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Jean Solomides Physiatrons vs Cancer



Dr Jean Solomides

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Jean Solomides 1 de 2

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Les produits Solomides 2

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Jean Solomides

Jean Solomides , born Yangos Solomides, the 28 February 1911 , In Cyprus, is a French doctor , researcher and biologist of Cypriot origin, who worked at the Institut Pasteur from 1938 to 1947. He died in France, 28 May 1979 .

Biography

Jean Solomides comes to France to study, physics, chemistry, natural sciences. He graduated from the Sorbonne with a Bachelor of Science degree, and in 1938 obtained a degree in medicine. Research fellow at the CNRS , he is seconded to the Institut Pasteur and works on tuberculosis . Detached in Toulouse during the war, he passed a degree in natural sciences. With his teacher Frédéric Van Deinse 1 , he studied tubercle bacilli and the effects of oils, fats, glycerin on bacilli in the organism of laboratory animals. At the time of the Liberation, he was a trainee at the CNRS and then a researcher in 1945. He discovered in 1947 that synthetic peroxidases (oxidation catalysts) destroy, by oxidation, cultures of tuberculous bacilli, but also cancer cells by selectively fixing on their membrane. On March 4, 1948, he made a communication on his method to the French Society of Microbiology, published in the Annals of the Institut Pasteur and in more than sixty other scientific publications.

In 1949, he obtained French citizenship for acts of resistance . In the same year, he cured his father with an inoperable liver tumor for which the Cypriot doctors call him condemned. Solomides sends to Cyprus ampoules of iodized distillate of cod liver oil in solution to treat his father. Three weeks later, the doctors noticed to their surprise that the tumor had disappeared [citation needed] . His father is completely cured 2 .

The cure of his father arouses negative reactions at the Institut Pasteur [ref. Required] . Indeed, this healing, its experiments on glycerin that have proved that the artificial immunity is transient and "that question the usefulness of vaccinations which make up the majority of the resources of the Pasteur Institute", are worried. He was dismissed from the Institute at the end of 1949 , against the will of Professor Van Deinse 3 . He then installed his laboratory in the cellar of his pavilion at Sceaux with the help of a doctor. In 1951 and 1952, he obtained the MA for Citral-Urethane and Geranyl 4 , against bronchitis, eczema, allergies, and as analgesics in the treatment of cancer. In Belgium, the drug is tested and reimbursed by the Social Security.

In 1955, Georges de Caunes invited him to French radio-television with two or three patients. As a result of this emission, many patients contact him in order to try this treatment much less heavy than the ordinary treatment. In October 1956, Solomides created a popularization magazine, Victories on Cancer , and the World League for Cancer Chemotherapy , the League later became the sick Human Rights League , and the magazine became Remedies-News .

His life then becomes a series of struggles to officially recognize his discoveries. His cancer drugs do not receive AMM although they legally cure the sick with doctors collaborators, and he has to face many lawsuits for "illegal practice of medicine" 5 .

Despite the relentlessness of the Seine Medical Doctors' Chamber of the Ministry of Health, thousands of patients have been cured or improved, thanks to their findings 6 , 7 , 8 9 .

He died exhausted , in May 1979, at 68 years, from a pulmonary embolism .

He was publicly defended by the artist Philippe Druillet in Charlie Hebdo (June-July 1979) 10 .

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Notes and references

"French physician and biologist of Dutch origin, born in Batavia (Dutch East Indies) on 21/06/1890, died on 06/03/1974 Royal Dutch Navy Medical Officer Chief of the laboratory of bacteriology and clinical serology of The University of Leiden (Holland) (1926-1928), assistant chief of laboratory and head of the BCG department at the Institut Pasteur, Paris (1931-1960), head of the BCG department at the Institut Pasteur " [1]

Revue Remèdes and André Conord, L'Affaire Solomides , Pauvert, 1980, p. 91.

André Conord, The Affair Solomides , Jean-Jacques Pauvert , 1980, p. 92.

two oils of vegetable origin with ether-oxide of olyethylene-glycol. The Geranyl was experimented in Villejuif, a small laboratory, Biostabilex, operates the visas until 1972

See the detail on: <http://lucadeparis.free.fr/infosweb/solomides.htm>

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Jean Solomides

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"The potion of Doctor Solomides", Sept to Eight of Sunday 15 June 2008, on TF1, 18:50 ,

Yangos Solomides was born in Cyprus on February 28, 1911, with British nationality. [A: 85]

He chose to study medicine in France, in order to do research afterwards. [A: 86]

In 1929, he made his PCN (undergraduate degree in physics, chemistry, natural sciences) in Montpellier, and in 1930 his first year of medicine. [A: 86]

He prepares a science degree at the Sorbonne, which will allow him to access teaching or research. [A: 86]

In 1937 and 1938, he acquired the certificates of biological chemistry, mineralogy and general physiology, these three certificates constituting a license [A: 86-87].

On November 24, 1938, he passed his Doctor of Medicine thesis at the University of Paris [A: 87].

In 1939, he obtained the diploma of bacteriology of the Faculty of medicine of Paris [A: 87].

He worked at the Institut Pasteur, in 1938 on tuberculosis, and in 1939 and 1940 on the bacillus of Koch [A: 87]. He is a researcher at the CNRS, seconded for eight years to the Institut Pasteur [A: 80-81].

During the war, he was assigned to residence in Toulouse, and obtained in 1943 and 1944 certificates of general chemistry, physical chemistry and general botany at the University of Toulouse, and was thus licensed in natural sciences. [A: 87]

From 1940 to 1944, in collaboration with his master Frédéric Van Deinse, head of the BCG department at the Institut Pasteur, he is studying tubercle bacilli, their effects on rabbits and guinea pigs, oils and Fatty substances on the bacilli and on the organism of experimental animals, for example on the sensitizing or on the contrary immunizing properties of glycerine. [A: 87]

On the liberation of France, he became a trainee at CNRS and then researcher in 1945. [A: 88]

He sells to the Walter laboratories an ointment, Gadistol, based on distillate of cod liver oil, against eczema, skin cancers and especially radiodermatitis (precancerous skin lesions, caused by X-rays or gamma). [A: 88]

In 1947 or 1948 he discovered that synthetic peroxidase (oxidation catalysts) destroyed cultures of tubercle bacilli by oxidizing them, but also cancerous tumors on the membrane from which they selectively bind. [A: 57: 179-180] They also allow other harmful substances to act more selectively on cancer cells. Thus, the male hormone used against breast and uterine cancers causes less facial hirsutism and hoarseness of voice. [A: 61-62]

Synthetic physiatrists are used to prevent tumor development, to reabsorb, to operate, and to prevent metastasis. [A: 49] They also allow the patient to reduce his suffering [A: 54], but also to resume his bad habits, thus compromising his chances of recovery [A: 51].

