

**Alzheimer, Demenz, Parkinson, Hirnatrophie durch Spirochaeten und andere Erreger von Infektionskrankheiten**  
**Alzheimer's disease, dementia, Parkinson's disease, brain atrophy caused by spirochetes and other pathogens of infectious diseases**

Itzhaki R, Literature 1960 - 2016

[https://www.research.manchester.ac.uk/portal/en/researchers/ruth-itzhaki\(fa70991a-96f8-45c9-8ba0-92a86ceccc84\)/publications.html?page=0](https://www.research.manchester.ac.uk/portal/en/researchers/ruth-itzhaki(fa70991a-96f8-45c9-8ba0-92a86ceccc84)/publications.html?page=0)

MacDonald AB (2006) <http://www.alzheimersanddementia.com/article/S1552-5260%2806%2903848-9/fulltext>

**Alzheimer's & Dementia:** The Journal of the Alzheimer's Association, 2 (3), Supplement, **S207, S275, S433**. MacDonald AB [Alzheimer Borreliosis](http://alzheimerborreliosis.net/)  
<http://alzheimerborreliosis.net/> <http://alzheimerborreliosis.net/presentations/>

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<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23346260>

Bauer J. (2013) **Alzheimer Forum**

<http://www.alzheimerforum.de/4/1/2/psychobiologie.html>

Corder EH et al. (1993) **Gene dose of apolipoprotein E type 4 allele and the risk of Alzheimer's disease in late onset families.** Science. 261 (5123), 921-923.  
[PMID 8346443](#)

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Jucker M (2015) **Alzheimer und Gen-Mutation**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bVqh5XD5A7k>

Jucker M (2017) **Fokus Demenz.**

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pm2YMa92gJw>

(2016) **Prion und Alzheimer** <http://www.erlebnishaft.de/prione.pdf>

(2016) **Microbes and Alzheimer's Disease. Editorial.**

<http://content.iospress.com/articles/journal-of-alzheimers-disease/jad160152>

[https://www.google.de/search?q=Microbes+and+Alzheimer%92s+Disease&hl=de&btnG=Google+Search&gws\\_rd=ssl](https://www.google.de/search?q=Microbes+and+Alzheimer%92s+Disease&hl=de&btnG=Google+Search&gws_rd=ssl)

<http://content.iospress.com/download/journal-of-alzheimers-disease/jad160152?id=journal-of-alzheimers-disease%2Fjad160152>

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Boxmeyer L. (2017) **Are the Infectious Roots of Alzheimer`s Buried Deep in the Past ?**  
J Mol Path Epidemiol. 3, 2 [www.rense.com/general96/ALZHEIMERS.pdf](http://www.rense.com/general96/ALZHEIMERS.pdf)

**Alzheimerklassifikation.** Mögliche Profile:

A-T-(N)-: Alle Biomarker im Normbereich – kein Alzheimer

Nur A+: Pathologische Alzheimereränderungen aber noch keine Alzheimererkrankung

A+T+(N)- oder A+T+(N)+: Kriterien der Alzheimererkrankung erfüllt

A+T-(N)+: Alzheimereränderungen (nicht Alzheimerkrankheit) und nicht-spezifische Neurodegeneration

A-T+(N)- oder A-T-(N)+ oder A-T+(N)+: keine Alzheimereränderungen, keine Alzheimerkrankheit, nicht-Alzheimereränderungen

A: A<sub>β</sub> detektiert als Plaques im **PET-Scan** oder als A<sub>β42</sub> bzw. A<sub>β42</sub>/A<sub>β40</sub> Verhältnis im **Liquor**  
T: Tau-Pathologie als p-Tau (phosphoryliertes Tau) im **Liquor** oder als parenchymale Neurofibrillen im **PET-Scan**  
(N): Zeichen für Neurodegeneration im strukturellen **MRT** oder im **FDG PET** oder als T(otales)-Tau im **Liquor**  
**A und T gelten als Alzheimer-spezifisch, (N) nicht.**

Quelle: [Lenzen-Schulte, Martina](#) MEDIZINREPORT Biomarker für Demenz: Alzheimer ab jetzt biologisch definiert. Dtsch Arztebl 2018; 115(22): A-1053 / B-891 / C-887

Jack CR et al. (2018) NIA-AA Research Framework: Toward a biological definition of Alzheimer's disease. Alzheimers Dement. 2018; 14 (4): 535–62 [CrossRef](#) [MEDLINE](#) [PubMed Central](#)

