

CANCER METABOLIC THERAPY DRUG COCKTAIL

Mebendazole

Metformin

Doxycycline

Lipitor

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For Education Only

CANCER METABOLIC THERAPY DRUG COCKTAIL

Mebendazole: 112 mg or 224 mg daily, with meals

Metformin 500mg to 1000mg twice a day, with meals

Doxycycline 100mg or 200mg daily

Lipitor 40 mg or 80 mg daily bedtime

Triology of Universe

Food: Carbs, Fat, Protein



Macro Nutrients:
Glucose Lipids Amino Acids



Metabolism(Catabolism, Anabolism)
Glycolysis
Krebs Cycles
Ox-Phos

Energy:
ATP

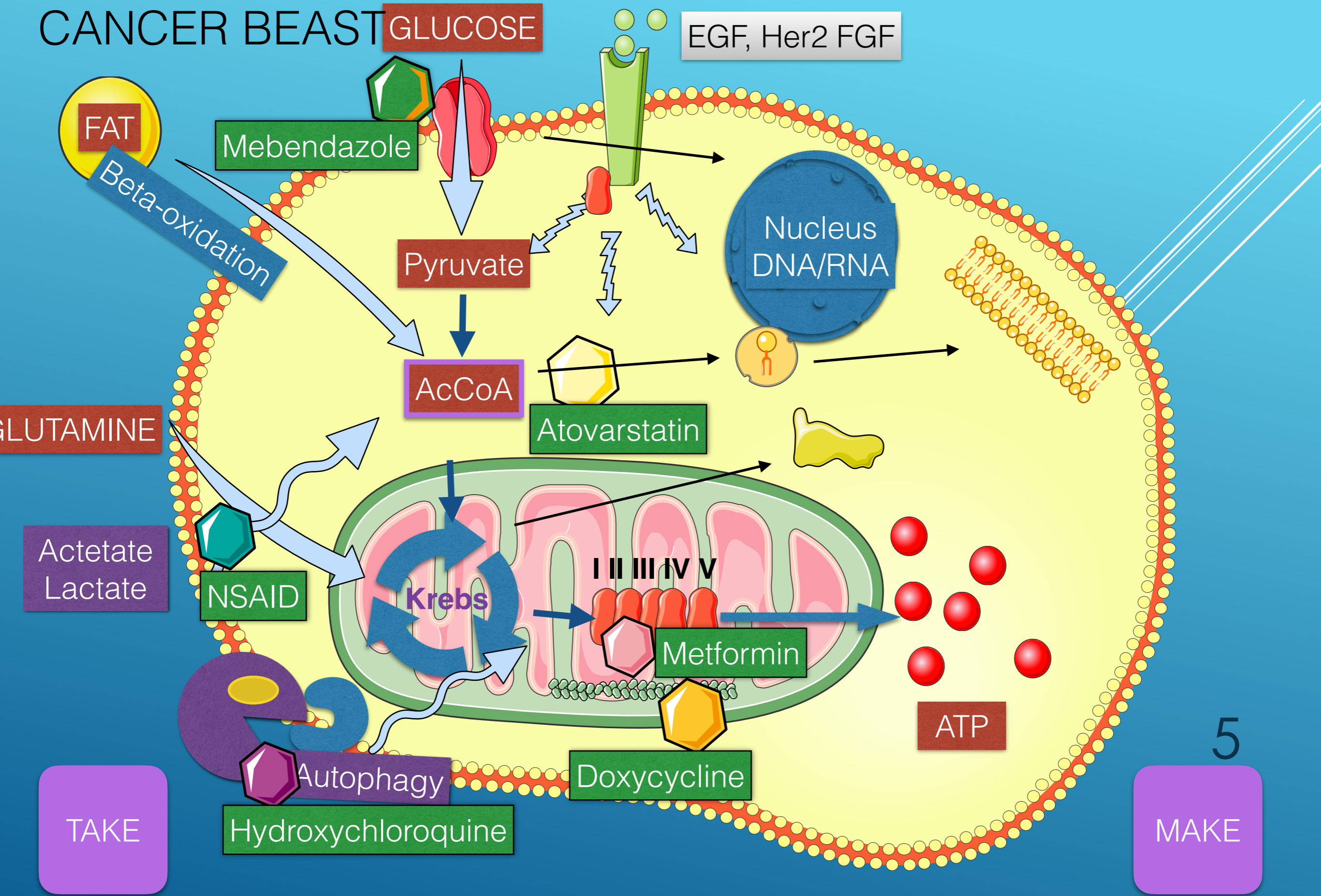
Material:
Biosynthesis

Information:
Signal Transductions

Information: Drivers of Cancer

Type of Cancer	Mutations
Melanoma	IDH1, RB1, DDX3X, NF1, BRAF, RAS,
Non-small-cell lung cancer	PI3K, FGFR, DDR2, PTEN, KRAS, EGFR, BRAF, ALK
Colorectal cancer	APC, KRAS, TP53, SMAD4, FBXW7, BRAF, PI3K
Pancreatic cancer	KRAS, BRAF, TP53, CDKN2A, SMAD4, MLL3, TGFB2, ARID1A, SF3B1
Thyroid cancer	RAS, BRAF, TP53, PI3K, RET/PTC

