

**XIX Convegno Nazionale**

**Dermatologia  
Per il Pediatra**

**“Pelle Madre”**

**24 – 25 Maggio 2019**

Palazzo dei Congressi di Riccione

**Dieta Mediterranea e cute**

**Salvatore  
AMATO**



uccidere.

**δι-αισχύνομαι** *med. ser.* vergognarsi molto.

**I. δί-αιτα**, ης, ἡ **1. vita.** *a.* modo di vivere, tenore di vita, τῆς ζόης *ion.* ἡ ἄλλη, *particolarm.* *dieta.* *b.* sostentamento della vita, vitto, τὴν δίαιταν φαυλίζειν, πτωχός, ἐν Πέρσαις... δίαιτα: εὐτελέστερα. **2. soggiorno**, dimora, ἔχειν δίαιταν ἐν τινι *soggiornare*, *dimorare* in qualche luogo, *Her. I, 36 Thuc. I, 135 Plut. Camill. 15,* δίαιταν λαβεῖν, *Hyper.* ποιεῖσθαι (*abitare*) *Her. II, 68,* ὀφλεῖν *D.* ναυκληρικὴ *cabina* del *capitano*, δίαιταν ἐπιτρέπειν τινί, δίαιτα *πολιτικά* *Jos.* *edifici pubblici.*

**II. δίαιτα**, ης, ἡ (*διά* e \**αἰτός*, *αἴνυμι*: *ripartizione*) *decisione arbitrare.*

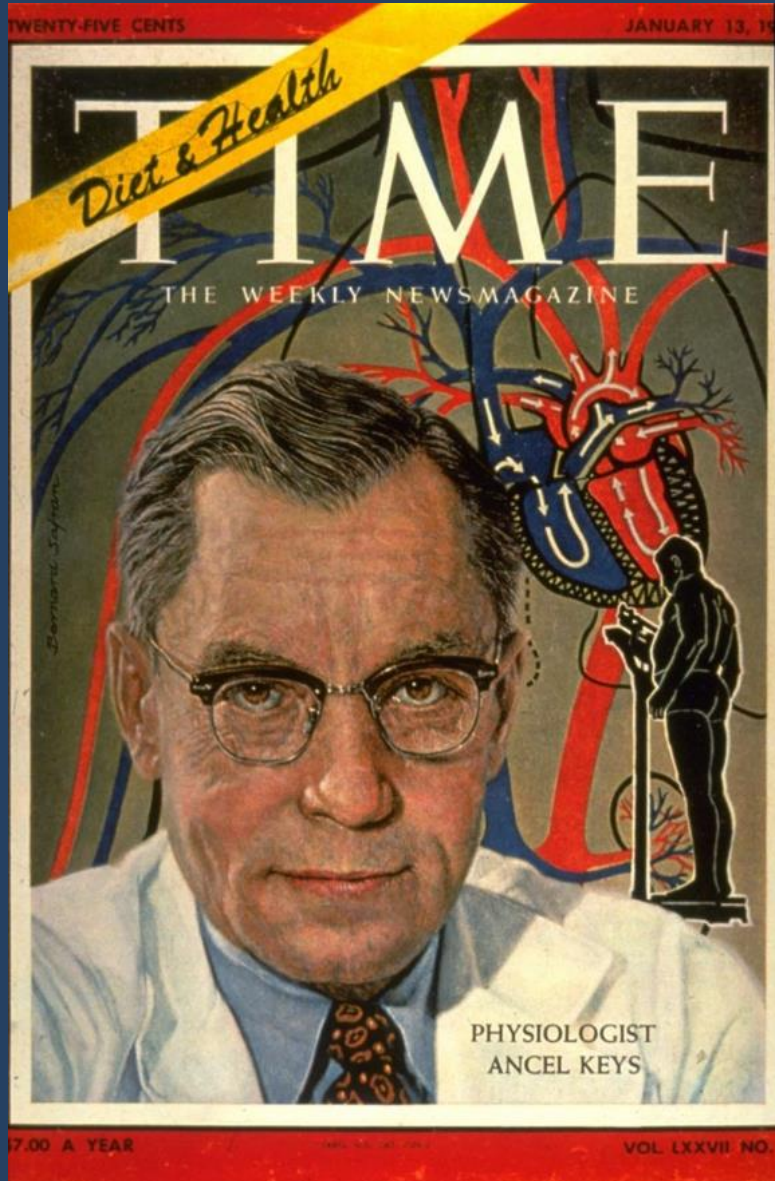
**I. διαιτάω** e *med.* (*δίαιτα I.*) *conservare*, *tenere* in *vita*, *trattare*, *medicalmente*, τοὺς νοσοῦντας; *pass.* e *med.* *tenere* una *maniera* di *vivere*, *π*

Per **dieta mediterranea** si intende un modello nutrizionale e stile di vita ispirato alle abitudini dei paesi europei del bacino del Mar Mediterraneo ( il *modus vivendi* del mangiare insieme).



Il regime alimentare prevede i seguenti ingredienti principali: frutta e verdure, cereali integrali, olio di oliva, pesce, carni bianche, latticini e uova.

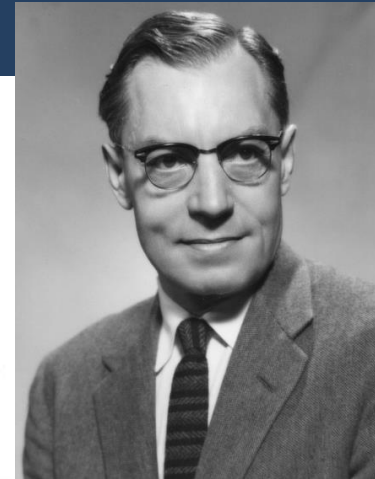




## Ancel Keys e Pioppi (Cilento)

## Seven Countries Study

Studio comparativo fra i regimi alimentari di 14 gruppi di uomini fra i 40 e 59 anni appartenenti a sette Paesi ( Stati Uniti, Finlandia, Olanda, Italia, Jugoslavia, Grecia e Giappone)



“Eat well, stay well”



