

Metastatic Cancer Cure

Cancer is the most dreaded word in the dictionary. Cancer has surely struck someone in your circle of family members and loved ones. People generally don't die of localized tumors, but rather succumb to tumors that spread, or what is called metastasis.

If you are one of the millions of Americans who, out of desperation, fall for the many questionable cancer cures touted these days, you may want to rethink your preconceived notions about natural cancer therapy. While you may waste your time and money attempting to maintain an alkaline state in your body with coral calcium or cesium in order to prevent or treat cancer, or consume hormone-altering Essiac tea in a misguided attempt to treat non-hormonal tumors, or use laetrile (amygdalin from apricot seeds), those who promote these approaches have hardly done their homework. A more sure-fire method of preventing cancer, and significantly decreasing cancer death rates, is explained below, backed by numerous citations obtained from the National Library of Medicine.

In the next few moments you will learn about a simple cancer cure that could save the lives of many. A reliable way to stop the spread of cancer is to thin the blood.

It must be emphasized that most cancer patients don't succumb to localized tumors but rather

to metastatic (spreading) tumors or the side effects of treatment. If tumors can be kept from spreading to other sites in the body, survival is greatly improved.

Tumor cells get into the blood circulation and look for a place to build a remote colony at another organ site. These roaming tumor cells will harbor themselves within sticky blood clots which are rich in iron and provide an environment for the growth of tumor cells. [Cancer Research 40:1212-6, 1980]

For a number of decades it has been known that cancer patients tend to have thick blood, or what is called sticky blood platelets. The relationship between tumors and blood clots was first described by in 1865 when Armand Trousseau reported a high frequency of blood clots in the legs of patients with gastric cancer. [Clinique Medicale de l'Hotel-Dieu de Paris, 282-332, 1865] Tumor cells cause injury to the lining of blood vessels and may trigger blood clotting. [British J Exp Pathol 153: 301-13, 1972; Blood Coagul Fibrinolysis 1:71-8, 1990]

Any event that would trigger blood clotting, such as an injury or a stroke, or blood clots in the lungs or legs, or even cancer surgery itself, could increase the risk for the spread of cancer by as much as 300 percent. [New England J Med 342: 1953-58, 2000; Hematologic Complications

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of Cancer, Hematology/Oncology Clinics of North Am 10: 499-530, 1996; Emergency Medicine Sept. 85-86, 1998] To make matters worse, chemotherapy for cancer increases blood clotting and the risk of a spreading tumor. [Haemostasis 28: 50-60, 1998] The addition of estrogen or tamoxifen may further increase the risk of blood clotting and the spread of tumors. [J Clinical Oncology 9: 286-94, 1991]

In 1964 Dr. L. Michaels of Manitoba, Canada, provided conclusive evidence that blood thinners will stop the spread of cancer. Among 540 of Dr. Michaels' patients who had been treated with anti-blood clotting drugs over a period of a decade or more, only 19 patients developed metastatic tumors and only 1 patient died instead of a predicted 8 deaths. [Lancet, Oct. 17, 832-35, 1964]

The protective effect of blood thinners was also demonstrated almost a decade ago with the use of snake venom, which is an inhibitor of blood clots. Snake venom was shown to stop the spread of tumors in mice. [Cancer Research 54: 4993-98, 1994]

Low-dose blood thinners are sometimes utilized during treatment of cancer. [Thrombosis Haemostasis 79: 23-27, 1998] The blood thinner warfarin (Coumadin) is often used too but only a low percentage (~20%) of patients actually experience improvement. Heparin,

another anti-clotting drug, is more effective than warfarin (Coumadin) but certainly is not effective in all cases. [Cancer 80: 649-55, 1997]

Oddly, cancer doctors buy into the idea of inhibiting blood clots to stop the spread of tumors, but in their anti-vitamin mindset, advise patients to avoid vitamin K supplements or vitamin K-rich foods (green leafy vegetables), since vitamin K is required for blood clotting. But vitamin K has been shown to actually be a potent inhibitor of tumor colony formation. [Cancer Treatment Reports 69: 527-32, 1985]

The anti-blood clotting effect of aspirin may also inhibit the spread of cancer, though aspirin does pose a risk for hemorrhage, bleeding ulcers, and depletes the body of essential nutrients like folic acid and vitamin C which are needed to fight cancer. [Drug-Induced Nutrient Depletion Handbook 2nd edition, 2001]

A significant percentage of older adults harbor undetected cancer which may release tumor cells into the blood circulation. A healthy immune system will destroy most of these roaming tumor cells, but the development of blood clots will create an environment for the growth of a tumor at a distant site from the original tumor. If blood clotting is inhibited, through the use of natural blood thinners, then the spread of

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tumors is blocked and the immune system has an opportunity to destroy roaming tumor cells.

The use of blood-thinning dietary supplements throughout adulthood would be a safe way of preventing metastatic cancer, particularly after age 55 when more than 80 percent of cancers are detected. Four dietary supplements come to mind and the simultaneous consumption of all four will not over-thin the blood, whereas other blood thinners like aspirin will.

The four natural anti-blood clotting nutrients are magnesium [Southeast Asian J Trop Med Public Health. 33 Suppl 2:6-9, 2002; J Vet Med Sci 60: 837-42, 1998], vitamin E [Hormone Metab Res 334: 49-54, 2002; Platelets 12: 389-94, 2001], garlic [Prostaglandins Leukot Essent Fatty Acids. 63:217-21, 2000; Thombosis Res 32: 155-69, 1983] and omega-3 oils from fish or flaxseed. (Note: omega-6 oils from corn, safflower and sunflower, encourage blood clotting.) [Life Sci 73: 2083-90, 2003; Thrombosis Haemostasis 82: 1522-27, 1999]

Over a century ago the relationship between spreading tumors and cancer was first reported yet researchers are still calling for more studies. A 1984 report called the use of blood thinners in the treatment of cancer “controversial.” [Am J Hematology 16: 193-202, 1984] In 1999 researchers in Austria suggested that

anticoagulants may hold promise for the prevention and treatment of metastatic tumors. [J Natl Cancer Inst 91: 22-36, 1999] A more recent report said that anticoagulant drugs (blood thinners) could “alter the fundamental biology of cancer.” [Chest 124: 58-68S, 2003] Millions more people will likely die prematurely to cancer while the scientific community debates the role of blood thinners in the prevention and treatment of metastatic cancer.

Don't wait for that dreaded phone call from the doctor that you had better get your affairs in order because your body is filled with tumors in many locations. Use natural blood thinners to prolong your life and increase survivability if you have already been diagnosed with cancer. The use of blood-thinning dietary supplements with prescription blood thinners (Coumadin, warfarin) should be discussed with a physician knowledgeable in the use of dietary supplements.

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