

Alzheimer's Studies • Stem Cell Research Cause and Answers Vs. Symptoms

Improving Brain Function

by J. C. Spencer

Since we started the intense Pilot Surveys in 2004 with scores of patients with Alzheimer's, Dementia, Stroke, Trauma, and Parkinson ranging from early stages to advanced patients in care facilities, we have gathered a lot of data and learned much from these studies.

This report is not about those studies. Those findings are scheduled to appear in medical papers authored by Medical Writers: Patricia Smith (author of "Alzheimer's" published in the Dummies series), H. Reg McDaniel, M.D., Charles Eschweiler, and another university based principle investigator.

This report is on our findings leading up to the Pilot Surveys and on information we have gained in the studies, not the studies themselves.

Cognizant studies are of great interest to us and play major roles in our understanding brain function. It is our intent that the surveys will help determine ways and means of improving academic achievement in children and improved brain function in adults.

Cognizant and physical responses have been documented to be improved when the science of Glycomics is integrated into the equation. A combination of certain micronutrients in the form of glyconutrients, phytonutrients, and phytogenins, taken orally, produce positive alertness response, sometimes evidenced within minutes. This knowledge demands continued research to determine the best pathway for optimal success.

The Endowment for Medical Research plans to continue gathering research data in the area of brain function challenges in preparation for major research funding.

Our studies so far have determined at least three commonalities of brain function that Alzheimer's victims have

that we believe research will indicate can be addressed:

- 1) There is a protein plaque build-up on the neurons;
- 2) There is a near depletion of Dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) in the brain; and,
- 3) It is reported to us that Lecithin, normally abundant in the brain is reduced.

The Endowment is committed to investigate and document functional variations in the human brain.

There are already discoveries in mainstream medical universities that future studies of the brain need (to overcome the risk of misleading results) to take into consideration certain aspects of structure and function including the differences in male and female brain.

Our studies are two fold:

- (1) Discover and document how Glycomics aid brain function.**
- (2) Discover other sciences that aid Glycomics's ability to improve brain function.**

Stanford University's Seymour Levine in 1966 wrote an article published in *Scientific American* entitled "Sex Differences in the Brain". While much of his view has been put on the shelf, his thoughts helped generate a generation of neuroscientists that concluded that indeed there are differences in the brain caused by hormones.

Technological advances can view and monitor the brain of a living being in sophisticated noninvasive imaging techniques including positron-emission tomography (PET) and functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI).

Neuroscientists are beginning to explore the possibilities in determining if the number of neurons correlate with the differences in cognitive abilities.

H. Reg McDaniel, M.D. believes we are able to proliferate the patient's production of stem cells and thereby increase the number of neurons in the brain.

Through the Pilot Surveys we are conducting following Dr. H. Reg McDaniel's direction, we are able to document improvement in brain function.

Hormones and Brain Function

It is the author's conviction that not only do hormones play a major role in brain function but that specific hormones integrated with Glycomics can improve brain function.

It appears to us that in many cases, stress caused by a traumatic situation occurred in the past and most likely contributed to or even precipitated many of today's health challenges from Alzheimer's to Fibromyalgia & Chronic Fatigue Syndrome.

Stress is a major cause of the consumption and depletion of dehydroepiandrosterone from the blood stream. This depletion accelerates the aging process and brings on an onslaught of diseases by lowering the immune system. This hormone which is at the apex of our hormonal system is designed into the brain at a concentrated level six and a half (6½) times that it is in the blood stream. However, according to Ward Dean, M.D., in his book, "Smart Drugs", the brain of an Alzheimer's patient is missing the vital hormone, dehydroepiandrosterone.

Dehydroepiandrosterone is missing in the brain of an Alzheimer's patient.

If the stress of a stroke or other traumas depletes this hormone that contributes to the production of all hormones, is there any way of getting it back?

We believe that the protocol we are using in our Pilot Surveys is increasing the hormonal levels in the brain but currently we have no means of proving that. Detection of that hormone in the brain can be achieved only through an autopsy and we have had no volunteers.

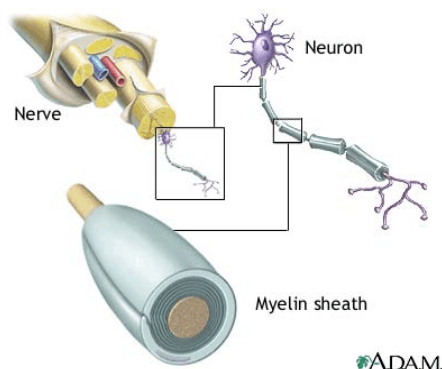
Myelin Sheath damage

contributes to Many Health Challenges

Myelin is an insulating layer that forms around nerves. It is made up of protein and fatty substances.

