

Lufenuron Candida Treatment Patient Guide

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How does Lufenuron eliminate Candida albicans?

Lufenuron is an over-the-counter veterinary remedy available in pet shops under the name "Program VET" by Novartis. It is given to dogs or cats once a month, and it prevents flea larvae from growing into adult fleas by interfering with their Chitin synthesis. Chitin is the hard substance the exoskeleton of insects is made of. The interesting fact about Chitin is that it is not just used by insects and arthropods, it also makes up about half of the fungal cell wall of many fungi. And fungi - also Candida albicans - can't survive with half of their cell wall gone.

The effect it has on Chitin production (Chitin is not found in humans) makes this "off-label" use of Lufenuron an excellent broad-spectrum antifungal, successfully tested on a variety of animals in many countries around the world. It is not approved for use as an antifungal medicine in humans. This is not because of side effects, but simply because the manufacturer is not interested in getting this drug certified for use as an antifungal in humans. No human trials have therefore ever been initiated.

My husband John as well as quite a few other former Candida-sufferers, have used Lufenuron to successfully eliminate our Candida albicans infections. (in some cases, a chronic Candida infection merely becomes temporarily suppressed and will come back - however less virulently, due to the fact that Chitin-deficient fungi have a weaker cell wall). Lufenuron is very much safer than "ordinary" antifungals such as Diflucan, which are hard on liver and kidneys. Lufenuron in the dose we supply has no effect at all on any organs.

Does Lufenuron have side effects?

There are no documented or known side effects for Lufenuron. Lufenuron is inert to cells or chemical processes in mammals. It works by being an anti-catalyst to Chitin-synthesis in parasites and fungi. No allergies are known and a lethal dose could not be established - it does not exist. It has neither mutagenic (carcinogenic), nor teratogenic effects (effects on the unborn child). It does not affect the beneficial bacterial flora on the skin, in the mucous membranes or in the colon. It can safely be combined with any other medicine. It can safely be taken with alcohol. It has no effect on the ability to drive. The only thing it does is interfere with Chitin synthesis. Humans do not synthesize Chitin - the substance is alien to them.

There are veterinarian products (such as "Sentinel") that contain Milbemycin Oxime in addition to Lufenuron, and 100% of the reported side effects with those products are caused by the Milbemycin Oxime, not the Lufenuron. Our Lufenuron is medically pure and does not contain any additives. There are no reported side effects for products that contain just Lufenuron. Again: Lufenuron has been used for decades in dogs and cats and there have been no reports of any significant side effects. We have sold thousands of treatments over the years and we have yet to receive a single complaint.

Is there any verifiable evidence that Lufenuron works against fungal infections?

Yes, overwhelmingly so. It is increasingly used to treat all kinds of fungal infections in animals such as dogs, cats, horses and chimpanzees. Here are some clinical trials done on these animals that suffered from a variety of fungal infections:

Control of cutaneous mycosis in five chimpanzees (Pan troglodytes) with Lufenuron:

<http://www.curehunter.com/public/pubmed12790235.do>

Use of Lufenuron for treating fungal infections of dogs and cats: 297 cases (1997-1999):

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/11128542>

In vitro efficacy of Lufenuron against filamentous fungi and blood concentrations after PO (per oral) administration in horses:

<http://cat.inist.fr/?aModele=afficheN&cpsidt=17279722>

Evaluation of the efficacy of oral Lufenuron combined with topical enilconazole for the management of dermatophytosis in catteries:

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12081306>

Is there any verifiable evidence Lufenuron will also work in humans?

There is no need for that - humans are mammals. If it works in many other mammals, it will work in humans too. But yes, there is a US patent nr. 6110971 that mentions Lufenuron as an effective antifungal in humans, including against *Candida albicans* infection:

US Patent 6110971 - Fungicide composition comprising a benzoylphenylurea:

<http://www.patentstorm.us/patents/6110971/description.html>

Please note that we do not endorse our veterinary Lufenuron for human use, as we are neither doctors nor a pharmacy, and the FDA brings to bear the full force of the law upon upon anyone who dares to take on the pharmaceutical industry. Since Lufenuron is an over-the-counter remedy for pets, we can only legally recommend it for your pets but not for you. The FDA in the US and Codex Alimentarius worldwide have criminalised the sale of any substance that has any curative effect on people, as well as selling something with the claim that it can cure people.

