## Protocol—Anxiety

Assessment		
Health History	<ul> <li>Personal and/or family history</li> <li>Trauma</li> <li>Illness</li> <li>Hormones</li> <li>Drug use or misuse (prescription and recreation)</li> </ul>	onal)
Symptoms	<ul> <li>Avoidance behaviors</li> <li>Excessive, unrealistic worry</li> <li>Sleep disturbances</li> <li>Shortness of breath</li> <li>Heart palpitations</li> <li>Dizziness, lightheaded</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Nausea</li> <li>Digestive complaints</li> <li>Changes in mood</li> <li>Muscle tension</li> <li>Fatigue</li> <li>Chest pain or tightness</li> </ul>
Physical Signs	<ul> <li>Trembling or shaking</li> <li>Perspiration, especially sweaty palms</li> <li>Tachycardia</li> <li>Tachypnea</li> </ul>	
Labs	<ul> <li>Electrolyte levels</li> <li>Serum: fasting glucose and insulin or 2-hour glucose challenge test</li> <li>Hemoglobin A1c</li> <li>CBC</li> <li>Lyme disease (EIA, Western Blot)</li> <li>Formiminoglutamic acid (FIGLU) and methylmalonic acid (MMA)</li> <li>RBC magnesium</li> <li>25-Hydroxyvitamin D</li> <li>Organic Acids Test (to assess vitamin and mineral levels, oxidative stress, neurotransmitter levels, oxalates, and dysbiosis)</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>DUTCH (sex hormones, DHEA, 4 pt cortisol)</li> <li>LFTs (ALT/GGT)</li> <li>Thyroid panel</li> <li>Omega-3 index</li> <li>Total antioxidant capacity</li> <li>Oxidative stress markers (GSH, GSSG, SOD, lipid peroxidation)</li> <li>Lipid panel (TC, TG, LDL, HDL)</li> <li>ECG, chest x-ray</li> </ul>
Other Assessments	<ul> <li>Mental Status Exam (MSE)</li> <li>Primary Care Evaluation of Mental Disorders (PRIME-MD)</li> <li>The Mobility Inventory for Agoraphobia (MIA)</li> <li>Agoraphobia Cognitions Questionnaire (ACA)</li> <li>Body Sensations Questionnaire (BSQ)</li> </ul>	

Protocols
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Assessment cont.	
<b>Rx/OTC Directions</b>	Antidepressants (SSRI, SNRI)
	□ Buspirone
	☐ Hydroxyzine
	□ Beta blockers
	Benzodiazepines
	□ Sleep aids
Other Considerations	Anxiety disorders are frequently comorbid with other psychological complaints, including depression
	Several classes of medications may cause anxiety as a side effect
	(asthma medications, corticosteroids, seizure medications, medications with caffeine, ADHD drugs)
	Anxiety may be a symptom of an underlying condition; examples include: thyroid disorder, Lyme disease, celiac disease, brain injury, drug withdrawal, and hormone imbalances
Notes:	

## > Protocols

Recommendations		
Focus	Nutritional & Lifestyle Recommendations	Notes
Nutrition	Improve dietary quality and quantity	
	□ Focus on low GI, high fiber	
	🗖 Adequate protein	
	Fermented foods	
	Emphasize omega-3 fatty acid (FA) intake	
	Phytonutrient/antioxidant rich	
	□ Proper hydration	
Lifestyle	Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT)	
·	□ Stress management techniques	
	(breathing, mindfulness, meditation)	
	□ Sleep hygiene	
	Reduce caffeine, alcohol, and nicotine	
	consumption	
	Physical activity	
Foundational Nutrients and Nutritional Bioactives	□ Omega-3 FA <sup>1-13</sup>	
	□ Probiotics <sup>14–19, 55</sup>	
	L-5-hydroxytryptophan <sup>20-24</sup>	
	□ L-theanine <sup>25-28</sup>	
	☐ Multivitamin <sup>29–31</sup>	
	□ B vitamins, including folate <sup>32–36</sup>	
	☐ Magnesium <sup>36–43</sup>	
	☐ Melatonin <sup>43–50</sup>	
	$\Box$ Vitamin D <sub>3</sub> <sup>51–55</sup>	
	□ Inositol <sup>56–58</sup>	
	Curcumin <sup>59–61</sup>	
	$\Box$ Lavandula officinalis <sup>62–68</sup>	
	$\square$ Matricaria recutita <sup>69–71</sup>	
	$\Box$ Melissa officinalis <sup>72–74</sup>	
	$\Box$ Passiflora incarnate <sup>75–80</sup>	
	$\square$ Rhodiola rosea <sup>81–83</sup>	
	☐ Withania somnifera <sup>84,85</sup>	
	$\Box$ Rheum rhaponticum <sup>86–88</sup>	
	□ Cimicifuga racemosa <sup>89,90</sup>	

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