



CURADERM

BEC5



What is Curaderm?

How was Curaderm tested?

How to use Curaderm?

Q & As

Curaderm vs. Surgical Removal

What is Curaderm BEC5?

Curaderm BEC5 is: -

- An all-natural, non-toxic treatment for non-melanoma skin cancer such as Basal Cell Carcinoma's, Squamous Cell Carcinoma's and Actinic Keratosis.
- A skin cancer treatment that kills the skin cancer cells from inside.
- A non-invasive treatment that has eliminated skin cancer in over 80,000 patients.

Curaderm will do this without...

- Damaging healthy cells
- Scarring

And will also eliminate the need for reconstructive surgery.

Curaderm BEC5 is a topical cream. This treatment will destroy only skin cancer cells and will not destroy healthy skin cells and this treatment was discovered by one of the foremost experts on skin cancer in the world 'Dr Bill Cham'.

"Dr Jonathan Wright - medical director for the prestigious Tahoma Clinic in Washington - is a PIONEER IN HOLISTIC MEDICINE. And he calls this is a near perfect skin cancer treatment. He says the scientist behind this breakthrough discovery should receive a Nobel Prize in Medicine."

Curaderm can help you treat your non-melanoma skin cancer: -

- even if you've undergone the surgeon's scalpel,
- even if you've had skin grafts,
- even if you didn't catch your cancer early,
- even if you think you've tried everything,
- even if you have been told that it's in a hard-to-treat location.

Curaderm is the ONLY treatment of its kind and this means your skin cancer can be treated: -

- without cutting out infected cells,
- without killing cells with toxic chemicals or radiation, and;
- without shaving off layers of skin with lasers.

How was Curaderm tested?

Curaderm has been trialed and tested for more than 25 years and is recognized by scientific community for its effectiveness.

During Dr Bill Cham studies he discovered that the glycoalkaloids found in eggplant seek out and destroys only cancer cells without doing harm to healthy cells!

He discovered that cancer cells have a specific receptor that causes cells to divide so rapidly. And that glycoalkaloids are able to target cancer cells directly leaving healthy cells untouched.

Having made this monumental discovery, Dr Cham synthesized the eggplant extract into a topical cream called Curaderm BEC5.

Studies show Curaderm BEC5 can destroy cancer cells within weeks.

- In one study, Curaderm BEC 5 was successful in 100% of cases... with punch biopsies showing the cancer cells dying off every time.
- In another study, punch biopsies confirmed that 78% of patients showed no sign of skin cancer after 8 weeks. After 13 weeks, the rate of success was nearly 100%.
- Follow up with patients over a 5 year period verified that cancer had not returned to any of their treated sites.

Dermatologists at the Royal London Hospital were quoted as saying “BEC is a safe and effective topical preparation... It is a cost-effective treatment for both primary and secondary skin cancer care.”

Dr. Bill Cham: -

- Holds both a Chemistry and Biochemistry degree
- Has a Doctorate in the School of Medicine
- Is Editor in Chief for the Research Journal of Biological Sciences
- Is a member of the New York Academy of Sciences
- Is an Australasian Medical Research Fellow
- Is an author with over 5,000 citations in the Science Citation Index

How to use Curaderm BEC5

Before treating yourself with Curaderm BEC5, it is important to understand the ingredients that Curaderm BEC5 contains: -

- Solasodine Glycosides (BEC) (active anti-cancer ingredient)
 - Salicylic Acid
 - Urea
- ❖ Please note that the Salicylic Acid and Urea may irritate the skin in some individuals and create some stinging or skin sensitivity.

It is also important to know that you cannot use Curaderm if you are: -

- allergic to aspirin
 - using any treatment/medication that makes the skin sensitized such as Cortisone, Prednisone or Roaccutane
- ❖ Please do not use Curaderm BEC5 if you are on treatments such as this. If you are unsure or concerned, please confirm with your doctor if any treatments you are taking may sensitize the skin.

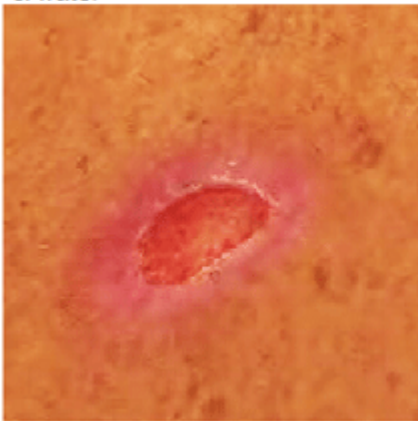
How to treat yourself with Curaderm?

