

Stings and Bites

Stinging or biting insects, scorpions, or spiders can be hazardous to one's health. The results of stings or bites from these critters range from being irritating, to serious, to possibly fatal if not treated. The decision to follow the information outlined below is up to the individual. In any given situation, each person must decide what to do.

For those who are allergic to bee stings and other stings that are poisonous, it has been my personal experience that MMS has been effective in handling the condition, while eliminating the risk of serious side-effects of pharmaceuticals. For example, both spider bite and scorpion antivenin almost always list several adverse side effects, including the possibility of death. MMS, as far as we know, has never caused permanent side effects to anyone. The following procedures for bites and stings have worked for many people, however, there is no 100% guarantee.

Scorpion Stings

Most scorpion stings are not deadly, they are just painful. You cannot however, depend on the idea that the one that just stung you is not deadly. There is one species of scorpion in the US that is deadly. There are over 2,000 species of scorpions throughout the world with only a few being of the deadly species, but again, never assume that the one that just stung you is not a deadly scorpion. If stung by a scorpion, I would try the following steps. If I was not getting better in a reasonable amount of time, and seemed to be getting worse, I would go to a hospital or clinic that has antivenin serum. Pray that the antivenin has no negative effect as the same problem exists for scorpion stings as spider bites, in that death is one of the possible side effects often listed for the antivenin.

Immediately After Being Stung by a Scorpion

Step 1

- ❑ In the event of a scorpion sting, start taking MMS1 by mouth immediately. Take one 6-drop dose of MMS1 in 1/2 cup (4 ounces/120 ml) of water, followed by a second 6-drop dose of MMS1, one-half hour later.

Note: *This is similar to Protocol 6 and 6 (see page 169), however in this case the doses are taken closer together, one-half hour apart, instead of one hour apart. In the event of following this procedure for a child, follow the same dosage rules as Protocol 6 and 6, adjusting the dose according to weight as per the chart on page 265.*

- ❑ If the first MMS1 dose makes you nauseous or causes you to vomit, drink more water (8 ounces) and try to vomit again if you can. In this case vomiting is good and will help expel the poison.

Step 2

Simultaneously with Step 1, immediately after you have taken your first oral dose of MMS1—begin to neutralize the sting poison:

- ❑ In a clean, dry glass, activate 3 drops of MMS with 3 drops of acid activator. Count 30 seconds. **Do not add water.**
- ❑ Dip the end of your finger into the MMS1 mixture and dab it on the site of the sting. (Try to get it directly on the point where the scorpion attacked and not too much on the surrounding skin.) Try to apply pressure to force the MMS1 down into the hole. Do this every five minutes or so. Rinse your finger after every application.

- ❑ Mix up a fresh dose of MMS1 as per the instructions above, every 15 to 20 minutes.
- ❑ Stop applying the MMS1 mixture directly on the sting once the pain of the sting is gone.
- ❑ Continue for a longer period of time if the sting continues to hurt or itch.

Note: *Stop using the MMS1 for several hours if the skin begins to get badly irritated around the sting.*

Step 3

- ❑ After taking the second 6-drop dose of MMS1, continue taking a 3-drop dose of MMS1 every waking hour, until all negative symptoms subside. Do this even if it takes a few days.

Note: *A 3-drop dose is the standard Protocol 1000 dose. In the case where a child is stung by a scorpion, follow the dosage guide as per weight for Protocol 1000 for children (see page 258).*

Bee and Wasp Stings

For many people bee and wasp stings do not pose a big problem and cause little trouble. There are some home remedies that are effective for these stings, such as making a baking soda paste for a bee sting, or using vinegar for a wasp sting. Just the same, if you have a minor reaction to a sting this protocol can help. If you are **allergic** to bee or wasp stings and have a serious reaction to them, I suggest you go directly to this protocol.

The bee sting is **acidic** in nature and can be neutralized with unactivated MMS (sodium chlorite 22.4% solution in

water), this is without mixing it with an acid activator. The wasp sting is **alkaline** and it must be neutralized with acid. You can use either 4% HCl acid or 50% citric acid. Following are instructions for neutralizing the poison at the site of a bee or wasp sting.

