

## Esophageal Cancer

Esophageal cancer (cancer of the esophagus), a disease for which conventional medicine has not provided an adequate pharmaceutical solution, is the growth of a cancerous tumor in the esophagus, the tube that transports food from the mouth to the stomach.

There are two main types: esophageal squamous cell carcinoma (associated with tobacco and alcohol consumption) and esophageal adenocarcinoma, which is the most common type of esophageal cancer. Small and localized tumors are typically removed with surgery, while advanced tumors demand to use chemotherapy, radiotherapy, or a combination of both. The prognosis depends, among other things, on the spread of the tumor and the associated medical complications.

### Symptoms

Regurgitation of food back through the esophagus and possibly the mouth, thoracic pain unrelated to eating, difficulty swallowing solids or liquids, indigestion or heartburn, vomiting blood, and weight loss.

### Testimonial

I lost my mother to cancer; I didn't know enough about MMS at the time. I am now trying to help my father overcome esophageal cancer. He was diagnosed 18 months ago. He's 82, and doctors were not at all hopeful, yet, 18 months later, we are still here.

In my opinion, the reason he's doing so well is that, two years ago, before the cancer diagnosis, he was taking MMS with the old protocol of 15-drop doses, mornings and evenings. I think he was in good condition. His tumor hasn't grown or spread since the diagnosis. Doctors are confused because they believe that the tumor is still there and still dangerous.

He is following the new Protocol 2000 without MMS2 since he can't swallow the capsules.

I persevere. It's hard sometimes and tempting to give up when MMS1 makes him feel bad. So many protocols can be overwhelming for the caretaker (MMS1/MMS2/CDS/DMSO, swallowing, bathing, enemas, etc.).

## Treatment

Appropriate treatment, for this case, would be Protocol C, or Protocol B as an alternative, and increasing the dose to 3 ml CDS diluted in 100 ml water, ten times a day (C-30). Combine with Protocol K (DMSO) for 3 to 6 months. In the evening, apply Protocol J if possible.

As with any cancer protocol, you can add to the treatment 5 grams of *Artemisia annua* a day, in infusions, and the ingestion of 15 grams of fresh *Kalanchoe daigremontiana*. Make sure to follow an adequate anticancer diet, low in sugars and other substances that acidify the body. Adapt the protocol to each case.

