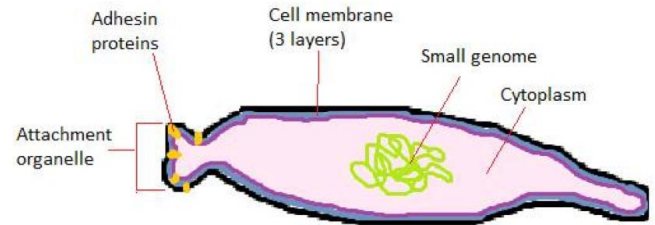


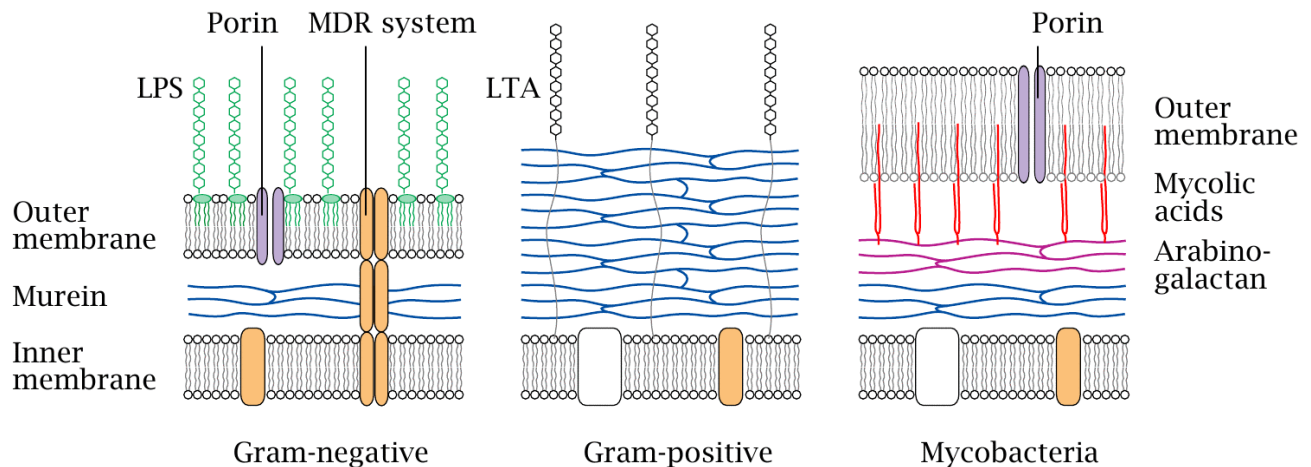
Atypical bacteria are bacteria that lack certain structures and/or metabolic capabilities. They live as parasitic bacteria by relying on the host cell metabolic machine for energy or structure supply. There are three major groups of pathogenic or potentially pathogenic atypical bacteria including Mycoplasma, Chlamydia and Rickettsia.

Mycoplasmas are the smallest bacteria, typically being 0.15-0.30 micrometers. They are the only prokaryotes that lack a cell wall structure and contain sterols in their cytoplasmic membrane. They can live either as intracellular or free-living organism. Sample species of Mycoplasma include Mycoplasma pneumoniae, Mycoplasma genitalium, Mycoplasma hominis, and Mycoplasma fermentans.



Chlamydia and Rickettsia are obligate Gram negative intracellular parasites unable to synthesize their own ATP. They replicate in membrane-bound organelles in epithelial cells and the cytoplasm of endothelial cells. Sample species of Chlamydia include Chlamydia pneumoniae and Chlamydia trachomatis. Sample species of Rickettsia are Rickettsia prowazekii, one of the Lyme's disease co-infections. All these organisms are resistant to antibiotics that disrupt cell-wall biosynthesis.

Mycobacteria are acid-fast bacteria that have a very thick, protective, waxy cell wall. The hardy



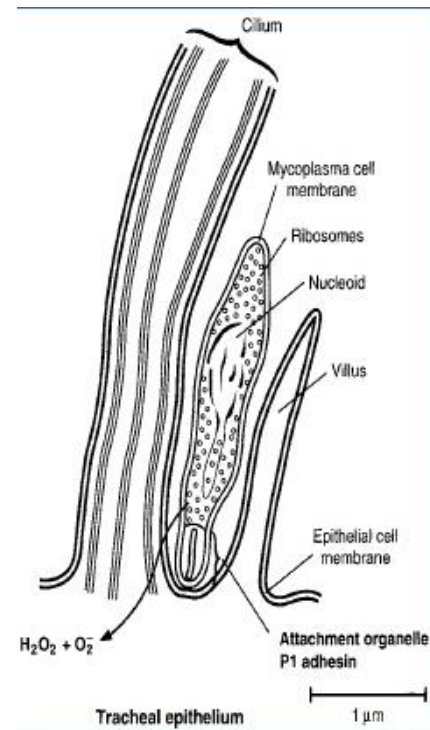
cell wall is neither truly Gram negative nor positive. They are naturally resistant to a number of antibiotics that disrupt cell-wall biosynthesis. They grow very slowly. The waxy lipid, mycolic acid, large amount lipid presented in the cell wall renders them resistant to regular staining, however, they can be stained using an acid fast staining method. Mycobacteria are obligate aerobes that can be found in the environment in soil, water, vegetables, and even in domestic animals and dairy products. It is a different type of bacteria compared to mycoplasma.

