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Ozone Therapy in Cancer Treatment: State of the Art
癌治療におけるオゾン療法：最新技術

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Abstract
Erhlich Ascitic Tumor and Sarcoma 37 were implanted in mice and afterward the animals were treated with ozone (rectally). A significant decrease in the number of metastasis was obtained. In another study, ozone was applied intraperitoneally, before Lewis' lung carcinoma inoculation. A delayed effect in the tumor development kinetics and in the increase rate of tumor volume in the ozone groups was observed. With regard to the clinical trial, patients with prostatic cancer were treated with cobalt-60 therapy and ozone (rectally), decreasing the presence of side effects (due to radiation treatment) and the prostatic specific antigen figures. However, further investigations are necessary to be performed, in order to be considered the ozone therapy as complementary therapy for cancer.

Erhlich 腹水腫瘍および肉腫 37 をマウスに移植し、その後動物を（直腸的に）オゾンで処置した。転移数の有意な減少が得られた。別の研究では、ルイス肺癌接種の前に、オゾンを腹腔内投与した。腫瘍発生動態およびオゾン群における腫瘍体積の増加率における遅延効果が観察された。臨床試験に関して、前立腺癌患者はコバルト 60 療法とオゾン（直腸）で治療され、副作用（放射線治療による）と前立腺特異抗原の数値が減少しました。しかし、オゾン療法を癌の補完療法と見なすには、さらなる調査が必要です。

Keywords: Ozone, Prostatic Adenocarcinoma, Metastasis, Chemotherapy, Radiotherapy, Lewis' Lung Carcinoma, Sarcoma 37, Erhlich Ascitic Tumor
キーワード：オゾン、前立腺癌、転移、化学療法、放射線療法、ルイス肺癌、肉腫 37、Erhlich 腹水癌