

ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE

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Walsh Research Institute

- **Nonprofit organization**
- **Expertise in biochemistry & nutrient therapy**
- **Brain Research**
- **Clinical Development**
- **International Physician Training**

Alzheimers Early History

- Discovered in the late 1800's by researchers in Europe and the USA,
- First clear description published by Dr. Alois Alzheimer in 1906.

What is Alzheimer's Disease?

- A brain disease that causes problems with memory, thinking, and behavior.
- Slow progressive death of brain cells.
- Median time between diagnosis and death is about seven years.
- Presently considered incurable.

Features of Alzheimer's Disease

- Severe oxidative stress
- Amyloid plaque and neurofibrillary tangles
- Metal-metabolism disorder
- Elevated toxic metals
- Low levels of metallothionein in ALZ brains.

Two Types of AD

Familial AD (5% of Cases)

- Genetic disorder involving abnormal involving abnormal APP and presenilin proteins,
- Typical onset, ages 40-55.

Late-Onset AD (95% of Cases)

- Associated with abnormal ApoE proteins,
- Typical onset after age 70.

Early Warning Signs

- Loss of interest in events & activities
- Reduced mental “sharpness”
- Often called mild cognitive impairment.

Stage 1: Mild AD

- Striking loss of recent memories, with good recall of older memories,
- Shrinking vocabulary,
- Loss of communication skills,
- Patient may still enjoy life & accomplish basic tasks.

Stage 2: Moderate AD

- Neuron loss spreads throughout the brain,
- Continued loss of memories.... May not remember grandchildren or other relatives,
- Reading/writing skills gradually disappear,
- Wandering, falling, physical aggression are common problems,
- Long-term care facility eventually required.

Stage 3: Advanced AD

- Complete dependence on caregivers,
- Loss of speech & response to visitors,
- In final stages, bedridden, incontinent, and unable to feed themselves,
- Death usually from infections, respiratory problems, and not directly from AD.

