

Magic in Our Midst

Toxic chemicals, including poisonous heavy metals like mercury, lead, arsenic, and cadmium, are the worst problem faced by all life as we know it. We literally live in a chemical soup. The chemicals come into our bodies through the food we eat, the water we drink, and the very air we breathe. This situation actually threatens our survival.

Until recently, the only sure way to remove the most destructive heavy metals and toxins from our bodies was through I.V. chelation, a process both invasive and horrendously expensive. And even if we spent hundreds of hours and thousand of dollars on chelation treatments, the toxins would start going right back in with our next breath, our next meal, our next beverage.

But the solution is at hand. It

Earth today.

What is Zeolite?

Zeolite is part of a group of minerals with a four-sided honeycomb structure and, rare among minerals, a negative magnetic charge. The effect of the structure and the magnetic charge is that zeolites attract heavy metals and toxins to it and simply engulfs them. The toxins

Then the zeolite carries them safely and harmlessly out of the body through normal digestion.

Because of its effect on toxins, zeolite has been used as a supplement in China for more than 900 years. In the West, it has been used by industry for various tasks, including clearing up water pollution and as a food additive for animals.

The form of zeolite I recommend (there are many naturally occurring zeolites) is called

Medical Uses of Zeolite

Studies have shown that zeolite has a high affinity for trapping lead, cadmium, arsenic, mercury and other potentially harmful metals. Through the process of cation exchange, zeolite can lower overall heavy metal exposure in individuals. This would have a dramatic effect in the risk reduction of certain cancers and heart disease.

Zeolite buffers the system towards slight alkalinity by establishing pH levels of 7.35 to 7.45 which is the optimum pH for the body. The body

An acid blood pH (7.34 or lower) creates a precondition for cancer. In an acid environment, brain cell function can also be impaired, causing depression, anxiety, stupor, paranoia, delusions or hallucinations.

Zeolite is a unique antioxidant. A traditional antioxidant works by absorbing excess free radicals into its system because it has an impaired electron. In contrast, zeolite traps free radicals in its complex structure, inactivating and eliminating them.

Other benefits from taking zeolite are:

- * Stops acute and chronic diarrhea
- * Raises the body

Binds mycotoxins, forming stable complexes

- * Reduces side effects of chemotherapy/radiation
- * Stabilizes and regulates immune system

Humic Acid is the Anti-Viral Answer

Viruses. Those enigmatic, perplexing and often lethal microbes cause a vast number of human illnesses from the common cold to epidemic diseases. New and changing viruses are appearing at an all too alarming rate and we need an effective way to control their influence on our body.

Referred to as the

Medical studies now show that it has the ability to significantly change our life for the better. It is so safe, powerful and effective that healers around the world have used it for hundreds of years with amazing results.

In agriculture, there are many studies that point to a pattern of serious deficiency of humic acid to commercial livestock. When the deficiency is alleviated, phenomenal results are achieved, including resistance to disease, increased growth, and improved general health.

Similarly, human dietary supplementation with humic acid is bringing about life changing results for so many!

So what exactly is this miraculous substance?

Scientists have most appropriately referred it to as the Anti-Viral Answer. Humic acid is the smallest, most complex, most highly refined naturally occurring water-soluble substance on Earth. Tiny amounts remarkably transform the molecular structure of water, making it intensely more active and penetrating. Humic acid then assists water in its job of dissolving and transporting. It helps carry nutrients into the cell and waste products away from the cell, while also helping to neutralize toxins and invaders.

Humic acid has the dramatic ability to even penetrate deadly ultra-microscopic viruses. Viruses are super small, and live deep inside the cells of plants, animals and humans. Viruses even live inside other microscopic disease causing organisms, where they

Viruses encapsulate themselves within an impenetrable protein barrier where defense mechanisms cannot get them. Humic acid puts a coating around the viruses so the viruses are not able to adhere to a healthy cell, therefore preventing the viruses from reproducing. The agents for this are called Viral Fusion Inhibitors (through a special proprietary process, humic acid is specially treated and sterilized. Humic acid with Viral Fusion Inhibitors is the only kind I recommend.) The viruses are then vulnerable to attack by the immune system. Yet this is only the beginning, humic acid also has the amazing ability to alert the immune system to the virus or disease invader and to regulate and give strength to the immune system.

