



VETERINARY

Horse

DOG

Bird

CAT

COW

Veterinary Guide

-Heel

-Heel

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Veterinary Guide

5th revised English edition, December 2008

Distributed by:

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76532 Baden-Baden, Germany

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Important note

Since the Veterinary Guide is not addressed to individual countries, medication names, indications and formulas may vary from country to country. The Veterinary Guide is meant to convey general information relating to the products or ingredients referred to for information purposes only. It is the practitioner's responsibility to consult the particular package leaflet and to use this information as applicable and in a manner that is permitted in his or her respective country based on the applicable regulatory environment.

The following information is intended to heighten awareness of available health information and is not intended as a substitute for competent medical diagnosis and treatment. Decisions regarding therapeutic measures to be utilized for any particular patient are left to the sole discretion and responsibility of the health care provider. Heel or anyone connected to does not accept nor will it be liable for any medical or legal responsibility for the reliance upon or the misinterpretation or misuse of the scientific, informational and educational content of the present guide.

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Foreword

This edition of the Veterinary Guide offers an introduction to the background and use of the homeopathic Heel medications in veterinary practice. The medications are based on the principles of homotoxicology, which can fully be applied to veterinary medicine. During the past years, a great quantity of knowledge, be it from scientific studies or from use in practice, has been gathered with these medications.

In all countries now, the demand is growing for effective, long-term treatment which can cure acute and chronic diseases without subjecting the affected organism to further damage or overtaxation. It is, above all, concern regarding the problem of residual substances which has prompted the steady increase in interest in homeopathic medication, including medications which may be successfully utilized in the field of veterinary medicine. The administration of substances in small (homeopathic) doses according to the pathophysiologic or clinical-anatomical as well as the homeopathic or homotoxicologic diagnosis has in many cases contributed to great results while avoiding an additional burden to the organism or possible residues in foodstuff.

Homeopathic medication is used based on data acquired through homeopathic drug-proving on healthy humans and animals. The drug picture produced by this technique serves to determine the appropriate medication, which is then prepared and applied under observance of the Homeopathic Pharmacology, according to the Law of Similars: "Similia similibus curantur" ("Like cures like"). Particularly important aspects here include chemico-physical analysis, involuntary intoxication (studies/observations), knowledge gained through Empirical Medicine, observations of disease development, and experimental trials of substances.

Homeopathic medications provide a means of regulating the impaired function of an affected organism and reinstating its full functional capacity, without the need of lengthy convalescence. The therapist should not hesitate to employ chemo-antibiotic or substitutional measures, however, when treating subjects whose modus of bodily regulation is depleted, or in cases displaying bona fide tissue destruction, fibroid degeneration, or irreparable processes. Yet homeopathy serves as an excellent supplement to chemical therapy even in cases such as these, for homeopathic treatment provides the body with a final opportunity for self-regulation.

Carried out in harmony with nature, in accordance with natural fundamentals and interrelationships, this is truly biological therapy. Biological-homeopathic therapy concurs with the principles of consumer protection, animal protection, and environmental protection.

The homeopathic medications described in this brochure have been selected to aid your work in the everyday practice. Each medication has proven to be exceptionally

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How to Use this Guidebook

Quick Reference Guide to Medications in Veterinary Use

Description of the medications in therapeutical group order
chronic diseases, coronary circulation, dermatology, digestive system, gerontology, greater defense system, musculoskeletal, nervous and renal system, reproductive and respiratory system

Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine

By species and age (*dogs and cats, horses and cattle, foals and calves; pigs and piglets; sheep and goats, cage birds*) and according to their different forms of presentation (*ampoules for injection, tablets, drops and ointment*)

Therapeutic Index

Different pathologies in alphabetical order with their main corresponding medications in bold type, followed by others that are possibly related
Retention of secundines ... Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.
Rheumatic diseases ... Traumeel® , Zeel® , etc.

Pharmacological Index

Technical specifications of the different medications
name, composition, indications, dosage ...

Materia Medica

List of individual constituents utilized in Heel veterinary medications
Achillea millefolium ... Acidum acetylosalicylicum ...

valuable in clinical use. This representative collection provides coverage for the majority of disease-complexes encountered within the veterinary practice.

Heel medications are supplied in ampoules of 5.0, 2.2, 2.0, or 1.1 ml each. Thus rapid, sterile application of appropriate dosage is assured, a feature which is especially practical in the large-animal practice. Also available are drops in bottles of 30 or 100 ml, tablets in bottles of 50, 100, or 250, and ointments in tubes of 50 and 100 g.

We are confident you, too, will achieve excellent therapeutic results when using Heel homeopathic medications in your own practice.

Our Veterinary Medical Department would be pleased to answer any questions you may have or provide further informational material at your request.

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Quick Reference Guide to Medications in Veterinary Use

(in therapeutical group order)

The following classification has been prepared purely as a quick guideline. The most representative medications are mentioned first; in those cases where it was considered appropriate we have also included products not directly related to the therapeutic group but which may be of interest in carrying out a contributory symptomatic therapy.

Chronic diseases

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet. (page 82)

- Stimulation of blocked enzymatic systems.
- In metabolic disorders.
- Wasting diseases.

Ubichinon compositum (page 120)

- Reactivation of the blocked enzymatic systems.

Lymphomyosot N (page 101)

- Mesenchymal drainage.

Galium-Heel (N) (page 93)

- To activate the non-specific defense mechanisms, particularly in chronic diseases.

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet. (page 75)

- Inflammation. Congestion, fever.

Apis-Homaccord® (page 72)

- Edemas. Eczema.

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet. (page 117)

- Post-traumatic disorders.
- Inflammatory processes.

Coronary Circulation System

Cralonin® (page 84)

- Coronary circulation disorders. Myocardial impairment.
- Senile heart.

Cactus compositum ad us. vet. (page 77)

- Coronary circulation therapy. Coronary insufficiency.

Apis-Homaccord® (page 72)

- Localized edemas.

Drosera-Homaccord® (page 87)

- Whooping cough.

Vertigoheel® (page 122)

- Various types of nausea. Kinetosis.

Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet. (page 105)

- Gastro-intestinal and hepatic disorders, spasms, diarrhea, constipation.

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet. (page 73)

- Spasms and pains.

Spascupreel® (page 115)

- Spasms in hollow organs.

Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet. (page 121)

- Gastroenteritis.

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet. (page 74)

- Inflammation, congestion, fever.

Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet. (page 75)

- Inflammation and irritation of the biliary duct.

Carduus compositum QP ad us. vet. (page 80)

- Hepatic disorders. Meteorism, lack of appetite.

Chelidonium-Homaccord® N (page 82)

- Liver and gall bladder disorders.

Hepar comp. Heel (page 96)

- Hepatic disorders. Hepatitis, detoxicating function of the liver.

Diarrheel® SN (page 85)

- Acute and chronic diarrhea.

Gastricumeel® (page 94)

- Gastritis.

Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet. (page 110)

- Complaints of the parenchyma.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet. (page 103)

- Diseases of the mucous membranes.

Dermatology

Cutis compositum (page 84)

- Different types of skin diseases.

Cerebrum compositum N (page 82)

- Functional disorders of the epidermis.

Psorinoheel® N (page 112)

- Chronic skin diseases.

Schwef-Heel® (page 113)

- Dermatitis, especially irritant eczema.
- Pyoderma, to stimulate the defense mechanisms.

Lymphomyosot® N (page 101)

- Edemas (postoperative and post-traumatic). Lymphatic drainage.

Galium-Heel® (N) (page 93)

- Stimulates the non-specific defense mechanisms, especially in chronic diseases.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet. (page 82)

- Degenerative diseases.
- Chronic eczema.

Gerontology

"Geriatric cure", 2x/week, Duration 4–6 weeks

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.
(page 82)

- Stimulation of blocked enzymatic systems.
- In metabolic disorders.
- Wasting diseases.

Ubichinon compositum

(page 120)

- Reactivation of the blocked enzymatic systems.

Hepar comp. Heel (page 96)

- Functional disorders of the liver.

Solidago compositum ad us. vet.

(page 114)

- Disorders of the kidneys and urinary tract.

Greater Defense System

Engystol® ad us. vet. (page 90)

- To activate the non-specific defense mechanisms. Viral diseases.

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

(page 88)

- Stimulates the body's own defenses. Bacterial diseases.

Galium-Heel® (N) (page 93)

- Stimulates the non-specific defense mechanisms, especially in chronic diseases.

Lymphomyosot® N (page 101)

- Low resistance. Mesenchymal drainage.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

(page 82)

- Degenerative diseases.
- Defective enzyme functions.

Musculoskeletal System

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet. (page 117)

- Post-traumatic injuries.
- Inflammatory processes.

Zeel® ad us. vet. (page 123)

- Arthrosis. Degenerative articular complaints.

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.

(page 73)

- Spasms and painful conditions.

Spascupreel® (page 115)

- Spasms of the striated musculature.

Discus compositum ad us. vet.

(page 86)

- Disorders of the joints. Osteochondritis.

Osteoheel® S (page 108)

- Periostitis, exostosis.
- Growth disorders. Rickets.

Nervous System/Sensorical

Valerianaheel® (page 120)

- As sedative in conditions of restlessness. Kinetosis.

Cerebrum compositum N (page 81)

- Cerebral disorders.

Engystol N (page 90)

- Kinetosis caused by stress.

Vertigoheel® (page 122)

- Dizziness of various origins. Kinetosis.

Oculoheel® Eye drops (page 107)

- Conjunctivitis, dry eyes.

Renal System

Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

(page 75)

- Inflammation and irritation in the region of the urogenital tract.

Reneel® NT (page 113)

- Inflammatory diseases in the region of the urinary passages, with and without lithiasis.

Cantharis compositum ad us. vet.

(page 78)

- Renal and vesicular disorders. Cystitis, nephritis.

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.

(page 73)

- Spasms and pains.

Spascupreel® (page 115)

- Spasms in hollow organs.

Populus compositum SR (page 111)

- Disorders of the urogenital tract.
- Prostatitis.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.

(page 103)

- Diseases of the mucous membranes.

Reproductive System

Hormeel® QP ad us. vet. (page 98)

- Endocrinal dysfunction.

Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.

(page 108)

- Ovarian dysfunction.

Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.

(page 100)

- Prevention and treatment of mastitis and metritis.

Gynäcoheel® N (page 96)

- Inflammatory processes of the female genital organs.

Apis-Homaccord® (page 72)

- Localized edemas.
Mammary edemas.

Cantharis compositum ad us. vet.

(page 78)

- Irritation of the urogenital organs.
Cystitis, nephritis.

Populus compositum SR (page 111)

- Disorders of the urogenital tract.
• Prostatitis.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.

(page 113)

- Disorders of the mucous membranes.

Respiratory System

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

(page 88)

- Stimulates the body's own defenses.
Bacterial diseases.

Engystol® ad us. vet. (page 90)

- Activates the non-specific defense mechanisms. Viral diseases.

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

(page 74)

- Inflammation. Congestion, fever.

Euphorbium compositum ad us. vet.

(page 92)

- Disorders of the upper respiratory tract.

Drosera-Homaccord® (page 87)

- Whooping cough.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.

(page 103)

- Diseases of the mucous membranes.

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.

(page 73)

- Spasms and pains.

Spascupreel® (page 115)

- Muscular spasms.

Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine

In the veterinary profession it is important to know the forms of presentation and specifications of applying and storing medications, as ignorance of all or part of this may be the cause of treatment failure.

The different pharmaceutical forms set out by Heel in this guidebook are meant to convey general information relating to the products or ingredients taking into account the needs of the clinical veterinarian, for both small and large animals. It is referred to for informational purposes only, and not intended to diagnose any illness, nor is it intended to replace medical advice and practice. Heel or anyone connected to does not accept nor will it be liable for any medical or legal responsibility for the reliance upon or the misinterpretation or misuse of the scientific, informational and educational content of the present guide. It is the practitioner's responsibility to use this information as applicable and in a manner that is permitted in his or her respective country based on the applicable regulatory environment.

Table 1: Dosage of Heel medications in veterinary medicine (acute diseases)

Species	Injection/d	Tablets/d	Drops/d	Ointments
Horse and cattle	5 – 10 ml	2 – 3 x 6 – 10	2 – 3 x 30	Apply to the affected area, multiple times daily
Foal, pony and calve	5 ml	2 – 3 x 5	2 – 3 x 20	
Pig	4 – 5 ml	2 – 3 x 3	2 – 3 x 12	
Piglet	2 – 3 ml	2 – 3 x 2	2 – 3 x 10	
Sheep and goat	2 ml	2 – 3 x 2	2 – 3 x 10	
Big sized dog	3 – 4 ml	2 – 3 x 3	2 – 3 x 12	
Medium sized dog	2 ml	2 – 3 x 2	2 – 3 x 10	
Small sized dog or Cat	1 – 2 ml	2 – 3 x 1	2 – 3 x 7	
Puppy	0,5 – 1 ml	2 – 3 x 1	2 – 3 x 5	
Small pet (e. g., rabbit)	0,5 ml	1	5	
Cage birds (diluted in 10 ml drinking water)	1 – 2 ml	2 – 3 x 1	2 – 3 x 7	

Subacute or chronic conditions: the dose is given less often (once a day to once a week), but for a longer period (4–6 weeks).

Oral products (drops and tablets) have been developed on the premise that the animal's owner carries on and completes the prescribed course of treatment at home. To this end the owner has to be told that once the products have been opened they should be used up within a limited time. The use-by date should in any case be observed.

In any case of doubt about the right therapy with these oral products, e.g. in cases of a missing therapy result or reoccurrence of the previous pathology, the veterinarian should be consulted so as to achieve the best therapy possible.

The ointment compounds, of which there are only two (Traumeel® and Zeel®), are aimed at reinforcing the oral and injectable forms of presentation, in disorders of the musculoskeletal system, since their sphere of action is localised.

Finally, we refer to the **injection solutions**, which are the main instruments in the veterinarian's toolbox, as they go a long way in extending the practicability of homeopathy in veterinary medicine.

No specific storage conditions are required for the Heel medications; they should however be kept in a dry place with normal temperatures (room temperature or below) and not be exposed to direct sunlight.

Dosage

Tablets and drops

They have no intrinsic taste and it is possible to mix them with a little water without them losing their effectiveness.

It is preferable to administer them between meals. The general dosage is three times daily. In both cases one may increase the frequency of application as shock therapy in acute disorders.

In the cases of those animals where it is difficult to proceed in this way, there are alternatives. Triturated tablets mixed with a little honey can be spread on the part of the animal where it tends to lick itself, for instance on a cat's front extremities. The same procedure applies to drops. Another possibility is to inject or insert drops or tablets into a small amount of food, with horses into a piece of dry bread, carrot or apple and with cats or dogs, into a piece of cheese or meat.

Ointment

Apply multiple times daily, without strong massaging, to the affected area. If necessary an occlusive dressing may be used.

Ampoules

Heel ampoules may be used parenterally (subcutaneous, intramuscular or intravenous injection, ...), taken orally and injected to acupuncture points, either individually or combined with other Heel injection solutions. The normal dosage is 2 or 3 times a week, although in severe cases it is daily, sometimes several times a day, until there is improvement.

The advantages of an **oral application** of the ampoules, as there is no need for asepsis, are convenience and lack of complications (the customer himself can administer them), etc. With cats, the oral administration of an ampoule is often the only way for an oral treatment, as these animals do not tolerate the taste of the drops as they are an alcoholic solution. Despite the fact that the appropriate precautions and measures have to be taken for injection, this way is preferable, at least at the start of treatment, since it ensures the dosage is correct, quick and sterile.

The best known ways of injection are:

– **Intravenous:** Administered in a matter of seconds. It is the most suitable way for severe and very acute cases. Its main features are the immediate onset of action, but often also the need to repeat applications in highly acute courses.

With infusion of saline solution it is possible to add a beneficial homeopathic medicine in the same liquid or cannula. The medicine may either be mixed with the saline solution (if one wishes to maintain the effect) or administered first, right after the venoclysis (immediate effect).

Therapeutic Index

- **Subcutaneous:** Probably the least discomforting route of injection. Often preferred in all species incl. small animals. Also possible in painful areas and at the acupuncture points, often taking effect after a few minutes.
- **Intramuscular:** The onset is slower. Often preferred in farm animals.
- **Intradermal:** The suggested way when neural effects are required. Injected in nerve segments or over the affected area.
- **Local and pericapsular infiltrations:** Help to solve an important clinical problem: the treatment of continued pain associated with musculoskeletal lesions, requiring some substance with analgesic properties that may be used successively over long periods of time and has no undesirable side effects.
- **Intralesional or perifocal:** For example, on occasions before suturing one can empty the contents of the ampoule (injectable) into the surgical wound or make little papules in the edges of the incision.
- **Progressive auto-sanguis therapy:** Also known as the gradual autohemotherapy, an innovation contributed by Reckeweg to the autohematic method described by Haferkamp. Basically, one can define it as a biotherapy consisting of injecting the patient intramuscularly with his own blood combined with appropriate homeopathic remedies (see specific literature). Generally practised in chronic diseases, dermatosis and autoallergic processes.

Recommendations

The lumen or perimeter of the injecting needle may be reduced, since the vehicle of the injectable homeopathic remedies is of low viscosity. This aspect associated with the character of the substance (not irritating) means that the injection is not painful.

Antihomotoxic medication must not be mixed in the same syringe with conventional medicines. Antihomotoxic medicines should be administered first.

Heel veterinary medications

- Probiotic
- Very well tolerated. Excellent benefit-risk ratio
- No restrictions on age or length of treatment
- Treatment compatible with antibiotic therapy, antiparasite treatments, herbal medicine, oligotherapy...¹⁾

¹⁾ Heel injectables may be combined with one another in the same syringe, but not with other medicines.

A

Abomasum, displacement of the (Generally endodermal deposition phase)

Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
+ Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- In severe cases together with:
Carduus compositum QP ad us. vet.
+ Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Abortus imminens (Germinodermal degeneration phase)

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Spascupreel®

- Taken together with:
Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.
To improve endocrinal function.
Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.
With ovarian function disorders.

Abscess, tonsillar (see also Tonsillitis) (Lymphodermal inflammation phase)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Mercurius-Heel® S

Abscess of the anal gland in dogs (Mesenchymal inflammation phase)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
Mercurius-Heel® S

Abscesses (Mesenchymal inflammation phase)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Mercurius-Heel® S
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Pedal.
Cutis compositum. Interdigital.

Acanthosis nigricans (Ectodermal impregnation phase)

Cerebrum compositum N
+ Cutis compositum
+ Ubichinin compositum
Especially using progressive auto-sanguis therapy (see page 20)

Accidents, injuries (see Injuries)

Accidents, sequels to (Impregnation or degeneration phase)

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
• Taken together with:
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Hemorrhages.
Vertigoheel®. Nausea.

Acetonaemia (Hemodermal deposition phase)

Carduus compositum QP ad us. vet.
Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.
• Taken together with:
Gastricumeel®
For digestive disorders.
Hepar comp. Heel
For detoxication of the liver.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
For digestive disorders.

Acute diseases (Mainly inflammation phase)

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Cactus compositum ad us. vet.
Cralonin®
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Engystol® ad us. vet.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Populus compositum SR
Reneel® NT
Spascupreel®
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
Veratrum-Homaccord®

Acyclia (see Heat, absence of)

Acne (Ectodermal inflammation phase)

Cutis compositum
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Actinomycosis (Osteodermal deposition phase)

Osteoheel® S
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Addison's disease (Adjuvant therapy) (Neurodermal degeneration phase)

Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Galium-Heel® (N)
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
• Taken together with:
Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.
Exhaustion, cachexia.

Adenoma, prostate (Germinodermal deposition phase)

Populus compositum SR
Galium-Heel® (N)
• Taken together with:
Gastricumeel®
Stimulates intestinal peristalsis.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Stimulates intestinal peristalsis.

Adhesions (Cavodermal deposition phase)

Gastricumeel®
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Agoraphobia (Neurodermal impregnation phase)

Diarrheel® SN (see Argentum nitricum)
Valerianaheel®

Aggressive behavior from anxiety (see Anxiety)

Aggressiveness (Generally neurodermal inflammation phase)

Cerebrum compositum N
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
• Taken together with:
Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Bites when afraid.
Gastricumeel®
Bites from nervousness.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Bites from nervousness.

Albuminuria (Nephrodermal impregnation phase)

Populus compositum SR
Reneel® NT

Allergic diseases

(Impregnation phases)

Engystol® ad us. vet.

Psorinoheel® N

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

orally

Galium-Heel® (N)

Schwef-Heel®

- Taken together with:

Apis-Homaccord®

+ Engystol® ad us. vet.

+ Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

For urticant allergies and especially when using progressive auto-sanguis therapy (see page 20)

Carduus compositum QP ad us. vet.

Adjuvant therapy.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

To improve enzymatic function.

Cutis compositum

For skin complaints.

Lymphomyosot® N

Drainage of the connective tissue.

Psorinoheel® N.

For chronic dermatosis. Itching.

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

To regenerate sulphide enzymes.

Sulfur-Heel®

Itching.

Allergic skin diseases

(see Allergic diseases)

Alopecia

(see also Hair, loss of)

(Mainly ectodermal inflammation or impregnation phase)

Cerebrum compositum N

Cutis compositum

- Taken together with:

Galium-Heel® (N)

For endocrinal alopecia.

Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.

For endocrinal alopecia in females.

Psorinoheel® N

With pruritis.

Anaplasmosis

(Adjuvant therapy)

(Impregnation or hemodermal degeneration phase)

Cactus compositum ad us. vet.

Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Anemia

(see also Hemolytic anemia)

(Hemodermal impregnation or degeneration phase)

Galium-Heel® (N)

Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Anoestrus, prolonged

(see Heat, regulation of)

Anorexia

(see also Exhaustion, states of)

(Organodermal impregnation phase)

Hepar comp. Heel

+ Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

+ Ubichinon compositum

Gastricumeel®

Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:

Chelidonium-Homaccord® N

To stimulate the production of biliary acids.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet. To

improve enzyme function.

Diarrheel® SN. After diarrhea.

Echinacea compositum

For detoxication of the liver.

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

For pains.

Hepeel® N. To improve liver function.

Antenatal

(see Birth, complications with)

Antidote

(see Poisoning)

Anxiety

(see also Aggressiveness)

(General neurodermal inflammation, deposition or impregnation phases)

Cerebrum compositum N

Psorinoheel® N

- Taken together with:

Apis-Homaccord®

With nervous disorders.

Diarrheel® SN. With neurosis.

(see Argentum nitricum)

Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.

For hyperthyroidism.

Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

For melancholy.

Apathy

(see also Exhaustion, states of; Basal metabolism rhythm, to increase the)

(General neurodermal impregnation phase)

Cerebrum compositum N

- Taken together with:

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

+ Ubichinon compositum

To improve enzyme function.

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

In birds.

Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.

In females with disorders of the reproductive system.

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

For pains.

Veratrum-Homaccord® ad. us. vet.

Post-hydration.

Hepar comp. Heel

Liver problems, regulation of the metabolism.

Appetite, lack of

(see Anorexia)

Arrhythmia

(see Cardiac arrhythmia)

Arthritis

(see also Polyarthritis and Poisoning)
(Cavodermal inflammation, deposition or degenerative phases)

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.

With muscular spasms.

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

In the initial stages when joint is hot.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

For chronic cases.

Discus compositum ad us. vet.

If vertebral.

Osteoheel® S

With bone growth disorders.

Spascupreel®

With muscular spasms.

Zeel®. Chronic.

Arthrosis

(Cavodermal impregnation or degeneration phases)

Zeel® T

- *Taken together with:*
Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
With muscular spasms.
Discus compositum ad us. vet. In the knee or meniscus.
Osteoheel® S. In the cubitus.
Spascupreel®. With muscular spasms.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
When symptoms intensify.
For scapulohumeral peri-arthritis, in the hip (Morbus Perthes) and hydrarthrosis.

Articular inflammation (see Arthritis)

Ascites

(see also Diuresis, stimulation of)
(*Serodermal deposition phase*)

Apis-Homaccord®
Lymphomyosot® N

- *Taken together with:*
Cactus compositum ad us. vet.,
Cralonin®. In heart complaints.

Asthma

(see Bronchitis, emphysematous)

Atony, intestinal

(see Intestinal atony)

Atony, uterine

(*Germinodermal impregnation phase*)

Gynäcoheel® N
Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.
Especially in cases of uterine inertia.

Auditory canal, inflammation of the

(see Otitis externa)

B

Bad breath

(see Halitosis)

Balance disorders

(see also Sickness; Travel sickness;
Vomiting)
(*Neurodermal impregnation phase*)

Cerebrum compositum N
Vertigoheel®

Basal metabolism rhythm,

to increase the
(*Impregnation phases*)

Cactus compositum ad us. vet.
Cralonin®

- *Taken together with:*
Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.
Increase enzyme activity.

Behavioral disorders

(see also Aggressiveness; Nymphomania;
Onanism)
(*Neurodermal impregnation or degeneration phase*)

Cerebrum compositum N
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Valerianaheel®

Biliary, disorders

(*Organodermal impregnation or degeneration phase*)

Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Chelidonium-Homaccord® N

- *Taken together with*
Gastricumheel®
Stimulate intestinal peristalsis.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Stimulate intestinal peristalsis.

Biliary colic

(see Colics)

Biliary congestion

(*Organodermal inflammation or degeneration phase*)

Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Birth, complications with

(*Various phases*)

Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Gynäcoheel® N
Inflammation of the female genitalia.
Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.
Postnatal hormonal disorders.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
Prenatal and postnatal.

Bites

(see Wounds, treatment of)

Bladder calculus

(see Urolithiasis)

Bloat

(see Meteorism)

Bone callus, rapid formation of

(see also Bone fracture)
(*General osteodermal impregnation phase*)

Osteoheel® S

Bone fistula

(*Mainly osteodermal inflammation*)

Osteoheel® S

Bone fracture

(*Inflammation or impregnation phases of different tissues*)

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
After bone disintegration.
Osteoheel® S
For the rapid formation of a callus.

Bone spavin

(*Osteodermal deposition phase*)

Osteoheel® S
Zeel® ad us. vet.

Bradycardia

(see also Cardiac arrhythmia)
(*General hemodermal impregnation phase*)

Cactus compositum ad us. vet.
Cralonin®

Bronchial spasms

(see Bronchitis)

Bronchitis

(see also Respiratory tract, diseases of the)
(*Organodermal inflammation phase*)

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Spascupreel®

- *Taken together with:*
Drosera-Homaccord®. Spastic.
Engystol® ad us. vet. Viral origin.
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Bacterial infection.
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Recurring.
Schwef-Heel®. The tongue.
Bronchalis-Heel®.
Acute and chronic bronchitis.

Bronchitis, congestive

(see Bronchitis)

Bronchitis, emphysematous

(see also Bronchitis and Emphysema)
(*Organodermal inflammation phase*)

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.

Drosera-Homaccord®

Spascupreel®

- *Taken together with:*
Galium-Heel® (N). Chronic.
Mucosa compositum. Regeneration of the mucous membranes.

Bronchitis, spastic

(see Bronchitis)

Bronchopneumonia

(see also Respiratory tract, diseases of the)

(*Organodermal inflammation phase*)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with*
Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
With spasms.
Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Initial.
Engystol® ad us. vet. Viral.
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Chronic states.
Spascupreel®. With spasms.

Bruise

(see Injuries)

Burns

(*Ectodermal or mesenchymal inflammation or impregnation phase*)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Apis-Homaccord®. First degree.
Cactus compositum ad us. vet.
Additional coronary circulation therapy.
Cantharis compositum ad us. vet.
Second degree.
Cralonin®. Additional coronary circulation therapy.
Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
States of collapse.

Bursitis

(*Mesenchymal inflammation phase*)

Apis-Homaccord®

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

C

Cachexia

(see also Anorexia)
(*Impregnation or degeneration phases*)

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

+ Hepar comp. Heel

+ Solidago compositum ad us. vet.

+ Ubichinon compositum

Gastricumeel®

Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
In bacterial diseases.
Engystol® ad us. vet.
In viral diseases.

Calcium metabolism, disturbance of the

(see Paralysis, puerperal and Rickets)

Capillary hemorrhages

(see also Hemorrhages)

(*Hemodermal deposition, impregnation or degeneration phase*)

Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.

Carbuncles

(*Mesenchymal inflammation phase*)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Cardiac arrhythmia

(*Hemodermal deposition or impregnation phase*)

Cactus compositum ad us. vet.

Cralonin®

- *Taken together with:*
Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
For states of shock and collapse.
Chelidonium-Homaccord® N. Stimulates the production of biliary acids.
Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
In states of shock and collapse.

Cardiac decompensation

(*Hemodermal deposition or impregnation phase*)

Cactus compositum ad us. vet.

Cralonin®

Cardiac insufficiency

(*Hemodermal deposition or impregnation phase*)

Cactus compositum ad us. vet.

Cralonin®

Whenever there is no lack of cardiac glycosides.

- *Taken together with:*
Apis-Homaccord® ad us. vet. Edemas.
Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Kidney function.

Cardiotonic, postoperative or after infections

Cactus compositum ad us. vet.

Cralonin®

Catarrh

(see also Influenzal catarrh; Intestinal catarrh; Distemper; Preputial catarrh; Nephritis and Tonsillitis)
(*Lymphodermal inflammation phase*)

Gripp-Heel®

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
For the respiratory system.
Chelidonium-Homaccord® N
In the gastro-intestinal system.
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
With bacterial infection.
Engystol® ad us. vet.
Of viral origin.
Bronchalis-Heel®.
Acute and chronic bronchitis.
Gastricumeel®
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
In the gastro-intestinal tract.

Cerebral apoplexy

(*Neurodermal or hemodermal degeneration phase*)

Cerebrum compositum N

+ Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

+ Ubichinon compositum

- Taken together with:
Apis-Homaccord®. Edemas.
Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Associated with inflammation.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
Post-trauma.

Cerebral circulation problems
(see Circulatory disorders)

Cerebral concussion
(see Commotio cerebri)

Cerebral congestion
(Neurodermal inflammation or degeneration phase)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Cerebral dysfunction
(see also Aggressiveness)
(Neurodermal impregnation or degeneration phase)

Cerebrum compositum N
Arteria-Heel®

Cerebral hemorrhage
(Hemodermal or neurodermal degeneration phase)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Cerebral irritation, states of
(see Collapse, states of)

Cerebral edema
(Mesenchymal deposition phase)

Apis-Homaccord®
Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Chafe mark, abrasion
(see Ulcers)

Cholangitis
(see also Colics)
(Organodermal inflammation phase)

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Chelidonium-Homaccord® N
Spascupreel®

- Taken together with:
Gastricumeel®
Gastro-intestinal regulation.
Hepar comp. Heel
As constitutional treatment.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Gastro-intestinal regulation.

Cholecystitis
(see Cholangitis; Colic)

Chronic diseases
(see also Arthrosis; Skin diseases of varying etiology; Degenerative diseases)
(Impregnation and degeneration phase)

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.
+ Ubichinon compositum
Psorinoheel® N
Schwef-Heel®

- Taken together with:
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Bacterial.
Engystol® ad us. vet. Viral.
Galium-Heel® (N)
Stimulates the non-specific defense mechanisms in chronic diseases.

Chronic renal insufficiency
Solidago compositum ad us. vet.
+ Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.
+ Ubichinon compositum
+ Hepar comp. Heel

Circulation, collapse of
(see Collapse, states of)

Circulatory disorders
(see also Cardiac insufficiency)

Arteria-Heel®
Cralonin®
Cactus compositum ad us. vet.

Cirrhosis of the liver
(Adjuvant therapy)
(Organodermal impregnation or degeneration phase)

Galium-Heel® (N)
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Carduus compositum QP ad us. vet.
Liver drainage.
Chelidonium-Homaccord® N
In hepatitis.
Hepar comp. Heel
In convalescence.
Ubichinon compositum
Degenerative disease.

COB (Chronic obstructive bronchitis)

Engystol® ad us. vet. (every two days)
Bronchalis-Heel® (daily)
• Taken together with:
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Regulation of dyscrinia.

Coccidiosis
(Adjuvant therapy)
(Endodermal inflammation phase)

Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
+ Veratrum-Homaccord ad us. vet.

Colibacillosis
(Adjuvant therapy)
(Endodermal inflammation phase)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
+ Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Colic
(Inflammation or impregnation phase of various kinds, mainly endodermal)

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Spascupreel®

- Taken together with:
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Regulation of gastro-intestinal movement.
Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Catarrh.
Chelidonium-Homaccord® N
Hepatobiliary therapy.
Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.
Follow-up treatment.
Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.
With enterogenous self-intoxication.
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Regeneration of the mucous membranes.
Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
With liquid diarrhea.

