From: AQUATHIN TECH SUPPORT [mailto:techsupport@aquathin.com]
Sent: Tuesday, March 10, 2009 10:06 AM
Subject: FROM THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF EPIDEMIOLOGY: Aluminum and Silica in Drinking Water and the Risk of Alzheimer's Disease or Cognitive Decline: Findings From 15-Year Follow-up of the PAQUID Cohort

Dear Aquathin Dealer OnLine, Splash NewsBulletin Members;

The article below concerns the continuation of positive findings for the correlation between aluminum in drinking water and Alzheimer's and cognitive / memory decline. Alum (aluminum sulfate) is used in municipal water treatment processing to flocculate / clarify drinking water. New York City alone, this past year, dumped 16 tonnes of alum "per day" into the water processing to clarify the turbidity caused by excessive rains and run off. Often overdosing occurs...as well, if settling time for decanting the newly flocced precipitate is cut short, the aggregated alum precipitate flows downstream homeward bound.

Additional exposures. Alum and aluminum are highly electropositive and used in styptic to stop bleeding...used in deodorants to stop perspiration...leached from cooking pans and canned foods...and a major ingredient in baking leavening agents. The large white billowing trail from space rocket launches contain tonnes of aluminum that flows back to Earth and enters the air we breath, soil and ground water. Aluminum is lethal to dialysis patients.

Using bottled water can reduce the exposure from drinking water, but rarely does anyone cook with bottled water, or rinse their foods during preparation with bottled water, or make ice with bottled water. Your Patented Aquathin RODI Process removes all traces of alum and any aluminum compounds. The Third Generation of Aquathin Customers are now enjoying Aquathin.

I LOVE MY AQUATHIN ! AND REMEMBER, THE NEXT BEST THING TO OWNING AN AQUATHIN IS RECOMMENDING ONE TO A FRIEND !!

Let me know what you AquathinK !

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

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American Journal of Epidemiology

American Journal of Epidemiology Advance Access originally published online on December 8, 2008
American Journal of Epidemiology 2009 169(4):489-496; doi:10.1093/aje/kwn348

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ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Aluminum and Silica in Drinking Water and the Risk of Alzheimer's Disease or Cognitive Decline: Findings From 15-Year Follow-up of the PAQUID Cohort

Virginie Rondeau, Hélène Jacqmin-Gadda, Daniel Commenges, Catherine Helmer and Jean-François Dartigues

Correspondence to Dr. Virginie Rondeau, Division of Biostatistics, Unité 897, Institut National de la Santé et de la Recherche Médicale, Bordeaux F-33076, France (e-mail: virginie.rondeau{at}isped.u-bordeaux2.fr).

Received for publication June 19, 2008. Accepted for publication October 6, 2008.

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What's this?

The authors examined associations between exposure to aluminum or silica from drinking water and risk of cognitive decline, dementia, and Alzheimer's disease among elderly subjects followed for 15 years (1988–2003). They actively searched for incident cases of dementia among persons aged 65 years or over living in 91 civil drinking-water areas in southern France. Two measures of exposure to aluminum were assessed: geographic exposure and individual exposure, taking into account daily consumption of tap water and bottled water. A total of 1,925 subjects who were free of dementia at baseline and had reliable water assessment data were analyzed. Using random-effects models, the authors found that cognitive decline with time was greater in subjects with a higher daily intake of aluminum from drinking water (≥0.1 mg/day, $P = 0.005$) or higher geographic exposure to aluminum. Using a Cox model, a high daily intake of aluminum was significantly associated with increased risk of dementia. Conversely, an increase of 10 mg/day in silica intake was associated with a reduced risk of dementia (adjusted relative risk = 0.89, $P = 0.036$). However, geographic exposure to aluminum or silica from tap water was not associated with dementia. High consumption of aluminum from drinking water may be a risk factor for Alzheimer's disease.

aluminum; Alzheimer disease; cognition; dementia; silicon dioxide; water; water supply

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Abbreviations: ALMA+, Aluminum–Maladie d'Alzheimer; EPIDOS, Epidémiologie de l'Ostéoporose; MMSE, Mini-Mental State Examination; PAQUID, Personnes âgées Quid; RR, relative risk

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Online ISSN 1476-6256 - Print ISSN 0002-9262
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