

Re: Faradaic Activity in Dental Amalgams

Source: <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.med.dentistry/2005-09/msg00245.html>

- *From:* Keith P Walsh <keith.p.walsh@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Sat, 3 Sep 2005 21:21:26 +0000 (UTC)
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On Sat, 03 Sep 2005 18:31:19 GMT, "CWatters"
<colin.watters@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

>
>"Keith P Walsh" <keith.p.walsh@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote in message
>news:f6gih111smt02kjj2apfqggt5m9q8u9pve@xxxxxxxxxxx
>> On Thu, 01 Sep 2005 16:54:11 GMT, "CWatters"
>> <colin.watters@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:
>
>>
>> The fact that scientists may have identified the gene responsible for
>> our physiological response to stressful situations does not prove that
>> the causes of "stress" are genetic.
>
>Many of the causes are man made (bullying at school for example) who is
>spending all these millions of dollars attempting to prove that the causes
>(as distinct from the reaction) are genetic?
>

I did a Google search with:

depression stress schizophrenia genetic research millions dollar

– and some of the more interesting hits I looked at were:

<http://www.nimh.nih.gov/publicat/bipolarresfact.cfm>

<http://www.schizophrenia.com/szresearch/>

<http://www.medhelp.org/NIHlib/GF-230.html>

http://web.sfn.org/baw/tips_facts.cfm

I would offer the thought that the gene which is responsible for alleviating the symptoms of stress and the gene which is responsible for causing them might be one and the same, except that in the former case this gene is working properly and in the latter it is defective.

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I suppose that a principal element of my enquiry is the question of whether or not there are enough "defective" genes out there to explain the large numbers of "stressed", "depressed", and "schizophrenic" people which we have in our societies.

And if not, is it possible that some other as yet unidentified factor is a significant cause of these so-called "psychiatric" disorders?

Whatever the case, it has been demonstrated experimentally that metal amalgam dental fillings generate electrical potentials with magnitudes of up to 350 millivolts.

See:

<http://book.boot.users.btopenworld.com/dutch.htm>

And the resting potential of the human neurological synapse is only 70 millivolts.

There are a great many people with amalgam fillings in their teeth.

Do you think that it should be possible using modern instrumentation to determine whether or not neurological function in the vicinity of teeth with amalgam fillings is any different from neurological function in the vicinity of teeth without?

I feel certain that it wouldn't cost a million dollars to try.

Keith P Walsh

Oh I nearly forgot; it might be considered that the widespread adoption of metal amalgam as a material for use in restorative dentistry was quickly followed by the rise to prominence of psychiatric "medicine" in our societies.

• *References:*

- ◆ ***Re: Faradaic Activity in Dental Amalgams***
 ◇ *From: CWatters*
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 ◇ *From: Keith P Walsh*
- ◆ ***Re: Faradaic Activity in Dental Amalgams***
 ◇ *From: CWatters*

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