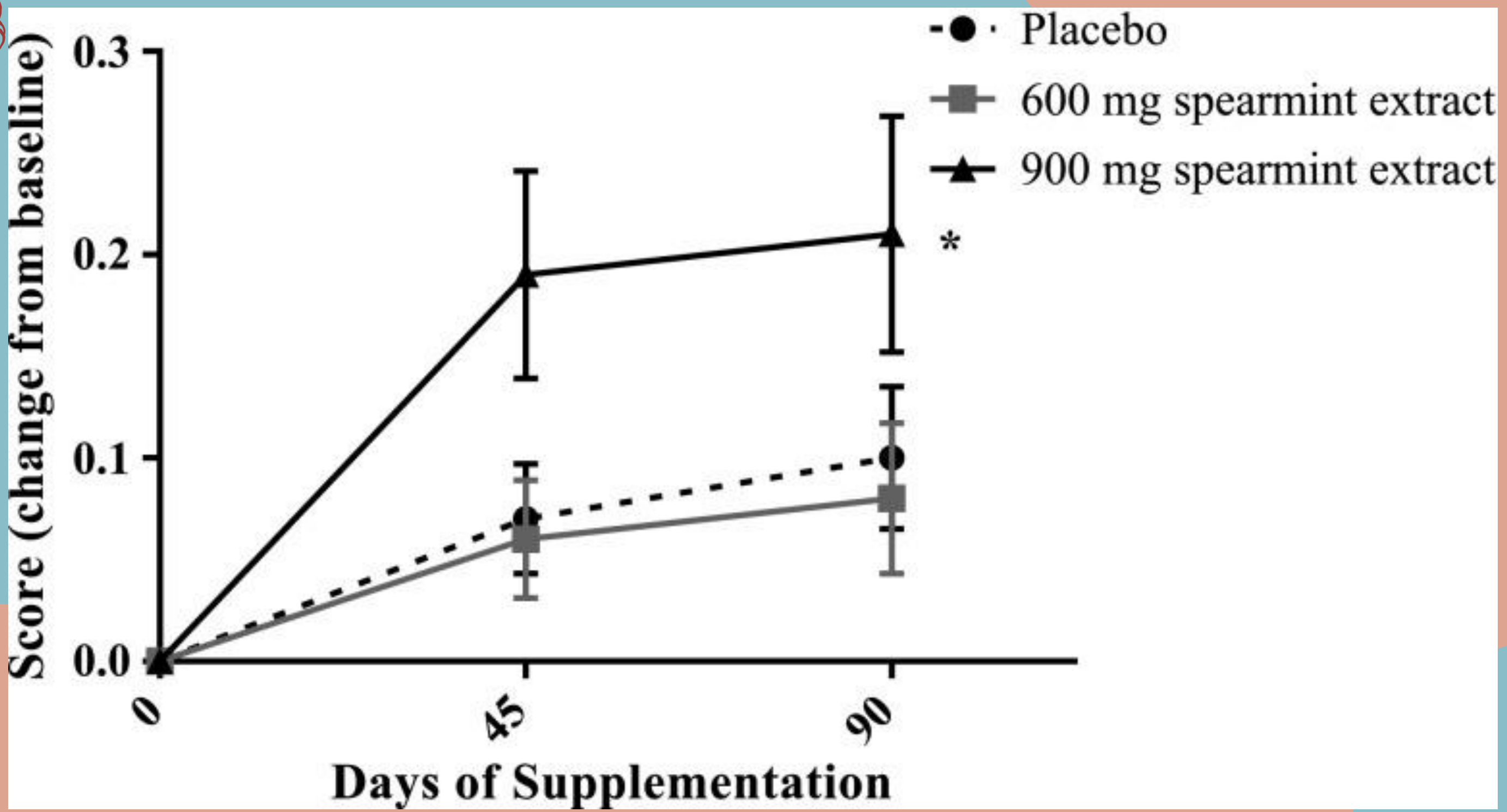


Mentha spicata - NEUMENTHIX®

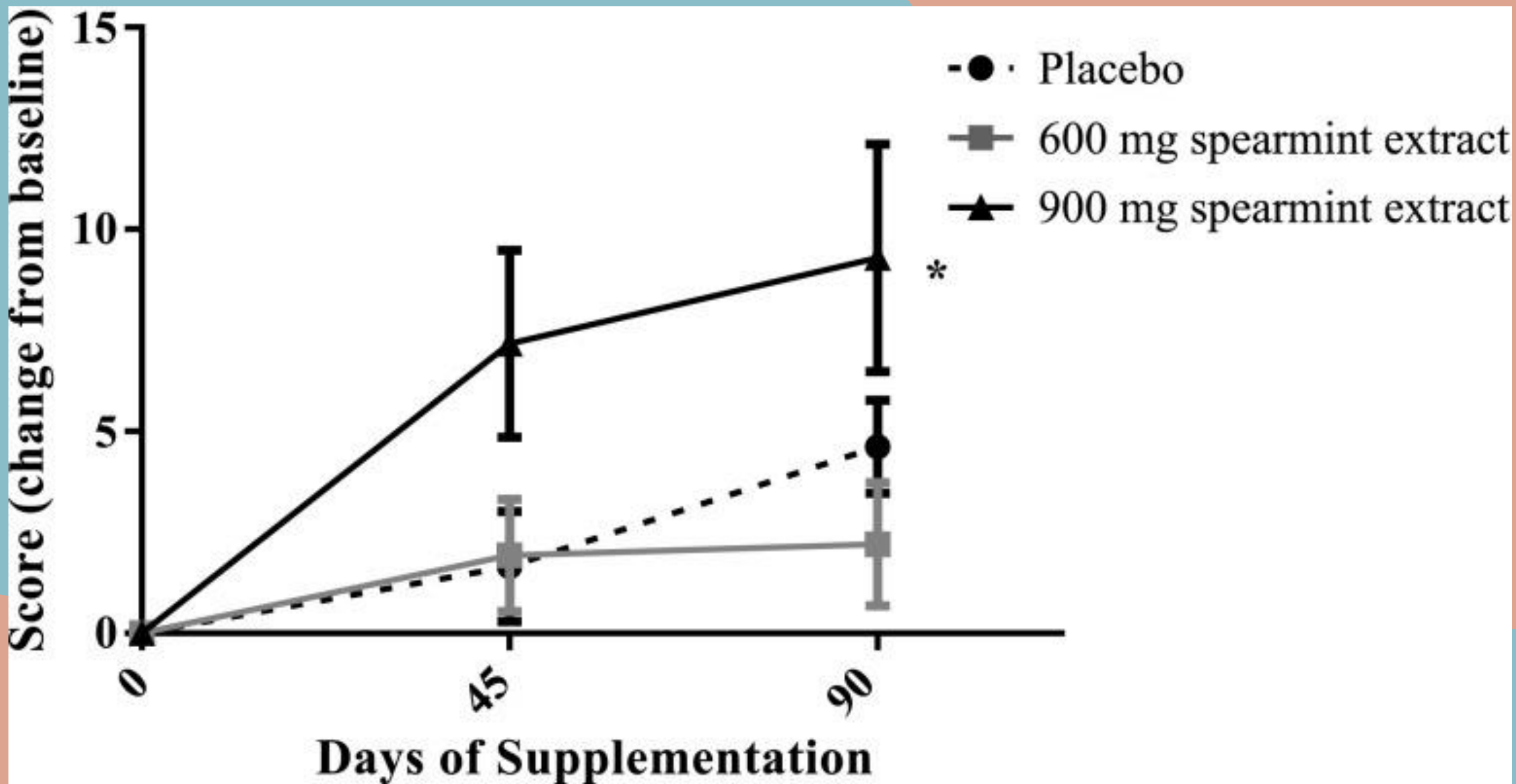




