EPILEPSY and the PORKWORM LARVAE

Dr. Theodore Nash, a doctor at the National Institute of Health, is doing research in regards to neurocysticercosis, a type of epilepsy (apoplexy).

The following statement regarding Dr. Nash is taken from the book:

*The Lost City of The Monkey God*
*Author Douglas Preston*
*Published 2 Mar 2015*

Today the main focus of his work is a parasitic disease called neurocysticercosis, in which the brain is invaded by tapeworm larvae that originate in undercooked Pork. The larvae circulate in the blood stream and some get stuck in the tiny vessels in the brain where they form cysts, leaving the brain peppered with grape-sized, fluid-filled holes. The brain becomes inflamed and the victim suffers seizures, hallucinations, memory failure, and death. Neurocysticercosis affects millions of people and is the world’s leading cause of acquired epileptic seizures. “If only we had the smallest fraction of the money that is devoted to malaria,” he declared to me in anguish, “We could do much to stop this disease.”

Neurocysticercosis is contagious by not washing hands.

Immigrants are coming into our country that have this disease.
The following statement by Dr. David DeRosa is from the DVD, You Are What You Eat. This DVD presented by Dr. David DeRosa, MD, MPH, of Compass Health Consulting Northern California and John Bradshaw of It Is Written, Inc.
P.O. Box 6, Chattanooga, TN 37401.

Many transmittable diseases are credited to these unclean foods. You mentioned pork earlier. You mentioned shellfish. Pork is a classic example. Our Center for Disease Control in the United States speak about neglected parasitic diseases. They are not on the radar screen. One of them is cysticercosis actually comes from the pork tapeworm. And this can cause serious illnesses. Actually this may be surprising to you; one of the leading causes, if not the leading cause of epilepsy worldwide is from the pork tapeworm, something called Neurocysticercosis. This actually invades the brain and are leading causes of seizures worldwide.
Epilepsy is a neurological condition characterized by unpredictable seizures. It’s also known as a seizure disorder. It is usually diagnosed after a person has had two seizures not caused by a known medical condition. Sometimes a person may be diagnosed with epilepsy after one seizure if the risk for more is high.

- The brain is the source of epilepsy.
- Epilepsy can develop in any person at any age.
- It is a spectrum condition with a wide range of seizure types, severity, and treatments.

**What are seizures?**

A seizure is a sudden surge or burst of electrical activity in the brain. A seizure usually affects how a person appears or acts for a short time. The seizures in epilepsy may be caused by an injury to the brain, for example from a stroke, tumor, or trauma. Some people may have a family tendency or genetic link for seizures, but most of the time the cause is unknown.
Can having seizures make me more likely to develop other problems?

Yes. They could be related to the seizures, or they could be due to whatever is causing the epilepsy. For example, mood problems or changes could be related to times of seizures or side effects of medicines. Yet, mood problems may also be a separate problem. Recognizing when any of these concerns occur can help you and your health care team figure out what to do about them.

Some related conditions may include:

- “Not doing well” at home, school, work, or with friends
- Cognitive or learning problems that require special help or accommodations
- Symptoms of depression, anxiety, or other changes in mood or behavior
- Problems sleeping
- Unexpected injuries, falls, or other illnesses
- Thinning of the bones or osteoporosis
- Reproductive problems
- Risk of death
Epilepsy can develop in any person at any age. Seizures and epilepsy are more common in young children and older people.

Epilepsy affects children at different ages and in different ways. About 470,000 American children under the age of 17 have active epilepsy.

About 300,000 seniors (people age 60 and older) live with epilepsy nationwide.

Epilepsy strikes regardless of race:

- Epilepsy is more common in people of Hispanic background.

- Active epilepsy (which means a person has had one or more seizures or has taken medicines for seizures in the past year) is more common in whites than in blacks. Yet the number of people who develop epilepsy over a lifetime is higher in blacks than in whites.

- An estimated 1.5 percent of Asian Americans are living with epilepsy today.

Between 15 and 34 percent of people with severe to moderate traumatic brain injury (TBI), including many soldiers who served in Iraq and Afghanistan, will develop post-traumatic epilepsy. For those with penetrating TBI, rates can be as high as 52 percent.

8301 Professional Place East, Suite 200 . Landover, MD 20785 . www.epilepsy.com
Should you take an antiviral drug when you get the flu?

