

MAGIC DUST "ROSYNCH"

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"Almost all significant or breakthrough scientific inventions were met with skepticism from the world scientific community in the initial stages. This is natural for the human appears to be conditioned to deny any concept it first encounters that is not supported by convincing and rational reasoning or proof. However, this does not appear to be an absolute rule, because the human brain does accept, knowingly or unknowingly, concept based intuition."

ABSTRACT

The Magic Dust "ROSYNCH" is formulated dietary feed supplement especially available for the Induction of Ovulation in Lactating Livestock (Indian patent Application No: 217/CHE/2008) as released to Highbeamresearch on May 28 /2010 Mumbai India.

INTRODUCTION

Despite India being home to the world's largest bovine herd and being the world's largest dairy produce. Indian producers have increased the livestock population as a result; combined cattle and buffalo stocks continue to rise. In 2009, Indian cattle and buffalo stocks forecast at 304 million head in 2010-2011. Also India being the largest exporter of meat to sixty countries in the world is because of the largest number of cows and buffaloes culled due to reproduction failure.

Productivity of a livestock herd, particularly meat and milk producing livestock, depends largely on the reproductive efficiency of the herd, and is measured in terms of pregnancy rate. The early resumption of estrus cycles following calving is important for high reproductive efficiency in both year-round and seasonally calving herds.

SUMMARY

From the detailed study reported globally it has been concluded that the feed formulations never serve the purpose to maintain the reproductive performance of the herds. Dairy industry and farmers must adapt the dietary simple process and must not depend upon the industrial formulations as products manufactured are of direct impact on reproduction failure as observed globally. "ROSYNCH" the Indian magic dust is the best solution for the global dairy and beef industry. Which is free from hormones, medicines and activates the natural process of estrus synchronization in all ruminants giving the highest success rate of conceiving without fail. As there will not be any hormonal imbalance but it starts activating androgenic process by natural ways and in this process there will not be any chances of forming cystic ovary.

SIMPLE WAYS OF APPLYING "ROSYNCH"

For buffalo or cows take just about 50 gm of this magic dust in approximately 1 kg powdered grain at your source mix it properly by adding 2-4 liters of water by hand for uniform distribution, keep it for soaking at least two hours before applying to the animal in the evening. If necessary add sugar, jaggary as sweeteners. Your animal will come on heat by natural process of ovulation.

BENEFITS

"ROSYNCH" Induces heat (estrus synchronization) in lactating livestock by natural process.

"ROSYNCH" brings ruminants on heat in anestrous, cycling but not conceiving, brings on heat after parturition etc.

"ROSYNCH" If applied during the last stage of gestation just before 10-15 days helps in parturition, expel out placenta therefore avoiding gynecological infections.

"ROSYNCH" Perfect shot no repeat breeding as egg released is perfectly matured and no cystic ovary.

"ROSYNCH" increases the milk output approximately 1-1.5 lts per day and improves fat level to 0.4 -1.0 points with an additional benefit of Rs 45-50 per day.

i.e you are losing but gaining after cost of the product recovered in just synchronization period of 15. days.

"ROSYNCH" brings the cows/buffaloes on heat with all these benefits.

"ROSYNCH" helps in implanting the fertile ovum to avoid abortion and miscarriage.

ROOTCAUSE

The increased intervention of man in regulating behavior and environment of livestock so as to exploit the best of their genetic potentials has led to an increase in the incidence of the reproductive disorders. This scenario is further aggravating due to more emphasis on selection and rearing of animal for specific commercial purposes which compromises livestock reproduction and creates fertility problems. International cattle feed standards and their formulations are purpose and need based to achieve the expected output sidelining the side effects based on the particular herds.

Most producers experience a herd problem with reproductive performance at some time. When reproductive efficiency declines, the dairy producer work with the herd veterinarian, feed company representative, other resource people to trouble shoot the causes and determine solutions to the problem for the best technological solutions available in the market.

Reproductive disorders, poor nutrition, parasitic infection are the main constraints and ovarian inactivity, silent heat, retained placenta, endometritis and repeat breeding are the main reproductive disorders in cattle and buffaloes.