Other benefits obtained from taking humic acid include:

- * Provides increased resistance to colds and flu, infection and disease (including Herpes, Hepatitis, HPV, West Nile Virus, Cancer etc.)
- * Supercharges our immune system
- * Assists in purging parasites, pathogens and viruses from our body
- * Creates a feeling of well being immediately

There is a product that has combined these two magical substances. It is called ZEOLITE-AV by ZEO Health Ltd. (www.zeohealth.com)

Stomach

Stomach, living below the diaphragm, upper abdominal, TCM will be divided into upper, middle and lower three. That the upper stomach Shanghuan, including Cardia; in the central Wan said that the gastric body parts; lower under Wan said, including Helicobacter pylori. Stomach is the main physiological functions of the receiving water and maturity Valley, stomach and down to the exterior of the spleen.

Gastric with four structures: (1) It can be divided into mucosal epithelium (a single columnar epithelium, the surface mucous cells), lamina propria (can be divided into gastric glands, sprayed doors pyloric glands and glandular), and mucosa muscle Layer (2); submucosal (a connective tissue) (3) mucosa myometrial smooth muscle is very thick (oblique longitudinal Central, a three-tier smooth muscle) (4) for the serous membrane

Why did not the stomach to digest their swap?

People eat food, it was soon lost gastric digestion. Highly acidic gastric juice may never swap their digestion, mystery?

In fact, the gastric juice in the digestion of food, but it also has some of the gastric damage, caused the death of some cells. However, because the stomach has a strong regeneration, this damage is only temporary, stomach would soon resume unabated. University of Michigan professor of the Faculty of Medicine of the German research data shows that the surface of gastric per minute to produce about 500,000 new cells. That is only three days, can be renewable for a new stomach. However, the gastric juice in the stomach within a few hours of the organization dissolves swap, the new cells alone, and there was no time to fully compensate for the losses caused by. Therefore, it has the ability to

The second ability stomach, gastric wall is covered with a thick layer, known as the gastric epithelial cells. Direct contact with the gastric juice, a corrosive gastric juices can not infiltrate the stomach wall. We know that if too much stomach acid produced, will lead to gastric ulcer. Because gastric mucosa with special protection role, I can be mild or only from the acid erosion.

Mainly from gastric pepsin and hydrochloric acid formed. Pepsin is a protein, it is a kind of digestive enzymes. But hydrochloride is different, it is very corrosive, and can easily damage the stomach cells. Therefore, the ability to rely on the stomach and gastric mucosal regeneration of the protective effect is not enough. In the gastric epithelial cells above also covered with a thin layer of carbohydrates, the so-called sugar-layer. It can further strengthen the protection of the stomach. In addition, in the gastric parietal layer, but also covered by a layer of fat composition, the substances known as lipids. Such substances hydrochloride hydrogen ions and chloride ions, and has a strong impediment, which is to protect their stomach third skills.

In recent years, scientists found that the gastric epithelial cells and the release of endogenous synthesis of prostaglandin, it is obvious gastrointestinal mucosal protection. In addition, some gastrointestinal tract that is the human body's largest endocrine organ, the new hormone secreting (all peptides substances).

Liver

Liver liver, the body's largest hepar, vascular extremely rich gland. Unlike other glands of a feature is that it accept double blood supply, in addition to hepatic artery, but also accept the hepatic portal vein injection.

Liver function is extremely complicated and important, it is the most active metabolism of the body organs involved in protein, fat, carbohydrates and vitamins, and other material synthesis, conversion and decomposition. In addition, hormones, drugs and other substances into and detoxification, antibody formation and the production and secretion of bile in the liver are carried out. Embryonic period, liver or one of the hematopoietic organs.

