

LDI PATIENT HANDBOOK



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LDI Patient Information

IMPORTANT: For the highest chance of success, I suggest you read all of this information at least twice, and do your best to follow all the recommendations closely.

Your success with LDI rests very heavily on how well you communicate your responses and much of this document is dedicated to coaching you in that regard. It is also helpful to try and explain as much about LDI as possible so that you understand what information will help us guide your treatment.

I apologize for the length, but I truly believe this will save us a good deal of time in the long run and greatly improve your outcome.

Key Concepts to Understand

- Low Dose Immunotherapy (LDI) is a blending of immunotherapy (“allergy shots”, “provocation/neutralization” and the like) and homeopathy; but it is not performed like either one, and the terminology is not quite the same as homeopathy.
- The “logistics” and “rules” we use in implementing LDI are also not at all the same as with traditional homeopathy, even though it is very likely that the mechanism of action of LDI is very similar or identical to homeopathy.
- LDI is not “like a vaccine”, it is actually the exact opposite of a vaccine.
- We are promoting IMMUNE TOLERANCE to various ANTIGENS in order to stop inappropriate and unnecessary immune reactivity against those antigens/immune triggers.
- By contrast, vaccines intentionally cause immune reactions against antigen targets, which is the exact opposite effect (unfortunately, it is quite common for a vaccine to also stimulate immune attacks against unintended antigen targets; this can initiate new allergies, autoimmune diseases, or inflammatory conditions in the recipient).
- Relevant “antigens” or immune targets may include foods, pollen, mold, animals, chemicals, viruses, bacteria, fungi, protozoa, hormones and other physiologic molecules within the body.
- If the antigens are substances outside the body, we call the resulting problem an “allergy”. You can potentially avoid allergens, but that often leads to unpleasant life restrictions.
- Finding the right dose for your allergies often involves having to “challenge” yourself with some relevant allergen exposures about a week after taking an LDI dose. I will help you figure out how to do that effectively so we can obtain good information to guide your treatment.
- It is important to understand that when treating allergies, the LDI doses themselves are not going to directly affect your symptoms unless you are

actively being exposed to one of your allergens the day you take the dose. The doses only change the way you react to the allergens/antigens; they do not cause any direct reaction themselves because they are so extremely diluted.

-To further that point, nobody has ever been shown to have an anaphylactic or life-threatening reaction to taking an EPD or LDA allergen dose in more than 55 years of use and hundreds of thousands of doses administered. This is true even if you do have life-threatening reactions to antigens within the mixtures. You can only react upon exposure to the allergen itself.

-You may see people on the internet claiming that they DID react terribly to an LDI allergen dose itself. Dr. Ty Vincent can attest from his own experience that every time he's been able to then give those people a PLACEBO dose following such a report, they have also reported the same sort of reaction to placebo (water only). It's quite common for people with severe symptoms and illnesses to have a great deal of anxiety and fear surrounding their issues. Those people are highly prone to "perceived" negative responses that occur similarly when given placebo.

-If the target antigens lie within the body, you have what would be considered an autoimmune disorder or chronic inflammatory illness – these conditions are chronic and not based on outside exposure to anything; they follow you wherever you go. Most people with these illnesses have tried a myriad of other integrative/alternative therapies by the time they discover LDI – and if all those things failed, it actually increases the odds that LDI will work because your problem is likely immune-related).

-When we are using any of the microbial (virus, bacteria, fungi, protozoa) antigens, you WILL expect to see changes in your chronic symptoms and should not have to challenge yourself with anything like you would with allergies (one exception is when treating for sensitivity to Yeast, which can often be challenged by eating sugar).

Forget What You've Been Told About Having "Infections"!