How to diagnose *Candida*?

We receive many questions about how to know whether a patient has a *Candida* infection in the sinuses, gastrointestinal tract etc. All we can say is that one either should consult an infectious disease specialist on that, or a medical textbook. Alternatively, there are laboratories that can perform diagnostic tests. We advise to use genuine medical reference laboratories that are wholly unconnected with the "alternative" circuit. We are neither medically educated, nor are we allowed by law to give medical advice. Just as a pharmacy does not give medical advice, we can't do that either. Only medical doctors are allowed by law to diagnose and treat disease, and doctors need to see patients in person to be able to do that.

Our website is called OwnDoc because we think that in the current climate of medical incompetence and corruption, people sometimes have no other option than to do their own research, diagnosis and treatment. If you are not able to reach a confident diagnosis, you can choose to take the experimental route and see if there are any improvements when a certain treatment is used. If a substance does not improve a condition, then that can give valuable information about the nature of the condition, to give but an example.

How safe is Lufenuron?

Lufenuron has no effect on any organ in the mammalian body or its metabolism. Its LD50 dose could not be established, meaning they tried to poison lab animals with Lufenuron but even at enormous dosages fed over many months, there were no toxic effects. We found a study where dogs were fed absolutely gigantic daily dosages for half a year and there was some minor liver damage visible under a microscope, to a small number of liver cells. This type of damage was reversible and non-tumorous, and won't occur when taking the very much smaller dose we supply. Ten kilograms of potatoes is deadly (due to the Belladonna-type toxin in them) and as has happened recently on a game show, even water can kill.

This is what Novartis says about Lufenuron's safety:

<http://ah.novartis.ca/companion/dog/program.shtml>

Safety

PROGRAM has undergone numerous safety trials to test its margin of safety at various doses in dogs. In addition, it has been available world wide in over 30 countries with no adverse reactions found. The reason that PROGRAM is so safe, is that Lufenuron has no reaction in mammals. Mammals do not contain chitin, so the molecule is absorbed and excreted without ever having been metabolized. As such it is safe in all mammals. PROGRAM has been tested at hundreds of times the label dose with no difficulties in mammals. Lufenuron has no effect on breeding animals, nor does it affect conception rates or litter size in breeding pets. It crosses the milk barrier and the placental barrier with no harmful effects to the unborn cats and dogs. They are, in fact, protected from continuing the flea life cycle by Lufenuron passed on from the mother's milk.

PROGRAM exhibits no drug interactions, therefore it has no ill effect on older pets, or pets with liver or renal problems, regardless of any medication those pets may be on for their medical condition. It does not affect diabetics or pets on antibiotics. There is no bio-accumulation so there is no chance of lufenuron "building up" in the pet and causing a problem in the long term.

Normal pesticides and other prescription drugs have to be tested for an LD50. This is the recognized dose in animals where the drug turns toxic in 50% of laboratory rats. **It was not possible to establish an LD50 for PROGRAM.**

Studies completed in pre-clinical trials for PROGRAM are:

- Acute Oral Toxicity in Mature Dogs.
- Two-month Oral Toxicity in Puppies.
- Six-month Oral Toxicity Study in Young Dogs.
- Reproductive Study in Pregnant Beagles.

And PROGRAM was proven safe in **all** instances.

Some years ago we talked to a Novartis lab scientist on the phone because we wanted to be absolutely certain as to any possible long-term side effects. He assured us that Lufenuron is totally inert. He also told us, off the record, that he was recommending Lufenuron as an off-label remedy against Candida infection, and that it worked very well. Of course, Novartis will officially have nothing to do with people who try to get rid of Candida with Lufenuron, neither do they have the time to answer questions about this topic, so it is pointless to contact them.

