

Drug Cycling in Cancer Care: What It Is and Why It's Critical

Wednesday, March 18, at 7 PM ET

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Cancer & Metabolic Healing

@paulmarik

The treatment of Cancer and Metabolic diseases using diet, repurposed pharmaceuticals, and targeted nutraceuticals.

 Paul Marik

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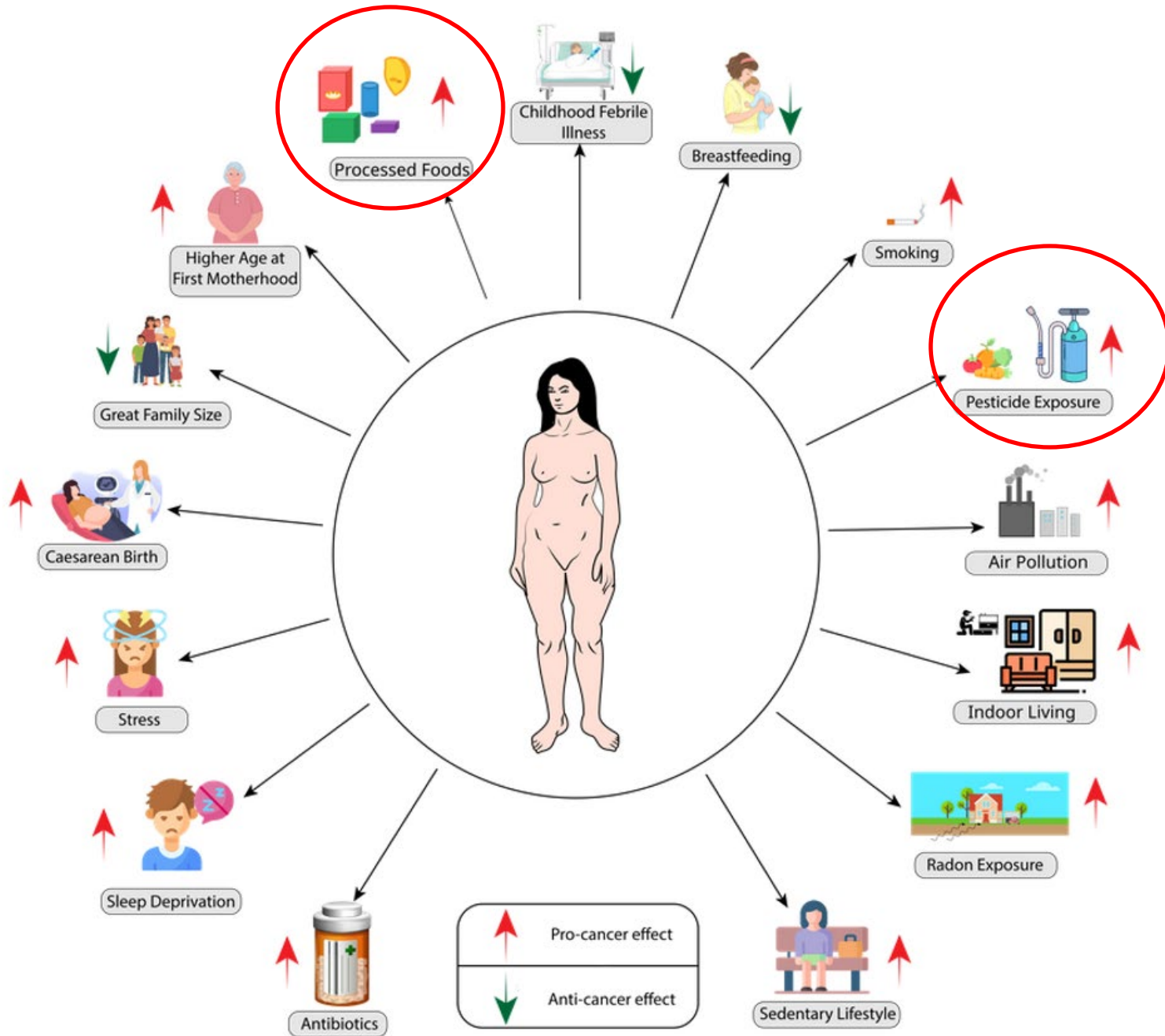
<https://paulmarik.Substack.com>

The Current Cancer Epidemic!

Year	New Cases	DEATHS/year	DEATHS/day
2013	1,660,290	580,350	1,590
2014	1,665,540	585,720	1,605
2015	1,658,370	589,430	1,615
2016	1,665,210	595,690	1,632
2017	1,688,780	600,920	1,646
2018	1,743,350	609,640	1,670
2019	1,762,450	606,880	1,663
2020	1,806,590	606,520	1,662
2021	1,898,160	608,570	1,667
2022	1,918,030	609,360	1,670
2023	1,958,310	609,820	1,671
2024	2,001,140	611,720	1,676
Increase	17.0%	5.1%	5.1%

Data from American cancer
society

Risk Factors

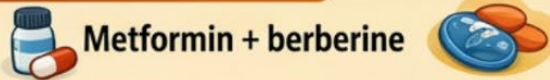


8-Week Cycle Overview

Weeks 1–4

Attack Block A *Doxycycline Month*

Metabolic Backbone:



CSC / Mitochondria:

- Doxycycline (on month)
- Curcumin
- EGCG
- Resveratrol
- Sulforaphane
- Ivermectin



Microenvironment / Support:

- Propranolol (if clinically appropriate)
- Vitamin D
- Melatonin
- Omega-3



Goal: Strong AMPK–mTOR inhibition, glycolytic pressure, mitochondrial/CSC targeting, and stress of adrenergic/angiogenic axes.

AMPK & Mitochondria Targeting

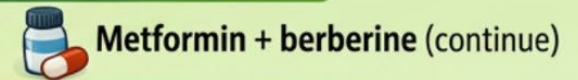
Shift Focus

Microtubule Targeting

Weeks 5–8

Attack Block B *Mebendazole Month*

Metabolic Backbone:



CSC / Cytoskeleton:

- Mebendazole (on month)
- Ivermectin
- Curcumin
- EGCG
- Resveratrol
- Sulforaphane



Microenvironment / Support:






- Propranolol
- Vitamin D
- Melatonin
- Omega-3



Goal: Maintain metabolic stress while shifting CSC pressure to microtubule dynamics and glucose handling, altering the selective landscape relative to Block A.

The Real Metabolic "Trap"

Multi-axis metabolic pressure in cancer

Targeted energy system	Therapeutic agents	Mechanistic effect on tumor cells
 Glucose metabolism	Metformin, Berberine	Activates AMPK, reduces insulin signaling, suppresses glycolysis and tumor growth signaling
 Mitochondrial function	Doxycycline	Inhibits mitochondrial ribosomes and oxidative phosphorylation, targeting cancer stem cell metabolism
 Cytoskeleton / mitosis	Mebendazole	Disrupts β -tubulin polymerization and mitotic spindle formation
 Adrenergic signaling	Propranolol	Reduces β -adrenergic signaling, angiogenesis, and stress-mediated tumor progression
 Circadian / oxidative stress regulation	Melatonin	Enhances circadian control, increases oxidative stress in tumor cells, supports immune surveillance