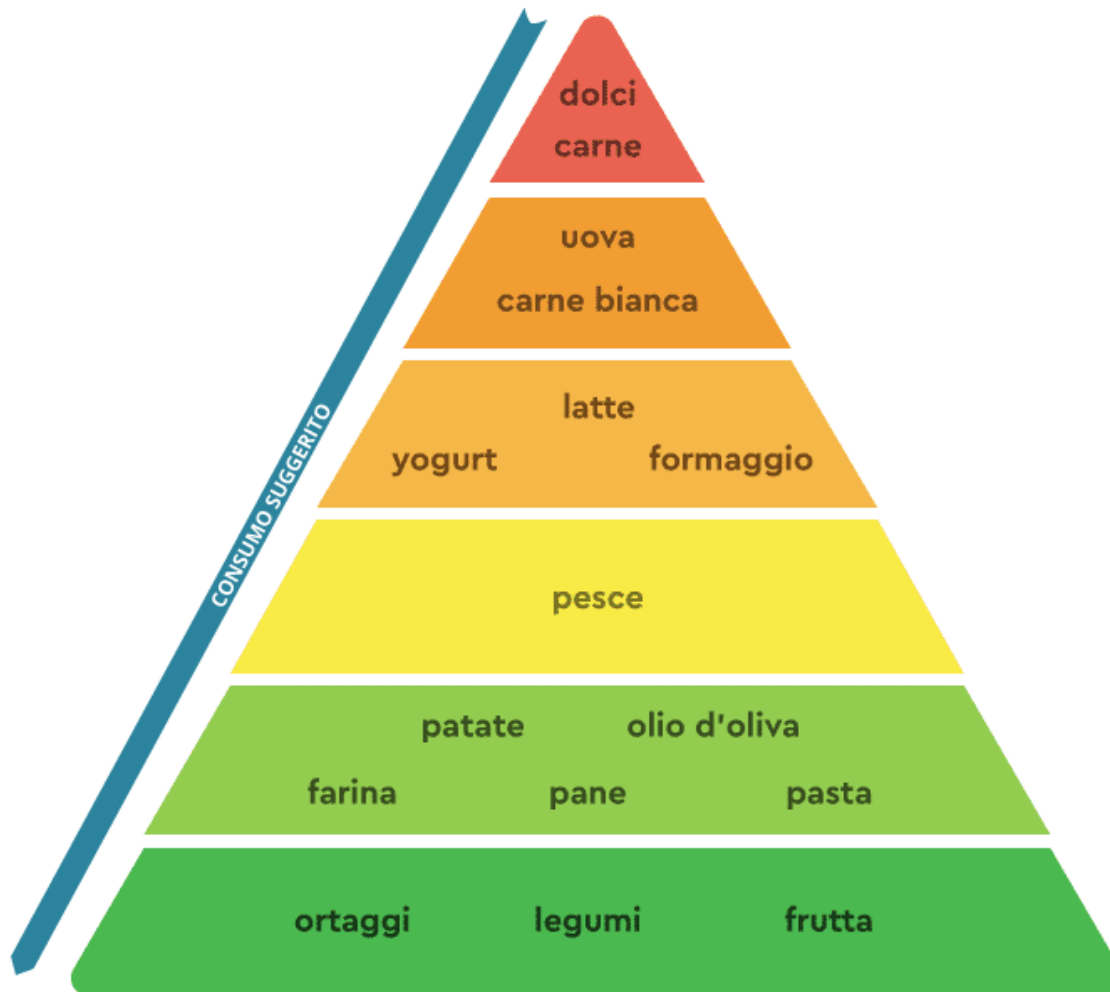




# Ormesi

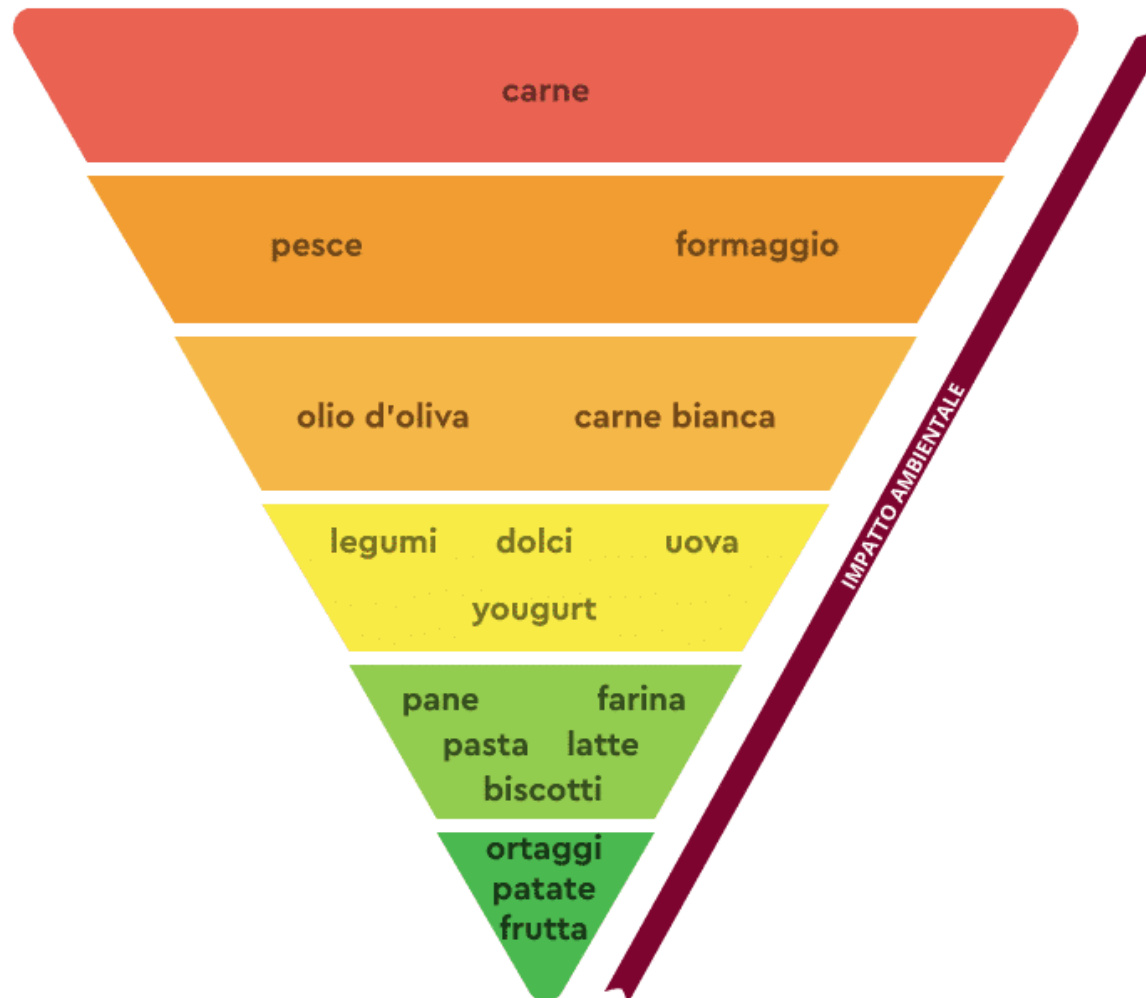
*“Tutte le sostanze sono tossiche,  
solo la dose fa la differenza tra un veleno ed un medicamento”*

Paracelso, XVI secolo

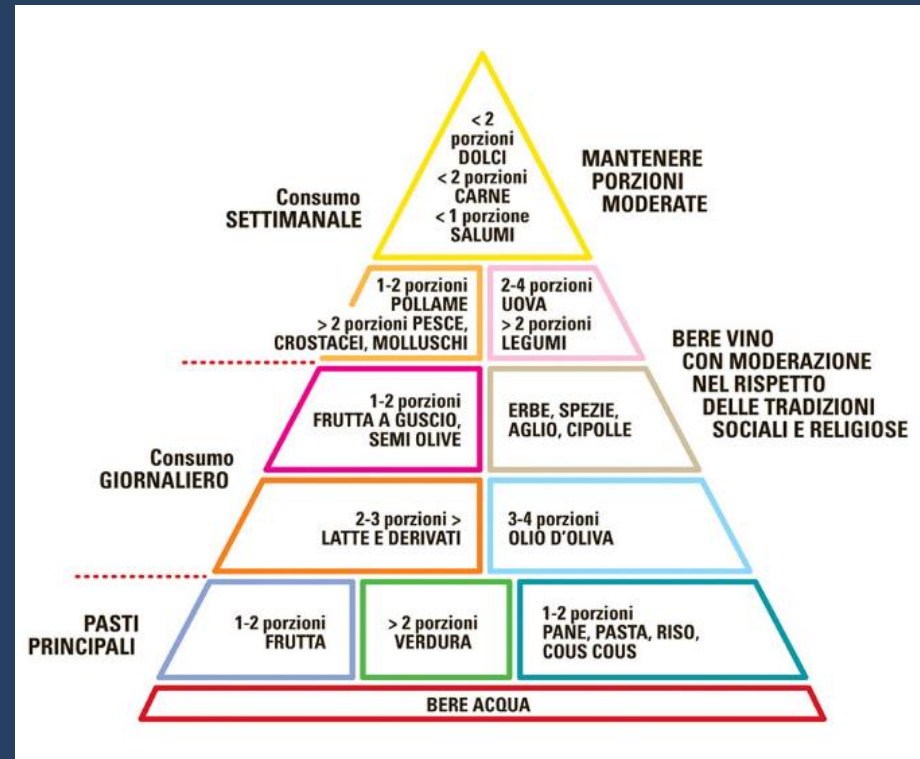


**PIRAMIDE ALIMENTARE**

# PIRAMIDE AMBIENTALE



**Nuova Piramide Alimentare INRAN** (Istituto per la Ricerca degli Alimenti e della Nutrizione) che **differenzia** i grassi vegetali da quelli di origine animale e i carboidrati complessi (pane, pasta e riso) dalla base all'apice della piramide. In questo nuovo schema vengono inseriti la convivialità, l'attività fisica regolare e moderata, la stagionalità e la biodiversità e i prodotti tipici locali.



Nel 2010 la Dieta Mediterranea viene inserita nella lista dei **patrimoni culturali immateriali dell'umanità dall'UNESCO**. A Pioppi esiste il Museo Vivente della Dieta Mediterranea

The screenshot shows the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage website. The header includes the UNESCO logo, the text 'Intangible cultural heritage', and navigation options for language (EN, FR, ES, العربية) and a search bar. The main navigation menu includes NEWS, EVENTS, CONVENTION, LISTS, SAFEGUARDING, ACTORS, and BY COUNTRY. A yellow banner indicates the 'Thirteenth session of the Committee (13.COM): live webcast (next session Monday at 9.30 am)'. The breadcrumb trail reads 'UNESCO » Culture » Intangible Heritage » Lists » Mediterranean diet'. The page title is 'Mediterranean diet'. Below the title, it lists the countries: 'Cyprus, Croatia, Spain, Greece, Italy, Morocco and Portugal'. The text states it was inscribed in 2013 (8.COM) on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity. A video player shows a scene from TAVIRA, PORTUGAL, with a play button overlay. On the left, there is a sidebar with 'Nomination file No. 00884' and a 'Decision' section indicating inscription in 8.COM 8.10.

UNESCO  
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Intangible Cultural Heritage

Connection

EN FR ES العربية

Search ICH website ⓘ  
Webpages, elements, decisions...

NEWS EVENTS CONVENTION LISTS SAFEGUARDING ACTORS BY COUNTRY

Thirteenth session of the Committee (13.COM): live webcast (next session Monday at 9.30 am)

UNESCO » Culture » Intangible Heritage » Lists » Mediterranean diet

Nomination file No. 00884

- Nomination form: English/French
- Consent of communities - Greece: Greek/French/English
- Consent of communities - Cyprus: Greek/English
- Consent of communities - Croatia: Croatian/English

Decision

Inscription: 8.COM 8.10

## Mediterranean diet

Cyprus, Croatia, Spain, Greece, Italy, Morocco and Portugal

Inscribed in 2013 (8.COM) on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity

The Mediterranean diet involves a set of skills, knowledge, rituals, symbols and traditions concerning crops, harvesting, fishing, animal husbandry, conservation, processing, cooking, and particularly the sharing and consumption of food. Eating together is the foundation of the cultural identity and continuity of communities throughout the Mediterranean basin. It is a moment of social exchange and communication, an affirmation and renewal of family, group or community identity. The Mediterranean diet emphasizes values of hospitality, neighbourliness, intercultural dialogue and creativity, and a way of life guided by respect for diversity. It plays a vital role in cultural spaces, festivals and celebrations, bringing together people of all ages, conditions and social classes. It includes the craftsmanship and production of traditional receptacles for the transport, preservation and consumption of food, including

