The biological treatment [Di Bella Method] has improved survival, objective response and performance status in 122 cases of mammary carcinoma

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Aims
Study of objective response, survival rate and performance status following DBM biological treatment. Increase the efficacy and reduce the toxicity of cancer therapy.

Methods
A 5-year retrospective observational clinical study was conducted in 92 cases of mammary carcinoma treated with the biological therapy [Di Bella Method (DBM)].

We observed remission/stability/progression performance status and 5-year survival rate for each stage in accordance with the criteria of the American Joint Committee on Cancer Staging (7th edition).

For each stage we observed better results in comparison with the data found in the literature.

30 other cases were also examined by experts and certified by the Court of Lecce (Italy).

Conclusions
Following the “DBM” treatment, results are considerably better if compared with those of the statistics shown in the literature regarding survival rate, objective response and performance status for the same stages, histotypes and gradings. We found a 50% 5-year survival rate for stage IV patients treated with the “DBM” vs 19.9% as divulged by the SEER Project of the National Cancer Institute for the period 1999-2006.

Early Stage Breast Cancer (48 cases)
- First Line Therapy (9 cases)
- Adjuvant Therapy (39 cases)

Locally Advanced (5 cases)
- First Line Therapy (4 cases)
- Adjuvant Therapy (6 cases)
  2nd/3rd Line Therapy or Supportive (29 cases)

Metastatic Breast Cancer (39 cases)
- First Line Therapy (9 cases)
- Adjuvant Therapy (30 cases)

Drugs
DBM employs such antiproliferating and antiangiogenic molecules as prolactin inhibitors and somatostatin; differentiating, apoptotic and antiangiogenic agents as retinoids, vitamin E, melatonin, vitamin D3, vitamin C; calcium, chondroitin sulfate, calcium levofolinate with purpose of differentiation; estrogen inhibitors and minimal, apoptotic doses of cyclophosphamide or oncocarbide

Results
All of the 9 cases at stages I – II and III/a who had not undergone any previous drug or surgical treatment showed a favourable response, with 4 complete stable objective responses and 5 progressive appreciable reductions in tumor mass.

Following the “DBM” treatment, results are considerably better if compared with those of the statistics shown in the literature regarding survival rate, objective response and performance status for the same stages, histotypes and gradings. We found a 50% 5-year survival rate for stage IV patients treated with the “DBM” vs 19.9% as divulged by the SEER Project of the National Cancer Institute for the period 1999-2006.

References