

LYMPHOMA CANCER

About Lymphoma

Lymphoma is a cancer of lymphocytes, which are infection-fighting cells of the body's lymphatic system. The lymphatic system is made up of organs all over the body that make and store cells that fight infection.

CANCER BEGINS IN OUR CELLS.

When people have lymphoma, their lymphocytes become abnormal and grow out of control. These cells can then travel to different parts of the body. Often, the abnormal cells collect in small, bean-shaped organs called lymph nodes.

This causes the lymph nodes to swell.

There are different types of lymphoma. Some types grow very slowly. Other types grow much faster. Sometimes, people start out with a slow-growing type of lymphoma that later becomes fast-growing.

Lymphoma is a type of cancer that originates in the lymphatic system, which is part of the body's immune system. It occurs when lymphocytes, a type of white blood cell, grow and multiply uncontrollably. There are two main types of lymphoma: Hodgkin lymphoma (HL) and non-Hodgkin lymphoma (NHL).

Causes and Risk Factors: The exact cause of lymphoma is often unknown, but certain factors can increase the risk of developing the disease. These risk factors include:

1. **Weakened immune system:** Individuals with a weakened immune system, such as those with HIV/AIDS, those taking immunosuppressive drugs after organ transplantation, or individuals with certain autoimmune diseases, have an increased risk of developing lymphoma.
2. **Infections:** Certain viral and bacterial infections can increase the risk of lymphoma. For example, infection with the Epstein-Barr virus (EBV) is associated

with an increased risk of Hodgkin lymphoma and some types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

3. Age: Lymphoma can occur at any age, but it is more common in older adults, with certain types more prevalent in different age groups.
4. Family history: Having a close relative, such as a parent or sibling, with lymphoma increases the risk.
5. Previous cancer treatment: Previous treatment with radiation therapy or chemotherapy for other types of cancer increases the risk of developing lymphoma later in life.

Symptoms: The symptoms of lymphoma can vary depending on the type, stage, and location of the disease. Common symptoms may include:

1. Enlarged lymph nodes, which may be painless.
2. Persistent fatigue or weakness.
3. Unexplained weight loss.
4. Night sweats.
5. Fever and chills.
6. Itchy skin or rash.
7. Pain or swelling in the abdomen.
8. Chest pain or breathing difficulties (in cases involving mediastinal lymph nodes).

It's important to note that these symptoms can also be caused by other conditions, so it's crucial to consult a healthcare professional for proper evaluation and diagnosis.

Diagnosis and Treatment: The diagnostic process for lymphoma may involve:

1. Physical examination and medical history: The healthcare provider will examine the patient and inquire about symptoms, medical history, and risk factors.
2. Biopsy: A tissue sample (biopsy) of an enlarged lymph node or affected tissue is taken and analyzed to confirm the diagnosis and determine the specific type of lymphoma.
3. Imaging tests: Imaging techniques such as computed tomography (CT) scans, magnetic resonance imaging (MRI), or positron emission tomography (PET) scans may be used to assess the extent of the disease and identify affected areas.

4. Bone marrow biopsy: A sample of bone marrow may be taken to evaluate if the cancer has spread to the bone marrow.

Treatment options for lymphoma depend on factors such as the type of lymphoma, stage of the disease, and the individual's overall health. The main treatment modalities include:

1. HHH Therapy or Chemotherapy: Anti-cancer drugs are administered orally or intravenously to kill cancer cells or slow their growth. Chemotherapy is a common treatment for lymphoma and can be used alone or in combination with other therapies.
2. HHH Therapy or Radiation therapy: High-energy radiation is used to target and kill cancer cells. Radiation therapy may be used in combination with chemotherapy or as the primary treatment for localized lymphoma.
3. HHH Therapy or Immunotherapy: Immunotherapy drugs, such as monoclonal antibodies, work by stimulating the immune system to recognize and attack cancer cells. Immunotherapy can be used as a standalone treatment or in combination with other therapies.
4. HHH Therapy or Targeted therapy: Targeted drugs are designed to specifically target and inhibit the activity of certain molecules or pathways.