On March 4, 1948, he made a communication on his procedure to the French Society of Microbiology, published in the "Annales de l'Institut Pasteur". [A: 59]

In May 1949, for acts of resistance during the war, he acquired French nationality. [A: 100 & 188]

At the end of 1949, he learned that his father had a huge liver tumor. He sends Famagusta iodized distillate of cod liver oil in solution [A: 90] giving advice for treatment and injection. Doctors are amazed to see the tumor disappear in three weeks [A: 91].

The news aroused jealousy at the Pasteur Institute, where it was reproached for its zeal in work and its experiments on glycerin, proving that artificial immunity was transient, and which questioned the usefulness of vaccinations which constituted The majority of the resources of the Institut Pasteur. [A: 91-92]

Louis Aublant, Secretary General of the Pasteur Institute, asked him to leave. [A: 92]

He is hired by the Institut Gustave-Roussy de Villejuif (specialized in cancer), by Professor Charles Oberling, and licensed from his first experimentation, after three weeks. [A: 93-95]

He is refused the service of Professor Raoul Kourilsky, specializing in tuberculosis at the Saint-Antoine hospital; At the service of Dr. Jean-Paul Sisley, of the Laboratoire des Corps Gras de Bellevue; At the service of Dr Chadourne, director of the sanatorium of L'Hay-les-Roses; At the service of Professor Aubel. It is written to him, strangely seen his diplomas, that we have enough lab laborers. His wife, Michelle, suspected that the Pasteur Institute was blocking his career, telephoned the successor of Dr. Van Deinse to the head of the tuberculosis department, posing as the director of a laboratory that wanted to know what " He thinks of Solomides who has just presented himself to her: "Oh, you know, he never broke three legs to a duck," he replied. [A: 95-96]

He was informed that he was dismissed from the CNRS in June 1950 with six months' notice, without being able to receive him. The president of the CNRS finally writes that he can not reveal to him under what conditions the Commission of the medicine decided its dismissal. [A: 97]

He treats a neighbor with a stomach cancer, whom a surgeon, after opening, has closed again without operating because of the size of the tumor. [A: 96-97]

He installed his laboratory in the cellar of his pavilion at Sceaux, 13 rue de la Marne, with the help of a doctor who lent him 30,000 francs.

Because of his successes, five to ten patients a day present themselves. [A: 98]

Having advised a patient not to carry out an operation, the surgeon has him summoned by the county council of the Ordre des médecins. Solomides not appearing in his disciplinary committee, the council complains about the illegal practice of medicine. [A: 102]

He is summoned by the investigating judge Ferdinand Gollety and the police raided his home. [A: 103] In 1953, an amnesty ended the case with a dismissal. [A: 104]

On March 13, 1951, he made a communication to the Society of Comparative Pathology on some aliphatic (hexanal, heptanal, octal and citral) aldehydes (alcohols dehydrogenated) as a treatment for eczema and analgesics in cancer. The president of the company, M. Gastinel, Professor of Microbiology, goes on to say that it is impossible to cure eczema and especially cancer. Dr. Grillot, the company's secretary, said: "You were unanimously elected as a Correspondent of the Society of Pathology." A month later, a letter informs him that his communication can not be published, and he sends his resignation. The paper is published by a medical journalist who attended the 1951 session of the Journal of the American Medical Association under the title "The therapeutic applications of œnanthol". [A 107]

In 1951, "La France médicale", which had published its previous communications, refuses to do so, as well as "Nature" in England, "Experientia" in Switzerland, for lack of space. [A: 108]

In 1951 and 1952, he obtained marketing authorization for Citral-Urethane and Geranyl, two oils of plant origin with ether-oxide of olyethylene glycol. Visas were obtained in six months, against bronchitis, eczema, allergies, as analgesics in cancer. The Geranyl was experimented in Villejuif. A small laboratory, Biostabilex, operates visas until 1972. [A: 105]

From 1952, he decided to publish the "Annual Review of chemotherapy and prophylaxis of cancer" which will make it known by many doctors. [A: 109: 110]

In 1952 and 1953 he wrote to the French National League Against Cancer in order to ask for a subsidy which he refused, since it would enable him to provide free ampoules of synthetic peroxidases for testing in their services. [A: 108-109]

On 19 December 1954, at a press conference given at the Essec Prize, founded by the Catholic Institute and the French League against Cancer, in order to encourage young researchers, Solomides was surprised at the lack of curiosity The Institut de Villejuif with respect to its medicines which, in some cases of cancer, give good results and which always lead to sedation of pain. Professor Pierre Denoix, director of the Gustave-Roussy Institute in Villejuif, replied that he was embarrassed but polite, that we could talk about this elsewhere. The Abbe Donjon, director of the Catholic Institute, did not let Solomides leave the room. As there are journalists, and in particular Jacques-Louis Tissier, President of the Union of French Journalists and Foreign Press Correspondents, who asks for explanations, a conference is organized on 24 February 1955 for the learned societies. A half-dozen patients came to testify. The next day, Georges de Caunes invited him to the radio-television studios with two or three patients. [A: 114]

From then on, a cohort of patients telephoned him, wrote him, waited in front of his house for tens of meters, in order to try a much less mutilating treatment. [A 117]

The Ordre des médecins asked the Radio-Télévision to no longer communicate the address of Solomides to the patients who requested it: they had to be directed to Curie, Villejuif, the Hartmann Center. The President of the Order, M. Piédelièvre, who had passed the examinations to Solomides, having granted him the diploma of doctor of medicine, reminds television that there is no cancer treatment other than surgery And radiotherapy. [A: 117-118]

In April 1955, the Official Bulletin of the Chamber of Medical Officers of the Seine (no. 4) published an article entitled "French Radio-Television in the service of charlatans". [A: 118] Solomides assigns the ballot for defamation claiming ten million francs in damages. [A: 120-121]

