

INTRODUCTION

DEFINITION DISEASE-LIKE: When the patient is on an optimal diet, and serotonin, dopamine, or thiol related symptoms improve with nutrient administration, it is not disease symptoms that have improved; it represents disease-like relative nutritional deficiency™ symptom improvement where system function returns to normal.

This writing contains many examples of disease-like relative nutritional deficiency symptoms.™ In this writing references to disease-like always means nutritional deficiency symptoms, not disease symptoms.

Symptoms of disease and disease-like symptoms may be identical and co-exist in the patient. The first example in this writing is the discussion of the the AB Baker, MD paper on the following page. It is the patient's response to nutrient administration that differentiates the disease-like symptoms from disease symptoms. Disease-like symptoms can be identical to disease symptoms as covered in the discussions of provisional diagnosis and differential diagnosis in this writing.

DRUGS AND NUTRIENTS

Whenever serotonin, dopamine, or glutathione concentrations are low on an optimal diet, inadequate synthesis is always present (relative nutritional deficiency). Non-amino acid drugs do nothing to increase synthesis; this requires nutrients to restore normal function. There are many examples in the medical science of states associated with low, inadequate, depleted, deficient, or suboptimal serotonin, dopamine, or glutathione. Using drugs under these circumstances addresses the symptoms, not synthesis. Confusion may arise when their expectations occur that doing one thing should address all problems. When the nutritional deficiency is present, it needs to be addressed, if other problems co-exist they too need to be addressed. Looking for one magic bullet can hinder comprehensive care of the patient when disease and disease-like relative nutritional deficiency symptoms occur simultaneously.