- Wash the area to be treated with mild soap & water.
- Allow the area to dry and do not rub at the treatment area.
- Wash your hands after cleaning the lesion.
- Remove your Curaderm from the fridge and open the bottle just before you are ready to apply it.
- Apply a thin smear of Curaderm to the lesion or effected area only, please be careful not to apply Curaderm to other areas of the skin that do not require treatment. If this does happen, please wipe away the excess and wash the area thoroughly. Areas near the eyes or lips should be treated very carefully and be very careful not to allow Curaderm to enter your eyes. After applying Curaderm wash your hands well.
- We recommend not treating an area larger than approximately 2 inches by 2 inches, unless your health care provider has directed you.
- Cover the treated area with Micropore paper tape.
- Close your Curaderm bottle and store the bottle of Curaderm in in the refrigerator.
- Apply Curaderm twice a day following the above instructions.

- Your treatment time will vary depending on the depth and size of your lesion.
- ❖ During treatment, do not use sunlamps or tanning beds and also avoid sun exposure as much as possible during treatment. It is also important to remember to keep your Curaderm out of reach of Children and pets.

During treatment if you have any concerns, please seek advice from your health care professional.

Clean & dry the area with soap & water



Apply a thin smear of Curaderm



Cover with Micropore tape



Curaderm BEC5 is white in color and is a smooth cream like moisturizer. Genuine Curaderm comes in a small white plastic tube with silver writing and a grey screw top lid.

Beneath the grey top is a safety seal (metallic foil seal) for your protection.



Questions & Answers

How long will it take for Curaderm BEC5 to treat my lesion? Is it normal for my lesion to deepen and look a little larger?

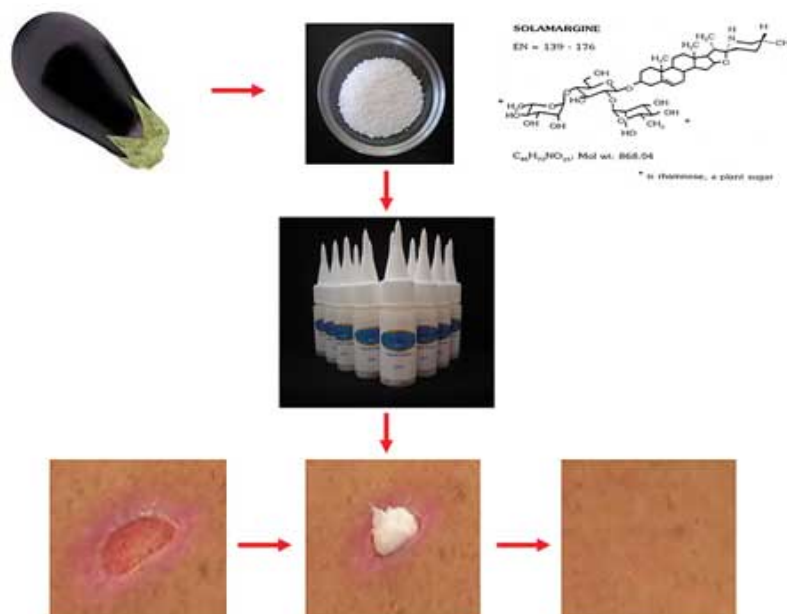
Curaderm is unique in that it only attacks cancerous cells and it won't harm healthy ones. This means that you can continue treatment while the lesion heals with healthy cells.

You can expect the lesion to grow a bit during the initial phase of the treatment as the Curaderm BEC5 is destroying the cancerous cells that often extend under the surface of the skin further than the surface lesion itself, but rest assured that Curaderm won't attack healthy cells and hence the lesion will eventually heal over while you continue your treatment.

Treatment can take a couple of weeks to well over a month in some cases, depending on how large the lesion is. There is no fixed time for a treatment, you should only stop treatment when the lesion has completely healed over with skin.

By continuing your treatment while you are healing the pH of the Curaderm keeps the lesion safe from infection. Also, if you were to cease treatment early you could never know for sure exactly when all the cancerous cells have been destroyed and hence leave yourself at an elevated risk of a recurrence.

I guess another reason to keep treating until the lesion has completely healed is because this is how Curaderm was tested in the clinical trials, and if you stopped treatment early then your statistical chance of success may be lower than those published about Curaderm (which has been almost 100% in some trials).



