Heartworm is in Humans

The CDC Has Known for at Least 11 Years and Naval Pathologists Have Known for More Than 60 Years

10/21/17

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Word Count = 1906

The Heartgard Plus ad is one of the cutest commercials on television. Puppies are hiding in the bushes, under lamp shades and even in a pile of stuffed animals from heartworm disease. The Boehringer Ingelheim group, that manufactures Heartgard Plus through its Merial subsidiary, does not mention that heartworm is in humans.

In 2006, a group of Spanish scientists in Salamanca, Spain, conducted a study that followed the lifecycle of the Wolbachia bacteria that lives inside the *Dirofilaria immitis* worm and they obtained 80 blood serum samples of human patients who were diagnosed with pulmonary dirofilariosis. The authors mention CDC staff member Patrick Lammie who provided the samples. *Dirofilaria immitis* is the scientific name for heartworm that infects the heart and lungs of its hosts. Another worm called *Dirofilaria repens*, infects the eye. Type “Dirofilaria” into YouTube and you will see videos of patients who have worms inside their eyes.

The scientists who studied the Wolbachia bacteria in Spain had their study published in *Clinical and Vaccine Immunology*, a peer-reviewed journal published by the American Society for Microbiology. Peer-reviewed means the paper is a scholarly article that is examined by a panel of reviewers prior to publication. The authors, led by Dr. Rodrigo Morchón, professor of parasitology, begins the paper by stating, “the canine parasite *Dirofilaria immitis* can infect humans.”

Dr. Morchón's study is listed in the National Library of Medicine's PubMed database that contains millions of scientific studies published in peer-reviewed scientific journals. A quick search of the database turns up 36 papers describing *Dirofilaria* in humans. Six of the studies are canine-human studies and thirty relate to humans.

Among the studies in the PubMed database that mention *Dirofilaria* in humans, there is one that is titled “Solitary Pulmonary Nodule Due to *Ascaris lumbricoides*” written by Naval Captain David P. Osborne who was chief of surgery at Bethesda Naval Hospital at the time of the Kennedy Assassination. Osborne's patient, a 48 year-old physician, had a solitary lesion on his lung that was “suspected of being malignant.” Osborne describes how he removed “grayish-white” tissue from the lung and sent sections to several pathologists. Most of the pathologists identified the tissue as *Ascaris lumbricoides* and one identified a section as *Dirofilaria*.

Readers who learn about these studies will ask, “Why is all of this information hidden from the public?” The answer is complicated because there are hundreds of large parasites that can easily enter the human body, take up residence and cause a variety of life-threatening diseases. *Dirofilaria* is a roundworm, otherwise known as a nematode, and there are millions of species. Edward O. Wilson, an American professor of biology at Harvard, explains that four out of five animals on Earth are nematodes. Adult worms can lay eggs every three and a half days and the eggs are microscopic. Eggs that hatch inside the human body become larvae that are also microscopic. Either of these forms can move through bloodstream and become embedded anywhere. Harvard entomologist Dr. Brian Farrell
agrees. When interviewed, Dr. Farrell explains that every human is infested with thousands of tiny nematodes.

Modern medicine is mostly an allopathic system. Allopathic physicians use drugs and surgery to combat disease. According to Bloomberg.com, the total cost for coronary artery bypass surgery in the United States is the highest in the world averaging $106,385. In India, the same operation costs $1,583. Readers may also want to know, “If there is a worm causing a blockage in a blood vessel, would a doctor want to prescribe an antiparasite drug, or perform surgery?” We can see that surgery is profitable.

What about the cost of an antiparasite? In the PubMed studies, Albendazole, made by GlaxoSmithKline, is a popular antiparasite drug that has been criticized because the cost has increased more than 4,000 percent since 2010. The dosage requirement to kill a worm infection is 600 milligrams a day for 14 days. The drug is available in 200 milligram tablets and according to GoodRx.com, two tablets cost $381.70. Three tablets a day, times fourteen is approximately $8,016. In the United States, where there's a maximum amount of bilking, both options are costly. Internationally, the wholesale price of a 200 tablet is less than five cents.

According to Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS.gov), National Health Expenditure (NHE) spending is projected to grow at an average rate of 5.6 percent per year for 2016-25. Health spending is projected to grow 1.2 percentage points faster than Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per year over the 2016-25 period; as a result, the health share of GDP is expected to rise from 17.8 percent in 2015 to 19.9 percent by 2025. In the United States, National Health Expenditure spending appears to be a runaway train.

