

Acid Hypoxia

Common Denominator of Addictions, Allergies, Immunologic Reactions, Infections and Cancer

Additive reactions constitute inflammatory symptoms precipitated by an adaptation to a frequently used substance (food, tobacco, caffeine, alcohol or narcotics) to which there are no immune components, such as cellular or humeral, to the symptom productions. Symptoms may be precipitated by constitutive defenses such as vasoactive agents (histamine, serotonin, kinines and complement disorders). The central mechanism of addictive adaptation is a see-saw of too much and too little endorphins and serotonin. This is a hypersensitive reaction developed by the biological stress of frequent contact with the same food. On contact, there is a hypersensitive defense response of a rise in self-made narcotic polypeptides (endorphins). This rise in alkaloid endorphins produces an alkaline state in which oxygen and oxidoreductase enzymes function with efficiency. At the same time, the endorphins rise beyond normal. Serotonin also, as defense against biological stress, rises beyond normal. This alkaline-hyperoxia, high narcotic, high serotonin state is super comfortable in which pain leaves, energy is present and oxidoreductase enzymes are highly functional and the beyond normal narcotic level produces a mental euphoria and disordered judgment. Three to four hours later, there is a switch to acid-hypoxia, a drop below normal of endorphins and serotonin with the emergence of pain and the euphoria is replaced with depression. In this acid-hypoxia state, histamine and other inflammatory constitutive reactions develop, producing symptoms. The frequency associated of IgG immune reactions to foods and addictive reactions to food suggests that at least in some cases, IgG immune reactions develop secondary to addictive reactions.

The essence of allergic hypersensitive reactions is inflammation associated with substance exposure. Food addictions and food allergy, as separate mechanisms, can exist to the same substance. In my writings, I have specifically referred to food allergies since it is classically regard in the medical literature as being the same immunologic reactions. Theron G. Randolph, M.D. (2) has taught us the significance of addiction and its relationship to allergy. My research as described in my book, *Brain Allergies*, agrees with and compliments the observations of T.G. Randolph. My observations have demonstrated that acid-hypoxia is the common denominator in symptom production even when there is no evidence of immune reactions. Immune reactions are also and always acidifying. Thus there are many reactions that immunologists have dismissed as being psychosomatic when in fact, they were addictions. Acid-hypoxia is the common denominator between addictive reactions and allergic-immune reactions. The withdrawal phase of addiction explains the symptoms of addiction. Fortunately, avoidance of the IgG allergen and or the addiction withdrawal reaction can be reversed with three months of avoidance following which, 95% of the time, a single exposure to the food will not produce symptoms. The re-exposure at the frequency of once in four days classically does not reinstate either the immunologic reaction or the addictive reaction. Furthermore, food addiction cannot be adequately handled by desensitization type treatment. Both IgG, complement disorder and addiction can be adequately handled with the initial three months avoidance followed by an exposure once in four days.

There are a dozen or more constitutive defenses against invasion of antigens, be these non-alive antigens or alive microorganisms. The constitutive defenses mechanisms are not immune mechanisms as such but set the stage for the cascade of humeral and cellular immune mechanisms. For a review of the significance of these constitutive defenses, refer to text in these fields (1). The goal of this treatise is to recognize and emphasize neglected and even ignored electromagnetic and energy factors which are a party to and impinging on allergy, immunology and microbiology science.

The value of avoidance and spacing of contact with the offending agent compared to neutralization and desensitization techniques is that avoidance and spacing is most efficient. All too often, the avoidance and spacing of contact is ignored in preference to neutralization. If the offending agent is dander from a cat or dog, the best policy is to remove the cat or dog and clean up

the house especially with filtration and ozone. If it is food, then avoid the food for a period of three months and then space the contact to no more than once in four days. In my judgment, after an extensive trial period, I regarded food desensitization or neutralization as a disaster, whereas food rotation turned out to be a great health promoter for the majority.