- We are NOT "KILLING ANYTHING" with LDI. Only altering the immune reaction to things. Forget everything you may have been told about your illness being caused by an "infection" – because that is absolutely the wrong mechanism and that sort of thinking will make it hard for you to understand what we're doing.
- True infections like pneumonia, bladder infections, cellulitis, and others need to be treated with antibiotics and cannot be treated with LDI. True infections like that resolve completely with a fairly short course of antibiotics (a month or less, and usually a week or less).
- If other doctors have told you that your chronic illness is due to some sort of "chronic infection" with agents such as Lyme disease (Borrelia) and it's "co-infections" (Babesia, Bartonella, Ehrlichia, etc.), Mycoplasma, EBV, CMV, HHV-6, Candida, "parasites", or other common organisms and viruses – forget all that, because it's not an accurate way to think about your disease and it will lead you into therapies that are far more likely to cause harm than success.
- That way of thinking also makes it very hard for you to understand what we are trying to achieve with LDI.
- I strongly discourage everyone from running laboratory tests looking for the presence of or immune reactivity against these various bacteria, viruses, fungi, and parasites in the setting of these chronic inflammatory illnesses. Those tests do not have any clinical value, are not relevant to your illness, and will lead you toward harmful treatment options rather than success in the vast majority of cases. Save your money and your emotional capital, and don't bother with these tests. There are very rare exceptions to this, such as in the case of Strep.
- Try to understand your illness in a new way with a new paradigm. We need to get your body to stop fighting unnecessary wars and restore normal balance; it is not about having a "stronger immune system" or "fighting off" anything. (If you use that sort of terminology with me, I will

know you still don't understand). Think of it as being "allergic" to a microorganism. It's that same mechanism.

-The human body harbors around ten trillion "germs" in total, from thousands of varieties. You're supposed to live in a state of balance and appropriate immune tolerance/defense toward those organisms. When the tolerance aspect fails, a chronic inflammatory condition results. This is the same with allergies, except that those allergens/antigens live outside your body.

-The key with LDI is to reestablish normal immunological harmony with environmental allergens, foods, chemicals, or possibly germs within your body's ecosystem and all its trillions of microbes, so that the inflammation will calm down or stop entirely (stopping entirely is the goal, and is usually achievable with LDI). In this way your symptoms can eventually go away, you can eat whatever you want and go wherever you like; and the microorganisms involved in your disease process don't have to go anywhere.

-This is a highly individualized therapy, and figuring out what specific antigens and doses you need to achieve optimal results depends 100% upon clear and concise communication between us. In one of the following sections I will try to convey exactly what I'll need from you and the best format in which to relay information to me. That will be the most critical part for you to understand and follow to the best of your ability.

How The LDI Process Works

- You've likely used other treatment where the expectation is that your symptoms will gradually improve over time
- That is NOT how LDI works.
- There is a theoretical "optimal dose" for every relevant antigen mixture you need, which is unique to each person. We have to find all those specific doses for each antigen you need in order to get optimal results.
- There is no gradual building type of response. It's more of a "nothing" or "something" reaction.**
- For any dose you take, there will be one of three general outcomes: nothing happens and symptoms remain the SAME, symptoms get BETTER, or symptoms get WORSE. And it's possible that you have some symptoms in each of those categories from a given dose, depending on what we are trying to treat.
- If a dose is too weak for you, your symptoms will stay the SAME. If a dose is too strong, symptoms will get WORSE. And if the dose is a good one, the related symptoms will get BETTER.
- I capitalized the words SAME, WORSE, and BETTER because I absolutely must see one or more of those words within your dose/response report, or some other terminology that conveys those concepts. Otherwise I will not be able to understand what happened and make the appropriate decision in your treatment.
- When completing your LDI Report Form I need to know the "relative change" in your symptoms. Are they the SAME, BETTER, or WORSE?**
- Fight the urge to "describe" your symptoms to me, as that is not helpful in most cases. Focus on telling me how/if those symptoms changed following the dose.

-If you aren't certain your symptoms have changed, then say they're the SAME, and we move on. It should be obvious, so don't make a big deal out of a "maybe" response or you will waste a lot of time with doses that are too weak.

