

PARASITES IN THE SKIN

We have seen many patients who may have an organism living in their skin. Most medical providers don't believe patients who tell them about the organism living in their skin.

Unfortunately, nobody has ever been able to identify an organism, despite almost every patient with this problem bringing in many samples of the organism that they have gotten out of their skin and many doctors and scientists looking. We suspect that an organism would dry up and become unrecognizable as soon as it is taken out of the skin.

We have not seen it be contagious – in other words, it does not get spread from one person to another. We think this may be because only certain people are susceptible to it, and people who are not susceptible to it cannot catch it, no matter how much they are exposed to it. Most patients seem to catch it initially from dirt or dust.

We have never seen anything applied to the skin help, including insect repellents, bug sprays, disinfectants, alcohol, bleach, etc. In fact, all of these seem to make it worse, possibly by driving an organism deeper into the skin.

We have also never seen any normal antibiotics, antiparasitics (such as albendazole or ivermectin), or antifungals help. This makes sense because if it was a "normal" infection it would have been found and described by medical science long ago.

Fortunately, there is a medication that we have had very good success with. It is called pimozide. It is usually used to treat a condition called Tourette's Syndrome, but it has also been proven to work as an anti-parasitic.

You may see information online that says it is an "anti-psychotic medication" used to treat delusions. It has been shown that it does not work for delusions and it is not approved for any psychiatric conditions. Information about it being used as an anti-psychotic is put out there by medical providers who don't understand this disease or how this medication works.

If you want to try it, you will take 1 pill twice a day.

We expect that within one month you will notice the problem is about 75% less active, within two months it will be about 90% less active, and in some patients it goes completely inactive in about 3 months. We can often stop the medication after about 6 months, but in some patients we do have to keep them on it at a low dose or it comes back.