OZONE PLUS COBALT THERAPY IN PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM PROSTATIC CANCER.

L. Borrego, L.L. Borrero, E.C. Díaz1, S. Menéndez2, L.R. Borrego3, R.A. Borrego3.
Provincial Center of Retinitis Pigmentosa, Holguín, Cuba.
1V.I. Provincial Center of Retinitis Pigmentosa, Holguín, Cuba.
2Ozone Research Center, Cuba.
3Faculty of Medicin, Holguín, Cuba.

Prostatic adenocarcinoma is the most frequent tumor in men older than 50 years old, representing the 16.7 % of all the death cases of cancer in male sex. With an early diagnose and an appropriate treatment the survival increase in 5 years, in 91 % of cases. Cancer metabolism is fundamentally anaerobic, for that reason, increasing oxygenation in damaged tissues, may diminished the side effects produced by radiation treatments, as well as increase radio-sensibility. The aim of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of ozone therapy in conjunction with cobalt-60 therapy, in the treatment of patients suffering from prostatic cancer, taking into account the influence that ozone exerts in tissue oxygenation. 70 patients with malignant neoplasia in prostate, stage A and B of the disease (intracapsular) were treated by an oncourology muldisciplinary group of the "Lenin" Hospital (Holguin Province). 35 patients were treated with rectal ozone plus cobalt therapy (ozone group) and 35 with cobalt therapy only (control group). The appearance of side effects (dermatitis radiation, cystitis, proctitis) and the behavior of some humoral and clinical parameters were evaluated up to 6 months after finishing the treatment. 84 % and 52 % of side effects were presented in control group and ozone group, respectively. Prostatic specific antigen (PSA) decrease, less than 10 ng/mL, in 92 % of patients treated with ozone and in 52 % in control group, one month after finishing the treatment. 88 % and 80 % of clinical and humoral control of the disease were obtained in ozone group and control group, respectively, 6 months later. It is concluded that, combining cobalt therapy with ozone, a decrease in side effects and an increase in radio-sensibility were achieved.