Lacking of a cell wall structure or abnormal cell wall structure renders multiple antibiotics ineffective because they are resistant to antimicrobials which target the bacteria's cell wall. Detection of an infection is limited by the absence of commercially available diagnostic tests.

### 1) Mycoplasma Toxicities

The Mycoplasma infection process begins with attachment of the bacteria to the surface of epithelial cells, then release of toxins such as peroxide and superoxide. The attachment also induces infiltration of lymphocytes and plasma cells with the production of multiple arrays of cytokines. These cytokines and toxins cause inflammation and injury to the epithelial tissue structure. Mycoplasma can also fuse its cell membrane with the epithelial cell to become an intracellular organism and further replicate inside the epithelial cells.

Mycoplasma steals lipids and cholesterol from the mitochondria, the components that produce energy. This makes the mitochondria to become 'leaky' and lose electrons causing reduced efficiency in ATP production. The infection can cause cell death. After the infected cell dies, the replicated bacteria are released and infect nearby healthy cells. As more infected cells die, it can create a fluid filled cyst. It also interrupts the regular programmed cell death process causing polyps growth. The organism can make their way into the nucleus and disrupt the host genome causing malignant transformations. Types of cancer associated with *Mycoplasma* include colon cancer, gastric cancer, lung cancer, prostate cancer and renal cancer. The macrophage can become the host of mycoplasma through its phagocytosis process and carry the bacterium to multiple locations of the body. As they adopt host cellular components to replicate, their cell membrane structure can mimic host cell surface composition, causing autoimmune, since the immune system could not differentiate them from host's own cell.



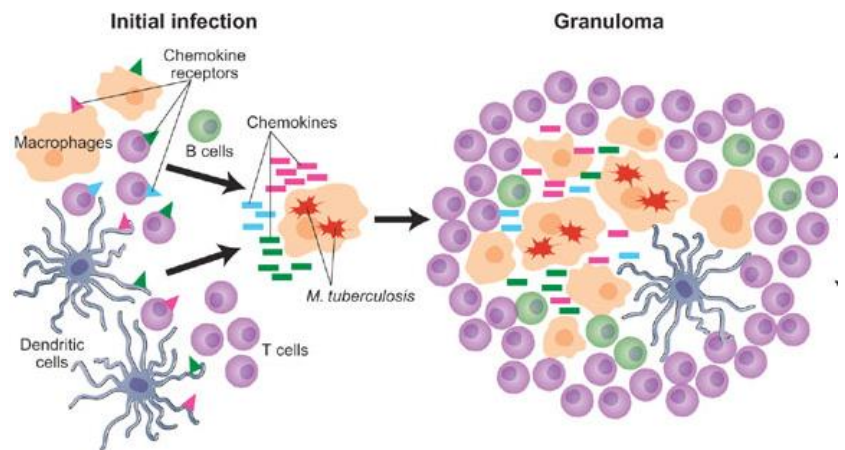
### 2) Chlamydiae and Rickettsia Toxicities

Chlamydiae and Rickettsia are an obligate Gram-negative intracellular bacterium that only replicate inside the eukaryotic host cells because they depend on the host cell to supply them with the ATP. Therefore, *Chlamydiae* and Rickettsia cannot be propagated in bacterial culture media in the clinical laboratory. Infection of Chlamydiae and Rickettsia can cause infiltration of lymphocytes. Infected macrophage can carry the bacteria to other part of the body and cause infections of other organs. Rickettsia are notable for their transmission by arthropod vectors including lice, ticks and mites. Rickettsia can injure endothelial cells and cause hemorrhagic vasculitis which often presents as a rash. The infection can also cause pneumonia or hepatitis (Q fever) or injure the central nervous system which may resulting in death (Rocky Mountain spotted fever). Rickettsia is also a coinfection of Lyme disease.

### 3) Mycobacterial Toxicities

Once Mycobacterium infects the host, tissue damage can be caused by the mycobacteria toxins and inflammation due to the lymphocytes infiltration. The Mycobacterial carbohydrate surface antigens trigger the macrophage to engulf the Mycobacteria. Routine treatment may require use of special antibiotics for over a period of a year following an initial 8 weeks of intensive treatment. As a result, the immune system reacts with a Cell Mediated Immunity (CMI) in which the T cells and fibroblasts aggregate to form two layers surrounding the infected macrophage to seal it inside a barrier from which it cannot escape. Such a response causes granulomas formation.

