

TOP IMMUNE BOOSTERS

DISCOVER HOW TO INSTANTLY BOOST YOUR IMMUNE SYSTEM WITH **SAFE AND NATURAL** STRATEGIES!



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Introduction

Your immune system is an amazing machine. It's responsible for keeping your body safe from outside invaders like viruses, bacteria, fungi, and toxins.

There are two main parts of your immune system: the part you were born with (innate or non-specific system) and the part you develop from exposure to the environment (adaptive acquired, or specific system).

Your immune system is made of various organs, cells, and proteins – skin cells, blood, bone marrow, tissues and organs like the thymus and lymph glands.

A strong immune system is your best defense against illness and infection. Without it, you would have no way of fighting off harmful substances or changes within the body.

Your immune system has three main tasks:

- To fight pathogens (disease-causing “germs”) like viruses, bacteria, fungi or parasites and get them out of your body
- To recognize and neutralize harmful substances from the environment
- To fight disease-causing changes in the body, like cancer cells

Your immune system is activated by antigens – things the body doesn’t recognize as belonging there. These are proteins on the surfaces of bacteria, viruses and fungi.

When the immune system cells come into contact with these antigens, a whole series of processes is stimulated in your immune system.

The good news is that once your immune system comes in contact with a germ, it will recognize that germ if it sees it again. This is why vaccines work to protect you against certain diseases.

In this special report, we'll take a look at the top all-natural and safe immune boosters that everyone can take advantage of to strengthen your immune response, increase your resistance to disease and infection, and help you recover more quickly if you do become ill.

Let's begin!

Get Plenty of Sleep

Not getting enough sleep can lower your immune response and leave you more likely to succumb to infection.

In a study of 164 adults, the ones who slept less than six hours a night proved more likely to catch a cold than those who slept longer.

When you're sleep-deprived, your body makes stress hormones like cortisol to keep you awake and alert – and that can suppress your immune system.

And you may also take longer to recover if you're sleep-deprived. That's because your body can't make enough antibodies to fight off disease if you're not rested.

Your body also releases special proteins (cytokines) that help your immune system – but they only do that while you're asleep. Your body does a lot of healing and regenerating while you're asleep.

Typical adults should try to get seven or more hours of sleep daily to function properly.

Teens need eight to ten hours a night and younger children and infants need to get up to 14 hours of sleep to be at their best.

People who got a full eight hours of sleep had higher levels of T-cells than those who slept less, according to a 2019 study. And a 2015 study found that those who get seven hours of sleep are four times less likely to come down with a cold than those who were sleep-deprived.

Most modern people don't get enough sleep, which is a shame because it's an easy fix to a common problem.

Some tips to getting a good night's sleep include limiting your screen time starting two to three hours before your bedtime. The blue light from the TV, computer screen or cellphone has been shown to disrupt your body's natural sleep cycle (circadian rhythm) so shut them all down.

Another thing to limit is caffeine use. If you're having a tough time getting to sleep, try skipping caffeine after noon. Even if you think your body is used to it, a little caffeine can go a long way.

You can also try sleeping in a totally dark room that is cooler than the rest of your home, as your body cools down when it's ready to sleep.

Avoid highly stimulating books or conversations right before bed, too. They get your adrenaline levels up and you'll have more trouble calming back down.

Go to bed at the same time every night, even on your days off and have a set sleep schedule you follow before getting into bed.

If you're still having trouble with your sleep, talk to your doctor.

Getting a good night's sleep is essential to a healthy immune system, as well as many other of your body's systems. You can't perform at your best if you're sleep-deprived.

Stay Active

Prolonged intense exercise has been shown to lower your immune response – however, moderate exercise actually boosts that response. Studies show that even one session of moderate exercise can increase vaccine effectiveness in those with compromised immune systems.

“Working out is a powerful way to boost your immune system,” says Mark Moyad, MD, MPH, Jenkins/Pokempner director of preventative and alternative medicine at the University of Michigan Medical Center.

Exercise circulates your antibodies and white blood cells more rapidly, which helps them detect germs more quickly. “Being active this way also lowers stress hormones, which reduces your chances of getting sick,” Moyad adds.

According to a recent study of over 1,000 people, those who exercised at least five days a week had almost half the risk of coming down with the common cold than the more sedentary folks.

