Researchers Find a Groundbreaking Skin Cancer Cure
by Jonathan V. Wright, MD

Editor's Note: This article first appeared in Dr. Jonathan Wright's Nutrition & Health newsletter (December 2005; 12 [11]).

Would you believe that studies have shown that an extract from eggplant can cure – that's cure, not just improve – the majority of skin cancers, usually in two to three months or less? This may seem like groundbreaking information, but researchers have known about it for nearly 20 years. Actually, extracts from plants of the Solanaceae family, (which includes eggplant, tomato, potato, bell peppers, and tobacco) were reported effective for treating cancer as long ago as 1825.1 But scientific investigation of these anticancer effects didn't happen until the second half of the twentieth century and the first few years of the twenty-first century.

Results in No Time Flat

The first reported study compared the effects of a topical eggplant extract called BEC with a placebo on two different types of skin cancer – basal cell and squamous cell – and actinic keratosis, a condition characterized by small, rough, yellow, or brownish patches of skin that almost always occur on sun-exposed skin of individuals over 50.2

Thirty individuals had basal cell cancers, usually a form that spreads locally if untreated. All 28 of the patients using BEC had complete regression of all of their basal cell cancers (some had more than one) in three to 13 weeks. None of the patients using placebo had improvement after 14 weeks.

Twenty of the volunteers had squamous cell cancers, a form that starts and spreads locally but can metastasize. Again, all of the patients using BEC (20 this time) had complete regression of their squamous cell cancers in three to 11 weeks. There were no placebo treatments in this group.

The actinic keratosis group experienced the same effects: of the 24 in the BEC-treated group, 100% had complete regression, this time in just one week to a month. None of the 12 patients using placebo had any improvement at all in 14 weeks.

In another small study, which used a slightly different version of BEC called BEC2, 13 individuals with 24 basal cancers had 83% of those cancers completely regress in less than two months. Five people with squamous cell cancers also had 83% of their cancers completely regress within one to three months. And eight individuals with actinic keratoses had 100% regression in just two to six weeks.3

Cost-Effective and Noninvasive

In a letter dated April 23, 2002, Drs. Rino Cerio and Sangeeta Punjabi of the Dermatology Department of the Royal London Hospital describe their experience participating in trials using a form of the extract called BEC5 to treat both invasive and noninvasive forms of basal cell carcinoma. The first was a placebo-controlled, double-blind, multi-centered study of 94 patients. The second trial with 41 individuals was done only at Royal London Hospital and mostly was conducted to assess safety, so no placebo was used. The doctors reported that in both trials, approximately 78% experienced complete regression within eight weeks.

The doctors noted that with twice daily use, only a few patients reported skin irritation and redness. They pointed out that the cosmetic outcome is “comparable to that resulting from surgical excision.” The doctors concluded: “In our view and experience, BEC5 is a topical preparation, which is safe and effective, ideal therapy for...”
outpatient treatment.... It is a cost-effective treatment for both primary and secondary skin cancer care." Follow-up research on patients who have used BEC shows that once their cancer or actinic keratosis goes away, it doesn't recur.

The “Backdoor Approach” to Cancer Treatment

BEC5 is a name for a mixture of one-third solasonine and one-third solamargine in the “triglycoside” form, and one-third “diglycosides and monoglycosides” of these two basic molecules. Solasonine and solamargine themselves are actually very similar (but not identical to) human cholesterol and steroid molecules.

By themselves, solasonine and solamargine don't have anticancer activity, because they can't penetrate into cells, cancerous or normal. That's why just eating the foods that contain these compounds won't eliminate your skin cancer or even reduce your risk of getting it. For them to be effective, they need to be able to get into the cells. That's where the glycosides come in.

Glycoside is a term used to describe molecules with various simple sugars attached to them. One of these simple sugars, called rhamnose, selectively latches on to receptors present only in skin cancer cell membranes and in actinic keratosis. When you combine the solasonine and solamargine with rhamnose, they can get into the cells where they cause cancer cell death by destroying cell components called lysosomes. Normal cells escape any harm, since the BEC5 can't get into them.

80,000 Success Stories

According to Dr. Bill Cham, who has developed BEC since the 1980s, BEC5 is effective at extremely low doses and is safe to use even very frequently. Dr. Cham writes: “BEC5 is applied at least twice daily to the skin and may be applied much more frequently if rapid regression of the tumor is required. Some patients apply [it] up to ten times daily. The cosmetic results after using BEC5 are very impressive, and over 80,000 patients have now used BEC5 successfully.”

Also, please note that BEC5 does not contain the part of the eggplant that can cause “nightshade sensitivity” in arthritis sufferers.

