
Parasites, Chronic Infections, Cellular Terrain and Degenerative Disease: An Integrative Perspective

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My Research, Clinical Observations and Perspective

For over twenty years, I have devoted my work to understanding the underlying factors that may contribute to chronic degenerative disease. My perspective has been shaped by thousands of client interactions, my experience in Quantum Medicine, my study of biological terrain, and the work of pioneering researchers including Dr. Otto Warburg, Dr. Hulda Clark, Andreas Moritz, Dr. Royal Raymond Rife, and many other investigators who explored the relationship between chronic infection, toxic burden, cellular metabolism, and human health.

The ideas presented in this article reflect my personal research, clinical observations, and integrative perspective. They should be understood as my interpretation of patterns I have observed in practice and in the literature.

Throughout my clinical work, I have repeatedly

observed that individuals with chronic illnesses often present with multiple overlapping factors rather than a single isolated problem. These factors commonly include persistent inflammation, impaired digestion, microbial imbalance, environmental toxic exposures, nutritional depletion, emotional stress, and evidence of chronic infectious burden.

Building Upon the Work of Dr. Otto Warburg

Dr. Otto Warburg's Nobel Prize-winning research demonstrated that many cancer cells exhibit altered energy metabolism, relying heavily on glucose fermentation even in the presence of oxygen—a phenomenon now known as the Warburg Effect. His discoveries fundamentally changed our understanding of cancer biology and highlighted the importance of cellular metabolism and mitochondrial function.

My own observations have reinforced the importance of metabolic health. I believe that optimal mitochondrial function, cell membranes performance especially the performance of sodium potassium pump, adequate nutrition, structural water intake, efficient intake of electrolytes from natural sources such as Celtic salts, coconut water, watermelon, efficient detoxification, balanced immune activity, and a healthy internal terrain are essential components of overall wellness and may influence how the body responds to chronic physiological stress.

Inspired by the Research of Dr. Hulda Clark

Dr. Hulda Clark proposed that chronic illness may involve interactions among parasites specifically schistosomiasis known as Fluke

parasites or fasciolopsis parasites, bacteria, viruses, fungi, environmental pollutants, heavy metals, and nutritional deficiencies. Although many of her conclusions remain outside current scientific consensus, her work encouraged practitioners to consider the body as an interconnected biological ecosystem rather than focusing on symptoms alone.

Her publications inspired me to investigate these relationships further. In my own clinical observations, I have frequently encountered clients with chronic health challenges who also exhibit signs consistent with digestive dysfunction, long-standing inflammation, toxic burden, and multiple concurrent stressors affecting overall health.

This is the list of different parasites and worms which can hugely effect our ecosystem our

microbiome which Dr.Hulda Clark observed as well.

Fasciolopsis buski, commonly known as the giant intestinal fluke, is a parasitic flatworm (trematode) that infects the small intestine.

Fasciolopsis buski is not the same parasite as Schistosoma. It is a giant intestinal fluke, whereas Schistosoma species are blood flukes.

Here are the common names and classification for Fasciolopsis buski:

Fasciolopsis buski

Giant intestinal fluke

Large intestinal fluke

Asian giant intestinal fluke

Intestinal fluke

Classification:

Kingdom: Animalia

Phylum: Platyhelminthes (flatworms)

Class: Trematoda (flukes)

Class: Trematoda (flukes)

Family: Fasciolopsidae

Species: Fasciolopsis buski

In Dr. Hulda Clark's writings, Fasciolopsis buski (the giant intestinal fluke) was proposed as playing a major role in many chronic diseases, including cancer.

Schistosomiasis (Bilharzia) is a chronic parasitic infection caused by Schistosoma blood flukes (trematodes). These parasites inhabit blood vessels and may lead to long-term inflammation and damage of affected organs, particularly the intestines, liver, or urinary tract, depending on the species. They cause bladder Cystitis.