**Basis: Genug Schlaf, Bewegung, soziale Interaktion, gesunde Ernährung, menschliche Wärme**

**Based are: enough sleep, plenty of exercise, social interaction, healthy diet, human warmth**

[Reitz Chr](#), [Tang M-X](#), [Schupf N](#) et al. (2010) **A Summary Risk Score for the Prediction of Alzheimer Disease in Elderly Persons.** Arch Neurol. 67(7), 835-841.  
doi:10.1001/archneurol.2010.136. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3068839/>  
"Risk factors contributing to the risk score were age, sex, education, ethnicity, APOE ε4 genotype, history of diabetes, hypertension or smoking, high-density lipoprotein levels, and waist to hip ratio. The resulting risk score predicted dementia well".

[Bredesen DE](#) (2014) **Reversal of cognitive decline: a novel therapeutic program.** [Aging \(Albany NY\)](#). 6(9), 707-17. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25324467>  
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4221920/>  
<https://museslabs.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/MEND-Overview.pdf>

**Visual signs and symptoms in patients with the visual variant of Alzheimer disease.**

[https://www.google.de/search?q=visual+signs+and+symptoms+in+patients&hl=de&btnG=Google+Search&gws\\_rd=ssl](https://www.google.de/search?q=visual+signs+and+symptoms+in+patients&hl=de&btnG=Google+Search&gws_rd=ssl)

**(2006) Borrelieninfektion, Therapieversager, Halbwertszeit v. Immunglobulinen und DNA.**

**Borrelia infection, treatment failures, half-life of Immunoglobulins and DNA**

<http://www.erlebnishaft.de/dauerheilung.pdf>

<http://www.dieterhassler.de/fileadmin/PDF/CTJ806.pdf>

„Die maximale Latenzzeit bis zum Auftreten von Krankheitssymptomen betrug acht Jahre.... Daher kann heute als geklärt gelten, dass die Lyme-Borreliose eine primär chronisch verlaufende Infektionskrankheit ist, bei der es in Analogie zur Syphilis keine Spontanheilung gibt. Die These eines „Durchseuchungstiter“ im Sinne einer durchgemachten, spontan überstandenen Infektion konnte nie belegt werden und sollte heute obsolet sein“.

“The maximum latency to onset of disease symptoms was eight years. The thesis of a "Durchseuchungstiter" in the sense of had taken place spontaneously recovering from infection could never be substantiated and should now be obsolete”.

**Diagnostic - Therapy - Booklet on Borrelia and Co - Infections for Clinicians and Practitioners.**

**Literatur dokumentierte Wirts-Eigenschaften und Infekt - Ursachen bei der Alzheimer Krankheit, Demenz, Parkinson, Hirnatrophie (Prione s.o. zusätzlich)**  
**Literary - documented characteristics of the host and infection causes in Alzheimer's disease, dementia, parkinson´s, brain atrophy (prions see above as well)**

### **Immunosystem**

Abramov E (2009), McDonald (2015), Haass C (2016), Girolamo F (2017), Bredesen DE (2017), Vojdani A (2018)

[Mice lacking functional B and T cells](#): Späni C (2015)

[Transgenic Mice](#): Jucker M (2015, 2017)

### **Neuroglia**

Soreq L et al. (2017) **Major shifts in glial regional identity are a transcriptional hallmark of human brain aging**. Cell Reports. 18(2), p557–570, DOI: 10.1016/j.celrep.2016.12.011

[http://www.cell.com/cell-reports/abstract/S2211-1247\(16\)31684-9](http://www.cell.com/cell-reports/abstract/S2211-1247(16)31684-9)

[http://www.cell.com/cell-reports/pdf/S2211-1247\(16\)31684-9.pdf](http://www.cell.com/cell-reports/pdf/S2211-1247(16)31684-9.pdf)

### **Viruses**

[Virus triggers chronic illnesses and chronic infections, health, and the so called autoimmune diseases](#)

[Immunsuppressive Virusarten, Bakterien und Protozoen](#)

[Virus, Bakterium und Immunsystem](#)

