

THE CONCEPT OF ANTAGONISTIC METALLIC COUPLES: A POSSIBLE ANTIDOTE FOR ALZHEIMER'S

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Abstract. The concept that there are naturally occurring antidotes to combat diverse forms of human physical illnesses has long enthralled the human imagination. The discovery of the existence of antagonistic (opposite) couples among the chemical elements in the periodic table has opened up a promising avenue for investigation into combating the onslaught of Alzheimer's disease and other illnesses involving toxic imbalance of chemical elements in the human body. There are also ramifications for applications in agronomy and water treatment.

Keywords: Metallic antidotes; antagonistic metallic couples; Alzheimer's; colloidal antidotes.

1. Introduction

Many chronic human diseases are characterized by excessive amounts of heavy metals present in various organs of the human body. It is still debatable whether they actually cause those diseases or just aggravate them; but their impact is undeniable.

How to get rid of those harmful metals in the human body, is the problem. It has been known for quite a while that chelation therapy can be effective in removing these heavy metal deposits, but it is condemned and strongly discouraged by mainstream medical practitioners. But this is not the only remedy available.

2. Background

A revolutionary and quite novel treatment was described by Dr. Hans Kalm of Finland, in a 123-page report called *Organotropia as a Basis of Therapy* (ed. VII March, 1976).

Dr. Hans Kalm was a physician who had been an agronomist in his early days. He had discovered an important biological fact: **the existence of antagonistic (opposite) couples among the chemical elements listed in the periodic table.** *One element, he discovered, even in tiny amounts, is capable of acting as an antidote against its opposite or antagonist.*

This enabled him, when encountering a poor crop, and analyzing the soil and finding the culprit (a metal—usually a heavy metal), to remedy the situation by adding to the soil modest amounts of its antagonist (opposite) in the form of water-soluble salts. Subsequently, the farmer got fine crops. Kalm also used this approach on farm animals with equal success.

3. Human Applications

When he became a medical doctor he tested his biological theory on human patients, making sure to use only harmless amounts of the antidote. He would first obtain biological samples—principally hair and nail clippings—of his patient. Then he would send one-half of the sample to a laboratory in Germany, and the other half to another similar laboratory in Sweden.

If the two laboratory assessments tallied closely, he would prescribe the remedy—the antagonistic (opposite) chemical element (the antidote).

His first patients were people sent to him by other physicians in Finland, who knew him and trusted his medical knowledge. Invariably, after the patient took the remedial element or elements in minute amounts, the ailment vanished. **The “law of antagonistic couples among the primary chemical elements” worked for humans just as it did for plants and animals, on which Kalm had first tested his theory.**

In his studies the biochemical analysis clearly showed the chemical imbalance in the body, for which Kalm’s table (see below) made finding the remedy easy. The uses of the table are many. For instance, it has now been established that high blood pressure is caused by the accumulation in the body of lead and cadmium, both toxic heavy metals.

4. Metallic Elements from Natural Sources

The antidote of lead is osmium, a noble metal contained in tiny amounts in the sap of the birch tree and the sap of *Equisetum hiemale*, a species of horsetail that thrives in cold climates. Both of these plants have long been known as prime remedies for high blood pressure.

The antidote of cadmium is cesium. In quantity, cesium is itself poisonous. It is known to be contained, again in tiny amounts, in horsetail. But, as it is a relatively new arrival among the toxic metals that now pollute the environment, little is known about the botanical remedies for it and their metal contents. According to Kalm’s theory, however, the antidote of cesium must be cadmium.

5. Implications for Alzheimer’s

Kalm’s discovery of the existence of the antagonistic couples among the primary chemical elements may rank in importance with the discovery of vitamin C and of antibiotics. The existence of these antagonistic couples was sensed by the physicians who specialized in crenotherapy (a treatment incorporating mineral water, mud and vapour) when they used oligomineral spring waters to treat metal poisoning, and by physicians who used colloidal solutions of certain metals, such as osmium, in the treatment of high blood pressure and metal poisoning among miners.

The table of antagonistic couples points to the possibility of using colloidal solutions of tungsten in the treatment of Alzheimer’s disease, since Alzheimer’s has been found to always be marked by an excessive accumulation of aluminium in the brain.

This is a highly promising avenue for research and investigation. Given time, researchers will be able to analyze the proper dosages and reactions to combat Alzheimer’s.

KALM’S TABLE OF ANTAGONISTIC PRIME CHEMICAL ELEMENTS WITH OFFENDING ELEMENTS AND THEIR ANTIDOTES

ALUMINUM	TUNGSTEN
ANTIMONY	THULIUM
ARSENIC	THORIUM
BARIUM	GALLIUM
BERYLLIUM	COPPER
BISMUTH	PALLADIUM
BORON	IRON
BROMINE	YTTRIUM
CADMIUM	CESIUM
CESIUM	CADMIUM
CALCIUM	LUTETIUM

CARBON	SILICON
CERIUM	POTASSIUM
CHLORINE	MAGNESIUM
CHROMIUM	SULFUR
COBALT	INDIUM
ERBIUM	LITHIUM
FLUORINE	NITROGEN
GALLIUM	BARIUM
GERMANIUM	POLONIUM
GOLD	SELENIUM
IODINE	PLATINUM
IRIDIUM	TITANIUM
LITHIUM	ERBIUM
LUTETIUM	CALCIUM
MAGNESIUM	CHLORINE
MANGANESE	SODIUM
MERCURY	RADIUM
MOLYBDENUM	SAMARIUM
NEODYMIUM	ZINC
NICKEL	THALLIUM
NIObIUM	URANIUM
NITROGEN	FLUORINE
OSMIUM	LEAD
PALLADIUM	BISMUTH
PLATINUM	IODINE
POLONIUM	GERMANIUM
RADIUM	MERCURY
RADON	STRONTIUM
RHODIUM	YTTERBIUM
SAMARIUM	MOLYBDENUM
SULFUR	CHROMIUM
TELLURIUM	SILVER

THALLIUM	NICKEL
THORIUM	ARSENIC
THULIUM	ANTIMONY
TIN	PHOSPHORUS
TUNGSTEN	ALUMINUM
URANIUM	NIOBIUM
VANADIUM	ZIRCONIUM
YTTERBIUM	RHODIUM
YTTRIUM	BROMINE
ZINC	NEODYMIUM
ZIRCONIUM	VANADIUM

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