

The Burzynski Breakthrough *Continued from page 8*

word began to get out, more and more patients came.

Dr. Burzynski has now been working on antineoplastons for more than three decades. He's been reversing cancers without side effects, refining the protocols for different kinds of cancers and the treatment methods for specific patient cases, all the while publishing larger studies that establish the validity of antineoplaston treatment. He now oversees a 46,000 square foot research institute that employs five engineers, four chemists, three pharmacists, four medical doctors, and four researchers.

Amazing Results

Some aspects of Burzynski's work still cause general astonishment, and skeptical declarations that it couldn't possibly be true. Whereas chemotherapy and radiation treatments have severe side effects, there are none with antineoplastons since they are just naturally occurring substances in the body. Antineoplastons have reversed some of the nastiest cancers, such as brainstem tumors in children that are known to be almost universally fatal. Dr. Burzynski has much more than just a few anecdotal cases of brain cancer success. He published the data of his trials showing the high rates of success. With chemotherapy and radiation however, successful treatment protocols for childhood brain cancers basically don't exist. Doctors often recommend that patients with severe cases be sent to hospice care and given pain relievers as they wait to die, since the life expectancy is minimal even if the treatment kills the cancer and the suffering caused by aggressive chemotherapy and

radiation treatment can be horrific.

Another amazing aspect of antineoplaston therapy is that it has been shown to be effective on every kind of cancer imaginable, again with unheard of rates of success. In contrast, chemotherapy and radiation protocols vary greatly depending on the doctor's opinion as to what might work best. There are multiple options even for the same types of cancer.

Organized Opposition

Even though Burzynski's success is well documented in the medical literature and press going back decades, he's been opposed by the government and powerful financial interests from several industries. This story is powerfully told in a recently released documentary available at BurzynskiMovie.com (the first 36 minutes of the movie is available free on the site). The Federal Drug Administration (FDA) first sought an injunction to shut him down in 1983, and when a judge rejected it, the FDA threatened that it would resort to harsher measures: seizing records, a publicity campaign, and criminal charges that could land Burzynski in jail. The FDA had declared war on Burzynski.

Over the next 15 years at least three and as many as five grand juries were convened that failed to indict Burzynski. Twice his facilities were raided and medical records were seized—endangering the patients' lives—but prosecutors never could make charges stick. At first the justification for the attacks were allegations of the inefficacy or danger of his treatments, even though he had never had a single patient complaint. Agents tracked his patients down all over the country, spending tens of millions of taxpayer dollars, but they still couldn't

find a single malcontent.

After the first grand jury, Burzynski applied for and received Investigational New Drug permits from the FDA to try to prevent more harassment, but to no avail. The charges were shifted to accusations that he was violating laws by shipping medicines across state lines. Leaving aside the injustice of a law prohibiting someone from selling a product across a line drawn on a map, in the cases where Burzynski was shipping the medicines, he had received "compassionate use" exceptions from the FDA for patients in life-threatening situations.

In the midst of these legal harassments, Burzynski had even more troubles. Just when pharmaceutical companies were beginning to show interest in funding his work, they backed off because of the FDA's hostility. A few years later another company decided to fund Burzynski anyway, and quickly agreed to financing, licensing, and royalty arrangements. However, the company enticed away one of the doctors Burzynski employed, and backed out of the deal at the last minute.

There was one minor ingredient in some of the antineoplastons that Burzynski had not patented because lawyers had counseled him that it was so common and well known that a patent would never be granted. The company took this ingredient to the National Cancer Institute (NCI), where the doctor who had defected from the Burzynski clinic was quickly made section chief. They immediately received FDA approval for trials while Burzynski continued to be stonewalled in his attempts to receive FDA approval for trials. Burzynski had determined 12 years earlier that the ingredient was insignificant, and only needed to be included in one of the anti-