



[ANIMALS](#) - [ALLERGIES 1](#) - [ALLERGIES 2](#) - [ARTHRITIS](#) - [ASTHMA](#) - [AUTOIMMUNE](#) - [BACK PAIN](#) - [CANCER](#) - [PAIN](#) - [CUTS/SCRAPES](#) - [DENTAL/GUMS](#) - [DIABETES](#) - [DOCTOR'S TESTIMONIALS](#) - [ENERGY](#) - [ESPANOL](#) - [FIBROMYALGIA](#) - [GENERAL](#) - [HERPES](#) - [HIV/AIDS](#) - [HEADACHES](#) - [HYPERTENSION](#) - [INFECTIONS](#) - [INFLUENZA](#) - [LYME DISEASE](#) - [LUPUS](#) - [MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS](#) - [RESPIRATORY](#) - [SKIN DISORDERS](#) - [THYROID](#) - [WEIGHT LOSS](#)

PARKINSON

Hi MW, My heart goes out to you and your dad. There is no scientific evidence that TF or TF+ can help Parkinson's Disease. We have had a couple testimonies that felt that after they began using TF that the symptoms were improved. If I were going to use one or the other I would use TF 9 capsules per day. TF will modulate the immune system. We have seen wonders on what a healthy and modulated immune system can do. I would also encourage him to consume cellular energy producing agents such as CoQ10, acetyl-carnitine and phosphatidylserine. I would also consume antioxidants such as grape seed and lipoic acid. A strong cell may resist cell death. Most illnesses product free radicals as a secondary problem. There are a couple new ideas on Parkinson but I can't find them tonight. I will search for them tomorrow and re-post. God bless. - Mike Akins

PARKINSON

Jon has had Parkinson's Disease for the last 10 years. Ten days in to using a product with transfer factors, maitake and shiitake mushrooms, zinc, beta glucan, thymic factors, IP6 and cordyceps, he lost all of his shaking. He could stand up straight, and had eliminated most of his pain. Now, the shaking came back 24 hours later, but it came back less. He was able working 8 hours a day, stand up straight, had very little pain, and at times the shaking is not there at all. He was at least 40% improved by now. Now that is improvement within 2 months, which is pretty exciting for them. He had also written a letter which he has not been able to do for quite some time. - N.M., Naturopath, New Zealand.

PARKINSON

I have a patient with Parkinson's disease who after being on TF for a couple of months noticed his tremors had subsided remarkably to the point of very little shakes, and slight speech improvement. - Deborah, Australia.

A Brief Description

A disorder of the brain characterized by shaking and difficulty with walking, movement, and coordination. The disease is associated with damage to a part of the brain that is involved with the execution of movement.

James Parkinson first described Parkinson's disease in England in 1817. The disease affects approximately 2 out of 1,000 people, and most often develops after age 50. It does occasionally occur in younger adults and rarely in children. It affects both men and women and is one of the most common neurologic disorders of the elderly.

In some cases the disease occurs within families, especially when it affects young people. Most late onset cases are sporadic (no known cause). The term "parkinsonism" refers to any condition that involves a combination of the types of changes in movement seen in Parkinson's disease, which happens to be the most common condition causing this group of symptoms. Parkinsonism may be caused by other disorders or by external factors (secondary parkinsonism).

Parkinson's disease is caused by progressive deterioration of the nerve cells of the part of the brain that controls muscle movement (the basal ganglia and the extrapyramidal area). Dopamine, which is one of the substances used by cells to transmit impulses (transmitters), is normally produced in this area. Deterioration of this area of the brain reduces the amount of dopamine available to the body. Insufficient dopamine disturbs the balance between dopamine and other transmitters, such as acetylcholine. Without dopamine, the nerve cells cannot properly transmit messages, and this results in the loss of muscle function. The exact reason that the cells of the brain deteriorate is unknown. The disorder may affect one or both sides of the body, with varying degrees of loss of function.

In addition to the loss of muscle control, some people with Parkinson's disease become severely depressed. Although early loss of mental capacities is uncommon, with severe Parkinson's the person may exhibit overall mental deterioration (including dementia, hallucinations, and so on). Dementia can also be a side effect of some of the medications used to treat the disorder.

Parkinson's disease is rare in children. When present, it appears to be due to decreased sensitivity of the nerves (post-synaptic) to dopamine rather than deterioration of the area of the brain that produces dopamine.

Parkinsonism ? Secondary

Secondary Parkinsonism is a disorder similar to Parkinson's disease, but is caused by the effects of a medication, a neurodegenerative disorder, or another illness.

Parkinson's disease is one of the most common neurologic disorders of the elderly. The term "parkinsonism" refers to any condition that causes any combination of the types of movement abnormalities seen in Parkinson's disease.

Secondary Parkinsonism may be caused by disorders such as a stroke, encephalitis, or meningitis. Other neurodegenerative disorders such as progressive supranuclear palsy, corticobasal degeneration, and multiple systems atrophy.

Parkinson's Disease is named after James Parkinson, an English Physician who first described the disease in 1817.

Estimated 1.5 million Americans have Parkinson's Disease.

More Americans have Parkinson's than Multiple Sclerosis and Muscular Dystrophy combined.

Parkinson's Disease is the second most prevalent neurodegenerative disease behind Alzheimer's Disease.

Incidence of Parkinson's Disease increases each year in each age group from the early twenties until age 55, and decrease from there until age 90.

Disease progression is similar in young and old with Parkinson's Disease.

Parkinson's is not usually inherited, though genetics along with environment and age are all considered factors.

One of every 100 people over the age of 60 has Parkinson's.

Common symptoms include tremor on one side of the body, generalized slowness in movements, stiffness of

limbs, balance problems, lowered voice volume, freezing in one place, decreased facial expressions or small cramped handwriting.

source: National Institute of Health, National Parkinson Foundation

[ANIMALS](#) - [ALLERGIES 1](#) - [ALLERGIES 2](#) - [ARTHRITIS](#) - [ASTHMA](#) - [AUTOIMMUNE](#) - [BACK PAIN](#) - [CANCER](#) - [PAIN](#) - [CANCER](#) - [CUTS/SCRAPES](#) - [DENTAL/GUMS](#) - [DIABETES](#) - [ENERGY](#) - [FIBROMYALGIA](#) - [GENERAL](#) - [HIV/AIDS](#) - [HEADACHES](#) - [HYPERTENSION](#) - [INFECTIONS](#) - [INFLUENZA](#) - [LUPUS](#) - [MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS](#) - [PARKINSON'S DISEASE](#) - [RESPIRATORY](#) - [SKIN DISORDERS](#) - [THYROID](#) - [WEIGHT LOSS](#)

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