Colic, biliary
(see Cholangitis; Colic)

Colic, renal
(see Renal colic)

Colienterotoxaemia
(Endodermal inflammation phase)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet
Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Apis-Homaccord®. With edemas.
Cactus compositum ad us. vet.
Cardiotonic.
Cralonin®. Cardiotonic.
Gastricumeel®
Regulates gastro-intestinal movement.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Regulates gastro-intestinal movement.

Collapse, states of

(Ectodermal or hemodermal impregnation or degeneration phases)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Cactus compositum ad us. vet.
Cardiotonic.
Cralonin®. Cardiotonic.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
Traumatism.

Collapse, states of; Phlebitis

(Hemodermal or neurodermal deposition, impregnation or degeneration phase)

Cactus compositum ad us. vet.
Cralonin®

- *Taken together with:*
Cerebrum compositum N. Cerebral.
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Hemorrhages.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
Post-traumatic.

Commotio cerebri

(Neurodermal impregnation phase)

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Cerebrum compositum N

With behavioral problems.
Vertigoheel®. With sickness.

Complex, MMA

(see MMA syndrome)

Concretions, urinary

(see Urolithiasis)

Concussion, cerebral

(see Commotio cerebri)

Conjunctivitis

(Ectodermal inflammation phase)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Topically: Oculoheel® Eye Drops

- *Taken together with:*
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
In recuperation.

Constipation

(Endodermal deposition phase)

Gastricumeel®
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Spasms.
Chelidonium-Homaccord® N
Disorders of the liver function.
Hepar comp. Heel. Liver disorders.
Spascupreel®. Spasms.

Constitutional

(Depending on the pathogenetic symptoms of the medicine)

Gastricumeel®
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Schwef-Heel®

Continuous egg laying, birds

Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.

Convalescence, prolonged

(Impregnation phase)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Cactus compositum ad us. vet.
Cardiotonic.
Cralonin®. Cardiotonic.

Coprostase

(see Constipation)

Cornea, opacity of the

(Ectodermal inflammation, deposition or impregnation phase)

Galium-Heel® (N)
Lymphomyosot® N
Ubichinon compositum

Corneal ulcer

(Ectodermal inflammation phase)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Coronary circulation disorders

(see Circulatory disorders)

Coronary insufficiency

(see Cardiac insufficiency)

Cough

(Mainly endodermal inflammation or impregnation phase)

Engystol® ad us. vet.
+ Bronchalis-Heel
Drosera-Homaccord®

- *Taken together with:*
Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Convulsive.
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Chronic.
Schwef-Heel®. Irritating.
Spascupreel®. Convulsive.

Cough, kennel

(Various phases)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Drosera-Homaccord®
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Engystol® ad us. vet.
+ Phosphor-Homaccord ad us. vet.

Count, high cell

(see also Mammary gland; Mastitis)
(Ectodermal inflammation phase)

Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.
Traumeel LT/T ad us. vet.

Crop, inflammation of the

(see Ingluvitis)

Cushing's syndrome

(Ectodermal or mesenchymal degeneration phase)

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.
+ Galium-Heel® (N)
+ Ubichinon compositum
Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.
Lymphomyosot® N

- *Taken together with:*
Apis-Homaccord®
In case of edema.
Cutis compositum
Stimulates skin functions.
Galium-Heel® (N)
Stimulates the non-specific defense mechanisms in chronic diseases.

Cycle, functional disorders of

(see Heat, regulation of)

Cyst, follicular

(see Heat, regulation of)

Cystitis

(see also Nymphomania; Onanism;
Prostatitis)
(*Nephrodermal inflammation phase*)

Cantharis compositum ad us. vet. Reneel® NT

- *Taken together with:*
Apis-Homaccord®. Catarrhal.
Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Initial stage.
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Bacterial infection.
Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.
In females.
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Regeneration of mucous membranes.
Populus compositum SR
Associated with prostatic hypertrophy.

Cystopyelitis

(see Cystitis)

Cyst, sebaceous

(*According to localisation, various
deposition phases*)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet. Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

D

Decubitus ulcer

(*Ectodermal possibly mesenchymal
inflammation or degeneration phases*)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet. Cutis compositum Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Defense, stimulation of the endogenous

(*Mesenchymal inflammation phase*)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet. Engystol® ad us. vet.

Galium-Heel® (N)

- *Taken together with:*
Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.
Septicemia.
Lymphomyosot® N
Mesenchymal drainage.
Psorinoheel® N
Chronic skin diseases.

Degenerative diseases

(*see also Arthrosis; Chronic diseases*)
(*Degeneration phase in various tissues*)

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet. + Ubichinon compositum

Dentition

(to strengthen dentition)

Osteoheel® S

- *Taken together with:*
Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Dentition disorder.

Dentition, change of

(see Dentition)

Dermatitis

(see also Pyoderma; Pododermatitis)
(*Ectodermal inflammation phase*)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet. Schwef-Heel®

- *Taken together with:*
Apis-Homaccord®
Acute allergies.
Cerebrum compositum N
With alopecia.
Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.
Enzyme regeneration.
Cutis compositum
Consolidation therapy.
Engystol® ad us. vet.
Stimulates the organic defenses.
Psorinoheel® N
Purges the terrain in chronic irritant
forms.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
Acute allergies.
Sulfur-Heel®. Itching.

Dermatomycosis

(Adjuvant therapy)
(*Ectodermal inflammation phase*)

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet. Cutis compositum Echinacea compositum ad us. vet. Engystol® ad us. vet.

Dermatoses

(see Skin diseases of varying etiology;
Dermatitis)

Diabetes

(Adjuvant therapy)
(*Organodermal or sympathodermal
impregnation or degeneration phase*)

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet. Ubichinon compositum

Diarrhea

(*Is in general an advantageous
excretion phase and should not be
retoxically inhibited*)

Diarrheel® SN

Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Spasmodic.
Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Dentition.
Chelidonium-Homaccord® N
Of hepatic origin.
Gastricumeel®. Dietetic.
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Persistent.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Dietetic.
Spascupreel®
Spasmodic.

Diathesis, exudative

(*Lymphodermal inflammation or
deposition phase, possibly ectodermal
inflammation phase; skin affections*)

Lymphomyosot® N

- *Taken together with:*
Populus compositum SR. Uric.

Dictyocaulus viviparus,

protostrongylosis, metastrongylosis
(Adjuvant therapy)
(*Deposition phase*)

Apis-Homaccord®

Digestive disorders

(see also Colic; Diarrhea; Dyspepsia;
Gastroenteritis; Meteorism; Gastric and
duodenal ulcer)
(*Endodermal inflammation, impregna-
tion or degeneration phase*)

Gastricumeel®

Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Spasms.
Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Colic.
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Bacterial infections.
Engystol® ad us. vet. Viral origin.
Mucosa compositum.
Regeneration of mucous membranes.
Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Watery diarrhea.
Leptandra compositum
Pancreatic disorders.

Disc disease

(*Mesenchymal deposition or degeneration phase*)

Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Zeel® ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Muscular spasms.
Gastricumeel®. Constipation.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Constipation.
Spascupreel®.
Muscular spasms.

Discopathy

(see Disc disease)

Disease, Addison's

(see Addison's disease)

Dislocations

(see Subluxations)

Disorders, circulatory

(see Circulatory disorders)

Disorders, fertility

(see Heat, regulation of)

Disorders of the brain function

(see Cerebral dysfunction)

Displacement of the fourth stomach

(see Abomasum, displacement of the)

Distemper

(Initial stage)

(see Myoclonus)

(*Initially impregnation phase*)

Engystol® ad us. vet.

+ Gripp-Heel®

- *Taken together with:*
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
In recuperation.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Disorders of the gastro-intestinal tract.
Cerebrum compositum N
Spasms.
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
To stimulate defenses.
Gastricumeel®
Disorders of the gastro-intestinal tract.

Distortions

(see Subluxations)

Diuresis, stimulation of

Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Populus compositum SR

Reneel® NT

Solidago compositum ad us. vet.

Dysentery

(see Diarrhea)

Dyspepsia

(*Endodermal inflammation phase*)

Gastricumeel®

Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Chelidonium-Homaccord® N

Dysphagia

(see also Tonsillitis)

(*Endodermal inflammation phase*)

Gastricumeel®

Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Spasms.
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Ganglion hypertrophy.
Galium-Heel® (N)
Stimulates the non-specific defense mechanisms in chronic diseases.
Lymphomyosot® N
Mesenchymal drainage.
Spascupreel®. Spasms.

Dysplasia of the hip

(*Osteodermal deposition, impregnation or degeneration phase*)

Zeel® ad us. vet.

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Osteoheel® S

- *Taken together with:*
Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.
Stimulates enzyme functions.

Dyspnea

(see Respiratory tract, diseases of the)

Dystocia

(see Birth, complications with)

E

Eclampsia

(Adjuvant therapy)

(*Nephrodermal or neurodermal impregnation or degeneration phase*)

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.

Spascupreel®

- *Taken together with:*
Apis-Homaccord®
Cerebral edema.

Eczema

(see also Skin diseases of varying

etiology; Dermatitis)

(*Ectodermal inflammation phase*)

Sulfur-Heel®

Cutis compositum

Schwef-Heel®

- *Taken together with:*
Apis-Homaccord®. Irritant.
Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.
Dry, squameous.
Hepar comp. Heel
Stimulates the liver function.
Psorinoheel® N. Chronic.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
Interdigital, especially in winter.

Edema

(see also Cerebral edema; Pulmonary

edema)

(*Mesenchymal deposition phase*)

Apis-Homaccord®

Galium-Heel® (N)

Lymphomyosot® N

- *Taken together with:*
Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
In urinary disorders.

Cactus compositum ad us. vet.
Coronary circulation disorders.
Cralonin®
Coronary circulation disorders.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet. Renal.
Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
States of collapse.

Emphysema

(Adjuvant therapy)
(Organodermal impregnation phase)

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.

Drosera-Homaccord®

Galium-Heel® (N)

Spascupreel®

- Taken together with:
Apis-Homaccord®
Allergic.
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.

Encephalitis

(Adjuvant therapy)
(Neurodermal inflammation phase)

Apis-Homaccord®

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Cerebrum compositum N
Consolidation therapy.

Endocarditis

(Hemodermal inflammation phase)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Cactus compositum ad us. vet.

Cralonin®

Endometritis

(see Metritis)

Enteritis through enterovirus or parvovirus

(see Parvovirus, enteritis through)

Eosinophilic granuloma (cats)

Galium-Heel® (N)

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Ubichinon compositum

Glyoxal compositum

Epileptiform conditions

(see also Cardiac insufficiency;
Collapse, states of; Encephalitis;
Spasms; Helminthiasis; Hepatitis)
(Neurodermal degeneration phase)

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Galium-Heel® (N)

Spascupreel®

- Taken together with:
Cerebrum compositum N
Central vegetative control.
Schwef-Heel®. Reactive agent.

Epistaxis

(see Hemorrhages)

Epulis

(Orodermal inflammation-deposition phase)

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

+ Galium-Heel® (N)

+ Lymphomyosot® N

+ Ubichinon compositum

Erysipelas

(Ectodermal and mesenchymal inflammation phase)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

Exanthema

(Ectodermal inflammation phase,
developed from the impregnation phase)

Apis-Homaccord®

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Galium-Heel® (N)

- Taken together with:
Cutis compositum
Stimulates skin function.
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Stimulates the defenses.
Engystol® ad us. vet.
Stimulates the defenses.
Schwef-Heef®. Irritating.

Excitation, conditions of

(see Nervousness)

Exhaustion, states of

(see also Circulatory disorders)
(Neurodermal impregnation phase)

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Galium-Heel® (N)

- Taken together with:
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
For birds.
Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.
In females.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
For pains.
Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Subsequent to dehydration.

Exostosis

(Osteodermal deposition phase)

Osteoheel® S

- Taken together with:
Galium-Heel® (N). Reactivates enzymes.
Lymphomyosot® N. Drainage.
Zeel® ad us. vet. In joints.

Exploration, rectal

(see Palpation or rectal exploration,
spasms during)

F

False pregnancy

(Ectodermal excretion phase)

Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.

Gynäcoheel® N

- Taken together with:
Apis-Homaccord®
Mammarian edema.
Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.
Disorders of the female genitalia.

Fatigue

(Impregnation phase of various tissues)

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Through sunstroke.
Cactus compositum ad us. vet.
Circulatory origin, also after transportation.
Galium-Heel® (N)
Retoxication phases, iatrogenic.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
Muscular strain.

Fatty degeneration of organs

(Degeneration phase)

Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Fertility, disturbances of

(see Heat, regulation of)

Fever

(Mainly mesenchymal inflammation phase)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

Engystol® ad us. vet.

Galium-Heel® (N)

- *Taken together with:*
Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Initial stages and heat-induced.
Cactus compositum ad us. vet.
Cralonin®
Adjuvant coronary circulation therapy.
Hepar comp. Heel
After treatment with antibiotics.
Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.
In female reproductive tract problems.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
After strain.

Fever, milk

(see Paralysis, puerperal)

Fibroma

(*Mesenchymal or ectodermal deposition or dedifferentiation phase*)

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.
Galium-Heel® (N)
Lymphomyosot® N

Fistula, bone

(see Bone fistula)

Fistula, perianal

(see Perianal fistula)

Fistular suppurations

(*Mesenchymal inflammation phase*)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Fistula, suppurating

(see Fistular suppurations)

Flatulence

(see Meteorism)

Foreign bodies in the digestive system

(*Initially trigger off an endodermal inflammation phase*)

(Surgical intervention if necessary!)

Gastricumeel®

Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- Taken together with
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
In postoperative pharmacological treatment.

Furunculosis

(*Ectodermal inflammation phase*)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
To stimulate the defense system.
Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.
Long-lasting.
Psorinoheel® N. Serious chronic.
Mercurius-Heel® S. Suppurations.

G

Gastric and duodenal ulcer

(*Endodermal inflammation or impregnation phase*)

Gastricumeel®

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Atropinum compositum ad us. vet. In the event of gastro-intestinal spasms.
Chelidonium-Homaccord® N
For detoxication of the liver.
Spascupreel®
In the event of gastro-intestinal spasms.

Gastric function, normalizing

(see Gastritis)

Gastritis

(*Endodermal inflammation phase*)

Gastricumeel®

Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Diarrheel® SN. With diarrhea.
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
In recuperation.

Gastroenteritis

(see also Diarrhea;
Digestive disorders)

(*Endodermal inflammation phase*)

Diarrheel® SN

Gastricumeel®

Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
With spasms.
Chelidonium-Homaccord® N
With liver disorders.
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
In infectious diseases.
Engystol® ad us. vet.
Epidemic in dogs.
Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.
With diarrhea containing blood.
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
In recuperation.
Spascupreel®. With spasms.

Geriatrics in small animals

(see Senility, symptoms of)

Gingival hemorrhage

(*Orodermal inflammation phase*)

Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Gingivitis

(*Orodermal inflammation phase*)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
In infections.
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
In recuperation.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
To stimulate ingestion.

Glaucoma

(*Ectodermal or mesenchymal inflammation phase*)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Glomerulonephritis

(*Nephrodermal inflammation, impregnation or degeneration phase*)

Solidago compositum ad us. vet.
Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Populus compositum SR
Reneel® NT

- *Taken together with:*
Apis-Homaccord®. Edemas.
Lymphomyosot® N. Drainage.

Gonitis

(see Arthritis)

Greasy pig syndrome

(see MMA syndrome)

Guttural pouch, disease of

Euphorbium compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.

H

Hair, brittle

(Various phases)

Hepar comp. Heel

Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Hair, loss of

(Mainly ectodermal inflammation or impregnation phase)

Cerebrum compositum N

Cutis compositum

- Taken together with:
Gynäcoheel® N. Postnatal.
Hepar comp. Heel
Stimulates detoxication of the liver.
Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.
Endocrinal. Postpartal.
Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.
Endocrinal.
Psorinoheel® N. With pruritus.
Schwef-Heel®. Reactive medication.

Hair, tangled

(Various phases)

Psorinoheel® N

Schwef-Heel®

Halitosis

(see also Dentition; Stomatitis;
Gastritis; Chronic renal insufficiency;
Gingivitis and Gingival hemorrhage)
(Attributable to various phases)

Gastricumeel®

Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Hepeel® N

Heat, absence of

(see also Heat, regulation of)
(*Germinodermal deposition or
impregnation phase*)

Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.

Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Degenerative processes.

Heat, regulation of

(see also Heat, absence of, Silent heat,
Nymphomania)
(*Germinodermal impregnation or
degeneration phase*)

Gynäcoheel® N

Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.

Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.

- Taken together with
Apis-Homaccord®. Edemas.
Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.
Turbid secretions.

Helminthiasis

(For purging animal terrain, in the
event of)
(*Endodermal deposition phase*)

Gastricumeel®

Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Atropinum compositum ad us. vet. In
the event of spasms.
Carduus compositum QP ad us. vet.
Ancylostomiasis in cats.
Cerebrum compositum N
Nervous symptoms caused by worms.
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
In worming.

Spascupreel®

In the event of spasms.

Valerianaheel®

Nervous symptoms caused by worms.

Hematomas

(see also Injuries)

(*Hemodermal or mesenchymal
deposition phase*)

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Hematoma, aural

(see also Otitis externa)

(*Hemodermal or mesenchymal
deposition phase*)

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Hematuria

(*Hemodermal impregnation phase*)

Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Reneel® NT

Solidago compositum ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Spasms.
Cantharis compositum ad us. vet.
With irritation of the urinary tract.
Populus compositum SR
Kidney disorders.
Spascupreel®. Spasms.
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Chronic irritation of the bladder.

Hemolactia

(see Mammary gland)

Hemolytic anemia

(*Hemodermal impregnation or
degeneration phase*)

Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.

Hemoptysis

(Adjuvant therapy)

(see also Cardiac insufficiency;
Helminthiasis; Respiratory tract,
diseases of the)
(*Hemodermal impregnation or
degeneration phase*)

Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Hemorrhage brought

on by physical effort
(see Hemorrhages)

Hemorrhage of the bladder

(*Hemodermal impregnation or
degeneration phase*)

Cantharis compositum ad us. vet.

Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Urolithiasis.
Populus compositum SR
Cystitis. Prostatitis.
Reneel® NT. Urolithiasis.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
Blood extravasations.

Hemorrhages

(Adjuvant therapy)

(see also Cerebral hemorrhage)
(*Hemodermal impregnation or
degeneration phase*)

Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Arterial and capillary.
Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.
Venous.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
Of traumatic origin.

Hepatic function, stimulation of

(Various organodermal phases)

Carduus compositum QP ad us. vet.

Chelidonium-Homaccord® N

Hepar comp. Heel

- Taken together with:

Gastricumeel®

Disorders of the intestinal passage.

Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Disorders of the intestinal passage.

Hepatitis

(Adjuvant therapy)

(see also Liver function, disorders of)

(Organodermal inflammation or impregnation phase)

Carduus compositum QP ad us. vet.

Chelidonium-Homaccord® N

Hepar comp. Heel

- Taken together with:

Engystol® ad us. vet. Viral.

Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.

Suppurative, in cattle.

Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Chronic.

Hepatobiliary disorders

(see Biliary, disorders; Liver function, disorders of)

(Organodermal impregnation or degeneration phase)

Chelidonium-Homaccord® N

Hepar comp. Heel

Hepatomegaly

(see also Fatty degeneration)

(Organodermal inflammation or impregnation phase)

Carduus compositum QP ad us. vet.

Hepar comp. Heel

Horses, shoeing

(An osteodermal inflammation phase may be produced)

Osteoheel® S

Zeel® ad us. vet.

Hydrarthrosis

(see Arthrosis)

Hyperexcitability

(see Nervousness)

Hyperthermia

(see Fever)

Hypocalcaemia

(see Paralysis, puerperal)

Icterus

(see also Anemia; Liver function, disorders of)

(Organodermal impregnation phase)

Carduus compositum QP ad us. vet.

Chelidonium-Homaccord® N

Hepar comp. Heel

- Taken together with:

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

+ Ubichinon compositum

Increase of enzyme activity.

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

Liver disorders of bacterial etiology

Engystol® ad us. vet.

Liver disorders of viral etiology.

Ileus

(Also post-operative)

(Endodermal impregnation reaction)

Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Chelidonium-Homaccord® N

Gastricumeel®

Immunostimulation

(see Defense, stimulation of the endogenous)

Incontinentia urinae

(see also Nervousness; Urinary incontinence)

(Musculodermal or neurodermal impregnation or degeneration phase)

Solidago compositum ad us. vet.

Cantharis compositum ad us. vet.

Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Reneel® NT

Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.

(in females)

- Taken together with:

Cerebrum compositum N.

Neurovegetative dystonia.

Populus compositum SR.

Concomitant prostate complaints.

Indigestion

(see Digestive disorders)

Inertia uteri

(see Atony, uterine)

Infection, viral

(Impregnation phase)

Engystol® ad us. vet.

- Taken together with

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

Influenza or catarrh.

Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.

In horses, cows, cats.

Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

With tendency to collapse.

Inflammation

(Inflammation phase)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:

Apis-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Depending on stage of inflammation.

Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Biliary and urinary passages.

Cantharis compositum ad us. vet.

In the urogenital tract.

Chelidonium-Homaccord® N

Hepatic.

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

With bacterial infection.

Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.

Very advanced.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet. Serous and mucous membranes.

Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Chronic.

Populus compositum SR. Prostate.

Reneel® NT. Urinary passages.

Gripp-Heel®

Infection of the respiratory tract.

Inflammation of the bladder

(see Cystitis)

Influenza

(see Influenzal catarrh; Influenza, bovine)

Influenzal catarrh

(Mesenchymal inflammation phase)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

Engystol® ad us. vet.

Euphorbium compositum ad us. vet.

Gripp-Heel®

Influenza, bovine

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

Engystol® ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Initial stage.

Influenza in piglets

(see Piglets, influenza in)

Ingluvitis

(Inflammation of the crop)

(*Endodermal inflammation phase*)

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

+ Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.

+ Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Injuries

(see also Wounds, treatment of)

(*Inflammation phase*)

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Cutis compositum
Plantar injuries.
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
With risk of infection.
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
With petechial hemorrhages.

Insect bites and stings

(*Initially ectodermal inflammation phase*)

Apis-Homaccord®

Lymphomyosot® N

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Insemination, artificial

Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.

Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Spasms during examination.
Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.
Metritis.
Spascupreel®
Spasms during examination.

Insufficiency, cardiac

(see Cardiac insufficiency)

Insufficiency, circulatory

(see also Circulatory disorders)

(*Hemodermal deposition or impregnation phase*)

Cactus compositum ad us. vet.

Cralonin®

Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Interdigital whitlow

(see Abscesses)

Intervertebral disc prolapse

(*Mainly neurodermal impregnation or degeneration phase*)

Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Treatment of spasms and pain.
Cerebrum compositum N
After remission of acute symptoms.
Gastricumeel®
Regulation of intestinal movement.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Regulation of intestinal movement.
Spascupreel®
Treatment of spasms.

Intestinal atony

(see also Constipation; Megacolon)

(*Mainly endodermal deposition or impregnation phase*)

Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Gastricumeel®

- *Taken together with:*
Diarrheel® SN. If there is meteorism.

Intestinal catarrh

(*Endodermal inflammation phase*)

Diarrheel® SN

Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Gastricumeel®
To regulate the gastro-intestinal passage.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
To regulate the gastro-intestinal passage.
Schwef-Heel®
Chronic.
Valerianaheel®
Through fear.
Vertigoheel®
After travelling.

Intestinal colic

(see Colic)

Intestinal stasis

(see also Constipation)

(*Mainly endodermal deposition phase*)

Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Gastricumeel®

- *Taken together with:*
Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
With spasms.
Chelidonium-Homaccord® N
Alternating with diarrhea.
Spascupreel®. With spasms.

Intestinal tenesmus

(*Mainly endodermal impregnation phase*)

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.

Spascupreel®

- *Taken together with:*
Gastricumeel®
To regulate the gastro-intestinal passage.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet. To regulate the gastro-intestinal passage.

Iron deficiency

(Adjuvant therapy)

(*Hemodermal impregnation or degeneration phase*)

Galium-Heel® (N)

Itching

(see also Skin diseases of varying

etiology; Dermatitis; Urticaria)

(*Ectodermal inflammation or impregnation phase*)

Cutis compositum N

+ Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Psorinoheel® N

Schwef-Heel®

Sulfur-Heel®

J

Jealousy

(As an emotional behavior disorder)
(see also Aggressiveness)
(*Neurodermal impregnation phase*)

Valerianaheel®

Joints, complaints of

(see also Arthritis; Arthrosis and Osteochondritis)
(*Inflammatory, traumatic and degenerative diseases of the joints*)

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Zeel® ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Discus compositum ad us. vet.
If vertebral.

Joints, inflammation

(see Arthritis)

Joints, rheumatism

(see Rheumatism of the joints)

K

Keratitis, infectious

(*Ectodermal inflammation or impregnation phase*)

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.
+ Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
+ Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Especially using progressive auto-sanguis therapy (see page 20)

Kinetosis

(see Balance disorders; Travel sickness; Vomiting)

L

Lack of appetite

(see Anorexia)

Laminitis

(*Mainly hemodermal inflammation or impregnation phase*)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Apis-Homaccord®

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Hepar comp. Heel
Stimulates detoxication of the liver.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Regulates toxic influences.
Zeel® ad us. vet. In chronic cases.

Laryngeal catarrh

(see also Catarrh)
(*Endodermal inflammation phase*)

Gripp-Heel®

Euphorbium compositum ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Drosera-Homaccord®
Persistent, irritating cough.

Laryngeal wheezing in horses

(*Endodermal impregnation phase*)

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Laryngitis

(see also Respiratory tract, diseases of the)
(*Endodermal inflammation phase*)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Drosera-Homaccord®

Euphorbium compositum ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Infectious.

Leptospirosis

(Adjuvant therapy)
(*Organodermal and nephrodermal inflammation-degeneration phase*)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

Engystol® ad us. vet.

Hepar comp. Heel

Leucosis, feline

(Adjuvant therapy)

Engystol® ad us. vet.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Ubichinon compositum

Galium-Heel® (N)

Lymphomyosot® N

Limp

(see Running, disorders of)

Lip sores

(*Orodermal inflammation phase*)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

Engystol® ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Gastricumeel®. For anorexia.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
In anorexia cases.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
If there are wounds.

Liver function, disorders of

(see also Cirrhosis of the liver; Hepatitis; Icterus; Poisoning)
(*Organodermal impregnation or degeneration phase*)

Carduus compositum QP ad us. vet.

Chelidonium-Homaccord® N

Hepar comp. Heel

- *Taken together with:*
Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.
With odorless diarrhea.
Gastricumeel®
Disorders of the intestinal passage.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Disorders of the intestinal passage.
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Chronic.

Lumbago

(Myoglobinuria)
(*Musculodermal degeneration phase*)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.

Spascupreel®

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Renal-suprarenal stimulation.

Luxations

(see Subluxations)

Lymphangitis

(*Lymphodermal inflammation phase*)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Lymphomyosot® (N)

Apis-Homaccord®

- *Taken together with:*
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet. In the event of septic manifestations.

M

Mastopathy

(see also Papillary canal, injuries to; Count, high cell; Tumors; Udder, injuries to the)
(Various ectodermal or mesenchymal phases)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
In recuperation and catarrh.
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
In chronic processes, high cell count and hematomalactia.

Mammary edema

(see Mastitis)

Mammary tumors

(see Tumors)

Mange

(Adjuvant therapy)
(Ectodermal inflammation phase)

Psorinoheel® N
Schwef-Heel®

- *Taken together with:*
Cutis compositum
Stimulates the skin's defenses.
Engystol® ad us. vet.
On account of its sulphur content.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
Associated with purulent complications.

Massage, treatment after training or physical strain

(see also Tendinitis and tendovaginitis)

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Osteoheel® S
In the rehabilitation of bone lesions.

Mastitis

(see also Mammary gland; MMA syndrome)
(Ectodermal or mesenchymal inflammation phase)

Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Apis-Homaccord®
With mammary edema.
Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Acute, large swelling.
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Infectious.
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Chronic.

Mammary gland

(see Mastopathy)

Maxillae, bone swelling and exostosis

(see Exostosis)

Megacolon

(see also Intestinal atony)

Lymphomyosot® N

Meningitis

(see Encephalitis)

Metabolism disorders

Carduus compositum QP ad us. vet.
Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.
Hepar comp. Heel

- *Taken together with:*
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Infectious diseases.
Gastricumeel®
Stimulates the gastro-intestinal passage.
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Chronic diseases.

Meteorism

(Endodermal deposition phase)

Gastricumeel®
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Diarrheel® SN
With diarrhea.
Hepar comp. Heel. Stimulates detoxication of the liver.
Leptandra compositum
Pancreatic disorders.

Metritis

(see also MMA syndrome)
(Germinodermal inflammation phase)

Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.
Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.
Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Apis-Homaccord®. Chronic.
Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Acute.
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
With fever.
Gynäcoheel® N
Inflammation of the genitalia.
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.

In recuperation.
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Bleeding.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
Anti-suppurative effect.

Micturition, disorders

(see Incontinentia urinae)

Middle ear, inflammation of

(see Otitis media)

MMA syndrome

(Inflammation phase)

Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet. In the event of food poisoning.

Morbus Perthes

(see Arthrosis)

Moulting disorders

(Impregnation or degeneration phases)

Cutis compositum
+ Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.
Psorinoheel® N

Mount, natural

(see Heat, regulation of)

Muscle strain

(see Massage, treatment after training or physical strain)

Muscular rheumatism

(see also Rheumatic diseases)
(Musculodermal inflammation or impregnation phase)

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Spascupreel®. Spasms
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
In the nape.

Myatrophy in calves

(Mainly musculodermal impregnation or degeneration phase)

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet. Spascupreel®**Mycosis**

(Adjuvant internal therapy)
(Ectodermal or mesenchymal inflammation or degeneration phase)

Cutis compositum Schwef-Heel® Sulfur-Heel Psorinoheel® N**Myocarditis**

(see Circulatory disorders)

Myoclonus

(Musculodermal impregnation or degeneration phase)

Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Spasm therapy.

Myoglobinuria paralytica equi

(see Lumbago)

Myositis eosinophila

(Mainly musculodermal inflammation phase)

Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet. Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.**N****Nail disorders****Cutis compositum**

- Taken together with:
Schwef-Heel®. In dogs.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
With wounds.

Nails

(see Nail disorders)

Nasal discharge

(Rhinorrhoea)
(see also Catarrh; Rhinitis;
Rhinotracheitis, feline)
(Orodermal inflammation phase)

Euphorbium compositum ad us. vet. Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.**Necrosis, avascular**

(Morbus Perthes)
(see Arthrosis)

Nephritis

(see also Nephrosis)
(Nephrodermal inflammation phase)

Solidago compositum ad us. vet. Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet. Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet. Reneel® NT

- Taken together with:
Apis-Homaccord®. Edemas.
Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
With painful spasms.
Cantharis compositum ad us. vet.
Irritation of the genito-urinary tract.
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
To stimulate the defenses.

Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.
In females.
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
With hematuria.
Populus compositum SR
Recurring.
Schwef-Heel®. In cats.
Spascupreel®
With painful spasms.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
With hematuria.

Nephrolithiasis

(see Urolithiasis)

Nephrosis

(see also Nephritis)
(Nephrodermal impregnation or degeneration phase)

Solidago compositum ad us. vet. Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet. Ubichinon compositum Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Apis-Homaccord®. With edemas.
Populus compositum SR
Associated with prostatitis. Stimulates secretion.

Nervousness

(see also Nymphomania; Onanism)
(Mainly neurodermal impregnation or degeneration phase)

Cerebrum compositum N Valerianaheel®

- Taken together with:
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Constitutional medicine.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet. For pain.

Neuralgia

(Neurodermal impregnation phase)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet. Spascupreel®

- Taken together with:
Discus compositum ad us. vet.
Vertebrogenic.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet. Traumatic.
Valerianaheel®
Sedative in states of restlessness.

Neurosis

(Neurodermal impregnation or degeneration phase)

Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.**Non-specific stimulation of the defense**

(see Defense, stimulation of the endogenous)

Nymphomania

(see also Vaginitis)
(Mainly germinodermal impregnation or degeneration phase)

- Gynäcoheel® N
Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.
- Taken together with:
Cantharis compositum ad us. vet.
Irritation of the urogenital tract.
Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.
Ovarian disorders, ovarian cysts.
Valerianaheel®
Sedative in states of restlessness.

