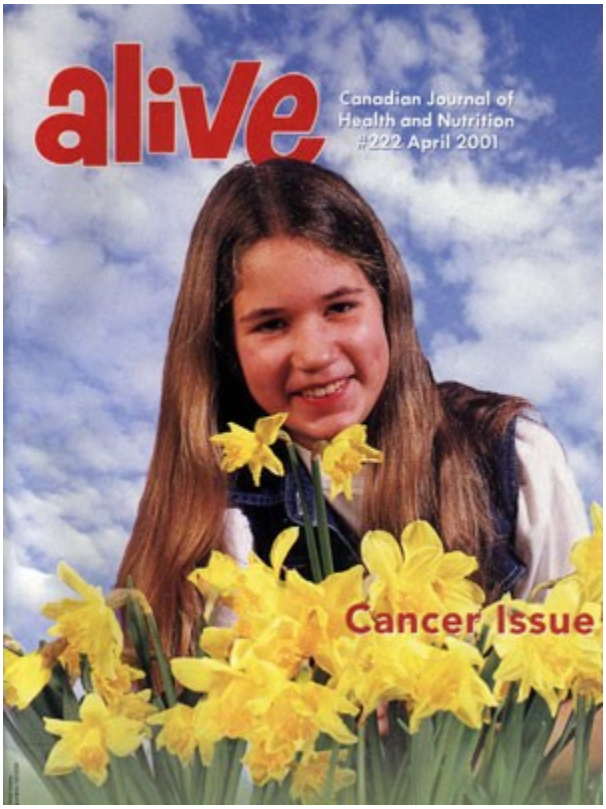

A new way to look at Cancer

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Cancer: Cause, Cure and Cover-Up.

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We urge readers to take the time to read and understand this article. It explodes conventional theories on cancer!

The cause of cancer is still not known. That's because conventional theory fails to explain the mechanism of rapid or unrestrained growth of cancer cells.

Why do cells grow rapidly? It's a biological fact that rapid growth of any kind requires special growth factors in order to organize cell division and duplication. It follows therefore that any theory for the cause of cancer should explain the mechanism of rapid growth.

Mainstream cancer information never considers "growth factors from parasites" as the mechanism. In reality, bacterial and fungal growth hormones may direct the growth of cancer cells while injury initiates it. Injury may be physical, parasitic or the result of nutritional insults such as processed fats.

Repair-Of-Injury Process

We have all experienced cuts to our skins and watched them heal in a few days, thanks to the rapid multiplication of adjacent cells "knitting" together. This inherent "repair-of-injury" process explains the rapid growth of mature membrane-type cells. When cells are infected, injuries do not heal and adjacent cells continue to multiply with unrestrained growth. Perhaps arapid growth is not only a symptom of cancer but, driven by the repair-of-injury process, causes cancer!

In this new theory, an injury to a mass of fungal-infected membrane cells traps the injury repair mechanism in high gear, rapidly doubling mutated membrane cells that fail to heal the injury. The mutated cells grow into our storage vessels and ducts, forming tumours. That's cancer!

Applying the Theory

We know cancer can be initiated by an injury to a mass of infected cells forming the membrane of a benign growth or pre-cancerous lesion. Up to 96 per cent of cancer tumours have membrane cell traits. Cancer cells have these traits because the disease is initiated in membrane cells. Fungi produce membrane growth factors suitable for cancerous growth to occur.

The skin of a mushroom, for example, is a fungal membrane similiar to human skin or internal membranes. Fungal enzymes also produce arteries and veins to feed tumours, just as they do for mushroom growth. Polyps in the colon are described as mushroom-like growths.

Lung and brain cancers occur in membrane walls and don't result in more lung and brain tissue. Bone cancer consumes bone because fungi don't have growth factors for bones. Human bones and muscles serve as nutrition for cancer cells.

Leukemia results neither in loss of cells nor growth of tumours because leukocytes don't form membranes. Fungal infection of leukocytes explains why white blood cells multiply rapidly but do not form tumours.

We don't experience cancer of the heart, arteries or veins because flowing blood contains high levels of oxygen. Fungi and cancer cells cannot thrive in high oxygen levels. Cancer occurs mainly in storage vessels and ducts where fungi and cancer cells can maintain a fermentative metabolic process.

Low oxygen levels exist inside the colon, bladder, breast lobes, lymphatic system and prostate. The skin contains storage vessels for oil and sweat, also allowing cancer to develop. Physical injuries with internal bleeding trap blood clots in low-oxygen ligaments or cartilage. Cancer develops because fungi feed on blood sugars and proteins, invade the injured cells and take over metabolism. The repair-of-injury process, which causes human cells to multiply rapidly, also

causes fungi inside the cells to multiply rapidly, producing more growth hormone and cell differentiation.

Hereditary defects that appear to cause cancer are those that allow infections to occur. All of the known carcinogens (such as toxins, shock, stress, viral pathogens, parasites and injuries that fail to heal) have one common denominator. They all cause or support infection or inflammation. This leads to benign growths and precancerous lesions.

When parasites such as flukes, worms and their larvae (themselves infected with viruses, fungi and bacteria) burrow into human membranes, they cause injury, internal bleeding, infection and inflammation. The immune system builds a dense fibrous growth to stop the spread of infection. Any injury that breaks the membrane of a benign growth, such as exploratory surgery or excessive mammogram pressure, breaks the membrane and triggers the repair-of-injury process. What we call cancer is the "all natural" outcome.