

What evidence is there that the High pH Therapy works?

ANIMAL EXPERIMENTS

Beginning in 1979, Dr. Brewer began a series of experiments to prove his theory. He had already directly observed the effects on cells in vitro. The next stage was to demonstrate it worked in animals. The first animal experiments to establish the efficacy of Dr. Brewer's High pH Therapy were conducted at three universities using mice as test animals. As noted earlier, Dr. Brewer had considered both caesium and rubidium as candidates for this treatment. The initial experiment employed rubidium. The first animal study was conducted at the American University in Washington, D.C. in 1979. In this trial mice were implanted with 2mm cubes of mammary tumour.

The resultant tumours were allowed to grow for eight days. The test animals were divided into two groups and fed a normal diet. Half of them, however, were also given 1.1 mg of rubidium carbonate by mouth. After thirteen days, the mice were killed and measurements were taken of the tumour growth. Researchers found that the tumours in the mice that had been given rubidium carbonate were only 9 percent as large as those animals that had not been given the mineral. In addition, the mice who had been administered the rubidium showed none of the ravages normally associated with cancer.

Dr. Marilyn Tufte of the Department of Biology at the University of Wisconsin in Platteville conducted a second series of tests in which mice received subcutaneous implants of colon carcinoma. After the tumours were established, caesium carbonate, zinc gluconate and vitamin A were administered to the test animals. Dr. Tufte observed a 97 percent reduction in tumour growth using this approach.

Dr. A. Messiha and Dr F.S. El Domeiri of the Texas Tech University Medical School at Lubbock conducted a series of experiments in 1981 in which mice were implanted with Sarcoma-I tumours and then administered caesium salts. Their research demonstrated that this form of the mineral was the most effective for both suppressing the growth of tumours and shrinking them.

Despite their encouraging results, the animal experiments, however, were only a start. Therapies that show promise in animal tests do not always prove effective in humans. The next step, therefore, was to test the High pH Therapy in humans.

HUMAN TRIALS

A series of U.S. clinical trials of the High pH Therapy were initiated in 1981. Dr. Brewer described the results of one of these trials in a 1984 article published in the journal, *Pharmacological Biochemistry and Behaviour*. They were, to say the least, astounding.

In the abstract of the article, Dr. Brewer writes:

"Tests have been carried out on over 30 humans. In each case the tumour masses disappeared. Also all pains and effects associated with cancer disappeared within 12 to 36 hours; the more chemotherapy and morphine the patient had taken, the longer the withdrawal period."

Another human trial had similar results. That U.S. trial involved 50 cancer patients. All but three of the patients suffered from generalized metastatic disease, and all but three had received various standard cancer therapies such as surgery, radiation and chemotherapy. All of the patients were considered terminal.

Due to their poor condition at the time the High pH Therapy was initiated, thirteen of the initial group died within 14 days – some only two days after arrival. Since these patients had exhausted all other avenues of treatment prior to initiating the High pH Therapy, this result was not particularly surprising. Yet even among the patients for whom the High pH Therapy simply came too late, post-mortem examinations revealed that a substantial shrinkage of tumour mass had occurred. Further, all patients demonstrated a significant reduction in pain within 12 to 24 hours of initiating the therapy.

What was remarkable, however, is what happened to the rest of the subjects. Again, and I cannot emphasize this too strongly, these were all patients who were supposed to die. They had exhausted every other alternative. Some were even comatose. They had no hope, no chance for survival. But, despite the dire prognosis, half of them did in fact survive.

Although further formal research in the United States was halted shortly after the second human trial was concluded, thousands of individuals, including this author, have employed the High pH Therapy to fight their cancers. They provide a powerful testimony to its effectiveness as well as a compelling rationale for further formal research.

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