Therapeutic Plasma Exchange History, Evidence Basis for Use & Clinical Applications

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DISCLOSURE

Dr. Savage does not have any relevant financial relationships to disclose during the last 24 months with ineligible companies whose primary business is producing, marketing, selling, reselling, or distributing healthcare products used by or on patients.

TPE Origins

Technological Advancements:

The modern plasmapheresis process originated in the U.S. National Cancer Institute between 1963 and 1968, drawing upon dairy creamer separation technology and refining it with Edwin Cohn's centrifuge.

In Situ Plasmapheresis:

In 1965, Dr. Víctor Grifols-Lucas patented the device and procedure for performing plasmapheresis in situ, enabling blood components to be extracted, separated, and returned to the donor in a single procedure.

Therapeutic Plasma Exchange: Core Curriculum 2023: Transfusion. 2010;50(7):1413-1426. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1537-2995.2009.02505.



TPE Origins

First Therapeutic Use:

The first successful therapeutic application of plasmapheresis was in 1952, in a patient with hyperviscosity syndrome due to Waldenström's Macroglobulinemia.

Development of Automated Systems:

The development of continuous flow cell separators in the 1960s and 1970s spurred wider interest in the clinical application of plasmapheresis.

Therapeutic Plasma Exchange: Core Curriculum 2023: Transfusion. 2010;50(7):1413-1426. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1537-2995.2009.02505.



Expansion into Neurological Disorders:

By the 1970s, TPE had evolved as a treatment modality for a number of neurological diseases, including Goodpasture's Syndrome, myasthenia gravis, and thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP).

Modern Applications:

Today, TPE is used to remove harmful substances (like autoantibodies, toxins, or abnormal proteins) or replace missing substances in the plasma, treating a wide range of conditions, including neurological disorders, autoimmune diseases, kidney disorders, blood disorders, and age management.

Therapeutic Plasma Exchange: Core Curriculum 2023: Transfusion. 2010;50(7):1413-1426. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1537-2995.2009.02505.

Neurological Disorders:

- Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS): A condition where the body's immune system attacks the peripheral nerves.
- Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy (CIDP): A chronic form of nerve damage similar to GBS.
- Myasthenia Gravis (MG): An autoimmune disorder causing muscle weakness.
- Lambert-Eaton Syndrome: A rare autoimmune disorder affecting the neuromuscular junction.
- Neuromyelitis Optica Spectrum Disorders (NMOSDs): A group of autoimmune diseases affecting the optic nerves and spinal cord.
- Autoimmune Encephalitis: A condition where the body's immune system attacks the brain.
- Stiff-person syndrome: A neurological disorder that causes muscle stiffness.
- Paraneoplastic Neurological Syndromes: Neurological disorders associated with cancer.

2020 Therapeutic Plasma Exchange as a Treatment for Autoimmune Neurological Disease: PMCID: PMC7415086 PMID: 32802495: https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC7415086/



Autoimmune Disorders

- **Systemic Lupus Erythematosus (SLE):** A chronic autoimmune disease affecting multiple organs.
- Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia: A condition where the body's immune system attacks red blood cells.
- Liver Transplantation: Desensitization: Used to desensitize patients for liver transplant.
- Thrombotic microangiopathy, complement mediated: A condition where the blood clots form in small blood vessels
- Long Covid: A chronic condition that occurs after SARS-CoV-2 infection and is present for at least 3 months.

2017: Therapeutic Plasma Exchange - An Emerging Treatment Modality in Patients with Neurologic and Non-Neurologic Diseases: . 2017 Aug 1;11(8): EC35-EC37. doi: 10.7860/JCDR/2017/27073.10480

Kidney Disorders

- Thrombotic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (TTP): A disorder causing blood clots in small blood vessels.
- Hemolytic Uremic Syndrome (HUS): A condition characterized by kidney damage and blood clots.
- **Goodpasture's Syndrome:** An autoimmune disease affecting the kidneys and lungs.
- Anti-Glomerular Basement Membrane (GBM) Disease: A type of kidney disease caused by antibodies attacking the basement membrane of the glomeruli.
- **Focal Segmental Glomerulosclerosis (FSGS):** A kidney disease that can be recurrent in transplanted kidneys.
- ANCA-associated rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis: A kidney disease associated with certain antibodies.
- Renal Transplantation: Desensitization and antibodymediated rejection: Used to prevent or treat antibodymediated rejection after kidney transplant.





