Alan Cantwell – Um dos pesquisadores que mostraram microorganismos no câncer, Esclerodermia, Lupus Eritematoso Sistêmico, etc..29 artigos

Alan Cantwell is a dermatologist and scientific researcher in the field of cancer and AIDS microbiology. He is a graduate of New York Medical College, and studied dermatology at the Long Beach Veteran's Administration Hospital in Long Beach, California. He was a member of the Dermatology Department at the Southern California Permanente Medical Group in Hollywood from 1965 until his retirement in 1994.

In 1994 his book QUEER BLOOD won the Benjamin Franklin Book Award for literary excellence.

For more than 40 years Dr. Cantwell has been a cancer researcher who believes that cancer is caused by bacteria (not viruses). For the past two decades his research also points to AIDS as a man-made disease. There is probably no other physician on the planet whose cancer and AIDS publications are as controversial. Many of his published writings can be found on google.com; and thirty of his published papers published in peer-reviewed medical journals can be accessed through the PubMed web site at: www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/PubMed (type in Cantwell AR)

In 1984 (the year HIV was identified) his best-selling book AIDS: THE MYSTERY AND THE SOLUTION was published, showing the presence of cancer-associated bacteria in this disease. And in 1990, THE CANCER MICROBE: The Hidden Killer in Cancer, AIDS, and Other Immune Diseases, was published documenting a century of vitally important and suppressed research into the bacterial cause of cancer. His other two books, exclusively on the subject of man-made AIDS, are AIDS AND THE DOCTORS OF DEATH: An Inquiry Into the Origin of the AIDS Epidemic; and QUEER BLOOD:The Secret AIDS Genocide Plot. All these titles are published by Aries Rising Press, Los Angeles.

Dr. Cantwell is now retired. He lives in Hollywood, California, with his partner of 31 years and their five cats.

BIREME/OPAS/OMS - Biblioteca Virtual em Saúde

Base de dados : MEDLINE
Pesquisa : Cantwell AR [Autor]
Total de referências : 29

1/29

[PMID]: 3732865
[Au] Autor: Cantwell AR
[Ti] Título: Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare infection and immunoblastic sarcoma in a fatal case of AIDS.
[Is] ISSN: 0017-4793
[Cp] País de publicação: UNITED STATES
[La] Idioma: eng
[Ab] Resumo: A pleomorphic bacterium exhibiting both acid-fast rod forms and non-acid-fast coccal forms, and identified as Mycobacterium avium-intracellulare was cultured from a facial lesion diagnosed as immunoblastic sarcoma. The patient was a 36 year-old homosexual man who died of the acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). In addition, the patient had pre-existing cutaneous lesions of Kaposi's sarcoma (KS), and was treated for probable but never proven, Pneumocystis carinii pneumonia (PCP). Variably acid-fast coccal forms, and extremely rare acid-fast rods were demonstrated within the microscopic sections of the immunoblastic sarcoma. Similar-staining coccal forms were also observed within the microscopic sections of the pre-existing KS tumors, and within the lung biopsy material showing...
inflammation suggestive of PCP. These findings, along with previously reported findings of similar bacterial forms in vivo in other cases of KS and AIDS, again
suggest that variably acid-fast bacteria may play a role in the development of
malignant tumors and inflammatory lung disease, which frequently occur in
homosexual men with AIDS.

**[Mh] Termos MeSH**
- Síndrome de Imunodeficiência Adquirida/complicações
- Linfoma/complicações
- Sarcoma de Kaposi/complicações
- Neoplasias Cutâneas/complicações
- Tuberculose/complicações

**[Mh] Termos MeSH**
- Síndrome de Imunodeficiência Adquirida/mortalidade
- Adulto
- Homossexualidade
- Humanos
- Masculino
- Mycobacterium avium
- Sarcoma de Kaposi/patologia
- Neoplasias Cutâneas/patologia

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**[Au] Autor:** Cantwell AR; Rowe L

