Greg Nigh

Title: Cancer, Sulfate, Toxins, and Biological Water

Abstract: The conventional model of malignancy is that genetic mutations drive the transformation from the normal to the malignant phenotype. Additional genetic mutations drive the malignant process forward. This model has produce, with only a few notable exceptions, strikingly few gains in the efficacy of cancer treatment over the past several decades. One alternative way of understanding the malignant phenotype is as an adaptation to supply the body with critically needed sulfate for maintenance of EZ water formation both locally and systemically. Viewed in this light, the appearance and spontaneous resolution of early stage tumors represents an efficient way of repleting sulfate. Likewise, advanced and/or progressive malignancy might represent an ongoing sulfate depletion due to a wide range of possible circumstances. This presentation will review the evidence for this model of malignancy, and will explore for cancer therapy that the model implies.