

威廉·马基斯博士发布最新消息：全球首个伊维菌素、甲苯达唑和芬苯达唑癌症治疗方案已通过同行评审，并于2024年9月19日正式发表！癌症治疗的未来从现在开始！

全球首个伊维菌素等药物癌症治疗方案发布 为平民开启抗癌新希望

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癌症治疗的未来从现在开始 📌
"神奇药物"伊维菌素不为人知的故事
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Targeting the Mitochondrial-Stem Cell Connection in Cancer Treatment

Widomsky, et al., 2022, RMT is synergistic with HES1 and elicits a potent synergistic effect on suppressing tumor growth and metastatic spread in pre-clinical models of metastatic cancer and human case reports (Sakka, et al., 2018; Puff, et al., 2015; Puff, et al., 2019).

PROPOSED HYBRID ORTHOMOLECULAR PROTOCOL
Based on our review of the scientific literature, the following protocol combining orthomolecular, drugs and additional therapies for targeting the MSC in cancer treatment is proposed:

- Intravenous Vitamin C**
Intermediate- and high-grade cancers:
Dose of 1.5g/kg/day, 2-3x per week (Lin, et al., 2023);
Established as a non-toxic, dose for cancer patients (Wang F., et al., 2019).
- Oral Vitamin D**
All cancer grades:
Dose of 50,000 IU/day for patients with a blood level <
- 4. Ivermectin**
Low-grade cancers:
Dose of 0.5mg/kg, 3x per week (Guzzo, et al., 2002).
Intermediate-grade cancers:
Dose of 1mg/kg, 3x per week (Guzzo, et al., 2002).
High-grade cancers:
Dose from 1 mg/kg/day (de Castro, et al., 2020) to 2 mg/kg/day (Guzzo, et al., 2002).
All these doses have been established as tolerable for humans (Guzzo, et al., 2002).
- 5. Benzimidazoles and DON**
Low-grade cancers:
Mebendazole: Dose of 200 mg/day (Dobrosotnikaya, et al., 2011).
Intermediate-grade cancers:
Mebendazole: Dose of 400 mg/day (Choi, et al., 2021).
High-grade cancers:
Mebendazole: Dose of 1,500 mg/day (Sun, et al., 2020) or Fenbendazole: 1,000 mg, 2x per week (Cheung, et al., 2021).

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EDUCATIONAL ARTICLE
Targeting the Mitochondrial-Stem Cell Connection in Cancer Treatment: A Hybrid Orthomolecular Protocol

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威廉·马基斯博士于2024年9月19日发布最新研究，全球首个伊维菌素、甲苯达唑和芬苯达唑癌症治疗方案通过同行评审并正式发表。此研究显示，伊维菌素等药物有潜力作为癌症治疗手段，为不花高额费用且无需痛苦的疗法铺平道路。然而，这一突破也面临制药集团的打压，因为其商业利益可能受损。

EDUCATIONAL ARTICLE

Targeting the Mitochondrial-Stem Cell Connection in Cancer Treatment: A Hybrid Orthomolecular Protocol

Ilyes Baghli¹, William Makis², Paul E. Marik³, Michael J. Gonzalez^{4,5,6}, William B. Grant⁷, Ron Hunninghake⁸, Thomas E. Levy⁸, Homer Lim⁹, Richard Z. Cheng¹⁰, Igor Bondarenko¹¹, Paul Bousquet¹², Roberto Ortiz¹³, Mignonne Mary¹⁴, Dominic P. D'Agostino¹⁵, Pierrick Martinez¹⁶

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ABSTRACT

The mitochondrial-stem cell connection (MSCC) theory suggests that cancer originates from chronic oxidative phosphorylation (OxPhos) insufficiency in stem cells. This OxPhos insufficiency leads to the formation of cancer stem cells (CSCs) and abnormal energy metabolism, ultimately resulting in malignancy. This concept integrates two well-established theories: the cancer stem cell theory and the metabolic theory. Drawing on insights from molecular biology, pharmacology, and clinical studies, this manuscript introduces a hybrid orthomolecular protocol targeting the MSCC. The protocol includes 7 therapeutic recommendations,

consisting of orthomolecules, drugs, and additional therapies. The aim of this hybrid orthomolecular protocol is to achieve additive and synergistic effects to enhance OxPhos, inhibit the primary fuels of cancer cells (glucose and glutamine), target CSCs and metastasis. Thus, numerous experiments suggest that targeting MSCC could be a potential therapeutic approach for cancer treatment.

