

TRADITIONAL CELL EXTRACT THERAPY

(derived from fetal animals)

Cell therapy traditionally involves the intramuscular injection of cellular tissue preparations from fetal sheep or cattle. Generally, specific tissues and organs are separated and removed from the fetus to made be available to nourish corresponding human tissues and organs. For example, fetal brain tissue preparations may be used to nourish a functionally impaired human brain. Often several fetal tissues are selected and administered to human recipients according to individual patterns of need.

Theoretically, fetal tissues provide materials that recipient tissues incorporate to help optimize function and repair. Following injection, much of fetal material is transported by mechanisms within the body to organs which correspond to the same organs in the fetus from where the material originated. Thus, fetal thyroid goes to thyroid and fetal kidney goes to kidney. Additionally, the fetal materials, programmed by nature to generate and organize into functionally viable structures, impart a tendency toward restoration and normalization to human recipients.

Fetal tissue is particularly suitable for injection because of its special relationship to the immune system. Fetal tissue is not recognized as a foreign invader by the immune system of the mother. The immune system of the mother therefore does not attack nor destroy the fetus. If this were not so, no fetus would survive the womb, leading to extinction of the species. Fortunately, this stealth quality remains viable when fetal tissue is transferred from one mammalian species to another. Thus, fetal sheep or cattle tissue. when injected into a human being, is not destroyed by the immune system of its new host. As mammalian tissue matures beyond fetal development it loses its ability to avoid recognition and destruction by the immune system of another species. Typically, the fetus is removed from the mother animal when it is slaughtered for food. Specific parts of the fetus are removed, macerated, and prepared for storage and injection under sterile conditions. Maternal animals are generally raised on pristine pastures without exposure to synthetic chemicals to assure freedom from toxicity and disease. In addition, testing is performed to avoid contamination.

Cell therapy has been used to overcome deficits in both genetic and acquired illnesses. Dramatic results may be found for example, with genetically impaired mongoloid children in terms of improved facial characteristics, performance, coordination and intelligence following cell therapy, Dramatic results may also be found in many acquired conditions ranging from chronic liver failure to traumatic brain injury.

Cell therapy is well known for its use in anti-aging regimes. Upon conception we are programmed to generate and organize into fully developed beings. As we mature and pass through reproductive adulthood the process of disorganization and degeneration begins to predominate to eventually make room for future generations. By introducing fetal tissue into older humans, programming for generation and organization is theoretically in part restored to more youthful levels resulting in rejuvenation. Periodic administration of fetal tissue is thought to help maintain youthfulness and prevent illness.

Since fetal tissues may be used to nourish many organs and processes, many beneficial effects might be expected. Improvement of various degrees following cell therapy has been noted to be associated with, but certainly not limited to, the following example circumstances. Porcine sources are generally preferred over bovine and ovine sources due to greater genetic resemblance to human genetics. All, however, work

CONDITIONS SUITABLE FOR CELL THERAPY

acne	cryptorchidism	multiple sclerosis
adrenal insufficiency	depression	muscular dystrophy
AIDS	diabetes insipidus	nanism, dwarfism
arterial cerebral sclerosis	diabetes mellitus	nephritis
agammaglobulinemia	disturbed female fertility	nephrosis
aging	disturbed male fertility	nervous tic
alcoholism	Down's syndrome	osteomyelitis, chronic
alopecia	granulocytopenia	osteoporosis
amenorrhea	habitual abortion	Parkinson's disease
amoyotonia, congenital	hepatitis	post-polio syndrome
antibody deficiency	hypertension	potency disorders
arteriosclerosis	hypogonadism	prostatic hypertrophy
arthritis	hypoparathroidism	radiation syndrome
asthenia	hypotension	retinitis pigmentosa
aseptic necrosis	hypothyroidism	revitalization
asthma	ichthyosis	Reynaud's syndrome
ataxia	immune impairment	scleroderma
auto-immunity	injuries	stroke
bronchitis chronic	insomnia	stuttering
burns	keloids	sickle cell anemia
cardiac insufficiency	liver cirrhosis	tinnitus
cancer	leukemia	thrombocytopenia
cancer prevention	leukodystrophy	Turner's syndrome
cerebral paresis	lung emphysema	ulcers, peptic
cerebral dysfunction	lymphoma	weak physical performance
circulation impairment	Meniere's disease	weakened mental function
cholesterolemia	obesity	wound healing impairment
colitis	mental retardation	wrinkled skin

Different fetal tissues and organs that may be used to nourish health of corresponding human tissues and organs as well as the whole person include, but are not limited to:

SOURCE OF FETAL CELLS

adrenal	kidney	prostate
artery	intestine	spinal marrow
bone	ligament	spleen
bone marrow	liver	stomach
brain	lung	testicle
cartilage	mesenchyme	thymus
eye	muscle	thyroid
gall bladder	ovary	veins
heart	pancreas	vessels
hypothalamus	pituitary	placenta (not part of fetus)

Various forms of therapy have been called cell therapy. Cell therapy has been called by various names. Various methods of preparation and administration have been used with different degrees of efficacy. Debates are ongoing. Despite these clouding issues, scientific studies, clinical case reports, and testimonials lending credence to cell therapy abound.

Once known as a European therapy for the rich and famous, including notables such as Winston Churchill, Charlie Chaplin, and Pope Pius XII, cell therapy has become available in other areas of the world, including the United States. Obviously, the therapy is not a vaccination against death. However, benefits often far outweigh the costs. Cell therapy has become considerably more affordable for more people relative to past years.