Celebrities With Parasite Related Diseases

by
Mary Jo Fahey

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Table of Contents

Chapter 1: Introduction

Why a Book About Celebrities?
What Parasites Are Linked to Disease?
What Is the Conclusion?
How to Find PubMed Studies
Neem Iced Tea as a Natural Preventative (or Remedy)
How This Book Is Organized

Chapter 2: Cancer

Lung Cancer
Characteristics of Doctors (and Institutions)
  Who Found "Mimicks"
References
References From My Collection of 481 Citations

Chapter 3: Eye Problems

Macular Degeneration
Cataract
References
References From My Collection of 481 Citations

Chapter 4: Heart Disease

Cardiovascular Disease
References
References From My Collection of 481 Citations

Chapter 5: Stroke

What is a stroke?
References
References From My Collection of 481 Citations
Chapter 6: Neurological Disorders
Parasitic Infections of the Brain Associated with Dementia
References
References From My Collection of 481 Citations

Chapter 7: Diabetes
Parasites Seem to Cause Similar Damage
References
References From My Collection of 481 Citations

Chapter 8: Lung Disease
Searching For Papers When Your Doctor Is In the Dark
References
References From My Collection of 481 Citations

Chapter 9: Kidney and Bladder Disease
Can Overactive Bladder Become Kidney Disease?
References
Reference From My Collection of 481 Citations

Chapter 10: Arthritis (Including Gout)
Most Common Forms of Arthritis
References

Chapter 11: Alcoholism
Alcoholism is Due to An Asymptomatic Roundworm Infection
References
Strongyloide References From My Collection of 481 Citations

Chapter 12: Mental Illness and Suicide
Conflict of Interests
References
References From My Collection of 481 Citations
Chapter 1

Introduction

Nowhere is it more true that “prevention is better than cure,” than in the case of parasitic diseases.

- The Parasites of Man, and the Diseases which Proceed from Them: A Textbook for Students and Practitioners (1886)

Based on the number of scientific papers connecting parasites to life-threatening diseases (I've found more than 481), there must be an extermination agenda. The papers have been published in peer-reviewed scientific journals that are considered to be prestigious. Evidence that supports my theory includes Albendazole, a favorite antiparasite drug that costs almost $5,400 for the dose required to kill a parasite (600 mg. per day for 14 days).

Why a Book About Celebrities?

You would think that celebrities would have access to physicians who read the latest studies in scientific journals, but strangely, they do not. If the doctors of the stars read scientific papers, they're not communicating what they know. Mark Twain described a conspiracy as follows:

A conspiracy is nothing but a secret agreement of a number of men for the pursuance of policies which they dare not admit in public.

Upton Sinclair, Jr. (1878-1968), an American author who wrote nearly 100 books, is the source of a well-known quote
about the cause of what might be a blockage:

*It is difficult to get a man to understand something, when his salary depends on his not understanding it.*

It appears that medical science will never “come clean” and admit there is a secret. It is also unlikely that the public will read scientific papers (they're dry and often difficult to read).

Without a medical expert to tell us the truth, a possible solution may be to line up the medical histories of celebrities who have had diseases linked to parasites. The scientific studies that link the diseases to parasites (from scientists around the world) may be considered circumstantial evidence. Here's a definition:

Indirect evidence that tends to establish a conclusion by inference.

**What Parasites Are Linked to Disease?**

Small, microscopic parasites include bacteria, fungus, and viruses. Larger parasites (worms) are called helminths that include nematodes (roundworms), cestodes (tapeworms) and trematodes (flatworms). Enormous numbers of species are parasitic. For example, the total number of nematode species is estimated to be about 1,000,000. Of these, 28,000 have been described with over 16,000 that are parasitic in plants, animals and humans. Over three hundred parasitic nematodes have been identified in humans.

**What is the Conclusion?**

A naturopath named Dr. Hulda Clark (1928-2009) concluded that all illnesses are related to parasite infection. Hulda wrote about her investigations in several self-published books that were sold in health food stores from the mid-1990s until she died of mysterious circumstances in 2009. The scientists around the world who publish papers linking parasites to disease, are, in effect, agreeing with Hulda. Fortunately, for the sake of this project, the
papers can be Googled (see instructions in the next section), and the conclusions can be organized and summarized.

**How to Find PubMed Studies**

Suppose you, or a relative is diagnosed with a life-threatening disease that your medical doctor says has “no cure” or, a “cause that is unknown.” It's possible that he/she is clueless about parasites because American doctors are taught that parasites exist in third world countries (there are very few parasitologists in the United States).

PubMed is a service of the US National Library of Medicine that provides free access to MEDLINE, the National Library of Medicine (NLM) database of indexed citations and abstracts to medical, nursing, dental, veterinary, health care, and preclinical sciences journal articles.

The MEDLINE database contains more than 25 million scientific papers and they can be accessed through Google. In my experience, about half of the papers in the PubMed database are free. Start your Google searches with searches that include the following parasites:

- Herpes Virus
- Toxoplasma gondii
- Cryptococcus
- Cytomegalovirus
- Treponema pallidum
- Borrelia
- Taenia (cestode also known as a tapeworm)
- Ascaris (nematode, or roundworm)
- Toxocara (nematode, or roundworm)
- Strongyloides (nematode, or roundworm)
- Dirofilaria
- Fasciola
Start by typing in the name of the illness with separate searches for each parasite. For best results, try to find the scientific name of the illness. For example, heartworm infection (in animals and humans) is known as dirofilariasis. Tapeworm infection of the brain is called neurocysticercosis.

It is also helpful to know that scientists use scientific names of parasites and add the suffix “iasis” to refer to a parasite infection. For example, toxocariasis is an infection caused by larvae (immature worms) of either the dog roundworm (*Toxocara canis*), the cat roundworm (*Toxocara cati*). Ascariasis is a disease caused by a parasitic roundworm (*Ascaris lumbricoides*). Strongyloidiasis is an infection caused by a nematode, or a roundworm (*Strongyloides stercoralis*).

**Neem Iced Tea as a Natural Preventative (or Remedy)**

There are so many parasites, it is pointless to try to determine an exact cause-and-effect. Adult worms lay hundreds of microscopic eggs every two weeks. A practical approach is to use a broad-spectrum herbal remedy such as Neem iced tea to kill parasites, or to prevent them from getting established. For step-by-step instructions, see:


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**Importance of Mercury Removal**

It will be impossible to get rid of cancer if you have silver fillings in your mouth. The silver in amalgam fillings contains 50 percent mercury, 20 to 30 percent silver, as well as trace amounts of tin, copper, and zinc.

The most dangerous metal that is used in dentistry is mercury. Even though mercury has been a known toxin
since the mid-1800s, the American Dental Association maintains that, in the composition of the amalgam alloy, mercury is nontoxic. The ADA maintains this position even though there is evidence that mercury spreads to the rest of the body.

The International Academy of Oral Medicine and Toxicology (IAOMT) believes that it is not possible to create a “safe” mercury amalgam, and the dentists in the IOAMT network practice a biological approach to dentistry. Their Web site contains a look-up feature that may be used to locate biological dentists across the country (www.iaomt.org).

For political reasons, mercury poisoning is a subject that never appears in the American media including books. The few books that exist have been self-published by dentists who have had the courage to confront the American Dental Association.

Dr. Hal Huggins DDS (1937-2014) is the most famous dentist who campaigned against mercury amalgams. Huggins lost his license for refusing to place, or recommend placing, silver amalgams and refusing to recommend or place root canals. Huggins’ book, *It’s All in Your Head: The Link Between Mercury Amalgams and Illness* is sold in health food stores, is available at Amazon.com.

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**Cancer is the #1 Disease-Related Killer of Pets**

Cancer accounts for almost half of the deaths of pets over 10 years of age. Between 1975 and 1995, the incidence of bladder cancer in dogs examined at veterinary teaching schools in North America increased six-fold. Thyme water kills parasites in humans and it can also be used to keep pets healthy. For small animals, add 2 drops of Thyme extract to a pet's water dish. Use 4 drops for medium-sized pets and 6 drops for large animals.
How This Book Is Organized

Illnesses are organized in chapters and celebrities who have had the condition are organized in the list below by last name:

1. Introduction
2. Cancer
   - Don Ameche, prostate cancer
   - Rene Angelil, throat cancer
   - Christina Applegate, cancer
   - Lance Armstrong, testicular cancer
   - Desi Arnaz, lung cancer
   - Kaye Ballard, cancer
   - Anne Bancroft, cancer
   - Brigitte Bardot, cancer
   - Count Basie, cancer
   - Kathy Bates, cancer
   - Barbara Bel Geddes, lung cancer
   - Harry Belafonte, cancer
   - Jack Benny, cancer
   - Ingrid Bergman, cancer
   - Beau Biden, brain cancer
   - Bill Bixby, prostate cancer
   - Shirley Temple Black, cancer
   - Jason Blake, leukemia
   - Humphrey Bogart, cancer
   - Joanne Borgella, endometrial cancer
   - Tom Bosley, lung cancer
   - Claude Gernade Bowers, leukemia
   - Ed Bradley, leukemia
   - Michael Brecker, leukemia
   - Eileen Brennan, cancer
   - David Brenner, pancreatic cancer
   - Yul Brenner, cancer
   - Tom Brokaw, cancer
   - William F. Buckley, Jr., cancer
William C. Bullitt, leukemia
Raymond Burr, kidney cancer
Robin Bush, leukemia
Susan Butcher, leukemia
John Allan Cameron, leukemia
José Carreras, leukemia
Diahann Carroll, breast cancer
Rosemary Clooney, cancer
Ty Cobb, cancer
Johnnie Cochran, cancer
Nat King Cole, cancer
Nicholas Coleman, leukemia
Jackie Collins, cancer
Chuck Connors, cancer
Gary Cooper, cancer
Kevin Corcoran, lung cancer
Yvonne Craig, breast cancer
Wes Craven, brain cancer
Richard Crenna, pancreatic cancer
Michael Crichton, throat cancer
Sheryl Crow, cancer
Marie Curie, leukemia
Skeeter Davis, cancer
Richard Dawson, esophageal cancer
Robert De Niro, cancer
Sandy Dennis, ovarian cancer
Bob Denver, cancer
Colleen Dewhurst, cervical cancer
Walt Disney, cancer
Bob Dole, cancer
Jimmy Dorsey, cancer
Donna Douglas, pancreatic cancer
Michael Douglas, tongue cancer
Fran Drescher, cancer
Roger Ebert, papillary thyroid cancer
Elizabeth Edwards, cancer
Jill Eikenberry, cancer
Duke Ellington, cancer
Melissa Etheridge, cancer
Chad Everett, lung cancer
Edie Falco, cancer
Farrah Fawcett, cancer
Peggy Fleming, cancer
Betty Ford, breast cancer
Daniel Fordice, leukemia
Bonnie Franklin, pancreatic cancer
Joe Frazier, liver cancer
Sigmund Freud, cancer
Ben Gazzara, pancreatic cancer
Robin Gibb, cancer
Rudy Giuliani, prostate cancer
Ahmad "Real" Givens, colon cancer
Lesley Gore, lung cancer
Frank Gorshin, lung cancer
John Gotti, cancer
Bette Grable, cancer
Billy Graham, cancer
Ulysses S. Grant, cancer
William N. Greer, leukemia
Merv Griffin, prostate cancer
Tony Gwynn, salivary gland cancer
Dan Haggerty, lung cancer
Larry Hagman, leukemia
Dorothy Hamill, cancer
Evan Handler, leukemia
Valerie Harper, lung and brain cancer, carcinomatosis
George Harrison, lung cancer
Susan Hayward, cancer
Christopher Hitchens, cancer
Dennis Hopper, cancer
Mo Howard, cancer
Hubert Humphrey, cancer
Chet Huntley, cancer
Jim Hutton, liver cancer
Jill Ireland, cancer
Burl Ives, cancer
Kate Jackson, cancer
Peter Jennings, small cell lung cancer (SCLC)
Steve Jobs, pancreatic cancer, adenocarcinoma
Angelina Jolie, cancer
Ann Jillian, cancer
Olivia Newton John, cancer
Andy Kaufman, lung cancer
Buster Keaton, cancer
DeForest Kelley, stomach cancer
Jim Kelly, cancer
Joan Kennedy, cancer
Ted Kennedy, cancer
John Kerry, cancer
Bruno Kirby, leukemia
Eartha Kitt, cancer
Ted Knight, colon cancer
Don Knotts, cancer
Hoda Kotb, breast cancer
Louis L’Amour, cancer
Michael Landon, cancer
Cynthia Lennon, cancer
Sondra Locke, cancer
Joan Lunden, cancer
Meredith MacRae, brain cancer
Nelson Mandela, cancer
Roger Maris, cancer
E. G. Marshall, lung cancer
Marcello Mastroianni, pancreatic cancer
Louis Mayer, leukemia
Linda McCartney, breast cancer
Rue McClanahan, cancer
Roddy McDowall, lung cancer
Steve McQueen, cancer
John McVie, cancer
Audrey Meadows, lung cancer
Ethel Merman, brain cancer
Kylie Minoque, cancer
Robert Mitchum, cancer
Agnes Moorehead, cancer
Edward R. Murrow, cancer
Janet Napolitano, cancer
Taylor Negron, cancer
Ozzie Nelson, liver cancer
Lois Nettleton, lung cancer
Paul Newman, lung cancer
Pat Nixon, cancer
Louis Nye, lung cancer
Sandra Day O’Connor, cancer
Jackie Onassis, cancer
Jerry Orbach, prostate cancer
Sharon Osbourne, colon cancer
Jesse Owens, cancer
Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, leukemia
Arnold Palmer, cancer
Bruce Paltrow, throat cancer
Bert Parks, cancer
George Peppard, cancer
Dr. Drew Pinsky, cancer
Suzanne Pleshette, cancer
Sydney Pollack, metastatic stomach cancer
June Pointer, cancer
Colin Powell, cancer
Dick Powell, lymph cancer
Otto Preminger, lung cancer
Robert Preston, lung cancer
Vincent Price, cancer
Juliet Prowse, pancreatic cancer
Anthony Quayle, liver cancer
Gilda Radner, ovarian cancer
Tommy Ramone, lymphatic cancer
Nancy Reagan, cancer
Harry Reasoner, cancer
Lynn Redgrave, cancer
Robert Reed, colon cancer
Pee-Wee Reese, cancer
William Rehnquist, cancer
Ann Richards, cancer
Alan Rickman, pancreatic cancer
Cokie Roberts, cancer
Pernell Roberts, pancreatic cancer
Robin Roberts, breast cancer
Cynthia Robinson, cancer
Richard Roundtree, cancer
Nipsey Russell, cancer
Aaron Russo, bladder cancer
Babe Ruth, cancer
Dr. Oliver Sacks, liver cancer
Yves Saint-Laurent, brain cancer
Dick Sargent, prostate cancer
Telly Savalas, prostate cancer
Mike Schmidt, cancer
Charles Schulz, cancer
Winfield Schuster, leukemia
Stuart Scott, appendiceal cancer
Cybill Shepherd, melanoma
Ann Sheridan, esophageal cancer
Dinah Shore, ovarian cancer
Carly Simon, cancer
Sam Simon, colorectal cancer
Frank Sinatra, cancer
Jaclyn Smith, cancer
Dame Maggie Smith, cancer
Tony Snow, cancer
Suzanne Somers, cancer
Dusty Springfield, cancer
Gloria Steinem, cancer
Pat Stevens, cancer
Ed Sullivan, cancer
Donna Summer, lung cancer
Carol Ann Susi, lung cancer
Patrick Swayze, pancreatic cancer
Wanda Sykes, breast cancer
Meshach Taylor, colorectal cancer
Craig Thomas, leukemia
Joe Torre, cancer
Mary Travers, leukemia
Linda Tripp, cancer
Forrest Tucker, cancer
Lana Turner, cancer
Robert Urich, synovial cell sarcoma
Garrick Utley, cancer
Porter Wagoner, cancer
Nancy Walker, lung cancer
Bill Walsh, leukemia
Charlie Watts, cancer
John Wayne, cancer
Gene Wilder, cancer
August Wilson, cancer
Pat Woodell, breast cancer
Garo Yepremian, cancer
Loretta Young, ovarian cancer
Jesse A. Younger, leukemia
Warren Zevon, cancer
3. **Eye Problems**
   Rosanne Barr, glaucoma and age-related macular degeneration
   Bono, glaucoma
   Dame Judi Dench, age-related macular degeneration
   Missy Elliot, Grave's Disease
   John Goodman, cataracts
   Mila Kunis, blind in one eye due to chronic Iritis
   Larry King, cataracts

