Helicobacter Therapy

by Geraldine Dartnell B. Pharm M.P.S., Australia
This report has been written as an example from the practice, based on the successful therapy of the author’s husband who suffered from a Helicobacter pylori infection.

**Anamnesis and Pre-Treatment**

Prior to the Helicobacter test, the patient suffered from a 2 inch blood clot in his popliteal vein in May 2014; what the medical profession classified as an unprovoked DVT.

Later blood tests also revealed the following:
- CRP (C Reactive Protein) of 4.64 mg/l (what the medical profession viewed as NO inflammation)
- a genetic condition, lupus anticoagulation factor
- Borderline insulin resistance
- LDL of 4.8mol/l
- Chol of 6.5mmol/l
- CRR of 5.4

Because of these results, the patient’s GP immediately put him on Rivaroxaban, an anticoagulant. The patient took 20 mg of this remedy daily for two weeks, after which his blood was observed under darkfield microscopy. The examination revealed rouleaux, platelets 2 to 3 RBC size and moderate fibrin formation. This consolidated for the patient to search for an alternative to anticoagulants.

**Naturopathic Therapy**

For the next three weeks the patient completely „weaned” himself off his Rivaroxaban and was on the following protocol:
- First 3 days of a carrot juice fast
- Lectin elimination diet incorporating one day for carrot juice each week
- Systemic enzymes, Serracor NK: Blend of Nattokinase and Serrapeptase plus pancreatic enzymes
- High quality Fish Oils
- Cayenne pepper
- Curcumin

On day 3, another sample of his blood was taken with the following result: no rouleaux, no RBC aggregation, no fibrin formation and platelets reduced to 1 RBC size. The patient’s blood was monitored weekly under the darkfield microscope until September 2014, when the couple flew from Perth to Paris, without the husband taking any anticoagulants.

In October 2014, when the patient had his Helicobacter breath test, he was still on this protocol. Based on the result, at that point SANUM remedies were applied.

**Helicobacter Protocol after SANUM**

Recommended Protocol/ Protocol followed

ALKALA® N: 1 scoop twice a day/ 1 scoop twice a day 90% of the time and ongoing

FORTAKEHL® suppositories: 1 each night for 4 weeks/ 1 every second night for 1 week, then 1 every 4 nights for 2 weeks

NOTAKEHL® suppositories: 1 each night for 4 weeks/ 1 every second night for 1 week, then 1 every 4 nights for 2 weeks

Glutamine/ Not followed

Probiotics/ Not followed

Systemic enzymes/ 2 to 3 capsules a day over 90% of the time and ongoing

Since the patient is not the most diligent person when it comes to taking his supplements, information on the recommended protocol is provided together with the actual protocol followed.

**Evaluation**

It is interesting to note that his diet change to low lectin Paleo diet together with his supplements of Systemic enzymes, cayenne pepper, curcumin and fish oils, helped to dissolve his blood clot and prevented the formation of new clots. It however did not address the Helicobacter condition until the SANUM products of ALKALA® N, FORTAKEHL® and NOTAKEHL® were used. In spite of the patient’s lack of consistency using NOTAKEHL® and FORTAKEHL®, the results proved to be short of miraculous. It should also be noted that birthdays, Christmas and New Year were also celebrated during this time where his diet was not ideal. The results of his breath test are shown below for information and assessment.

The therapist is convinced
that the patient’s Helicobacter infection in his popliteal vein is the “spark that started the fire” with his blood clot. It has been a highly educational, life changing experience for the patient in the last nine months.

Closing Words

The author has been very successful in helping her patients with a range of medical conditions, such as glandular fever, ross river virus, lyme’s disease, dengue fever, but this personal experience has convinced her once more of the high efficacy of the SANUM remedies.

This report has been kindly provided by our Australian representative, David Woolcott.

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<td>Helicobacter pylori</td>
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Table 1: Helicobacter pylori breath test: > 199 positive, 50-199 not conclusive, < 50 negative

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