-The process of figuring out all those doses (it could be just one, but is often several different things) can take a long time depending on how many antigens are relevant and how far off we start from the optimal doses when we begin with each antigen.

Getting Started With Dosing

- The initial phase of therapy is called “DOSE TITRATION”. This entails taking progressively stronger doses fairly close together until you see some sort of response (either positive or negative).
- It is impossible to predict how long it will take to figure out what you need, but, you do have some control over how long the process might take by choosing a starting dose and the pace of titration.
- If you want to find answers quickly, we have to start with more “aggressive” stronger doses and/or titrate through the possible doses more quickly. That plan entails greater risk of “flaring”, which means your relevant symptoms are more likely to get WORSE for some length of time after taking a dose (how long they stay worse depends on how far off we were with the dose – and there’s no way to know that until it happens and the flare ends).
- After our initial consultation I will give you suggestions as to where I would start with the dosing of any given antigen mixture. I base this on how severe your symptoms are and how “sensitive” you seem to be (that is largely based on how much small changes in exposure seem to affect you).
- I will generally suggest a “range” of doses to consider as a starting point, and guide you as to how you decide where to start within that range. This is mostly based on whether you want to be more cautious or if you want an answer a bit quicker. If you don’t want to pick, I can certainly choose a starting point for you.

The Pace of Dose Titration

-I most typically have people proceed stronger through dose dilutions “1C” at a time. A “C” is a 100:1 dilution step; so 9C is 100 times weaker than 8C, for example. It is also possible to go slower than that, by “0.5C” increments, which are 10:1 steps in dilution. I generally only suggest that if we think we are getting close to your effective dose or if the dose range we are working in is fairly narrow.

-It sometimes makes sense to skip ahead 2C or 3C at a time to cover some of the “unlikely” dose range more quickly when we are in territory where I don’t expect you to respond. Sometimes we want to start the dosing at a very conservative point to avoid a really bad “flare” response, but move along faster at first to save time – it’s the middle ground when deciding whether to play it really safe or try to be more time-efficient.

-The rationale there is based on the fact that the further off you are from the right dose, the worse and longer your flare response will be. A “flare” means that the symptoms related to this antigen get worse instead of better, and it implies we’ve overdosed you with the antigen. If you’re only 1C too strong, the flare is relatively mild in intensity and likely to last a week or less. If you’re 4C-5C off (taking 20C when you really need 25C, for example) that flare of symptoms will be much more intense and is likely to last a full month (up to 5 weeks, since we were 5C too strong in this scenario).

-The greatest risk of flaring badly lies with the very first dose you take, because you have the opportunity to be the “most wrong”. After that, if there’s no response, you can control the degree of risk by how you space the doses. If you’re comfortable with the idea of flaring moderately for 1-2 weeks, then we can skip along by 2C increments until we get to the dose range that is statistically more likely to work (which is based on my experience and is different for each antigen).

-The decision we make with starting dose and titration pacing is a balance between risk and time efficiency; so you'll need to decide whether it's more important to you to be cautious and patient, or try to get an answer quicker while at the same time accepting more "risk". You can't have it both ways. I've had lots of people who tell me: "I really don't want to flare, but I also don't want this to take very long" – and that's just not how life works, sorry. It's like saying: "I want to feel great and have a really nice body, but I don't want to exercise and I still want to eat junk food". So we have to be realistic and operate within the constraints of reality.

-The time between doses depends on how you responded to the previous dose. If there is no notable response at all, I will usually tell you that you can take the next dose about a week later. I typically ask that you send me a dose report at day 7, and will respond back in 1-2 days, so the true spacing is often 8-9 days.

-If your response is unclear, and we end up having a back-and-forth email discussion about the details, this process will take longer. The better you are at conveying information the first time, the faster you will get results.

-If it sounds like there could have been a slight/mild positive response, I may suggest waiting two weeks or longer just to be cautious because that last dose was "close" to the right one and they can stack up on each other when taken too close together.