CANCER BEAST

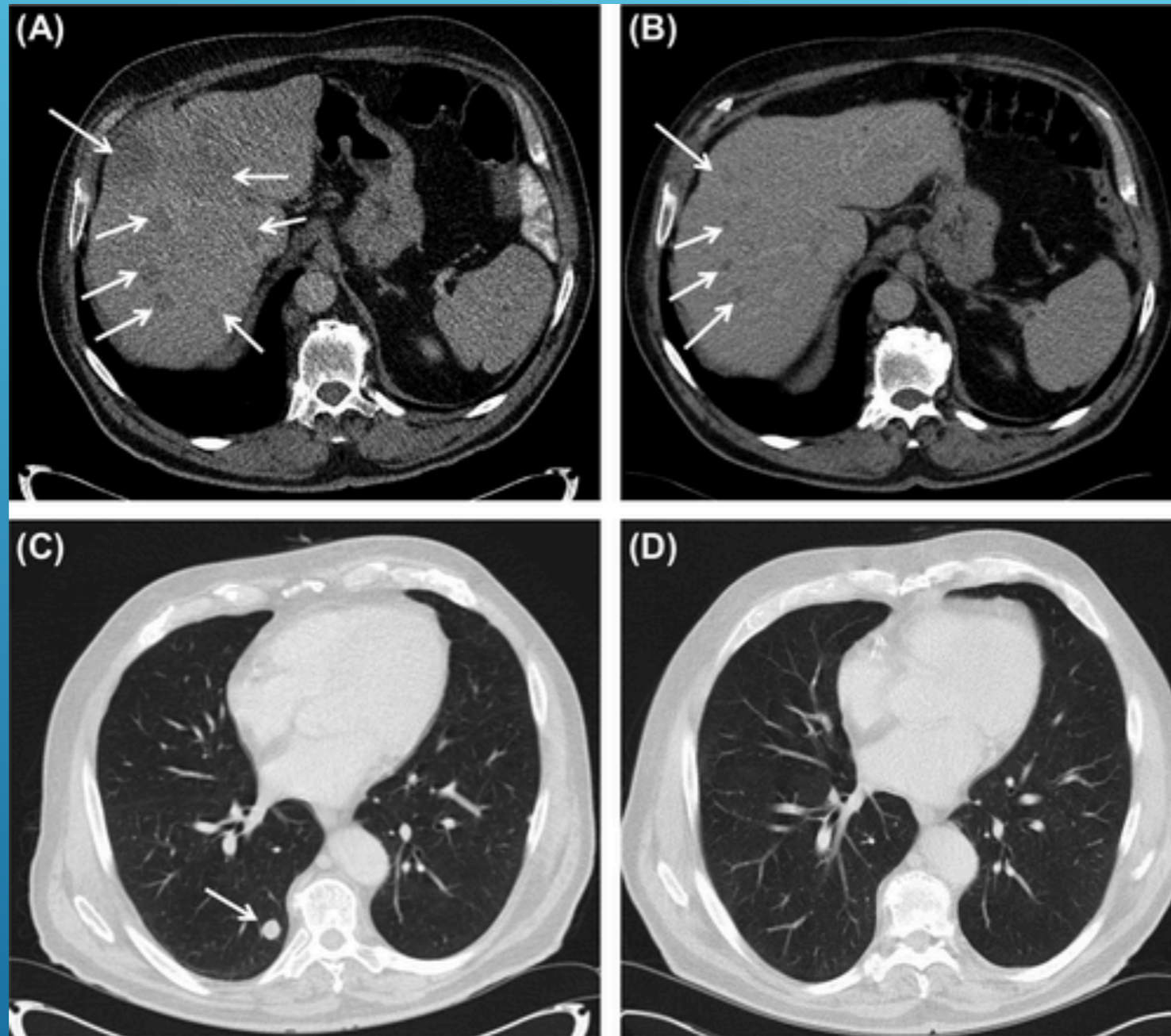


BEAST: Biomass Energy Aerobic Glycolysis Stem Cell Transduction

TAKE

5
MAKE

Tumour remission by mebendazole in refractory metastatic colon cancer



Peter Nygren

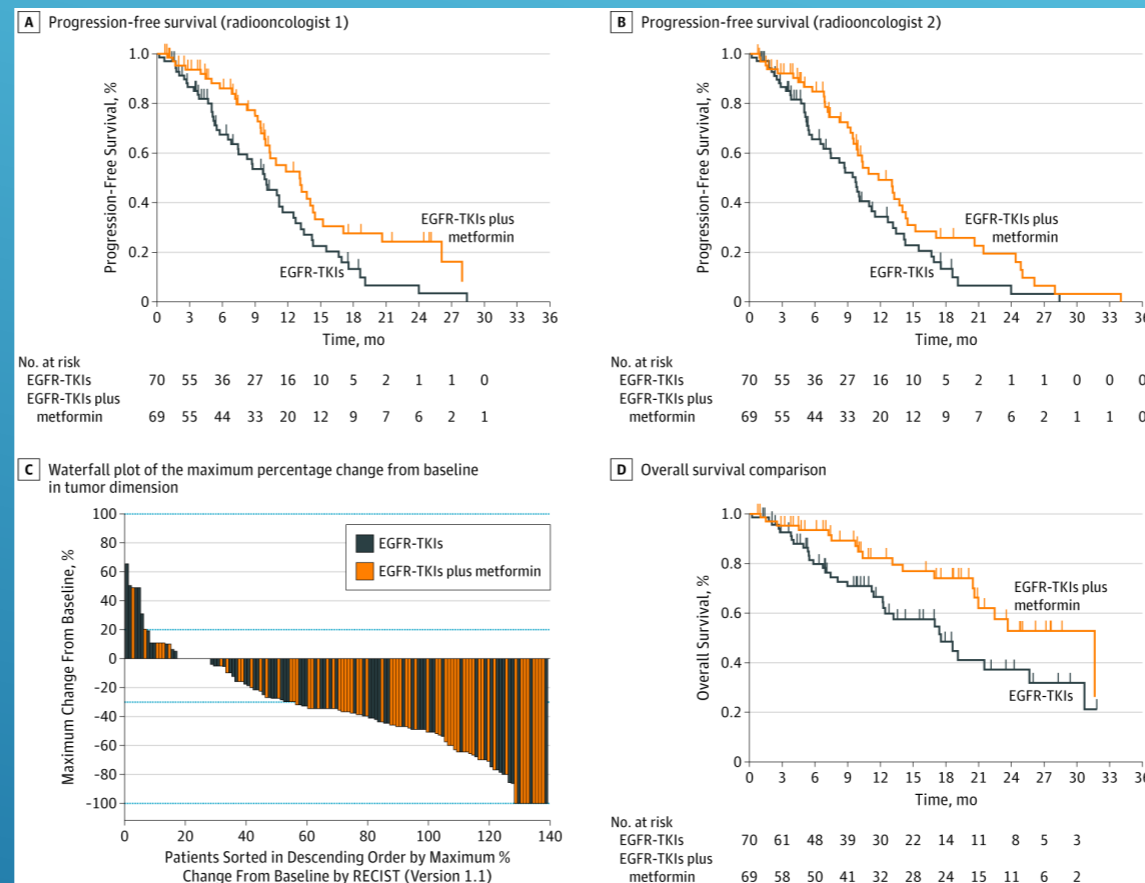
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Effect of Metformin Plus Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors Compared With Tyrosine Kinase Inhibitors Alone in Patients With Epidermal Growth Factor Receptor–Mutated Lung

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A, Median progression-free survival is 9.9 (95% CI, 7.5-12.2) months for EGFR-TKIs vs 13.1 (95% CI, 9.8-16.3) months for EGFR-TKIs plus metformin.

B, Median progression-free survival is 9.7 (95% CI, 5.1-14.3) months for EGFR-TKIs vs 11.8 (7.3-20.6) months for EGFR-TKIs plus metformin (HR, 0.64; 95% CI, 0.41-0.99; P = .049).

