Gonorrhea outbreak in Hawaii shows increased antibiotic resistance

By Susan Scutti, CNN - September 2016

- For the first time in the US, gonorrhea infections showed resistance to the single available antibiotic regimen
- The seven Hawaii patients were diagnosed in April and May

(CNN) Seven gonorrhea patients in Hawaii are the first known US cases in which the sexually transmitted infection showed reduced susceptibility to the single available effective treatment option, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention said today. The patients were diagnosed in April and May.

The six men and one woman were all cured by ceftriaxone and azithromycin, the two-drug regimen recommended for treating gonorrhea by the CDC. However, laboratory tests by the Hawaii State Department of Health showed that the patients’ gonorrheal infections did not succumb as easily to the antibiotics as infections have in the past.

This increased resistance serves as an early warning sign, the CDC explained at the 2016 STD Prevention Conference in Atlanta. Someday, these antibiotics may no longer work to cure gonorrhea, which, over the years, has developed resistance to nearly every class of antibiotics used to treat it.

A common STD

The CDC estimates that there are 800,000 gonorrhea infections in the US each year, though many go unnoticed and untreated, said Dr. Jonathan Mermin, director of the CDC’s National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention.

Symptoms include a burning sensation when urinating and unusual discharge from the penis or vagina. Left untreated, the infection can cause serious health problems including long-term abdominal pain and pelvic inflammatory disease, which could lead to ectopic pregnancy and infertility.
**CDC identifies 4th superbug case in US patient**

Increased gonorrhea screening is absolutely essential, said Dr. Gail Bolan, director of the division of STD Prevention at the CDC.

"Gonorrhea is one of the most common sexually transmitted infections, but most people do not realize they have it. The only way they find out is through testing," she said.

When health care providers do not treat according to the CDC's two-drug regimen -- a single shot of ceftriaxone and an oral dose of azithromycin -- patients may feel better, and their symptoms may disappear, but they may still have the infection incubating inside them, explained Bolan.

"If you're not treated correctly, you cannot rely on your symptoms to tell you you've been cured," she said.

Though no failures of the current treatment regimen have been confirmed in the United States, the CDC has been closely monitoring antibiotic resistance.

"We usually see emerging decreased susceptibility or resistance coming from the West, starting with Hawaii, and then we also see a higher proportion of isolates with decreased susceptibility in men who have sex with men. This is a pattern we've seen with penicillin resistance and other antibiotics," Bolan said.

Are there too many antibiotics in your fast food meat?

The threat of increased drug resistance is not an issue affecting gonorrhea alone. Today, the UN General Assembly convened a high-level meeting for member states, nongovernmental organizations, the private sector and academic institutions to provide input on the issue of antibiotic resistance. Overuse of antimicrobial medicines for both humans and animals and use of antibiotics in agriculture have all contributed to the problem.

Treatment-resistant infections threaten humanity, say experts, who warn that simple infections might soon be untreatable with existing drugs.

While the CDC attempts to preserve the effectiveness of its two-antibiotic regimen, new drug candidates are being tested to fill expected gaps in the arsenal against gonorrhea and other infections. One antibiotic showed promise in a recent clinical trial testing for safety in humans.

Experimental drug offers hope
Dr. Stephanie Taylor, a professor of medicine and microbiology at Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center, said an experimental drug, ETX0914, represents a new class of antibiotic since it works differently from other marketed drugs.

In a phase 2 trial, lead researcher Taylor and her colleagues treated patients with gonorrhea using ETX0914 alone at either 2g or 3g dosage levels. All patients treated at the higher dosage level and 98% at the lower dosage level were cured. Though a small number of patients reported side effects, they were mild and primarily gastrointestinal.

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Pleased with the results, Taylor hopes ETX0914 advances through additional trials of its effectiveness.

