## Organic Beef Tallow and Ivermectin go well together!



**The human skin** with its microbiome (bacterial flora) is a complex ecosystem consisting of millions of microorganisms, bacteria, fungi and viruses. Some microorganisms are found on the surface and in deeper layers of the skin.

The skin microbiome changes with age due to reduced tallow production, thinner skin and altered pH levels. These factors create a favorable environment for pathogens. Disturbances in the sebaceous gland ecosystem make the skin susceptible to eczema, skin allergies and inflammation.



## **Eko Beef Tallow**

This tallow-rich animal skin cream that we call "The Miracle" resembles the properties of the skin, it balances dry and oily skin, moisturizes and provides elasticity. The cream is made from beef tallow from green grazing cattle and contains plenty of vitamins A, D, E & K. Together with other saturated fats such as coconut oil, jojoba oil, castor oil and essential oils, the cream balances and restores aging and damaged skin. It contains linoleic acid (CLA) and has natural anti-inflammatory properties.

The cream has both prebiotic and probiotic properties. Through nitrogen fixation, cyanobacteria bind nitrogen found in the air, which oxygenates our skin.



## The soil bacteria that became Ivermectin

Although Ivermectin is known to treat parasitic infections in animals and humans, its potential in dermatological applications is very exciting and promising.

Skin care, with a focus on improving skin health through ingredients that are friendly to the skin microbiome, is of growing interest. The skin microbiome plays an important role in maintaining skin homeostasis and contributing to the skin's barrier function to protect against environmental toxing.

Ivermectin counteracts infections caused by parasitic worms and microbes on the skin but is almost equally known for its anti-inflammatory ability. Ivermectin quickly and effectively relieves pain caused by oxidative stress. When Ivermectin is applied to the skin, the bioavailability is about 80%. You can apply the cream directly to the body where you have pain, damage or scarring.

Both Ivermectin and the grandfather drug Methylene Blue are on the WHO's list of essential medicines, i.e. based on evidence of effectiveness, safety and cost-effectiveness, are considered to meet the population's priority health care needs. Both Ivermectin and Methylene Blue were discovered to have many more uses than initially known, which is why both Ivermectin and Methylene Blue are called "repurposed drugs".

The Miracle cream is made from beef tallow from grass-fed cattle combined with 5% Ivermectin (soil bacteria from Japan).

(Read on the next page about how Ivermectin was discovered in Japan and received the Nobel Prize in 2015).

Biohack back your health with Beef Tallow, Ivermectin & Methylene Blue!

The Miracle cream contains 5% or 10% Ivermectin and can be applied to the skin 1-2 times a day. Ivermectin has a half-life of about 18 hours. Drink plenty of water, possibly take some activated charcoal for cleansing symptoms.

Disclaimer. This product is sold for research purposes only and studies on the skin microbiome and anti-inflammatory effects caused by oxidative stress. Representatives of Biohackare Sweden AB do not prescribe use or provide medical advice. The skin cream "Miraklet" is taken at your own risk.

## Soil bacteria from Japan became a miracle medicine!

1973 Japanese biochemist and microbiologist Satoshi Ömura discovered the soil bacterium streptomyces avermectinius, after which he and his colleague William Campbell were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 2015 for "their discoveries concerning a new therapy for infections caused by parasitic worms".

From broth collected from cultures of the organism, parasitologist William Campbell discovered a new family of parasites called Avermectin. The antibiotic Avermectin was further developed into the miracle drug Ivermectin, which became known as the world's most important deworming agent used to treat various microfilariae-associated parasitic diseases in humans and animals.



Satoshi Ömura collects soil from the very spot where the fateful sample of Streptomyces avermectinius (S. avermitilis) was taken in 1973



Professor Omura (left) oversees the collection of soil samples where the avermectin-producing strain of Streptomyces was found.

Since the drug donation program began, 1.5 billion parasite treatments have been approved with an extremely good safety profile and low side effects, and new areas are now being discovered where the miracle drug Ivermectin works wonders. The miracle drug Ivermectin continues to surprise and exceed scientific expectations.

When Avermectin were discovered, they represented a whole new class of novel properties because they killed a wide variety of disease-causing organisms both inside and outside the body.

New uses for Ivermectin are generating interest and enthusiasm in global health research as the drug can combat a range of new diseases such as Myiasis (infestation by fly larvae), Trichinosis (kills trichina), Malaria, African trypanosomiasis (sleeping sickness),

Schistosomiasis, Bedbugs, Rosacea, Asthma, Epilepsy, Neurological disease, Antiviral (HIV), Antibacterial (tuberculosis and buruli ulcer), Anticancer.

As a further indication of the increasing attention paid to Ivermectin, in 2013 Chinese researchers applied for an international patent for the use of Ivermectin and derivatives for new uses in "the development and manufacture of human pharmaceuticals for the treatment of metabolic diseases; such as hyperglycemia, insulin resistance, hypertriglyceridemi, hypercholesterolemia, diabetes, obesity and so on and Famesoid X receptor-mediated diseases, such as cholestasis, gallstones, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, atherosclerosis, inflammation and cancer".



Ever since Satoshi Ōmura was a small boy growing up in a relatively poor rural community in rural Japan, he has been fascinated and enchanted by nature. His family depended on what nature could provide for their health and livelihood.



The 2015 Nobel Prize went to Japan's Satoshi Ōmura and William Campbell for "discoveries concerning a new therapy for infections caused by parasitic worms."

Biohack back your health with Beef Tallow & Ivermectin!