

Fig. 1 – Model to illustrate the various possible disease states that may result from an environmental insult. Hyperproliferation may lead to cancer, immune activation for clearance of damaged site may lead to autoimmunity, and hypoproliferation may lead to CFS & MCS.

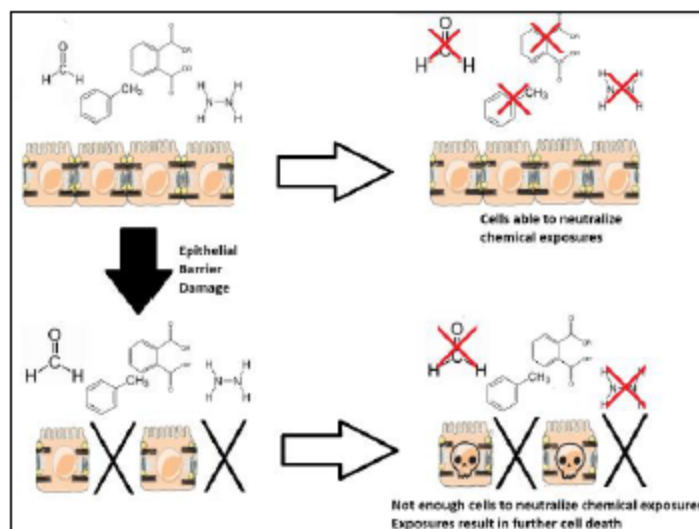


Fig. 2 – Model to illustrate how environmental sensitivities may develop or worsen under circumstances of stable VOC exposure, given a barrier damaging event.

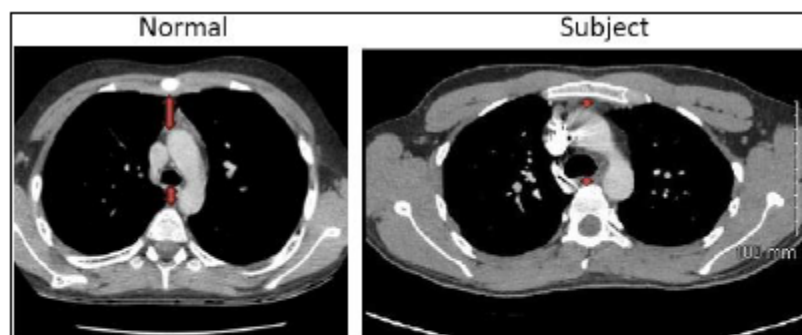


Fig. 3 – Chest CT scans around the thymus region shown for a healthy individual (left) and subject with ME/CFS (right). Note the abnormal compression of the anterior mediastinum region in the subject image.



Fig. 4 – Photo taken from ME/CFS subject after 24 hours of use of a standard Band-Aid. Adhesive from the Band-Aid caused skin to fall off, despite no prior adhesive sensitivities at 32 years old.

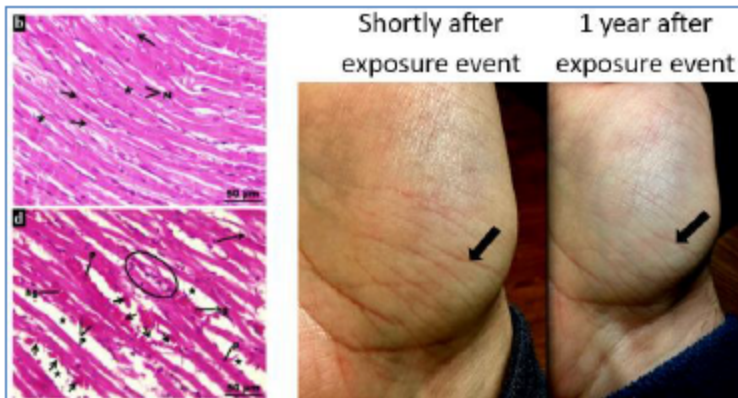


Fig. 5 – Comparison of histological images of muscle separation in mice exposed to titanium dioxide with clinical photos taken of ME/CFS subject showing striations deep under skin after suspected titanium dioxide exposure, mimicking the muscle separation seen in literature.



