

The ABCs of Omega-3s for Dry Eye and More

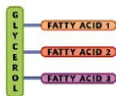
SPENCER D. JOHNSON, O.D., F.A.A.O.
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Lipids

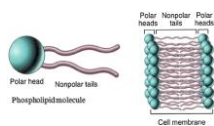
- ▶ **Fatty Acids**
- ▶ **Triglycerides**
- ▶ **Phospholipids**
- ▶ **Steroids**
 - ▶ Cholesterol
 - ▶ Bile salts
 - ▶ Vitamin D
 - ▶ Adrenocortical hormones
 - ▶ Sex hormones
- ▶ **Eicosanoids**
 - ▶ Prostaglandins
 - ▶ Leukotienes
- ▶ **Other lipids**
 - ▶ Carotenes
 - ▶ Vitamin E
 - ▶ Vitamin K
 - ▶ Lipoproteins

Fatty Acids

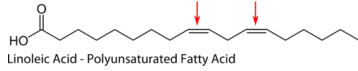
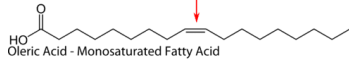
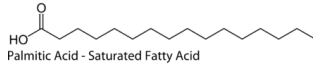
- ▶ Triglycerides



- ▶ Phospholipids

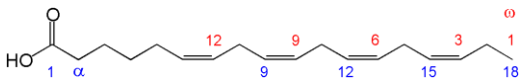


Fatty Acids

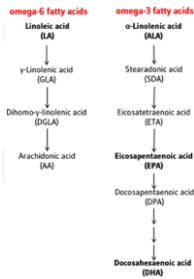


<http://www.ck12.org/book/CK-12-Chemistry-Concepts-Intermediate/section/26.8/>

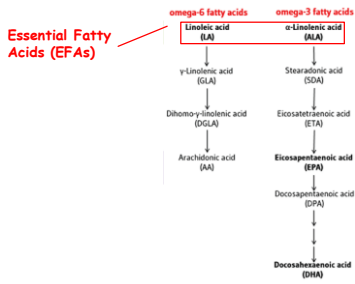
Omega Fatty Acids



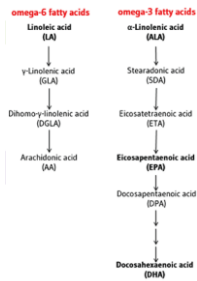
Omega-6 and Omega-3 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids



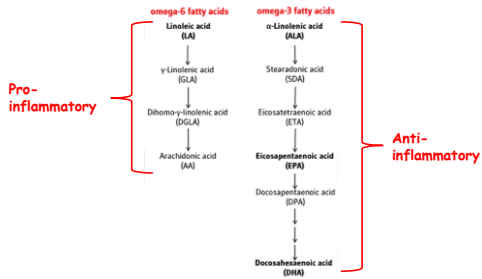
Omega-6 and Omega-3 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids



Omega-6 and Omega-3 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids



Omega-6 and Omega-3 Polyunsaturated Fatty Acids



Omega-3,6 in the Diet

- ▶ Ideal Ratio of omega-6 to omega-3 is **4:1 or less**
- ▶ Typical western diet contains a ratio of **20:1** or more

Dietary Sources of Omega-6 and Omega-3 Fatty Acids

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Omega-6 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Vegetable oils (soy, corn, sunflower, etc.) ▶ Peanut oil ▶ Salad dressing, mayo ▶ Processed foods (cereals, bread, white rice) ▶ Eggs ▶ Baked goods | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Omega-3 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Oily fish (herring, salmon, trout, tuna) ▶ Flaxseed ▶ Dark green, leafy vegetables ▶ Walnuts ▶ Grass-fed beef |
|---|--|

Diets of *in Ruminants*, November 2016, 9(1), 1-10
http://www.nutritionjournal.com/content/9/1/1



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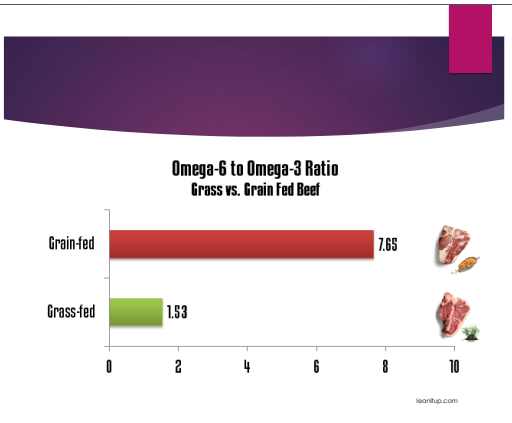
A review of fatty acid profiles and antioxidant content in grass-fed and grain-fed beef

Cynthia A. Daley^{1*}, Andrew Robinson², Patrick S. Daley³, Glenn A. Nisbet⁴, Stephanie Larson⁵