Itzhaki R, Literature 1960 - 2016

#### **Herpes simplex virus Type 1 (HSV1)**

Wisniewsky HM (1978), Lord MA (1980), Saldanha J (1986, 2012), Smith TA (1989), Jamieson GA (1991) Stanley LC (1994) Beffert U (1998) Itzhaki RF (1997, 2008, 2014, 2016) Hemling N (2003) Wozniak MA (2007, 2009, 2011) Zambrano A (2008), Letenneur L (2008) De Chiara G (2010) Cheng SB (2011), Lerchundi R (2011) Bearer EL (2013), Carter CJ (2013), Ball MJ (2013) [Lövheim H](#) (2014), [Mancuso R](#) (2014), Martin CO (2014) Bourgade K (2015, 2016), Civitelli L (2015), Gillet L (2015), Piacentini R (2015), Lövheim H (2 x 2015), [Harris SA](#) (2015)

#### **HIV Virus**

Esiri MM (1998) Smith DB (2014)

### **Bacteria and misfolded proteins**

[Borrelie Behandlung mit Antibiotika bei Menschen Lyme disease treatment with antibiotics in humans](#)

#### **Borrelia, oral treponemata**

MacDonald AB (1986, 1987, 1988, 4 x 2006, 2007, 2008, 2016), Pappolla MA (1989), Miklossy J (1990, 1993, 1994, 1998, 2004, 3 x 2006, 3 x 2008, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016), Riviere GR (1991), Waniek C (1995) Riviere GR (2002) Green DA (2005) Meer-Scherrer L (2006) Blanc F (2014), Maheshwari P (2014), Blanc F (2014), Allen HB (2016), Zahn (2016), Ide (2016), Bastian (2017), Alonso R (2018)

[Chlamydia, Chlamydophila, CPN](#)

#### **Chlamydia pneumoniae**

Balin BJ (1998, 2008) Little CS (2004) Boelen E (2007) Maheshwari P, (2014, 2015)

#### **Propriion bacterium acnes**

Kornhuber HH (1996)

#### **Helicobacter pylori**

Kountouras J (2006)

### **Mycoses, fungi**

Pisa D (2013, 2015, 2017) Alonso R (2 x 2014, 2017, 2018), AlzForum (2015)

### **Air pollution, Nanoparticles**

Kirschvink JL (1992) Pankhurst Q (2008) Moulton PV (2012) Teller S (2015) Chau-Ren Jung (2015)

### **Toxins**

Portelius E (2016), Killin LOJ (2016), Mahler B (2016), Mirza A (2017), Klotz (2017)

<http://www.dgn.org/leitlinien/3176-leitlinie-diagnose-und-therapie-von-demenzen-2016>

Kratz T (2017) **Diagnostik und Therapie von Verhaltensstörungen bei Demenz**. Deutsches Ärzteblatt 114(26), 447-454

<https://www.aerzteblatt.de/archiv/191886/Diagnostik-und-Therapie-von-Verhaltensstoerungen-bei-Demenz>

### **Possibilities for early detection**

Coffman B (2017) **Detecting Alzheimer's disease earlier using ... Grebbles?** University of Louisville. <http://uoflnews.com/releases/detecting-alzheimers-disease-earlier-using-grebbles/>

Mason, E et al. (2017) **Family History of Alzheimer's Disease is Associated with Impaired Perceptual Discrimination of Novel Objects**. *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease*, 57(3), 735-745 DOI: 10.3233/JAD-160772 <http://content.iospress.com/articles/journal-of-alzheimers-disease/jad160772>

**Alzheimer A (1906) Über eine eigenartige Erkrankung der Hirnrinde**. Vortrag in der Versammlung Südwestdeutscher Irrenärzte in Tübingen am 3. November 1906. Allgemeine Zeitschrift für Psychiatrie und psychisch-gerichtliche Medizin 64.

Fischer O (1910) Die presbyophrene demenz, deren anatomische grundlage und klinische abgrenzung. Z Gesamte Neurol Psychiatr 3, 371–471.

**Alzheimer A. (1911) Über eigenartige Krankheitsfälle des späteren Alters**. Zeitschr f die ges Psychiatr u Neurol 4, 356-385

Bannwarth, A. (1944) **Zur Klinik und Pathogenese der chronischen lymphocytären Meningitis**. Arch. Psychiatr.Nervenkr. 117, 161-185.

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Lord MA, [ltzhaki RF](#), Sutton RN (1980) [Detection of virus genome in human tissues](#). The Lancet. 2(8185), 92

Khachaturian ZS (1985) Diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease. Arch Neurol 42, 1097–1105.

