
Focus on Health

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“Serp” is the acronym given to Serine Protease inhibitors that share a complex structure comprised of many amino acids in varying sequences. They are present throughout nature in both animals and plants. In addition they are found in viruses, bacteria, and parasites, making them important contributors to human infectious diseases. They are also involved in neoplastic neurodegenerative and autoimmune conditions such as cancer, multiple sclerosis, and rheumatoid arthritis.

Any compound that binds serpins into a virtually irreversible complex would be immensely valuable in combating many medical conditions. A metalloprotein is just that type of compound.

When a metalloprotein is combined with an antiviral its potency and spectrum of effectiveness is increased by five times as great an amount as either of these when used alone.

The type of cell death which occurs is the crucial factor which determines which new disease will manifest itself. Of course, which of the body’s organ systems is attacked is the other determinant.

Cell death occurs in one of two ways: apoptosis or necrosis. The body responds to injury by a process called inflammation. Which part of the inflammatory process predominates and whether the inflammatory process leads to recovery or to cell death determines whether the organism recovers normal function, suffers chronic inflammation without recovery, or dies, and how it dies.

Cell death by apoptosis in humans produces fragments of amino acid groups named prions. They are extruded and promote chronic inflammation. Cell death by necrosis, which is the normal way that cells die, does not.

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Type I and Type II diabetes, especially the former, lend themselves to treatment evaluation. Many cancers, autoimmune diseases, and neurodegenerative diseases have no definite criteria which can indicate success or failure of treatment regimens. By contrast, Type I diabetics who are able to stop their insulin replacement after years of use are clear-cut indicators of success, particularly if that success continues long term or even life long.

Treatment regimen for Type I diabetics:

The initial step in treatment should include a metalloprotein such as Ultram ER, available by prescription only, combined with Valtrex, a prescription antiviral, 500 milligrams per day.

Additional steps:

Any enhancer combination of glycogens and amino acids available at any health food store as Ambrotose powder, two teaspoons per day, and Sport capsules, one twice per day.

Insulin-dependent diabetics should not undertake this plan without very close monitoring of their insulin dosage by a qualified specialist who understands all of the above information. Precipitous drops in insulin dosage could occur as the diabetes recedes and precipitate life-threatening hypoglycemia (insulin shock).

Other steps include the following:

1. A low glycemic diet.
2. A systematic exercise regimen as described in Dr. Peter Snell's new book Use It Or Lose It. (available at www.useitorloseit.biz)
3. Omega 3 fatty acids, 6 grams per day and Gamma Linoleic Acid capsules, 2 per day.
4. Bromelain, three capsules three times per day, purchasable at all health food stores for COX/LOX pathway inhibition of essential fatty acid metabolism.
5. Niaspan
6. Vitamin D3
7. Human chorionic gonadotropin, 25 units subcutaneously per day.
8. One or two glasses of red Bordeaux wine per day, but no more.

A full detailed study is being completed for publication in a peer-reviewed medical journal. This article has been edited by my research assistant Mrs. Dorothy Manuel Woodward.

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