PREGNANCY RATE

ARTICLE

Pregnancy rates in high-producing lactating live stock are less than desired. Decrease in conception rates in lactating dairy cows is most likely related to the dramatic increase in milk production per cow during the same period (Oltenacu et al., 1980; Nebel and McGilliard, 1993). Declining conception rates (70%-35%) and estrus detection rates (32%) in high producing livestock. (Andrew Fidler DVM April 30, 2009).

Pregnancy rates per artificial insemination (AI) have decreased from 66% in 1951, to about 50% in 1975, to less than 40% today (Butler and Smith., 1989; Pursley et al., 1997a, b; Stevenson et al., 2006). Pregnancy rate per AI in heifers, however is about 60% (Kuhn et al., 2006) and less than 27.26% today in buffalo Punjab 2006-2009 study report Punjab state government India.

NATURAL ESTROUS SYNCHRONIZATION

Estrous synchronization with natural breeding can produce calves earlier in the calving season that will be heavier at weaning and have enhanced carcass values. Calves will be more uniform in age at weaning. The dairy breed animals had their natural estrus of 17-24 days in live stock. It has been found that when livestock are allowed to naturally ovulate it did not matter what size their follicle were, their bodies intuitively know when the tiny blister like structures were ready to release the egg. Follicle a tiny structure within an ovary that releases the ovum (egg) must reach full maturity for pregnancy to best chance of success. Pin pointing which hormonal cues enable the follicle to attain maturity is still keeping the scientists busy. ROSYNH a magic dust induced (ovulation estrous synchronization protocol induce estrous cycles in anestrus (non-cycling) that are never close to initiating estrous cycle or till never had been on estrous cycling and not conceiving, induced ovulation after parturition cycling but not conceiving etc and helps in cleaning retained placenta after parturition to avoid metritis.

Estrous (heat) synchronization is management practice that can help beef producers improve production efficiency and economic returns. It can help shorten the breeding and calving seasons and help increase calf weaning weights. Its purpose is to control estrous and ovulation in cycling females, so that breeding can be completed in a short period of time.

The use of synchronization has great potential for improving beef and milk production, but it requires good management for success. Producers should understand the advantages, as well as the requirements for a successful estrous synchronization program. They should also know how the different estrous synchronization products and programs work, and the expected results and costs involved before initiating the practice.

Potential advantages of Estrous Synchronization

1. Can shorten breeding seasons from 60 to 45 days or less in heifers.
2. Can concentrate breeding and calving periods.
3. Produces more uniform calf crop due to similar ages of calves at weaning.
4. Allows greater use of superior sires through artificial insemination (AI) or by natural service.
5. Allows more uniform management of cows and calves.

Requirements for Success

1. Need a well-planned and implemented program for successful results.
2. Need fertile heifers and cows on an adequate nutrition program.
3. Need quality semen for AI, and experienced inseminators.
4. Need healthy, aggressive, fertile bulls for synchronized natural breeding.
5. Require more concentrated labor at breeding and calving times.
6. May need facilities for bad weather during concentrated breeding and calving periods.

ESTROUS SYNCHRONIZATION HORMONES AND SIDE EFFECTS

(Mississippi State University Extension Service Publication 2616)

Understanding the roles of various hormones in the estrous cycle of cattle can help in understanding how estrous synchronization protocols work and where problems might arise.

There are three primary groups of products used to synchronize estrus or ovulation in cattle: prostaglandins, progestins, and gonadotropins. Prostaglandin products have the trade names of Lutalyse, Estrumate, and IN-SYNCH and each contain prostaglandin F₂ (PGF₂) or an analogue of PGF₂. The progestin products include the vaginal implant CIDR® and Melengestrol Acetate (MGA) that is consumed orally. The GnRH products are Cystorelin, Factrel, and Fertagyl.

Responses to any hormonal treatment are variable and depend on the stage of the follicular wave and the intricacies of control mechanisms that play a role in regulating the sequential progression of follicles. Using hormones for estrus synchronization may result in reduced fertility as well as in secondary effects, thus not achieving the goal of increasing the reproductive efficiency due to cystic ovary.