Abstract
 Consumer concern interest in grass-fed beef products has created a number of questions with regard to the potential differences in nutritional quality between grass-fed and grain-fed cattle. Research comparing these products suggests that grass-based diets can significantly improve the fatty acid (FA) composition and antioxidant content of beef, along with variation in protein, mineral, and vitamin content. Grass-fed beef has been shown to contain higher concentrations of omega-3 FA, omega-6 FA, and CLA, to contain lower levels of omega-6 FA, and to contain higher levels of CLA and omega-3 FA than grain-fed beef. While the overall concentration of total FA is not different between beef, the majority of grass-fed beef tends to have a higher proportion of saturated and monounsaturated FA. The recommended amount of FA to eat is between 2-10% and 10-15% of total energy. Several studies suggest that grass-based diets also increase the concentration of omega-3 FA, as well as certain vitamins and antioxidants such as lycopene, beta-carotene, and alpha-tocopherol. The authors conclude that grass-fed beef products may offer a number of health benefits and that consumers should be aware that the differences in the content will vary from beef fed a diet of grain. More and better studies are needed that should be conducted when making the transition from grain-fed beef to beef. The term grass-fed beef should be used to describe beef from the described categories of grass-fed beef. It is a good option for consumers who are looking for a healthier option. The authors conclude that consumers should be aware that the differences in the content will vary from beef fed a diet of grain. More and better studies are needed that should be conducted when making the transition from grain-fed beef to beef. The term grass-fed beef should be used to describe beef from the described categories of grass-fed beef. It is a good option for consumers who are looking for a healthier option.

Table 2 Comparison of mean polyunsaturated fatty acid composition (expressed as mg/g of fatty acid or as a % of total lipid) between grass-fed and grain-fed cattle

Author, publication year, breed, treatment	Fatty Acid											
	C18:1 n-7 Vaccenic Acid	C18:2 n-6 Linoleic	Total CLA	C18:3 n-3 Linolenic	C20:5n-3 EPA	C22:5n-3 DPA	C22:6n-3 DHA	Total PUFA	Total MUFA	Total n-6	Total n-3 ratio	
g/100 g lipid												
Coudred steers												
Grass	1.35	12.55	5.14*	5.51*	2.13*	2.56*	0.30*	28.99*	24.69*	17.97*	10.41*	1.77*
Grain	0.92	11.95	2.65*	0.48*	0.47*	0.91*	0.11*	19.06*	34.99*	17.08	1.97*	8.99*
Meuse cattle												
Grass	2.95*	2.01	0.80*	0.71*	0.31	0.24*	na	3.41	42.5*	2.30	1.07*	2.78*
Grain	0.51*	2.38	0.46*	0.13*	0.19	0.06*	na	2.77	46.2*	2.58	0.19*	13.6*
% of total FAs												
Garcia et al., 2008, Angus steers												
Grass	3.22*	3.41	0.72*	1.30*	0.52*	0.70*	0.43*	7.95	37.3*	5.00*	2.95*	1.72*
Grain	2.25*	3.98	0.58*	0.74*	0.12*	0.30*	0.14*	9.31	40.8*	8.05*	0.88*	10.38*
mg/100 g muscle tissue												
Ronnampalam et al., 2006, Angus steers												
Grass	na	108.8*	14.3	32.4*	24.5*	36.5*	4.2	na	890*	191.6	97.6*	1.96*
Grain	na	167.4*	16.1	14.9*	13.1*	31.6*	3.7	na	1729*	253.8	63.3*	3.57*
% of total fatty acids												
Naemberg et al., 2005, Simmental bulls												
Grass	na	6.56	0.87*	2.22*	0.94*	1.32*	0.17*	14.29*	56.09	9.80	4.70*	2.04*
Grain	na	5.22	0.72*	0.46*	0.08*	0.29*	0.00*	9.07*	55.51	7.73	0.90*	8.34*
% of total FAs												
Ducobas et al., 2005, Coudred steers												
Grass	4.2*	5.4	na	1.4*	†	0.6	†	10.31*	34.17*	7.4	2.0	3.72*
Grain	2.8*	4.7	na	0.7*	†	0.4	†	7.29*	37.81*	6.3	1.1	5.73*
% fatty acid within intramuscular fat												
Reid et al., 2004, Hereford steers												
Grass	na	3.29*	0.51*	1.34*	0.69*	1.04*	0.09	9.90*	40.90*	na	na	1.44*
Grain	na	2.84*	0.25*	0.50*	0.30*	0.56*	0.09	6.62*	46.36*	na	na	3.00*



- ### Omega-3 and Dry Eye
- ▶ Increased clarity of Meibomian gland secretions
 - ▶ Decrease in lacrimal gland cell apoptosis
 - ▶ Increased TBUT
 - ▶ Increased Shimer
 - ▶ Decreased OSDI

Other Eye Conditions

- ▶ Macular Degeneration
- ▶ Retinitis Pigmentosa
- ▶ Glaucoma
- ▶ Cataract
- ▶ Uveitis

Summerton S, Omega-3: What They Can Do For You. Review of Optometry. 2015 Jul;152(7):32-38.

Macular Degeneration

- ▶ "Studies have suggested eating fish more than twice a week may cut risk of developing macular degeneration in half. Additionally, a diet low in trans- and unsaturated fat and rich in omega-3 fatty acids and olive oil may reduce the risk of age-related macular degeneration."

