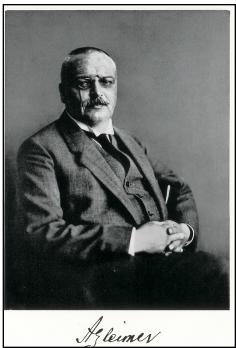


Alzheimer's Disease

Diagnosis Guides Treatment:

A Diagnosis of Alzheimer's is a Dead End. But a Comprehensive Diagnosis Affords Hope.



Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a type of dementia and a neurodegenerative disease. Dr. Alzheimer first described it in 1907. In modern medicine, AD is handled by Neurology. Neurologist perform simple mental tests to diagnose these diseases.

A diagnosis of AD is really a diagnosis of exclusion. That is, the true underlying cause is not known so patients are classified into the "Alzheimer's" basket.

We believe that a thorough "differential" diagnosis can often reveal treatable causes and our patients often improve.

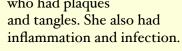
Dr. Alzheimer

Would you believe that Dr. Alois Alzheimer, for whom the disease is named, theorized the cause in 1907 and science is proving him substantially correct.

Over 100 years ago Dr. Alzheimer's published a paper connecting senile dementia to vascular disease. Dr. Alzheimer said the plaques (hallmark of AD) were not the cause of the disease. Clinical trials continue to prove him right because removing the plaques do not impact AD.

Dr. Alzheimer believed that the neurofibrillary tangles in the brain are the true measure of the disease. His first patient was Auguste Deter who had plaques





Rule Out Overlooked Causes - Like Inflammation and Infection.

Alzheimer's experts agree that inflammation is part of the disease process. New research shows that immune system boosting slows some aspects of Alzheimer's disease.

However, inflammation is not a root cause, it is a symptom. What is a root cause? Anything that can activate the immune system (inflammation is an immune response) is thus a potential root cause.

Consider the following wikipedia citation:

"Typhus is any of several similar diseases caused

by Rickettsia bacteria. The name comes from "typhos" meaning smoky or hazy, describing the state of mind of those affected with typhus."

Could Rickettsia infection be a cause of Alzheimer's disease?