Regardless of the estrous synchronization programs by hormones are not a substitute for nutrition and herd health program specially designed for the needs of the livestock. Till date the data generated indicate specific nutritional, physiological, and molecular factors that are related to livestock fertility but the effect is infertility and reproduction failure causing a great concern to farmers in economic losses.

CYSTIC OVARIES

(IRM-19Dr. L.J. Hutchinson, The Pennsylvania State University)

Ovarian cysts are structures, usually greater than one inch in diameter, that persist on one or both ovaries for 10 days or more. Fertility in cystic cows is reduced due to hormonal changes, changes in uterine tone and, in many cases, failure to release an ovum (egg).

ARTICLE

INCIDENCE OF REPRODUCTION FAILURE (POSSIBLE FACTORS INVOLVED)

Pre-parturient conditions such as hypocalcaemia and ketosis cause parturition associated problems as well as delayed involution of the uterus and metritis. Parturition associated problems include dystocia, still birth, abortions, retained placenta etc. Stillbirth and dystocia have been recognized as the most important factors compromising the future reproductive life of the animal. They increase the odds of developing metritis and retained placenta. Such conditions often cause delayed uterine involution and predispose to secondary infections and abnormalities in the resumption of ovarian cyclicity.

Excessive calcium intake or wide Ca:P ratio. Total dietary intake of greater than two parts calcium to one part phosphorus may lead to increased incidence of cysts. High estrogen intake whether given by injection, through fresh legume forage or from some mold toxins, may increase the incidence of cystic ovaries. Genetic predisposition. stressful conditions or health problems at calving or early postpartum.

THE PRINCIPLES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF THE DIET OF RUMINANTS AND ITS STANDERDS

Livestock animals require different levels of minerals, vitamins and proteins depending on age, size, sex, physiological state and level of performance. For example mineral supplements for growing and finishing cattle, gestating and dry cows, lactating cows etc along with different season and environmental conditions for example rations for winter summer etc. However proper balance between minerals is critical.

Classical principles based on "feeding standards" – such as those used with controlled diets based on "good quality" feeds – are of little help in reproduction and infertility. Preston and Leng (1987) and Preston (1995) proposed that the ruminant animal be considered to comprise two subsystems: a) the rumen; and b) the animal itself.

THE COST OF A PREGNANCY LOSS

The cost of a pregnancy loss typically increased with gestation length. Sensitivity analyses showed that an increased probability of pregnancy, an increased persistency of milk yield, and a smaller replacement heifer cost greatly reduced the average value of a pregnancy. The value of a new pregnancy was negative for relatively high-producing first-lactation cows when persistency of lactation and the probability of pregnancy were increased. Breeding was delayed when the value of pregnancy was negative. Changes in milk price, absolute milk yield, and probability of involuntary culling had less effect on the value of pregnancy. The value of pregnancy and optimal breeding decisions for individual cows were greatly dependent on the predicted daily milk yield for the remaining period of lactation. An improved understanding of the value of pregnancy may support decision making in reproductive management when resources are limited.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF PREGNANCY IN LACTATING LIVESTOCK

Producers that are attaining success with their reproductive programs are now able to merchandise excess bred heifers, which is a great addition to the cash flow of the farm.

An increase in days open can be valued at between \$0.50- 4.50 per day, a pregnant cow is worth \$250 to 600 more than an open cow, or each % point increase in PR is equal to roughly \$35 per cow. This last estimate is the basis for the reproductive calculator that is included with this booklet. Unfortunately, no one is going to give you a bonus check for being successful in getting cows pregnant. However, with time and patience, the increase in the number of pregnant cows will allow the producer to voluntarily get rid of low producers, chronic problem cows, high somatic cell count cows, and poor fertility animals.