4. **Heart Disease**
   Grace Allen, heart disease
   Mel Blanc, heart disease
   Toni Braxton, heart disease
   James Cagney, heart disease
   John Candy, heart disease
   George Carlin, heart disease
   Hoagy Carmichael, heart disease
   Dick Cheney, heart disease
   Bill Clinton, heart disease
   James Coburn, heart disease
   Howard Cosell, heart disease
   Noel Coward, heart disease
   Joan Crawford, heart disease
   Bing Crosby, heart disease
   Phyllis Diller, heart disease
   Mike Ditka, heart disease
   John Entwistle, heart disease
   Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., heart disease
   F. Scott Fitzgerald, heart disease
   Henry Fonda, heart disease
   Jerry Garcia, heart disease
   Jennie Garth, heart disease
   Benny Goodman, heart disease
   Kelsey Grammer, heart disease
   Andy Griffith, heart disease
   J. Edgar Hoover, heart disease
   Shemp Howard, heart disease
Al Jolson, heart disease
Star Jones, heart disease
Danny Kaye, heart disease
Larry King, heart disease
Tommy Lasorda, heart disease
David Letterman, heart disease
Jerry Lewis, heart disease
Bela Lugosi, heart disease
Bret Michaels, heart disease
Carmen Miranda, heart disease
Rosie O’Donnell, heart disease
Roy Orbison, heart disease
Maureen O’Sullivan, heart disease
Regis Philbin, heart disease
George Plimpton, heart disease
Richard Pryor, heart disease
Burt Reynolds, heart disease
Charlie Rose, heart disease
John Steinbeck, heart disease
Elizabeth Taylor, heart disease
Mel Tillis, heart disease
Spencer Tracy, heart disease
Alex Trebek, heart disease
Johnny Unitas, heart disease
Luther Vandross, heart disease
Barbara Walters, heart disease
Jack Webb, heart disease
Shaun White, heart disease
Robin Williams, heart disease

5. **Stroke**
Chester A. Arthur, stroke
Mary Kay Ash, stroke
Lauren Bacall, stroke
Bob Barker, stroke
Ingmar Bergman, stroke
Candice Bergen, stroke
Ernest Borgnine, stroke
Peter Boyle, stroke
Tedy Bruschi, stroke
Aaron Burr, stroke
Sebastian Cabot, stroke
James Cagney, stroke
Cab Calloway, stroke
Al Capone, stroke
Fidel Castro, stroke
Winston Churchill, stroke
Dick Clark, stroke
Nicolaus Copernicus, stroke
Howard Cosell, stroke
Broderick Crawford, stroke
E. E. Cummings, stroke
Charlie Daniels, stroke
Miles Davis, stroke
Charles Dickens, stroke
Kirk Douglas, stroke
Clive Dunn, stroke
Louis Farrakhan, stroke
Millard Fillmore, stroke
Tom Foley, stroke
Betty Ford, stroke
Gerald Ford, stroke
Glenn Ford, stroke
John Forsythe, stroke
Jim Fregosi, stroke
Ernest Gallo, stroke
James Garner, stroke
Barry Goldwater, stroke
Billy Graham, stroke
Cary Grant, stroke
Olivia De Havilland, stroke
Isaac Hayes, stroke
Hugh Hefner, stroke
Thomas Hobbes, stroke
Gordie Howe, stroke
L. Ron Hubbard, stroke
Henry James, stroke
Rick James, stroke
Andrew Johnson, stroke
Lady Bird Johnson, stroke
Gene Kelly, stroke
Grace Kelly, stroke
Joseph P. Kennedy, Sr., stroke
Jack Kevorkian, stroke
Jake Lamotta, stroke
Burt Lancaster, stroke
Henry Cabot Lodge, stroke
Peter Lorre, stroke
Karl Malden, stroke
Patrick Moore, stroke
Richard Nixon, stroke
Alfred Nobel, stroke
Jack Paar, stroke
Louis Pasteur, stroke
Les Paul, stroke
Norman Vincent Peale, stroke
Minnie Pearl, stroke
William Penn, stroke
Kirby Puckett, stroke
Rowdy Roddy Piper, stroke
Della Reese, stroke
Oral Roberts, stroke
Jack Ruby, stroke
J. D. Salinger, stroke
Ariel Sharon, stroke
Charles Schulz, stroke
Maurice Sendak, stroke
Alexander Solzhenitsyn, stroke
Aaron Spelling, stroke
Joseph Stalin, stroke
Willie Stargell, stroke
Claude Levi-Strauss, stroke
Mel Tormé, stroke
John Tyler, stroke
Gore Vidal, stroke
Abe Vigoda, stroke
Kurt Waldheim, stroke
Eli Wallach, stroke
Mae West, stroke
Ted Williams, stroke
Woodrow Wilson, stroke

6. **Neurological Disorders**
   Bud Abbott, epilepsy
   Neil Abercrombie, epilepsy
   Grover Cleveland Alexander, epilepsy
   Muhammad Ali, Parkinson's
   Steve Alten, Parkinson's
   Jack Anderson, Parkinson's
   Sparky Anderson, Parkinson's
   Jacqueline Creed Archer, multiple sclerosis
   Javier Artero, multiple sclerosis
   Louise Arters, multiple sclerosis
   April Arvan, multiple sclerosis
   Jim Backus, Parkinson's
   Ronde Barber, epilepsy
   Tiki Barber, epilepsy
   Stan Belinda, multiple sclerosis
   Buddy Bell, epilepsy
   Richard Berghammer, multiple sclerosis
   Jackie Bertone, multiple sclerosis
   Michael Blake, multiple sclerosis
   Margaret Bourke-White, Parkinson's
   Susan Boyle, epilepsy
   Bill Bradbury, multiple sclerosis
   Rachelle Breslow, multiple sclerosis
   Charles Bronson, Alzheimer’s
Nicky Broyd, multiple sclerosis
Martin Bruch, multiple sclerosis
Deborah Bruening, multiple sclerosis
Jack Buck, Parkinson's
Lindsey Buckingham, epilepsy
Clive Burr, multiple sclerosis
Caligula, epilepsy
Glen Campbell, Alzheimer’s
Dan Carnevale, multiple sclerosis
Johnny Cash, Parkinson's
Neil Cavuto, multiple sclerosis
Donal Coghlan, multiple sclerosis
Richard Cohen, multiple sclerosis
Sean Coman, multiple sclerosis
Perry Como, Alzheimer’s
Howard Cosell, Parkinson's
Carrel Cowan-Ricks, multiple sclerosis
Roland Cloutier, multiple sclerosis
Betty Cuthbert, multiple sclerosis
Salvador Dali, Parkinson's
Deanna Davis, multiple sclerosis
Denise Davis, multiple sclerosis
Joan Didion, multiple sclerosis
Wayne Dobson, multiple sclerosis
Fyodor Dostoyevsky, epilepsy
Deborah Downey, multiple sclerosis
Khiawatha Downey, multiple sclerosis
Joe Doyle, epilepsy
Michel Dupuis, multiple sclerosis
Michael R. Duval, multiple sclerosis
Stanley Elkin, multiple sclerosis
Peter Falk, Alzheimer’s
Donna Fargo, multiple sclerosis
Lola Folana, multiple sclerosis
Bryan Forbes, multiple sclerosis
Michael J. Fox, Parkinson's
Francisco Franco, Parkinson's
Michael Frimkess, multiple sclerosis
Annette Funicello, multiple sclerosis
Roman Gabriel, multiple sclerosis
Teri Garr, multiple sclerosis
Sarah P. Gibbs, multiple sclerosis
Brenda Gildehaus, multiple sclerosis
Marianne Gingrich, multiple sclerosis
Danny Glover, epilepsy
Chrystal Gomes, multiple sclerosis
Beverly Graham, multiple sclerosis
Billy Graham, Parkinson's
Judy Graham, multiple sclerosis
Judy Grahn, multiple sclerosis
Nicola Griffith, multiple sclerosis
Robin Gurr, multiple sclerosis
William Hartnell, multiple sclerosis
Joseph Hartzler, multiple sclerosis
Eve Hayes, multiple sclerosis
Rita Hayworth, Alzheimer’s
Heinrich Heine, multiple sclerosis
Margaux Hemingway, epilepsy
Stewart Henry, multiple sclerosis
Lucien Hervé, multiple sclerosis
Charlton Heston, Alzheimer’s
Jimmy Heuga, multiple sclerosis
George Roy Hill, Parkinson's
Adolf Hitler, Parkinson's
Lena Horne, multiple sclerosis
Alastair Hignell, multiple sclerosis
Bob Hoskins, Parkinson's
Jennifer Huget, multiple sclerosis
Dr. Hal Huggins, D.D.S., multiple sclerosis
David Humm, multiple sclerosis
Frieda Inescort, multiple sclerosis
Brian Irvine, multiple sclerosis
Valerie Jankowski Skrabut, multiple sclerosis
Dave Jennings, Parkinson's
Pope John Paul II, Parkinson's
Bobby Jones, epilepsy
Barbara Jordan, multiple sclerosis
Florence Griffith Joyner, epilepsy
Casey Kasem, Lewy Body Disease (dementia) and Parkinson's
Jonathan Katz, multiple sclerosis
Deborah Kerr, Parkinson's
Hal Ketchum, multiple sclerosis
Johnny Killen, multiple sclerosis
Susan Kisslinger, multiple sclerosis
Stanley Knowles, multiple sclerosis
David “Squiggy” Lander, multiple sclerosis
Carl Laemmle, Jr., multiple sclerosis
Ronnie Lane, multiple sclerosis
James LaRocca, multiple sclerosis
Melanie Lawson, multiple sclerosis
Margaret Leighton, multiple sclerosis
Vladimir Lenin, epilepsy
Wendy Lill, multiple sclerosis
Kathryn Lindskoog, multiple sclerosis
Robert Loggia, Alzheimer’s
Jack Lord, Alzheimer’s
William Masters, Parkinson's
Ernie McAlister, multiple sclerosis
Roger MacDougall, multiple sclerosis
Tom Magliozzi, Alzheimer’s
Nancy Mairs, multiple sclerosis
Natalie Mandzhavidze, multiple sclerosis
Maureen Manley, multiple sclerosis
Emily Mann, multiple sclerosis
Diana Markham, multiple sclerosis
John Medica, multiple sclerosis
Burgess Meredith, Alzheimer’s
Maxine Mesinger, multiple sclerosis
Laura Mitchell, multiple sclerosis
Mary Mullarkey, multiple sclerosis
John Mythen, multiple sclerosis
William Newman, multiple sclerosis
Ken Novak, multiple sclerosis
Paul Novoselick, multiple sclerosis
Cindy O’Connor, multiple sclerosis
Alan Osmond, multiple sclerosis
Jim Oelschlager, multiple sclerosis
John Pageler, multiple sclerosis
Lisa Peck, multiple sclerosis
M. Scott Peck, Parkinson's
Pope Pius IX, epilepsy
Jim Poulin, multiple sclerosis
Vincent Price, Parkinson's
Prince (musician), epilepsy
Richard Pryor, multiple sclerosis
Richard Queen, multiple sclerosis
Richard Radtke, multiple sclerosis
Jacques Raverat, multiple sclerosis
Ronald Reagan, Alzheimer’s
Jimmy Reed, epilepsy
Janet Reno, Parkinson's
Adam Riedy, multiple sclerosis
Madeline Rhue, multiple sclerosis
John Roberts, epilepsy
John Robson, multiple sclerosis
Doug Robinson, multiple sclerosis
Sugar Ray Robinson, Alzheimer’s
Fausto Rocha, multiple sclerosis
Ronald Rogers, multiple sclerosis
Linda Ronstadt, Parkinson's
Charlie Rose, Parkinson's
Wendy Carol Roth, multiple sclerosis
Charles Schulz, Parkinson's
James Scofield, multiple sclerosis
Eric Simons, multiple sclerosis
Dean Singleton, multiple sclerosis
Keith Snyder, multiple sclerosis
Henry Steele, multiple sclerosis
Stephanie Stephens, multiple sclerosis
Kevin Stevenson, multiple sclerosis
Karen G. Stone, multiple sclerosis
Kelly Sutton, multiple sclerosis
Joan Sweeney, multiple sclerosis
Mike Szymanski, multiple sclerosis
Mitch Terpstra, multiple sclerosis
Terry Thomas, Parkinson's
Bobby Thompson, multiple sclerosis
Joe Torsella, multiple sclerosis
Pierre Elliott Trudeau, Parkinson's
Larry Tucker, multiple sclerosis
Yury Tynianov, multiple sclerosis
Mo Udall, Parkinson's
Norah Vincent, multiple sclerosis
Wally Wakefield, multiple sclerosis
Jackie Waldman, multiple sclerosis
Clay Walker, multiple sclerosis
Danny Wallace, multiple sclerosis
George Wallace, Parkinson's
Clifford T. Ward, multiple sclerosis
Rich Warden, multiple sclerosis
Lil Wayne, epilepsy
Robert “Wingnut” Weaver, multiple sclerosis
Maggie Weder, multiple sclerosis
Cathy Weis, multiple sclerosis
Paul Wellstone, multiple sclerosis
Edward Weston, Parkinson's
Maurice White, Parkinson's
Stephen White, multiple sclerosis
Paul Willey, multiple sclerosis
Montel Williams, multiple sclerosis
Robin Williams, Parkinson's
Victoria Williams, multiple sclerosis
Victor Willing, multiple sclerosis
Paul Wolfskehl, multiple sclerosis
Neil Young, epilepsy