O

Omphalitis

(Inflammation phases)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Omphalophlebitis

(see Omphalitis)

Onanism

(see also Cystitis)

(Mainly impregnation or degeneration phases)

Cerebrum compositum N
Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Cantharis compositum ad us. vet.
Irritation of the urogenital tract.
Valerianaheel®
Sedative in states of restlessness.

Ophthalmopathy

(see Conjunctivitis; Cornea, opacity of the; Corneal ulcer; Vitreous body, opacity of the; Glaucoma; Keratitis, infectious)

Orchitis

(Germinodermal inflammation phase)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Infectious.
Engystol® ad us. vet. Viral.

Osteoarthritis

(see Arthrosis)

Osteochondritis

(see also Disc disease)
(Mesenchymal deposition or degeneration phase)

Discus compositum ad us. vet.
Osteoheel® S
Zeel® ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Lymphomyosot® N
Mesenchymal drainage.

Osteomalacia

(Osteodermal degeneration phase)

Galium-Heel® (N)
Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.
Osteoheel® S

- Taken together with:
Zeel® ad us. vet.
In osteodegenerative forms.

Osteomyelitis

(Adjuvant therapy)
(Osteodermal inflammation phase)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- Especially using progressive auto-sanguis therapy (see page 20)
- Taken together with:
Discus compositum ad us. vet.
In convalescence.

Otalgia

(see also Otitis externa; Otitis media)
(Endodermal and neurodermal impregnation phase)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Othematoma

(see Hematoma, aural)

Otitis externa

(Ectodermal inflammation phase)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Psorinoheel® N. Chronic.
Schwef-Heel®. Of allergic origin.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
With wounds and exudative.

Otitis media

(Adjuvant therapy)
(see also Poisoning; Otitis externa)
(Endodermal inflammation phase)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Euphorbium compositum ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Infectious.

Ovarian cysts

(Germinodermal deposition phase)

Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.

Ovarian hypoplasia

(see Heat, regulation of)

P

Pain

(Impregnation phase)

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Spascupreel®
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Valerianaheel®
Sedative in states of restlessness.

Palpation or rectal exploration, spasms during

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Spascupreel®

Pancreatitis, chronic

(Organodermal inflammation, possibly impregnation or degeneration phase)

Chelidonium-Homaccord® N
Diarrheel® SN
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Gastricumheel®
Gastroenteric disorders.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Gastroenteric disorders.
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Pancreatic atrophy.

Panleucopenia, feline

(as palliatives in)
(Impregnation phase)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Engystol® ad us. vet.
Galium-Heel® (N)

- Taken together with:
Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Localised inflammation.
Gastricumheel®

Disorders in the gastro-intestinal tract.
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
In recuperation.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Disorders in the gastro-intestinal tract.
Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Diarrhea.

Panosteitis

(see also Osteomyelitis)
(*Osteodermal inflammation phase*)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Osteoheel® S

Papillary canal, injuries to

(*Initially ectodermal and mesenchymal inflammation phase*)

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Papillomatosis, viral

(*Ectodermal impregnation phase*)

Engystol® ad us. vet.

+ Ubichinon compositum
Psorinoheel® N

- *Taken together with*
Galium-Heel® (N)
To stimulate non-specific defense mechanisms.

Para-immunity, inducing

(see Defense, stimulation of the endogenous)

Paralysis

(*Neurodermal impregnation or degeneration phase*)

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Cerebrum compositum N
Following distemper and epileptic fits.

Gastricumeel®
Spasms in dogs.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Spastic paralysis in dogs.

Paralysis of the bladder

(After an accident)
(*Neurodermal impregnation or degeneration phase*)

Discus compositum ad us. vet.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Paralysis of the shoulder in horses

(*Neurodermal impregnation phase*)

Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Paralysis, puerperal

(*Neurodermal impregnation phase*)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Spastic paresis.
Cactus compositum ad us. vet.
Coronary circulation disorders.
Carduus compositum QP ad us. vet.
Liver function disorders.
Chelidonium-Homaccord® N
Liver function disorders.
Cralonin®
Coronary circulation disorders.
Hepar comp. Heel
To stimulate detoxication of the liver.
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Constitutional therapy.
Spascupreel®. Spastic paresis.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
For animals that have fallen, fatigue, physical strain.

Parapoxvirus, infection by

(see Warts)

Paresis, postnatal

(see Paralysis, puerperal)

Parvovirus, enteritis through

(*Initially impregnation phase*)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

Engystol® ad us. vet.

Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Cactus compositum ad us. vet.
Coronary circulation therapy.
Cralonin®
Coronary circulation therapy.
Gastricumeel®
Disorders of the digestive system.
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
In recuperation.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Disorders of the digestive system.

Pediatrics in small animals

(see Defense, stimulation of the endogenous; False pregnancy; Vaccination, reactions to)

Pemphigus vulgaris

(see also Skin diseases of varying etiology)

(*Endodermal inflammation-degeneration phase*)

Lymphomyosot® N

Perianal fistula

(*Usually mesenchymal inflammation phase*)

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Perianal glands, inflammation of the

(*Mesenchymal inflammation phase*)

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with*
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Stimulates the defenses.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Regulates the intestinal passage.

Periarthritis, scapulothoracic

(see Arthritis)

Pericarditis

(*Hemodermal inflammation phase*)

Apis-Homaccord®

Belladonna-Homaccord ad us. vet.

Cactus compositum ad us. vet.

Cralonin®

Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.

Periostitis

(*Osteodermal inflammation-deposition phase*)

Osteoheel® S

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Localised inflammation.
Discus compositum ad us. vet.
Bone demetabolism.

Pharyngitis

(see Tonsillitis)

Phlebitis

(*Hemodermal inflammation phase*)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Phlegmon

(Mesenchymal inflammation phase)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
Mercurius-Heel® S

- Taken together with:
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Stimulates the defenses.
Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.
Risk of septicemia.

Photosensitivity

(Ectodermal inflammation phase)

Chelidonium-Homaccord® N
Hepar comp. Heel
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Piglets, influenza in

(Mesenchymal inflammation phase)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Engystol® ad us. vet.

Plantar injuries

(see Injuries)

Pleurisy

(see Respiratory tract, diseases of the)
(Serodermal inflammation phase)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Drosera-Homaccord®

- Taken together with:
Apis-Homaccord®. In cattle.

Pneumonia

(see Respiratory tract, diseases of the)

Pododermatitis

(Ectodermal inflammation phase)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Poisoning

(Adjuvant therapy)

(Mainly impregnation phases, possibly degeneration phases, too)

Gastricumeel®

Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet. After treatment with corticosteroids.
Chelidonium-Homaccord® N
To regulate liver function.
Diarrheel® SN. With diarrhea.
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
After treatment with corticosteroids.
Engystol® ad us. vet.
After treatment with corticosteroids.
Hepar comp. Heel
Stimulates detoxication of the liver.
Lymphomyosot® N
Mesenchymal drainage.
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
After lesions in the mucous membranes.
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Diathesis of hemorrhage and parenchymal complaints.
Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
With diarrhea.
Vertigoheel®. Sickness and dizziness.
In otitis, too.

Poisoning, sweet clover

(see Sweet clover, poisoning by)

Polyarthritits

(Cavodermal inflammation phase)

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Infectious.
Zeel® ad us. vet. Senile.

Posthitis of the glands

(see Preputial catarrh)

Postoperative treatment

(Pre-operative and postoperative)
(Inflammation phases)

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Gastricumeel®. Flatulence.
Vomiting ingesta. Intestinal obstruction and constipation.

Postoperative wounds

(see Wounds, treatment of)

Preputial catarrh

(see also Onanism)

(Germinodermal inflammation phase)

Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Chronic.

Prolapsus recti

(Mucodermal deposition phase)

Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Consolidation therapy.

Prostate adenoma

(see Adenoma, prostate)

Prostatic hypertrophy

(Germinodermal deposition phase)

Populus compositum SR
Galium-Heel® (N)

- Taken together with:
Gastricumeel®
Stimulates intestinal peristalsis.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Stimulates intestinal peristalsis.

Prostatitis

(see also Cystitis; Onanism)
(Germinodermal inflammation phase)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Populus compositum SR

- Taken together with:
Galium-Heel® (N)
Stimulates the non-specific defense mechanisms in chronic diseases.
Gastricumeel®
Regulates intestinal movement.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Regulates intestinal movement.

Pruritus

(see Itching; Urticaria)

Pseudogestation

(see False pregnancy)

Pseudopregnancy

(see False pregnancy)

Pterophagia

(Possibly neurodermal impregnation or degeneration phase)

Cerebrum compositum N
Cutis compositum
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Puerperal diseases

(see Metritis; Paralysis, puerperal;
Retention of secundines)

Pulmonary inflammation

(see Respiratory tract, diseases of the)

Pulmonary edema

(Adjuvant therapy)

(*Hemodermal degeneration or organodermal deposition phase*)

Apis-Homaccord®

Cactus compositum ad us. vet.

Cralonin®

Pus, presence of

(see Fistular suppurations)

Pustulae

(see Dermatitis; Vaccination, pustules in)

Pyelitis

(see Nephritis)

Pyelonephritis

(see Nephritis)

Pylorospasm

(see Spasms)

Pyoderma

(see also Skin diseases of varying etiology; Dermatitis)

(*Ectodermal inflammation phase*)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

Psorinoheel® N

Schwef-Heel®

• *Taken together with:*

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Altered enzyme systems.

+ Cutis compositum

To stimulate skin function.

+ Hepar comp. Heel

Stimulates detoxication of the liver.

+ Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Acute disorders. Especially using progressive auto-sanguis therapy (see page 20)

Pyometra

(*Germinodermal inflammation phase*)

(Dogs: if surgery is not applicable)

Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.

• *Taken together with:*

Cantharis compositum ad us. vet.

Irritation of the female genital tract.

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

Stimulates the defense mechanisms.

Gynäcoheel® N

Inflammation of the female genital tract.

Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.

Hormonal disorders.

Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.

Hormonal dysfunctions.

R

Ranula

(*Endodermal inflammation phase*)

Schwef-Heel®

Reconvalescence, delay in

(*Mainly impregnation phase*)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Rectal exploration or palpation, spasms during

(see Palpation or rectal exploration, spasms during)

Regeneration, therapy for general

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

Engystol® ad us. vet.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Rehabilitation

(see Massage, treatment after training or physical strain)

Renal and vesicular catarrh

(*Nephrodermal inflammation phase*)

Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Populus compositum SR

Reneel® NT

• *Taken together with:*

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.

Spasms.

Renal colic

(*Nephrodermal inflammation or impregnation phase*)

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.

Spascupreel®

• *Taken together with:*

Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Complaints in the urogenital tract.

Populus compositum SR

Disorders of the urogenital tract.

Prostatitis.

Reneel® NT

Inflammatory diseases of the urinary tract, with or without lithiasis.

Renal edema

(see Edema)

Respiratory tract, diseases of the

(see also Bronchopneumonia;

Bronchitis)

(*Various organodermal phases*)

Drosera-Homaccord®

Euphorbium compositum ad us. vet.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.

• *Taken together with:*

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.

Spasmodic cough.

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Localised inflammation.

Cactus compositum ad us. vet.

Additional coronary circulation therapy.

Cralonin®

Additional coronary circulation therapy.

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

Bacterial.

Engystol® ad us. vet. Viral.

Lymphomyosot® N Drainage.

Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

In chronic forms.

Spascupreel®. Spasmodic cough.

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Painful inhalation.

Retching

(see Spasms)

Retention of secundines

(*Mainly germinodermal phase*)

Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.

Retention of urine

(see Urine, retention of)

Rheumatic diseases

(see also Joints, complaints of;

Arthrosis; Muscular rheumatism;

Rheumatism of the joints)

(*Cavodermal deposition, possibly impregnation or inflammation phase*)

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
Zeel® ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Muscular spasms.
Spascupreel®. Muscular spasms.

Rheumatism of the joints

(see also Joints, complaints of;
Arthrosis; Rheumatic diseases)

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
+ Zeel® ad us. vet.
Osteoheel® S

Rhinitis

(see also Sinusitis)
(*Orodermal inflammation phase*)

Euphorbium compositum ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Chronic and purulent.
Engystol® ad us. vet. Stimulation of the non-specific anti-viral defense mechanisms.
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
In recuperation.

Rhinorrhoea

(see Catarrh; Nasal discharge; Rhinitis;
Rhinotracheitis, feline)

Rhinotracheitis, feline

(*Orodermal and endodermal inflammation phase*)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Drosera-Homaccord®
Euphorbium compositum ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Stimulation of non-specific defense mechanisms.
Engystol® ad us. vet.
Stimulation of non-specific anti-viral mechanisms.
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
In recuperation.

Rhinotracheitis, infectious bovine

(Adjuvant therapy)
(*Orodermal and endodermal phase*)

Engystol® ad us. vet.
Drosera-Homaccord®
Euphorbium compositum ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Inflammation of the upper respiratory tract.
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Stimulation of defense mechanisms.
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
In recuperation.

Rickets

(*Osteodermal impregnation and degeneration phase*)

Gastricumeel®
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Osteoheel® S
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Muscular spasms.
Spascupreel®. Muscular spasms.

Rumen, disorders of

(see Meteorism; Rumen, overloading of)

Rumen, overloading of

(*Endodermal phases*)

Chelidonium-Homaccord® N
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Rumen, tympanitic

(see Meteorism)

Running, disorders of

(Various phases of various tissues)

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
Zeel® ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Muscular spasms.
Cerebrum compositum N
Nervous disorders affecting the brain.
Discus compositum ad us. vet. Lesions to the lumbar vertebra.
Spascupreel®. Muscular spasms.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.
Cutis compositum

Scapulohumeral periarthrit

(see Arthritis)

Scratches, wounds caused by

(see Wounds, treatment of)

Seborrhea

(*Ectodermal excretion or inflammation phase*)

Schwef-Heel®

Secundines, retention of

(see Retention of secundines)

Sedation

Valerianaheel®

Senile heart

(see Senility, symptoms of)

Senility, symptoms of

(see also Intestinal atony; Muscular rheumatism; Rheumatism of the joints)
(*Deposition or impregnation phases*)

Cerebrum compositum N
Cactus compositum ad us. vet.
Cralonin®

- *Taken together with:*
Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.
In cage animals.
Gastricumeel®
Regulation of the intestinal movement.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Regulation of the intestinal movement.
Osteoheel® S. Bone disorders.

S

Sac, abscess of the anal

(see Abscess of the anal gland in dogs)

Saddle-sores

(Various inflammation phases)

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Salmonellosis

(Adjuvant therapy)
(*Endodermal inflammation phase*)

Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Sarcoidosis

(*Dedifferentiation phase*)

Sepsis

(Hemodermal inflammation phase)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Cactus compositum ad us. vet.
Coronary circulation therapy.
Cralonin®. Coronary circulation therapy.

Sexual hyperexcitation

(see Nymphomania; Onanism)

Shock, symptoms of post-traumatic

(Sympathodermal impregnation or degeneration phases)

Cactus compositum ad us. vet.
Cralonin®
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Shoulder, paralysis of the

(see Paralysis)

Silent heat

(see also Heat, regulation of)
(Germinodermal impregnation phase)

Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.
Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.

Sinusitis

(see also Rhinitis)
(Orodermal inflammation phase)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Euphorbium compositum ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Stimulation of the non-specific defense mechanisms.

Engystol® ad us. vet.
Stimulation of the defense mechanisms against viral diseases.

Skin diseases of varying etiology

(see also Allergic diseases; Dermatitis)
(Ectodermal deposition or impregnation phase)

Cutis compositum
Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.
Psorinoheel® N

Schwef-Heel®

- *Taken together with:*
Apis-Homaccord®. Edemas.
Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Localised inflammation.
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Infections.
Galium-Heel® (N)
Stimulates non-specific defense mechanisms in chronic diseases.
Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.
Mesenchymal drainage.
Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.
Hormonal origin.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet. Wounds.

Skin efflorescence

(Ectodermal deposition phase)

Cutis compositum

Slipped disc

(see Intervertebral disc prolapse)

Spasmodic states

(see Spasms)

Spasms

(see also Epileptiform conditions;

Palpation or rectal exploration, spasms during)
(Neurodermal impregnation phase)

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Spascupreel®

- *Taken together with:*
Cantharis compositum ad us. vet.
In the urinary system.
Chelidonium-Homaccord® N
Disorders of the liver function.
Drosera-Homaccord®
In the respiratory system and the pylorus in dogs.
Gastricumeel®
In the digestive system.
Hepar comp. Heel
Liver disorders.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
In the digestive system.
Reneel® NT
In the urinary system.

Spondylarthritis

(Osteodermal deposition phase)

Discus compositum ad us. vet.
Osteoheel® S
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
Zeel® ad us. vet.

Steatosis

(see Fatty degeneration)

Stimulation of the endogenous defense

(see Defense, stimulation of the endogenous)

Stomatitis

(see also Uremia)
(Orodermal inflammation phase)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Acute.
Engystol® ad us. vet. Viral.
Mercurius-Heel® S. Gingivitis.

Stress

(see Fatigue)

Stye

(Ectodermal inflammation or deposition phase)

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Subluxations

(Mesenchymal inflammation phase)

Zeel® ad us. vet.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Muscle spasms.
Osteoheel® S
With injury to the periosteum.
Spascupreel®. Muscle spasms.

Sunburn

(see Collapse, states of)

Sunstroke

(see Collapse, states of)

Sweet clover, poisoning by

(Mainly hemodermal impregnation phases, possibly degeneration phases)

Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

T

Tachycardia

(Hemodermal impregnation phase)

Cactus compositum ad us. vet.

Cralonin®

- Taken together with:
Valerianaheel®
Sedative in states of restlessness.

Talocrural hydrarthrosis

(see Arthrosis)

Tendinitis and tendovaginitis

(Musculodermal or cavodermal, possibly osteodermal inflammation phase)

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Zeel® ad us. vet.

Tenesmus, intestinal

(see Intestinal tenesmus)

Tenesmus of the bladder

(see Tenesmus of the urinary system)

Tenesmus of the urinary system

(Mucodermal impregnation phase)

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.

Cantharis compositum ad us. vet.

Reneel® NT

Spascupreel®

Tetany

(see Paralysis, puerperal)

Tetany in rabbits

(Endodermal impregnation or degeneration phase)

Cralonin®

Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Third eyelid, inflammation of

(see Conjunctivitis)

Tibia, pain in

(Mainly osteodermal inflammation phase)

Osteoheel® S

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Constitutional therapy.

Tic, convulsive

(Neurodermal impregnation phase)

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.

Cerebrum compositum N

Spascupreel®

- Taken together with:
Valerianaheel®
Sedative in states of restlessness.

Tonsillar abscess

(see Abscess, tonsillar)

Tonsillar hypertrophy

(see Tonsillitis)

Tonsillitis

(Lymphodermal inflammation phase)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Apis-Homaccord®
In dogs and cats.
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Infectious.

Euphorbium compositum ad us. vet.

With concomitant flashes of infection, paranasal, etc.

Lymphomyosot® N

Mesenchymal drainage.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.

Chronic.

Psorinoheel® N

Recurring.

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

In abscesses.

Toxoplasmosis

(Adjuvant therapy)

(Hemodermal or neurodermal impregnation phase)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Galium-Heel® (N)

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Stimulation of the defenses.
Engystol® ad us. vet.
Stimulation of the defenses.
Lymphomyosot® N
Mesenchymal drainage.

Tracheitis

(Endodermal inflammation phase)

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Drosera-Homaccord®

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

- Taken together with:
Hepar comp. Heel
In croupal cough.
Lymphomyosot® N
Mesenchymal drainage.
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
In recuperation.

Travel sickness

(see also Balance disorders; Vomiting)
(Neurodermal impregnation phase)

Vertigoheel®

- Taken together with:
Engystol® ad us. vet. If stress is the problem.
Gastricumeel®
In the event of vomiting and diarrhea.
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet. In the event of vomiting and diarrhea.
Valerianaheel®
Sedative in states of restlessness.

Trichomoniasis

(Adjuvant therapy)

(Inflammation phases)

Apis-Homaccord®

Trichophytosis

(Adjuvant therapy)

(Inflammation phases)

Cutis compositum

Engystol® ad us. vet.

Tumors

(Dedifferentiation phase)

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

+ Ubichinon compositum

Galium-Heel® (N)

Lymphomyosot® N

Tympany

(see Meteorism)

U

Udder, injuries to the

(see also Mammary gland; Mastitis)
(Initially inflammation phases)

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Ulcers

(Inflammation phases)

Cutis compositum

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Ulcus corneae

(see Corneal ulcer)

Ulcus duodeni et ventriculi

(see Gastric and duodenal ulcer)

Uremia

(see also Stomatitis; Vomiting)
(Nephrodermal degeneration phases)

Solidago compositum ad us. vet.

+ Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

+ Ubichinon compositum

Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Galium-Heel® (N)

Populus compositum SR

Reneel® NT

- *Taken together with:*
Apis-Homaccord®. With edemas.
Chelidonium-Homaccord® N
For detoxication of the liver.
Lymphomyosot® N
Mesenchymal drainage.

Urinary incontinence

(Endocrinal origin)
(Nephrodermal impregnation or degeneration phase)

Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.

Urine, blood in the

(see Hematuria)

Urine, retention of

(Various phases of various tissues)

Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Populus compositum SR

Reneel® NT

Urolithiasis

(see also Cystitis)
(Nephrodermal deposition phase)

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.

Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

(long-term treatment)

Reneel® NT

Spascupreel®

- *Taken together with:*
Cantharis compositum ad us. vet.
Irritation in the urogenital system.
Populus compositum SR
In the event of miction disorders.

Urticaria

(see also Itching)
(Ectodermal impregnation phase)

Apis-Homaccord®

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Uterine atony

(see Atony, uterine)

V

Vaccination, pustules in

(Inflammation phases)

Engystol® ad us. vet.

Vaccination, reactions to

(Inflammation phases)

Engystol® ad us. vet.

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet. In the event of fever and for the stimulation of non-specific defense mechanisms.

Vaginal prolapse, recurring

Gynäcoheel® N

Vaginitis

(see also Nymphomania)
(Germinodermal inflammation phase)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

Gynäcoheel® N

- *Taken together with:*
Cantharis compositum ad us. vet.
Irritation of the urogenital tract.
Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.
Hormonal regulation.
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
In recuperation.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
In the event of wounds.

Vertigo

(see also Otitis media)
(Neurodermal impregnation phase)

Vertigoheel®

- *Taken together with:*
Cactus compositum ad us. vet.
In vertigo of circulatory origin.

Cralonin®

In vertigo of circulatory origin.

Viral diseases

(see Infection, viral)

Vitreous body, opacity of the

(Ectodermal or mesenchymal deposition phase)

Galium-Heel® (N)

Lymphomyosot® N

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Vomiting (without organic findings)

(see also Digestive disorders; Balance disorders; Spasms; Uremia; Travel sickness)
(Endodermal excretion phase)

Gastricumeel®

Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Spasm therapy.
Chelidonium-Homaccord® N
In biliary vomiting.
Schwef-Heel®. Chronic.
Spascupreel®. Spasm therapy.
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
In the event of cerebral excitement.
Vertigoheel®. When sitting up.

Vulvovaginitis, pustular, infectious

(Germinodermal inflammation phase)
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

Gynäcoheel® N

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Cantharis compositum ad us. vet.
Irritation of the urogenital tract.

W

Warts

(Ectodermal deposition phase)

Engystol® ad us. vet.

+ Ubichinon compositum

Galium-Heel® (N)

Psorinoheel® N

Wounds, treatment of

(Impregnation or inflammation phase)

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

- *Taken together with:*
Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.
Postoperative or septic.

Apis-Homaccord®

Injection Solution 1.1 ml

Composition:

1 ampoule of 1.1 ml (1.1 g) contains: Apis mellifica D4, Apis mellifica D10, Apis mellifica D30, Apis mellifica D200, Apis mellifica D1000 1.1 mg each; Apisinum D8, Apisinum D30, Scilla D4, Scilla D10, Scilla D30 2.75 mg each; Kalium stibyltartaricum D4, Kalium stibyltartaricum D10, Kalium stibyltartaricum D30, Kalium stibyltartaricum D200 4.4 mg each.

Indications:

Edema. Pustular and bullous eczema, cerebral irritability.

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: Hypersensitivity reactions (or even anaphylactic reactions) may occur in isolated instances on the i.v. administration of foreign proteins in a concentration higher than D10.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Packs containing 10 or 50 ampoules of 1.1 ml each.

Arteria-Heel®

Drops

Composition:

100 g cont.: Secale cornutum D4, Viscum album D4, Barium iodatum D6, Arnica montana D12 10g each; Solanum nigrum D4, Tabacum D8, Phosphorus D8 20g each. Contains 35 vol.-% alcohol.

Indications:

Peripheral circulatory disorders.

Contraindications: Do not use in thyroid conditions without seeking medical advice. Viscum album containing medications shall not be used in cases where allergies to mistletoe preparations are known to exist, in case of chronic granulomatous diseases

and auto-immunopathies, and in case of hyperthyreosis with an unbalanced metabolic condition.

Acute inflammatory and highly feverish disorders resp.: The treatment should be interrupted until the inflammatory symptoms have disappeared.

Side effects: None known.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Drop bottles containing 30 and 100 ml.

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.

Injection Solution 5.0 ml

Composition:

1 ampoule of 5.0 ml (= 5 g) contains: Atropinum sulfuricum D4 500 mg; Cuprum aceticum D4 100 mg; Citrullus colocynthis D4 100 mg; Veratrum album D4 100 mg; Acidum arsenicosum D6 100 mg; Lytta vesicatoria D6 100 mg; Bryonia D4 100 mg.

Indications:

Spasms of smooth muscled hollow organs, gastrointestinal colic, renal colic, spastic cough.

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: Hypersensitivity reactions (or even anaphylactic reactions) may occur in isolated instances on the i.v. administration of foreign proteins in a concentration higher than D10.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Waiting period: None.

Instructions for use, route and duration of administration:

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet. is to be administered by s.c. or i.v. injection.

According to species, the daily single dosage is as follows:

Horse, cattle, swine:	5 ml
Piglet:	2–3 ml
Sheep, goat:	2 ml
Large dog:	3–4 ml
Medium dog:	2 ml
Small dog, cat:	1–2 ml
Puppy:	0.5–1 ml
Small pets:	0.5 ml

In cases with acute symptoms, the indicated dosage can be repeated once after a period of 6 hours.

Protect from direct sunlight.

Do not store above 25 °C.

Package sizes:

Packs containing 5 or 50 ampoules of 5.0 ml each.

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Injection Solution 5.0 ml

Composition:

1 ampoule of 5.0 ml contains: Atropa bella-donna D4 0.025 ml; Atropa bella-donna D10 0.025 ml; Atropa bella-donna D30 0.025 ml; Atropa bella-donna D200 0.025 ml; Atropa bella-donna D1000 0.025 ml; Echinacea D10 0.025 ml; Echinacea D30 0.025 ml; Echinacea D200 0.025 ml.

Indications:

Diseases in the hyperemic stage, congestions and inflammatory-hyperemic processes, e. g. bronchitis, pneumonia, mastitis, phlegmons, furuncles, eczemas, acute metritis, sinusitis, external otitis, cerebral irritability (sunstroke).

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: None known.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Waiting period: None.

Instructions for use, route and duration of administration:

Belladonna-Homaccord ad us. vet. is to be administered by s.c., i.m. or i.v. injection.

According to species, the single dosage is as follows:

Horse, cattle, swine:	5 ml
Piglet:	2–3 ml
Sheep, goat:	2 ml
Large dog:	3–4 ml
Medium dog:	2 ml
Small dog, cat:	1–2 ml
Puppy:	0.5–1 ml
Small pets:	0,5 ml

If necessary, depending on the severity of the case, the indicated dosage is to be repeated after 24 hours.

For long-term treatment of chronic affections or those with tendencies to recur, the indicated single dosage can be administered at 4-day intervals.

Package sizes:

Packs containing 5 or 50 ampoules of 5.0 ml each.

Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Injection Solution 5.0 ml

Berberis-Homaccord®

Injection Solution 1.1 ml
Drops

Composition:

Berberis-Homaccord ad us. vet. injection solution: 1 ampoule of 5.0 ml contains: Berberis vulgaris D4 0.02 ml; Berberis vulgaris D10 0.02 ml; Berberis vulgaris D30 0.02 ml; Berberis vulgaris D200 0.02 ml; Citrullus colocynthis D4 0.015 ml; Citrullus colocynthis D10 0.015 ml; Citrullus colocynthis D30 0.015 ml; Citrullus colocynthis D200 0.015 ml; Veratrum album D5 0.015 ml; Veratrum album D10 0.015 ml; Veratrum album D30 0.015 ml; Veratrum album D200 0.015 ml.

Berberis-Homaccord injection solution: 1 ampoule of 1.1 ml (1.1 g) contains: Berberis vulgaris D4 4.4 mg; Berberis vulgaris D10 4.4 mg; Berberis vulgaris D30 4.4 mg; Berberis vulgaris D200 4.4 mg; Citrullus colocynthis D4 3.3 mg; Citrullus colocynthis D10 3.3 mg; Citrullus colocynthis D30 3.3 mg; Citrullus colocynthis D200 3.3 mg; Veratrum album D5 3.3 mg; Veratrum album D10 3.3 mg; Veratrum album D30 3.3 mg; Veratrum album D200 3.3 mg.

Berberis-Homaccord drops: 100 g cont.: Berberis vulgaris D2, Berberis vulgaris D10,

Berberis vulgaris D30, Berberis vulgaris D200 0.4 g each; Citrullus colocynthis D2, Citrullus colocynthis D10, Citrullus colocynthis D30, Citrullus colocynthis D200, Veratrum album D3, Veratrum album D10, Veratrum album D30, Veratrum album D200 0.3 g each. Contains 35 vol.-% alcohol.

Indications:

Irritability and inflammation (with/without concretions) in the urogenital tract and the bile duct.

Contraindications: First trimester of pregnancy.

Side effects: None known.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Waiting period: None.

Instructions for use, route and duration of administration:

Berberis-Homaccord ad us. vet. is to be administered by s.c., i.m. or i.v. injection.

According to species, the single dosage is as follows:

Horse, cattle, swine:	5 ml
Piglet:	2–3 ml
Sheep, goat:	2 ml
Large dog:	3–4 ml
Medium dog:	2 ml
Small dog, cat:	1–2 ml
Puppy:	0.5–1 ml
Small pets:	0.5 ml

If necessary, depending on the severity of the case, the indicated dosage is to be repeated after 24 hours.

For long-term treatment of chronic affections or those with tendencies to recur, the indicated single dosage can be administered at 4-day intervals.

Dosage:

Berberis-Homaccord injection solution 1.1 ml, Berberis-Homaccord drops:
See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Berberis-Homaccord ad us. vet. injection solution: Packs containing 5 or 50 ampoules of 5.0 ml each.

Berberis-Homaccord injection solution: Packs containing 10 or 50 ampoules of 1.1 ml each.

Berberis-Homaccord drops: Drop bottles containing 30 and 100 ml.

Bronchalis-Heel®

Tablets

Composition:

1 tablet cont.: Atropa belladonna D4, Sticta D4, Kalium stibyltartaricum D4, Kreosotum D5, Ipecacuanha D4, Lobelia inflata D4 30 mg each; Hyoscyamus niger D4, Bryonia cretica D4 60 mg each.

Indications:

Bronchitis, especially chronic catarrh.

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: Phenol allergy.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Packs containing 50 and 250 tablets.

Cactus compositum ad us. vet.

Injection Solution 5.0 ml

Composition:

1 ampoule of 5.0 ml contains: Cactus D3 0.05 ml; Crataegus D2 0.05 ml; Glonoinum D5 0.03 ml; Kalium carbonicum D5 0.05 ml; Spigelia anthelmia D5 0.05 ml.

Indications:

Disorders of heart and circulation, coronary insufficiency, endocarditis, myocarditis, pericarditis, supportive to heart and circulatory functions in septic and febrile processes.

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: None known.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Waiting period: None.

Instructions for use, route and duration of administration:

Cactus compositum ad us. vet. is to be administered by s.c., i.m. or i.v. injection.

According to species, the single dosage is as follows:

Horse, cattle, swine:	5 ml
Piglet:	2–3 ml
Sheep, goat:	2 ml
Large dog:	3–4 ml
Medium dog:	2 ml
Small dog, cat:	1–2 ml
Puppy:	0.5–1 ml
Small pets:	0.5 ml

If necessary, depending on the severity of the case, the indicated dosage is to be repeated after 3–4 hours.

