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How Normalization of the Content of Calcium Salts in Body Tissues Affects the Course of Alzheimer's disease In the Elderly

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Abstract

Calcium plays an important regulatory and structural role in living organisms. Calcium is a common macronutrient in the body of plants, animals and humans. This chemical element is involved in key physiological and biochemical processes of the cell. Calcium ions are involved in blood coagulation processes, and also serve as one of the universal second messengers inside cells and regulate a variety of intracellular processes - muscle contraction, exocytosis, including the secretion of hormones and neurotransmitters. In the body, calcium is found not only in bones and teeth (about 1 kilogram), but also in the blood. Calcium in the bones is mainly needed for our skeleton to be strong and able to support us. Calcium helps muscles contract, nerves carry messages from the brain to every part of the body, blood vessels move blood throughout the body, release hormones and enzymes that affect almost every function in the body, blood clot, regulate blood pressure and bad cholesterol levels. In old age there is an accumulation in the body of minerals, especially calcium. This is expressed in the deposition of calcium salts in the walls of blood vessels, in joints, cartilage and other tissues. The amount of deposited calcium salts on the tissues of the body, including in the tissues of the brain, is very large, if not enormous. Prior to treatment, all elderly patients were diagnosed by bioresonance. The nosode "calcification" and the state of brain organ preparations in which the state of degeneration occurs in Alzheimer's disease (AD) were assessed: amygdala, basal nucleus, insular cortex, brain septum, hippocampus, neocortex, temporal lobe, parietal lobe, isocortex, piriform lobe, insular field, pre-basement of the hippocampus, paralimbic area of the cortex. It was found that all the listed formations were clearly tested in all patients, which indicated the presence of BA. After examination of patients with BA by the method of resonance diagnostics for treatment, patients begin to use only water with a reduced content of calcium salts in their diet, and we also make a preparation from the “calcification” nosode for treatment by the method of resonance therapy. At different times after the start of treatment, patients and their relatives testified that they did not see manifestations of BA in patients. Their examination showed that the “calcification” nosodes tested before the onset of the disease and the organ preparations presented in AD ceased to be tested by the resonance diagnostics method. I stopped testing the parathyroid gland in all patients (prior to the start of treatment, the parathyroid gland was tested in all patients - it was in a state of degeneration).

Keywords: *Calcium salts; Alzheimer's disease; The content of calcium salts in body tissues; Resonance therapy; Resonance of destruction; Resonance of creation; Parathyroid gland; Reduced calcium content in drinking water; Nosodes and organ preparations; Calcification*

Introduction

Calcium salts in living organisms play an important regulatory and structural role. Calcium (Ca2+) is a common macronutrient in the body of plants, animals and humans. This chemical element is involved in key physiological and biochemical processes of the cell. Calcium ions are involved in blood coagulation processes, and also serve as one of the universal second messengers inside cells and regulate a variety of intracellular processes - muscle contraction, exocytosis, including the secretion of hormones and neurotransmitters. In the body, calcium is found not only in bones and teeth (about 1 kilogram), but also in the blood (about 0, kilogram). Calcium in the bones is mainly needed for our skeleton to be strong and able to support us. Calcium helps muscles

