

Diabetes

Diabetes is on the increase. In the United States, 16 million people are diagnosed as diabetic and more are suspected of having this disease. Case studies show that blood sugar levels are associated with dirty power on internal wiring as well as radio frequency radiation from nearby cell phone antennas and that these blood sugar levels can change quickly as one moves from a “dirty” to a “clean” electrical environment.

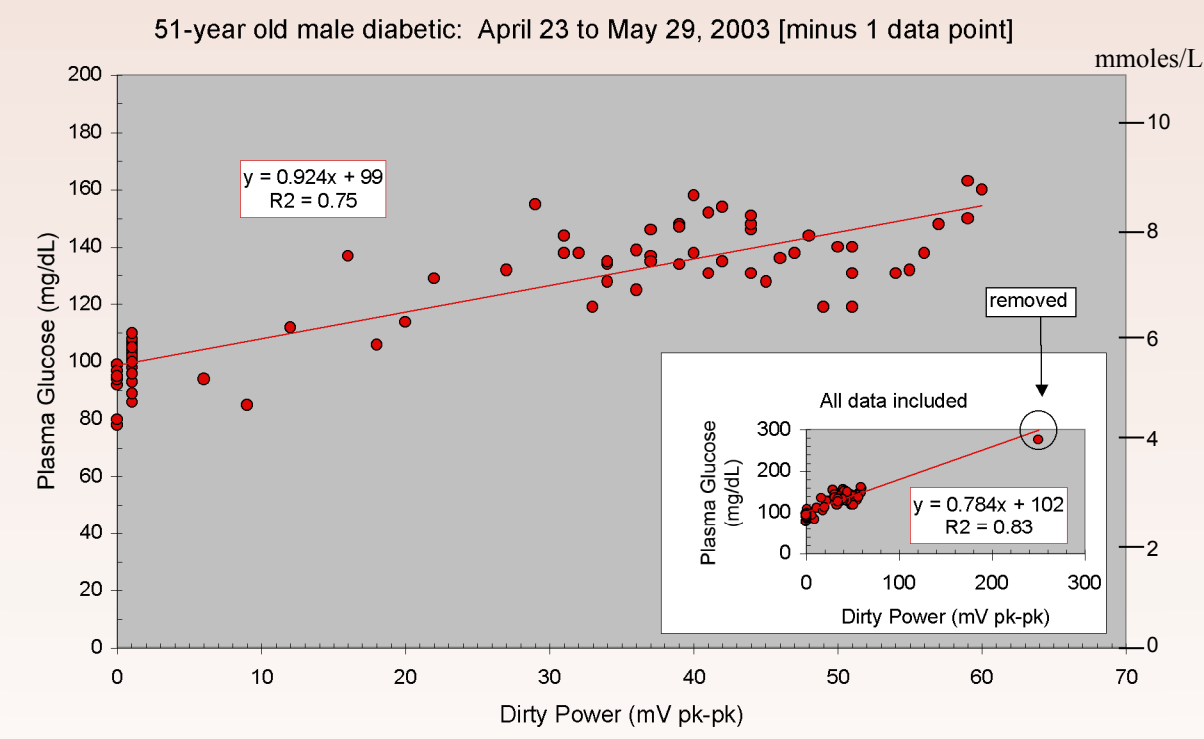


Figure 7. A 51-year old male diabetic exposed to **dirty electricity** in his home. Plasma glucose levels increase with dirty power. The high blood sugar value (277 mg/dL) at 250 mV (insert) is a real number, not an error. However, since it contributed disproportionately to the correlation coefficient it was removed. The resultant correlation is statistically significant.