Fig. 6 – Photos taken from ME/CFS subject following suspected titanium dioxide exposure showing red dots under the skin, likely indicating blood vessel leakage.



Fig. 7 – Photo taken of an ME/CFS patient with engorged lymphatics (source: Dr. Raymond Perrin).

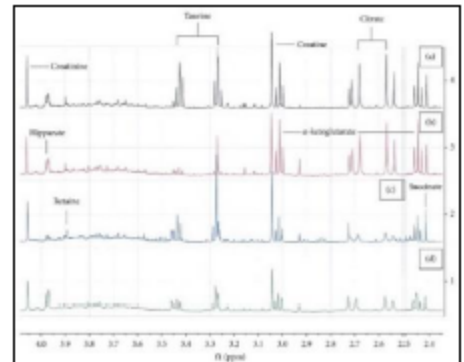


Fig. 8 – NMR spectra of rats exposed to titanium dioxide show a broad decrease in organic acid levels, persisting chronically.

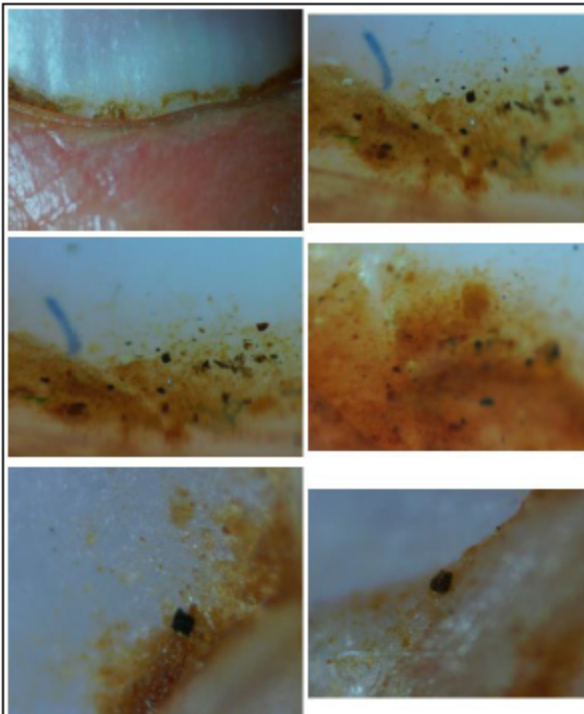


Fig. 9 – Nailfold capillaroscopy images taken (150X) of ME/CFS subject. Microhemorrhages occur at an above normal rate, and always associated with 'black dots', potentially representing microclots.

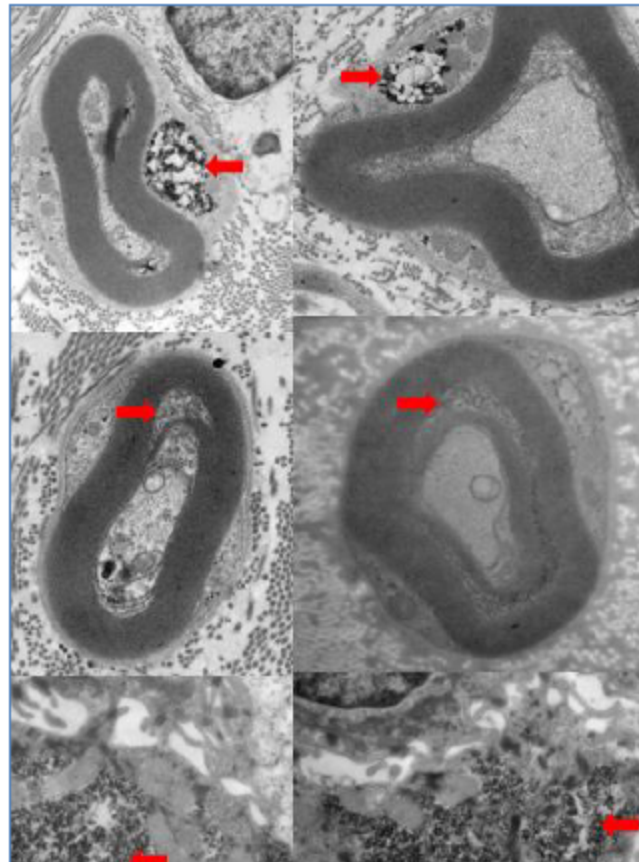


Fig. 10 – TEM Images (4800X) of punch biopsy taken from subject with ME/CFS. Schwann cell cytoplasm contains large masses of (suspected) glycogen deposits and Nissl substance (top two images), myelinated nerves show multi-layer pockets in the myelin of both stained and unstained images (middle two images) and keratocytes show large accumulation of glycogen deposits.

