A conversation with Shannon Brown about pHenomenal Water and MRSA

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“Hello everyone! This is Elizabeth from pHenomenal-water.com, and I have Shannon here again today.”

“Good morning!”

“Today he is going to explain how pHenomenal Water helps MRSA, or methicillin-resistant staphylococcus aureus.

“That’s right, and I’m going to try to do it in less than five minutes too, but as you know, I could talk about this all day long.

I think I’d like to start with just the basics. Here’s my biggest challenge: Here’s a staph infection, it’s just absolutely horrible, terrible, and then you know that antibiotics are the only answer, and at the same time, there are all of these alternative, such as colloidal silver, manuka honey, the garlic products and all the rest of them. And then you have this weird water! What does this water have to do with anything? So I will have to connect the dots and I would like to start with just the basics.

If you know anyone who has a staph infection, or if you have it, just hang on for a minute and let me explain the chemistry behind what’s actually happening. When a person has this bacterial infection, a battle happens. First off most people think that it only happens on the skin. A lot of the times, people have a funny rash and when it gets bad enough, they go to the doctor. They think that what is on the skin is the problem, but that is absolutely not the case. The bacteria itself, staphylococcus aureus, is a blood-born bacteria, and that is where it prefers to live, not that it is only in the blood, but most of the time, that is where it is. Doing a nasal culture means absolutely nothing because it is still in your nose. Thirty percent of the population test positive for staphylococcus in the nose and sinus cavity, but that doesn’t mean anything; that’s just more stupid misinformation. Having it in your nose means nothing, having it on your skin means nothing, but what does matter is it being in your blood.

Let me throw this out there before we get any further; as far as the blood tests for staphylococcus aureus, in questioning the doctors from Quest labs who test for MRSA, three out of four vials of blood tested may come back negative, so it is really hard to detect in the blood. So you get a lot of false negatives, which I guess is better than false positives.

When the bacteria finally gets in the blood…for example, my own son, Spencer, was bitten by a mosquito on the back of the leg, and he scratched it, so whether the bacteria came from the mosquito or whether it was already on his leg, or whether it was from his fingernail when he scratched it, we don’t really know. Whenever it does enter the blood, a battle happens. I can’t express how staggered I am over our immune systems, which are a miracle, incredible, because within a microsecond, your immune system knows what happened and rivals the troops. Your

killer T-cells immediately go into action because they know there is an invader. It is staggeringly beautiful.

This battle, which I've explained in some of my materials, I like to think of in my head as Star Trek. You have the Bourg, an evil alien that is floating around, completely alien and it wants to assimilate, and then you have the good guys going around with guns and trying to blow it up. The reason why the staphylococcus bacterium is so proficient at making us sick is because it has a special enzyme, called catalase. Catalase only does one thing. It neutralizes, or has the ability to take apart hydrogen peroxide. Hydrogen peroxide is half of our immune system because our killers T-cells use hydrogen peroxide and nitric oxide to kill germs, bacteria, and viruses. Well now you have a bacteria, which has an anti-hydrogen peroxide called catalase. If you look it up on Wikipedia, it says that catalase has the ability to neutralize 4,000,000 hydrogen peroxide molecules per second. Holy cow! There's a lot going on there. Your killer T-cells are just bombarding this thing with everything they have, and it is fighting back. What is the difference between win and lose?

Picture this battle in your mind. What is it going to take for your immune system to win and what would it take for the bacteria to win? Really it comes down to the environment the battle is happening in. Is the acidity level high or is it low? The reason that matters is that the more acidity there is, the less effective hydrogen peroxide is, and conversely if you have extremely high oxygen levels, the bacteria is going be weaker, your immune system is going to be stronger, and that is absolutely what determines the outcome of this battle.