TAVIRA PORTUGAL

## DIETA MEDITERRANEA E CUTE

### Evidenze Scientifiche

1. La prevalenza della psoriasi è significativamente inferiore in Spagna (Lleida) in confronto ad altre regioni europee. Le differenze sono attribuibili a background genetico, stile di vita e alimentazione  
Epidemiology of Psoriasis. A Population-Based Study  
Fernández-Armenteros JM, Gómez-Arbonés X, Buti-Solé M, Betriu-Bars A, Sanmartín-Novell V, Ortega-Bravo M, Martínez-Alonso M, Casanova-Seuma JM. *Actas Dermosifiliogr.* 2018 Dec 23. pii: S0001-7310(18)30535-0. doi: 10.1016/j.ad.2018.10.015.
2. L'incidenza della artrite psoriasica mostra una estrema variabilità in diverse aree geografiche mondiali e mostra relazioni con background genetico, fattori ambientali e alimentazione.  
Epidemiological characteristics of psoriatic arthritis  
Migkos MP, Somarakis GP, Markatseli TE, Voulgari PV, Drosos AA. *Clin Exp Rheumatol.* 2019 Mar-Apr;37(2):324-332.
3. La combinazione di un'alimentazione Mediterranea con il supplemento di curcuma determina una significativa riduzione del numero e del volume delle lesioni cutanee in pazienti con Neurofibromatosi di tipo 1  
Synergistic Interplay between Curcumin and Polyphenol-Rich Foods in the Mediterranean Diet: Therapeutic Prospects for Neurofibromatosis 1 Patients  
Esposito T, Schettino C, Polverino P, Allocca S, Adelfi L, D'Amico A, Capaldo G, Varriale B, Di Salle A, Peluso G, Sorrentino G, Lus G, Sampaolo S, Di Iorio G, Melone MAB. *Nutrients.* 2017 Jul 21;9(7). pii: E783. doi: 10.3390/nu9070783.
4. Fattori ambientali e genetici e, soprattutto, nutrizionali giocano un ruolo determinante nello sviluppo e nella progressione della psoriasi  
Environmental Risk Factors in Psoriasis: The Point of View of the Nutritionist  
Barrea L, Nappi F, Di Somma C, Savanelli MC, Falco A, Balato A, Balato N, Savastano S. *Int J Environ Res Public Health.* 2016 Jul 22;13(5).
5. La minore incidenza di melanoma nella regione Mediterranea, a dispetto della maggiore esposizione alla luce solare, potrebbe essere attribuita all'effetto protettivo esercitato dall'elevata concentrazione di antiossidanti presenti nella tipica Dieta Mediterranea  
Nutritional approach to sun protection: a suggested complement to external strategies  
Shapira N. *Nutr Rev.* 2010 Feb;68(2):75-86.
6. Il consumo di alcuni alimenti tipici della Dieta Mediterranea, come pesce (ricco in Omega3), verdura (crucifere, carote) e frutta (agrumi), è associato ad una significativa riduzione del rischio di sviluppare un melanoma cutaneo  
A protective effect of the Mediterranean diet for cutaneous melanoma  
Fortes C, Mastroeni S, Melchi F, Pilla MA, Antonelli G, Camaioni D, Alotto M, Pasquini P. *Int J Epidemiol.* 2008 Oct;37(5):1018-29.

7. Il consumo di frutta verdura e pesce riduce il rischio di manifestazioni atopiche nell'infanzia.

Diet, wheeze, and atopy in schoolchildren in Menorca, Spain.

Chatzi L, Torrent M, Romieu I, Garcia-Esteban R, Ferrer C, Vioque J, Kogevinas M, Sunyer J. *Pediatr Allergy Immunol.* 2007 Sep;18(6):480-5.

8. Il consumo di olio extravergine di oliva è associato ad una riduzione del rischio di sviluppare tumori del colon, della mammella e della pelle

Olive-oil consumption and health: the possible role of antioxidants.

Owen RW, Giacosa A, Hull WE, Haubner R, Würtele G, Spiegelhalder B, Bartsch H. *Lancet Oncol.* 2000 Oct;1:107-12.



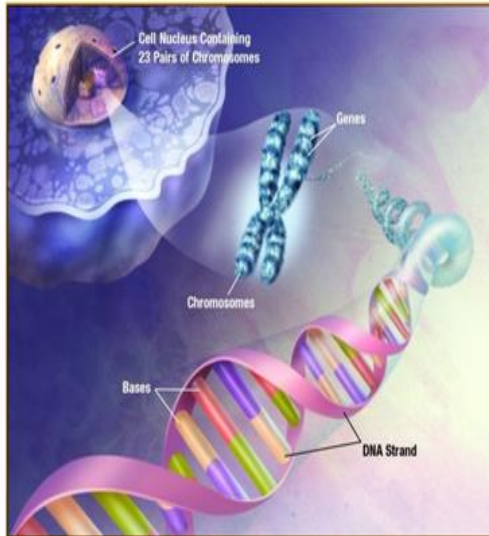
Nel 2010 la Dieta Mediterranea viene inserita nella lista dei **patrimoni culturali immateriali dell'umanità dall'UNESCO.**

A Pioppi esiste il **Museo Vivente della Dieta Mediterranea**

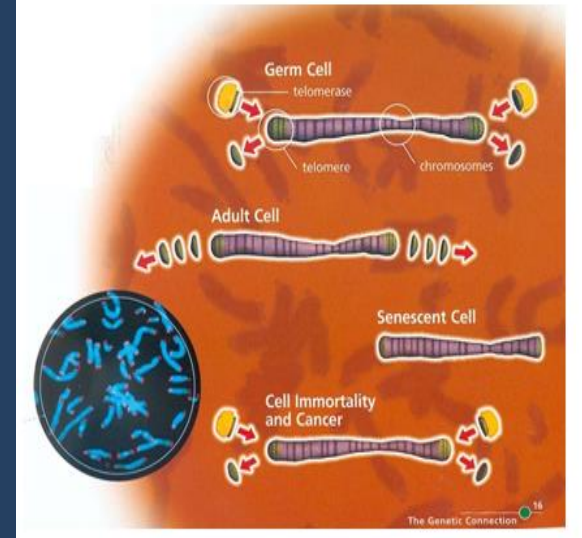
# Perché i nostri organi si ammalano?

## Ipotesi

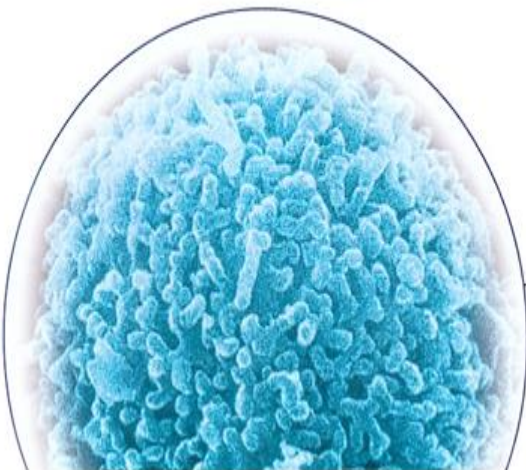
### Genetic hypothesis



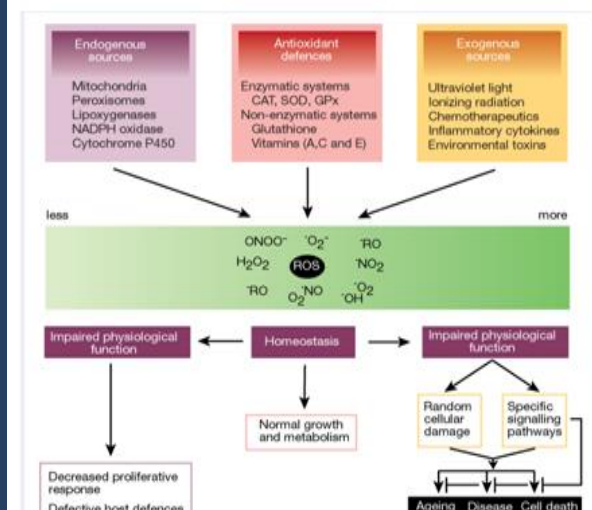
### telomeres



### Inflammaging

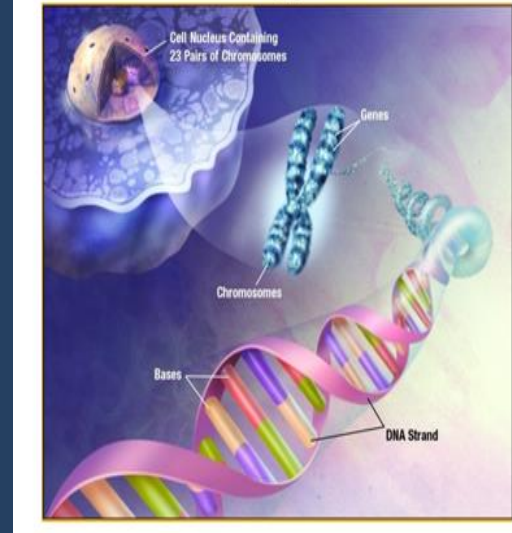


### Free radicals hypothesis



La dieta mediterranea  
agisce su questi fattori

## Genetic hypothesis



La nutrigenomica è la scienza che studia come il cibo sia in grado di intervenire sul DNA, per attivare quei geni che intervengono per impedire che insorgano nell'organismo alcune patologie.

