

There are over 1,000 types of parasites that can live in the human body. However, many types of parasites cannot be detected due to the unavailability of accurate diagnostic tools, leading to many parasitic infections being severely under-diagnosed. Parasitic infections should be considered when a specific condition does not respond to typical treatments, or when routine treatments yield unexpected results. When treatments either cause symptom relief or symptoms getting worse, both scenarios can suggest that the patient has a parasitic infection.

When the parasite dies, it releases high amounts of toxins, causing the patient to experience symptoms that exhibit “heat” or inflammation (such as chronic/persistent diarrhea), a phenomenon known as “die-off.” It may occur during the 2nd week of treatment and last 5 days with a peak in symptoms on the 3rd day. Wei Laboratories’ Detocin Formula is recommended to counter the toxicity of the parasite’s die-off effects. Patients can feel very sick even with the use of Detocin. Depending on the type of parasite, other formulas including Brown, LC Balancer, Xcel, Levera, KS, BI, Whitehead and Probiosis are also required. Parsley water is also helpful. Parasites can harbor other bacteria, or mycobacteria, which can be released into the body after the parasite dies. Further recommendations that clear other bacteria may also be required.

Most parasites enter the human body through the gastrointestinal tract, although they can infect through skin contact and inhalation as well. Parasites that enter through the digestive tract are usually found in the bile duct and intestines; the most common bile duct parasites found are liver flukes and biliary ascariasis. Ascariasis, which is a type of roundworm, initially lives in the small intestine but later migrates to the bile duct. The main types of intestinal parasites are helminths and protozoa. The parasites and their waste products can cause inflammation of the intestinal wall, resulting in structural changes that can impair nutrient absorption, cause intestinal ulcers, diarrhea, and/or constipation; food particles may also get stuck in the intestines, resulting in toxin build up, foul flatulence, bad breath, and bloating. When parasites damage the liver and kidneys, the body’s ability to filter out toxins can become greatly diminished, resulting in skin problems, hair loss, nervous system damage, and insomnia. In addition, some “bloodsucking worms” leave open wounds in the intestine resulting in darker feces.

### **Liver Fluke and Bile Duct Parasite Infection**

Liver flukes are parasites that can infect humans and cause liver and bile duct disease. A person may never know they have liver flukes. It is difficult to diagnose the condition because the symptoms are similar to many other conditions. Patients may experience pain in the upper right abdomen when the liver flukes make their way from the intestines to the liver by burrowing through the lining of the liver causing the pain. The bile ducts can become blocked after long periods of time being infected and cause symptoms of pain in the upper right abdomen, nausea, diarrhea, and vomiting. Patients may also experience weight loss, hives, fever and malaise in severe case. Parasitic liver infections can cause high blood sugar and diabetes due to liver damage.

Liver fluke infection occurs through ingestion of fluke-filled fresh-water, or through the consumption of raw fish. The fluke dwells in the bile duct causing dilatation and chronic inflammation, followed by adenomatous hyperplasia and thickening of the bile duct wall. Most liver fluke patients have no symptoms, however when the symptoms do emerge, they are very similar to common digestive tract problems which includes: acute or chronic stomach pain in the upper right quadrant of the abdomen, abdominal pain, diarrhea, nausea or vomiting, gas or bloating, loose stools containing blood and mucus, rash or itchiness around the rectum or vulva, fatigue, and weight loss. These types of parasites can also release neurotoxins, causing emotional and behavioral problems.

Wei Laboratories’ Paramin and Detocin are recommended to clear the liver fluke infection. Paramin is a combination of “cold” and “warm” herbs that helps to expel parasites that are loosely attached to the bile duct through their anesthetic effects on the parasites and by also increasing bile duct contraction. The “cold” herbs reduce inflammation in the bile duct, while the “warm” herbs help to heal damage in the bile duct and intestines due to parasite infection. Patients can experience symptom improvement within 3 days of treatment. However, 3 or more weeks of treatment is required for significant improvement and sustained results by covering the length of a parasite’s life cycle. Detocin helps with symptoms of die-off from the parasite clearing treatment.