My adult liver 1299.94 g average weight of men, women average 1220.48 g. Liver-diameter (about Path)

First, the appearance of liver

Liver live in these lanes are reddish-brown, soft and brittle. Wedge was irregular liver can be divided into phrenic face, dirty surface and the lower margin.

Carina diaphragm surface, in contact with the diaphragm, the diaphragm surface to the front of the falciform ligament Hoyer into the right lobe of the right lobe of the liver and thin with smaller left lobe of the left lobe of liver. Phrenic no peritoneal lining of the rear part of that bare area bare area, nude zone on the left side of the part of a wider groove groove said vena cava, the inferior vena cava through.

Dirty rear facing downward, many of the adjacent organs, the liver surface dirt tracks in the corresponding pressure. Dirty face is the most noticeable in the middle of the cross trenches, said hilar porta hepatis, about 5 cm, was left hepatic artery, the right branch, and left hepatic, and the right of the portal left and right sticks, as well as nerve and lymphatic access portal, access to the structure of the hepatic portal liver Beattie said. Hepatic pedicle position in the structure of relations between the three is: liver left and right of the front, left hepatic artery, right-center, left hepatic portal vein, right after the Habitat branch. Hepatic portal can be seen on the left side of a deep narrow crack, it split from the round ligament of liver split with venous ligament composition. Round ligament of liver split from the edge of the liver, the hepatic portal back to the extreme left, through the round ligament of the liver. Liver round ligament is the umbilical vein remains closed. Hepatic venous ligament split from the Left back door, through a vein ligament, which is the period of fetal venous catheter sites. Dirty face from the gallbladder fossa liver margin back up to the hepatic portal, which satisfied that the gallbladder, and the inferior vena cava Waterloo this ditch is not connected, but can be regarded as the right of the hepatic portal longitudinal groove. These trenches, crack and Waterloo, on the whole it was the English letter h, will be divided into four of the liver: in the left hepatic vein with cleft round ligament ligament on the left side of crack; side quadrate lobe of the liver at the door before the liver Arresting and round ligament between the gallbladder fossa; caudate lobe in the caudate lobe after the hepatic portal vein and inferior vena cava ligament split between the ditch; right in the gallbladder fossa, and the inferior vena cava Waterloo right.

Second, the location and the adjacent liver

Liver edge of the liver is the dirty surface and at the dividing line between the surface, the margin in the right rear and blunt round, and left it in front of a book sharply. In the margin of the liver and gallbladder and liver at the end of the round ligament blocking contact with the liver capsule notch round ligament notch.

Liver mostly in the rib area and right quarter of the abdominal area, a small number located in the left rib quarter, were concealed by thorax, in the abdominal area on the left and right arch support among exposed, anterior abdominal direct contact.

Liver and diaphragm domes on the same sector in the right clavicle in the first online-5 intercostal rib or 5, then left, the liver sector of the sternum and Xiphoid combination of the first five finally left intercostal left subclavian midline nearby. Liver liver edge of the lower bound is in the middle of the right subclavian right, liver margin roughly in line with arch Youle, the medical examination, Youle arch in the liver can not be touched. In the abdominal area on the left, Youle arch, Habitat Xiphoid liver margin of about 3 cm, 3-year-old following the health of a child, because of the abdominal cavity volume smaller, and the relatively large volume of the liver, liver margin often lower than Youle arch 1.5

Youle not touched.

Liver dirty face and stomach in the left anterior wall of the adjacent, after the adjacent upper abdominal esophagus in the right lobe, and the front of the right colon song after another, near the central hepatic portal adjacent to the duodenum, music, adjacent to the rear Right and right adrenal gland.

Liver blood flow as follows:

Enterovirus

Enterovirus (intestine) from the pyloric anus to the digestive tract. Intestinal digestive tract is the longest section is the most important section. Mammalian intestinal including small intestine, large intestine and rectum three paragraphs. A lot of digestion product of digestion and almost all of the absorption in the small intestine are carried out, mainly concentrated colorectal food residues, formed stool, and through the rectum through the anus excreted.