UNDERSTANDING LYMPHOMA

More than **80,000 new cases of lymphoma are diagnosed in the United States every year**. Even though it's not the most common cancer in the country, thousands of people are fighting it each day. This cancer has numerous widely accepted treatment methods, such as biologic therapy, antibody therapy, chemotherapy, radiation therapy, surgery, and more.

All of the above approaches often cause immune suppression, pain and discomfort. The damaged immune system struggles to fight while being suppressed by these conventional cancer treatment methods. As a result, many patients' quality of life is substantially burdened, leading to **depression** and other unfortunate consequences. Often their immune system is left helpless to fight cancer.

That's why more and more cancer sufferers are turning to alternative treatments. A holistic approach to lymphoma treatment includes many specialized methods that kill the cancer, but not

at the expense of immune suppression. Many patients have conquered lymphoma by taking advantage of holistic treatments.

1. Cancer Treatment Vitamin Support Package UPON REQUEST

ADDITIONAL TREATMENTS IF REQUESTED UPON REQUEST

MIND-BODY PRACTICES TO TREAT LYMPHOMA CANCER

Another subdivision of the alternative bone cancer approach is mind and body practices. These therapies use the mind's ability to influence the body. They include hypnotherapy, meditation, music and art therapy, visualization, and even prayer.

If you want to learn more about the alternative treatments for patients with bone cancer, as well as other therapies, we are available.

Step 1: The Holistic Assessment

“The allopathic approach to chemotherapy often destroys the body's own natural ability to attack cancer cells, damaging the immune system and leaving it defenseless against the disease. Our alternative-natural cancer treatment heals the body to maximize its own ability to attack cancer cells and has been studied to increase success rates up to 80% by combining 5 etiological areas: Genetics, Nutrition, Xenobiosis, Chronic Inflammation and psychology” – Dr. Ariel Perez

Understanding the patient's needs to design the best strategy against cancer
The Holistic Assessment is our first step, where our multidisciplinary team composed of oncologists, surgeons, nutritionists and holistic medicine experts

tailor the treatment based on the individual needs and medical history of the patient. The medical team will address the patient's concerns, assess their health and determine a nutrition plan.

Stage 2 (ongoing): Cellular Nutrition

Gerson and Keto nutrition principles to nourish the body to maximize the treatment.

Cellular Nutrition is an ongoing stage that is designed to make the patient's body stronger and healthier so that it can better endure treatment and minimize side-effects. When a body is not getting the sufficient nutrients it needs, a chronic disease such as cancer can grow faster and spread more quickly. Our nutrition program is founded on Gerson therapy and Ketogenic Diet principles that will be tailored to the individual patient based on their medical history, cancer stage and nutrition deficiencies.

Stage 3: Detoxification

Relieving the body of toxic waste for optimal health

The Detoxification process begins following the initial assessment and is a key element to the management of any type of chronic degenerative disease including cancer. Cancer develops at our body's cellular level. When a patient is suffering from this disease you can find large amounts of toxins such as: waste, dead cells and pro-inflammatory agents, among others. Once the disease starts to spread, the body will not be able to eliminate these toxins. Our detoxification process employs nutritional and metabolic manipulation of the liver, digestive system, urinary organs and skin to enhance their ability to better eliminate toxins and keep the body at optimal condition.

Stage 4: Immune Support And Regulation

Reliving the body from chronic inflammation with natural therapies

Our immune system support and regulation therapies play a critical role in the fight against cancer, here we relieve the body from chronic inflammation that deprive the body's defense system and prevent it from fighting back the cancer. Our team employs the use of proven immune system support therapies that include Japanese Fungi, Chinese Herbs, Green Tea Extract, Turmeric or Curcumin, Essential Fatty Acids in High Doses, Probiotics, Vitamin D among other, to avoid use of conventional drugs that can cause more harm and have negative side-effects.