Your Personality and Mind-Set

-The patient's personality and psychology can be a huge factor in their success with LDI. If you are very anxious or fearful you will have a tendency to think every dose makes you "worse" in some way, even when it has no effect at all. Negative thinking in general is a major barrier to anyone reaching true wellness.

-I may tell you I think your dose had no real effect, and what you experienced or perceived as a worsening of symptoms was a shift in your perception because I told you to "watch" your symptoms closely (and you typically have to "ignore" them to some extent just to survive day by day).

-It is also quite common for people to blame any negative experience on the LDI dose they took, because it is "new" to them and they feel that it must explain anything bad that happens. That could be the case certainly, but there are also a myriad of other factors that can worsen someone's immune/inflammatory illness; those other causes include emotional stress, acute illness, physical trauma, allergen exposures (foods, chemicals, mold, etc.), antibiotics, vaccinations, hormonal fluctuations (PMS, pregnancy, changes in hormonal replacement or birth control), and also random events.

-If your symptoms get worse after taking an LDI dose, consider the above list to see if it's possible any other variable could have entered the equation. This is particularly important if the symptoms you're seeing are not exactly the same as what you deal with on a chronic basis, or if the worsening doesn't distinctly begin within the first 2-3 days AFTER taking the dose.

-I've realized over the years that chronically ill people often get through their unpleasant days by ignoring their symptoms as much as possible (understandably!). Then they take an LDI dose and are told to pay close attention to their symptoms. Things can definitely *seem* much worse just because of that increased attention/awareness even if your symptoms remain the same.

-I explain it like this: "When you stare directly at the sun, it looks a LOT brighter". So when I tell you to "watch your symptoms for any changes" you may "experience" them as being a lot worse. That's very common for people who are chronically ill.

-If I think that's happening I will tell you and suggest we press onward with progressively stronger doses – but it is ultimately YOUR decision.

-The risk of getting this wrong is that we will keep pushing your doses out weaker and weaker, waiting a full 7 weeks every time we do that, and you're apt to get frustrated and decide to quit when in reality nothing has really happened yet.

-If I feel it necessary to figure out exactly what is going on, I may send placebo doses. Some people become frustrated when they think the dose made them flare up worse and are convinced it was too strong for them, but learn it was actually a placebo. Please don't take this personally or think this means I think your symptoms are in your head. I don't at all, I simply recognize every drug study ever conducted must have a placebo group because the placebo effect influences people's symptoms and outcomes up to 30% of the time.

-The reality is that many very sick people have a hard time determining accurately when their symptoms change, and every day is a horrible day for them. They also often have a lot of anxiety and fear surrounding their illness, and may have suffered terrible negative effects from prior treatments.

-Those people have a tendency to perceive their symptoms as worse after taking an LDI dose, based only on expectation and uncertainty, and the "staring directly at the sun" issue involved with paying closer attention to unpleasant symptoms.

-If you do have an apparent response to a placebo, we then use THAT experience and detailed description of how you felt as your new baseline for comparison after any future LDI dose, and we can make forward progress through dose titration.

-If you do experience a strong reaction to a placebo, it provides a critical "aha" realization about how perception and expectation can influence the experience of illness; and then we can move in the right direction and start seeing results.

General Dose Reporting Issues – DATE, DOSE, RESPONSE

-In most cases, you will submit a “dose report” about a week after EVERY DOSE and then WAIT for a response from our team before taking your next dose.

-You can find [instructions for submitting your LDI report here.](#)

-You will report on the Antigen, Dose, and your Response.

-ANTIGEN: This is going to be a word or abbreviation such as “Lyme”, “Food”, or “EBV”.

-Each syringe may hold only one antigen dose, or may hold up to six different antigen doses. Combination doses will list multiple antigen doses within the same syringe, separated by a “/”. So if the above examples were all placed within the same syringe, it will be written: “Lyme 8C/Yeast 11.5C/Food 6C(5u)”

-DOSE: This will be a number followed by the letter “C”, such as “12C” or “8.5C”. -VOLUME: If indicated, it will be some number of “u” placed within parentheses. If I don’t include any (#u) after the antigen and dilution, then it’s 4u by default. I know that, so don’t bother writing it; it’s just confusing to do so. A 5u dose is 25% more than the standard 4u volume of that dose, so this detail is very significant. -Examples: “Lyme 8C”, “Yeast 11.5C”, “Food 6C(5u)”.

