

Does Protocol[®] Directly Kill Cancer? And What Do *Wet Wicked Witches* Have To Do With It?

by Tanya Harter Pierce

The Killing Confusion

Many people today are using the easy-to-administer brown liquid formula called Protocol[®] to treat their cancer. But, since physicians may be legally at risk if they help patients use a non-FDA-approved treatment for cancer, many doctors are unable to get involved. This makes Protocol[®] a self-administered alternative approach. As with any self-administered approach, once in a while a misunderstanding about the product may surface among the public. One such misunderstanding is that, since Protocol[®] is not toxic, some people think it does not directly kill cancer. They think the body's immune system kills the cancer, or that there is some other way that Protocol[®] gets the cancer to eventually go away. So, what is the reality? DOES Protocol[®] kill cancer?

The answer is – YES, Protocol[®] DOES directly kill cancer cells! There are various reasons we know this, but it was even proven by the National Cancer Institute when they performed tests on Cancell[®] back in 1990. (Cancell[®] was the earlier name for Protocol[®] Formula 50.) Those tests were done in vitro on many different cancer cell lines and they all achieved substantial cancer cell death within 48 hours. (See Chapter 11 of *OUTSMART YOUR CANCER* for more details about the NCI tests.) There was no immune system involved in these tests -- just cancer cells and Cancell[®]. Thus, while a person is always better off with a strong immune system, the National Cancer Institute actually *proved* that Protocol[®] *does* directly kill cancer and does not rely on a person's immune system to do so.

Yet, there is still some lingering confusion about how Protocol[®] gets cancer to go away, and this confusion appears to result from the following two confusing facts:

- 1) Protocol[®] kills cancer but is not classified as “cytotoxic”**
- 2) Cancer markers often rise dramatically when a person uses Protocol[®]**

Let's look at the above two issues in more detail.

It is true that Protocol[®] is NOT a toxic treatment and does not kill cancer cells in a *cytotoxic* way. “Cytotoxic” simply means “toxic to cells,” and drugs that are toxic to cells usually are toxic to *any* cells they come across. Chemotherapy drugs are classified as cytotoxic for that very reason -- because they are toxic even to healthy cells. That’s why chemo treatments often damage so much of a cancer patient’s body, not only causing visible damage to hair growth on the head, but also causing invisible, sometimes life-long damage to tissues in the liver, kidneys, heart, intestines, nervous system, and other parts of the body. The only reason chemotherapy drugs are used at all is because they tend to have a *more* profoundly toxic effect on fast-growing cells of the body (like cancer cells or hair follicle cells) than on other types of cells. When chemotherapy drugs are administered to someone with cancer, the goal is to quickly poison as many of the cancer cells in the person’s body as possible without killing so many of the healthy cells that the person dies. This poisoning process, though not usually curative in the long-term, can often result in fast cancer die-off in the short-term. (Often, along with the death of countless *healthy* cells as well, unfortunately.)

Protocol[®], on the other hand, works differently. It is a slower process and involves interfering with the natural energy production of each cancer cell in the body while not impairing the functioning of any normal healthy cells. When using Protocol[®], the cancer cells become more and more depleted of energy until their membranes eventually cannot hold themselves together any longer and they ‘burst.’ In biochemistry, this process of bursting is called ‘lysing.’ Over time, with the effective and diligent use of Protocol[®], each cancer cell in a person’s body eventually falls apart. Benign cell parts (which are mainly basic proteins) are all that is left in place of the cancer cells that used to be there and these will be processed out of the body as harmless cellular debris. Protocol[®] starts interfering with the energy production of cancer cells in the body right away, but all the cancer doesn’t lyse away at once. It is a slow process, much like starvation, where some cancer cells will start to lyse immediately when a person begins Protocol[®], but it will take weeks or months for whole tumors to finally disappear.

The fact that Protocol[®] is not cytotoxic is actually a *good* thing -- because if it *were* cytotoxic, normal healthy cells would die along with the cancer cells. And the fact that Protocol[®] takes a while to make all the cancer go away is also a good thing. This gives the body time to process out the broken down cellular debris and remove it in a way that does not overwhelm the body’s cleansing systems.