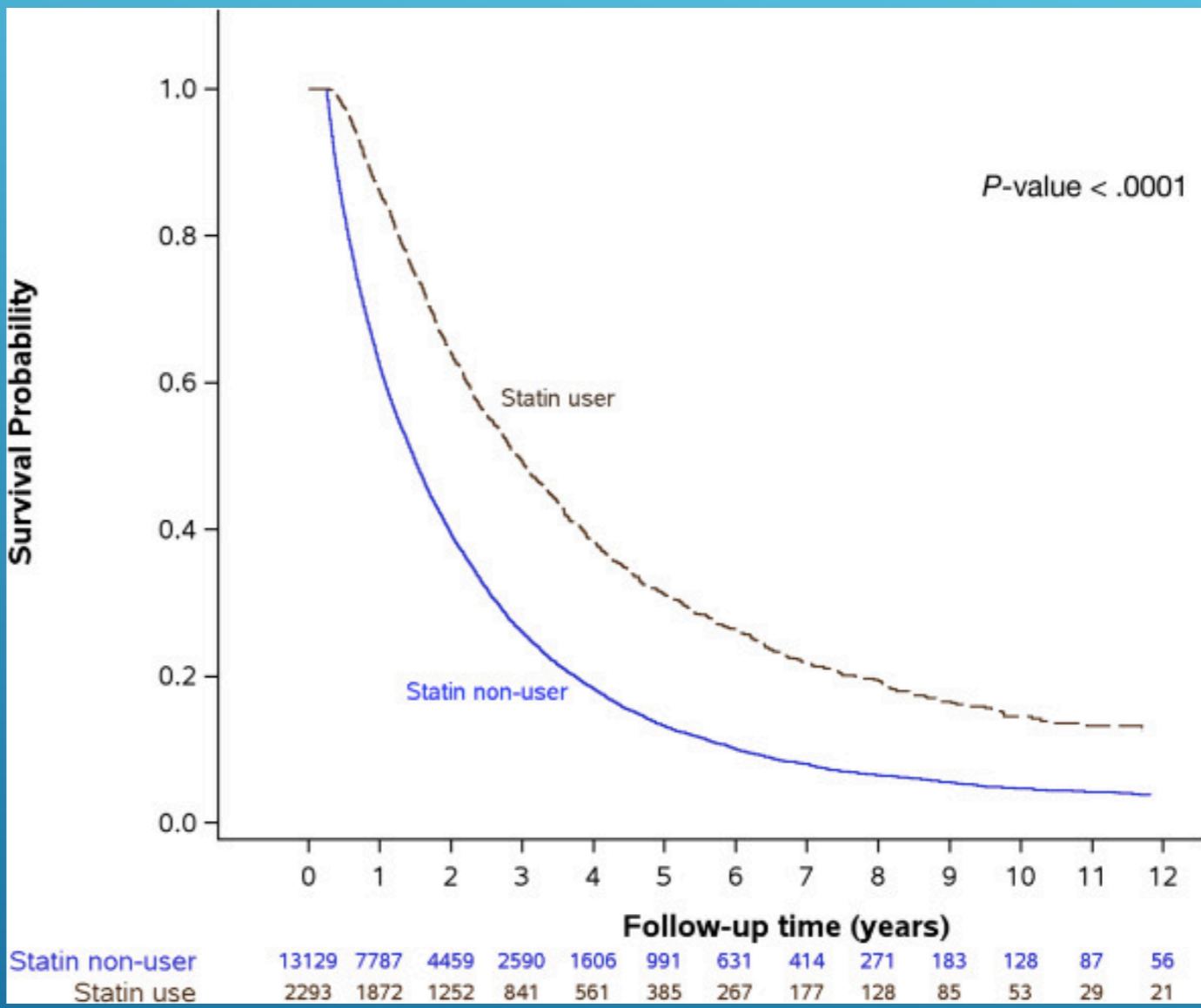
C, Median objective response rate is 54.3% (38 of 70) for EGFR-TKIs vs 71.0% (49 of 69) for EGFR-TKIs plus metformin (P = .04).

D, Median overall survival is 17.5 (95% CI, 11.4-23.7) months for EGFR-TKIs vs 31.7 (95% CI, 20.5-42.8) months for EGFR-TKIs plus metformin (HR, 0.50; 95% CI, 0.28-0.90; P = .02).

