

Choosing Quality Glandulars

"Why would you want to use a gland from an animal that is at the catabolic end of their life cycle versus an animal at its anabolic peak?"

I love to talk to the doctors who have been in practice for more than 40 years. These veterans have no one to impress and the only thing they are interested in is results for their patients. Such was my osteopathic friend Dr. Bill Ellis. "Dr. Bill", as we affectionately called him, was in his mid-seventies when I started interviewing him for a radio show I did in the 80's called "Hotline to Health." I was so impressed; I asked him if he could teach a post graduate course in nutrition at a local hospital. That was the beginning of an exciting career for me as he mapped out how to read blood chemistries for health instead of disease.

I remember two things that he talked about at that seminar which made a major shift in the nutritional companies we used at the time. The first was the use of neonatal glands therapeutically. Dr. Bill asked the question, "Why would you



want to use a gland from an animal that is at the catabolic end of their life cycle versus an animal at its anabolic peak, a neonatal animal?" Neonatal refers to an animal from one to three days old.

He went on, "Consider an adult animal whose kidney has processed hundreds of thousands of gallons of urine in relation to a young animal that has barely used the gland." Or "How about a mature liver that has detoxified herbicides, pesticides as well as the byproducts of antibiotics and immuniza-

tions in contrast to a new liver that has the nucleoproteins for growth and repair intact?"

His logic was flawless. At the time we were using a company called Nutridyne which is now out of business. Frequently patients would report that they felt nauseous when they took some of the glandular products, especially the liver. We just thought that they were detoxifying. Little did we know that harsh chemical solvents like hexane are used to defat adult glands.

Adult glands have by their nature more fat than a young animal. It's the fat in the gland that makes it go rancid.

Dr. Bill explained how he spent a few days inspecting Biotics Research Corporation and how they process neonatal glands "in-house" and how they use a food grade solvent due to the low concentration of fat in the neonates. I liked the concept of having growth factors, amino acids, trace minerals and vitamins in targeted tissues, so we switched our entire line to Biotics.

Interestingly, after switching to Biotics' neonatal glands, we never heard another patient complaint. Coincidence? I don't think so. Dr. Bill insisted that although vitamins, minerals even botanicals can feed a gland, sometimes only the gland itself can activate or restart the healing process. He insisted that neonatal glands have nucleoproteins that are necessary for healing.

In the early 90's, Biotics sent three different neonatal glandular products to be tested by a third party for DNA content. It was commonly misunderstood that protomorphogens or PMGs from adult animal glands contained the most DNA. DNA is a marker for nuclear material including histones and non-histone proteins. When respective tissues were analyzed for DNA, cells from young glands contained a higher ratio of nuclear to cytoplasmic volume, as compared to adult glands. In fact, the histological data suggests glandulars from Biotics Research contain twice as much nuclear material (DNA) as the corresponding PMG product evidenced by the DNA percentage of both Cytozyme-THY (thymus) and Cytozyme-AD (adrenal).

Below I have three great resources for you. First, pictures of slides comparing neonatal

glands and adult glands. The difference is pretty dramatic. You can see pictures and discussions of thymus, kidney, liver, heart, spleen and adrenal tissues. Pay attention to the pictures of the 2 year old heifer on the myocardium. You can see five sacs of sarcocystis species parasites versus a well-developed neonatal heart, free of any abnormalities. You can also see page 4 for further discussion on the DNA method of testing.

The second resource developed by Dr. Ellis over 20 years ago discusses possible applications for glandular therapy.

The third is "A Rationale for the Use of Glandular Products" by Dr. Robert Ronzio. He answers all the technical questions about absorption and mechanisms of action.

Other than neonatal glands, Dr. Bill impressed upon me Biotics' use of food as a tableting base instead of inert fillers and binders. A link below highlights enzymatically active tablets, loaded with antioxidants.

Every office has the question asked either directly or indirectly, "Why should I buy my supplements from you instead of discount houses or online?" When you and your staff confidently articulate the effectiveness of your supplements, your patients will have more confidence in their purchases. The resources here can help you communicate that message.

As a clinician, I know which products work, but ultimately it's what my patients think that matters. Once patients are convinced I'm acting in their best interest, that's when they budget their supplements into their lifestyle.

Thanks for reading this week's edition. I'll see you next Tuesday.