## Present and future of anti-ageing epigenetic diets.

[Bacalini MG](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Friso S](#)<sup>2</sup>, [Olivieri F](#)<sup>3</sup>, [Pirazzini C](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Giuliani C](#)<sup>4</sup>, [Capri M](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Santoro A](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Franceschi C](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Garagnani P](#)<sup>5</sup>.

 Author information

### Abstract

The rapid technological advancements achieved in the last years have boosted the progressive identification of age-associated epigenetic changes. These studies not only contribute to shed light on the molecular basis of ageing and age-related diseases but, given the plasticity of epigenetic modifications, also provide the basis for anti-ageing interventions to counteract the onset of age-related diseases. In this review we will discuss nutritional interventions as a promising approach that can positively counteract epigenetic changes associated with ageing

In questa recensione sono trattati gli interventi nutrizionali come un approccio promettente che può contrastare positivamente i cambiamenti epigenetici associati al mantenimento di uno stato di buona salute, concentrandosi sulla metilazione del DNA.

## Present and future of anti-ageing epigenetic diets.

[Bacalini MG](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Friso S](#)<sup>2</sup>, [Olivieri F](#)<sup>3</sup>, [Pirazzini C](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Giuliani C](#)<sup>4</sup>, [Capri M](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Santoro A](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Franceschi C](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Garagnani P](#)<sup>5</sup>.

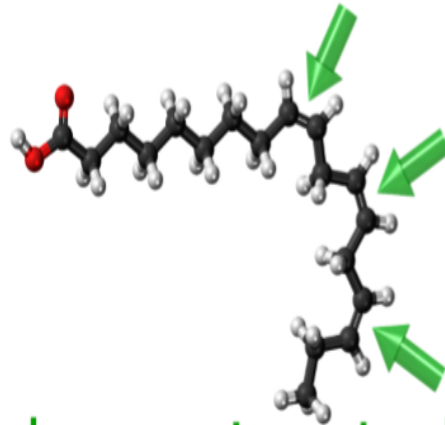
### Author information

### Abstract

The rapid technological advancements achieved in the last years have boosted the progressive identification of age-associated epigenetic changes. These studies not only contribute to shed light on the molecular basis of ageing and age-related diseases but, given the plasticity of epigenetic modifications, also provide the basis for anti-ageing interventions to counteract the onset of age-related diseases. In this review we will discuss nutritional interventions as a promising approach that can positively counteract epigenetic changes associated with ageing

Si è evidenziato un potenziale impatto delle diete epigenetiche su inflammaging, concentrandosi sulle malattie cardiovascolari, evidenziando il coinvolgimento di modifiche epigenetiche diverse dalla metilazione del DNA, come il coinvolgimento dei microRNA.

# POLYUNSATURATED FATTY ACIDS (PUFA)



Polyunsaturated

I principali PUFA da un punto di vista nutrizionale sono rappresentati dagli omega-6 e omega-3.

I PUFA giocano un ruolo nella prevenzione e progressione di malattie quali obesità, diabete, cancro, patologiche cardiache e neurologiche, soprattutto influenzando la composizione lipidica delle membrane cellulari e mediante controllo diretto dell'espressione genica. I PUFA mostrano regolazione dell'espressione genica in diversi tessuti compresi cervello, fegato, cuore e tessuto adiposo.

## Effects of dietary extra virgin olive oil and its fractions on antioxidant status and DNA damage in the heart of rats co-exposed to aluminum and acrylamide.

Ghorbel I<sup>1</sup>, Khemakhem M, Boudawara O, Marrekchi R, Jamoussi K, Ben Amar R, Boudawara T, Zeghal N, Grati Kamoun N.

### ⊕ Author information

#### Abstract

Oxidative stress generated by an excessive production of free radicals has been linked to the development of several health problems such as cardiovascular diseases. We investigated the protective efficacy of Extra Virgin Olive Oil (EVOO) and its lipophilic fraction (OOLF) and hydrophilic fraction (OOHF) against the cardiotoxicity and DNA damage induced by co-exposure to aluminum (AlCl<sub>3</sub>) and acrylamide (ACR). Rats were divided into eight groups of six each: controls, AlCl<sub>3</sub> (50 mg per kg body weight) administered via drinking water and ACR (20 mg per kg body weight) given by gavage, combined group plus EVOO (300 µl); combined group plus the hydrophilic fraction (1 ml); combined group plus the lipophilic fraction (300 µl); extra virgin olive oil (EVOO) and its fractions were administered daily by gavage for 21 days. Three other groups, considered as positive controls, received either EVOO, OOLF or OOLH. Exposure of rats to both AlCl<sub>3</sub> and ACR provoked oxidative stress objectified by an increase in MDA, AOPP and a decrease in GSH, NPSH and vitamin C levels. The activities of CAT, GPx and SOD were also decreased. EVOO and its OOLF fraction exhibited a pronounced enhancement of antioxidant status while a partial recovery in the antioxidant status was obtained with the OOHF fraction. Plasma LDH and CK activities, TC, LDL-C levels, TC/HDL-C and LDL-C/HDL-C ratios were increased, while HDL-C and TG decreased in rats treated with both AlCl<sub>3</sub> and ACR. Co-administration of EVOO, OOLF or OOHF to treated rats restored cardiac biomarkers and lipid profile to near-normal values. Histological studies and DNA damage confirmed the biochemical parameters and the beneficial role of EVOO and its two fractions. Our results suggest that extra virgin olive oil and its two fractions can decrease the frequency of cardiac complications and genotoxicity.



Effetti protettivo dell'olio extra vergine di oliva e delle sue frazioni sullo stato antiossidante e sul danno al DNA nel cuore dei ratti co-esposti ad alluminio e acrilamide.



## Novel mechanisms of natural antioxidant compounds in biological systems: involvement of glutathione and glutathione-related enzymes.

Masella R<sup>1</sup>, Di Benedetto R, Vari R, Filesi C, Giovannini C.

### ⊕ Author information

#### Abstract

Polyphenols are wide variety of compounds that occur in fruits and vegetables, wine, tea, extra virgin olive oil, chocolate and other cocoa products. Several polyphenols have been demonstrated to have clear antioxidant properties in vitro, and many of their biological actions have been attributed to their intrinsic reducing capabilities. However, this concept appears now to be a simplistic way to conceive their activity. Evidence is indeed accumulating that polyphenols might exert several other specific biological effects that are as yet poorly understood. In this article we review the most recent data on the subject and describe the additional functions that polyphenols can have in biological systems, focusing on their effects on glutathione and its related enzymes. Experimental data indicate that polyphenols may offer an indirect protection by activating endogenous defense systems. Several lines of evidence suggest a tight connection between exogenous and endogenous antioxidants that appear to act in a coordinated fashion. It is reasonable to hypothesize that this is achieved, at least in part, through antioxidant responsive elements (AREs) present in the promoter regions of many of the genes inducible by oxidative and chemical stress. The latest studies strongly suggest that dietary polyphenols can stimulate antioxidant transcription and detoxification defense systems through ARE.



Dati sperimentali indicano che i polifenoli (**resveratrolo**) possono offrire una protezione indiretta attivando sistemi di difesa endogeni.

## Novel mechanisms of natural antioxidant compounds in biological systems: involvement of glutathione and glutathione-related enzymes.

Masella R<sup>1</sup>, Di Benedetto R, Vari R, Filesi C, Giovannini C.

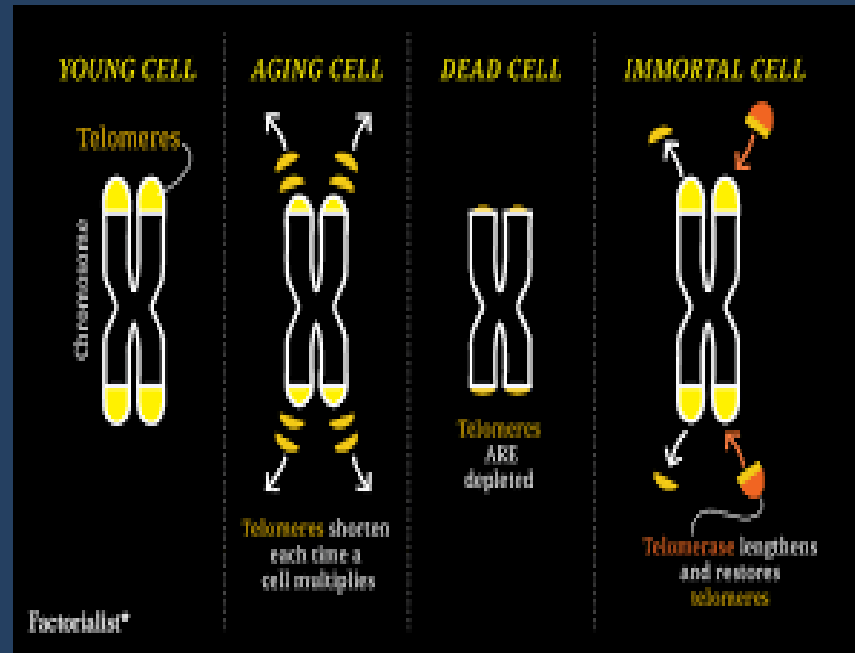
### ⊕ Author information

#### Abstract

Polyphenols are wide variety of compounds that occur in fruits and vegetables, wine, tea, extra virgin olive oil, chocolate and other cocoa products. Several polyphenols have been demonstrated to have clear antioxidant properties in vitro, and many of their biological actions have been attributed to their intrinsic reducing capabilities. However, this concept appears now to be a simplistic way to conceive their activity. Evidence is indeed accumulating that polyphenols might exert several other specific biological effects that are as yet poorly understood. In this article we review the most recent data on the subject and describe the additional functions that polyphenols can have in biological systems, focusing on their effects on glutathione and its related enzymes. Experimental data indicate that polyphenols may offer an indirect protection by activating endogenous defense systems. Several lines of evidence suggest a tight connection between exogenous and endogenous antioxidants that appear to act in a coordinated fashion. It is reasonable to hypothesize that this is achieved, at least in part, through antioxidant responsive elements (AREs) present in the promoter regions of many of the genes inducible by oxidative and chemical stress. The latest studies strongly suggest that dietary polyphenols can stimulate antioxidant transcription and detoxification defense systems through ARE.



