1 Macro Minerals

Semester A: Basics | Class # 3 Oct 13, 2015

² "Elements" in Human Body

- 96% of Our Body is made of:
 - Oxygen
 - Hydrogen
 - Carbon
 - Nitrogen
- 4% is made of Minerals
 There are more than 100 Elements in Nature

3 ■ Macro Minerals

- Calcium
- Phosphorus
- Potassium
- Sulphur
- Sodium
- Chlorine
- Magnesium



Micro /Trace/Essential Minerals

- Iron
- Zinc
- Selenium
- Manganese
- Iodine
- Copper
- Molydenum
- Buron
- Cobalt
- Fluorine
- Vanadium
- Nickel
- Tin
- Silicone



Micro Non-Essential Minerals

- Barium
- Arsenic
- Bromine
- Cadmium

There are many more.

The non-essential minerals are minerals that are not required for human nutrition. Many of them are considered toxic chemicals.



Storage and Location of Minerals

- Bone
- Muscle Tissues

Micro Minerals are only 0.01% % of our body weight



Role of Minerals (Major& Micro)

As Co-Enzyme with Vitamins for Functions such as:

- Energy Production
- Growth
- Healing
- Enable use of Nutrients



Role of Major Minerals

- Regulating Body Fluids
- Formation of Blood and Bones
- Bone
- Muscle Function and Tone
- Heart Electrolytes
- Arterial Muscle Contraction

9 **1. CALCIUM**

10 ROLE OF CALCIUM

- Strong Bones and Teeth
- Healthy Gums
- Regulate Heart Beat
- Muscular Contraction
- Lowering Cholesterol & Preventing CVD
- Blood Clotting
- Prevent Cancer
- Activator for Digestive Enzymes
- Production of RNA and DNA
- Maintains Proper Cell Membrane Permeability
- Protects against ↑B/P

Note:

Moderate Exercise Improves Calcium Absorption but heavy exercise hinders it.

11 CALCIUM SOURCES

- Dairy Foods
- Broccoli
- Salmon (with bones)
- Sardines
- Sea food
- Kale
- Collards
- Dandelion Greens
- Dark Green Vegs
- Asparagus
- Mustard Greens
- Figs, Prunes
- Cabbage
- Cheese
- Dulse/Kelp
- Almonds
- Carob
- Oats
- Water Cress

Herbs

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- Alfalfa
- Asparagus
- Hops
- Burdock Root
- Cayenne
- Nettle
- Chamomile
- Chickweed
- Paprika
- Horsetail
- Fenugreek
- Paprika
- Yarrow
- Red Clover
- Peppermint
- Fennel Seed
- Plantain
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12 CALCIUM NOTES

- LYSINE (an Amino Acid) Is required to absorb Calcium.
- Food Sources of Lysine: Cheese, eggs, fish, lima beans, milk, potatoes, red meat, soy products and brewers' yeast;

- Calcium and Iron will bind if taken together and none will be absorbed.
- Hi Fibre food will bind with minerals and reduce their absorption.

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13 MAGNESIUM

UBIQUITOUS – Plays a role in ALL bodily systems, some of them are:

- Function as a CO-ENZYME, particularly in the production of Cellular Energy
- Muscle Relaxant
- Helps in Calcium and Potassium uptake
- Maintain pH Balance
- Maintain Body Temperature
- Normalizes BP & Protects ARTERY Limning BP change damage
- Bone Formation
- Dissolves Calcium-Phosphate Kidney stones
- Heart Muscle Contraction
- Insulin Production

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14 MAGNESIUM Notes

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MORE MAGNESIUM REQUIRED FOR:
 High levels of Alcohol, Zinc, Vit D,
 Diuretics, Diarrhea

The following decreases Magnesium Absorption:

- Foods High in Fat
- Fat Soluble Vitamins (D, A, Cod Liver Oil)
- High Intake of Protein

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15 MAGNESIUM SOURCES

- Fish, Sea Food, Meat
- Dairy Products
- Fruits: Apples, Apricots, Bananas, Cantaloupe, Grapefruit,
- Vegetables: Avocados, Black Eyed Peas, Green Leafy Veg, Water Cress, Garlic, Dandelion Greens, Lima Beans, Dulse/Kelp,
- Dried Fruits, Nuts & Seeds: Millet, Figs, Sesame seeds. Misc: Tofu, Brewers Yeast, Brown Rice

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16 MAGNESIUM SOURCES Herbs

Alfalfa

- Catnip
- Cayenne
- Chickweed
- Chamomile
- Eyebright
- Hops
- Mullen
- Nettle
- Paprika
- Parsley, Sage
- Yarrow
- Bladder wrack
- Fennel Seed
- Lemon Grass
- Licorice Root
- Peppermint
- Spring Horsetail
- Oat Straw
- Raspberry Leaf
- Red Clover
- Shepherd's Purse
- Yellow Dock

17 POTASSIUM

- Has Greatest Intra-cellular concentration
- Important for chemical reaction inside cells
- Major heart Electrolyte
- Essential for Nerve function
- Prevents strokes
- Helps control BP
- Regulates nutrient transfer in cell membranes



Signs of POTASSIUM Deficiency

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- · Abnormally dry skin
- Chills
- Acne
- Cognitive impairment
- Depression
- Constipation
- Diarrhea
- Edema
- Poor reflex function
- Nervousness
- Extreme thirst

- Glucose Intolerance
- Heartbeat arrhythmia
- Insomnia
- Growth Impairment
- Low BP
- Muscular Fatique
- Weakness
- Nausea & Vomiting
- Salt retention



POTASSIUM Notes

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Consider potassium influence on Inter-cellular and biochemical functions. When beginning any protocol which potentially "Skews" the body's normal function in any way, such as:

- Diet programs
- Exercises
- Ph Balance (Bodily acid/alkaline balance)



Take special care when taking any Rx for:

- BP
- Kidney problems
- Heart problems
- Certain antibiotics



POTASSIUM

Food Sources

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Minor Sources

- Dairy products
- Fish, meat and poultry
- All fruits and Vegetables Kidney problems



POTASSIUM Food Sources

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High Sources

- Fruits: apricots, bananas, dates, figs, dried fruits, raisings,
- Vegetables: garlic, squash, yams, spinach, Dulse/Kelp, potatoes
- Beans and Grains: Wheat bran, lima beans, brown rice,



POTASSIUM Food Sources - 2

High Sources: Miscellaneous

- Nuts
- Torula yeast
- Blackstrap molasses
- Brewers' yeast
- Yogurt

Herbs

Catnip, hops, nettle, sage, horsetail (spring), red clover, plantain, skullcap

24 Depletion of POTASSIUM

- Frequent Diuretics
- Laxatives or Diarrhea (without laxatives)
- Tobacco
- Caffeine
- Excessive Licorice (root)
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25 **4. SODIUM**

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Need for SODIUM

- Proper water balance
- Maintain blood pH balance
- Function: Stomach, nerves, muscle

Considered as a partner to Potassium Important part of your Electrolytes

27 Need for SODIUM

Virtually all foods contain Sodium, a deficiency of Sodium (very rare) can result in the following:

- Abnormal cramps
- Dehydration
- Hallucination

> Produced by Max Haroon, Life Transformation Institute www.friendsofheart.org