contract, nerves carry messages from the brain to every part of the body, blood vessels move blood throughout the body, release hormones and enzymes that affect almost every function in the body, blood clot, regulate blood pressure and bad cholesterol levels. The main disease caused by calcium deficiency is osteoporosis. This is a disease in which the structure and strength of the bone is disturbed and the risk of fractures increases. Why is too much calcium dangerous? A long-term increase in the level of calcium in the blood (hypercalcemia) is not felt in any way, but significantly increases the risk of kidney stones, gallstones and bladders, stomach ulcers, hypertension, vasoconstriction, and heart disease. In old age there is an accumulation in the body of minerals, especially calcium. This is expressed in the deposition of calcium salts in the walls of blood vessels, in joints, cartilage and other tissues. The amount of deposited calcium salts on the tissues of the body is very large, if not huge. Along with this, cases of senile osteoporosis associated with salt deficiency are known [1-3]. Thus, in old age, in some cases, there are phenomena of oversaturation with salts, and in other cases, insufficiency of calcium salts. Once again, it is important to pay attention to the fact that oversaturation of body tissues with calcium salts is associated in patients with hypercalcemia. It appears that older people who are prescribed calcium supplements for the prevention of osteoporosis suffer from an increase in the content of calcium in the tissues much more than from osteoporosis. And, indeed, in recent years, in developed countries, calcium preparations are widely prescribed for the prevention of age-related bone fragility for the elderly. But evidence of their safety has been obtained in animal studies. And recently it turned out that calcium can contribute to a more severe course of cardiovascular diseases [4]. So, we are dealing with a dilemma - in the course of their life, older people accumulate a very large amount of calcium salts, which, settling on various organs, in some cases inhibit their functioning, and in other cases lead to early degeneration of many organs and organ systems, leading to the emergence of degenerative diseases - Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis and many other diseases.This is not about an increase in the calcium content in the blood - hypercalcemia, but about an excess amount of calcium salts deposited on tissues - the spine, joints, nerve structures of the brain and other structures (calcification). What should be the doctor's position - to give preference to the creation of methods for the treatment of excess amounts of calcium salts in the body or methods for the treatment of osteoporosis? It seems to us that the extremely important task of the present time is to cure those conditions, especially in the elderly, which lead to the elimination of excess amounts of calcium salts in the tissues (calcification), which leads to the occurrence of a large number of degenerative diseases. This article is dedicated to just that. The deposition (deposition) of calcium salts in various tissues, as well as in various bone formations - calcification or calcification - is a degenerative-dystrophic disease. In the spine, with calcification - damage to the ligaments, areas appear in the thickness of the fibers where the connective tissue is replaced by salt formations. Calcification can also occur in various brain structures, namely, in those structures that are affected in Farah's disease, for example, in those brain structures that become pathological in Alzheimer's disease. Fahr's disease is an idiopathic non-atherosclerotic symmetric intracerebral calcification of the cerebral cortex, basal ganglia and cerebellar dentate nuclei associated with the deposition of calcium salts in the walls of small arteries and arterioles, as well as in the substance of the brain, namely in those structures that are affected in Alzheimer's disease. Morphologically, calcifications are found symmetrically in various structures: the cerebral cortex, white matter, subcortical ganglia, internal capsule, cerebellum, walls of small arteries, less often veins [5,6]. If calcification of brain structures occurs in Farah's disease, it is possible that a similar phenomenon may also occur in Alzheimer's disease. The deposition of calcium salts in the back - calcification and the deposition of uric acid - gout. They are deposited in the form of crystals of urate salts in the area of large and small joints. When calcium is not absorbed by bone tissue, it begins to be deposited in various other tissues of the body. This is a systemic reaction. What does "systemic response" mean? In a systemic reaction, calcium salts are deposited not only in the spine, but also in other organs and tissues, including in the structures of the brain associated with the occurrence of Alzheimer's disease -: amygdala, basal nucleus, insular cortex, brain septum, hippocampus, neocortex , temporal lobe, parietal lobe, isocortex, piriform lobe, insular field, hippocampal pre-basement, paralimbic cortex. The salts deposited on the tissues change the structure of the tissue. This leads to disruption of microcirculation of blood and lymphatic fluid, which leads to degeneration of brain structures. Treatment of salt deposits in the spine at all stages lends itself to manual methods of influence, massage in combination with therapeutic exercises and kinesiotherapy, allows you to remove salts and restore the physiological structure of tissues affected in the spine. Treatment of calcifications, calcifications of the spine and joints is preceded by the need to exclude vitamin D deficiency in the blood, high levels of uric acid. All of the above is associated with the treatment of calcification, calcification of the spine and joints. Does everything said apply to calcification, calcification of the nervous structures of the brain, emerging calcific degeneration? For example, to those structures with which the occurrence of Alzheimer's disease is associated? If calcification of brain structures occurs, there is no possibility to perform manual therapy or massage of brain structures. That is why a different therapeutic approach is needed for the treatment of calcification of the nervous structures of the brain. This article is devoted

