

CLINIC LOGO	CLINIC ADDRESS
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AMT treatment contract between

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and the team of station(s)

Dear patient,

the goal of our therapeutic work is the improvement of your condition. To achieve this goal, for each patient an individual treatment protocol will be prepared and realized within the capacities of our station.

To achieve this goal, motivation and willingness to cooperate is needed from both parties. For an effective and smooth procedure a signed commitment is required.

AMT in brief

AMT is a modern form of the fever therapy using bacterial extracts more than 100 years ago („Busch-Coley-therapy“), which undoubtedly resulted in many spectacular cures. Rather than PAMP-containing bacterial extracts, which cannot get approval nowadays, we use approved PAMP-containing drugs. Together with our better understanding of the underlying immunology we hope to regain and even improve the old successes.

AMT is aimed at strengthening and amplifying an existing immune reaction against cancer cells, which can be found in many if not most cancer patients. Target ist the so-called innate part of the immune system. The innate system requires permanent - „metronomic“ - stimulation. Therefore we apply AMT drugs three times per week. This treatment should be continued over 3-4 weeks. Booster treatments with larger time gaps are recommended. Ideally the goal is to induce fever with each application. In weaker patients dose can be reduced to a sub-febrile level.

During the first week the individual fever inducing dose will be determined by stepwise dose increase from day to day, starting with a very low dose.

Fever course

In the treatment phase (week 2-5) immune stimulating drugs are usually applied in the morning by infusion over 2-3 hours. Fever usually peaks 1-2 hours after infusion and comes down to normal until evening.

Preparation and auxiliary measures

- Patients should come to fever induction with an empty stomach. During fever no or only small portions of food are recommended, while drinking water is advised.
- In case fever increases over 41°C, it can be alleviated by cold leg compresses or decreased using ASS. Slight dose reduction for the next application(s) can be considered.
- Appetite in the evening, when fever is down, is a good sign and should be satisfied.
- Alcohol during fever is not allowed and discouraged before and after fever day.
- Even when fever comes down, patients should keep warm to channel energy into the immune system rather than body warming.
- During fever and chills patients should rest warm to reduce the risk of hypotension.

Possible side effects

Patients may experience chills within 1-2 hours after infusion start, with underweight patients at greater risk. Shaking chills typically last no longer than 15-40 minutes.

Other possible side effects include:

- Sub-cutaneous or intra-muscular application can lead to local skin irritations or signs of inflammation. Severity of skin irritations can be reduced by subsequent massaging the injection site. S.c. or i.m. application has the advantage of a depot-effect leading to slower but longer immune stimulation.
- If infusion causes a body temperature decline beyond normal, dosage adjustment and / or pause are necessary. Decrease in temperature may be the

result of an excessive dose or occur in debilitated patients or those with a weakened immune system.

- Strong adverse effects like nausea, vomiting, diarrhea should result in similar dosage adjustments. If fluid loss is severe, fluid should be replaced i.v. by 0.9% sodium chloride solution.
- AMT can lead to steep increase of tumour cells dying, in particular in tumours with good blood supply. On one hand this can be interpreted as a good sign of immune defence ignition. On the other hand kidneys can be overstretched by the load of cell debris, which can lead to tumour-lysis syndrome. Treatment should be abandoned until kidney lab markers stabilize.
- Pain in tumour lesions can be observed during the chill phase, often followed by a decline of pain below pre-injection levels.
- Sometimes the fevers lead to transient bone pain, which Vitamin-D₃ and calcium/magnesium supplements help to reduce.
- During chills cutaneous vasoconstriction and cyanosis may be observed. Again, these can be alleviated by proper warming.
- Fatigue and sleepiness are common and expected.
- Excitability and irritability short after injection resolving after the chill phase are usual.
- Increased heart rate are commonly seen during chills.
- Myalgia, arthralgia and hyperesthesia are common.
- Dry mouth has been reported.
- Generally there tends to be a mild decrease in blood pressure during therapy. Hypertension or hypotension may occur shortly after injection in patients who are not adequately warmed. Faintness is seen after abrupt rising during chills.
- Anorexia, adipsia and weight loss occur often during fever and resolve once fever has declined. Patients often report increased appetite after one week of therapy.
- Photophobia may occasionally be noticed.
- Headache may occur.
- Impaired cognitive functioning is normal during high fevers.
- Menstruation disturbances have been reported.

- Accidental intravenous injection may lead to immediate rigors, shortness of breath, rapid heart rate, hyperventilation and / or nausea. Symptoms can be alleviated using diazepam. Fever may develop normally afterwards.
- Seizures are a theoretical concern, however, to the best of our knowledge, never occurred under PAMP therapy.

Declaration

Herewith I agree

- to reduce or abstain from eating before treatment
- to abstain from alcohol the day before, during and after treatment
- to abstain from immune suppressive drugs such as cortisone and opiates at least one week before and after treatment

I have read and understood the auxiliary measures and possible side effects of AMT treatment. I have been informed that prior immune compromising treatments such as chemotherapy or radiotherapy can reduce the chances of successful AMT treatment and can induce atypical fever courses. I am no drug abuser.

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(Sign patient)