The CDC will be bolstering state and local STD programs and introducing laboratory tools and services to more rapidly respond to outbreaks. "We are scaling up our detection efforts," said Bolan.
Gonorrhea may become resistant to all antibiotics sooner than anticipated

By Helen Branswell

Experts have been worried for a while that time is running out for the last two antibiotics that are able to cure gonorrhea infections. On Wednesday, some revealed there may be even less time left on the clock than had been previously thought.

Scientists from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and Hawaii’s department of health reported a cluster of cases of gonorrhea in that state in which the Neisseria gonorrhoeae bacteria showed high-level resistance to one of the drugs, azithromycin, as well as reduced susceptibility to the second drug, ceftriaxone.

The two drugs are used in combination, a move experts hope will slow down the bacteria’s relentless march through the antibiotic medicine cabinet.

There had already been signs that the bacteria, which have vanquished multiple other antibiotics, were starting to be able to evade these ones as well. Since 2005, there have been four isolated cases reported in which the Neisseria gonorrhoeae bacteria had reduced...
susceptibility to both drugs. But this is the first time a cluster of such cases has been seen in the US.

Read more: [WHO issues new STD treatment guidelines as antibiotic resistance looms](#)

“Our last line of defense against gonorrhea is weakening,” Dr. Jonathan Mermin, director of CDC’s National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD, and TB Prevention said in a statement.

“If resistance continues to increase and spread, current treatment will ultimately fail and 800,000 Americans a year will be at risk for untreatable gonorrhea.”

The Hawaiian cases — six men and a woman — were all cured of their infections. But it seems only a matter of time before treatment failures occur. Earlier this year doctors from Britain reported that a man infected with gonorrhea was not cured by his first course of antibiotics, though follow-up treatment three months later did quell the infection.
Title: Homeopathic Treatment of Treponema Infections

Syphilis (Rabbit Model)

Budapest, Hungary 1997, June 10 till Sept 15

Authors:
Dr. Horvath Istvan, Phd Director of Biol. Sc.
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Abstract:
In this study we review syphilis (Treponema) and a basic homeopathic treatment of same. An animal model using rabbits is used to test the therapy and preventative capacities of a complex homeopathic remedy. There was no therapeutic effect. But To the surprise of all concerned there was a shocking preventative effect that suggests a possible vaccination for the most prolific disease on the face of the earth.

Background:
Syphilis is the most epidemic infection of humans on the planet today. In the world it is estimated by the WHO that 70 million people are infected each year. In the USA over 500,000 new cases need treatment. In some countries syphilis affects one in ten. And worldwide one in 25 is threatened.
Historically there are varying accounts as to the origins of syphilis, but all seem to agree that the disease at one time was unknown to humans. Once the disease started into the human population thousands of years ago, it spread unchecked. It now is epidemic everywhere.
Once infected there is no second exposure immunity. this plus the nonhuman origin has further developed the theory that a vaccination was not possible.
The disease is transmitted by kissing, sexual contact, or contact with mucous membranes. The levels of syphilis has risen steadily for decades despite efforts of diagnosis and antibiotic treatment. The syphilis organism is developing antibiotic resistance, and the immunosuppression effect of the antibiotics is complicating the ability of the antibiotic treatment.

Treponema Pallidum is a spiral bacteria about 0.25 microns wide and 5 to 20 microns long. Darkfield microscope can identify it with morphology and motility. Within hours of entering the mucous membranes of its new host, trep reaches the regional lymph nodes and spreads throughout the body. The host reacts by perivascular infiltration of lymphocytes, plasma cells, and fibroblasts. The resulting lymph node swelling leads to endarteritis obliterans. Inflammation is replaced with degenerative processes, especially in the CNS and cardiovascular system. Since the first infection of syphilis does not convey any immunity, medicine developed antibiotic treatments. Also the antibody reaction to syphilis is unreliable, so it was further surmised by modern
medicine that there is no way to vaccinate against syphilis. Many have dedicated lifetimes to developing a vaccine for treponema. Homeopathy has syphilis treatment at its heart. Hahnemann used syphilis as a treatment for years. The miasm of syphilis is well known. Millions of people have been treated with homeopathic syphilis for over a hundred years. But the homeopaths rarely use any statistical analysis. Modern medicine has been satisfied with its antibiotic treatment. But recent development of resistant strains plus evidence of how antibiotics can act as cofactors in the acceleration of fungal and viral disease, now demands we look for new treatment modalities.