Pushed by the Trade Union Chamber, the Ministry of Public Health files a complaint in illegal practice of medicine and another for illegal practice of pharmacy. [A 121]

Two police inspectors are sent and Solomides is reconvened by the investigating judge Gollety, with whom he becomes a friend. [A 121]

In Belgium, the drug is tested and reimbursed by the Social Security. [A: 126]

A large Cuban laboratory pays a million francs for research expenses, requests a contract to have exclusivity for South America, and then ceases to show when Cuban officials have requested information from the Institut Pasteur. [A: 126-127]

On January 31, 1956, Solomides gave a lecture on synthetic peroxidases, with many patients healed, at the Sorbonne Geological Amphitheater. [A 129]

On April 12, 1956, the conference, which was to be the occasion to publish a pamphlet

presenting a hundred new cases of cures, scheduled for April 14, 1956 at the same place, is, according to M. Pérez, dean of the Faculty of Sciences of Paris, By the Ministries of National Education and Public Health, on the intervention of the National Order of Physicians. In fact, a junior public health official communicated the prohibition to the dean without a ban on both departments. The conference is made before the learned societies. [A: 129-130]

In October 1956, Solomides published an outreach journal, "Victories on Cancer," and created the World League for Cancer Chemotherapy. [A 131]

Of the patients sent home by oncologists who could do nothing for them, Jean Solomides saved 14%; On those who follow his treatment before any other, 70% are cured, double the conventional treatment. In fact, by reacting surface antigens on cancer cells, synthetic physiatrists added to chemotherapy increase efficacy by 30% [B: 41].

- On January 24, 1957, the trial began at the 16th Correctional Chamber of the Seine, under the presidency of Mr. Mille. Solomides, a victim of a heart malaise, is defended by Mr. Hayot. [A: 134] Testify Mr Brillault, president of the civil court in Bordeaux, and a young sales representative with laryngeal cancer who were able to preserve their voice without surgery or radiation therapy. This allowed Mr. Brillault to chair new hearings. Dr. Boisseau, former director of the Pasteur Institute of Brazzaville, then of the Pasteur Institute of Athens, retired physician colonel, and then head of microbiology department at Rhone-Poulenc, commander Of the Legion of Honor, testifies that one of her relatives, who must have died of a breast tumor for two years according to the diagnoses of the specialists, is in good health thanks to the medicine of Solomides [A: 136- 137]. Dr. Mamonni, a treating physician, testified that he had rescued his twenty-year-old niece, condemned according to Curie surgeons, and said that, in addition to the increase in cures, Use of morphine. He adds that a physician who is aware of the Solomides treatment and who refuses to try it is a criminal. [A: 137]. M. Mignon deposited a copy of the letter of Professor Denoix, in which the director of the Gustave-Roussy Institute pronounced the death of his wife in the near future; And a duplicate of the letter of Dr. M. of the Foch Foundation, in which he affirms two years later that the intestinal tumor has disappeared [A: 139]. According to article 63 of the Penal Code, Mr. Hayot pleads the obligation to rescue persons in danger [A: 141]. On January 31, the court sentenced Solomides to a minimum of 10,000 francs for conditional fines because he noted the cure of cancers that allowed Solomides to benefit from "the broadest extenuating circumstances"; And the accusers only benefit from 1 symbolic F, and not from the 500,000 and 100,000 francs they claimed. The medical bodies appealed, and the trial of 9 June 1960 confirmed the first judgment. [A: 141-142].

On October 10, 1957, the unlawful trial of pharmacy was pleaded, as only three of its synthetic physiatrists obtained the visa from the Ministry of Public Health [A: 148, 151]. Solomides explains that he obtained the visas as long as it was eczema and bronchitis, but not for cancer, because of the partiality of the Gustave-Roussy and Curie institutes, and the absence of counter-expertise [A: 152]. He refers to the reimbursement of the SPs in Belgium, their authorization in Switzerland and for two days in Greece [A: 153]. Baroness Héraud quotes Professor Oberling's letter, which states that "the ideas of Solomides do not correspond to the present state of science" so as not to involve him in Villejuif, and the letter of Dr. Lavedan, head of the department Anti-cancer drug of Curie, which says without explanation that all the leaders of the anti-cancer centers refuse the request for subsidy made by Dr. Solomides, unanimously and in the name of the French National League against cancer [A: 154] . Expertise is sought [A: 154]; Some experts recuse themselves; The results

are published after two years and the illegal trial of pharmacy continues in February 1961 [A: 157].

- Laboratory G ..., producer of the male hormone against breast cancer, refuses to produce its medicines to obtain a visa because it fears that its sales fall because of the opinion of doctors of the major centers. Solomides decides to create his pharmaceutical laboratory, Sceaux-Pharma, in order to obtain the visas [A: 160]. On November 24, 1957, Solomides inaugurated his institute near his home, in the presence of Van Deinsse, his former teacher, Boisseau, former director of the Pasteur Institutes of Brazzaville and Athens, many doctors; A Greek delegation led by Dr. Katsafados, chief surgeon of the Tzanion Hospital in Piraeus, President of the Anti-Cancer Centers of Greece, deputy, former Minister of Public Health, and Dr. Katsaniotis, Director of Public Assistance of Athens; A Belgian delegation led by pharmacist Tack who heads the Solomides Institute of Belgium. [A 148]

His World League for Cancer Chemotherapy becomes the sick Human Rights League, and the magazine "Victories on Cancer becomes" Remedies-News "[A: 161]

In November 1958, stress caused a relapse of intestinal tuberculosis which he had in his youth. [A: 162] He is being treated with the Friedmann vaccine, the only curative vaccine and the most effective vaccine against tuberculosis, used in forty-six countries and not authorized in France [A: 163].

On July 23, 1960, representatives of the judiciary searched at Sceaux. [A 163]

On February 2, 1961 the trial for the illegal practice of pharmacy resumes [A: 167]. Solomides challenges the accusation that he does not manufacture standardized "proprietary medicines", but "secret remedies" in the course of experimentation, without the control of a pharmacist, as is the case at the Institut Pasteur . The iodized PS, PS 4A for example, is a progress, and of all the formulas tested, only a dozen have been conserved, against five diseases: cancers, multiple sclerosis, asthma and eczema. [A: 168, 305] He rejects the report of the five experts who selected only 26 of the 80 cure cases. They deny any benefit of the PS, conclude to misdiagnosis made by specialists like Pr Delarue and Pr Brux whenever healing is impossible with the conventional treatment, or they claim that a biopsy could heal the whole Cancer; They attributed, for example, the cure of Nicol's uterine cancer to curettage which was not a biopsy [A: 170-172]. The experts are absent and there are no prosecution witnesses [A: 173]. Several testimonies and diagnoses prove healings which were made without the amputations (legs, breast) prescribed by classical medicine [A: 174; 183].

