

Getting a blood volume ppm level:

The problem is one of absorption efficiency. Simply drinking CS only puts around 20% of the silver into the blood stream. That is a HUGE guess at this point, but until we get a better answer, it will have to do. That means that if we wanted to achieve a blood silver concentration of 5ppm, we would have to drink a liter containing $5\text{ppm} \times 5 \times 5 = 125\text{ppm}$.

A liter of 100ppm CS would produce $100 / (5 \times 5) = 4\text{ppm}$ in the blood stream. The first factor of 5 is the blood volume dilution and the second if our assumed absorption efficiency.

If we are remotely correct in these assumptions, let's go back and look at where we would expect to go with 10ppm CS. Simply scaling the last equation down, we would have $10 / (5 \times 5) = 0.4\text{ppm}$ in the blood stream. I don't see many studies that claim homeopathic results with CS, so if you need a certain ppm level to kill off something, you need to consume whatever it takes to get there. That means we would have to consume at least 10 liters of 10ppm CS to get 4ppm in the blood stream, within a couple of days to get the kind of real therapeutic results we have been looking for.

In 90% of the anecdotal claims, the amount of CS taken to help with a particular problem is rarely stated. Just as often, you have to do a separate search to find the ppm concentration of the product, if it was a commercial product. By simple weight of numbers, most anecdotal claims are for home brewed CS, and the concentrations are rarely if ever known. The only credibility for home-brewed CS comes from the knowledge that the person at least had access to making a lot of CS.

At any rate, I am forced to conclude that much of the internet sales claims for CS in low concentrations are there under pressure from the FDA to keep the effectiveness under the "radar". Where commercial CS goes for anywhere from \$2 to \$10 per ounce, a one time emergency dose of 10 liters @ 10ppm would cost $30(\text{ oz per liter}) \times 2\text{-}10\$ \text{ per ounce} \times 10 \text{ liters} = \$600 \text{ to } \$3000$.

On the one hand, the FDA isn't going to have to worry about miraculous cures of people buying a 4 or 8 ounce bottle of CS at 10ppm at the local health food store. On the other hand, not very many people are going to spend \$3000 on CS unless they were both desperate and *knew* it would work. By the way, those prices are consistent with what CS cost back in the 1940s when it was pushed aside by cheaper antibiotics. Also, if an 8 ounce bottle was all you would ever need, places like Utopia Silver would not sell it in sizes up to 5 gallon jugs.

Ok, but if I take that much CS to cure something, won't I de-populate my bowels of friendly flora? Yes, quite possibly. You will do the same thing when you take a full course of many antibiotics. But your doctor won't tell you that, unless he happens to be a naturopathic practitioner. The answer is the same; take the recommended dosage of any good "probiotic" supplement until the gas subsides and you are *regular* again. Swanson Vitamins has a good selection, and are on the web at: <http://www.swansonvitamins.com>.

USING A NEBULIZER

Home Nebulizer Therapy

What is a nebulizer?

A nebulizer changes liquid (medicine) into fine droplets (in aerosol or mist form) that are inhaled through a mouthpiece or mask. Nebulizers can be used to deliver bronchodilator (airway-opening) medicines such as albuterol (Ventolin, Proventil or Airt) or ipratropium bromide (Atrovent). (Stop reading if you ever used any of those.) Nebulizers are also an excellent delivery method for introducing Colloidal Silver directly into the nose and lungs.

A nebulizer may be used instead of a spray bottle or nasal inhaler. It is powered by a compressed air machine and plugs into an electrical outlet. **The outlet must also work.**

Nebulizer care guidelines

Your home care company will probably not take the time to show you how to use the nebulizer. You will need the following supplies to give the nebulizer treatment:

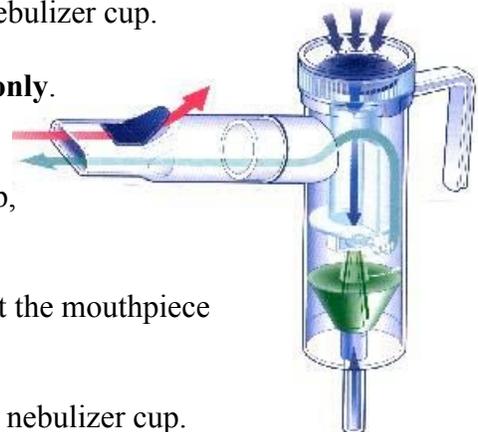
- Air compressor
- Nebulizer cup
- Mask or mouthpiece
- Bottle of Colloidal Silver



Treatment procedure

(Never let a child use the nebulizer, unattended.)

