

Findings of Clinical-Experimental Studies on the Therapeutic Efficacy and Mechanism of Action of Vertigoheel

The homeopathic medication Vertigoheel contains Coccus 4X, Conium 3X, Ambra 2X, and Petroleum 8X. Its pronounced effectiveness in treating vertigo, nausea, as well as certain cases of tinnitus has been documented repeatedly, and corresponds to the improvement observed in objective findings of systematic neuro-otological examinations performed on the equilibrium system and the auditory path. In analyzing the efficacy of Vertigoheel, over 500 patients from diverse therapeutic studies were extensively examined in regard to their neuro-otological functions. These investigations included neuro-otological anamnesis (NODEC), examination of the vestibulospinal functions by means of cranio-corpography (CCG) while conducting tests according to Unterberger and Romberg, analysis of the vestibulo-ocular system with the aid of polygraphic electronystagmography, as well as measurement of acoustic brain-stem evoked potentials (ABEP).

1. The Anamnesis (NODEC)

The method utilized for determining clinical anamnesis was NODEC, which included questioning as to type of dizziness, concomitant vegetative reactions (nausea), and the vertigo-triggering mechanisms in each case. In addition, every patient was requested to indicate the duration of his or her equilibrium-disorder as a whole, as well as the length of time of the individual vertigo attacks. In further questioning, the patients were asked whether the course of their vertigo were lengthy and consistent, or if it rather were lengthy while rising and falling in intensity. Moreover, the NODEC questionnaire posed inquiries regarding symptoms of disturbances in other cranial nerves as well. Hearing disorders were divided into two subcategories: loss of hearing, and subjective tinnitus. Also included in the anamnesis were questions on a clearly-defined selection of significant basic diseases.

2. Cranio-Corpography (CCG)

Cranio-corpography is a technique of photographically recording the head and shoulder movement occurring during Unterberger/Fukudas' test. CCG is also employed in the same manner while conducting Romberg's orthostatic-exercise test. Unterberger's test is recognized as an extremely sensitive means of

vestibulospinal investigation. It is most highly responsive to vestibular disturbances.

3. Electronystagmography (ENG)

Electronystagmography makes possible the objective measurement of both spontaneous nystagmus reactions as well as nystagmus triggered through standardized sensomotoric stimuli, thereby constituting a dependable means of their evaluation. Due to the dipolar properties of the eye (retina = negative charge, cornea = positive charge), the difference in potential can be registered in correlation with movements of the eyeball. Skin-mounted electrodes are utilized for this purpose.

CCG and ENG enable differentiation between normal and pathological reactive patterns. Moreover, they also allow one to distinguish peripheral vestibular disturbances from those of the upper brain stem, as well as from disorders located within the temporal region and/or the optic tract.

4. Acoustic Brain-Stem Evoked Potentials (ABEP)

"Acoustic brain-stem evoked potentials" is a term referring to cortical and subcortical differences in electric tension which maintain a chronologically-definable relationship with external acoustic stimuli, and which can be made visible in the form of waves through electronic processing. Topodiagnostically, determination of such acoustically-evoked brain-stem potentials has become one of the most important examination techniques today, as the individual wave-patterns it provides may be allocated to typical structures of the auditory path.

The Action of Vertigoheel and its Constituents Cocculus, Conium, Ambra, and Petroleum / Summary of various Study Findings

The homeopathic medication Vertigoheel has proven to be both highly effective and extremely tolerable in the treatment of patients suffering from vertigo, nausea, and/or tinnitus.

Questioning of the therapy collective by means of the anamnesis-form NODEC indicated a continuous trend toward improvement of all specifically vertiginous symptoms (e.g. dizziness with sensations of rotation or swaying, elevator vertigo, loss of balance/falling, etc.). This steady amelioration was highly significant in the statistic evaluation as well.

Similar results were also observed in nausea therapy. Objective, equilibratometric tests - conducted both prior to, and ensuing treatment with Vertigoheel - confirmed that this medication improves both vestibulo-ocular as well as vestibulospinal reactions. In addition, the marked improvement in function times achieved within the entire pontomedullar region could also be verified by means of evaluating the acoustic brain-stem evoked potentials.

Upon analyzing the action of the individual constituents within Vertigoheel by means of the aforementioned neuro-otological tests, no particular substance was determined to exert effects which were exclusively positive or exclusively negative in nature. In order of their degrees of strength, results showed the greatest positive action was expended by the component Cocculus. Conium rated second place, followed by Petroleum. The slightest effects were generated by Ambra.

It is probable that the constituents Conium and Cocculus exert their effects upon the medulla oblongata as well as on the brain stem. Picrotoxin, a substance contained within cocculus, is said to elevate the brain-stem's activity. Probably the most important substance contained in Conium is coniine, which exerts not only action similar to that of nicotine (stimulation of the postsynaptic membrane), but also generates effects similar to those of curare (paralyses the motoric nerve-endings and the spinal cord). The aromatic compounds and the cholesterol-like amrain contained in Ambra, in conjunction with the effective hydrocarbons within Petroleum, are believed to increase overall efficacy through mutual potentization.

Both the essential constituents of Vertigoheel in individual application and this preparation in its final form exert ameliorative action in treatment of dizziness and tinnitus. The normalization of equilibrium-regulatory functions which occurs within the brain-stem is determinable through objective means. This applies particularly to such processes within the vestibulo-ocular sector. Also notable is improved stimulus-conduction within the acoustic tract.

Vertigoheel, therefore, is exceptionally well suited for therapy of brain-stem degeneration accompanied by vertigo, nausea, and tinnitus, which are characterized by retardation of the acoustic and vestibular mechanisms of brain-stem regulation.