

Preparation Groups in Antihomotoxic Medicine

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Drug Dosage Forms

- Combination drugs
- Injeels
- Homaccords
- Homoeopathically adjusted allopathic remedies
- Catalysts
- Nosodes
- Suis-organ preparations

Injeels

- Special feature of antihomotoxic therapy
- Developed by a Spanish doctor (Cahis)
- Mixtures of different potencies of a substance (D2-6, D10, (D15), D30, D200, poss. D1000), “potency chords”

Advantages of Injeels (1)

- Faster, deeper, more comprehensive action than the corresponding single-constituent preparation, especially in chronic diseases
- No decline in efficacy on longer-term administration
- Fewer side effects (initial aggravation)

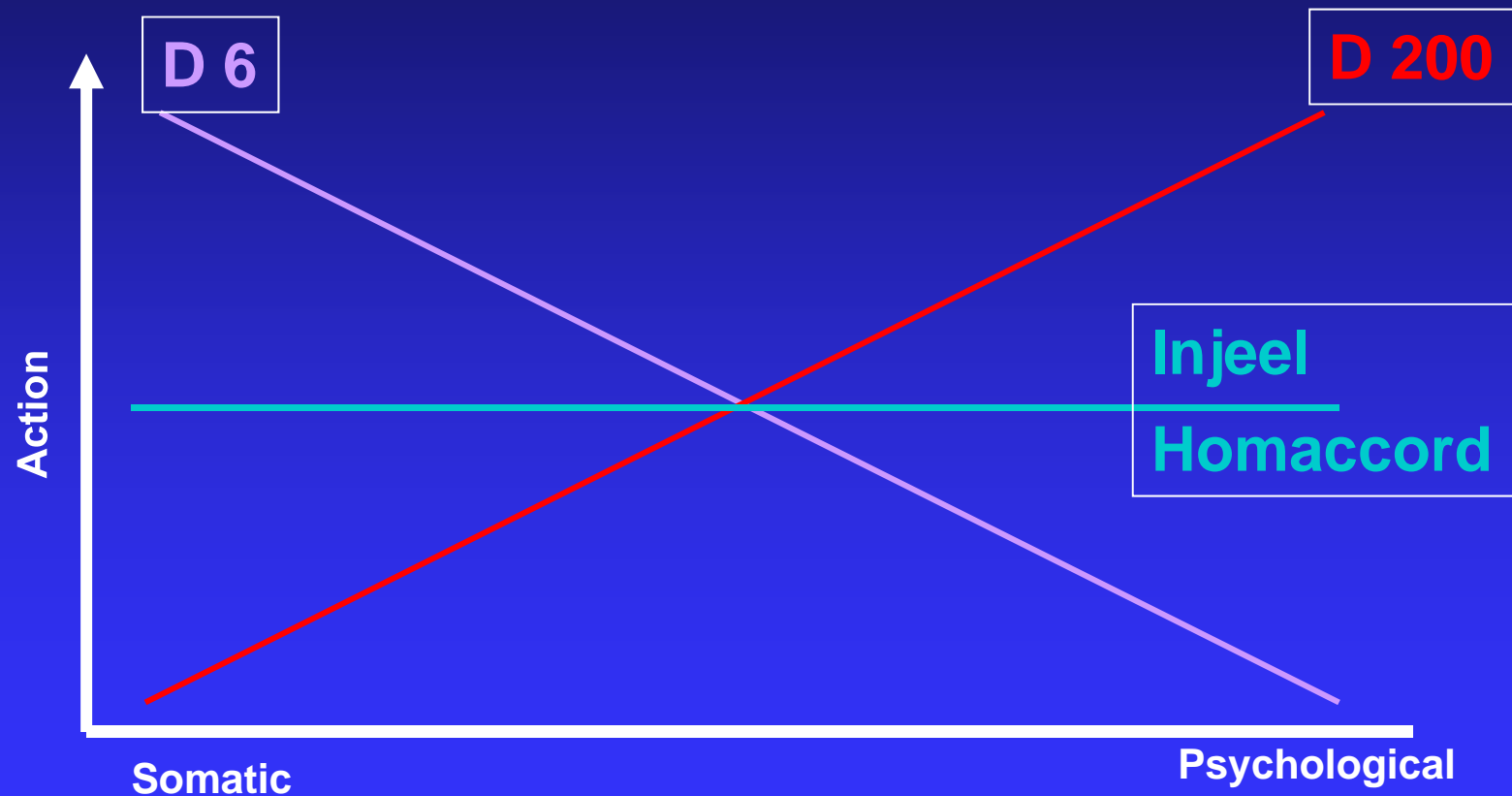
Advantages of Injeels (2)

- Can be given more often despite higher potencies
- Potency does not need to be adapted to the disease process
- Acts in both the somatic and the psychological fields

Homaccords

- Mixtures of Injeels
- 2-4 homoeopathic substances in each potency chord
- Advantages as for Injeels
- Broader spectrum of action because of the different components

Main Action of Different Potencies



Homoeopathically Adjusted Allopathic Remedies (1)

- Introduced by homotoxicology
- Consist of drugs from conventional medicine, especially antibiotics and antipyretics
- Prepared in accordance with HAB (German Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia)
- Mainly as Injeels or Injeel forte

Homoeopathically Adjusted Allopathic Remedies (2)

- Therapeutic aim:
 - ◆ Reversal of action
 - ◆ Elimination of damage caused by the corresponding allopathic remedy
 - ◆ Excretion of any residues
 - ◆ Acting as terrain remedies (nosodes)

Catalysts

- Special feature of antihomotoxic therapy
- “Intermediary catalysts”
- Formed physiologically during cell respiration and energy production
- Elimination of enzyme blockades
- Used for preference in diseases to the right of the biological division (chronic/degenerative diseases)

Nosodes (1)

- Homoeopathic preparations of
 - ◆ pathologically altered human organs or parts of organs
 - ◆ killed microorganism cultures
 - ◆ decomposition products of animal organs
 - ◆ bodily fluids which contain disease organisms or products which are no longer virulent or infectious
- Sterilization of starting materials at the start of preparation

Nosodes (2)

- Use in three ways (after Metzger):
 - ◆ Isotherapeutic: As interim remedy in addition to other homoeopathic remedies in the corresponding diseases from which they come
 - ◆ Homoeotherapeutic: According to symptom pictures, under the Law of Similars
 - ◆ As drainage or excretion remedy:
Excretion of toxins stored in connective tissue or “pathogen residues” after recovery from a disease (terrain remedy)

Suis-Organ Preparations

- Preparation of suis-organ preparations in accordance with HAB
- Origin: specially bred, healthy young pigs (< 6 months)
- Adjuvant therapy in degenerative organ damage and functional impairment of the homologous organ

Dosage Forms (1)

■ Ampoules

- ◆ ad us. vet. 5 ml: 5 and 50 units, (150 Traumeel QP)
- ◆ Composita (2.0 ml) 2.2 ml: 5, 10, 50 and 100 units
- ◆ Injeels, Homaccords 1.1 ml: (5), 10, (50) and 100 units

■ Drops

- ◆ 30 and 100 ml

Dosage Forms (2)

- Tablets
 - ◆ 50, (100), 250 units
- Ointments
 - ◆ 50 and 100 g
- Gel
 - ◆ 6 x 250 g
- Suppositories
 - ◆ 12 and 60 units
- Nasal spray
 - ◆ 20 ml