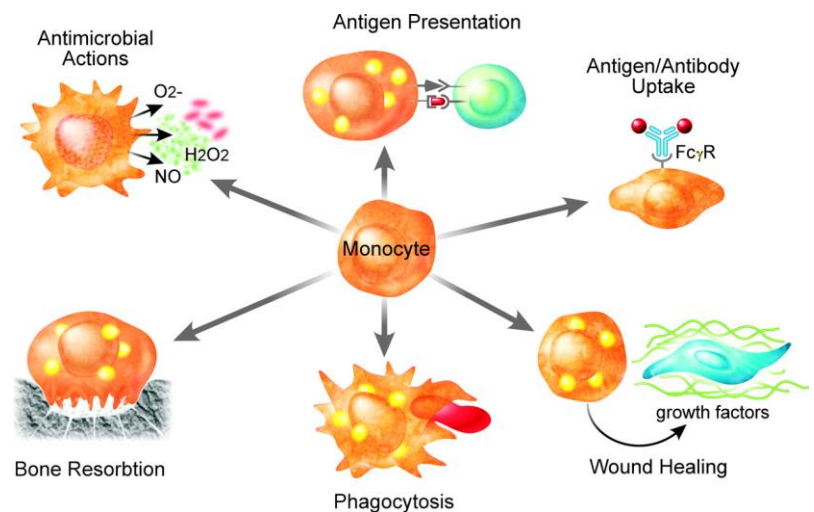
Research has found that Sarcoidosis can be caused by mycobacterial infections. The granulomas can burst damaging the nearby tissue and causing further granulomas formation. The immune system may also display a humoral immunity, an aggressive form of mycobacterioses conferred by B cells. Since B cells can only act upon infected bacteria if they are extracellular (i.e. outside cells) and thus antibodies produced by B cells are ineffective against mycobacteria that are hiding inside macrophages. This can cause immune system to become hypersensitized. Patients may exhibit asthma and allergies with abnormally high allergic response to allergens. Patients may also develop autoimmune conditions when the sensitized immune system begin attacking their own tissue or organs.



#### 4) Macrophage Toxicities

Infection of microphages by atypical bacteria and mycobacteria can cause disruption of the macrophage's secretion of inflammatory cytokines and its ability to produce oxygen free radicals to fight the infection. Macrophage engulfs and digests cellular debris, foreign substances, microbes, and cancer cells. They play a critical role in a nonspecific defense (innate immunity) and also help initiate specific defense mechanisms (adaptive immunity) by recruiting other immune cells such as lymphocytes. Suppression of the macrophage due to the infection can significantly lower the patient's immunity and render them vulnerable to further infections by bacteria, fungi and parasites.

In addition to the critical immune function, macrophages also play important roles in muscle regeneration, wound healing, and iron homeostasis. Macrophages release soluble substances that influence the proliferation, differentiation, growth, repair, and regeneration of muscle, tendon, bone, connective tissues, etc. When the tissue is injured, the macrophage debride damaged tissue and secrete growth factors and other cytokines to induce and speed angiogenesis, and other healing activities. Infection of the macrophage can also cause problems in muscle regeneration, wound healing and iron homeostasis.



**Mycoplasma pneumoniae** is the most common pathogenic Mycoplasma which spreads from person to person by aerosol causing pneumonia, tracheobronchitis, pharyngitis, and asthma in humans. It may be responsible for up to 40% of community-acquired pneumonias. The infection can cause chronic lung disease such as COPD, Chronic bronchitis, and bronchiectasis. Cytokine production and lymphocyte activation due to the infection may either minimize disease and eliminate the infection, or cause immune hypersensitivity leading to the development of

bronchial asthma, and worsen damage to the respiratory epithelium causing the development, progression and acute exacerbations of COPD. The infection also leads to the provocation of ineffective immune-mediated inflammatory responses, contributing to autoimmunity and the development of pulmonary fibrosis and a variety of extrapulmonary complications involving the skin and the nervous, cardiovascular, renal, gastrointestinal, musculoskeletal and hematologic systems. Research has found that such extrapulmonary complications occur in as many as 25% of infected persons. Neurologic complications are among the most common extrapulmonary manifestations.

**Mycoplasma genitalium** can infect the urinary tract and cause urethritis. Although some infected patients are asymptomatic, it can cause urethritis in men with symptoms of discharge from the penis and a burning sensation while urinating. In women, it can cause cervicitis, endometritis, and salpingitis. It can cause infertility in both men and women. It also plays a role in the development of urogenital tract cancers.

**Mycoplasma hominis** can infect the kidney and cause kidney inflammation. It can also cause kidney cysts, scars and chronic kidney disease in severe cases. Symptoms include back, flank, and suprapubic pain; hematuria or dark colored urine; increased urination frequency, burning or irritation with urination, increased urination at night, or bubbles in urine. Other symptoms may include body heaviness, tiredness, and muscle weakness. *Mycoplasma hominis* can also infect the reproductive system and cause infertility.