Please note that we do not endorse our veterinary Lufenuron for human use, as this is forbidden by the FDA.

How to take Lufenuron?

We have carefully designed a treatment regimen based on the latest published medical data on the use of Lufenuron in primates, and based on feedback from our own customers. It is very important to follow the following instructions carefully.

You will receive a bag with 9 grams of Lufenuron. This constitutes a two-week treatment course. The content of the bag is taken over the course of three consecutive days. This is called the "loading" phase. During those days, the Lufenuron is absorbed into the fat tissues. Then the Lufenuron is slowly released again into the bloodstream over the weeks that follow, killing the Candida.

It is important that the Lufenuron is taken with a full meal that contains oils or fats. This is because Lufenuron is lipophilic (dissolves in fat) and is stored in the fat tissues, where it is gradually released into your bloodstream. If the Lufenuron is taken without food that contains some oils or fats, the patient will not absorb enough of it. A single spoon of oil is not enough! We unfortunately can't answer questions about whether a certain quantity of a certain food contains sufficient fat. A healthy diet has a lot of fat and it is up to you to select just three meals that contains more than a tiny bit of it. People on long-term fat-restricted diets develop impaired immune systems due to severe deficiencies of all the fat-soluble vitamins.

Do not administer the Lufenuron with just oil, such as coconut oil. Coconut oil is a powerful laxative. Patients who took Lufenuron with coconut oil ended up with diarrhea and the Lufenuron won't be absorbed like that. The Lufenuron should be thoroughly stirred into for example porridge, thick pea soup, dahl, hummus, mashed potatoes, taco sauce, guacamole, yoghurt or anything else it can be mixed into. And the patient should take a meal just before, during or after that that contains a significant amount of fat, if the food you mixed it into doesn't.

It can be any kind of fat, saturated or unsaturated including cheese, bacon, yogurt, nuts, olive oil, butter, margarine, avocado, salmon, mackerel, peanut butter etc. If the patient is lactose-intolerant, find another, preferably liquid food to mix it with because the powder tastes rather dry and bland and is therefore unpleasant to have in the mouth and will be impossible to swallow if it isn't mixed into something.

Do not expose the Lufenuron to boiling or frying temperatures. **Lufenuron has no effect when taken externally.** It is useless mixed into bath water or rubbed on sores. It works by being absorbed by fat tissue and over the subsequent weeks slowly being released into the bloodstream. It is transported through the capillary veins throughout the body. There it encounters the fungal rhizoids and the Candida is killed.

It is not important to dose accurately, because Lufenuron is non-toxic for mammals and its biological half time is measured in days, not hours as is usual with "ordinary" medicines. The only reason the patient should not take the entire supply at once is that it may not be fully absorbed if the meal does not contain sufficient fat/oil. The Lufenuron will be very slowly released by the fat tissues over the course of at least a month, maintaining Candida-killing tissue concentrations for many days so it is not a "three day cure". This unique property of Lufenuron is how flea larvae can't grow when they suck the blood of a dog that has taken one single Lufenuron tablet a month prior to their bite. So the Candida will die for a couple of weeks AFTER having taken the last dose of Lufenuron. Again: Accurate dosing is *not at all required*. Divide the nine grams approximately over three days by taking approximately a third on the first day, half of the remainder on the second day, and the rest on the last day.

What die-off reaction is there to expect?

Lufenuron is a potent antifungal and the patient may experience a die-off reaction, but only when the infection is locally very severe. Depending on the type of Candida infection, the symptoms of the die-off reaction vary. The mucous membranes may become dry and chappy. There may be intestinal upset or fatigue. There may be white mucus expelled with the stool. The onset usually is a few hours after the third dose has been taken. Do not think it is an allergic reaction to the Lufenuron but continue the regimen - Lufenuron is completely safe and from its use in millions of animals over a decade, we know that it is very unlikely that an allergic reaction occurs. Instead, what a Candida-sufferer can experience is the "Jarisch-Herxheimer" reaction, which is what happens when a large number of harmful micro-organisms get killed simultaneously, flooding the immune system with inflammatory substances and toxins from inside the burst-open fungal cells. You might feel bad for a while - but then much better than before. We can't possibly answer questions about the likelihood that certain effects are dieoff-related. If they are, then you will know soon enough because in that case they will disappear within three weeks and the Candida-related symptoms will diminish as well.