Schistosomiasis known as Bilharzia

Bilharziasis then Blood fluke infection, Blood fluke disease, Snail fever, Liver Flukes

Fasciola hepatica – Common liver fluke / Sheep

liver fluke, *Fasciola gigantica* – Giant liver fluke

Clonorchis sinensis – Chinese liver fluke

Opisthorchis viverrini – Southeast Asian liver

Liver fluke may lead together with hepatitis infections to liver Fattening the Cirrhosis disease. This is the non alcoholic reason of liver hardening, or Fattening which is absolutely reversible.

The main human blood flukes are:

Schistosoma haematobium (urinary schistosomiasis)

Schistosoma mansoni (intestinal/hepatic schistosomiasis)

Schistosoma japonicum (intestinal/hepatic schistosomiasis)

Schistosoma mekongi

Schistosoma intercalatum

Schistosoma guineensis

They live thriving on the tissues..

Metagonimus yokogawai – Yokogawa intestinal fluke

Echinostoma ilocanum – Garrison's intestinal fluke

Lung Fluke

Paragonimus westermani – Oriental lung fluke /

Lung fluke causing lung disease, asthma condition, emphysema

Ascaris lumbricoides (Ascariasis) and certain flukes can affect the lungs, but they do so in different ways.

Ascariasis (*Ascaris lumbricoides*)

During its life cycle, the larvae migrate through the lungs before returning to the intestines. This migration can cause:

Löffler's syndrome (eosinophilic pneumonitis)

Wheezing, Cough, Shortness of breath

Chest pain, Fever, Eosinophilia, Asthma-like

symptoms (temporary), Pulmonary inflammation
Lung Flukes.

The primary lung fluke is:

Paragonimus westermani (Oriental lung fluke)

Other species include:

Paragonimus kellicotti

Paragonimus africanus

Paragonimus mexicanus

These parasites can cause:

Chronic cough, Blood-tinged sputum

(hemoptysis), Chest pain, Recurrent pneumonia

Lung cysts, Pleural effusion, Pulmonary fibrosis

Bronchiectasis

Other parasites that can affect the lungs are:

Strongyloides stercoralis causing – pneumonia,
cough, severe disseminated infection in
immunocompromised individuals.

Toxocara canis – eosinophilic lung inflammation

during larval migration.

Ancylostoma duodenale and *Necator americanus* (hookworms) – transient lung migration with cough and wheezing.

Schistosoma mansoni, *Schistosoma japonicum*, and *Schistosoma haematobium* – chronic infection can lead to pulmonary hypertension and lung involvement in some cases.

Below are other worms which is important to know about that are infecting our system:

Tapeworms (Cestodes):

Taenia solium – Pork tapeworm

Taenia saginata – Beef tapeworm

Diphyllobothrium latum (*Dibothriocephalus latus*) – Fish tapeworm

Hymenolepis nana – Dwarf tapeworm.

However, a few parasites can involve the heart in rare cases:

Taenia solium (pork tapeworm): Larvae can form cysts in tissues (cysticercosis). Cardiac involvement is uncommon but has been reported and may occasionally affect heart rhythm.

Echinococcus granulosus (hydatid tapeworm): Rarely forms hydatid cysts in the heart, which can lead to arrhythmias, conduction disturbances, or obstruction depending on the cyst's location.

Echinococcus multilocularis: Cardiac involvement is very rare.

When considering parasitic infections associated with heart inflammation or rhythm disturbances, organisms other than tapeworms are more commonly implicated:

Trypanosoma cruzi (Chagas disease) – a protozoan that can cause chronic cardiomyopathy, arrhythmias, conduction

defects, heart failure, and sudden cardiac death.
Trichinella spiralis – a roundworm that can cause myocarditis during acute infection.
Toxoplasma gondii – may cause myocarditis, especially in immunocompromised individuals.

Several parasites are known to infect or reach the brain in humans. Some are well-established causes of neurological disease, while others reach the brain only rarely.

Protozoa

Toxoplasma gondii – causes cerebral toxoplasmosis, particularly in immunocompromised individuals. Research has also explored possible links between chronic *T. gondii* infection and certain neurological or psychiatric conditions,

Naegleria fowleri – the "brain-eating amoeba," causing primary amoebic meningoencephalitis.