Bile duct parasites can cause bile duct inflammation and obstruction. The greasy precipitate of bile can tightly hold some of the parasites which may not be fully removed by the Paramin and cause bile flow blockage. Patients may experience symptoms of a dull ache or a feeling of pressure in the upper right quadrant, insomnia, bloating, poor digestion, greasy stool, and malabsorption of lipids. Paramin-R is recommended to help clear the blockage by dissolving the greasy precipitates and clearing the tightly attached parasite. Levera-R is recommended to help reduce bile duct inflammation. Silver helps clear bacterial infections and digestive tract irritation caused by toxic material or microbes released from bile ducts. L-2 helps clear liver and bile duct gram-negative bacterial infections. Bilegen helps enhance the liver's immune function to help repair bile duct damage. Liver flukes can also cause liver inflammation. Symptoms of liver inflammation include "formication" such as skin itching or crawling, genital itching or irritation. Levera is recommended to help clear liver inflammation. Brown and LC Balancer are recommended to help repair liver damage. Seeds may also be required to help remove parasites that are deeply embedded in the bile duct walls.

Bile duct parasites can also cause liver fibrosis with fibrotic and scar tissue formation, and the parasites can become trapped inside the scar cavity. Symptoms of liver fibrosis include loss of appetite, lack of energy or severe fatigue, weight loss, and bruises. Cirrhonin with Brown and LC Balancer is recommended to help resolve liver fibrosis or scarring to release the trapped parasites. Bile duct parasites can also cause gallbladder attacks, in which case the Gallbladder Formula is required to reduce gallbladder inflammation and resolve acute pain.

### **Protozoan Infections**

Protozoa are single-celled eukaryotic organisms that can be free-living or parasitic. They are one of the most common types of parasites, as well as one of the most diverse; many types of protozoa tend to inhabit the human gastrointestinal tract. Although the majority of these protozoa are non-pathogenic commensals, some can cause severe diseases or chronic conditions. There are two distinct stages in the development of a parasite: the cyst stage and the trophozoite stage. Once the cyst is ingested, it travels to the stomach where the acidic environment induces excystation in the small intestine where trophozoites are released. The pathogenic trophozoites attach to the intestine's epithelial cells in order to absorb nutrients from the intestinal lumen which causes intestinal damage and digestive symptoms.

#### **a) Giardiasis**

Giardiasis is the most common human protozoan infection. Giardiasis is caused by *Giardia lamblia* which affects the upper part of the small intestine, the duodenum, and jejunum. Around 200 million cases are reported each year. In 90% of cases, patients are asymptomatic; however, symptoms can range from acute or self-resolving diarrhea to chronic poor digestion, malnutrition, and weight loss.

When the cyst excystates to trophozoites, they attach to the epithelial cells of the intestine in order to absorb nutrients. Attachment of trophozoites to the villi could produce irritation or mucosal injury. This leads to structural changes in the villi which cause reduced absorption of folate, vitamin B12, and fat-soluble vitamins including carotene, vitamin A, and vitamin D. Even in asymptomatic cases there are structural changes in the villi. The structural changes also cause a deficiency in digestive enzymes such as lactase which can lead to lactose intolerance that can persist even after the clearance of the parasites.

Acute giardiasis starts with nausea, loss of appetite, and upper gastrointestinal uneasiness followed or accompanied by explosive, watery, foul-smelling diarrhea without blood or mucus. Other symptoms include flatulence, bloating, anorexia, cramps, and foul, sulfuric belching. Acute giardiasis usually resolves spontaneously in 3-4 days; however, the infection can still persist, and patients can be asymptomatic and become cyst passers.

Recommended treatment for acute giardiasis includes Probiosis and Protomin-R. Probiosis helps remove heat and reduce intestinal inflammation. Protomin-R clears damp and helps clear out the upper GI protozoa. Patients should experience symptom improvement in 1 day. 1 to 2 weeks of treatment is required for significant improvement and sustained results.

Acute giardiasis can also develop into long-standing, subacute infections in which the protozoan may have traveled to the bile duct. Symptoms include recurrent, brief episodes of loose, foul stools which may float or be yellow or frothy, intestinal gurgling, abdominal distention, and flatulence. Between episodes, the stools can be mushy, normal, or hard. Cramps are uncommon but sulfuric belching, anorexia, nausea, and epigastric uneasiness are common complaints that can spontaneously disappear. Chronic *Giardia lamblia* also provokes asthma, skin urticaria, arthritis, uveitis in the eye, allergy symptoms, and small intestinal bacterial overgrowth (SIBO).