specifically to the treatment of calcification (but not calcium) of brain structures in Alzheimer's disease in the elderly. In AD, the formation of neurofibrillary glomeruli in the nervous structures, the accumulation of beta-amyloids and tau proteins occur. Pathological forms of beta-amyloids are formed in all people, but they are eliminated from the brain and do not cause problems. Patients with AD have a violation of the elimination of pathological beta-amyloids and tau proteins. It is well known that in old age there is a violation of the elimination of pathological formations due to calcification of the kidneys. It is possible that the normalization of the calcium content in the kidneys can normalize this problem [7,8].

Regulation of Calcium Content in the Body

The mechanism in the human body that normalizes the concentration of calcium salts is well known. We are referring to the four small glands behind the thyroid gland. When the calcium concentration in the blood decreases, they secrete a special hormone - parathyroid hormone, which promotes the leaching of calcium from the bones back into the blood and stimulates the formation of active forms of vitamin D, which facilitate the absorption of calcium from the intestines. When the concentration of calcium in the blood rises to the upper limit of normal, it affects the parathyroid glands, forcing them to stop secreting parathyroid hormone. Then the absorption of calcium from the intestine slows down, and its excess is quickly deposited in the bones and other organs. In our studies, we found that in elderly and senile people there is a sharp decrease in function, degeneration of the parathyroid glands, as a result of which their normal function decreases or stops and an excess amount of calcium salts is deposited on bone tissue and other organs. In particular, an excess amount of calcium salts is also deposited on those brain structures, the decrease in the function of which (degeneration) leads to the onset of Alzheimer's disease, (amygdala, nucleus basalis, insular cortex, cerebral septum, hippocampus, neocortex, temporal lobe, parietal lobe, isocortex, piriformis, insular field, hippocampal pre-basement, paralimbic cortex), as well as other degenerative diseases. Thus, the deposition of calcium salts in the brain tissues is one of the causes of Alzheimer's disease, and the treatment of this disease should be associated with a decrease in the deposition of calcium salts in the tissues of the body. One of the mechanisms to reduce the deposition of calcium salts in body tissues is to reduce the intake of calcium salts. It is clear that such a decrease relates to the use of water. But ordinary "tap" water is water with a high content of calcium salts (80-160 mg / liter). And in order to consume "tap" water, it is necessary to reduce the content of calcium salts in it to the required concentration - 20 mg / liter of water or less.

To what extent can consumption of calcium-reduced drinking water have a positive effect on Alzheimer's disease?

The second mechanism for reducing the content of calcium salts in tissues is the use of the "calcification" nosode. In relation to this nosode, a medicinal preparation was made from the nosode and it was used by patients to reduce the calcium content in body tissues.

Method for Preparing Drinking Water with Reduced the Content of Calcium Salts

What water is used as drinking water with a reduced content of calcium salts? We present only a few of them. 1. The use of rainwater, 2. Preparation of drinking water with a reduced content of calcium salts from snow, 3. The use of special filters to purify tap water from a large amount of salt. 4. We prepared drinking water with a reduced content of calcium salts as follows. To do this, we used ordinary tap water with a very high content of calcium salts. A three-liter metal vessel was filled with tap water and the water was boiled for three hours. During this time, a very large precipitate of white calcium salts is formed on the bottom and walls of the vessel. After three hours of boiling, the vessel was removed from the fire and after 18-20 hours, when the precipitate of calcium salts settled, pure water without excess calcium salts was poured into another vessel and used in cooking. The prepared water was tested with a “Water Quality Tester” (made in China).