Acanthamoeba spp. – can cause granulomatous amoebic encephalitis.

Balamuthia mandrillaris – causes granulomatous amoebic encephalitis.

Trypanosoma brucei – causes African sleeping sickness, affecting the central nervous system.

Plasmodium falciparum – can cause cerebral malaria.

Tapeworms (Cestodes)

Taenia solium – pork tapeworm; larvae can cause neurocysticercosis, one of the most common parasitic infections of the brain worldwide.

Echinococcus granulosus – hydatid cysts can rarely develop in the brain.

Echinococcus multilocularis – rarely affects the brain but can spread there.

Roundworms (Nematodes)

Toxocara canis – dog roundworm; larvae may migrate to the brain (neurotoxocariasis).

Toxocara cati – cat roundworm; similar but less common.

Baylisascaris procyonis – raccoon roundworm; can cause severe neural larva migrans.

Angiostrongylus cantonensis – rat lungworm; causes eosinophilic meningitis.

Gnathostoma spinigerum – can migrate into the brain and spinal cord.

Strongyloides stercoralis – rarely associated with central nervous system involvement during disseminated infection.

Flukes (Trematodes)

Paragonimus westermani – lung fluke; can occasionally migrate to the brain (cerebral paragonimiasis).

Schistosoma japonicum – blood fluke; eggs may occasionally lodge in the brain.

Schistosoma mansoni – more commonly affects the spinal cord than the brain but

cerebral involvement can occur.

Conditions associated with these infections:

Brain involvement by parasites may present with

Seizures, Headaches, Meningitis, Encephalitis

Cognitive impairment, Focal neurological deficits

Increased intracranial pressure

Movement disorders (depending on the location of the lesions).

Regarding diseases such as Parkinson's disease,

Alzheimer's disease, multiple sclerosis, or other

neurodegenerative disorders, researchers have

investigated whether infections or chronic

inflammation might contribute in some cases.

I often see Nocardia causing Parkinsonian

symptoms and that is limited and remains

experimental for main science.

The bacterium called Nocardia.

Nocardia species

Nocardia asteroides complex

Nocardia farcinica

Nocardia brasiliensis

Nocardia nova

Nocardia otitidiscaviarum

These are aerobic, Gram-positive, branching bacteria found in soil and water.

Parkinsonian symptoms:

Some animal studies have reported that infection with certain *Nocardia asteroides* strains produced movement abnormalities resembling Parkinsonism. Researchers proposed that bacterial toxins or inflammation might damage dopamine-producing neurons. This generated interest in whether infections could contribute to neurodegeneration.

The reported Parkinsonian features included: Tremor, Rigidity, Bradykinesia (slowness of movement), Postural instability, Reduced spontaneous movement.

Among the microorganisms I have observed or

investigated in relation to these cases are *Borrelia burgdorferi* (Lyme disease), mumps virus, and rubella virus, together with other chronic infections that may contribute to persistent immune activation. These observations reflect my clinical perspective and should not be interpreted as establishing that these infections are the cause of multiple sclerosis.

I have also observed that many chronic microorganisms—including certain bacteria, parasites, and fungi—can form or exist within biofilms. Biofilms are structured microbial communities enclosed in a protective matrix that may reduce susceptibility to the host immune response and some antimicrobial treatments.

From my perspective, environmental toxic burden, including heavy metals, may influence the biological terrain in ways that could affect

microbial persistence and immune function. The relationship between heavy metals, biofilms, chronic infections, and complex neurological diseases remains an active area of scientific investigation, and many proposed mechanisms have not yet been established. Sometimes i wonder why?

All worms are effecting us so there is a lot of species and some scientists are saying that we have 10 times the amount of them that we have human cells, While estimates vary, it is widely recognized that the human body contains an enormous microbial ecosystem alongside its more than 50 trillion human cells.