**[Ti] Título:** African "eosinophilic bodies" in vivo in two American men with Kaposi's sarcoma and AIDS.


**[Is] ISSN:** 0148-0812

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**[La] Idioma:** eng

**[Ab] Resumo:** Pink-stained (hematoxylin and eosin), variably sized, round-shaped, intracellular and extracellular "eosinophilic bodies," commonly observed in African cases of Kaposi's sarcoma (KS), were discovered in cutaneous KS tumors of two American men with AIDS (the acquired immune deficiency syndrome). These "bodies" were also identified in Gram-, Giemsa-, and Fite-stained (acid-fast) sections. The exact nature of eosinophilic bodies is unknown, but they are thought to be related to Russell bodies. Further study of eosinophilic bodies in KS may shed light on the pathogenesis of these tumors, as they occur in the epidemic of AIDS.

**[Mh] Termos MeSH**
- Síndrome de Imunodeficiência Adquirida/patologia
- Sarcoma de Kaposi/patologia
- Neoplasias Cutâneas/patologia

**[Mh] Termos MeSH**
- Adulto
- Corantes Azur/uso diagnóstico
- Biópsia
- Amarelo de Eosina-(ys)/uso diagnóstico
- Violeta de Genciana/uso diagnóstico
- Hematoxilina/uso diagnóstico
- Homossexualidade
A 41-year-old woman with chronic systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE), uncomplicated by sepsis or other "secondary infection," died of an acute myocardial infarction. All of the available necroscopic material was reviewed to determine whether acid-fast cell wall deficient bacteria (CWDB) could be demonstrated in vivo. Variably acid-fast coccoid forms, suggestive of CWDB, were observed in specially stained (intensified Kinyoun acid-fast stain) microscopic sections of the heart, lungs, kidney, adrenal glands, brain, connective tissue, and other organs. Acid-fast "hematoxylin bodies" were also observed. The finding of variably acid-fast bacteria in postmortem tissue in SLE may relate to the current finding of variably acid-fast CWDB within the blood stream of "normal" and diseased persons. In addition, the finding of acid-fast bacteria may relate to the previous reports of similar bacteria in scleroderma, pseudoscleroderma, and cutaneous lesions of SLE. The further search for CWDB in necropsied cases of SLE may elucidate the possible pathogenic role, if any, of these microbes in SLE.
Histologic observations of pleomorphic, variably acid-fast bacteria in scleroderma, morphea, and lichen sclerosus et atrophicus.

Variably acid-fast coccoid forms, suggestive of cell wall deficient forms of mycobacteria, were observed in the dermis in microscopic sections of skin from six patients with generalized scleroderma, 10 patients with localized scleroderma (morphea), and four patients with lichen sclerosus et atrophicus (LSA). These coccoid forms were found within the collagen bundles, around the adnexae (hair shafts, pilosebaceous units, eccrine glands), and less commonly around the blood vessels and nerves. These coccoid forms may be related to cocci and also to granular coccoid elements of corynebacteria-like coccobacilli, which, on occasion, can be cultured from the skin of these three diseases. The findings in this study support the three-decade old hypothesis concerning the constant association of pleomorphic acid-fast bacteria with scleroderma. The study also suggests that closely related diseases, such as morphea and LSA, are also associated with the presence of similar appearing microbes.
Pleomorphic, variably acid-fast bacteria in an adult patient with disabling pansclerotic morphea.

Arch Dermatol; 120(5):656-61, 1984 May.

