MS is an Infectious Disease - How It Can Be Cured

Rethinking Multiple Sclerosis

Multiple sclerosis (MS) is an inflammatory disease.

Inflammation is the immune system's response to an invader. The primary role of the immune system is to defend the body against disease-causing microbes.

A parasite is any microbe that lives in the body and causes harm.

Scientific research has linked MS to gut dysbiosis, and various parasites have been discovered in MS patients, including:
- Filarial nematodes
- Tapeworm larvae & developing tapeworms
- Borrelia (Lyme bacteria)
- Plasmodium or Babesia parasites (linked to malaria-like infections)
- Candida (a fungal pathogen)

Borrelia has been shown to infect the myelin of nerve cells.

Lesions in the brain and spinal cord are key to MS diagnosis. They are pockets of inflammation triggered by an immune response.

Various parasites cause lesions in the central nervous system.

Key Questions

If research confirms that parasites cause lesions - and MS is diagnosed by lesions - why is the expert panel that controls MS diagnosis and treatment ignoring this connection?

The immune system's primary job is to fight infections. Instead of suppressing the immune system, shouldn't we be asking what infections are driving the inflammation in MS?

MS patients deserve research that identifies and treats the root cause - not just symptom management. Why is the medical system no longer looking for a cure?

Patients and doctors must ask the right questions to push for real answers. It's time to rethink MS and advocate for research that investigates its true cause so that it can be cured.

To learn more about the parasites that cause MS and how Pam and others have recovered from multiple sclerosis watch Pam Bartha's masterclass here.

Also visit Evidence that MS is an Infectious Disease and The Live Disease Free Blog.