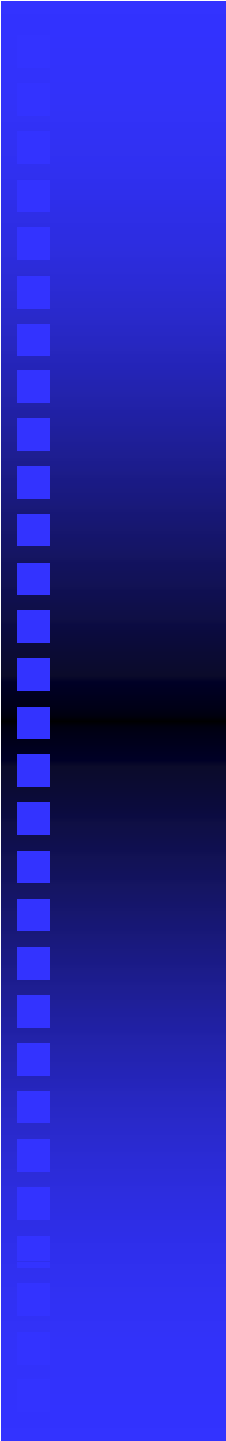




Homotoxicology – the Bridge between Homoeopathy and Allopathic Medicine

Dr. med. vet. Erich Reinhart



Christian Samuel Hahnemann

1756-1843

Founder of homoeopathy

Hahnemann

- Medicine at his time:
 - ◆ always directed against disease (CCC)
 - ◆ too theoretical
 - ◆ no practical experience
 - ◆ remedies used were too toxic
 - ◆ no genuine healing

China Cattle Experiment

- Testing of other remedies:
 - ◆ on oneself
 - ◆ on the family
 - ◆ on pupils

Law of Similars

Hahnemann:

Any substance which produces particular symptoms in a healthy person is capable of healing a sick person who has similar symptoms.

Hahnemann: Genuine Healing Possible Only with Similarars

Chron. arsenic poisoning Hyperkeratosis
Psoriasis Curable with As.

Glauber's salts Watery diarrhoea
Small dose Cures such diarrhoea

Homoeopathic Similar

- cleanses the body of toxins
- resonance converts toxins into
 - ◆ harmless substances
 - ◆ toxins that can be eliminated

Homoeopathy

- Overall picture of symptoms according to timeless principles

Conventional Medicine

- Increasing specialization leads to loss of holistic approach
- Remedies and methods change

“Organon of Rational Healing” (1)

- First published in 1810, currently in its 6th edition (based on Hahnemann’s 1842 revision of his manuscript)
- Summary of the overall theoretical and practical basis of homoeopathy
- Consists of 291 paragraphs

“Organon of Rational Healing” (2)

- §§ 1-70: Healing art, tasks of the doctor, vital force, different routes to healing
- §§ 71-244: Investigation of disease, the action of remedies and their rational use
- §§ 245-291: Additional treatment options, dosage forms and techniques of remedy preparation

Basic Pillars of Homoeopathy

- Law of Similars
- Drug proving
- Potentiation

Features of Homoeopathy (1)

- **Timelessness:** Used for 200 years in accordance with timeless criteria, supplements rather than replaces AM
- **Holistic:** Takes account of the entire organism with its subjective and objective symptoms (full spectrum of oscillation)
- **Individuality:** Diagnosis based not on pathognomy, but on symptoms specific to the individual

Features of Homoeopathy (2)

- Phenomenon: Uses anamnestic and diagnostic features as a basis for decisions on therapy
- Homoeopathy: As a result, not influenced by the changing views of modern science

Drug Proving

A substance is absorbed by the body which may cause a disturbance which mobilizes the defence mechanism which alters the organism's oscillation system.

Symptom pictures recorded largely match disease pictures in humans and animals.

Remedy Doctrines (1)

Collection of pictures
(test protocols for various remedies)

- Hahnemann: Pure remedy doctrine, chronic diseases
 - Hering
Hugh
Clark
Kent
- } Comprehensive, unclear but exact

Remedy Doctrines (2)

- Metzger Selective RD
 (clear, for everyday use)
- Staufer } Clinically oriented
- Stiegele }
- Dorcsi Personotropic orientation
- Reckeweg Antihomotoxic orientation
- Nash Valuable, exciting, unclear

Potentization (1)

- Gradual release of specific energies.
- Progressive increase in the oscillation potential of a substance, with no change in frequency.