Disabling pansclerotic morphea (DPM) is a rare variant of scleroderma, characterized by immunologic abnormalities and peripheral blood eosinophilia. Sclerodermatous skin specimens from a 24-year-old woman with DPM were studied for the presence of acid-fast bacteria in bacteriologic culture and in microscopic sections. On three of four occasions, a highly pleomorphic organism was cultured from the skin lesions. Detailed bacteriologic investigations indicated that the microbe had unstable and vacillating morphologic characteristics and peculiar acid-fast properties. The organism could be identified as Staphylococcus epidermidis, but it also had stages of growth with morphologic forms more characteristic of a Corynebacterium-like or actinomycetelike microbe. Variably acid-fast coccoid forms, and variably eosinophilic- and basophilic-staining coccoid forms were observed in vivo. The morphologic forms observed in vivo were similar in appearance to some of the growth forms of the microbe observed in vitro, suggesting that such an organism might be implicated to the pathogenesis of DPM.
Acid-fast stained necroscopic sections from a fatal case of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) and Kaposi's sarcoma (KS) occurring in a 48-year-old homosexual man, were studied for the presence of bacteria. Variably acid-fast coccoid forms suggestive of cell wall deficient bacteria, were observed within sections of the heart, liver, small intestines, adrenal glands, testes, and throughout the connective tissue. This study, as well as previously reported similar studies of AIDS and KS, and other forms of cancer, again suggests that variably acid-fast bacteria may be primary pathogenic agents in these diseases.
Current epidemiologic data suggest that a possible infectious and contagious microbial agent is responsible for the recent outbreak of Kaposi's sarcoma and the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome affecting young homosexual men. In this histopathologic study, rare foci of acid-fast, and Giemsa-stained coccoid forms, and more rare foci of Gram-variable coccoid forms, were observed within the microscopic skin biopsy specimens from two young homosexual men with Kaposi's sarcoma. These findings, in addition to other previously reported histopathologic findings of similar bacteria in vivo in "typical" cases of Kaposi's sarcoma occurring in elderly Jewish men, suggest that bacteria may be implicated in the pathogenesis of Kaposi's sarcoma.
Ziehl-Neelsen (acid-fast) and Giemsa-stained microscopic sections of enlarged cervical lymph nodes obtained from a 39 year-old male homosexual with acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) were studied for the presence of cell wall-deficient bacteria. Intra- and extra-cellular, variably acid-fast forms were observed within the lymph nodes showing "benign reactive lymph node hyperplasia." Similar-appearing variably acid-fast bacteria have previously been demonstrated in Kaposi's sarcoma, a malignancy which may ultimately develop in gay men with AIDS. It is hypothesized that these microbes observed in vivo may be pathogenic in immunodepressed states, such as the acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.
Tissue sections of skin and lymph nodes from three consecutively diagnosed cases of systemic sarcoidosis were studied for the presence of acid-fast pleomorphic bacteria, utilizing routine and acid-fast staining techniques recently recommended for the demonstration of cell-wall-deficient bacteria (L-forms). Evidence of variably acid-fast cocco-bacillary forms was present within the biopsy material of all the patients. The combined findings of variably sized, predominantly coccoid forms, along with larger forms resembling L-form "large bodies," and short acid-fast rods all suggest that cell-wall-deficient bacteria (possibly related to the mycobacteria or corynebacteria) may be present in cases of sarcoidosis.
Cutaneous vasculitis associated with Staphylococcus epidermidis.


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Humanos
Meia-Idade

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**PMID:** 7149191

**Autor:** Cantwell AR; Kelso DW

**Título:** Variably acid-fast pleomorphic bacteria as a possible cause of mycosis fungoides.

A report of a necropsied case and two living patients.


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**Idioma:** eng

**Resumo:**

Variably acid-fast coccoid forms, suggestive of acid-fast, cell-wall-deficient forms of mycobacteria, were observed in microscopy of sections of skin from three patients with mycosis fungoides. Similar coccoid forms were also seen in sections of the heart, lung, liver, lymph nodes, connective tissue, and other organs of one of them who died, and in biopsy material from lymph nodes obtained one year antemortem in that patient. The present findings of microbes in mycosis fungoides may be related to the previous findings of acid-fast bacteria in mycosis fungoides and other malignancies as reported by other investigators. The present histopathologic findings also suggest that mycosis fungoides may be an infectious disease of mycobacterial origin.
A 74-year-old woman presented clinical, laboratory, and histologic evidence of coexistent cutaneous sarcoid-like granulomas, malignant lymphocytic lymphoma, and multiple basal cell carcinomas, all occurring within slightly more than a one-year period. Varibly acid-fast coccoid forms were observed in the histologic sections of the cutaneous, noncaseating granulomas; and similar, variably acid-fast, extra and intracellular coccoid forms and granular bodies were seen in the lymph nodes showing lymphoma. The possible relationship between sarcoid-like granulomas, sarcoidosis, and malignancy is discussed, as well as the possible role of cell wall deficient forms (L-forms) of mycobacteria in the pathogenesis of these diseases.
Necroscopic findings of pleomorphic, variably acid-fast bacteria in a fatal case of Kaposi's sarcoma.

