Comparison of the Efficacy and Tolerance of Zeel® comp. and Diclofenac for the Oral Treatment of Gonarthrosis: Results of a Doubleblind Equivalence Study

Summary by Anette Porcher-Spark from:
Comparison of the Efficacy and Tolerance of Zeel® comp. and Diclofenac for the Oral Treatment of Gonarthrosis: Results of a Double-blind Equivalence Study

For the treatment of gonarthrosis, the homeopathic complex preparation Zeel comp. (tablets) displays an efficacy comparable to that of the conventional anti-rheumatic agent diclofenac. This was demonstrated in a double-blind equivalence study carried out by the Institute for Antihomotoxic Medicine and Basic Regulatory Research in Baden-Baden, Germany.

Diclofenac is one of the non-steroidal anti-rheumatic agents (NSAR) most frequently used worldwide. The efficacy of this NSAR for gonarthrosis and other rheumatic conditions is considered as established. However, especially when diclofenac is taken for long periods, there is the risk of gastrointestinal side-effects such as nausea, diarrhea, occult gastrointestinal hemorrhages, and even the development of gastrointestinal ulcers. In view of these undesirable drug reactions, the period of therapy and the dosage for a treatment with this medication is limited. This is why there is increased interest on the part of doctors and patients in a drug with superior tolerance and comparable efficacy for the treatment of rheumatic joint complaints that are often of a chronic nature.

Homeopathic Remedies for Rheumatic Diseases
The homeopathic complex preparation Zeel comp. is a natural remedy available for this indication area. Its efficacy and tolerance with intra-articular injection has already been demonstrated in a clinical study and in a multi-center observation of application. To establish whether the homeopathic complex preparation was just as effective for gonarthrosis (of the knee), the most common form of joint arthritis, as the allopathic NSAR diclofenac, 121 patients with gonarthrosis were investigated in a multi-center, randomized, double-blind and actively controlled parallel study.

Study Design and Results
Men and women suffering from slight or medium-severe gonarthrosis for at least six months and from a total of 13 orthopedic practices took part in the study. The patients were treated for the 10-week period of the study with test preparations whose identity was concealed by the double-blind technique: 60 patients received one tablet of Zeel comp. and a diclofenac placebo 3 times per day, 61 patients took one tablet of diclofenac 25 and a Zeel comp. placebo tablet 3 times per day. The efficacy of the medication was measured by the WOMAC (Western Ontario and McMaster Colleges) arthrosis index by which the parameters pain, stiffness, and physical activity are assessed after 2, 4, 6, and 10 weeks.

According to the data obtained by the scientists, both Zeel comp. and diclofenac led to a statistically significant improvement in the gonarthrosis symptoms. After 2 and 4 weeks, a marked improvement in the parameters of pain, stiffness, and physical activity was first observed in the patients of the diclofenac group. After 6 weeks, however, there was no longer any difference between the groups and statistical analysis of the data showed the therapeutic equivalence of the two test medications (Fig. 1). In all, 47% of the patients of the Zeel comp. group assessed the efficacy of the treatment at the end of the study as "very good" or "good" (diclofenac group: 51%) (Fig. 2). The tolerance of the two test preparations was also assessed by the patients in both treatment
groups in more than 85% of the cases as "very good" or "good".

Possible Future Treatments
While the therapeutic efficacy of diclofenac, which is based on inhibition of cyclooxygenase – a catalyst of the prostaglandin synthesis – has been well studied, the exact mechanism of action of Zeel comp. is still unknown. *In-vitro* investigations have shown that the antihomotoxic complex preparation inhibits activity of the leukocyte elastase. This enzyme is released during inflammatory reactions and attacks the articular cartilage which is rich in proteoglycans.

From the study results available and the good experience obtained with Zeel comp. over many years in daily practice, researchers recommend that further studies be carried out to determine whether an agonist or an additive action exists between the homeopathic medication and the NSAR. Interesting new treatments could emerge from the combination of the two preparations. For example, with severe forms of gonarthrosis, a combination treatment would be a very much more tolerable therapy option for the patient since the additional administration of the antihomotoxic complex preparation reduces the dose of diclofenac and, with efficacy maintained, the risk of severe side-effects could be substantially lowered.