



# Method of Combining Multiple Researches to Determine Non-Infectious Disease Causes, Analysis of Depression and Celiac Disease Causes

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## APPENDIX

### 1. Analogy to clarify a method

A simplified analogy which explains why we looking for a match between physiological parameters could be this. Imagine a large town. We observe it from the top. A person arrives to downtown for some personal business on a regular day. How likely this person meet a friend or colleague in a totally random place of the downtown?..Very unlikely. We observe this person is going to downtown for few days to different places and he never meets a friend or a colleague. Now, we observe from the top that some rare folks meet someone in downtown often and sometime in the same location. We know there is a pattern explaining these meetings, they are not random in most cases. There might be someone they have agreed to meet with before (a colleague they travel together with, a friend, etc). If we find these folks meeting we know we found very likely some pattern. In this analogy, we can treat a downtown as a human body, a person arriving to downtown as a physiological parameter change caused by some disease causing factor. People which meet each other in the downtown are an analogy of physiological parameters which “meet up” as they cause a disease and not just a random meeting. If we find those folks who meet up we know there is some cause there. In the method presented, these “meetings” between physiological parameters are represented by “intersections”.

### 2. Principle of Indifference

AAs we discuss a method to find disease causes via experiments we are proposing to use a simple principle which can be observed in physiological processes. When regulating its own homeostasis separate physiological systems of the body are indifferent to the side effects of this regulation. We can call this a principle of indifference. We can observe this principle in multiple cases. For example, if a brain needs to increase a blood pressure to improve a supply of nutrients and oxygen it is indifferent to the fact that a heart may not be able to sustain this high blood pressure. Another example could be this. If an intestine is trying to regulate its homeostatis of bacteria it can pass the signals to the brain via different biochemical pathways to reduce appetite so in this case an intestine is indifferent to that its actions can melimitate some source of energy and needed nutrients to the brain and other systems and worsen their functioning. This principle allows to explain that supporting a homeostasis in one physiological system of the body can and often does harm functioning of other systems and this way it can cause a non-infectious diseases.If we find a physiological system which is regulating its homeostasis with extreme steps and help it to fix the problems we can address a non-infectious disease of another physiological system which can be caused by this indifference.

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