Stage 5: Cancer Suppression

Our Anti-Cancer Strategy to Eliminate Cancer

Our cancer suppression strategy employs the combination of proven therapeutic cancer treatments that have been scientifically tested to reverse the effects of cancer or to completely remove the cancer.

Stage 6: Follow-up and support

In order to keep our patients in remission, we provide complete follow-up packages and care for three years after treatment. We are in constant communication with our patients, offering advice, home treatments, telemedicine, Pharma Therapy, tele pharma and support.

Complimentary Therapies

UPON REQUEST

TWO CATEGORIES OF LYMPHOMA

Lymphoma is a term used to describe more than 70 related cancers. Two general lymphoma categories are Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

The difference between Hodgkin and non-Hodgkin lymphoma is in the existence of the Reed-Sternberg cells. Such cells are only present in Hodgkin lymphoma. If these cells aren't found while the tumor is examined under a microscope, the diagnosis is non-Hodgkin lymphoma.

Non-Hodgkin lymphoma is more common than Hodgkin lymphoma. About 4% of all cancers. These two cancers may require different treatments.

HOMEOPATHY AND LYMPHOMA

The homeopathic approach treats the person as a whole, focusing on the entire patient instead of the condition he or she suffers from. An experienced homeopath won't make recommendations before fully examining the patient's physical and mental condition, medical history, symptoms, underlying pathology, and more.

Homeopathy focuses on the cause of the condition, targeting the problem at its core. Today, medicine admits that a large number of diseases are psychosomatic. That's why finding and dealing with the cause can improve the majority of conditions, including cancer. Homeopathy focuses on curing the sick person, not the disease.

ALTERNATIVE LYMPHOMA TREATMENT

About 30 percent of American adults use alternative treatment approaches. It's not surprising that they may think outside the box when it comes to treating lymphoma.

The holistic approach involves using treatment modalities that kill the cancer, but not at the expense of immune function. These include Insulin Potentiated Therapy, Heat and Oxygen therapy, IV therapies and others. Only an experienced practitioner can come up with an effective alternative treatment plan for each patient.

Alternative therapies are aimed at boosting the immune system function while simultaneously killing the cancer. They can improve the person's quality of life while treating the cancer successfully.

If you want to learn more about alternative lymphoma treatments and other therapies, please contact our office. Schedule a consultation with one of our specialists to get answers to your questions about lymphoma or other types of cancer.

Clinical Presentation

The first sign of lymphoma is often one or more large, swollen lymph nodes. These swollen lymph nodes can be felt under the skin but are usually not painful. They are often in the neck, groin, armpit, or stomach. Lymph nodes deeper in the body can also become swollen and cause symptoms. For example, swollen lymph nodes around the lungs can cause a cough or trouble breathing.

Other symptoms of lymphoma include:

- Fever
- Weight loss
- Night sweats that soak your clothes

All of these symptoms can also be caused by conditions that are not lymphoma. But if you have these symptoms, you should let a doctor or nurse know.

Diagnosis

A doctor or nurse will do an exam and ask about symptoms. He or she might order other tests, including:

- Lymph node biopsy – A doctor will remove all or part of the swollen lymph node. Then another doctor will look at cells under a microscope to see if lymphoma is present.
- Bone marrow biopsy – A small sample of bone marrow, which is the spongy tissue in the center of some bones, will be removed with a needle and examined under a microscope to see if it has lymphoma.
- Other biopsy – In some cases, a small sample of other abnormal tissues will be removed to check for lymphoma.
- CT scan, PET scan, or other imaging tests – These tests create pictures of the inside of your body and can show abnormal growths.

Conventional Treatments

People with lymphoma often have one or more of the following treatments:

- Chemotherapy – Chemotherapy is the medical term for medicines that kill cancer cells or stop them from growing.
- Immunotherapy – These are medicines that kill cancer cells by attacking the lymphoma cells.
- Radiation therapy – Radiation kills cancer cells.
- Bone marrow transplant (also called “stem cell transplant”) – This treatment replaces cells in the bone marrow that are killed by chemotherapy or radiation.

Alternative Lymphoma Treatments **UPON REQUEST**