Biological Immunity Research Institute

7114 E. Dreyfus
Scottsdale, AZ 85254

888-221-4116
www.biri.org

BIA Class #5

(Ureas)

bia.class1

Class #5:
Ureas (Proteins)

(Proteins)
(2 — 11 — 30)

1. Nitrate Nitrogen (anionic) vs. Ammonia Nitrogen (cationic)

2. Ureas represent energy loss from body.

3. Nitrate Nitrogens is an indication of how well body is handling proteins. Nitrate Nitrogen (Urea) results from an inability of liver to convert amino acids into proper body frequencies.

4. Ammonia Nitrogen is produced during the metabolization of protein by the liver. It is then filtered by kidneys. It may represent extreme toxicity. It may also represent body tissue destruction.

5. High Salts with high Ureas may indicate an excess energy loss due to high concentration of fats, proteins and lack of proper fluid intake.

6. High Salts with low Ureas may indicate the body is retaining toxic material.

7. Low Salts with high Ureas may indicate an electrolyte deficiency affecting the ability of the liver and kidneys to detox the body. It may also indicate an inefficient digestive system resulting in malabsorption of protein.

8. Low Salts with low Ureas may indicate low protein, low Calcium, low Potassium, low Sodium. If the Sugars are over balanced or the UpH is

greater than balanced, it may indicate a retention of toxicity in the lymphatic system and the body's inability to excrete the overload, thereby building up toxicity in the system.

9. Some Ureas are electrolytic and some non-electrolytic. Electrolytic Ureas affect the conductivity (Salts) of body fluids. Ureas stay in non-electrolytic bond for approximately 3 days, then become electrolytic. One can gain a feel for this situation by watching the Salts reading as compared to Ureas reading.

10. A mid-range reading is appropriate for an overweight individual following the BIA, providing the Ureas are insoluble (non-electrolytic).

11. Ureas should stay above 12 for a normal to underweight person.

12. When soluble (electrolytic) Ureas move into the 20+ range, there is significant stress on the heart due to increased blood viscosity.

13. When Salts are over balanced it indicates the presence of soluble Ureas (electrolytic) which increases the heart stress normally induced by high Ureas.

14. Potassium/Magnesium associated with Ureas.

15. Potassium rarely deficient in diet but often deficient in body chemistry. It is necessary for electrical nerve impulse and cellular fluid exchange. Potassium deficiency in brain increases brain tumor tendency. Potassium important to body’s emulsification of fats and oils because it is needed by thyroid to assist the liver in making the emulsifying bile agent for the fat metabolism process.

16. Low Ureas (or less than Balanced) may be associated with headaches, inability to concentrate, impaired mental acumen, depression, mood swings, seizures, senility, weight problems, memory problems.

17. Insufficient rest, overwork, excess fasting lowers Ureas (or Nitrate/Ammonia ratio).

18. Low Ureas (or less than Balanced) will produce symptoms similar to low Sugars, and will aggravate those symptoms.

19. Ureas indicate the energy being used by the body.

20. Ammonia Nitrogen is extremely toxic. It is a large, high-energy molecule that requires efficient kidney function. If it is excessive, the body is very stressed.

21. The higher the Ammonia the body is heating up, but the person is more able to adapt to hot temperatures due to the cooling effect of the Ammonia.

22. Magnesium lowers Ureas. It interacts with Nitrogens and causes them to be utilized by the body.

23. N/A > 1.5 and UpH < acceptable = Excess negative ions (deficient yin)
N/A > 1.5 and UpH > acceptable = Deficient positive ions (excess yin)
N/A < 1.5 and UpH < acceptable = Excess positive ions (excess yang)
N/A < 1.5 and UpH > acceptable = Deficient negative ions (deficient yang)

High Nitrates:

- Excess mental activity
- Detoxification
- Insufficient R/O water
- Immune system
- Insufficient fats
- Thyroid, thymus stress
- Stomach stress
- Magnesium deficiency
- Digestive enzymes
- Excess protein
- Lacking carbohydrates
- Hypothalamus stress
- Heart, liver stress

Formulas:

- Water
- B6
- Pancreas Support
- Colon-Aid
- Magnesium
- Enzymes w/HCl
- Liver Support

Low Nitrates:

- Insufficient exercise
- Brain stress
- Potassium deficiency
- Hypothalamus stress
- Pituitary stress
- Insufficient protein
- Malnutrition
- Retention of toxins
- Mental focus

Formulas:

- Potassium
- Enzymes
- Pro-Amino

High Ammonia:

- Mineral deficiency
- Chronic pain
- Depression
- Emotional stress
- Excess acid foods
- Insufficient R/O water
- Kidney, liver stress
- Spleen stress
- Overweight
- Back pain
- Degenerative disease
- Diabetes
- People stress
- Fatigue
- Toxic blood
- Adrenal, thyroid stress
- Recreational drugs

Formulas:

- Liver Support
- Enzymes
- Water
- Kidney Support
- Pancreas Support

24. Ureas relative to other #'s indicates status of:

Acid UpH

Ureas = Heart - synchronization - love

Alkaline UpH

Ureas = Small intestines - digestion - happiness

Acid SpH

Ureas =	Liver	-	transmutation	-	sadness

Alkaline SpH

Ureas =	Gallbladder	-	transmutation	-	frustration

High Nitrate Nitrogen

Adrenals	-	capacitance	-	courage
Thymus	-	protection	-	aggression
Heart	-	synchronization	-	love

N>A

Heart	-	synchronization	-	love
Hypothalamus	-	evaluation	-	attention

High Ammonia Nitrogen

Endocrine	-	coordination	-	conservation
Liver	-	transmutation	-	sadness
Kidneys	-	filtration	-	fear
Thymus	-	protection	-	aggression

A>N

Kidneys	-	filtration	-	fear
Adrenals	-	capacitance	-	courage

BIA Class #5 Exam
(Proteins)

1. What are the Ureas?

2. Ureas represent _____.

3. Nitrate Nitrogen represents _____.

4. Ammonia Nitrogen represents _____.

5. Discuss the difference between:

   - High Salts with High Ureas
   - High Salts with Low Ureas
   - Low Salts with High Ureas
   - Low Salts with Low Ureas

6. What is a mid-range Ureas reading?

7. What role does Potassium play with regard to the Ureas?

8. Low Ureas may be associated with _____.

9. How do low Ureas affect the Sugars?

10. How does Magnesium affect the Ureas?

11. List 4 symptoms of the following that you have or someone you know has.:
    - High Nitrates
    - Low Nitrates
    - High Ammonia

12. List what organ, condition and emotion is represented by the Ureas when associated with:
    - Acid UpH
    - Alkaline UpH
    - Acid SpH
    - Alkaline SpH

13. List what organ, condition and emotion is represented by the Ureas when associated with a high Nitrate Nitrogen.

14. List what organ, condition and emotion is represented by the Ureas when associated with a Nitrate greater than Ammonia?

15. List what organ, condition and emotion is represented by the Ureas when associated with high Ammonia Nitrogen.

16. List what organ, condition and emotion is represented by the Ureas when associated with an Ammonia greater than Nitrate.

17. List the formulas that affect the Ureas and describe that effect.