Correlations between homoeostatic reserve and mortality in cancer: A literature review

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This paper reviews the literature regarding the correlations between homoeostatic reserves and mortality for cancer. We will review the literature about the use of bio-impedance assessment (BIA) and heart rate variability (HRV) to assess homoeostatic reserves. We know that in the different stages of cancer the functional reserves change significantly. During the treatment and after the treatment of cancer the level of the homoeostatic reserve is a measure of morbidity and mortality. One way of measuring the functional reserves of the body is by using the bio-impedance assessment (BIA) and heart rate variability (HRV) assessment. Both the bio-impedance assessment and heart rate variability assessment are independent markers for homoeostatic reserves. For BIA the key marker appears to be the phase angle (PhA). For HRV the key marker appears to be the balance of the autonomic nervous system (ANS).

Biography
Sundardas Dharmadas Annamalay is certified by the American Board of Anti-Aging Health Professionals. He is a Member of the American Academy of Anti-Aging Medicine. He is also a registered Naturopathic Physician with the Naturopathic Practitioners’ Association, Australia. He is a Fellow of the Faculty, and Professor of Naturopathic Medicine to the Youngson Institute of Natural Science, Australia. His clinical interests include children’s learning disabilities (ADD/ADHD, autism and infections), allergies, women’s health concerns, musculoskeletal pain and healthy aging.

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