L'effetto dei polifenoli è attribuibile in gran parte a modificazioni dell'espressione genica attraverso meccanismi epigenetici (cambiamento del pattern di metilazione del DNA, acetilazione degli istoni, espressione di miRNA)



# Telomeri

## Change in Leukocyte Telomere Length Predicts Mortality in Patients with Stable Coronary Heart Disease from the Heart and Soul Study.

Goglin SE<sup>1</sup>, Farzaneh-Far R<sup>2</sup>, Epel ES<sup>2</sup>, Lin J<sup>3</sup>, Blackburn EH<sup>4</sup>, Whooley MA<sup>1,4</sup>.

[+ Author information](#)

### Erratum in

Correction: Change in Leukocyte Telomere Length Predicts Mortality in Patients with Stable Coronary Heart Disease from the Heart and Soul Study. [PLoS One. 2016]

### Abstract

**BACKGROUND:** Short telomere length independently predicts mortality in patients with coronary heart disease. Whether 5-year change in telomere length predicts subsequent mortality in patients with coronary heart disease has not been evaluated.

**METHODS:** In a prospective cohort study of 608 individuals with stable coronary artery disease, we measured leukocyte telomere length at baseline and after five years of follow-up. We divided the sample into tertiles of telomere change: shortened, maintained or lengthened. We used Cox survival models to evaluate 5-year change in telomere length as a predictor of mortality.

**RESULTS:** During an average of 4.2 years follow-up, there were 149 deaths. Change in telomere length was inversely predictive of all-cause mortality. Using the continuous variable of telomere length change, each standard deviation (325 base pair) greater increase in telomere length was associated with a 24% reduction in mortality (HR 0.76, 95% CI 0.61-0.94;  $p = 0.01$ ), adjusted for age, sex, waist to hip ratio, exercise capacity, LV ejection fraction, serum creatinine, and year 5 telomere length. Mortality occurred in 39% (79/203) of patients who experienced telomere shortening, 22% (45/203) of patients whose telomere length was maintained, and 12% (25/202) of patients who experienced telomere lengthening ( $p < 0.001$ ). As compared with patients whose telomere length was maintained, those who experienced telomere lengthening were 56% less likely to die (HR 0.44, 95% CI, 0.23-0.87).

**CONCLUSIONS:** In patients with coronary heart disease, an increase in leukocyte telomere length over 5 years is associated with decreased mortality.

Durante una media di 4,2 anni di follow-up maggiore aumento della lunghezza dei telomeri è stata associata a una riduzione del 24% della mortalità.

Coloro che hanno avuto un allungamento dei telomeri avevano il 56% in meno di probabilità di morire.

## Association of marine omega-3 fatty acid levels with telomeric aging in patients with coronary heart disease.

[Farzaneh-Far R<sup>1</sup>](#), [Lin J](#), [Epel ES](#), [Harris WS](#), [Blackburn EH](#), [Whooley MA](#).

⊕ Author information



### Abstract

**CONTEXT:** Increased dietary intake of marine omega-3 fatty acids is associated with prolonged survival in patients with coronary heart disease. However, the mechanisms underlying this protective effect are poorly understood.

**OBJECTIVE:** To investigate the association of omega-3 fatty acid blood levels with temporal changes in telomere length, an emerging marker of biological age.

680 soggetti di mezza età, cardiopatici.

Più omega-3 avevano nei leucociti, meno i loro telomeri si erano accorciati nei 5 anni successivi.

Di quelli che avevano registrato un accorciamento dei telomeri, il 39% morì, mentre di quelli ai quali i telomeri si erano allungati morì solo il 12%.

## Mediterranean diet, telomere maintenance and health status among elderly.

Boccardi V<sup>1</sup>, Esposito A, Rizzo MR, Marfella R, Barbieri M, Paolisso G.

### ⊕ Author information

#### Abstract

Leukocyte telomere length (LTL) and rate of telomere shortening are known biomarkers of aging while, numerous studies showed that Mediterranean diet (MD) may boost longevity. We studied association between telomere length, telomerase activity and different adherence to MD and its effects on healthy status. The study was conducted in 217 elderly subjects stratified according Mediterranean diet score (MDS) in low adherence (MDS≤3), medium adherence (MDS 4-5) and high adherence (MDS≥6) groups. LTL was measured by quantitative polymerase chain reaction and telomerase activity by a PCR-ELISA protocol. High adherence group showed longer LTL ( $p=0.003$ ) and higher telomerase activity ( $p=0.013$ ) compared to others. Linear regression analysis including age, gender, smoking habit and MDS showed that MDS was independently associated with LTL ( $p=0.024$ ) and telomerase activity levels ( $p=0.006$ ). Telomerase activity was independently associated with LTL ( $p=0.007$ ) and negatively modulated by inflammation and oxidative stress. Indeed, telomerase levels were associated with healthy status independently of multiple covariates ( $p=0.048$ ). These results support a novel role of MD in promoting health-span suggesting that telomere maintenance, rather than LTL variability is the major determinant of healthy status among elderly.

PLoS One 8(4): e62781. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0062781

Nell'Italia meridionale gli anziani che hanno seguito sempre i principi della dieta mediterranea presentavano telomeri più lunghi ed un migliore stato di salute.

## **The association between physical activity in leisure time and leukocyte telomere length.**

Cherkas LF<sup>1</sup>, Hunkin JL, Kato BS, Richards JB, Gardner JP, Surdulescu GL, Kimura M, Lu X, Spector TD, Aviv A.

### **⊕ Author information**

### **Abstract**

**BACKGROUND:** Physical inactivity is an important risk factor for many aging-related diseases. Leukocyte telomere dynamics (telomere length and age-dependent attrition rate) are ostensibly a biological indicator of human aging. We therefore tested the hypothesis that physical activity level in leisure time (over the past 12 months) is associated with leukocyte telomere length (LTL) in normal healthy volunteers.

Si sono studiati 2401 volontari bianchi gemelli, comprendenti 2152 donne e 249 uomini, con questionari sul livello di attività fisica, stato di fumatore e stato socioeconomico. La lunghezza dei telomeri dei leucociti era derivata dalla lunghezza media del frammento di restrizione terminale e aggiustata per età e altri potenziali fattori confondenti.

## The association between physical activity in leisure time and leukocyte telomere length.

Cherkas LF<sup>1</sup>, Hunkin JL, Kato BS, Richards JB, Gardner JP, Surdulescu GL, Kimura M, Lu X, Spector TD, Aviv A.

### ⊕ Author information

### Abstract

**BACKGROUND:** Physical inactivity is an important risk factor for many aging-related diseases. Leukocyte telomere dynamics (telomere length and age-dependent attrition rate) are ostensibly a biological indicator of human aging. We therefore tested the hypothesis that physical activity level in leisure time (over the past 12 months) is associated with leukocyte telomere length (LTL) in normal healthy volunteers.

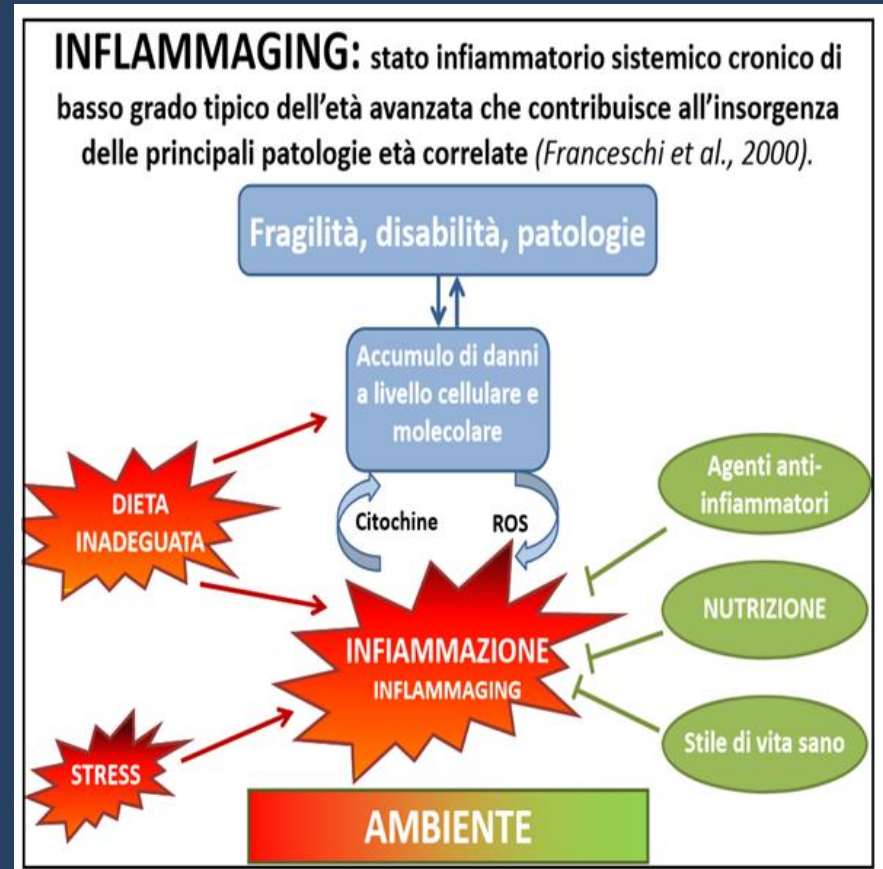
## RISULTATI:

La lunghezza dei telomeri dei leucociti era positivamente associata all'aumento del livello di attività fisica nel tempo libero ( $P < 0,001$ ); questa associazione è rimasta significativa dopo aggiustamento per età, sesso, indice di massa corporea, fumo, stato socioeconomico e attività fisica al lavoro.



