The BioMat, an FDA approved device that is safe and now convenient for home use gently radiates heat deeply into the body (also called thermotherapy), stimulating cells to self-regulate. In addition to reducing pain, increasing blood flow, and reducing chronic inflammation, far-infrared heat has been shown to destroy cancer and viral cells without harming surrounding healthy cells.

**Dr. Nobuhiro Yoshimizu**, author of *The Fourth Treatment for Medical Refugees: Thermotherapy in the New Century* and director of Yokohama General Hospital, says:

“The relationship between our immune system and body temperature is very important. If our body temperature is around 36° C/98.6° F, our body will have a sufficient amount of immune functions. However, if our body temperature is around 35° C/95° F, our immune functions will decline. This is the optimal temperature for cancer cells to be active. A 1° C drop in our body temperature will cause our immune function to decline by 40% and a low body temperature will create an environment where various diseases can be active in our body.

Increasing the body temperature by one degree is not the important issue. The important issue has to do with increasing our body temperature up to post-36° C (98.6 F) so that our body can improve our immune system to fight off the cancer. According to Professor Abo Touru of Nagata University, our immune functions are improved by 40% when we increase our body temperature by one degree. We will be able to fight off a large portion of cancer with this effect alone. Natural forces like immune functions are very important in the course of cancer treatment and will have a significant effect on the treatment outcomes.”

What does the [National Cancer Institute](https://www.cancer.gov) say? “Hyperthermia (also called thermal therapy or thermotherapy) is a type of cancer treatment in which body tissue is exposed to high temperatures. Research has shown that high temperatures can damage and kill cancer cells, usually with minimal injury to normal tissues. Many studies have shown a significant reduction in tumor size when hyperthermia is combined with other treatments.”

What does the [American Cancer Society](https://www.cancer.org) say? “Hyperthermia means a body temperature that is higher than normal. High body temperatures are often caused by illnesses, such as fever or heat stroke. But hyperthermia can also refer to heat treatment—the carefully controlled use of heat for medical purposes. When cells in the body are exposed to higher-than-normal temperatures, changes take place inside the cells. These changes can make the cells more likely to be affected by radiation therapy or chemotherapy. Very high temperatures can kill cancer cells outright.”
According to Dr. Sircus, in an article posted on March 5, 2013 “Killing Cancer Cells and Diminishing Pain Quickly with Heat”:

“The principle of hyperthermia is that cancer cells are much more sensitive to and intolerant of the effects of excessive heat than normal cells. Tumors have an impaired ability to adapt their blood circulation to the effects of high temperatures and thus hyperthermia can cause a reduction of blood flow to a tumor.

Murray Pearson flew 25 hours and spent $25,000 to pay for three weeks of hyperthermia treatments, a new cancer treatment seeing great success overseas. Hyperthermia (also called Thermotherapy) is a life-saving cancer treatment used in many European countries but one does not have to fly anywhere. This treatment can be implemented safely and effectively at home for a tiny fraction of the cost with the use of a Bio-Mat.”

The following are excerpts from a peer-reviewed article relating to an abstract from randomized trials using heat therapy on cancer patients. It was published in the Annals of Oncology August 13, 2004 authored by van der Zee J. of Erasmus Medical Center-Daniel den Hoed Cancer Center, Department of Radiation Oncology, Hyperthermia Unit, Rotterdam, The Netherlands:

“There is a clear rationale for using hyperthermia in cancer treatment….. Significant improvement in clinical outcome has been demonstrated for tumours of the head and neck, breast, brain, bladder, cervix, rectum, lung, oesophagus, vulva and vagina, and also for melanoma. Additional hyperthermia resulted in remarkably higher (complete) response rates, accompanied by improved local tumour control rates, better palliative effects and/or better overall survival rates. Generally, when combined with radiotherapy, no increase in radiation toxicity could be demonstrated. Toxicity from hyperthermia cannot always be avoided, but is usually of limited clinical relevance….. These findings justify using hyperthermia as part of standard treatment in tumour sites for which its efficacy has been proven and, furthermore, to initiate new studies with other tumours. Hyperthermia is certainly a promising approach and deserves more attention than it has received until now.”

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