Regular moderate exercise can reduce inflammation, too, and that is known to improve your immune system. Exercise can also help your immune cells to regenerate regularly.

Examples of moderate exercise include 30 to 60 minutes of brisk walking, jogging, swimming, steady bicycling, and light hiking three to five times a week.

Notice that most of these are associated with the outdoors. There's a good reason for taking your exercise outside.

Sunlight can stimulate your T-cells, special parts of your immune system that help fight off infection. And being outside brings you into contact with phytoncides and other plant products that can

boost your immune function. It also boosts Vitamin D levels in your body, which help your immune system further.

You should also be doing strength training exercises twice a week to stay at your healthiest. The CDC (Center for Disease Control and Prevention) recommends two and one-half hours of moderate-intensity exercise every week as well as one hour and fifteen minutes of high-intensity aerobic exercise.

So, you should exercise regularly and get enough sunlight to boost your immune system and increase your overall health.

Eat Whole Plant Foods

Today's processed diet is a major cause of inflammation in the body. Our ancestors ate more raw fruits and vegetables and doctors have proven this is a healthier diet for your immune system (as well as other systems in your body).

Whole plant foods are rich in antioxidants and nutrients that strengthen your immune system.

Registered dietician Julia Zumpano, RD, LD, had this to say about eating your fruits and vegetables: "Try to eat a wide variety of foods and aim to eat fruit and vegetables from every color of the rainbow."

Eating a colorful diet is not only artistically pleasing, but fresh fruits and veggies are far better for you than processed foods and supplements.

Protein is also needed for immune health. Amino acids help build and maintain immune cells and a low-protein diet may reduce your body's ability to fight off infection.

In a 2013 study, mice with a diet of only 2% protein were more severely affected by flu than mice who ate a normal (18% protein) diet.

There are three main vitamins needed by your immune system: Vitamin C, Vitamin B6 and Vitamin E.

Vitamin C is one of the essential vitamins needed by your immune system. It's important for you to get plenty of natural Vitamin C from your diet because your body doesn't store that vitamin.

Anything you don't use is flushed from the body by your kidneys.

The good news is that you can easily get enough Vitamin C from food without spending money on supplements. Fruits and

vegetables rich in Vitamin C include citrus fruits (and their juice), strawberries, bell peppers, broccoli, kale, and spinach.

Another immune system-boosting vitamin is B6 or pyridoxine. It's a water-soluble vitamin that isn't made in your body, so you need to eat the right foods to get enough for your immune system.

Natural sources of B6 include chicken or turkey and cold-water fish like salmon or tuna. You can also get Vitamin B6 from green vegetables and chickpeas (the main ingredient in hummus). So even if you're vegan you can get plenty of B6 to strengthen your immune system.

Vitamin E is a fat-soluble vitamin that is a powerful antioxidant. It's found in nuts, seeds, and spinach. You do need to be more careful with Vitamin E because, since it's stored in your fat, can actually build up in your body to dangerous levels.

Never take Vitamin E supplements unless your doctor specifically tells you to do so.

If you're older or feeling particularly tired, you might also have your doctor check your Vitamin D levels. Most people get enough Vitamin D from simply going outside, where sunlight stimulates your body to make the vitamin.

However, if your doctor says you need more, taking 400 IU daily has been shown to increase disease-fighting cells like T-cells. Foods that contain Vitamin D include fatty fish like tuna, mackerel, and salmon, beef liver, cheese, and egg yolks.

Additional nutrients your immune system needs are zinc, folate, iron, and selenium according to the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics.

Getting these from your food is better than using supplements, but you do need each of them to support your immune system.

Eating more whole plant foods can really improve your immune system.

Eat Healthy Fats

“80% of your immune system is found in your gut,” says Yufang Lin, MD, of the Center for Integrative Medicine at the Cleveland Clinic, “so when it’s healthy, we tend to be able to fight off infections faster and better. When it’s not, our immune system is weaker and more susceptible to fighting off infection.”

Healthy fats are those with anti-inflammatory properties, like the ones found in olive oil, nuts, and fatty fish like salmon. These may boost your body’s immune response by lowering inflammation.

Inflammation is a natural response to stress or injury, but chronic inflammation, such as can be caused by a high-fat, highly processed diet, can suppress your immune system’s responses.

