Rigvir ViroTherapy for Cancer Patients

Rigvir viral therapy was developed in Latvia and has seen success is treating cancer patients. It is a live non-pathogenic ECHO-7 virus which has an affinity for tumor cells. It replicates in the tumor cells and destroys them. Rigvir improves the survival rates in patients with cancer and improves their quality of life.

Rigvir is approved by the State Agency of Medicines of the Republic of Latvia. Rigvir is also approved in Uzbekistan, the Republic of Georgia, and Armenia. Tumor virotherapy (using a genetically engineered herpes simplex type 1–derived virus called talimogene laherparepvec) has recently been added as a cancer treatment tool in the USA.

Melanoma Cancer Cure With Virotherapy – Rigvir Virus

Rigvir Research

One study monitored 79 patients who had surgery to remove the primary melanoma tumor and were considered free from the primary melanoma after surgery. They were classified into substages IB, IIA, IIB, and IIc. Stage IB and stage II is where cancer has spread to certain lymph nodes. Fifty-two patients received Rigvir treatments while twenty-seven patients were merely observed and did not receive Rigvir treatments.

The patients were treated in the Latvian Oncology Center of Riga Eastern Clinical University Hospital, the Latvian Virotherapy Center in Riga, and the Oncology Clinic of Piejūras Hospital in Liepāja, Latvia.

Rigvir is administered over a prolonged period of time. It is not a single shot.

Injections of 2 ml of Rigvir intramuscularly took place for 3 consecutive days after surgery. Then, after one month and after two months 3 shots were given on 3 consecutive days. For the next 10 months, a single shot of Rigvir was given each month. In the second year Rigvir was given at 6-week intervals for the first 6 months, then every other month for the remainder of the second year. In the third year Rigvir was given at 3-month intervals.

Those patients who received Rigvir remained free of cancer recurrence or metastases for longer periods of time than those patients who were merely observed and did not receive Rigvir. Depending on the substage a patient was in, Rigvir treated patients had a 4.39–6.57-fold lower mortality the non-treated patients.

Another study looked at three patients with stage III and IV cancers. In stage III, the cancer has spread to the lymph nodes and has started to spread into surrounding tissue. Stage IV cancer has spread to, or metastasized in,

another organ.

Each of these patients sought treatment at the International Virotherapy Center in Rīga, Latvia.

The first patient had stage IV cancer in the lower back. The tumor surgically removed in December 2012. Rigvir therapy was begin in February 2013. The patient’s condition has improved and has been stable since December 2014.

The second patient born in 1934 was a continuing smoker and was diagnosed with small cell lung cancer, stage IIIA, in May of 2009. The cancer had spread to several lymph nodes. Starting in June, 2009 the patient has been on a continuing course of Rigvir. Larifan was also prescribed on a weekly basis. The patient’s condition has improved and has remained stable since October 2009.

The third patient, born in 1970, had stave IV sarcoma. Starting in October 2009 the patient began Rigvir treatment. He also received radiotherapy applied to the lymph nodes and received six courses of chemotherapy with doxorubicin and cyclophosphamide. He also receive Helixor P for some time. The patient’s condition has improved and has remained stable since April 2012.

Conclusions You Can Use

Rigvir has shown evidence of prolonging the life and improving the health of cancer patients. But, it is not a quick fix. It requires a prolonged course of treatment.

Because it is not yet available in the United States, it requires medical tourism.

Both these factors make Rigvir treatment rather costly.

References about Rigvir ViroTherapy

Adapted ECHO-7 virus Rigvir immunotherapy (oncolytic virotherapy) prolongs survival in melanoma patients after surgical excision of the tumour in a retrospective study published in the journal *Melanoma Research*

Long-term treatment with the oncolytic ECHO-7 virus Rigvir of a melanoma stage IV M1c patient, a small cell lung cancer stage IIIA patient, and a histiocytic sarcoma stage IV patient-three case reports published in *Acta pathologica, microbiologica, et immunologica Scandinavica*