LIST OF THE FUNCTIONAL COMPLAINTS AND PHYSICAL CHANGES OF THE IONIC CALCIUM DEFICIENCY SYNDROME

PLEASE NOTE:

The clinical findings marked with an astrix "*" are those which either the patient most commonly complains of or are most frequently found on physical examination.

The reader MUST realize that this table represents the entire list of the functional and physical findings which can arise for reason of the deficiency state. This syndrome which arises for reason of the direct effect of ionic calcium deficiency on tissues is only most rarely elicited in entirety. The presence of even only two or three of the more common findings, such as those marked with an astrix, "*", may be taken as positive evidence of the existance of the deficiency to a degree sufficient to also initiate autonomic stimulation of the adaptive function of one or more organ or tissues or of the cell, which is genetic mutant change. These functions may be broken down to create "mal-adaptive" disease. The mutant will give rise to malignancy.

For example the presence in Crohn's disease, rheumatoid arthritis, hypertension, chronic asthma, or cancer, of tenderness of skeletal muscle on pressure, the myoedemic nodule on percussion, a coated tongue, and an acid salivary pH is sufficient to incriminate these diseases as the product of an associated adaptive function attempting biochemical compensation for the ionic calcium deficiency state, or as a malignancy which arose from a mutant which was "tailor made" to survive and thrive in the melieu of deficiency.

SYSTEM INVOLVED	COMPLAINTS OR FUNCTIONAL STIGMA	SIGNS OR PHYSICAL FINDINGS	
TOTAL BODY	Chronic fatigue* cold intolerance	Fatigued appearance Pallor, cold hands ACID SALIVARY PH *	
SKELETAL	Nocturnal calf cramps*	Increased myotatic	4

MUSCLE

Diurnal acheing and cramping of calves, thighs, chest, neck*, back* muscles.

irritability

- 1) gross spasm
- 2) MYOEDEMA*
- 3) PAIN ON PALPATION of soleus*, trapezius*.

PLEASE NOTE:

THESE ARE THE MOST IMPORTANT PHYSICAL FINDINGS OF THE SYNDROME. THEIR PRESENCE EVEN IN AN ONLY MINOR SYMPTOMATIC CONSTITUTES WARNING THAT THE DEFICIENCY IS OF CONCENTRATION AS ADEQUATE TO EXCITE ORGAN ADAPTION TO THE DEFICIENCY WHICH HAS THE POTENTIAL OF CREATING "MAL-ADAPTIVE DISEASE".

DIAGRAMS SHOWING THE RELATIONSHIP OF CHRONIC DEFICIENCY OF CALCIUM WHICH HAS BEEN RENDERED BIOLOGICALLY ACTIVE BY THE D VITAMINS, TO THE COMPLAINTS AND PHYSICAL SIGNS OF A DEFICIENCY SYNDROME, INCLUDING ACIDITY OF SALIVA. TO ORGAN RELATED DISEASES, AND TO CELL RELATED CANCER.

DIAGRAM #1:

THE DIRECT NON-ADAPTING EFFECTS ON TISSUES CREATING COMPLAINTS AND SIGNS

> with or without

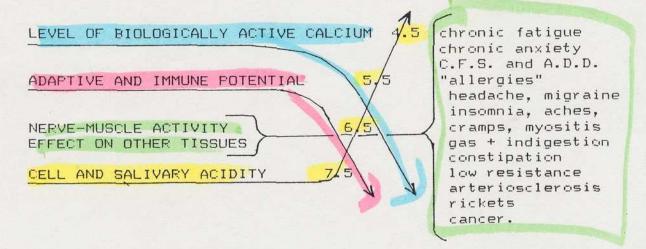
THE DIRECT ADAPTING EFFECT ON CELLS CREATING MAL IGNANT MUTATION

> with or without

DIAGRAM #2

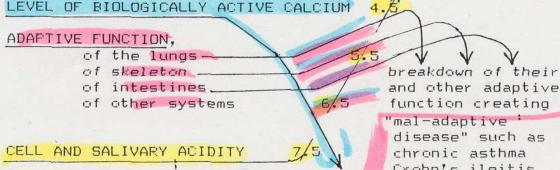
THE INDIRECT AUTONOMIC FFFECT ON ORGANS WITH ADAPTIVE FUNCTION CREATING "MAL-ADAPTIVE" DRGAN DISEASE

The direct effect of "cell energy starvation" creating: symptoms of central and peripheral anxiety-tension ii) skeletal and smooth muscle spastic complaints, iii) alteration in secretory tissue function, and iv) physical signs of muscle, finger nails and tongue..



