Memory Loss & Element Imbalances

Scientists are increasingly uncovering the widespread effects of toxic exposure on learning, **memory** and behavior in humans. Accumulation of heavy metals like lead in the body can dramatically impair cognitive function,[1] and the amount of toxins necessary to produce symptoms is turning out to be far less than previously believed.

Aluminum has been shown to specifically damage learning, **memory**, and cognitive ability and has been suggested as a possible contributing factor in dementia and alcoholic amnesia.[2-3] Research on Alzheimer's patients show they are much more likely to exhibit elevated levels of mercury, cadmium, and **aluminum**.[4]

Elemental Analysis (Hair, Blood, or Urine) determines levels of toxic and nutritional elements in the body using a hair, blood, or urine sample. Each specimen type provides a unique window on element status. A hair sample, for example, will reflect chronic toxic exposure and long-term nutritional deficiencies, while blood and urine assessment will gauge the effects of more recent imbalances.

References:

1 Zheng YX, Liang YX. Meta-analysis in neurobehavioral toxicological studies. Chung Hua Yu Fang I Hsueh Tsa Chih 1994;28(5):282-283.

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3 Kilburn KH, Warshaw RH. Neurobehavorial testing of subjects exposed residentially to groundwater contaminated from an **aluminum** die-casting plant and local referents. J Toxicol Environ Health 1993;39(4):483-496.

4 Basun H, Forssell LG, Wetterberg L, Winbland B. Metals and trace elements in plasma and cerebrospinal fluid in normal aging and Alzheimer's disease. J Neural Transm Park Dis Dement Sect 1991;3(4):231-258.

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