Diagnosis using the method of resonance therapy

In this work, we used the method of resonance therapy to diagnose the condition of patients, which was used to treat BA and displayed in our previous works [9-20]. From a technical point of view, resonance is a phenomenon of the response of an oscillatory system to an external influence. When the periods of action and the response of the system coincide, a resonance occurs - a sharp increase in the amplitude of the considered oscillations. Resonance was discovered by Galeleo Galelei in 1604 [21]. The resonance can be most clearly described as follows. A platoon of soldiers approaches a wooden bridge and the officer gives the command to go out of step because if a platoon of soldiers crosses the wooden bridge in step, the bridge may collapse from resonance. The vibrations of the bridge will coincide with the vibrations of the marching soldiers, a resonance will arise, from which the bridge will collapse. In this article, the role of the bridge is "played" by the disease, and the role of marching soldiers is "performed" by the healing effect. The commander of the soldiers did not want the bridge to collapse due to possible resonance. The doctor, on the other hand, absolutely needs resonance to destroy the disease, to remove calcium salts from the patient's body, or, as in our case, to diagnose the state of the body. Resonance methods for studying matter have found wide application in physics, chemistry, biology, and medicine.

For example, Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR). At the end of the 20th century, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) was developed on the basis of NMR. It is used to obtain images of the human brain, heart, and digestive tract organs. For the development of MRI in 2003, the American biophysicist Paul Lauterbur and his English colleague Peter Monsfield were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine. In 1975, the German physician Frank Morell came to the quite logical conclusion that if a disease of the organs of the human body is inevitably accompanied by disturbances in their frequency rhythm, then the essence of treatment should be to suppress the "unhealthy" fluctuations that have arisen and restore normal ones. Vegetative resonance test - ART, originally proposed in 1991 by the German scientist G. Schimmel, allows one-point examination [22]. Testing only one biologically active point by him makes it possible to assess the state of not only all organs and systems, but also their interconnections. A device for bio resonance therapy based on a computer was created, which included both diagnostic and therapeutic parts. In a modern device for bio resonance therapy there is a large selector with diagnostic (they are also therapeutic) markers, information copies of diseases, which are called "nosodes" when it comes to the disease and "organ preparations" - information copies of healthy organs when the doctor deals with normal, not pathological organs or their parts. "Nosodes" are needed for the identification and treatment of diseases, and "organ preparations" for testing perfectly healthy organs or parts of them. Nosodes are electronic markers about a disease and "organ preparations" - information markers about a healthy organ or its part, recorded on a specific medium. Each test drug exerts a wave effect on the patient. It is necessary to restore spectral (frequency) harmony in a patient [23]. Original test preparations (unlike their informational copies) are material objects, i.e. specific substances with their own atomic and molecular structure.

Alzheimer's disease (AD)

Alzheimer's disease is a progressive form of senile dementia, leading to a complete loss of cognitive abilities, developing mainly after 60-65 years of age. It is clinically manifested by a gradually emerging and constantly progressive disorder of cognitive abilities: attention, memory, speech, praxis, gnosis, psychomotor coordination, orientation and thinking [24-27]. Dementia of the Alzheimer's type is characterized by a subtle and prolonged onset, steady progression without periods of improvement. The main substrate of the disease are disorders of higher nervous functions. An association was found between impaired cognitive functions in patients with idiopathic symmetrical calcifications of the basal ganglia [28]. Our previous publications have shown the effectiveness of AD treatment by resonance therapy – resonance of destruction and resonance of creation [9-20]. So, the objective of this work was to find out to what extent the consumption of drinking water with a reduced content of calcium salts can positively affect Alzheimer's disease in three initial variants - Predementia, Early dementia and Moderate dementia. This means that the water consumed by the patient with a reduced content of calcium salts will wash out excess calcium salts from the patient's tissues, i.e. normalize its content in the tissues, and the use of the preparation prepared from the nosode "calcification" will also reduce the content of calcium in the tissues of the body and thus cure BA.