Instructions for Bee and Wasp Stings

Step 1

- ❑ In the event of a bee or wasp sting, start taking MMS1 by mouth immediately. Take one 6-drop dose of MMS1 in 1/2 cup (4 ounces/120 ml) of water, followed by a second 6-drop dose of MMS1, one-half hour later.

Note: *This is similar to Protocol 6 and 6 (see page 169), however in this case the doses are taken closer together, one-half hour apart, instead of one hour apart. In the event of following this procedure for a child, follow the same dosage rules as Protocol 6 and 6, adjusting the dose according to weight as per the chart on page 265.*

- ❑ If the first MMS1 dose makes you nauseous or causes you to vomit, drink more water (8 ounces) and try to vomit again if you can. In this case vomiting is good and will help expel the poison.

Step 2

- ❑ Simultaneously with Step 1, immediately after you have taken your first oral dose of MMS1—begin to neutralize the sting poison. Please note that these **instructions for Step 2 are different for the bee and the wasp sting.**

Bee Sting

- ❑ **Use MMS (sodium chlorite, 22.4%** in purified water) but without activating it. The unactivated MMS

is highly alkaline and it neutralizes the acid of the bee sting.

- ❑ Put 4 or 5 drops of MMS in a clean dry glass. **Do not add water.**
- ❑ Dip the end of your finger into the unactivated MMS and carefully rub it on the sting. Press hard to force a tiny amount into the sting. Repeat this every five minutes or so.
- ❑ Stop applying the sodium chlorite (MMS unactivated) directly on the sting once the pain of the sting is gone.
- ❑ Continue for a longer period of time, up to an hour, if the sting continues to hurt or itch.
- ❑ After you have stopped applying the MMS, rinse the area thoroughly with clean water.

If the Sting Continues to Hurt After One Hour

- ❑ Rinse the area thoroughly with clean water.
- ❑ After applying **only MMS** (unactivated MMS) for one hour, the acidic nature of the bee sting is sufficiently neutralized. If it still hurts, you can now apply activated MMS (MMS1) to destroy any poison that may be left. Activate 3 drops of MMS (sodium chlorite) with 3 drops of activator acid and count 30 seconds. **Do not add water.**
- ❑ Dab it on the sting and carefully rub it in.
- ❑ This can be repeated every five minutes or so for up to half an hour.

Wasp Sting

- ❑ **Do not use MMS. Use the activator acid alone,** (4% HCl or 50% citric acid). If these are not available, straight lemon juice or vinegar is the next best thing.
- ❑ Put 4 or 5 drops of acid in a clean dry glass. **Do not add water.**
- ❑ Dip the end of your finger into the acid and dab it on the site of the sting. (Try to get it directly on the sting site and not too much on the surrounding skin.) Carefully rub it into the sting hole, but press hard to get some acid into the hole to neutralize the sting poison.
- ❑ Do this every five minutes or so. Rinse your finger after every application.
- ❑ Stop applying the acid directly on the sting once the pain of the sting is gone.
- ❑ Continue for a longer period of time, up to an hour, if the sting continues to hurt or itch.
- ❑ After you have stopped applying the acid, rinse the area thoroughly with clean water.

If the Sting Continues to Hurt After One Hour

- ❑ Rinse the area thoroughly with clean water.
- ❑ After applying **only acid** to the wasp sting for one hour, the alkaline nature of the sting should be neutralized. If it still hurts, you can now apply activated MMS (MMS1) to destroy any of the remaining poison. Activate 3 drops of MMS (sodium chlorite) with 3 drops

of activator acid and count 30 seconds. **Do not add water.**

- ❑ Dab it on the sting and carefully rub it in.
- ❑ This can be repeated every five minutes or so for up to half an hour.

Step 3

- ❑ After the second 6-drop dose of MMS1, continue taking a 3-drop dose of MMS1 every waking hour, until all negative symptoms subside. Do this even if it takes a few days.

