

## Vaccines Largest Cause of Insulin-dependent Diabetes in Young Children

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At a recent meeting of the American College for Advancement in Medicine, Dr. Bart Classen, an immunologist at Classen Immunotherapies, presented data providing proof that vaccines cause insulin-dependent diabetes. The report of this meeting appeared in the May 14 PRNewswire. Dr. Classen's presentation included data from a randomized clinical trial in Finland that showed that groups vaccinated with the hemophilus vaccine had a 17% increased risk of diabetes in a 10 year follow up study. Even worse, further analysis of people receiving the newer, more potent, hemophilus vaccine indicated that these vaccines increased the risk of diabetes by about 25%.

Dr. Classen also indicated that from the data he found, common vaccines were not only causing insulin-dependent diabetes but a wide range of chronic diseases including autism, allergies, asthma, type II diabetes and many different autoimmune diseases. Even more surprising was a poll that was taken of physicians at the meeting. The attendees were polled to see if they agreed with Dr. Classen and his findings and were asked to raise their hand if they believed that vaccines can cause chronic diseases. The vast majority of the attendees agreed. Dr. Classen's response to the poll was, "The poll clearly shows that our findings and the findings of others, which indicate vaccines cause chronic disease, is well accepted in the medical community."

## Cow's Milk May Cause Type 1 Diabetes in Infants

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Web MD July 23, 2001, reports on the link between infants who drank cows milk and type 1 diabetes. Finnish researcher Hans K. Akerblom, MD, at the annual meeting of the American Diabetes Association in Philadelphia reported findings from a new study of more than 200 newborns at-risk for type 1 diabetes that suggested that feeding an infant formula made with cow's milk may up their chances of developing the disease.

The study checked infants after breastfeeding. The babies were fed a formula made either with or without cow's milk. Those fed the formula made without cow's milk were about 50% less likely to develop proteins that are associated with type 1 diabetes. Thus, Akerblom postulates, cow's milk may cause diabetes in genetically at-risk kids. Other studies have already found that infants fed cow's milk are no more likely to develop the disease than infants who are breastfed.

Other studies show that breastfed babies may have higher IQs and stronger immune systems than babies fed with formula. Additional previous research also suggests that breastfeeding during a baby's first year may help lower the risk of gastrointestinal, or GI, tract infections, which affect the stomach and intestines, and atopic eczema, a common skin condition that affects around 10% of all infants and children.

In a timely coincidence the 11th annual World Breastfeeding Week will be celebrated from August 1-7, 2001, in countries throughout the world to increase public awareness of the importance of breastfeeding. This annual event is sponsored by La Leche League International (LLL) and the World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action (WABA).

More information on this event can be found on their web sites at:

La Leche League International at <http://lalecheleague.org/Release/WBW01.html> World Alliance for Breastfeeding Action at <http://www.waba.org.br/wbw97/wbw2001.htm>

## Chiropractic and Immune Function - A Literature Review

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An article in the September 30, 2008 issue of the scientific periodical, the Journal of Vertebral Subluxation Research reviewed multiple previous studies to correlate the effect chiropractic care has on the immune system. The article goes into detail explaining the numerous scientifically shown connections between the function of the nervous system and the immune system.

The study authors report that, "Recently the focus of science has shifted from viewing the nervous and immune systems as separate entities to recognizing that the brain utilizes specific pathways to the immune system for the purposes of guiding, controlling and modulating the immune response." In essence, the study authors note that many authorities consider the nervous system and the immune system to be actually one system in the body.

The article documents that many connections between the nervous system and every aspect of the immune system, including discoveries made back in 1945 when it was noted that even the bone marrow, which creates important cells for immunity, has a rich and vast nerve system supply.

Study authors note that nervous system dysfunction can cause immune system dysfunction. This is the avenue that allows chiropractic to have a significant impact on immunity. They note, "Subluxations are disturbances in the nervous system, which can cause increased or decreased activity of the sympathetic nervous system." They added, "Chiropractic adjustments correct subluxations which are disturbances in the nervous system."

By describing in detail the various mechanisms the nervous system controls and coordinates the immune system, the study authors conclude that interference to the nervous system in the form of subluxations will have an adverse effect on immune function. They stated in their conclusion, "The nervous system and the immune system have such a multitude of connections that they could correctly be referred to as a single system. The nervous system senses damage, infectious agents and foreign bodies with the help of chemical releasing immune cells and deals with these problems by deploying different types of immune cells to carry out specific procedures. Disturbances in the nervous system (subluxations) diminish the ability of an individual to sense and repair damage and combat infection, cancer etc. directly, resulting in diminished health."

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