For long-term treatment of chronic affections, the indicated single dosage can be administered at intervals of 2–3 days.

Package sizes:

Packs containing 5 or 50 ampoules of 5.0 ml each.

Cantharis compositum ad us. vet.

Injection Solution 5.0 ml

Composition:

1 ampoule of 5.0 ml contains: Cantharis D4 0.05 ml; Arsenicum album D4 0.05 ml; Hepar sulfuris D6 0.05 ml; Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni D6 0.05 ml.

Indications:

Affections of the uriniferous tract, acute and chronic inflammations of the renal pelvis and the bladder (cystitis, cystopyelitis), bleedings in kidneys and bladder, straining (bladder tenesmus).

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: Hypersensitivity reactions (or even anaphylactic reactions) may occur in isolated instances on the i.v. administration of foreign proteins in a concentration higher than D10. Hypersalivation may occur after administration, in which case use of the product should be discontinued. Allergic reactions may occasionally occur on account of the homeopathic active substance Mercurius solubilis, too.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Waiting period: None.

Instructions for use, route and duration of administration:

Cantharis compositum ad us. vet. is to be administered by s.c., i.m. or i.v. injection.

According to species, the single dosage is as follows:

Horse, cattle, swine:	5 ml
Piglet:	2–3 ml
Sheep, goat:	2 ml
Large dog:	3–4 ml
Medium dog:	2 ml
Small dog, cat:	1–2 ml
Puppy:	0.5–1 ml
Small pets:	0.5 ml

If necessary, depending on the severity of the case, the indicated dosage is to be repeated after 24 hours.

For long-term treatment of chronic affections or those with tendencies to recur, the indicated single dosage can be administered at 4-day intervals.

Package sizes:

Packs containing 5 or 50 ampoules of 5.0 ml each.

Carduus compositum QP ad us. vet.

Injection Solution 5.0 ml

Composition:

1 ampoule of 5.0 ml contains: Silybum marianum D1 2.5 mg; Cinchona pubescens D2 5.0 mg; Citrullus colocynthis D5 15.0 mg; Lycopodium clavatum D2 5.0 mg; Myristica fragrans D3 5.0 mg; Veratrum album D5 10.0 mg; Phosphorus D5 2.5 mg.

Indications:

Disorders of liver function, cholangitic and cholecystitic irritabilities, meteorism, loss of appetite, supportive for liver detoxification, especially in dermatitis, pruritus, for internal therapy in mycosis.

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: None known.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Waiting period: None.

Instructions for use, route and duration of administration:

Carduus compositum QP ad us. vet. is to be administered by s.c., i.m. or i.v. injection.

According to species, the single dosage is as follows:

Horse, cattle, swine:	5 ml
Piglet:	2–3 ml
Sheep, goat:	2 ml
Large dog:	3–4 ml
Medium dog:	2 ml
Small dog, cat:	1–2 ml
Puppy:	0.5–1 ml
Small pets:	0.5 ml

If necessary, depending on the severity of the case, the indicated dosage is to be repeated after 24 hours.

For long-term treatment of chronic affections, the indicated single dosage can be administered at 4-day intervals.

Do not store above 30 °C.

Package sizes:

Packs containing 5 or 50 ampoules of 5.0 ml each.

Cerebrum compositum N

Injection Solution 2.2 ml

Composition:

1 ampoule of 2.2 ml contains: Cerebrum suis D8, Embryo suis D10, Hepar suis D10, Placenta suis D10, Kalium phosphoricum D6, Selenium D10, Thuja occidentalis D6, Ignatia D8, Bothrops lanceolatus D10, Acidum phosphoricum D10, China D4, Sulfur D10, Kalium bichromicum D8, Gelsemium sempervirens D4, Ruta graveolens D4, Arnica montana D28, Aesculus hippocastanum D4, Manganum phosphoricum D8, Magnesium phosphoricum D10, Semecarpus anacardium D6, Conium maculatum D4, Medorrhinum-Nosode D13, Hyoscyamus niger D6, Aconitum napellus D6, Anamirta cocculus D4, Ambra grisea D10 22.0 mg each.

Indications:

Disorders of cerebral circulation and in the growth of young animals, commotio cerebri, tic (following distemper, for instance), depression, eclampsia, epilepsy, deficiency of memory, nervous exhaustion and other geriatric indications; functional disorders in the epidermis, loss of hair, acanthosis nigricans. Stress.

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: Skin reactions may occur in individual cases, in which case use of the product should be discontinued.

In individual cases, hypersensitivity reactions (up to the anaphylactic reaction) are possible in persons who are known to be hypersensitive to composites (Arnica). Temporarily, reddening, tumefaction and pain may occur on the puncture site.

In rare cases, reactions of hypersensitivity such as skin allergy or fever may occur after exposure to drugs that contain quinine. In such cases, you must see a doctor. Note: A quinine or quinidine sensitization may occur.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Packs containing 10 or 50 ampoules of 2.2 ml each.

Chelidonium-Homaccord® N

Injection Solution 1.1 ml
Drops

Composition:

Injection solution: 1.1 ml cont.: Chelidonium majus D10, Chelidonium majus D30, Chelidonium majus D200 6.6 mg each; Atropa bella-donna D10, Atropa bella-donna D30, Atropa bella-donna D200, Atropa bella-donna D1000 3.3 mg each.

Drops: 100 g cont.: Chelidonium majus D10, Chelidonium majus D30, Chelidonium majus D200 0.6 g each; Atropa bella-donna D10, Atropa bella-donna D30, Atropa bella-donna D200, Atropa bella-donna D1000 0.3 g each. Contains 35 vol.-% alcohol.

Indications:

Cholangitis, cholecystitis, biliary colic, hepatitis acuta and chronica, obstructive jaundice, hepatic damage (parenchymal damage); as accompanying therapy for arrhythmia cordis.

Contraindications: Because of the constituent Celandine (Chelidonium) do not use during pregnancy and lactation.

Side effects: None known.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Injection solution: Packs containing 10 or 50 ampoules of 1.1 ml.

Drops: Drop bottles containing 30 and 100 ml.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Injection Solution 5.0 ml

Composition:

1 ampoule of 5.0 ml contains: Acidum ascorbicum D6 0.05 ml; Natrium riboflavinum phosphoricum D6 0.05 ml; Thiaminum hydrochloricum D6 0.05 ml; Pyridoxinum hydrochloricum D6 0.05 ml; Nicotinamidum D6 0.05 ml; Acidum cis-aconiticum D8 0.05 ml; Acidum citricum D8 0.05 ml; Acidum fumaricum D8 0.05 ml; Acidum alpha-

ketoglutaricum D8 0.05 ml; Acidum DL-malicum D8 0.05 ml; Acidum succinicum D8 0.05 ml; Barium oxalsuccinicum D10 0.05 ml; Natrium pyruvicum D8 0.05 ml; Cysteinum D6 0.05 ml; Pulsatilla pratensis D6 0.05 ml; Hepar sulfuris D10 0.05 ml; Sulfur D10 0.05 ml; Adenosinum triphosphoricum D10 0.05 ml; Nadidum D8 0.05 ml; Coenzymum A D8 0.05 ml; Beta vulgaris conditiva D4 0.05 ml; Natrium diethyloxalaceticum D6 0.05 ml; Manganum phosphoricum D6 0.05 ml; Magnesium oroticum D6 0.05 ml; Cerium oxalicum D8 0.05 ml; Acidum alpha-liponicum D6 0.05 ml.

Indications:

Stimulation of blocked enzymatic systems in degenerative diseases as well as in defective enzymatic functions, for improvement of the oxygen utilization, in metabolic disorders, wasting diseases, chronic eczemas.

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: None known.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Waiting period: None.

Instructions for use, route and duration of administration:

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet. is to be administered by s.c. or i.v. injection.

According to species, the daily single dosage is as follows:

Horse, cattle, swine:	5 ml
Piglet:	2–3 ml
Sheep, goat:	2 ml
Large dog:	3–4 ml
Medium dog:	2 ml
Small dog, cat:	1–2 ml
Puppy:	0.5–1 ml
Small pets:	0.5 ml

In cases with acute symptoms, the indicated dosage can be repeated after a period of 24 hours.

For treatment of disorders with tendencies to recur, chronic affections or long-term treatment, the indicated single dosage can be administered at 4-day intervals.

Package sizes:

Packs containing 5 or 50 ampoules of 5.0 ml each.

Cralonin®

Drops

Composition:

100 ml cont.: Crataegus Ø 70 ml; Spigelia anthelmia D2, Kalium carbonicum D3 1 ml each. Contains 45 vol.-% alcohol.

Indications:

Cardiac insufficiency, senile and strained heart, myocardial impairment, cardiac and circulatory disorders, especially during and after infections or surgery. For exhausted horses after training, canine senility, the transportation of animals.

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: Homeopathic initial aggravation may in isolated instances lead to transient reddening of the face (flush), tachycardia and increased heart rate, edema formation or to dizziness, nausea and mild stomach complaints.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Warning:

Cardiac insufficiencies requiring digitalis need a combination of Cralonin with digital glycosides.

Package sizes:

Drop bottles containing 30 and 100 ml.

Cutis compositum

Injection Solution 2.2 ml

Composition:

1 ampoule of 2.2 ml contains: Cutis suis D8, Hepar suis D10, Splen suis D10, Placenta suis D10, Glandula suprarenalis suis D10, Funiculus umbilicalis suis D10, Thuja occidentalis D8, Galium aparine D6, Selenium D10, Thallium sulfuricum D13, Ignatia D6, Sulfur D10, Cortisonum aceticum D28, Urtica urens D4, Acidum phosphoricum D6, Calcium fluoratum D13, Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni D13, Aesculus hippocastanum D6, Ichthyolum D28, Sanguinarinum nitricum D6, Ledum palustre D4, Arctium lappa D6, Acidum formicicum D198, Pyrogenium-Nosode D198, Acidum alpha-ketoglutaricum D10, Acidum fumaricum D10, Natrium diethyloxalaceticum D10 22 µl each.

Indications:

Dermatopathy of varying origin, alopecia, pruritus, whitlow, dermatoses, stimulation of the dermal function, displaced dermatitis, decubitus ulcers.

Contraindications: Known allergy to ammonium bituminosulfonate.

Side effects: Hypersalivation may occur after administration, in which case the use of this product should be discontinued.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Packs containing 10 or 50 ampoules of 2.2 ml each.

Diarrheel® SN

Tablets

Composition:

1 tablet contains: Argentum nitricum D8, Acidum arsenicosum D8, Colchicum autumnale D6, Citrullus colocynthis D6, Hydrargyrum bichloratum D8, Podophyllum peltatum D6, Veratrum album D4 30 mg each.

Indications:

Acute and chronic diarrhea, gastroenteritis.

Contraindications: Pregnancy.

Side effects: Hypersalivation may occur after administration, in which case use of the product should be discontinued. Allergic reactions or hypersalivation may occur on account of the homeopathic active substance Hydrargyrum bichloratum (mercury). The medication should then be withdrawn and a doctor should be consulted.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Packs containing 50 and 250 tablets.

Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Injection Solution 5.0 ml

Composition:

Discus compositum ad us. vet.: 1 ampoule of 5.0 ml contains: Acidum ascorbicum D6; Natrium riboflavinum phosphoricum D6; Thiaminum hydrochloricum D6; Pyridoxinum hydrochloricum D6; Nicotinamidum D6; Discus intervertebralis suis D8 0.05; Funiculus umbilicalis suis D10; Cartilago suis D8; Medulla ossis suis D10; Embryo suis D10; Glandula suprarenalis suis D10; Pulsatilla pratensis D6; Mercurius praecipitatus ruber D10; Sulfur D28; Cimicifuga racemosa D4; Ledum palustre D4; Gnaphalium polycephalum D3; Citrullus colocynthis D4; Secale cornutum D6; Argentum metallicum D10; Zincum metallicum D10; Cuprum aceticum D6; Aesculus hippocastanum D6; Medorrhinum-Nosode D18; Ranunculus bulbosus D4; Ammonium chloratum D8; Cinchona pubescens D4; Kalium carbonicum D6; Sepia officinalis D10; Acidum picricum D6; Berberis vulgaris D4; Calcium phosphoricum D10; Nadidum D6; Coenzymum A D10; Natrium diethyloxalacetikum D6; Acidum silicicum D6; Acidum alpha-liponicum D8 0.05 ml each.

Indications:

Osteochondrosis, joint affections, especially in the spine region, e. g. spondylarthrosis, prolapse of the intervertebral discs (dachshound).

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: None known.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Waiting period: None.

Instructions for use, route and duration of administration:

Discus compositum ad us. vet. is to be administered by s.c., i.v. or paravertebral injection.

According to species, the daily single dosage is as follows:

Horse, cattle, swine:	5 ml
Large dog:	3–4 ml
Medium dog:	2 ml
Small dog, cat:	1 ml
Small pets:	0.5 ml

In cases with acute symptoms, the indicated dosage can be repeated after a period of 24 hours.

For long-term treatment of chronic affections, the indicated single dosage can be administered at 4-day intervals.

Package sizes:

Discus compositum ad us. vet.: Packs containing 5 or 50 ampoules of 5.0 ml each.

Drosera-Homaccord®

Drops

Composition:

100 g cont.: Drosera D2, Drosera D10, Drosera D30, Drosera D200, Cuprum aceticum D4, Cuprum aceticum D10, Cuprum aceticum D30, Cuprum aceticum D200 0.5 g each. Contains 35 vol.-% alcohol.

Indications:

Whooping cough, bronchitis, bronchitic asthma.

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: None known.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Drop bottles containing 30 and 100 ml.

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.Injection Solution 5.0 ml
Drops**Echinacea compositum forte S**

Injection Solution 2.2 ml

Composition:

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet. injection solution: 1 ampoule of 5.0 ml contains: Echinacea angustifolia D3 0.5 ml; Aconitum napellus D4 0.1 ml; Sulfur D8 0.1 ml; Lachesis mutus D10 0.1 ml; Bryonia cretica D6 0.1 ml; Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus D6 0.1 ml; Phosphorus D8 0.1 ml; Arnica montana D6 0.1 ml.

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet. drops: 10 g contains: Echinacea D3 1 g; Aconitum napellus D4 0.2 g; Sulfur D8 0.2 g; Lachesis mutus D10 0.2 g; Bryonia D6 0.2 g; Hydrargyrum bichloratum D6 0.2 g; Phosphorus D8 0.2 g; Arnica montana D6 0.2 g.

Echinacea compositum forte S: 1 ampoule of 2.2 ml contains: Echinacea angustifolia D3 0.44 ml; Aconitum napellus D5, Sanguinaria canadensis D6, Sulfur D10, Baptisia tinctoria D6, Lachesis mutus D12, Bryonia cretica D8, Eupatorium perfoliatum D8, Pulsatilla pratensis D10, Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus D8, Thuja occidentalis D10, Influenzinum-Nosode D15, Phosphorus D10, Cortisonum aceticum D15, Streptococcus hemolyticus-Nosode D20, Staphylococcus-Nosode D20, Phytolacca americana D8, Pyrogenium-Nosode D20, Zincum metallicum D12, Gelsemium sempervirens D8, Hepar sulfuris D12, Rhus toxicodendron D6, Arnica montana D6, Arsenicum album D10, Argentum nitricum D10, Euphorbium D8 22 µl each.

Indications:

Stimulation of the body's defense systems, in fever and inflammations, like abscesses, furuncles, phlegmons, gingivitis, sinusitis, gastroenteritis, enterocolitis, cystitis, pyelitis, vaginitis, purulent fistulae, osteomyelitis, otitis, skin diseases, mastitis, bovine respiratory disease, swine influenza, cat flu, delayed recovery period.

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to one of the active ingredients or excipients or to plants of the daisy (compositae) family. As a matter of principle, Echinacea should not be used in progressive, systemic diseases such as tuberculosis, leukemia or leukemia-like diseases, inflammatory diseases of the connective tissue (collagen disease), autoimmune diseases, multiple sclerosis, AIDS, HIV infections or other chronic viral diseases. (Echinacea compositum forte S): Because of the constituent Sanguinaria (bloodroot) do not use during pregnancy and lactation. In case of existing liver conditions or history thereof or simultaneous use of hepatotoxic substances use only after consultation with the physician.

Side effects: (Echinacea compositum forte S): Hypersalivation may occur after administration, in which case use of the product should be discontinued. In very rare cases

gastrointestinal complaints or skin reactions can occur - also some days after use. In individual cases, hypersensitivity reactions (up to the anaphylactic reaction) are possible in persons who are known to be hypersensitive to composites (e.g. Arnica, Echinacea). Temporarily, reddening, tumefaction and pain may occur on the puncture site. Skin rash and itching (pruritus), and in rare cases facial swelling, shortness of breath (dyspnea), dizziness and a fall in blood pressure, have been observed after treatment with products containing Echinacea extracts. Allergic reactions or hypersalivation may occur on account of the homeopathic active substance Hydrargyrum bichloratum (mercury). The medication should then be withdrawn and a doctor should be consulted.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Waiting period: None.

Instructions for use, route and duration of administration:

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet. is to be administered by s.c. or i.v. injection.

According to species, the daily single dosage is as follows:

Horse, cattle, swine:	5 ml
Piglet:	2–3 ml
Sheep, goat:	2 ml
Large dog:	3–4 ml
Medium dog:	2 ml
Small dog, cat:	1–2 ml
Puppy:	0.5–1 ml
Small pets:	0.5 ml

In cases with acute symptoms, the indicated dosage can be repeated after a period of 24 hours.

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet. drops are to be administered orally.

According to species, the daily dosage is as follows:

Horse, cattle:	3 x 60 drops
Swine:	3 x 40–60 drops
Large dog:	3 x 40 drops
Medium dog, sheep:	3 x 30 drops
Small dog, cat:	3 x 20 drops
Small rodent, cage bird:	3 x 5 drops

If necessary, depending on the severity of the case, the indicated dosage can be repeated for a maximum of five consecutive days.

Dosage: Echinacea compositum forte S 2.2 ml:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.: Packs containing 5 or 50 ampoules of 5.0 ml each.

Drop bottles containing 100 ml.

Echinacea compositum forte S: Packs containing 10 or 50 ampoules of 2.2 ml each.

Engystol® ad us. vet.

Injection Solution 5.0 ml
Drops

Engystol® N

Injection Solution 1.1 ml

Composition:

Engystol ad us. vet. injection solution: 1 ampoule of 5.0 ml contains: Vincetoxicum hirundinaria D6 0.03 ml; Vincetoxicum hirundinaria D10 0.03 ml; Vincetoxicum hirundinaria D30 0.03 ml; Cinis vincetoxici D30 0.005 ml; Sulfur D10 0.015 ml; Sulfur D4 0.015 ml.

Engystol ad us. vet. drops: 100 g (= 107.7 ml) contain: Vincetoxicum hirundinaria D6 0.6 g; Vincetoxicum hirundinaria D10 0.6 g; Vincetoxicum hirundinaria D30 0.6 g; Vincetoxicum e cinere D30 0.1 g; Sulfur D4 0.3 g; Sulfur D10 0.3 g.

Engystol N: 1 ampoule of 1.1 ml contains: Vincetoxicum hirundinaria D6, Vincetoxicum hirundinaria D10, Vincetoxicum hirundinaria D30 6.6 mg each; Sulfur D4, Sulfur D10 3.3 mg each.

Indications:

Stimulation of the body's defenses with vascular and sympathetic effect, in viral diseases with fever, e. g. bovine respiratory disease, swine influenza, distemper (initial), Herpes-virus-infection, Parvovirus-infection, cat flu, general change of reactivity in skin diseases, eczemas, pruritus, external otitis.

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: None known.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Waiting period: None.

Instructions for use, route and duration of administration:

Engystol ad us. vet. is to be administered by s.c., i.m. or i.v. injection.

According to species, the daily single dosage is as follows:

Horse, cattle, swine:	5 ml
Piglet:	2–3 ml
Sheep, goat:	2 ml
Large dog:	3–4 ml
Medium dog:	2 ml
Small dog, cat:	1–2 ml
Puppy:	0.5–1 ml
Small pets:	0.5 ml

If necessary, depending on the severity of the case, the indicated dosage can be repeated once daily for a maximum of five consecutive days.

Engystol ad us. vet. drops are to be administered orally.

According to species, the daily dosage is as follows:

Horse, cattle:	3 x 60 drops
Swine:	3 x 40–60 drops
Large dog:	3 x 40 drops
Medium dog, sheep:	3 x 30 drops
Small dog, cat:	3 x 20 drops
Small domestic animals:	3 x 10 drops

If necessary, depending on the severity of the case, the indicated dosage can be repeated for a maximum of five consecutive days.

Dosage: Engystol N injection solution 1.1 ml:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Engystol ad us. vet. ampoules: Packs containing 5 or 50 ampoules of 5.0 ml each.

Drop bottles containing 100 ml.

Engystol N: Packs containing 10 or 50 ampoules of 1.1 ml each.

Euphorbium compositum ad us. vet.

Injection Solution 5.0 ml

Composition:

1 ampoule of 5.0 ml contains: Pulsatilla pratensis D2 0.05 ml; Luffa operculata D6 0.05 ml; Mercurius bijodatus D6 0.05 ml; Mucosa nasalis suis D8 0.05 ml; Hepar sulfuris D10 0.05 ml; Argentum nitricum D10 0.05 ml; Sinusitis-Nosode D13 0.05 ml; Euphorbium D4 0.05 ml.

Indications:

Acute and chronic sinusitis, inflammation of the eustachian tube, rhinitis, catarrhs of larynx and bronchi, cat flu, diseases of the air sacs (guttural pouch of the horse).

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: None known.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Waiting period: None.

Instructions for use, route and duration of administration:

Euphorbium compositum ad us. vet. is to be administered by s.c. or i.v. injection.

According to species, the daily single dosage is as follows:

Horse, cattle, swine:	5 ml
Piglet:	2–3 ml
Sheep, goat:	2 ml
Large dog:	3–4 ml
Medium dog:	2 ml
Small dog, cat:	1–2 ml
Puppy:	0.5–1 ml
Small pets:	0.5 ml

In cases with acute symptoms, the indicated dosage can be repeated after a period of 24 hours.

Package sizes:

Packs containing 5 or 50 ampoules of 5.0 ml each.

Galium-Heel® N

Injection Solution 1.1 ml

Galium-Heel®

Drops

Composition:

Injection solution: 1.1 ml (1.1 g) cont.: Galium aparine D3, Galium mollugo D3 0.44 mg each; Sedum acre D3, Sempervivum tectorum ssp. tectorum D4, Clematis recta D4, Thuja occidentalis D3, Caltha palustris D3, Ononis spinosa D4, Juniperus communis D4, Hedera helix D4, Echinacea D5, Phosphorus D8, Aurum metallicum D10, Apis mellifica D12, Acidum nitricum D6 0.55 mg each, Urtica urens D3 0.22 mg, Calcium fluoratum D8, Argentum metallicum D8, Betula alba D2 0.55 mg each.

Drops: 100 g cont.: Galium aparine D3, Galium mollugo D3 4 g each; Sedum acre D3, Sempervivum tectorum D4, Clematis recta D4, Thuja occidentalis D3, Caltha palustris D3, Ononis spinosa D4, Juniperus communis D4, Hedera helix D4, Betula alba D2, Saponaria officinalis D4, Echinacea angustifolia D5, Calcium fluoratum D8, Phosphorus D8, Aurum metallicum D10, Argentum metallicum D8, Apis mellifica D12, Acidum nitricum D6, Pyrogenium-Nosode D6 5 g each; Urtica urens D3 2 g. Contains 35 vol.-% alcohol.

Indications:

To activate the non-specific defense mechanisms, particularly in chronic diseases.

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: None known.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Injection solution: Packs containing 10 or 50 ampoules of 1.1 ml each.
Drop bottles containing 30 and 100 ml.

Gastricumeel®

Tablets

Composition:

1 tablet contains: Argentum nitricum D6, Acidum arsenicosum D6 30 mg each; Pulsatilla pratensis D4, Strychnos nux-vomica D4, Carbo vegetabilis D6, Stibium sulfuratum nigrum D6 60 mg each.

Indications:

Acute and chronic gastritis, heartburn, meteorism.

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: None known.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Packs containing 50 and 250 tablets.

Glyoxal compositum

Injection Solution 2.2 ml

Composition:

Injection solution: 2.2 ml (=2.2 g) cont.: Methylglyoxalum D10, Glyoxalum D10 22 mg each.

Indications:

Stimulation of the defensive mechanisms against toxins in blocked and defective enzymatic systems, disturbed glandular functions; degenerative diseases (cellular phases).

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: None known.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

Depending on the size of the animal ½ - 1 ampoule once a week up to once all 3-4 weeks.

Package sizes:

Packs containing 10 or 50 ampoules of 2.2 ml each.

Gripp-Heel®

Injection Solution 1.1 ml
Tablets

Composition:

Injection solution: 1.1 ml (=1.1 g) cont.: Aconitum napellus D3 4.4 mg; Eupatorium perfoliatum D2, Phosphorus D4 1.1 mg each; Lachesis mutus D11, Bryonia D3 2.2 mg each.

Tablets: 1 tablet cont.: Aconitum napellus D4 120 mg; Bryonia D4, Lachesis mutus D12 60 mg each; Eupatorium perfoliatum D3, Phosphorus D5 30 mg each.

Indications:

Influenza and influenzal infections and for the stimulation of the endogenic defense system in other feverish infectious diseases.

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: None known.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Injection solution: Packs containing 10 or 50 ampoules of 1.1 ml each.

Tablets: Packs containing 50 and 250 tablets.

Gynäcoheel® N

Drops

Composition:

100 g cont.: Apis mellifica D4, Ammonium bromatum D4, Liliium lancifolium D4, Aurum iodatum D12, Crabro vespa D4, Chamaelirium luteum D4, Palladium metallicum D12, Platinum metallicum D12 10 g each; Melilotus officinalis D3, Viburnum opulus D2 5 g each. Contains 35 vol.-% alcohol.

Indications:

Inflammatory conditions of the female genital organs, e.g. myometritis, endometritis. Mammary edema in bitches.

Contraindications: Do not use in hypersensitivity to bee, wasp or Hornet venom. Do not use in thyroid conditions without seeking medical advice.

Side effects: None known.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Drop bottles containing 30 and 100 ml.

Hepar comp. Heel

Injection Solution 2.2 ml

Composition:

1 ampoule of 2.2 ml (2.2 g) contains: Hepar suis D8, Cyanocobalaminum D4, Duodenum suis D10, Thymus suis D10, Colon suis D10, Vesica fellea suis D10, Pankreas suis D10, Cinchona pubescens D4, Lycopodium clavatum D4, Chelidonium majus D5, Silybum marianum D3, Histaminum D10, Sulfur D13, Avena sativa D6, Natrium diethylloxalacetikum D10, Acidum alpha-ketoglutaricum D10, Acidum DL-malicum D10, Acidum fumaricum D10 Calcium carbonicum Hahnemanni D28,, Taraxacum officinale D4, Cynara scolymus D6, Veratrum album D4, Acidum alpha-liponicum D8, Acidum oroticum D6 22 mg each.

Indications:

Stimulation of the detoxicating function of the liver in acute and chronic diseases of the liver/gall, e.g. cholangitis and cholecystitis; in functional disorders of the liver of

toxic origin as cause or result of other diseases, in hypercholesteremia, erythematodes, toxic exanthema, dermatosis and dermatitis, neurodermitis and for the stimulation of the liver cell functioning.

Contraindications: Do not use in case of hypersensitivity to Carduus marianus (milk thistle), or Taraxacum officinale (dandelion) or Cynara scolymus (artichoke) or other plants of the daisy family. Because of the constituents Celandine (Chelidonium) and Veratrum do not use during pregnancy and lactation.

Side effects: In rare cases, reactions of hypersensitivity such as skin allergy or fever may occur after exposure to drugs that contain quinine. In such cases, you must see a doctor. Note: A quinine or quinidine sensitization may occur.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Packs containing 10 or 50 ampoules of 2.2 ml each.

Hepeel® N

Injection Solution 1.1 ml
Tablets

Composition:

Injection solution: 1.1 ml (=1.1 g) cont.: Chelidonium majus D6 1.1 mg; Phosphorus D5 0.55 mg; Veratrum album D5 2.2 mg; Citrullus colocynthis D5 3.3 mg; Lycopodium clavatum D2, Cinchona pubescens D2, Myristica fragrans D3 1.1 mg each; Silybum marianum D1 0.55 mg.

Tablets: 1 tablet cont.: Chelidonium D6, Nux moschata D4 30 mg each; Phosphorus D6 15 mg; Veratrum D6 60 mg; Colocynthis D6 90 mg; Lycopodium D3, China D3 30 mg each; Carduus marianus D2 15 mg.

Indications:

Primary and secondary functional disorders of the liver; damaged liver.

Contraindications: Because of the constituents Celandine (Chelidonium) and Veratrum do not use during pregnancy and lactation. Do not use in case of hypersensitivity to Carduus marianus or other plants of the daisy family.

Side effects: In rare cases, reactions of hypersensitivity such as skin allergy or fever may occur after exposure to drugs that contain quinine. In such cases, you must see a doctor. Note: A quinine or quinidine sensitization may occur.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Injection solution: Packs containing 10 or 50 ampoules of 1.1 ml each.

Tablets: Packs containing 50 and 250 tablets.

Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.

Injection Solution 5.0 ml

Hormeel® SN

Injection Solution 1.1 ml

Hormeel® S

Drops

Composition:

Hormeel QP ad us. vet. injection solution: 1 ampoule of 5.0 ml contains: Hormeel QP ad us. vet. injection solution: 1 ampoule of 5.0 ml (= 5 g) contains: Acidum nitricum D4, Conyza canadensis D4, Viburnum opulus D4, Pulsatilla pratensis D4, Cyclamen purpurascens D4, Strychnos ignatii D6 2.5 mg each; Aquilegia vulgaris D4, Origanum majorana D4, Myristica fragrans D6, Calcium carbonicum Hahnemanni D8 5 mg each; Sepia officinalis D6 250 mg.

Hormeel SN injection solution: 1 ampoule of 1.1 ml (= 1.1 g) contains: Acidum nitricum D4, Conyza canadensis D3, Viburnum opulus D3, Pulsatilla pratensis D4, Cyclamen purpurascens D4, Strychnos ignatii D6, Sepia officinalis D6 0.55 mg each; Aquilegia vulgaris D4, Origanum majorana D4, Myristica fragrans D6, Calcium carbonicum Hahnemanni D8 1.1 mg each.

Hormeel S drops: 100 g cont.: Senecio nemorensis ssp. fuchsii D6, Acidum nitricum D4, Erigeron canadensis D3, Moschus moschiferus D6, Viburnum opulus D3, Pulsatilla pratensis D4, Sepia officinalis D6, Cyclamen europaeum D4, Ignatia D6, Thlaspi bursa pastoris D3 5 g each; Calcium carbonicum Hahnemanni D8, Aquilegia vulgaris D4, Cypripedium calceolus var. pubescens D8, Origanum majorana D4, Nux moschata D6 10 g each. Contains 35 vol.-% alcohol.

Indications:

Functional disorders in the female cycle, fluor albus (white vaginal discharge), chronic endometritis, pyometra, false pregnancy, nymphomania.

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: (Injection solutions) Hypersensitivity reactions (or even anaphylactic reactions) may occur in isolated instances on the i.v. administration of foreign proteins in a concentration higher than D10.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Waiting period: None.

Instructions for use, route and duration of administration:

Hormeel QP ad us. vet. is to be administered by s.c. or i.v. injection.

According to species, the daily single dosage is as follows:

Horse, cattle, swine:	5 ml
Sheep, goat:	2 ml
Large dog:	3–4 ml
Medium dog:	2 ml
Small dog, cat:	1–2 ml
Small pets:	0.5 ml

For acute symptoms, the indicated dosage is to be repeated after 4 days and, if required, after 20 days.

Dosage: Hormeel SN injection solution 1.1 ml, Hormeel S drops:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Hormeel QP ad us. vet. injection solution: Packs containing 5 or 50 ampoules of 5.0 ml each. Do not store above 30 °C.

Hormeel SN injection solution: Packs containing 10 or 50 ampoules of 1.1 ml each.

Hormeel S drops: Drop bottles containing 30 or 100 ml.

Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.

Injection Solution 5.0 ml

Composition:

1 ampoule of 5.0 ml contains: Lachesis mutus D6 200 mg; Pyrogenium-Nosode D6 200 mg; Juniperus sabina D3 100 mg; Echinacea angustifolia D1 100 mg; Pulsatilla pratensis D2 50 mg.

