

Who is Dr Tullio Simoncini



Tullio Simoncini is a roman doctor specialising in oncology, diabetology and in metabolic disorders. He has a strong opposition to any type of intellectual conformity, which is often based on suppositions without foundation or worse, on lies and falsities. When, considering the total failure of official oncology, which is obvious to all, one can understand his strongly critical position of an Italian and global medical system that operates in what is a scientific dead end that is of no help whatsoever to the patients. Dr. Simoncini cultivates sports and takes care of his mind and body by following elementary natural rules such as a healthy diet, physical activity and the practice of moral responsibility. He favourite sports are jogging, skiing and soccer.

His tendency to medical and scientific synthesis also stems from a natural sensitivity that tends to perceive the harmony of the whole as distinct from the value of its constituent parts. This quality is reinforced and expressed by his propensity for music, and cultivated by his practice of musical instruments such as piano and classical and modern guitar. When a student in high school and university, his musical abilities led him to form

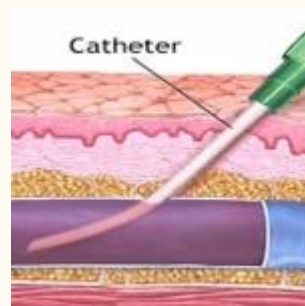
various musical bands that toured central Italy. Simoncini's personality is pervaded by a strong humanitarianism which triggered him to reflect on how little and inadequate medicine's fundamental knowledge is, as shown by the impotence of medicine when faced by the pain of patients. This empathy for the pain of others has been the constant motivator on the path of his personal life. He's always travelling throughout the Italy to explain his theory in congresses, conferences and interviews, and to show how many patients healed from cancer. Dr. Simoncini discovered that the cause of this terrible illness is a fungus and tried hard to persuade scientists how wrong are the actual theories on cancer. His therapy based on the strongest antifungal substance, sodium bicarbonate, is harmless and very effective and should be adopted all over the world.

In 1996 Dr. Simoncini received his Ph.D. in Philosophy from La Sapienza University. From 2000 to 2004 he devoted his focus to Oncology, also at La Sapienza University. Throughout his medical career, Dr. Simoncini pursued his personal theories regarding cancer. His first terminal patient, who went into remission in 1981, is still alive and well today. Because of his unorthodox approach, Dr. Simoncini has been disbarred from the Italian Medical Order, and at the same time he has endured a massive, concerted attack by the Italian media, promoted by the Italian Medical Establishment. Despite these obstacles, Dr. Simoncini has managed to advance his theories at medical conferences in Italy and abroad. Among the venues where he has presented are the International Oncology Convention, Treviso, Italy (2000); Convention on Holistic Medicine in Oncology, Udine, Italy (2006); International Anti-Aging Convention, Paris, France (2008), the Convention on Natural Medicine, Phoenix, Arizona (2008), the 36th Annual Cancer Convention in Los Angeles (2008) and multiple lectures in Buenos Aires, Argentina (2010). Dr. Simoncini is the author of *Cancer Is A Fungus*, a book in which he details both his theory and different protocols for different tumor types.

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Sodium Bicarbonate Therapy

Dr. Simoncini, an oncologist in Rome, Italy has pioneered sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO_3) therapy as a means to treat cancer. The fundamental theory behind this treatment lies in the fact that, despite a number of variable factors, the formation and spreading of tumors is simply the result of the presence of a fungus. Sodium bicarbonate, unlike other anti-fungal remedies to which the fungus can become immune, is extremely diffusible and retains its ability to penetrate the tumor, due to the speed at which the sodium bicarbonate disintegrates the tumor. This speed makes fungi's adaptability impossible, rendering it defenseless.



Selective Arteriography

The sodium bicarbonate solution is administered directly on the tumor, if possible. Otherwise, it can be administered by selective arteriography, which basically means selecting specific arteries through which the solution is administered, which subsequently dissolves the tumor. Selective arteriography represents a very powerful anti-fungal weapon that is painless, leaves no after effects, and has very low risks. It is possible to reach almost all organs with a sodium bicarbonate solution, resulting in treatment that is harmless, fast, and effective.

Sodium Bicarbonate Therapy

The fundamental reason and the motives that suggest a therapy with sodium bicarbonate against tumours is that, although with the concurrence of a myriad of variable concausal factors – the development and the local and remote proliferation of these tumours has a cause that is exclusively fungin.

At the moment, against fungi there is no useful remedy other than, in my opinion, sodium bicarbonate. The anti-fungins that are currently on the market, in fact, do not have the ability to penetrate the masses (except perhaps early administrations of azoli or of amfotericin B delivered parenterally), since they are conceived to act only at a stratified level of epithelial type. They are therefore unable to affect mycelia aggregations set volumetrically and also masked by the connectival reaction that attempts to circumscribe them.

We have seen that fungi are also able to quickly mutate their genetic structure. That means that after an initial phase of sensitivity to fungicides, in a short time they are able to codify them and to metabolise them without being damaged by them – rather, paradoxically, they extract a benefit from their high toxicity on the organism.

This happens, for example, in the prostate invasive carcinoma with congealed pelvis. For this affliction, there is a therapy with anti-fungins which at first is very effective at the symptomatological level but through time it consistently loses its effectiveness.

Sodium bicarbonate, instead, as it is extremely diffusible and without that structural complexity that fungi can easily codify, retains for a long time its ability to penetrate the masses. This is also and especially due to the speed at which it disintegrates them, which makes fungi's adaptability impossible, thus it cannot defend itself. A therapy with bicarbonate should therefore be set up with strong dosage, continuously, and with pauseless cycles in a destruction work which should proceed from the beginning to the end without interruption for at least 7-8 days for the first cycle, keeping in mind that a mass of 2-3-4 centimetres begins to consistently regress from the third to the fourth day, and collapses from the fourth to the fifth.

Generally speaking, the maximum limit of the dosage that can be administered in a session gravitates around 500 cc of sodium bicarbonate at five per cent solution, with the possibility of increasing or decreasing the dosage by 20 per cent in function of the body mass of the individual to be treated and in the presence of multiple localisations upon which to apportion a greater quantity of salts.

We must underline that the dosages indicated, as they are harmless, are the very same that have already been utilised without any problem for more than 30 years in a myriad of other morbid situations such as:

- Severe diabetic ketoacidosis
- Cardio-respiratory reanimation
- Pregnancy
- Haemodialysis
- Peritoneal dialysis
- Pharmacological toxicosis
- Hepatopathy
- Vascular surgery

With the aim to reach the maximum effect, sodium bicarbonate should be administered directly on the neoplastic masses which are susceptible of regression only by destroying the fungal colonies.

This is possible by the selective arteriography (the visualisation through instrumentation of specific arteries) and by the positioning of the arterial port-a-cath (these devices are small basins used to join the catheter). These methods allow the positioning of a small catheter directly in the artery that nourishes the neoplastic mass, allowing the administration of high dosages of sodium bicarbonate in the deepest recesses of the organism.

With this method, it is possible to reach almost all organs; they can be treated and can benefit from a therapy with bicarbonate salts which is harmless, fast, and effective with only the exception of some bone areas such as vertebrae and ribs, where the scarce arterial irrigation does not allow sufficient dosage to reach the targets.

Selective arteriography therefore represents a very powerful weapon against fungi that can always be used against neoplasias, firstly because it is painless and leaves no after effects, secondly because the risks are very low.

Contact Dr. Simoncini

Telephone: (+39) 335294480

Email: t.simoncini@alice.it