Medical Wisdom: Skewed by Science

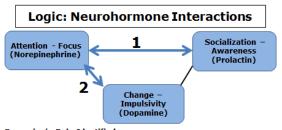
It can be verified that medical science has been unable to recognize the fact that interactions and imbalances exist as part of cellular physiology and this fact has distorted clinical understandings. In addition, due to a shortcoming in the evolution of medical biology circa 1925, proteins and enzymes were identified by scientists as being comprised only of amino acids. The consequences of that faux pas on medical wisdom are so profound that the issue is being set aside for separate discussions.

Therefore, this document is focused on providing a foundation from which discussions can be initiated for interactions and imbalances to understand how and why so many clinical practices are being overturned now that "new research" methods are evolving.¹

Using verifiable existing valid scientific facts for physical science-based interactions between cellular signaling mechanisms, the following factors for interactions between peptides (neuropeptides) can be verified:

- Parameters exist for equilibrium (homeostasis) of all cellular signaling
- Different neurohormes exist for logic and emotions that interface and interact. Logic is regulated by the catecholamines of neuropeptide Y derived from the neurosteroid cortisol and brain derived neurotrophic factors for emotions are byproducts of pancreatic polypeptide which is biosynthesized from aldosterone; another neurosteroid.
- Interacting and interfacing neurohormes are illustrated below:

¹ "A new scientific truth does not triumph by convincing its opponents and making them see the light, but rather because its opponents eventually die." Max Planck

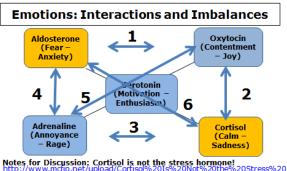


Dopamine's Role Identified http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2010/06/100629170922.htm

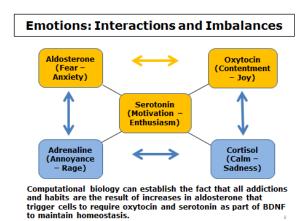
Autism Spectrum (Asperger's - Prodigy): High Norepinephrine -Low Dopamine - Low Prolactin

Prolactin Role http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2015/03/150330162423.htm

Note. The three catecholamines from NPY are norepinephrine and dopamine that interface with adrenaline from BDNF within pancreatic polypeptide



Also, in terms of neuropeptides, the verifiable roles of cortisol and aldosterone as neurosteroids derived from the adrenal glands must be addressed.



Summary

The life threatening consequences of failing to understand imbalances between cellular activities and mind/body interactions can use the following as a foundation from which the activies can be understood and subjected to scientific verification/validation.

https://www.mcfip.net/upload/Preeclampsia%20%20-%20Primary%20Cause%20(Epigenetic).pdf

https://www.nytimes.com/2019/07/01/health/medical-myths-doctors.html?te=1&nl=morningbriefing&emc=edit_NN_p_20191001§ion=topNews?campaign_id=9&instance_id=12754&segment_ id=17478&user_id=a038f2f3a767f240c49c585e92ca0dc0®i_id=37763164tion=topNews

10 Findings That Contradict Medical Wisdom. Doctors, Take Note.

Researchers identified nearly 400 common medical practices and theories that were contradicted by rigorous studies. Here are some of the most notable findings.

By Gina Kolata

• July 1, 2019

You might assume that standard medical advice was supported by mounds of scientific research. But researchers recently discovered that nearly 400 routine practices were flatly contradicted by studies published in leading journals.

Of more than 3,000 studies published from 2003 through 2017 in JAMA and the Lancet, and from 2011 through 2017 in the New England Journal of Medicine, more than one of 10 amounted to a "medical reversal": <u>a conclusion opposite of what had been conventional wisdom</u> among doctors.

"You come away with a sense of humility," said Dr. Vinay Prasad of Oregon Health and Science University, who conceived of the study. "Very smart and well-intentioned people came to practice these things for many, many years. But they were wrong." MCFIP- The students (clinicians) have been educated based on the original findings of the research community that become practice following peer-review. Simply, from where was the information derived that guided the professors how and what to teach their students?

Some of those ideas have been firmly dislodged, but not all. Now Dr. Prasad and his colleagues are trying to learn how widespread are discredited practices and ideas.

