

Peripheral neuropathy is a condition that develops as a result of damage to the peripheral nervous system. The peripheral nervous system transmits information from the brain to the spinal cord and to the rest of the body and sends sensory information back to the brain and spinal cord such as that your feet are cold or that your hand is in pain. The peripheral nerves also send signals from the brain and spinal cord to the muscles to produce movements. When damage occurs, these important messages can be interrupted or disturbed. As a result, patients may either feel burning, tingling, pain or experience weakness, numbness, loss of sensation with the feeling of wearing a thin stocking or glove. It usually occurs in the hands and feet, but it may also occur in other areas of the body.

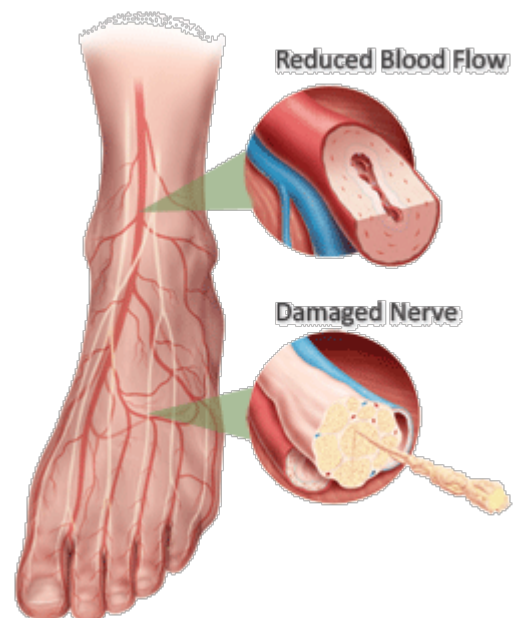
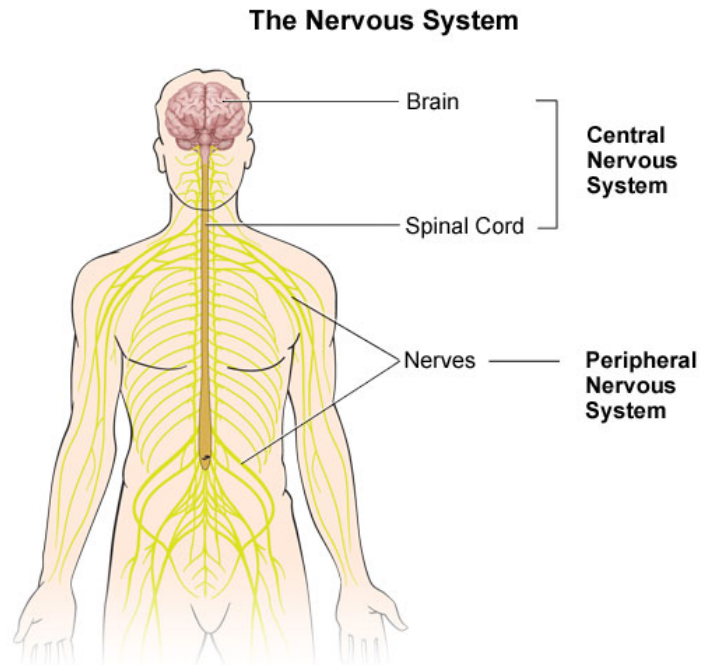
Symptoms:

Symptoms depend on whether the motor, sensory, or autonomic nerves are affected. Damage to motor nerves, which control voluntary movement, contain symptoms associated with muscle weakness, painful cramps, muscle twitching, and decreased reflexes. Damage to sensory nerves, which transmit information such as a light touch, contain symptoms associated with impaired touch which is most common in the hands and feet, as well as difficulty coordinating complex movements, inference of pain and temperature sensations, and neuropathic pain. Autonomic nerve damage, which controls organ activity, contain symptoms associated with the inability to sweat normally, loss of bladder control, irregular blood pressure, and GI symptoms.

Causes:

There are many different factors that can cause peripheral neuropathy such as physical injury, disease, and exposure to toxins. Physical injuries like sudden trauma and repetitive stress can cause neuropathy from damage to the spinal cord, pressure on the nerves from broken or dislocated bones, or from swollen ligaments, tendons, and muscles that constrict the nerves.