**Hypothesis:**
Homeopaths have used syphilis treatment for centuries. Could a homeopathic combination be developed to treat or prevent treponema infections.

**Methods:**

**Aim:** Check protective and treatment effect of *Endoxtreponol* (copyright and int. trademark applied for) on Treponema Pallidum, challenged in experimental rabbits.

**Strain of Treponema:** Human pathogenic Treponema Pallidum, Budapest strain. The number of treponemas was increased by several passage before the study.

**The challenge:** All rabbits were challenged intratesticularly by 0.5 ml treponema suspension per testis. The suspension contained 1,000,000 tp/ml. After the challenge the clinical manifestation and the serological changing were controlled.

**Animals:** Fifteen NZW, age 11 week, male rabbits from ‘Godolloi Kisallattenyeszto’ farm. The animals were kept in metal cages (1/cage) and fed with rodent pellet (LATE Godollo, Hungary). The food and top water was provided ad libitum. The room temperature was constant at free room air.

During the experiment the rabbits were divided into three groups, five in each group.
1. group 1: got *Endoxtreponol* per os for 14 days. At the 14th-day they were challenged with treponema suspension.
2. group 2: was challenged with treponema suspension on the first day parallel with the challenge and after 14 days got *Endoxtreponol* freely for two week.
3. group 3: challenged with trep parallel with the second group but no Endoxtreponol.

**Administration of the Endoxtreponol:** Each animals was treated with *Endoxtreponol* day by day during 14 days. The dosage of 30 drops per .6 ml of water. This was sprayed into the mouth of the animal everyday, once a day. A normal syringe with blunt edge to prevent injury was used.

**Blood taking:** Blood taken from Vena marginaris of the animals ear.
Serological examination: RPR (rapid reagin test and TPHA treponema pallidum hemagglutination assay were prepared on the blood sample. Testes were examined by dark field examination.

Results:
During the experiment we observed The Endoxtreponol had no direct therapeutic effects against the infection. But it did produce a defensive capacity to stop infection. Surprisingly the influence of Endoxtreponol as a preventative was shocking. If the treponema pallidum challenge is made after 14 days of treatment once a day with Endoxtreponol no clinical manifestations of syphilis or serological reactivity were observed in the rabbits. This is a historical event in the treatment of the world’s most harmful and debilitating disease. The serological tests were negative with RPR and TPHA reaction. The classical method must be emphasized. Low antibody titers of TPHA. These titers did not increase even after 15 weeks. This suggests an immunization like procedure.

(History in the making.)
Two of the immunized rabbits remained alive for over 12 months and continued to resist treponema infection.

Medical EXPOSE
http://www.medicalexpose.com/
Discussion:
Medicine has always mis-surmised that a vaccination for treponema was impossible. This experiment has demonstrated that it might be possible. We will need to repeat this experiment. We then will need to do another different mammal study, and finally a human study. Our preliminary results with blood tests and clinical observations in our homeopathic clinic would indicate that a human immunization for preventative or a therapy might be on the horizon. The scourge of mankind might be humbled and with it a growing appreciation for homeopathy and how it can help the rest of medicine.
"Surprisingly the influence of Endoxtreponol as a preventative was shocking. If the treponema pallidum challenge is made after 14 days of treatment once a day with Endoxtreponol no clinical manifestations of syphilis or serological reactivity were observed in the rabbits. This is a historical event in the treatment of the world’s most harmful and debilitating disease - Syphilis."

But even with this Historical Revelation the Medical community can still not accept Homeopathy or Natural Medicine.
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