The cost of pregnancy loss (abortion) has been estimated at \$640 (Thurmond and Picanso, 1990) And from \$600 to \$800 (Eicker and Fetrow, 2003). Pfeiffer Et al. (1997) estimated the cost of an abortion caused by neospora caninum infections at nz\$975 in new Zealand (\$624). Peter (2000) documented a cost of \$600 To \$1,000 per midterm abortion. Weersink et al. (2002) estimated the cost of an abortion, including reproductive loss and reduced milk yield at can\$1,476 in Canada (\$1,286). Several of these estimates were intended as illustrations of special cases and were not herd or group averages. Furthermore, the methods used to obtain these values were not fully described or could be improved. The hypothesis of this study was that the value of

pregnancy varies greatly for individual cows, depending on the performance of the cow and that of the herd, the lactation number, the stage of lactation, the stage of value of pregnancy, gestation, prices, and breeding and replacement decisions. A systematic analysis of the value of pregnancy for individual cows may help dairy producers focus their resources on those non-pregnant cows that are economically the most important group to get pregnant. Furthermore, a systematic analysis should provide estimates of the cost of abortion for different groups of cows (e.g., by stage of gestation). (j. Dairy sci. 89:3876–3885@american dairy science association, 2006.).

In India today loss of pregnancy will cost the farmers as around Rs 99,000-1,09,000 taking into account the cost of milk say Rs 32.00/kg and loss of calf for next cycle plus maintainance cost.

MILKING THE FEMALE WITH CALF (SUCKLING EFFECT) AND LIFE OF LACTATING LIVESTOCK

In lactating livestock the flow of milk is stimulated by the calf's nuzzling. There will not be any hormonal effect that contributing into reproduction failure and hence the number of lactations of lactating livestock has been found to be up to 8- 10.

OXYTOCIN ("PITOCIN") Since dairy men kill the calf or else separate it from the mother, they inject the cow with oxytocin to stimulate uterine contractions and allow for easy flow of milk. Oxytocin does not increase the amount of milk but merely makes it flow faster.

Misapprehension of the people about the use of oxytocin injection to increase the milk production of animal established erroneous and rejected in present study. It was found that animal injected with oxytocin showed decrease in milk yield, milk fat percentage and also suffered with mastitis during this period.

a) PHYSIOLOGIC EFFECTS OF OXYTOCIN

ARTICLE

- ❖ Oxytocin had the reputation of being an "uncomplicated" hormone, with only a few well-defined activities related to birth and lactation.
- ❖ Oxytocin stimulates contraction of myoepithelial cells, causing milk to be ejected into the ducts and cisterns.
- ❖ Oxytocin is released during labor when the fetus stimulates the cervix and vagina, and it enhances contraction of uterine smooth muscle to facilitate parturition or birth.

b) SIDE EFFECTS OF ARTIFICIALLY INDUCED OXYTOCIN

Treatment with oxytocin following parturition did not help in improving the productive and reproductive performances of post-parturient buffaloes and cattle.

- ❖ Each time a cow is given oxytocin she passes urine (due to labour pain) and all of the artificially induced oxytocin is removed from the body.
- ❖ Each shot of oxytocin stimulates contraction of myoepithelial cells and it enhances contraction of uterine smooth muscle.
- ❖ This differs from the natural secretion of oxytocin released within the body. Thus giving a cow labour pain again and again.
- ❖ This synchronous urethral stimulation makes a cow sterile, means which won't be able to give birth ever.
- ❖ Major side effect is that cows of better quality go to slaughterhouse right after their first lactation.
- ❖ Uterine contraction – important for cervical dilation before birth and causes contractions during the second and third stages of labor.
- ❖ Oxytocin release during breastfeeding causes mild but often painful contractions during the first few weeks of lactation.
- ❖ It causes the equivalent of labour pains in the cow twice a day and destroys her reproductive system prematurely. she grows sterile in 4 years and is then abandoned onto the street or else slaughtered.
- ❖ Small quantities of the drug enter the milk and cause hormonal imbalances in humans affecting growth, eyesight, and fertility.
- ❖ Under the prevention cruelty to animals act, it is a cognisable offence to inject cattle with oxytocin. it is also illegal under the food & drug adulteration act.
- ❖ Oxytocin vials are available for as little as 25 paise at pan shops and dhabas.
- ❖ Consumption of frequently oxytocin injected animal's milk by the calf resulted in delayed puberty in them, low conception rate, low pregnancy chances, increased abortion rate and death of calf soon after delivery.

