

Sent: Saturday, August 16, 2003 1:25 PM
Subject: ALZHEIMER'S STUDY TARGETS TAP WATER

Dear Aquathin Dealer OnLine, Splash NewsBulletin and Allergic Reaction NewsBulletin Members;

Need another reason to love your Aquathin!? The quick read below provided by Alan Bernstein, my friend and Authorized Aquathin Dealer in Arizona, provides ongoing evidence that consuming a "pure water" (two parts hydrogen and one part oxygen and no parts anything else), prevents diseases of chronicity i.e. Alzheimer's. We have already sent you previous articles on the issue and spend time at Aquathin U. on the subject. Given the choice of drinking water with contaminates or not...you choose. Your Aquathin Patented RODI Process produces pure water equal to double or tripled distilled water (Aquathin laboratory systems). I love my Aquathin !!

Warmest regards to all...as well, your comments are always welcome and very much appreciated.

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Celebrating our 23rd Birthday in 2003 !!!
(visit the allnew <http://www.aquathin.com>)

"Alfie"
Alfred J. Lipshultz, President

P.S. "Splash NewsBulletins", "Forum Q & A", "Allergic Reaction", Biz Bank, Tech Bank and Quote Bank... ARE ALL FREE services to all Authorized Aquathin Dealers and their clients to keep you abreast of technology updates and industry news.

----- Original Message -----

From: ABerns
To: <techsupport@aquathin.com>
Sent: Friday, August 15, 2003 3:01 PM
Subject: Alzheimer study targets tap water

> Dear Alfie;
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> I found this article on the internet and hope you all like it.
>
> Always aquathinking,
> Alan
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> **Alzheimer's Study Targets Tap Water**>

> Kerry Fehr-Snyder
> The Arizona Republic
> Aug. 12, 2003 12:00 AM
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>
> A Valley scientist played a key role in a new study that shows tap water with trace amounts of copper accelerates Alzheimer's disease in rabbits with high cholesterol.
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> Researchers now want to find out if the same holds true in people, many of whom already have an emerging risk factor - high cholesterol - for the growing neurodegenerative disorder.
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> "If there's a relationship in humans, it would be huge," said D. Larry Sparks, lead author of a study published Monday in the online version of the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences.
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> Sparks, a senior scientist for Sun Health Research Institute in Sun City, stumbled on the finding while studying the role high cholesterol plays in Alzheimer's.
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> After years of inducing the disease in rabbits in Kentucky by feeding them high levels of cholesterol, Sparks couldn't understand why he was unable to do the same at Barrow Neurological Institute in Phoenix or at his lab in Sun City.
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> He seized on the only difference he could find between the Kentucky lab animals and those in the Valley: **Rabbits here were being fed with distilled water whereas the Kentucky rabbits were being fed tap water.** He tested his hypothesis by giving rabbits in Arizona tap water, thereby inducing the disease again.
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> **His conclusion: Distilled water provides protection against the disease, but tap water with EPA-accepted levels of copper speeds up the process.**
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> Sparks and his colleague, Bernard Schreurs of the Blanchette Rockefeller Neurosciences Institute in West Virginia, are now analyzing whether other forms of bottled water or tap water run through reverse osmosis systems to remove copper is equally protective.
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> Their research and an earlier study by Sparks was funded by a three-year, \$390,000 grant from Arizona Disease Control Research Commission. The group announced Monday that it has given Sparks another three-year, \$500,000 grant to continue his study, which may include human clinical trials.
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> Monday's research results got mixed reaction from doctors who treat Alzheimer's patients and water-quality officials.
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> "It's very premature to jump to those conclusions" that people should drink distilled water, said Will Humble, bureau chief for the state health department's division of epidemiology and disease control. "There's a lot more research that needs to be done."
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> Dr. Stephen Flitman, an Alzheimer's specialist in Phoenix, also questioned the results, saying advice to drink distilled water exclusively is out of the mainstream.
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> "We've been through this before with aluminum," he said. "The fact is that we don't have any strong evidence that there's any type of problem with metal" in Alzheimer's disease.
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> More than 4 million Americans have been diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease. The biggest risk factor is age, with one in 10 people getting the disorder after 65. **By the time people hit 85, the risk is one in two.** Genetics

and cardiovascular disease also are risk factors for developing the complex disease.

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> Scientists have identified a gene responsible for 40 percent of the cases. The source of the others is unknown.

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> Dr. Louis Kirby, an Alzheimer's doctor and founder of Pivotal Research Group in Mesa and Sun City, called the results interesting and said any research that sheds light on the disease process is welcome.

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> "It helps understand the pathology of Alzheimer's disease, whether it's the copper or something else," he said. "It's a piece of the puzzle but it may or may not be important. It's too early to say."

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> **In the meantime, Kirby said he plans to recommend his Alzheimer's patients drink distilled water, although he cautioned the advice "is not scientific" at this point.**