



Frontal Lobe

Trauma to the Brain

for healing the body and mind naturally!



Frontal Lobe is a product that was developed as a complementary therapy program that is accepted by Doctors and Practitioners as an aid to support and restore healing from trauma to the frontal lobe.

The frontal lobe is the part of the brain that controls important cognitive skills in humans, such as emotional expression, problem solving, memory, language, judgment, and sexual behavior. It is the "control panel" of our personality and our ability to communicate.

It is also responsible for primary motor function, or our ability to consciously move our muscles, and the two key areas related to speech, including Broca's area.

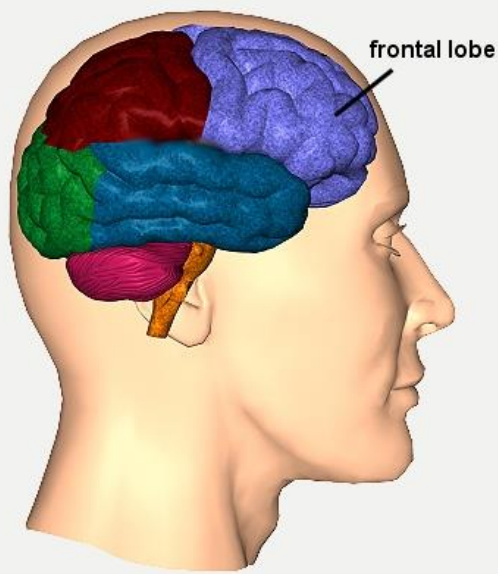
The frontal lobe is larger and more developed in humans than in any other organism.

As its name indicates, the frontal lobe is at the front of the brain. The right hemisphere of the frontal lobe controls the left part of the body, and vice versa.

The frontal lobe is also the most common place for brain injury to occur. Damage to the frontal lobe can create changes in personality, limited facial expressions, and difficulty in interpreting one's environment, such as not being able to adequately assess risk and danger.

Trauma to the brain: The frontal lobes are considered our emotional control center and home to our personality. There is no other part of the brain where lesions can cause such a wide variety of symptoms. The frontal lobes are involved in motor function, problem solving, spontaneity, memory, language, initiation, judgement, impulse control, and social and sexual behavior. The frontal lobes are extremely vulnerable to injury due to their location at the front of the cranium, proximity to the sphenoid wing and their large size. There are important asymmetrical differences in the frontal lobes. The left frontal lobe is involved in controlling language related movement, whereas the right frontal lobe plays a role in non-verbal abilities.

Some researchers emphasize that this rule is not absolute and that with many people, both lobes are involved in nearly all behavior. One of the most common effects of frontal lobe damage can be a dramatic change in social behavior. A person's personality can undergo significant changes after an injury to the frontal lobes, especially when both lobes are involved.



Rewiring your brain using energy:

Your brain is a three-pound mass made up of about 100 billion neurons, each one with 1,000 to 10,000 synapses to transmit signals. It is a remarkably efficient and, fortunately, moldable organ that can rewire itself if given the proper tools. In fact, humans continue to make new neurons throughout life in response to mental activity.

Your brain is very much like a muscle. That is, your brain's structure changes over time and it may be possible to "bulk up" your brain throughout much of adulthood. Given the proper training and continuing to stimulate and challenge your brain as you get older might promote its growth -- just as exercise builds muscle.

Your brain is remarkably resilient and capable even repairing itself by growing new cells. The Frontal Lobe patch is designed to help find new energy pathways that are essential in stimulating nerve cells in your brain, typically to lessen depression, but also for other conditions such as post-traumatic stress disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder and bipolar disorder.

Proper Placement

Place the Frontal Lobe patch on the left shoulder of the body. Your body accepts energy far better than the right side. For best results, please follow directions that are stated below for best results.

Frontal Lobe

Instructions: The Frontal Lobe patch is to be applied to your body, (left shoulder). It was developed to improve communication to the brain. Made to last for 3 days, then discard. Apply another patch and wear it for additional 3 days to balance brain activity.

Repeat this procedure for 30 days to balance communication.

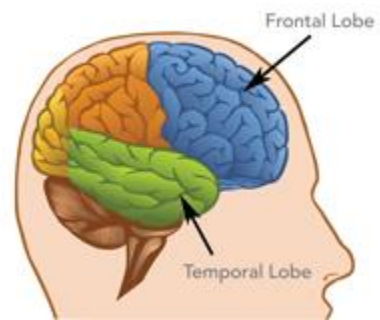
If needed, continue with procedure for an additional 30 days.

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We take frontal lobe injuries for granted at times and don't understand the consequences of this injury because most injuries are hidden at first examination. One of the challenges shared by patients, families, clinicians, and researchers is confusion about how to classify and label frontotemporal disorders. A diagnosis by one doctor may be called something else by a second, and the same condition or syndrome referred to by another name by a pathologist who examines the brain after death.

The frontal lobes, situated above the eyes and behind the forehead both on the right and left sides of the brain, direct executive functioning. This includes planning and sequencing (thinking through which steps come first, second, third, and so on), prioritizing (doing more important activities first and less important activities last), multitasking (shifting from one activity to another as needed), and monitoring and correcting errors.

Frontotemporal disorders are the result of damage to neurons (nerve cells) in parts of the brain called the frontal and temporal lobes. As neurons die in the frontal and temporal regions, these lobes atrophy, or shrink. Gradually, this damage causes difficulties in thinking and behaviors normally controlled by these parts of the brain. Many possible symptoms can result, including unusual behaviors, emotional problems, trouble communicating, difficulty with work, or difficulty with walking.



How the Patch works:

Because we are part electric and part flesh and bones, we are receptive to subharmonic frequencies that are constant and favor cell repair, we can encourage reconstruction of nerve cells that are constantly looking for ways to reestablish new pathways to improve communication and connect to normal cell replication. People can live with frontotemporal disorders for up to 10 years, sometimes longer, but it is difficult to predict the time course for an individual patient. The disorders are progressive, meaning symptoms get worse over time. In the early stages, people may have just one type of symptom. As the disease progresses, other types of symptoms appear as more parts of the brain are affected.

The frontal lobe patch is designed to encourage neurons to grow and contribute awareness to the frontal and temporal regions. When functioning well, the frontal lobes also help manage emotional responses. They enable people to avoid inappropriate social behaviors, such as shouting in a library or at a funeral. They help people make decisions that make sense for a given situation. When the frontal lobes are damaged, people may focus on insignificant details and ignore important aspects of a situation or engage in purposeless activities. The frontal lobes are also involved in language, particularly linking words to form sentences, and in motor functions, such as moving the arms, legs, and mouth.

These statements have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration.
This product is not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease.