

Shivers

*Oklahoma City
March 1946*

Mr It is indeed a great pleasure to address the joint meeting of medical and dental men. For the past few years, I have been associated in Los Angeles with two groups in particular that recognize the importance ~~of each~~ contribution that each has to make to the general welfare of the public, and it is the concept of these two organizations that only through cooperation between the two professions can ~~we~~ ^{we} understand the problems to which ~~we~~ ^{Our societies} are devoted. ~~We~~ likewise feel that the chemist and agronomist have contributions to make that must likewise be correlated. In these two societies, the AAAM and the AAAA, the concept that the specialized program of the one and the more general problem of the other must embrace a mutual understanding between all of these groups in order to best be able to approach our specific problems. ~~At a recent meeting at the L.A. County Med. Ass'n.,~~ a joint meeting between the General Practice Session/ acting as host, to the AAAA, the AAAN, the first District Dental Ass'n., of Los Angeles, and the So. Calif. State Vet. Ass'n., was held for the purpose of discussing the arthridides from the aspect of early diagnosis by the general practitioner, the classification by the AAAA, the role of nutrition from the standpoint of the AAAN, and the tempero-mandibular arthridides from the dental ass'n. and the veterinary association presented the arthridides from the standpoint of the meat animals, particularly the chicken. For the evening session, it was my privilege to discuss the experimental nutritional studies, particularly as they affect the bones and joints. Inasmuch as it is our concept that the arthridides represent ^a general Metabolic imbalance of unknown etiology which affects all systems of the body, as well as the joints themselves, it is our concept that a thorough knowledge of the various fields represented is necessary to intelligently approach the problem of the arhhridides. Beside the formal discussions that were given, appropriate exhibits were presented.

*summarize the afternoon
and*

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It is interesting to find that the veterinary nutritionist frequently practices a program of definite mal-nutrition for the specific purpose of giving the American public what it wants, to wit, the use of such drugs are thyrouricil, for the purpose of producing hypothyroidism in animals which causes them to grow at rapid immature rates over a greater period of life than is normal. From the standpoint of the farmer, it is very satisfactory if he can produce a 200# hog with but 3/4 of the food required to produce the average. Likewise, the poultry veterinarian is frequently called upon to produce a chicken with soft bones and tender meat, or an egg with a relatively thin shell so it can be broken easily by the hand, yet sufficiently hard shelled for shipping. ^{A large animal vet.} He may ~~also~~ be called upon to take the fine steers from the ranges of your state and its neighbors and to produce a soft tender muscle for the elite meat trade that demands meat that is easy to cut. As the speaker in Los Angeles, after bringing out these points, ^{states} we do not know the effect of these foods on human nutrition. It is a problem which some day must be approached.

~~In a similar manner~~

~~--The dentists approach the problem of the arthritides--~~

In a similar manner, the problem of fine reproduction was ~~frankly~~ discussed with the brief statement that the problems of meat production and the problems of reproduction of the finest stock did not necessarily go hand in hand, for usually for the latter, every effort was made to give life sustaining foods to these animals.

The members of the dental society presented evidence that many times they were able to see in the oral structures evidence of physiological breakdown frequently in advance of sufficiently severe systemic disease to attract the attention of the clinician, and that only too frequently their observations were received by members of the medical profession not as ~~helpful~~ they were helpfully intended, but more in the spirit of antagonism.

3.

It has been my experience in dealing with the observations of well trained dental men that they have taken more seriously to heart the problems of nutrition than those of us in the medical profession, and they have learned to observe the changes brought about in the oral structures by various nutritional programs in a manner that we cannot is difficult for us to observe systemically

I personally was early attracted to the importance of observing the oral structures in the experimental work which I was conducting, for it was here that I was able to observe the first evidence that my experimental animals showed of impending breakdown. When the dentist reports to a clinician that his X-rays show evidence of disturbance of the internal bony structure of the jaw bone, he is warning the clinician that a serious disturbance in metabolism exists, even though careful physical examination may not always substantiate- reveal its inception. Those dentists who have learned the importance of nutrition have learned that much of dental disease can be controlled by the application of improved nutrition, to an astounding degree. Many of the leading dental scientists/throughout the United States are stressing the nutritional factors to their students.

The nutritional aspect of the treatment of human arthritis was particularly stressed by one of America's foremost orthopedic surgeons, Dr. Joseph Risser, who has long been convinced that laminectomy for back injuries and splints and other operative procedures are of little avail until the systemic aspects of the problem are well under control. The factors of the dietary which enable a man to lay down good calcium are controlled primarily by a good digestion which will permit the proper assimilation, and are not only those obtained from a vitamin pill supplement, ^{but which} that comes from good food itself. In order to clarify my position, I am going to ~~take the liberty of~~ showing a few slides to show the importance relationship between ~~medicine-~~ the

4.

dental structures and systemic disease (choose slides)

ORGANIZATION

Talk I: General introduction and Survey:

Discussion of trace elements (paper given before Academy)

In the discussion of nutrition, one is confronted with the problem of limiting himself to remarks on certain phases of the metabolism and catabolism of the individual whom he is considering. The adequacy or inadequacy of the individual is controlled by many factors, many of which are extraneous to his body and not primarily biological, though their effect is that of altering the adequacy of the individual's nutritive state.

Nutrition in the strict sense of the word is the sum total of metabolic factors which maintain the individual in a state of health or disease. and it must not be confused with ^{the} dietary, which is the food intake of man. During ~~the next three days~~ this course, I wish to discuss with you certain factors that alter the nutrition of man. In order to give a clear concept of the important elements that make for man's well being, it is first important to consider his relationship to the soil from whence his food is derived and how certain alterations in his food may affect his well being. I shall make no attempt to enter into the important physiological relationships of digestion or the important balances between the various food elements such as the proteins, carbohydrates and fats, the vitamins, ~~which~~ but shall discuss nutritive damage in more general terms.

the sum total

in the amount he ate and the way he ate it was adequate and constituted

excursion of the important diabetic that was concerned by the individual

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nutrition as subject to the various medical aspects outside the body

Nutrition as taught to the average medical student outside the halls of the chemistry laboratory consisted largely of a description in general of the way that food was handled by the body, and that dietary with the exception of the unfortunate diabetic that was consumed by the individual in the amounts he wished and the way he wished it was adequate and constituted the sum total

...the general principles of nutrition...
...the importance of the various food elements...
...the various physiological processes of digestion...
...the various nutrients in the food and their effect...
...the various diseases of nutrition...
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