

Cancer - it's not what we're told

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Part 2

Part Two of an analysis of the Big C and its many causes

MODERN medicine is widely acclaimed as being the best and most advanced scientific form of healthcare.

Yet it has failed to reduce the incidence of some of the most deadly diseases that ravage the human race. As shown in Part One in last month's Light paper, the incidence of cancer is continuing to increase.

And it remains one of the leading causes of death worldwide.

Cancer increasingly affects young people, a fact that poses a serious and fundamental challenge to the notion that it is a disease of ageing.

An October 2022 article in the journal *Nature* entitled *Is early-onset cancer an emerging global epidemic? Current evidence and future implications* says current evidence and future implications attempt to explain possible reasons for the increase in early-onset cancers.

It reads: "Trends have emerged towards increasing height, overweight and obesity, type 2 diabetes, physical inactivity, western-style diet (defined as a diet high in saturated fats, red meat, processed meat, sugar and ultra-processed foods, but low in fruits, vegetables, whole grains and fibre) and sugar-sweetened beverage intake in children, adolescents and adults worldwide."

Whilst some, but not all, of these factors may contribute to poor health, they are not the only ones that need to be considered with respect to the onset of cancer. Interestingly, although possibly unsurprisingly, a search within this 18-page journal article did not produce a single result for the word 'chemical' nor for the word 'toxin'.

Chapter 6 of our book, *What Really Makes You Ill*, details many of the toxic chemicals to which we may be exposed throughout our lives. It is not our intention to scare but to inform people to enable them to make informed decisions.

On the list of known and probable carcinogens on the American Cancer Society website are the following: arsenic, benzene, cadmium, formaldehyde and trichloroethylene.

The main point to emphasise is that neither the World Health Organisation fact sheet on cancer nor the *Nature* article refers to the long list of known chemical carcinogens that can be found on the ACS website.

It is obvious that the chemical industry has a vested interest in keeping the public ill-informed about some of the very real causal factors of their health problems.

The inclusion of formaldehyde alone on the list of known carcinogens is noteworthy in the context of the increased incidence of cancers in young people. Although correlation is not proof of

may not appear as cancers until many decades later and recognises that certain 'medicines' are associated with cancer, saying: "Antibiotic use, which has been associated with certain cancer types, has increased in both adults and children in many countries over the past half century."

Furthermore, a 2008 news article published in the *Lancet* entitled, *A Review of Human Carcinogens - Part A: Pharmaceuticals* refers to a meeting at the IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) in which 21 scientists reaffirmed the

population exposure to carcinogens from chemotherapy. The article states: "Over 20 cancer chemotherapy drugs, including widely used drugs such as cyclophosphamide, doxorubicin, 5-FU and etoposide, cause patients receiving them to excrete known human carcinogens in vomit, sweat, urine or faeces."

Yet the WHO fact sheet claims that "cancer mortality is reduced when cases are detected and treated early."

The evidence that many of the drugs that are widely used as chemotherapy treatment are known to be carcinogenic would suggest otherwise.

It is also important to emphasise that some methods used to test for the presence of cancer are also known to be carcinogenic - X-rays, for example.

What is particularly noteworthy, yet rarely discussed, is the actual procedure used for determining if a biopsy sample is 'cancerous' or not.

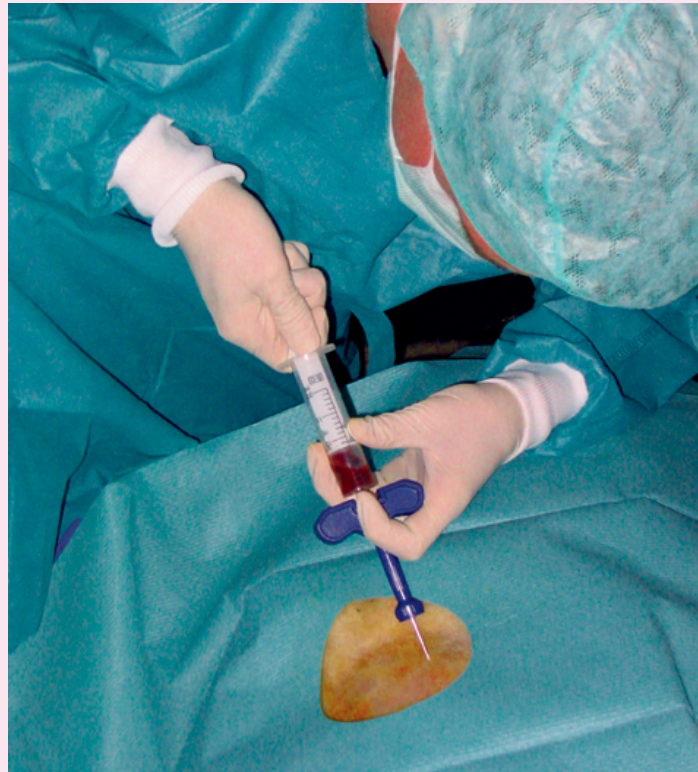
A video entitled *From biopsy to diagnosis*, uploaded in January 2020 to the Michigan Medicine YouTube channel, describes the process as follows: "This behind-the-scenes look into the University of Michigan Department of Pathology shows how tissue is prepared to be viewed under a microscope and what pathologists are looking for in order to determine a diagnosis."

The process for assessing the biopsy material is rather technical and involves the use of a variety of chemicals and procedures. One chemical is formalin, which is used in the first step of the procedure known as fixation, that is claimed to ensure preservation of the tissue.

It should be noted that formalin is a solution of formaldehyde; a recognised Group 1 carcinogen. This step is followed by other procedures that include dyeing, and dehydration with alcohol. The alcohol is then removed by a chemical known as xylene, which is recognised as being toxic.

It is assumed, however, that none of these chemicals and procedures has an effect on the sample being tested. But this is a mistaken assumption, as has been demonstrated by the work of Dr Harold Hillman PhD, a cell biologist, who states in his 2013 paper *A Serious Indictment of Modern Cell Biology and Neurobiology* that: "Biologists have shown little interest in the effects that the procedures they use have on the structure and chemistry of the tissues they are studying."

To be continued...



Doctor taking a bone-marrow biopsy

causation, it cannot be denied that childhood vaccines have increased in number in the past 50 years and many of them contain formaldehyde.

It is claimed that the amount of formaldehyde used is 'very small', but babies are also 'very small'. Furthermore, vaccines are injected intramuscularly, so formaldehyde, and any other toxins they contain, can easily end up in a baby's bloodstream.

The *Nature* article acknowledges that some relevant exposures in early life

status of 20 pharmaceutical agents as Group 1 carcinogens. This group of pharmaceuticals includes Tamoxifen, a 'medicine' that is given to women with cancer, yet it is a recognised carcinogen. Tamoxifen is not the only carcinogenic 'treatment' used for patients with cancer, it is widely recognised that most chemotherapy drugs are harmful. Although not all of them are proven carcinogens, many are, as indicated by a 2015 article in the *Journal of Clinical Oncology* entitled *Avoiding*