How many treatments are required?

As a rule of thumb, medicines in general should be administered for as long as the patient experiences less symptoms while being treated with the medicine, than when not. In case of infections, when the patient experiences no more signs and symptoms, treatment should continue for some more time in order for all remaining microorganisms to be eradicated. If the patient notices no (more) benefit or if the patient appears to be cured, stop the treatment with Lufenuron. The same treatment rules apply for Lufenuron as for any other systemic antifungal medicine. It should not be treated as a food supplement or a probiotic but as an antifungal medicine such as Diflucan (Fluconazole). A patient can relapse when a resistant strain emerges, so keep tissue levels high during treatment. Treatment duration depends on the severity of the symptoms, how widespread the symptoms are, how long the patient has been afflicted, the state of the immune system and how quick the symptoms resolve. Treat until there is no more benefit. If additional treatments seem to be indicated, there should be no pause between treatments. We can not give medical advice and you yourself have to decide if more than one treatment course is required, and how many. Similarly, we can't comment on dosages, treatment intervals, symptoms etc. We are not medical doctors.

Precautions, interactions, diet, probiotics, laxatives, ketosis

Lufenuron can be safely taken with any other medicines, by patients with any kind of medical condition and can be a part of any diet. There are no known side effects or allergies to the substance. It does not affect probiotic supplements or probiotic bacteria in the gut. Lufenuron is not eliminated by liver or kidneys but by the feces. This makes Lufenuron safe for patients with liver or kidney impairment. Lufenuron has a glycemic index of zero and is safe for diabetic patients. Do not excessively use laxatives on Lufenuron-taking days – only use them to promote normal bowel movements. Also, avoid absorbents (such as active charcoal) on the days the patients takes Lufenuron. Even though Lufenuron is safe, we do not recommend it to be used in the following cases: In children, during pregnancy or lactation or with liver- or kidney conditions. Lufenuron may not be optimally absorbed when a person is in ketosis. Being merely very skinny is not a problem, partially because you will weigh less and thus receive a higher dose per unit of body weight. No special diet is required while on Lufenuron, as long as you eat it with a substantial meal that contains a significant amount of fat, and as long as you are not in ketosis during the three loading days. We can not give personalized dietary suggestions.

Shelf life

Lufenuron, when stored dry, in an airtight container, not too warm and out of sunlight has a shelf life of many years.

Concerns about toxicity

Some people have read that Lufenuron is "toxic", and they mistakenly believe that this means that Lufenuron is toxic to humans or mammals in general, which it isn't. Lufenuron only affects very primitive organisms that use Chitin. The only living beings that use Chitin are:

- *Fungi*
- *Intestinal parasites*
- *Insects, arthropods, arachnids*
- *Zooplankton*

Because of the latter, some countries won't allow Lufenuron in agriculture. Zooplankton is the start of the food chain and if farmers would use it against crop fungi, the ecosystem might eventually get affected. Lufenuron is 100% safe in any dose for living beings that are higher evolved than shrimp. Lufenuron has been used for decades in dogs and cats and there have been no reports of any significant side effects. We have sold thousands of treatments over the years and we have yet to receive a single complaint.

Combo-treatment for synergy

It is known from the medical literature that combining different classes of antifungals (e.g. an Ergosterol inhibitor such as Diflucan/Fluconazole with a Chitin inhibitor such as Lufenuron) increases the likelihood for success and decreases the chance of resistant strains developing. Please note that with "antifungals" we mean prescription antifungal medicines and not natural antifungal remedies, probiotic supplements, diets, essential oils or enzymatic supplements, because contrary to popular belief, none of those can (safely) attain MIC levels in the human body and therefore are useful for topical application only.