One of the reasons why this bacterium is so prevalent in hospitals, in my humble opinion, is because anybody who goes to the hospital is stressed out. You don't want to be there, you're scared, you don't want surgery, and you have an open wound. Whenever a person is under a lot of stress, they produce more acidity. By the way, people think that MRSA has to do with being dirty, but the cleanest places on the planet is an operating room in a hospital, so MRSA has nothing to do with being dirty. Rather it has to do with the interior environment of one's body. Once this bacterium is in the blood, there are only three possible outcomes:

1. This battle takes place, your immune system wins, and you don't even know what happened. How many times a day do you think our immune systems have battles and win? I don't know-a hundred times a day, once a day, I have no idea, but we are constantly battling germs and bacteria, and in our conscious minds, we aren't even aware of it. You may have been infected with staphylococcus bacteria a number of times and not even have known it. Perhaps you thought you had the flu, because as soon as the immune systems begins to fight it can raise your temperature, it draws power from other vital processes, so you get sick, your tired, but you get over it. That's how the flu works, that's how a cold works.
2. Your immune systems continues to fight and will not give up, so it turns up the temperature- this is when sometimes a person can die, because the immune system keeps on fighting. One of the reasons a person dies is because of fevers that are too high. Doctors can try to reduce the fever a number of ways, even chilling the patient. Another reason other than a high fever would be septicemia and shock, which we will talk more about later.
3. The number three option, and the most common option, is that your immune system

goes up against the bacteria, for a long battle or a short battle, and the immune system holds up the white flag and surrenders. It gives up. This is what happens with most people, because the immune system knows it can't win, so it is better to surrender than to die, and it literally tags the bacteria as "Don't fight with it". At this point, the bacterium is allowed to live inside your body, and people live with this condition. By the way, you are going to recognize a lot of the long-held sayings or thoughts about this: "Once you get it, you'll always have it", and "It never goes away". Well, yes, I don't think that is entirely true, because I believe there are better options, but it is true in most cases because the person is going to go to the doctor get antibiotics, start on Bactrim, etc. and perhaps even going intravenous and other stronger methods. If the bacteria are resistant to all of those things and your immune system has surrendered, you're out of luck. What else are you going to do? Let's try colloidal silver. Well, that's fine but it not going to wipe it out 100%. If it does, that's fine, I'm thrilled. Try stinking it out with garlic….does that work? I don't think so. Personally, I have a lot of clients who have spent a fortune on these products, and they don't work.

So, what am I offering? There is another option. Once the bacterium is in your blood, it lives and it lives very happily. Once again, it is a blood-born bacteria and it floats around. The basic function of this bacteria is pretty much two things, eat and make garbage. Oh perhaps make babies in there, too, more bacteria. It eats sugar, simple glucose, any kind of glucose, and it doesn't care: milk sugar, fruit sugar, soda pop, candy bars, whatever, and as a by product, it manufactures lactic and uric acid. This means several things for anyone with MRSA. Number one, they crave sugar because their blood sugar is pulled down. If your blood sugar is low, you go get something to eat, and usually something sugary to eat. This reaction has a nasty back lash, which is that it is going to be several hours after that sugar is consumed that the bacteria is very well fed, it produces even more bacteria and becomes even more damaging, and it has also produced an enormous amount of lactic and uric acid.

When lactic acid and uric acid levels are high, our oxygen levels are low; therefore, we hurt, we're sore, we're tired, and we can't move. What does a human do when their tired. We crave carbs. We go out and get a donut and eat sugar…energy is life…so you're in this cycle. Next thing you know, you have a rash starting or you have a boil, and you think the infection is back, but no, it was always there. Stress or food or something else started a bacteria bloom. The bacteria had so much acidity that it was able to colonize again on the skin, but it came from the inside out, not from the outside in, and now your on another round of antibiotics, which knock the bacteria level down to some degree, and you're on this stupid roller coaster that never ends. It's hideous. With all of that said, there is another option.