At the second hearing on 9 March, the experts did not want to be present [A: 186].

At the third hearing on April 27, the suspicion expressed scandalized loudly of sick patients and Michelle Solomides who was expelled. [A: 187-193]

The verdict of May 25 does not recognize extenuating circumstances: the sentence is of 10,000 new francs in fine, 2,000 francs to the civil parties, plus costs [A: 194].

Four trials will follow, leaving Solomides without prosecution until a few months in 1975 [A: 200].

Having renounced his own illness in 1963, Solomides urged Dr. Persâtre, who was accused

by the College of Physicians of violating section 21 of the Code of Conduct, because he would give consultations in commercial premises, and He was sentenced to one year's suspension of the right to practice medicine [A: 203]. Having opened a dispensary outside his institute, along with Drs. Persâtre and Nahon, another police search took place on June 2, 1965, prompted by a new complaint from the Ordre des médecins. Patient records and visa applications are seized. [A: 204] The two doctors are also prosecuted under Article L-372 of the Public Health Code for illegally practicing medicine for working with Solomides and for illegal practice of pharmacy for prescribing PS; But none of the other prescribing doctors whose letters were seized, including Dr. Albert Schweitzer (Nobel Peace Prize), was prosecuted [A: 205-207]. Persâtre is struck out for life and Nahon suspended for two years [A: 208]. Nahon is also sued for "non-personal advertising" for publishing in the "Remedies" review observations on PS cures in patients deemed incurable, as if it were prohibited by the Code of Ethics for physicians to publish his observations in Of medical journals [A: 208]. Nahon went abroad and Persâtre became a medical visitor and died of despair before the 1972 trial. [A: 210] The Presidents of the League of Human Rights Sick, MM. Ayoul and Massiou [A: 210] are prosecuted for illegal practice of pharmacy, and the association is dissolved. * The Scout Center for Biological Research (CSRB) is created so that Gustave-Roussy or Curie do not own it. [A: 216] Inaugurated on 7 May 1965 to support the application for visas through care and clinical trials, the Jean-Jaurès Street medical center closed on 1 September 1966 [A: 216]. On April 4, 1968, the court acknowledged the argument of the CSRB counsel sought to dissolve, alleging that the center was blamed for being illegal, whereas his activity was precisely to obtain an authorization Of medicines. [A 216]

- On 15 December 1955, Solomides signed a contract with a Belgian shipowner, Oïdtmann, [A: 220] who at the 1955 press conference understood the value of synthetic peroxidases and claimed to obtain Belgian pharmaceutical visas quickly To its relations [A: 218]. On December 21, 1961, Oïdtmann filed a complaint for fraud, with as a lawyer, Mr. Piédelièvre, the son of the President of the Order who stated on television in 1955 that only surgery and radiotherapy were effective against cancer [A: 219]. Solomides was heard by the police, then by Justice Perez in 1962 [A: 219]. On October 26, 1966, five years after the complaint, Roussel J. charged him in this case [A: 220]. The investigating judge and the prosecutor, Mr Tachella, unlawfully added to the file the findings of the appraisals and amnestied verdicts in February 1962 [A: 219], because they found no expert who wanted to sign a false report; Mr. Tachella writes: "In view of the difficulties encountered by the investigating magistrate in the search for experts, those who have been sought by the judge recusing alternately, the civil party then decides to admit to the case file two reports submitted in other instances." [A: 221].

In 1967, Oïdtmann died; His family is persuaded to resume the complaint [A: 226]. At the first hearing before the Twelfth Correctional Chamber on November 25, 1969, Solomides' counsel, Mr. Beyssade, pleaded the limitation period, which the court held in its verdict of January 13, 1970 [A: 222-223]. The prosecutor appealed, which took place on 14 November 1970 before the Ninth Chamber of the Court of Appeal [A: 223].

The Advocate General, who admitted the limitation period for the first three years, asked whether there were any fraudulent acts after 1958. [A: 223] With the agreement of the Court of Cassation, experts Roger Le Breton and Pinta can testify. [A: 223]

On 30 January 1971, the case was finally decided on the merits. Solomides proves with false experience that the experiments were false [A: 223-224]

Me Piédelièvre considers that the sending to Oïdtmann of the "Annual Journal of Cancer Physiotherapy and Chemotherapy" and "Victories on Cancer" was a fraud for Mr Pasturel, considers that there are some very interesting articles, in particular one by Dr Katsafados, former Minister of Health in Greece. [A: 225]

Pasturel insisted on the very advantageous conditions for Oïdtmann in order to launch the PS, and he abandoned the accusation, which he had asked to be tried on the merits. Piédelièvre protested [A: 225]. President Fonade said to Solomides: "I knew you already in the press, because a few years ago, we were a renowned but contested personality, it was at the time of your trial and I apologize for alluding to Amnesty trials, and I must admit that most of the articles were favorable to you. " [A: 226]

Mr. Beyssade argued that even if Solomides had been mistaken about the effectiveness of the PSs, there would be no scam because there is neither staging nor intention to deceive. The verdict of 20 February 1971, the innocent Solomides of fraud and charlatanism, acknowledges the prescription and condemns the Oddtmanns to the costs [A: 226].

On February 12, 1964, scandalized by a severe judicial verdict and then by the banning of a lecture by Dr. Müller on the life of Solomides, a few hundred people try in vain to be heard by journalists of the Figaro, Ministry of Health, where a delegation is rebuked. [A 272]

- On April 20, 1964, Solomides organized a press conference where many journalists listen to the testimonies of the sick and half a dozen doctors, Solomides asks. Very few publications follow, as editors do not want to take risks. The article of the editor of the Central Press Agency appears only in the review of Solomides. [A 268]

- After the easy authorization to open Sceaux-Pharma in 1962, the renewal of the authorization scheduled for February 1964 did not arrive. After three years of numerous written and telephone requests, on July 7, 1967, the Ministry of Public Health justified a refusal to open an opening due to incomplete equipment and lack of capable personnel. The laboratory was therefore closed until 17 March 1970, when the Ministry, recognizing its abuse of power, gave its authorization while the complaint brought by Solomides against the Ministry of Public Health was to be presented before the Paris Administrative Court [: 212].