However, since Protocol[®] is not cytotoxic and there are no whole dead cancer cells left over after Protocol[®] is done with them, some people wonder if we can still say that Protocol[®] actually kills cancer. In other words, ***how can we say that something kills cancer cells when there are no dead cancer cells left over as a result?*** The answer is that this is simply a *semantic conundrum!* And this is also where “Wet Wicked Witches” come into the story.

Wet Wicked Witches

One of the great things about truly classic movies is that just about everyone has seen them. This is the case with the classic film, *The Wizard of Oz*. In the *Wizard of Oz*, as you may remember, the wicked witch was immune to all the normal ways of being killed. None of the normal ways of killing someone -- like shooting, stabbing, strangling, or poisoning -- would work on her. But, like all evil villains, she had a secret weakness. This was revealed at the end of the movie, of course, when it was discovered that the only way to kill the wicked witch was to pour water on her! When the characters in the movie were finally able to get her wet, she ‘melted’ down into a lifeless puddle of wicked witch parts. There was no whole dead witch lying on the ground after she had been wetted with the water as there would have been if she had been shot with a gun, stabbed, poisoned, or strangled. Instead, after getting wet the wicked witch basically lost all her structure and turned into a puddle of ‘goo.’

In a similar way (though not through the use of water), Protocol[®] causes cancer cells to fall apart and break down into little puddles of goo. Like the wicked witch in the *Wizard of Oz*, there is no longer a whole dead cancer cell after Protocol[®] is done with it. There are only harmless cancer cell parts, or puddles of ‘goo’ so-to-speak, that *used to be* deadly cancer cells. (For more details on how Protocol[®] causes cancer cells to lose their structure and fall apart, see Chapter 9 of *OUTSMART YOUR CANCER*.)

If the characters in the *Wizard of Oz* movie *had* been able to kill the wicked witch by shooting her with a gun, stabbing her, strangling her, or poisoning her, there *would* have been a whole dead witch lying on the ground afterward – and that would have been similar to what chemotherapy does to cancer cells. But the wicked witch wasn’t killed in a conventional way. She was wetted with water and turned into a puddle of goo. And that begs the question: *If there was no whole dead witch lying on the ground after she was splashed with water, was the wicked witch really killed?* The answer is . . . OF COURSE SHE WAS! (As evidenced by the fact that there was no longer a *live* wicked witch walking around and doing evil things anymore and also by everyone in the movie dancing around, singing, and celebrating her demise.) So, lysed cancer cells are like little wet wicked witches. There are no whole dead cancer cells after Protocol[®] is done with them, but the cancer cells have nevertheless been killed. In fact, they’ve been SO killed, they are no longer there in their previous form at all! They have been turned into puddles of goo that then get processed out of the body, and this process is often experienced by cancer patients as mucousy material coming out in a variety of ways.

Thus, the analogy of “wet wicked witches” answers the first confusing fact and explains how, even though Protocol[®] is not considered cytotoxic, it *does* in fact kill cancer cells by causing them to fall apart and lyse. But what about confusing fact number two, where some

people ask, *But, if Protocol[®] does cause cancer cells to die, then why do cancer markers often rise dramatically when the cancer cells are lysing? Shouldn't the occurrence of cancer die-off make the blood markers go down?* Interestingly, this apparent contradiction is also explained by the unique way that Protocol[®] causes cancer cells to die.

Cancer Markers and Protocol[®]

It is true that, as Protocol[®] causes cancer die-off, cancer markers often rise dramatically. It is completely reasonable for this to be confusing and alarming to many people and could make them wonder whether Protocol[®] really kills cancer or not. To understand this issue and how it relates to lysing, however, we must first understand cancer marker blood tests.