From my perspective, maintaining a healthy biological terrain is one of the body's most important defenses against chronic infection. Proper liver function supports healthy bile production, which plays an essential role in fat digestion and helps maintain a balanced

intestinal environment. Healthy stomach acid serves as another important barrier by reducing the survival of many pathogens that may enter through contaminated food or water.

However, not all infections are acquired through the digestive tract. Many parasites, protozoa, bacteria, and viruses are transmitted through the bites of ticks, mosquitoes, fleas, sandflies, and other insects or arthropods. Examples include Lyme disease transmitted by ticks, malaria transmitted by mosquitoes, babesiosis transmitted by ticks, leishmaniasis transmitted by sandflies, and Chagas disease transmitted by triatomine ("kissing") bugs

These are other worms that is good to know about:

Tapeworms (Cestodes):

Taenia solium – Pork tapeworm

Taenia saginata – Beef tapeworm

Diphyllobothrium latum (*Dibothriocephalus*)

latus) – Fish tapeworm

Hymenolepis nana – Dwarf tapeworm

Echinococcus granulosus – Hydatid tapeworm

Echinococcus multilocularis – Fox tapeworm

Roundworms (Nematodes):

Ascaris lumbricoides – Giant roundworm /

Human roundworm

Enterobius vermicularis – Pinworm /

Threadworm

Trichuris trichiura – Whipworm

Ancylostoma duodenale – Hookworm

Necator americanus – New World hookworm

Strongyloides stercoralis – Threadworm

Toxocara canis – Dog roundworm

Toxocara cati – Cat roundworm

Trichinella spiralis – Trichina worm

Wuchereria bancrofti – Filarial worm

Brugia malayi – Filarial worm

Onchocerca volvulus – River blindness worm

Dracunculus medinensis – Guinea worm

Protozoa infections:

Plasmodium falciparum

Plasmodium vivax

Plasmodium malariae

Plasmodium ovale

Plasmodium knowlesi (malaria parasites)

Malaria parasites are causing anemia as they are attacking red blood cells and they cause liver enlargement.

Giardia duodenalis (lamblia) – Giardia they impair your nutrients absorption and may cause malabsorption. They are colonizing Duodenum, Jejunum, Upper small intestine. Associated conditions of Giardia the most common microscopic protozoa parasite infection:

Giardiasis, Small intestinal infection

Malabsorption syndrome, Chronic diarrhea

Fat malabsorption (steatorrhea), Bloating

Excess gas, Abdominal cramps, Nausea

Weight loss, Fatigue

Lactose intolerance after infection

Deficiencies of fat-soluble vitamins (A, D, E, and K) and vitamin B12 may occur in prolonged infections due to malabsorption.

Potential complications:

Chronic malabsorption

Leaky gut (increased intestinal permeability)

Altered gut microbiome

Weight loss

Delayed growth in children

Entamoeba histolytica – Amoeba

Associated diseases:

Amoebic dysentery, Chronic colitis, Bloody

diarrhea, Abdominal pain, Intestinal ulcers

Liver abscess (amoebic liver abscess)

Hepatitis-like inflammation

Rarely: lung abscess, brain abscess, and skin lesions

2. Naegleria fowleri

Known as the "brain-eating amoeba."

Associated diseases:

Primary amoebic meningoencephalitis (PAM)

Rapid brain inflammation, Meningitis

Seizures, Coma

3. Acanthamoeba species

Associated diseases:

Granulomatous amoebic encephalitis

Chronic brain infection

Keratitis (corneal infection)

Vision loss

Skin lesions

4. Balamuthia mandrillaris

Associated diseases:

Granulomatous amoebic encephalitis

Brain abscesses, Skin ulcers

5. *Sappinia pedata* (very rare)

Associated disease:

Amoebic encephalitis

Organs that may be affected

Colon, Liver, Brain, Eyes

Lungs (rarely, secondary spread), Skin

Symptoms can include:

Chronic diarrhea, Bloody stools, Abdominal pain

Fatigue, Fever, Liver enlargement, Right upper abdominal pain, Headaches, Confusion

Seizures, Vision problems.

Among these, *Entamoeba histolytica* is by far the most common pathogenic amoeba worldwide and is primarily associated with intestinal disease and liver abscesses.