Indications:

Mastitis-Metritis-Agalactia (MMA) in sows. Puerperal disorders.

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: Hypersensitivity reactions (or even anaphylactic reactions) may occur in isolated instances on the i.v. administration of foreign proteins in a concentration higher than D10.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Waiting period: None.

Instructions for use, route and duration of administration:

Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet. is to be administered by s.c., i.m. or i.v. injection.

According to species, the single dosage is as follows:

Horse, cattle, swine:	5 ml
Sheep, goat:	2 ml
Large dog:	3–4 ml
Medium dog:	2 ml
Small dog, cat:	1–2 ml
Small pets:	0.5 ml

If necessary, depending on the severity of the case, the indicated dosage is to be repeated after 24 hours.

Package sizes:

Packs containing 5 or 50 ampoules of 5.0 ml each.

Leptandra compositum

Injection Solution 2.2 ml
Drops

Composition:

Injection solution: 2.2 ml (=2.2 g) cont.: Veronica virginica D2, Picrasma excelsa, Quassia amara D3, Podophyllum peltatum D3, Acidum arsenicosum D4, Carbo vegetabilis D10, Niccolum metallicum D10, Phosphorus D6 22 mg each.

Drops: 100 g cont.: Veronica virginica D2, Picrasma excelsa, Quassia amara D3, Podophyllum peltatum D3, Acidum arsenicosum D4, Carbo vegetabilis D10, Niccolum metallicum D10, Phosphorus D6 1g each. Contains 35 vol.-% alcohol.

Indications:

Stimulation of the endogenic defense system in epigastric syndrome, particularly in chronic diseases of the liver and pancreas or in acute attacks (e.g. after dietary indiscretions); physiosis (abdominal distension); congestion of the portal vein.

Contraindications: Do not use during pregnancy and lactation.

Side effects: None known.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Injection solution: Packs containing 10 or 50 ampoules of 2.2 ml each.

Drops: Drop bottles containing 30 and 100 ml.

Lymphomyosot® N

Injection Solution 1.1 ml
Drops

Composition:

Lymphomyosot N injection solution: 1 ampoule of 1.1 ml (1.1 g) contains: Myosotis arvensis D3, Veronica officinalis D3, Teucrium scorodonia D3, Pinus sylvestris D4, Gentiana lutea D5, Equisetum hyemale D4, Smilax D6, Scrophularia nodosa D3, Calcium phosphoricum D12, Natrium sulfuricum D4, Fumaria officinalis D4, Levothyroxinum D12, Araneus diadematus D6 0.55 mg each; Geranium robertianum D4, Nasturtium officinale D4, Ferrum jodatatum D12 1.1 mg each.

Lymphomyosot N drops: 100 g cont.: Myosotis arvensis D3, Veronica officinalis D3, Teucrium scorodonia D3, Pinus sylvestris D4, Gentiana lutea D5, Equisetum hyemale D4, Smilax D6, Scrophularia nodosa D3, Calcium phosphoricum D12, Natrium sulfuricum D4, Fumaria officinalis D4, Levothyroxinum D12, Araneus diadematus D6 5 g each; Geranium robertianum D4, Nasturtium officinale D4, Ferrum jodatatum D12 10 g each. Contains 35 vol.-% alcohol.

Indications:

Lymphatism (tendency to hypertrophy of the lymphatic organs, tendency to formation of edemas and to susceptibility to infection); glandular swelling; tonsillar hypertrophy and chronic tonsillitis.

Contraindications: Do not use in thyroid conditions without seeking medical advise.

Side effects: (Injection solution) Hypersensitivity reactions (or even anaphylactic reactions) may occur in isolated instances on the i.v. administration of foreign proteins in a concentration higher than D10.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Lymphomyosot N injection solution: Packs containing 10 or 50 ampoules of 1.1 ml each.

Lymphomyosot N drops: Drop bottles containing 30 or 100 ml.

Mercurius-Heel® S

Tablets

Composition:

1 tablet cont.: Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni D10 90 mg; Hepar sulfuris D8, Lachesis mutus D12, Phytolacca americana D4, Ailanthus altissima D3, Echinacea angustifolia D3 30 mg each; Atropa belladonna D4 60 mg.

Indications:

Furuncles, carbuncles and other suppurations, including, e.g. those in the (peri)-tonsillar tissue.

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to one of the active ingredients or excipients, or to plants of the composite family. As a matter of principle, Echinacea should not be used in progressive, systemic diseases such as tuberculosis, leukemia or leukemia-like diseases, inflammatory diseases of the connective tissue (collagen disease), autoimmune diseases, multiple sclerosis, AIDS, HIV infections or other chronic viral diseases.

Side effects: Hypersalivation may occur after administration, in which case the use of this product should be discontinued. Hypersensitivity reactions can occur in individual cases. Skin rash and itching (pruritus), and in rare cases facial swelling, shortness of breath (dyspnea), dizziness and a fall in blood pressure, have been observed after treatment with products containing Echinacea extracts. Allergic reactions may occasionally occur on account of the homeopathic active substance Mercurius solubilis, too.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Packs containing 50 and 250 tablets.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.

Injection Solution 5.0 ml

Mucosa compositum Heel

Injection Solution 2.2 ml

Composition:

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.: 1 ampoule of 5.0 ml contains: Mucosa nasalis suis D8; Mucosa oris suis D8; Mucosa pulmonis suis D8; Mucosa oculi suis D8; Mucosa vesicae felleae suis D8; Mucosa pylori suis D8; Mucosa duodeni suis D8; Mucosa oesophagi suis D8; Mucosa jejuni suis D8; Mucosa ilei suis D8; Mucosa coli suis D8; Mucosa recti suis D8; Mucosa ductus choledochi suis D8; Mucosa vesicae urinariae suis D8; Ventriculus suis D8; Pankreas suis D10; Argentum nitricum D6; Atropa belladonna D10; Oxalis acetosella D6; Semecarpus anacardium D6; Phosphorus D8; Lachesis mutus D10; Ipecacuanha D8; Nux vomica D13; Veratrum album D4; Pulsatilla pratensis D6; Kreosotum D10; Sulfur D8; Bacterium coli-Nosode D28; Marsdenia cundurango D6; Kalium bichromicum D8; Hydrastis canadensis D4; Mandragora e radice siccato D10; Momordica balsamina D6; Ceanothus americanus D4; Natrium diethyloxalacetatum D8 0.05 ml each.

Mucosa compositum Heel: 1 ampoule of 2.2 ml (= 2.2 g) contains: Mucosa nasalis suis D8, Mucosa oris suis D8, Mucosa pulmonis suis D8, Mucosa oculi suis D8, Mucosa vesicae felleae suis D8, Mucosa vesicae urinariae suis D8, Mucosa pylori suis D8, Mucosa duodeni suis D8, Mucosa oesophagi suis D8, Mucosa jejuni suis D8, Mucosa ilei suis D8, Mucosa coli suis D8, Mucosa recti suis D8, Mucosa ductus choledochi suis D8, Ventriculus suis D8, Pankreas suis D10, Argentum nitricum D6, Atropa belladonna D10, Oxalis acetosella D6, Semecarpus anacardium D6, Phosphorus D8, Lachesis mutus D10, Cephaelis ipecacuanha D8, Strychnos nux-vomica D13, Veratrum album D4, Pulsatilla pratensis D6, Kreosotum D10, Sulfur D8, Natrium diethyloxalaceticum D8, Marsdenia cundurango D6, Kalium bichromicum D8, Hydrastis canadensis D4, Mandragora e radice siccato D10, Momordica balsamina D6, Ceanothus americanus D4 22 mg each.

Indications:

Mucosal disorders and catarrhs of different type and localisation, e. g. in the alimentary tract, upper and lower respiratory tract, uriniferous tract, conjunctiva of the eye, panleucopenia, Herpes-rhinovirus-infection, Parvovirus-infection, chronic enteritis, otitis, conjunctivitis, endometritis. Supportive to the specific therapy.

Contraindications: First trimenon of pregnancy.

Side effects: Skin reactions may occur in individual cases, in which case use of the product should be discontinued. Phenol allergy.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Waiting period: None.

Instructions for use, route and duration of administration:

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet. is to be administered by s.c. or i.v. injection.

According to species, the daily single dosage is as follows:

Horse, cattle, swine:	5 ml
Piglet:	2–3 ml
Sheep, goat:	2 ml
Large dog:	3–4 ml
Medium dog:	2 ml
Small dog, cat:	1–2 ml
Puppy:	0.5–1 ml
Small pets:	0.5 ml

In cases with acute symptoms, the indicated dosage can be repeated after a period of 24 hours.

For treatment of disorders with tendencies to recur, chronic affections or long-term treatment, the indicated single dosage can be administered at 4-day intervals.

Dosage: Mucosa compositum Heel injection solution 2.2 ml:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.: Packs containing 5 or 50 ampoules of 5.0 ml each.

Mucosa compositum Heel: Packs containing 10 or 50 ampoules of 2.2 ml each.

Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Injection Solution 5.0 ml

Nux vomica-Homaccord®

Injection Solution 1.1 ml
Drops

Composition:

Nux vomica-Homaccord ad us. vet.: 1 ampoule of 5 ml (= 5 g) contains: Strychnos nux-vomica D4, Strychnos nux-vomica D10, Strychnos nux-vomica D15, Strychnos nux-vomica D30, Strychnos nux-vomica D200, Strychnos nux-vomica D1000 10 mg each; Bryonia D4, Bryonia D6, Bryonia D10, Bryonia D15, Bryonia D30, Bryonia D200, Bryonia D1000 10 mg each; Lycopodium clavatum D5, Lycopodium clavatum D10, Lycopodium clavatum D30, Lycopodium clavatum D200, Lycopodium clavatum D1000 15 mg each; Citrullus colocynthis D5, Citrullus colocynthis D10, Citrullus colocynthis D30, Citrullus colocynthis D200 15 mg each.

Nux vomica-Homaccord: 1 ampoule of 1.1 ml (= 1.1 g) contains: Strychnos nux-vomica D4, Strychnos nux-vomica D10, Strychnos nux-vomica D15, Strychnos nux-vomica D30, Strychnos nux-vomica D200, Strychnos nux-vomica D1000, Bryonia D4, Bryonia D6, Bryonia D10, Bryonia D15, Bryonia D30, Bryonia D200, Bryonia D1000 2.2 mg each; Lycopodium clavatum D5, Lycopodium clavatum D10, Lycopodium clavatum D30, Lycopodium clavatum D200, Lycopodium clavatum D1000, Citrullus colocynthis D5, Citrullus colocynthis D10, Citrullus colocynthis D30, Citrullus colocynthis D200 3.3 mg each.

Nux vomica-Homaccord drops: 100 g cont.: Strychnos nux-vomica D2, Strychnos nux-vomica D10, Strychnos nux-vomica D15, Strychnos nux-vomica D30, Strychnos nux-vomica D200, Strychnos nux-vomica D1000, Bryonia D2, Bryonia D6, Bryonia D10, Bryonia D15, Bryonia D30, Bryonia D200, Bryonia D1000 0.2 g each; Lycopodium clavatum D3, Lycopodium clavatum D10, Lycopodium clavatum D30, Lycopodium clavatum D200, Lycopodium clavatum D1000, Citrullus colocynthis D3, Citrullus colocynthis D10, Citrullus colocynthis D30, Citrullus colocynthis D200 0.3 g each. Contains 35 vol.-% alcohol.

Indications:

Dysfunctions in the gastrointestinal and liver system, spastic processes of the alimentary tract with restlessness, colic, acute and chronic gastroenteritis, obstipation with spasms, slipped discs, meteorism.

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: None known.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Waiting period: None.

Instructions for use, route and duration of administration:

Nux vomica-Homaccord ad us. vet. is to be administered by s.c., i.m. or i.v. injection.

According to species, the single dosage is as follows:

Horse, cattle, swine:	5 ml
Piglet:	2–3 ml
Sheep, goat:	2 ml
Large dog:	3–4 ml
Medium dog:	2 ml
Small dog, cat:	1–2 ml
Puppy:	0.5–1 ml
Small pets:	0.5 ml

If necessary, depending on the severity of the case, the indicated dosage is to be repeated after 12 or 24 hours.

For treatment of disorders with tendencies to recur, chronic affections or long-term treatment, the indicated single dosage can be administered at 4-day intervals.

Dosage: Nux vomica-Homaccord injection solution 1.1 ml, Nux vomica-Homaccord drops:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Nux vomica-Homaccord ad us. vet. injection solution: Packs containing 5 or 50 ampoules of 5.0 ml each.

Nux vomica-Homaccord injection solution: Packs containing 10 or 50 ampoules of 1.1 ml each.

Nux vomica-Homaccord drops: Drop bottles containing 30 or 100 ml.

Oculoheel®

Eye Drops – Single-dose phial 0.45 ml

Composition:

1 phial with 0.45 ml (= 0.45 g) contains: Euphrasia officinalis D5 110.7 mg, Cochlearia officinalis D5 110.7 mg, Jaborandi D5 110.7 mg, Echinacea angustifolia D5 110.7 mg. Other constituents: sodium chloride, sodium dihydrogen phosphate dihydrate, Disodium phosphate dihydrate.

Indications:

Irritation and inflammation of the conjunctiva and marginal eyelid due to external stimuli, overstraining, or allergic reactions; dry eyes.

Contraindications: Hypersensitivity to one of the active ingredients or excipients or to plants of the daisy (compositae) family.

Side effects: Hypersensitivity reactions may occur in individual cases. Local allergic reactions (cutaneous inflammation) have been reported.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Instructions for use, route and duration of administration:

Drip eye drops 1 to 3 times daily into the lower conjunctival sac until the symptoms disappear.

Dog, cat: 1–3 drops in each eye

Small domestic rodent: 1–2 drops in each eye

For acute conditions, the dose can initially be repeated every hour for up to 6 times daily. Do not open the phial until just before application. Discard any phial which may still contain solution, and do not use later.

Protect from heat.

Do not store above 30 °C.

Package sizes:

15 phials with 0.45 ml.

Osteoheel® S

Tablets

Composition:

1 tablet contains: Hekla-Lava D6, Kalium jodatum D4, Asa foetida D4, Stillingia sylvatica D4, Araneus diadematus D6, Natrium sulfuricum D4 30 mg each; Mercurius praecipitatus ruber D9, Calcium phosphoricum D6 60 mg each.

Indications:

Diseases of the bones, cartilage and connective tissue. Exostosis, especially in foals and during growth in large breeds of dogs. Actinomycosis, tibia disorders in racehorses, bone fistulae. Rickets.

Contraindications: Do not use in thyroid disorders without seeking medical advice.

Side effects: Hypersalivation may occur upon administration, in which case use of the product should be discontinued.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Packs containing 50 and 250 tablets.

Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.

Injection Solution 5.0 ml

Ovarium compositum

Injection Solution 2.2 ml

Composition:

Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.: 1 ampoule of 5 ml contains: Ovarium suis D8; Placenta suis D10; Uterus suis D10; Salpinx suis D10; Hypophysis suis D13; Cypridium calceolus var. pubescens D6; Liliium tigrinum D4; Pulsatilla pratensis D18; Aquilegia vulgaris D4; Sepia officinalis D10; Lachesis mutus D10; Apisinum D8; Kreosotum D8; Bovista D6; Ipecacuanha D6; Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni D10; Hydrastis canadensis D4; Acidum cis-aconiticum D10; Magnesium phosphoricum D10 0.05 ml each.

Ovarium compositum: 1 ampoule of 2.2 ml (= 2.2 g) contains: Ovarium suis D8, Placenta suis D10, Uterus suis D10, Salpinx suis D10, Hypophysis suis D13, Cypridium calceolus var. pubescens D6, Liliium tigrinum D4, Pulsatilla pratensis D18, Aquilegia

vulgaris D4, Sepia officinalis D10, Lachesis mutus D10, Apisinum D8, Kreosotum D8, Bovista D6, Ipecacuanha D6, Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni D10, Hydrastis canadensis D4, Acidum cis-aconiticum D10, Magnesium phosphoricum D10 22 µl each.

Indications:

Disorders of the ovarian cycle, infertility due to degenerative changes or dysfunctions of the ovaries, large and small cystic degeneration of the ovaries, endometritis, stimulation of the functions of glands and connective tissue in elder animals.

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: Hypersalivation may occur upon administration, in which case use of the product should be discontinued. Allergic reactions may occasionally occur on account of the homeopathic active substance Mercurius solubilis.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Waiting period: None.

Instructions for use, route and duration of administration:

Ovarium compositum ad us. vet. is to be administered by s.c. or i.v. injection.

According to species, the daily single dosage is as follows:

Horse, cattle, swine:	5 ml
Sheep, goat:	2 ml
Large dog:	3–4 ml
Medium dog:	2 ml
Small dog, cat:	1–2 ml
Small pets:	0.5 ml

The indicated dosage can be repeated after a period of 8 days.

Dosage: Ovarium compositum injection solution 2.2 ml:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.: Packs containing 5 or 50 ampoules of 5.0 ml each.
Ovarium compositum: Packs containing 10 or 50 ampoules of 2.2 ml each.

Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Injection Solution 5.0 ml

Phosphor-Homaccord®

Drops

Composition:

1 ampoule of 5.0 ml contains: Phosphorus D10 0.02 ml; Phosphorus D30 0.02 ml; Phosphorus D200 0.02 ml; Argentum nitricum D10 0.015 ml; Argentum nitricum D30 0.015 ml; Argentum nitricum D200 0.015 ml; Paris quadrifolia D6 0.015 ml; Paris quadrifolia D10 0.015 ml; Paris quadrifolia D30 0.015 ml; Paris quadrifolia D200 0.015 ml.

Drops: 100 g cont.: Phosphorus D10, Phosphorus D30, Phosphorus D200 0.4 g each; Argentum nitricum D10, Argentum nitricum D30, Argentum nitricum D200, Paris quadrifolia D6, Paris quadrifolia D10, Paris quadrifolia D30, Paris quadrifolia D200 0.3 g each. Contains 35 vol.-% alcohol.

Indications:

Affections of parenchymatous organs, hemorrhagic diathesis, disorders of the nutritive organs, rachitis, osteomalacia, tetany, bronchopneumonia, pharyngitis, chronic udder diseases, skin diseases, neurosis, behavioral disorders.

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: None known.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Waiting period: None.

Instructions for use, route and duration of administration:

Phosphor-Homaccord ad us. vet. is to be administered by s.c., i.m. or i.v. injection.

According to species, the single dosage is as follows:

Horse, cattle, swine:	5 ml
Piglet:	2–3 ml
Sheep, goat:	2 ml
Large dog:	3–4 ml
Medium dog:	2 ml
Small dog, cat:	1–2 ml
Puppy:	0.5–1 ml
Small pets:	0.5 ml

If necessary, depending on the severity of the case, the indicated dosage is to be repeated after 24 hours.

For treatment of disorders with tendencies to recur, chronic affections or long-term treatment, the indicated single dosage can be administered at 4-day intervals.

Dosage: Phosphor-Homaccord drops:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Packs containing 5 or 50 ampoules of 5.0 ml each.

Drop bottles containing 30 or 100 ml.

Populus compositum SR

Drops

Composition:

100 g cont.: Populus tremuloides Ø, Sabal serrulatum Ø 10 g each; Capsicum annum D3, Bucco D3, Orthosiphon aristatus D3, Piper cubeba D3, Camphora D3, Apis mellifica D3, Solidago virgaurea D3, Scrophularia nodosa D3, Ononis spinosa D3, Petroselinum crispum D3, Cucurbita pepo D3, Baptisia tinctoria D3, Arctostaphylos uva-ursi D3, Scilla D3, Equisetum hyemale D3, Urtica urens D3, Kreosotum D5, Berberis vulgaris D5, Cantharis D5, Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus D8, Terebinthina larinica D6 3 g each. Contains 80 vol.-% alcohol.

Indications:

Stimulation of the defense system in disturbance of the renal function and excretion, albuminaria, irritation in the urinary system, cystopyelitis, cystitis, hydronephrosis, nephrolithiasis, (as additional medication in bacteriuria) and particularly in micturition disorders (1st stage of prostatic adenoma).

Contraindications: In case of hypersensitivity to Solidago or to other composites Populus compositum SR must not be used. Bee venom hypersensitivity.

Side effects: Hypersalivation may occur upon administration, in which case use of the product should be discontinued. Phenol allergy. Allergic reactions or hypersalivation may occur on account of the homeopathic active substance Hydrargyrum bichloratum (mercury). The medication should then be withdrawn and a doctor should be consulted.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Drop bottles containing 30 or 100 ml.

Psorinoheel® N

Injection Solution 1.1 ml
Drops

Composition:

Injection solution: 1.1 ml cont.: Psorinum-Nosode D10, Medorrhinum-Nosode D12, Sulfur D6, Thuja occidentalis D6, Bufo bufo D10, Natrium chloratum D12, Vaccinium-Nosode D8 1.10 mg each; Bismutum kalium iodidum D5, Nerium oleander D4, Cicuta virosa D5, Bacillinum-Nosode D12 0.55 mg each.

Drops: 100 g cont.: Psorinum-Nosode D10, Medorrhinum-Nosode D12, Sulfur D6, Thuja occidentalis D6, Bufo bufo D10, Natrium chloratum D12, Vaccinium-Nosode D8 10.0 g each; Bismutum kalium iodidum D5, Nerium oleander D4, Cicuta virosa D5, Bacillinum-Nosode D12 5.0 g each. Contains 35 vol.-% alcohol.

Indications:

Stimulation (reversal) therapy for skin disorders, hepatic damage, and for chronic illnesses in general.

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: None known.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Injection solution: Packs containing 10 or 50 ampoules of 1.1 ml each.
Drops: Drop bottles containing 30 or 100 ml.

Reneel® NT

Tablets

Composition:

1 tablet contains: Berberis vulgaris D2 15 mg; Lytta vesicatoria D5, Plumbum aceticum D6, Serenoa repens D2 30 mg each; Causticum Hahnemanni D4 60 mg; Aluminium oxydatum D12 75 mg.

Indications:

Inflammatory diseases of the urinary passages with or without lithiasis.

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: None known.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Therapeutic applications:

Owing to the individual homeopathic constituents of this medication, therapeutical possibilities result for the treatment of inflammatory disorders in the region of the urinary passages, with or without lithiasis, e.g. cystitis, cystopyelitis, nephrolithiasis.

Package sizes:

Packs containing 50 and 250 tablets.

Schwef-Heel®

Drops

Composition:

100 g cont.: Sulfur D4, Sulfur D6, Sulfur D12, Sulfur D30, Sulfur D200 20 g each. Contains 85 vol.-% alcohol.

Indications:

Dermatosis, in particular irritant eczema, pyoderma; to stimulate the defensive mechanisms.

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: None known.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Drop bottles containing 30 or 100 ml.

Solidago compositum ad us. vet.

Injection solution 2.2 ml

Composition:

2.2 ml cont.: Solidago virgaurea D4, Berberis vulgaris D4, Vesica urinaria suis D8, Pyelon suis D10, Ureter suis D10, Urethra suis D10, Terebinthina laricina D6, Hydrargyrum bichloratum D8, Acidum arsenicosum D12, Cuprum sulfuricum D6, Bucco D8, Hepar sulfuris D10, Capsicum annuum D6, Orthosiphon aristatus D6, Equisetum hyemale D4, Pareira brava D6, Lytta vesicatoria D6, Apisinum D8, Baptisia tinctoria D4, Natrium pyruvicum D10, Smilax D6, Argentum nitricum D6 22 mg each.

Indications:

Stimulation of the endogenous defensive mechanisms in acute and chronic diseases of the kidneys and urinary tract, such as cystitis, cystopyelitis, nephrolithiasis, hydronephrosis, nocturnal enuresis, the 1st stage of prostatic adenoma, urethral stenose, incontinua urinae, nephrosis and nephrosclerosis, hypertonia, acute glomerulonephritis and for stimulation of excretion from the kidneys, e.g. in the case of hyperhidrosis, sudoresis of the feet, eczema.

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: Hypersensitivity reactions (or even anaphylactic reactions) may occur in isolated instances on the i.v. administration of foreign proteins in a concentration higher than D10.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Instructions for use, route and duration of administration:

Solidago compositum ad us. vet. is to be administered by s.c., i.m. or i.v. injection.

According to species, the single dosage is as follows:

Large dog:	3–4 ml
Medium dog:	2 ml
Small dog, cat:	1–2 ml
Puppy:	0.5–1 ml
Small pets:	0.5 ml
Cage birds:	0.1–0.5 ml

If necessary, depending on the severity of the case, the indicated dosage is to be repeated two times a day until two weeks.

For treatment of disorders with tendencies to recur, chronic affections or long-term treatment, the indicated single dosage can be administered at 2 times a week intervals.

Do not store above 30 °C.

Package sizes:

Packs containing 10 or 100 ampoules of 2.2 ml each.

Spascupreel®

Injection Solution 1.1 ml
Tablets

Composition:

Injection solution: 1 ampoule of 1.1 ml (= 1.1 g) contains: Citrullus colocynthis D4, Ammonium bromatum D4, Atropinum sulfuricum D6, Veratrum album D6, Magnesium phosphoricum D6, Gelsemium sempervirens D6 1.1 mg each; Passiflora incarnata D2, Agaricus D4, Chamomilla recutita D3, Cuprum sulfuricum D6 0.55 mg each; Aconitum napellus D6 2.2 mg.

Tablets: 1 tablet cont.: Citrullus colocynthis D4, Ammonium bromatum D4, Atropinum sulfuricum D6, Veratrum album D6, Magnesium phosphoricum D6, Gelsemium sempervirens D6 30 mg each; Passiflora incarnata D2, Agaricus D4, Chamomilla recutita D3, Cuprum sulfuricum D6 15 mg each; Aconitum napellus D6 60 mg.

Indications:

Spasms in the organs of the smooth musculature (stomach, intestine, gall bladder, uterus and urinary tract); spasticity of the striated musculature (myogelosis, hardening of the muscles).

Contraindications: First trimenon of pregnancy. Hypersensitivity to Chamomilla or botanicals of the daisy (compositae) family.

Side effects: Allergic skin reactions may occur in rare cases.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Injection solution: Packs containing 10 or 50 ampoules of 1.1 ml each.

Tablets: Packs containing 50 and 250 tablets.

Sulfur-Heel®

Tablets

Composition:

1 tablet cont.: Sulfur D4 30 mg; Daphne mezereum D4, Arsenicum album D6 15 mg each; Pix liquida D6 60 mg; Caladium seguinum D4, Capsicum annuum D4 90 mg each.

Indications:

Eczema and dermatosis. Pruritus.

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: None known.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Packs containing 50 and 250 tablets.

Traumeel® LT ad us. vet.

Injection Solution 5.0 ml

Traumeel® T ad us. vet.

Tablets

Traumeel® S

Injection Solution 2.2 ml
Drops
Ointment

Composition:

Traumeel LT ad us. vet. injection solution: 1 ampoule of 5 ml contains: Aconitum napellus D4 300 mg; Arnica montana D4 500 mg; Atropa belladonna D4 500 mg; Bellis perennis D4 250 mg; Calendula officinalis D4 500 mg; Chamomilla recutita D5 500 mg; Echinacea angustifolia D4 125 mg; Echinacea purpurea e planta tota D4 125 mg; Hamamelis virginiana D4 50 mg; Hypericum perforatum D4 150 mg; Achillea millefolium D5 500 mg; Symphytum officinale D8 500 mg; Hepar sulfuris D6 500 mg; Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni D8 250 mg.

Traumeel T ad us. vet. tablets: 1 tablet contains: Calendula officinalis D3 15 mg; Hamamelis virginiana D3 15 mg; Achillea millefolium D3 15 mg; Atropa bella-donna D4 75 mg; Aconitum napellus D3 30 mg; Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni D8 30 mg; Hepar sulfuris D8 30 mg; Chamomilla recutita D3 24 mg; Symphytum officinale D8 24 mg; Bellis perennis D3 6 mg; Echinacea D3 6 mg; Echinacea purpurea D3 6 mg; Arnica montana D3 15 mg; Hypericum perforatum D2 3 mg.

Traumeel S injection solution: 1 ampoule of 2.2 ml (= 2.2 g) contains: Arnica montana D2, Calendula officinalis D2, Chamomilla recutita D3, Symphytum officinale D6, Achillea millefolium D3, Atropa bella-donna D2 2.2 mg each; Aconitum napellus D2 1.32 mg; Bellis perennis D2 1.1 mg; Hypericum perforatum D2 0.66 mg; Echinacea D2, Echinacea purpurea D2 0.55 mg each; Hamamelis virginiana D1 0.22 mg; Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni D6 1.1 mg, Hepar sulfuris D6 2.2 mg.

Traumeel S drops: 100 g contain: Arnica montana D2, Calendula officinalis D2, Hamamelis virginiana D2, Achillea millefolium D3 5 g each; Atropa bella-donna D4 25 g; Aconitum napellus D3, Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni D8, Hepar sulfuris D8 10 g each; Chamomilla recutita D3, Symphytum officinale D8 8 g each; Bellis perennis D2, Echinacea D2, Echinacea purpurea D2 2 g each; Hypericum perforatum D2 1 g. Contains 35 vol.-% alcohol.

Traumeel S ointment: 100 g contain: Arnica montana D3 1.5 g; Calendula officinalis Ø, Hamamelis virginiana Ø 0.45 g each; Echinacea Ø, Echinacea purpurea Ø, Matricaria recutita Ø 0.15 g each; Symphytum officinale D4, Bellis perennis Ø 0.1 g each; Hypericum perforatum D6, Achillea millefolium Ø 0.09 g each; Aconitum napellus D1, Atropa bella-donna D1 0.05 g each; Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni D6 0.04 g; Hepar sulfuris D6 0.025 g. Ointment base: Hydrophilic ointment, preserved with 13.8 vol.-% ethanol.

Indications:

Injuries and their results, e.g. cerebral concussion, fractures, luxations, contusions, burns, post-operative and post-traumatic soft tissue swelling, edemas, hematoma.

Inflammatory processes of different kinds and localisations, e. g. phlegmons, abscesses, inflammations of the anal sac, otitis, fluor albus (with vaginal discharge), dermatitis, conjunctivitis, mastitis.

Inflammatory and degenerative processes accompanied by inflammations, especially at the connective and locomotorial system, e.g. arthritis, tendovaginitis, bursitis, galls of hockjoint.

Contraindications: (Traumeel S): Hypersensitivity to one of the active ingredients or excipients, to Arnica, Chamomilla, Achillea millefolium or to other plants of the daisy (composite) family. Injection solution, drops: As a matter of principle, Echinacea should not be used in progressive, systemic diseases such as tuberculosis, leukemia or leukemia-like diseases, inflammatory diseases of the connective tissue (collagen disease), autoimmune diseases, multiple sclerosis, AIDS, HIV infections or other chronic viral diseases.

Side effects: Hypersalivation may occur after administration, in which case use of the product should be discontinued. Allergic reactions may occasionally occur on account of the homeopathic active substance Mercurius solubilis, in which case use of the product should be discontinued, too. (Traumeel S): In individual cases, hypersensitivity reactions (up to the anaphylactic reaction) are possible in persons with hypersensitivity to composites (e.g. Arnica, Chamomilla, Achillea millefolium). Allergic skin reactions (redness, swelling and pruritus) can occur in rare cases, in which case use of the product should be discontinued. After treatment with products containing Echinacea extracts skin rash and itching (pruritus), and in rare cases facial swelling, shortness of breath (dyspnea), dizziness and a fall in blood pressure, have been observed. (Traumeel S Injection Solution): Temporarily, reddening, tumefaction and pain may occur on the puncture site. Ointment: Hypersensitivity reactions or local allergic reactions (cutaneous inflammation, redness, swelling and pruritus) may occur in rare cases, in which case use of the product should be discontinued.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Waiting period: None.

Instructions for use, route and duration of administration:

Traumeel LT ad us. vet. is to be administered by s.c., i.m., i.v. or periarticular injection.

According to species, the single dosage is as follows:

Horse, cattle, swine:	5 ml
Piglet:	2–3 ml
Sheep, goat:	2 ml
Large dog:	3–4 ml
Medium dog:	2 ml
Small dog, cat:	1–2 ml
Puppy:	0.5–1 ml
Small pets:	0.5 ml

If necessary, depending on the severity of the case, the indicated dosage is to be repeated after 24 hours.

For long-term treatment of chronic affections or those with tendencies to recur, the indicated single dosage can be administered at 4-day intervals.