Cancer marker blood tests don't directly measure how many active cancer cells are in a person's body. Rather, these blood tests simply measure *markers* that are some type of protein, enzyme, or hormone-like substance which the cancer cells release in small amounts. Keep in mind that not *every* type of cancer releases a marker into the blood that can be tested for. Thus, blood marker tests don't exist for every type of cancer. Also, the cancer marker blood tests that are being used today are not always accurate. But, having said that, as a general rule, when cancer markers *are* available for testing, the marker numbers tend to rise as the cancer grows and spreads throughout the body just because more active cancer cells tend to correlate with more markers being released into the bloodstream. The use of chemo or radiation will generally cause blood marker numbers to go down as the cancer dies off. In fact, dramatic lowering of blood marker numbers often results from conventional treatment because (a) toxic treatments can kill cancer cells quickly in the short-term, and (b) this type of cancer die-off results in whole dead cancer cells, which are quickly dealt with by the body in a way that gets rid of the cancer markers along with the dead cancer cells.

But, when Protocol[®] causes cancer cells to die, it does so in a different way from conventional treatments, as we have discussed. Because Protocol[®] kills cancer cells by causing them to lyse and fall apart, this process appears to cause cancer cells to *release* their cancer markers back into the person's bloodstream before triggering the body's mechanism for dealing with the broken-down cancer cell parts. In fact, the faster one's cancer responds to Protocol[®], the quicker one's cancer marker number may rise because the cancer cells are releasing their markers into the bloodstream as they lyse and this can sometimes be at a rate that is *faster* than if the cancer were actually growing. This explains why people using Protocol[®] are sometimes in the confusing situation where scans or visual observation of a tumor may show that the tumor is actually regressing in size, while the blood marker test results for their type of cancer are, at the same time, rising. In fact, it is not uncommon for people using Protocol[®] for cancer to experience a rise in their cancer markers for many months before the markers start to go back down. (How long it takes for the blood marker to come

back down to a normal range will vary from person to person, depending on how long it takes for most of their cancer to lyse and their body's ability to rid itself of the lysed material. This can depend on how much cancer the person has, whether their cancer is fast-growing or slow-growing, and also how effectively or aggressively they are using the Protocol[®] formula.)

Unfortunately, this puts people using Protocol[®] in the unenviable position of having to realize that their cancer marker results could rise as their cancer is breaking down and going away. And, since doctors are generally only familiar with toxic treatments, and their own experiences have shown them that when their treatments work, the markers always go down, people using this unique formula often have to contend with doctors thinking their cancer is *growing* because of rising cancer markers -- when it is actually going away! And, at the same time, many people start thinking that Protocol[®] must not actually kill cancer because, if it did, then those markers would go down. The fact is that blood markers *will* eventually go down when a person uses Protocol[®], but it usually takes longer than when toxic treatments are used.

It is important to say here that whether you are using Protocol[®] or any other treatment for your cancer, ***you should NEVER judge your progress by blood tests alone.*** Cancer marker blood tests are notorious for being inaccurate – and that even includes the highly touted PSA test. (For more details about the PSA, go to the “Articles” section of www.OutsmartYourCancer.com and select *What Men Need To Know about Prostate Cancer and PSA.*) It is also important to understand that a rise in cancer markers when a person is using Protocol[®] does not necessarily mean that the Protocol[®] is working effectively on their cancer. To determine whether one's cancer is regressing rather than progressing, one should ALWAYS use a variety of input that includes other diagnostic tests such as scans, along with clinical symptoms or any possible visual evidence of tumor reduction.

Whether the Protocol[®] formula will be effective enough for any particular person to achieve full recovery will depend on a number of factors -- particularly on how effectively the person is taking the Protocol[®] and how much their body has already been damaged by their cancer or conventional toxic treatments. And some cancer cases may not respond optimally to Protocol[®] for reasons that are not well understood. So, anyone using this product for cancer should monitor their progress diligently, using scans or other diagnostics whenever possible to make sure the formula is working for them. No one should take Protocol[®] and simply *assume* it is going to work effectively for them. More study needs to be done on why some cancer cases seem to respond better to Protocol[®] than others, and some people appear to require a higher dose than others in order to achieve recovery.

However, when Protocol[®] IS working, it most definitely IS killing cancer cells – and many, many people, from toddlers to the elderly, have achieved full recoveries and returned to a cancer-free state through the use of this truly remarkable product!

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