

## **Hypochlorous Acid (HOCL) Works in Your White Blood Cells**

### **White Blood Cell Counts – The Blood, The Blood!!**

Your white blood cells are an important part of your immune system that help to fight viruses, bacteria, and other foreign pathogens that may cause an infection, illness, or other diseases. If your body is fighting a virus, bacteria, or other substance, your white blood cell count will increase.

Hypochlorous Acid (HOCL) exists in your body. It's created by white blood cells as a defense system against infection, bacteria and general ickiness. HOCl attacks invading pathogens, breaking down the cell walls before destroying unhealthy invaders.

The antimicrobial acid is lethally effective in carrying out its protective mission. (Think of it as your own internal Batman.)

"It's your body's natural response to bacteria, and it is very effective at its job," says Dr. Khetarpal.

So, how does it end up being mass-produced for cleaning supplies and skin care products? Well, chemists long ago cracked the code to make HOCl by using electrolysis to break down a simple saltwater solution.

More recently, however, manufacturing advancements allowed HOCl to be made in larger quantities with longer shelf life – a key to more widespread use. Thanks to those chemists and scientists we can now generate this lifesaving solution right on our kitchen counter.

## **Made in His Image: The Amazing Design of the Human Body**

*“And the LORD God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed into his nostrils the breath of life; and man became a living being.” ([Genesis 2:7](#))*

So **God** created man in His own image; in the image of **God** He created him; male and female He created them. (Genesis 1:27)

### **Diseases Are No Match For HOCL**

Certain diseases, including HIV/AIDS and certain types of cancers, may actually lower your white blood cells compromising your immune system. Chemotherapy and some other medications may also decrease the white blood cells in your blood ([1](#), [2](#), [3](#)).

A white blood cell count (WBC or WBC count) is used to measure the number of white blood cells in your blood. A WBC count is used to diagnose different illnesses and disorders.


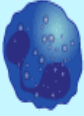




Bacterial infections, viral infections, [autoimmune disease](#), inflammatory conditions, allergic reactions, and some cancers, including leukemia and Hodgkin disease, are some health issues that can result in a high WBC count.

HIV/AIDS, [liver disease](#), spleen disease, and lymphoma (cancer of the bone marrow) are examples of diseases that can cause low WBC count ([2](#), [3](#)). According to a 2017 study published in the *American Journal of Epidemiology*, high blood cell count in women is also associated with coronary heart disease and total mortality ([4](#)).

The optimal range is between 5 and 8. Above 8 is usually a sign of acute infection and below 5 is a sign of immune suppression.

There are five main types of white blood cells that a WBC is looking for, including neutrophils, lymphocytes, monocytes, eosinophils, and

basophils. A regular WBC count checks the total number of white blood cells in your blood. Your doctor can also order a blood differential. A blood differential is another blood test that can measure the amount of each of these types of blood cells. Read on to learn more about these specific white blood cells and the optimal range for each.

	A	B	C
	Blood Cell Type	Lifespan in Blood	Function
	Neutrophil	7 hours	Immune Defenses First to Respond to Bacteria or Virus
	Eosinophil	8 to 12 days	Defense Against Parasites & Allergens
	Basophil	A few hours to a few days	Inflammatory Response
	Monocyte	3 days	Immune Surveillance Clean Up Dead Cells
	B-Lymphocyte	Memory cells may live for years	Antibody Production
	T-lymphocyte	Memory cells may live for years	Cellular Immune Response

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### Neutrophils- Where HOCL is Made

Neutrophils are very powerful white blood cells that specialize in killing bacteria and fungi. Neutrophilic leukocytosis means that you have

elevated neutrophils in your body. This may be a part of a normal immune response to inflammation, infections, injury, certain medications, or certain forms of leukemia.

The optimal range for neutrophils is 40 to 60 percent. Bacterial infections and [chronic inflammation](#) will drive this up by over 60 percent.

### **Lymphocytes**

Lymphocytes are essential for making antibodies that protect you from viruses, bacteria, and other invaders. The term lymphocytic leukocytosis refers to having elevated levels of lymphocytes. It often occurs due to viruses, infections, like tuberculosis, and certain leukemias and lymphomas.

The optimal range for lymphocytes is 20 to 40 percent. Chronic [viral infections](#) can drive this up over 40 percent or in some cases down below 20 percent.

### **Monocytes**

Monocytes help to fight and break down germs and bacteria. Elevated levels of monocytes may mean that there is a chronic infection, autoimmune disease, or blood disorder, or other health issues present.

The optimal range for monocytes is 4 to 7 percent. Above 7 percent can be a sign of inflammation and also mononucleosis or [Epstein Barr Virus](#) can drive this way up.

### **Eosinophils**

Eosinophils help to fight and destroy parasites and cancer cells. They also play a role in your body's allergic response. Eosinophils levels often become elevated due to parasites, allergies, or asthma.

The optimal range for eosinophils is 0-2%. High levels may indicate an allergy or [parasitic infection](#).

## **Basophils**

Basophils can send messages to your body that there is an infection on the rise by secreting chemicals into your bloodstream. Their role is mainly to combat allergies. Basophils levels often become elevated if there is a thyroid condition, such as hypothyroidism, or other health issues present.

The optimal range for basophils is 0 to 2 percent. High levels may indicate [histamine](#), allergy, leukemia, or infection.

## **Neutrophil to Lymphocyte Ratio**

Beyond the optimal levels of these specific white blood cells, your neutrophil to lymphocyte ratio matters too and should be looked at as well. Neutrophil-Lymphocyte Ratio (NLR) is a measure of stress and inflammation that may affect your health. According to a 2012 study published in the *International Archives of Medicine*, NLR is a good measure of [inflammation](#) associated with prevalent chronic diseases (5).

When the body is dealing with chronic inflammation, over time, the lymphocyte levels will drop and the neutrophil levels will rise and cause an imbalance. NLR is usually measured with the absolute count and we want to see it at roughly 1.2 to 2.0. If you see that the number of neutrophils is more than twice the amount of lymphocytes it is a sign of chronic inflammation.

## **References**

**Functional Blood Analysis and Optimal Ranges - DrJockers.com**

<https://drjockers.com/functional-blood-analysis/>

## **Blood Clotting: Symptoms, Causes and Support Strategies**

<https://drjockers.com/blood-clotting/>

## **What is Hypochlorous Acid? – Cleveland Clinic**

<https://health.clevelandclinic.org/hypochlorous-acid-skin-care/>

## **Made in His Image: The Amazing Design of the Human Body | The Institute for Creation Research**

<https://www.icr.org/article/made-his-image-amazing-design-human/>

### **Made in His Image**

The **Made** in His Image DVD series showcases **God's** incredible design in the human body and demonstrates that there's so much more to us than just well-engineered physical anatomy.

As you witness the wonders of **God's** work

<https://www.icr.org/madeinhisimage>



**Telegram Group:** Hypochlorous Acid (HOCL)  
Electrolysis Protocols & Support Group

**Join Link:** <https://t.me/+ofqL42HkLU4MTQx>

You will be approved by an Admin after you shared a picture of your HOCL Generator or Mini Travel Buddy, with the current date written next to it.

**-Medical Missionary-**

