

Treatment of Tumours and Chronic Organ Diseases

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“A body cell which becomes malignant and grows out of control must find a body which allows this to happen.”

Statistical Incidence of Tumours

- About every 200th cat
(tumours up to 80% malignant)
- About every 100th dog
- Even more humans

suffer some malignant disease during their life

Incidence of Tumours in Cats

1. Tumours of the blood and lymph system
 - ◆ Leucosis (about 33% of all neoplasms)
2. Skin tumours
 - ◆ Fibrosarcomas (about 35%)
 - ◆ Mast-cell tumours (about 8.5%)
 - ◆ Squamous cell carcinomas (about 5.1%)
3. Breast cancers (more than 90% malignant)
4. Tumours of the oropharynx

Incidence of Tumours in Dogs

1. Breast cancers (more than 20% of neoplasms)
2. Skin tumours
3. Tumours of the oropharynx (about 6% of neoplasms)
 - ◆ Melanomas
 - ◆ Squamous cell carcinoma
 - ◆ Fibrosarcoma
 - ◆ Odontogenous tumours

Influences on the Development of Cancer

External influences

- Radiation
- Chemicals
- Viruses

Internal influences

- Age
- Metabolism
- Hormones
- Immune system
- Psychology

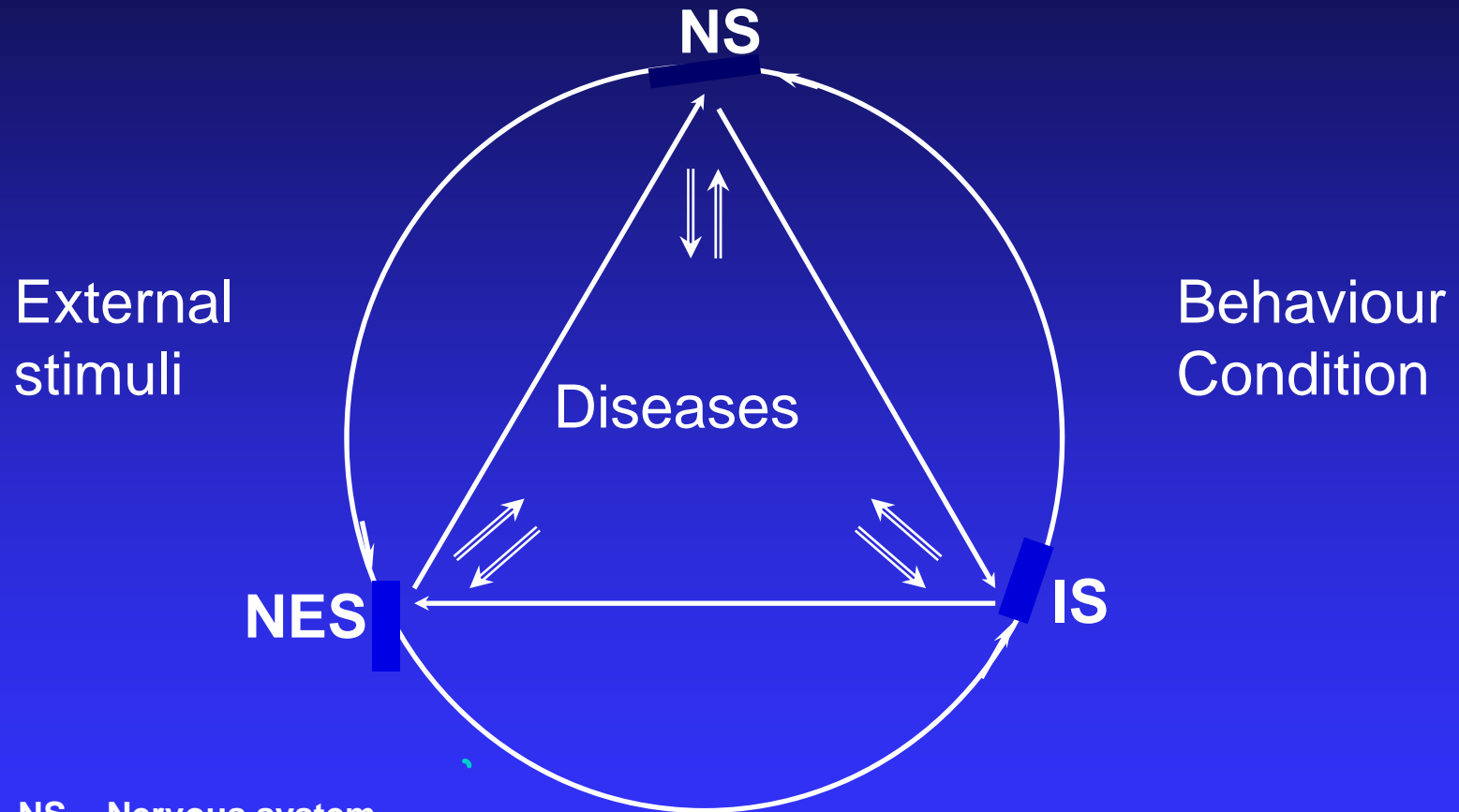
Cancer

- Conventional approach:
Cancer is regarded as a local process
- Biological approach:
Emanates from a general problem that has been present for a very long time