Summerton S, Omega-3: What They Can Do For You. Review of Optometry. 2015 Jul;152(7):32-38.

Retinitis Pigmentosa

- ▶ "Patients with X-linked retinitis pigmentosa have low levels of DHA in red blood cells compared with normal sighted control subjects. DHA supplementation may correct a fatty acid deficiency and rod ERG functional loss in X-linked retinitis pigmentosa."

Summerton S, Omega-3: What They Can Do For You. Review of Optometry. 2015 Jul;152(7):32-38.

Glaucoma

- ▶ "A small study found that primary open-angle glaucoma patients have reduced blood levels of DHA and EPA compared with normal controls. EPA and DHA appear to modulate impaired systemic microcirculation, ocular blood flow and optic neuropathy associated with glaucoma."

Summerton S, Omega-3: What They Can Do For You. Review of Optometry. 2015 Jul;152(7):32-38.

Cataract

- ▶ "The Nurses' Health Study showed women with the highest EPA/DHA intake had 12% lower risk for cataract extraction. Those who had more than three servings of fish per week had a 19% lower risk."

Summerton S, Omega-3: What They Can Do For You. Review of Optometry. 2015 Jul;152(7):32-38.

Uveitis

- ▶ "In vivo EPA inhibits multiple inflammatory molecules. In animal models, oral EPA showed a decrease in leukocyte adhesion to retinal vessels, a decrease in leukocyte infiltration into the vitreous cavity along with a decrease in pro-inflammatory cytokines."

Summerton S, Omega-3: What They Can Do For You. Review of Optometry. 2015 Jul;152(7):32-38.

Coronary Heart Disease

- ▶ In the largest randomized controlled trial of supplemental omega-3 fatty acids to date, the GISSI-Prevenzione Trial, CHD patients who received supplements providing 850 mg/day of EPA + DHA for 3.5 years had a risk of sudden death that was 45% lower than those who did not take supplements; supplement users also experienced a 20% lower risk of death from all causes compared to non-supplement users.
- ▶ The American Heart Association recommends that individuals with documented CHD consume approximately 1 g/day of EPA + DHA, preferably by consumption of oily fish

Diabetes Mellitus

- ▶ Increasing EPA and DHA intakes may be beneficial to diabetic individuals, especially those with elevated serum triglycerides or with a history of MI.
- ▶ There is no compelling evidence that daily EPA + DHA intakes of less than 3 g/day adversely affect long-term glycemic control in diabetics.
- ▶ The American Diabetes Association recommends that diabetic individuals increase omega-3 fatty acid consumption by consuming two to three 3-oz servings of fish weekly.

<http://pioneerstate.edu/mic/other-nutrients/essential-fatty-acids/Supplements>

Rheumatoid Arthritis

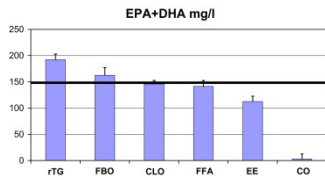
- ▶ A 2012 meta-analysis concluded omega-3 consumption of ≥ 2.7 g/day for a minimum of three months reduced nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID) use but had no significant effect on tender joint count, swollen joint count, morning stiffness, or physical function compared to placebo.
- ▶ A 2012 systematic review concluded that there appears to be a consistent, though modest, benefit of marine-derived omega-3 PUFA (average intake ~3g/day) on some clinical symptoms of RA.
- ▶ Thus, high-dose supplementation of long-chain omega-3 PUFA spares the need for anti-inflammatory medications and may reduce joint pain and swelling in some RA patients.

<http://pioneerstate.edu/mic/other-nutrients/essential-fatty-acids/Supplements>

Omega-3 Forms



Bioavailability



J. Dyerberg et al. / Prostaglandins, Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids 83 (2010) 137-141

Bioavailability

- ▶ Taking the mean of the increase in EPA plus DHA in all three plasma lipid classes (grand total) for the two natural fish oils (fish body oil and CLO) as unity (100%), the mean relative bioavailability, unadjusted for dosage, of EPA plus DHA from EE was 73%, from FFA 91% and from rTG 124%. Adjusted for dosage, the results were 76%, 86% and 134%, respectively.

J. Dyerberg et al. / Prostaglandins, Leukotrienes and Essential Fatty Acids 83 (2010) 137-141

Dosing

- ▶ Recommended minimum of 1000 mg/day of EPA + DHA
- ▶ FDA GRAS (generally regarded as safe) level of 3000 mg EPA and DHA combined per day

Contraindications

- ▶ EPA and DHA doses greater than 3000 mg/day may increase prothrombin time and risk of bleeding
- ▶ Omega-3s may lower thromboxane A2 supplies within platelets, and decrease clotting factor VII
- ▶ Not recommended for patients on warfarin or heparin

Summary

- ▶ 1000-3000 mg/day of EPA + DHA
- ▶ Consult PCP if on blood thinners

Omega-3 for Dry Eye

*“For every thousand
hacking at the leaves of
evil, there is one striking
at the root.”*

-Henry David Thoreau

Thank You
