

Clarkia-100 (special anti-parasite formula)

"Make no mistake about it, worms are the most toxic agents in the human body. They are one of the primary underlying causes of disease and are the most basic cause of a compromised immune system."

-Hazel Parcells, D.C., N.D., Ph.D., 1974.

Parasites are a serious public health threat because so few people are talking about them and even fewer people are listening when they are being discussed.

Parasites are insidious because of the common misconception among medical people and the general public that parasites are generally a Third World problem where malnutrition and poor hygienic practices exist. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Tests often do not show the presence of parasites because the testing procedures are by and large outdated and inadequate.

Everyone can potentially become a host to parasites.

Some of the possible reasons for the rising number of parasitic infections.

- Rise in international travel.
- Contamination of municipal and rural water supplies.
- Increasing use of day-care centers.
- Influx of refugee and immigrant populations from endemic areas.
- Return of armed forces from overseas.
- Continued popularity of household pets.
- Increasing popularity of exotic regional foods.
- Use of antibiotics and immunosuppressive drugs.
- The sexual revolution.

There are 4 pathways through which we can get infected:

- Via food or water which are sources of the roundworm, amoebae and giardia.
- Via a vector - the mosquito is a carrier of dog heartworm, filaria, malaria; the flea is a carrier of dog tapeworm; the common housefly transmits amebic cysts; the sand fly carries leishmaniasis.
- Via sexual contact where partners can transmit trichomonas, giardia and amoebae.
- Through the nose and skin where pinworm eggs and *Toxoplasma gondii* can be inhaled from contaminated dust, hookworms, schistosomes and strongyloides can penetrate exposed skin and bare feet.

Many parasite-based problems can mimic diseases which are more familiar to most doctors. Roundworm infection has been mis-diagnosed as a peptic ulcer. Amoebic colitis is often mis-labeled as ulcerative colitis. Chronic fatigue syndrome and yeast infections may be a chronic case of giardiasis. Diabetes and hypoglycemia may be caused by tapeworm infection.

Parasitology courses are usually offered by a tropical disease department which explains why the medical community generally perceives parasites as primarily a foreign concern. In addition, it is difficult to accurately diagnose the problem because the parasite's own reproductive cycle in which eggs or cysts are passed at irregular intervals makes diagnoses tricky.

Some symptoms of parasite infection are:

- ✓ Feeling tired most of the time (chronic fatigue)
- ✓ Digestive problems (gas, bloating, constipation or diarrhea)
- ✓ Gastrointestinal symptoms and bulky stools with excess fat in feces
- ✓ Food sensitivities and environmental intolerance
- ✓ Allergic-like reactions
- ✓ Joint and muscle pains and inflammation
- ✓ Anemia or iron deficiency
- ✓ Hives, rashes, weeping eczema, cutaneous ulcers, swelling, sores, papular lesions, itchy dermatitis
- ✓ Restlessness and anxiety
- ✓ Multiple awakenings during the night and teeth grinding
- ✓ Excessive amounts of bacterial or viral infections
- ✓ Depression
- ✓ Difficulty gaining or losing weight

The symptoms above are only possible symptoms. Keep in mind that not every person who has a few of these symptoms should automatically assume that they are infected. However, if you suspect infection or have been unsuccessfully treated for a problem, it is worth doing some specific parasite cleansing.

What exactly is a parasite? A parasite is an organism which lives off the host, the host being you or me. The parasite lives a parallel life inside our bodies, feeding off either our own energy, our own cells or the food we eat.

In recent medical studies, it has been estimated that 85% of the North American adult population has at least one form of parasite living inside their bodies. Some authorities feel this figure may be as high as 95%.

The immediate question that comes to people's minds when they become informed of this situation is: "How can a parasite possibly live in my body and I don't even know it is there?" The answer to this is simple: the nature of a parasite is to not make itself known. A smart parasite lives without being detected because if it is detected, of course, something is going to be done to eradicate it. Parasites are "clever" in their ability to survive and reproduce, which is of course, the purpose of any organism on this planet. It can make life for humans very complicated.