While the following diseases represent the breakdown of adaption of organs to the deficiency, cancer represents mutation maladaption of a single cell to the same deficiency.

Through autonomic control the deficiency may excite the ancillary adaptive function of one or more organs to increase total body acidity thus facilitating the hyper-ionization of cellular calcium and effecting biochemical compensation for the deficiency and the starvation. Those functions may break down to create a disease and the influence of the acidifying functions will be reflected on the pH of saliva.



and other adaptive function creating "mal-adaptive : disease" such as chronic asthma Crohn's ileitis RA and osteo arthr osteoporosis diabetes hypertension.

ADAPTIVE AND NON ADAPTIVE IONIC CALCIUM DEFICIENCY DISEASES

The ionic calcium deficiency diseases are of two major types, the "direct" arising for reason of the direct influence which deficiency of the ion has on muscle, nerve and other tissues, and the "indirect" which arise because of adaptive autonomic nervous stimulation of an organ. In the latter instance disease arises because the asymptomatic adaptive function attempting biochemical compensation for the deficiency state was broken down by the persisting deficiency that exhausted the function, and because of the added direct effect of the deficiency on the secretory, nerve and muscle tissues of the adapting organ.

Other factors, such as genetic change, other deficiencies and excesses and a combination of these factors may play an important secondary role in the excitation of these diseases. Therefore, these many other different factors may dictate which tissue or organ is to be affected by the underlying deficiency to produce a variety of deficiency diseases. Moreover, the treatment of one of these secondary factors may induce moderate resolution of the disease in many cases while the primary cause of ionic calcium deficiency is untreated. Despite such resolution one must not ignore the indications of the existence of an underlying ionic calcium deficiency state.

(1) THE "DIRECT" ADAPTIVE DISEASES

DISEASE ORGAN	PRIMARY FUNCTION	ADAPTIVE FUNCTION
(A) OF MUTATION		
cancer a cell	varied function	adaptive mutation

(2)	THE "DIRECT	" NON	ADAPTIVE	DISEASES	
DISEASE ORGAN	PRIMARY	FUNCT	ION	ADAPTIVE	FUNCTION
(A) THE SPASTIC	C TUBE AND V	ESSEL	DISEASES		1
constipation	colon	fecal	storage		none
eneuresis	oladder	urine	storage		n
dysmennorhea (uterus	repro	duction		
migraine	erebral artery	cere	bral lation		п
(B) THE SKELETA	AL MUSCLE DI	SEASES			1 1
chronic myositis	muscle	mc	tion	1-2	

(C) BRAIN AND NERVE TISSUE DEGENERATIONS

mental function coordination stimuli conduct

none

Alzheimer's cortex men
Parkinson's lenticular con
Lou Gherigs nerve tract so
hyperactions hyperactivity, learning disability, anxiety, depression, anti social behavior, drug addiction

none

THE IMMUNE PLUS ADAPTIVE SYSTEMS (E)

AIDS

internal secretory tissue

immunity plus adaption

(3) THE "INDIRECT" ADAPTIVE DISEASES

DISEASE

ORGAN

PRIMARY FUNCTION

ADAPTIVE FUNCTION

(A) THE SPASTIC TUBE AND VESSEL DISEASES

stomach peptic ulceration

digestion

Increased HCl secretion lowering of systemic pH

forms of ileum ileitisand colon colitis

Incr'd production + rapid passage of alkaline int, secretions. Lowering of systemic pH

chronic asthma

bronchial tubes

heart

respiration

Retention of CO-2 with lowering of systemic pH

coronary arterv thrombosis

coronary circulation control of cardiac circl'n and cardiac plus total body function

hyper--tension systemic arteries

systemic circulation

Hydrostatic kinetic energy transduced to chemical change of Ca++ ionization

(B) THE METABOLIC DISEASES

diabetes

pancreas and CHO metabtarget cells -olism

Prod'n of organic acids ionization of Ca++ by lowering of systemic pH

(C) THE SKELETAL DISEASES

osteo arthritis rheumatoid arth. osteoporosis

support bone

Slow or rapid calcium loss by by hormone or enzyme action

IN CONCLUSION

The clinical aspects of the ionic calcium deficiency state are most varied and rarely are presented in complete array to facilitate their interassociation. Therefore, the appreciation of this deficiency complex in most patients requires the study, by the physician, of the irregular presentation of complaints and diseases in an the individual or patient who has pursued the responsible lifestyle defects and the study of their relief on therapy of the deficiency state. The physician is also required to study the relative absence of those clinical findings in non deficient individuals. In that regard, those contemplating pure clinical research of this deficiency complex must include a study of controls, such as non deficient highly efficient college or university athletes.