Intestinal evolution of the most primitive form of Kongchangdongwu (such as Hydra) intestine, as the embryo of a simple layer on the capsule, called intestinal cavity, there is only one open with the outside world the same. Linear from animals (such as roundworm), digestive tract (gut) will be a separate entrance (l) and exports (anus). Links from the animal, a bowel muscle, intestine various parts of the morphology and function continuously for differentiation. To invertebrates, some of the digestive tract differentiation of the following forms: the mouth, pharynx, esophagus, crop, sand bag, stomach, intestine and rectum. In the epithelial lining of the intestinal wall part of a cell secretory function, some secreting cells also gathered in a special gland or organ, such as the liver and pancreas, which occurred in the history of intestines of the overhang in the development after the completion of a catheter and intestinal the same cavity.

Intestinal morphology and function with the type of food and feeding methods change. For example, a plant-eating animal meat animals intestinal length, which are rich in microorganisms digest cellulose. This adaptability to change significantly in the frog observed: Fresh algae such as tadpoles, intestinal length curly, and the metamorphosis into frogs eat insects, a lot of intestinal to shorten. Herbivorous insects such as grasshoppers, their digestion and absorption in the stomach (intestinal), enterovirus was only a short straight, and its primary role is to deliver the waste from the stomach to the rectum and anal discharge from. Shishi taking plants insects can be substantial water intake, sausage Traveling to the headend and back, covered in the front of the sausage, water intake directly through the intestinal wall into the lumen without the need for enactment of the lower intestine.

Vertebrate is the basic form of intestinal similar, and its main feature is growing secretion absorbing surface. l type in the round, and had short straight, the end of expansion into the rectum, enteral a single longitudinal folds, called intestinal ditch. Intestinal groove spiral course, enter into lumen formation of the original spiral valve, thereby increasing the size of the gut. Eat fish, the intestine longer, with the first part of intestinal spiral valve (valve-called intestinal). Flap-like opening in a very short gut of the large intestine, large intestine is the final section of the rectum. Gastrointestinal health-care network.

Most of the fish in the large intestine cloacal opening, individual fish anal openings via in vitro. Amphibians fish than the small intestine long and coiled together, there are rampant wrinkle to the demolition process lumen. Ileocecal valve in the small intestine, short and straight into the large intestine, large intestine openings in the cloaca. Reptiles and fish than the small intestine of the amphibians are long, there are many fold, and covered with conical villi, small intestine and colon is at the junction of the colon diverticula and ileocecal valve, colon diameter than the width of small intestine, which in the open cloaca. Intestinal terrestrial vertebrate animals, divided into small and obviously long small intestine and colon short and wide, and lost spiral valve, they rely on three ways to increase the area: First, increase the length of coiled up and the second is to enterovirus Cavity prominent mucosal folds and villi; three enteral Paper is the formation of a submucosal recess. Birds of enterovirus obviously divided into three sections, paragraph 1 of the duodenum, paragraph 2 for Michael s management, its equivalent of the small intestine, paragraph 3 for the post intestine, which corresponded to the large intestine and rectum. Mammalian small intestine into the duodenum, jejunum and ileum 3 of the liver and bile secretion of pancreatic secretion of pancreatic juice through their respective cavity catheter into the duodenum, the two catheter in the former all together into the duodenum ampulla. Ileum is connected colorectal (colon), large intestine in the body can be divided into up to the pack right ascending colon,

transverse colon, and then down the left side of the descending colon. Most mammals colonic pouch like a sub-section of the expansion, called the colon Kit, the longitudinal muscle outside the regular accumulation zone, known as the Colon zone. The bottom of the colon rectum and anus at its opening. Mammals at the junction of the small and large intestines is a blind pouch, called the caecum. Grazing animals such as rabbits and horse appendectomy longer, the cecum was very short, in its blind side a degradation processes earthworm-called appendectomy. Between the small and large intestines ileocecal valve, which prevent colon bacteria in the small intestine into the countercurrent.