7. **Diabetes**
Arthur Ashe, diabetes
Hoyt Axton, diabetes
Syd Barrett, diabetes
Marion Barry, diabetes
Menachem Begin, diabetes
Jack Benny, diabetes
Halle Berry, diabetes
Wilford Brimley, diabetes
J. Anthony Brown, diabetes
James Brown, diabetes
Delta Burke, diabetes
James Cagney, diabetes
Nell Carter, diabetes
Johnny Cash, diabetes
Carol Channing, diabetes
Dick Clark, diabetes
Ty Cobb, diabetes
David Crosby, diabetes
Miles Davis, diabetes
James Doohan, diabetes
Buster Douglas, diabetes
Thomas Edison, diabetes
Mama Cass Elliott, diabetes
Dale Evans, diabetes
King Fahd, diabetes
Freddy Fender, diabetes
Ella Fitzgerald, diabetes
Mick Fleetwood, diabetes
Aretha Franklin, diabetes
“Smokin’ Joe” Frazier, diabetes
Jerry Garcia, diabetes
Joe Gibbs, diabetes
Dizzy Gillespie, diabetes
Jackie Gleason, diabetes
Mikhail Gorbachev, diabetes
Tom Hanks, diabetes
Ernest Hemingway, diabetes
Mike Huckabee, diabetes
Howard Hughes, diabetes
Marvin Isley, diabetes
Rick James, diabetes
Waylon Jennings, diabetes
Nicole Johnson, diabetes
Nick Jonas, diabetes
B.B. King, diabetes
Billie Jean King, diabetes
Larry King, diabetes
Ray Kroc, diabetes
Patti LaBelle, diabetes
Peggy Lee, diabetes
Tommy Lee, diabetes
Jerry Lewis, diabetes
Meat Loaf, diabetes
Marcello Mastroianni, diabetes
Jerry Mathers, diabetes
Curtis Mayfield, diabetes
Mary Tyler Moore, diabetes
Carroll O’Connor, diabetes
Minnie Pearl, diabetes
Elvis Presley, diabetes
Mario Puzo, diabetes
Della Reese, diabetes
Anne Rice, diabetes
Jackie Robinson, diabetes
Sugar Ray Robinson, diabetes
Anwar Sadat, diabetes
Ron Santo, diabetes
George C. Scott, diabetes
Art Shell, diabetes
Jean Smart, diabetes
Kate Smith, diabetes
Hank Stram, diabetes
Elizabeth Taylor, diabetes
Spencer Tracy, diabetes
Luther Vandross, diabetes
Jersey Joe Walcott, diabetes
Andrew Lloyd Webber, diabetes
H.G. Wells, diabetes
Mae West, diabetes
Neil Young, diabetes

8. **Lung Disease**
Jason Alexander, asthma
Loni Anderson, COPD
Tallulah Bankhead, COPD
Samuel Beckett, COPD
Leonard Bernstein, COPD
Walter Brennan, COPD
William F. Buckley, Jr., COPD
Harry Carey, COPD
Johnny Carson, COPD
Bill Clinton, asthma
Fyodor Dostoyevsky, COPD
King Edward VII, COPD
T. S. Eliot, COPD
Morgan Fairchild, asthma
Alan Ford, COPD
King George V of England, COPD
Arthur Godfrey, COPD
Frank Gorshin, COPD
John Huston, COPD
Don Imus, COPD
Billy Joel, asthma
Spike Jones, COPD
Boris Karloff, COPD
Diane Keaton, asthma
Dean Martin, COPD
Liza Minelli, asthma
Robert Mitchum, COPD
Garry Moore, COPD
Alfred Newman, COPD
Leonard Nimoy, COPD
Pat Nixon, COPD
Johnny Paycheck, COPD
Vincent Price, COPD
Jerry Reed, COPD
Del Reeves, COPD
R.J. Reynolds, Jr., COPD
R.J. Reynolds III, COPD
Dusty Rhodes, COPD
Norman Rockwell, COPD
Dennis Rodman, asthma
Chris Schenkel, COPD
Martin Scorsese, asthma
Allan Sherman, COPD
Mark Spitz, asthma
Barbara Stanwyck, COPD
Maureen Stapleton, COPD
Sharon Stone, asthma
Elizabeth Taylor, asthma
Gene Tierney, COPD
Ernest Tubb, COPD
Forrest Tucker, COPD
Christy Turlington, COPD
Bill Wilson, COPD
Amy Winehouse, COPD
Dick York, COPD

9. **Kidney and Bladder Disease**
Chester A. Arthur, kidney disease
Isaac Asimov, kidney disease
Edgar Bergen, kidney disease
Sarah Bernhardt, kidney disease
Manute Bol, kidney disease
Erma Bombeck, kidney disease
Ernest Borgnine, kidney disease
Art Buchwald, kidney disease
Julia Child, kidney disease
Steven Cojocaru, kidney disease
Buffalo Bill Cody, kidney disease
Natalie Cole, kidney disease
Gary Coleman, kidney disease
Howard Cosell, kidney disease
Sandra Dee, kidney disease
Dom DeLuise, kidney disease
Emily Dickinson, kidney disease
Marlene Dietrich, kidney disease
Sean Elliott, kidney disease
Freddy Fender, kidney disease
Bobby Fischer, kidney disease
Greta Garbo, kidney disease
Robin Gibb, kidney disease
Whoopi Goldberg, overactive bladder
Jean Harlow, kidney disease
Alfred Hitchcock, kidney disease
Howard Hughes, kidney disease
Samuel L. Jackson, overactive bladder
Kris Jenner, overactive bladder
Chiang Kai-shek, kidney disease
Stephen King, overactive bladder
C. S. Lewis, kidney disease
George Lopez, kidney disease
Douglas MacArthur, kidney disease
Norman Mailer, kidney disease
Walter Matthau, kidney disease
Ferdinand Marcos, kidney disease
Wahoo McDaniel, kidney disease
James A. Michener, kidney disease
Tracy Morgan, kidney disease
Alonso Mourning, kidney disease
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, kidney disease
Laurence Olivier, kidney disease
Marie Osmond, overactive bladder
Katy Perry, overactive bladder
Oscar Peterson, kidney disease
Cole Porter, kidney disease
Billy Preston, kidney disease
George P. Putnam, kidney disease
Lee Remick, kidney disease
Debbie Reynolds, overactive bladder
Tony Romo, overactive bladder
George Bernard Shaw, kidney disease
Neil Simon, kidney disease
Stephen Spielberg, kidney disease
Barry White, kidney disease

10. Arthritis (Including Gout)
    Ansel Adams, gout
    Benedict Arnold, gout
    Lucille Ball, rheumatoid arthritis
    Dr. Christiaan Barnard, rheumatoid arthritis
    James Belushi, gout
    Merideth Boyd, arthritis
    John Calvin, gout
    Chantal Chamberland, arthritis
    Neve Campbell, arthritis
    Charlemagne, gout
Dick Cheney, gout
Grover Cleveland, gout
James Coburn, rheumatoid arthritis
Samuel Taylor Coleridge, gout
Christopher Columbus, gout
William Congreve, gout
Bart Conner, arthritis
Leonardo Da Vinci, gout
Daniel Defoe, gout
Cosimo de Medici, gout
Charles Dickens, gout
Rudolf Diesel, gout
Benjamin Disraeli, gout
Raoul Dufy, arthritis
Allen W. Dulles, gout
Henry Fielding, gout
Charles James Fox, gout
Benjamin Franklin, gout
Frederick the Great, gout
Galileo Galilei, gout
Jennie Garth's daughter, Lola Ray, juvenile rheumatoid arthritis
Antoni Gaudi, arthritis
King George IV, gout
Edward Gibbon, gout
Goethe, gout
William Grayson, gout
Wayne Gretsky, arthritis
Alec Guinness, gout
Dorothy Hamill, arthritis
Alexander Hamilton, gout
John Hancock, gout
King Henry VIII, gout
Hermann Hesse, gout
Dorothy Hodgkin, arthritis
Byron Janis, arthritis
Thomas Jefferson, gout
Caitlyn Jenner, formerly known as Bruce Jenner, arthritis
Samuel Johnson, gout
Kublai Khan, gout
Sandy Koufax, arthritis
Shawn Lane, arthritis
Gottfried Leibniz, gout
Jared Leto, gout
Erik Lindbergh, rheumatoid arthritis
Carolus Linnaeus, gout
Nancy Lopez, arthritis
Camryn Manheim, rheumatoid arthritis
Karl Marx, gout
Kristy McPherson, arthritis
Michelangelo, gout
Phil Mickelson, psoriatic arthritis
John Milton, gout
Joe Namath, arthritis
Laurence Olivier, gout
Shaquille O’Neal, arthritis
Lord Palmerston, gout
Colonel Tom Parker, gout
Edith Piaf, arthritis
Albert Pike, gout
William Pitt the Elder, gout
Dennis Potter, arthritis
David Prowse, arthritis
Pierre-Auguste Renoir, arthritis
Peter Paul Rubens, arthritis
Rosalind Russell, rheumatoid arthritis
Nolan Ryan, arthritis
Richard L. M. Synge, gout
William Howard Taft, gout
Dylan Thomas, gout
Kathleen Turner, rheumatoid arthritis
Aida Turturro, rheumatoid arthritis
Martin Van Buren, gout
Queen Victoria, gout
Harry Warren, gout
Tina Wesson, rheumatoid arthritis