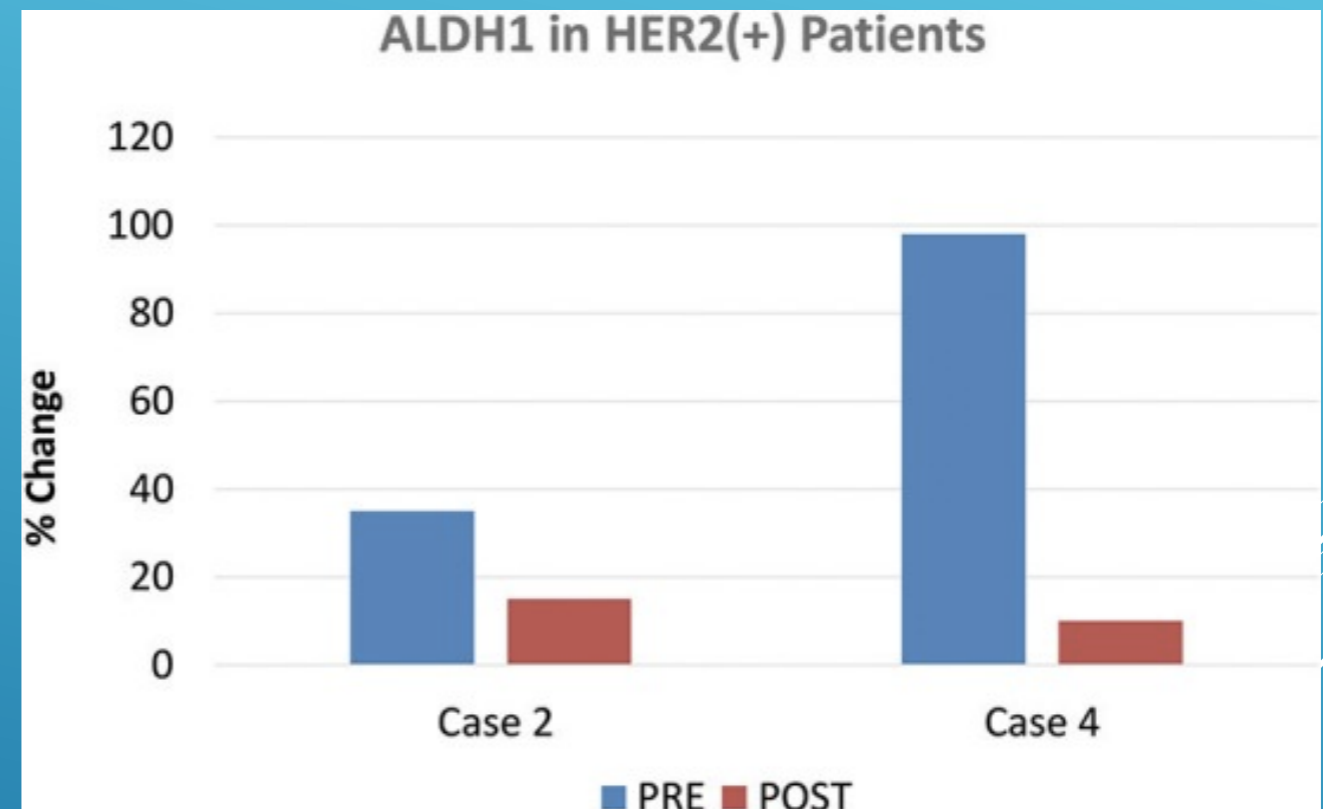
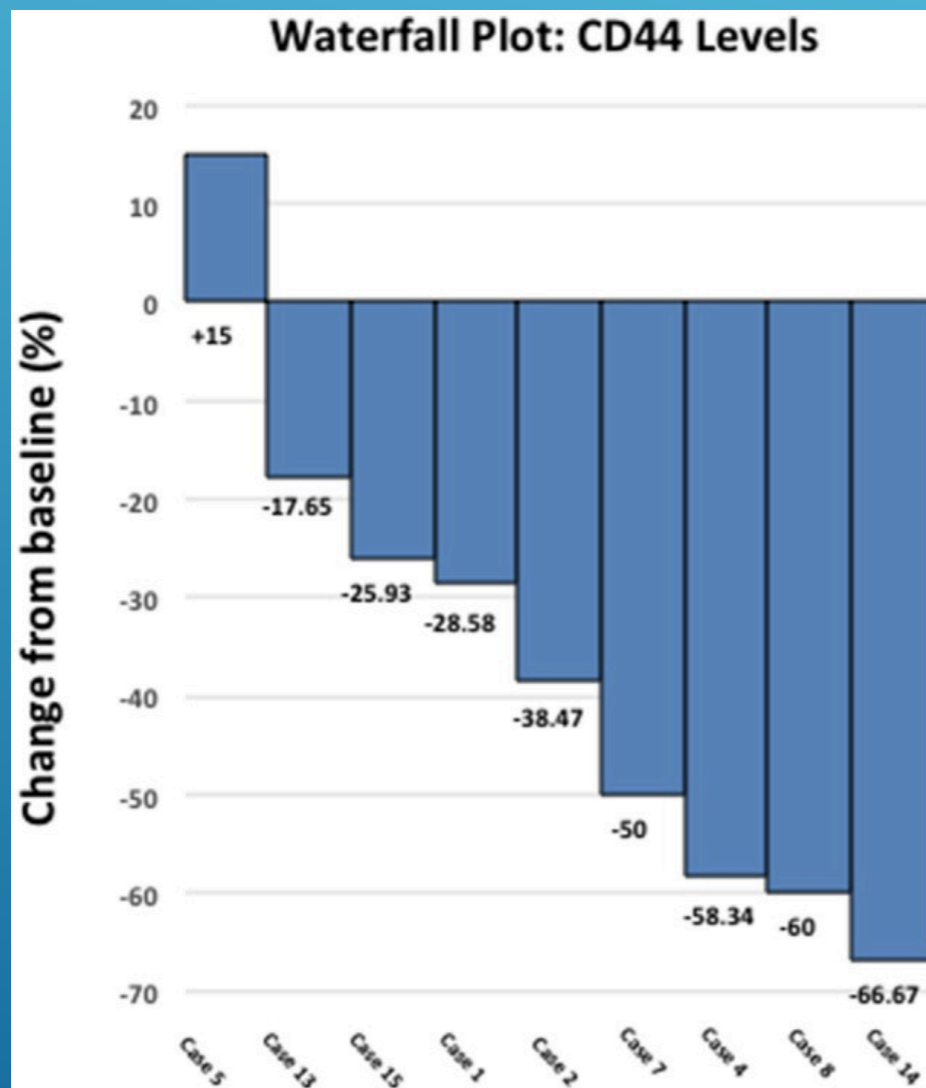
Statin Use After Diagnosis of Hepatocellular Carcinoma is Associated With Decreased Mortality