On 8 July 1970 the Administrative Court found that there were anomalies within the time-limit and that the contested decree was not legally justified because it was based on materially inaccurate facts. [A: 213] Although the State Is ordered to pay the costs, six years have been lost for applications for marketing authorizations [A: 214].

- In 1965, the PS 88 is validated by the chemical and toxicological expertises. [A: 228] In 1970, Sceaux-Pharma reopened [A: 228] but did not produce anything, as it threatened closure if it produced drugs without a visa [A: 231]. Its leaders are seeking an expert for a clinical trial that would validate a visa. The first, who is slow to agree, refuses by saying that his hospital department does not have the favorable conditions for the experimentation to be valid. A second expert undertook satisfactory tests, acknowledged that he often achieved spectacular results, but refused to sign his expert report, because of the problems it might cause him with the Department of Public Health. In March 1972, a third expert, hospital chief in the north, was met by Solomides and Pierre Landrin. 25 out of 50 patients should receive the drug, but it does not do the experiment [A: 230-231]. Since experimentation is mandatory on at least 100 patients, fewer hospital services can perform the tests; And the hospital chiefs

are afraid of losing their renewable mandate every three years and displeasing the ministry [A: 231].

- In June 1969, Irwin S. Morse, surgeon at South Miami Hospital, and Paul O. Nees of the Biological Section of the Wisconsin Alumni Research Foundation, published at the Sixth European Congress of the International College of Surgeons (FIC) By excision of the tumor after treatment and reduction to the physiatrists. Experimentation in necropsied rats afterwards revealed no significant toxicity. On spontaneous breast tumors of the dog, with four veterinarians: Drs Austin, Boyd, McMillan and Mueller, they observe reductions in tumor size. [A: 48-49]

- In the 1970s, one month of Solomides treatment costs 70 to 200 F, the most expensive being injected by intravenous injection, while one month of treatment with nine ampoules of Bleomycin costs 1200 F; One month of Endoxan alone used costs 800 F, and half less associated with another; Triamcinolone (cortisone) costs 200 to 600 F per month, and prednisone (cortancyl) about 80 F, but they are generally not used alone. Often avoiding hospitalization, Solomides treatment saves 75 to 750 francs per day of hospitalization. By avoiding operations, it saves the 800 F of an operation of a cancer of the uterus and the 2,000 F of a stomach cancer operation, besides the adjuvant drugs and the radiotherapies which can reach 10,000 F. A dose of 60 mg radium for brachytherapy costs 7,200 F. And often these treatments are often used palliatively, with no hope of recovery. [A: 255-257]

- In the weekly Paris-Match, Professor Oberling unveils a picture of his tools against cancer, among which is the Citral-Urethane, whose inventor is Solomides. [PS: 106] PS 120 C is a little toxic, due to TEM diluted to 1 / 36,000 in it, but is reserved for the treatment of leukemia and Hodgkin's disease (3% of cancers). [A: 70] The Geranyl Biostabilex of Solomides is in the Vidal.

- In April 1972, the Regional Accreditation Commission wrote about the clinic, which was judicially closed: "Since the report of the investigation established that the center was closed, the Commission considered that it could not examine this file because The dispensary should have been opened without permission to be allowed to open, but then would not it have been closed yet to be opened without authorization? [A 217]

- On November 3, 1972, in front of the 17th Correctional Division of Paris, Mrs. Mathieu Laurent testified that in 1965 she was diagnosed with breast cancer and proposed the removal of a breast. She preferred to be prescribed by Dr. Jacques Nahon of synthetic physiatrists, which allowed her to retain her breast. Madame Yvette Lefèvre gave a similar testimony, also cured by having kept her breast. [A: 34-35]

- On 24 May 1973, before the 11th Chamber of the Paris Court of Appeal, Mrs Janine Picaud, of Andrézy, testified that her 18-year-old son Jean-Pierre was operated on 24 November 1970 at the Lariboisière hospital , To the brain for a right temporal cancerous tumor. The prognosis is "serious in the short term". Jean-Pierre undergoes two daily bites of cortisone. On 28 February 1971 he entered a coma. On the 10th of March, Dr. T., consulted at Lariboisière, said to his mother, "If there was anything, we would tell you. We warn you that there is nothing to be done." The next day, the mother went to see Dr. Solomides, whom an ambulance attendant had given him the address at the first transport of his son to Lariboisière. It receives for two months ampoules of PS 300 in injections. Jean-Pierre is recovering. The physician in charge of performing Lariboisière's treatment was not authorized by the

Departmental Council of the Ordre des médecins to testify to the beneficial effect of synthetic physiatrists [A: 37-39].

The judgment of 14 June 1973 of the 11th Chamber of the Court of Appeal observed that the results obtained with the physiatrists of Jean Solomides were "indisputable" [A: 82].

On 28 December 1976 three days before the European law of 1 January 1977 which recognized the equivalence of certain diplomas and allowed Solomides to lawfully practice medicine on condition that he declared on his honor not to be charged, He is summoned to the Palais de Justice as a matter of urgency, which prevents him from making such a declaration. Absent from Paris, he hardly gets a postponement until January 10, 1977, where he undergoes an interrogation he refuses to sign. The examining magistrate considers it unnecessary to refer to the European law "when one has a good French law". [A: 234-235]

- On the television show *Apostrophes* of 14 October 1977, before the doctor Henri Pradal, the oncologist Léon Schwarzenberg treats solomides de charlatan. On the issue of 4 November 1977, presenter Bernard Pivot read a right of reply from Solomides [D].

A radio broadcast of Anne Gaillard to be held on 14 January 1978 between Jean Solomides, Henri Pradal and André Conord to Prs Georges Mathé, Léon Schwarzenberg and Étienne-Émile Baulieu, A: 290-291].

When Solomides asked to be registered with the departmental council of the Hauts de Seine Medical Order, the latter refused to do so by invoking past prosecutions, wrongly because they were amnestied. The regional council and the national council also refuse. [A 295]

- Dr. Bocquet, a biologist, publishes in the *Bulletin de l'Académie Vétérinaire de France* a demonstration of the action of synthetic physiatrists on immunity, by selectively suppressing B lymphocytes, those which produce protective antibodies to tumors [A: 305, 333].