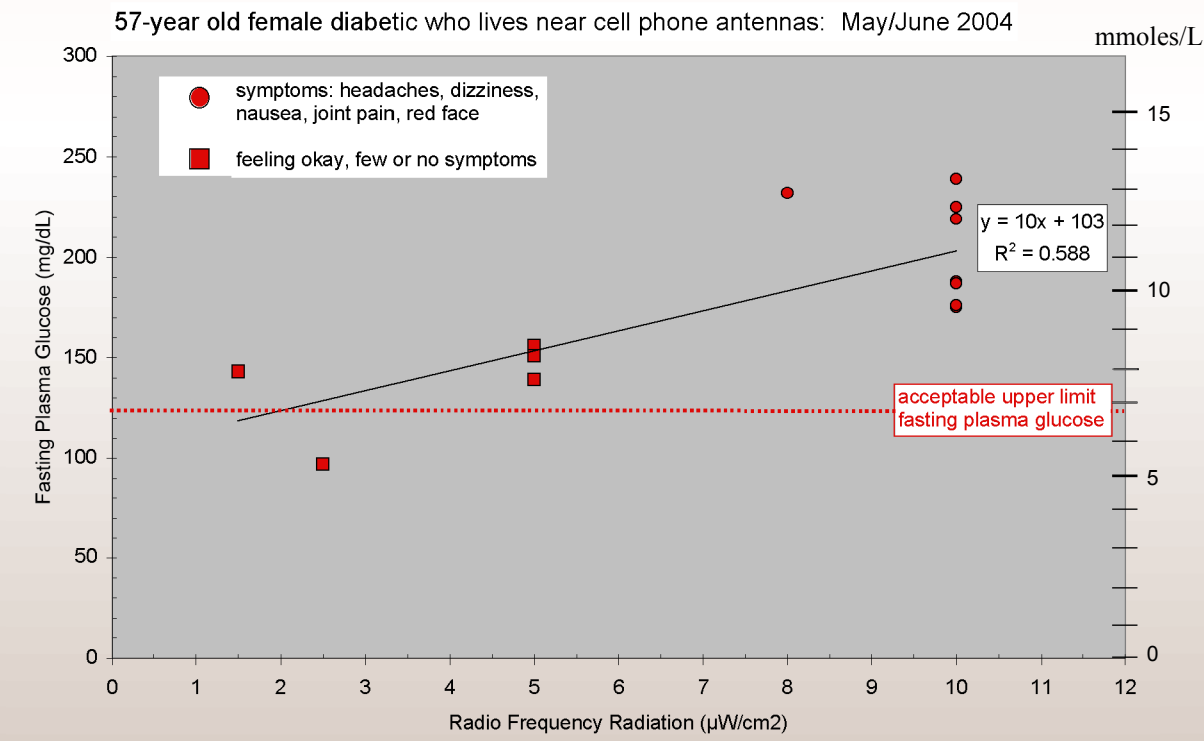


Figure 8. A 57-year old female diabetic exposed to **radio frequency radiation** (RFR) in her home from nearby cell phone antennas. Fasting plasma glucose levels increase with RFR. High RFR is associated with headaches, nausea, joint pain, dizziness and facial flushing. Twenty minutes in a “clean” environment lowers her blood sugar levels 30 mg/dL (1.7 mmoles/L).