The brain-infecting amoebae (*Naegleria*, *Acanthamoeba*, and *Balamuthia*) are much rarer but can cause severe neurological infections:

Cryptosporidium parvum, Blastocystis spp.
Babesia microti, Toxoplasma gondii
Leishmania spp, Trypanosoma cruzi
Trypanosoma brucei

What we do know is that a healthy intestinal ecosystem normally contains:

Beneficial bacteria (Lactobacillus,
Bifidobacterium, Faecalibacterium prausnitzii,
Akkermansia muciniphila)

Beneficial fungi in balanced amounts

Archaea

Bacteriophages (viruses that infect bacteria)

Other microorganisms that together make up the gut microbiome.

These recurring patterns have led me to explore the possibility that chronic disease are often involve a combination of biological,

environmental, metabolic, and lifestyle factors rather than a single cause and on the top of that 90% of diseases are caused by psychosomatic problems.

My Integrative Clinical Philosophy

My work is founded on the principle that the human body possesses an extraordinary capacity to adapt, repair, and maintain balance. I believe that supporting this capacity requires looking beyond isolated symptoms and considering the individual as a whole.

This whole-person approach includes evaluating:

- Cellular metabolism and mitochondrial function to establish what procedures will be a best option which usually involves

quantum resonance, Rife frequencies and Pemf pulse electro magnetic field therapy.

- Digestive health and the microbiome and the clean-up of all the spices, that I explained through biohacking frequency approaches in combination of parasite detox formulas.
- Nutritional status with newest holistic knowledge
- Environmental toxic exposures and elimination of heavy metals, micro plastics, petrochemicals, pesticides and other hazardous toxins through certified lectro chi ion detox and Itera frequencies, infrared lymphatic massage
- Immune system regulation.
- Chronic inflammatory processes and that also is related with elimination of infections
- Emotional wellbeing and stress and that involves deep dive into repeating patterns of stress and mental limitations created in the

imprinting period of our life

- Lifestyle habits, including sleep, movement, and nutrition.
- appreciate evaluation of root causes and implementation of proper detoxification protocols and frequency therapies.

My goal is not to attribute every chronic illness to one underlying factor, but to encourage a broader exploration of the many influences that may affect health and to support individuals through personalized, evidence-informed & latest and most researched and evidence based and documented by peer-reviewed science wellness strategies.

This integrative perspective also draws upon research in epigenetics, neuroscience, psychoneuroimmunology, trauma science, and mind-body medicine, together with my own clinical observations regarding the body's

remarkable capacity for self-repair.

From my perspective, true healing begins by identifying and addressing the underlying root causes of illness rather than focusing solely on symptoms.

These root causes may include chronic infections, toxic burden, nutritional deficiencies, impaired cellular metabolism, unresolved trauma, chronic stress, environmental exposures, and deeply suppressed emotions that continually activate the body's stress response.

Modern research and Regressive Hypnosis therapies has demonstrated that emotional stress can influence the nervous, endocrine, and immune systems through complex biological pathways. My own observations have led me to believe that unresolved emotional experiences often coexist with physical imbalances and may influence an individual's healing journey.

I view the human body as an extraordinarily intelligent messaging system—one that continuously communicates through symptoms, sensations, emotions, and physiological responses. Rather than seeing symptoms as enemies to suppress, I encourage understanding them as messages inviting us to explore deeper aspects of our physical, emotional, mental, and spiritual wellbeing.

In my clinical philosophy, every healing journey is unique. While no single emotional experience can explain every disease, I have frequently observed that identifying and resolving deeply rooted emotional patterns, alongside restoring biological balance and supporting the body's natural healing mechanisms, and that includes the scalar wave patterns restoration can become an important part of recovery for many individuals.

Healing, therefore, is not simply the absence of

disease—it is the restoration of harmony within the whole person: body, mind, emotions, and spirit. When the biological terrain is supported and unresolved emotional burdens are addressed, the body's innate capacity for repair and adaptation can often be expressed more fully.