ANTIOXIDANTE
ANTIINFLAMATÓRIA
NEUROPROTETORA
INIBIÇÃO DA ACETILCOLINESTERASE



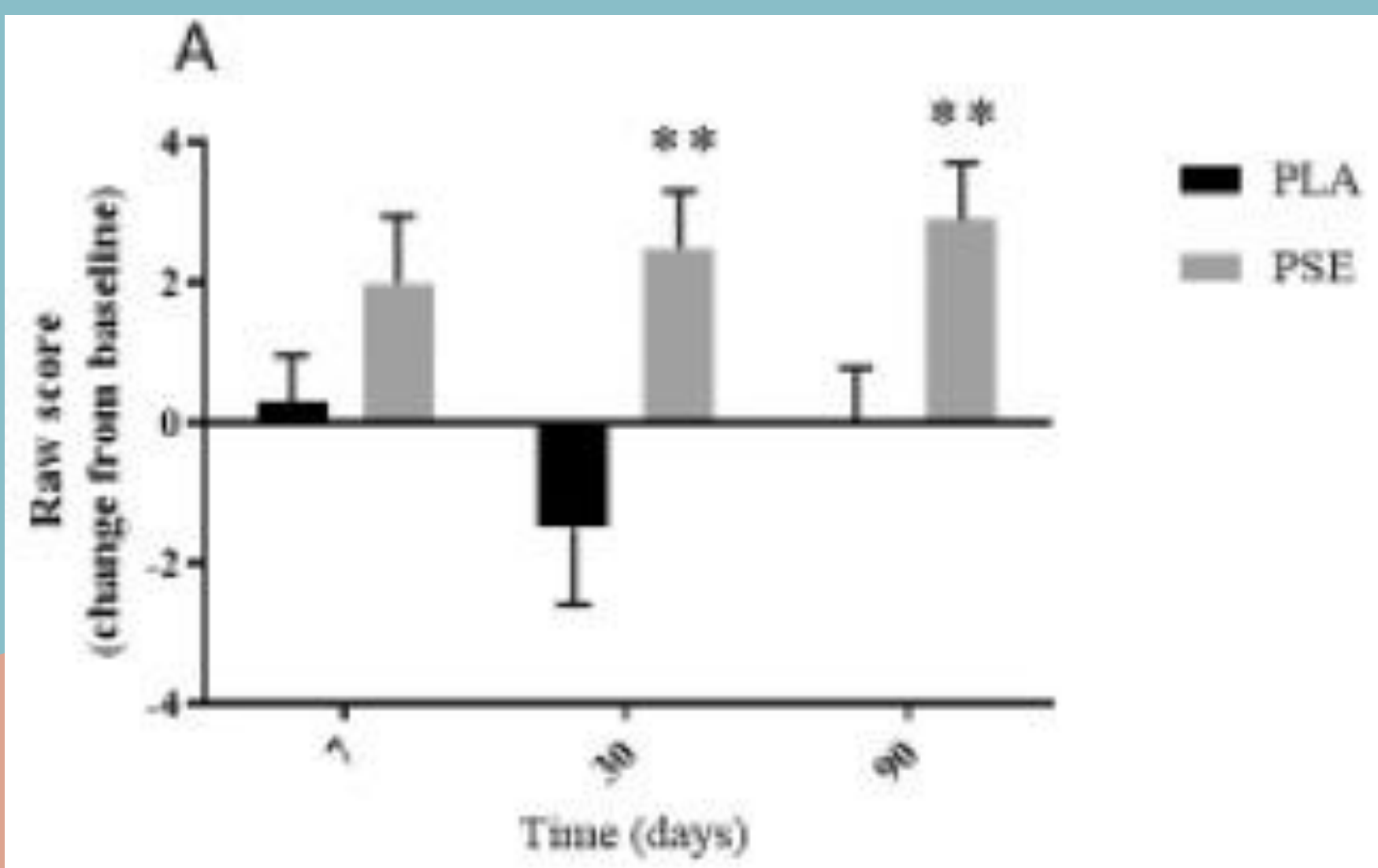
Quality of working memory scores after 90 days of spearmint supplementation