Histologic observations of variably acid-fast coccoid forms suggestive of cell wall deficient bacteria in Hodgkin's disease: a report of four cases.
The microscopic sections of biopsy material derived from four patients diagnosed at having Hodgkin's disease (HD), including two necropsied cases, were all studied for the presence of acid-fast cell wall deficient (CWD) bacteria. Variably acid-fast and variably sized coccoid forms, suggestive of CWD bacteria, were observed in the pathologically altered tissue and also in some histologically "normal" microscopic sections. This findings of bacteria in vivo in HD may relate to the previously reported findings of cocci, non-acid-fast and acid-fast bacteria (especially Mycobacterium tuberculosis) in HD, and may also relate to the previously reported findings of similar microbes in certain neoplastic, lymphoproliferative, and collagen diseases.

Bacteriologic investigation and histologic observations of variably acid-fast bacteria in three cases of cutaneous Kaposi's sarcoma.

Skin biopsy specimens from 3 consecutive patients with lesions of Kaposi's sarcoma limited to the skin were cultured for bacteria, and also examined histopathologically for the presence of acid-fast wall deficient (CWD) bacteria. Corynebacterium sp and Propionibacterium acnes were isolated from two repeated cultures from the first case. Both Staphylococcus epidermidis and Streptococcus viridans were isolated from the second case. Bacteriologic culture of the third case was negative. Utilizing the Intensified Kinyoun stain for the detection of acid-fast CWD bacteria, variably acid-fast coccoid forms were visualized in the tissue.
sections from two cases. In one case, the Gram strain revealed similar forms. Newer knowledge linking CWD bacterial forms of staphylococci, streptococci, and corynecacteria-like microbes to cryptic infection of human blood is discussed, as well as the possible role of CWD bacteria in the pathogenesis of malignancy. This study suggests that CWD microbes might play a role in the pathogenesis of Kaposi's sarcoma, and that the presence of microbes might be detected by bacteriologic culture of KS lesions, and acid-fast histologic staining of skin biopsy specimens.

[Mh] Termos MeSH
- primário: Sarcoma de Kaposi/microbiologia
- Neoplasias Cutâneas/microbiologia
- secundário: Idoso
- Corynebacterium/isolamento & purificação
- Humanos
- Masculino
- Técnicas Microbiológicas
- Propionibacterium acnes/isolamento & purificação
- Coloração e Rotulagem
- Staphylococcus/isolamento & purificação
- Streptococcus/isolamento & purificação

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[Ab] Resumo: The histologic finding of variably acid-fast coccoid forms in all the available biopsy material (skin, lymph nodes, and lung) from a case of coexisting scleroderma-like cutaneous disease (hypodermitis sclerodermiformis) and systemic sarcoidosis is reported. The morphologic size, shape, and staining characteristics of these microbes, along with the presence of the lung of 'large bodies', suggest that these microbes are cell wall deficient L forms of mycobacteria. Culture of the skin of the scleroderma-like lesion yielded Staphylococcus epidermidis, and the relationship of this isolate to the histologic findings of bacteria is discussed, as well as the possible pathogenic role played by L forms of mycobacteria in collagen disease and systemic sarcoidosis.

[Mh] Termos MeSH
- primário: Fasciite/microbiologia
- Sarcoidose/microbiologia
- secundário: Biópsia
- Fasciite/patologia
- Feminino
- Humanos
- Formas L
Microbial findings in cancers of the breast and in their metastases to the skin. Implications for etiology.

In four cases of carcinoma of the breast, variably acid-fast coccoid forms were found in sections from their metastases to the skin and in one of these cases in sections of the primary carcinoma. In this one case, similar-appearing coccoid forms were observed within the sections of the primary malignancy. In this same case, Staphylococcus epidermidis was cultured and studied at once and as it aged for development of forms comparable to those found in the microscopic sections of the neoplastic process. The implications of the findings for etiology of carcinoma of the breast are discussed.
Histologic forms resembling "large bodies" in scleroderma and "pseudoscleroderma".