11. Alcoholism
   Tim Allen, alcoholic
   Tom Arnold, alcoholic
   Drew Barrymore, alcoholic
   Oksana Baiul, alcoholic
   Tallulah Bankhead, alcoholic
   Brendan Behan, alcoholic
   Bobby "Blue" Bland, alcoholic
   Maeve Brennan, alcoholic
   Richard Burton, alcoholic
   James Caan, alcoholic
   Sid Caesar, alcoholic
   Truman Capote, alcoholic
   Nick Carter, alcoholic
   Lon Chaney Jr., alcoholic
   John Clare, alcoholic
   Montgomery Clift, alcoholic
   John Coltrane, alcoholic
   Chris Cornell, alcoholic
   Cherie Currie, alcoholic
   Tony Curtis, alcoholic
   Jeffrey Dahmer, alcoholic
   Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec, alcoholic
   Sandra Dee, alcoholic
   Robert Downey Jr., alcoholic
   Kitty Dukakis, alcoholic
   Patty Duke, alcoholic
   Dominick Dunne, alcoholic
   Steve Earle, alcoholic
   Corey Feldman, alcoholic
   W C Fields, alcoholic
   Heidi Fleiss, alcoholic
Betty Ford, alcoholic
Tennessee Ernie Ford, alcoholic
Stephen Foster, alcoholic
Lefty Frizzell, alcoholic
Janeane Garofalo, alcoholic
Robert Goulet, alcoholic
Larry Hagman, alcoholic
Corey Haim, alcoholic
Richard Harris, alcoholic
Coleman Hawkins, alcoholic
Rita Hayworth, alcoholic
Robert Hichens, alcoholic
Philip Seymour Hoffman, alcoholic
Anthony Hopkins, alcoholic
Don Imus, alcoholic
Samuel L. Jackson, alcoholic
Billy Joel, alcoholic
Elton John, alcoholic
Joan Bennett Kennedy, alcoholic
Jack Kerouac, alcoholic
Rodney King, alcoholic
Sam Kinison, alcoholic
Kris Kristofferson, alcoholic
Peter Lawford, alcoholic
Meriwether Lewis, alcoholic
Richard Lewis, alcoholic
Sinclair Lewis, alcoholic
Jack London, alcoholic
Rob Lowe, alcoholic
Lorna Luft, alcoholic
Paul Lynde, alcoholic
Shane MacGowan, alcoholic
Herman J. Mankiewicz, alcoholic
Mickey Mantle, alcoholic
Ann-Margret, alcoholic
Clyde McPhatter, alcoholic
Robert Mitchum, alcoholic
Keith Moon, alcoholic
Tracy Morgan, alcoholic
Kate Moss, alcoholic
Modest Mussorgsky, alcoholic
Nick Nolte, alcoholic
Phil Ochs, alcoholic
Jack Osbourne, alcoholic
Ozzy Osbourne, alcoholic
Peter O'Toole, alcoholic
Charlie Parker, alcoholic
Joaquin Phoenix, alcoholic
John Phillips, alcoholic
Mackenzie Phillips, alcoholic
Edgar Allan Poe, alcoholic
Jackson Pollock, alcoholic
Dennis Quaid, alcoholic
Red Jacket, alcoholic
Charlie Rich, alcoholic
Charlie Sheen, alcoholic
Sam Sheppard, alcoholic
Bessie Smith, alcoholic
Dusty Springfield, alcoholic
Cat Stevens, alcoholic
Patrick Swayze, alcoholic
Jodie Sweetin, alcoholic
John Taylor, alcoholic
Dylan Thomas, alcoholic
Hunter S. Thompson, alcoholic
Mike Tyson, alcoholic
Keith Urban, alcoholic
Maurice Utrillo, alcoholic
Eddie Van Halen, alcoholic
Stevie Ray Vaughan, alcoholic
Little Walter, alcoholic
Ben Webster, alcoholic
T.H. White, alcoholic
Hank Williams, alcoholic
Tennessee Williams, alcoholic
Dennis Wilson, alcoholic
Amy Winehouse, alcoholic
Jonathan Winters, alcoholic
Ron Wood, alcoholic
Sean Young, alcoholic
Yitzhak Zuckerman, alcoholic

12. **Mental Illness and Suicide**
Ansel Adams, depression
John Adams, depression
Lionel Aldridge, schizophrenia
Buzz Aldrin, depression
Buzz Aldrin, Bipolar disorder
Prince Alfred of Edinburgh, suicide
Woody Allen, depression
Hans Christian Andersen, depression
Adam Ant, Bipolar disorder
Mark Antony, suicide
Antoin Artaud, schizophrenia
Alec Baldwin, depression
Christian Bale, depression
Syd Barrett, schizophrenia
Amanda Beard, depression
Ned Beatty, Bipolar disorder
Ludwig Von Beethoven, Bipolar disorder
Chris Benoit, suicide
Ingmar Bergman, depression
Halle Berry, depression
William Blake, depression
Charles Bolden, schizophrenia
Jon Bon Jovi, depression
Terry Bradshaw, depression
Zach Braff, depression
Russell Brand, Bipolar disorder, depression
Eva Braun, suicide
Chris Brown, Bipolar disorder
Art Buchwald, Bipolar disorder, depression
Delta Burke, depression
Tim Burton, Bipolar disorder
Barbara Bush, depression
Amanda Bynes, Bipolar disorder, depression
Truman Capote, depression
Drew Carey, depression
Jim Carrey, Bipolar disorder, depression
Karen Carpenter, depression
David Carradine, suicide
Johnny Carson, depression
Dick Cavett, Bipolar disorder, depression
Raymond Chandler, depression
Ray Charles, depression
Frederic Chopin, depression
Agatha Christie, depression
Winston Churchill, Bipolar disorder, depression
Eric Clapton, depression
Cleopatra, suicide
Grover Cleveland, depression
Rosemary Clooney, Bipolar disorder
Kurt Cobain, Bipolar disorder, depression, suicide
Leonard Cohen, depression
Joseph Conrad, depression
Calvin Coolidge, depression
Francis Ford Coppola, Bipolar disorder
Billy Corgan, depression
Don Cornelius, suicide
Courteney Cox, depression
Sheryl Crow, depression
John Daly, Bipolar disorder
Rodney Dangerfield, depression
Bobby Darin, depression
Charles Darwin, depression
Larry David, depression
Ray Davies, Bipolar disorder
Edgar Degas, depression
Ellen DeGeneres, depression
Francisco de Goya, depression
Guy de Maupassant, depression
John Denver, depression
Johnny Depp, depression
Princess Diana, depression
Charles Dickens, Bipolar disorder, depression
Emily Dickinson, depression
Micky Dolenz, depression
Fyodor Dostoyevsky, depression
Robert Downey Jr., Bipolar disorder
Richard Dreyfuss, Bipolar disorder
Kitty Dukasis, Bipolar disorder
Patty Duke, Bipolar disorder
Kirsten Dunst, depression
Bob Dylan, depression
Thomas Eagleton, Bipolar disorder, depression
George Eastman, suicide
Blake Edwards, depression
Eduard Einstein, schizophrenia
T. S. Eliot, depression
Queen Elizabeth II, depression
Ralph Waldo Emerson, Bipolar disorder
Eminem, depression
Roger Kynard Erickson, schizophrenia
Colin Farrell, depression
William Faulkner, depression
Craig Ferguson, depression
Carrie Fisher, Bipolar disorder
Larry Flynt, Bipolar disorder
Betty Ford, depression
Harrison Ford, depression
Connie Francis, Bipolar disorder
Stephen Fry, Bipolar disorder
Peter Gabriel, Bipolar disorder, depression
Greta Garbo, depression
Judy Garland, depression
Paul Gauguin, depression
Marvin Gaye, depression
Paul Getty, depression
Kaye Gibbons, Bipolar disorder
Mel Gibson, Bipolar disorder
Vincent Van Gogh, Bipolar disorder
Jane Goodall, depression
Andy Goram, schizophrenia
James Beck Gordon, schizophrenia
Tipper Gore, depression
Phil Graham, Bipolar disorder
Spalding Gray, depression
Peter Green, schizophrenia
Graham Greene, Bipolar disorder, depression
Shecky Greene, Bipolar disorder
Peter Gregg, Bipolar disorder
Ken Griffey Jr., depression
Linda Hamilton, Bipolar disorder
Jon Hamm, depression
Dorothy Hamill, depression
Darrell Hammond, schizophrenia
George Handel, Bipolar disorder
George Fredrick Handel, Bipolar disorder
Hannibal, suicide
Tom Harrell, schizophrenia
Mariette Hartley, Bipolar disorder
Elizabeth Hartman, depression
Anne Hathaway, depression
Goldie Hawn, depression
Ernest Hemingway, Bipolar disorder, depression, suicide
Margaux Hemingway, depression, suicide
Florence Henderson, depression
Jimi Hendrix, Bipolar disorder
Audrey Hepburn, depression
Bill Hicks, depression
Heinrich Himmler, suicide
Adolf Hitler, suicide
Abbie Hoffman, Bipolar disorder, suicide
Dustin Hoffman, depression
Tuomas Holopainen, depression
Sir Anthony Hopkins, depression
Janis Ian, depression
Natalie Imbruglia, depression
Jack Irons, Bipolar disorder
Andrew Jackson, depression
Janet Jackson, depression
Jesse Jackson, Jr., Bipolar disorder
Henry James, depression
William James, depression
Thomas Jefferson, depression
Richard Jeni, depression, suicide
Billy Joel, depression
Elton John, depression
Lyndon B. Johnson, depression
Samuel Johnson, depression
Angelina Jolie, depression
Catherine Zeta-Jones, Bipolar disorder
Ashley Judd, depression
Franz Kafka, depression
Brian Keith, suicide
John Keats, Bipolar disorder, depression
Jack Kerouac, schizophrenia
Alicia Keys, depression
Margot Kidder, Bipolar disorder
Tawny Kitaen, depression
Beyoncé Knowles, depression
Kris Kristofferson, depression
Alan Ladd, depression
Hugh Laurie, depression
Martin Lawrence, depression
Vivien Leigh, Bipolar disorder
John Lennon, depression
David Letterman, depression
Richard Lewis, depression
Bill Lichtenstein, Bipolar disorder
Abraham Lincoln, depression
Mary Todd Lincoln, schizophrenia
Heather Locklear, depression
Jack London, Bipolar disorder
Demi Lovato, Bipolar disorder
Courtney Love, depression
Henri Matisse, depression
Kevin McDonald, Bipolar disorder
Ewan McGregor, depression
Kristy McNichol, Bipolar disorder
Joe Meek, schizophrenia
Herman Melville, depression
Burgess Meredith, Bipolar disorder
George Michael, depression
Michelangelo, depression
Spike Milligan, Bipolar disorder
Kylie Minogue, depression
William Chester Minor, schizophrenia
Carmen Miranda, depression
Claude Monet, depression
Marilyn Monroe, Bipolar disorder, depression
Alanis Morissette, depression
Morrissey, depression
Bob Mosley, schizophrenia
Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart, depression
Edvard Munch, Bipolar disorder
Robert Munsch, Bipolar disorder
John Nash, schizophrenia
Ilie Nastase, Bipolar disorder
Aaron Neville, depression
Isaac Newton, depression
Friedrich Nietzsche, Bipolar disorder, depression
Florence Nightingale, Bipolar disorder
Vaclav Nijinsky, schizophrenia
Alfred Nobel, depression
Kim Novak, Bipolar disorder
Conan O’Brien, depression
Sinéad O’Connor, Bipolar disorder, depression
Rosie O’Donnell, depression
Tatum O’Neal, depression
Eugene O’Neill, depression
Robert Oppenheimer, depression
Ozzy Osbourne, depression
Marie Osmond, depression
Patton Oswalt, depression
Gwyneth Paltrow, depression
Dolly Parton, depression
Jane Pauley, Bipolar disorder
T. Boone Pickens, Jr., depression
Franklin Pierce, depression
Jimmy Piersail, Bipolar disorder
Brad Pitt, depression
Sylvia Plath, Bipolar disorder, depression, suicide
Edgar Allen Poe, Bipolar disorder, depression
Jackson Pollock, Bipolar disorder, depression
Meera Popkin, schizophrenia
Lisa Marie Presley, depression
Charley Pride, Bipolar disorder, depression
Freddie Prinze, suicide
Richard Pryor, depression
Sergei Rachmaninoff, depression
Christina Ricci, depression
Anne Rice, depression
Little Richard, depression
Jeannie C. Riley, Bipolar disorder
Joan Rivers, depression
Lynne Rivers, Bipolar disorder
John D. Rockefeller, depression
Theodore Roethke, Bipolar disorder
Theodore Roosevelt, Bipolar disorder
Axl Rose, Bipolar disorder
Mark Rothko, depression, suicide
J. K. Rowling, depression
RuPaul, depression
Winona Ryder, depression
J. D. Salinger, depression
Francesco Scavullo, Bipolar disorder
Charles Schulz, depression,
Robert Schumann, Bipolar disorder, depression
Junior Seau, suicide
Monica Seles, depression
Anne Sexton, depression
Frances Sherwood, Bipolar disorder
Brooke Shields, depression
Sarah Silverman, depression
DMX Earl Simmons, Bipolar disorder
Don Simpson, Bipolar disorder
Frank Sinatra, Bipolar disorder
Anna Nicole Smith, depression
Brittany Snow, depression
Socrates, suicide
Suzanne Somers, depression
Britney Spears, depression
Phil Spector, Bipolar disorder
Alexander Spence, schizophrenia
Dusty Springfield, Bipolar disorder
Bruce Springsteen, depression
Gwen Stefani, depression
Rod Steiger, depression
Ben Stiller, Bipolar disorder
Sting, Bipolar disorder
Darryl Strawberry, Bipolar disorder, depression
Donna Summer, depression
Louis Székely (aka Louis C.K.), depression
James Taylor, depression
Pyotr Ilyich Tchaikovsky, depression
Emma Thompson, depression
Hunter S. Thompson, suicide
Uma Thurman, depression
Gene Tierney, Bipolar disorder
Leo Tolstoy, depression
Margaret Trudeau, Bipolar disorder
Alan Turing, suicide
Ted Turner, Bipolar disorder
Mark Twain, Bipolar disorder, depression
Mike Tyson, depression
Tracy Ullman, Bipolar disorder
Jean-Claude Van Damme, Bipolar disorder
Vincent van Gogh, depression, suicide
Eddie Vedder, depression
Herve Villechaize, suicide
Kurt Vonnegut, depression
Mark Vonnegut, schizophrenia
Tom Waits, Bipolar disorder
Mike Wallace, depression
Rick Warren, depression
George Washington, depression
Jerry West, depression
Walt Whitman, depression
Oscar Wilde, depression
Robin Williams, Bipolar disorder, depression, suicide
Rose Williams, schizophrenia
Tennessee Williams, depression
Wendy O. Williams, suicide
William Carlos Williams, depression
Brian Wilson, Bipolar disorder, depression
Carnie Wilson, depression
Owen Wilson, depression
Amy Winehouse, Bipolar disorder
Oprah Winfrey, depression
Jonathon Winters, Bipolar disorder
Reese Witherspoon, depression
Virginia Woolf, Bipolar disorder, depression, suicide
Townes Van Zandt, Bipolar disorder
Boris Yeltsin, depression
Lee Thompson Young, suicide
Ansel Adams, depression

