Kameyama's vaccine & Batillus pmilus α
(antibiotic immune substance) (the immune bacteria)

1) The immune bacteria which derived from the patients of different diseases have specific different immune power against the each respective pathogenic microorganism ; for instance the immune bacterium derived from tuberculosis patients does not exhibit antagonistic power against spirochaetae pallidae.

2) The immune bacterium which is derived from a normal person could obtain antagonistic power against pathogenic microorganism when it is cultivated with the pathogenic microorganism itself.

3) The antagonistic power of immune bacteria could increase parallel to the amount of phagocyting microorganisms.

4) The immune bacteria produce antibiotic substance as the results of metabolism in the cultivating media, the essential part of the antibiotic substances is the yellowish brown pigment and resemble to the antibiotic substances derived from the blood-serum ; accordingly these might be the products of immune bacteria in blood.

5) The immune bacteria do not invade living erythrocytes. This is the most characteristic discriminative point from pathogenic microorganism.

6) The immune bacteria putrify the dead tissue or body and remain alive a long time in the earth.

7) The resistance of the immune bacteria is very weak against X-ray and strong ultraviolet-ray.

8) The immune bacteria and their antibiotic substances regulate the leucocytes in quantity and increase erythrocytes' number in anemia.

9) The immune bacteria change the shape in accord with the environment, i. e. the cultivating media and antagonistic microorganisms.

10) The antibiotic substance produced by immune bacteria increases the amounts of effective immune bacteria when it is injected into the body.

11) The immune bacteria and their products are thermostable. They are therfore not destructed by 100°C for several hours.

II. The appearance of infectious diseases

Even if the pathogenic microorganisms invade the human body, during the power of the protector (blood-serum, leucocytes, blood-platelets and immune bacteria etc.) surpress the

power of the pathogenic microorganisms the symptoms of the disease do not appear these stages of the disease we call incubation, but when the power of the pathogenic microorganisms surpress the power of the protecting power there appear the symptoms of the disease. In the instance of acute infectious diseases the incubations are short because the increase of pathogenic microorganisms are rapid, and the symptoms appear acutely; and in natural process increase the protecting power acutely and conquer the pathogenic microorganisms in short time or, if the protecting power not increase, death comes speedily or the disease becomes chronic. In the instance of chronic infectious diseases the incubations are long, because increase of pathogenic microorganisms is slow, and also the increase of protecting powers are very slow and few; so if the power of the pathogenic microorganisms overcome, the increase of the protecting powers almost can not surpress, accordingly the symptoms last until death.

The above described protecting power had been called generally as natural immunity. I had supplemented to this "immune bacteria," which supposedly act as the big part of immunity.

III. The immune therapy by immune bacteria and the antibiotic substances derived from them.

For the purpose of treatment of the acute and chronic infectious diseases it is better to increase the antagonistic power of immune bacteria of the patients against the invading pathogenic microorganisms by means of injecting the adapting immune bacteria themselves, or their effective products (antagonistic substances), which have the above described natures into the patients' bodies.

My idea about this immunity is a little differ from the thought of general immunology; i. e. the injecting substances which increase the immune power are antibody itself; and by this method increase the amount of filtrable form of immune bacteria and power of the antibiotic substances in blood-plasma against the invading pathogenic microorganisms.

These antibiotic substances have no relations with globulin, on the contrary the usual antibodies are thought to be species of globuline.

By the injection of immune bacteria and the antibiotic substances the effects appear within comparatively short intermittence, within 12 hours at least. This is not as long as ordinary antigen-antibody reactions.

The amounts of injections is necessery to surpress the power of the invading microorganisms; accordingly for the acute infectious diseases relatively large amounts during a short time, and for the chronic infectious disease long periods are needed; and gradual increase of the amount of the injecting substances is necessary.

The immune bacteria and the antibiotic immune substances derived from them are more effective in low concentration than any other vaccine-therapy of infectious diseases and hypersensitivity or anaphylaxis do not exist. These immune method is used for the purpose of prophylaxis too.

X-ray, ultra-violet-ray and any other therapies with radioactive substances are incompatible with this immune therapy, because they kill the immune bacteria and destruct the antibiotic immune substance.