Here are 10 findings that contradict what were once widely held theories.

• Peanut allergies occur whether or not a child is exposed to peanuts before age 3.

Pediatricians have counseled parents to keep babies away from peanuts for the first three years of life. As it turns out, children exposed to peanuts before they were even 1 year old <u>have no greater risk of peanut allergies</u>.

• Fish oil does not reduce the risk of heart disease.

At one point, the notion that fish fats prevented heart trouble did seem logical. People whose diets contain a lot of fatty fish seem to have a lower incidence of heart disease. Fatty fish contains omega-3 fatty acids. Omega-3 supplements lower levels of triglycerides, and high levels of triglycerides are linked to an increased risk of heart disease. Not to mention that omega-3 fatty acids seem to reduce inflammation, a key feature of heart attacks.

But in a trial involving 12,500 people at risk for heart trouble, daily omega-3 supplements <u>did not protect against heart disease</u>.

• A lifelike doll carried around by teenage girls will not deter pregnancies.

These dolls wail and need to be "changed" and "cuddled." The idea was that girls would learn how much work was involved in caring for an infant. But a randomized study found that girls who were told to carry around "infant simulators" actually were <u>slightly</u> <u>more likely to become pregnant</u> than girls who did not get the dolls.

• Ginkgo biloba does not protect against memory loss and dementia.

The supplement, made from the leaves of ginkgo trees, was widely used in ancient Chinese medicine and still is promoted as a way to preserve memory. A <u>large federal</u> <u>study</u>, published in 2008, definitively showed the supplement is useless for this purpose. Yet ginkgo still pulls in \$249 million in sales. Did people just not get the message?

• To treat emergency room patients in acute pain, a single dose of oral opioids is no better than drugs like aspirin and ibuprofen.

Yes, opioids are powerful drugs. But a clinical trial showed that <u>much safer alternatives</u> <u>relieve pain just as well</u> among emergency room patients.

• Testosterone treatment does not help older men retain their memory.

Some men have low levels of testosterone and memory problems, and early studies had hinted that middle-aged men with higher testosterone levels seemed to have better preserved tissue in some parts of their brains. Older men with higher testosterone levels also seemed to do better on tests of mental functioning.

But a rigorous clinical trial showed that <u>testosterone was no better than a sugar pill</u> in helping older men avoid memory loss.

• To protect against asthma attacks, it won't help to keep your house free of dust mites, mice and cockroaches.

The advice from leading medical groups has been to rid your home of these pests if you or your child has asthma. The theory was that allergic reactions to them can trigger asthma attacks. But <u>intensive pest management in homes with children sensitized to</u> <u>mouse allergens did</u> nothing to reduce the frequency of their asthma attacks, researchers reported in 2017.

• Step counters and calorie trackers do not help you lose weight.

In fact, dieters may be better off without digital assistance. Among 470 dieters followed for two years, those <u>who wore devices tracking the steps they took and calories they</u> <u>burned actually lost less weight</u> than those who just followed standard advice.

• Torn knee meniscus? Try physical therapy first, surgery later.

An estimated 460,000 patients in the United States get surgery each year to fix knee cartilage that tears, often because of osteoarthritis. The tear is painful, and many patients fear that if it is not surgically treated, the pain will linger.

But when patients with a torn meniscus and moderate arthritis were <u>randomized to six</u> <u>months of physical therapy or surgery, both groups improved</u>, and to the same extent.

• If a pregnant woman's water breaks prematurely, the baby does not have to be delivered immediately.

Sometimes, a few weeks before a woman's due date, the membrane surrounding her fetus ruptures and amniotic fluid spills out. Obstetricians worried that bacteria could invade what had been a sterile environment around the fetus, causing infection. Better to deliver the baby immediately, doctors thought.

But a clinical trial found that if obstetricians carefully monitor the fetus while waiting for labor to begin naturally, the fetus is at no greater risk for infection. And newborns left to gestate <u>were healthier</u>, with less respiratory distress and a lower risk of death, than those who were delivered immediately after a break. *Correction: July 1, 2019*

An earlier version of this article misstated the annual sales of ginkgo. It is \$249 million, not billion.