One antiviral medication has drawn criticism, but it’s still a treatment option.

Bad case of the flu? Antiviral medications, such as oseltamivir (Tamiflu) or zanamivir (Relenza), may symptoms and help you recover from the flu a day or two earlier. But oseltamivir came under fire a few months ago for a lack of effectiveness.

In June, the World Health Organization (WHO) removed oseltamivir from its list of essential medicines. “Their decision was based on the relatively low effectiveness of oseltamivir in clinical trials and clinical practice. I suspect this is due to a significant number of people who started therapy after their flu symptoms had been going on for more than two days,” says Dr. Paul Sax, an infectious disease specialist and Harvard Medical School professor.

Timing is important

Antivirals must be started within two days of the onset of symptoms. That’s when they can interfere with an important enzyme of the influenza virus, called neuraminidase. The interference helps keep the virus from leaving one cell and infecting others.

But given the WHO’s actions, should we still use antivirals? “There is no alternative, and it does appear that at least some people respond, especially if antivirals are prescribed promptly. They are also quite safe,” Dr. Sax says.

Other antivirals

Oseltamivir and zanamivir aren’t the only antiviral medications. Peramivir (Rapivab) is another neuraminidase inhibitor. All three medications work on influenza A and B viruses.

Another class of antivirals, known as adamantanes, includes amantadine (Symadine) and rimantadine (Flumadine). They fight only influenza A viruses. However, the CDC reports that these medications have not been effective recently because of resistance by various influenza A strains, such as H1N1 and H3N2. The CDC is not recommending adamantine use at this time.
Should you take an antiviral drug when you get the flu?

What should you do

Do what you can now to prevent the flu: get your flu shot, and wash your hands before eating or touching your face.

Promptly report more severe flu symptoms to your doctor: fever over 101°F, cough that produces green or yellow sputum, breathlessness even at rest, faintness or dizziness, or uncontrollable shaking or shuddering.

You might be a candidate for an antiviral if you have a positive lab test for influenza and if you are at a higher risk for flu complications because you are age 65 or older; you have chronic illness such as heart, lung, or kidney disease; or you have a compromised immune system.

Note: H1N1 swine flu
John 4:23 and 24 But the hour cometh, and now is, when the true worshippers shall worship the Father in spirit and in truth: for the Father seeketh such to worship him. God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth.

Leviticus 11:1-2 And the LORD spake unto Moses and to Aaron, saying unto them, Speak unto the children of Israel, saying, These are the beasts which ye shall eat among all the beasts that are on the earth.

Leviticus 11:3 Whatsoever parteth the hoof, and is clovenfooted, and cheweth the cud, among the beasts, that shall ye eat.

Leviticus 11:7-8 And the swine, though he divide the hoof, and be clovenfooted, yet he cheweth not the cud; he is unclean to you. Of their flesh shall ye not eat, and their carcase shall ye not touch; they are unclean to you.

Deuteronomy 14:8 And the swine, because it divideth the hoof, yet cheweth not the cud, it is unclean unto you: ye shall not eat of their flesh, nor touch their dead carcase.

Isaiah 66:17 They that sanctify themselves, and purify themselves in the gardens behind one tree in the midst, eating swine’s flesh, and the abomination, and the mouse, shall be consumed together, saith the LORD.

Cud - the portion of food that is brought up into the mouth of ruminating animals from their first stomach to be chewed a second time.

Ruminate - chewing the cud.

Cloven Footed - a foot (as of an ox or sheep) that is divided or cleft into two or more part especially at its distal extremity.

Cleft - a piece or part separated by or as by cleaving. Division like the cleft foot of an animal.

Distal - away from the center of the body.
Matthew 5:17-18 Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil. For verily I say unto you, Till heaven and earth pass, one jot or one tittle shall in no wise pass from the law, till all be fulfilled.

1 Corinthians 10:31 Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God.

Deuteronomy 14:3 Thou shalt not eat any abominable thing.

1 Corinthians 6:19-20 What? know ye not that your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost which is in you, which ye have of God, and ye are not your own? For ye are bought with a price: therefore glorify God in your body, and in your spirit, which are God’s.

2 Corinthians 6:17-18 Wherefore come out from among them, and be ye separate, saith the Lord, and touch not the unclean [thing]; and I will receive you, And will be a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty.

Jesus Christ the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever.
Hebrews 13:8