

What researchers are saying about camel milk

Camel milk has shown to be effective in the treatment of Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes (Elsaier et al., 2005)

Eight-month study with Group A and Group B diabetics

Group A received regular doses of insulin

Group B received camel milk

Conclusion: At the end of 8 months Group B (camel milk group) had a significant reduction in insulin needed, while there was no significant reduction in Group A.

Camel milk has been shown to reduce insulin requirements for Type 1 diabetics (Agrawal et al., 2003)

Group A received exercise, insulin, and diet

Group B received 500 ml. camel milk per day for 12 months

Conclusion: Group A had no significant reduction in insulin dose, Group B (camel milk group) had a significant reduction in insulin dose.

Camel milk has been shown to be effective in the treatment of autism (Shabo and Yagil et al., 2005)

The case study of three autistic children. Were studied over a 40-day period on camel milk. Improvement in all three cases was observed. Better verbal skills, resolution of gut pathogens, and calmer behavior.

Camel milk has shown to help with food allergies in children (Shabo et al., 2005)

The study involved 8 children with severe food allergies. Within 24 hours of the first dosage there was a reduction in symptoms, and at end of one month, there were no symptoms of allergies present in children consuming the camel milk.

Camel milk has been shown to be effective in the treatment of Crohn's disease symptoms (Yagil et al., 2013)

The improvement was seen in patients consuming camel milk, due to the antibacterial properties in the milk. It can rehabilitate the immune system as observed in the Journal of Camel Practice and Research.

Camel milk has the highest content of phospholipids (fatty acids) than any other milk and therefore is excellent for infants and toddlers who require an alternative or fortified milk. (Food Chemistry Journal 2012)

Camel milk has a positive effect on cancer therapy (Korashy HM, et al., 2012)

The research was conducted with the effect of camel milk on the proliferation of human cancer cells. Camel milk significantly reduced the proliferation of cancer cells and enhanced oxidative stress markers.

Camel milk can prevent cancer cells from growing (Habib et al., Food

Chemistry Journal 2013)

The study determined that the lactoferrin and antioxidant properties of camel milk bind with iron to help prevent DNA oxidative damage associated with cancer cell proliferation.

Camel milk has shown to be effective in the treatment of gastric ulcers (Sharmanov et al., 1981)

A study of rats with peptic ulcers concluded that camel milk significantly lowered the number and size of the ulcers as well as the volume of gastric juices. Camel milk was shown to have antacid efficiency. The high levels of vitamin C, A, B2, and E with magnesium and zinc were useful in healing ulcers and protecting the gastric mucosa. (Rahman et al., 2005)

Camel milk has been shown to be effective in the treatment of tuberculosis (Mal G., Suchitra Sena D., Jain VK, Sahani M.S., 2000)

Fourteen male patients with tuberculosis for 7-8 years were divided into 2 groups, T1 and T0, and studied for 10 weeks. T1 was given camel milk and T0 was given traditional therapy. At the end of 10 weeks, T1 had no cough, no expectoration, no chest pain, no breathlessness. They had weight gain and an increase in appetite. Group T0, the group who did not receive the camel milk, had no improvement in symptoms.

Camel milk has shown to be effective in the treatment of hepatitis (Saltanat H et

al., Xi Bao Yu Fen Zi Mian Yi Xueza Zhi, 2009)

Forty-four chronic hepatitis patients were studied for 1-year consuming camel milk as therapy. Conclusion determined that camel milk regulates the Th1/Th2 cytokines, corrects imbalance and strengthens the cellular immune response and inhibits the replication of the virus DNA to promote recovery from hepatitis.

Camel milk contains little or no xanthine oxidase. Cow milk contains xanthine oxidase which has been shown to contribute to inflammation and cardiovascular disease. (cf. Deeth, 1983; Berry. 2004); (Baghiani. 2003)

Camel milk has been shown to trigger controlled cell death in human breast cancer and liver cancer cells. (Korashi. Feb. 2012; Korashi. May 2012)

Camel milk prevents gram-positive bacteria from growing. (el Agamy. 1992)

Lactoferrin in camel milk has a positive effect against hepatitis C .(Redwan. 2007)

Whey in camel milk exhibits significant antioxidant and antimicrobial properties and is 100% greater than in bovine whey protein.

(Salami. 2010)

Camel milk improves not only blood glucose levels but diabetic neuropathy. (Malik. 2012)

Camel milk has 80% less incidence of an allergic reaction than cow milk. (Cardoso. 2010; Ehlayel. 2011)