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MacDonald AB, Miranda JM (1987) Concurrent neocortical **borreliosis and Alzheimer's disease**. Hum Pathol 18(7), 759-61. [Abstract](#)

MacDonald AB (1988) [Concurrent Neocortical Borreliosis and Alzheimer's Disease: Demonstration of a Spirochetal Cyst Form](#). Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences, Lyme Disease and Related Disorders. 539, 468–470

Pappolla MA, Omar R, Saran B, et al. (1989) Concurrent **neuroborreliosis and Alzheimer's disease**: analysis of the evidence. Hum Pathol 20(8), 753-7. [Abstract](#)

Smith TA, Vallis Y, Neary D, [Itzhaki RF](#) (1989) [Characteristics of lymphocyte chromatin from Alzheimer's disease patients and from young and old normal individuals.](#) Gerontology. 35, 5-6

Miklossy J, Kuntzer T, Bogousslavsky J, Regli F, Janzer RC. (1990) [Meningovascular form of neuroborreliosis](#): Similarities between neuropathological findings in a case of **Lyme disease** and those occurring in tertiary neurosyphilis. Acta Neuropathol 80. 568-572.

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Kirschvink JL, Kobayashi-Kirschvink A, Woodford BJ (1992) **Magnetite biomineralization in the human brain.** Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 89 (16). pp. 7683-7687. ISSN 0027-8424. <http://resolver.caltech.edu/CaltechAUTHORS:20130211-134215131> <http://web.gps.caltech.edu/~jkirschvink/pdfs/PNASbrainMagnetite.pdf>

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Baker HF, Ridley RM, Duchon LW, Crow TJ, Bruton CJ (1994) **Induction of beta (A4)-amyloid in primates** by injection of Alzheimer's disease brain homogenate. Comparison with transmission of spongiform encephalopathy. *Mol Neurobiol* 8, 25–39.

Waniek C, Prohovnik I, Kaufman MA, Dwork AJ. (1995) Rapidly progressive frontal-type dementia associated with **Lyme disease**. *J Neuropsychiatry Clin Neurosci.* 7(3), 345-7.  
[CrossRef](#)

Itzhaki RF, Lin WR, Shang D, Wilcock GK, Faragher B, Jamieson GA (1997) **Herpes simplex virus type 1** in brain and risk of Alzheimer's disease. *Lancet* 349, 241–244.

Kornhuber HH (1995) Chronic anaerobic cortical infection in Alzheimer's disease: **Propionibacterium acnes**. *Neurol Psych Brain Res* 3, 177–182.

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<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9749980>

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[Medl.Abstract](#)

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Miklossy J, Taddei K, Martins R et al. (1999) **Alzheimer disease**: curly fibers and tangles in organs other than brain. *J Neuropathol Exp Neurol.* 58, 803-814.

McLaughlin R, Kin NM, Chen MF, et al. (1999) **Alzheimer's disease may not be a spirochetosis**. *Neuroreport* 10(7), 1489-91. [Abstract](#)

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Schenk D et al, (1999) **Immunization with amyloid-b attenuates Alzheimer-disease-like pathology in the PDAPP mouse**. *Nature*, 400, 173-7.

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Decoding darkness: [The search for the genetic causes of Alzheimer's disease](http://www.worldcat.org/title/decoding-darkness-the-search-for-the-genetic-causes-of-alzheimers-disease/oclc/45226067) (Book, 2000). <http://www.worldcat.org/title/decoding-darkness-the-search-for-the-genetic-causes-of-alzheimers-disease/oclc/45226067>

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<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16846981>

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« Spirochetes evade host defenses, locate intracellularly, form more resistant atypical forms and notably biofilms, which contribute to sustain chronic infection and inflammation and explain the slowly progressive course of dementia in AD. To consider co-infecting microorganisms is equally important, as multi-species biofilms result in a higher resistance to treatments and a more severe dementia. »

[Hakobyan S](#), [Harding K](#), [Aiyaz M](#) et al. (2016) **Complement Biomarkers as Predictors of Disease Progression in Alzheimer's Disease.** *J Alzheimers Dis.* [Epub ahead of print] <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27567854>