- On November 20, 1978, Solomides made his eleventh appearance before the judiciary for the illegal practice of medicine and pharmacy. [A 295]. Professor Verhaegue (of Lille) and Jean Bernard are witnesses to the Medical Association, without being informed, Mrs Carnet, Solomides' lawyer who believed that the case would be judged on the law, not on the merits . Consequently, he did not call any patient or doctor as a witness, but Sauveur Calabria, president of the League for the priority application of Article 63 of the Criminal Code for the Patient at Risk (LAPA 63). Prosecutor Lazari promises to review the law only several times, which he does not do [A: 296, 305-306]. Similarly, Jean Bernard severely criticizes the treatment of Solomides by asserting that they were not cancers, otherwise they would not have been cured [A: 298].

Yet, in "Victories on Cancer" of October 1957, p. 8, describes the case of a leukemic child with generalized lymphosarcomatosis. Professor JB told his parents that he had only a few weeks left. Dr V. prescribes peroxidases. The child heals and the parents will inform Professor JB who, to their amazement, says to know the treatment Solomides who would get 80% cure. [A: 297-298] In the courtroom, Professor Jean Bernard says that it is "to try all new therapeutics, whatever they may be, and if they are valid, their effectiveness is revealed before five or six years Mr. Solomides is not. " Yet, although he has been an influential member of the Academy of Medicine for many years, he has not asked for any experimentation [A: 302-303]. Professor Verhaegue admits that the Solomides treatment

reduces the inflammation and the volume of the tumor, but regrets the silence of the patients aware of the threats. [A: 303-304]

On 18 December 1978, Solomides was sentenced for the illegal practice of medicine and pharmacy, to the maximum of the fine, and especially to close his institute. While Jean Solomides appeals, some twenty patients march in the Palais de Justice, shouting "Order of physicians, assassin" [A: 308].

The Committee for Cancer Defense and Information (CDIC) was created and published on January 20, 1978 in "L'Impatient" (Solomidès, c'est la guerre). In two months, there are 1,000 members. On 28 March 1979, on the suggestion of André Campana, a television writer and journalist, he published an "Appeal for the experimentation of medicines developed by Jean Solomides": a full page of 350 signatures in The daily "Le Matin de Paris" including that of 170 doctors, about thirty elected officials, journalists, trade unionists, artists. After the ad service of the World "agreed to publish it, its medical columnist Dr. Claudine Escoffier-Lambiotte refused to publish it. In an interview with "Paris-Match", Professor Lucien Israel attacks Dr. Solomides, and none Right of reply is published. [A: 287, 309, 312]

On April 27, 1979, an inquiry was made in Paris-Match No. 1561, where Professor Lucien Israel asked: "Do you trust this gentleman who claims to have found a miracle cure for cancer in his back kitchen for thirty years?", While he made his discovery at the Institut Pasteur. He said: "A few months ago, a couple of weeks before he went to trial, his son who works with him came to me and asked me to test the drug in the man. Judgment as if it were a possible thing, it takes twelve or eighteen months to get serious results. " The judgment, on December 18, 1978, preceded the visit of Jean-Michel Solomides, which occurred in January 1979. [A: 318-320] Jean-Michel Solomides writes a short letter that is truncated in Paris-Match. On May 12, his father demanded a corrigendum. [A 322]

In Le Monde on March 31, 1979, Dr. Charles Proux, who headed the radiotherapy unit at the Tenon Hospital, said that "the patients felt better, they regained some energy, but there was no cure and No direct effects on tumors. " But even an analgesic effect should have caused the greatest interest, since Professor Léon Schwarzenberg, at the Entretiens de Bichat 1979, advocated to reduce the suffering of terminal cancer patients by injecting a mixture of drugs such as alcohol (ethanol), Heroin and morphine. [A: 315-316, 333]

- Solomides falls ill with pulmonary congestion, is alighted on May 12, and dies on May 28, 1979. [A: 288, 322] About fifteen thousand patients were treated [A: 323].

- On 28 July 1983, the Regional Directorate for Health and Social Affairs of Île-de-France brought an action which resulted in a search of the premises of the Institute on 15 January 1985, with seizure of the material used to manufacture Solomides products .

- Following a report sent to the public prosecutor's office in November 2006, on 3 June 2009, Messimy's laboratory, located some twenty kilometers from Lyon, set up by the Choisis la Vie association since 1985, is invested by gendarmes (OCLAESP), headed by Colonel Thierry Bourret, acting on a letter rogatory of a judge from Marseille. Nine persons are held in police custody and charged.

Jean Solomides and Mirko Beljanski

Solomides and Beljanski having been colleagues at the Institut Pasteur for a little more than a year from 1948 to 1949, I wondered what Beljanski thought of Solomides. At the CIRIS General Assembly in 2002 or 2003, a collaborator told me that Beljanski thought that Solomides was a charlatan. This was confirmed to me in 2009 by Dr. Jean Lacaze, who told me that he had received a letter from Beljanski, in which he reproached him for associating it in a writing with the "semi-charlatan" Solomides ...

It is also remarkable, in one of the ironies of history, that in *Confiscated Health* (1989, pp. 135-136), the Beljanski couple reported that they had sought in vain for support from the scientific advisor Of the Minister of Research, Jacques Benvéniste, and that he also found himself a few months later to the ban of the scientific community, for having made the heterodox discovery of the "memory" of water

<http://lachainedevv.com/produits-solomides-sclerose-en-plaques-cancer-un-traitement-interdit/>

Products Solomides, multiple sclerosis, cancer, a prohibited treatment.

By Vévé

In the 1970s, Dr. Jean Solomides launched a miracle cure for cancer: physiatrists. Treatment decried by some, miracle solution for others, this drug was removed from the market. Back on testimonials from a doctor and some patients ...

Distribution of illegal drugs: from the conditional prison in Marseille

Conditional sentences of six months to one year were required on Thursday against five people who appeared in Marseille for manufacturing and distributing illegal and sometimes dangerous medicines via an association, it was learned from Of the lawyers. The court of correctional of Marseilles has made its decision under deliberation to May 15, indicated Me Olivier Saumon, attorney of the National order of the pharmacists, who had been civil party in this case.

