Abstract on by Paul Welk

CANCER

Unalterable Chemical Principles in Aqueous Anatomies.

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Aqueous solutions are either acidic or basic. The line of demarcation, pH 7, is clear cut. There is no grey area. Solutions are either acidic or alkali. Chemical reactions that occur in acids cannot occur in a basic solution. And chemical reactions that occur in a base cannot occur in acidic solutions. This is an absolutely invariable fact. (Example from public TV ads: 'CLR [acid] kills fungi (yeast/mold) on contact.'

A human body, our anatomy, is an utterly complex, aqueous solution, in which each singular cell and liquid has a precisely defined pH factor. The pH factor of blood is very constant; it varies only slightly, between 7.35 and 7.45. This difference in pH may seem insignificant; but even a slight deviation may result in instant death, because transportation of oxygen and carbon dioxide depends on it.

On the pH_{ydrogen} scale venial blood is more acidic than arterial blood, because venial blood transports carbon dioxide, from every extremity and cell of the body to the lungs. ($CO_2 + H_2O \rightarrow H_2^+CO_3^{2-}$, which, by definition, is an acid, a hydrogen, H⁺, donor.) To the contrary, arterial blood is more basic, because arterial blood transports oxygen, from the lungs to every extremity and cell of the body. (O^{2-} is by definition a base, for it is a hydrogen, H⁺, acceptor.)

pH differentiation is by chemical molecular control, i.e., proportionate presence/absence, of CO₂ and oxygen. Physical segregation (as by glass conduit) is not possible. The pH factor of blood, affects every cell and organ, and every chemical transaction therein.

The correlation between cancer and the pH factor should be obvious: (1) Cancerous cells are intruding aliens, which differ from regular common cells of our living anatomy. (2) Structuring of raw materials, and type of building blocks, for cell replacement in the human body depends primarily on the pH factor of the blood supply. (3) If the raw materials, building blocks, differ, because pH factor differs, the identical reproduction of original cells is virtually impossible: The new cells are different and may be malignant.

It is most essential to understand chronic obstruction, that impedes blood flow, creates local blockage, pockets of blood with abnormal pH factors, which leads to cancer: E.g., (1) Lung Cancer: Obstruction in minute veins and arteries by asbestos fibers. (2) Skin Cancer: Scarification by ultraviolent light. (3) Calcification, blockage of arteries by any substance.

Specific chemical scenarios for cancers to occur:

Chronically restricted circulation of blood, where in confined locations: (1) CO_2 is not removed. (2) Acidic H_2CO_3 , pH level is altered. (3) Oxygen supply is restricted. (4) Particularly affected are organs, in which cells rejuvenate frequently; for in them the chance, of faulty cellular replacement, due to pH variation, is more likely to produce "alien," even malignant cancerous cells. (The real villain: Preconditions.)

Preconditions for some of most common cancers:

- (1) Breast Cancer: Breasts can duplicate cells quickly and produce alkaline milk; which makes them prone to pH imbalances, and multiplies odds for cancer.
- (2) *Prostate Cancer*: In the prostate is the juncture of vessels, for semen and highly acidic urine; which has a potential for pH imbalance and cancerous cells.
- (3) Lung Cancer: Lungs are susceptible to permanent damage (e.g., asbestos), which obstructs blood flow; this, coupled with blockage of CO₂ (carbonic acid), high rate of cell rejuvenation, is a deadly cancer recipe.

Simple steps for cancer prevention and remedies:

- 1. Reduce exposure to permanent cellular damage.
- 2. Survival principle that prevents/reverses cancer: Engage in activities, drink and consume food and medicine that dilates veins and arteries:
 - a. Often (even for short periods of time) physically exert yourself to stimulate fast blood flow.
 - b. Be warm. (Thyroid Cancer is in a cold climate cancer.)
 - c. Tobacco is toxic and constricts blood vessels.
 - d. Alcohol dilutes blood vessels; use moderately.
 - e. Aspirin is a blood thinner. It removes the cause of heart attack and stroke – blockage. It does the same for cancer – blocked blood flows again.

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