

Chlorine, Creosote, and Dementia

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Abstract

A small sample of seven people with dementia were examined to see if what commonality that had. The result was that they all had fathers who were likely exposed to choline in their workplace; and the seven had four common ancestors. It its therefore thought that there is a genetic link between dementia, but is it caused by the father's exposure to chlorine or carbolic acid.

Keywords: *Dementia; Chlorine; Phenol; Carbolic Acid; Pulp Mills; Creosote; Chlorine Gas*

Introduction

I noticed that there is an overabundance of Dementia in a particular family. I looked at the family genealogy and noticed that there is a common linked in the families with individuals who expressed dementia. The common link between them all is likely exposure to chlorine in the trades of the fathers, including butchers, railroad men, military men, longshore and pulp mills. There were abundant trades in their industrial hometown, Saint John, NB.

The butchers used to use carbolic acid (phenol) as a meat preservative. The rail roads used creosote to preserve the railroad ties. The military used mustard gas as a weapon in WWI. Longshore men were exposed to creosote as wood peer preservatives. And Pulp mills used chlorine as a bleach.

Dementia seems to affect men as well as women. It seems that it is the offspring of the father that leads to destinesia in the children. There is one case which has the father working at the pulp mill, but the offspring NOT having Dementia, but mental retardation which may have been caused by PKU.

At first, I though the connection was genetically linked to one of the parent. It seemed that males got it from their mothers; and daughters from their fathers. However, upon closer examination of the genealogy, knowing where the men worked and which children developed dementia, I suspect that the cause of dementia is chlorine exposure. Nott all the offspring develop the disease. Why not; I don't yet know.

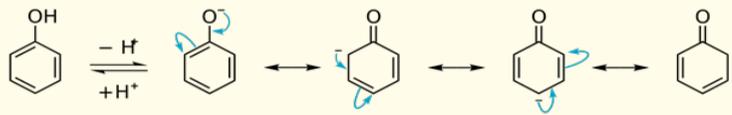
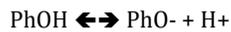
In addition, several of the dementia cases lived with two miles of a pulp mill that belches out sulphur, or at least did in up until the 1980's.

Seven people who had Dementia in our families include the following. All these were born between 1917-1939 before creosote was isolated as a compound and natural vapours were used

Patient	Father worked at	Family Lived	Ancestor (Toggle M and F)
D.R. Jr. (Male)	Millman (Pulpmill)	West near pulp Mill	Wm. B.
B. L (Female)	Longshoreman	North near pulp mill	J.L
E. L (Female)	Military/Longshore	North	J.L
K. L (Male)	Military/Longshore	North	Wm. B.
B.C (Male)	Rail Road	West near pulp mill	J. Mc.
D C (Male)	Rail Road	East near creosote	J. Mc.
H. C. (Male)	Butcher/Military	East near creosote	E. M

- Carbolic Acid (Phenol) and Meat Preservatives (Butchers)
- Creosote and Wood Preservative (Rail road and longshore)
- Chlorine (Military Mustard Gas) and Bleach (Mill man)

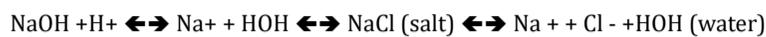
Carbolic Acid or Phenol has the following reaction:



Source: Wikipedia Phenol

A marine environment has lots of salt and water in the atmosphere.

(NaOH, has the symptom of low blood pressure).



Sodium in the Nervous System

Biology, Eighth Edition (Raven)

Chapter 44: The Nervous System

Sodium-Potassium Exchange Pump

What is the purpose of pumping sodium and potassium across a membrane?

The sodium potassium pump is a well understood example of active transport. Sodium and potassium ions are pumped in opposite directions across the membrane building up a chemical and electrical gradient for each. These gradients can be used to drive other transport processes. In nerve cells the pump is used to generate gradients of both sodium and potassium ions. These gradients are used to propagate electrical signals that travel along nerves. Therefore the action of nervous tissue requires ATP to generate resting potentials. *Poisons that disable the pump prevent proper functioning of the nervous system* [Emphasis Added].

Historical uses [1]

Industrial [2]

Soon after it was discovered and recognized as the principle of meat smoking, wood-tar creosote became used as a replacement for the process. Several methods were used to apply the creosote. One was to dip the meat in pyroligneous acid or a water of diluted creosote, as Reichenbach did, or brush it over with them, and within one hour the meat would have the same quality of that of traditionally smoked preparations [3]. Sometimes the creosote was diluted in vinegar rather than water, as vinegar was also used as a preservative [4]. Another was to place the meat in a closed box, and place with it a few drops of creosote in a small bottle. *Because of the volatility of the creosote, the atmosphere was filled with a vapour containing it, and it would cover the flesh* [Emphasis Added] [3].

The application of wood tar to seagoing vessels was practiced through *the 18th century and early 19th century*, [Emphasis Added] before the creosote was isolated as a compound. Wood-tar creosote was found not to be as effective in wood treatments, because it was harder to impregnate the creosote into the wood cells, but still experiments [5] were done, including by many governments, because it proved to be less expensive on the market [6].

Wikipedia: Creosote

It was shown in a previous paper that the acid LSD may affect the human chronozones causing genetic abnormalities in the offspring. Refer to *Root Cause of Sz, Ferric Chloride Disease by Cusack*, P. T. E [7].

Conclusion

There appears that there is a link between possible exposure to chlorine (and phenol) and late development of Dementia in the fathers' offspring, both males and females. Further studies on the health of the sperm of those exposed to chlorine is warranted based on this small sample with abundant dementia from differing gene pools.

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