Keywords: cancer metabolism; mitochondria; oxidative phosphorylation; cancer stem cells; glucose; glutamine; orthomolecules; repurposed drugs; diet; lifestyle interventions

教育文章

靶向线粒体-干细胞连接在癌症治疗中的应用：一种混合正分子方案

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抽象的

线粒体-干细胞连接 (MSCC) 理论提出, 癌症起源于干细胞中慢性氧化磷酸化 (OxPhos) 不足。这种 OxPhos 不足导致形成癌症干细胞 (CSCs) 和异常的能源代谢, 最终导致恶性。这一概念整合了两个已确立的理论: 癌症干细胞理论和代谢理论。本文利用分子生物学、药理学和临床研究的见解, 介绍了一种针对 MSCC 的混合正分子学方案。该协议包括 7 项治疗建议,

由正分子、药物和额外疗法组成。这种混合正分子疗法的目的是实现加和效应和协同作用, 以增强氧化磷酸化, 抑制癌细胞的主要燃料 (葡萄糖和谷氨酰胺), 靶向 CSCs 和转移。因此, 大量实验表明, 靶向 MSCC 可能是癌症治疗的一个潜在治疗途径。

关键词: 癌症代谢; 线粒体; 氧化磷酸化; 癌症干细胞; 葡萄糖; 谷氨酰胺; 正分子; 重新设计的药物; 饮食; 生活方式干预

Targeting the Mitochondrial-Stem Cell Connection in Cancer Treatment

(Hadanny, et al., 2022). KMT is synergistic with HBOT and elicits a potent synergistic effect on suppressing tumor growth and metastatic spread in pre-clinical models of metastatic cancer and human case reports (Elsakka, et al., 2018; Poff, et al., 2015; Poff, et al., 2019).

PROPOSED HYBRID ORTHOMOLECULAR PROTOCOL

Based on our review of the scientific literature, the following protocol combining orthomolecules, drugs and additional therapies for targeting the MSCC in cancer treatment is proposed:

1 Intravenous Vitamin C

Intermediate- and high-grade cancers:
Dose of 1.5g/kg/day, 2-3x per week (Fan, et al., 2023). Established as a non-toxic dose for cancer patients (Wang, F., et al., 2019).

2 Oral Vitamin D

All cancer grades:
Dose of 50,000 IU/day for patients with a blood level \leq 30ng/mL; 25,000 IU/day for levels 30-60ng/mL; and 5000 IU/day for levels 60-80ng/mL. Established as a non-toxic dose (Cannon, et al., 2016; Ghanaati, et al., 2020; McCullough, et al., 2019).

It is necessary to reach a blood level of 80 ng/mL of vitamin D (25-hydroxyvitamine D (25(OH) D) (Kennel, et al., 2010; Mohr, et al., 2014; Mohr, et al., 2015). This level is non-toxic (Holick, et al., 2011). Once this level is reached it must be maintained with a reduced daily dosage of \approx 2000 IU/day (Ekwaru, et al., 2014). The vitamin D blood concentration should be measured every two weeks for high doses and monthly for lower doses.

3 Zinc

All cancer grades:
Dose of 1 mg/kg/day is established as a non-toxic dose for cancer patients (Hoppe, et al., 2021; Lin, et al., 2006).

The reference range for serum zinc concentration is 80 to 120 μ g/dL (Mashhadi, et al., 2016; Yokokawa, et al., 2020). Once this level is reached it must be maintained with a reduced daily dosage of 5mg/day (Li, et al., 2022). The zinc blood concentration should be measured monthly.

4 Ivermectin

Low-grade cancers:
Dose of 0.5mg/kg, 3x per week (Guzzo, et al., 2002).

Intermediate-grade cancers:
Dose of 1mg/kg, 3x per week (Guzzo, et al., 2002).