Potentization (2)

Progressive dilution based on the mother tincture (original substance)

1:9

1:99

1:50 000

- Dilution and succussion with alcohol
- Trituration with lactose according to a very specific scheme

Purpose of Potentization

- Poisonous substances are deprived of their gross toxic effect.
- Fine toxicological signs appear.
- Biologically inactive substances become remedies.

Low Potencies

- Organo-histotropic action
- Simple oscillation pattern
- Similarity between symptom picture and disease picture, mainly in the outer layer
- Only rough patterns must be communicable.

High Potencies

- Effect on psychological and mental function
- Symptom picture and disease picture similar, particularly in the psychological and mental area
- The complicated, difficult oscillation pattern of a patient's psyche and spirit must be reflected in the oscillation patterns of the remedies.

Mode of Action

- Low potencies
 - ◆ superficial
 - ◆ shorter
 - ◆ diverse
- High potencies
 - ◆ deep
 - ◆ long-lasting
 - ◆ more limited

Potentization Systems with the Same Dilution Coefficient

- D potencies
 - ◆ superficial, short, diverse
- C potencies
 - ◆ deep, long, limited
- Q potencies
 - ◆ from number of potentiation stages: low pot.
 - ◆ from degree of dilution: high pot.

Medicinal Action beyond Loschmidt's Number (D24, C12, LM 3)

The spec. code (information, oscillation pattern)
is the only means of
communicating
intensifying
making specific

The closer the
symptom picture
oscillation pattern
of the remedy

disease picture
dyn. oscillation field
of the diseased organism

the
faster
more intense
longer lasting
more complete

the action

the
the
greater the potency
more infrequent the dosage

Arndt-Schulz Law

- weak stimuli arouse vitality
- moderately strong stimuli promote it
- strong stimuli inhibit it
- the strongest stimuli cancel it out

The perceived quality of stimuli is however dependent on the individual.

Bürgi's Principle

Two or more remedies which produce the same ultimate effect

- are additive in their effect if they have the same point of attack

and

- potentiate each other if they have different pharmacological points of attack.

Emil Bürgi, pharmacologist, Bern (1872-1947)

Hans-Heinrich Reckeweg (1)

- 9.5.1905 Born in Herford, Westphalia
- 1928 School-leaving examination
- 1930 Awarded doctorate in Bonn
- 1932 Opened a medical practice in Berlin
- 1935 Founded the company Heel
- 1948/49 Development of homotoxicology and antihomotoxic therapy

Hans-Heinrich Reckeweg (2)

- 1954 Company headquarters transferred to Baden-Baden
- 1960 Gave up medical practice, head of the scientific dept., work as lecturer in Germany and abroad
- 1978 Sold the company, founded and managed the company BHI in Albuquerque, USA
- 13.6.1985 Died in Baden-Baden

The Concept of Disease

“Diseases are biologically useful defence mechanisms against external and internal homotoxins, or the expression of an organism’s efforts to compensate for toxic damage which it has sustained.”

Dr. Hans-Heinrich Reckeweg

Basic Concepts of Homotoxicology (1)

- Homotoxins (poisons to humans)
 - ◆ exogenous homotoxins
 - ◆ endogenous homotoxins
- Homotoxon
 - ◆ excretable substance deprived of its pathogenicity by its coupling of two homotoxins (or of a homotoxin and an intermediary metabolic product)

Basic Concepts of Homotoxicology (2)