Blood Disorders:

- Hyperviscosity Syndrome: A condition where the blood becomes too thick.
- **Cryoglobulinemia:** A condition where abnormal proteins (cryoglobulins) clump together in the blood, causing inflammation and organ damage.
- Waldenström Macroglobulinemia: A type of cancer affecting the immune system.
- Idiopathic Thrombocytopenic Purpura (ITP): A disorder characterized by low platelet count.
- Wilson Disease (fulminant): A rare genetic disorder that causes copper to build up in the body.

2023 Plasmapheresis: Shane R. Sergent; John V. Ashurst. Stat Pearls https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK560566/

The Newest Way of Using TPE:

✓Age Management

- ✓Autoimmune diseases
- ✓ Cancer prevention
- ✓ Coronary Artery Disease
- \checkmark Maternal and fetal health
- ✓ Idiopathic Environmental Intolerances
- ✓Neurodegenerative diseases





Qualifying Patients for TPE

Rules for Qualifying a Patient for TPE

It is not so much about what you are *putting in*, as what you are *taking out*

It is not so much about who can get TPE, as much as **who should not get TPE in an outpatient setting**.



TPE Evaluation

Unstable medical conditions

- Recent or Frequent Congestive Heart Failure
- Recent MI or CVA (within 6 months)
- o Unstable angina
- Non-ambulatory Patients Dysautonomia

Medical Conditions Tightly Controlled with Medications

- Status Epilepticus
- o Status Asthmaticus
- Ventricular Arrhythmias
- Recent or Recurrent DVT/PE
- Uncooperative Patients
 - o Severe Alzheimer's/Dementia
- Pregnancy
- Under 18 years of age
- Individualized Assessment: Thorough evaluation and consultation are crucial



Patient Safety Protocols

- Ultrasound-guided catheter placement.
- Pre-procedure meal to prevent hypoglycemia.
- Citrate toxicity monitoring.
- Calcium supplementation to mitigate hypocalcemia.
- Emergency preparedness.
- Ongoing staff training and education.



Clinical Assessments for Qualification

- Toxin Exposure
 - Toxin Testing
- Immune System Function
 - Lymphocytes, Antibodies

Inflammation and Oxidation

- CRP, ESR, Interleukin, TNKa
- MPO, TMAO, ox-LDL
- DNA
 - Detox genes
 - Telomeres

- Cancer Markers
- Cardiovascular Health
 - Cleerly
- Cognitive Function
 - CNS Vital Signs
- Surveys/inventories
 - CNS Vital Signs
 - Fatigue
 - Depression
 - Quality of Life
 - QEESI

Summary: Integration of TPE into Practice

List of strategies and tools to help integrate TPE into clinical care

- ✓ **Plan Carefully:** Integrate TPE using a step-by-step approach.
- Equip and Train: Acquire necessary equipment and ensure staff are properly trained.
- Establish Procedures: Develop guidelines for emergencies, side effects, patient education, and safe disposal.
- Standardize Protocols: Create treatment protocols tailored to patient needs and conditions.
- Collaborate and Review: Engage interdisciplinary teams and regularly update protocols.
- ✓ Patient Selection: Conduct thorough assessments to identify suitable candidates.

PlasmaXchange = Advanced Serial TPE

- Patent Pending 19/073,986
 - Serial TPE (five) with albumin 5% performed every 4 weeks
 - IV Nutrient therapy
 - IV Immunoglobulin
 - Oral nutrient therapy daily
 - Oral medications
 - Avoidance training

TPE VS. PLASMAXCHANGE: KEY DIFFERENCES

| Feature | TPE | PlasmaXchange |
|------------------------|--|--|
| Purpose | Focuses on plasma exchange to reduce certain substances | TPE + regenerative wellness and maintenance protocols |
| Scope | Used primarily for specific medical conditions | Designed for health and wellness optimization |
| Additional Programs | None | Includes IV therapies, supplements, regenerative wellness, and lifestyle guidance |
| Maintenance | Not included | Personalized medicine plans to prevent toxin buildup and promote continued healing |

Phases Of PlasmaXchange



Regenerate

Maintain

Serial TPE Nutrients Exosomes Stem Cells Peptides Low Dose Naltrexone Chelation Avoidance Training Nutrients Plasma Donations

Detox

Serial TPE Nutrients





What is Therapeutic Plasma Exchange (TPE)?

