

Chapter Five : Chelation Therapy - The Ambidextrous Healer.

Ethylene-diamine-tetra-acetic acid (EDTA) was originally developed to chelate calcium stains from textiles and its biological applications were only discovered in 1940. It was discovered that EDTA could chelate lead out from humans who had inadvertently absorbed high lead doses and, as doctors amazingly discovered, while doing so showed that it could improve arterially-based problems as well. Chelation is a chemical reaction wherein a bond is formed between a metal ion and an organic (mostly carbon) molecule. The bond or grasp is so firm that the metal ion cannot escape and can be carried in the bloodstream for elimination by the kidneys. The natural process of Chelation is ongoing in the body. Iron, an essential metal in the metabolic process, is tightly held in hemoglobin and transported to wherever it is needed in the body. Chelation is a medical treatment that improves metabolic and circulatory functions by removing toxic metals and abnormally located nutritional metallic ions from the body. EDTA is a man-made protein-related amino acid that has a great affinity for metallic substances, especially those created by free radical activity. It can greatly hamper free radical production, thus allowing the body to repair itself and speed up the healing process. EDTA can also carry away calcium concentrates and thus is of great use in the clearing of arterial blockages, however, its greater affinity for metals can cause it to drop the calcium in order to pick up close-by metals. It is a very versatile amino acid and is extremely efficient in correcting several severely debilitating disorders and degenerative diseases. EDTA is normally administered as an intravenous infusion and has very few bad side effects, however, it does react differently with different individuals but the resulting side effects are completely controllable. One of EDTA's spectacular contributions is that it improves cardiovascular diseases to such an extent that even the severest case of arterial blockage does not need bypass surgery.