-All of this information is important to your success with LDI.

RESPONSE

The third thing I need to know about every dose you take is how it affected you. This can be complicated, uncertain, confusing, and potentially frustrating but is the most important!

-In general this means telling us what effect the dose had on the related symptoms or allergic reactions. Your response must include one of the following words, or words that clearly mean these same things: SAME, WORSE, or BETTER.

-What I need to understand is “relative change” in your symptoms or reactions, so that we can make the proper adjustment in dose next time or keep things the same if they are working well enough.

-This follows the “Goldilocks Principle”. A given dose will either be too strong, in which case it will make the related symptoms worse; or too weak, in which case it will leave the symptoms the same; or just right, causing those symptoms to improve.

-If the dose makes you worse, we have to wait seven weeks and back off to a weaker dose. If it has no effect, we may proceed to a stronger dose of that antigen right away. If it makes things better, that dose may be repeated in 7 weeks and every 7 weeks from then on provided it continues to work well.

-This is how we go through all the possible doses in our quest for finding the optimal dose that will take your symptoms completely away. How long that process takes depends heavily on how well you communicate your response.

—“Relative change” means two things are being compared. You are to compare how your symptoms or reactions are within the week or so AFTER the dose with how those symptoms were just BEFORE you took the dose, with some exceptions to that.

-You should have a sense of your baseline for every given symptom or allergic reaction before taking any LDI dose. That baseline for chronic symptoms may fluctuate pretty dramatically over time, with good days and bad days here and there in unpredictable fashion. If that is the case, then you have a baseline “range” for that symptom rather than a fixed level; and you should only report that symptom as changing if it goes clearly outside that range.

-Only report that a symptom is “worse” if it became worse than your typical “bad days”, and only tell me it is “better” if it gets clearly better than your “good days”.

-Symptom changes do not have to be 100% all-or-nothing. You may experience a partial improvement in a given symptom as we get close to your ideal dose. You can try to quantify that degree of change for me by saying “my joint pain was 75% better”, “my rash was significantly better, but not quite completely gone”, or something else that conveys the degree of response. This is far more helpful than saying “my headache improved”. That last one leaves me wondering whether you meant “my headache went away completely”, “my headache was maybe 10% better”, or “my headache was 90% improved” – and those are all quite different.

TIMING

- A true and relevant change in your dose will occur abruptly and significantly shortly AFTER you take the dose. If a symptom was already changing prior to taking the dose, that change was obviously not caused by the dose. Likewise, if you see a change in symptoms occur more than a week after the dose was taken, it is also probably not related to the dose; and the longer after the dose the less chance it could be related.
- Your “baseline” will likely change over time as we treat you (particularly if you’re taking part in our Adaptation Program). This can cause confusion about what you’re supposed to tell me.
- Basically, I need to understand whether a dose had a good effect, bad effect, or no effect. So keep that in mind when telling me what happened.
- If you’ve been doing great for several months, meaning the last few LDI doses have completely taken away your related symptoms and kept them away longer than 7 weeks, when you take the next one you will STILL be asymptomatic and doing very well. Don’t tell me “same” for that dose response, because to me that means the dose didn’t work. Instead, tell me “still working great” or something like that so that I know to keep it the same for you.
- We are always striving for the elimination of your symptoms, so make sure you convey to me whether we are there or not and how far away we are from that goal. “My pain is much better, but still not gone” is more helpful than “my pain is much better”.
- If something gets worse, try to quantify that as well, which is much harder than describing the degree of improvement. You can try to use percentages like “25% worse” or “80% worse”, or descriptive words like “mildly worse” or “dramatically worse”. Anything that conveys the degree of change is helpful.

