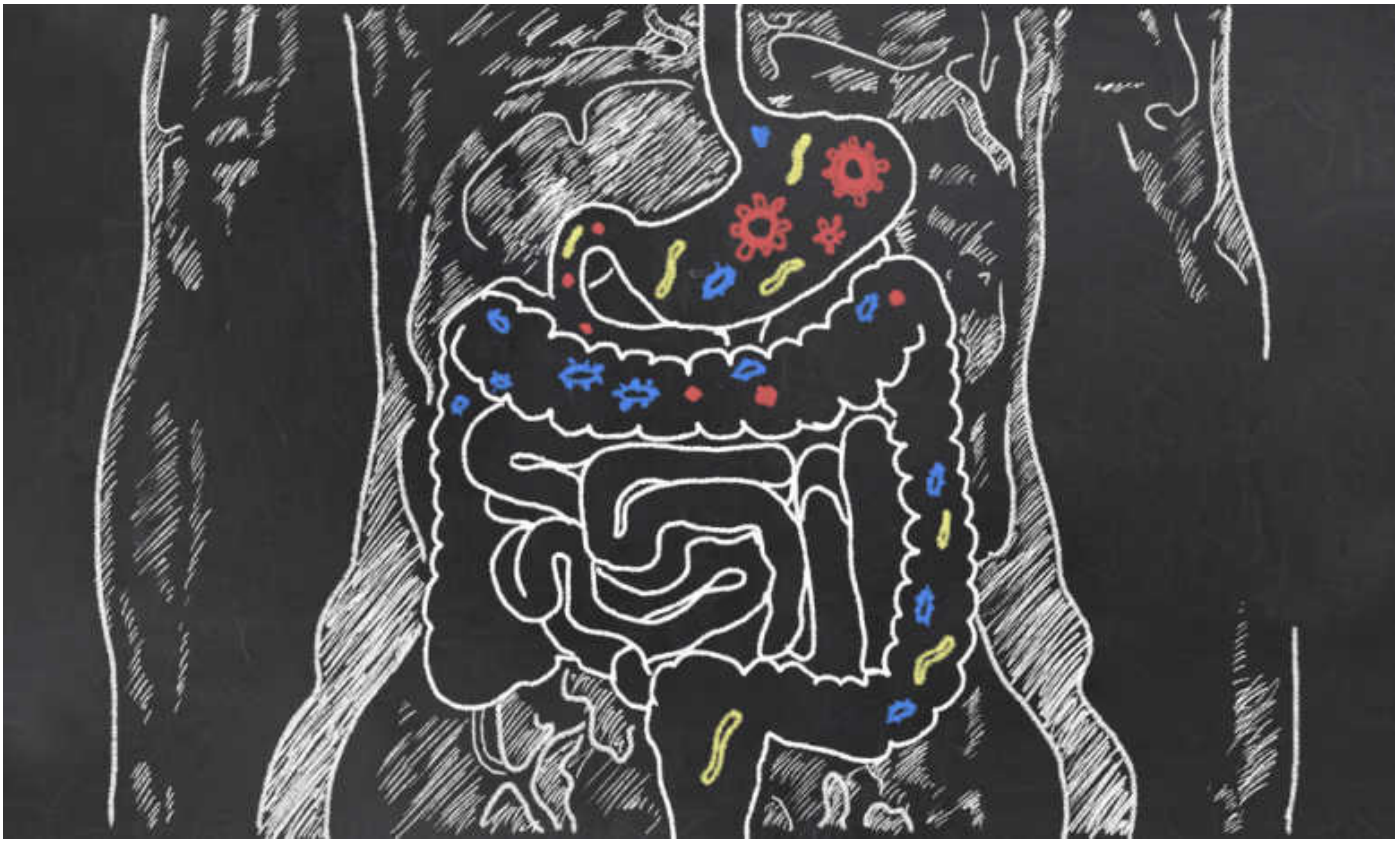
Chlorine Dioxide Parasite Cleanse with MMS | by Paris Humble

Insufficient attention is directed towards the gradual accumulation of parasites and pathogens within the human body. While the prevailing belief suggests a harmonious coexistence between parasites and humans, this equilibrium is disrupted when parasites reach a critical mass, severely compromising the host's well-being. Additionally, it is not widely recognized that parasites may be significant contributors to numerous diseases. Modern medicine often neglects these underlying causes, as addressing them is deemed less lucrative compared to managing patients' illnesses over time.



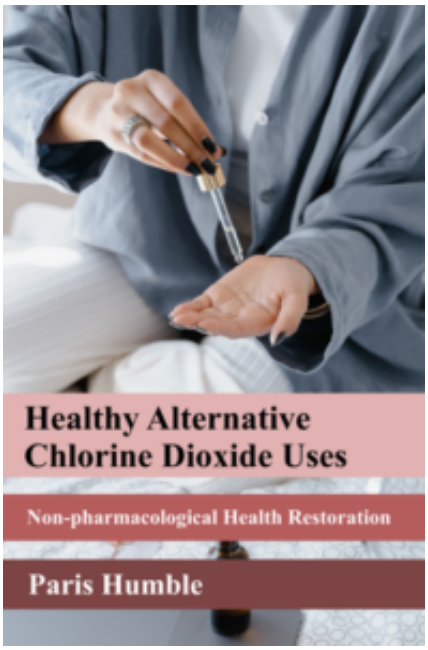
Chlorine dioxide, colloquially referred to as MMS by my father, stands out as the most potent killer of parasites and pathogens globally. Commercially, food processors employ chlorine dioxide to eradicate fungi, spores, molds, E.

coli, all forms of bacteria, and viruses present in fruits, vegetables, seafood, and various food, dairy, and beverage products. Its effectiveness extends to eliminating a diverse array of parasites and worms found in food processing plants.