If you were to get tested by a doctor for parasites, chances are the results would come back negative. Does this mean with certainty that you do not have parasites? Unfortunately medical testing procedures only catch about 20% of the actual cases of parasites. There exist over 1,000 species of parasites which can live in your body, however tests are available for approximately 40 to 50 types. This means physicians are only testing for about 5% of the parasites and missing 80% of those which are present. This brings the ability to clinically find parasites down to 1%.

Once you've determined that you do have parasites, taking drugs to get rid of them may not always work. This is because a drug will often drive a parasite from one organ of the body to another.

The book, "Medical Parasitology" by Markell and Voge, points out that therapy to remove entire tapeworms from the small intestine is only successful if the whole worm is expelled. If the head remains, the entire worm will grow back.

How, then, do you determine whether or not you have parasites? In order to understand how to make this determination, you have to understand what a parasite does. A parasite eats, lays eggs and secretes. Sounds pretty simple, doesn't it? First let's look at the "eats" part. Depending on the kind, parasites will eat different things. Some parasites love sugar, for instance. If you are a person who craves sugar, you may have a sugar loving parasite. These parasites live off the food that goes into your body. They exist mainly in the digestive tract, but can also be found in the liver, as well as throughout the body.

Other parasites actually get their nutrition directly from the cells of the body. They can literally attach themselves anywhere and suck nutrients out of the cells. These parasites are significantly more dangerous because they can travel to areas in the body where they can do a lot more damage than a parasite living exclusively in the digestive tract.

As if it wasn't bad enough to have an uninvited guest living in your body, the parasites eat your nutrients before you do! They get the best nutrients, we get the scraps and leftovers. They grow healthy and fat, yet your organs and skin starve for nutrition. What's more, parasites can remain in your body for 10, 20 or even 30 years.

To illustrate the longevity of parasites in the human body, consider this example: in 1979, a British study reported on 600 former prisoners from World War 2. These men had been stationed in the Far East. Thirty years after the war, 15% were still infected with a parasite called *Strongyloides* which they had contracted during the war. This means you could have

eaten meat 10 years ago that was contaminated and still be hosting the tapeworms or other types of parasites which were in that meat.

There are two major categories of parasites: large parasites, which are primarily worms, and small parasites which are mainly microscopic in size, including what are called protozoa and amoebae. Despite their being almost invisible, small parasites can be dangerous. Microscopic parasites can get into your joints and eat the calcium linings of your bones. This can lead to arthritic tendencies. They can also eat the protein coating on your nerves (the myelin sheath) and this can cause a disruption in the nerve signal from the brain. One type of tiny parasite which infects the colon is called "Entamoeba Histolytica". This type of infection can also be found in the liver, the lungs, and the brain. The disease is called amebiasis, and is often transmitted via contaminated food or water.

Large parasites, which are the worm type, are usually large enough to be seen with the naked eye. Some can be up to 10 or even 15 inches long and in most cases cannot travel to other parts of the body, other than the digestive tract.

The smaller parasites, the protozoas and amoebas, can function almost like a bacteria by traveling through the bloodstream to virtually any part of the body. They reproduce without laying eggs and behave more like an infection in the body than do the larger parasites.

The larger parasites are worms which reproduce by laying eggs. Eggs are deposited into the intestinal tract, where they stick to the walls of the intestines. When the eggs hatch, the young feed on the food that we eat and eventually grow into adults. The adults then repeat this process.

Some of the larger parasites:

Tapeworms: the fish tapeworm is the largest of the human tapeworms, reaching the length of 33 feet or more. There can be 3,000 to 4,000 segments in one worm. It can produce more than 1,000,000 eggs a day. This type of infestation can cause anemia because of interference with vitamin B12. Tapeworms can also cause water retention. Besides tapeworms from beef, pork and fish, there is also a type of dog tapeworm you can get when dogs lick your face or hands.

Pinworms are very infectious and can cause a lot of itchiness in the anal area. The worms deposit their eggs mostly at night, contaminating pajamas and bed linen. The eggs are readily transported through the air, and it is not uncommon to find them in every room of the house. Complications are much more common in women than in men. Pinworms can also sometimes be found in the vulva, uterus and fallopian tubes because the worm loses its way while trying to return to the anus after depositing its eggs.