**Mycoplasma fermentans** infections can cause chronic fatigue syndrome. It commonly infects the synovial lining of joints through the skin. Research has found that 90% of patients with rheumatoid arthritis test positive for mycoplasma in the synovial fluid. The most common mycoplasma species associated with rheumatoid arthritis is *Mycoplasma fermentans*, but *Mycoplasma pneumoniae* and other *Mycoplasma* species have also been found. *Mycoplasma* or other stealth microbes may be an underlying factor in most forms of arthritis. *Mycoplasma fermentans* also affects the muscles and other tissues of the musculoskeletal system causing fibromyalgia and chronic fatigue syndrome. It can also cause neurodegenerative diseases such as multiple sclerosis, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS). Symptoms include flu-like aches and pains, a feeling of coldness and heaviness in certain areas of the body, muscle spasms, joint stiffness, balance problems, night sweats, fever, headaches, sleep problems, loss of concentration and memory, depression, and irritability. It is the most common Lyme co-infection.

**Chlamydia pneumoniae** is an obligate intracellular bacterium that causes most pneumonia or bronchitis. *C. pneumoniae* infection is ubiquitous. Virtually everyone is infected at some point in life, and reinfection occurs commonly. Its infection reaches 50% at the age of 20, and continues to increase slowly to 70% to 80% at ages 60 to 70. When the lung is infected, *C. pneumoniae* can also infect the blood monocyte in the lungs and it is carried to other locations. The heart can be infected when the patient's heart yang is deficient due to aging or other health problems.

*Chlamydia pneumoniae* infection has found to be associated with increased serum C-reactive protein levels. The most current hypothesis views inflammation as the major risk factor of developing atherosclerotic plaque and the rupturing of the plaque. C-reactive protein is one of the most sensitive indicators of acute and chronic inflammation and predicts the risk of myocardial infarction, stroke, peripheral arterial disease and sudden cardiac death, even among apparently healthy individuals. *Chlamydia pneumoniae* infection can cause inflammation which results in chronic or repetitive endothelial injury to the blood vessel leading to the development of Atherosclerosis. Atherosclerosis is an intima-based lesion that accrues plaque slowly over decades. It obstructs the blood flow and causes chest pain and angina when blood flow is partially blocked.

Atherosclerotic plaque can be ruptured and cause acute vessel thrombosis leading to a heart attack. When blood flow is totally blocked, it causes coronary artery disease, acute myocardial infarction, heart attack, cerebrovascular disease, stroke and peripheral vascular diseases.

**Chlamydia trachomatis** is the most frequent infection of STD causing of female sterility by scarring fallopian tubes and blindness. It also causes urethritis and conjunctivitis or trachoma both in adults and children. Trachoma is the primary source of infectious blindness in some parts of rural Africa and Asia.

**Rickettsia prowazekii** infection can cause epidemic typhus fever which is life threatening and requires immediate treatment. *Rickettsia prowazekii* infections are notable for their transmission by arthropod vectors including lice, ticks and mites. Symptoms include headache, fever, chills and body rash. However, *R. prowazekii* sometimes remain latent and reoccur years later; this form is called Brill–Zinsser disease. Recrudescence typhus is usually mild, with lower mortality rates.

**Mycobacteria tuberculosis** is an airborne pathogen which mainly infect lungs and cause TB with lung structure damage. The bacteria can also infect CSF, urinary tract, lymphatic system and joints causing damage or granulomas formation in these organs. Patients usually acquired the bacteria at young age and takes many years to have symptoms manifest since they grow very slowly. It may take 2-6 weeks to do the laboratory culture. The slow growth requires long term use of antibiotics causing the emergence of resistance. Some strains are resistant to all first and second line drugs currently available.

**Mycobacteria avium complex** (MAC) consists of two species: *M. avium* and *M. intracellulare*. **Mycobacteria Kansasii** and MAC are found in many places in the environment including tap water, fresh and ocean water, milk, bird droppings, soil, and house dust. The infection starts at the lung through inhalation and the digestive tract by ingestion. The infections can cause chronic lung disease such as sarcoidosis, airway hypersensitivity conditions such as asthma and allergies, and digestive track problem such as stomach ulcers. Research has demonstrated the isolation and/or identification of *Mycobacteria avium* complex or a closely related strain *Mycobacteria paratuberculosis* from sarcoid skin lesions and cerebrospinal fluid. The microbes multiply and colonize in the lungs, and then enter the bloodstream and spread throughout the body, affecting almost every organ including lymph nodes, liver, spleen, bone marrow, intestines, skin and brain. Symptoms include fever or chills, night sweats, abdominal pains, diarrhea, weight loss, fatigue, swollen glands, anemia with low red blood cells. Infection of the stomach through contaminated water and food can spread to the digestive tract causing symptoms of stomach pain, nausea and vomiting, appetite loss, constipation and/or diarrhea. It can lead to the development of stomach and intestinal ulcers. Patients may also develop other problems such as blood infections, hepatitis and pneumonia. Depending on the host's immune system, the severity of the infection varies significantly. Antibiotics are not an effective treatment.

