

What is Functional Medicine? *Functional medicine is an evolution in the practice of medicine that better addresses the healthcare needs of the 21st century. By shifting the traditional disease-centered focus of medical practice to a more patient-centered approach, functional medicine addresses the whole person, not just an isolated set of symptoms. Functional medicine practitioners spend time with their patients, listening to their histories and looking at the interactions among genetic, environmental, and lifestyle factors that can influence long-term health and complex, chronic disease. In this way, functional medicine supports the unique expression of health and vitality for each individual.*

Why Do We Need Functional Medicine?

- ◆ **Our society is experiencing a sharp increase in the number of people who suffer from complex, chronic diseases**, such as diabetes, heart disease, cancer, mental illness, and autoimmune disorders like rheumatoid arthritis and fibromyalgia.
- ◆ **The system of medicine practiced by most physicians is oriented toward acute care**, the diagnosis and treatment of trauma or illness that is of short duration and in need of urgent care, such as appendicitis or a broken leg. Physicians apply specific, prescribed treatments such as drugs or surgery that aim to treat the immediate problem or symptom.
- ◆ **Unfortunately, the acute-care approach to medicine lacks the proper methodology and tools for preventing and treating complex, chronic disease.** In most cases it does not take into account the unique genetic makeup of each individual or factors such as environmental exposures to toxins and the aspects of today's lifestyle that have a direct influence on the rise in chronic disease in modern Western society.
- ◆ **There's a huge gap between research and the way doctors practice.** The gap between emerging research in basic sciences and integration into medical practice is enormous—as long as 50 years—particularly in the area of complex, chronic illness.
- ◆ **Most physicians are not adequately trained to assess the underlying causes** of complex, chronic disease and to apply strategies such as nutrition, diet, and exercise to both treat and prevent these illnesses in their patients.

How is Functional Medicine Different? *Functional medicine involves understanding the origins, prevention, and treatment of complex, chronic disease.* Hallmarks of a functional medicine approach include:

- ◆ **Patient-centered care.** The focus of functional medicine is on patient-centered care, promoting health as a positive vitality, beyond just the absence of disease. By listening to the patient and learning his or her story, the practitioner brings the patient into the discovery process and tailors treatments that address the individual's unique needs.
- ◆ **An integrative, science-based healthcare approach.** Functional medicine practitioners look —upstream to consider the complex web of interactions in the patient's history, physiology, and lifestyle that can lead to illness. The unique genetic makeup of each patient is considered, along with both internal (mind, body and spirit) and external (physical and social environment) factors that affect total functioning.
- ◆ **Integrating best medical practices.** Functional medicine integrates traditional Western medical practices with what are sometimes considered —alternative or —integrativemedicine, creating a focus on prevention through nutrition, diet, and exercise; use of the latest laboratory testing and other diagnostic techniques; and prescribed combinations of drugs and/or botanical medicines, supplements, therapeutic diets, detoxification programs, or stress-management techniques.

Working with a Functional Medicine Practitioner *Functional medicine practitioners promote wellness by focusing on the fundamental underlying factors that influence every patient's experience of health and disease.*

The Functional Medicine Approach to Assessment. The Center for Functional Medicine assess the patient's fundamental clinical imbalances through careful history taking, physical examination, and laboratory testing. The functional medicine practitioner will consider multiple factors, including:

- ◆ **Environmental inputs** – The air and water in your community, the particular diet you eat, the quality of the food available to you, your level of physical exercise, and toxic exposures or traumas you have experienced all affect your health. Lifestyle is a major factor; research estimates that 70–90% of chronic disease risk is attributable to lifestyle.
- ◆ **Mind-body elements** – Psychological, spiritual, and social factors, including how you deal with stress, can have a profound influence on your health. Considering these areas helps the functional medicine practitioner see your health in the context of you as a whole person, not just your physical symptoms.
- ◆ **Genetic makeup** – Although your individual genes may make you more susceptible to some diseases, your DNA is not an unchanging blueprint for your life. Emerging research shows that your genes may be influenced by everything in your environment, plus your experiences, attitudes, and beliefs. That means it is possible to change the way genes are activated and expressed.
- ◆ **Fundamental physiological processes** – These are the body's processes that keep you alive. Some occur at the cellular level and involve how cells function, repair, and maintain themselves. These processes are related to larger biological functions, such as:
 - how your body rids itself of toxins
 - regulation of hormones and neurotransmitters
 - immune system function
 - inflammatory responses
 - digestion and absorption of nutrients
 - musculoskeletal integrity
 - psychological and spiritual equilibrium
 - how you manage stress
 - how much energy you have

All of these processes are influenced by environment and by genes, and when they are disturbed or imbalanced, they lead to symptoms, which can lead to disease if effective interventions are not applied.

A Comprehensive Approach to Treatment

Most imbalances in functionality can be addressed; some can be completely restored to optimum function, and others can be substantially improved.

- ◆ **Prevention is paramount.** Virtually every complex, chronic disease is preceded by long-term disturbances in functionality that can be identified and effectively managed.
- ◆ **Changing how the systems function can have a major impact on the patient's health.** The functional medicine practitioner examines a wide array of available interventions and customizes a treatment plan including those with the most impact on underlying functionality.
- ◆ **Functional medicine expands the physician's tool kit.** Treatments may include combinations of drugs and/or botanical medicines, supplements, therapeutic diets, or detoxification programs. They may also include counseling on diet and nutrition, lifestyle, exercise, or stress-management techniques.
- ◆ **The patient becomes a partner.** As a patient, you become an active partner with your functional medicine practitioner. You may be asked to make dietary and activity changes that, when combined with nutrients targeted to specific functional needs, will allow you to really be in charge of improving your own health and changing the outcome of disease.