

ANTIHOMOTOXIC THERAPY OF RESPIRATORY DISORDERS FROM A PEDIATRIC STANDPOINT

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The trachea and the bronchi form an anatomical and functional entity. Passively, they serve for the exchange of respiratory gases - and actively, for self-cleansing of the lungs by transport of secretion from the alveoli to the larynx. By virtue of its situation, the bronchial tree is susceptible to the consequences of environmental influences e.g. pleurorrhoea, valvular pneumothorax, atelectasis, and Echinococcus cysts. By virtue of its anatomy and function, the bronchial tree is susceptible to exogenous noxae. The tracheo bronchial system, however, possesses only limited possibilities as countermeasures against the many and various toxins acting on it.



Contrary to the situation with adults, disorders of the tracheobronchial system among children are restricted with respect to variety. They nevertheless play an extremely important role in the entire spectrum of childhood diseases: one child in three who visits a physician suffers from a respiratory disease. These disorders may be broken down into the following approximate schematic representation:

1. Malformations and anomalies
2. Disturbances in gas exchange

Therapies can be broken down into:

- a. Antihomotoxic therapy
- b. Dietary measures
- c. Administration, as developed by Dosch, of neural-therapeutic infiltration of the ganglion stellatum.

The tolerability was reported as excellent or good in almost all of the cases (99%).

In total it can be stated that Galium-Heel is an essential and safe preparation. It is highly effective at helping to detoxify the organism, especially for patients with chronically recurring complaints.



Pediatricians,
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