Appendix E

Host Trees and Cancer Types: Basic Matching Guidelines

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The following are intended as initial guidelines only. Trained mistletoe therapy practitioners learn to match host tree products to each patient based on several factors, including the individual patient's constitution, energy levels, vitality, and personal health goals.

Other general considerations regarding host tree matching

Beyond looking at tumor type, there are several other constitutional considerations that we look at when selecting the most appropriate host tree. In general:

- Consider quercus or pini for men (both generally and more specifically for male organ cancers).
- Consider mali for women (both generally and more specifically for female organ cancers).
- Also consider mali for patients who have more weight below the waist.
- Consider abietis for patients who are more nervous-sensitive type (slim, low fat storage, nervous).
- Consider pini for patients who are more athletic type.

When looking more generally at the body (not necessarily organ systems), certain host trees seem to serve certain body regions more optimally. For cancers located in the:

- Head and neck region: consider abietis and pini
- Chest (lungs, esophagus, mediastinum): consider abietis and pini
- Periphery (brain, sense organs, skin): consider abietis and pini
- Soft tissues: consider abietis, pini, and fraxini
- Retroperitoneal region: consider mali and pini

Additionally, fraxini and pini seem the most beneficial in pancreatic cancer. Sensitive or weak patients (universal responders) tolerate low-lectin mistletoe (abietis) better than high-lectin mistletoe (fraxini). These are primarily clinical observations that have been noticed and documented by practitioners over several decades.

Cancer – Location/Origin	**Brand & Host Tree – Preferred**	**Brand & Host Tree – Alternates** *(if applicable)*
CNS (Central Nervous System)	Helixor Abietis	Abnoba Abietis, Abnoba Betulae, Iscador Pini, Iscucin Pini
ENT	Helixor Abietis, Iscador Pini	Abnoba Abietis, Abnoba Amygdali
Endocrine	Abnoba Abietis, Abnoba Amygdali, Helixor Pini, Iscador Pini, Iscucin Pini	
GI Tract	Helixor Mali, Iscador Quercus, Iscador Mali	Abnoba Quercus, Abnoba Pini, Iscucin Abietis
Gynecological or Breast	Abnoba Mali, Helixor Mali, Iscador Mali, Iscucin Mali	
Leukemia, Lymphoma	Abnoba Fraxini, Helixor Pini	Abnoba Abietis, Iscador Pini, Iscucin Mali, Iscucin Quercus
Male Cancers	Abnoba Quercus, Helixor Abietis, Helixor Pini, Iscador Quercus, Iscucin Pini, Iscucin Populi	
Pediatric	Abnoba Abietis, Abnoba Fraxini, Helixor Abietis	
Respiratory Tract	Helixor Abietis	Abnoba Abietis, Iscador Pini, Iscador Quercus, Iscucin Tiliae
Sarcoma (connective tissue)	Abnoba Fraxini, Iscador Pini	Abnoba Abietis, Iscucin Mali, Iscucin Quercus
Skin	Helixor Pini	Abnoba Abietis, Abnoba Betulae, Iscador Pini, Iscucin Pini
Urogenital Tract	Helixor Abietis, Helixor Pini	Abnoba Mali, Abnoba Pini, Abnoba Crataegus, Abnoba Quercus, Iscador Mali, Iscador Pini, Iscador Quercus, Iscucin Tiliae, Iscucin Salicis

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