God's Medicine

I have Crohn's disease and substitute ALL 6 medications with 3 god meds a day, on a bad day. On a good day, 1 to 2. I have had Crohn's going on 6 years now and it has been a very trying and painful part of my life I have had to just learn to deal with not having medical insurance. I have had 3 feet of my small intestine removed. I was using edibles to manage pain and inflammation only to find out that I also have a gluten intolerance. Which was intern inflaming it more, than actually helping. That limited the amount of bake goods I could consume, although there is plenty of gluten free baking products now available. I moved to God Meds just as a trial and saw a 100% difference overall. After the feds started their rampage here in California our last dispensary here in Butte County decided to shut down. Until the storm blows over, so to speak. I was able to obtain what inventory they had left on hand through donations which has lasted me this long. It has been around 8 months now that I have been taking God Meds and proud to say not one prescribed Pharmaceutical has crossed my lips since!!!!! That's six meds that this WONDERFUL GOD SEND has made it possible for me to do without!!! 4 of which are highly addictive (I contribute the lack of withdrawal from the narcotics to God Meds as well, because I have experienced withdrawal in the past when I tried to stop taking them) and they were full of Acetaminophen. The others are anti-inflammatory which is also better performed by the God Meds as well!!! THANK YOU THANK YOU THANK YOU and a MILLION more. You are making a difference in many peoples lives!!!! My life for sure!!! I am able to function literally as if I don't have anything wrong with me at all!!! Once again THANK YOU SO MUCH!!!

Your Forever Loyal Supporter and Friend,
Matt Larkins

What is Crohn's Disease?

Crohn's disease is a chronic (ongoing) disorder that causes inflammation of the digestive or gastrointestinal (GI) tract. Although it can involve any area of the GI tract from the mouth to the anus, it most commonly affects the small intestine and/or colon.

The disease is named after Dr. Burrill B. Crohn. In 1932, Dr. Crohn and two colleagues, Dr. Leon Ginzburg and Dr. Gordon D. Oppenheimer, published a landmark paper describing the features of what is known today as Crohn's disease. Crohn's and a related disease, ulcerative colitis, are the two main disease categories that belong to a larger group of illnesses called inflammatory bowel disease (IBD).

Because the symptoms of these two illnesses are so similar, it is sometimes difficult to establish the diagnosis definitively. In fact, approximately 10 percent of colitis cases are unable to be pinpointed as either ulcerative colitis or Crohn's disease and are called indeterminate colitis.

Both illnesses do have one strong feature in common. They are marked by an abnormal response by the body's immune system. The immune system is composed of various cells and proteins. Normally, these protect the body from infection. In people with Crohn's disease, however, the immune system reacts inappropriately. Researchers believe that the immune system mistakes microbes, such as bacteria that is normally found in the intestines, for foreign or invading substances, and launches an attack. In the process, the body sends white blood cells into the lining of the intestines, where they produce chronic inflammation. These cells then generate harmful products that ultimately lead to ulcerations and bowel injury. When this happens, the patient experiences the symptoms of IBD.

Although Crohn's disease most commonly affects the end of the small intestine (the ileum) and the beginning of the large intestine (the colon), it may involve any part of the GI tract. In ulcerative colitis, on the other hand, the GI involvement is limited to the colon. In Crohn's disease, all layers of the intestine may be involved, and there can be normal healthy bowel in between patches of diseased bowel. In contrast, ulcerative colitis affects only the superficial layers (the mucosa) of the colon in a more even and continuous distribution, which starts at the level of the anus.