High-grade cancers:
Dose from 1 mg/kg/day (de Castro, et al., 2020) to 2 mg/kg/day (Guzzo, et al., 2002).

All these doses have been established as tolerable for humans (Guzzo, et al., 2002).

5 Benzimidazoles and DON

Low-grade cancers:
Mebendazole: Dose of 200 mg/day (Dobrosotskaya, et al., 2011).

Intermediate-grade cancers:
Mebendazole: Dose of 400 mg/day (Chai, et al., 2021).

High-grade cancers:
Mebendazole dose of 1,500 mg/day (Son, et al., 2020) or Fenbendazole 1,000 mg 3x per week (Chiang, et al., 2021).

All these doses have been established as tolerable for humans (Chai, et al., 2021; Chiang, et al., 2021; Son, et al., 2020). Benzimidazoles can be replaced or combined with DON, administered without toxicity; intravenously or intramuscularly: 0.2 to 0.6 mg/kg once daily; or orally: 0.2 to 1.1 mg/kg once daily (Lemberg, et al., 2018; Rais, et al., 2022). Benzimidazole are much easier to obtain than DON. However, for metastatic cancers, which rely heavily on glutamine (Seyfried, et al., 2020), a combination of DON and Benzimidazoles should be considered (Mukherjee, et al., 2023).

6 Dietary Interventions

All cancer grades:
Ketogenic diet (low carbohydrate-high fat diet, 900 to 1500 kcal/day) (Weber, et al., 2020).

Ketone metabolic therapy consists of approximately 60-80% fat, 15-25% protein and 5-10% fibrous carbohydrates. Adequate hydration and single-ingredient whole food ketogenic meals are necessary to achieve a glucose ketone index (GKI) score of 2.0 or below (Meidenbauer, et al., 2015; Seyfried, Shivane, et al., 2021). GKI should be

(Hadanny等, 2022)。KMT与HBOT协同作用, 在转移性癌症的预临床模型和人类病例报告中对抑制肿瘤生长和转移扩散产生强大的协同作用 (Elsakka等, 2018; Poff等, 2015; Poff等, 2019)。

拟议的混合偶极子协议

根据我们对科学文献的审查, 提出以下协议, 结合正分子、药物和额外的治疗, 以针对癌症治疗中的MSCC:

1 静脉注射维生素C

中度和高级癌症:

剂量为1.5克/千克/天, 每周2-3次 (Fan等人, 2023年)。已确定为癌症患者的无毒剂量 (Wang等人, 2019年)。

2 口服维生素D

所有癌症等级:

血药浓度 $\leq 30\text{ng/mL}$ 的患者剂量为 50,000 IU/天; 25,000 IU/天, 水平 30-60ng/mL; 5000 IU/天, 水平为 60-80 ng/mL。确定为无毒剂量 (Cannon 等人, 2016 年; Ghanaati 等人, 2020 年; McCullough 等人, 2019 年)。

血液中维生素D (25-羟基维生素D (25 (OH) D)) 浓度达到 80 ng/mL 是必要的 (Kennel 等人, 2010 年; Mohr 等人, 2014 年; Mohr 等人, 2015 年)。这一水平是无毒的 (Holick 等人, 2011 年)。一旦达到这一水平, 就必须维持这一水平, 每天的剂量减少到约 2000 IU/天 (Ekwaru 等人, 2014 年)。高剂量的维生素D 应每两周测一次血, 低剂量的每月测一次血。

3 锌

所有癌症等级:

1 mg/kg/天的剂量被确定为癌症患者的无毒剂量 (Hoppe, 等, 2021; Lin, 等, 2006)。

血清锌浓度的参考范围为 80 至 120 微克/分升 (Mashhadi 等人, 2016 年; Yokokawa 等人, 2020 年)。一旦达到这一水平, 必须通过减少每日剂量至 5 毫克/天来维持 (Li 等人, 2022 年)。应每月测量血锌浓度。

4 Ivermectin

低级别癌症:

剂量为 0.5 毫克/千克, 每周 3 次 (Guzzo 等人, 2002 年)。

中等级癌症:

剂量为 1 毫克/千克, 每周 3 次 (Guzzo 等人, 2002 年)。

高级别癌症:

