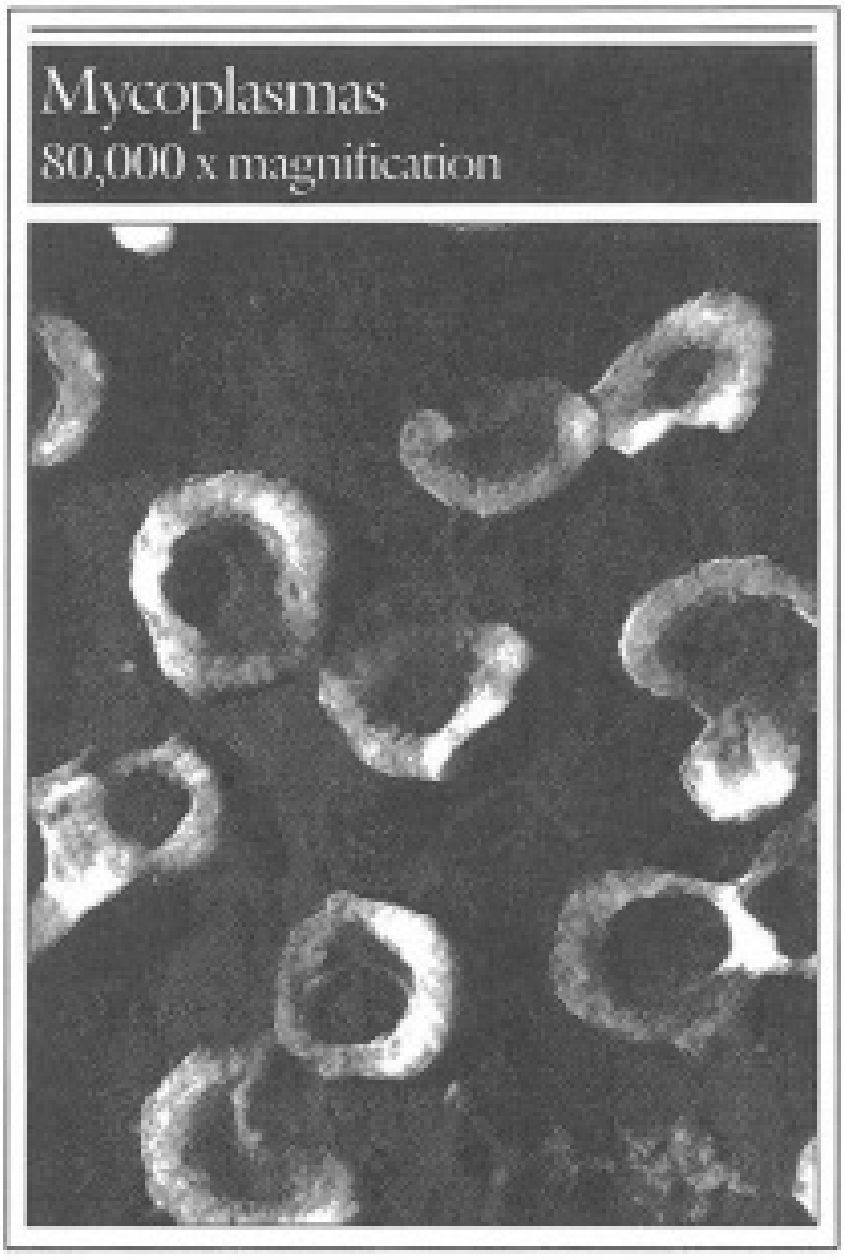
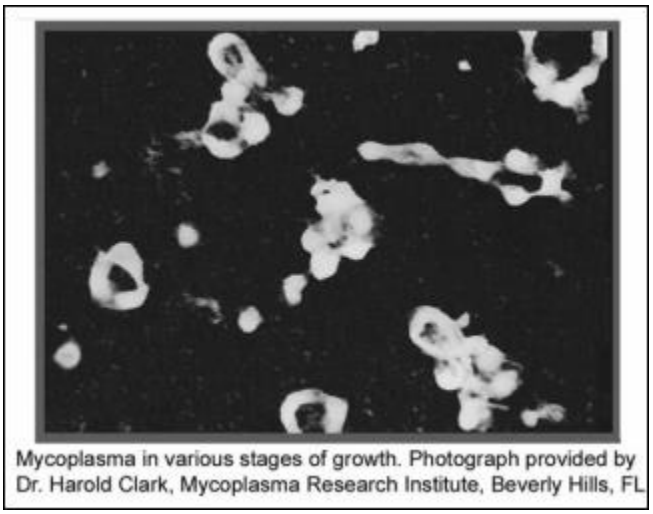
# WHAT IS MYCOPLASMA?




By Linda Emmanuel

Mycoplasmas are the smallest living organisms, even smaller than viruses. Mycoplasmas are so small that they can cross the blood-brain barrier. A mycoplasma is the DNA strands of a bacterium, encased in a membrane. (See photo.) Since it has no cell wall, it is parasitic, needing a host for survival. There are 100+ species of mycoplasma. Some attack plants and some attack animals. Mycoplasma and other bacteria flourish in an acidic pH. Mycoplasma membrane is made of fat and sugar, which it needs to replicate.

## Do mycoplasmas have a purpose?



Mycoplasma in various stages of growth. Photograph provided by Dr. Harold Clark, Mycoplasma Research Institute, Beverly Hills, FL

When I was a child, I remember my parents warning me, “Don’t touch that dead cat! You’ll get sick!” They were right. That dead cat was full of anaerobic disease-causing bacteria, blowfly larvae and mold, all breaking down the body.

## What awakens mycoplasma?

Everyone has mycoplasma, which lie dormant in degenerative tissue waiting for an opportune time to “awaken.” Mycoplasmas monitor a change in your immune system, your pH or the oxygen level in your body. An event—some kind of emotional or physical trauma awakens mycoplasma. Ask anyone who is sick if they suffered a trauma before they got sick and they will always answer, “yes.” They might say, “I got a divorce,” or “I lost my job,” or “My spouse died.” Extreme stress cause your body to go into “fight or flight” mode, and your body becomes “acidic” (pH). Depending where you are genetically weak is where mycoplasma attacks. Doesn’t the lion attack the weakest zebra? Well, mycoplasma will always take the path of least resistance, attacking degenerative and/or damaged cells first. That’s their job, breaking down “defective or dead” tissue, except the host is very much alive.

## Mycoplasma Infections

Alzheimer’s, Parkinson’s, leukemia, non-Hodgkin’s lymphoma, diabetes, multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, lupus, colon cancer, breast cancer, lung cancer, prostate cancer, lymphoma, Irritable Bowel Syndrome, Crohn’s, psoriasis, Carpal tunnel, chronic fatigue, fibromyalgia, heart disease, cataracts, Grave’s disease, hormonal imbalance, Lou Gehrig’s disease, scleroderma, urinary tract infections, kidney failure, pancreatic cancer, brain cancer, and asthma, just to name a few.

Mycoplasmas are the smallest living organisms, even smaller than viruses. Mycoplasmas are so small that they can cross the blood-brain barrier. A mycoplasma is the DNA strands of a bacterium, encased in a membrane. (See photo.) Since it has no cell wall, it is parasitic, needing a host for survival. There are 100+ species of mycoplasma. Some attack plants and some attack animals. Mycoplasma and other bacteria flourish in an acidic pH. Mycoplasma membrane is made of fat and sugar, which it needs to replicate.