Therapeutic Plasma Exchange (TPE) is a procedure in which the patient's blood is passed through an apheresis machine, where the separated plasma is removed and discarded THEN the red blood cells are reinfused along with a replacement fluid, most frequently albumin.

Plasmapheresis: Refers only to the removal of plasma

Used to treat diseases by removing harmful substances (antibodies, proteins, toxins).



Adverse Reaction Rates of TPE



Adverse Reactions with TPE using 5% Albumin

- Hematomas
- Pruritus
- Urticaria
- Low blood pressure
- Low blood sugar

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1473050221001282



Adverse Reactions with TPE using Fresh Frozen Plasma

- Pruritus
- Urticaria
- Hematomas
- High blood pressure
- Low blood pressure
- Low blood sugar
- Severe anaphylaxis
- Transfusion related Acute Lung Injury

https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1473050221001282

What Therapeutic Plasma Exchange (TPE)?





IV Nutrients Given after every TPE



Supplement Facts

Ascorbic Acid Dexpanthenol Dexpanthenol Hydroxocobalamin Niacin Pyridoxine Riboflavin Thiamine Calcium Gluconate Magnesium Chloride Potassium chloride Zinc sulfate Various Amino Acids Glutathione

Oral Nutrients Taken Daily for 6 months



Supplement Facts

Serving Size 6.5 tbsp Servings Per Container 30

| | Amount Per Serving | %DV |
|---|--------------------|--------|
| Vitamin A (as Vitamin A Palmitate) | 300 mcg | 33% |
| Vitamin C (as Ascorbic Acid) | 500 mg | 556% |
| Vitamin D (as Cholecalciferol) | 62.5 mcg (2500 IU) | 313% |
| Vitamin E (as Mixed Tocopherols) | 33.5 mg | 223% |
| Thiamin (as Thiamine Mononitrate) | 1 mg | 83% |
| Riboflavin (as Riboflavin 5 Phosphate) | 15 mg | 1154% |
| Niacin (as Niacinamide) | 15 mg | 94% |
| Vitamin B6 (as Pyridoxine HCI) | 15 mg | 882% |
| Folate (as Quatrefolic® L-5-Methyltetrahydrofolate, Glucosamine Salt) | 1700 mcg DFE | 425% |
| Vitamin B12 (as Methylcobalamin) | 500 mcg | 20833% |
| Biotin (as D-Biotin) | 50 mcg | 167% |
| Pantothenic Acid (as Calcium Pantothenate) | 100 mg | 2000% |
| Calcium (as Calcium D-Glucarate, as Calcium Pantothenate) | 68 mg | 5% |
| lodine (as Potassium lodide) | 25 mcg | 17% |
| Magnesium (as Albion® Magnesium Bisglycinate) | 100 mg | 24% |
| Zinc (as Albion® Zinc Bisglycinate) | 5 mg | 45% |
| Copper (as Copper Gluconate) | 1 mg | 111% |
| Manganese (as Manganese Glycinate) | 5 mg | 217% |
| Chromium (as Chromium Polynicotinate) | 25 mcg | 71% |
| Molybdenum (as Albion® Molybdenum Glycinate) | 50 mcg | 111% |
| Proprietary Blend | 23235 mg | + |
| Rice Protein (RisaPro1000®), L-Glutamine, Trimethyl Glycine (TMG) - | | |
| Betaine Anhydrous, Larch Arabinogalactan (Larix Occidentalis), 1.3 | | |
| Beta Glucan 85% (BGF-Immune®), L-Lysine (as L-Lysine HCI), Calcium | | |
| D-Glucarate, Quercetin, L-Glycine, Skullcap Root Extract (30% | | |
| Baicalin), L-Proline, Bromelain 2400 GDU, Pomegranate Fruit Extract, | | |

