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The science of interstitial fluid: Non-invasive and non-radioactive assessment and measurement of interstitial fluid data versus blood parameters in relationship to any health condition including cancer

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Due to the many ineffective diagnostic evaluations and treatment results of conventional medical protocols more efficient alternatives are needed.

As cancer progresses, a dynamic microenvironment develops that creates and responds to cellular and biophysical indications. While largely ignored in conventional Medicine, the pH, electrolytes and other important parameters of the interstitial fluid (IF) of the Interstitium is suggested as an important part in identifying any health condition, including cancer. It is further suggested that majority of health conditions may be the result of an over-acidic chemistry of the interstitial fluids of the body that can be prevented or reversed with an alkalizing lifestyle and diet (ALTD). Extracellular fluid (ECF) is a body fluid found outside of the cell. Plasma and interstitial fluid are the major components of ECF. Lymph, transcellular fluid, cerebrospinal fluid, intraocular fluid, synovial fluid, pericardial, intrapleural, and peritoneal fluids, and digestive juices are minor components of the ECF. The main function of the ECF is to move water and electrolytes throughout the body. Therefore, it maintains the homeostasis of the body while providing nutrients to the body cells. The main difference between plasma and interstitial fluid is that plasma contains more proteins whereas interstitial fluid contains fewer proteins. Most of the other dissolved products such as nutrients and electrolytes occur in similar concentrations in both plasma and interstitial fluid. The total body volume of the interstitial space is three times that of plasma; however, Interstitial Fluid (IF) compartments around the cells are microscopic. IF bathes the cells and feeds them with nutrients by providing a corridor between the capillaries and the cell.

Plasma and interstitial fluid are the two types of ECF in the body. Plasma can be found inside the blood vessels while interstitial fluid can be found in the tissue spaces. Both plasma and interstitial fluid are mainly composed of water. Other dissolved components are also similar in both plasma and the interstitial fluid. Plasma contains a higher concentration of oxygen and proteins. Interstitial fluid contains a higher concentration of carbon dioxide. The main difference between plasma and interstitial fluid is the location and composition of each type of ECF in the body.

Until recently, the role of interstitial fluid (IF) was thought to be mostly passive in the transport and dissemination of cancer cells to metastatic sites. With research spanning, we have seen that interstitial environment and pH has an important effect on cancer cell in multiple cancer types. Based on the quantitative and qualitative information of the IF, cancerous condition can be improved significantly or on the other hand resist therapeutics and recur. The role of interstitial fluid in cancer prevention and treatment is very important and needs to be taking to a serious consideration by a medical community in order to avoid therapeutic failure and treatment resistance. Non-invasive Blood Testing (NIBT) and Full Body Bio-Electro Interstitial Scan (FBBEIS) are presented as a noninvasive non-radioactive diagnostic test to examine the body fluids pH, chemistry, metabolic data and functionality of the organs and organ systems and clearly understanding the meaning and differences of both in the presence of any acidic condition. Qualitative and quantitative Blood Evaluation (BE) is used as an important part of determining hematological data to compare with the interstitial fluid analysis. In addition, non-invasive Full-Body Thermography (FBT) and Full-Body Ultrasound (FBU) combined with the interstitial fluid (IF) evaluation are presented as a noninvasive methods to examine the physiology, the anatomy and the functionality of the organs, organ systems, glands and tissues in relationship to acute or chronic health conditions including cancer in the prevention, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment and monitoring the progress of therapy.

Speaker Biography

Galina Migalko brings more than 30 years of excellence in non-invasive diagnostic medical imaging. Her pioneering research in whole-body medical diagnostics using full-body thermography, full-body ultrasound, full-body functionality and non-invasive blood analysis testing has set her apart as the World's leader in complementary and alternative medical scans. These tests have also helped to educate her patients on the root causes of their health issues so they can make intelligent decisions concerning necessary medical treatments and avoiding unnecessary medical treatments. She lectures and trains physicians in clinical imaging for early detection and prevention of the disease, partnering with profit and non-profit organizations and offering nutritional and diagnostic workshops, international wellness retreats and consultations all over the world. She speaks at seminars, on webinars, social media, web-radio interviews and holds classes throughout the World on diagnostic medical imaging and early detection of acute and chronic health issues.

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