Observational retrospective clinical study on the application of the Di Bella Method (DBM) from 2004 to today on breast carcinomas. Preliminary data on survival improvement, objective response and performance status

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BACKGROUND & HYPOTHESIS: Overall evaluation and ongoing statistical processing of preliminary data on 502 evaluable cases of breast cancer on 11,300 patients who have been treated with DBM since 2004. **METHODS**: Administration of DBM to patients with breast cancer: somatostatin / octreotide, estrogenic and prolactin inhibitors, Melatonin, Retinoid solution in vitamin E, Vitamin D3, vitamin C, chondroitin sulfate, glucosamine and metronomic doses of cyclophosphamide. In breast tumors, given the GH receptor co-expression with prolactin and functional co-expression with estrogen, synergistic inhibition of GH and related growth factors with somatostatin/octreotide is indicated; inhibition of prolactin through D2R agonists and estrogen inhibition through FSH-LH analogues and aromatase inhibitors with negative regulation of proliferation, migration and neoplastic angiogenesis. **RESULTS**: If applied early and with absolute regularity as an exclusive first-line therapy, after seven years the DBM has made it possible to reduce relapses to below 1%. A 5-year survival of 69% was obtained in 297 cases at the IV stage [2]. The first of these cases, under treatment for 15 years, is still in remission of the disease [3-5]. The results obtained in the 441 cases published in previous publications [1-2-3-4] relating to the objective response, survival, quality of life and tolerability of DBM, are consistent and are fully confirmed in the hundreds of cases still under observation. **CONCLUSION**: In the absence of toxicity, DBM significantly improved quality of life, objective response and survival compared to the same stages of breast cancers treated with conventional cancer protocols. It is clear that the multitherapy synergism of DBM, unlike the high toxicity and reduced efficacy of cytoxic therapies, pursues the restoration of physio-biological functions and inhibits neoplastic proliferation.

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