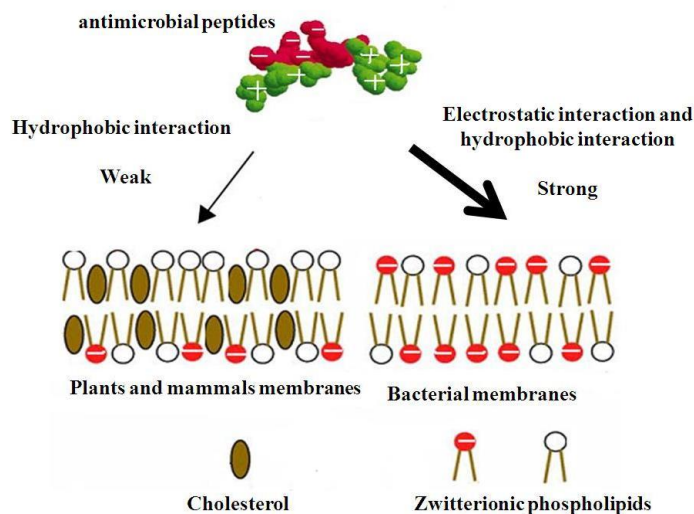
**Mycobacteria leprae** infection causes leprosy or Hansen's disease. The bacteria are thought to be passed through skin and nasal mucosa. It is mostly found in warm tropical countries. The bacteria's doubling time is extremely slow, 14 days which makes it particularly hard to fight. The mycolic acids within the waxy walls are very large lipids with chains ranging from 60 to 80 carbons long. Covalent bonds link these lipids to one another forming a very thick surrounding that is solid at room temperature. This large hydrophobic shell prevents polar molecules, such as germicides commonly used in hospitals, from entering the cell.

**Co-Infections:** Atypical bacterial and mycobacterial infections can greatly suppress the immune system function, especially innate immunity and cell-mediate immunity and patients may be

mediated immune reactions. The infection may also exhaust the B cell mediated humoral system and patients may be infected by fungi, gram positive bacteria and virus.

### Treatment Recommendations

In TCM, the infection of atypical bacteria and mycobacteria are caused by cold damp and/or damp heat toxins. Such toxins make their way into the human body through inhalation, ingestion, skin contact and through the urinary tract when patients' immune system is weekend. Treatments that removes the cold damp and/or damp heat toxins are recommended based on the location of the infections. Formulas employed may have direct antimicrobial properties, or help enhance the immune function to help clear infections by stimulating the production of intracellular antimicrobial peptide. The cell membrane of the atypical bacteria and mycobacteria is highly negative charged which has high affinity to the highly positively charged antimicrobial peptides. Binding of the antimicrobial peptides to the bacteria membrane surface results in the disruption of bacterial cell membranes and killing of the intracellular parasitic germs.



Treatment also requires formulas that help clear the nodule, dissolve the granulomas or scars, and repair the tissue damage. Formulas that helps clear Gram negative and other types of bacteria may also be required. LC Balancer, Brown and Xcel are also required to support liver and kidney function for effective waste processing and secretion. If patients are also co-infected with virus and gram positive germs, Bitter, Brown, Qi and LC Balancer are also required.

**Lung Infection:** The infection can cause many chronic lung diseases including COPD, bronchiectasis, IPF, Sarcoidosis, asthma with symptoms of shortness of breath, coughing and mucus, as well as upper respiratory symptoms including sinus congestion, post-nasal dripping, excessive phlegm. Treatment requires ClearLung, Jade, Java, and NewBase to help clear lung atypical bacteria and mycobacteria infections. ClearLung helps clear inflammation and remove lung heat. Jade helps enhance Lung Qi to boost lung immunity. Java helps improve lymphatic circulation and clear damp toxins. NewBase helps remove kidney deficiency heat and improves adrenal function. Patients can experience symptom improvement with one day of treatment and total symptom elimination with 3 days of treatment. 3-4 weeks of treatment is required for significant improvement. 6 weeks to 3 months of treatment may be required to have sustained results. CL-2 may be required for lung gram negative bacterial infections. Patients may also have co- infections by the parasite and treatment requires Pulmin to clear the parasite infection and Respanin to clear the die-off effect, and the irritation to the pulmonary blood vessel by the parasite toxins. Soup B is required to dissolve the granulomas and Soup A is required to help repair lung tissue damage. CL-3 may be required for infection by the fungi.

**Heart Infections:** The infection can cause atherosclerosis, atrial fibrillation, congestive heart failure, endocarditis and blood vessel inflammations. Symptoms include shortness of breath, fatigue, chest heaviness, or chest pain for chronic cases. Patients may also experience acute symptoms including fever, pale skin, chills, night sweat, muscle or joint pains, nausea, heart murmur, blood in urine, broken blood vessels which may manifest as a rash or spider veins.

Treatment requires Kardinin, Myogen and CV formula. Kardinin helps clear the heart atypical bacteria and mycobacteria infections. Myogen enhances heart yang to reduce heart inflammation. CV helps improve blood circulation of the coronary arteries. M-2 may be required for heart gram negative bacterial infections. Anginen is required to dissolve granulomas and King is required to help repair heart tissue damage. Enlighten and Blood Tonic may be required to reduce blood vessel inflammation.