1. Place the air compressor on a sturdy surface that will support its weight. Plug the cord from the compressor into a properly grounded (three prong) electrical outlet.
2. Wash your hands with soap and warm water, and dry completely with a clean towel.
3. Carefully measure the CS exactly as you have been instructed. Use a clean measuring device or the maximum fill line in the nebulizer cup.
4. Remove the nebulizer cup. **The following is for C.S. only.**
5. Fill the cup to the indicated maximum line or use an appropriate measured quantity. If you overflow the cup, the nebulizer may not produce a mist.
6. Attach the top portion of the nebulizer cup and connect the mouthpiece or face mask to the cup.
7. Connect the tubing to both the aerosol compressor and nebulizer cup.



8. Turn on the compressor switch. Once you turn on the compressor, you should see a light mist coming from the mouthpiece.

9. Sit up straight on a comfortable chair. (Relax and get comfortable.)

10. If you are using a mask, position it comfortably and securely on your face. The cup will not spill when tilted 45 degrees, but may drip at greater angles.



11. If you are using a mouthpiece, place it between your teeth and seal your lips around it. Don't bite the mouthpiece, as that will make it harder to clean.

12. Take slow, deep breaths through your mouth. If using a mask for sinus problems, breathe in through your nose, if possible. Hold each breath for two to three seconds before breathing out. This allows the C.S. to settle into the airways. When dealing with things like pneumonia, try and breathe from the bottom of your stomach in order to get the vapor as deeply down into the lungs as possible. If breathing is already difficult, this may cause you to cough. Be persistent...the CS is your friend, especially at times like this.

13. Continue the treatment until the medication is gone or about 10 to 15 minutes.

14. If you become dizzy, stop the treatment and rest for five minutes. Then continue the treatment, but try to relax and breathe more slowly

15. Turn the compressor off.

16. Take several deep breaths and cough. Continue coughing and try to clear any secretions you might have in your lungs. Cough the secretions into a tissue and dispose of it properly. (I bet someone could write a book on the *improper* disposal of tissues.)

17. Wash your hands with warm water and soap, and dry them with a clean towel.

Care of nebulizer

Cleaning and disinfecting your equipment is simple, yet very important. Cleaning should be done in a dust- and smoke-free area. (That may mean outside the continental U.S.)
The point is to *NOT* re-infect yourself or anyone else using the equipment.

Here is how to clean your equipment:

1. After each treatment, rinse the nebulizer cup with hot water, shake off excess water and let it air dry.

2. At the end of each day, the nebulizer cup, mask, or mouthpiece should be washed in warm, soapy water using a mild detergent, rinsed thoroughly, and allowed to air dry.

Note: There is no need to clean the tubing that connects the nebulizer to the air compressor unless a child has been using it. Do not put any parts in the dishwasher.

3. Every third day, after washing your equipment, disinfect the equipment using a vinegar/water solution or the disinfectant solution your supplier suggests. To use the vinegar solution, mix 1/2 cup white vinegar with 1 cup of water. Soak the equipment for 20 minutes and rinse well under a steady stream of hot water. Shake off the excess water and allow to air dry on a paper towel. Always allow the equipment to completely dry before storing in a plastic, zipper storage bag.

Compressor care

1. Cover the compressor with a clean cloth when not in use. Keep it clean by wiping it with a clean, damp cloth as needed. A Lysol™ disinfectant wipe also works well.
2. Do not put the air compressor on the floor either for treatments or for storage.
3. Do not bury the compressor under a pillow to muffle the sound as it may overheat.
4. Check the air compressor's filter as directed. Replace or clean according to the directions from your equipment supplier.
5. Always have an extra nebulizer cup and mask or mouthpiece in case you need it.
6. Store your C.S. in a cool, dry place. Check your supply often. If it has eaten through the glass bottle, consider making your next batch using distilled water instead of concentrated battery acid.
7. All equipment for your nebulizer therapy can be obtained through your equipment supplier. Look on eBay for auctions of similar equipment. Try to obtain new equipment, as one never knows what the last person suffered from.

Important: Unplug the compressor before cleaning it. Never immerse or rinse the compressor with running water. For that matter, never immerse anything with a line cord that plugs into a wall outlet !

How NOT to use a nebulizer: Look, this thing is going to be your friend. Don't look at it as though the 60's had just been re-invented. Neither is it a prop from the X-files. It's here to put really small droplets of Colloidal silver into your sinuses and deep into your lungs.



Direct contact between CS and inflamed or infected mucus membranes is the most efficient means of treatment.

Using a nebulizer with C.S. is much safer than breathing the air from your home humidifier. You know what is in the C.S. you just made. You don't know what is lurking in your home humidifier.