ROLONGED USE OF OXITOCIN

- ❖ Practice of using oxytocin for milk let down has many drawbacks and harmful effect on our dairy industry. The animals regularly exposed to oxytocin become habitual to the drug and let down of milk without its administration is difficult. Repeated injections of oxytocin therefore, interfere with normal milk secretory activity of mammary epithelium and inhibits normal ejection reflex. It is believed that prolonged use of oxytocin also causes fertility disorder i-e. Poor estrus sign, low conception rate, reduced lactation period, high embryonic mortality in local herds of buffalo and cattle (Siddiqui and Saeed 2000), Delayed puberty, low conception rate, low pregnancy chances, increased abortion rate and calf dead soon after delivery because of non availability and poor quality of milk. These findings are in agreement with (McDonald 1989; Dominguez et al 1993; Hassan 1993; Qureshi 1998).
- ❖ Both productive and reproductive Findings including Delayed Puberty, Number of pregnancies, Abortion, Dead Fetus, Difficult Birth, Retention of Placenta, Milk let down Decreased milk production and milk Fat percentage in cattle and buffalo are found in agreement with (Shaw 1942; Bhullar et al 1991; Thomas et al 2004; Murugaial et al 2001; Weiss et al 2002; Weiss et al 2003a, b; Dzidic et al 2004; Bidarimath and Aggarwal 2007; Ariota et al 2007) while Thomas et al (2005) reported increased in milk production.
- ❖ Reproductive anomalies observed Follicular ovarian cyst, Carpus Luteum cyst, Retention of Placenta, Anestrous and Repeated Estrus in buffalo and cattle are in agreement with the work of (Labhsetwar et al 1964; Cameron and Fosgate 1964; Booth and McDonald 1982; Peters and Laven 1996; Tiwari et al 1999; Mavi et al 2004; Drillich et al 2006; Drillich et al 2007).

ARTIFICIAL INSEMINATION FROZEN SEMANE IN BUFFALOES

Artificial Insemination in buffaloes, conception rate and male to female ratio in Punjab India

Sr.No.	AI INSEMINATION EFFECT	Numbers
1	Frozen semane doses	38,153
2	Number of Inseminations	33,725
3	Conception	9,195
4	Percent conception(%)	26.26
5	Male Calves	4,870
6	Female calves	4,325
7	Male:Female ratio	1.126:1.0

In Maharashtra in cattle the figures are very not much different, the observation correctly observed is of much importance due to this method of insemination the male to female ratio is 3:1(Village Loni Dist Amravati Taluk Morshi as study carried in the month of 21 Jan. 2011)

Artificial Bovine Growth Hormones (Puss Hormone)

ARTICLE

(Genetically engineered Recombinant Bovine Growth Hormone/ Recombinant bovine somatotropin (rBGH/BST) in your milk marketed it as "Posilac)

"EATING RIGHT IS THE BEST WAY TO STAY HEALTHY, BUT ONLY A VERY SMALL PERCENT OF PEOPLE IN THE DO SO."

Despite opposition from scientists (lacking clear scientific support), farmers and consumers since the FDA approved rBGH in 1993, dairy cows herds injected with (rBGH),(rBST). When injected increases milk production 10-15 percent and in some cases up to 40 percent. A 2007 USDA Dairy Survey estimated rBGH use at 15.2% of operations and 17.2% of cows.

Comparison with non-rBGH milk

On September 30, 2010, a U.S. court of appeal found based on studies presented that there is a "compositional difference" between milk from rBSG-treated cows and untreated milk. The court found that studies have shown that rBST milk has: increased levels of the hormone IGF-1; lower nutritional quality when produced at certain points in the cow's lactation cycle; and more pus in the milk (increased somatic cell counts), which "make the milk turn sour more quickly and is another indicator of poor milk quality." Of course, similar effects would also be the same with BSG-treated milk; manufacturers say "Cows not given rBGH", not "Cows not given BGH" which is recycled from dead bovines.

Why BGH is banned in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Japan and all European Union countries (currently numbering 27) ?

National and international review committees have evaluated the evidence concerning potential health effects of rBGH on humans and dairy cows. These reviews (and the most recent year they convened) are listed below. Several of these reports document adverse effects on cows, including higher rates of mastitis, foot problems, and injection site reactions.

