



Attention Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder is one of many illnesses considered as a psychiatric condition. Psychiatric diagnoses are assessed by observations of behavior as described in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, (DSM-5).

The diagnoses in the DSM are established by “consensus” not by any clinical evidence from blood work, labs, brain scans, etc. Clinical evidence could show causation from:

- allergic reactions to drug side effects, foods, food dyes, etc.
- infections from parasites, bacterial, virus, or mold, etc.
- toxicity from heavy metals, chemicals, or frequencies, i.e. EMF, fluorescent bulbs, etc.

With proper diagnosis, patients receive medical care rather than drugging of symptoms.



For ADD diagnosis, patient needs to receive 6 of 9 DSM factors as assessed by observation.

Hyperactive/impulsive type **six (or five for people over 17 years) of the following** symptoms occur frequently:

- Fidgets with or taps hands or feet, or squirms in seat.
- Not able to stay seated (in classroom, workplace).
- Runs about or climbs where it is inappropriate.
- Unable to play or do leisure activities quietly.
- Always “on the go,” as if driven by a motor.

Has child been checked for pin worms?



See video link on website.

Case study:

12 year old Clayton had been seen by 5 specialists, received 11 diagnoses, and was prescribed 8 medications.

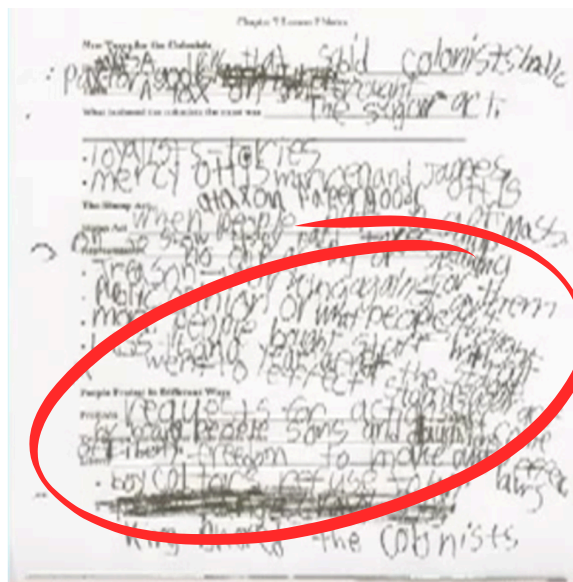
Other example: First grade little boy diagnosed as ADD / learning disabled in classroom with white spectrum lighting: Runs around chair, tries to get under table, etc. Classroom lighting is changed to full spectrum with radiation screening over lights: Child volunteers to move to front row and is reading in 90 days.

When Clayton was evaluated by a “functional physician” for physical root causes, he suffered fungus overgrowth, lead poisoning, and nutritional deficiencies.

“This is what is in my classroom”,

says every school teacher shown this image since 2018.

Clayton’s handwriting under “standard of care” diagnoses and treatment with 8 medications, often paid for by Medicaid.



Clayton’s handwriting in 2 months after “root cause” diagnosis and treatment for physical root causes.