剂量从 1 毫克/千克/天 (德卡斯特罗等人, 2020 年) 到 2 毫克/千克/天 (古佐等人, 2002 年)。

所有这些剂量都被确定为对人类可耐受的 (Guzzo 等人, 2002 年)。

5 苯并咪唑和DON

低级别癌症:

甲苯达唑: 每日剂量 200 毫克 (Dobrosotskaya 等人, 2011 年)。

中等级癌症:

甲苯达唑: 每日剂量 400 毫克 (Chai 等人, 2021 年)。

高级别癌症:

甲苯达唑剂量为 1,500 毫克/天 (Son 等人, 2020 年) 或芬苯达唑 1,000 毫克, 每周 3 次 (Chiang 等人, 2021 年)。

所有这些剂量都被确定为人类可以耐受的 (Chai, et al., 2021; Chiang, et al., 2021; Son, et al., 2020)。苯并咪唑可以替代或结合脱氧核糖核酸, 给药时不会产生毒性; 静脉或肌肉注射: 0.2 至 0.6 毫克/千克, 每日一次; 或口服: 0.2 至 1.1 毫克/千克, 每日一次 (Lemberg, et al., 2018; Rais, et al., 2022)。苯并咪唑比脱氧核糖核酸更容易获得。然而, 对于依赖谷氨酰胺的转移性癌症 (Seyfried, et al., 2020), 应考虑使用脱氧核糖核酸和苯并咪唑的组合 (Mukherjee, et al., 2023)。

6 膳食干预

所有癌症等级:

生酮饮食 (低碳水化合物-高脂肪饮食, 900 至 1500 千卡/天) (韦伯, 等, 2020 年)。

酮体代谢疗法包括大约 60-80% 的脂肪, 15-25% 的蛋白质和 5-10% 的纤维碳水化合物。实现葡萄糖酮指数 (GKI) 为 2.0 或以下 (Meidenbauer 等人, 2015; Seyfried, Shivane 等人, 2021) 需要足够的补水和单一成分的全食物酮体餐。GKI 应该

伊维菌素治疗肿瘤用法用量

低剂量	中等剂量	高剂量	非常高的剂量
≤0.5毫克/公斤	1毫克/公斤	2毫克/公斤	≥2.5毫克/公斤
缓解期癌症强家族史遗传易感性预防	大多数癌症的起始剂量	对侵袭性很强的癌症（白血病、胰腺癌、脑癌）的剂量	广泛的转移性疾病预后极差脑癌？
无长期副作用	无长期副作用	无长期副作用	可能的短期和短暂视觉效果
苔丝·劳里医生报告了3期卵巢癌，化疗和每日 12mg IVM治疗，2个月后 Ca125 下降288至22，肿瘤消失。	Shankara Chetty博士报告了一位70岁前列腺癌患者，PSA为89，每天给予45mg IVM，两个月后，PSA从89.1下降到10.9，IVM与乳铁蛋白联合使用。	艾伦·兰德里托医生曾治疗过一个4期胆囊患者，服用 2mg/kg/天，持续14个月（癌症消失）。	香卡拉·切蒂医生曾有一位患者服用2.5mg/kg/天，没有副作用。

芬苯达唑治疗肿瘤用量

低剂量	中等剂量	高剂量	极高剂量
222毫克/天, 服药3天, 停药4天	222毫克/天, 每周6天	444毫克/天, 每周6天	888-1000毫克/天, 每周6天
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •癌症缓解期 •家族病史明显, 有遗传倾向 •预防 •原始Joe Tippens方案(含姜黄素600毫克/天、CBD油25毫克/天、维生素E 800IU/天) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •大多数非mRNA诱导肿瘤的起始剂量 •体重<200磅 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •大多数mRNA疫苗涡轮癌 •恶性肿瘤 •第4阶段 •体重200+磅 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •广泛转移性疾病 •预后极差
<p>根据“默克手册”，我见过的最高剂量是30-50mg/kg/天，连续5天，但文献中没有证据表明这种高剂量。不过仍有少数人声称服用此剂量没有副作用。芬苯达唑可以升高肝功能检查结果，所以最好让家庭医生监测定期进行血液检查的患者。</p>			