- ❖ The Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (1999)
- ❖ Health Canada (1999)
- ❖ Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada (1998/9)
- ❖ Canada Veterinarian Association (1998/9)
- ❖ Commission of the European Communities (1988/9)
- ❖ US National Institutes of Health (1990)
- ❖ American Medical Association (1991)
- ❖ Health Care Without Harm (2007)

Animal and Human Risks

Animal health

Two meta-analyses have been published on rBST's effects on bovine health. Findings indicated an average increase in milk output ranging from 11%-16%, a nearly 25% increase in the risk of clinical mastitis, a 40% reduction in fertility and 55% increased risk of developing clinical signs of lameness. The same study reported a decrease in body condition score for cows treated with rBST even though there was an increase in their dry matter intake.

Health problems associated with the use of the hormone. These also include cystic ovaries, uterine disorders, decrease in gestation length and birth weight of calves, increased twinning rates and retained placenta.

Hormone injected cows are susceptible to mastitis a painful bacterial infection of the udder which causes inflammation, swelling and pus and blood secretions into milk which is not acceptable to dairies (dairies check milk for high somatic cell count i.e. high proportion of pus), farmers give antibiotics to treat the ailing cows with a growing concern about antibiotic resistant bacteria. Dairy farmer reported losing a quarter of his herd to severe mastitis and reported a drastic drop in production after taking his cows off rBGH; they suddenly produced less milk than they had before going on the drug and replaced 135 of his original 200 cows. Farmers also reported in addition to hoof diseases, open sores and bovine death stemming from internal bleeding .

Cows forced to produce unnaturally high quantities of milk can become malnourished because they lose more nutrients through their milk than they ingest in their feed¹⁵, and are therefore more susceptible to disease. In addition to artificial hormones, factory farms also use such methods as selective breeding, feeding dairy cows large amounts of grain (instead of grass), and exposing cows to longer periods of artificial light to make them produce more milk. Cows put under large amounts of stress do not live as long as cows that are not stressed.

A series of studies shows that a rise in the milk yield of cows goes hand in hand with a decline in their fertility. By contrast, in many herds early foetal death occurs in about 30 to 40 per cent of the inseminated cows within the first three weeks after insemination

Lower pregnancy rates in cows with inflammatory diseases

A further cause of the high incidence of early foetal death in cattle lies in the fact that animals with a high milk yield are more susceptible to illnesses. In the case of inflammatory diseases such as for example udder and uterine inflammations, more prosta-glandines are released that can lead to dissolution of the corpus luteum and hence to a decline in progesterone with subsequent foetal death.

Furthermore, in bacterial inflammations toxins are formed that disturb the hormone balance. That is why cows with uterine inflammations develop ovarian cysts more frequently than healthy animals. As the toxins and mediators formed in inflammations also accumulate in the egg sac fluid, the egg cells too are harmed.

Growth Hormones in Food Meat and dairy products form the basis of many Western diets. In fact, the popular perception is that a portion of meat and two glasses of milk every day will ensure good bones and muscle mass. However, many people are unaware of what actually goes into the cartons of milk they get from the local supermarket, or the cuts of beef they grill on the barbecue.

ARTICLE

- ❖ In 2005, 32.5 million cattle were slaughtered to provide beef for US consumers. Scientists believe about two-thirds of American cattle raised for slaughter today are injected with hormones to make them grow faster and America's dairy cows are given a genetically-engineered hormone called rBGH to increase milk production.
- ❖ The EU actually has banned the use of artificial hormones to fatten cattle and bring them to maturity faster.

CANCER

"Milk is a veritable cocktail of cancer-causing chemicals" so says Jessica Outwater of Princeton University after studying the possible link between milk and cancer. Dr Daniel Cramer of Harvard studied the link between ovarian cancer and dairy product consumption. He explained that the milk sugar, Lactose, breaks down into galactose, another milk sugar. Enzymes then break galactose down further. When a women's intake of dairy surpasses the enzymes ability to break down the galactose, it builds up in the blood stream which in turn can affect the ovaries. 2