Results of treatment of patients with Alzheimer's disease

In our work, we examined and treated 14 patients with BA - 4 women and 10 men aged 60 to 82 years with a clinical picture of BA. Prior to the start of treatment, all patients were diagnosed by bio resonance. Diagnostics of the nosode "Alzheimer's disease" was not carried out due to the absence of such a nosode in the computer selector. The state of the brain structures that degenerate in AD was assessed: amygdala, nucleus basalis, insular cortex, brain septum, hippocampus, neocortex, temporal lobe, parietal lobe, isocortex, piriformis lobe, insular field, hippocampal pre-basement, paralimbic cortex. It was found that in all patients with a clinical picture of BA, all of the listed formations were clearly tested, which indicated the presence of BA. It is important to pay attention to the fact that the identification by testing of the given brain structures (they are tested) is extremely important for the diagnosis of AD. Even if the doctor does not detect any clinical symptoms of AD, but tests the given configuration of brain structures on the device, he makes a diagnosis of AD. The doctor acts in the same way if he tests a different configuration of brain structures characteristic of Parkinson's disease even in the period of the disease, when there are no clinical manifestations of the disease. This can be seen as a very great advantage of bio resonance diagnostics - a vegetative-resonance test. This advantage predetermines the doctor's behavior aimed at the very early start of the treatment of these diseases. It is important to pay attention to the fact that those brain structures that are also detected in Parkinson's disease are also tested in patients with AD: the roof of the midbrain, the red nucleus, the substantia nigra, the midbrain, the reticular formation, and the lentiform nucleus [7,8]. It follows from this that all these structures are also subject to restoration, as well as the "classical" structures listed above, which are well known for BA. A 78-year-old patient came to us with complaints of a decrease in short-term memory, a violation of night sleep, which was expressed in frequent waking up, in superficial sleep, in a feeling of dissatisfaction from a night's sleep. The patient had no complaints about impaired long-term memory and praxis. In