Reprinted from our Autism NEWSletter 11/04

The Myelin Sheath of a neuron consists of fat-containing cells that insulate the axon from the electrical transmission of signals. A gap exists between each myelin sheath cell along the axon. Since fat inhibits the flow of electricity, the signals jump from one gap to the next. Multiple sclerosis is characterized by patches of demyelination (destruction or loss of the myelin sheath) in the central nervous system. The symptoms that result from this



demyelination are determined by the functions normally contributed by the affected neurons. Disruption of muscle control, speech and visual disturbances are common and is evident in MS, Parkinson, and other diseases.

The Advanced Tutorial states: The myelin sheath (a tubular case or envelope) give the whitish appearance to the white matter of the brain. Myelin cells are included in the category of Glial cells. Glial cells function to support the processes of neurons in a variety of ways. The glial cells forming myelin sheaths are called oligodendrocytes in the central nervous system and Schwann cells in the peripheral nervous system. The gaps (approx. 1 micrometer wide) formed between myelin sheath cells along the axons are called Nodes or Ranvier.

Since fat serves as a good insulator, the myelin sheaths speed the rate of transmission of an electrical impulse

along the axon. The electrical impulse jumps from one node to the next at a rate as fast as 120 meters per second. This rapid rate of conduction is called saltatory conduction.

For the brain to work, it must be connected.

NOTE: *This knowledge may help us to better understand how hydrogenated oils ARE silent killers and why good oils give us a better quality of life.*

Stem Cells

Hold the Answers: Making the Connection

Stem cells produce neurons.

Stem cells are known for their ability to migrate to any part of the human body that needs repair including the brain. Stem cells seem to move to the area of greatest need to do their work.

Stem cells are produced in the bone marrow. A bone marrow transplant may cost up to \$300,000. You can harvest your own stem cells, if they are healthy, and have them frozen and later injected back into your own body after radiation or chemotherapy for about \$100,000.

Umbilical stem cells can be harvested from a newly born baby without harm to the child and later used in a compatible recipient for \$14,500 to \$21,000.

Visit our website endowmentmed.org

In addition to being a very informative website, we have posted three NEWS Bulletin Boards:

Health NEWS
Stem Cell NEWS and
Kids NEWS

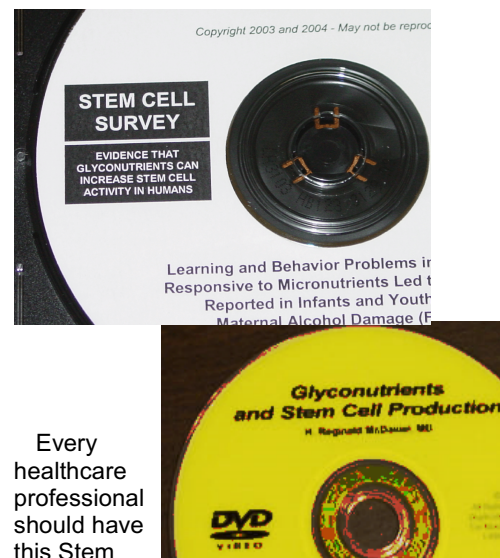
**The Endowment for
Medical Research**
P. O. Box 73089
Houston, Texas 77273
281-587-2020

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Major Medical Conference Sponsored by The Endowment for Medical Research October 8, 2005 - Houston

Visit: www.endowmentmed.org and click on Conference for details.

Glycomics



Every healthcare professional should have this Stem Cell Survey CD by H. Reg McDaniel, M.D. which documents how Dr. McDaniel discovered the glyconutrient growth factor for stem cell proliferation in the human body. Learn how Stem Cell proliferation may benefit Alzheimer's and other brain dysfunctions. This CD plus a DVD of Dr. McDaniel presenting the study is available for a contribution of \$50. This may be purchased online at www.EndowmentMed.org or by calling 281-587-2020.

Studies are under way or planned at The Endowment for Medical Research including Autism, Down Syndrome, ADHD, Alzheimer's, Dementia, ALS Parkinson, Huntington chorea, Trauma, and Stroke.

See www.EndowmentMed.org. Necessary forms are online.