**Kidney Infection:** Symptoms include back, flank, and suprapubic pain; hematuria, or dark colored urine, increased urination frequency, burning or irritation with urination, increased urination at night, or bubbles in urine. Symptoms may also include body heaviness, tiredness, and muscle weakness. Treatment requires Nefnin to clear kidney atypical bacteria and mycobacteria infections and K-2 to clear the kidney gram negative bacterial infection. Renogen is recommended to help dissolve the granulomas. Cellgen is recommended to help repair kidney tissue damage. If the atypical bacteria and mycobacteria infections can't be cleared completely, N-2 is recommended as the backup. If the gram negative bacteria can't be cleared completely, K-3 is recommended as the backup.

**Urinary/Genital Tract Infections:** Symptoms include abnormal discharge, burning sensation while urinating, genital and vaginal pain, itching and discharge that is abnormal in color, smell or amount. Treatment requires Mycocin to clear urinary/genital tract atypical bacteria and mycobacteria infections. BI is recommended to clear gram negative bacterial infections and inflammation, as well as to dissolve the scar and granulomas in the bladder. For female patients, Sissy is recommended to clear the gram negative bacterial infection and inflammation, as well as to dissolve scars and granulomas in the uterus.

**Liver Infections:** Symptom include pain at the upper right quadrat, fatigue, feelings of depression, anger, stress, poor digestion, poor appetite, bloating and gas due to liver inflammation and injury caused by the infection and the resulting increased portal vein pressure. Treatment requires Bilegen to clear liver atypical bacteria and mycobacteria infections, enhance immunity and repair damage. L-2 is required to help clear gram negative bacterial infections. L-3 will serve as the backup of L-2. G-2 may be required to clear gallbladder gram negative bacterial infections.

**Stomach Infections:** Symptoms include poor digestion, loss of appetite, stomach pain, and bloating. Treatment requires Stomacin to clear the stomach atypical bacteria and mycobacteria infections and Silver to clear stomach gram negative bacterial infections. Formula F is recommended to clear stomach infections by a fungi type of bacteria. Spring Capsule is recommended to enhance blood flow to the stomach. SJ is recommended to help repair stomach lining damage. Formula B is recommended to enhance stomach immunity. If the gram negative bacteria can't be cleared completely, Formula E is recommended as the backup.

**Intestinal Infections:** Symptoms include constipation and/or diarrhea, abdominal pain, and gas. Treatment requires Colomycin to clear intestinal atypical bacteria and mycobacteria infections. If patients has been diagnosed with Ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease, Java is recommended to clear the infections. Colonacin is recommended as the backup. Silver is recommended to help clear intestinal gram negative bacterial infections. Pearl may be required to enhance intestinal immunity. For patients with a severe colon ulcer, Colitagen is recommended to help heal the ulcer and WhiteHead is recommended to reduce colon inflammation.

**Peritoneal Cavity Infections:** The infection can cause non-tuberculous mycobacterial peritonitis. Symptoms include abdominal pain, poor appetite, weakness, nausea and fever in severe cases. Treatment requires Peritonin to clear intestinal atypical bacteria and mycobacteria infections and

S-2 to clear gram negative bacterial infection and dissolve granulomas and scars. Pearl may be required to enhance immunity.

**Brain Infections:** The infection can cause irritation to neurons resulting in abnormal brain neuron activity. Symptoms include focal and/or grand seizures, uncontrollable muscle contractions, headache, and other psychiatric problems such as schizophrenia and bi-polar disorder. Treatment requires Brainin to clear the brain atypical bacteria and mycobacteria infections, and P-2 to clear gram negative bacterial infection. Gold may be required to dissolve granulomas and scars. Platinum may be required to reduce inflammation which can be caused by toxins from dissolved scar tissue. Lifegen may be required to repair tissue damage and enhance immunity.

**Thyroid Gland, Face and Neck Infections:** Symptoms include a pressure feeling in the neck and facial tightness or pain in the forehead muscle. Treatment requires Thyrocin to clear the infection and Soup B to dissolve the scar and granulomas and help repair tissue damage.

**Lymph Node Infections:** The infection can cause enlarged or swollen lymph nodes which do not respond to antibiotics or heat reduction treatment. Treatment requires LymphClear to clear the infection. Breez may be required to improve lymph vessel contractions. Sona may also be required to improve lymph node processing. Gold may be required to dissolve hardened precipitates and granulomas.

**Musculoskeletal Infections:** Treatment requires Fibro to help dissolve granulomas and scars.

**Spine and Periphery Nerves:** Symptoms include sharp pain, burning or tingling sensations, and hyper sensitivity on the back, face, feet, hands or thigh. Pain killers may not help. Treatment requires Aurum to clear the infection. Fibro will also help heal the injuries.

**Muscle:** symptoms include muscle pain, weakness and easily fatigued or injured. Treatment requires Lotus to clear the infection and Flex to help repair tissue damage. Pine may be required as backup for Lotus.

**Bone:** symptoms include pain in the bone, weakness and easily fatigued. Treatment requires Ostenin to clear the infection and Martial for tissue damage repair.

**Joint:** Symptoms include joint pain, swelling and body heaviness and fatigue. Patients may have been diagnosed with either osteoarthritis or rheumatoid arthritis. Treatment requires WHITEE Patch and LC Balancer. For patients with body heaviness and rheumatoid conditions, Java is required to clear infections. LC Balancer with WHITEE Patch are required to repair joint damage.