Can I use Curaderm BEC5 without seeing a doctor first?

Before commencing treatment with Curaderm BEC5, we highly recommend that you see a Doctor first and have a biopsy performed to see what type of cancer you have. If it is highly pigmented there is a possibility that the cancer could be a Melanoma. In this case, the cancer could metastasize and spread though the body fast and needs to be treated by surgery to remove the cancer as soon as possible to prevent this from happening. We do not recommend that you use Curaderm BEC5 if you have a Melanoma as it may not treat it fast enough putting you at risk of death. Unless you are familiar with your skin lesion and can identify it as a basal cell carcinoma or a squamous cell carcinoma, you should see your Doctor first for a biopsy. If you have a metastasized Squamous Cell Carcinoma you could also require surgery, 2 – 3% of SCCs can metastasize. This can affect your lymph nodes and they may be swollen indicting that the SCC has metastasized. If you do try Curaderm BEC5 without consulting a Doctor for a biopsy, use it first only on a small lesion to see what happens. If you are concerned, please contact our team or consult a Doctor during this test but, we do suggest you see a Doctor first for a biopsy to confirm you do not have a Melanoma.

What if I apply Curaderm BEC5 to a lesion that is not cancerous? Will it have an effect and will it cause any issues?

Unless you are taking or treating your skin with any other treatment that will cause side effects, you will not have any issues.

How do I treat myself if I have numerous lesions?

It is best to treat one lesion first. This will allow you to determine your treatment comfort level and also show you how the treatment will react with your skin. Sometimes your skin will experience a burning feeling and by treating one lesion first you will become accustomed to this sensation. After treating one cancer you may then decide to treat numerous others all at once. If you have any worries, please send us a picture and will advise you. Treating a large lesions or many at once many be uncomfortable for you, that is why is it best to try Curaderm BEC5 on a smaller lesion first so you are aware of how the treatment works. Having many lesion does not mean you cancer has metastasized. These are separate cancers and lesions.

Are there any skin cancers that Curaderm BEC5 cannot treat?

Curaderm is not a recommended treatment for melanomas. Kaposi's Sarcoma is a cancer cause by the HIV virus, Curaderm BEC5 can treat this cancer. Curaderm BEC5

has been used on many cancers on the skin and most skin cancers have been found to have the receptor. Please consult us first before using it on anything other than a Basel Cell or Squamous Cell Carcinoma.

What is the shelf life of Curaderm BEC5?

The shelf life of Curaderm BEC5 is 5 years. Each bottle is date stamped on the crimping. Studies have been performed over a 5-year period with testing every 3 months to check the effectiveness of the glycosides in Curaderm BEC5 and scientific data shows that the glycosides are effective for 5 years.

How do I store my Curaderm BEC5?

Curaderm BEC5 should be stored in the fridge. If it is exposed to an environment of 60 – 70 degree Celsius (140 – 158 degrees Fahrenheit) the active ingredients could separate. This temperature can be reached in a car on a hot summers day. Curaderm BEC5 should be kept below 25 degrees Celsius (77 degrees Fahrenheit) and it will maintain its shelf life of at least 5 years.

How do I know if my Curaderm BEC5 has separated and needs reconstituting?

If you suspect your Curaderm to have separated, you can confirm this by shaking the bottle. If it has been separated (due to prolonged excessive heat) you will hear sloppy liquid. When the cream is constituted (together) it does not make a noise when you shake it, you will not hear sloppy liquid. You should shake you bottle when you receive it to check that it has not been exposed to high temperatures during transit and to find out if it needs to be reconstituted.

What will happen if I use Curaderm BEC5 and it is not reconstituted?

Curaderm BEC5 is made up of many complex ingredients that are designed to deliver the glycosides effectively. If these separate you may only be applying one part of the cream and hence not receive the full effect of the treatment. This is why you should shake you bottle when you receive it to check that it has not been exposed to high temperatures and to find out if it needs to be reconstituted. Always store your Curaderm BEC5 in the fridge.

What if my Curaderm BEC5 has been exposed to hot temperatures?

Curaderm BEC5 can be reconstituted if you receive the product and it has separated. This is very simple to do. Place the tube in water that is at least 60 degrees Celsius (140 degrees Fahrenheit) – hot tap water. Shake the tube

vigorously for 1 minute and then place it in the freezer for at least 10 minutes. After this time, the cream will be ready to use. Make sure you then store your Curaderm BEC5 in the refrigerator.