You can get BEC5 from the Tahoma Clinic Dispensary (888-893-6878, www.tahomaclinic.com) or online from International Antiaging Systems (www.antiagingsystems.com).

The Skin Cancer Cure – Yes, Cure – That Works Every Time

Excerpted from Dr. Jonathan V. Wright's Nutrition & Healing (July 2007;14 [5]).

Dr. Bill Cham's 25-year journey of discovery and development of a cure (yes, that's right, a cure) works nearly every time for the two most common skin cancers, basal cell carcinoma (BCC) and squamous cell carcinoma (SCC). And it cures them without harming normal skin in any way!

According to the Skin Cancer Foundation website (www.skincancer.org), “Basal cell carcinoma (BCC) is the most common form of cancer, with more than 800,000 new cases estimated in the US each year.” The website also states: “Squamous cell carcinoma (SCC) is the second most common form of skin cancer, with over 250,000 new cases per year estimated in the United States.”

What's more, Dr. Cham's cure (termed “BEC5”) is also effective in eliminating actinic keratosis (AK), termed a “precancer” by the Skin Cancer Foundation. Here's what the Skin Cancer Foundation says: AK “...is a small crusty, scaly, or crumbly bump or horn that arises on the skin surface. The base may be light or dark, tan, pink, red, or a combination of these...or the same color as your skin.

The scale or crust is horny, dry, and rough, and is often recognized by touch rather than sight. Occasionally, it itches or produces a pricking or tender sensation. It can also become inflamed and surrounded by redness. In rare instances, actinic keratoses can bleed.”

In March 2007, I was privileged to attend a presentation given by Dr. Cham to the International College of Integrative Medicine (ICIM) just across the Ohio River from Cincinnati in Northern Kentucky. (At the same meeting, ICIM presented Dr. Henry Heimlich with a Lifetime Achievement award, in large part for development of the lifesaving Heimlich maneuver.)

In his presentation, Dr. Cham explained the exact mechanism of action of BEC5. It's so simple even the present "medical mainstream" and the Skin Cancer Foundation should be able to understand it the very first time! But according to the Skin Cancer Foundation website: “There is no one best method to treat all skin cancers and precancers.” This website doesn't even mention Dr. Cham or any of the versions of BEC5 at all!
Remember: what's reported here are preliminary research results concerning BEC5 and squamous cell cancer, basal cell cancer, and actinic keratosis. Even though these results are very good, they may not apply to you. As always, consult with a physician skilled and knowledgeable in nutritional and natural medicine if you'd like to try BEC5. And since skin cancer (especially squamous cell cancer) can be very dangerous if neglected, it's always wisest to consult a dermatologist, too.

Notes

How BEC5 Works
First in the Australian "devil's apple," and then in eggplant, Dr. Cham discovered and described cytotoxic (cell-killing) alkaloids (mostly "solasodine" and "sola-margine") attached to glucose, galactose, or the plant sugar "rhamnose."

These combinations are all called "glycoalkaloids" ("glyco" for any of the sugars). Solasodine glycosides are related to "vincristine" and "vinblastine," alkaloids derived from the periwinkle flower, sometimes used by "mainstream" oncologists as cancer chemotherapy.

Eating eggplant can't hurt us because the alkaloids it contains cannot penetrate healthy, noncancerous cells. But skin cancer cells are subtly different than normal healthy cells. Unlike normal, healthy skin cells, BCC, SCC, and AK cancer cells all have a small change in their membranes that binds to the plant sugar rhamnose. The rhamnose part of the solasodine glycoalkaloid binds there and is then taken up into the skin cancer or AK cell, where it ruptures the membranes of internal cell structures called "lysosomes."

Lysosomes are "bags" of powerful enzymes that, when ruptured, can eat up any cell from within. Once released by the rupture of their surrounding membranes by the solasodine alkaloids, the lysosomal enzymes literally destroy the cell. Normal, healthy skin cells are untouched, as they cannot "take up" these glycoalkaloids.

Dr. Cham showed the ICIM group "before, during, and after" slides of treatment of multiple instances of BCC and SCC. The cancers were often large ones, from two to six inches or more in diameter. Yet all of them were gradually healed and replaced by normal tissue - in every case! And there was none of the disfigurement often caused by surgery.

Dr. Cham noted that approximately 70,000 Australians have cured their skin cancers with versions of BEC5, with virtually no side effects. At the end of his presentation, Dr. Cham received a standing ovation from all the doctors, nurses, and others present. At present, BEC5 is available in limited supply from the Tahoma Clinic Dispensary (www.tahoma-clinic.com). It is also available online from International AntiAging Systems (www.antiagingsystems.com).