Note: *A 3-drop dose is the standard Protocol 1000 dose. In the case where a child is stung by a bee or wasp, follow the dosage guide as per weight for Protocol 1000 for children (see page 258).*

Spider Bites

Both Black Widow and Brown Recluse spiders are not only painful, but they are deadly. I have listed them separately, each with a distinct protocol. If you suspect your bite is a Black Widow or a Brown Recluse, please refer to the specific protocol respectively, as these protocols have been known to work (so far) every time. (See pages 213, 217.)

If you suspect some other poisonous spider has bitten you (there are many poisonous spiders throughout the world), the following simple remedy may be effective. If this remedy does not overcome the pain and swelling within a reasonable amount of time (a couple of hours), I suggest going to a hospital or a clinic that has antivenin.

Note: *MMS is an oxidizer and has been known to oxidize and destroy many kinds of poison. However, there is no way that we could test the ability of MMS to destroy literally hundreds of types of spider poison that exist. It is our experience that MMS will help with most poison situations, but the decision to use or not use MMS in the case of a spider bite is the complete responsibility of the individual.*

Immediately After Being Bitten by a Poisonous Spider

Step 1

- ❑ Read the introductory paragraphs in both the Black Widow and the Brown Recluse Spider Protocols (see pages 213, 217), to make sure the bite wasn't one of those.
- ❑ In the event of a spider bite, start taking MMS1 by mouth immediately. Take one 6-drop dose of MMS1 in 1/2 cup (4 ounces/120 ml) of water, followed by a second 6-drop dose of MMS1, one-half hour later.

Note: *This is similar to Protocol 6 and 6 (see page 169), however in this case the doses are taken closer together, one-half hour apart, instead of one hour apart. In the event of following this procedure for a child, follow the same dosage rules as Protocol 6 and 6, adjusting the dose according to weight as per the chart on page 265.*

- ❑ If the first MMS1 dose makes you nauseous or causes you to vomit, drink more water (8 ounces) and try to vomit again if you can. In this case vomiting is good and will help expel the poison.

Step 2

- ❑ Simultaneously with Step 1, immediately after you have taken your first oral dose of MMS1—begin to neutralize the bite poison.
- ❑ In a clean, dry glass, activate 3 drops of MMS with 3 drops of acid activator. Count 30 seconds. **Do not add water.**
- ❑ Dip the end of your finger into the MMS1 mixture and dab it on the bite. (Try to get it directly on the bite and not too much on the surrounding skin.) Do this every five minutes or so. Rinse your finger after every application.
- ❑ Mix up a fresh dose of MMS1 as per the instructions above, every 15 to 20 minutes.
- ❑ Stop applying the MMS1 mixture directly on the bite once the pain of the bite is gone.
- ❑ Continue for a longer period of time if the bite continues to hurt or itch.

Note: *Stop using the MMS1 for several hours if the skin begins to get badly irritated around the bite.*

Step 3

- ❑ After taking the second 6-drop dose of MMS1, continue taking a 3-drop dose of MMS1 every waking hour, until all negative symptoms subside. Do this even if it takes a few days.

Note: *A 3-drop dose is the standard Protocol 1000 dose. In the case where a child is bitten by a poisonous spider,*

follow the dosage guide as per weight for Protocol 1000 for children (see page 258).

Brown Recluse Protocol

Overall, the Brown Recluse spider is considered the most dangerous spider bite that anyone might receive (outside of rare species in the jungle). Many people have died from Brown Recluse bites. One website lists that each year 25% of people bitten die from the bite. This may or may not be true; however, there is no doubt that such a bite can give a person a great deal of trouble. I have yet to meet a medical doctor who can offer a successful treatment for a Brown Recluse bite. However, I have found the procedure below to be quite effective. With the Brown Recluse, you want to be sure to tend to any bite as soon as possible.

Note: *I lived for 40 years in the deserts of California and Nevada, during which time I personally treated 20 to 25 people for Brown Recluse bites with the zinc oxide salve mentioned below. In the last several years I also added MMS. The zinc oxide salve always worked with or without MMS. The decision to use or not use this protocol is totally your responsibility. In my opinion this protocol can save your life as the medical system has no effective treatment for the Brown Recluse spider bite.*

How do You Know if You Have a Brown Recluse Bite?