Another type of roundworm that can be present in humans is whipworms. These insidious creatures actually inject a digestive fluid which converts the colon tissue into liquid which the worms suck up. Dr. Norman Stoll, a former worm expert at the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, estimated, in the 1940s, that the roundworm infects about 644 million people in the world. Nutritional deficiencies are seen in heavy roundworm infections. That figure must now be much higher 60 years later.

Hookworms bite and suck on the intestinal wall, which can cause bleeding and necrosis (death of the tissue). In severe infections, iron deficiency becomes a problem because of all the iron that is lost to the hookworm. Hemoglobin levels as low as 15% of normal have been seen in patients with severe, long-standing hookworm disease.

The smaller parasites reproduce without the process of laying eggs. They reproduce by duplicating themselves in a manner similar to bacteria or viral reproduction.

Another thing parasites do is secrete. All organisms secrete something, whether it be lubricants, waste materials, protective liquids for warding off viruses, bacteria and other harmful organisms, or secretions to help attract food. No matter what the secretion is-- the secretion can be a toxin to the host organism. Simply put, the secretions from parasites into our bodies are poisons and toxins which our bodies are forced to deal with by increasing the process of detoxification. As anyone who has ever maintained an aquarium knows, ammonia is extremely toxic, yet it is one of the gases excreted by parasites living within human and animal hosts.

On the other end, a chronic parasitic infection secreting low levels of toxins can create an extremely strained immune system which may allow varied health problems to develop. When the immune system is strained over a long period of time, it of course, becomes weak. When the immune system is weak, our bodies become susceptible to infections of all kinds. This can be an extremely dangerous situation in this day and age because we are exposed to more viruses than ever

before. Also, they are changing and adapting at a very fast rate as are the bacteria, many of which are now resistant to antibiotics and other artificial measures which used to combat them.

Parasites can be one of the most damaging health factors threatening the world today.

The following herbs are the most effective for parasite elimination: Black Walnut Hulls, Wormwood, Cloves, Garlic, Pumpkin Seeds, Goldenseal, Sage, Thyme, Fennel, Male Fern, Cranberry Powder and Grapeseed Extract.

The 3 most important herbs on this list are: Black Walnut Hulls, Wormwood and Cloves.

Black Walnut is a rich source of the trace mineral chromium and is also high in iodine. Black Walnut is both anti-fungal and anti-parasite and acts as a laxative which expells worms and parasites from the body. Black Walnut oxygenates the blood which helps to kill parasites. It aids in expelling tapeworms, pinworms, and ringworm. Black Walnut is a powerful vermifuge agent for treating parasite conditions and, in extract form, it greatly assists the removal of parasites from extracellular fluids, such as the blood and lymph, and in organs such as the liver, kidneys, brain, heart and intestinal tract.

The Wormwood shrub grows wild in Europe, North Africa and western Asia. It is now cultivated in North America as well. The leaves and flowers and the oil obtained from them are all used in herbal medicine. Wormwood has been known to anesthetize a worm enough that it looses it grip on the intestines so that it can be eliminated. Wormwood has other properties that qualify it for an anti-parasitic protocol: it reduces stomach pain and helps to relieve anemia that often accompanies red blood cells infected with parasites.

For parasite cleansing, it is necessary and important to use fresh cloves that have not been irradiated. Cloves are antiseptic, bactericidal and anti-parasitic.

Barlow Herbal's special combination of Black Walnut Hulls, Wormwood, Cloves and Quassia Chips has been used with outstanding results for many years. This formula is called Clarkia-100 and is safe and effective for adults and children. A good parasite cleanse every 6 months is optimal and at least once a year is recommended.

Louis Parrish, M.D. a New York City physician who specializes in parasites, wrote in 1991, "based upon my experience, I estimate in the New York metropolitan area that 25% of the population is infected.....projections for the year 2025 suggest that more than half of the 8.3 billion people on Earth will then be infected with parasitic diseases."

In good health,

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*These statements have not been evaluated by the FDA and are not intended to diagnose, treat, prevent or cure any disease.