Olive oil has been scientifically linked to a lower risk of type 2 diabetes and heart disease. It’s highly anti-inflammatory and may help your body fight off dangerous viruses and bacteria. Omega-3

fatty acids, like the ones found in cold water fish (like salmon) and chia seeds, have also been shown to fight inflammation and support your immune system.

In general, Dr. Lin recommends people focus on a Mediterranean style of eating. That means a diet rich in fruits, vegetables, whole grains and healthy fats. “This eating pattern is high in nutrients such as Vitamin C, zinc, and other antioxidants shown to help reduce inflammation and fight infection,” she explains.

Adults between 65 and 70 years old who followed a Mediterranean diet showed small increases in disease-fighting cells (such as T-cells) according to a 2018 study published in *Frontiers in Physiology*.

Healthy fats can help stimulate your immune system and boost your body’s response to disease or infection.

Eat Probiotic-Rich Foods

Fermented foods like yogurt, kimchi, sauerkraut, kefir and natto are rich in helpful bacteria called probiotics. These are the same bacteria that live in your gut and help your digestive system work properly.

Gut health and immunity are closely interrelated. Research has suggested that a healthy gut bacteria population can help your immune system tell the difference between healthy body cells and harmful invaders.

In one study, children who drank just 2.4 ounces (70 ml) of fermented milk daily had around 20% fewer childhood infectious diseases compared with the control group who didn't drink probiotics. If you don't regularly eat fermented foods, a probiotic supplement may be a good idea.

In another study of people infected with rhinovirus, those who took a supplement of the bacterium *Bifidobacterium animalis* had a stronger immune system response and lower levels of the virus in their nasal mucus than the control group did.

A typical daily dose of probiotics is between 1 and 10 billion CFUs (colony-forming units) daily. The key is to take these probiotic supplements or foods consistently to maintain a healthy gut and support your immune system.

It's best to eat probiotic-rich foods like yogurt or sauerkraut, but if you can't include those in your regular diet, you should consider supplements to improve your immune response.

Limit Sugar Intake

The latest research states that added sugars and processed foods can contribute significantly to obesity, which can in turn reduce your immune system response.

One study of around 1,000 people found that obese people who got their yearly flu shot were twice as likely to still get the flu afterwards than non-obese people who got their vaccine.

Cutting your sugar and processed food intake can lower inflammation. It also aids in weight loss, of course, and reduce your risk of developing conditions like heart disease or type 2 diabetes.

And since all three conditions – obesity, diabetes, and heart disease – are known to weaken your immune system, “curbing your sugar intake is an important part of an immune-boosting diet,” according to *Healthline*.

Try to limit your sugar intake to 5% or less of your total daily caloric intake. If you're on a 2,000 calorie a day diet, for example, you should get less than two tablespoonful's (25 grams) of sugar in one day.

Reducing your sugar and processed foods can not only help you lose weight, but can improve your immune system.

Stay Hydrated

Dehydration is when your body doesn't get enough water. It can reduce your physical performance, mood, focus, digestion, and heart and kidney function. These can also lower your resistance to disease.

Your first hint that you may not be getting enough water is a common feeling – thirst. You may also get a headache. You should be drinking enough fluid to create a pale-yellow urine.

Water is best because it doesn't have any added calories. Try to avoid too many sweetened drinks like fruit juice, sweet tea, or sodas.

While those can help hydrate you, the added sugar can reduce your immune response and negate the positive effects of drinking enough fluid.

Staying hydrated can boost your immune health. Water helps your body make lymph, which carries immune system cells like white blood cells. Try eating hydrating foods like cucumbers, melon or celery.

Also, try to avoid overdoing diuretic or water-reducing substances like caffeine.

As a general guideline, you should drink whenever you're thirsty and continue drinking until your body no longer signals it needs liquid. You may need more fluid if you exercise, work outside, or live in a hot climate.

Remember that as you age, your body is less able to signal its needs for liquid, so older people are less likely to drink enough. If you're over 55, you should make sure you drink enough even if you don't feel particularly thirsty.

Although hydrating doesn't have a direct effect on your immune system, it's important to your overall health and thus, important to your immune system.

Reduce Stress

There's a strong link between your immune system and your mental health. Stress and anxiety make poor germ fighters.