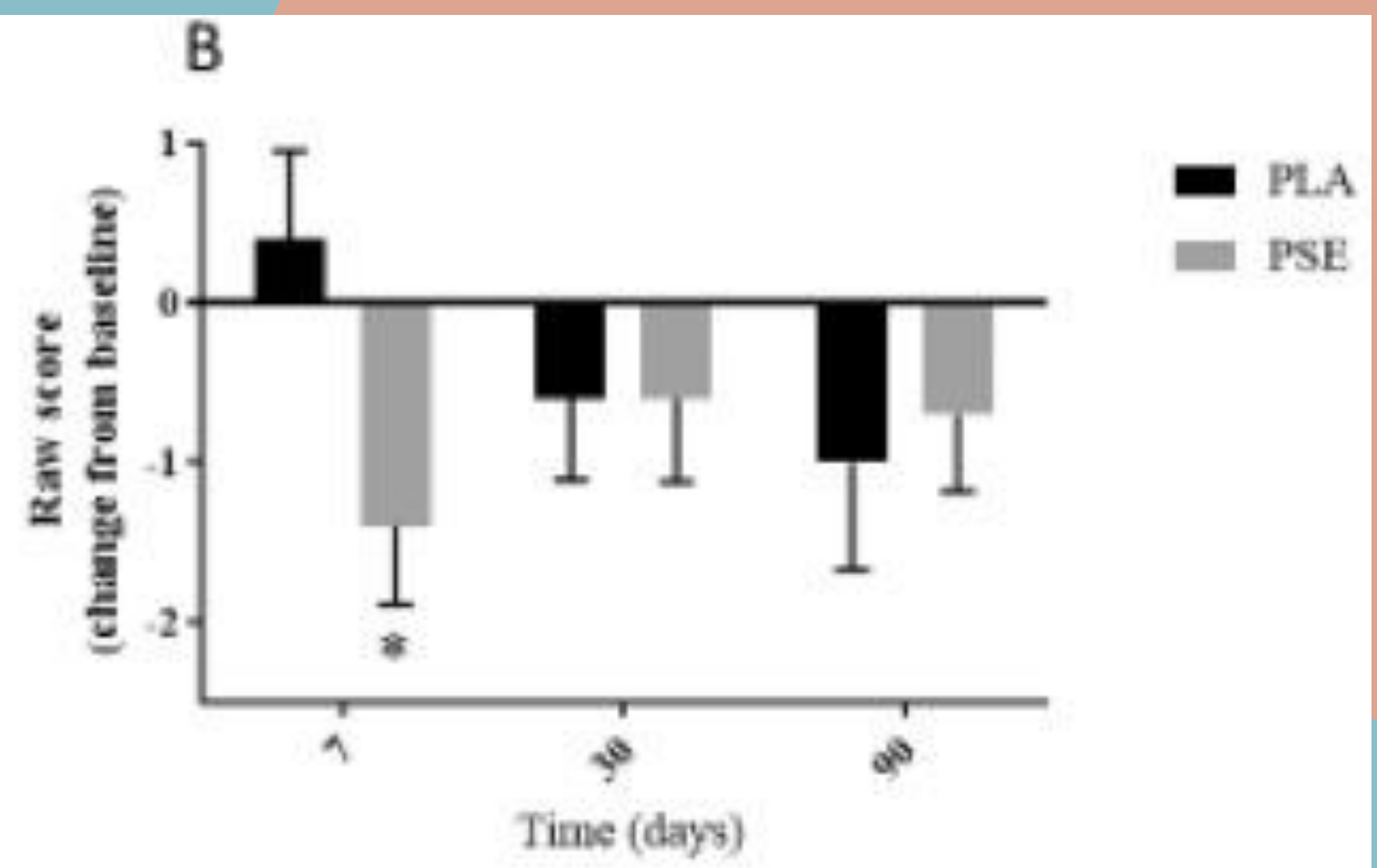
Memória espacial

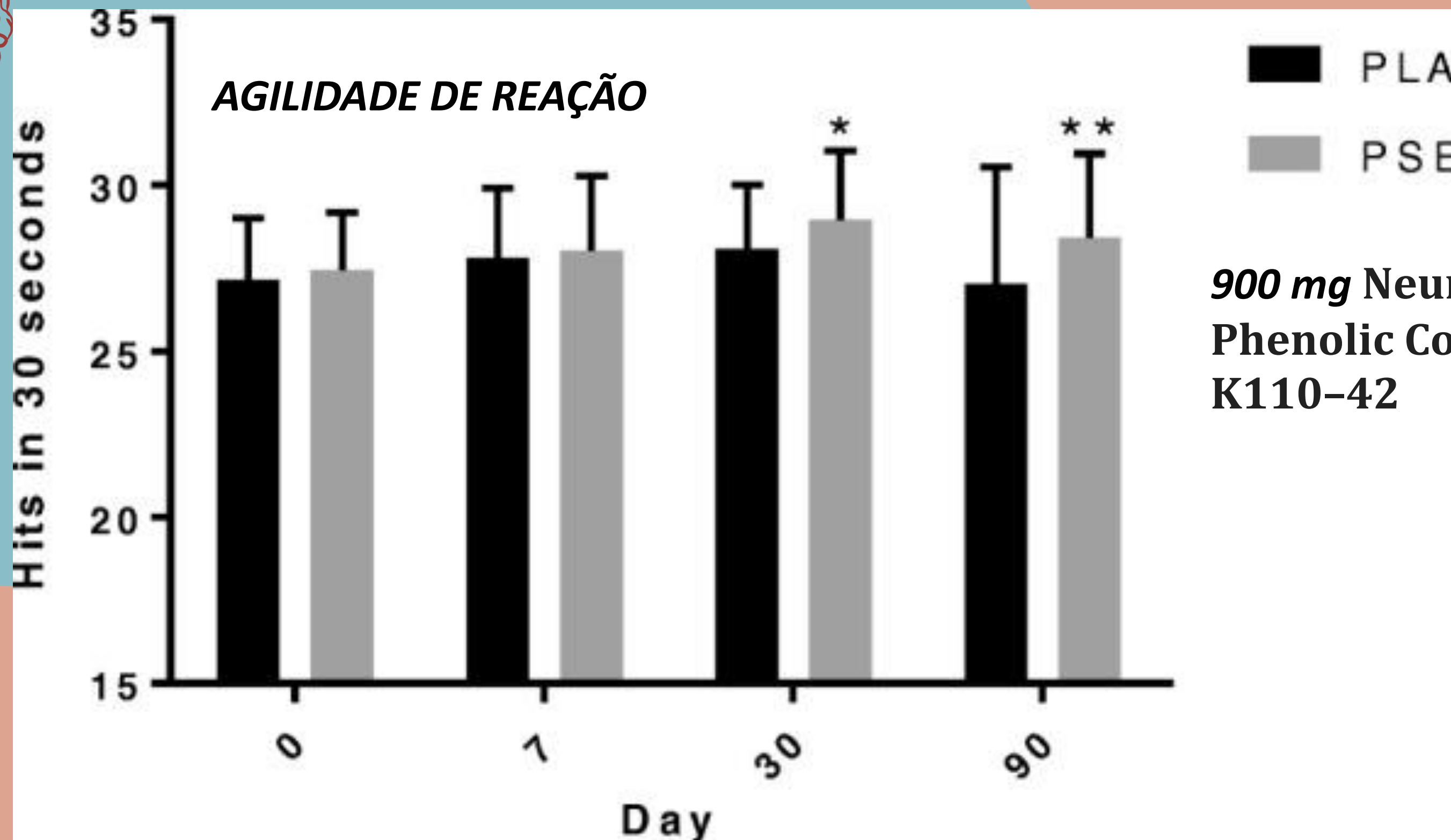


ATENÇÃO SUSTENTADA



ATENÇÃO COMPLEXA







SINERGIA NA ABORDAGEM





*PERFUSÃO SANGUÍNEA CEREBRAL /
OXIGENAÇÃO*



*HIDRATAÇÃO
CORREÇÃO ANEMIA
**
ÁCIDO FÓLICO (NO)
NITRATO (NO)
CITRULINA (NO)
CACAU (FLAVONÓIS)*



ATP MITOCONDRIAL



*METABOLISMO DA GLICOSE
CORPOS CETÔNICOS -
ENERGIA ADICIONAL

COQ 10 LIPOSSOMADA
ÁCIDO ALFA LIPÓICO
CARNITINA
COMPLEXO B
OXIGÊNIO*



*NUTRIENTES PARA A SÍNTESE DE
NEUROTRANSMISSORES*



*BDNF
(NEUROGÊNSE)*

*PHE / TYR, FOLATO, FERRO,
B6, VIT C, COBRE*

TRIP, FOLATO, B6

COLINA, B5

ATIVIDADE FÍSICA

DESAFIOS COGNITIVOS

*CROCUS SATIVUS
(SAFFRIN / AFFRON)*



*REDUZIR DEGRADAÇÃO DE ACETICOLINA
INIBIR AChE e BChE*



*BACOPA MONIERI
