

Diagnosis	Gender	Age, yr	Approximate daily amount of urine/milk	Duration of consumption	Evaluation method	Side effects	Outcome
Metastatic cholangiocarcinoma	Male	67	20 ml/milk	3 months	CT, CA 19-9	Brucellosis	Progression and death
Metastatic colon cancer	Male	62	20 ml/milk	4 months	CT, CEA	Brucellosis	Progression returned to chemotherapy Alive
Metastatic colon cancer	Female	54	20 ml/milk	2 months	CT, CEA	Nausea and bad smell	Progression returned to chemotherapy Alive
Hepatocellular carcinoma	Male	62	20 ml/milk	1 month	CT, AFP	Tolerable	Progression and death
Metastatic nasopharyngeal carcinoma	Male	66	15 ml/milk	3 months	CT	Tolerable	Progression and death
Metastatic pancreatic cancer	Female	70	20 ml/milk	2 months	CT	Bad smell and vomiting	Progression and death
Locally advanced rectal cancer	Male	62	50 ml/milk	6 months	CT, MRI, CEA	Tolerable	Local recurrence Alive
Metastatic gallbladder carcinoma	Male	65	20 ml/milk	4 months	CT, CA 19-9	Tolerable	Progression returned to chemotherapy Alive
Metastatic small bowel clear cell sarcoma	Female	38	20 ml/milk for 1 month then increased gradually to 300 ml for 4 months	5 months	CT	Tolerable	Progression, Alive
Bladder cancer	Male	40	30 ml	3 months	CT	Tolerable	Disease progression Alive
Recurrent glioblastoma	Female	47	50 ml	2 months	CT, MRI	Tolerable	Disease progression Alive
Oesophageal adenocarcinoma (recurrent)	Male	47	30 ml	1 month	CT, CEA	Tolerable	Disease progression Returned to chemotherapy Alive
Metastatic squamous cell carcinoma of the scalp	Female	57	50 ml	3 months	CT	Tolerable	Disease progression Returned to chemotherapy Died
Hepatocellular carcinoma	Male	79	30 ml	4 months	CT, AFP	Tolerable	Disease progression Died
Metastatic colon cancer	Male	63	40 ml	3 months	CT, CEA	Nausea, vomiting	Disease progression Return to chemotherapy Alive
Metastatic Ewing sarcoma	Male	27	200 ml	2 weeks	CT/MRI	Tolerable	Disease progression Returned to chemotherapy Alive
Non-small cell lung cancer, squamous cell carcinoma	Male	70	50 ml	4 months	CT	Tolerable	Disease progression Returned to chemotherapy Alive

Table 1 Characteristics and outcome of 20 patients who insisted upon using camel urine (concluded)

Diagnosis	Gender	Age, yr	Approximate daily amount of urine/milk	Duration of consumption	Evaluation method	Side effects	Outcome
Non-small cell lung cancer, adenocarcinoma	Male	68	100 ml	3 days	CT	? MERS-Cov	Hypoxia and respiratory failure, bilateral lung infiltrate Died
Metastatic pancreatic cancer	Male	67	60 ml	4 months	CT, CA 19-9	Tolerable	Disease progression Returned to chemotherapy Alive
Locally advanced squamous cell carcinoma of the tongue	Male	60	60 ml	4 months	CT	Tolerable	Disease progression Returned to chemotherapy Alive

AFP = α -fetoprotein; CA 19-9 = carbohydrate antigen 19-9; CEA = carcinoembryonic antigen; CT = computer tomography; MRI = magnetic resonance imaging.