Use of the medication should be discontinued when the relevant symptoms no longer occur.

Don't store above 30 °C.

Traumeel T ad us. vet. is to be administered orally.

According to species, the daily single dosage is as follows:

Large dog:	3 tablets 3 times
Medium dog:	2 tablets 3 times
Small dog, cat:	1 tablet 3 times

In cases with acute symptoms, initially the indicated dosage can be repeated after half to one hour during a period of 4 hours.

Dosage: Traumeel S injection solution 2.2 ml, Traumeel S drops, ointment:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Traumeel LT ad u. vet. injection solution: Packs containing 5, 50 or 150 ampoules of 5.0 ml each.

Traumeel T ad us. vet. tablets: Packs containing 250 or 500 tablets.

Traumeel S injection solution: Packs containing 10 or 50 ampoules of 2.2 ml each.

Traumeel S drops: Drop bottles containing 30 or 100 ml.

Traumeel S ointment: Tubes containing 50 g or 100 g.

Ubichinon compositum

Injection Solution 2.2 ml

Composition:

Injection solution: 2.2 ml (2.2 g) cont.: Ubichinonum D10, Acidum ascorbicum D6; Thiaminum hydrochloricum D6, Natrium riboflavinum phosphoricum D6, Pyridoxinum hydrochloricum D6; Nicotinamidum D6, Vaccinum myrtillus D4, Colchicum autumnale D4, Podophyllum peltatum D4, Conium maculatum D4, Hydrastis canadensis D4, Acidum sarcolacticum D6, Hydrochinonum D8, Acidum alpha-liponicum D8, Sulfur D8, Manganum phosphoricum D8, Natrium diethyloxalaceticum D8, Trichinoylum D10, Anthrachinonum D10, Naphthochinonum D10, para-Benzochinonum D10, Adenosinum triphosphoricum D10, Coenzymum A D10, Galium aparine D6, Acidum acetylsalicylicum D10, Histaminum D10, Nadidum D10, Magnesium gluconicum D10 22 mg each.

Indications:

Stimulation of the defensive mechanisms against toxins in order to reactivate the blocked enzymatic systems in defective enzymatic functions and degenerative diseases (cellular phases).

Contraindications: Do not use during pregnancy and lactation.

Side effects: None known.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Packs containing 10 or 50 ampoules of 2.2 ml each.

Valerianaheel®

Drops

Composition:

100 g cont.: Valeriana officinalis Ø 65 g; Humulus lupulus Ø, Crataegus Ø, Hypericum perforatum D1 5 g each; Melissa officinalis Ø 3 g; Chamomilla recutita Ø, Avena sativa Ø 2 g each; Acidum picricum D5 10 g; Kalium bromatum D1, Ammonium bromatum D1, Natrium bromatum D1 1 g each. Contains 66 vol.-% alcohol.

Indications:

As sedative in conditions of restlessness; neurasthenia.

Contraindications: Pregnancy and lactation.

Hypersensitivity to Chamomilla or other botanicals of the daisy (compositae) family as well as hypersensitivity to bromine.

Side effects: Allergic skin reactions may occur in rare cases.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Drop bottles containing 30 or 100 ml.

Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Injection Solution 5.0 ml

Veratrum-Homaccord®

Drops

Composition:

Veratrum-Homaccord ad us. vet. injection solution: 1 ampoule of 5.0 ml (= 5 g) contains: Veratrum album D4 30 mg; Veratrum album D10 30 mg; Veratrum album D30 30 mg; Veratrum album D200 30 mg; Aloe D4 10 mg; Aloe D10 10 mg; Aloe D30 10 mg; Potentilla erecta D10 5 mg; Potentilla erecta D30 5 mg; Rheum D10 5 mg; Rheum D30 5 mg; Potentilla erecta D2 5 mg; Rheum D2 5 mg.

Veratrum-Homaccord drops: 100 g cont.: Veratrum album D2, Veratrum album D10, Veratrum album D30, Veratrum album D200 0.6 g each; Aloe D2, Aloe D10, Aloe D30 0.2 g each; Tormentilla Ø 0.3 g; Tormentilla D10, Tormentilla D30 0.1 g each; Rheum D1 1.0 g; Rheum D10, Rheum D30 0.1g each. Contains 35 vol.-% alcohol.

Indications:

Acute nausea and diarrhea, gastroenteritis, feline panleukopenia, parvovirus-enteritis, acute and chronic central disorders due to heat, sunlight exposition, infections with collapse tendency.

Contraindications: First trimester of pregnancy.

Side effects: None known.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Waiting period: None.

Instructions for use, route and duration of administration:

Veratrum-Homaccord ad us. vet. is to be administered by s.c., i.m. or i.v. injection.

According to species, the single dosage is as follows:

Horse, cattle, swine:	5 ml
Piglet:	2–3 ml
Sheep, goat:	2 ml
Large dog:	3–4 ml
Medium dog:	2 ml
Small dog, cat:	1–2 ml
Puppy:	0.5–1 ml
Small pets:	0.5 ml

If necessary, depending on the severity of the case, the indicated dosage is to be repeated after 3–4 hours.

For long-term treatment of chronic affections, the indicated single dosage can be administered at intervals of 2–3 days.

Dosage: Veratrum-Homaccord drops:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Injection solution: Packs containing 5 or 50 ampoules of 5.0 ml each.

Drops: Drop bottles containing 30 and 100 ml.

Vertigoheel®

Drops
Tablets

Composition:

Drops: 100 g cont.: Anamirta cocculus D4 70 g; Conium maculatum D3, Ambra grisea D6, Petroleum rectificatum D8 10 g each. Contains 35 vol.-% alcohol.

Tablets: 1 tablet cont.: Anamirta cocculus D4 210 mg; Conium maculatum D3, Ambra grisea D6, Petroleum rectificatum D8 30 mg each.

Indications:

Dizziness of various origins (e.g. car sickness)

Contraindications: None known.

Side effects: None known.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Dosage:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Drops: Drop bottles containing 30 or 100 ml.

Tablets: Packs containing 50 or 250 tablets.

Zeel® ad us. vet.

Injection Solution 5.0 ml
Tablets

Zeel® T

Injection Solution 2.0 ml
Tablets
Ointment

Composition:

Zeel ad us. vet. injection solution: 1 ampoule of 5 ml contains: Cartilago suis D6 5 µl; Funiculus umbilicalis suis D6 5 µl; Embryo suis D6 5 µl; Placenta suis D6 5 µl; Solanum dulcamara D3 25 µl; Symphytum officinale D6 25 µl; Nadidum D8 5 µl; Coenzymum A D8 5 µl; Sanguinaria canadensis D4 7.5 µl; Arnica montana D3 50 µl; Sulfur D6 9 µl; Natrium diethyloxalacetikum D8 5 µl; Acidum alpha-liponicum D8 5 µl; Rhus toxicodendron D2 25 µl.

Zeel ad us. vet. tablets: 1 tablet cont.: Cartilago suis D6 15 mg; Funiculus umbilicalis suis D6 15 mg; Embryo suis D6 15 mg; Placenta suis D6 15 mg; Toxicodendron quercifolium D3 30 mg; Arnica montana D4 60 mg; Solanum dulcamara D3 20 mg; Symphytum officinale D8 20 mg; Sanguinaria canadensis D4 30 mg; Sulfur D6 40 mg; Nadidum D6 10 mg; Coenzymum A D6 10 mg; Acidum alpha-liponicum D6 10 mg; Natrium diethyloxalacetikum D6 10 mg.

Zeel T injection solution: 2.0 ml (= 2.0 g) cont.: Cartilago suis D6 2 mg, Funiculus umbilicalis suis D6 2 mg, Embryo suis D6 2 mg, Placenta suis D6 2 mg, Solanum dulcamara D3 10 mg, Symphytum officinale D6 10 mg, Nadidum D8 2 mg, Coenzymum A

D8 2 mg, Sanguinaria canadensis D4 3 mg, Natrium diethyloxalaceticum D8 2 mg, Acidum alpha-liponicum D8 2 mg, Toxicodendron quercifolium D2 10 mg, Arnica montana D4 200 mg, Sulfur D6 3.6 mg.

Zeel T tablets: 1 tablet cont.: Cartilago suis D4 0.3 mg, Funiculus umbilicalis suis D4 0.3 mg, Embryo suis D4 0.3 mg, Placenta suis D4 0.3 mg, Toxicodendron quercifolium D2 0.54 mg, Arnica montana D1 0.6 mg, Solanum dulcamara D2 0.15 mg, Symphytum officinale D8 0.15 mg, Sanguinaria canadensis D3 0.45 mg, Sulfur D6 0.54 mg, Nadi- dum D6 0.03 mg, Coenzymum A D6 0.03 mg, Natrium diethyloxalaceticum D6 0.03 mg, Acidum alpha-liponicum D6 0.03 mg, Acidum silicicum D6 3 mg.

Zeel T ointment: 100 g cont.: Cartilago suis D2, Funiculus umbilicalis suis D2, Embryo suis D2, Placenta suis D2 0.001 g each; Toxicodendron quercifolium D2 0.27 g; Arnica montana D2 0.3 g; Solanum dulcamara D2 0.075 g; Symphytum officinale D8 0.75 g; Sanguinaria canadensis D2 0.225 g; Sulfur D6 0.27 g; Nadi- dum D6, Coenzym A D6, Acidum alpha-liponicum D6, Natrium diethyloxalaceticum D6 0.01 g each; Acidum si- licicum D6 1 g. Ointment base: hydrophilic ointment (DAB 10) cont.: emulsifying cetyl- stearyl alcohol, ethanol, purified water, viscous paraffin, white vaseline, preserved with 12.9 vol.-% ethanol.

Indications:

Degenerative joint affections, e.g. arthrosis, spondylarthrosis, intervertebral disc dis- ease, bone spavin, arthrosis of the pastern joint, polyarthrititis, joint galls, chronic ten- dovaginitis.

Contraindications: Poison ivy and/or Arnica hypersensitivity. Because of the constitu- ent Sanguinaria (bloodroot) do not use during pregnancy and lactation. In case of exist- ing liver conditions or history thereof or simultaneous use of hepatotoxic substances use only after consultation with the physician.

Side effects: (Zeel ad us. vet injection solution): Hypersensitivity reactions (or even anaphylactic reactions) may occur in isolated instances on the i.v. administration of foreign proteins in a concentration higher than D10. (Zeel T injection solution): During the treatment with drugs containing bloodroot (Sanguinaria) alkaloids there have been individual reports of increased liver function enzymes (transaminases) and serum bi- lirubin elevations up to drug-induced jaundice (drug-related toxic hepatitis), which nor- malized or receded after discontinuation of the product. In very rare cases gastrointes- tinal complaints or skin reactions can occur - also some days after use. Temporarily, reddening, tumefaction and pain may occur on the puncture site.

Interaction with other medications: None known.

Waiting period: None.

Instructions for use, route and duration of administration:

Zeel ad us. vet. injection solution is to be administered by s.c., i.v. or periarticular injec- tion.

According to species, the daily single dosage is as follows:

Horse:	5 ml
Large dog:	3–4 ml
Medium dog:	2 ml
Small dog:	1–2 ml
Small pets:	0.5 ml

For long-term treatment of chronic affections or those with tendencies to recur, the indicated single dosage can be administered at 4-day intervals.

Zeel ad us. vet. tablets are to be administered orally.

According to species, the daily single dosage is as follows:

Large dog:	3 tablets 2–3 times
Medium dog:	2 tablets 2–3 times
Small dog, cat:	1 tablet 2–3 times

Dosage:

Zeel T injection solution 2.0 ml, Zeel T tablets, Zeel T ointment:

See chapter **Dosage of Heel Medications in Veterinary Medicine**, p. 17–20.

Package sizes:

Zeel ad us. vet. injection solution: Packs containing 5 or 50 ampoules of 5.0 ml each.

Zeel ad us. vet. tablets: Packs containing 100 or 500 tablets.

Zeel T injection solution: Packs containing 10 or 50 ampoules of 2.0 ml each.

Zeel T tablets: Packs containing 50 or 250 tablets.

Zeel T ointment: Tubes containing 50 g.

**Materia Medica –
Individual Constituents Utilized
in Heel Veterinary Medications**

Achillea millefolium (Millefolium, Yarrow)

Tendency to develop seeping hemorrhages (precapillary, arteriovenous), sanguineous regurgitation, hematuria.

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Traumeel® S

Acidum acetylosalicylicum (Acetylsalicylic Acid)

Retoxic damage, damage to connective tissue, nephrosis, myocarditis, somniphathy.

Ubichinon compositum

Acidum α -ketoglutaricum (α -ketoglutaric Acid)

Metabolite of the citric-acid cycle, also participates in redox systems. For treating muscular debility as well as disturbances in the lipid or steroid metabolism.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Cutis compositum

Hepar comp. Heel

Acidum α -lipionicum (\pm)- α -Lipoic Acid, Thioctic Acid)

Coenzyme in the degradation of pyruvic acid as well as in other processes of oxidative decarboxylation.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Hepar comp. Heel

Ubichinon compositum

Zeel® ad us. vet.

Zeel® T

Acidum arsenicosum (Arsenous Acid, Arsenic Trioxide) see **Arsenicum album**

Acidum ascorbicum (Ascorbic Acid, Vitamin C)

Cofactor of enzymatic functions (redox systems). Participates in reactions of detoxification as well as in the synthesis of connective-tissue ground substance and collagen.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Ubichinon compositum

Acidum cis-aconicum (Aconitic Acid)

Metabolite of the citric-acid cycle as well as in redox systems. For treating states of weakened bodily defense.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.

Ovarium compositum

Acidum citricum (Citric Acid)

Metabolite of the citric-acid cycle. Lack of drive, consumptive diseases, cellular phase affections.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Acidum DL-malicum (Malic Acid)

Metabolite of the citric-acid cycle as well as in redox systems. Promotes detoxification. Supplies oxygen to glandular and muscular tissue.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Hepar comp. Heel

Acidum formicum (Formic Acid)

Eczema, allergies, asthma, rheumatism; neuralgias also in all cellular phases.

Cutis compositum

Acidum fumaricum (Fumaric Acid)

Metabolite of the citric-acid cycle as well as in redox systems. For treating states of exhaustion.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Cutis compositum

Hepar comp. Heel

Acidum nitricum (Nitric Acid)

Chronic inflammation of the external genitalia with tendency to develop pointed condyloma on the vulva, penis, or prepuce with acrid, foul-smelling discharge. Ulceration and fissures at the bodily orifices as well as the areas of transition between skin and mucosae. Inflammation of the anal sac.

Galium-Heel®

Galium-Heel® N

Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.

Hormeel® SN

Hormeel® S

Acidum oroticum (Orotic Acid)

Liver damage.

Hepar comp. Heel

Acidum phosphoricum (Phosphoric Acid)

Physical and mental exhaustion, deficiency of memory, debilitating hyperhidrosis, neurasthenia, emaciation, acid vomit.

Cerebrum compositum N

Cutis compositum

Acidum picricum (Picric Acid)

The indicative symptom here is a severe state of exhaustion in the muscles and nerves. Pain in the muscles, joints, and back with a stiffened gait of the hind legs. Any form of movement or exertion causes worsening.

Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Valerianaheel®

Acidum sarcolacticum (L(+)-lacticum Acidum)

Acid-base regulation in the connective tissue.

Ubichinon compositum

Acidum silicicum (Silicea, Silicic Acid)

Silicicum's proving displays a characteristic weakness of the connective tissue accompanied by instability and lack of strength affecting all muscles, tendons, and joints. The back and limbs show stiffness, most commonly together with symptoms of debility. Silicea influences nutritive disturbances of the integumentary appendages (hooves, talons, claws). Chronic diseases respond to Silicicum in a particularly decisive and long-lasting manner. Tendency toward the formation of pus and fistulae in the connective tissue (hoof-cartilage fistula, withers fistula, etc.).

Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Zeel® T

Acidum succinicum (Succinic Acid)

Metabolite of the citric-acid cycle as well as in redox systems. For treating states of exhaustion and dyshematopoiesis.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Aconitum napellus (Monkshood)

Aconitum is the agent of preference in the initial treatment of febrile affections, particularly those in the respiratory tract. Irritation of the skin and mucosae. Constriction within the arterial vessels and elevated blood pressure. Palpitations, fear, agitation, and cerebral irritation. Severe, cutting pain in the stomach and intestines; marked hypersensitivity to touch in the abdominal region. It is indicated above all for symptoms precipitated in consequence of exposure to cold, dry wind. The animals startle easily, displaying fearful restlessness, and a strong, rapid pulse. The manifestations occur suddenly and with great intensity. The animals are extremely thirsty and desire large quantities of cold water. Aggravation at night and by external influences. It is indicated above all for symptoms following exposure to cold, dry wind. Neuralgias.

Cerebrum compositum N

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

Echinacea compositum forte S

Gripp-Heel®

Spascupreel®

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Traumeel® S

Adenosinum triphosphoricum (Adenosine Triphosphate, ATP)

Supports the energy-processing systems (i.e. the citric-acid cycle, etc.). Particularly beneficial in treating iatrogenic damage.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Ubichinon compositum

Aesculus hippocastanum (Horse Chestnut)

Aesculus regulates conditions of venous and lymphatic congestion. Constant discomfort in the loin region as the result of venous stasis. Rheumatic and neuralgic pain in all limbs.

Cerebrum compositum N

Cutis compositum

Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Agaricus (Fly Agaric)

Condition of excessive excitement, sequelae of drug and medication abuse; motor restlessness, disorders in voiding the bladder and intestinal tract, tics.

Spascupreel®

Ailanthus altissima (Tree of Heaven)

Infectious diseases with septic phase, with prostration, weakness and delirium.

Mercurius-Heel® S

Aloe (Common Aloes)

Diarrhea resulting from irritation of the nerves of the intestinal mucosae (particularly within the large intestine) or due to increased peristalsis. Hyperemia with intestinal hemorrhaging. The feces are liquid. Aloe exerts secretagogue action on the hepatic cells.

Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Veratrum-Homaccord®

Aluminum oxidatum (Aluminium Oxide)

Great weakness and exhaustion, also irritability. Catarrh of the mucous membranes, fluor albus, dryness of the mucosa, and skin, paresis of the bladder.

Reneel® NT

Ambra grisea (Ambergris)

Vertigo, nervous pertussis, hyperexcitability, lack of concentration and poor memory.

Cerebrum compositum N

Vertigoheel®

Ammonium bromatum (Ammonium Bromide)

Feeling of soreness of the mucous membranes, hoarseness, spasmodic, bronchitic asthma, neuralgic headaches, calming action.

Gynäcoheel® N

Spascupreel®

Valerianaheel®

Ammonium chloratum (Ammonium Chloride)

Diffuse rheumatic-neuralgic pain throughout the musculature of the hindquarters. The muscles are flaccid and weak. Amelioration through massage and exercise.

Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Anacardium (Marking Nut) see Semecarpus anacardium

Anamirta cocculus (Indian Cockle/Fish Berry)

Weakness and conditions of exhaustion after overwork, cerebrasthenia, dizziness when

travelling, kinetosis, feeling of emptiness and hollowness, great exhaustion and general debility.

Cerebrum compositum N

Vertigoheel®

Anthrachinonum (Anthraquinone)

Active factor in energy metabolism; promotes detoxication; gastro-intestinal disturbances.

Ubichinon compositum

Antimonium crudum (Antimony Trisulphide)

Gastralgia, sensation of fullness, intolerance of alcohol, circulatory failure.

Gastricumeel®

Apis mellifica (Honey-Bee)

Stabbing, burning pains like the sting of a bee. Amelioration from cold. Sensitivity to touch and jarring. Irritation of the meninges, especially from suppressed eruptions. Diseases of the serosa, joints, meninges. Edematous swellings with formations like water-filled sacs. Infiltration of the cellular tissues. Right-sided tonsillitis with edematous swelling of uvula. Right-sided adnexitis, and other kinds of right-sided inflammatory illnesses or deposition phases (cysts in adnexa). Urticaria, hypersensitivity in the abdomen and the region of the uterus, nervousness. Conjunctivitis, edema of the eyelids, hordeolums.

Apis-Homaccord®

Galium-Heel®

Galium-Heel® N

Gynäcoheel® N

Populus compositum SR

Apisinum (Bee Venom)

In addition to efficacy in cases of edema and exsudative affections, this agent also possesses high affinity to the ovary, whereby marked preference for right-sided locations exists. It acts on both large and small-caliber cystic degeneration occurring within the ovary. The vulva generally displays edematous swelling, whereby the vagina may remain dry, even during heat. The heat-symptoms are accompanied by extreme agitation, with the animals continually attempting to mount. A typical characteristic is hypersensitivity to touch.

Apis-Homaccord®

Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.

Ovarium compositum
Solidago compositum ad us. vet.

Aquilegia vulgaris (Columbine)

Nervous animals with a tendency to develop hormonal dysfunction.

Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.
Hormeel® SN
Hormeel® S
Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.
Ovarium compositum

Araneus diadematus (Diadem Spider)

Neuralgia, exudative diathesis, fever and perforating pains, worsened by cold and wet, hydrogenoid constitution. Ostealgia in the extremities, neuralgic pains with the feeling of falling asleep and of swelling, paresthesia.

Lymphomyosot® N
Osteoheel® S

Arctium lappa (Burdock)

Acne, weeping eczema with crust formation, especially when the lymph glands are swollen, malodorous sudoresis of the armpits.

Cutis compositum N

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi (Bearberry)

Cystitis, cystopyelitis, urethritis, incontinentia urinae.

Populus compositum SR

Argentum metallicum (Silver)

Rheumatic pain in the joints, bones, cartilage, and ligaments of the vertebral column. Nervous symptoms appear as general debility, muscular tremor, and ataxia, particularly ensuing overtaxation.

Galium-Heel®
Galium-Heel® N
Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Argentum nitricum (Silver Nitrate)

This is a remedy of the mucosae with the following characteristics:
Astringent, secreto-inhibitory, desiccating action on mucous membranes and wounds through constriction of the blood vessels. Catarrhal symptoms of the mucous mem-

branes within the eye, oesophagus, respiratory tract, and digestive organs (gastritis with meteorism, rumbling sounds from the stomach, hemorrhagic ulcers). Tendency to develop hemorrhagic ulcers within the mucous membranes. Mastitis. Desire for sugar which is not tolerated.

Irritative nervous debility with anxiety neuroses (agoraphobia). Amelioration in the cold and in fresh air. Aggravation at night and in the warmth.

Diarrheel® SN
Echinacea compositum forte S
Euphorbium compositum ad us. vet.
Gastricumeel®
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel
Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Phosphor-Homaccord®
Solidago compositum ad us. vet.

Arnica montana (Mountain Arnica)

Arnica's homeopathic symptoms consist of conditions such as are known as result from traumatic injuries (contusions) and wounds. The skin and the mucous membranes show due to vascular disturbances, flushing and hyperemia in conjunction with erysipelatos vesiculation and intense pruritus. Also recurrent furunculosis. Hemorrhagic tendencies (hematoma). Muscle spasms after extensive or strenuous exercise, accompanied by weakness and exhaustion. Rheumatic symptoms within the joints, muscles, tendons, and synovial sheaths. Extremities are cold, circulatory insufficiency after blood-loss. Paroxysmal cough with sanguineous secretion. Influences the vascular system, the veins and capillaries in particular, to increase the flow of blood within the affected region. Arnica promotes the exchange of fluids within the areas of traumatic lesion. Aggravation through touch or exercise. Amelioration while resting. Repairs the conditions after cerebral concussion.

Arteria-Heel®
Cerebrum compositum N
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Echinacea compositum forte S
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
Traumeel® S
Zeel® ad us. vet.
Zeel® T

Arsenicum album (Acidum arsenicosum, Arsenic Trioxide)

As a polychrest, Acidum arsenicosum exerts its effects upon all bodily cells. Proving results of arsenic trioxide show severe inflammatory symptoms in both acute and chronic pathological processes. Difficulties in swallowing, violent, incessant regurgitation, and profuse diarrhea occur. Disinterest in feeding yet extremely thirsty. Attacks of racking cough with danger of choking which produces little, yet viscid exudate. Degenerative damage of the renal parenchyma, glomerulonephritis, albuminuria, cylindruria, and nephrogenic edema within the skin.

Fearfulness and restlessness to the point of exhaustion in lively, agile animals with exceptionally sensitive temperaments are indications for applying Acidum arsenicosum. Intense thirst, periodicity of symptoms, aggravation at night and alleviation through warmth are typical.

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Cantharis compositum ad us. vet.
Diarrheel® SN
Echinacea compositum forte S
Gastricumeel®
Leptandra compositum
Solidago compositum ad us. vet.
Sulfur-Heel®

Asa foetida (Devil's Dung)

Ostealgia, with stabbing pains; caries of the bone; periostitis. Globus hystericus, abdominal distension and flatulent colic.

Osteoheel® S

Atropa belladonna (Deadly Nightshade)

Inflammatory conditions, with typical symptoms displaying rubor, intumescence, calor, and dolor. Profuse sweating. Cephalic congestion which can lead to unconsciousness. Mydriasis. The mucosae are dry and hot due to a reduced glandular secretion and an increase of temperature. Plethora occurs in all capillaries, notably in those of the skin. Hemostasis or venous congestion due to paralysation of the smooth musculature in all organs. Full rapid pulse. Pain in the abdominal region is expressed, initially paralysis of the smooth musculature in all organs, ensued by acceleration of intestinal peristalsis. Pain in the limbs, joints are swollen. Pain runs along the extremities. Signs of inflammation within the lungs and the udder.

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Bronchalis-Heel®
Chelidonium-Homaccord® N
Mercurius-Heel® S

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
Traumeel® S

Atropinum sulfuricum (Atropine Sulfate)

Atropinum sulfuricum acts on the non-striated muscles of the hollow organs by way of the central nervous system. Determinating symptoms are cramps with colic in the digestive tract, kidneys, efferent urinary passages, and/or uterus. Proving showed aggravated symptoms to notably include spastic obstruction of the bronchial musculature during the course of chronic respiratory illnesses. Fearfulness, edginess, and distinct dryness of the mucosae are typical.

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Spascupreel®

Aurum jodatatum (Gold Iodide)

Myomas, ovarian cysts, arteriosclerosis and other geriatric indications.

Gynäcoheel® N

Aurum metallicum (Gold)

Far-reaching remedy for affections of the tissues, arteriosclerosis, depression (tendency towards suicide). Hypertonia (high blood pressure, plethora).

Galium-Heel®
Galium-Heel® N

Avena sativa (Oats)

Conditions of nervous exhaustion, insomnia, recommended for mania.

Hepar comp. Heel
Valerianaheel®

Bacillinum-Nosode

Tendency towards chills, and eczema, impetigo, pityriasis.

Psorinoheel® N

Bacterium coli-Nosode (Colibacillinum, Nosode of Escherichia coli)

Illnesses caused by Escherichia coli. Also promotes re-establishment of physiologically-functional coli flora within the intestines.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel

Baptisia tinctoria (Wild Indigo)

Septic conditions, cystopyelitis, malodorous urine, nephrolithiasis.

Echinacea compositum forte S
Solidago compositum ad us. vet.
Populus compositum SR

Barium iodatum (Barium Iodide)

Arteriosclerosis. Coronary ischaemia. Heart problems of the elderly. Scrofulous swellings of the glands.

Arteria-Heel®

Barium oxalsuccinicum (Barium Oxalsuccinate)

Metabolite of the citric-acid cycle as well as in redox systems. Plays a role in mesenchymal structures. For treating regulative disturbances of the endocrine system.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Belladonna (Deadly Nightshade) see **Atropa belladonna**

Bellis perennis (Wild Daisy)

Marked painfulness of the muscles. Lameness due to spraining, etc. Cutaneous and/or subcutaneous swelling, exudative or edematous conditions, painful joints. The animals are extremely sensitive to touch.

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
Traumeel® S

Berberis vulgaris (Barberry)

Berberis is the remedy for uric-acid diathesis with gouty-rheumatic symptoms: Pain and hypersensitivity in muscles and joints as well as in the lumbar region. Inflammatory processes in the urogenital and biliary tract. The urine contains mucous and reddish, sandy sediment. Frequent urination. Nephrolithiasis (renal colic), stones in bladder (cystitis) and urethra. Supports kidney function through promoting the flushing out of toxins, also increased tonus of uterine, vesicular and bronchial musculature. Aggravation when moving.

Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Berberis-Homaccord®
Discus compositum ad us. vet.
Populus compositum SR
Reneel® NT
Solidago compositum ad us. vet.

Beta vulgaris conditiva (Beetroot)

Reactivates cellular respiration (including in cases of viral disease). Chronic catarrhal disorders.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Betula alba (Birch)

Diuretic, choleric remedy, mucosal catarrh and, in particular, also gastritis.

Galium-Heel®
Galium-Heel® N

Bismutum kalium iodidum (Bismuth Potassium Iodide)

After-effects of syphilis, paralytic symptoms, disturbances of the cerebral functions.

Psorinoheel® N

Bothrops lanceolatus (Fer-de-Lance)

Speech and memory disorders.

Cerebrum compositum N

Bovista (Warted Puff-Ball)

Exerts powerful action on the capillary system. Proving indicates copious, diffuse, venous hemorrhaging within the mucosae, leucorrhoea, increased libido. Cycles which are overly intense or which begin ahead of schedule.

Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.
Ovarium compositum

Bryonia (cretica) (Wild Hops)

Bryonia acts on acute, exudative-stage inflammation, preferably within the serous membranes, but also in mucosae and synovial membranes. The effusions in the mucosae, serosa and synovial membranes are accompanied by inflammatory swelling and an intense pain. Congestion in the stomach region. The effects of Bryonia also encompass the digestive tract with affection of the stomach and spasms with acute colic pain due to the irritation of the intestinal mucosa. Peristalsis within both small and large intestines is reflex-activated under simultaneous exudation into the lumen of the bowels. Copious, watery, and possibly sanguineous diarrhea may occur. Gastric discomfort and pain in the abdomen worsen on movement and when touched. Pharyngo-laryngitis, non-productive bronchitis with hacking cough (influenzal cough), pleuritis. Dry mucosae coupled with intense thirst for large quantities of cold water. Diminished bladder tonus and frequent release of light-colored urine. Aggravation on movement and on warmth. Amelioration at rest and when lying on the affected side.

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Bronchalis-Heel®
Gripp-Heel®
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Echinacea compositum forte S
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Nux vomica-Homaccord

Bucco (Buchu Leaves)

Cystalgia, cystitis, gravel.

Populus compositum SR
Solidago compositum ad us. vet.

Bufo bufo (Toad)

Convulsions, vesicular eczema.

Psorinoheel® N

Cactus (Seleniceres grandiflorus, Queen of the Night)

Exerts organ-specific influence upon the heart, coronary circulation, and the musculature of the vessels. Relaxes the coronary vessels and promotes circulation within them; acts to regulate both organic and functional cardiac disturbances. Strong, rapid pulse. Agitation. Cardiac disorders such as endocarditis, myocarditis, and pericarditis. This vegetal substance is believed to function in a manner similar to nitrite. Particularly beneficial in treatment of septic, febrile processes.

Cactus compositum ad us. vet.

Caladium seguinum (Dumb Cane)

Pruritus of various origins, e.g. pruritus vulvae.

Sulfur-Heel®

Calcium carbonicum Hahnemanni (Inner Oyster-Shell)

Constitutional and metabolic remedy. Principle theaters of action are the skin, mucous membranes, glands, and bones. Type-associated agent for young animals of lymphatic-scofulous constitution with obese tendencies.

Regulates the initial periods of heat in young bitches, in cases in which the periods are excessive in strength and duration. The animals are phlegmatic and display little interest in exercise. They tend to develop a distended abdomen due to flatulence.

Hepar comp. Heel
Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.

Hormeel® SN
Hormeel® S

Calcium fluoratum (Calcium Fluoride)

Glandular swellings (of stony hardness), struma colloides, tumors, skin cracked and chapped, fistulae of the bone.

Cutis compositum
Galium-Heel®
Galium-Heel® N

Calcium phosphoricum (Calcium Phosphate)

Proving of this agent showed fatigue, dorsal weakness, curvature of the spine, rickets, and retarded callus formation in cases of osseous trauma. Painful stiffness of the cervical spine at changes in the weather. All symptoms are aggravated by cold, damp weather, wetness, and exposure to drafts.

Discus compositum ad us. vet.
Lymphomyosot® N
Osteoheel® S

Calendula officinalis (Marigold)

Inflammatory manifestations on skin and mucosae, e.g. symptoms as occur in pharyngitis, phlegmons, panaritium, ulcers, and dermatitis.