-Whenever possible, try to use “objective” or measurable things as your gauge for how you respond to any LDI dose. For example: “I felt weaker” is not as good as “I could not stand up from the toilet without assistance, when usually I can”. Also: “I had 10-12 stools per day rather than my usual 4-5” is better than “my diarrhea increased”.

-Using functionality to describe how your symptoms change is particularly helpful when dealing with conditions involving fatigue, weakness, pain, joint problems, neurological problems and other things that are highly subjective but can also greatly impair function. “I went for a 3 mile walk and didn’t crash for two days like I usually would” tells me more than “I felt like I had more stamina”. “I can climb stairs two at a time instead of one at a time” is more useful than “my legs feel stronger”.

DURATION of change

-The last important thing about your dose report is the duration of any change that occurs. That tells me just how good the dose really was, or just how much too strong it was for you.

-Any time you report a significant change to me, let me know if that change has already come and gone by the time of your report, or if it is still ongoing at the same level. If you can be specific about what date the change began, and what date your symptoms went back to baseline, that would be wonderful.

-If the change is still in place when you report to me a week or so after taking the LDI dose, I will tell you to let me know when that change goes away and your symptoms revert back to baseline.

-The goal with a good/effective dose is for it to eventually last with 100% benefit for 7 weeks or longer. So if the benefit lasts for 2-3 weeks the first time you take it, I want to see if it stretches to 3-4 weeks or longer the second time you take it, and so on. If it isn't providing longer periods of relief with repetition, we will increase the volume of that dose (5u, 6u, etc.) in future dose cycles to try and get best results. The only way we can achieve this is if you report how long the benefits last each dose cycle so we can track that information (a "dose cycle" is that 7 week period from one "core dose" to the time it can be taken again – this only applies after we've gone through the more rapid "dose titration" phase and have found an effective "core dose" for that antigen).

-If a dose is too strong and causes your symptoms to "flare" up above baseline range, I will definitely need to know (to the best of your ability, because this can be very difficult to tell) when the symptoms seem to settle back down to baseline. That time duration indicates how far off we were with the dose, and tells us how far to back off next time (after a 7-week reset period).

Issues specific to ALLERGIES

- With allergies, you don't have any symptoms unless you're "exposed" to the allergens/antigens.
- Therefore, when taking an LDI dose for allergies (Environmental, Chemical, Food) all that matters is whether or not your allergic reactions change.
- How your chronic/persistent symptoms change or don't change is not really useful for tracking, unless we are hoping that your symptoms are caused by some allergy that you just don't know about.
- The LDI allergen doses are so diluted that you cannot react directly to the doses themselves. People ask about that all the time, worried that the dose itself is going to trigger some horrible reaction. That does NOT happen and is theoretically impossible. If you do have some increase in symptoms immediately as a result of an allergy dose, it means you ARE being exposed to something that you react to, and may just not realize it under your usual conditions.
- Typically, what you have to do is intentionally expose yourself to some of your allergens about a week after you take the LDI dose (at least 5 days, and no later than 10 days if possible). [I walk you through this here.](#)
- You must identify some specific items to use for testing purposes (Env mix- mold, animals, grass, dust, trees, etc.; Food- specific individual food items by themselves; Chem- specific chemical products) 5-10 days after the dose.
- Use something that tends to cause the same sort of reaction every time you're exposed, and that you know has caused that reaction for you within the past several months. Don't use something you've strictly avoided for years, because you don't even know if you'll still react.

-Don't use anything that may cause a very severe reaction, or that typically causes debilitating symptoms.

-If all of your allergies are severe and serious, try using skin exposure as a test (see if putting a tiny amount on your skin causes a local reaction first, so you know your baseline reaction), or possibly airborne exposure from some distance that only causes mild symptoms.

-Do not send a dose report until you've done your test exposures, unless your chronic symptoms change drastically and you're wondering if that could be the result of the dose you took.

