

De-Shielding Therapy mit Bromelain seit 1972 von Nieper definiert

## MEDICINE

### Cancer Cocoon

Do Tumors have a shield?

One of the cancer's puzzles is how malignancies escape detection and destruction by the body's protective immune system. Cancer cells are known to carry distinctive surface proteins that should act as antigens, immunological alarms. Normally, the bodily defenses respond by alerting and marshaling antibodies, lymphocytes and macrophages which attack the unwanted cells. But in the case of cancer, the attack is stifled or never gets under way.

Last week a husband-wife team at Boston's Massachusetts General Hospital and their colleagues offered a possible explanation that may also suggest new cancer therapies. In their view, some malignant cells escape detection by getting the body to form a womblike cocoon around the tumor.

The discovery by Pathologists Harold and Ann Dvorak, along with W. Hallowell Churchill of Boston's Peter Bent Brigham Hospital, results from three years of work with guinea pigs. It is based on two vital clues provided by earlier investigators: first, some tumors have nearby deposits of fibrin, the substance of blood clots, which prevents further bleeding after injury; second, tumors are often associated with slight, local hemorrhaging. Using sophisticated microscopy techniques, the Boston researchers began looking at the point where the tumor meets healthy tissue. Explains Harold Dvorak, "That would have to be the battlefield on which they fought."

What the team found was that early in their development, tumors secrete three powerful chemicals that promote formation of a protective shield of fibrin gel around them. One substance encourages nearby blood vessels to leak plasma; another turns fibrinogen, a plasma constituent into fibrin; the third diverts immune cells away from the growing shield. Dvorak speculates that the tumor's chemical weaponry is so sophisticated that the fibrin itself encourages growth of blood vessels in the vicinity of the tumor, providing the malignant cells with a nourishing blood supply. As it enlarges, the tumor appears to secrete a fourth chemical that dissolves the shell from the inside yet does not break its outer layer.

By all this biochemical wizardry, the tumor has in effect duped the body into regarding it as a wound to be healed rather than as a lethal intruder. Says Dvorak, "The tumor is a sophisticated and subtle parasite that uses the host's own defense mechanism against the host."

The new theory is still far from proved, but it could have important consequences. If human tumors turn out to work in the same way, more effective strategies against cancer could be developed. One possibility is already being tried by specialists; administering anticlotting drugs to prevent fibrin deposits. Another approach would be to find a substance that breaks down the cocoon from the outside, allowing the immune cells to get at the tumor. A third tactic that Dvorak and his colleagues are planning to explore is the production of antibodies against the tumor's own chemicals. There is one caveat in these strategies, all could possibly interfere with healing processes in normal tissue and lead to serious bleeding. But, says Dvorak, some bleeding might be less dangerous than many of the destructive anticancer drugs and radiation treatments now being used.

The enzymatic de-shielding therapy of cancer tumors was first defined and practiced by NIEPER in 1972.

The most efficacious bromelain preparation to perform this is Anavit F3 (CCI Honolulu)\*. In 1973/74 Nieper found that Bromelain has a direct fibrinolytic effect, observed in phase contrast investigation of the Heitan fibrin-formation test.

Anavit F3 decompose: a) shielding mucoid on tumor surfaces which are also identical to blocking factors against lymph cells in the blood stream. b) Fibrinoid protective shields around tumors as well as microthrombi.

\*Anavit is NOT AVAILABLE in Germany. Paul Bancroft is the salesman for Anavit at C.C. International in California. Phone 1-800-775-3575.

“CANCER SHIELD AN OBSTACLE, EXPERTS SAY”  
report from Baden Baden Germany, December 12, 1973

A west Germany researcher says that medical science is still attempting to break through the protective shield surrounding tumorous growths, as part of the world-wide fight against cancer.

Dr. Hans Nieper told fellow scientists at the International Cancer Congress, that this shield-like tissue hampers our efforts to detect and treat tumors in humans. About 500 cancer researchers from around the world—including the U.S., Canada, France, England, South Africa and China—were in attendance at this two day meeting at a Black Forest retreat in Southern Germany.

Dr. Hans Nieper, president of the congress, explained to his colleagues how research has shown that there are certain substances entering only in tumor cells that act as

inhibiting agents inside. He also explained that the human organism's ability to resist tumorous growth is much greater than we formerly believed.

Other researchers told the congress that it may be possible to prevent the beginning of cancerous growths when this protective shield surrounding the tumor cells is removed, or penetrated. Experts told the congress that cancer chemotherapy has reached a dead end, and that surgery and radiation have reached a stage where any significant further progress is quite unlikely. Furthermore, the drugs now being used in the fight against cancer are highly toxic and have many undesirable side effects. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that the present therapy was placing too much emphasis on the localized cancer and not enough on the fact that here is a disease that involves the whole system.

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