Diseases and their associated processes can be related to peripheral neuropathy. Type II diabetes, the most common cause of peripheral neuropathy, is characterized by long-standing blood glucose levels which damage nerves by interfering with their ability to send signals and also weakens the walls of small blood vessels that supply the nerves with nutrients. This is also a similar cause of neuropathy from small vessel disease. Autoimmune diseases like Sjogren's, lupus, and rheumatoid arthritis can also cause neuropathy when the tissues surrounding the nerves become inflamed and overtime these conditions can lead to the destruction of joints, organs, and connective tissues which makes the nerve fibers more susceptible to compression injuries. Infections from viruses, bacteria, fungi, and mycobacteria can also cause neuropathy when they attack nerve tissues causing damage to the sensory nerves such as in conditions like shingles, Epstein-Barr virus, and herpes simplex virus. Other diseases like kidney disorders, cancers, and neuromas can also lead to peripheral neuropathy.



Exposure to toxins can damage nerves and cause peripheral neuropathy in cases like medication toxicity, environmental or industrial toxicity, heavy alcohol consumption, or metabolic toxin build up. Medication toxicity can occur as a side effect of some medications such as those to fight infection and leads to neuropathy. Environmental toxicity such as lead and mercury from the environment are known to cause neuropathies. Excessive alcohol consumption damages nerves and frequently leads to nutritional deficiencies such as thiamine and folate which also contribute to nerve damage. Lastly, our own metabolic toxin build up when the liver is inflamed or malfunctioning can also irritate the peripheral nerves causing symptoms of skin formication with a sensation of tingling, “pins and needles”, or small insects crawling on or under the skin.

Wellness Recommendation

For neuropathy caused by injuries:

The WHITEE Patch and LC Balancer are recommended for physical injuries to the peripheral nerves. The WHITEE Patch helps to repair local nerve injury through increased local blood supply which brings in the necessary nutrients for repair. The WHITEE Patch also increases local lymphatic circulation which helps remove the metabolic waste from the injured area. The herbal ingredients in the WHITEE Patch also increased local temperature to increase the biosynthesis of components necessary for tissue repair. LC Balancer is recommended to increase systemic microcirculation and strengthen nutrient absorption to accelerate healing. Patients should experience symptom improvement in four weeks and eight weeks of the program is required for significant and sustained results.

For neuropathy caused by disease:

Diabetes mellitus: For neuropathy caused by diabetes, the recommendation includes Brown and LC Balancer. Brown improves liver function and structure which normalizes liver enzyme levels and blood lipid levels to alleviate the strain on sugar metabolism control. The reduced glucose allows the nerves to send signals without interference and reverses damage to nearby blood vessels. LC Balancer improves systemic microcirculation, which also reduces blood sugar levels, as well as increase nutrient absorption. Patients can experience 30-50% symptom improvement in two to four weeks and up to three months of the program is required to see reduced blood sugar levels and sustained results. Candida or fungal infections are very common among diabetes patients and can contribute significantly to the development of the peripheral neuropathy condition. If patients are not responding or only partially responding to the Brown and LC Balancer, an additional treatment that helps remove candida fungal infections are required. Plasmin is recommended to clear fungus in the blood. Glymycin is recommended to clear fungus in the liver. Glymycin-R is recommended to clear fungus in the pancreas. Artinin-F is recommended to clear fungus in the blood vessels of the artery. Veinycin-F is recommended to clear fungus in the blood vessel walls of veins. Aurum-F is recommended to clear fungus in the nerves. Other fungus treatment may also be required depending on affected locations to help clear the fungus from the system and alleviate the damage to the peripheral nerves. Fungal infections are often co-infected with other types of microorganism. Other treatment described in the next section may also be required.

Infections: For neuropathy caused by infections, treatments that cover multiple different types of infections such as viral, bacterial, fungal, and mycobacteria are required since most of these infections usually co-exist with each other. It is also very common that both the blood vessel wall and nerves are infected and the nerve infection and resulting neuropathy are often caused by conditions such as vasculitis from blood vessel infections. Therefore, both the nerve infection and blood vessel infection need to be addressed. The following products are recommended to help clear the infection and repair nerve damage.