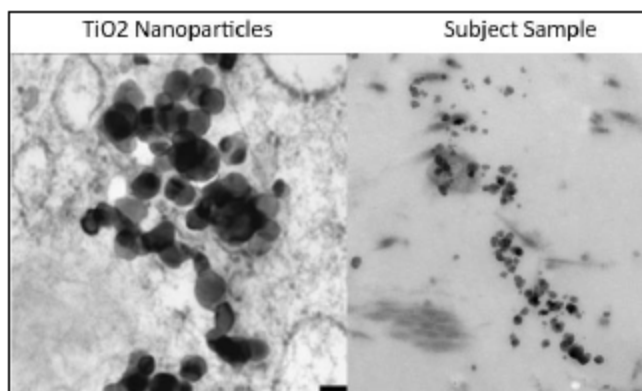


Fig. 11 – TEM image of titanium dioxide nanoparticles (left). TEM images from subject taken with suspected titanium dioxide exposure (right). Images not to scale.

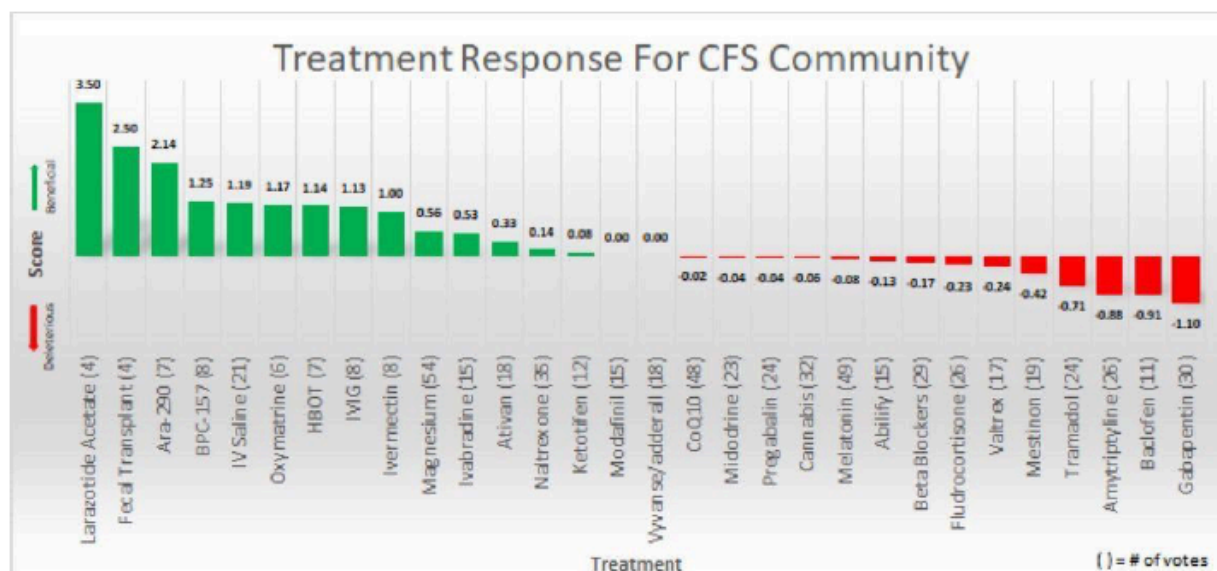


Fig. 12 – Weighted survey conducted amongst several different ME/CFS groups. Treatment response is subjective and assessed by the patient from a scale of -5 (permanently and severely worse), to 0 (no change) to 5 (permanently and exceptionally improved). N is displayed on x-axis above the treatment type.