Five people, including two pharmacists and a doctor, and the "Choisis la vie" association are being prosecuted for making and distributing illegal drugs that were prescribed to people with cancer or multiple sclerosis.

Robert Gaillard, president of the association "Choisis la vie" and his wife Christiane, are accused of illegal practice of pharmacy, deception and endangering the lives of others.

The prosecution demanded six months' suspended prison sentence for the Gaillard spouses, one year suspended and two years of prohibition against the two pharmacists and one year suspended with one year's imprisonment. Prohibition against the doctor.

He applied for a fine of 10,000 euros against the association "Choisis la vie". Founded in 1985 and based in Messimy (Rhône), this association broadcast "Solomides" products, named after a doctor who died in 1979 The range of drugs "Vita", supposed to fight against certain degenerative diseases.

The medicines, which were not granted marketing authorization, were presented as a side-by-side therapy to help patients deal with the disease, which the association also offered listening and psychological support.

The survey began in 2006 when the Pharmacovigilance Center in Saint-Etienne alerted the French Agency for the Safety of Health Products (Afssaps) on the delivery of medicines without a marketing authorization to a young woman suffering from Multiple sclerosis. This patient, suffering from pneumocystosis and severe lymphopenia, had to be hospitalized in emergency resuscitation.

The investigation led to the dismantling of the laboratory where the products were manufactured.

Some products in the Vita range contained substances with significant carcinogenic risks, such as urethane.

<http://www.luc-bodin.com/2011/01/22/les-produits-solomides-contre-le-cancer/>

Solomide Products vs Cancer

Solomide products, synthetic physiatrists or peroxidases have been used for years against certain cancers, including cancers known to be serious and serious, such as cancers of the brain, lung, leukemias and others. In spite of this, the laboratory which has been officially manufacturing and selling Solomides products for many years in France has been "dismantled" by the Gendarmes of the Central Office for the Fight Against Environment and Public Health, thus depriving The sick of many interesting remedies.

It should be remembered that Dr. Solomides, a graduate of science, a former researcher at the Pasteur Institute, invented synthetic physiatrists or peroxidases (PS) in the 1950s, with which he began by curing his father with a Cancer of the liver in terminal phase. The principle of these remedies is that distilled and solubilized oil of cod liver would bring oxygen to the cancer cell, which would seriously harm it, because it lives in anaerobic (in the absence of oxygen). The PS have demonstrated efficacy against certain severe cancers such as gliomas (brain tumors with very poor prognosis), bronchial cancers, certain inoperable meningiomas, leukemias including myeloma ... but also multiple sclerosis, viral hepatitis, ulcerative colitis Hemorrhagic, etc. These products did not present themselves as alternatives to conventional treatments, but as complements, thus giving hope where they were no longer available.

However, as is often the case in natural medicine, studies on PS were rare and limited in number of cases due to a lack of financial resources. However, numerous testimonies attest to the soundness of the method. So, instead of banning and seizing these remedies sold for more than 50 years, perhaps it would have been more judicious for the sick, to seriously study their therapeutic effects? Because modern medicine is only of very limited efficacy against gliomas, lung cancer, multiple sclerosis, viral hepatitis ... So the "discovery" of a complementary treatment would not have been superfluous ...

Dr. Luc Bodin

PATENTS

GB1077683

Improvements in or relating to the preparation of organic iodine compounds with therapeutic properties

The invention comprises an iodohydrin of a water-soluble tris-(polyoxyethylene ether) of castor oil complexed with an iodide and iodate of an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal which is prepared by reacting an alkali or alkaline earth metal hypoiodite with a water-soluble tris-(polyoxyethylene ether) of castor oil. The products may be dissolved in water or urethane water. ALSO: The invention comprises an iodohydrin of a water-soluble tris-(polyoxyethylene ether) of castor oil complexed with an iodide and iodate of an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal which is prepared by reaction of a water-soluble tris-(polyoxyethylene ether) of castor oil with an alkali or alkaline earth metal hypoiodite. ALSO: Pharmaceutical preparations comprise an iodohydrin of a water-soluble tris-(polyoxyethylene ether) of castor oil complexed with an alkali metal or alkaline earth metal iodide and iodate together with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier and/or diluent. The preparations are anti-carcinogenic.

The present invention relates to organic iodine compounds with therapeutic properties.

According to this invention we provide a process for the preparation of an organic iodine compound with therapeutic properties in which process an alkali metal or an alkaline earth metal hypoiodite is reacted with a water-soluble tris (polyoxyethylene ether) of castor oil (ERP), to form an iodohydrin of ERP complexed with an iodide and an iodate of an alkali metal or an alkaline earth metal.

According to a feature of the present invention potassium hypoiodite is used as the mineral hypoiodite.

According to another feature of the invention, the reaction is carried out with agitation.

As a new medicine, particularly for use in the treatment of tumours of cancerous origin, the invention covers an iodohydrin of ERP complexed with an iodide and an iodate of an alkali metal or an alkaline earth metal.

It appears that the reaction between the hypoiodite and ERP involves a peroxide effect with an acid reaction which neutralises the strong alkalinity of the mineral hypoiodite by liberating hypoiodous acid (IOH) which fixes on the double bond of the treated organic compound. Iodine derivatives and iodohydrins are then formed.

It is not possible to prove the presence of [Price 4s. 6d.] peroxide either before or after hypoiodation and it is not yet known by what mechanism the pH of the hypoiodite falls to values in the region of neutrality.

The process for the preparation of the new iodine derivatives in accordance with the invention comprises two phases:

(a) Preparation of the potassium hypoiodite from potassium tablets and 50 gms of iodine

sublimate are brought into contact in a crystalliser or a litre flask (balloon type); a litre of distilled water is then added in small quantities with constant agitation. A yellowish liquid having a very strong iodoform odour and a very alkaline pH is rapidly obtained, in one or two minutes. No precipitate remains and there is no trace of undissolved iodine.

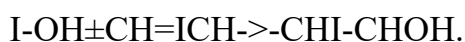
(b) Hypiodisation of ERP The litre of potassium hypoiodite solution, prepared as stated above, is immediately mixed by stirring with two litres of ERP. A small amount of heat is given off and this raises the temperature of the mixture to approximately 35°C to 40°C; it is followed by a progressive reduction of the pH which passes from 12 to 13 to approximately 7.5 by a mechanism which still remains obscure, since the ERP is not an acid substance (pH 6.5-6.8 in a 10% solution in distilled water).