There are two strong herbs that can kill nematodes. The most famous one is Thyme. Thyme is a culinary herb, but it also kills hook-worms, roundworms, threadworms, skin parasites and several types of harmful bacteria. Thyme extract is available from several retail stores including the Vitamin Shoppe and Walmart. As a preventative dose, adults should take six drops in any liquid four times a day. Children and small pets only need 2 drops three times a day. The other herb is Neem that is derived from the leaves of Neem trees that are native to India and Pakistan. In 1995, the European Patent Office granted a Neem patent to W.R. Grace and the U.S. Department of Agriculture. India sued and was in court for ten years. In 2005, the BBC Web site reported that India won the case. Neem powder is available from Znaturalfoods.com and can be used to make Neem Iced Tea in a drip coffee maker. Instead of coffee grounds, place three English Breakfast tea bags (with tags removed) inside the filter paper with a rounded quarter teaspoon of Neem powder to make a 72-ounce pot of tea. Chill the tea in Mason jars. The tea is suitable for adults who would need to drink three glasses a day preventatively. See: http://housing.x10host.com/antiparasite_tea_instructions_10_05_14.pdf

When the worm population in the human body overwhelms the immune system, it is known as a hyperinfection. At this stage, it is difficult to kill the worms with herbs. A rife device (e.g. Rife Digital) that delivers very subtle electrical energy through the palms of the hands is an efficient alternative. Dr. Royal Raymond Rife (1888-1971) invented the device that was used successfully in the 1930s, until Morris Fishbein, editor of the Journal of the American Medical Association, organized an attack on physicians who used Rife's device. Fishbein also launched a successful campaign against Harry Hoxsey who created a tonic containing a substantial amount of potassium iodide. Iodine in the form of Lugol's Solution, or Saturated Solution of Potassium Iodide (SSKI) are also effective against parasites. The American Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) has thwarted the sale of Lugol's Solution in the United States by banning the sale of iodine crystals. A biophysicist and naturopath named Dr. Hulda Clark (1926-2009) provides a recipe for making Lugol's solution in her The Cure for All Diseases (1995). In her book, she tells readers to ask pharmacists to make Lugol's Solution. At the time her 1995
book was published, a pint of Lugol's Solution, sold in pint-sized brown glass bottles, cost about $20. Lugol's popularity among physicians of the 19th Century is reflected in the poem:

If ye don't know where, what and why,  
prescribe ye then K and I

Those who remember atomic symbols from high school chemistry class will recognize that K and I are the symbols for potassium and iodine. Farmers can still purchase iodine crystals if the DEA can verify the location of their farm with a satellite photo. The DEA also allows the sale of a 2% Lugol's Solution (the 5% dilution is banned).

From 1997 to 2007, a Berkeley California researcher named Dr. Guy Abraham tried to initiate an “iodine revival” with colleagues Dr. David Brownstein and Dr. Jorge Flechas. Dr. Abraham created a tablet form of Lugol's Solution called Iodoral, Dr. Brownstein has written a book about iodine and Dr. Flechas has developed an iodine deficiency urine test.

In 1997, Abraham noticed a 1993 paper in the Canadian Journal of Surgery titled, “Iodine replacement in fibrocystic disease of the breast,” published by Ghent, Eskin, Low and Hill. Eskin’s work on iodine and breast cancer had been published since the 60s but was eclipsed by the Wolff-Chaikoff (W-C) Effect, that says, iodine intake of 2 milligrams or more is excessive and potentially harmful. In a paper titled, “The Wolff-Chaikoff Effect: Crying Wolf?,” Guy Abraham explains that the W-C Effect, that originated at UC Berkeley in 1948, and resulted in the removal of iodine from the food supply, most likely caused a lot of misery and death in the U.S., due to the decrease in iodine consumption.

Abraham explains that the hypothyroidism and goiter in the Wolff-Chaikoff rats never happened. He says the rats never became hypothyroid and thyroid hormones were never measured in their blood plasma. Abraham uses the word forgery in his paper and says that the unfortunate outcome of the Wolff-Chaikoff Effect was that it was extrapolated to humans. Instead, the correct interpretation of the W-C Effect is that the iodide sufficiency of the thyroid gland is achieved when serum inorganic iodide levels reaches 10-6M concentration.

Abraham’s paper explains that the W-C effect has caused an iodophobic mentality that prevented further research on the need for inorganic, non-radioactive iodine by the whole human body, which turns out to be 100-400 times the established Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA).

When Dr. Abraham realized the truth about iodine, he organized clinical studies with Dr. Jorge Flechas in North Carolina and Dr. David Brownstein in Michigan. He is the author of a several papers on iodine, a former professor of obstetrics, gynecology and endocrinology at UCLA School of Medicine, and his research interests included an analysis of the role of iodide and the other halides (e.g. bromide and fluoride) in biological fluids.

Dr. Hulda Clark died mysteriously in 2009 and Dr. Abraham died prematurely in 2013.

The Iodoral tablet that Dr. Abraham created contains 5 mg. iodine and 7.5 mg. of potassium iodide (each tablet is equivalent to 2 drops of Lugol’s solution).

References:


YouTube Video
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZBdLnAkFjJA

_Dirofilaria repens_ is the scientific name for heartworm that infects the human eye. This YouTube video zooms in to show the worm. The video producer has incorrectly named the video _Dirofilaria immitis_. _Dirofilaria repens_ infects the eye and _Dirofilaria immitis_ infects the heart and lungs.

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