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[Spitzer P](#), [Condic M](#), [Herrmann](#) et al. (2016) **Amyloidogenic amyloid- $\beta$ -peptide variants induce microbial agglutination and exert antimicrobial activity.** *Sci Rep.* 6, 32228. doi: 10.1038/srep32228. <http://www.nature.com/articles/srep32228>  
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« **These data demonstrate that the amyloidogenic A $\beta$ x-42 variants have antimicrobial activity and may therefore act as antimicrobial peptides in the immune system.** »

[Portelius E](#), [Durieu E](#), [Bodin M](#) et al. (2016) **Specific Triazine Herbicides Induce Amyloid- $\beta$ 42 Production.** *J Alzheimers Dis.* <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27589520>  
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DOI: 10.1186/s12877-016-0342-y

<http://bmcgeriatr.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12877-016-0342-y>

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<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1459546/>

« **Spontaneous cerebral emboli were significantly associated with both Alzheimer’s disease and vascular dementia. They may represent a potentially preventable or treatable cause of dementia.** »

Bredesen DE, Amos EC, Canick J, Ackerley M, Raji C, Fiala M, Ahdidan J (2016) **Reversal of cognitive decline in Alzheimer’s disease.** *Aging (Albany NY)* **8**, 1250-1258.

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„Five genera were common to all nine patients: *Alternaria*, *Botrytis*, *Candida*, *Cladosporium*, and *Malassezia*. These observations could be used to guide targeted antifungal therapy for AD patients. Moreover, the differences found between the fungal species in each patient may constitute a basis to understand the evolution and severity of clinical symptoms in AD“.

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Barron AE, Itzhaki R, Miklossy J (2017) **ROLE OF MICROBES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE: STATE OF THE ART**.  
« Chair:, AE Barron, R Itzhaki, Discussant:... - Innovation in ..., 2017 - academic.oup.com Abstract Alzheimer disease (AD) is one of the most devastating diseases and aging is one of the most important risk factors. For many years huge efforts have been made to better understand the etiopathogenesis of AD. Also, many treatment trials have been performed. At present, we do not what is the exact cause of AD nor how to treat it but we know that neuroinflammation plays an important role, the latter occurring even some 20 years before ...“ [Zitieren](#) [Speichern](#)

[Cascella M](#), [Bimonte S](#), [Muzio MR](#), [Schiavone V](#), [Cuomo A](#) (2017) **The efficacy of Epigallocatechin-3-gallate (green tea) in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease: an overview of pre-clinical studies and translational perspectives in clinical practice**. *Infect Agent Cancer*. 12, 36. doi: 10.1186/s13027-017-0145-6. eCollection 2017.  
<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/317698412> [The efficacy of Epigallocatechin-3-gallate green tea in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease An overview of pre-clinical studies and translational perspectives in clinical practice](#)  
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28642806>  
„The purpose of this review is to summarize the in vitro and in vivo pre-clinical studies on the use of EGCG in the prevention and the treatment of AD as well as to offer new insights for translational perspectives into clinical practice.“  
[https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?linkname=pubmed\\_pubmed&from\\_uid=28642806](https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed?linkname=pubmed_pubmed&from_uid=28642806)

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«Finally, several structures that could belong to fungi or prokaryotes were detected using peptidoglycan and Clostridium antibodies, and PCR analysis revealed the presence of several bacteria in frozen brain tissue from AD patients. Thus, our results show that polymicrobial infections consisting of fungi and bacteria can be revealed in brain tissue from AD patients. «

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«AD serum amyloid- $\beta$  autoantibodies may attenuate its antimicrobial effects favoring microbial survival and cerebral invasion leading to activation of neurodestructive immune/inflammatory processes, which may also be augmented by age-related immunosenescence. AD may thus respond to antibiotic, antifungal, or antiviral therapy. «

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«The test was 93 percent accurate at diagnosing Parkinson's and Lewy body dementia, correctly excluded all of the control samples, and turned up test results in two days.«

Nian-Sheng Tzeng, Chi-Hsiang Chung, Fu-Huang Lin et al. (2018) **Anti-herpetic Medications and Reduced Risk of Dementia in Patients with Herpes Simplex Virus Infections—a Nationwide, Population-Based Cohort Study in Taiwan.** [Neurotherapeutics](#) pp 1–13 | [Cite as](#) DOI <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13311-018-0611-x> <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s13311-018-0611-x#citeas>  
“The usage of anti-herpetic medications in the treatment of HSV infections was associated with a decreased risk of dementia. These findings could be a signal to clinicians caring for patients with HSV infections. »