Recommended treatment for chronic giardiasis includes Protomin, Protomin-R, Probiosis, and Detocin. Protomin is clear damp and helps to clear out the protozoa in the bile duct. Protomin-R helps clear out the upper GI protozoa. Probiosis helps remove heat and reduce intestinal inflammation. Detocin helps clear the protozoa in the liver and kidney and minimizes the symptoms of protozoan die off. Patients should experience symptom improvement with 3 days of treatment. 3-4 weeks of treatment is recommended for significant improvement and sustained results. Detocon-2 may also be required if the protozoan infection can't be completely cleared by Detocin.

After removing the parasites from the digestive tract, treatment with Spring Capsule, Spring Juice (SJ Formula), and Formula B is recommended to help improve the production of digestive enzymes, enhance nutrient absorption, and heal any possible ulcers in the duodenum. The Spring Capsule enhances the middle Jiao's Yang to increase blood flow to the stomach and the upper part of the small intestine including the duodenum and jejunum. The SJ will enhance the stomach Qi to help open up the pyloric sphincter and increase intestinal contractions. Patients should experience an improvement in better digestion, an increase in energy, and a reduction in pain in 3 days. 3-4 weeks of treatment is recommended for significant improvement and sustained results.

#### b) Amebiasis

Amebiasis is another common protozoan infection caused by *Entamoeba histolytica* which affects the large intestine. In the majority of cases, the infection is asymptomatic; however, an estimated 10% of cases lead to amoebic dysentery. The acute symptoms often start with mild diarrhea and lower abdominal pain which can progress to malaise, weight loss, and abdominal pain mimicking acute appendicitis. Diarrhea can progress to frank dysentery with bloody mucus. As opposed to bacterial enteritis, less than 40% of patients will develop a fever. The patient may also develop toxic mega colon. Ingested red blood cells are sometimes seen in the amoeba cell cytoplasm.

Treatment with WhiteHead is recommended for acute amebiasis. Whitehead helps remove heat, reduce colon inflammation, clear out the parasite infection, and resolve diarrhea. Patients should experience symptom improvement in 1 day. 1 to 2 weeks of treatment is required for significant improvement and sustained results.

Chronic amebiasis may present symptoms similar to those of inflammatory bowel disease (IBD) or may present with an asymptomatic abdominal mass which may be mistaken for a carcinoma. Patients may experience weakness, weight loss, and a pattern of diarrhea and constipation similar to irritable bowel syndrome (IBS). The chronic infestation has been associated with autoimmune diseases such as ulcerative colitis even after treating amoebic colitis.

Recommended treatment for chronic amebiasis includes Protomin-R, WhiteHead, and Detocin. Protomin-R helps clear out the protozoa from the upper GI tract. WhiteHead helps remove heat, reduce intestinal inflammation, and clear the protozoa from the lower GI tract. Detocin minimizes symptoms associated with protozoan die off.

After the cyst excystates to trophozoites, they colonize the large intestine, remain on the surface of the mucus layer, and feed on bacteria and food particles. In response to unknown stimuli, trophozoites move through the mucus layer and bore into the intestinal wall which can cause colon ulcers. Severe conditions can lead to fistulas.

Recommended treatment for colon ulcers or fistulas includes Colitagen and Whitehead. Colitagen helps heal the ulcers and restore tissue structure. Whitehead helps remove heat generated during the healing process and helps avoid intestinal bacterial overgrowth. Patients should experience symptom improvement in 3 days. 3-4 weeks of treatment is recommended for significant improvement and sustained results.

The parasite can enter the bloodstream where they are transported to the liver through the portal circulation, then to the kidneys, heart, lung, brain, or other organs causing tissue damage and abscesses. The liver is a frequent destination for the parasite, and liver abscesses are usually found in the right lobe of the liver. Symptoms of amebic liver disease include fever and tenderness in the upper-right quadrant of the torso.