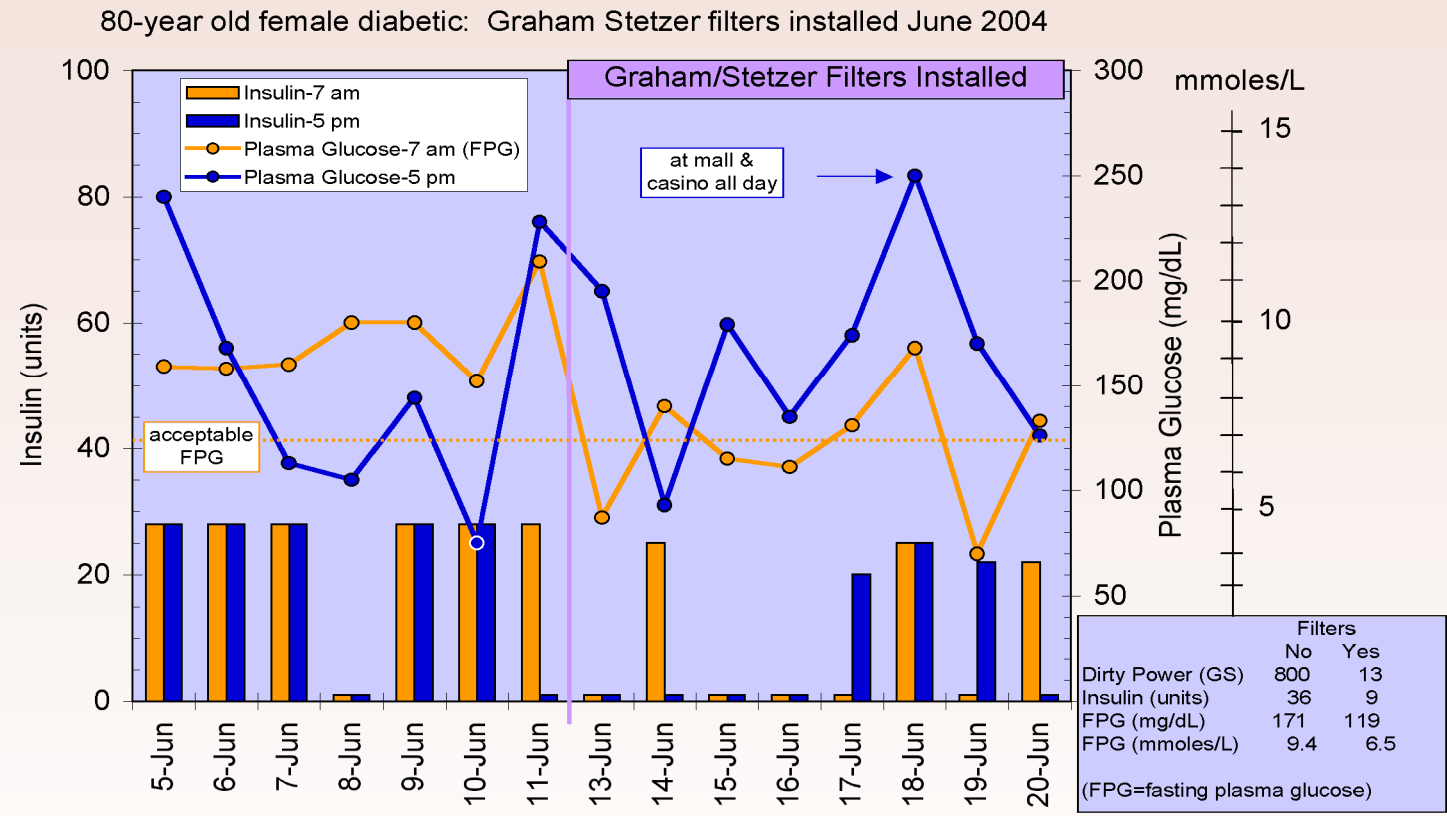


Figure 9. An 80-year old female diabetic exposed to **dirty electricity** in her home. Graham/Stetzer filters were installed on June 12, 2004 and the microsuges on indoor wiring decreased from 800 to 13 GS units. Her fasting plasma glucose dropped from 171 mg/dL (9.4 mmoles/L) without filters to 119 mg/dL (6.5 mmoles/L) with filters and her average daily insulin intake (Humlin 70/30) decreased from 36 to 9 units respectively. Results were noticed within one day. [Note: GS refers to Graham/Stetzer units and is a function of amplitude and frequency of microsuges on indoor wiring.]

