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Translation into English:

You can get rid of diabetes with our nano product (nano-iodine).

A sensation! Isn't it?

The main problem that causes diabetes is the disruption of proper production of adenosine triphosphate (ATP) by human cells.

Two processes are responsible for ATP production in cells: (1) glycolysis and (2) the Krebs cycle.

The Krebs cycle produces 38 ATP molecules, while glycolysis produces only 2 ATP molecules. With iodine deficiency, the Krebs cycle stops — meaning the production of 38 ATP molecules stops — and glycolysis remains the only way for the body to obtain ATP. ATP (adenosine triphosphate) is a nucleotide triphosphate that plays a central role in energy metabolism in living cells. It is the universal energy source for all biochemical processes in living systems.

Although other phosphorylated nucleotides also store energy, only ATP serves as the universal molecule for energy accumulation and use in cells. ATP was first

isolated in 1929 by German scientists Karl Lohmann, Cyrus Fiske, and Yellapragada Subbarow. In 1941, Fritz Lipmann showed that ATP is the main energy carrier in cells.

Due to ATP deficiency, the human body begins to experience a lack of energy and heat, and it activates an emergency, excessive glycolysis mode to produce enough ATP. As a result, blood sugar rises — this is a protective process of the body.

1. **Glycolysis** (Embden–Meyerhof–Parnas pathway) is the oxidation of glucose, in which one glucose molecule produces two molecules of pyruvic acid. It consists of a chain of enzymatic reactions and stores energy in the form of ATP and NADH. Glycolysis is a universal pathway of glucose catabolism and one of three glucose-oxidation pathways found in living cells.

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2. **The Krebs cycle** is a complex series of chemical reactions that produce carbon dioxide and ATP, an energy-rich compound. This cycle occurs in all

human cells that use oxygen in respiration.

To reiterate: oxidation of one glucose molecule via glycolysis produces 2 ATP molecules, while further breakdown in the Krebs cycle produces 38 ATP molecules.

When cells lack iodine — which is described as nourishment for mitochondria — ATP production becomes deficient because the Krebs cycle slows down, leaving only glycolysis (2 ATP molecules) as the energy source.

Thus, increased blood sugar is the body's attempt to produce ATP through excessive glycolysis, leading to what we know as diabetes.

Therefore, the root cause is a deficiency of iodine supply to cells.

Now let's examine the types of diabetes.

Diabetes is a group of chronic diseases characterized by elevated blood glucose levels. There are several types, each with its own characteristics.

Main types of diabetes

Type 1 diabetes:

• Causes: An autoimmune disease in which the immune system destroys insulin-producing pancreatic cells. This is described as occurring due to toxin poisoning (chlorine in treated water, fluoride in toothpaste and water, bromine in flour and bread), which accumulate in organs including the pancreas, prompting immune attack.

• Symptoms: Constant thirst, frequent urination, weight loss, fatigue.

Type 2 diabetes:

• Symptoms: Often asymptomatic or nonspecific (fatigue, frequent infections).

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Gestational diabetes:

• Causes: Develops during pregnancy in women without prior diabetes.

• Symptoms: Often asymptomatic.

• Complications: Increased risk of type 2 diabetes later for both mother and child.

Other, less common forms may be related to genetic mutations or pancreatic diseases.

The pancreas

The pancreas is a small organ located deep in the abdomen behind the stomach. Despite its size, it performs vital functions.

Dual role of the pancreas:

• **Digestion:** Produces enzymes that break down proteins, fats, and carbohydrates.

• **Blood sugar regulation:** Produces insulin and glucagon. Insulin helps glucose enter cells for energy, while glucagon raises blood sugar when it is too low.

Without pancreatic enzymes, we could not digest food properly. Pancreatic dysfunction can lead to diabetes.

Insulin

Insulin is a hormone produced by the pancreas that allows glucose from the blood to enter cells for energy.

• Regulates blood sugar after meals

• Prevents diabetes when functioning properly

Thyroid–pancreas connection

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The thyroid gland produces hormones that regulate metabolism and influence insulin sensitivity.

• Hyperthyroidism may reduce insulin sensitivity, raising blood sugar

• Hypothyroidism slows metabolism and may cause weight gain

• Both conditions can affect pancreatic function

Role of iodine (as described)

Adequate iodine intake is said to remove toxins from the pancreas and normalize

thyroid function, restoring production of T3 and T4 hormones. These hormones

influence regeneration of body cells, including pancreatic tissue, which in turn

normalizes insulin production.

If iodine is consumed in sufficient dosages, mitochondrial function and the Krebs cycle are said to normalize, increasing

ATP production and stabilizing glycolysis — thereby normalizing blood sugar.

In our experience, restoring the body may require taking our powder for 6 to 18

months depending on the type of diabetes.

You have a unique opportunity to take our miracle nano-iodine and finally get rid

of diabetes!

Sign up for a free consultation via Telegram at:

+7-777-0554400

LLP “iod”