Conventional and Biological Cancer Treatment

■ Operation	Radical procedure
■ Radiation	Aggressive therapy
■ Chemotherapy	Immunosuppressive
■ Hormones	Side effects
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■ Biological, unconventional remedies/methods	Gentle method
	Immunostimulant
	Few side effects
	Adjuvant use

PNI - Psycho-Neuro-Immunology



NS = Nervous system
NES = Neuroendocrinal system
IS = Immune system

Advantages of Biological Healing Techniques

- Treat the whole organism
- Promote self-healing powers
- Therapy has few side effects
- Economical and ecological therapy
- Subjective improvement in condition

Treatment Levels

Life

= Σ

Material



Allopathy

Energy



Acupuncture

Information



Homoeopathy

Differences between Tumour Cells and Normal Cells

The tumour cell

- resembles embryonic cells
- is undifferentiated
- divides uncontrollably
- generates its energy through glycolysis
- accumulates lactate → burden on liver
- has forgotten how to die (apoptosis)

The Concept of Disease According to Dr. Hans-Heinrich Reckeweg

- “... diseases are biologically useful defence mechanisms ...”
- “... disease is the expression of a defensive battle by the cybernetically controlled fluid system of man (animal) against endogenous and exogenous (homo)toxins...”

Specific Preparation Groups

- Homoeopathically adjusted allopathic remedies
- Homoeopathically adjusted tissue and organ preparations
- Nosodes (cancer nosodes)
- Catalysts
- Carbonyl group compounds

Tumour Therapy of William Frederick Koch

- In cancer, the carcinogen is inseparably linked to the energy-providing and receiving mechanisms of the cell
 - **(cell fermentation)**
- The administration of free carbonyl group compounds removes the blocking substances (viruses, cancer factors)
 - **(cell oxidation)**

Groups of Antihomotoxic Preparations for Treating Tumours

- Toxin-excreting preparations
e.g. Lymphomyosot, Galium-Heel
- Preparations which activate cellular metabolism
e.g. Coenzyme comp., Ubichinon comp.
- Organ-regenerating preparations
e.g. suis-organ preparations
- Nosodes (cancer nosodes)
e.g. Carcinoma mammae-Injeel etc.

Tumours in Small Animals

Treatment regimen:

- Para-Benzochinon-Injeel (forte)
 - 3x every 10–14 days, parenterally
- Coenzyme compositum and Ubichinon compositum
 - 2x weekly, parenterally
- Galium-Heel and/or Lymphomyosot
 - daily oral dosage

Skin Tumours in Small Animals

(after Gratz)

Treatment regimen:

- Coenzyme compositum and Ubichinon compositum
- (possibly a few days later) Para-Benzochinon-Injeel (forte)
- about one week later Galium-Heel 3x 2-3 days apart
- about one week later Glyoxal compositum

Equine Sarcoid (Semimalignant Tumour)

Type I	Fibroblastic form
Type II	Verrucous form
Type III	Intact skin surface
Type IV	Ulcerated form

Treatment Regimen: Equine Sarcoid

Day	Preparation (in each case 1 ampoule, i.m.)
1, 4, 6, 9, 11, 14	Coenzyme compositum
2, 5, 7, 10, 12, 15	Ubichinon compositum
3 8 13	Glyoxal compositum

2 week break, then repeat as above

To avoid any recurrences, every 2nd day also give Lymphomyosot drops, 1-3 x 30 drops

Diagnosis and Therapy in Different Treatment Strategies

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

Problems with Cytostatic Chemotherapy (1)

- Only reaches proliferating cells
- Many treatments necessary
- Dose usually at the toxic threshold
- Myelosuppressive action
(immunosuppression)
- Monitoring of kidney and liver parameters
- Monitoring of blood parameters
(coagulation disorders)

Problems with Cytostatic Chemotherapy (2)

- Considerable general side effects (gastrointestinal, allergic and cardiac side effects, alopecia, etc.)
- Risks during handling (for pregnant women)
- Statutory provisions must be complied with (e.g. in manufacture and labelling).
- The animal keeper must be given instructions both orally and in writing.

Groups of Cytostatics (1)

- Alkylating drugs (Cyclophosphamide, chlorambucil, busulfan, melphalan)
 - Antibiotics (Doxorubicin, idarubicin, actinomycin, mitoxantrone, bleomycin)
 - Alkaloids (Vincristine, vinblastine)
 - Antimetabolites (Methotrexate, cytarabine, 5-fluorouracil (contraind. in cats, neurotox.))
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Groups of Cytostatics (2)

- Hormones (Prednisolone)
- Enzymes (L-Asparaginase)
- Miscellaneous (Cisplatin (contraind.
in cats, lung toxicity.),
carboplatin,
hydroxyurea)