Mammalian intestinal structure of the structure and functions of similar (see digest). Four walls of the general structure, Yaowaixiangna were: serosal layer (abdominal visceral), the smooth muscle layer, the mucosa and submucosa layer. The outer layer of smooth muscle longitudinal muscle fibers, the inner ring of muscle fiber, both to spiral course, in their systolic and diastolic to complete the mechanical intestinal digestion. Mucous layer is divided into three layers: near the submucosal layer of smooth muscle is called mucosal muscle. This was followed by connective tissue, also known as the lamina propria. Finally facing the lumen of the columnar epithelium is a layer of cells mucosa. Small intestinal mucosa are rampant and longitudinal folds, and there are numerous small finger-like processes, called villi (see figure). Villi in the ileum becomes less, that is, to colorectal disappear. Villi of the mucous membrane invagination into the basement pipe, known as Libeijueen s recess or intestinal glands. - Recess at the bottom of the epithelial cells constantly engage in mitosis, and generate new cells. Human digestive organs involved in the process.

New cells outward movement, the old cells in the lumen loss. Intestinal epithelial cells renewal rate soon, the survival of each cell about 48 hours. There are many in the crypt epithelium goblet cells, secretion of mucus, food and lubricants from the role of mucosal protection. Crypt epithelium are small intestinal fluid secretion of the glandular cells in the duodenal mucosa of many Bronner s gland, also known as duodenal gland, it mucus secretion. But none of the jejunum and ileum Bronner s gland. No large intestinal villi, the bulk of its epithelial cells mucus secretion. Colorectal epithelial cell mucin secretion.

Motor function of the intestinal movement two categories: one category is mixed movement, the main role is to chyme fully mixed with digestive juice, and chyme constantly updated contact with the mucosal surface; One is promoting the campaign will mainly intestinal from duodenal contents to the anus-promoting. Mixed movement mainly by the rhythm of the small intestine-Day campaign, and villous systolic and diastolic campaign swing to complete. Sub-section of the wall movement is circular muscle contraction rhythm of the performance of this movement to a section of chyme (about 1 to 2 cm) can be repeatedly separated and mixed. Intestinal every 15

All of the small bowel movement there is a sub-section gradient activities, that is, the higher the frequency of the following paragraph lower. If people in the preceding paragraph jejunum frequency 11 times per minute, compared to the terminal ileum eight times per minute. Therefore, sub-section movement can promote chyme to move large intestine. Swing is the rhythm wall longitudinal muscle contraction, the main role is to chyme in the intestinal mucosa on the shift. Villi movement is isolated from the chorionic villi of the smooth muscle fibers continuously for systolic and diastolic, the villi can enter chyme elongation; villi contraction will villi lymphatic and blood to take away and help absorb. Duodenal intestinal contents from the large intestine to push mainly by the small intestine peristalsis to complete. Creeping in the form of chyme in front of intestinal muscle relaxation, the rear of chyme intestinal muscle contraction, the systolic and diastolic forward movement to waveform, and therefore, will push forward chyme. Creeping origin in the duodenum, but also in any part of the small intestine occurred. Creeping about the speed of 0.5 to 1.0 cm per second, mobile distance was not long, about 10 centimeters in general about that disappeared in the new chyme Changduan lead to a new movement. In the small intestine can be transitional fast (2

Chong. It originated in the duodenum, in a few minutes, then push chyme sent to the end of the small intestine.

Colorectal colon through with the tension of the muscle contraction, and the local contract, the austerity wrinkle formation and colon protruding. Central muscle contraction can be mobile, so that the original regional diastolic contraction, the original regional diastolic contraction, in the case of colon bags and mobile. It equivalent to the slow creeping wave. The direction of its campaign to have anal, oral also to the (reverse peristalsis), the distance does not promote long, and its role in the intestinal contents of a rub and promote water absorption. Colon also carried out a fast, strong transitional far peristalsis, a day, two or three times, before porting movement from the colon, rectum through the large intestine, this movement called Campaign Group. Rectal Group campaign was to promote the content of the filling bulging, it aroused Italy.