Betaine Anhydrous, Larch Arabinogalactan (Larix Occidentalis), 1,3 Beta Glucan 85% (BGF-Immune®), L-Lysine (as L-Lysine HCI), Calcium D-Glucarate, Quercetin, L-Glycine, Skullcap Root Extract (30% Baicalin), L-Proline, Bromelain 2400 GDU, Pomegranate Fruit Extract, Turmeric Extract - LONGVIDA®, Cat's Claw (Unicaria tomentosa) Bark Extract (3% Oxindole Alkaloids), Dandelion Root Extract, Ginger Rhizome Extract (5% Gingerols), Omega-3 EPA/DHA (AvailOm® High EPA), L-Alanine, Hops Extract, N-Acetyl-L-Cysteine (NAC), L-Arginine (as L-Arginine HCI), L-Glutathione (reduced), Taurine, Resveratrol (Polygonum cuspidatum) Root Extract, Artichoke Flower Extract, Boswellin® HBD(Boswellia Serrata Extract), Grape Seed Extract (95% Proanthocyanidins), Alpha Lipoic Acid, Schisandra Berry Extract, Shilajit Extract (PrimaVie®), Bitter Melon Extract, Rosemary Dry Extract, Milk Thistle Seed Extract (80% Silymarin), Green Tea (Camellia sinensis) Leaf Extract (50% EGCG), TruBroc® SGS Broccoli Seed Extract, Extramel® (SOD-B), L-Methionine, L-Ornithine (as L-Ornithine HCI), L-Tyrosine, CoQ10 Blend (Rice powder, sunflower lecithin)Pterostilbene, Noni Fruit Extract 4:1, Micro PQQ, Astaxanthin, D-Ribose, Monk Fruit Extract, Nicotinamide Riboside Chloride (NR)

† Daily Value (DV) not established

Regenerate

Immunoglobulins Naltrexone Chelation Peptides Exosomes Stem Cells **Personalize Treatment:** Enhance TPE benefits with concomitant therapies.

- **Immunoglobulins:** Can further modulate the immune system and reduce inflammation.
- Low Dose Naltrexone: Enhance antiinflammatory effects and immune regulation.
- Chelation: Improves removal of heavy metals
- Peptides: Improves healing
- **Exosomes and Stem Cells:** Support healing and tissue regeneration.

Maintenance

Avoidance Training Nutrients Plasma Donations

- Continue supplementation x 6 months
- Continue Avoidance Training
- Recommend donating plasma every 4 months if possible

Avoidance Training

KEEP CLEAN AIR

Your essential resource for understanding and improving indoor air quality, strategies, device recommendations

KEEP CLEAN WATER & FOOD

Your essential resource for understanding and improving your water purity with recommended devices. Food vendors, food prep tips, for keeping toxin free.

KEEP CLEAN HOME

Your essential resource for understanding getting rid of dangerous chemicals and fabrics, options for natural and non-toxic cleaners, storage of toxic chemicals to protect you and your loved ones.

Avoidance Training

https://mdlifespan.com/guidebooks/

KEEP CLEAN BABY

Your essential resource for creating a toxin-free environment that nurtures your child's growth and development. Options from bottles to baby wipes, and everything inbetween.

KEEP CLEAN BEAUTY

Your essential resource for discovering all the new innovative mobile applications designed to help you make informed choices about the products you use and the food you eat.

KEEP CLEAN APPS

Your essential resource for understanding and improving indoor air quality, ensuring a safer, healthier environment, options for filters.

Reversing the Biomarkers of Aging and Reducing Toxins with Therapeutic Plasma Exchange

Avoidance Training

GET CLEAN GUIDEBOOK

By following the strategies outlined in GET MDL CLEAN guidebook, you'll be equipped to naturally cleanse your body, boost your energy levels, and enhance your overall health.

PLASMAXCHANGE GUIDEBOOK

Transform your health by experiencing the profound benefits of removing toxins and enhancing your body's natural healing processes, focusing on brain, heart, cancer, immunity, and toxins. Which protocols is the best choice for you?

HERE COME THE NUMBERS





AGING BIOMARKERS

TPE Only

VS.