For example, I was going to get a haircut the other day and the beautician was a nice lady an asked what I did. I told her, and she said, "I had that eight years ago. Before I had that, I was a lot thinner. She was a little hefty and had learned to live in a condition called lactic acidosis or sepsis. She does not know it, because that is here every day life. She doesn't know it, but that is her life. She has learned how to live in this condition and get through life. I guarantee that it has affected every aspect of her life. Happily she can live with it, because a lot of people can't get out of bed, but how terrible is it that she has to be dictated to by a bacterium as to how she feels

and when she is tired. These bacteria have taken over her life for years and years and years, and it is not bad enough for her to have recurring MRSA on the skin, but it has definitely affected her life. That is the kind of person I have the most to offer, and this is how it works.
When a person has extremely high acid levels, their oxygen levels are low. A staphylococcus bacterium is also called a fermenting bacterium. A fermenting bacterium is just that. Fermenting bacteria need a low oxygen level environment in which to live and that has a lot of ramifications, because a human being needs a high oxygen level to live. The bacteria literally changes the environment to help it live, and therefore your immune system is weaker, and the chances of it ever singling out this bacteria and wining over it are very slim. How could it when it is living in sepsis? It's not going to come back.

The way that PHenomenal is designed is that it is simply water that is missing hydrogen. I know that sounds funny, but the more acidic something is, the more hydrogen is there. How much PHenomenal does it take for a person to get out of lactic acidosis? I don't know, really. It depends on the person, their size, how long they've been there, actually it depends on a lot of things, their diet, and literally what they think. If they are a high-stressed person who is constantly stressed out, the problem will be worse.

We have general guidelines, however, on how much to drink, and PHenomenal is an incredibly powerful concentrate, about which I'm thrilled. It looks like water and we can ship it, because if it were diluted, shipping would be very difficult. You mix an ounce into 32 oz. of water, and let's say your average person is 180 lb., and they would be drinking 64 oz. of this water per day. The first thing that happens is that you've got to urinate like a race horse because it is pulling the hydrogen out, binding back up, turning back into water, and out it goes. The next thing that happens is that energy levels go up. Most people, within the first couple of days, think, "Wow, I feel good". They get a boost of energy and their running around, and some people overdo it. If you haven't had energy for a while, you're going to use it, so they run around, overdo it, and then they're tired, so they need to balance it out a little.

Once acid levels go down, as you slowly chip away, you start to feel better, and haven't you noticed that when you feel good, you like getting things done, and if you don't feel good, you just don't care? When you feel good, you start getting momentum, you make better decisions: "I'll drink tea instead of soda", whatever, and you start gaining momentum. You get your energy back and what is happening on a chemical level down deep is that acidity levels are getting lower, oxygen levels are getting higher, the bacteria is getting weaker every single day.

How long does it take? I don't know, but like I say, it depends on each person. However, at some point, your immune system, when it is strong enough, will say, "Hey wait a minute, I know that guy…that's the guy I tagged!" and your immune system will come back on, but it can't do it in a high-acid state. At some point in time, it will come back on. I have had clients that have cruised along for a couple of months and suddenly, boom! They're good, they're done, because what happened is they went through an immune system battle, it turned on, it won, and the bacteria is gone. That is awesome, they fought, they won, and the roller coaster is over. That is what we offer. I didn't quite make it in five minutes, did I Elizabeth."

"No, not quite, but everyone will have a good idea of how MRSA works and how pHenomenal can help.'

“Is there anything you think I missed, Elizabeth?”

“No, I think you covered it very well.”

“Good. There are so many other videos and things on the MRSA30day.com website if you have more questions. And I also have an entire page, it takes about an hour to read, but I go through the different websites and show the science of catalase, coagulase, and show that I’m not make this up. All of this information is easily found on the internet, and it is just a matter of putting it together. I talk to doctors and they say, “Well couldn’t we give them a calcium carbonate drip”? Well, no, PHenomenal is so ridiculously strong when it comes to removing acid. It is actually an HO, which means it is a water molecule with only one hydrogen atom. Doing an intravenous drip with an alkaline buffer, but I checked the pH of those, which was 7.3, pathetically not as high as blood should be, but PHenomenal is a solid 11, which is unbelievably high as far as alkalinity goes, but it absolutely cannot hurt you. I won’t rattle on any more. Thanks, Elizabeth.”

“Thank you so much, Shannon. Have a great day.”