

HEART ATTACK PROTOCOL ~ DMSO / MMS

This Heart Attack Protocol can be used to stop a heart attack in its tracks in both children and adults. This protocol includes the use of both MMS1 solution and DMSO, both of which have been well-tested through various means and have been verified as valid and powerful anti-heart attack medicines over the past 2-3 decades.

Signs of a heart attack include pain in the chest and arms (particularly in the left arm), back, neck and jaw, and upper stomach in addition to symptoms such as shortness of breath, lightheadedness, cold sweats, and nausea. If you suspect that you or someone in your care is having a heart attack, note the time that the symptoms started and start them on this protocol immediately. Be prepared to go to the hospital if the need arises. If you choose, you may start on this protocol and also drive the person to the hospital for emergency medical care.

If you are experiencing a heart attack and you're alone DO NOT attempt to drive yourself to the hospital. Call an ambulance or obtain some other fast and accessible transport to drive you.

Follow the instructions below to begin the Heart Attack Protocol:

On the first day of the protocol at the onset of a heart attack, immediately take 2 tablespoons of DMSO in a half-cup of water (only use GLASS utensils for this part, and if you don't have GLASS measuring spoons, then estimate the amount of DMSO as closely as you can). Make sure that the water is clean and purified and place the DMSO and water into a glass container to drink.

Drink down this mix of DMSO every 15 minutes for the course of 1 hour (in total, you will have to take 4 doses of this DMSO+water mix in one hour).

Within 2 minutes of taking the first dose of DMSO in Step 1, take 6 activated drops of MMS1 (6 drops of 28% sodium chlorite solution + 6 drops of an acid), which should be allowed to activate for 30 seconds and then mixed with another ½ cup of water. One hour later, take a second 6-drop dose of MMS1 (this is

otherwise known as “Protocol 6 and 6”, which you may refer to for more information if you want).

NOTE: Do not mix the DMSO with the MMS as indicated in other protocols. You will take them separately from each other, but at around the same time (do not mix them).

During the second and third hours after the onset of heart attack symptoms, continue to take DMSO. However, you should reduce the dose of DMSO to only 1 teaspoon in $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cup of water (as opposed to the dose of 2 tablespoons in $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cup of water that you took during the first hour). Continue to take the DMSO + water mix every 15 minutes. You will have taken a total of 8, 1-teaspoon doses of DMSO once the second and third hours have elapsed.

Take your second 6-drop dose of MMS1 (mentioned in Step 2) within 2 minutes after the second dose of DMSO, the same as with the first dose of these medicines.

Continue taking the DMSO for the rest of the day, but from the end of the third hour onward, only take ONE dose of DMSO in water. Make each hourly dose consist of 1 teaspoon of DMSO mixed into $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cup of fresh water.

During the third hour, begin to follow the Protocol 1000 (you’ll follow through with this protocol for the entire 3-week period of time). This consists of taking 3 drops of activated MMS1 (allowed to activate for 30 seconds and then mixed in $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cup of water) every hour for 8 consecutive hours of each day. If you have nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, or extreme tiredness, you may reduce the dosage for the Protocol 1000 by half (and even by half again) until you start to feel better again. Do not stop taking the MMS1 altogether, but it’s okay to reduce the dosage and then work your way back up to the 3-drops per hour dose at a later point.

DAY TWO (2) – Continue with the Protocol 1000 with MMS1 today, and every day until you've completed 21 total days of treatment on this protocol.

Today, you will take 1 tablespoon of DMSO in ½ of a cup of water in the morning, and another 1 tablespoon of DMSO in ½ of a cup of water in the evening. Administer this 2-a-day DMSO dosage in the same way for the next week (you should do Step 7 every day for a total of 7 days).

After 7 days have elapsed on this DMSO dosing schedule, you will to take at least 1 tablespoon of DMSO mixed with ½ of a cup of water every day until you recover your health completely. Try to take your DMSO doses within 2 minutes of two of your MMS1 doses each day.

Examine your diet to see if you can make any improvements, and continue to observe the MMS1 Protocol 1000 and the DMSO dosage in Step 7 until you regain your health. Don't stop with this Heart Attack Protocol until you have totally recovered.

If the heart attack symptoms come on in the evening or at night, you should still follow this protocol exactly, including close adherence to the timing noted in the steps above. Heart attacks often strike at night, so don't slack off on the protocol, follow it carefully. Set alarms to wake yourself to take the DMSO or MMS1 throughout the night, if needed.

HEART ATTACK PROTOCOL FOR CHILDREN AND INFANTS

Children and infants may also have heart attacks, and MMS1 + DMSO can treat children in the same way as they can treat adults. The dosage chart below outlines the specific differences for dosing a child of a particular body weight using the same timing instructions described above. As with adult dosages and timings, make sure that you carefully follow the instructions. If the child has the symptoms of a heart attack in the evening, you'll need to wake them (and yourself) accordingly to administer the MMS1 and DMSO.

Heart Attack Protocol Dosage Guide for Children and Infants

Infants less than 12 lbs (5.5 kg)

Use an ⅛ of the amount of DMSO as an adult, and follow the 6 and 6 protocol mentioned previously (this protocol will be "1 and 1" for babies, though... see the previous section on the 6 and 6 protocol for more detailed information).

Follow up with the Protocol 1000 as with adults, but ensure the dosing is adjusted according to the child's body weight as described in the section on Protocol 1000.

Children 12-24 lbs (5.5-11 kg)

Use an $\frac{1}{8}$ of the amount of DMSO and an $\frac{1}{8}$ of the amount of activated MMS1 as an adult. Also follow the 6 and 6 protocol mentioned previously (this protocol will be "2 and 2" for children of this weight, though... see the previous section on the 6 and 6 protocol for more detailed information). Follow up with the Protocol 1000 as with adults, but ensure the dosing is adjusted according to the child's body weight as described in the section on Protocol 1000.

Children 25-49 lbs (11-23 kg)

Use an $\frac{1}{4}$ of the amount of DMSO and an $\frac{1}{4}$ of the amount of activated MMS1 as an adult. Also follow the 6 and 6 protocol mentioned previously (this protocol will be "3 and 3" for children of this weight, though... see the previous section on the 6 and 6 protocol for more detailed information). Follow up with the Protocol 1000 as with adults, but ensure the dosing is adjusted according to the child's body weight as described in the section on Protocol 1000.

Children 50-75 lbs (23-34 kg)

Use an $\frac{1}{2}$ of the amount of DMSO and an $\frac{1}{2}$ of the amount of activated MMS1 as an adult. Also follow the 6 and 6 protocol mentioned previously (this protocol will be "4 and 4" for children of this weight, though... see the previous section on the 6 and 6 protocol for more detailed information). Follow up with the Protocol 1000 as with adults, but ensure the dosing is adjusted according to the child's body weight as described in the section on Protocol 1000.

Children weighing more than 75 lbs (34 kg)

Use the same dosage as an adult and also do the 6 and 6 Protocol (which is actually "5 and 5" for children of this weight). Follow up with the Protocol 1000 as with adults, but ensure the dosing is adjusted according to the child's body weight as described in the section on Protocol 1000.