-People with bad allergies have made it a habit of strictly avoiding their allergic triggers and often don't like the idea of intentionally exposing themselves to those things. You'll have to get over that and find some sort of exposure that will work, unless they are all life threatening. Otherwise we may not be able to figure things out.

-If you are taking allergy drugs that totally block your symptoms, you will have to stop those 3-5 days after taking an LDI allergy dose (depending on how quickly your symptoms tend to return when you stop them) and see if the symptoms come back like you'd expect.

-If your allergy meds do NOT completely eliminate your symptoms, you can probably keep taking them while you watch to see if the LDI dose helps you.

-When you report your response to an allergen dose, focus on how your reactions to specific allergens or exposures compare to your prior experience. That "comparison" is what matters – so if you "still react", you must describe whether that reaction was the SAME as usual, or somewhat BETTER or WORSE than your usual expected reaction.

Examples of GOOD/BAD dose reports:

Good: "My genital rash went completely away, my brain fog cleared, sugar cravings went away, and bowel function normalized"

Bad: " I did better for a while" (doesn't convey the degree of benefit)

Good: "I didn't notice any difference in any symptoms"

Bad: "I am still exhausted and have widespread muscle pain" (this leaves the possibility for partial improvement, or even worsening)

Good: "I was more fatigued for several days after the dose, but it was within my typical range of fatigue"

Bad: "I was very fatigued for several days after the dose" (makes me think we overdosed you, when we probably didn't)

Good: "A week later I ate chicken and carrots again, with no reaction at all this time" (that means the dose worked very well)

Bad: "I don't feel any different" (that doesn't matter – only how it changed your food reactions, which wasn't mentioned)

Good: "A week later I had the same reaction to perfume that I usually have" (means we need to try a stronger Chem dose)

Bad: "I still reacted to perfume" (when did you try the exposure test? Was the reaction the same as usual, or somewhat better or worse?)

Things to avoid, and other advice regarding dose reporting

-Do not send me your “daily diary” of symptoms. That’s a fine thing for YOU to keep as a way of tracking your symptoms, but I cannot accurately interpret that because I don’t live in your body and cannot gauge how significant the things are that you note in your daily diary. It’s also a lot to read and takes a lot of time for me to try and process, often coming to the wrong conclusions. You track your symptoms however you like and after a week email me with a summary assessment of whether or not any symptoms truly changed.

-Don’t spend time describing symptoms to me in detail, just tell me how the symptom CHANGED. Instead of saying “my legs feel very heavy and there is a deep ache in my bones like they’re being squeezed in a vice” just tell me “my leg pain is the same” or “my leg pain is worse”.

-It works best if the patient themselves completes the LDI Report Form. When moms email for their adult (age 16 and up) children or wives email for their husbands, it won’t be as effective as if we can communicate directly with the person who has the symptoms. With younger children or patients with autism for example, this is unavoidable and we do the best we can.

Final Words of Encouragement

This document is very long, but LDI is new for everyone and the process can be quite complicated. The more you understand about the treatment and how to communicate regarding your responses, the better your chances of success.

This is not a “passive” process like most therapies where you just swallow things, lie down for some procedure, or have IV infusions and wait for good things to happen – LDI requires your active engagement and participation in order to get optimal results.

Those results can and should be well worth the effort. When LDI works the way it should, the effects are nothing short of amazing. We can completely eliminate symptoms and disease processes that can be debilitating and miserable, ending suffering that might otherwise go on for decades.

This can be achieved very safely, with a very high success rate, and at a far lower cost than virtually any other form of treatment.

We are trying to get your body’s immune system to do its job properly again, TOLERATING things in your environment and organisms in your ecosystem that should be seen as normal rather than as enemies. This can eliminate illnesses and symptoms by using your immune system for good instead of evil, restoring normal balance and health; and without doing anything to interfere with the defensive function of the immune system or otherwise disrupt the normal function of the body.

This process may take a while to figure out, but in the long run the success can be tremendous!