Enlighten and Blood Tonic help reduce blood vessel inflammation. Artinin helps clear mycobacterial infection in the blood vessel walls of the artery. Artinin-2 may also be required as a backup to Artinin to clear the mycobacteria completely. Veinycin helps clear mycobacterial infection in the blood vessel wall of the vein. Aurum helps clear mycobacterial infection in the nerves. Aurum-2 and Aurum-3 may also be required as a backup to Aurum to clear the mycobacteria completely from the nerves. Fibro helps dissolve scars and mycobacterial granulomas in the

peripheral nerves. Artinin-B helps clear gram-negative bacteria in the blood vessel walls of the arteries and nerves. Veinicin-B helps clear gram-negative bacteria in the blood vessel walls of the vein. Artinin-F helps clear fungus in the blood vessel walls of the artery. Veinicin-F helps clear fungus in the blood vessel wall of the vein. Aurum-F helps clear fungus in the nerves. Woad is recommended to help clear viruses. Pleurum is recommended to help clear viral infections in chronic conditions.

Ginkgo is recommended to help repair peripheral nerve damage. If the surrounding muscles are affected, Lotus and Lotus-2 are recommended to clear mycobacteria in muscles. Pine is recommended to clear mycoplasma in muscles. Flex and Flex-2 are recommended to repair muscle damage. If the tendon or ligament is also infected, Fibromin A is recommended to clear mycobacterial infections and Fibromin B is recommended to help repair the damage. If the joint or bone is affected, Ostenin is recommended to clear mycobacterial infections and Martial is recommended to help repair the damage.

Brown, LC Balancer, and Xcel are also required to support the liver and kidney processes and remove waste. Patients usually experience symptom improvement within 3 days of treatment. 3-4 weeks of treatment is required to have significant improvement and sustained results.

Neuropathy - Infection Product Summary

Location	Products
Nerve	Repair: Ginkgo Bacterial: Artinin-B Fungal: Aurum-F Mycobacterial: Aurum, Aurum-2, Aurum-3 Scar and granulomas: Fibro
Artery	Bacterial: Artinin-B Fungal: Artinin-F Mycobacterial: Artinin, Artinin-2
Vein	Bacterial: Veinicin-B Fungal: Veinicin-F Mycobacterial: Veinicin
Systemic	Viral: Woad, Pleurum
Blood vessel	Inflammation: Enlighten Repair: Blood Tonic
Muscle	Repair: Flex, Flex-2 Mycobacterial: Lotus, Lotus-2 Mycoplasma: Pine
Tendon and Ligament	Mycobacterial: Fibromin A Repair: Fibromin B
Joint and Bone	Mycobacterial: Ostenin Repair: Martial

Autoimmune: For neuropathy caused by autoimmune conditions such as Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA) and Sjogren's disease, Java, LC Balancer, and in some cases WHITEE Patches are recommended. Java and LC Balancer help improve the lymphatic circulation to increase metabolic waste stagnation and removal from the lymph. The increased lymphatic function decreases inflammation allowing for relief of compressed nerves as well addresses the autoimmune condition. WHITEE Patches can be applied to the joint areas. Brown may also be required to improve the liver condition if physical deformities has occurred, in advanced RA cases, to help address the damaged cartilage as well reduce inflammation and the following nerve compression. Patients can see symptom improvement in two weeks and six weeks to three months of the program is required for significant and sustained results.

For neuropathy caused by exposure to toxins:

Brown, LC Balancer, Levera, Xcel, Enlighten, and Blood Tonic are recommended for neuropathy caused by exposure to toxins. Brown helps to restore liver health and repair damage. LC Balancer improves the structure of the renal tubules and glomerulus and helps repair damage to the micro capillaries. Levera helps clear liver inflammation and infections due to chemicals, heavy metals, and alcohol. Xcel helps improve adrenal gland and kidney function, and helps with the kidney's filtration and balancing of minerals. Enlighten and Blood Tonic remove blood vessel inflammation and improve blood circulation. Through detoxification and repair of the liver, kidneys, adrenals, and blood vessels, neuropathy caused by these conditions can be resolved. Patients can see symptom improvement in two weeks and six weeks to three months of the program is required for significant and sustained results.

Selected Case Study

Case: Successful Pain Reduction of Primary Fibromyalgia and Peripheral Neuropathy

Dr. Erich Lieberknecht, DC, OR

A 57-year-old female patient came to my office seeking an alternative solution for help with a toe injury that was not healing. The patient had also been diagnosed with primary fibromyalgia and peripheral neuropathy. The patient had previously tried experimental pharmacological therapies. I recommended Wei Laboratories WHITEE Patches, Brown Formula, and LC Balancer. The patient self-reported no toe pain and a 50% reduction of peripheral neuropathy for all for extremities after one week of the protocol and is continuing to see sustained results. The patient is very pleased and is seeking help for other conditions using Wei Laboratories products.