Multiple Sclerosis

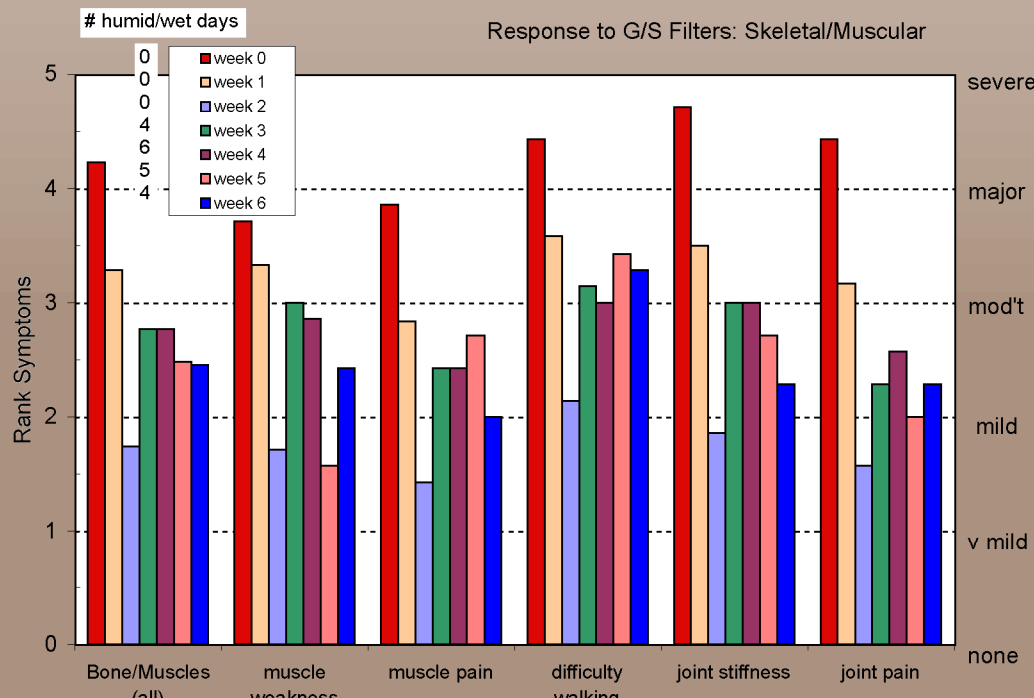


Figure 10. Significant improvements in muscle strength, joint stiffness, pain, and walking were noticed within the first two weeks. Wet/humid weather during weeks 3 to 6 slowed progress.

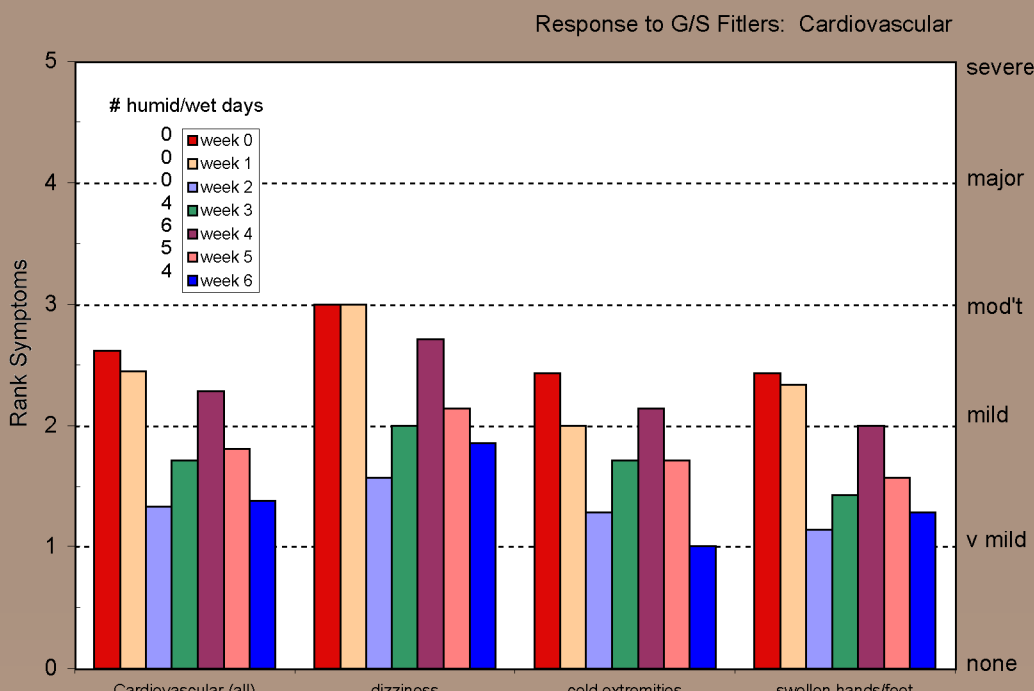


Figure 11. MS patient experienced less dizziness, reduced swelling and improved circulation of hands and feet with G/S filters.