Why doesn't Dr Bill make Curaderm BEC5 more stable in hot temperatures?

Two of the main ingredients that make Curaderm BEC5 so effective cannot be removed to make this product more stable in hot temperatures. If they are removed Curaderm BEC5 will not be as effective. Trials have been run to test this.

Is there a risk of infection during treatment with Curaderm BEC5?

Curaderm BEC5 contains Salicylic Acid, which is obtained from Willow Tree Bark, this will help prevent any infection. You may think that you have an infection during treatment but chances are this is just the dead cancer cells. If you are worried, you can treat the lesion with disinfectant such as Dettol, Peroxide and Mentholated Spirits. After treating it with these products, please rinse the lesion with water and then dry completely before applying the Curaderm BEC5. You can also email us a photo for advice if you are concerned.

How much Curaderm do I apply?

You apply a thin layer (about 2 millimeters thick) of Curaderm BEC5 to the skin. You do not need to rub the product in. When you apply a pad to the Curaderm BEC5, it will spread out, this will cover the area that needs to be treated. Please cover the lesion plus a small amount of the skin around it with Curaderm BEC5. Do not spread it too far, as the pad will spread it for you. After treatment commences, your lesion may appear larger and you may need to apply more Curaderm BEC5 to cover the area. Then once it starts to recede, you won't need to apply as much. Keep applying the Curaderm BEC5 until the lesion is completely gone. One bottle of Curaderm can get rid of 5 – 6 small Keratosis, so please keep it in the fridge as it can last 5 years.

Do I keep the lesion covered up during treatment?

Please keep the lesion covered during treatment with a micropore tape or a medical pad for larger lesions. These products are obtainable from your local pharmacy. This helps keep the Curaderm BEC5 on the lesion and also helps protect it during treatment.

Can I simply eat eggplant?

If only it was that simply. Unfortunately this is not the case.

Initially, Dr Bill extracted the alkaloids from the eggplant. He identified these alkaloids as Solasodine. However, he showed that Solasodine had no anticancer properties. Subsequently he modified his extraction procedure to obtain the alkaloids in their native, natural state. He discovered that the alkaloids were not present as free alkaloids, but they were attached to certain sugars rendering them as glycoalkaloids. These purified glycoalkaloids were the substances in the eggplant that showed tremendous anticancer properties.

Further studies showed that if they were not purified to a certain standard their efficacy as anticancer agents dropped drastically. More investigational work was required to determine why this was the case. Dr Bill then discovered that certain free sugars also present in the eggplant were affecting the anticancer properties of the glycoalkaloids. When these sugars were eliminated by further extraction the anticancer properties of the glycoalkaloids were optimal.

The “free” sugars were inhibiting the anticancer effects of BEC.

This means if you were to eat eggplant containing BEC you will also be ingesting the “free” sugars, which nullify the anticancer properties of BEC.

Are there other creams available?

Various unscrupulous companies have preyed on the results of the extensive work done with Curaderm BEC5, and are making false claims that their products are equivalent or better than Curaderm BEC5. Little or no studies have been done with their products and these companies are cleverly attempting to deceive the public by associating Dr Bill’s published work in their advertising material. It appears that there are no limits for supplying fraudulent information for what we assume is to become rich.

As described earlier in this book, it is not a simple matter of having glycoalkaloids in a cream or gel and assumes that this is a treatment for skin cancer. Cancer is a serious condition. A tremendous amount of careful work was done to obtain these purified glycoalkaloids without traces of their inhibitors (interfering substances) from the plant materials. If this preparation is not properly completed, the end product will be useless, as experienced by patients who have been cleverly enticed to use counterfeit products.

Some products out there that claim to be like Curaderm BEC5 or other creams will eat your skin away, not only acting the cancer cells but the good skin cells as well. These products do not know when to stop and will leave you with horrible burn like scars. Please be careful if you choose to experiment or use other products, other products can act as amino suppressants causing immediate and long-term health issues. Many blogs can be found online in regards to the negatives of using Aldara and Black Salves.

Are there any reasons why you would choose surgery over Curaderm BEC5?

If the cancer is a Melanoma it is not recommended that you use Curaderm BEC5. You should have the Melanoma removed through surgery as it can spread very quickly through your body. If you have a metastasized Squamous Cell Carcinoma you should also have surgery, 2 – 3% of SCC can metastasize. This can affect your lymph nodes. Curaderm BEC5 has successfully treated many cancers that would have needed very large skin grafts when surgery was performed. This would leave terrible scarring to the patient but when using Curaderm BEC5 little to no scarring is visible when treatment is completed.