Normally, you will not know right off that you've been bitten by a Brown Recluse, unless you actually see the spider bite you. With a Brown Recluse, you never feel the bite. But if you have been bitten, usually after about four hours, you will begin to feel itching. It won't feel very strong at first, not even enough to scratch, but then it will

become more intense. When you look at the area that itches, you will notice a small red spot about the size of a grain of wheat, and by that time it is likely you will have scratched it several times. From that point things worsen fairly rapidly. The itching becomes extremely bad and then turns into painful itching, and this then becomes acute pain. The time it takes to get to this point of acute pain can vary, usually anywhere from 8 to 24 hours.

If nothing is done, the pain will get worse until you go to the doctor where medicine is prescribed for the pain. The pain killer may possibly take away the pain, but it doesn't address the underlying cause of the pain. Soon a tiny hole begins to develop. The hole can get bigger and bigger and will eventually go all the way to the bone. Depending on where the bite is, people have been known to lose half of a leg, or most of their face as the hole gets bigger. In severe cases, some people suffer up to two years before they die. I am sharing these details, in hopes that you can avoid this situation, and likewise help someone else if necessary.

Instructions for Brown Recluse Spider Bite

Step 1

- ❑ Begin a slight variation of Protocol 6 and 6 (see page 169). Take a 6-drop dose of MMS1, then take the second 6-drop dose after only one-half hour as opposed to one hour.
- ❑ One-half hour after taking the second 6-drop dose begin Protocol 1000. But begin by taking a 1/2-drop dose the first hour and increase the amount each hour by 1/2 drop, building up to a 3-drop dose each hour. Continue with Protocol 1000 for two weeks, and if needed for a third week, or as long as necessary.

Step 2

- ❑ Simultaneously right after the first MMS1 dose, begin applying zinc oxide. Mix equal parts of zinc oxide and Vaseline Petroleum Jelly. Make this into a paste.

Step 3

- ❑ Spread a generous portion of the salve on the bite area and gently rub it in for a minute or two.
- ❑ Then after a minute or two, add more salve to the bite area to make sure it is nice and thick. Cover the area with gauze and adhesive tape. Bandage it well, but not so tight that it does not get some air.

Step 4

- ❑ Repeat Step 3 (above) after four hours. It is not necessary to wash off the former application.

Step 5

- ❑ Repeat Step 3 (above) again, after another four hours. This will be the third application of the zinc oxide salve.

Step 6

- ❑ After three applications of the zinc oxide ointment, (each one four hours apart) the pain and itching should subside. If however, there is still discomfort, begin using the MMS1 spray bottle, which is a solution of 10 activated drops of MMS to 1 ounce of purified water, (see page 76). Wash the area before using the spray bottle.
- ❑ Spray the affected area every 20 minutes or so, until everything is all cleared up.

Notes

- *Remember, throughout this procedure the victim should be taking MMS1 as per Protocol 1000, every hour on the hour for eight consecutive hours a day. Continue for two weeks, or longer if needed.*
- *In the event that you cannot get zinc oxide, you might be able to find zinc chloride which can be used instead. Zinc chloride or oxide will usually produce results in less than four hours, but if you have any continued problem at all from using zinc chloride, try your best to get some zinc oxide and repeat the procedure again.*
- *There are various brands of Petroleum Jelly on the market. I recommend the original "Vaseline" brand for mixing with clay or zinc oxide to make a salve. Vaseline (the original, which is triple-purified to be 100% pure) has the unique ability to wet and penetrate and remain in place on the skin for hours longer than most oils. Sometimes coconut oil, olive oil and other oils can be used to carry various medicinal substances to the skin and hold them there. However, nothing matches the ability of Vaseline to hold healing substances in contact with the skin for hours while at the same time act as a healing agent itself. Use the various other oils only if you cannot obtain the Vaseline.*
- *The procedure above with zinc oxide has been known to relieve a Brown Recluse spider bite within four hours.*

Variation: If available in your country, *Desitin* Baby Diaper Rash Ointment—Extra Strength, has also been successful in healing Brown Recluse Spider bites. This formula contains zinc oxide. Check the ingredients to be sure you get the one that contains 40% zinc oxide, which is the Extra Strength Formula. The formulas that contain

20 to 25% zinc oxide may work, but the 40% formula is more certain to work.

