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## **Reduced violent behavior following biochemical therapy**

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### **Abstract**

Reduced violent behavior following biochemical therapy. We conducted an outcome study to measure the effectiveness of biochemical therapy for 207 consecutive patients presenting with a diagnosed behavior disorder. The treatment protocols were based on clinical evaluation and our past experience in the treatment of 8000 patients with behavior disorders at the Pfeiffer Treatment Center (PTC) over a 10-year period. Each test subject was screened for chemical imbalances previously found in high incidence in this population, including metal-metabolism disorders, methylation abnormalities, disordered pyrrole chemistry, heavy-metal overload, glucose dyscontrol, and malabsorption. The clinical procedure included a medical history, assay of 90 biochemical factors, and a physical examination. Standardized treatment protocols were applied for each imbalance that was identified. The frequencies of physical assaults and

destructive episodes were determined using a standardized behavior scale before and after treatment, with follow-up ranging from 4 to 8 months.

## Results

Seventy-six percent of the test subjects achieved compliance during the treatment period. The remaining 24% were reported to have discontinued the therapy. A reduced frequency of assaults was reported by 92% of the compliant assaultive patients, with 58% achieving elimination of the behavior. A total of 88% of compliant destructive patients exhibited a reduced frequency of destructive incidents and 53% achieved elimination of the behavior. Statistical significance was found for reduced frequency of assaults ( $t=7.74$ ,  $p<0.001$ ) and destructive incidents ( $t= 8.77$ ,  $p<0.001$ ). The results of this outcome study strongly suggest that individualized biochemical therapy may be efficacious in achieving behavioral improvements in this patient population.

**Keywords:** Violent behavior; Biochemical therapy; Chemical imbalance

**Index terms:** Chemical imbalance; Behavior; Assaultiveness; Rages; Nutrient therapy; Metal-metabolism; Metallothionein; Methylation; Pyrroles; Lead; Malabsorption; Copper; Zinc

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## BEHAVIOR CHEMISTRY

- Antisocial-Personality Disorder: Depressed Zn, Cu, methyl, elevated pyrroles, hypoglycemia, toxic metal overload
- Intermittent Explosive Disorder : High Cu/Zn ratio
- Conduct Disorder: Severely-elevated pyrroles
- Oppositional/Defiant Disorder: Undermethylation, low-normal Cu, low Ca & Mg

## TREATMENT OUTCOMES

### COMPLIANT ASSAULTIVE SUBJECTS