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
Traumeel® S

Caltha palustris (Marsh Marigold)

Uterine carcinoma, bronchitis, pemphigus.

Galium-Heel®
Galium-Heel® N

Cantharis (Lytta vesicatoria, Spanish Fly)

The most significant symptoms of the homeopathic drug picture are the painful states of acute catarrhal inflammation within the mucosae of the urogenital tract. A stranguria with acute pain. Nephritis, cystitis, urethritis, prostatitis. Continual, painful urge to urinate under low bladder content. Polyuria, hematuria and albuminuria. Increased sexual desire due to the inflammation and hyperemia and great irritation of the vaginal or preputial or balano-preputial region. Elevated numbers of erythrocytes and epithelial cells within the urine. Intense abdominal pain and dysenteriform diarrhea. Aggravation by touch, at micturition and by cold water. Supports the effects of Mercurius.

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Cantharis compositum ad us. vet.
Populus compositum SR
Reneel® NT
Solidago compositum ad us. vet.

Capsicum annuum (Cayenne Pepper)

Urethritis, strangury, cystitis with chorda. Herpes labialis, glossitis aphthosa et ulcerosa, plethora, burning pains on the skin and mucosa.

Solidago compositum ad us. vet.
Sulfur-Heel®
Populus compositum SR

Carbo vegetabilis (Vegetable Charcoal)

Insufficiency of digestive organs accompanied by flatulence; mucosal bleeding; cardiac and circulatory insufficiency.

Leptandra compositum

Carduus marianus (Silybum marianum, Milk Thistle, St. Mary's Thistle)

Hepatic dysfunction, conditions of cholangitic and cholecystic irritation, meteorism, inappetence. The abdomen is distended and hard, the hepatic region painful. Urine is colored dark yellow in consequence of jaundice. The feces are also of dark-yellow coloration, produced under alternating constipation and diarrhea.

Carduus compositum QP ad us. vet.
Hepar comp. Heel
Hepeel® N

Causticum Hahnemanni (Potassium Hydrate)

Paresis (postapoplectic), tinnitus aurium. Chronic, rheumatic, arthritic, paralytic disorders; twinges and strains of the muscles and tendons. Atony of bladder with pain and burning sensation, such as in the case of enuresis nocturna, incontinentia vesicae. Neck sore and raw, hoarseness, catarrh of the respiratory tract

Reneel® NT

Cartilago suis (Cartilage)

Diseases of the cartilage, arthritis deformans, coxitis, tendovaginitis.

Discus compositum ad us. vet.
Zeel® ad us. vet.
Zeel® T

Ceanothus americanus (New-Jersey Tea)

Agent for treatment of splenic dysfunction. Leucorrhoea.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel

Cephaelis ipecacuanha see **Ipecacuanha**

Cerebrum suis (Brain)

Conditions of mental exhaustion, disturbances in development, disturbances of cerebral circulation and the associated functional weakness of the brain.

Cerebrum compositum N

Cerium oxalicum (Cerium Oxalate)

For treatment of all conditions or syndromes which are brought about by insufficient utilization of oxygen.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Chamomilla recutita (German Chamomile)

Reduced muscle tone, agitation (particularly in hypersensitive animals), conditions of excitement; cramps within the gastrointestinal region, uterus, or bladder, inflammation. Increases blood-flow through the tissues.

Spascupreel®
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
Traumeel® S
Valerianaheel®

Chelidonium majus (Celandine)

Proving displays increased biliary secretion while intestinal peristalsis and saliva-production are stimulated. Vomiting and gastroenteritis with severe diarrhea (colic) and jaundice. Catarrhal conditions of the mucous membranes, spasms within the smooth muscles.

Carduus compositum QP ad us. vet.
Chelidonium-Homaccord® N
Hepar comp. Heel
Hepeel® N

China (*Cinchona pubescens*, Peruvian Bark, Jesuits' Bark)

Conditions of debility or exhaustion ensuing loss of blood, or in the aftermath of illness or overtaxation. The animals are nervous and hypersensitive, easily and quickly brought into a sweat. The extremities are extremely cool to the touch.

Carduus compositum QP ad us. vet.
Cerebrum compositum N
Discus compositum ad us. vet.
Hepar comp. Heel
Hepeel® N

Cicuta virosa (Water Hemlock)

Convulsions, facial eczema.

Psorinoheel® N

Cimicifuga racemosa (Black Cohosh)

Sudden, shooting, neuralgic pains, radiating from the spinal column. Pressure and pain in the loin and sacral regions, possibly causing stiffness of the hind limbs. High sensitivity to pressure at the tendons' points of attachment. These painful symptoms change rapidly; there is noticeable restlessness. Local application of warmth brings about improvement.

Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Cinis vincetoxici

Engystol® ad us. vet.

Cinchona pubescens see **China**

Citrullus colocynthis (*Colocynthis*, Colocynth, Bitter Cucumber)

Spasmodic conditions in the smooth gastrointestinal musculature, causing periodic and sudden colics with stabbing pain independent of rest or movement. The animal assumes an extremely hunched position, arching the pack and avoiding any stretching of the body. The clinical symptomatology is that of hemorrhagic gastroenteritis with acute and recurrent pain and a copious diarrhea, occasionally with blood. The animals are extremely nervous (nervous irritability) and startle easily. Tendency to develop a postprandial meteorism. Aggravation of symptoms when moving and when frightened. Amelioration after defecation, when warm, at rest and with pressure on the affected region.

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Berberis-Homaccord®

Carduus compositum QP ad us. vet.

Diarrheel® SN

Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Hepeel® N

Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Nux vomica-Homaccord®

Spascupreel®

Clematis (recta) (*Virgin's Bower*)

Vesicular, highly irritating eczema, urethral stricture, prostatitis. Hyperplastic, hard glandular swelling, highly irritating eczema.

Galium-Heel®

Galium-Heel® N

Cocculus see **Anamirta cocculus**

Cochlearia officinalis (*Horse-Radish/Scurry-Grass*)

The main active ingredients of *Cochlearia* are mustard oils. *Cochlearia* has an anti-edematous and antiseptic action. The main fields of use of *Cochlearia* are chronic eye inflammations.

Oculoheel® Eye Drops

Coenzymum A (Coenzyme A)

Coenzyme A transforms organic acids into their reactive forms, thus serving to assure interconnection between the citric-acid cycle, glycolysis, and lipometabolism. Stimulation of enzymatic functions in cellular-phase diseases.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Ubichinon compositum

Zeel® ad us. vet.

Zeel® T

Colchicum autumnale (*Meadow Saffron*)

Gastro-enteritis, muscular and articular rheumatism, pericarditis, endocarditis, scarlatinal nephritis; as adjuvant in dedifferentiation phases.

Ubichinon compositum

Colocynthis (Colocynth, Bitter Cucumber) see **Citrullus colocynthis**

Colon suis (Large Intestine)

Stimulates the detoxicating and secretory processes, intestinal stasis, intestinal tenesmus, colitis mucosa et ulcerosa.

Hepar comp. Heel

Condurango (Condurango Bark) see **Marsdenia condurango**

Conium maculatum (Hemlock)

Vertigo upon each change of position, tremor, speech disorders, weak memory. Glandular swelling, as in lymphatic and cancerous conditions, vertigo, remedy for senile conditions.

Ubichinon compositum
Vertigoheel®

Conyza canadensis see **Erigeron canadensis**

Cortisonum aceticum (Cortisone)

Impairment of the cortex of the suprarenal gland, pituitary gland and connective tissue.

Echinacea compositum forte S

Crabro vespa

Ovaritis, particularly on the left side, depression before menstruation.

Gynäcoheel® N

Crataegus (Hawthorn)

Above all, Crataegus regulates the cardiovascular system and raises myocardial tonus. Enhances coronary circulation through facilitating dilation of the coronary vessels, thus increasing blood-flow through the myocardia. Has a calming, antispasmodic effect; exerts a positive influence on disturbed nervous impulses of the heart.

Cactus compositum ad us. vet.
Cralonin®
Valerianaheel®

Cubeba

Urethritis, prostatitis, cystitis.

Populus compositum SR

Cucurbita pepo (Pumpkin)

Urinary disorders, 1st stage of prostatic adenoma.

Populus compositum SR

Cuprum aceticum (Copper Acetate)

It is the proper agent for treating spasmodic diathesis of the striated as well as the smooth musculature. The most characteristic symptoms are dry, convulsive cough with marked respiratory distress. Severe gastro-intestinal colic with sanguineous, greenish diarrhea which may lead to a state of exhaustion. Nausea and regurgitation may occur, which abates on drinking cold water. Epileptiform conditions with convulsions of the non-striated muscles have also been observed within the limbs. Aggravation when frightened, with touch and when warm.

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.
Discus compositum ad us. vet.
Drosera-Homaccord®

Cuprum sulfuricum (Copper Sulphate)

Cramp of the smooth and striped musculature, uremia.

Solidago compositum ad us. vet.
Spascupreel®

Cutis suis (Skin)

Stimulation of the dermal function, dermatoses, eczema, rhagades, decubitus ulcers and other skin impairments.

Cutis compositum

Cyanocobalaminum (Vitamin B₁₂)

Damage to the liver parenchyma, disturbance of the detoxicating hepatic function, disturbance of the fat and carbohydrate metabolism.

Hepar comp. Heel

Cyclamen purpurascens, europaeum (Cyclamen, Sowbread)

Similar to Pulsatilla, Cyclamen shows an affinity for the female sexual organs, yet here, the sexual cycles occur earlier and with greater intensity. There is a tendency to develop painful mastopathy. Secretion of milk in conditions of Lactatio falsa.

Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.
Hormeel® SN
Hormeel® S

Cynara scolymus (Artichoke)

Tonic, stimulation of the detoxicating hepatic function and diuresis.

Hepar comp. Heel

Cypripedium calceolus var. pubescens (Nerve Root, Lady's Slipper)

Shows initial, coffee-like agitation on the vegetative nervous system, followed by relaxation and fatigue. Restlessness at night with twitching of the limbs, especially in young animals.

Hormeel® S

Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.

Ovarium compositum

Cysteinum (Cysteine)

SH-containing factor within redox systems. For therapy of reotoxic disorders as well as iatrogenic damage.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Daphne mezereum (Spurge Olive)

Herpes-like, irritating dermatoses; neuralgia with great sensitivity to cold air.

Sulfur-Heel®

Discus intervertebralis suis (Intervertebral Disks)

Prolapse of the nucleus pulposus, osteochondrosis of the vertebral column, rheumatic affections, and neuralgia of vertebrogenic origin.

Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Drosera (Sundew)

Pertussis, spasmodic cough, bronchitis, particularly spasmodic with attacks of coughing, hoarseness.

Drosera-Homaccord®

Dulcamara (Bitter Sweet) see **Solanum dulcamara****Duodenum suis**

Duodenitis, duodenal ulcers, gastrocardiac syndrome.

Hepar comp. Heel

Echinacea (angustifolia) (Sampson Root)

Numerous studies confirm Echinacea's ability to increase the capacity of the body's own defense system. Acts stimulating on the defense of the organism against bacterial germs, thus being used mainly in septic and infectious conditions. Its action includes boosting the phagocytotic capacity of the leukocytes as well as raising the activity of the mononuclear phagocytic system (earlier RES). In this manner, pathogenic agents, foreign bodies, tissue debris, etc. may be eliminated with greater speed. Mesenchymal (and thus fibroblastic) activation provides for more effective bordering-off of inflammatory processes, thus positively affecting purulent affections under threat of becoming septic or gangrenous. Echinacea is also utilised in cases of latent or chronic infection as an alterant and in stimulation therapy. Other symptoms are great tenderness of the joints and limbs. Swollen lymph nodes. Fever and increased number of leukocytes. Reduced pulse-rate and general symptoms of exhaustion. Aggravation at night and after physical work. Amelioration at rest. Especially indicated in combination with Lachesis and Pyrogenium in cases of mastitis and puerperal fever.

Belladonna-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

Echinacea compositum forte S

Galium-Heel®

Galium-Heel® N

Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.

Mercurius-Heel® S

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Traumeel® S

Echinacea purpurea (Black Sampson)

Fibroblast-stimulating effect, activates the histiogenic and hematogenic phagocytes as well as the T and B lymphocytes.

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Traumeel® S

Embryo (totalis) suis (Embryo/swine)

For regeneration and revitalization during cellular-phase diseases.

Cerebrum compositum N

Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Zeel® ad us. vet.

Zeel® T

Equisetum hyemale (Scouring Rush)

Cystitis, cystopyelitis, nephrolithiasis, cystalgia.

Populus compositum SR
Solidago compositum ad us. vet.

Erigeron canadensis (Horseweed)

Tendency to develop uterine hemorrhaging ensuing periods of heat, accompanied by tenesmus of the urinary bladder. The hemorrhages are light red in coloration and occur in gushes.

Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.
Hormeel® SN
Hormeel® S

Eupatorium perfoliatum (Thoroughwort)

Influenzal infections/influenza with pains in the limbs; coughs with excruciating pain in the chest.

Gripp-Heel®

Euphorbium

Euphorbium shows the picture of severe mucosal catarrh affecting the upper respiratory tract, palpebral conjunctiva, nasal cavities and/or the paranasal sinuses accompanied by considerable sneezing, laryngeal and bronchial catarrh with coughing in short, dry bursts; affections of the tympanum, as well as acute or chronic sinusitis. Conditions similar to those of feline coryza, atrophic rhinitis.

Echinacea compositum forte S
Euphorbium compositum ad us. vet.

Euphrasia officinalis (Eyebright)

Euphrasia is indicated for inflammatory eye conditions associated with excessive secretion or lachrymal flow. This plant, called eyebright, was already used as an antiphlogistic in folk medicine. The range of indications for Euphrasia is given by the following principal symptoms: stinging and burning of the eyes, inflamed reddening of the conjunctiva, inflammation of the cornea, swelling and sticking together of the lids, copious lachrymal flow, especially in the wind.

Oculoheel® Eye Drops

Funiculus umbilicalis suis (Wharton's Jelly)

Osteochondrosis, weakness of the connective tissue, circulatory disorders, osteomalacia. For tissue regeneration.

Cutis compositum

Discus compositum ad us. vet.
Zeel® ad us. vet.
Zeel® T

Galium aparine (Cleavers/Goose-Grass)

Precancerous conditions and dedifferentiation phases.

Ubichinon compositum

Galium mollugo

Detoxicating agent.

Galium-Heel®
Galium-Heel® N

Gelsemium sempervirens (Yellow Jasmine)

Angina-like symptoms with anxiety, vertigo, stupor, headache (pain in the occiput, sensation of a tight band being tied round the head), cephalalgia in the eyeballs, cardiac pangs, migraine, trigeminal neuralgia, dysmenorrhoea.

Spascupreel®

Gentiana lutea (Yellow Gentian)

Chronic gastritis, flatulence, diarrhea.

Lymphomyosot® N

Geranium robertianum (Herb Robert)

Diarrhea, hemorrhages, painful micturation, ulcerations.

Lymphomyosot® N

Glandula suprarenalis suis (Suprarenal Gland)

Polyarthrititis, vagotonia, conditions of exhaustion.

Cutis compositum
Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Glonoinum (Nitroglycerin)

Promotes blood circulation. Dilation of the peripheral vessels. Proving showed heavy palpitation and marked excitation ensuing the slightest exercise, as well as shortness of breath and angiospasm. The animals suddenly pull their bodies inward, with the head pressed down and respiration halted. All symptoms occur suddenly and intensively; warm stalls and exposure to solar rays cause exacerbation.

Cactus compositum ad us. vet.

Glyoxalum

Has an activating effect on damaged respiratory enzymes; in all cellular phases, particularly dedifferentiation phases, and virus diseases.

Glyoxal compositum

Gnaphalium polycephalum (Everlasting)

Pain in the limbs extending from the sacrum to the digital joints. Lumbago-like symptoms and spasmodic conditions in the hindquarters.

Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Hamamelis virginiana (Witch Hazel)

Affects the vascular walls; proving creates initial relaxation with subsequent congestion of blood. Passive venous and/or parenchymatose hemorrhaging in all parts of the body. Venous congestion.

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Traumeel® S

Hedera helix (Ivy)

Acute and chronic nasal (sinus) catarrh.

Galium-Heel®

Galium-Heel® N

Hekla Lava

Ostitis, periostitis, exostosis, particularly of the feet (calcaneal outgrowth).

Osteoheel® S

Hepar suis

Cerebrum compositum N

Cutis compositum

Hepar comp. Heel

Hepar sulfuris (Hahnemann's Calcium Sulfide, Sulfuretted Potash)

Activates secretion in the sense of regressive vicariation according to Reckeweg. Has a regulative effect on suppurating processes of the external skin (abscess), of the lymphatic system (empyema, phlegmon) and also on renal inflammatory processes. Tendency to develop inflammatory affections, cystopyelitis. Urine is turbid, milky, and acrid; toward completing micturition it is colored by blood. The orifice of the urethra is red and inflamed. It is indicated in catarrhal inflammations with abounded secretion or a suppuration with sticky, viscid, excoriating secretion with an odor similar to that of

ripe cheese (nose and ears). Chronic catarrh of the respiratory organs with purulent discharge and attacks of painful cough. Glandular swelling. Accelerates loosening of tight suppurative processes. Hypersensitivity to cold and drafts as well as to touch. Amelioration with warmth and humidity.

Cantharis compositum ad us. vet.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Echinacea compositum forte S

Euphorbium compositum ad us. vet.

Mercurius-Heel® S

Solidago compositum ad us. vet.

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Traumeel® S

Histaminum

To support the detoxicating function; increased glandular secretion; eczema and dermatosis.

Ubichinon compositum

Humulus lupulus (Common hop)

Insomnia at night, possibly associated with day-time drowsiness.

Valerianaheel®

Hydrargyrum bichloratum (Mercuric Chloride)

see **Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus**

Hydrargyrum oxydatum rubrum (Red Mercuric Oxide)

see **Mercurius praecipitatus ruber**

Hydrastis canadensis (Goldenseal)

Catarrhal affections of the uterine mucosae with viscid, yellowish, and ropy discharge. Uterine hemorrhage, particularly under formation of myoma. General muscular weakness with prolapse of the uterus. Mucosal induration and formation of nodules in the mammae.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.

Mucosa compositum Heel

Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.

Ovarium compositum

Ubichinon compositum

Hydrochinonum (Hydroquinone)

Antiseptic and antipyretic action.

Ubichinon compositum

Hyoscyamus niger (Henbane)

Tickling cough when lying down, nocturnal conditions of excitement.

Bronchalis-Heel®

Hypericum perforatum (St. John's Wort)

Erythema, ulcers and necrosis, primarily on non-pigmented areas of skin. Conditions of general neurovegetative agitation. Tenderness along the nerve paths, needle-prick hypersensitivity within the muscles and joints. Is termed "Arnica of the nerves".

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.

Traumeel® S

Valerianaheel®

Hypophysis suis (Pituitary Gland)

Disturbances in the endocrine system or function of the ovaries. Symptoms of ovarian defunctionalisation.

Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.

Ovarium compositum

Ichthyolum (Ammonium Bituminosulphonate)

Acne, eczema, dermatosis, injury caused by frost, phlebitis.

Cutis compositum

Ignatia (*Strychnos ignatii*, Ignatius Bean)

Chief agent for treatment of nervous exhaustion and hysteria in female animals. Constant fluctuation of mood. As in Cyclamen-treated animals, the sexual cycles occur before schedule and are extremely strong. All symptoms worsen ensuing physical overtaxation.

Cerebrum compositum N

Cutis compositum

Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.

Hormeel® SN

Hormeel® S

Influenzinum-Nosode (Nosode of Influenza-Vaccine)

Chronic polysinusitis and other after-effects of influenza.

Echinacea compositum forte S

Ipecacuanha (*Cephaelis ipecacuanha*)

Profuse, light-red hemorrhages which occur in a gushing manner within the mucous membranes, metrorrhagia. Sanguineous milk may develop post-partum in all quarters of the udder simultaneously. Hemorrhagic diathesis (also an indication for Lachesis).

Bronchalis-Heel®

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.

Mucosa compositum Heel

Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.

Ovarium compositum

Jaborandi (*Pilocarpus*)

Oculoheel contains the medicinal agent *Pilocarpus* (*jaborandi*). The main active ingredient of *Pilocarpus* is pilocarpine. Pilocarpine is used in ophthalmology as a miotic and to reduce intraocular pressure. It has therefore proved particularly appropriate to use *Pilocarpus* (*jaborandi*) for overstrained eyes, heat and burning in the eyes, and accommodation difficulties.

Oculoheel® Eye Drops

Juniperus communis (Juniper)

Diuretic, glomerulonephritis.

Galium-Heel®

Galium-Heel® N

Juniperus sabina (*Sabina*, Savin)

Particular affinity to the female sexual organs, where considerable plethora occurs. Uterocontractile when contractions are weak. Appropriate for treating absence of uterine contraction ensuing birth, endometritis, and retention of afterbirth. Proving indicates irritation and phlogogenic processes on skin, mucosae, and kidneys. Hemorrhagic gastroenteritis, nephritis, and cystitis.

Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.

Kalium bichromicum (Potassium Dichromate)

Ulceration of the mucosae with viscid, ropy secretion. Formation of fibrinous pseudomembranes. Deep-reaching ulcers resembling holes bored by a punching tool. Corneal ulcers, catarrh of the respiratory tract, pharyngitis. Symptoms are worsened by cold, and improved by warmth and fresh air.

Cerebrum compositum N
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel

Kalium bromatum

Restless hands, amnesia, speech disorders (omission of words and syllables).

Valerianaheel®

Kalium carbonicum (Potassium Carbonate)

Acts upon the circulatory organs as well as on the mucous membranes. On the circulatory system, cardiac disorders with arrhythmias and cardiac depression. Conditions of exhaustion and edemas. Difficult breathing, fearfulness, and exhaustion on slight exertion, with debility and pain in the dorsal regions and a constant pain in joints, muscles and ligaments independent of movement. Finally an ascending weakness and paresis, respiratory paralysis, ventricular fibrillation and circulatory collapse. Warmth and movement ameliorate the symptoms.

Cactus compositum ad us. vet.
Cralonin®
Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Kalium jodatum

Nocturnal ostealgia, particularly of the knee, sacral region and coccyx, sciatic neuralgia, periostitis, arteriosclerosis.

Osteoheel® S

Kalium phosphoricum

Preparation for affections of the cerebral function, improves memory in arteriosclerosis dizziness, tinnitus aurium.

Cerebrum compositum N

Kalium stibyltartaricum/Tartarus Stibiatus (Tartar Emetic)

Cough with retching, promotes expectoration in bronchitis, (broncho-)pneumonia, pulmonary emphysema.

Bronchalis-Heel®

Kreosotum (Creosote distilled from Beechwood Tar)

Mucosal inflammation including such so severe as to cause epithelial and submucosal disintegration, accompanied by caustic, excoriating secretion with putrid odor and intense irritation. Bronchitis foetida. Chronic gastritis with ulceration and uremic regurgita-

tion. Stenching, bloody diarrhea. Endometritis with greenish-yellow, foul-smelling and excoriating discharge. The mucosa shows intumescence and tendency to hemorrhaging and ulceration. Intense pruritus of the vulva. The sexual cycles begin too early, and are excessive in strength and duration. Cystalgia. Aggravation when cold and at rest.

Bronchalis-Heel®
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel
Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.
Ovarium compositum
Populus compositum SR

Lachesis mutus (Venom of the Bushmaster Snake)

In the composition of the venom of the bushmaster snake, there are proteolytic enzymes, hemolytic, hemoagglutinating, coagulating and anticoagulating and other activities, the most important of which are the proteolytic and hemolytic properties as well as a powerful T-lymphocyte-specific mitogenic action and also a principle stimulating the B-lymphocytes. The chief indications are septic maladies with high fever, rapid pulse, and distinct apathy. This recommends its use in phlegmons and tonsillitis, infectious diseases with septic manifestations, as well as capillary damage, thrombophlebitis, endocarditis and myocarditis, viral infections, septic diseases with necroses and gangraena. In dairy cows the symptoms are expressed as mastitis with bluish or purple discoloration of the udder skin. Milk production recedes prior to onset of the actual pathological symptoms. Also metritis. Swine show the mastitis, metritis and agalactia syndrome; metritis in dogs and cats. Aggravation in the morning, warmth is not tolerated. Ruminant animals in particular are extremely receptive to Lachesis, so Lachesis is regarded as type-medication for this group.

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Echinacea compositum forte S
Gripp-Heel®
Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.
Mercurius-Heel® S
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel
Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.
Ovarium compositum

Ledum palustre (Wild Rosemary)

Acute and chronic rheumatism of the joints in the paravertebral, shoulder, loin, and/or sacral regions, as well as in the small joints of the digits. Uric-acid diathesis. There is a tendency to develop small nodules within the articular capsules. Notable is pronounced sensitivity to pressure on the non-hoofed area of the underfoot.

Cutis compositum
Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Leptandra (Black Root/Tall Speedwell)

Hepatic affections, pancreopathy, meteorism, congestion of the portal vein.

Leptandra compositum

Levothyroxinum

Metabolic action, promotes oxidation processes in the whole organism.

Lymphomyosot® N

Lilium tigrinum (Tiger Lilly)

Hormonal alteration in the female genitalia, i.e. pathological atonia with pronounced descensus tendencies. Great unrest under prenympthomantic conditions and accompanied by development of ovarian cysts. Light yet aggressive fluor, which induces intense pressing after mounting has taken place. Insufficient retraction of the uterus following parturition. Tendency to develop prolapsus of the uterus.

Gynäcoheel® N
Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.
Ovarium compositum

Lobelia inflata (Indian Tobacco)

Bronchitic asthma, bronchiolitis with expectoration, vertigo.

Bronchalis-Heel®

Luffa operculata (Loofah Sponge)

Proving indicates inflammation of the pharynx, nose, and paranasal sinuses with serous (and possibly purulent) discharge, which is partially tight while the remainder is released. Allergic and/or atrophic affections of the mucosae. Tendency to develop gingivitis or pharyngitis. The buccal cavity is dry.

Euphorbium compositum ad us. vet.

Lycopodium clavatum (Club Moss)

Primary feature in the homeopathic drug-picture is metabolic disturbance of the liver. Pain in the hepatic region upon touching the right half of the body. Biliary colic, sluggishness of the bowels, meteorism. Constipation or passing of foul-smelling feces (initially solid, then soft), pale yellow in coloration; when greenish, the consistency is thin. Sphincterismus (anus). Accumulation of metabolic products, particularly uric acid. Calculus formation in gallbladder and urethra.

Carduus compositum QP ad us. vet.
Hepar comp. Heel
Hepeel® N®
Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.
Nux vomica-Homaccord®

Lytta vesicatoria (Spanish Fly) see **Cantharis**

Magnesium gluconicum

Trace element action, especially in enzyme functions of the citric acid cycle.

Ubichinon compositum

Magnesium oroticum (Magnesium Orotate)

Trace-element factor, above all in the citric-acid cycle and the hepatic enzymes. Promotes detoxification.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Magnesium phosphoricum (Magnesium Phosphate)

Disturbances of the sexual cycle, which tend to include spasmodic conditions. The cramps occur in attacks with symptom-free intervals. Pain appears and disappears suddenly. In its capacity as a catalyst of essential enzymes, Magnesium is an agent of great significance which serves to activate the reticulo-histiocytic system.

Cerebrum compositum N
Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.
Ovarium compositum
Spascupreel®
Ubichinon compositum

Mandragora e radice siccato (Mandrake)

Watery, viscid-phlegmatic coryza. Glassy, ropy secretion within the pharynx and/or larynx. Bronchitis with persistent, convulsive, hacking cough.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel

Manganum phosphoricum (Manganese Phosphate)

States of exhaustion accompanied by anemia. Trace-element factor, particularly in the enzymatic functions of the citric-acid cycle.

Cerebrum compositum N
Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Marsdenia condurango (Condurango Bark)

Rhagades at the corners of the mouth, ulcers in the gastric mucosae with simultaneous dyspepsia. Cachexia.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel

Matricaria recutita see **Chamomilla recutita**

Medorrhinum-Nosode

Intense pain along the spinal column and in the pelvic joints. Loss of strength in the limbs. All symptoms improve at night, in damp weather, as well as through massage and light exercise.

Cerebrum compositum N
Discus compositum ad us. vet.
Psorinoheel® N

Medulla ossis suis (Bone Marrow)

Arthritis deformans (particularly coxarthrosis), osteomalacia, chronic osteomyelitis, exostosis.

Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Melilotus officinalis (Sweet Clover)

Congestion of the blood in the head and cephalalgia, improved by blowing the nose; plethora, possibly with pre-apoplectic conditions (high blood pressure). Venous preparation, dysmenorrhoea, ovaralgia. Blocked, dry, crusted nose; congestive headache, improved after nasal hemorrhage.

Gynäcoheel® N

Melissa officinalis (Lemon Balm)

Nerve tonic and sedative.

Valerianaheel®

Mercurius bijodatus (Mercuric Iodide)

Acute or chronic inflammation of the mucosae within the nasal cavities or paranasal sinuses accompanied by ichorous, purulent, excoriating secretion. Intumescence of the regional lymphatic nodes, chronic tonsillitis, predominantly dry cough, halitosis. Highly inflammatory conjunctivitis. Threat of developing necrosis of the bone.

Euphorbium compositum ad us. vet.

Mercurius praecipitatus ruber (Hydrargyrum oxydatum rubrum, Red Mercuric Oxide)

Signs of periostitic irritation, ostealgia, fistulae of the bone.

Discus compositum ad us. vet.
Osteoheel® S

Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni (Mercurioamidonitrate, Hahnemann's Mercurius Oxydulatus Niger)

Skin tends to develop exudative, foul-smelling inflammation with a discharge of exco-riating, acrid, and purulent character. Also in the mucosae tendency to develop ulceration with purulent, foul-smelling and excoriating secretion, causing in the respiratory tract a dry cough and purulent discharge expelled from the nostrils.

In the digestive tract, defecation is made under severe tenesmus and is mucid, sanguineous, and diarrhea-like. In the genitourinary tract, initially a substantial polyuria accompanied by tenesmus; the urine is turbid, sanguineous and possibly purulent and is voided drop by drop. May develop further into oliguria or anuria.

Nephritis (albuminuria, cylindruria), nephrolithiasis and calcium encrustation of the kidneys due to insufficient capacity to eliminate calcium. Urethra and external genitals are inflamed with purulent discharge. Acute and chronic inflammation of the lymphatic system with intumescence of the lymphatic vessels and glands, for instance knobby alterations within the tissue of the udder and teats. Lastly chronic affections of the connective tissue. Aggravation at night with movement and with humidity. Amelioration at rest and when drinking.

Cantharis compositum ad us. vet.
Cutis compositum
Mercurius-Heel® S
Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.
Ovarium compositum
Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
Traumeel® S

Mercurius sublimatus corrosivus (Hydrargyrum bichloratum, Mercuric Chloride)

Tendency toward suppuration from the various tissues. Ulceration and development of excoriating and sanguineous secretion. Inflammatory pharyngeal affections (tonsillitis). Aphthous and ulcerous stomatitis. Diarrhea with ulceration, nephrosis. Reactive agent for treating all forms of weakness within the connective tissues.

Diarrheel® SN
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Echinacea compositum forte S

Populus compositum SR
Solidago compositum ad us. vet.

Methylglyoxalum

In cellular phases, particularly degeneration and dedifferentiation phases.

Glyoxal compositum

Millefolium (Yarrow) see **Achillea millefolium**

Momordica balsamina (Balsam Apple)

Painful, spasmodic flatulence. Leucorrhoea, pancreatic disorders.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel

Moschus moschiferus (Glandular Secretion of the Musk Deer)

States of sexual excitation. Nymphomania. Excessive sex drive in sires.

