## FACT SHEET | Aflatoxin

When we think of Aflatoxin, we think primarily of the liver. This mycotoxin and its metabolites cause liver injury, with possible complications including hepatitis, cirrhosis, and liver cancer. This mycotoxin is the most potent liver carcinogen recognized in mammals and is listed as a Group I carcinogen by the International Agency for Research on Cancer. The toxin-clearing burden is also shared with the kidneys which may sustain oxidative damage, affecting their function.

Aflatoxin's additional health impacts include the immune system, gut flora, brain barrier function, and pregnancy.

Aflatoxin reduces our defenses. Against viruses, Aflatoxin may lead to increased susceptibility to respiratory viral infections and spur chronic viral infections, such as Epstein-Barr virus. It promotes viral replication and inflammation, which affects the tender air sacs in the lungs called alveoli. The alterations to the gut flora are accompanied with an increase in gut pathogens, such as toxin-producing E.Coli.

Aflatoxin is linked to birth defects and may increase the risk for anemia in pregnancy and premature birth. It's been correlated to stunted growth in children.

## MOLD SOURCES

Aspergillus flavus, Aspergillus parasiticus Color - typically light green but can take on any color, even dark green or black Favorite building material - flooring, concrete, carpet, plywood, drywall, ceiling tiles, paper, cardboard, modified wood products, leather

## SIGNS & SYMPTOMS

Dark urine	Liver pain or fullness
Fatigue	Loss of appetite
Insomnia	Nausea, vomiting
Anemia	Dysbiosis
Progressive inflammation	Jaundice
Accelerated aging	Hepatocellular carcinoma
Reduced immunity	Chemical sensitivity
Brain fog and/or cognitive decline	Toxic metal accumulation
Incoordination	Steroidal hormone imbalance
Headache	Miscarriage or preterm birth
Visual fatigue	Stunted growth in children
Chronic sinusitis	

## THINGS THAT HELP MY PATIENTS

Therapeutic Diet ~

Antioxidant-rich diet, including colorful fruits and vegetables, such as berries, leafy greens, beets, bell peppers, and brassicaceae family vegetables—broccoli, kale, cauliflower, Brussel sprouts, cabbage, collards, rabe, radish.



Protein-rich diet high in essential fatty acids, such as wild-caught fish, wild game, pasture-raised chicken eggs.

Green tea. 2-4 cups daily. Protective against Aflatoxin-induced cell injury.

2 Tbsp rice bran (ideally purple rice bran) daily as an insoluble fiber binder

Vitamin D and Vitamin E as Tocotrienols

DHA (docosahexaenoic acid)

Turmeric (Curcuma longa)

Glutathione

Melatonin

Quercetin

Resveratrol

Grape seed extract

Red sage (Salvia miltiorrhiza/Danshen)

This content is health information and not intended as personal medical advice. Reading or viewing it will not establish a doctor-patient relationship. It is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease or medical condition. The information discussed is not intended to replace the advice of your healthcare provider. Reliance on information provided by Dr. Jill Crista, employees, or others appearing at the invitation of Dr. Crista is solely at your own risk.