15,422 patients with HCC in the Veterans Administration Central Cancer

postdiagnosis statin use was associated with a decreased risk of cancer-specific death (adjusted HR, 0.85; 95% CI, 0.77–0.93) and all-cause mortality (HR, 0.89; 95% CI, 0.83–0.95).



Doxycycline Effectively Reduces Cancer Stem Cells in Breast Cancer Patients: A Clinical Pilot Study



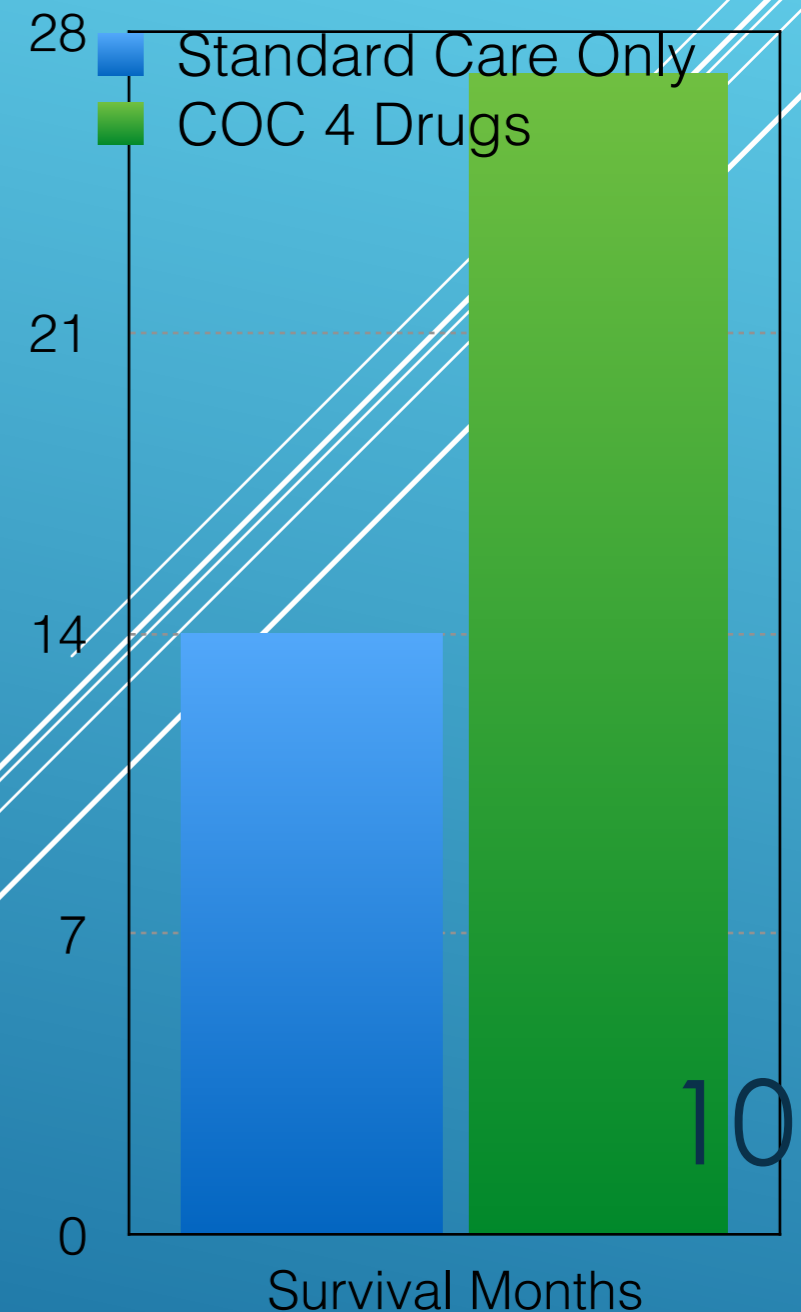
CLINICAL EFFICACY

And now, after 4 years of operations, we have been able to produce our own first cohort analysis in GBM. The results underscore the promise highlighted in the research literature.

And, it is also worth keeping in mind that this has been achieved via delivery of a non-invasive, low toxicity and generally very well tolerated adjunct combination.

The key points are summarized here:

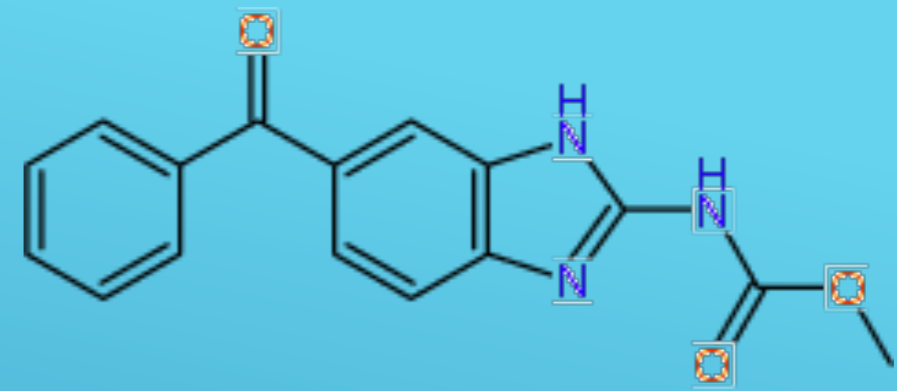
- UK regulator and Ethics Committee approved retrospective analysis of 95 patients with Glioblastoma Multiforme (GBM) IV, the most common and aggressive type of malignant brain tumor, accounting for 12- 15% of all brain tumor diagnoses.
- These 95 patients attended the Care Oncology Clinic and were prescribed the adjunct COC Protocol TM in addition to their standard cancer treatment.
- Median survival for patients receiving the COC Protocol TM alongside maximal care (surgery + chemo-radiotherapy) was 27.1 months, compared to 14.8 months for GBM patients in the Public Health England dataset
- 2-year overall survival for patients receiving the COC Protocol alongside standard of care was 55.8%, double the 2-year survival in the PHE dataset.
- The COC Protocol was well-tolerated by the majority of patients.



SIDE EFFECTS

Mebendazole

stomach/
abdominal pain,
vomiting,
diarrhea,
fever,
headache,
dizziness, or
drowsiness.



