INTRODUCTION

- Proteins of oils with an o-hydroxyl and lactol to bind oleic acid (OA) to form complexes with selective anti-tumour activity (Biochim Biophys Acta 2013 p: SLB88-1W(1)/00281-3).
- Another protein highly represented in milk, colostrum and blood, the vitamin D-binding protein (DBP or G protein) is the precursor of a potent macrophage activating factor (DBP-MAP or G-MAP) and, in analogy with other OA-protein complexes, we postulated that OA-GM(3) complexes might have an activity greater than that of G-MAP alone.
- Here we describe a clinical experience treating patients with advanced cancers with an integrative immunotherapy centered on OA-GM(3)

RESULTS

- A 58-year-old woman was diagnosed with pancreatic adenocarcinoma. Ultrasoundography of the pancreas was performed to assess modifications of a lesion that we interpreted being the adenocarcinoma by a previous MRI, following our integrative immunotherapy approach. Bearing in mind that measurements taken on ultrasonographic images may be affected by a number of variables, preliminary evidence appears to indicate a change from 0.924 nud to 0.517 ml (i.e. -45%).

In addition, it was noticed a hypochronic rim surrounding the lesion that can be interpreted as peri-lesional edema as well as fibrotic reaction.

-PATIENTS AND METHODS

- At Immuno Biotech Treatment Centre, patients with advanced cancer are treated with OA-GM(3) based integrative immunotherapy.
- OA-GM(3) (Golistic) is used in combination with a low carbohydrate, high protein diet (the Gambert Foods) that is known to slow tumour growth and prevent cancer initiation (Cancer Res. 2001 Jul 1;51(13):4884-91; doi: 10.1158/0008-5472.CAN-10-3971; Epstein 2011 Jun 14, fermented milk products containing naturally produced GM(3) (Braio Probiotic), high vitamin D supplements (Fortis Colex 2013 Sep 23;3:259), and low-dose acetilcellulose succinate (Nat Rev Clin Oncol. 2012 Apr 1;9(3):29-60).
- All of these approaches aim to strengthen and activate the immune system and can be considered complimentary and not alternative to other anti-neoplastic therapeutic procedures that the patients may want to take into consideration.

CONCLUSIONS

- We are aware that the clinical cases reported here are heterogeneous and describe patients with different types of tumours at different stages.
- In most cases, patients had undergone a variety of conventional and complementary therapeutic approaches.
- In most cases, integrative immunotherapy was initiated at late stages of tumour progression.
- Since the aim is an open, non-controlled, retrospective analysis, must be employed when ascertaining cause and effect to any treatment outcome.
- However, the response to integrative immunotherapy was robust and, even though any statistical analysis is inappropriate in such an heterogeneous reconstruction of clinical series, the absence of adverse side effects and clinical improvement supported by objective evidences emerge visible.

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