Hormeel® S

Mucosa coli suis (Mucosa of the large intestine)

Exerts mucosa-specific stimulation in cases of dysfunction or retoxic damage of the corresponding organ, e.g. colitis.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel

Mucosa ductus choledochi suis (Mucosa of the biliary duct)

Exerts mucosa-specific stimulation in cases of dysfunction or retoxic damage of the corresponding organ, e.g. cholangitis.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel

Mucosa duodeni suis (Mucosa of the duodenum)

Exerts mucosa-specific stimulation in cases of dysfunction or retoxic damage of the corresponding organ, e.g. duodenitis.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel

Mucosa ilei suis (Mucosa of the lower segment of the small intestine)

Exerts mucosa-specific stimulation in cases of dysfunction or retoxic damage of the corresponding organ, e.g. ileitis.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel

Mucosa jejuni suis (Mucosa of the upper segment of the small intestine)

Exerts mucosa-specific stimulation in cases of dysfunction or retoxic damage of the corresponding organ, e.g. duodenitis, jejunitis.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel

Mucosa nasalis suis (Mucosa of the nasal and sinus cavities)

Exerts mucosa-specific stimulation in cases of dysfunction or retoxic damage of the corresponding organ, e.g. chronic sinusitis, rhinitis, nasal polypi. Affections of the sinus (polysinusitis).

Euphorbium compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel

Mucosa oculi suis (Conjunctiva)

Exerts mucosa-specific stimulation in cases of dysfunction or retoxic damage of the corresponding organ, e.g. conjunctivitis.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel

Mucosa oesophagi suis (Mucosa of the oesophagus)

Exerts mucosa-specific stimulation in cases of dysfunction or retoxic damage of the corresponding organ, e.g. oesophagitis.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel

Mucosa oris suis (Oral mucosa)

Exerts mucosa-specific stimulation in cases of dysfunction or retoxic damage of the corresponding organ, e.g. gingivitis.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel

Mucosa pulmonis suis (Mucosa of the small bronchi)

Exerts mucosa-specific stimulation in cases of dysfunction or retoxic damage of the corresponding organ, e.g. bronchitis.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel

Mucosa pylori suis (Mucosa of the pyloric region)

Exerts mucosa-specific stimulation in cases of dysfunction or reotoxic damage of the corresponding organ, e.g. ventricular ulcer.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel

Mucosa recti suis (Mucosa of the rectum)

Exerts mucosa-specific stimulation in cases of dysfunction or reotoxic damage of the corresponding organ, e.g. colitis, constipation.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel

Mucosa vesicae felleae suis (Mucosa of the gallbladder)

Exerts mucosa-specific stimulation in cases of dysfunction or reotoxic damage of the corresponding organ, e.g. cholangitis, cholecystitis.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel

Mucosa vesicae urinariae suis (Mucosa of the urinary bladder)

Exerts mucosa-specific stimulation in cases of dysfunction or reotoxic damage of the corresponding organ, e.g. cystitis.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel

Myosotis arvensis (Forget-me-not)

Chronic bronchitis, nocturnal sudation.

Lymphomyosot® N

Myristica fragrans see **Nux moschata****Nadidum** (Nicotinamide-adenine Dinucleotide, NAD)

Metabolite of the citric-acid cycle (hydrogen acceptor). The link to final oxidation in the respiratory chain. For use in diseases of the impregnation and degeneration phases.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.
Discus compositum ad us. vet.
Ubichinon compositum
Zeel® ad us. vet.
Zeel® T

Naphthochinonum (Naphthoquinone)

Active factor in energy metabolism; promotes detoxication; after radiotherapy.

Ubichinon compositum

Nasturdium officinale

Lymphomyosot® N

Natrium bromatum

Increased reflex action, sleeplessness, restlessness of the motor area.

Valerianaheel®

Natrium chloratum

Sudden chills, rhinitis vasomotorica, constipation, disorders of the alimentary canal, nervous irritability, dry flaccid skin and mucous membranes, seborrheic eczema, great weakness and fatigue. Dacrocystitis; burning, acrid epiphora; letters appear to flow together.

Psorinoheel® N

Natrium diethyloxalaceticum (Sodium Oxalacetate)

Metabolite of the citric-acid cycle and redox systems. Dermatitis. For treating weakness of bodily defense. Sensitivity to humidity and cold air.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.
Cutis compositum
Discus compositum ad us. vet.
Hepar comp. Heel
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel
Ubichinon compositum
Zeel® ad us. vet.
Zeel® T

Natrium pyruvicum (Sodium Pyruvate)

Metabolite of the citric-acid cycle as well as in redox systems. For treating metabolic retardation due to the accumulation of pyruvates. Promotes detoxification.

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.
Solidago compositum ad us. vet.

Natrium riboflavinum phosphoricum (Riboflavine-5'-phosphate, Vitamin B₂)
Cofactor of enzymatic functions concerned in hydrogen transfer (flavoproteids, redox systems).

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.
Discus compositum ad us. vet.
Ubichinon compositum

Natrium sulfuricum

Chronic hepatopathy, gastro-enteritis, uric acid diathesis, asthma, pain in the heels, worsening of condition in wet weather.

Lymphomyosot® N
Osteoheel® S

Nerium oleander (Rose Laurel)

Angina-like symptoms with palpitations, frontal headaches with restlessness, abdominal distension, weakness and paralysis of the limbs, particularly of the legs, edema.

Psorinoheel® N

Niccolum metallicum (Nickel)

Pancreopathy, gastro-enteritis.

Leptandra compositum

Nicotinamidum (Niacinamide)

Cofactor of enzymatic functions (dehydratase).

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.
Discus compositum ad us. vet.
Ubichinon compositum

Nux moschata (Myristica fragrans, Nutmeg)

Acute gastritis, gastroduodenitis, gastroenteritis; gastric and intestinal flatulence subsequent to feeding. Watery diarrhea with distension of the abdomen. General dryness of the mucous membranes.

Carduus compositum QP ad us. vet.
Hepeel® N
Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.
Hormeel® SN
Hormeel® S

Nux vomica (Poison Nut) see **Strychnos nux-vomica**

Ononis spinosa (Rest-Harrow)

Nephrosis, diuretic, nasal hemorrhage.

Populus compositum SR

Origanum majorana (Wild Marjoram)

Marjoram is a remedy for nervous irritability in female animals. Tendency to develop nodules on udder and teats.

Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.
Hormeel® SN
Hormeel® S

Orthosiphon aristatus

Vesical and renal calculi, uric acid diathesis.

Populus compositum SR
Solidago compositum ad us. vet.

Ovarium suis (Ovary)

Disturbed ovarian function, sterility, nymphomania. Metorrhagia, psycho-neurotic change during gravidity. Defunctionalisation symptoms due to old age.

Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.
Ovarium compositum

Oxalis acetosella (Wood Sorrel)

Aphthous stomatitis, regurgitation, gastritis, and diarrhea.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel

Palladium metallicum

Ovaritis, ovarian cysts.

Gynäcoheel® N

Pancreas suis (Pancreas)

Pancreopathy, meteorism, flatulence, chronic enteritis, marasmus, cachexia.

Hepar comp. Heel
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel

para-Benzochinonum (p-Benzoquinone)

Active factor in energy metabolism; promotes detoxication; dermatosis.

Ubichinon compositum

Paireira brava (Velfet Leaf)

Inflammatory diseases of the urinary passages, e.g. cystitis, cystopyelitis, urethritis.

Solidago compositum ad us. vet.

Paris quadrifolia (One-Berry)

Proving displays local irritation and an increase in neural excitability; miosis; catarrh within larynx or pharynx accompanied by hoarseness. Agitation, regurgitation, colic, diarrhea with painful tenesmus (including bladder tenesmus).

Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Phosphor-Homaccord®

Passiflora incarnata (Passion Flower)

Nervous insomnia, restlessness.

Spascupreel®

Petroleum rectificatum (Rock Oil)

Nausea and dizziness (kinetosis).

Vertigoheel®

Petroselinum crispum (Parsley)

Cystitis, cystalgia, sudden strangury.

Populus compositum SR

Phosphorus

Phosphorus is a remedy of the parenchyma (lungs, heart, liver, kidneys). Then, acting as a metabolic and cellular toxin, it induces a state of general intoxication as well as increased degradation and decomposition of proteins and cells to yield fats (fatty degeneration). It causes metabolic ulcerations that result in a generalised loss of strength or debility, lesions of a nutritional and vegetative type (including paralysis of the muscles of the extremities). It exerts a corrosive effect on skin and mucosae, and in general on all tissues, causing hemorrhaging in all tissues, particularly the mucosae (stomach, intestines, nasal cavities), also on the sub-serous membranes, and within the subcutis. Proving with continual phosphorus application secondarily induces proliferation of the interstitial connective-tissue within the inner organs; further precipitated are the symp-

toms of chronic gastritis, chronic interstitial hepatitis with cirrhosis of the liver, nephritis (atrophic kidney), and ossifying periostitis, ostitis (osteomyelitis).

The metabolic ulcerations in the digestive tract are including an inflammation or local tumefaction with hyperemia and burning. The mucous membranes of the stomach are hyperemic and swollen, with tendency to develop hemorrhaging and small, flat ulcers. The symptoms include gastroenteritic signs (regurgitation, colic, diarrhea, peptic ulcer). Steatosis develops in the cells of the peptic glands as well as within the musculature of stomach and intestines. Also hepatomegaly, fatty degeneration of the liver, jaundice, and cholemia, fatty degeneration of the kidneys with albuminuria. In the respiratory tract, symptoms include laryngitis, acute and chronic bronchopneumonia, and in the circulatory system cardiac insufficiency. Other symptoms of this remedy are mastitis, tumefication of the bones (periostitis) with necrosis and maxillomandibular periostitis. Also decalcification of the bones. The Phosphorus-type has slender limbs, silky hair, and thin skin; it is nervous, irritable, and fatigues quickly. Phosphorus also has behavioral disturbances displayed as conditions of fear or overexcitability.

Arteria-Heel®

Carduus compositum QP ad us. vet.

Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.

Echinacea compositum forte S

Galium-Heel®

Galium-Heel® N

Gripp-Heel®

Hepeel® N

Leptandra compositum

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.

Mucosa compositum Heel

Phosphor-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Phosphor-Homaccord®

Phytolacca americana (Poke Root)

Acute rheumatism of the joints. Mastitis.

Echinacea compositum forte S

Mercurius-Heel® S

Pinus sylvestris (Scots Pine)

Rickets. Bronchitis.

Lymphomyosot® N

Piper cubeba see **Cubeba**

Pix liquida (Pine Tar)

Irritating eczema.

Sulfur-Heel®

Placenta suis (Entire Placenta)

Disturbed peripheral circulation, for revitalization. Promotes regeneration of tissue.

Cerebrum compositum N

Cutis compositum

Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.

Ovarium compositum

Zeel® ad us. vet.

Zeel® T

Platinum metallicum

Gynäcoheel® N

Plumbum aceticum

Reneel® NT

Podophyllum peltatum (May Apple)

Pancreopathy with spurting, painless diarrhea; cholecystopathy, colitis, hemorrhoids, adjuvant in dedifferentiation phases, anticarcinomatous action.

Diarrheel® SN

Leptandra compositum

Ubichinon compositum

Populus tremuloides (American Aspen)

Cystitis, urinary disorders in prostatic adenoma (1st stage).

Populus compositum SR

Potentilla erecta (Tormentil) see **Tormentilla**

Psorinum-Nosode (Nosode of Scabies)

Deficient organic reactivity, chronic skin diseases, e.g. acne, eczema, seborrhea, pruritus.

Psorinoheel® N

Pulsatilla pratensis (Wind Flower)

For homeopathic use, the fresh plant is collected in the blossom period. The extract contains Anemonin, Iso-Anemonin and anemonic acid and Saponin. It exerts an estrogen-like action with effects on the circulatory system, the mucosae and the psyche.

Pulsatilla possesses particular affinity for the pelvic organs such as the uterus, ovaries, and udder. Through initiating intensive hyperemia in these organs, it is used for disturbances in lactation shortly after birth. It works regulating on the estrus cycle when there is a tardy and weak onset of heat-symptoms (silent heat), and these alterations of an apparently hormonal origin are indicative for symptomatology and will be normalised by its use in lower potency.

This remedy also takes a great influence on the retraction or involution of the uterus and promotes uterine clearance (pyometra, endometritis). Thus it not only regulates the endocrine insufficiencies of the puerperium, it also exerts its influence, probably by its effect on the neural system, in the catarrhal inflammation of the mucosae with chronic discharge or yellowish-green secretion (expectoration) of a cream-like consistency, of a non-aggressive nature, especially in the palpebral conjunctiva, nasal cavities, paranasal sinuses, and/or the bronchial system, with sneezing and a dry spasmodic cough. In the digestive tract, gastritis with frequent vomiting, watery or mucid yellowish-green diarrhea with colicky pain are present. Also dyspepsia and meteorism can occur. Pulsatilla is the remedy of the mucosae in the stage of inflammation.

In the locomotory system, its symptoms comprise painful limbs and rheumatic discomfort within the joints and peripheral nerves (neuralgias) as a result of venous stasis.

The veins of the lower limbs are visibly congested. Amelioration of all symptoms by moderate exercise in fresh air. The Pulsatilla-type is calm and gentle and sensitive. Notable in all animals is their lack of thirst. Aggravation at rest, in the evening and at night. In lower potency, Pulsatilla displays clearly organotropic action, whereas the higher potencies are more psychotropic in nature (Lactatio falsa).

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Echinacea compositum forte S

Euphorbium compositum ad us. vet.

Gastricumeel®

Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.

Hormeel® SN

Hormeel® S

Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.

Mucosa compositum Heel

Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.

Ovarium compositum

Pyelon suis (Renal Pelvis)

Hydronephrosis, chronic pyelitis, nephrolithiasis.

Solidago compositum ad us. vet.

Pyridoxinum hydrochloricum (Pyridoxine Hydrochloride, Vitamin B₆)

Cofactor of enzymatic functions (transaminase, dehydratase, desulphydrase, decarboxylase).

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Ubichinon compositum

Pyrogenium-Nosode (Autolyzed Meat)

In proving, the test animals displayed agitation, fever, trembling, intestinal bleeding, collapse, and death through cardiac insufficiency. Analogous to these precipitated symptoms (state of septicemia), Pyrogenium is a valuable supplement to Lachesis in treating the symptom complex of febrile puerperal conditions, purulent mastitis, and infectious diarrhea.

Cutis compositum

Echinacea compositum forte S

Galium-Heel®

Lachesis compositum N ad us. vet.

Picrasma excelsa, Quassia amara (Quassia Chips)

Hepatopathy, cholecystopathy, pancreopathy.

Leptandra compositum

Ranunculus bulbosus (Buttercup)

Tenderness of the musculature in the thoracic region. Tendency to develop disk-prolapse in the area of the dorsal vertebrae. Respiration is labored due to intercostal pain. The animals avoid lying on the affected flank. Pains increase on temperature change, in damp weather, and through exposure to drafts.

Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Rheum (Rhubarb)

Influences the stomach, intestinal tract, liver, and gall bladder. The animals express pain due to diarrhea with powerful urging to defecate. The feces has a sour odor, similar, for example, to that produced on overfeeding. Possesses astringent properties. Young animals in particular respond well to Rheum.

Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Veratrum-Homaccord®

Rhus toxicodendron (Eastern Poison Oak) see **Toxicodendron quercifolium****Ruta graveolens**

To render the vessels impervious, antisclerotic agent, asthenopia with burning of the eyes, headache after overstraining the eyes.

Cerebrum compositum N

Sabal serrulatum (Saw Palmetto)

Prostatic adenoma, epididymitis, urinary disorders such as incontinence of urine and ischuria paradoxa.

Populus compositum SR

Sabina (Savin) see **Juniperus sabina****Salpinx suis** (Fallopian Tube)

Sterility resulting from inflammatory affections of the fallopian tube. Disturbed ovulation.

Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.

Ovarium compositum

Sanguinaria canadensis (Bloodroot)

Rheumatic discomfort occurring primarily in the joints and muscles of the front limbs, particularly within the shoulders.

Echinacea compositum forte S

Zeel® ad us. vet.

Zeel® T

Sarsaparilla (Smilax)

Increasingly painful micturition, subsiding immediately when the bladder is emptied, gravel.

Lymphomyosot® N

Solidago compositum ad us. vet.

Scilla

Laryngeal catarrh, dry, severe cough, especially when lying down, cardiac insufficiency with congestive bronchitis, diuretic for edema, strangury, urethritis.

Apis-Homaccord®

Populus compositum SR

Scrophularia nodosa (Knotted Figwort)

Inflammation and swelling of the lymph glands and breast; benign lymphadenopathy, particularly in the region of the eyes; eczema, urethritis, diuretic, hematuria.

Populus compositum SR

Secale cornutum (Ergot of Rye)

The proving of Secale induced spasmodic conditions of both clonic and tonic nature within the striated as well as the non-striated musculature. Symptoms of cramps and paresis in the extremities. Insufficient peripheral blood-circulation, even to the extent of gangrene development. The animals will not tolerate blanketing. Intense, non-quenchable thirst.

Arteria-Heel®

Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Sedum acre (Small Stone-Crop/Wall Pepper)

Precancerous state, hemorrhoidal disorders, fissura ani.

Galium-Heel®

Galium-Heel® N

Selenium

Improvement of the cerebral function, lack of concentration, forgetfulness, neurasthenia (weakness and irritability), sexual weakness, possibly also ejaculatio praecox, prostatic adenoma (1st stage) with trickles of urine after micturition, alopecia, eczema, acne vulgaris.

Cerebrum compositum N

Cutis compositum

Sempervivum tectorum (House Leek)

Herpes, hemorrhoids, nephritis, precancerous conditions.

Galium-Heel®

Galium-Heel® N

Semecarpus anacardium (Anacardium, Marking Nut)

Gastric and intestinal disturbances during nervous conditions, such as gastritis and diarrhea. Irritability at slight physical exertion which may escalate to aggressiveness.

Cerebrum compositum N

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.

Mucosa compositum Heel

Senecio nemorensis ssp. Fuchsii (Ragwort)

Inflammation of the uterus with mucopurulent discharge. Tendency to develop prolapse. Irritable bladder.

Hormeel® S

Sepia officinalis (Cuttlefish)

Sepia officinalis exerts hormone-like, deep-reaching action on the abdomen and sexual organs of older, female animals. Classifying by type, Sepia animals are more heavily-boned, angular and discordant than the Pulsatilla-type. The cardinal symptom for Sepia is general stasis of the veins and weakness in all connective tissues; atony of the tendons and ligaments, above all in older animals. This atony creates a predisposition for joint luxations and pain and weakness in the spinal column. Rheumatoid joint, muscular, and neural pain. Sepia patients are indolent and start moving slowly. They have in common with Pulsatilla the delayed onset or complete absence of the sexual cycle. Atonia and descensus of the pelvic organs is typical (vaginal prolapse), with a tendency for the vaginal or uterine prolaps. The catarrhal secretions are mucopurulent, sanguineous on occasion, and possess an offensive odor. The vagina tends to be dry and to develop soreness and chafing. The application of warm water ameliorates the symptoms, while during the day and in warmth they aggravate. Also amelioration with movement, with controlled exercise in fresh air by a stimulation of the blood circulation (vaginal prolaps), but also amelioration at rest and after feeding.

Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.

Hormeel® SN

Hormeel® S

Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.

Ovarium compositum

Silicea (Silicic Acid) see **Acidum silicicum****Sinusitis-Nosode** (Sinusitis nosode)

Acute or chronic suppuration of the sinuses, lymphatism, allergic inflammation of the mucous membranes.

Euphorbium compositum ad us. vet.

Silybum marianum see **Carduus marianus****Smilax** see **Sarsaparilla**

Solanum dulcamara (Dulcamara, Bittersweet Nightshade)

Muscular and joint pain, above all such resulting from becoming thoroughly wet. Rheumatism of the muscles and joints with dorsal stiffness and lumbago-like paresis in the hind limbs. Characteristic for Dulcamara is a typical aggravation of all symptoms on meteorological change, particularly during cold, wet weather.

Zeel® ad us. vet.

Zeel® T

Solanum nigrum (Black Nightshade)

Cerebral irritation with states of confusion and disorientation, encephalomalacia, presclerosis, epileptiform convulsions.

Arteria-Heel®

Solidago virgaurea (Golden Rod)

Nephritis and nephrosis with hydropic conditions and albuminuria; prostatic adenoma, cystitis, cystalgia, dysuria, strangury.

Populus compositum SR

Solidago compositum ad us. vet.

Spigelia (Spigelia anthelmia, Pinkroot)

Exerts organ-specific action on the heart, the trigeminal nerve, and the central nervous system. Proving indicates nervous palpitation, cardiac dilatation, endocarditis and pericarditis. Injected blood-vessels on the eyeballs, chronic conjunctivitis accompanied by marginal blepharitis. Rheumatic pain. Incontinence of urine as the result of paralytic symptoms of the bladder or vesical sphincter.

Cactus compositum ad us. vet.

Cralonin®

Splen suis (Spleen)

Stimulating factor, especially of the defenses against infection; anemic conditions.

Cutis compositum

Staphylococcus-Nosode

Diseases in which there is a suspicion of involvement of staphylococci, e.g. hordeolum, blepharitis, furuncles, acne, myocarditis, nephritis.

Echinacea compositum forte S

Stillingia sylvatica

Ostealgia, especially in the long bones (worsening in wet weather).

Osteoheel® S

Stibium sulfuratum nigrum see **Antimonium crudum**

Sticta (Lung-Wort)

Tickling cough, especially at night; dry mucosa in rhinitis, laryngopharyngitis, bronchitis.

Bronchalis-Heel®

Streptococcus hemolyticus-Nosode

Diseases in which there is a suspicion of involvement of streptococci, e.g. angina-like symptoms, eczema, rheumatism of the joints, endocarditis.

Echinacea compositum forte S

Strychnos ignatii see **Ignatia**

Strychnos nux-vomica (Nux vomica, Poison Nut)

Polychrest of homeopathy with particular affinity to the brain, spinal cord, the vasomotoric centers, and the alimentary canal. Proving indicates plethora and congestion within the large vessels of the abdomen, whereby the resulting constipation is accompanied by spasms. Paroxysmal conditions of the alimentary canal with great agitation. Symptomatic features of gastritis with clear or white vomit and no thirst. Constipation with fruitless urging. Feces are produced in dry balls. Disinterest in feeding, meteorism.

Trembling in the limbs and muscles of the trunk whereby a saw-horse position is assumed (tetanus). Spastic movements of the limbs (intervertebral disk disease). Symptoms worsen during the morning hours, pulse and heartbeat elevated. Hypersensitivity to light and sounds (situations of stress).

Gastricumeel®

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.

Mucosa compositum Heel

Nux vomica-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Nux vomica-Homaccord®

Sulfur (Sulphur)

Sulfur numbers among the indispensable polychrests of homeopathy. It catalytically influences all cellular activity through removal of blockage from disturbed enzymatic functions. This constitutional and metabolic agent exerts a characteristic catalytic effect on the activity of every cell, the existent Sulfur is stimulated to again take part in metabolic functions. Metabolic processes are activated by Sulfur-based enzymes. General, non-specific stimulation of the Greater Defense System, by reinstating the mechanisms of detoxification of the excretory systems (lungs, liver, intestines, skin) and elevating the secretion of the glands, thus promoting the elimination of toxins. Characteristic indications include dermal affections.

Sulfur is an activator of underlying metabolic processes, where it stimulates the oxidation according to the rule of the inverse effect. Pathogenetically, it causes a slight to an intense cellular and tissue irritation. Hence Sulfur is indicated in homeopathy for achieving a reactivation of the defense systems in chronic diseases. It is a remedy to be interposed in cases of insufficient reactivity of the organism in pathological stages, in retarded recovery resulting as sequelae of acute diseases.

Particularly in cases in which damage has been sustained by enzymatic systems, for instance in skin eruption and eczemas which are moist and irritant, with bad odor and accompanied by pruritus. Characteristic signs in these conditions are the dirty look and the burning and the itching, which aggravates in warmth. Also scrofulous inflammations of the glands. Sulfur is to be interposed in every type of skin lesions, hepatopathy and catarrhs of the upper respiratory tract. It also can be used in local diseases in the stage of deposition (arthritis) for provoking a regressive vicariation.

Cerebrum compositum N
Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.
Cutis compositum
Discus compositum ad us. vet.
Echinacea compositum ad us. vet.
Echinacea compositum forte S
Engystol® ad us. vet.
Engystol® N
Hepar comp. Heel
Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.
Mucosa compositum Heel
Psorinoheel® N
Schwef-Heel®
Sulfur-Heel®
Ubichinon compositum
Zeel® ad us. vet.
Zeel® T

Symphytum officinale e radice (Comfrey)

Symphytum stimulates the metabolism of the bones, connective tissue, and neural tissue. Proving evokes an initial rise in reflex excitability, ensued by reduction of responsiveness and muscle tone. It promotes callus formation ensuing fractures, particularly those sustained in the long, tubular bones and elevates ostealgia (pain of the bone or periost). It helps in dissolving traumatic exostosis and exerts a positive influence on the granulation and epithelization of poorly-healing wounds due to Allantoin content. Symphytum is for the bones what Arnica is for the soft tissues and Hypericum is for the nerves.

Traumeel® LT/T ad us. vet.
Traumeel® S
Zeel® ad us. vet.
Zeel® T

Tabacum (Tobacco)

Antispasmodic, angina pectoris with sense of impending death, angiospasm, gangrene, intermittent claudication, cold sweat, salivation, vertigo.

Arteria-Heel®

Taraxacum officinale (Dandelion)

Antispasmodic, collapse with pallor and cold sweat, trembling, fear of death, angiospasm, paresthesia, gangrene, intermittent claudication, vertigo, salivation, neuralgia, migraine.

Hepar comp. Heel

Terebinthina laricina (Larch Turpentine)

(Focal) nephritis, cystopyelitis, nephrolithiasis, hematuria.

Populus compositum SR
Solidago compositum ad us. vet.

Teucrium scordonia (Wood Germander)

Chronic rhinitis, chronic bronchitis, nasal polypi, tuberculosis.

Lymphomyosot® N

Thallium sulfuricum

Alopecia (areata et diffusa).

Cutis compositum

Thiaminum hydrochloricum (Thiamin Hydrochloride, Vitamin B₁)

Cofactor of enzymatic functions (oxidative decarboxylation).

Coenzyme compositum ad us. vet.

Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Ubichinon compositum

Thlaspi bursa pastoris (Capsella bursa-pastoris, Shepherd's Purse)

Abnormal hemorrhaging from the sexual organs, hematuria in cases of chronic cystitis accompanied by formation of urinary gravel.

Hormeel® S

Thuja occidentalis (Tree of Life)

Constitutional preparation, especially in diseases with a tendency towards proliferative processes, such as warts, condylomas, papillomas, polypi, chalazions, malodorous perspiration; difficulty in finding words, and other speech disorders, hemicrania, particularly in the left frontal eminence. Constitutional preparation, neuralgia, neuritis, hemicrania (particularly in the left frontal eminence), consequences of chronic soakings. Antibacterial action. Constitutional preparation with particular action on the skin and the urogenital organs.

Cerebrum compositum N

Cutis compositum

Echinacea compositum forte S

Galium-Heel®

Galium-Heel® N

Psorinoheel® N

Thymus suis

Hepar comp. Heel

Tormentilla (Potentilla erecta, Tormentil)

Irritation of the mucosae within the gastrointestinal tract. Gastroenteritis. Possesses astringent, hemostyptic, and bacteriostatic properties.

Diarrheel® SN

Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Veratrum-Homaccord®

Toxicodendron quercifolium (Rhus toxicodendron, Eastern Poison Oak)

Rheumatic symptoms in the joints, tendons, synovial sheaths, and/or ligaments. Chronic, subacute rheumatism in the muscles or joints, frequently under emission of a creaking sound from the joints. Ankylosis progressing in severity to peresis, particularly after lying on wet ground or following a chill after sweating. Back pain, above all such result-

ing from overtaxation. Initial movements precipitate great agitation and aggravate lameness, whereas continued exercise alleviates the condition. The animals improve once in movement. Conditions are worsened by overtaxation, as well as through exposure to cold temperatures or wet surroundings.

Echinacea compositum forte S

Zeel® ad us. vet.

Zeel® T

Trichinoylum (Triquinoyl)

Regeneration of blocked respiratory enzymes, promotes detoxication.

Ubichinon compositum

Ubichinonum (Ubiquinone)

Active factor of the intermediary metabolism; promotes detoxication; strengthens the defensive mechanism.

Ubichinon compositum

Ureter suis

Disturbances of renal excretion, nephrolithiasis, nephrosis.

Solidago compositum ad us. vet.

Urethra suis

Chronic irritative conditions in the urethra and urogenital system, urethral stricture.

Solidago compositum ad us. vet.

Urtica urens (Stinging Nettle)

Rheumatism, gout, eczema, urticarial, irritating dermatosis, uric acid diathesis, diuretic, nephrolithiasis.

Populus compositum SR

Uterus suis (Uterus)

Sterility in females. Organic alteration or functional disturbances of the endometrium. Cystic, glandular hyperplasia of the mucosae. Pyometra, uterine prolapse.

Ovarium compositum ad us. vet.

Ovarium compositum

Vaccinium myrtillus (Blueberry/Bilberry)

Catarrhal diseases, enteritis, cystitis, dysthyreosis.

Ubichinon compositum

Vaccinium-Nosode

Neuralgia, chronic eczema, conjunctivitis.

Psorinoheel® N

Valeriana officinalis

Conditions of restlessness, insomnia.

Valerianaheel®

Ventriculus suis (Stomach)

Exerts beneficial stimulation in cases of peptic dysfunction and re toxic damage, e.g. chronic gastritis.

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.

Mucosa compositum Heel

Veratrum album (White Hellebore)

Acts upon the entire nervous system, both central and peripheral, for instance on the vasomotor and temperature centers via the vagus nerve. Additionally it affects the non-striated intestinal muscles. A state of collapse develops as the result of vasomotor spasm, associated with circulatory debility and disturbed peripheral circulation. Weakness, extremely algid extremities and cold sweat are included in this symptom picture. The irritation of the digestive mucosae (in the acute intoxication) causes gastroenteritis with salivation, regurgitation, acute and watery diarrhea of a loam-like color accompanied by flatulent colic and intestinal bleeding to the point of exhaustion. The animals are extremely thirsty, yet generally vomit immediately after drinking. Pulmonary congestion may occur with a racking paroxysmal cough and severe respiratory distress. Horses and cattle display agitation as the result of the highly excited peripheral sensory nerves; retching, accelerated peristalsis, increased frequency of defecation and urination. Incessant vomiting in pigs and dogs. Aggravation by moving; amelioration at rest and in warmth.

Atropinum compositum ad us. vet.

Berberis-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Berberis-Homaccord®

Carduus compositum QP ad us. vet.

Diarrheel® SN

Hepar comp. Heel

Hepeel® N

Mucosa compositum ad us. vet.

Mucosa compositum Heel

Spascupreel®

Veratrum-Homaccord® ad us. vet.

Veronica officinalis (Fluellein/Paul's Betony)

Chronic bronchitis. Cystitis. Dermatoses, in particular pruritis.

Lymphomyosot® N

Veronica virginica see **Leptandra****Vesica fellea suis** (Gall Bladder)

Chronic cholangitis and cholecystitis.

Hepar comp. Heel

Vesica urinaria suis (Urinary Bladder)

Cystitis, vesical tenesmus.

Solidago compositum ad us. vet.

Viburnum opulus (European Cranberry)

Cramps within the musculature of the uterus with great nervous unrest in older animals. Threat of miscarriage ensuing traumata.

Gynäcoheel® N

Hormeel® QP ad us. vet.

Hormeel® SN

Hormeel® S

Vincetoxicum (Vincetoxicum hirundinaria, Swallow Wort)

Stimulation of the body's defense system with activation of the vessels and sympathetic influence. Appropriate, e.g., for febrile virus affections. Discovered empirically, the effect is ascribable to the constituents vincetoxin and asclepia acid, the former acting in a manner similar to aconite (monkshood), while the latter affects the vessels and sympathicus. The toxic symptoms displayed in proving are hypersalivation, regurgitation, diarrhea, and brief central excitation ensued by ascending paralysis of the central nervous system. This is a classic agent, employed, for example, in Mongolian medicine as an anti-febrile agent. As the name suggests, Vincetoxicum is utilized to combat toxins.

Engystol® ad us. vet.

Engystol® N

Viscum album (Mistletoe)

Geriatric medicament acting through the parasympathetic system, arteriosclerosis, dissolves atheromatotic foci, anti-dedifferentiation factor.

Arteria-Heel®

Zincum metallicum (Zinc)

This agent is for treatment of nervous exhaustion and restlessness. Chief symptom is unrest of the legs, which are continually in movement. Weakness and pain in the back with hypersensitivity in the region of the first lumbar vertebra. Horses tend to stumble easily as a result of paralytic symptoms in the limbs. Amelioration through exercise in fresh air.

Discus compositum ad us. vet.

Echinacea compositum forte S