Agranulocytosis
Angioedema

Rash

Hepatitis

Hypersensitivity

Convulsion

Urticaria

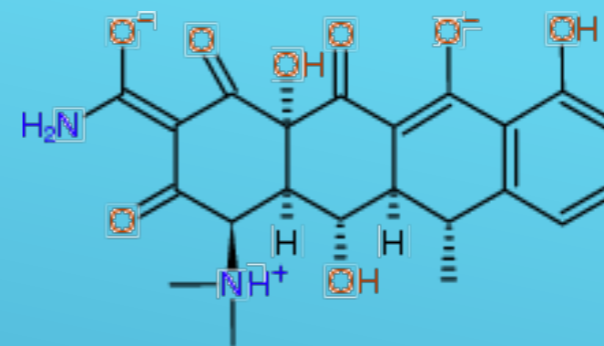
Prolonged menses

SIDE EFFECT: METFORMIN

physical weakness (asthenia)
 diarrhea.
 gas (flatulence)
 symptoms of weakness, muscle pain (myalgia)
 upper respiratory tract infection.
 low blood sugar (hypoglycemia)
 abdominal pain (GI complaints),
 lactic acidosis (rare)
 low blood levels of vitamin B-12.

Gastrointestinal disorder	common, 42% - 48.3%	
Nausea	very common, 6.5% - 25.5%	1.5% - 8.3%
Vomiting	very common, 3.45% - 25.5%	1.5% - 8.3%
Infection	20.5% - 20.9%	
Anorexia	very common	
Gastrointestinal symptom NOS	very common	
Abdominal bloating	very common	
Hypoglycaemia	13.7%	4.9%
Flatulence	very common, 12.1%	5.5%
Asthenia	9.2%	5.5%
Accidental injury	5.58% - 7.31%	
Dyspepsia	4.2% - 12.5%	4.1%
Abdominal discomfort	6.4%	4.8%
Headache	4.7% - 5.7%	4.8%
Constipation	2.87% - 5.02%	
Abdominal pain	4.02% - 7.39%	
Rhinitis	4.2% - 5.6%	
Dysgeusia	common, 3%	
Taste metallic	3%	
Abdominal distension	0.575% - 7.89%	
Dermatitis	very rare, common	
Rash	very rare, common	
Hepatitis	very rare	

SIDE EFFECTS DOXYCYCLINE



loss of appetite.
 nausea and vomiting.
 diarrhea.
 rash.
 sensitivity to the sun.
 hives.
 temporary discoloring of
 adult teeth (goes away with
 dentist cleaning after the
 drug is stopped)

Side effect	Data for drug	Placebo
<u>Headache</u>	postmarketing, 2.03% - 28.1%	26%
<u>Arthralgia</u>	5.63%	3.72%
<u>Upset stomach</u>	3.6% - 4.1%	
<u>Premenstrual tension</u>	3.1% - 4.4%	
<u>Vaginitis bacterial</u>	3.25%	
<u>Insomnia</u>	1.5% - 3.4%	

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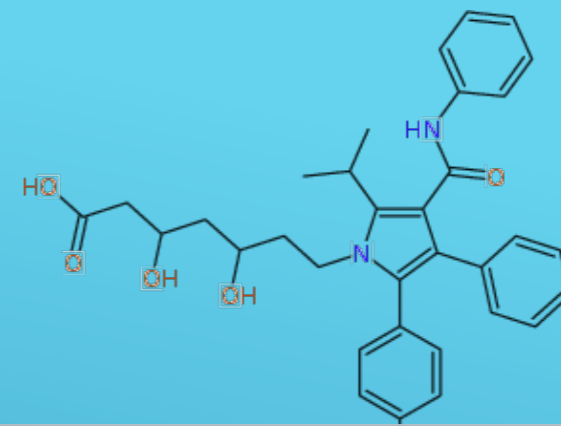
DOXYCYCLINE AND MICROBIOTA

- ▶ Doxycycline is microbiota sparing (Khanna, Mayo Clinic, 2018)
- ▶ Use of Doxycycline is associated with LOWER risk 40% c/w other antibiotics
- ▶ Take probiotics within 2 days of starting antibiotics reduce risk of colitis by 50% (Shen, NYH, 2017)

SIDE EFFECTS

loss of appetite.
nausea and vomiting.
diarrhea.
rash.
sensitivity to the sun.
hives.
temporary
discoloring of adult
teeth

Lipitor



Side effect	Data for drug	Placebo
Arthralgia	0% - 6.9%	1.5% - 6.5%
Diarrhoea	0% - 6.8%	1.5% - 6.3%
Headache	2.5% - 16.7%	7%
Insomnia	3%	2.9%
Asthenia	0% - 3.8%	1.9%
Alanine aminotransferase increased		

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CONCLUSION

Safe
POTENTIALLY Effective