The resulting product is soluble in water, and is very soluble in urethan water. By simple acidification it liberates Iodine, it also liberates iodine in potassium iodide solutions, acidified by acetic acid, but does not discolour indigo blue as does the mineral hypoiodite for its pH is neutral.

Physico-chemical characteristics Non-ionic surface active agents, of which ERP forms part, have the basic property of separating 2 1,077,6S3 in aqueous solution and at temperatures above 40°C into two layers: a lower layer formed of the non-ionic detergent and an upper layer formed of the solvent which in this case is water. However, it has been discovered that the product of the hypoiodisation of ERP in solution in 15 to 20% of water, does not become cloudy and no longer separates into two layers whatever the temperature to which it is raised (even 100°C). All the test solutions of ERP alone, or associated with potassium iodide, potassium iodate or both together, become cloudy and separate into two layers at approximately 60 whatever their pH (neutral, acid or alkaline). One concludes that the potassium iodide and the potassium iodate formed by dissociation from the hypoiodite according to the reaction: $3\text{KIO} = \text{KI}_3 + 2\text{KI}$, are not sufficient to confer upon ERP such remarkable stability to heat. The simultaneous presence of KIO therefore seems necessary.

Chemical characteristics In our work in respect of the present invention we applied ourselves particularly to proving the possible existence of the organic hypoiodite I-O-R function where R is the residue of the hypoiodised ERP, but without any success.

The classical reactions considered as specific for the presence of hypoiodite: reaction of hyposulphite which is transformed into sulphate, of arsenite (which is transformed into arsenate) of urea into nitrogen and of oxygenated water into oxygen proved to be negative. Likewise, indigo blue was not bleached by the product of the invention. It appears therefore that the hypoiodite fixes on the double link to form an iodohydrin according to the reaction:



The presence of potassium iodide and potassium iodate has been proved by simple acidification with acetic acid. A bright red coloration of the solution by liberation of iodine is then discovered. However, it is necessary to acidify with acetic acid to obtain with silver nitrate a yellowish and very abundant precipitate of silver iodide; with lead acetate no precipitate is obtained and acidification leads only to liberation of iodine.

Test solutions of XII and of potassium iodate alone or associated with ERP have given abundant precipitates.

However, although with silver nitrate, in an acid medium at least, the hypoiodised ERP can be demineralised under the conditions we have indicated, this does not happen with lead acetate, the negative reactions of which suggest that KI and KIO₃ are very strongly bound or complexed with the ERP molecule.

The organic iodine derivatives according to the invention have numerous advantages, in particular (a) a pH in the region of neutrality and (b) very good stability.

The new iodine derivatives have anti-carcinogenic properties.

The most common mineral hypoiodite is potassium hypoiodite.

The new iodine derivatives may be introduced into the organism particularly intravenously, orally or per rectum for several months without any disturbance of the blood count and the leucocytic formula carried out in the course of treatment and without causing sclerosis or any incident.

The new iodine derivatives therefore are not toxic in therapeutic doses and do not produce any sensitisation. Nevertheless, the administration of hypoiodised ERP should, as a precaution, be effected gradually under strict supervision.

Polarographic Characteristics of the ERP-Hypoiodite Product The polarograph has confirmed the existence of two half-wave potentials corresponding exactly to those of potassium iodide and potassium iodate such as are found with test solutions in an indifferent electrolyte (lithium chloride, and in equivalent quantities).

Toxicological tests It has not yet been possible to find the lethal dose for 50% of animals treated (DL 50); several rats received 5 cm³ of 10% aqueous solutions of hypoiodised ERP three times a week for four weeks. None of the animals of the 6 treated died or showed the least sign of poisoning. In a healthy person or one affected by cancerous tumors, no toxicity is observed, the blood formula remains good as also the level of urea in the blood. On the other hand, in certain cases of voluminous tumors of patients, who are already very tired, a considerable decrease in the red corpuscles is sometimes observed at the same time as fast melting away of the tumors, with or without an increase in the level of urea in the blood. This is indirect intoxication from rapid cell destruction (lysis) of tumors of people who are already debilitated and undermined by illness. The administration of hypoiodised ERP to these patients must be given progressively and under strict supervision. **Therapeutic tests** In the case of a rat grafted with the tumor T8 of Guerin, a clear stoppage of the growth of the tumor is observed. At the moment it is a matter of simple inhibition of the evolution of the tumor of the treated rats compared with that of untreated controls.

Tests are repeated with higher concentrations of hypoiodised ERP.

With man, using the existing hypoiodised ERP prepared according to the instructions -1,077,683 1,077,683 indicated, and according to an example of non-restrictive formula, Hypoiodised ERP 15 cm³ (10% aqueous solution) Nipagine 1/10 000 Ethylene glycol 1 cm³ Urethane 3 g Distilled water to 100 cm³ there is obtained considerable cell destruction of tumors with a cure which it is hoped is complete. The following notes constitute an example:

Mme C... of Paut. Ample removal with auxiliary cleansing of the left breast. Radiotherapy,

then shortly after, right pulmonary metastasis treated by Endoxan. Before the end of this treatment, left sub-clavicular metastasis. Treatment by hypoiodised ERP, cc daily intravenously at first, then per rectum, progressive resorption in approximately 3 months of the pulmonary and subclavicular metastasis. General condition excellent. Apparent cure, but the treatment still continuing on a smaller scale.

It will be appreciated that the present invention is not limited to the above described examples, as other detailed methods and other detailed forms may be adopted without departing from the scope of the invention as defined by the claims.

FR1442286

Procédé de stabilisation du triéthylène mélamine et produits conformes à ceux obtenus par le présent procédé ou procédé similaire

FR1450394

Procédé de préparation de nouveaux dérivés iodés notamment de l'éther-oxyde du polyéthylène glycol et de l'huile de ricin et produits conformes à ceux obtenus par le présent procédé ou procédé similaire

FR1246706

Substances peroxydantes et leur procédé de préparation

FR3199

Solutés stables et atoxiques de peroxydes, notamment pour le traitement du cancer.

DE1045404

Verfahren zur Herstellung von Verbindungen mit peroxydativer Wirkung oder deren Loesungen

DE2630638

Peroxide and peroxidase compsns. are anti-inflammatories - pref. contg. sodium persulphate and polyethylene glycol 6000

CH630527

Composition having an anti-inflammatory effect