addition, the patient drew the doctor's attention to pain in the hip joint and noise in the left ear, which had lasted for 6 years. It is clear that we could not immediately attribute the patient to the diagnosis of AD. However, we tested those brain structures that suffer from AD and found that all these structures are quite clearly tested. Therefore, the patient who came to us was potentially (in the future) ill with BA. He could not be attributed to the early form of AD - "early dementia" for the simple reason that he did not have a violation of long-term memory and praxis. Treatment of all tested brain structures by regulating the content of calcium salts in the tissues showed that patients with predementia and early dementia respond to this treatment quite adequately. As the testability of these brain structures decreased, patients and their relatives reported that the condition of the patients became significantly better, not only in terms of short-term memory recovery, but also in other indicators. For example, walking improved significantly - our patient began to walk without stooping, in a straightened position. get tired less. The pain in the hip joint disappeared, the noise in the left ear became significantly less. In addition, the patient had a significant improvement in sleep at night. He rarely wakes up at night. There was a feeling of satisfaction from a night's sleep. The above shows that the diagnosis and treatment of Predementia by normalizing the content of calcium salts in the tissues makes it possible to delay the clinical and instrumental manifestations of not only early dementia, but also AD in general. In the process of treatment, patients consistently (not simultaneously) disappear the symptomatology that was before the start of treatment. So, after examining patients by the method of resonance diagnostics [9-20] and instructing them and their relatives on the independent production of drinking water with a reduced content of calcium salts, patients begin to use only water with a reduced content of calcium salts in their diet. 6-9 weeks after the start of the use of drinking water with a reduced content of calcium salts, the first reports of patients and their relatives with early and moderate dementia on the well-being of patients were presented. It was noted that in all patients there was an improvement in memory, especially short-term memory, disorders of executive functions - apraxia, agnosia - decreased, and the vocabulary of speech increased. Ten to twelve weeks after starting the use of drinking water with a reduced content of calcium salts, patients with early and moderate dementia continued to report on improving their well-being and a survey was carried out. All those organ preparations of brain structures that we tested before the start of AD treatment began to be less tested, which indicated the effectiveness of the treatment. Prior to treatment, we performed a parathyroid examination in all of our patients. The examination showed that in all patients the parathyroid gland is tested as a degenerated gland, i.e. poorly functioning, obviously exposed to calcium salts, i.e. calcified iron. After ten weeks of treatment, a re-examination of the parathyroid gland was performed. The examination showed that in all patients the parathyroid gland, although it was tested, was already less, which indicates that the parathyroid gland is coming out of a state of degeneration, out of calcification as a result of treatment with drinking water with a reduced content of calcium salts. Resonance diagnostics showed that brain organ preparations of patients with early and moderate dementia: amygdala, nucleus basalis, insular cortex, brain septum, hippocampus, neocortex, temporal lobe, parietal lobe, isocortex, piriform lobe, insular field, hippocampal pre-basement, paralimbic region the bark began to be tested less, which testified to the effectiveness of the treatment. After 14 weeks, two patients and their relatives reported that they did not have any manifestations of Alzheimer's disease. Examination of patients by the method of resonance diagnostics indicated that those organ preparations that are usually tested in AD were not tested. After 16 weeks, 5 other patients and their relatives testified that they did not see manifestations of AD in the patient. Examination of patients also showed that the organ preparations tested before the onset of the disease stopped being tested by the resonance diagnostics method. The parathyroid gland was also discontinued in all nine patients. After 18 weeks, the remaining patients and their relatives reported that they had no manifestations of BA, which was combined with the termination of testing by the method of resonance diagnostics of all organ preparations previously tested and the organ preparation of the parathyroid gland. In six patients with AD, we used a preparation prepared from the “calcification” nosode for treatment. Each patient was selected their own potency of the drug used. It has been established that the use of the prepared preparation "calcification" leads to a decrease in the manifestations of BA, and then to the cessation of the manifestations of this disease. In this group of patients, appropriate work was carried out with the parathyroid glands. One of our patients drew the doctor's attention to the fact that he “has been using water with a reduced amount of calcium salts for one year and seven months and his condition is only getting better. I don’t have any manifestations of calcium deficiency, obviously, because I take calcium salts and other salts from salads, vegetables and fruits. The total concentration of calcium in the blood during the treatment has not decreased and is 2.24-2.63 mmol/l. From the above, it follows that the treatment of patients with BA by drinking water with a reduced content of calcium salts, as well as by using prepared preparations "calcification" leads to positive results - the absence of manifestations of degeneration of those formations in the brain that lead to BA. We continue to monitor all patients who were treated by the method of normalizing the content of calcium salts in body tissues. We clearly understand that there are many reasons for the degeneration of brain structures leading to AD. They can be both internal and external. This article discusses only

one of these reasons. It is important to pay attention to the fact that these methods of treating AD can be extremely effective in the prevention of this disease.

Conclusion

Prior to the start of treatment, all patients with BA were diagnosed by the bio resonance method. The state of brain structures (organ preparations) was assessed: amygdala, nucleus basalis, insular cortex, brain septum, hippocampus, neocortex, temporal lobe, parietal lobe, isocortex, piriform lobe, insular field, hippocampal pre-basement, paralimbic cortex. In addition, the nosode "calcification" was evaluated. It was established that all the listed formations were clearly tested in all patients, which indicated the presence of BA. Patients throughout the entire period of treatment used in their diet drinking water only with a reduced content of calcium salts. Already after four 4-6 weeks of treatment, patients and their relatives began to report an improvement in the condition of patients, and at the end of treatment - the loss of all manifestations of asthma. In other patients with AD, the prepared preparation "calcification" was used. At the end of treatment, examination of patients by the method of resonance diagnostics testified that the organ preparations of the brain, characteristic of AD, that were tested before the start of treatment, were no longer tested.

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