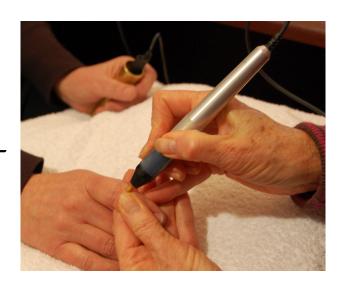
Diabetes The Ultimate Fast-Aging Disease

Diabetes and inflammatory food reactions are inseparable. Type I: not enough insulin Type 2: too much insulin because the body is resisting it/doesn't respond

When we do EAV, we find the pancreas is a very common and hard-hit "shock organ". Not clear why...



It's really a multiple gland: Exocrine (secretes digestive enzyme juices) Endocrine (secretes hormones, especially insulin)

Chronic pancreatitis is a very common affliction in this society at this time. It is a long-standing inflammation of the pancreas that alters its normal structure and functions.

Presents with abdominal pain and fatty stools (no fat digestion). Leads to malabsorption and weight loss. Alcohol is a primary cause. Diabetes will follow, in time...

Type I (not enough insulin) and type 2 (not responding to insulin) can both be controlled with attention to toxic/allergy foods.

It's all about settling down inflammation.

Type I is stupidly treated, with insulin and carbohydrate "lines".

If you don't take the "lines" you don't need the insulin!

Type 2 is best treated with carb avoidance:

NO starchy foods (like bread, cereals), fruit and juices, dairy, pulses, starchy vegetables (potatoes and corn), sweets like sodas, cake, cookies, candy, chips...

But ultimately both are helped, even resolved, by removing the food inflammatory overload, exactly as I am teaching you in the DW Academy!

There is an auto-immune element behind the inflammatory process.
Virus may be the trigger (Coxsackie and rubella fingered).

Not a strong genetic disease: identical twins, only 30% concurrence Persons tend to get the incidence of the country they move to ... Meaning it's environmental/exogenous

Fasting plasma glucose level over 126 mg/dL GTT levels at or above 200 mg/dL two hours after a 75 g oral glucose load Glycated hemoglobinAIC) at or above 6.5 Patients with fasting glucose levels over 100

We are especially interested in "brittle diabetes", which means wildly unstable levels.

An aspect of the classic "allergy" symptom: comes and goes rapidly.

Treatment is obvious: find and eliminate allergy foods.

However, a brittle diabetic must beware of sudden drops in blood glucose.

Look for dairy, eggs and wheat...

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Bovine serum albumin is biologically very similar to islet cells in the pancreas. Celiac disease occurs concurrently. Many kids ovalbumin sensitive (eggs) But remember: any food can do it

Not just foods - pesticides too:

Organophosphate pesticides (such as malathion, diazinon, parathion) have been found to be toxic to the immune system in animals and sometimes human. (Galloway and Handy 2003)

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Also causes a condition resembling prediabetes in animals (Slotkin 2011).

Organophosphates disrupt beta cell function, including malthion (Hectors et al. 2011).

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Whatever the trigger, the final mechanism may be swelling of the tissue cells, so they become insulin resistant (Phillpott and Kalita). Thus any inflammation reduction procedure is good for diabetes!