PLATELET CULTURE TEST

More quality of life is oncotherapy

Contrary to red and white blood cell, whose origin and morphological structure is almost completely explained, platelets currently offer in interesting field of investigation to the Hematological specialist.

The platelet test is based on the capacity of certain microorganisms, called mycoplasmas (type of bacteria), to adhere to the cell's surface (in this case platelets) and to take what is needed to survive and develop. Mycoplasmas are normal flora in saliva and mucous membranes of the mouth and nose, and where once dismissed as relatively harmless. They can also be present in the blood stream and penetrate some cells, (platelets) and live as parasites of plants, insects, animal and human beings.

Dr. 0 Snegotska and P.W. Sheidl were the pioneers of this type of test since the 1960's.

They observed through Dark Field Microscopy the platelets of several patients with cancer, arthritis, lupus, etc. and found in the platelet surface the presence of aberrant filaments of different forms and shapes, along with the presence of mycoplasma bacteria.

The study of these filaments, particularly in the case of each patient, was compared with the platelets of healthy patients (never sick) and mycoplasma bacteria were found in accordance with the development of the disease.

In Germany and other European countries, Sine 1966, this has been a great diagnostic Method to predict cancer, auto-immune Disease (such arthritis, lupus, etc.), diabetes, and the tendency that some patients have to develop these problems.

Lately the accuracy of some professionals in The study of the platelet test can determine in great number some problems such as chronic fatigue syndrome (related with viruses (EVB/CMG), dental problems (abscess and granulomas), nephrolithiasis (kidney stones) and cholelithiasis (gallstones) This is helpful in the evaluation of the amount of sialic acid present (used as cancer marked) as well.

To perform the platelets test is necessary to draw 25 to 50 cc of patient's blood and observe (by a highly trained professional) the platelets throughout the microscopy (dark field), the reading should be performed at 24, 48, 72 and 96 hours in order to detect the special form and shapes of platelets.

Indications

All those patients with cancer (any type and stage), diabetes, auto-immune diseases (arthritis, lupus, scleroderma, etc.), multiple sclerosis, ALS, and chronic fatigue syndrome as well patients with potential to develop such diseases. It will serve to find the disease in the early stages and treat it sooner.

Contradictions

None

Side effects.

None (because it’s a test)

Literature

1-PLQ- TEST. O. Snegotska, P.W. Schield, Folia clinica International Barcelona, Spain, XVI (6) June 1996.

2- Immune complex-induced platelet aggregation and 3H-serotonin release: micro technique for an assay of virus and mycoplasma antigens or antibodies.
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