Recommended treatment for liver abscesses includes Detocin, Levera, Brown, and LC Balancer. Detocin, KS and BI are recommended for kidney abscesses. Detocin helps clear the ameba and counter the toxicity of the ameba's toxins. Levera helps reduce liver inflammation. Brown and LC Balancer help heal liver damage. KS and BI help reduce kidney and bladder inflammation. Detocin-2 may be required if the infection persists.

### **Protozoan Infection of the GI, Liver, Kidney**

Besides amebiasis, other protozoan species can also cause infections in the GI, liver or kidney which can cause chronic GI/liver or chronic kidney disease (CKD). Parasitic liver infections can cause high blood sugar and diabetes. A high prevalence of parasitic infections has also been found in patients with renal disorders. Protozoan infections from *Blastocystis* sp., *Cryptosporidium* spp., and *Toxoplasma gondii* are the most common parasites in CKD patients. Studies with 173 patients undergoing hemodialysis have found that *Blastocystis* sp., *Cryptosporidium* spp., and *Toxoplasma gondii* infections can be as high as 23.9%, 24.5%, and 56.06%. Some patients also have multiple parasitic infections.

The recommended treatment for GI, Liver and kidney protozoan infections include Protomin-R, Protomin, and Detocin. Detocin-2 may also be required if the infection persists. Besides the treatment that helps remove parasite, other treatment that helps repair kidney and liver damage are also required. Treatment with Spring, SJ and Formula B is required to repair GI damage. Treatment with Brown and LC Balancer is required to repair liver damage. Treatment with Xcel, LC Balancer, and KS is required to repair kidney damage. Other formulas such as Anemic Formula and Formula C may also be recommended to restore kidney structure.

### **Parasite Infection of the Lungs**

Parasitic infections in the lungs can cause chronic lung conditions. Parasitic lung infections by protozoa, nematodes, and trematodes can cause lesions or cysts in the lung. Severe lesions or cysts may mimic tuberculosis and malignancy. Patients may be asymptomatic from the parasitic infection and lung lesions. However, the cysts can cause symptoms by compression of adjacent structures, and patients may experience chest pain, cough, phlegm production, hemoptysis (coughing up blood) or pneumothorax. Patients may also experience fever, wheezing if antigenic material is released from the cyst. The larvae of many parasite species can migrate to the lungs to mature through blood circulation as part of their life cycle causing lung irritation. Patients may experience cough, phlegm production, and wheezing. Pulmin is recommended in combination with Respanin to clear the infection. Pulmin moistens the lungs and respiratory tract and clears parasite infections in the lungs and the respiratory tract. Respanin helps clear the toxins and clear parasite "die off" symptoms. Patients can experience symptom improvement in 3 days, and 3-4 weeks of treatment is required for significant improvement and sustained results. Soup A, Soup B, and LC Balancer are also recommended if patients have cyst or lesions in the lungs.

### **Ascariasis and Helminth Infection**

Ascariasis is an infection caused by a parasitic round worm. Over 85% of patients have no symptoms due to the small number of worms. Moderate to heavy infestations cause various symptoms depending on which part of the body is affected. After the microscopic ascariasis eggs are ingested, they hatch in the small intestine, and the larvae migrate through the bloodstream or lymphatic system into the lungs. The symptoms are then similar to asthma or pneumonia including a persistent cough, shortness of breath, and wheezing. After spending 6 to 10 days in the lungs, the larvae travel to the throat where they are coughed up and then swallowed. The larvae mature into adult worms in the small intestine and cause symptoms of abdominal pain, nausea, and vomiting, diarrhea, or bloody stools. Patients with a large number of worms may have severe abdominal pain, fatigue, weight loss, or malnutrition.

Ascariasis initially lives in the intestines, but later migrates to the bile duct. Symptoms of biliary ascariasis are abdominal pain, fever, jaundice, vomiting of round worms, and distended gallbladder. The condition can cause biliary tract stones, infection, or pancreatitis. Blood tests may show leukocytosis, and mildly elevated alkaline

phosphatase, transaminase, and bilirubin. Other types of the Helminths such as tape worms, flatworms, or round worms can also infect the GI tract and the biliary system causing related symptoms.

