

Microorganisms Inactivated by Monolaurin under Laboratory Conditions

Viruses

HIV or HIV-1, -6	Visna virus
Herpes simplex virus-i (HSV-1 &2)	Vesicular stomatitis virus (VSV)
Measles virus	Rubella virus
Epstein-Barr virus (EBV)	Respiratory syncytial virus
Influenza virus	Dengue virus (Type 1-4)
Leukemia virus	Cytomegalovirus (CMV)
Semliki forest virus	Lymphocytic choriomeningitis
Human papilloma virus (HPV)	Pneumovirus

Bacteria

<u>Gram-positive organisms</u>	<u>Gram-negative organisms</u>
Bacillus anthracis (Anthrax)	Chlamydia pneumonia
Listeria monocytogenes	Neisseria gonorrhoeae
Staphylococcus aureus	Helicobacter pylorus
Groups A, B, F & G streptococci	Mycoplasma pneumonia
Streptococcus agalactiae	Vibrio parahaemolyticus
Mycobacteria	
Clostridium perfringens	

Others if used concurrently with a chelator

Yeasts, Fungi and Molds

Aspergillus Niger	Malassezia, species
Saccharomyces cerevisiae	Penicillium citrinum
Ringworm or tinea (Trichophyton)	Candida utilis

A number of protozoa like Giardia lamblia are also inactivated or killed by

Additions to CFS, Viral and/or Bacterial Protocol

1. **Monolaurin** – 2-4 grams per day
2. **Glycyrrhizin** – (GL and/or Glucuronic Acid) 150-300mg's per day
3. **Quercetin** – 2-4 grams per day (is also an aromatase inhibitor)
4. **NAC** – 2-4 grams per day (glutathione precursor)
5. **CoQ10** – 120 mg's per day
6. **Exercise** – due to lactic acid build-up (anaerobic glycolysis) in chronically ill patients.