**Sample Searches**

When I started this project, I planned to do searches for every illness against twelve different parasites. I soon realized that I needed to scale the project to sample searches for each chapter.

As I mentioned at the beginning of this chapter, there are so many parasites (that also lay eggs), it is pointless to try to establish an exact cause and effect. Scientific studies provide proof that parasite infections exist (often without symptoms). Once you understand the size and significance of the threat, the next step is to use an herbal antiparasite remedy (or high frequency energy).
Chapter 2

Cancer

With over 3 million women battling breast cancer today, everywhere you turn there is a mother, daughter, sister, or friend who has been affected by breast cancer.

- Betsey Johnson

As you can see in the previous chapter, the list of celebrities who have had cancer is longer than any of the other lists. Parasites cause cancer, but parasitology is considered equivalent to tropical medicine.

The American Cancer Society's Web site contains the names of three parasites that are implicated in cancer (See: “Parasites that can lead to cancer,” cancer.org). Google searches that access the National Library of Medicine's MEDLINE database (PubMed) indicate that there are far more than three parasites linked to cancer. As described in the previous chapter, there are thousands of parasitic species. It is important to remember that parasitic infections can be treated and resolved.

Anyone can search the MEDLINE database. Links that are returned provide references, abstracts and, in some cases, full text of papers that are published in peer-reviewed journals.

Lung Cancer

Lung cancers, also known as bronchogenic carcinomas (“carcinoma” is another term for cancer), have four major cell
types: adenocarcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, undifferentiated large cell carcinoma, and small cell carcinoma.

A Google search on “bronchogenic carcinoma” and “Herpes Virus” turned up two scientific papers that implicate a virus connection to lung cancer (1, 2) (See: References at the end of this chapter).

A Google search on “bronchogenic carcinoma” and “Toxoplasma gondii” turned up a paper about the prevalence of T. gondii in cancer patients revealing infection in twice the number than in controls with the highest prevalence in lung cancer patients (60.94%) (3).

A Google search on “bronchogenic carcinoma” and “Cryptococcus” turned up a paper describing cryptococcosis “mimicking” primary lung cancer (4) (my list of 481 citations contains 9 journal article titles containing the word mimick).

A Google search on “bronchogenic carcinoma” and “cytomegalovirus” also turned up a paper describing cytomegalovirus pneumonia “mimicking” lung cancer and another paper describing a cytomegalovirus infection masquerading as carcinoma in a lung transplant patient (5,6).

A Google search on “bronchogenic carcinoma” and “Treponema pallidum” turned up a paper describing pulmonary botryomycosis mimicking bronchogenic carcinoma of the lung. According to Wikipedia, botryomycosis; also known as bacterial pseudomycosis is a rare chronic granulomatous bacterial infection that affects the skin, and sometimes the viscera (7).

A Google search on “bronchogenic carcinoma” and “Strongyloides” turned up a paper describing pulmonary strongyloidiasis mimicking metastatic lung cancer (8).

A Google search on “bronchogenic carcinoma” and “Dirofilaria” turned up a paper describing dog heartworm (Dirofilaria immitis) masquerading as lung carcinoma (9).
Fasciola hepatica appears in a chart created for a paper titled “Helminthic infections mimicking malignancy: a review of published case reports” (10). According to this review, fasciola hepatica is associated with carcinomatosis. Valerie Harper has had lung (and brain) carcinomatosis.

**Characteristics of Doctors (and Institutions) Who Found "Mimicks"**

Who are the doctors finding mimicks? And, where do they work? PubMed abstract pages contain an Author Information Display below the authors’ names. This supplemental information about the authors appears as drop-down text when you click on “Author Information.” Although this extra block of information is designed to hold the name(s) of the authors’ institutions, not all PubMed entries contain this extra information.

Two of the ten references in this chapter had no additional author information. Seven of the remaining eight references contain the words “mimicking” or “masquerading.” Of these, four are from countries outside of the United States. Of the institutions listed in the papers written by Americans, the Mayo Clinic is the most

In 2008, Fox News in Phoenix reported the story about Rosemary Alvarez's brain tumor that turned out to be a worm. Watch the thorough report on YouTube: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sJCh7bR1Nf0
prestigious medical research group. The other two are the University of Texas Health Center and the University of South Florida College of Public Health.

The doctors who found parasitic infections “mimicking” or “masquerading” malignancies are thorough. Many use tests such as the enzyme-linked immunosorbant assay (ELISA) protocol to find parasite antibodies. My guess is that this diagnostic approach is due to the fact that patients in countries such as China and Korea are not insured. Drug treatment for parasites outside the United States is inexpensive. Albendazole seems to be the drug-of-choice in many of the parasite studies and the wholesale price for a 200 mg. tablet is less than 5 cents. The retail price of a 200 mg. Albendazole tablet in the United States is more than $120 (Walgreens). The required dose is 600 mg. per day for fourteen days.

References


A nematode called Caenorhabditis elegans (C. elegans) has been used in genetics research since 1974. The worm's genome overlaps the human genome. If this nematode's genome overlaps the human genome, how can a pathologist determine that a tissue biopsy is human tissue? (Nematoda is the name of a phylum that includes an estimated 1,000,000 species). C. elegans lays eggs about every two weeks.
Parasite eradication with high-frequency sound waves is a promising method that is described in a study conducted at Tehran University. The authors of the study killed nematodes in 12 minutes using a Branson sonicator (above left) that pulses 42 KHz of sound energy into a stainless steel tank that is filled with water. “Inactivation of Nematodes by Ultrasonic,” A.H. Mahvi, Journal of Medical Sciences, 2005, Volume: 5, Issue: 2, 75-77.

High frequency energy can also be generated with a Rife device (above right) invented by Royal Raymond Rife (1888-1971), an American inventor who used high-frequency energy to kill pathogens in late 1930s. Rife devices are available for sale on the Web.

References From My Collection of 481 Citations
The following citations are from a 33 page document containing citations to studies that link parasites to various diseases. The numbers are the same as the PDF document: http://articles.x10.mx/pub_med_ref_parasite_studies_06_14.pdf.


236. “Nematode infection of the liver mimicking metastasis of malignant melanoma,”


Chapter 3

Eye Problems

Age-related macular degeneration is the leading cause of legal blindness in people older than 55 years in the United States.
- eMedicineHealth

In February 2015, Dame Judi Dench revealed that her daily life is becoming more of a struggle because she's losing her eyesight, rendering her unable to travel alone. Her vision is failing due to macular degeneration. What if Judi's doctors have not read a single research paper since they left medical school?

Doctors John Foster, M.D., Patricia Kane, Ph.D. and Neal Speight, M.D., wrote about parasites that infect the cell membranes of the eye in their self-published book produced in 2007 (The Detoxx Book: Detoxification of Biotoxins in Chronic Neurotoxic Syndromes). They explain that parasites and heavy metals coexist in cell membranes, including those of the eye.

Macular Degeneration

Age-Related Macular Degeneration (AMD) results in the deterioration of central vision, and is caused by changes in the cells of the macula where the highest concentration of cones, responsible for central vision, are found.

A Google search on “macular degeneration” and “Herpes Virus” turned up a scientific paper that reported Herpes simplex in
patients with age-related macular degeneration (1) (See: References at the end of this chapter).

A Google search on “macular degeneration” and “cytomegalovirus” turned up a scientific paper that reported a significant association of high cytomegalovirus IgG titer with neovascular AMD (2).

A Google search on “macular degeneration” and “Toxocara” turned up a scientific paper that reported the results Toxocara polymerase chain reaction testing on intraocular fluids (3).

A Google search on “macular degeneration” and “Dirofilaria” turned up a paper describing Dirofilariasis Masquerading as a Lid Tumour (4) and a paper reporting an increase in ocular dirofilariasis with serious consequences including damaged vision, floaters, or loss of sight (5).

**Cataract**

Cataracts are a clouding or loss of transparency of the lens in the eye as a result of tissue breakdown and protein clumping. According to the Beaver Dam Eye Study (1998), the prevalence of cataracts is 40.0% in those aged 75 years or older (6).

A Google search on “cataract” and “Herpes Virus” turned up a scientific paper that discussed the management of patients with herpetic eye disease scheduled for cataract surgery (7).

A Google search on “cataract” and “Toxoplasma gondii” turned up a scientific paper that reported Toxoplasma gondii parasites in the cataracts of 13 patients (8), and a paper that reported cataracts in children with congenital toxoplasmosis (infection at birth) (9).
A Google search on “cataract” and “Cryptococcus” turned up a scientific paper about fungal and parasitic infections of the eye (10).

A Google search on “cataract” and “cytomegalovirus” turned up a scientific paper about cataract risk in eyes of patients with AIDS and cytomegalovirus (CMV) retinitis (11).

A Google search on “cataract” and “Treponema pallidum” turned up a scientific paper that discusses common long-term complications of syphilitic uveitis include glaucoma, cataract, epiretinal membrane and macular edema (12) as well as a paper that determined the infectious aetiology (cause) of congenital cataract based on the presence of IgM antibodies to TORCHES in the serum samples of congenital cataract patients (13) (From MedLine Plus: The TORCH screen is a group of blood tests that check for several different infections in a newborn. TORCH stands for toxoplasmosis, rubella, cytomegalovirus, herpes simplex, and HIV, but it can also include other newborn infections).

A Google search on “cataract” and “Borrelia” turned up a scientific paper that tracks the relationship between the incidence of cataract and evidence of bacterial infections transmitted by ticks (14).

A Google search on “cataract” and “Taenia” turned up a scientific paper that describes neuro-ocular cysticercosis (tapeworm infection) causing total retinal detachment and cataract (15) as well as a case report about intraocular cysticercosis causing left uniocular cataract and eventual left visual loss (16).

A Google search on “cataract” and “Ascaris” turned up a scientific paper describing intestinal parasitosis among subjects undergoing cataract surgery at the eye camps in rural hilly areas of Nepal (17).

A Google search on “cataract” and “Toxocara” turned up a scientific paper describing cataract formation associated with ocular toxocariasis (18).

A Google search on “cataract” and “strongyloide” turned up a 1958 paper describing Intraocular Nematodiasis. This very
old paper includes a page of references including a paper published in 1950 by H.C. Wilder considered to be the first modern researcher to make a connection between nematodal intestinal roundworms (Ascaridoidea: Ascaris, Toxocara, Ancylostoma, Necator, and Strongyloides) to intraocular disease (19).

A Google search on “cataract” and “Dirofilaria” turned up a paper describing subconjunctival infection with Dirofilaria repens (20) as well as a paper describing conjunctivitis by Dirofilaria conjunctivae in a patient who had cataract surgery (21).

A Google search on “cataract” and “Fasciola” turned up a paper describing congenital cataracts in a baby calf with a discussion about a bulk milk analysis that tested positive for Fasciola hepatica (22).

