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Improvements in Quality of Life for HIV/AIDS Patients Using Hyperimmune Egg (Immune 26™) — The TASO Study By Dr. Francis B. Kizito

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INTRODUCTION: Improvements in quality of life should be a primary goal in the management of any disease, and can be elusive for HIV/AIDS patients. TASO therefore undertook a study to verify the usefulness of a food supplement that could be used to improve quality of people living with HIV/AIDS where other strategies are currently unaffordable.

METHODS: The study involved 3 groups of patients. Group A: 10 clients followed for 8 weeks. Group B: 20 clients followed for 6 weeks. Group C: 20 sickest patients followed for 4 weeks. Only HIV positive patients participated. All were ARV naive. The study was an open-label study that extended from June through September 2002. Baseline and at end of the study investigations included, weight, hemoglobin, total WBC and differential count, urinalysis, ESR, and CD4 cell count. Each study participant took 4.5 gm. of Immune 26 capsules or powder three times daily.

RESULTS: Of the 50 patients recruited, 31 (6, 15, 10,) completed the study. The following were the rates of improvement at the completion of the study (N = 31): 1. Anorexia 100%; 2. Abdominal pain 60%; 3. Diarrhea 88%; 4. Short memory loss 100%; 5. Dizziness 58%; 6. Headache 48%; 7. Fever 88%; 8. Fatigue 91%; 9. Poor sleep 73%; 10. Cough 21%; 11. Chest pain 31%; 12. Dyspnea 75%; 13. Weight gain (4, 6, 8 weeks) 40%, 50%, 100% respectively; 14. Definitely feeling better 87%; 15. ESR (4, 6, 8 weeks) 27%, 30%, 83% respectively, CD4 20% increased.

CONCLUSIONS: The purpose of this study was to undertake preliminary assessment on whether Immune 26 would or would not improve quality of life for a sick HIV/AIDS population. These results suggest that Immune 26 could play an invaluable role in

African countries looking a scientifically sound, non-toxic, easy-to-administer food supplement that demonstrates an ability to improve quality of life.



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