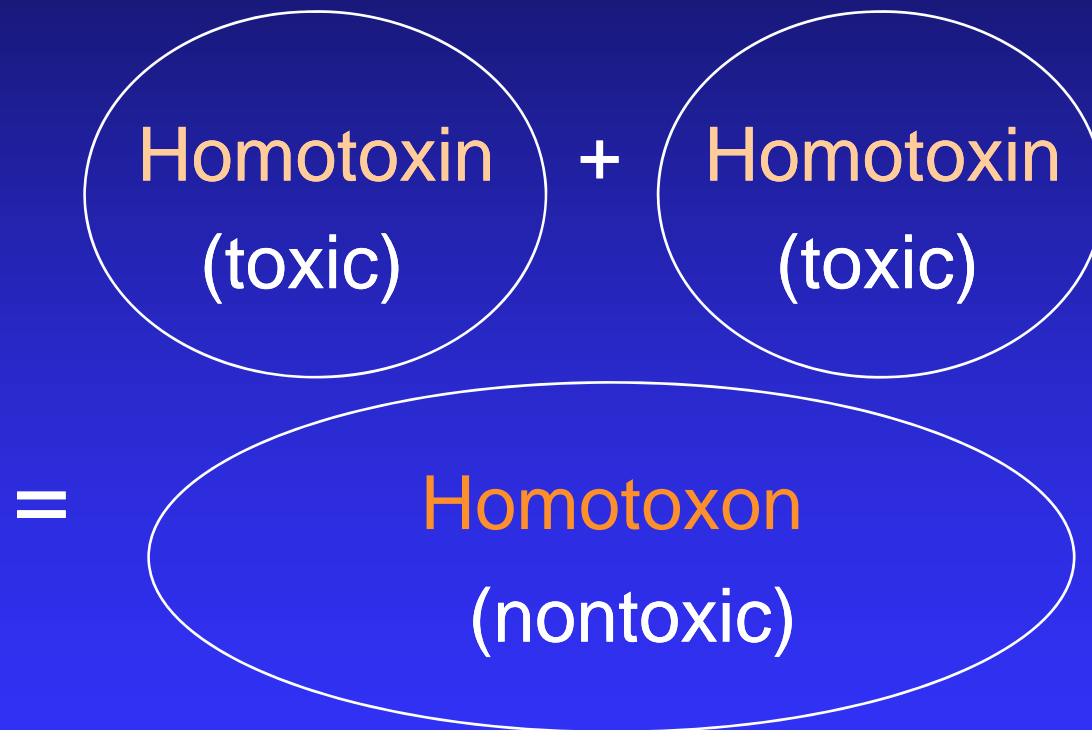
■ Retoxins

- ◆ particularly toxic homotoxins the excretion of which is prevented
- ◆ accumulate in the organism and block interstitial, intracellular metabolism

■ Vicariation (transition of a disease)

- ◆ progressive vicariation, deterioration
- ◆ regressive vicariation, improvement

Homotoxins/Homotoxons



The Greater Defensive System

I) Reticuloendothelium (humoral defence)

II) Anterior pituitary lobe-adrenal cortex mechanism (humoral defence)

III) Nerve reflexes (neural defence)

IV) Hepatic detoxification (humoral defence)

V) Connective tissue detoxification function (humoral and cellular defence)



The diagram illustrates the 'Greater Defensive System' centered around 'Homotoxin'. A central white oval with an orange border contains the word 'Homotoxin' in orange text. Five white arrows point towards this central oval from the surrounding text blocks, indicating that these five components contribute to the system's function. The components are: I) Reticuloendothelium (humoral defence) from the top-left; II) Anterior pituitary lobe-adrenal cortex mechanism (humoral defence) from the top-right; III) Nerve reflexes (neural defence) from the left; IV) Hepatic detoxification (humoral defence) from the bottom-left; and V) Connective tissue detoxification function (humoral and cellular defence) from the bottom-right.

Homotoxin

Six-Phase Table

Organ	Humoral Phases		Matrix Phase		Cellular Phase		
	Excretion	Inflammation	Deposition	Impregnation	Degeneration	Dedifferentiation	
Skin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hyperaemia • Urticaria • Sweating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dermatitis • Eczema 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warts 	Biological division	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lichenification • Hyperpigmentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fibrosis • Scleroderma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melanoma • Basaloma
CNS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swelling • Oedema 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encephalitis • Meningitis • Myelitis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cerebral sclerosis 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gangliosidosis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amyloidosis • Atrophy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medulloblastoma • Astrocytoma • Glioma
Locomotor system/ joints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased joint fluid 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arthritis • Myositis • Acute laminitis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lumbago • Exostoses 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rheumatoid arthritis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arthrosis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bone tumour
Respiratory tract	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased nasal discharge 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acute catarrh • Bronchitis • Tonsillitis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chronic sinusitis • Strangles • Chronic bronchitis 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asthma 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pulmonary emphysema 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lung tumour
Gastro-intestinal system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Soft faeces 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diarrhoea • Gastritis • Colic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constipation 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Megacolon 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intestinal polyps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gastrointestinal tumours
Liver	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swelling • Increased secretion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hepatitis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hepatosis 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fatty liver • Thesaurosis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liver cirrhosis • Liver atrophy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hepatomas • Carcinomas
Urinary apparatus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polyuria 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cystitis, • Nephritis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urolithiasis 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nephroses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kidney cirrhosis • Cystic kidney 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kidney tumour
Immune system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Susceptibility to infection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immuno-deficiency • Acute infections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak reactions 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Autoimmune disease • Chronic infections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chron. viral infections (FeLV, FIV, FIP) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow reactions