Recommended treatment for ascariasis and Helminth infection in the biliary system includes Paramin and Detocin. Recommended treatment for ascariasis and Helminth infection in the digestive tract includes Helmin and Detocin. Paramin helps remove the parasite from the biliary system and Helmin helps remove the parasite from the digestive tract. Detocin helps remove heat, reduce intestinal inflammation, and counter the toxic effects of the parasite's toxins. Patients should experience symptom improvement with 3 days of treatment. 3-4 weeks of treatment is recommended for significant improvement and sustained results. Helmin-2 may also be required if the infection still persists. Levera-R, Paramin-R, Levera, Bilegen, Brown and LC Balancer may also be required for patients with bile duct parasites.

### Other Types of Parasite Infections

There are many other types of parasite that infect the human body. For pinworms, Green formula is recommended. For nematodes, Namacin and Green are recommended. For hook worms and tape worms, Tahoe is recommended. For intestinal hook worms, Red is recommended. For tapeworms and large size, intestinal parasites tightly adhere to intestinal walls, Queen in combination with Bronze is recommended. For parasites or worms deeply embedded in the bile duct and intestinal walls, Seeds is recommended.

### Summary of Wellness Recommendations

Parasite	Location	Treatment
Liver Fluke	Bile duct/Liver	Paramin, Detocin Additional: Levera-R, Paramin-R, Silver, L-2, Bilegen, Levera, Brown, LC Balancer Optional: Seeds, Cirrhonin, Gallbladder
Acute Giardiasis (Protozoa)	Duodenum/Jejunum	Paramin-R, Probiosis
Chronic Giardiasis (Protozoa)	Duodenum/Jejunum/Bile Duct	Protomin, Paramin-R, Probiosis, Detocin Additional: Detocin-2, Spring, SJ, Formula B
Acute Amebiasis (Protozoa)	Large Intestine	Whitehead
Chronic Amebiasis (Protozoa)	Large Intestine/Liver/Kidney	Protomin-R, WhiteHead, Detocin Additional: Colitagen, Detocin-2, Optional: LC Balancer, Brown, Xcel, KS, BI
Toxoplasmosis, Amebiasis-(Protozoa)	Liver/Kidney/Intestine	Detocin, Detocin-2, Protomin, Protomin-R Additional: LC Balancer, Brow, Xcel, KS, Anemic, Formula C, Spring, SJ, Formula B
Toxoplasmosis, Amebiasis (Protozoa)	Lung	Pulmin, Respanin Additional: Soup A, Soup B LC Balancer
Ascariasis/ Helminth	Intestine/Bile duct	Paramin, Helmin, Detocin Additional: Levera-R, Paramin-R, Levera, Bilegen, Brown, LC Balancer
Pinworms	Intestine	Green
Nematodes	GI, Nerve	Nemacin, Green
Hook Worms, Tape Worms	GI	Tahoe, Red
Tightly Attached Large Size Parasite	GI	Queen, Bronze
Deeply Embedded Parasite	GI/Bile Duct	Seeds

## **Usage at Full Dose**

Bilegen: 2 Capsules, 2 times a day  
Bronze: 2 capsules, 3 times a day  
Cirrhonin: 2 capsules, 3 times a day  
Colitagen: 3 Capsules, 3 times a day  
Detocin: 3 Capsules, 3 times a day  
Detocin-2: 2 Capsules, 3 times a day  
Green: 2 Capsules, 3 times a day  
Helmin: 2 Capsules, 3 times a day  
Levera: 3 capsules, 3 times a day  
Levera-R: 3 capsules, 3 times a day  
Nemacin: 2 Capsules, 3 times a day  
Paramin: 3 Capsules, 3 times a day  
Paramin-R: 1 capsule, 3 times a day  
Probiosis: 2 Capsules, 3 times a day  
Protomin: 2 Capsules, 3 times a day  
Pulmin: 3 Capsules, 3 times a day  
Queen: 2 capsules, 3 times a day  
Red: 1 Capsule, 3 times a day  
Respanin: 2 Capsules, 3 times a day  
Seeds: 3 capsules, 3 times a day  
Tahoe: 2 Capsules, 3 times a day  
Whitehead: 2 Capsule, 3 times a day