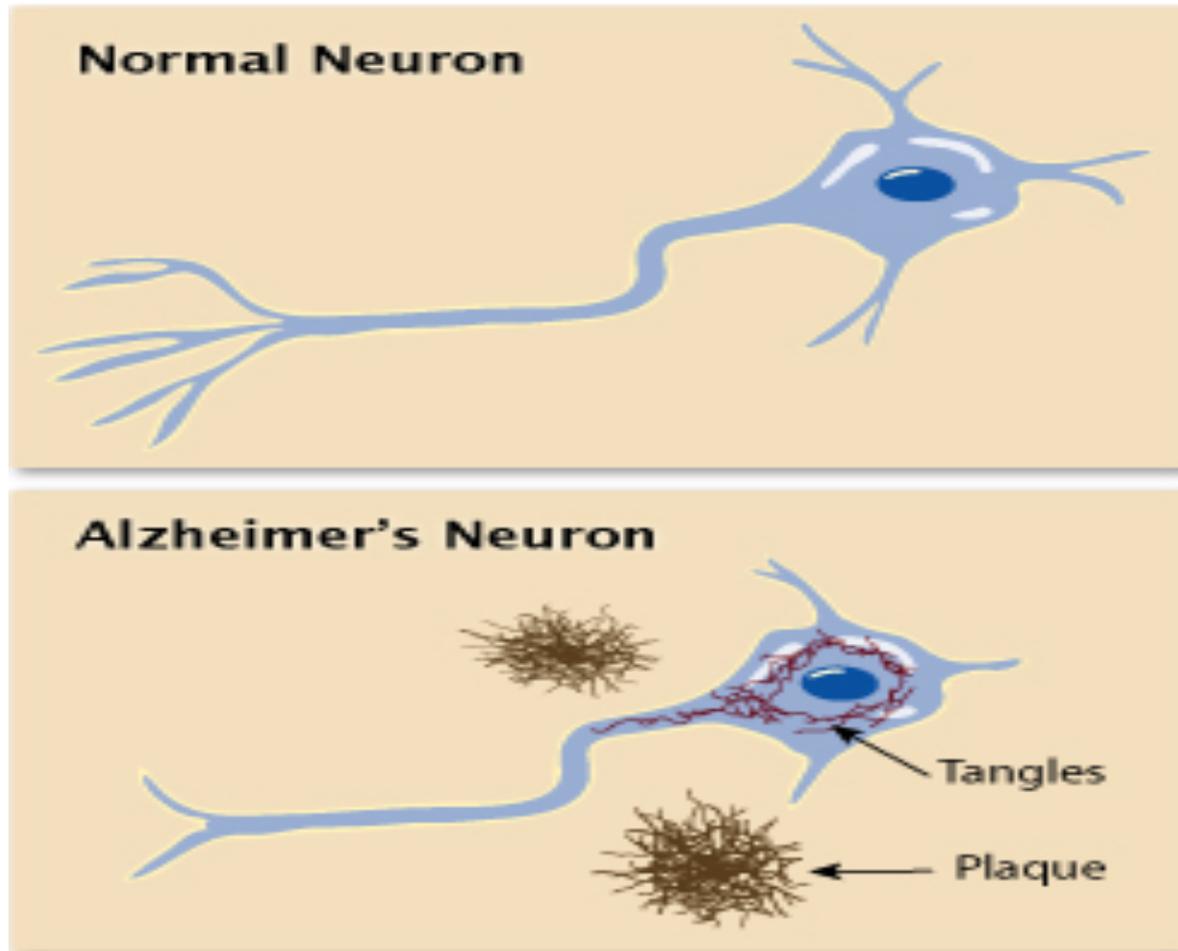
AD Risk Factors

- Age
- Head injury,
- Education level,
- Mental and physical activity,
- Vascular factors,
- Alcohol abuse,
- Toxic metals,
- Poor nutrition.

Alzheimer Theories

- Loss of Acetylcholine Activity
- Amyloid Plaque Hypothesis
- Tau Hypothesis
- Inflammation Theory
- Oxidative Stress Explanations
- Toxic Metal Causation
- Epigenetics

AD Plaques and Tangles



FDA Approved Medications

- Aricept, Exelon, Razadyne increase Ach levels and improve symptoms for 6-12 months, but do not stop relentless destruction of brain cells.
- Namenda (Memantine) regulates glutamate activity in brain – Benefits similar to Ach medications.

The Case for Metallothionein

- MT proteins protect the brain from metal free radicals,
- Metal free radicals (iron, copper, zinc) enhance formation of beta amyloid plaque in the brain,
- Autopsy studies show MT levels less than 1/3 of normal concentrations in AD brains, compared to MT levels in other elderly persons.

Metallothionein-Promotion Therapy for Alzheimer's Disease

- Formulation of 22 nutrients that promote synthesis and functioning of MT.
- Zinc loading followed by MT-Promotion.

Note: *MT-Promotion is aimed at overcoming brain oxidative stress & inflammation, and repair of the blood/brain barrier.*

Early Clinical Results

MT Promotion (70 Patients)

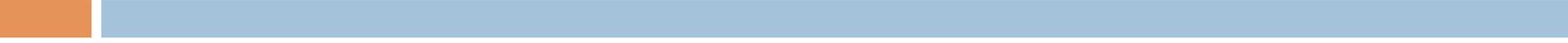
- Most patients reported partial improvement of memory followed by stabilization of condition.
- Several patients have lost the diagnosis of AD after several years.
- Caretaker needed for effective compliance.
- Double-blind, controlled studies needed to measure efficacy.

Hope for the Future



- Intensive research throughout the world is aimed at causes and mechanisms of Alzheimers.
- When the cause of Alzheimers is identified, effective methods for prevention and treatment will soon follow.

THANK YOU!



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