TPE Protocol

| 6 weeks post-procedure | TPE ONLY | TPE Protocol |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Immune System | | |
| CD3 | 10.82% | 27.53% |
| CD4 | 17.67% | 39.41% |
| CD8 | 10.40% | 19.60% |
| CD19 | 6.68% | 36.11% |
| CD56 | -6.38% | 53.49% |
| Inflammation | | |
| Uric Acid (UA) | -9.59% | -22.83% |
| hs-C Reactive Protein | -6.98% | -35.52% |
| Interleukin-8 | -51.42% | -35.92% |
| Tumor Necrosis Factor alpha | -12.73% | -93.20% |
| Oxidative Stress | | |
| 8-Oxoguanine | -29.64% | -46.28% |
| Myeloperoxidase | -12.88% | -26.29% |
| Longevity | | |
| Klotho Protein | -13.02% | 29.57% |
| NAD Intracellular | -16.36% | 94.55% |
| SA-β-galactosidase | -39.62% | 77.36% |

The following data is based upon the clinical observational data of 25 patients. Twenty patients receiving the full TPE Proto col of serial TPE plus supplementation, and five patients receiving only serial TPE without

supplementation. This data is under review, and pending publication at this time.

IMMUNE SYSTEM





CD8



IMMUNE SYSTEM



INFLAMMATION



INFLAMMATION







| | Healthy Range | | |
|--------------|---------------|-----|-------|
| INFLAMMATION | Min | Max | Units |
| Uric Acid | 3 | 6 | mg/dL |
| hs-CRP | 0 | 1 | mg/L |
| IL-1β | 0 | 0.5 | pg/mL |
| IL-6 | 0 | 5 | pg/mL |
| IL-8 | 0 | 20 | pg/mL |
| TNF-α | 0 | 12 | pg/mL |



| OXIDATIVE | Healthy Range | | |
|-----------------|---------------|-----|--------|
| STRESS | Min | Max | Units |
| Myeloperoxidase | 0 | 450 | pmol/L |

LONGEVITY



| | Healthy Range | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------|-------|
| LONGEVITY | Min | Max | Units |
| NAD Intracellular | 40 | 100 | μM |
| Klotho | 5 | 30 | ng/mL |
| SA β-galactosidase | 0 | 750 | JPM U |
| Creatinine | 0.76 | 1.27 | mg/dL |

Klotho



LONGEVITY



| | Healthy Range | | |
|--------------------|---------------|------|-------|
| LONGEVITY | Min | Max | Units |
| NAD Intracellular | 40 | 100 | μM |
| Klotho | 5 | 30 | ng/mL |
| SA β-galactosidase | 0 | 750 | JPM U |
| Creatinine | 0.76 | 1.27 | mg/dL |



TOXINS TPE Only

TPE Protocol

VS.

| 6 weeks post-procedure | TPE ONLY | TPE Protocol |
|--|----------|-----------------|
| Heavy Metals | | |
| Aluminum | -79.45% | -100.00% |
| Arsenic | -59.69% | -62.30% |
| Mercury | -35.40% | -52.82% |
| _ead | -56.47% | -86.53% |
| Environmental | | |
| Perchlorate | -24.81% | -40.71% |
| N-acetyl-S-(2-carbamoylethyl)-cysteine (NAE) | -28.21% | -64.21% |
| Herbicides | | |
| Atrazine | -18.49% | -44.12% |
| Glyphosate | -49.94% | -45.21% |
| Pesticides | | |
| DDA | -0.36% | -53.71% |
| Diethyldithiophosphate (DEDTP) | -26.53% | -51.22% |
| Dimethylphosphate (DMP) | -49.94% | -75.12% |

The following data is based upon the clinical observational data of 25 patients. Twenty patients receiving the full TPE Proto col of serial TPE plus supplementation, and five patients receiving only serial TPE without

 $supplementation. \ This \ data \ is \ under \ review, \ and \ pending \ publication \ at \ this \ time.$

