

Leukemia

Overview

Leukemia is cancer of your body's blood-forming tissues, including the bone marrow and lymph system. The condition is not a single disease. Leukemia has four main types and many subtypes.

Leukemia means 'white blood' in Greek. In this disease, your bone marrow produces a large number of abnormal white blood cells. The white blood cells can become so numerous that your blood takes on a whitish cast.

Normal white blood cells are potent infection fighters, but leukemia interferes with this ability. Abnormal white blood cells tend to accumulate. These abnormal cells block production of normal white blood cells, impaling your ability to fight off infection.

Signs and Symptoms

Signs and symptoms for each type of leukemia differ, but generally include.

- Persistent fatigue, weakness
- Shortness of breath when you're physically active, such as while climbing steps
- Swollen lymph nodes, enlarged liver or spleen
- Easy bruising
- Prolonged bleeding from minor cuts, slow-healing cuts
- Nosebleeds, swollen or bleeding gums
- Frequent infections
- Weight loss
- Persistent fever
- Excessive sweating

Early symptoms of leukemia may be overlooked because they resemble symptoms of the flu and other common illnesses. Some forms of chronic leukemia produce no symptoms and can go unnoticed or undiagnosed for years

Benefit of SGS Therapy:

- **Maintain an Ideal status of Immune**
- **Clears all lymph nodes & strengthens the lymphatic system.**
- **Regulates the general metabolism.**
- **Effectively makes general mitosis function & cellular metabolism**
- **Regulates the healthy blood cell formation from the bone marrow**

Suggested Products:

Grolyfe: 7 drops 4 time under the tongue

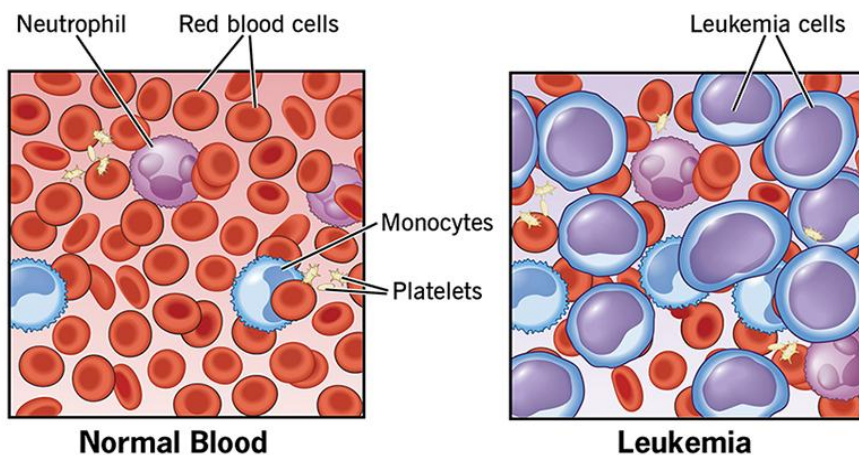
Comraid: 1 capsule 3 times after meal

Oxizest: 5 drops 3 times under the tongue after meal

SH&WK: OmegaSat: 1 soft gel 2 Times after meal

Minerjal: 7 drops 5 times in 200 ml drinking water

Alproxo: 1 tab 3 times after meal



In leukemia, the body produces large quantities of white blood cells that never mature properly (blast cells). In addition; the cells don't die off like normal cells do, so they accumulate.

Causes

Acute leukemia begins with one or a few white blood cells that have a lost or damaged DNA sequence. These cells remain immature in what's known as a blast form, but maintain the ability to multiply. Because they don't mature and then die as normal cells do, they accumulate and begin to interfere with functions of vital organs. Eventually, they overwhelm the production of healthy cells.

Experts aren't sure why this process begins. Too few normal blood cells can lead to infection, anemia and excessive bleeding. Too many abnormal white cells can impair the function of bone marrow and infiltrate other organs.

Death usually results from bleeding or infection.