Without chlorine dioxide, instances of food poisoning would likely be significantly more prevalent. My father discovered that chlorine dioxide can purify water in any non-metallic container, including the human body.

Three-Week Parasite Cleanse Protocol

For those seeking an effective protocol for a pathogen and parasite cleanse, a three-week regimen involving the ingestion of three activated drops of chlorine dioxide in 4 ounces of water per hour over eight hours each day is recommended. If unfamiliar with regular use, individuals are advised to commence with Phase 1 (one drop per hour or less) and progress through the Chlorine Dioxide Phase continuum until reaching the prescribed 3 activated drops per hour for 21 consecutive days. This regimen is designed to eliminate the majority of parasites and pathogens, restoring vibrant health. For more detailed information, see my book, Healthy Alternative Chlorine Dioxide Uses Non-pharmacological Health Restoration.



Adherence to the protocol is crucial for optimal results. Any deviations have been associated with the only reported complaints, primarily from individuals who did not faithfully follow the regimen. Completing the 21-day commitment is imperative, and in unforeseen circumstances preventing efficient completion, reducing chlorine dioxide intake to a maintenance dose is advised to avoid exciting surviving parasites into a replicating frenzy. A maintenance dose entails 4 or 5 activated drops in 4 ounces of water in the morning and evening, maintaining the existing parasite population until the full cleanse can be restarted.

Hard to Kill Parasites

Certain parasites, particularly the hard-to-kill Plasmodium falciparum responsible for malaria-related deaths worldwide, require a different approach. An initial dose of 18 drops of activated chlorine dioxide in three-fourths cup of preferably distilled or purified water is recommended, with a second dose an hour or two later if needed. Monitoring for adverse reactions is crucial, and adjustments to the dosage may be necessary. A 90% success rate has been observed in combating severe parasite attacks with this

method.

For persistent symptoms, a third dose may be considered. If symptoms persist, a regimen of 6 drops per hour until symptoms subside is suggested. Negative reactions to this regimen should prompt cessation until subsidence, followed by a gradual reintroduction of chlorine dioxide.

Other hard-to-kill parasites, including pathogenic spirochetes, require a prolonged period of consistent attack to fully eradicate these highly evolved parasites with the most advanced survival skills.

The primary benefit of the chlorine dioxide parasite cleanse is the elimination of parasites and the prompt rebuilding of the body's immunity, which provides protection against future parasitic and pathogenic threats.

Guidelines for Obtaining and Producing Chlorine Dioxide

Chlorine dioxide can be synthesized conveniently using a two-part water purification kit, wherein equal drops from Part 1 (or Part A) and Part 2 (or Part B) are combined to generate chlorine dioxide. These water purification drops are readily available over the counter at sporting goods stores. Campers, hikers, outdoor enthusiasts, and military personnel commonly utilize them to purify potentially contaminated surface water for consumption in the field.

The subsequent instructions pertain exclusively to a two-part kit comprising a 28% sodium chlorite solution in one bottle and a 50% citric acid solution in the other. It is imperative to inspect the labels before acquiring the water purification kit. Additionally, review the activation instructions, as the procedure may differ among manufacturers. Adherence to label instructions is essential if they deviate from the ensuing directions.

Commence the process with a clean, dry glass—avoid using plastic or metal for chlorine dioxide production. Add one drop of Part 1 to the glass, followed by one drop from Part 2, and swirl the two drops together. Allow these drops to activate for 30 seconds, during which they will adopt an amber hue with the scent of chlorine. After the activation period, mix the activated drops with four ounces of pure distilled water in the glass to create a one-drop dose. This two-part kit consistently maintains a one-drop to one-drop ratio (refer to your kit's documentation for variations).

A general guideline is to initiate with one activated drop and incrementally increase the dosage as needed while monitoring for adverse reactions. In the event of a negative reaction, reduce the subsequent dose by half until the

adverse reaction subsides. Gradually escalate subsequent doses as they become tolerable until reaching the desired dosage.

How to Make a Half-drop of Chlorine Dioxide

Creating a one-half drop dose is straightforward. For example, to formulate a half-drop dose, generate a one-drop dose (as described above), but instead of adding 4 ounces of water, add 8 ounces. Pour off half the mixture to obtain a one-half drop dose. Similarly, incorporating 16 ounces of water and utilizing only 4 ounces of the solution would yield a quarter of a drop, and so forth.

Caution is warranted, as Part 1 is highly alkaline, and Part 2 is acidic, akin to lemon juice. Spills may discolor clothing, necessitating ample water for cleanup and precautions to prevent skin contact.

Chlorine Dioxide and DMSO

For an enhanced parasite cleanse, the addition of DMSO to chlorine dioxide is an option. Incorporating one teaspoon of DMSO into a four-ounce dose can amplify the effectiveness of the cleanse, particularly against resilient parasites. Although not obligatory under regular circumstances, this addition provides an extra advantage. Moreover, a 50/50 mixture of the regular chlorine dioxide dose with DMSO can be topically applied to specific skin areas to target parasites in conjunction with internal administration, not as a substitute.

It is essential to acknowledge that the United States Food and Drug Administration strongly opposes the ingestion of chlorine dioxide for personal use. Independent research is encouraged, and consulting a licensed medical professional is advisable before taking any action.

Reference materials, such as my book or those authored by my father Jim Humble, like his The Master Mineral Solution of the Third Millennium, may be valuable resources in conducting thorough research.