Curaderm vs. Surgical Removal

When dealing with non-melanoma skin cancer there are numerous methods of treatment that one may consider. Yet all too often, skin cancer sufferers are railroaded into thinking that surgical removal is their best, or only treatment option available. Unfortunately, this is rarely the case and far too many skin cancer sufferers go under the knife each day, not realizing that in most cases surgical removal is a relatively ineffective treatment. This article compares the usage of Curaderm BEC5 and a typical scenario of surgical removal.

Did you know that going under the knife can have serious long-term drawbacks and is a relatively ineffective treatment compared with other available options? So why do so many people even consider surgery as a viable treatment?



While most cases of surgical removal go undocumented, research shows that surgical removal is still by far the most common treatment for skin cancers, and it's not hard to see some persuasive reasons for its popularity. Namely -

- It's easy,
- It's cheap,
- It's quick and,
- It sounds like a logical solution to the problem which makes sense to patients –

“Just cut the darn thing out!”

What's more, the process can sometimes be quite straightforward. A typical scenario follows:

- You identify a suspicious mole or lesion and visit your GP or dermatologist to have it checked out.
- Your GP takes a biopsy and sends it away for testing.
- The biopsy results come back positive, so you are booked in to have the lesion surgically removed.
- If the cancer was small, this could be just a short appointment with your GP where the cancer is removed under local anesthetic with a scalpel.

Sounds easy right?

Unfortunately the example above is a little utopian. In reality, case studies are plagued with reports of misdiagnosis, disfigurement and all too often, **reoccurrence** of the original lesion.

For example, is it not uncommon for a GP to skip step 3 of the above example and operate under the assumption that a lesion is cancerous from their visual identification only. In these cases there is a very real possibility of **misdiagnosis**, where lesion is actually non-cancerous and the patient is left with unnecessary scarring and a painful recovery process.

While the pain of surgery can be acute, it is also usually temporary. **Scarring**, on the other hand often remains for a lifetime. This is a major drawback of surgical removal given that skin cancers often appear on the face and neck, in the places you would least want to have a scar. To counter this, surgical removal often necessitates skin grafts or plastic surgery adding complications and cost to the treatment.

In some cases the **location** of a skin cancer makes it inoperable. This is sometimes the case when the cancer is in near vicinity to the eye, and can necessitate the complete removal of the eye in order to reach the cancer effectively. In such cases an alternative treatment is often sought.

Finally, perhaps the most significant drawback to surgery is the chance of **reoccurrence**. Skin cancer can be likened to an iceberg. On the surface you may see a small lesion of a known shape and size, however under the surface, the story can be much worse. Like an iceberg, the skin cancer may spread much further underneath the surface with no visible signs atop. In some cases, two separate lesions on the surface may be one large asymmetrical cancer underneath. Unfortunately, it is almost impossible for your GP to know the extent of your lesion beneath the surface, and the extent of your incision is just a “best guess” or a balancing act between removing enough tissue to safely “assume” the cancer is completely removed, and removing as little tissue as possible to avoid unnecessary damage and disfigurement. Because of this ambiguity, often the cancer is not

completely removed, only to grow and reoccur at a later date. Studies have shown that this scenario is all too common, with one study showing as many as **67%** of surgical removal cases (yes that's the **majority** of cases) eventually result in reoccurrence!(2)

Understanding the implications of surgery, now we can extend the "typical" scenario from above with a few extra steps:

5. Manage the acute pain as the surgery heals. 6. Undergo plastic surgery or skin grafts, or wear the scars for the rest of your life. 7. (Possibly) Suffer a reoccurrence months, years or decades later, then **Start again at step 1.**

It saddens me to paint such a grim picture of the most commonly administered treatment for skin cancer and it is not the intention of this article to discourage surgical removal in cases where it is the only treatment available. But for those who do suffer a reoccurrence of a surgically "removed" cancer, or those who are treating a skin cancer for the first time and perhaps considering surgery as a treatment, there is a far superior treatment out there known as **Curaderm BEC5.**

Curaderm BEC5 is a topical cream that kills cancerous cells, while leaving healthy cells completely unharmed. This means that unlike surgery, there is no "collateral damage" from treatment with Curaderm. Hence the healing process much quicker and reduces the amount of scarring. In fact in many cases of treatment with Curaderm BEC5 there is **no scarring** at all, and it would be impossible to tell a cancer ever existed at the treated location.

