



RESISTANT MICROBES BLEND

MRSA PROTOCOL



Within a few years of the introduction of penicillin in 1941, antibiotic-resistant forms of *Staphylococcus aureus* began to appear. These bacteria, once found only in hospitals, have now emerged in the general population.

Staph Infection Chronology

- **1880:** Scottish surgeon Alexander Ogston identifies the bacterium, *Staphylococcus aureus*.
- **1928:** British scientist Alexander Fleming discovers the first antibiotic, penicillin.
- **1941:** Penicillin becomes available in the United States and England. The first penicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* is reported a short time later.
- **Late 1940's:** One-quarter of *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria in hospitals is penicillin-resistant.
- **1958:** Vancomycin, still considered an antibiotic of last resort, is introduced.
- **1959:** The antibiotic methicillin is introduced.
- **1961:** Doctors find the first cases of methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA).
- **2002:** Doctors find vancomycin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* in the United States.
- **Today:** Over 95% of *staphylococcus aureus* worldwide is penicillin-resistant and 60% is methicillin-resistant.

How Antibiotic Resistance Develops

Natural Selection: In a population of bacteria, some may have the ability to withstand a given antibiotic. The antibiotic kills the weaker bacteria, leaving the resistant strain. Antibiotic-resistant bacteria multiply rapidly, becoming the dominant microorganism.

Transfer between bacteria: Pieces of genetic material called plasmids, containing genes that confer resistance to antibiotics, may duplicate and transfer between bacteria cells through a hollow structure called a pilus.

DNA transfer by virus: A virus that infects bacteria takes control of a bacterium's genetic processes, incorporating its DNA. When the bacterium dies, the virus infects another bacterium, carrying resistant genes with it.

Sources: U.S. Food and Drug Administration, Princeton University, Chemical Heritage Foundation, National Academy of Sciences.

Herbs of Light's Resistant Microbes Blend

Our Resistant Microbes Blend kills fungal, viral and bacterial pathogens. It is composed of eucalyptus leaf, garlic bulb, goldenseal root, juniper berry, olive leaf, oregano leaf, thuja leaf, wormwood plant and grapefruit seed. There has been no bacterial resistance from any of these herbs, unlike in pharmaceutical antibiotics. It can, however, create a Herxheimer effect, or "die-off," if the dosage is too high. The dosage should be started at the lower amount as described on the label or as directed by your physician.

DOSAGE: 1-2 capsules, 3 times per day, 6 days per week. Liquid: 20-40 drops in water or juice, 3 times per day, 6 days per week.

Also Helpful for MRSA

Oxy / Jojoba Skin Salve

Apply directly on skin infection 2-3 times a day. Use a bandage to avoid rubbing off salve. If a rash is created, stop use until the body cleanses its toxic load.

Immune Booster Blend

Use this blend to assist the spleen, bone marrow and thymus in creating new white blood cells to improve the immune system.

Disclaimer: Statements made on this page have not been evaluated by the Food and Drug Administration. Our products are not intended to diagnose, treat, cure or prevent any disease.