Greek physician Galen (130 A.D. - 200 A.D.) was familiar with Enterobius vermicularis (above), Ascaris lumbricoides, and Taenia. The binomial nomenclature for the nematode above is Enterobius vermicularis in the UK and Australia. In the United States, this worm is known as Strongyloides stercoralis. Paleoparasitologists have found Taenia and Filaria in Egyptian mummies more than 5,200 years old.
References


Dirofilaria repens is the scientific name for heartworm that infects the human eye. This YouTube video zooms in to show the worm. The video producer has incorrectly named the video *Dirofilaria immitis*. *Dirofilaria repens* infects the eye and *Dirofilaria immitis* infects the heart and lungs. See: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZBdLnAkFjJA

**References From My Collection of 481 Citations**
The following citations are from a 33 page document containing citations to studies that link parasites to various diseases. The numbers are the same as the PDF document (the sections in the 33-page document do not directly correspond to the chapters in this book):


Chapter 4

Heart Disease

Every year about 785,000 Americans have a first coronary attack. Another 470,000 who have already had one or more coronary attacks have another attack.

- American College of Cardiology

Bypass surgery costs $95,000. This is a case where it is important to think of what Upton Sinclair said in his book about how he lost the campaign for governor in California in 1934 (I, Candidate for Governor: And How I Got Licked).

It is difficult to get a man to understand something, when his salary depends on his not understanding it.

A pound of Neem powder costs $11 at znaturalfoods.com and it lasts a long time. Read through the titles of the scientific papers written by researchers who have found parasitic worms that block blood vessels.

Cardiovascular Disease

Cardiovascular disease refers to conditions that involve blocked blood vessels that can lead to a heart attack, chest pain (angina) or stroke.

A Google search on “cardiovascular” and “Herpes Virus” turned up a scientific paper implicating a virus connection to atherosclerosis (1, 2, 3) (See: References at the end of this chapter).
A Google search on “cardiovascular” and “Toxoplasma gondii” turned up a scientific paper that reported a connection between toxoplasmosis (Toxoplasma gondii infection) and 23 different diseases including heart failure (4, 5).

A Google search on “cardiovascular” and “cryptococcus” turned up a scientific paper about cryptococcal endocarditis (infection in the inner lining of the heart muscle and heart valves) (6).

A Google search on “cardiovascular” and “Cytomegalovirus” turned up a scientific paper that reported a connection between seropositivity (antibody blood test) to cytomegalovirus and cardiovascular disease (7).

A Google search on “cardiovascular” and “Treponema pallidum” turned up a scientific paper that reported confirmation of tertiary treponema pallidum infection by polymerase chain reaction (PCR) (8).

A Google search on “cardiovascular” and “borrelia” turned up a scientific paper describing association between borrelia burgdorferi infection (BBI) and dilated cardiomyopathy (IDC). Note: Dilated cardiomyopathy is a condition in which the heart’s ability to pump blood is decreased because the heart's main pumping chamber, the left ventricle, is enlarged and weakened (9).

A Google search on “cardiovascular” and “cysticercosis” turned up a scientific paper that reported cysticercosis is frequent in elderly patients. In a review of 72 autopsies, 27.8% were elderly. Of these, 80% presented with neurocysticercosis and 20% cardiac cysticercosis (10). Note: Cysticercosis is the scientific name for Taenia (tapeworm) infection, neurocysticercosis is tapeworm infection of the brain and cardiac cysticercosis is tapeworm infection of the heart.

A Google search on “cardiovascular” and “ascaris” turned up a scientific paper describing ascaris-induced eosinophilic myocarditis presenting as acute ST elevation myocardial infarction and cardiogenic shock in a young woman. (11) and a paper describ-
ing an Ascaris lumbricoides infestation with systemic involvement including the heart, kidneys, and bone marrow, without symptoms (12).

A Google search on “cardiovascular” and “toxocara” turned up a scientific paper that reported cardiac involvement in hypeereosinophilia associated with toxocariasis (infection with Toxocara roundworm) (13) and a paper reporting that the importance of cardiovascular manifestations in toxocariasis, as well as its clinical relevance, has increasingly begun to be recognized.(14).

A Google search on “cardiovascular” and “Strongyloides” turned up a scientific paper describing a 64-year-old female with clinical signs of heart failure whose stool examination was positive for Strongyloides stercoralis (15).

A Google search on “cardiovascular” and “Dirofilaria” turned up a scientific paper that details two main filarial species (Dirofilaria immitis and D. repens) that have adapted to canine, feline, and human hosts with distinct biological and clinical implications (16).

**Disturbing Scientific Paper Found During Research**

The most startling scientific paper I read for this chapter is a 2007 study titled “Cysticercosis in the elderly” (10). In a review of 72 autopsies, 27.8% were elderly. Of these, 80% presented with neurocysticercosis and 20% cardiac cysticercosis.

Cysticercosis is the scientific name for Taenia (tapeworm) infection, neurocysticercosis is tapeworm infection of the brain and cardiac cysticercosis is tapeworm infection of the heart. The authors wrote: “cysticercosis was frequent in elderly patients, and probably patients are continuously infected with cysticercosis as they age.” See: Image showing tapeworm larvae in a brain cross-section in the next chapter.
References


Jaroslav Flegr is a Czech scientist who has written 47 papers about Toxoplasma gondii, a protozoan parasite that correlates to heart disease. In 2012, author Kathleen McAuliffe wrote an unusual article for *The Atlantic Monthly* that describes his work “How Your Cat Is Making You Crazy,” March 2012 (5).
Treponema pallidum is a spirochete bacterium that causes diseases such as syphilis, bejel (nonvenereal syphilis), pinta (skin disease), and yaws (skin, bone and joint disease). If left untreated, the third stage of syphilis can infect the brain, heart, and other organs of the body.


14. “[Cardiovascular manifestations of human toxocariasis],” A detailed abstract is in English and the article is in Spanish, A. Bolívar-Mejía, et al., *Arch Cardiol Mex*. 2013 Apr-Jun;83(2):120-9.


**References From My Collection of 481 Citations**

The following citations are from a 33 page document containing citations to studies that link parasites to various diseases. The numbers are the same as the PDF document (the sections in the 33-page document do not directly correspond to the chapters in this book): http://articles.x10.mx/pub_med_ref_parasite_studies_06_14.pdf.


277. “High prevalence of asthma in preschool children in South-


287. “High titre of anti-Ascaris immunoglobulin E associat-


306. “Strongyloides stercoralis and Organ Transplantation,”


308. “Severe hemodynamic compromise, respiratory failure and disseminated skin lesions due to Strongyloides stercoralis,”

309. “Eosinophilic Endomyocardial Fibrosis and Strongyloides stercoralis: A Case Report,”

310. “Pulmonary superinfection with Strongyloides stercoralis in an immunocompromised retired coal miner,”

311. “Strongyloides stercoralis Embryonated Ova in the Lung,”

312. “Pulmonary Strongyloidiasis: The Varied Clinical Presentations,”

313. “A case of pleuritis caused by strongyloides in a carrier of T-cell lymphoma virus type I (HTLV-I),”

314. “Loeffler’s endocarditis caused by Strongyloides infection,”

315. “Respiratory hyperinfection with Strongyloides stercoralis


Elizabeth Taylor died on March 23, 2011 of congestive heart failute at the age of 79. Study #312 in my Collection of 481 Citations describes a 78yr.-old man with strongyloidiasis who had congestive heart failure.
Chapter 5

Stroke

*Stroke is the third leading cause of death in the United States.*
- www.strokecenter.org

One of the most compelling papers in my collection of 481 scientific studies (study #3) is a report about six stroke victims, ages 7 to 30, whose serologic tests were positive for neurocysticercosis (tapeworm infection of the brain). All recovered with Albendazole.

One of the most compelling photographs that I've encountered is an National Insitutes of Health (NIH) image showing tapeworm larvae in a brain cross-section labeled “neurocysticercosis” (below).

Biology text books explain that glucose is the only fuel normally used by brain cells. It seems logical that parasites would migrate to the brain because they need glucose for food.
What is a Stroke?

According to the Mayo Clinic, a stroke occurs when the blood supply to part of your brain is interrupted or severely reduced, depriving brain tissue of oxygen and nutrients.

A Google search on “stroke” and “Herpes Virus” turned up a scientific paper describing ischemic stroke after primary herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV1) infection in a previously healthy child (1) (See: References at the end of this chapter).

A Google search on “stroke” and “Toxoplasma gondii” turned up a scientific paper describing a 33 year-old male whose progressive mental status over a previous 48 hours and disorientation characteristic of alcohol intoxication, endocrine abnormalities, central nervous system (CNS) infection, toxic ingestion, sepsis, ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke, uremia, or CNS tumors. A neurosurgical biopsy was positive for Toxoplasma gondii. (2).

A Google search on “stroke” and “Cryptococcus” turned up a scientific paper describing a 58 year-old woman with multiple strokes whose brain and meningeal biopsy were positive for Cryptococcus neoformans (3).

A Google search on “stroke” and “Cytomegalovirus” turned up a scientific paper describing a 41 year-old female whose medical history included ischemic stroke whose serum antibody tests were positive for Cytomegalovirus and Borrelia burgdorferi (4).

A Google search on “stroke” and “Treponema pallidum” turned up a scientific paper describing a 46 year-old male with recurrent stroke with positive serology for Syphilis (5).

A Google search on “stroke” and “Borrelia” turned up a scientific paper describing a Swiss teenager with stroke symptoms whose microbiological cerebrospinal fluid analysis revealed Lyme neuroborreliosis (6).
A Google search on “stroke” and “cysticercosis” turned up a scientific paper describing cerebral cysticercosis as a risk factor for stroke in young and middle-aged people (7).

A Google search on “stroke” and “Toxocara” turned up a scientific paper describing stroke in a 49 year-old man whose laboratory tests were positive for *Toxocara canis* (T. canis) (8).

A Google search on “stroke” and “Strongyloides” turned up a scientific paper describing ischemic stroke in a 55 year-old man whose duodenal biopsy revealed multiple filariform larvae of *Strongyloides stercoralis* (9).

References


References From My Collection of 481 Citations
The following citations are from a 33 page document containing citations to studies that link parasites to various diseases. The numbers are the same as the PDF document (the sections in the 33-page document do not directly correspond to the chapters in this book):


22. “Your cat has toxoplasmosis and you’re worried? Join the club...” Rob Brooks, Professor of Evolutionary Ecology; Director, Evolution & Ecology Research Centre at UNSW Australia, The Conversation, September 30, 2012.


70. “Epilepsy, Mental Health Disorder, or Both?,” Vadim Beletsky, Epilepsy Research and Treatment, Volume 2012 (2012), Article ID 163731, 13 pages.


81. “Neurological deterioration in the acute phase of minor ischemic stroke is an independent predictor of poor outcomes at 1 year: results from the China National Stroke Registry (CNSR),” Ju Yi, et al., Chinese Medical Journal 2013;126 (18).


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89. “Overproduction of Toxoplasma gondii cyclophilin-18 regulates host cell migration and enhances parasite dissemination in a CCR5-independent manner,” Hany M Ibrahim, et al., BMC Microbiology 2014, 14:76.


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A.A., Sturcová H., Krivohlavá R., Novotná M., Rubesová
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testosterone in mice,” Kaňková S, Kodym P., Flegr J. 2011:
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130. “Higher extraversion and lower conscientiousness in
humans infected with Toxoplasma,” Lindová J., Příplatová
L., Flegr J. 2012: European Journal of Personality, 26: 285,
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131. “Fatal attraction phenomenon in humans cat odour attrac-
tiveness increased for toxo- plasma-infected men while de-
creased for infected women,” Flegr J., Lenochová P., Hodný
Z, Vondrová M. 2011: PLoS Neglected Tropical Diseases,
5:e1389.


142. “Toxoplasmosis can be a sexually transmitted infection with serious clinical consequences. Not all routes of infection are created equal,” Flegr, J., Klapilova, K., Kankova, 2014: Medical Hypotheses, in press.


168. “Prevalence of Toxoplasma gondii and Associated Risk Factors among People Living with HIV at Gondar University Hospital, Northwest Ethiopia,” Dagnachew Muluye, et al., ISRN Tropical Medicine, Volume 2013 (2013), Article ID 123858, 5 pages.


Chapter 6

Neurological Disorders

Studies indicate that as many as 10 to 20 percent of people age 65 or older have Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI) and as many as 15 percent progress from MCI to dementia each year.

- Alzheimer's Association

I've counted 30 Alzheimer's foundations in North and South America. I believe that it is safe to say that Upon Sinclair's adage applies to those employed in this fast-growing nonprofit sector:

*It is difficult to get a man to understand something, when his salary depends on his not understanding it.*

The largest Alzheimer's foundation is Chicago's Alzheimer's Association whose motto is “Our vision is a world without Alzheimer's,” but is it?

The National Institutes of Health’s Senior Health Web site’s page devoted to Alzheimer's opens with a paragraph that says, “There is no known cure for Alzheimer's disease.” There are at least a dozen different parasites that are linked to dementia. It is important to remember that parasitic infections can be treated and resolved.