**Bone marrow:** symptoms include body pain, weakness or unexplainable extreme chronic fatigue. Treatment requires Leukicin A to clear the infection and Leukicin B to repair tissue damage.

**Tendon:** symptoms include dull aches, feeling of cold, heaviness and being drained in the affected area, easily fatigued or exhausted with exertion or even with minor activities for severe case with periodic flair ups of sharp or radiating pains, non-injury related tendonitis. Treatment requires Fibromin A to clear the infection and Fibromin B to help repair tissue damage. FASTT Patch can also help the process of clearing the infection and repair the injury.

**Skin:** symptoms include scars or abnormal growths. Treatment requires Dermaticin to help clear the infection. Fibro will help repair tissue damage.

**Connective tissue:** symptoms include chronic fatigue and un-localized body pain that comes and goes. Treatment requires Plum to help clear the infection. Fibro will help repair tissue damage.



## Atypical Bacterial and Mycobacterial Treatment Summary

Locations	Myco Treatments	Supporting Treatments
Respiratory	ClearLung Jade Java NewBase	CL-2 for gram negative germ Pulmin/Respanin for parasites Soup B to dissolve granulomas Soup A to repair tissue damage Optional: CL-3 for fungi
Heart	Kardinin	M-2 for gram negative germ Myogen to reduce inflammation CV to dissolve artery plaque Anginen to dissolve granulomas King to promote new tissue growth Enlighten/Blood Tonic to reduce blood vessel inflammation
Kidney	Nefnin	K-2 for gram negative germ K-3 as the backup of K-2 N-2 as the backup of Nefnin Renogen to dissolve scars Cellgen to grow new tissue
Urinary/Genital tract	Mycocin	BI to dissolve scars in bladder Sissy to dissolve scars in uterus
Liver	Bilegen	L-2 for gram negative germ L-3 is the back up of L-2 Optional: G-2 for gallbladder gram negative germ
Stomach	Stomacin	Silver for gram negative germ Formula E as the backup of Silver Spring Capsule enhances stomach blood flow SJ to repair stomach lining damage Formula B enhances the stomach immunity Optional: Formula F for fungi
Intestine	Colomycin Colonacin Java	Silver for gram negative germ Pearl to enhance intestinal immunity Colitagen/WhiteHead: If there is a colon ulcer
Peritoneal cavity	Peritonin	S-2 for gram negative germ & dissolve scars Pearl for immune enhancement
Brain	Brainin	P-2 for gram negative germ Gold to dissolve granulomas Lifegen to enhance immunity and repair damage
Thyroid/face, neck	Thyrocin	Soup B to dissolve scars and repair damage
Lymph Node	LymphClear	Breez for lymph vessel contraction Sona to enhance lymph processing Gold to dissolve granulomas
Spine and Nerve	Aurum	Fibro to dissolve scars and repair damage
Muscle	Lotus Pine	Fibro to dissolve scars Flex to repair tissue damage
Bone	Ostenin	Martial to repair tissue damage Fibro to dissolve scars
Joint	WHITEE Patch/LCB Java	WHITEE Patch/LCB for osteoarthritis WHITEE Patch/LCB/Java for Rheumatoid arthritis
Bone Marrow	Leukicin A	Leukicin B to repair tissue damage Fibro to dissolve scars
Tendon	Fibromin A FASTT Patch	Fibromin B to repair tissue damage Fibro to dissolve scars
Skin	Dermaticin	Fibro to dissolve scars and repair damage
Connective tissue	Plum	Fibro to dissolve scars and repair damage

### **Case 1: Successful Treatment of Asthma, Chronic Cough and Lung Infections**

*Shellie Sheetz, Chiropractic Assistant/Holistic Nutritionist/LMT, Reno, NV (February 2016)*

72 y.o. male was suffering from chronic asthma which was allergy related for the past ten years. The condition became a lot worse recently. His symptoms included runny eyes, runny nose, lots of mucous, wheezing and really bad breath. He has had frequent asthma attacks feels a tickle in his throat with a lot of phlegm production when he coughs. He was using an inhaler to control his wheezing. He bought an ozone generator which made his breathing better at night. But mucous production and wheezing was still there. Has been in contact with diesel emissions for years.

Dr. Sheetz thought his condition might be caused by lung infections with the mycobacteria, and recommended Wei Lab's lung formulas including Java, Jade, ClearLung and NewBase. After just one week of treatment, the patient saw amazing results.

His bad breath is completely gone. He is no longer using the inhaler. His lung feels clear and the air can reach deeper while breathing. No more coughing, no more coughing up of mucus and phlegm. The combined treatment of an ozone generator and Wei Lab's herbal formula has made a huge difference and patient is very excited about the improvement of the condition that has been bothering him for more than ten years.