[Calderón-Garcidueñas L](#), [González-Maciel A](#), [RafaelReynoso-Robles, R](#), et al. (2018) **Hallmarks of Alzheimer disease are evolving relentlessly in Metropolitan Mexico City infants, children and young adults. APOE4 carriers have higher suicide risk and higher odds of reaching NFT stage V at  $\leq$  40 years of age.** <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envres.2018.03.023> <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0013935118301439?via%3Dihub>  
„We recommend the concept of preclinical AD be revised and emphasize the need to define paediatric environmental, nutritional, metabolic and genetic risk factor interactions of paramount importance to prevent AD. AD evolving from childhood is threatening the wellbeing of our children and future generations.“

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[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/324485269\\_Trends\\_in\\_diagnosing\\_and\\_reducing\\_the\\_risk\\_of\\_Alzheimer%27s\\_disease](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/324485269_Trends_in_diagnosing_and_reducing_the_risk_of_Alzheimer%27s_disease)

„A review of two exciting trends in research related to the diagnosis of Alzheimer’s are the development of imaging biomarkers that may provide an early and accurate diagnosis, and blood biomarkers that could yield a simple test for the disease. And includes recent findings demonstrating that lifestyle modifications can reduce the risk of developing cognitive symptoms in high-risk older adults.“

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- ➔ **Biofilm, biofilms** <http://www.erlebnishaft.de/biofilmmmed.pdf>
- ➔ **L-Forms, round bodies** <http://www.erlebnishaft.de/stressvar1.pdf>
- ➔ <http://www.erlebnishaft.de/stressvar2.pdf>
- ➔ **Selbstorganisation** [http://www.erlebnishaft.de/selbst\\_muster\\_nano.pdf](http://www.erlebnishaft.de/selbst_muster_nano.pdf)
- ➔ **Virulenz Inhibitoren** [http://www.kabilahsystems.de/virulenz\\_inhibitoren.pdf](http://www.kabilahsystems.de/virulenz_inhibitoren.pdf)
- ➔ **Genetische Faktoren** [http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/genetische\\_faktoren.pdf](http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/genetische_faktoren.pdf)

- ➔ **Angiopathie** <http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/angiopathie.pdf>
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- ➔ **ALS** <http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/als.pdf>
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- ➔ **Schizophrenie** [http://www.erlebnishaft.de/psychiatric\\_patients.pdf](http://www.erlebnishaft.de/psychiatric_patients.pdf)
- ➔ **Priones (... ALS?)** <http://www.erlebnishaft.de/prione.pdf>
- ➔ **Immunitaet** [http://www.erlebnishaft.de/danger\\_model.pdf](http://www.erlebnishaft.de/danger_model.pdf)
- ➔ **Methylzyklus** <http://www.erlebnishaft.de/methylierung.pdf>  
<http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/bildmethyl-arginin.pdf>
- ➔ **L-Arginin** <http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/bildmethyl-arginin.pdf>
- ➔ **Biogene Amine und Peptide** <http://www.kabilahsystems.de/biogeneamineundpeptide.pdf>
- ➔ **Fettsäuren (Omega 3)** <http://www.kabilahsystems.de/ungesaettfetts.pdf>
- ➔ **Immunsuppression** <http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/immunsuppression.pdf>
- ➔ **Antimikrobiotika** <http://www.kabilahsystems.de/antibiosetherapieplan.pdf>  
<http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/antibiosetherapie.pdf>  
<http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/phytotherapie.pdf>
- Methylenblau, Rember®**  
[http://scholar.google.de/scholar?q=remember+methylene+blue+alzheimer%27s&hl=de&as\\_sd t=0&as\\_vis=1&oi=scholar&sa=X&ei=C1QpU\\_0fz9eyBoHQgLAE&ved=0CDkQgQMwAA](http://scholar.google.de/scholar?q=remember+methylene+blue+alzheimer%27s&hl=de&as_sd t=0&as_vis=1&oi=scholar&sa=X&ei=C1QpU_0fz9eyBoHQgLAE&ved=0CDkQgQMwAA)
- ➔ **Zahn- und Mundpflege, dental and oral care**  
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- ➔ **Virusinfektionen** <http://www.erlebnishaft.de/virustriggers.pdf> [Immunsuppressive Virusarten](http://www.erlebnishaft.de/virusbaktimmun.pdf)
- ➔ **Chlamydien, Chlamydiophila** [http://www.kabilahsystems.de/chlamydia\\_pneumoniae.pdf](http://www.kabilahsystems.de/chlamydia_pneumoniae.pdf)
- ➔ **Andere Krankheitserreger** <http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/antibiosetherapie.pdf>  
<http://www.kabilahsystems.de/antibiosetherapieplan.pdf>
- ➔ **Mitochondrien Dysfunktion** <http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/mitochondrien.pdf>
- ➔ **Zytoskelett-Krankheiten** <http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/zytoskelett.pdf>
- ➔ **Prione** <http://www.erlebnishaft.de/prione.pdf>
- ➔ **Bakterielle L-Formen, filtrierbare, filterable Bakterienformen (<250 Nanometer)**  
<http://www.erlebnishaft.de/stressvar1.pdf> <http://www.erlebnishaft.de/stressvar2.pdf>
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[http://www.kabilahsystems.de/ko-erreg\\_eupd1.pdf](http://www.kabilahsystems.de/ko-erreg_eupd1.pdf)
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« We concluded that *T. gondii* infection not only could not be a risk factor to PD, but even it could be concluded that patients with PD are in more risk to acquisition of infection. »