**Parasitic Infections of the Brain Associated with Dementia**

In 2005, Drs. Osvaldo P. Almeida and Nicola T. Lautenschlager with the University of Western Australia’s School of Psychiatry
and Clinical Neurosciences, reviewed the most frequent infectious causes of dementia that include Herpes virus, Toxoplasma gondii, Cryptococcus, Cytomegalovirus, syphilis, borrelia and cysticercosis. Similar to the other chapters, this chapter will include the results of twelve Google searches.

A Google search on “dementia” and “Herpes Virus” turned up a scientific paper that presents support for Herpes simplex virus type 1 (HSV1) being a causal factor in AD (1) (See: References at the end of this chapter).

A Google search on “dementia” and “Toxoplasma gondii” turned up a scientific review paper that includes a 2011 case control study (2) that found the seropositive rate of anti-T. gondii IgG antibodies among individuals with Alzheimer's disease was 44.1% significantly higher those than control groups 24.3% (3).

A Google search on “dementia” and “Cryptococcus” turned up a scientific paper that describes a case of cryptococcal meningitis masquerading as Alzheimer's disease (4).

A Google search on “dementia” and “Cytomegalovirus” turned up a scientific paper describing cytomegalovirus that is present in a very high proportion of brains from vascular dementia patients (5).

A Google search on “dementia” and “Treponema pallidum” turned up a scientific paper describing a neurosyphilis case presenting with dementia (6).

A Google search on “dementia” and “Borrelia” turned up a scientific paper that says Borrelia burgdorferi persists in the brain in chronic lyme neuroborreliosis and may be associated with Alzheimer disease (7).

A Google search on “dementia” and “neurocysticercosis” (tapeworm infection of the brain) turned up a scientific paper describing cognitive impairment and dementia in neurocysticercosis (8).
A Google search on “dementia” and “Toxocara” turned up a scientific paper describing toxocariasis as a contributor in a dementia diagnosis (9).

A Google search on “dementia” and “Strongyloides” turned up a scientific paper describing Strongyloides stercoralis infection in a chronically institutionalized patient with schizophrenia and dementia (10).

References


**References From My Collection of 481 Citations**

Dementia, Alzheimer's, Parkinson's and Epilepsy studies are included in my collection of 481 citations. See citations in the previous chapter, or search the following PDF document: http://articles.x10.mx/pub_med_ref_parasite_studies_06_14.pdf.

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**Disturbing Scientific Paper Found During Research**

Epilepsy is a neurological disorder of the nervous system that is characterized either by mild, episodic loss of attention or sleepiness (petit mal) or by severe convulsion. The Epilepsy Society and several medical Web sites say that epilepsy has "no identifiable cause in about half of those with the condition." In the others, possible factors may include genetics, a head trauma or a developmental disorder such as autism or neurofibromatosis (a genetic disorder that causes tumors to form on nerve tissue).
Study #387 (in my list of citations) was published in 1951 (11). There's a startling introduction that says that it has been known since 1831 and that cerebral ascariasis is accompanied by varied and severe neurological symptoms:

Since 1831, when Lepelletier reported fatal convulsions in two children with alimentary ascariasis, there have been numerous reports in the continental literature of round-worm infestation accompanied by varied and severe neurological symptoms. The relationship of the symptoms to the ascariasis, however remains obscure. The severity of cerebral ascariasis can be inferred from Fernando and Balasingham's recent (1943 report of fourteen cases suggesting encephalitis and one suggesting meningitis, in a series of 162 cases of acute ascariasis. Eight of these patients certainly died and three others were believed to have died at home.

The clinical appearances of cerebral ascariasis are those of generalized of Jacksonian convulsions.

Ascariasis is an infection with a nematode called *Ascaris lumbricoides* MedicineNet.com says Jacksonian convulsions are a form of epilepsy..
Chapter 7

Diabetes

*Diabetes is one of the leading causes of deaths worldwide.*
- Statista.com

It is remarkably easy to find scientific papers that discuss diabetic patients with parasite infections. Researchers are beginning to realize that diabetes may be caused by the parasites (3). As I've mentioned at the beginning of this book, very little careful screening for parasites takes place in the United States.

**Parasites Seem to Cause Similar Damage**

Large and small parasites seem to cause similar damage in the body's tissues and organ systems. Protozoans, bacteria, fungi, viruses and the eggs of larger parasites are small enough to move around in the body's circulatory system and lymph. Even though these systems could deliver parasites anywhere in the body, the invaders seem to have an affinity for locations with food (e.g. intestinal tract and brain where glucose is used as food).

A Google search on “diabetes” and “Herpes Virus” turned up a scientific review paper that describes an association of virus infection with type 2 diabetes and Alzheimer's disease (1) as well as a review that focuses on the role of a human herpes pathogenic virus in the onset of Diabetes Mellitus Type 2 (DMT2) (2) (See: References at the end of this chapter).
A Google search on “diabetes” and “Toxoplasma gondii” turned up two scientific papers that focus on the serologic detection of Toxoplasma gondii infection in diabetic patients. The first paper showed a prevalence of IgG antibodies against Toxoplasma gondii in diabetic patients and healthy controls were 60.43% and 38% respectively causing the authors to conclude that diabetes may be caused by Toxoplasma gondii (3). In the second study, among 205 diabetic patients whose blood samples were examined for the presence of Toxoplasma gondii antibodies, 60 cases (29.3%) were seronegative and 145 patients (70.7%) were seropositive (4).

A Google search on “diabetes” and “Cryptococcus” turned up a scientific paper that reported Cryptococcus neoformans meningitis in a diabetic patient (5).

A Google search on “diabetes” and “Cytomegalovirus” turned up two scientific papers that report an association between viruses and diabetes. The first paper describes a connection between rubella virus and cytomegalovirus (CMV) to autoimmune type 1 diabetes due to a strong correlation between the presence of islet cell autoantibodies and persistent infections (6). The second study, that examined the risk of mortality from diabetes, found CMV seropositivity more than doubles the risk of diabetes mortality (7).

A Google search on “diabetes” and “Treponema pallidum” turned up a scientific paper that describes an increased prevalence of type 2 diabetes among patients with neurosyphilis in the paper's “Discussion” section (8).

A Google search on “diabetes” and “Borrelia” turned up a scientific paper that describes a case of a man diagnosed with type 1 diabetes whose serum and cerebrospinal fluid were strongly positive for Borrelia burgdorferi IgG (9).

A Google search on “diabetes” and “Ascaris” turned up two scientific papers that describe cases of diabetics who were also infected with Ascaris lumbricoides. The first paper describes a
case of a man with uncontrolled diabetes who vomited out an *Ascaris lumbricoides* (10). The second paper describes a diabetic male whose live *Ascaris lumbricoides* was found in his rectum during a colonoscopy (11).

A Google search on “diabetes” and “Toxocara” turned up a scientific paper that describes a case of a 54 year-old diabetic man with a small hepatic nodule that was discovered during a CT scan. Scans obtained 3, 6 and 10 months later revealed that the nodule was migrating and contained *Toxocara canis* larvae. An enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for *Toxocara canis* was also strongly positive (12).

A Google search on “diabetes” and “Strongyloides” turned up a scientific paper that explores an association between positive *Strongyloides stercoralis* serology and diabetes mellitus showing a frequency of positive *S. stercoralis* serology in diabetics 23% versus 7.1% in the control group (13).

**References**


References From My Collection of 481 Citations
There is one Strongyloides stercoralis / diabetes study in the citations listed in Chapter 4 (do a PDF search on the word diabetes).
Mary Tyler Moore is a Type 1 diabetic and she was diagnosed at age 33 in 1969. What if she is infected with a Strongyloides stercoralis that can re-infect for 65 years?

Strongyloides stercoralis has a complex life cycle in which parthenogenetic females (i.e., capable of reproducing without males) lay embryonated eggs that hatch internally. Larvae can migrate, grow, and mature into adult egg-laying females. This ability to establish a cycle of repeated infection within a host results in chronic infection that can last for several decades. The current record appears to be 65 years.
Chapter 8

Lung Disease

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease, or COPD, refers to a group of diseases that cause airflow blockage and breathing-related problems. It includes emphysema, chronic bronchitis, and in some cases asthma.

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

One of the most startling papers in my collection of 481 scientific studies (study #273) is a 1961 report written by U.S. Naval Captain David P. Osborne who found *Ascaris lumbricoides* in a 48 year-old male physician who was thought to have lung cancer. Osborne begins his paper with a detailed description of the parasite’s life cycle:

> It has long been established by study of *Ascaris lumbricoides* in man as well as in laboratory hosts, that the larvae, on hatching in the small intestine, migrate through the liver to the lungs. On the eighth to ninth day after infestation, they move farther into the bronchi and then, via the trachea and esophagus, return to the intestine. It has also been shown that the larvae in their migration and development often cause extreme eosinophilia, symptoms such as shortness of breath and cough, and diffuse pulmonary infiltrations which can be roentgenographically recorded (photography with X-rays).

Osborne knew, in 1961, that *Ascaris lumbricoides* causes symptoms of shortness of breath and cough? Osborne also found
an *Ascaris lumbricoides* (nematode worm) in his patient during a thoracotomy an incision into the pleural space of the chest). In his Addendum, Osborne also explains how the worm was identified:

> The pathological sections containing the parasite were sent to several pathologists for their impressions. Most agreed that this parasite represented an *Ascaris*. One observer suggested that possibly this parasite represented *Dirofilaria*.

*Dirofilaria* is the scientific name for heartworm that infects humans. The thoracotomy was performed in 1959 (Osborne's paper was not published until 1961). Osborne, his two co-authors and the pathologists knew that *Dirofilaria* is a human parasite. Today, there are many scientific papers that discuss *Dirofilaria* in humans (written by authors outside the United States). In the group I have found, the earliest paper was written in 1977.

### Searching For Papers When Your Doctor Is In the Dark

Unless medical schools have trouble accessing new scientific developments, there appears to be separate groups of physicians. There are types like Osborne and his colleagues in one group and everyone else—who's left behind? Are the Ivy League doctors apprised of new scientific developments? Is it the Naval physicians who access the latest information? Who are the elite group who knew *Dirofilaria* infects humans in 1959?

I see television ads that mention heartworm in pets, but I've never seen a news items that has mentioned human heartworm. Heartworm infection in humans is one of the reasons I decided to assemble this book. European doctors who write papers are warning that *Dirofilaria* infections are *increasing*.

A Google search on “chronic obstructive pulmonary disease” and “Herpes Virus” turned up in two scientific papers that describe Herpes virus in patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD). The first paper describes a 72 year old female who
was diagnosed with Herpes virus in simplex virus (HSV1) (1). The second paper describes the seroprevalence of human herpes-virus type 8 (HHV-8) is high in patients with various immunologic abnormalities including COPD. The seroprevalence of HHV-8 antibodies was higher in COPD patients than in controls (2).

A Google search on “asthma” and “Herpes Virus” turned up a scientific paper that describes Herpes simplex type I infection and atopy in children with asthma and allergic rhinitis (3).

A Google search on “asthma” and “Toxoplasma gondii” turned up a scientific paper that describes *T. gondii* infection associated with asthma related symptoms (4).

A Google search on “chronic obstructive pulmonary disease” and “Cryptococcus” turned up a scientific paper that describes *Cryptococcus gattii* in a 66-year-old man who had chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (cultured through skin biopsy) (5).

A Google search on “asthma” and “Cryptococcus” turned up a scientific paper that describes the potential for localized pulmonary C. neoformans infection to potentiate allergic responses and airway reactivity and suggest a potential role for subclinical pulmonary cryptococcosis in the pathogenesis of asthma. (6).

A Google search on “chronic obstructive pulmonary disease” and “Cytomegalovirus” turned up a scientific paper that describes two cases of immunocompetent patients with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) who developed severe cytomegalovirus (CMV) pneumonia (7).

A Google search on “chronic obstructive pulmonary disease” and “Borrelia” turned up a scientific paper that describes a 64-year-old man with prostate cancer, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), and hepatitis C virus (HCV) infection whose lyme IgM antibody testing was positive and consistent with acute Borrelia burgdoferi infection (8).
A Google search on “chronic obstructive pulmonary disease” and “cysticercosis” turned up a scientific paper describing neglected infections of poverty in the United States including the helminth infections, toxocariasis, strongyloidiasis, ascariasis, and cysticercosis; the intestinal protozoan infection trichomoniases; some zoonotic bacterial infections, including leptospirosis; the vector-borne infections Chagas disease, leishmaniasis, trench fever, and dengue fever; and the congenital infections cytomegalovirus (CMV), toxoplasmosis, and syphilis (9).

A Google search on “asthma” and “Ascaris” turned up a scientific paper that reports infection with A. lumbricoides associated with increased risk of asthma (10).

A Google search on “chronic obstructive pulmonary disease” and “Toxocara” turned up a scientific paper describing seroprevalence of IgG anti-Toxocara species antibodies in a population of patients with suspected allergy with asthma as the most common clinical presentation (11).

A Google search on “chronic obstructive pulmonary disease” and “Strongyloides” turned up a scientific paper describing 2 fatal cases of Strongyloides hyperinfection with initial presentation mimicking acute exacerbation of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD) (12).

