

4th Annual Conference on Preventive Oncology

4th Annual Conference on Gynecologic Oncology, Reproductive Disorders Maternal-Fetal Medicine & Obstetrics

July 18-19, 2018 | Atlanta, USA



Yoshiaki Omura

New York Medical College, USA

Clinical application of 8 unique beneficial effects of individually determined optimal dose of vitamin D₃ for safe, effective treatment of cancer as well as prevention of possible cancer infection due to mixed infection of Human Papilloma Virus-Type 16 (HPV-16) and intracellular single cell parasite *Toxoplasma gondii* as a potential source of cancer spread

Our previous study indicated that individually determined optimal dose of vitamin D₃ has following eight unique, beneficial effects: 1) significant anti-cancer effects without side effects; 2) marked decrease in DNA mutation which is proportional to the decrease in 8-OH-dG; 3) marked urinary excretion of Viruses, Bacteria, Fungi, single-cell parasites, and Toxic substances, including Asbestos and metals such as Hg, Pb, and Al; 4) marked increase in Acetylcholine in the brain and the rest of the body; 5) marked increase in DHEA; 6) marked decrease in β -Amyloid (1-42) in brain; 7) marked decrease in Cardiac Troponin I and 8) anti-allergic effects. Also, our study indicated that average optimal dose of healthy adult is anywhere between 300-500 IU. In the presence of the early stage of the malignancy, the optimal dose of vitamin D₃ increases to anywhere between 600-1200 IU when cancer is advanced it can go up to maximum of 3000 IU or even higher. Its anti-cancer effects are often far superior to the many standard cancer treatments without any side effects. One optimal dose usually lasts average of eight hours. Therefore, optimal dose has to be taken three times a day in order to maintain beneficial effects of vitamin D₃. In addition, our recent study indicates that significant infection of Human Papilloma Virus-Type 16 (=HPV-16) co-exists together with intracellular, single-cell infection of *Toxoplasma gondii*, high incidence of the malignancies was found in the infected areas. We also found when cancer advances, optimal dose of Vitamin D₃ increases and when the cancer improves, optimal dose of vitamin D₃ also reduces. Therefore, non-invasive measurement of individualized optimal dose of vitamin D₃ became very important clinically. We also found family members living with cancer patients everyday in the same home and often talk in short distance in the same room, most of the family members are also infected to the same degree of the mixed infection as the cancer patients. At low level of infection, incidence of malignancy is also low. Use of optimal dose of vitamin D₃ also significantly lowers these mixed infections because one of the unique beneficial effects of Vitamin D₃ is significant urinary excretion of microorganisms. Thus, taking optimal dose of Vitamin D₃, even in advanced cancer patient not only inhibits cancer activity but also significantly reduces potential contributing factors of these infections. Also, for family members or nurses who have frequent daily contact with advanced cancer patients, it is highly advisable to take optimal dose of Vitamin D₃ to prevent future cancer developments. However, our study indicates that beneficial effects of optimal dose of Vitamin D₃ will be completely inhibited by taking overdose of Vitamin C originally promoted by Nobel Prize Winner Professor Linus Pauling.

Biography

Yoshiaki Omura has a far-reaching expertise rooted in a strong academic background involving an unusual combination of fields including experimental physics (BS in Applied Physics, Waseda University, Tokyo. He has worked in medical electronics as a Research Professor, in the Department of Electrical Engineering, Manhattan College, where he introduced the first course in Biomedical Electronics, has been a Research Fellow in Cardiovascular Surgery, and Residency at the Cancer Research Hospital, Columbia University from both Western and Oriental perspectives and also has several teaching and research Professorship appointments at various universities in Japan and the US.

icaet@yahoo.com