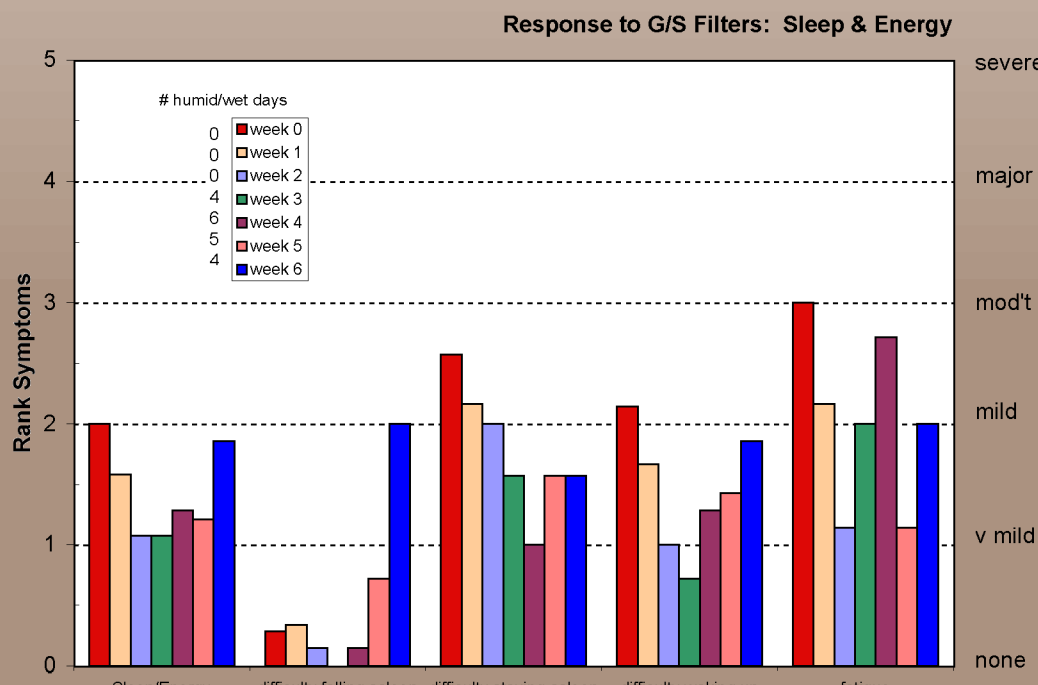


Figure 12. MS patient experienced less fatigue while filters were installed especially during dry weather. She woke up fewer times during the night and had some difficulty waking up in the morning.

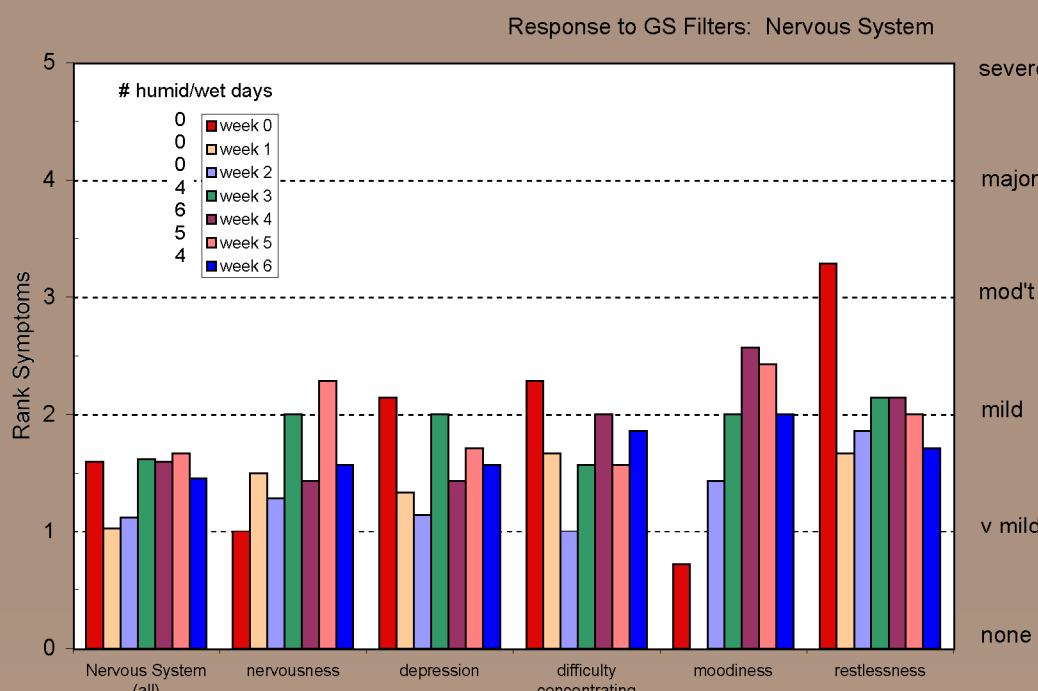


Figure 13. Improvements were noticed in concentration, restlessness and depression. MS patient was more moody and experienced more nervousness while filters were installed.