### **Case 2: Successful Treatment of COPD Symptoms and Mycobacterial Infections**

*Angelica Kokkalis, West Lafayette, Indiana (July 2016)*

67 y.o. female who was diagnosed with COPD 6 years ago came to see Dr. Kokkalis. Her symptoms included coughing with clear Phlegm and severe shortness of breath with wheezing. Patient has started to use oxygen. Patient was recommended to use Wei Lab's lung treatment formulas including Soup A, Soup B, and LC Balancer. Dr. Kokkalis also gave her some hydrogen peroxide and cordycips to use.

After 3 weeks of the combined treatment, patient reported feeling well but her lungs aren't keeping up with her just yet. Patient explains that she has a low temperature fever that comes back every few weeks. The episodes included chills, low temperature fever, and shortness of breath upon exertion. It was suspected that the patient may have been dealing with a mycobacterial infection in the respiratory tract in addition to the COPD. Treatment including ClearLung, Java, Jade, NewBase (at 2/3 dosage) from Wei Labs was recommended that target lung mycoplasma.

During the first few days with the lung mycobacterial treatment, the patient reported that she was up all night, coughing up phlegm and blowing her nose. After giving the treatment another week, she felt a lot better. Patient reported no longer feeling sick but does still get out of breath. At this point in time, it was recommended that the patient complete the full lung mycobacteria protocol (4 weeks) and then stay strictly on the Soups.

After finishing the mycobacteria protocol, patient felt much better. She was no longer experience the re-occurring low grade fever and chills. At this point in time, the patient was also able to walk out to the mailbox without oxygen to pick up mail, go shopping without the use of oxygen, and pick up medicine at the pharmacy herself as well. When back on oxygen, her oxygen level can go up quickly from 87% to 96-97%. She is able to recuperate much faster now.

After 2 more months on the Soup A, Soup B, and LC Balancer, patient reported drastic improvements. She has been able to not use the oxygen at times. She can go without using the oxygen for 12 hours. Patient was happy to report that she was able to attend a class reunion and didn't use the oxygen at all during the evening; she was happy that she didn't have to carry the oxygen tank around. Patient is now continuing on the products and incorporating exercising a few times a week at the hospital using their bicycles and exercise equipment.

### **Case 3: Successful Treatment of Severe Cough and Phlegm**

*Lucille Buglisi, MD, Jacksonville, NC*

A 63 year old female patient was diagnosed with severe COPD and was on oxygen. The patient also had lower extremity edema, chronic fatigue, low energy, fibromyalgia, bloating, occasional diarrhea, and occasional acid reflux. She had recently caught a cold and had a severe cough with colored phlegm. She also had sinusitis issues, postnasal drip, and head congestion. Tests showed that her adrenals were weak as well. Due to her ailments, she woke up 1-3 times in the middle of the night.

Dr. Buglisi recommended Java, Jade, Newbase, and ClearLung for 4-5 days to help clear the lung infection. The patient reported that her phlegm almost cleared up overnight after using the 4 formulas. As she continued the treatment, her edema reduced and there was less fluid retention in her leg. After one week of treatment, the skin condition in her ears was almost gone, and she didn't need to use her steroid cream for the condition. Now, the patient started taking Soup A, Soup B, and LC Balancer to address her shortness breath due to COPD and Xcel to address her fatigue caused by her adrenal deficiency.

### **Case 4: Successful Treatment of Rheumatoid Lung Disease and Bronchiectasis**

*Charles Lerner, DC/LAC, Bantam, Connecticut (November, 2016)*

A 51-year old female with rheumatoid lung disease and Bronchiectasis initiated treatment with Dr. Lerner utilizing Wei Laboratories Soup A, LC Balancer and Clear Lung in February 2015. After three weeks, she reported increased energy, reduction of colored phlegm and had not used her inhaler since starting on course of treatment. At this point, she continued her treatment with only the Soup A and LC Balancer. After the next month, she was able to walk up a flight of stairs without becoming short of breath. She now enjoys increased stamina and does not feel the past symptoms of chest tightness. Her residual symptoms included bubbly mucus coming from the lungs, and a strong chest rattle in the morning. Dr. Lerner recommended the use of KS, Xcel and Java formulas to help with kidney function and to improve her immune function. After just two weeks, she was able to walk up five flights of stairs with a laptop, a purse and an additional bag of books and despite her exertion she did not lose her breath at all. After an additional month and a half, her chest tightness and rattle had completely gone. She now only experiences symptoms during times when she has a cold and uses Clear Lung as needed to help her to rebound from these occasional small infections very quickly.

### **Case 5: Successful Treatment of Breathing Problem**

*Robert Schwartz, Lac, ND, The Dalles, OR*

A 92 year old male WWII veteran was diagnosed with IPF. He had been using the Soups for a couple months, and his breathing had been improving. However, during the treatment, his breathing would occasionally become worse. He also had lower extremity edema, and Java and Xcel were recommended. He reported that with the addition of Xcel and Java, he initially got better then started to get worse again, and his breathing had not improved. It was thought that the patient may have had a lung infection, and Java, Jade, Newbase, and ClearLung were recommended. The patient reported that his symptoms had gotten much better since adding Jade, Java, Newbase, and ClearLung. The patient is now continuing with the IPF treatment of Soup A, Soup B, and LC Balancer.