Digestion of the digestive juice into the lumen of a small intestinal fluid, the intestinal juice, pancreatic juice and bile, and so on, all these digestive juice containing digestive enzymes, the nutrients they can be decomposed into absorption and utilization of the form, which is the decomposition of polysaccharides monosaccharide, protein catabolism of amino acids, fatty acids and glycerol for decomposition. Small intestinal fluid secretion by the small intestine glands, small intestinal fluid contains many enzymes such as amylase, endopeptidase, lipase, maltose enzymes. These enzymes further decomposition of the nutrients which could ultimately be in the form of absorption has an important role. In addition, small intestinal fluid also contains the activation of trypsinogen intestinal kinase. Some people think that, in addition to intestinal kinase and amylase, small intestinal fluid in the

small intestine is not other types of enzymes secreted by the gland, but exists in intestinal epithelial cells within the enzyme, with the epithelial cells and enter the small intestinal fluid loss (see liver, pancreas). Colorectal epithelial mucus secretion major. In the large intestine in a digestion is the significance of the colon flora, particularly herbivores, cellulose intestinal flora can be broken down into simple, and can be absorbed by the material. NPC intestinal microflora can use food residue of some vitamins, such as vitamin and vitamin b k.

Regulate bowel movement and the secretion of digestive gland function of the nerves and the regulation of humoral factors, including Vice intestinal sympathetic to the movement and the secretion of digestive gland is exciting role, and there are generally sympathetic inhibition. The other is the regulation of intestinal wall neurons, located in the intestinal wall, and the longitudinal muscle to muscle between the myenteric plexus, in the intestine submucosal a submucosal plexus, and the stimulation of intestinal contents through these plexus of intestinal function can be completed in a partial reflection of the regulation. Humoral regulation of small intestinal mucosal cells mainly promoting the secretion of pancreatic juice-and cholecystokinin. The former role in pancreatic ductal epithelial cells, facilitating their secretion of a large number of water and bicarbonate, which prompted secretion of cholecystokinin and trypsin. Also small intestinal peptide secretion of gastric suppression, motilin, vasoactive intestinal peptide, glucagon and somatostatin, etc. (see gastrointestinal hormone). Since the 1970s, in the gastrointestinal mucosa found no less than 20 types of gastrointestinal peptide hormones, which by the gastrointestinal mucosa of different endocrine cells secreted, and some entered the blood circulation, blood flow through at the target organ to regulate activities, some through the organization of space, local spread to the nearby target cells and play its regulatory role and therefore these gastrointestinal hormone, also known as regulatory peptides. Gastrointestinal regulatory peptides containing is the largest organ.

Absorption of nutrients almost all absorbed in the small intestine, large intestine only absorb moisture and some inorganic salts.

About the Author

From www.mydesert.com:

Bats, dogs, nutrients, Bernard, Pavlov, Spallanzani, disease, aging, alcohol, drugs, amylase, blood, hormones, hydrolysis, lipids.

Most people think digestion begins when you first put food in your mouth. But the digestive process actually starts even before the food hits your taste.

To optimize the digestion process, the biodigester must be kept at a consistent temperature, as rapid changes will upset bacterial.

When the food is in your mouth, digestion process has begun actually. While your are chewing the food, the process of breaking down food is occurring.

Sludge digestion is a biological process in which organic solids are decomposed into stable substances. Digestion reduces the total mass of solids.

Digestion is the process of metabolism whereby a biological entity processes a. This process takes place in the digestive system, gastrointestinal.

A process and apparatus for controlled continuous microwave digestion of samples of materials to prepare them for subsequent analyses.

Digestion is the process by which the body converts food into basic substances that can either be absorbed in the bloodstream as nutrients.

Source: <http://www.productsherbal.com>