What's more, many years of research and development have been invested in Curaderm's delivery mechanism. Curaderm has the ability to seep into the skin and target cancerous cells beneath the surface (remember our ice-berg analogy?). This makes treatment with Curaderm extremely effective in removing all traces of the cancer, and reducing the **chance of reoccurrence** to practically zero – a feat that other treatments simply can't match.

Because of this, Curaderm has been described as a "**Near Perfect**" treatment for non-melanoma skin cancers, and rightly so.

Traditional Surgery Vs. Moh's Surgery

There is a separate, specialized form of surgery known as "Moh's Surgery" that entails a lower chance of reoccurrence than traditional surgery. Still, Moh's has many of the same drawbacks. Moh's surgery is beyond the scope of this article.

Comparison:	Curaderm BEC5	Surgery
Effectiveness (Chance of treatment working to remove cancer):	High (Proven track record with 10's of thousands of successful cases)	High (Most common treatment for skin cancers)
Reoccurrence Rate (Chance of cancer returning at a later date due to incomplete treatment):	Low (As documented in clinical trials)(1)	High (30% to 67% in some studies)(2)
Suitability for tricky areas	High (Curaderm has been successful in cases where surgery was not an option, can treat both large and small cancers, and)	Normal (Some areas may be hard to treat and may require removal of adjacent organs)
Cost	Low (One bottle costs less than \$150, can treat numerous small lesions and can be self applied)	High (Reconstructive surgery is often necessitated)
Cosmetic results collateral damage	Minimal (Curaderm will only remove cancerous cells so damage is minimal)	Variable (Often requires reconstructive surgery or skin grafts to hide scarring)
Risks	Minimal (Curaderm only affects cancerous cells and has proven to have only minimal side effects in rare cases)	High risk of infection and cosmetic disfigurement.
Convenience	High (Patient administered, requires no intervention)	Medium (Cannot be self administered, but at least the surgery itself is quick)

So given this information, why isn't Curaderm completely "perfect"?

Unfortunately, treatment with Curaderm takes time. The cream must be applied

twice daily until the site has healed, and a typical treatment regime can take around a week to over a month depending on the size of the lesion to be treated. Obviously the larger the lesion, the longer it may take to heal and hence the longer you will need to continue treatment with Curaderm. During the early days of treatment there can also be a stinging sensation while the cream is being applied, which some users find uncomfortable.

Although the time involved in treating with Curaderm may sound like a disadvantage compared with surgery, one must keep in mind that even a short surgical procedure can still take weeks or months for the treated site to heal afterwards.

Remember how Curaderm doesn't affect healthy cells? While you are treating with Curaderm and the cancerous cells are being killed, your body is also creating new healthy cells to replace them.

This healing process takes place during treatment with Curaderm. In fact, it is strongly recommended not to stop treating with Curaderm until the lesion is completely healed over, and this is part of the reason Curaderm is so effective in completely removing the cancerous cells and therefore

A note about Curaderm BEC5 and melanoma:

Due to the fact that melanomas can spread very quickly with dire consequences, **Curaderm BEC5 is not a recommended treatment for melanoma.** The risk of a Melanoma spreading during treatment with Curaderm BEC5 is just too high. If you suspect you have a melanoma, please consult a qualified medical practitioner immediately to discuss your treatment options.

avoiding reoccurrence. It also greatly minimizes any risk of infection by keeping the treatment site sterile during the healing process.

Obviously this is highly favorable over the lengthy, painful and risky recovery process that surgery would entail.

From this article I hope you now understand why surgical removal of skin cancers is so common, yet far from ideal, and that there is an alternative "Near Perfect" treatment out there called **Curaderm BEC5** which may very well be, as close to perfect as humankind will ever need in the treatment for non-melanoma skin cancers.

Citations: (1)Punjabi, S., Cook, I., Kersey, P., Marks, R., Finlay, A., Sharpe, G. et al. (2000). A double blind, multi-center parallel group study of BEC-5 cream in basal cell carcinoma. *Eur. Acad. Dermatol. Venereol.* 14 (Suppl). 47-60. (2)Sussman, L.A.E. and Liggins, D.F. (1996). Incompletely excised basal cell carcinoma: a management dilemma? *Aust. NZ. J. Surg.* 66, 276-278.