

Microbiome and Cancer

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1. Introduction

"If cancer does end up being added to the growing list of problems which an upset microbiome can cause, that may stimulate research into ways of tweaking it to stop it causing disease. Age, diet, stress, hormone factors, genetic predisposition, and cancer viruses are all suspected as possible causative factors, but totally ignored are infectious bacteria which have been implicated in breast cancer and other forms of cancer. Many print outs states that various things we do to our body could be responsible for cancer, such as smoking, eating bad food, not getting enough vitamins or exercise, etc. But in actuality, none of these things directly cause cancer; they simply put our bodies at a greater risk of developing cancer. Microbes are one of the main leading causes of cancer. The link between cancer and obesity may be related to changes in gut fauna. Clinical studies indicate a link between cancer and infectious agents as well as chronic inflammatory disorders. It is thought that infectious agents or inflammatory disorders lead to activation of NF- κ B. Colorectal cancer (CRC) is the second most common cause of death from cancer in the United States. Early diagnosis is important in successful treatment but detection requires regular screening through the use of colonoscopies in at-risk patients, an unpleasant and lengthy process for the patient. Research suggests that some species of gut bacteria, either acquired as an infection or naturally occurring in the gut microbiome EM is a naturally fermented liquid probiotic utilising effective microorganisms. EM is a new generation of bacterial technology with potential benefits far in excess of contemporary probiotic products. Microbes are cancer causing organisms.

2. Colorectal Cancer

The human colon contains bacteria .The intestinal bacteria is highly beneficial but when it changes in concentration or population it may lead to a disease. Only restricted set of bacterial population have been identified in the human body. Colorectal cancer is a cancer that start in the colon or in the rectum. Colon and rectal cancer starts in the digestive system. Colorectal cancer starts in the inner layer and can grow through other layers. Most colorectal cancer develops over years .Over 95% of colon and rectal cancer are adenocarcinomas. Most cases of colorectal cancer are usually begin as small, noncancerous clumps which are called adenomatous polyps, over time this polyps becomes colon cancer. Cancer sometimes break away from the site and enters the blood stream and travels to other organs in the body. Colorectal cancer does not spread but if it does it spreads to liver or lungs and it is called metastatic colorectal cancer.

3. Classifying Cancer-Causing Microbes

The peculiar growth of the "pleomorphic" cancer germ defied the established laws of microbiology by its ability to change shape and form, depending on how it was cultured in the laboratory, as well as the amount of oxygen supplied for growth and the age of the culture. The germ was barely visible as tiny round coccoid forms. Later, these cocci enlarged into rod-shaped bacteria, which could connect together to form chains resembling a fungus. Small cocci could also enlarge into larger yeast and fungal-like spore forms

Current scientific research proposes that microbes are directly responsible for approximately 20% of cancers that result in fatality. This is in stark contrast to what was believed about 30 years ago, when the impact of the bacterium H. pylori was being explored against ulcers, and a correlation was being discovered between H. pylori induced ulcers and stomach cancers. Microbes can be classified into 3 classes. Class A microbes, Class B microbes and Class C microbes.

- a) Class A microbes: These microbes targets the immune system to function improperly and this leads to immunosuppression or lymphoma cancer.
- b) Class B microbes: This microbes interacts with the parenchyma that can cause malignancies to occur.
- c) Class C microbes: These microbes tend to cause epithelial tissue to react in certain ways that can lead to the development of cancer in another area of the body.

4. Ridding the Body of Fungus to Overcome Cancer

Phototropic bacteria are one of the key elements both in EMs structure and its workability and benefits. Beneficial Yeasts synthesize antimicrobial and other useful substances required for cellular growth from amino acids and sugars secreted by photosynthetic bacteria, organic matter and other microorganisms. The bioactive substances such as hormones and enzymes produced by yeasts promote active cell division. These secretions are also useful substrates for effective microbes such as lactic acid bacteria and actinomycetes. Lactic acid is a strong sterilizing compound, and suppresses harmful microorganisms and enhances decomposition of organic matter. Lactic acid bacteria promote the decomposition of material such as lignin and cellulose and ferment these materials, thereby removing undesirable effects of non-decomposed organic matter.

5. Conclusion

The World Health Organization estimates over 1.5 million of the total of 10 million new cancer cases a year could be avoided by preventing the infection associated with them. WHO states that "Viruses, bacteria and parasites emerge as the "secret agents" causing millions of cases of cancer" every year.

Whatever alternative cancer treatment plan you eventually decide on, it is important to have a protocol in this treatment plan that kills the cancer fungus inside the body. Some of these include the Gerson Therapy Diet, the Bob Peck protocol, the Overnight Cure for Cancer, 714X, Garlic, Sodium Bicarbonate (Baking Soda), MMS (Miracle Mineral Supplement), Apple Cider Vinegar and Lemon Juice, the Hulda Clark protocol, and herbal remedies that purify the blood such as Essiac tea to name just a few.

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