## **Selected Case Studies**

### **Case One: Successful Treatment of Parasites, Headaches, and PTSD**

*Josephine Owen, ND, Horse Shoe, North Carolina (September 2015)*

A 50+ female went to Dr. Owen with arm pain, fatigue, headaches, and PTSD. The patient also complained of watery, itchy eyes and itchy scalp. After further tests, Dr. Owen discovered that the arm pain was due to parasite infection and recommended Paramin and Probiosis from Wei Labs. After 3-4 weeks of treatment, the patient stated that she was feeling much better, but she still had headaches and an itchy scalp. Dr. Owen then recommended liver treatment from Wei Labs consisting of Brown, LC Balancer, and Cirrhonin for 2 weeks. After 2 weeks of treatment, the patient stated that her headaches improved tremendously. The patient then told Dr. Owen that she was under a lot of stress and had suffered from severe trauma over the years. Dr. Owen recommended 4 weeks of Shengen which helps PTSD patients to restore the Default Mode Network (DMN) connections which are disrupted in PTSD patients. After using Shengen for 4 weeks, the patient reported that she felt more balanced and was able to handle stressful situations better. The patient stated that her headaches have decreased dramatically, and she feels like she has the most perfect health she has ever had in her life!

### **Case Two: Successful Treatment of Emphysema and Parasite Infection**

*Charles Lerner, MSAC/DC, Bantam, Connecticut (August 2015)*

A 65-year-old male patient was recently diagnosed with Emphysema and had been suffering from shortness of breath, difficulty breathing, coughing with white phlegm, fatigue, fever, and abdominal pain. After consulting with Dr. Lerner, he recommended 4 weeks of Soup A, Soup B, and LC Balancer. After 4 weeks of treatment, the patient reported more discomfort and fatigue as well as a decrease in stamina. Dr. Lerner found that fever and abdominal pain were caused by a parasite infection. He recommended 4 weeks of Qi Booster to strengthen the immune system since the parasite infection had compromised the patient's immune system as well as Soup A, Soup B, and LC Balancer. After only 1 week of the combined treatment, the patient reported a significant increase in stamina and overall wellness and a substantial decrease in the quantity and consistency of phlegm. Upon finishing the second month of treatment, the patient reported that his breathing was much better and his lung function greatly improved.

as shown by a spirometer test. Dr. Lerner then addressed the abdominal pain and low-grade fever caused by the parasite infection. 4 weeks of Paramin was recommended to expel the parasites from the intestine and bile duct. After 4 weeks, his abdominal pain and fever had significantly decreased. He was very grateful for the products and is currently continuing treatment for his parasite infection.

### **Case Three: Successful Resolution of Liver Flukes and Gallbladder Issues**

*Anonymous, DC, New Mexico, (July 2015)*

A 48-year-old female patient came in with recurrent gallbladder problems. She had a history of liver disease and complained of abdominal pain, water retention, acid reflux, gas, fatigue, constipation, and poor immune function. With 1 week of Qi Booster, the patient had amazing results and her immune system vastly improved. The Gallbladder Formula was then recommended for her gallbladder issue. After 1 week of treatment, the patient passed a gallstone or gall sludge and felt much better; however, the abdominal pain still persisted. Paramin was recommended to clean the biliary system, and Luminen was recommended for her acid reflux and gas. After using 3-4 days of the treatment, the patient passed the liver flukes. In the next 2 months, the patient continued to pass the parasites. At the same time, spasms in the gallbladder and liver periodically flared up, and she had to use Brown, Qi Booster, and Levera. The doctor observed that the patient had an enlarged stomach and water retention. The doctor hypothesized that the patient had ascites and liver scarring which may have trapped the parasites in a cavity in the liver and resulted in their slow release. Brown, LC Balancer, and Cirrhonin were recommended to dissolve scars in the liver. After 3 days of treatment, the patient passed a toilet full of liver flukes. The treatment had broken up the scars, and the trapped parasites were finally released. Her stool was finally normal after a lifetime of constipation. After using Cirrhonin for 1 week, she had lost 1 inch from her waist and even more inches in the 2nd week. The treatment made a BIG change with her liver flukes and liver scarring. By the end of her 2nd bottle, the parasites were less in number, smaller in size, less mature, shorter, and gray rather than black. After the 2nd week of treatment, fluid retention and ascites began to improve. She had lost so much water weight that she was able to put her rings on her fingers. After 6 weeks of treatment, the liver fluke condition resolved, and the patient is now undergoing treatment for her kidney conditions.