HEAVY METALS



HEAVY METALS





HEAVY METALS





| | Healthy Range | | |
|--------------|---------------|------|-------|
| HEAVY METALS | Min | Max | Units |
| Aluminum | 0 | 17.8 | µg/g |
| Nickel | 0 | 6.37 | µg/g |
| Arsenic | 0 | 11.9 | µg/g |
| Cadmium | 0 | 0.29 | µg/g |
| Cesium | 0 | 6.37 | µg/g |
| Barium | 0 | 2.33 | µg/g |
| Mercury | 0 | 1.03 | µg/g |
| Lead | 0 | 0.52 | µg/g |
| Aluminum | 0 | 17.8 | µg/g |

PESTICIDES





| PESTICIDES | | thy Range | Unite |
|---------------------------------|---|-----------|-------|
| | | Max | Units |
| Dimethyldithiophosphate (DMDTP) | 0 | 0.67 | µg/g |
| | | | |
| Dimethyl phosphate (DMP) | 0 | 9.1 | µg/g |
| Dimethylthiophosphate (DMTP) | 0 | 5.91 | µg/g |

HERBICIDES



TOXINS TPE Only VS.

TPE Protocol

| 6 weeks post-procedure | TPE ONLY | TPE Protocol |
|---|----------|-----------------|
| Phenols | | |
| Bisphenol A (BPA) | -4.02% | -60.91% |
| Triclosan | -22.84% | -36.14% |
| 4-Nonylphenol | -18.13% | -92.16% |
| Phthalates | | |
| mono-(2-ethyl-5-hydroxyhexyl) phthalate (MEHHP) | -81.27% | -99.12% |
| mono-(2-ethyl-5-oxohexyl) phthalate (MEOHP) | -63.59% | -85.57% |
| Volatile Organic Compounds | | |
| 2-Hydroxyisobutyric Acid (2HIB) | -15.48% | -61.50% |
| Phenylglyoxylic Acid (PGO) | -41.94% | -80.88% |
| Mycotoxins | | |
| Aflatoxin B2 | -48.94% | -64.93% |
| Ochratoxin A | -56.65% | -70.66% |
| Zearalenone | -33.29% | -77.32% |
| | | |

PHENOLS



| | Healthy | Linita | |
|-------------------|---------|--------|-------|
| PHENOLS | Min | Max | Units |
| Bisphenol A (BPA) | 0 | 2.12 | µg/g |
| Triclosan | 0 | 29.9 | µg/g |

PHTHLATES



| | Healthy Range | | Linita |
|--|---------------|------|--------|
| PHIHALAIES | Min | Max | Units |
| mono-2-ethylhexyl phthalate (MEHP) | 0 | 2.73 | µg/g |
| mono-(2-ethyl-5-oxohexyl) phthalate (MEOHP) | 0 | 8.99 | µg/g |

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS



| VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS | | / Range | Units |
|--|---|---------|-------|
| | | Max | |
| 4-Methylhippuric Acid (4MHA) | 0 | 65.6 | µg/g |
| 2-Hydroxyisobutyric Acid (2HIB) | 0 | 895 | µg/g |
| Phenylglyoxylic Acid (PGO) | 0 | 285 | µg/g |
| N-acetyl-S-(2-carbamoylethyl)-cysteine (NAE) | 0 | 82 | µg/g |

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS



| VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS | | / Range | Units |
|--|---|---------|-------|
| | | Max | |
| 4-Methylhippuric Acid (4MHA) | 0 | 65.6 | µg/g |
| 2-Hydroxyisobutyric Acid (2HIB) | 0 | 795 | µg/g |
| Phenylglyoxylic Acid (PGO) | 0 | 285 | µg/g |
| N-acetyl-S-(2-carbamoylethyl)-cysteine (NAE) | 0 | 82 | µg/g |

MYCOTOXINS







| | Healthy Range | | Linita | |
|--------------------|---------------|------|--------|--|
| | Min | Max | Units | |
| Aflatoxin B1 | 0 | 3.9 | ng/g | |
| Aflatoxin B2 | 0 | 4.58 | ng/g | |
| Aflatoxin G1 | 0 | 3.68 | ng/g | |
| Citrinin | 0 | 7.05 | ng/g | |
| Diacetoxyscirpenol | 0 | 2.4 | ng/g | |
| Fumonisins B3 | 0 | 6.08 | ng/g | |
| Ochratoxin A | 0 | 3.83 | ng/g | |
| Roridin E | 0 | 0.75 | ng/g | |
| Zearalenone | 0 | 0.38 | ng/g | |