Response of a 43-year old woman who has had MS for 8 years. to Graham/Stetzer filters installed in her home. Filters decreased microsuges from 170 to 33 GS units. Within 24-hours her sense of balance improved and she was able to walk without a cane. Within 2 weeks she was able to walk without ankle support. Her symptoms became worse during humid weather but she recovered rapidly with the filters installed.

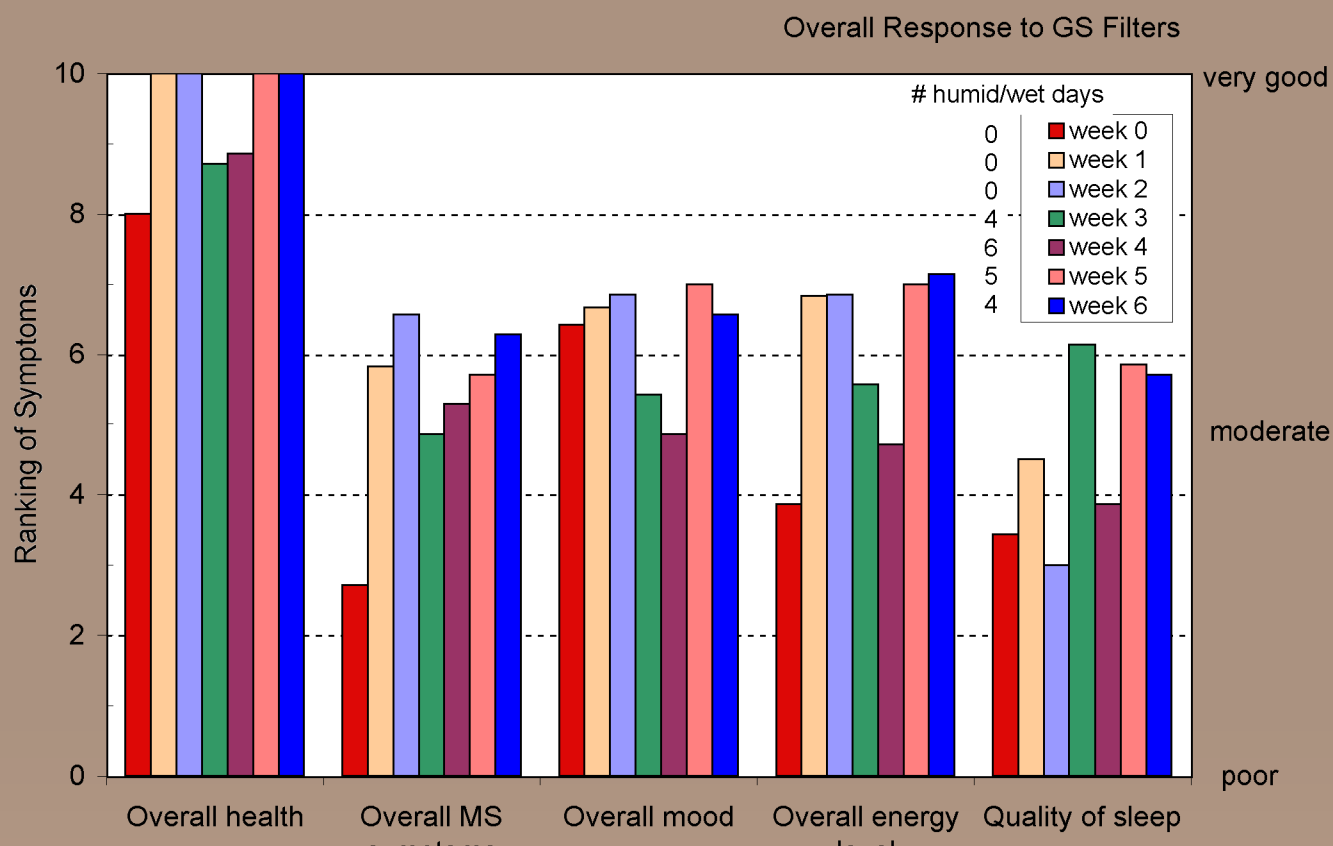
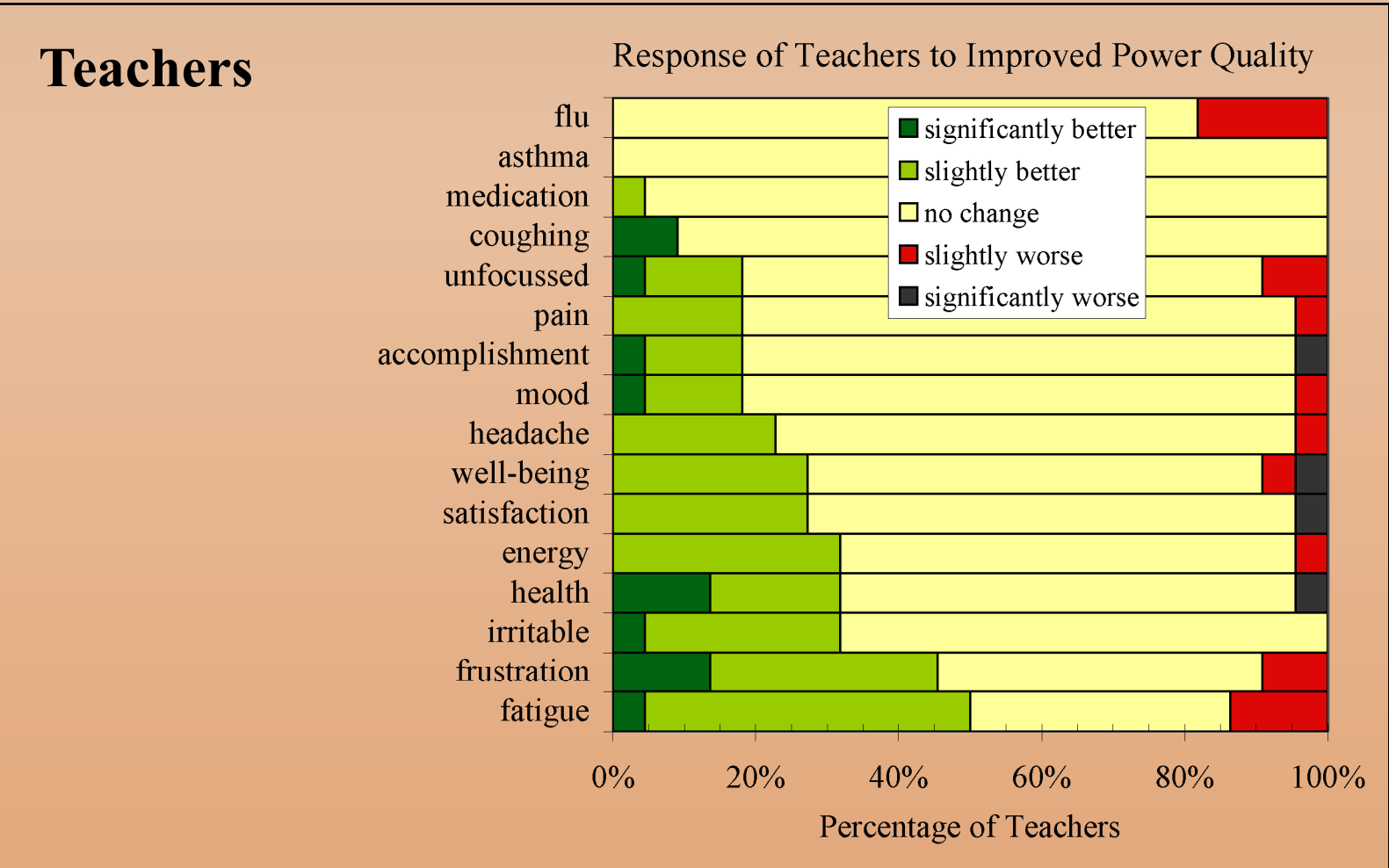