# Invecchiamento cutaneo

- La mancanza di equilibrio tra radicali liberi ed antiossidanti endogeni induce l'invecchiamento cutaneo



Gli **antiossidanti** neutralizzano i radicali liberi prodotti da vari insulti ambientali come radiazioni ultraviolette, fumo di sigaretta e inquinanti atmosferici, prevenendo così il danno cellulare.

È altrettanto noto il ruolo dello stress ossidativo e degli antiossidanti anche in malattie come l'obesità, l'aterosclerosi e il morbo di Alzheimer.

# EFFETTI DELLO STRESS OSSIDATIVO SULLA PELLE E IL RUOLO DEGLI ANTIOSSIDANTI IN DERMATOLOGIA

Nella pelle sana, praticamente tutti i tipi di cellule della pelle producono specie reattive dell'ossigeno (ROS) e azoto reattivo (RNS). Questi radicali liberi sono effettori indispensabili nei percorsi omeostatici che **portano alla proliferazione cellulare, alla differenziazione, alla senescenza e alla morte.**

Un'elaborata rete di antiossidanti endogeni mantiene l'omeostasi neutralizzando questi radicali liberi dal causare danni alle cellule.

# STRESS OSSIDATIVO E PATOGENESI

## INFIAMMAZIONE

- Proteina Activator (AP-1)
- Fattore  $\kappa$ B (NF-KB)

## DESTRUTTURAZIONE

- Metalloproteinasi (MMP)
- COLLAGENASI che causa:

- 1 - ridotta produzione di collagene
- 2 - aumento della disgregazione del collagene
- 3 - aumento dell'accumulo di elastina

## ONCOGENESI

- Chinasi proteica mitogena attivata (MAPK)

L'invecchiamento cutaneo è il risultato dell'interazione di diversi fattori, estrinseci (raggi UV) ed intrinseci (genetici, low-inflammation).

La diminuzione degli enzimi antiossidanti e degli antiossidanti di piccolo peso molecolare come il **glutathione**, la **vitamina E** e **l'ubichinone** dopo esposizione ai raggi UV è un'indicazione che l'equilibrio pro-antiossidante può essere sopraffatto dallo stress foto-ossidativo acuto o cronico (fotoinvecchiamento)

La cute è fornita di molti antiossidanti naturali dato che è esposta a numerosi insulti ambientali.

La vitamina E, la catalasi, le superossido dismutasi, le glutatione perossidasi sono abbondantemente presenti nello strato epidermico.

Nello spazio extracellulare si trovano grandi quantità di antiossidanti come acido ascorbico, acido urico e glutatione.

| Antioxidant  | Properties   | Functions as an antioxidant   | Dietary source  | Clinical benefits studied  |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| Vitamin C  | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cofactor for critical enzymes in collagen synthesis</li> <li>2. Recycling photooxidized <math>\alpha</math>-tocopherol, thereby regenerating vitamin E.</li> </ol> | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increases collagen synthesis</li> <li>2. Reduces MMP (collagenase) expression</li> <li>3. Inhibits activation of the transcription factor NF<math>\kappa</math>B</li> <li>4. Inhibits tyrosinase</li> <li>5. Decreases sunburn cells by 40%to 60%.</li> </ol> | Citrus fruits, black currants, leafy green vegetables, and red pepper                       | Photodermatoses<br>Post laser-erythema<br>Melasma<br>Stretch marks<br>Antiinflammatory |
| Vitamin E  | Four pair of sterio isomers of which $\alpha$ -tocopherol has the highest activity   | Protects the cell membranes from oxidative stress.  | Vegetable oil, seeds, nuts, meats   | Photoaging<br>Antiinflammatory<br>Anticarcinogenic<br>Wound healing                    |
| Vitamin A  | Two forms<br>Retinoids<br>Carotenoids ( $\beta$ carotene and Lycopene)   | Carotenoids scavenge $^1O_2$ and quench lipid peroxidation.<br>Retinoids bind to the nuclear receptors, retinoic acid receptors, thereby inhibitingAP-1 and MMP-1 expression.   | Found in red fruits and vegetables like carrot, sweet potatoes, pink grape fruit, tomatoes. | Antiageing<br>Anticarcinogenic   |
| Coenzyme Q10 (ubiquinone)<br>Synthetic analog is Idebenone | Fat soluble compound present in all cells as a part of energy transfer chain   | Scavenge ROS  | Fish, shell fish  | Antiageing<br>Anticarcinogenic   |
| Green tea extract  | High level of polyphenols like gallothechin-gallate, epicatechin-3-gallate, epigallocatechin, and epigallocatechin-3-gallate (EGCG).<br>EGCG is the most active ingredient                                   | Scavenges ROS<br>Stabilises glutathione peroxidase, glutathione, catalase<br>Inhibits AP-1and MAPK expression   | Isolated form from camellia sinensis (tea) plant  | Antiinflammatory<br>Anticarcinogenic<br>Photoprotective                                |
| Silymarin  | Naturally occurring polyphenolic flavonoids.<br>It has 3 flavonoids, silybin, silydianin and   | Scavenges ROS<br>Prevents lipoprotein oxidation.  | Milk thistle plant<br>Silybum marianum  | Antiinflammatory<br>Anti carcinogenic  |



L'attività di vari antiossidanti è studiata usando 4 parametri

- TEAC – *Trolox equivalent antioxidant capacity*
- ORAC – *Oxygen radical absorbing capacity*
- FRAP – *Ferric reducing antioxidant capacity*
- DPPH - *Proprieta antiossidanti dell'antiossidante di-fenil-1-picrilidrazilico*

L'indice composito di potenza antiossidante è basato su tutti questi parametri . È stato riscontrato che per tutti questi parametri il **melograno** ha la più alta attività antiossidante.

| Beverage           | Antioxidant composite index |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Pomegranate Juice  | 95.8                        |
| Red wine           | 68.3                        |
| Grape Juice        | 61.7                        |
| Blueberry Juice    | 50.9                        |
| Black cherry Juice | 46.5                        |
| Cranberry Juice    | 38.0                        |
| Green tea          | 24.2                        |
| Orange Juice       | 19.1                        |
| Apple Juice        | 14.6                        |
| Black tea          | 12.2                        |

## Effect of whole grains on markers of subclinical inflammation.

Lefevre M<sup>1</sup>, Jonnalagadda S.

### Author information

### Abstract

The reduction of subclinical inflammation has been suggested as a potential mechanism to explain the favorable association between whole-grain consumption and reduced risk for cardiovascular disease, diabetes, and certain cancers. This review examines evidence for the effects of whole-grain consumption on markers of subclinical inflammation derived from 13 epidemiological and 5 interventional studies retrieved from a search of the PubMed database. Epidemiological studies provide reasonable support for an association between diets high in whole grains and lower C-reactive protein (CRP) concentrations. After adjusting for other dietary factors, each serving of whole grains is estimated to reduce CRP concentrations by approximately 7%. In contrast to epidemiological studies, interventional studies do not demonstrate a clear effect of increased whole-grain consumption on CRP or other markers of inflammation. Issues related to insufficient length of intervention, extent of dietary control, population selection, types of whole grains, and lack of a direct anti-inflammatory effect may underlie these discrepant findings. Additional carefully controlled interventional studies are needed to clarify the effects of whole grains on subclinical inflammation.

Alcuni studi hanno dimostrato un'associazione tra l'assunzione di cereali integrali e una diminuzione marker infiammatori (CRP , IL- 6)

## Inflamm-aging. An evolutionary perspective on immunosenescence.

Franceschi C<sup>1</sup>, Bonafè M, Valensin S, Olivieri F, De Luca M, Ottaviani E, De Benedictis G.

### + Author information

#### Abstract

In this paper we extend the "network theory of aging," and we argue that a global reduction in the capacity to cope with a variety of stressors and a concomitant progressive increase in proinflammatory status are major characteristics of the aging process. This phenomenon, which we will refer to as "inflamm-aging," is provoked by a continuous antigenic load and stress. On the basis of evolutionary studies, we also argue that the immune and the stress responses are equivalent and that antigens are nothing other than particular types of stressors. We also propose to return macrophage to its rightful place as central actor not only in the inflammatory response and immunity, but also in the stress response. The rate of reaching the threshold of proinflammatory status over which diseases/disabilities ensue and the individual capacity to cope with and adapt to stressors are assumed to be complex traits with a genetic component. Finally, we argue that the persistence of inflammatory stimuli over time represents the biologic background (first hit) favoring the susceptibility to age-related diseases/disabilities. A second hit (absence of robust gene variants and/or presence of frail gene variants) is likely necessary to develop overt organ-specific age-related diseases having an inflammatory pathogenesis, such as atherosclerosis, Alzheimer's disease, osteoporosis, and diabetes. Following this perspective, several paradoxes of healthy centenarians (increase of plasma levels of inflammatory cytokines, acute phase proteins, and coagulation factors) are illustrated and explained. In conclusion, the beneficial effects of inflammation devoted to the neutralization of dangerous/harmful agents early in life and in adulthood become detrimental late in life in a period largely not foreseen by evolution, according to the antagonistic pleiotropy theory of aging.

