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Summary

Home diagnostic and treatment options for MCS patients
Ottaviano Tapparo, **MD**
Professor and doctor of medical dentistry, with a focus on immunotoxicology and regenerative therapies.

Dr. Ottaviano Tapparo's presentation offered a comprehensive and integrative perspective on the intersection between dental health, regenerative medicine, and Multiple Chemical Sensitivity (MCS). With decades of experience in implantology and metal-free dentistry, Dr. Tapparo emphasized that many chronic health conditions, including MCS, can originate in or be exacerbated by hidden oral issues that are often overlooked. He began by highlighting that accurate diagnosis must occur before symptoms escalate, and ideally without the need for patients to visit dental offices, especially crucial for MCS patients whose sensitivities make clinical environments risky.

He outlined several dental sources of chronic toxicity, including amalgam fillings (a mix of silver and mercury), which are still present in many mouths despite our current knowledge of mercury's severe toxic profile. These fillings constantly emit mercury vapour, particularly after eating, and chronic exposure can cause systemic issues and allergic reactions. Dr. Tapparo also warned against resin-based fillings, which can interfere with hormonal balance and cause additional immune and allergic responses.

A key focus of the presentation was on alternative diagnostic strategies for MCS. He described non-invasive methods such as panoramic X-rays, questionnaires, hair analysis for heavy metals, and saliva tests for chemical breakdown products like cadaverine and putrescine, both of which are linked to cellular damage and even cancer. Through these approaches, Dr. Tapparo argued, clinicians can better assess the toxic burden patients carry without requiring potentially harmful in-office procedures.

He then shifted to innovations in tumour detection, particularly relevant to MCS patients who cannot tolerate traditional diagnostic methods, such as biopsies. Dr. Tapparo highlighted a technology known as the Maintrac system, a minimally invasive blood test that detects circulating

tumour cells (CTCs) before, during, and after therapy. This system enables early intervention and tailored treatment strategies utilizing patient-derived biomarkers, thereby significantly reducing the need for chemical exposure.

Building on this theme of using the body's own resources, Dr. Tapparo discussed regenerative therapies using blood-derived concentrates. By centrifuging a patient's own blood, clinicians can isolate healing components—used in gel, membrane, or liquid form—to promote tissue regeneration. This approach is particularly suited for MCS patients because it avoids synthetic drugs and reduces the risk of allergic or toxic reactions. He presented evidence showing faster healing times, reduced pain, and increased treatment tolerability with these autologous therapies.

In his closing remarks, Dr. Tapparo illustrated how these treatments can be applied in a wide range of scenarios—from post-operative care and dental surgeries to chronic wound healing. He emphasized that metal-free, toxin-avoiding approaches are not only possible but effective, and they represent the future of dentistry and integrative care for sensitive populations. His work challenges the conventional reliance on toxic materials and invasive procedures, urging a paradigm shift toward personalized, biocompatible medical interventions tailored to those most vulnerable to environmental and chemical exposures

Citations

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