SALVIA OFFICINALIS
HUPERZIA SERRATA
MENTA SPICATA*



MODULAR RECEPTOR NMDA (GLUTAMATO)



*L-TEANINA
NAC
MAGNÉSIO*



ANTIOXIDANTES



*CAROTENÓIDES
TOCOFERÓIS
VIT C
COQ 10, ÁCIDO ALFA
LIPÓICO
CHÁ VERDE
POLIFENÓIS*



ANTIINFLAMATÓRIOS (NEUROINFLAMAÇÃO)



*OMEGA 3
CURCUMA
CONTROLE GLICÊMICO DA
DIETA
RELAÇÃO W3 / W6 / GS*



*SINAPTOGÊNSE /
COMPOSIÇÃO MEMBRANAS NEURONAS*



*OMEGA 3
REDUÇÃO GS E W6
CITICOLINA
SAME*



SINERGIA NA PRESCRIÇÃO!!

***POTENCIALIZAÇÃO DOS
RESULTADOS!***





CONNAE23

NEUROHACKING

OTIMIZANDO AS FUNÇÕES

COGNITIVAS

COM ALIMENTAÇÃO E

SUPLEMENTAÇÃO



neuronutrição
COM DANIELLE LODETTI

Com início a partir de 07/08
Confira nossos módulos
e garanta sua vaga!

AULAS AO VIVO + ESTÁGIO PRÁTICO



Beacons



@danylodetti





OBRIGADA !



@danylodetti

