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Diabetes is a systemic disorder: The 'Whole Body' hypothesis

Medical research can be characterised by its/the pursuit of the 'silver bullet' i.e. the one biochemical marker which will correctly identify the onset of a particular ailment or the one solution which will miraculously cure a particular ailment; however it is very rare that a medical condition is cured by the application of a particular drug or therapy. Perhaps, antibiotics represent the best example where a drug can completely remove the cause of an infection. There are few instances, if any, where the application of a drug 'cures' a particular ailment. In most cases the drug merely suppresses the autonomic response and the presenting symptoms however over time the drugs often become less effective and/or other symptoms will develop. Consequently more and more patients become dependent upon a system of healthcare which offers only a partial and temporary solution to their problems. The etiology of most medical conditions remains poorly defined because most medical conditions are multisystemic, multipathological/polyphenomic and polygenomic i.e. genotype and phenotype exist as comorbidities; therefore any medical tests which are based upon the diagnosis of a single pathological entity must inevitably have significant shortcomings and/or inaccuracies [2] e.g. the diagnosis of T2DM is based upon determining the levels of HbA1c yet there is an extensive range of factors which affect the accuracy of this test including (i) the prevailing level of insulin, (ii) the prevailing level of haemoglobin, (iii) the glycation process produces a range of glycated adducts of which A1c is only one, (iv) the level/production of the A1c adduct versus other glycated adducts will vary according to circumstances, (v) the influence of light, pH, levels of minerals, etc, (vi) pathological onset in other organs and systems e.g. pancreatic cancer, endocrine pathologies, hysterectomy, etc.

Biography

Graham Wilfred Ewing graduated from northumbria university with B.Sc. Chemistry. In 2003 he started working with the Strannik technology over the period 2003-2018 he was authored ca 80-peer-reviewed medical papers and conference presentations in his efforts to illustrate the scientific and medical significance and value of the Strannik technology which was developed by Dr Igor Grakov.

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