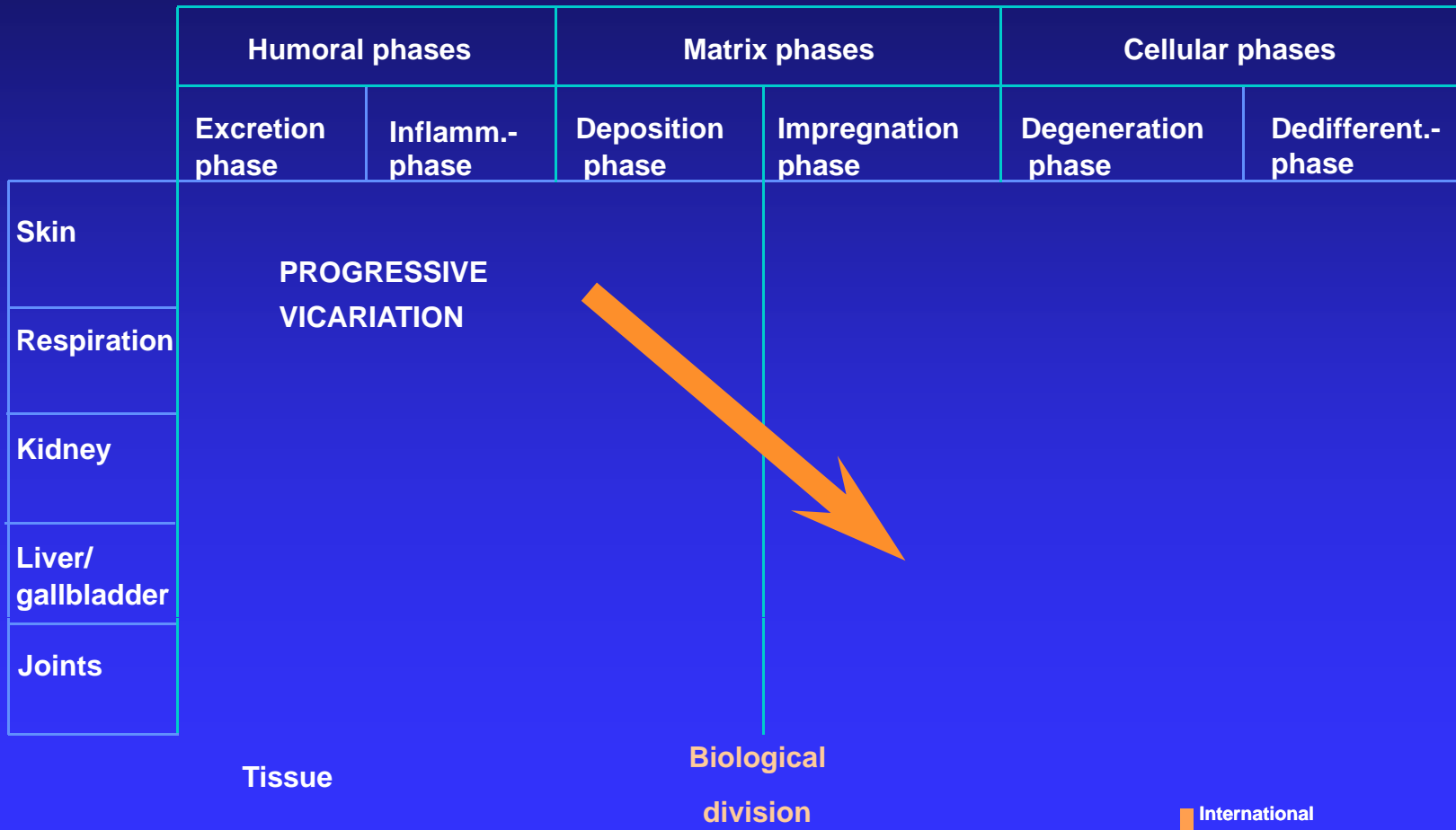
Healing



Aggravation

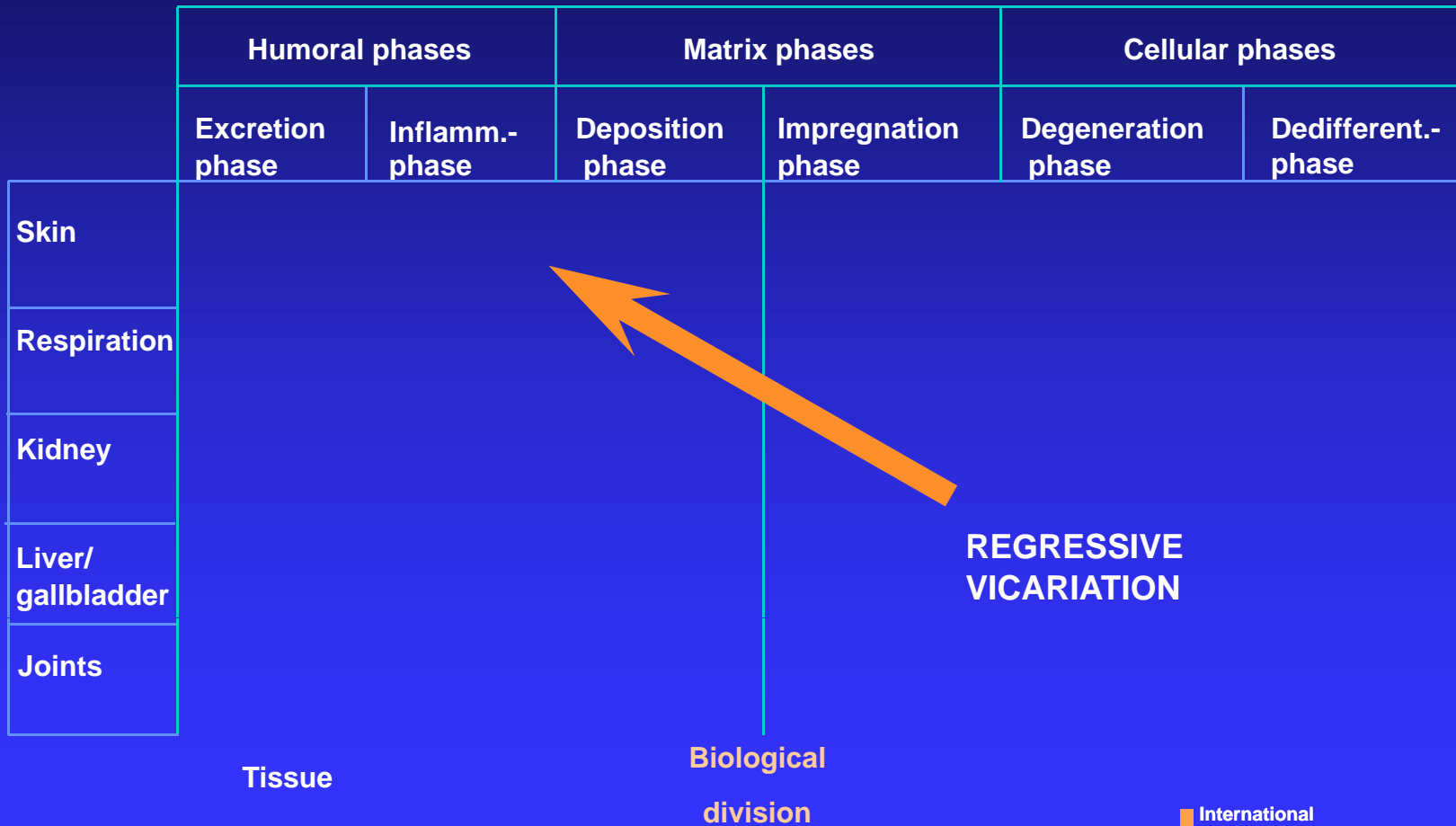
Vicariation Effect (1)

Disease phases



Vicariation Effect (2)

Disease phases



Diagnosis and Treatment in Different Treatment Strategies

	Allopathy	Homotoxicology	Classic homoeopathy
<i>Diagnosis</i>	Using clinical findings	Using clinical findings	Using mental and somatic/ constitutional findings
<i>Therapy</i>	To treat local symptoms	To create general well-being	To create general well-being
<i>Remedy</i>	Chemical preparations	Homoeopathic combination preparations	Homoeopathic single remedies