Around the world, dairy-eating patterns parallel ovarian cancer rates! It is never too soon to protect our girls and ourselves from becoming a cancer victim. Women with low levels of the necessary enzymes, are at particular risk, perhaps as much as triple the risks. Daniel Cramer, a Boston gynecologist, stated "About 10% of the US population lacks the enzymes to metabolize galactose. Since you can't tell whether you lack these enzymes (unlike lactose intolerance, in which there are clear signs of digestive upset) I just tell my patients they don't need dairy." Fermented dairy products such as cheese and yogurt are the richest source of galactose. Watch out for dairy containing Lactaid as well. And don't think skim milk or non-fat dairy is ok. It's the milk sugar, not the milk fat that is the problem. Dr Cramer believes women are most susceptible to harm during their teen years and younger, perhaps even in utero. A high-milk diet, so often prescribed by OB/GYNs for their pregnant patients, can predispose the baby to ovarian cancer later in life.

Those of us with Lactose intolerance are considered lucky! If lactose is not digested then it won't release galactose. Thought to be a natural defense mechanism in mammals, Lactose intolerance is normal. Ingesting artificial enzymes so you can have dairy is, therefore, not a good idea. Nature's system should not be by passed through such products. Listen to your body's wisdom.

DIABETES

Insulin-dependent (Type I or childhood-onset) diabetes is linked to early childhood consumption of dairy products.

1. A very strong correlation between the incidence of insulin-dependent diabetes and dairy consumption has been illustrated in several studies.
2. In a 1992 study a dairy protein, bovine serum albumin (BSA), was shown to initiate an autoimmune reaction thought to destroy pancreatic cells. Pancreatic cells produce insulin, which regulates blood sugar. Once damaged the pancreas can not produce sufficient insulin and result is diabetes. A more recent study in Lancet further strengthened the link between Juvenile diabetes and milk.

The milk protein, bovine serum albumin (BSA) is thought to lead to an autoimmune reaction affecting the pancreas. With continued dairy consumption the pancreas' ability to produce insulin is damaged. A 1992 issue of the New England Journal of Medicine reported an evaluation of diabetic children's levels of BSA. All of the 142 children studied had high levels of BSA antibodies. It seems logical to conclude that if genetic predisposition exists then eliminating dairy from a child's diet can cut the risk of Juvenile diabetes from occurring.

An additional study from Finland found identical results.

3. The authors stated that not only do diabetic children have high levels of serum antibodies to cow's milk, but inferred that such children have an immune response as well. Keep overworking the immune system and your child will be prone to illness and disease. A fully functioning immune system is a beautiful thing to see. Right in front of your eyes healing takes place and you know you have done a great job being in charge of your child's health.

ALLERGIES

Fifty percent of all children in the United States are allergic to cow's milk, many of which go undiagnosed. Dr. Frank A. Oski, Chief of Pediatrics at John's Hopkins School of Medicine stated this finding in his book Don't Drink Your Milk (Teach Services, 1992). Allergic symptoms range from ear infections and fatigue to diarrhea and constipation. There is also, what I call the "allergic cough". That cough that we have all heard and sometimes, have learned to ignore. My head swivels when I hear this distinctive cough because I know it so well. I also know it is fairly easy to get rid of it. Many of my clients have experienced significant results when dairy was eliminated. Usually the child is coughing while eating a huge ice cream cone with the poor parents looking on unaware of the connection between the two events. Many times the child develops symptoms days later so the connection is obscured. My daughter would have dairy and 3-7 days later we would hear that cough in the middle of the night. Why do things like this hit in the middle of the night? She would cough so hard she would throw up. This was a rude awakening for us because we hadn't known that what we were feeding our baby was the culprit. We felt guilty because we had fed her these harmful products for months and by that time her immune system was compromised severely. Thankfully we made changes before more damage had been done and put her on the road to wellness.

"In Individual ages, indolent tumor cells do appear in various organs (colon, breast, ovary, prostate, etc..) stimulate the progression and aggressiveness of childhood leukemias to a point that chemotherapy could not be effective, much less curative."

ADVICE TO DAIRY INDUSTRY/FARMERS Stop using Oxitocin and Bovine growth hormones in animal husbandry. Go by natural ways of milking, it will last the lactating livestock to the extent of 8-10 lactation instead of culling after third lactation. Save the animals and human beings from the side effects of Oxitocin and Bovine growth hormones. Use of good quality pasture, forage and grain mixture better than the formulated factory products available at the market outlets for better results.