L'approccio mediante una **DIETA COMPLETA** (una "dieta mediterranea" fortificata ad hoc) può diminuire livello di Infiammazione cronica, sub-clinica, caratteristico dell'età avanzata chiamato **INFLAMMAGING**

## Effect of the Mediterranean diet with and without weight loss on markers of inflammation in men with metabolic syndrome.

Richard C<sup>1</sup>, Couture P, Desroches S, Lamarche B.

### Author information

<sup>1</sup> Institute of Nutraceuticals and Functional Foods, Laval University, Quebec City, Quebec, Canada.

### Abstract

**OBJECTIVE:** Intervention studies on the Mediterranean Diet (MedDiet) have often led to weight loss, which may have contributed to the purported anti-inflammatory effects of the MedDiet. To investigate the impact of the MedDiet consumed under controlled feeding conditions before (-WL) and after weight loss (+WL) on markers of inflammation in men with metabolic syndrome (MetS).

**DESIGN AND METHODS:** Subjects (N = 26, male, 24-65 years) with MetS first consumed a North American control diet for 5 weeks followed by a MedDiet for 5 weeks both in isocaloric feeding conditions. After a 20-week weight loss period in free-living conditions ( $10 \pm 3\%$  reduction in body weight,  $P < 0.01$ ), participants consumed the MedDiet again under isocaloric-controlled feeding condition for 5 weeks.

**RESULTS:** MedDiet - WL significantly reduced plasma C-reactive protein (CRP) concentrations (-26.1%,  $P = 0.02$ ) and an arbitrary inflammatory score (-9.9%,  $P = 0.01$ ) that included CRP, interleukin-6 (IL-6), IL-18, and tumor necrosis factor- $\alpha$  (TNF- $\alpha$ ) compared with the control diet. The MedDiet + WL significantly reduced plasma IL-6 (-20.7%) and IL-18 (-15.6%, both  $P \leq 0.02$ ) concentrations compared with the control diet but had no further significant impact on plasma CRP concentration. Participants with a reduction in waist circumference  $\geq 8.5$  cm after MedDiet + WL showed significantly greater reductions in inflammation markers than those with a change in waist circumference  $< 8.5$  cm.

L'aderenza alla **dieta mediterranea** anche in assenza di perdita di peso **riduce significativamente l'infiammazione**.

Tuttavia, il grado di riduzione della circonferenza della vita con perdita di peso amplifica l'impatto del MedDiet su altri marker di infiammazione associati a **sindrome metabolica** negli uomini.

# Ossidanti



# antiossidanti



## REACTIVE OXYGEN SPECIES

$\cdot\text{OH}$ ,  $\text{O}_2^{\cdot-}$ ,  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ ,  $\text{NO}$ ,  $\text{ONOO}^-$

## OXIDATIVE DAMAGE

DNA damage  
protein carbonyls  
lipid peroxidation

## REDOX SIGNALING

NF- $\kappa$ B, AP-1  
transcription factors

**Inflamm-aging**

## INFLAMMATORY MEDIATORS

TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$ , IL-6, IL-18, fibrinogen,  
C-reactive protein, etc.

# Dieta e psoriasi 1

La psoriasi può insorgere a qualsiasi età, ma è più comune nella fascia compresa tra i 50-69 anni

Inoltre, la psoriasi è stata associata con sovrappeso/obesità: la prevalenza dell'obesità nei pazienti psoriasici è superiore a quella osservata nella popolazione generale.

## Dieta e psoriasi 2

La cura dei pazienti psoriasici non richiede il solo trattamento finalizzato al miglioramento della sintomatologia cutanea, occorre identificare e gestire le comorbidità di tipo cardiovascolare, dismetabolico, **nutrizionale**, sociologico nonché psicologico che spesso si associano a tale patologia.

Nel 2015 la psoriasi è stata definita una "**malattia infiammatoria metabolica sistemica**" che comporta numerose conseguenze nella qualità della vita dei pazienti

JAMA Dermatol. 2013 Jan;149(1):84-91. doi: 10.1001/2013.jamadermatol.406.

## Psoriasis and the risk of diabetes mellitus: a systematic review and meta-analysis.

Armstrong AW<sup>1</sup>, Harskamp CT, Armstrong EJ.

### ⊕ Author information

#### Abstract

**OBJECTIVE:** To compare the prevalence and incidence of type 2 diabetes mellitus between patients with psoriasis and those without psoriasis.

**DATA SOURCES:** MEDLINE, EMBASE, and Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews between January 1, 1980, and January 1, 2012.

**STUDY SELECTION:** Observational (cohort, case-control, and cross-sectional) studies published in English that compared the prevalence or incidence of diabetes among patients with psoriasis with individuals serving as controls.

**DATA EXTRACTION:** Two independent investigators extracted the data. The quality of evidence was assessed using a 6-point scale.

**DATA SYNTHESIS:** Among 142 identified publications, 27 observational studies were included in the meta-analysis. Five of these studies assessed the incidence of diabetes in patients with psoriasis and were analyzed separately. Among studies assessing the prevalence, psoriasis was associated with an odds ratio (OR) of 1.59 (95% CI, 1.38-1.83) for diabetes. The pooled OR was 1.53 (95% CI, 1.16-2.04) for mild psoriasis and 1.97 (1.48-2.62) for severe psoriasis. Meta-regression of prespecified potential sources of heterogeneity revealed a nonsignificant difference ( $P = .10$ ) of increased reported strength of association among studies that used medical record review (OR, 1.52 [95% CI, 1.31-1.77]) or patients' report of diabetes (2.79 [1.42-5.48]) compared with studies that used billing data (1.46 [1.01-2.09]). Among studies that assessed incidence, psoriasis was associated with a relative risk of 1.27 (95% CI, 1.16-1.40) for developing diabetes.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Psoriasis is associated with an increased prevalence and incidence of diabetes. The association of psoriasis with diabetes may be strongest among patients with severe psoriasis.

La psoriasi è associata ad un aumento della prevalenza e dell'incidenza del diabete. L'associazione della psoriasi con il diabete può essere maggiore nei casi di pazienti affetti grave psoriasi.



The American Journal of Cardiology

RSS Feeds 

Login | Register | Claim Subscription | Subscribe

Home Articles & Issues ▾ Multimedia ▾ Collections ▾ Authors ▾ Journal Info ▾ Subscribe Resources ▾ More Periodicals ▾

All Content ▾ Search [Advanced Search](#)

< Previous Article **April 15, 2008** Volume 101, Issue 8, Pages 1119–1126 Next Article >

Access this article on [ScienceDirect](#) ▶

To read this article in full, please review your options for gaining access at the bottom of the page.

The Editor's Roundtable: Psoriasis, Inflammation, and Coronary Artery Disease

Article Tools

 [PDF \(340 KB\)](#)

 [Download Images \(.png\)](#)

Studi epidemiologici hanno dimostrato che la morbilità e la mortalità cardiovascolare sono aumentate nei pazienti con psoriasi.

Format: Abstract ▾

Send

*J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol.* 2016 Nov;30(11):1876-1885. doi: 10.1111/jdv.13701. Epub 2016 May 27.

## The triad psoriasis-obesity-adipokine profile.

[Coimbra S](#)<sup>1,2</sup>, [Catarino C](#)<sup>3</sup>, [Santos-Silva A](#)<sup>4</sup>.

### ⊕ Author information

#### Abstract

Psoriasis is a chronic inflammatory skin disease, often associated with overweight/obesity. The adipose tissue is a complex organ that secretes several adipokines, involved in the regulation of some metabolic processes, such as lipid metabolism, glucose homeostasis, angiogenesis, blood pressure and inflammation. In obesity, the distribution and function of adipose tissue, and the adipokine profile are altered. The unbalanced production of pro- and anti-inflammatory adipokines in obesity, contributes to the development of a chronic low-grade inflammation state, which seems to favour worsening of psoriasis lesion and a poorer response to treatment. In this review, we will debate published data concerning the current knowledge about the triad psoriasis-obesity-adipokine profile.

© 2016 European Academy of Dermatology and Venereology.

La psoriasi è una malattia infiammatoria cronica della pelle, spesso associata a sovrappeso / obesità.

La produzione di **adipochine** nell'obesità contribuisce allo sviluppo di uno stato infiammatorio cronico di basso grado, che sembra favorire il peggioramento della lesione psoriasica e una minore risposta al trattamento.

NCBI Resources How To

PubMed.gov  
US National Library of Medicine  
National Institutes of Health

PubMed |

Advanced

Format: Abstract Send to

Br J Dermatol. 2005 Oct;153(4):706-14.

**Diet and psoriasis: experimental data and clinical evidence.**

Wolters M<sup>1</sup>.

