

One-month Multiple Sclerosis Lab Results Analysis

yFFP continues to influence Blood Glucose levels, decreasing by 0.25 % compared to a 2.55% increase for Placebo recipients.

BUN results for Placebo recipients show an increase of 13.33% compared to a decline of 1.46% for yFFP recipients. BUN can reveal whether urea nitrogen levels are higher than normal, suggesting that recipients' kidneys or liver may not be working properly. Proof of this can be seen in the GFRB levels, which declined in the Placebo group by 5.75% and declined only by an impressive 0.85% in the yFFP group.

Decreased levels of CO₂ in the blood for yFFP recipients are observed as a result of increased blood oxygenation and an increase in blood pH levels. Clearly, Carbonic Buffer decreased and it is influencing general metabolism and should be observed in corresponding pathology assessments by the patients and physicians.

Blood Ca levels increased in the yFFP group indicating improved neurological and skeletal-muscular activity due to a decrease in inflammation. As a result, skeletal-muscular pain management could be improved.

There are no significant fluctuations in the protein levels that could be taken into account as yFFP delivers additional protein to the recipient's bloodstream.

A significant decline in bilirubin level change in the Placebo group (23.81%) is a very favorable liver health sign, wherein in yFFP recipients observed an increase in bilirubin of 9.09%.

Alkaline Phosphatase moderately increased in both groups signaling of underlining immune adjustment to the treatment.

Blood Cellular Components:

Visible decreases in production of macrophages and NK cellular fractions in yFFP recipients where antibody-producing cells are activated and produce immunoglobulins.

Slightly concerning is the presence of the cellular allergic component due to elevated Eosinophilic (an increase of 42.94%) and Basophilic (an increase of 19.18%) in yFFP groups. Hema markers in the Placebo group saw an increase of 9.14% for Eo and a decrease of 6.25% for Baso.

Immune Markers:

Gamma-glutamyl transferase levels are elevated in yFFP patients, which is not a positive sign. But, at the same time, low ALT also signals of lack of liver pathology and could be explained by the fact that the liver is actively working on managing foreign proteins from yFFP due to the volume of infusions.

Regarding the non-cellular immune response, very prominent immunostimulations are observed in yFFP recipients with a moderate increase in all the Ig fractions IgA, IgG, and IgM (see the lymphocyte-related connection), whereas all of the Placebo group's Ig Markers decreased marginally.

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