MYCOTOXINS



MYCOTOXINS





| ΜΥΩΟΤΟΥΙΝΟ | Health | y Range | Unite | |
|--------------------|--------|---------|-------|--|
| MITCOTOXINS | Min | Max | Units | |
| Aflatoxin B1 | 0 | 3.9 | ng/g | |
| Aflatoxin B2 | 0 | 4.58 | ng/g | |
| Aflatoxin G1 | 0 | 3.68 | ng/g | |
| Citrinin | 0 | 7.05 | ng/g | |
| Diacetoxyscirpenol | 0 | 2.4 | ng/g | |
| Fumonisins B3 | 0 | 6.08 | ng/g | |
| Ochratoxin A | 0 | 3.83 | ng/g | |
| Roridin E | 0 | 0.75 | ng/g | |
| Zearalenone | 0 | 0.38 | ng/g | |

TPE Only VS. TPE Protocol

| 6 weeks post-procedure | TPE ONLY | TPE Protocol |
|---|----------|-----------------|
| PFAS | | |
| GenX/HPFO-DA | -4.02% | -28.58% |
| Perfluoro-1-heptane sulfonic acid (PFHpS) | -14.48% | -25.86% |
| Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA) | -6.09% | -43.10% |
| Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) | -13.86% | -25.00% |
| Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) | -37.52% | -34.82% |
| Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA) | -22.91% | -35.97% |
| Microplastics | | |
| Total Microplastics | -15.48% | -41.49% |
| | | |
| | | |

PFAS



PFAS





| | Healthy Range | | Llaita |
|------------------------|---------------|-----|--------|
| | Min | Max | Units |
| Microplastic Particles | 0 | 8 | MP/mL |





| | Healthy Range | | Unite |
|-------------------------------|---------------|-----|-------|
| | Min | Max | Units |
| Microplastic Particles | 0 | 8 | MP/mL |











| | Healthy Range | | Lipita |
|------------------------|---------------|-----|--------|
| | Min | Max | Units |
| Microplastic Particles | 0 | 8 | MP/mL |

What's Next? PLASMAXCHANGE PROTOCOLS



The TPE Protocol

- Reduces toxins significantly
- Improves the immune system
- Reduces oxidative stress
- Reduces inflammation
- Improves longevity markers
- Acts as a senolytic agent



Most changes appear stable and permanent

Notable studies and publications

1987, Cullen, M.R. The worker with multiple chemical sensitivities: An overview^[201] - (Abstract)

1999, Multiple chemical sensitivity: a 1999 consensus^[5] - (Full text)

2005, Multiple Chemical Sensitivity Syndrome (MCS) – suggestions for an extension of the US MCS-case definition [26] - (Abstract)

2014, Toxicant-Induced Loss of Tolerance: A Theory to Account for Multiple Chemical Sensitivity^[99] (Full text)

2016, Association of Odor Thresholds and Responses in Cerebral Blood Flow of the Prefrontal Area during Olfactory Stimulation in Patients with Multiple Chemical Sensitivity^[202] - <u>(Full text)</u>

2018, Multiple Chemical Sensitivity: Review of the State of the Art in Epidemiology, Diagnosis, and Future Perspectives^[1] - <u>(Full text)</u>

2018, Perspectives on multisensory perception disruption in idiopathic environmental intolerance: a systematic review^[6] - (Abstract)

2019, Italian Consensus on Multiple Chemical Sensitivity (MCS) -- Consensus Document and Guidelines on Multiple Chemical Sensitivity (MCS)^[94] - <u>(Full text - English)</u>

Notable studies and publications

2019, International prevalence of chemical sensitivity, co-prevalences with asthma and autism, and effects from fragranced consumer products^[65] - (Full text)

2019. Padmanabhan, A., Connelly-Smith, L., Aqui, N., Balogun, R. A., Klingel, R., Meyer, E., ... & Winters, J. L. Guidelines on the use of therapeutic apheresis in clinical practice.

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