⊕ Author information

**Abstract**

Psoriasis is considered as a T-cell-mediated inflammatory skin disease which is characterized by hyperproliferation and poor differentiation of epidermal keratinocytes. While susceptibility to psoriasis is inherited, the disease is influenced by environmental factors such as infections and stress. Diet has been suggested to play a role in the aetiology and pathogenesis of psoriasis. Fasting periods, low-energy diets and vegetarian diets improved psoriasis symptoms in some studies, and diets rich in n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids from fish oil also showed beneficial effects. All these diets modify the polyunsaturated fatty acid metabolism and influence the eicosanoid profile, so that inflammatory processes are suppressed. Some patients with psoriasis show an elevated sensitivity to gluten. In patients with IgA and/or IgG antigliadin antibodies the symptoms have been shown to improve on a gluten-free diet. The active form of vitamin D, 1,25-dihydroxyvitamin D(3), exhibits antiproliferative and immunoregulatory effects via the vitamin D receptor, and thus is successfully used in the topical treatment of psoriasis. In this review, dietary factors which play a role in psoriasis are assessed and their potential benefit is evaluated. Furthermore, the risk of drug-nutrient interactions in psoriasis therapy is discussed.

Diete ricche di **acidi grassi polinsaturi omega-3** dell'olio di pesce hanno mostrato effetti benefici.

Journal List > Int J Environ Res Public Health > v.13(7); 2016 Jul > PMC4962284



International Journal of  
*Environmental Research  
and Public Health*



[Int J Environ Res Public Health](#). 2016 Jul; 13(7): 743.

PMCID: PMC4962284

Published online 2016 Jul 22. doi: [10.3390/ijerph13070743](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph13070743)

PMID: [27455297](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27455297/)

## Environmental Risk Factors in Psoriasis: The Point of View of the Nutritionist

[Luigi Barrea](#),<sup>1,\*</sup> [Francesca Nappi](#),<sup>1</sup> [Carolina Di Somma](#),<sup>2</sup> [Maria Cristina Savanelli](#),<sup>1</sup> [Andrea Falco](#),<sup>1</sup> [Anna Balato](#),<sup>3</sup> [Nicola Balato](#),<sup>3</sup> and [Silvia Savastano](#)<sup>4</sup>

Diete ricche di acidi grassi polinsaturi omega-3 ( $\omega$ -3 PUFA), come la dieta mediterranea, provenienti dall'olio di pesce sono stati associati al miglioramento della psoriasi negli studi clinici.

Al contrario si sottolinea il rischio ambientale.



[Int J Environ Res Public Health](#). 2016 Jul; 13(7): 743.

PMCID: PMC4962284

Published online 2016 Jul 22. doi: [10.3390/ijerph13070743](https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph13070743)

PMID: [27455297](https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/27455297/)

## Environmental Risk Factors in Psoriasis: The Point of View of the Nutritionist

[Luigi Barrea](#),<sup>1,\*</sup> [Francesca Nappi](#),<sup>1</sup> [Carolina Di Somma](#),<sup>2</sup> [Maria Cristina Savanelli](#),<sup>1</sup> [Andrea Falco](#),<sup>1</sup> [Anna Balato](#),<sup>3</sup>  
[Nicola Balato](#),<sup>3</sup> and [Silvia Savastano](#)<sup>4</sup>

Gli acidi grassi monoinsaturi (MUFA) sono considerati grassi alimentari sani, al contrario degli acidi grassi saturi. Gli oli alimentari ricchi di MUFA più frequentemente consumati sono l'olio extra vergine d'oliva (EVOO).

Tradizionalmente, gli **effetti benefici di EVOO** sono stati attribuiti al suo alto contenuto di MUFA (acido oleico), poiché protegge le lipoproteine e le membrane cellulari dal danno ossidativo

NCBI Resources How To

PubMed.gov  
US National Library of Medicine  
National Institutes of Health

PubMed Advanced

Format: Abstract Send to

[Clin Nutr.](#) 2014 Jun;33(3):399-405. doi: 10.1016/j.clnu.2013.09.010. Epub 2013 Sep 28.

**Energy-restricted, n-3 polyunsaturated fatty acids-rich diet improves the clinical response to immuno-modulating drugs in obese patients with plaque-type psoriasis: a randomized control clinical trial.**

[Guida B](#)<sup>1</sup>, [Napoleone A](#)<sup>2</sup>, [Trio R](#)<sup>2</sup>, [Nastasi A](#)<sup>2</sup>, [Balato N](#)<sup>3</sup>, [Laccetti R](#)<sup>2</sup>, [Cataldi M](#)<sup>4</sup>.

Nei pazienti psoriasici obesi, una dieta a ridotto consumo energetico progettata per aumentare gli omega-3 e **ridurre i PUFA omega-6**, ha migliorato il profilo metabolico e, aumentando la risposta alla terapia immuno-modulante, ha migliorato gli esiti clinici della malattia

# Dieta 1

## 1 Limitare i carboidrati raffinati

*zucchero da cucina, dolci, bevande zuccherate.*

## 2 Preferire carboidrati complessi

*pasta, pane, riso (si può optare per prodotti *integrali*).*

## 3 Consumare quotidianamente ortaggi ricchi in fibre e antiossidanti

*Preferire: carciofo, zucca, spinaci, bieta, cavoletti di Bruxelles, rape rosse, radicchio rosso, verza, melanzane, peperoni. Privilegiare la cottura al vapore.*

## 4 Consumare quotidianamente frutta di stagione ricchi in fibre e antiossidanti

*Preferire: mirtilli, lamponi, more, kiwi, uva rossa/nera, susine, arance, fragole, ciliegie, melograno.*

# Dieta 2

## **5 Aumentare l'introito di pesce per**

*Elevate quantità in Vitamina D, in EPA e DHA.*

*Diminuzione della produzione di Acido Arachidonico.*

*Preferire: pesce azzurro (salmone, sgombro, acciughe, alici, tonno, sardine, trota).*

## **6 Privilegiare l'uso di olio extravergine di oliva per elevate quantità in acido oleico e Vitamina E.**

*Aumentare l'introito di vitamina E ed acidi grassi polinsaturi, assumere frutta oleaginosa (noci, nocciole, mandorle ect.)*

## **7 Limitare l'uso del sale da cucina**

*Aumentare la palatabilità con spezie e aromi ricchi in antiossidanti: curcuma, origano, cannella, chiodi di garofano, cumino, coriandolo, zenzero*



# Benefici per l'acne

Una particolare proteina, la **protein-chinasi Mtor** agirebbe favorendo l'ipersecrezione di sebo, e quindi l'acne, in conseguenza ad una dieta ipercalorica, mediando gli effetti dell'insulina.

Una dieta povera di acidi grassi saturi e zuccheri, con poca carne e senza cibi iperglicemici, ma ricca di **alfa-idrossiacidi**, cioè quegli acidi organici contenuti soprattutto nella frutta come gli agrumi, mele uva, soia e spinaci è molto consigliata.

Queste sostanze per i loro *riferiti* benefici alla cute vengono utilizzati anche nelle creme e negli integratori, per curare il photoaging e le allergie cutanee.

# La pelle si protegge a tavola

Secondo la Prof.ssa **Fabbrocini** è scientificamente dimostrato che una dieta ricca di **olio extravergine d'oliva**, quindi acidi grassi insaturi, ci consente di ridurre in maniera significativa l'invecchiamento cutaneo che insieme al photoaging è **l'anticamera del cancro**.



# Le sostanze che proteggono dai tumori

Sono stati condotti degli studi di laboratorio ed epidemiologici volti a provare il ruolo di una dieta o di singoli prodotti nei confronti del rischio di **melanoma**

# Il melanoma 1

**Il melanoma cutaneo rappresenta il 4% dei tumori della pelle negli USA**

**È responsabile dell'80% dei decessi per cancro della pelle e del'1-2% di tutti i decessi per cancro**

**La sua incidenza è aumentata negli ultimi anni, ed è stato ipotizzato che questo fenomeno sia dovuto a una maggiore esposizione a fattori ambientali che agiscono insieme ad una già presente suscettibilità genetica.**

## Il melanoma 2

Tra i **fattori ambientali**, negli ultimi tempi è stata rivolta l'attenzione alla **dieta**.

La plausibilità biologica è stata supportata in modelli di laboratorio dall'attività antiossidante di diversi fattori dietetici.

Le considerazioni sono rivolte prevalentemente verso il potenziale **coinvolgimento di specie reattive dell'ossigeno e radicali liberi** nella carcinogenesi della cute e la capacità di alcuni alimenti di inibire la proliferazione delle cellule del melanoma.

# Tumori cutanei

Lo sviluppo dei tumori viene arrestato dai **polifenoli** contenuti in frutta e verdura, vino, tè, cacao, dagli acidi grassi polinsaturi a catena lunga presente nel pesce, dalla **b-criptoxantina**.

Particolari proprietà di protezione sono possedute dalle verdure di colore verde scuro, e il tè verde.

Le sostanze contenute in questi alimenti inibirebbero la proliferazione cellulare e ridurrebbero l'eritema indotto dalle **radiazioni ultraviolette**.

E ancora, il **licopene**, contenuto nei pomodori, contribuirebbe al mantenimento dell'omeostasi cutanea

## Ruolo dell'alimentazione come fattore delle principali cause di morte



Uno studio, condotto da più di 130 scienziati, è stato appena pubblicato sulla prestigiosa rivista medica Lancet, relativo all'importanza del cibo come causa di morte: un'analisi sistematica per lo studio Global Burden of Disease

**LANCET, APRILE 2019**

Grazie per l'attenzione, e arrivederci al

V SICILY FORUM  

---

PEDIATRIC  
DERMATOLOGY

PALERMO  
**2020**

