

Multiple Sclerosis

MS Parallels Alzheimer's

Similar or Same Root Causes are Emerging for Both Diseases



Multiple Sclerosis (MS) is a neurodegenerative disease, as is Alzheimer's disease (AD).

Eduard von Rindfleisch had recognized, over 135 years ago, that inflammation of small vessels (vasculitis) precedes neural damage. The connection between MS and AD is now made.

The blood vessels become diseased first, then the neurons supported by the vessels deteriorate.

As with Alzheimer's, doctors must look beyond the brain for inflammation. It is possible to improve MS sufferers through a proper diagnosis and treatment.

Some Vitamins Help

Dr. Wheldon, and emerging MS expert, describes part of his treatment as "poly pharmacy." That is, he recommends many supplements to boost immune system health and improve a patients chance of responding to more powerful presciption drugs. He understands that suggesting multiple supplements and drugs is not ordinary, but with a disease like MS, with no presumed cure, one must advocate for patients well-being. Here is his polypharmacy list:

Vitamin C 1g daily; Omega 3 fish oil, 5g daily; Evening primrose oil 1000 mg daily; Acetyl L-Carnitine 500 mg daily; Alpha Lipoic acid 150 mg daily; Coenzyme Q10

Coenzyme Q10 200 mg daily; Selenium 200 micrograms daily; N-acetyl cysteine 600mg twice daily.

Stealth Infection Tied to MS and Alzheimer's

Dr. David Wheldon of England compiled a definitive description of the causes and treatments of MS. "After much controversy there is now powerful evidence for the respiratory pathogen Chlamydia pneumoniae (CP) being a causal factor in some variants of the neurological illness multiple sclerosis."

Dr. Wheldon sites vast literature that shows the presence of CP in MS patients and shows that



when patients are properly treated for CP, their MS conditions rectify. He makes it clear that the information is both irrefutable yet speculative since medicine is very cautious. But the medicines used cause little harm compared to the consequences of the disease.