Studies have shown that just having anxious thoughts can lower your immune response in as little as half an hour.

Constant stress makes it even harder to fight off viruses and bacteria. Stress makes your body produce cytokines, molecules that trigger inflammation that can reduce your immune response.

“When you're under chronic stress or anxiety,” says Dr. Mark Moyad, “your body produces stress hormones that suppress your immune system.”

Research at Carnegie Mellon University found that if you're stressed, you're more likely to come down with the common cold.

In one study, healthy adults were exposed to the cold virus, then quarantined for five days and monitored. Those who reported stress were twice as likely to get sick.

“In addition,” Dr. Yufang Lin says, “people who are stressed are less likely to pay attention to other healthy habits, like eating right and getting enough sleep, which can affect immunity.”

There is also evidence that sorrow, if it lasts a long time, can lower your body’s immunity. This effect can last for up to six months – and can go on even longer if your grief is deep or doesn’t ease.

Talk to a doctor or therapist if you suffer from anxiety or grief that doesn’t seem to be letting up in a reasonable time period.

Although you can’t avoid stress or sorrow, you can use strategies to manage it better. A 2012 study in *Annals of Internal Medicine* found that adults who either had a daily exercise routine or performed mindfulness meditation were less likely to get sick with

a respiratory infection – or that, if they did get sick, missed fewer days at work.

Exercise increases the release of endorphins, hormones that reduce stress and create feelings of pleasure. This makes it a great way to fight off stress. Dr. Lin says, “Since stress negatively impacts our immune system, this is another way exercise can improve immune response.

Mindfulness is a way of focusing your thoughts on the here-and-now instead of worrying about the future or stressing over the past.

Stress can negatively affect your immune system but managing that stress can moderate or negate that effect.

Regular exercise helps, as does mindfulness meditation that focuses your thoughts on what’s going on immediately around you instead of letting you keep worrying.

Quit Smoking

Smoking damages your lungs, which are two of the main gateways into your body. Nicotine and marijuana both decrease your lungs' ability to fight off infection and both increase inflammation. And yes, vaping still counts as smoking if you're talking about your immune system.

“Chemicals released by cigarette smoke – carbon monoxide, nicotine, nitrogen oxides, and cadmium – can interfere with the growth and function of immune cells like T-cells, cytokines, and B-cells,” per a 2016 review in *Oncotarget*. Smoking also makes infections worse, especially if they're in the lungs (like pneumonia, flu, and tuberculosis).

And overdoing the booze even once can slow your body's ability to fight off germs for a full 24 hours. Over time, drinking too much

can damage your body's ability to repair damage. This is why people who drink are more prone to illnesses like liver disease, pneumonia, tuberculosis, and certain cancers. If you're going to indulge, stick to one drink a day for women and two drinks a day for men. Moderation in all things.

Smoking and drinking too much are harmful in many ways. One of the things you may not have considered is your immune system.

There are a multitude of ways to stop smoking and drinking. If you're having difficulty, see your doctor for some expert help to get yourself healthy again.

Conclusion

Your immune system is an amazing part of your body. It recognizes germs like viruses, bacteria, and fungi and fights them off. It also neutralizes harmful substances and fights disease-causing changes in the body.

“Think of the immune system as an orchestra,” says Lauren Bedosky for Everyday Health. “For the best performance, you want every instrument and every musician in the orchestra to perform at its best.”

You don’t need one musician suddenly playing double speed or one instrument blaring out at top volume. The same goes for your immune system.

There are many things you can do to boost your immune system and help your body fight off disease. Some of these you’ve heard all your life: exercise regularly, stop smoking and drinking, get

enough sleep, and manage your stress. One additional method you're probably already doing is to keep your chronic conditions under control.

“Chronic conditions like asthma, heart disease and diabetes can affect the immune system and increase your risk of infection,” says Bedosky.

A 2019 study in *Current Diabetes Review* found that people with type 2 diabetes who don't keep their blood glucose levels under control may create a chronic, low-grade inflammatory response that weakens their immune systems.

“If you manage your chronic conditions better,” says Dr. Lin, “you'll free up more reserves to help your body fight off infection.” So, stay on top of your chronic conditions – take your medications, keep your doctor visits, and keep up any healthy habits that keep that condition at bay. “Your immune system will thank you,” says Bedosky.