

wipes by a small, two inch square of damp paper towel. Place in a resealable baggy.

To test the water, make samples by putting about a tsp. of hot, cold, or filtered water into a resealable baggy with a bit of paper towel in it. Try to get the first morning water before it has run.

To test the medicines and supplements put one of each in resealable baggies.

To test clothing (laundry) use a bit of it, (such as a sock) rolled up tightly.

Testing food is the biggest job. If there are leftovers in the refrigerator or freezer, this helps. You can combine all the leftovers in a single baggy. Frozen things don't need to be thawed for testing. Still, the chance of missing a food culprit is quite high. Be sure to test everything eaten in a two week time period: unusual things like popcorn, candy, crackers, cookies, health foods and special powders. A consolation is that you will find a number of bad foods that are not necessarily the tremor causes but which cause other health problems.

Tremor Remedies

1. Let us imagine that the air (dust) sample proves toxic (resonates with the saliva sample). What is it in the air that is toxic? These are the biggest suspects:

- CFCs (from leaking refrigerant, check refrigerator and air conditioner by removing them from the house and retesting the dust after three days, or simply buy a non-CFC variety)
- vanadium (from leaking house gas from a fuel line—repair)
- arsenic from pesticide (switch to boric acid)
- solvent from a lamp or can of lighter fuel (take them out of the house)

- chlorine from water (use carbon filters; remove bleach bottles)
- asbestos (clothes dryer belt)
- paint thinner, carpet cleaner (remove from house)
- fiberglass from bare insulation somewhere (fix holes in ceiling or wall)
- formaldehyde (new foam bedding, new fabric or clothing)

2. Suppose the water proves toxic (appears in your white blood cells); search for lead, copper, and cadmium. Although municipal water tests occasionally detect small amounts of propyl alcohol, benzene, or wood alcohol, I have never detected them—you need not search for them.

3. If the medicines are toxic just change brands. Your pharmacist can help you find a replacement brand. Find which ones are toxic and stop using them. (Don't use up any of the polluted pills or supplements.) They do more harm than good.

4. If the clothing or dishes are toxic (appear in the saliva), suspect

- cobalt
- PCB
- aluminum

Stop all detergent use. Use borax, or washing soda, or use paper plates and plastic cups (not styrofoam).

5. If the food is toxic, suspect

- food molds
- aluminum
- bacteria

Don't eat that food any more.

6. Any bacterium or toxin that invades certain brain centers can cause tremor. The most common culprits are *Shigella*, mercury, thallium and arsenic. Try to identify these for your sake as well as your loved one.

The *Salmonellas* and *Shigellas* will have come from some food. Be sure all dairy foods, including butter and whipping cream, are sterilized. Parasites come from meats. Be sure no undercooked or fast food meats are eaten. Kill all bacteria, viruses and parasites with a zipper. Sterilize fingernails with grain al-

cohol to prevent reinfection. Use Lugol's (see *Recipes*) and the Bowel Program (page 546) to clear them up.

Bacteria, coming from teeth and jaw (bone infections, called *cavitations*) may not seem as recent as two weeks. Indeed, they may have been there for ten years. But something recent may have aggravated them, so they now can enter more easily into the blood and brain. You may never find out what caused this. It is wisest to check this possibility with a dentist before doing weeks of other testing. See a dentist who can find and clean cavitations. Do dental repair according to the principles described in the dental section.

Going after a tremor problem in this logical way always finds the cause of tremor

whether its a simple short attack or a situation of long standing tremor with head shaking and drooling. If your situation is extra difficult, you will at least improve it and stop its progression. **This includes Parkinson's cases.**

In cases of Parkinson's disease I often find the bacterium *Clostridium tetani*, well known for causing stiffness. It hides under tooth fillings, too.

Remember, there is a consolation for doing all this work. When you find the culprit, you not only will be stopping the tremor, you will be improving a lot of other conditions along the way. Conditions like hesitant speech, shuffling walk, getting up stiffly and slowly from a chair. These are extra dividends for your loved one. And you have learned which things to avoid for yourself too.

One more thing, don't take no for an answer.

If the problem is a drug, don't accept "No, it can't be changed." Everything can be changed. Go to higher levels of authority. Doctors are very understanding and sympathetic with your intent. If the problem is leaking house gas, don't accept "We can't find a leak," implying there is none. Go to a building contractor or the Health Department. Their equipment is better. If you get nowhere, change to electric utilities. If the problem is auto exhaust, don't accept "But we have to use the kitchen door to the garage, because it's cold outside." Conveniences vs. tremor is no contest. Everyone benefits by excluding auto fumes from the house. Lock the door and cover it with plastic. By the time you have identified the culprits (probably 20 hours of work) surely you have won the right to make changes.

Often others are not impressed. Even when the tremor lessens and the elderly person plainly states they feel better, family members may disregard your recommendations. **Get tough!** It's your loved one. You have something at stake too. Be sympathetic with negative responses. But very firm. Make their choices clear:

- Either the inside door to the garage gets sealed off or the cars and lawn mower get parked outside and anything containing gasoline or solvents gets put in a detached shed.
- Either the girls use their hair dryers in their bedrooms with the door closed or you'll get them all new ones that don't contain asbestos.
- Either the clothes dryer gets a new belt or it is taped securely shut and the laundry is dried on the line or taken to a Laundromat.
- Either the plumbing gets changed (to plastic) or each faucet in the house gets a filter. (If your plumbing is corrod-

ing, not even filters are a good idea—you would have to change them every week!)

Weakness

should not be taken for granted in the elderly. Especially if they themselves complain about it. It isn't normal for them. Sometimes they will describe “spells” of weakness. This is an important clue. Check the pulse immediately. Count for 30 beats at least. Are there missing beats? There should not be! Missing two beats in a row certainly can produce a weak or “sinking” spell. The brain and body need every pulse of blood sent out right on time.

Check into caffeine use first. Take it all away. Caffeine speeds up the heart; then the overworked heart has to “take time out” for itself by missing a beat. Don't switch to decafs because this introduces solvents and new problems. If no other natural beverages appeal, serve hot water with cream and cinnamon. After stopping caffeine use ask: Is the pulse too slow or too fast? The pulse should be between 60 and 80 beats per minute.

If it is lower than 60, a medicine may be at fault. Ask the clinical doctor about it immediately. A slow pulse could certainly bring about weakness. A young athlete may have a slow pulse legitimately, due to having a very strong efficient heart, but your elderly person does not fit this category. The cause must be found.

If the pulse is quite high, over 100 perhaps, this will wear the heart out much sooner than necessary. Ask why it is beating so fast? A probable answer is that it is so weak that it has to beat faster to keep up with its job of circulating the blood. What is making the heart so weak?