Histologic observations of pleomorphic corynebacterium-like microorganisms in diabetic scleroderma adultorum.

Diabetic scleroderma adultorum is a rare connective tissue disorder characterized by scleroderma-like changes, usually affecting the skin of the neck, shoulders, and upper back in diabetics. Presented herein are two cases in which pleomorphic, but predominantly coccoid forms, were observed in acid-fast, Giemsa, and Gram-stained tissue, sections of the affected skin. Culture of the skin was positive for a microaerophilic, corynebacterium-like organism in one case and an anaerobic Propionibacterium (Corynebacterium) sp in the other case. The morphologic appearance of the bacterial isolates greatly resembled the morphologic forms observed in the tissue sections, suggesting that bacteria, possibly in a cell-wall-deficient phase, may play a role in the pathogenesis of this disorder. Findings of similar bacteria in previously reported cases of other connective tissue disorders such as sclerodermiformis, and rheumatoid arthritis, might support our idea that bacteria could supply the antigenic stimulus for the production of scleroderma.
This report describes a rare form of scleroderma associated with multiple, elevated, dermal nodules. In addition, rare acid-fast bacteria, and less rare non-acid-fast coccoid forms were seen in histologic sections from the nodules. Skin culture isolates in thioglycolate broth were positive for both intermittently acid-fast coccobacilli, as well as non-acid-fast cocci compatible with Staphylococcus epidermidis. These findings reconfirm the existence of pleomorphic, acid-fast bacteria in scleroderma. The possibility is discussed that these tissue and culture forms may be related to certain similar morphologic forms currently designated as "cell-wall-deficient L forms" or may be related to previously described unusual growth forms of mycobacteria. Further investigations for microbes both in skin culture and in histologic sections from patients with scleroderma may prove helpful in elucidating any possible role that bacteria might have in the pathogenesis of this disease.
Microscopic tissue sections stained for bacteria were studied from autopsy material from a fatal case of scleroderma (progressive systemic sclerosis). Extra- and intracellular, variable-sized, pleomorphic but predominantly coccoid bacteria were observed in some organs such as in heart, lungs, adrenals, kidneys, pancreas, skin, and in the connective tissue. An attempt is made to correlate the ante-mortem skin culture material with the post-mortem histopathologic finding of bacteria. It is hypothesized that these microbes observed in tissue might represent in vivo, cell wall deficient L forms, which may be implicated in the pathogenesis of scleroderma.
of the lower part of the leg associated with venous stasis. This type of lesion has been termed "hypodermitis sclerodermiformis," and we review the literature pertinent to this entity. In addition, skin biopsy material was studied for the presence of acid-fast microbes. In both cases, Fite-Faraco-stained tissue sections contained many acid-fast coccoid and giant microbial forms suggestive of transitional L forms. Culture of the lesion in both cases was positive for Staphylococcus epidermidis. Until the cause is fully clarified, the search for acid-fast bacteria appears warranted in formed of pseudoscleroderma such as hypodermitis sclerodermiformis.
Acid-fast bacteria as a possible cause of scleroderma.


Micromonospora/patogenicidade
Infecções por Mycobacterium
Escleroderma Sistêmico/etiologia

Idiopathic bullae in diabetics. Bullous diabeticorum.


Vesícula/etiologia
Complicações do Diabetes

Vesícula/etiologia
Complicações do Diabetes

Adulto
Idoso
Biópsia
Clorpropamida/uso terapêutico
Neuropatias Diabéticas/complicações
Dietoterapia
Dedos/patologia
Antebraço/patologia
Humanos
Irritantes/farmacologia
Meia-Idade
Dedos do Pé/patologia

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**Autor:** Cantwell AR; Wilson JW

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**Termos MeSH secundário:** Adulto Humanos Masculino Mycobacterium/isolamento & purificação Pele/microbiologia

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**Autor:** Cantwell AR; Craggs E; Swatek F; Wilson JW

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Feminino
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