Figure 14. While filters were installed, MS patient experienced improvements in overall health, sleep quality, energy level and MS symptoms. Improvements were noticed within 1 week.

Electrical Hypersensitivity

Student behaviour and teacher well being improved while Graham/Stetzer filters were installed in Willow Wood School. This was a single blind study. Data collected during a 6-week period, 3 weeks with filters and 3 weeks without. Response was greatest among younger students in elementary school, suggesting that they might be more electrically sensitive than middle and high school students.

Figure 16. Teachers were less tired, less frustrated, less irritable. They had fewer headaches and less pain. They had more energy, better health, greater accomplishments and sense of well-being and were more focused while filters were installed.



Willow Wood School, Toronto, Canada

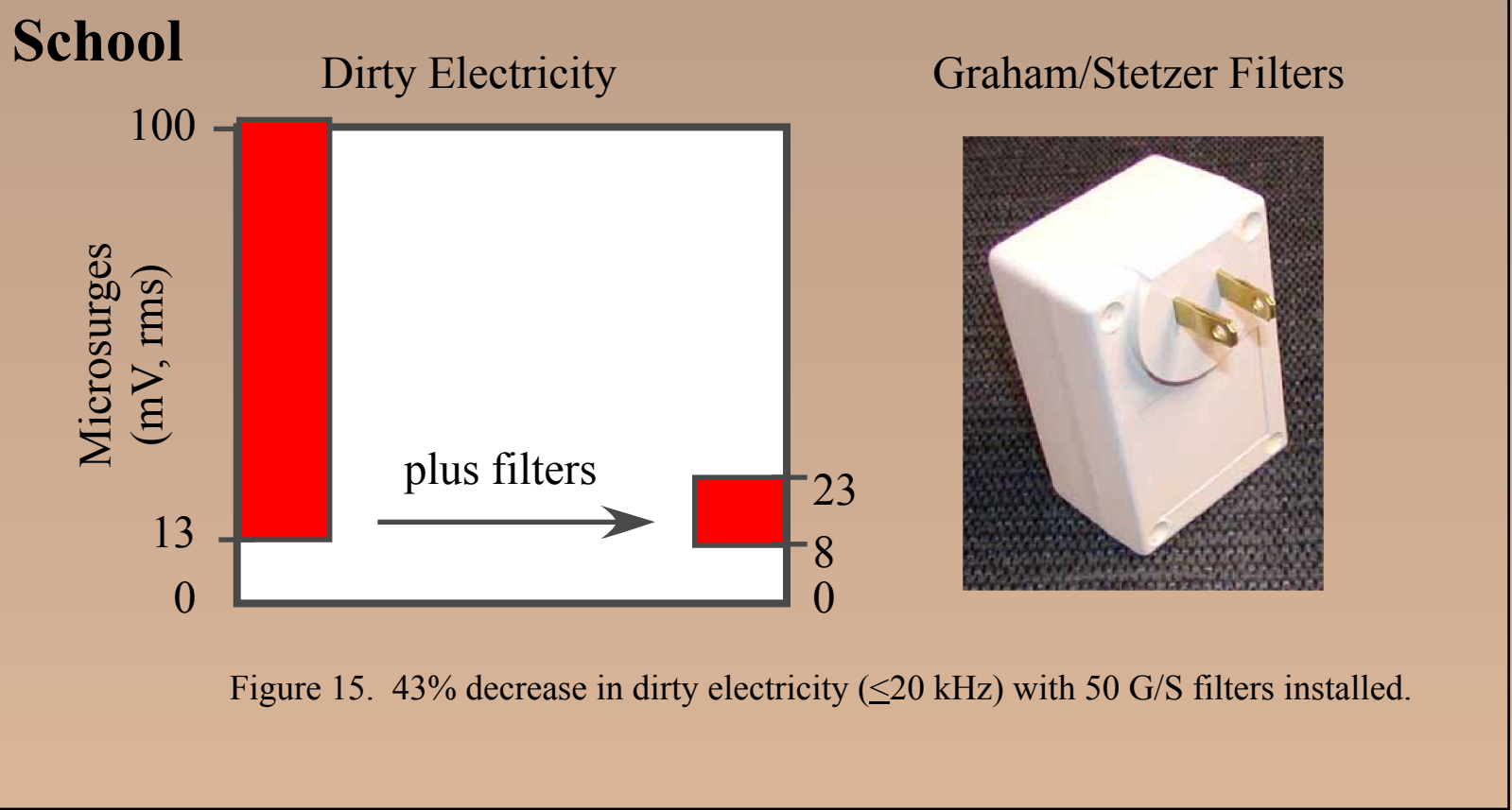


Figure 15. 43% decrease in dirty electricity (≤20 kHz) with 50 G/S filters installed.

Figure 17. Students were more actively involved in their lessons and were more focused while the filters were installed. They required fewer repetition of instructions. On average 4 minutes were saved dealing with disruptions in each class. Results were more pronounced in elementary school (grades 1 to 6).