Black Widow Protocol

It is not a fable; the Black Widow indeed has a bright red hourglass shape on her belly. Many people are bitten by the Black Widow spider yearly, but very few die from her bite. Probably less than 5 people die in the US each year according to most websites.

Note: *I lived for 40 years in the deserts of California and Nevada, during which time I personally helped more than 20 people bitten by a Black Widow spider with the protocol given below. It always worked. In addition, I was bitten by a Black Widow spider twice, and it worked for me. The use of Aloe vera in this protocol is something I found in an old book of remedies when I was a young fellow about 20 years of age. So people have been using this part of the protocol to handle Black Widow bites for many years! I have since added MMS1, and have found the combination of the two to bring good results. The decision to follow this procedure however, is totally your responsibility.*

The bite of the Black Widow is different than the Brown Recluse spider. Normally with this bite there is immediate pain, followed by a number of possible reactions. There can be muscle cramps, abdominal pain (stomach ache), weakness, tremors, body aching, and in more severe cases, nausea, vomiting, fainting, dizziness, chest pain and difficulty breathing.

For the Black Widow bite, there is an antivenin available. I am not telling you one way or the other to take the antivenin. I didn't use it myself when I was bitten by a Black Widow, but many have used it. However, like most pharmaceutical drugs, there is a long list of side effects

from this drug, including possible death for those who have a history of asthma. Other reactions include rash, hives, itching, difficulty breathing, difficulty swallowing, tightness in the chest, and swelling of the mouth, face, lips and tongue. An alternative to taking the antivenin if you so choose, is MMS1 and *Aloe vera*.

Instructions for Black Widow Bite

Step 1

- ❑ The first thing to do is to begin a slight variation of Protocol 6 and 6 (see page 169).
- ❑ Take a 6-drop dose of MMS1, but in the case of a Black Widow bite, take the second 6-drop dose after only one-half hour as opposed to one hour.

Step 2

- ❑ Simultaneously, immediately after taking the first 6-drop dose of MMS1, as per the step above, and while waiting to take the second 6-drop dose, do the following:
 - ❑ Obtain a large fresh *Aloe vera* leaf.
 - ❑ Cut off the serrated edges and then cut the leaf open lengthwise. Then cut a piece about 2 inches x 2 inches (5 cm x 5 cm) and put the fresh *Aloe vera*—flesh side down—right onto the bite. Hold the piece in place and cover it with gauze and secure it firmly with adhesive tape. Be sure that air cannot get between the *Aloe vera* leaf and the bite on the skin.
- ❑ In an emergency, use whatever is available to keep the *Aloe vera* in place until you can get the proper

supplies, (i.e. gauze/adhesive tape) but secure it down well so there is no air getting to the bite.

- ❑ Leave this on for 12 hours and the bite should be OK. However, to make sure, repeat this procedure one more time with a fresh piece of *Aloe vera*. Tape it on for another 12 hours and that should be all that is needed.

Step 3

- ❑ One-half hour after taking the first 6-drop dose, and hopefully applying the *Aloe vera*, take the second 6-drop dose.

Step 4

- ❑ One-half hour after taking the second 6-drop dose (hopefully you will have applied the first application of *Aloe vera* during this time) begin Protocol 1000. But begin by taking a 1/2-drop dose the first hour and increase the amount each hour by 1/2 drop, building up to a 3-drop dose each hour, as Protocol 1000 calls for.
- ❑ Follow through with Protocol 1000 for two weeks, taking MMS1, eight consecutive hours a day. If needed, continue for a third week on Protocol 1000, or as long as necessary.

Snake Bite Protocol

This protocol has not been widely used or proven, due to a lack of snake bite cases coming to us. I did have a test case of a rattle snake biting a small dog. With MMS, two days after the bite, the dog was fine. However, the fact is, MMS1 neutralizes poisons of most kinds. The poison of

the snake variety is a very complex molecule, and MMS1 (chlorine dioxide) destroys complex molecules by oxidation. So in an emergency, it would be better to do something rather than nothing. And in any case, it would be a good idea to apply this protocol in addition to whatever medical treatment is used, but do not allow anyone to cut into your snake bite because it can make the situation worse.