A Google search on “chronic obstructive pulmonary disease” and “Dirofilaria” turned up a scientific paper describing High Levels of Serum Thromboxane B2 Are Generated during Human Pulmonary Dirofilariosis (13).

References


Heartworm incidence maps do not contain the scientific name of the nematode that is needed in PubMed searches. This 2015 map, from the Companion Animal Parasite Council (CAPC) is an example. Merck is a CAPC sponsor.
Disturbing Scientific Paper Found During Research

The most startling scientific paper I read for this chapter is a 2006 study titled “High Levels of Serum Thromboxane B2 Are Generated during Human Pulmonary Dirofilariosis” (13). The Spanish study, conducted in Salamanca, Spain, describes a human immune system chemical (Thromboxane B2) that is generated in response to a Wolbachia symbiont bacteria that lives inside the Dirofilaria immitis worm and is released when the worm dies.

The scientists, who were interested in studying Thromboxane B2 levels, obtained 80 serum samples from patients diagnosed with pulmonary dirofilariosis caused by D. immitis from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Atlanta, Georgia (the authors mention CDC staff member Patrick Lammie who provided the samples).

Americans don't know that Dirofilaria (heartworm) is in humans and the CDC is supplying Spanish researchers with blood samples from patients diagnosed with pulmonary dirofilariosis?

References From My Collection of 481 Citations

The citations for heart and lung diseases from a 33 page document containing citations to studies that link parasites to various diseases can be found in Chapter 4. The numbers are the same as the PDF document (the sections in the 33-page document do not directly correspond to the chapters in this book):

Chapter 9

Kidney and Bladder Disease

In 2012, the number of adults diagnosed with kidney disease was 3.9 million.

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Now that television commercials for adult diapers and pads tell us that as many as 50 million Americans suffer from “Overactive Bladder (OAB),” I typed the words overactive bladder and history into Google and discovered a 2013 scientific paper titled “History of the Term ‘Overactive Bladder.’” Authors Diana Cardona-Grau, and Sara Spettel explain:

The term was famously introduced in 1997 by Drs. Paul Abrams and Alan Wein when they co-chaired a 1997 consensus conference titled "The Overactive Bladder: From Basic Science to Clinical Management." One of the key goals of the conference was to develop a symptom-based definition of troublesome lower urinary tract symptoms, without the need for urodynamic studies. The conference title and subsequent proceedings introduced the term OAB into widespread use. The exact definition underwent revisions and was later standardized by the International Continence Society (ICS) in 1999 and finally
formalized in 2002 as: "urgency with or without urge incontinence, usually with frequency and nocturne in the absence of an underlying metabolic pathologic condition.

Even before the formalization process, the term overactive bladder and abbreviation OAB quickly made its way into the peer literature and medical vocabulary. As Abrams writes of the 1999 ICS subcommittee discussions, "it became clear that the introduction of overactive bladder has acquired an "unstoppable momentum."

International Continence Society? Urgency in the absence of an underlying metabolic pathologic condition? The ad agencies who read this definition must have assumed that older American will all be wearing diapers which would explain why so many paper product companies have jumped into this new market.

I found the paper helpful because I need a term for searches. The authors explain:

Prior to the consensus conference, the terms to describe urge and urge incontinence symptoms were based on findings on urodynamics study. By creating a definition based on symptoms, the term OAB changed the landscape of urinary symptoms and continue to be a source of debate for urologists to this day.

Can Overactive Bladder Become Kidney Disease?

If parasites have been linked to overactive bladder problems, I wonder if overactive bladder can develop into kidney disease.

A Google search on “incontinence” and “Toxoplasma gondii” turned up a scientific paper that describes urinary and stool incontinence in a 10 year-old boy with Toxoplasma gondii infection (1).

See also: Additional searches on Nephritis.
A Google search on “incontinence” and “Cryptococcus” turned up a scientific paper that describes urinary incontinence in a 31-year-old HIV-infected man with a Cryptococcus myelitis infection (2).

A Google search on “incontinence” and “Cytomegalovirus” turned up a scientific paper that describes urinary incontinence in a 53 year-old female with Cytomegalovirus (CMV) myelitis that was detected with positive immunoglobulin M (IgM) antibodies but not backed up with a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test for CMV in the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). The authors suggest that the absence of supporting PCR from CSF or blood CMV antigen should not exclude the diagnosis (3).

A Google search on “incontinence” and “Borrelia” turned up a scientific paper that describes infectious causes of urge incontinence (4).

A Google search on “incontinence” and “cysticercosis” turned up a scientific paper describing urinary incontinence in a 48 year-old male with Neurocysticercosis (NCC) (5).

A Google search on “incontinence” and “Toxocara” turned up a scientific paper describing urinary incontinence in a 5 year-old male with Pediatric neurotoxocariasis (6).

A Google search on “incontinence” and “Enterobius vermicularis” turned up a scientific paper describing a 40-year-old Chinese lady with urinary incontinence in caused by E. vermicularis infestation in the endometrial cavity (7).

Note: Enterobius vermicularis is UK and Australian term for Strongyloides stercoralis

A Google search on “Nephritis” and “Toxoplasma gondii” turned up a scientific paper describing he concomitance of nephrotic syndrome and acute infection by Toxoplasma gondii (8).

A Google search on “Nephritis” and “Cryptococcus” turned up a scientific paper describing nephritis due to cryptococcal infection (9).
A Google search on “Nephritis” and “Cytomegalovirus” turned up a scientific paper describing Interstitial nephritis associated with cytomegalovirus infection (10).

A Google search on “Nephritis” and “Treponema pallidum” turned up a scientific paper that describing Treponemal antigens in congenital and acquired syphilitic nephritis (11).

A Google search on “Nephritis” and “Borrelia” turned up a scientific paper describing Lyme nephritis (12).

A Google search on “Nephritis” and “cysticercosis” turned up a scientific paper describing bovine cysticercosis/human taeniosis (13).

A Google search on “Nephritis” and “Ascaris” turned up a scientific paper describing acute interstitial nephritis in a case of *Ascaris lumbricoides* infection (14).

A Google search on “Nephritis” and “Toxocara” turned up a scientific review paper describing Visceral larva migrans (VLM) in Toxocariasis involving Myocarditis, nephritis, and CNS involvement (15).

A Google search on “Nephritis” and “Strongyloides” turned up a scientific paper describing Strongyloidiasis with gastric mucosal invasion presenting with acute interstitial nephritis (16).

A Google search on “Nephritis” and “Dirofilaria” turned up a scientific paper that describing Microfilariosis in dogs as an emerging cause for renal failure in dogs as well as humans. Although the paper it titled Microfilariosis in dogs, the authors state the importance of human infection in the opening paragraph (17).

**References**


Reference From My Collection of 481 Citations
Chapter 10

Arthritis
(Including Gout)

More than 21% of U.S. adults
(46.4 million persons)
doctor-diagnosed arthritis.
- Centers for Disease Control
and Prevention (CDC), 2008

Patients with gout are told to avoid foods that are high in organic compounds called purines, but elevated uric acid in gout is caused by parasites rather than purine-rich food. In 2014, researchers at Brazil’s Federal University of Santa Maria found elevated purine and uric acid levels in the brain of mice experimentally infected with Toxoplasma gondii (1).

Most Common Forms of Arthritis

There are more than 100 different types of arthritis. The most common forms include gout, osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis.

A Google search on “arthritis” and “Herpes Virus” turned up a scientific paper that describes three patients acute arthritis developed during the course of generalized herpes virus infections (2)

A Google search on “arthritis” and “Toxoplasma gondii” turned up a scientific paper that found the relationship between toxoplasmosis and arthritis (polyarthritis) to be significant. (3)
A Google search on “arthritis” and “Cryptococcus” turned up a scientific paper reporting two cases of septic arthritis due to Cryptococcus neoformans (4).

A Google search on “arthritis” and “Cytomegalovirus” turned up a scientific paper describing a 39-year-old woman developed polyarticular arthritis secondary to cytomegalovirus (CMV) infection (5).

A Google search on “arthritis” and “Borrelia” turned up a scientific paper describing diagnosis and treatment of Lyme arthritis (6).

A Google search on “arthritis” and “cysticercosis” turned up a scientific paper describing two patients with arthritis that developed during the course of parasite infestation with Strongyloides stercoralis and Taenia saginata, respectively (7).

A Google search on “arthritis” and “Toxocara” turned up a scientific paper describing a 39 year-old man who was well until one month before admission presenting with arthritis involving both ankle joints. His laboratory work-up included an ELISA for Toxocara canis using toxocara excretory–secretory antigen that was highly positive (8).

A Google search on “arthritis” and “Strongyloides” turned up a scientific paper describing reactive arthritis induced by Strongyloides stercoralis (9).

A Google search on “arthritis” and “Enterobius vermicularis” turned up a scientific paper describing a rare case of reactive arthritis associated with Enterobius vermicularis infection (10).

Note: Enterobius vermicularis is UK and Australian term for *Strongyloides stercoralis*

A Google search on “arthritis” and “Dirofilaria” turned up a scientific paper describing acute arthritis occurring in association with subcutaneous Dirofilaria tenuis infection (11).
A Google search on “arthritis” and “Fasciola” turned up a scientific paper describing blood samples were collected from 359 individuals randomly selected and checked for IgG against F. hepatica and A. suum by using an ELISA with their excretory/secretory products. Seropositive cases to fasciolosis were recorded among rheumatoid arthritis (RA) patients (12).

References


Chapter 11

Alcoholism

Binge drinking is heavy, excessive alcohol consumption. The rate of binge drinking in the U.S. is the highest in the world.

- Dr. Thomas Frieden, Director
  Center for Disease Control

According to an interesting 2010 Brazilian study, infection with *Strongyloides stercoralis* is much more prevalent in alcoholic patients than in controls (20.5% vs. 4.4%). *Strongyloides stercoralis* is the parasitic roundworm with parthenogenetic females (i.e., capable of reproducing without males) that lay embryonated eggs that hatch internally. Larvae can migrate, grow, and mature into adult egg-laying females. This ability to establish a cycle of repeated infection within a host results in chronic infection that can last for several decades. The current record appears to be 65 years.

*Strongyloides stercoralis* Is Also Known as Enterbius vermicularis

*Strongyloide stercoralis* (threadworm) is called *Enterbius vermicularis* in the UK and Australia. Pinworm is the common name for Enterbius vermicularis. John H. Cross, author of *Medical Microbiology*, says “everyone has had pinworms.” In his book, *Strongyloidiasis: A major roundworm infection of man*, Cross says most infected individuals are asymptomatic.

*Strongyloidiasis (infection) is Transmittable by Textiles*

The Wikipedia entry for *Strongyloide stercoralis* says Strongyloidiasis (infection) is transmittable by textiles, such as sheets
and bedclothes. The page includes a warning that says never use hotel bed sheets in endemic areas (but does not mention what areas are endemic). A map in a 2013 study conducted at the Public Health Institute, Basel, Switzerland (1) provides an important clue about the areas of the world where Strongyloidiasis is endemic.

Prevalence of *Strongyloide stercoralis* in refugees and immigrants by country. The figures in this map's legend may explain why the rate of binge drinking in the U.S. is the highest in the world.

**Alcoholism is Due to An Asymptomatic Roundworm Infection**

A Google search on “alcoholism” and “Strongyloides stercoralis” turned up a scientific paper reporting frequency of Strongyloides significantly higher in alcoholic patients than in control group (overall prevalence in alcoholic 20.5% versus 4.4% in control group; p=0.001) (2)
References


Reference From My Collection of 481 Citations
There are several Strongyloides stercoralis studies in my collection of 481 citations. See:
Chapter 12

Mental Illness and Suicide

*Tocoplasma gondii* infected brain cells release high amounts of dopamine that can have significant harmful consequences on a variety of brain functions, possibly leading to an array of behavioral changes.

- Emese Prandovszky, 2011 (1)

A 59 year-old Czech scientist named Jaroslav Flegr has been studying a single-celled protozoan parasite since the early 1990s and he believes that the organism contributes to car crashes, suicides, and mental disorders such as schizophrenia. Flegr's work received a boost when a group of parasitologists in London learned that *T. gondii* raises the production of the neurotransmitter dopamine in the host brain. As it turns out, dopamine is known to be elevated in people with schizophrenia. Antipsychotic medicine designed for schizophrenics blocks the action of dopamine. Flegr told *Atlantic Monthly* reporter Kathleen McCuliffe that there is strong psychological resistance to the possibility that human behavior can be influenced by a parasite. He said the reviewers of his scientific papers may have been offended (2).

**Conflict of Interests**

Golfer Phil Mickelson is the celebrity spokesperson for an arthritis drug called Enbrel. If you listen to him speak in an Enbrel
commercial, you'll hear him say he's “managing the symptoms of his psoriatic arthritis.” The psychopharmacological era that began in the mid-twentieth century has introduced drugs to “manage” rather than to “cure.” I believe the “strong psychological resistance” to parasites-as-a-cause of any disease is once again linked to the Upton Sinclair adage:

> It is difficult to get a man to understand something, when his salary depends on his not understanding it.

If you kill parasites that cause disease, the psychopharmacological revenue stream stops.

**References**
