

Cancer

Lung cancer

Background

Lung cancer is a disease of uncontrolled cell growth in tissues of the lung. This growth may lead to metastasis, which is the invasion of adjacent tissue and infiltration beyond the lungs. The vast majority of primary lung cancers are carcinomas of the lung, derived from epithelial cells. Lung cancer, the most common cause of cancer-related death in men and women, is responsible for 1.3 million deaths worldwide annually, as of 2004. The most common symptoms are shortness of breath, coughing (including coughing up blood), and weight loss.

The main types of lung cancer are *small cell lung carcinoma* and *non-small cell lung carcinoma*.

Prognosis

Prognostic factors in non-small cell lung cancer include presence or absence of pulmonary symptoms, tumor size, cell type (histology), degree of spread (stage) and metastases to multiple lymph nodes, and vascular invasion. For patients with inoperable disease, prognosis is adversely affected by poor performance status and weight loss of more than 10%. Prognostic factors in small-cell lung cancer include performance status, gender, stage of disease, and involvement of the central nervous system or liver at the time of diagnosis.

For non-small cell lung carcinoma (NSCLC), prognosis is generally poor. Following complete surgical resection of stage IA disease, five-year survival is 67%. With stage IB disease, five-year survival is 57%. The five-year survival rate of patients with stage IV NSCLC is about 1%.

For small cell lung carcinoma, prognosis is also generally poor. The overall five-year survival for patients with SCLC is about 5%. Patients with extensive-stage SCLC have an average five-year survival rate of less than 1%. The median survival time for limited-stage disease is 20 months, with a five-year survival rate of 20%.

According to data provided by the National Cancer Institute, the median age of death for cases of lung cancer in the United States is 70 years, and the median age is 71 years.

Case study

Female patient, aged 62, advised by her doctor to seek for our help due to the advanced stage of lung cancer (CEA -103) and related symptoms: shortness of breath, cough, chest pain, depression (suicidal mood), dizziness, general weakness. The history of her disease began with development of a mass tissue in the intestine. Hers is a known case of hereditary cancer predisposition.

Discussions:

Our major target was to search for the origin of cancer, explain it to the patient and to attempt relieving the syndromes of acute pain, cough, fatigue and depression with Ψ -TC correction – 7-10 sessions.

Ψ -TI scan revealed a number of abnormalities in intestine functions, constipation. Biometrical report had shown abnormality with bacterial balance.. We searched for the explanation from the patient, questioning for all possible details that could explain such an unusual data. Finally the patient revealed that she was trying antiaging method “colon coffee cleansing” 3 times a day for 8 years.

Half year ago doctors informed her of mass in the intestine. She searched for the alternative treatment and visited some doctor, who advised her to use *Ganoderma lucidum*. She was taking orally 90 pills of *Ganoderma lucidum* spores per day and performed colon cleansing with *Ganoderma lucidum* tincture 3 times a day for 3-4 months. Her condition was worsening and CEA had grown up to 133.

Thus we set our emergency task at minimum: just to try to help to reduce her pain, suffer and relieve patient’s frustration. Parallel to Ψ -TC sessions we provided special training to restore the body natural

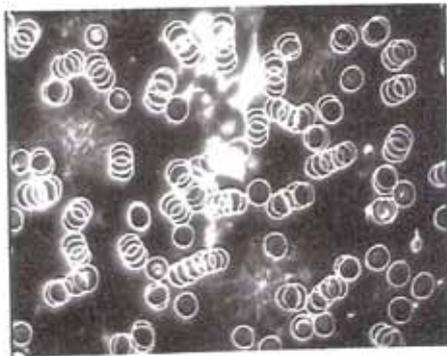
functions of the patients as a support measure. It was a tough task for her after 8 years of “colon coffee cleansing” and excessive healthcare methods.



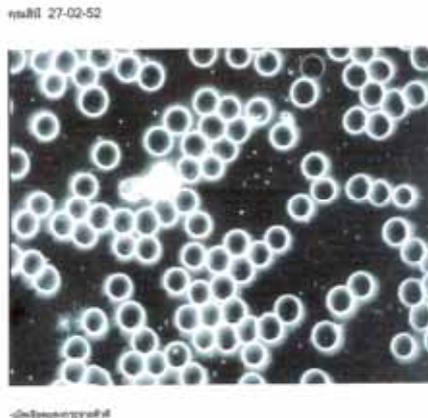
Pic.1. CT scan - before



Pic.2. after 7 sessions of Ψ -TC correction



Pic.3. Life blood cells test before



Pic.4. Life blood cells test after 7 Ψ -TC sessions

CT scan and live blood cell tests verified the positive changes in cellular structures.

Conclusion and Results:

- Alleviation of pain and cough.
- The patient felt much better, brighter and stronger.
- CT scan revealed a slight tendency to a tumor decrease
- Live Blood test have shown the improvements as well.

The patient got hope and decided to fight for the recovery. She was recommended to further consultations at the hospital.