Instructions—Snake Bite

Caution: With a snake bite you do not want to waste time! It is vital that as quickly as possible you start getting MMS1 into the body as per the dosages given below.

Step 1

- ❑ Immediately take a 12-drop dose of MMS1.

Step 2

- ❑ Simultaneously, in conjunction with taking MMS1 doses, apply the Snake Bite Patch on the bite area. Do this immediately after taking the first MMS1 dose as per Step 1 above. Please note, the **snake bite patch is a significantly different formula than the MMS1/DMSO Patch** on page 135 in this book. **Never, ever put DMSO on a snake bite**, as this will take the poison further into the body, not draw it out. See Making a Snake Bite Patch, following Step 6 of this protocol, page 221.)

Step 3

- ❑ One-half hour later, after the first 12-drop dose of MMS1, take a second dose of MMS1, this time, a 6-drop dose.

Step 4

- ❑ One-half hour later, after the second dose of MMS1, take a third dose. The third dose will be a 6-drop dose of MMS1.

Recap: When someone has been bitten by a snake, they should immediately take a 12-drop dose of MMS1. One-half hour later, they should take a 6-drop dose of MMS1. One-half hour after that, take another 6-drop dose of MMS1. This is 3 MMS1 doses taken one-half hour apart. After the first 12-drop dose of MMS1, they should apply the patch for a snake bite.

Step 5

- ❑ One-half hour later, (after taking the 3 doses of MMS1 mentioned in Steps 2, 3, and 4 above) begin Protocol 1000. That is, take a 3-drop dose of MMS1 every hour for eight consecutive hours a day. In the case of a snake bite, you can skip the Starting Procedure.

Step 6

- ❑ Continue Protocol 1000 for at least two weeks, or longer if there is any indication of the snake bite still causing trouble. Reduce the number of hourly drops by one half if there is nausea, diarrhea or ill feelings. Reduce, but do not stop taking them hourly.

Making a Snake Bite Patch as Required in Step 3 Above

Note and Caution: *The recipe for the patch for a snake bite is different than is described in the MMS1/DMSO Patch Protocol on page 135 of this book. **The patch for a snake bite does not contain DMSO. Do not use DMSO in a patch for a snake bite.** This can be a serious mistake.*

The DMSO will spread the poison and take it deeper into the tissues, worsening the problem.

Step 1

- ❑ Activate 10 drops of MMS with 10 drops of 50% citric acid or 4% HCl. Count to 30 seconds, and then add 20 drops of water.
- ❑ Immediately pour this mixture on a piece of gauze approximately 2 inches by 2 inches (5 cm by 5 cm) and at least two layers thick. If this mixture is not enough to completely soak the patch, then double the recipe. Activate 10 more drops of MMS and add 20 drops water as per the same formula in the point above, so as to be able to soak the patch in the mixture.
- ❑ In the case of an extra large snake bite, you can adjust the patch to include more than 10 drops of activated MMS. (Please note, the Snake Bite Patch calls for adding 2 drops of water for every 1 drop of activated MMS.)

Step 2

- ❑ Tape the soaked gauze onto the snake bite, leave it for 15 to 20 minutes—no more!
- ❑ Remember, the **patch for the snake bite does not contain DMSO.**

Step 3

- ❑ Apply a fresh patch (a second patch) in one hour. This will mean in the first two hours after being bitten, you will have applied two MMS1 patches. Add more water to the patch if you notice irritation of the skin.

Step 4

- ❑ After the first two patches, wait three hours and apply another fresh patch, and continue applying a fresh patch every three hours.

Notes

- *In total, you should keep applying the patches according to these instructions, every three hours, for a 24 hour period. (Set an alarm during sleep hours and get up to apply the patch.) Remember, you are also doing Protocol 1000 during this time.*
- *If the MMS1 patch is burning your skin, continue by adding some more water until the patch is not burning, but do not add more water than necessary.*