## Serologie

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## Bildgebende Diagnostik, Imaging diagnostics

**Prior to any tumor therapy, may be a long term antibiotic treatment should be done. Jeder Tumor-Therapie sollte eventuell doch eine (Langzeit-) Antibiose voraus gehen.** <http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/krebsstammzelltherapie.pdf>

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**“The human beta-defensins (hBDs) are a highly conserved family of cationic antimicrobial and immunomodulatory peptides expressed primarily by epithelial cells in response to invasion by bacteria, fungi and some viruses. ... Our findings suggest interplay between hBD-1 and neuroimmunological responses in AD, marked by microglial and astrocytic activation, and increased expression of the peptide within the choroid plexus and accumulation within GVD. As a constitutively expressed component of the innate immune system, we propose that hBD-1 may be of considerable importance early in the disease process.”**

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**““Amyloid” is a generic term and all amyloids, irrespective of amino acid sequence, are formed in a seeded nucleation mechanism in which a small aggregate (oligomers) of a few amyloid moieties (a seed or a nucleus) seed (nucleate) normal amyloid precursor moieties to change conformation to a  $\beta$ -sheet. ... There are several protein misfolding disorders - the most widely known include Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and other  $\alpha$ -synucleinopathies, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), frontotemporal dementias in which abnormally phosphorylated MAP- $\tau$  protein accumulates and finally, polyglutamine expansion diseases such as Huntington's disease and certain spinocerebellar ataxias. The proteins involved differ in each of these disorders but the molecular mechanism is almost exactly the same, a seeding-nucleation mechanism.”**

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→ Prione <http://www.erlebnishaft.de/prione.pdf>

**Behandle physikalisch (körperliche und geistige Bewegung, ausreichend Schlaf, weniger Stress), probiotisch (Körperpflege, Oralhygiene, Probiotika-Einnahme), bei vitaler Indikation (Entzündungszeichen, Entzündungsmarker) zusätzlich mit Antibiotika, dann aber gezielt, hart und so frühzeitig wie möglich.**

**Treat physically (exercise, sleep, stress reduction), probiotic and in case of vital indication (signs of chronic inflammation disorder) additionally with antibiotics, but then targeted, hard and as early as possible.**

→ [http://www.kabilahsystems.de/therap\\_02\\_virus.pdf](http://www.kabilahsystems.de/therap_02_virus.pdf) o.a.

→ [Therapie bei chronischen Multiinfektionskrankheiten durch Krankheitserreger](#)

→ [Treatment of chronic multi infectious diseases caused by pathogenic agends](#)

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« No drug available today can prevent or slow the progression of the disease. But three trends in Alzheimer's drug research lead me to believe we are on the cusp of change.“

Immuntherapie (Antikörper) gegen Amyloid Proteine im Gehirn.  
Immunotherapy (antibodies) against amyloid proteins in the brain:

**Solanezumab** <http://www.scinexx.de/wissen-aktuell-20876-2016-11-25.html>



**Aducanumab** <http://www.scinexx.de/wissen-aktuell-20564-2016-09-01.html>

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