Suis-Organ Products in Antihomotoxic Medicine

Part 2: Production and Quality Control

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Suis-organ preparations, an important component of antihomotoxic therapy, are administered especially to patients with chronic diseases to stimulate and reactivate the homologous human organs or tissues. Homeopathically prepared extracts of more than seventy different organs are available for specific organ support.

The manufacturing of suis-organ preparations is strictly regulated to ensure their safety. Before production of the mother tincture begins, the identity of the raw material of animal origin is first confirmed by a veterinarian. A number of tests are then performed, including a histological examination. Additional tests for zoonoses are conducted in specialized laboratories to ensure that the animal tissues contain no pathogens that infect humans. All of the test results are documented and archived and must be available before the animal material is processed further.

Homeopathic extracts

Production of homeopathic extracts from freshly slaughtered animals or their organs follows manufacturing methods 42a or 42b of the German Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia (HAB).[1] In accordance with the 2007 HAB, one part of the animal ingredient is diluted with nine parts of 85 percent glycerol (Method 42a). The initial mixture is allowed to stand for at least five days, after which the coarsest particles are filtered out. The resulting filtrate is the mother tincture used in the production of further dilutions.

Method 42b applies specifically to the production of injectable medications (as defined in HAB 2007, Method 11) and eye drops (Method 15). The manufacturing process differs from that described in Method 42b only in that one part of the finely ground raw material is first mixed with 2.1 parts of 85 percent glycerol and succussed; for injection purposes, the first decimal (D1) dilution is then produced using three parts of this mother tincture and seven parts water, while the D2 dilution uses one part D1 and nine parts water.

In accordance with Method 42a, potentization stages up to and including D2 always involve a 1:10 mix with either 85 percent glycerol or 15 percent ethanol; beginning with D3, the carrier is 15 percent ethanol. The potentized suis-organ

"Isoelectric focusing," a technique for separating different molecules according to electric charge differences, is used to confirm the identity of suis-organ mother tinctures. The photograph shows a flatbed system for horizontal applications with integrated cooling plate and an external power supply unit.

A lab assistant positions a precast polyacrylamide gel on the cooling plate.

extracts are then further processed into antihomotoxic medications in accordance with the relevant manufacturing guideline of the HAB.

Quality assurance

In addition to the above-mentioned microscopic histological examination of the animal raw material, additional analytical testing of finished mother tinctures takes place in Heel's quality control lab. In particular, the identity of the mother tincture is confirmed through "isoelectric focusing," a specialized electrophoresis technique applied in accordance with the European Pharmacopoeia.[2] Isoelectric focusing makes it possible to identify the various components of a biological material as shown on an electropherogram. Comparison to previous production runs then ensures the uniformity of the current batch of mother tincture.
Other physical characteristics (color, opalescence, relative density) of the mother tincture are also tested.

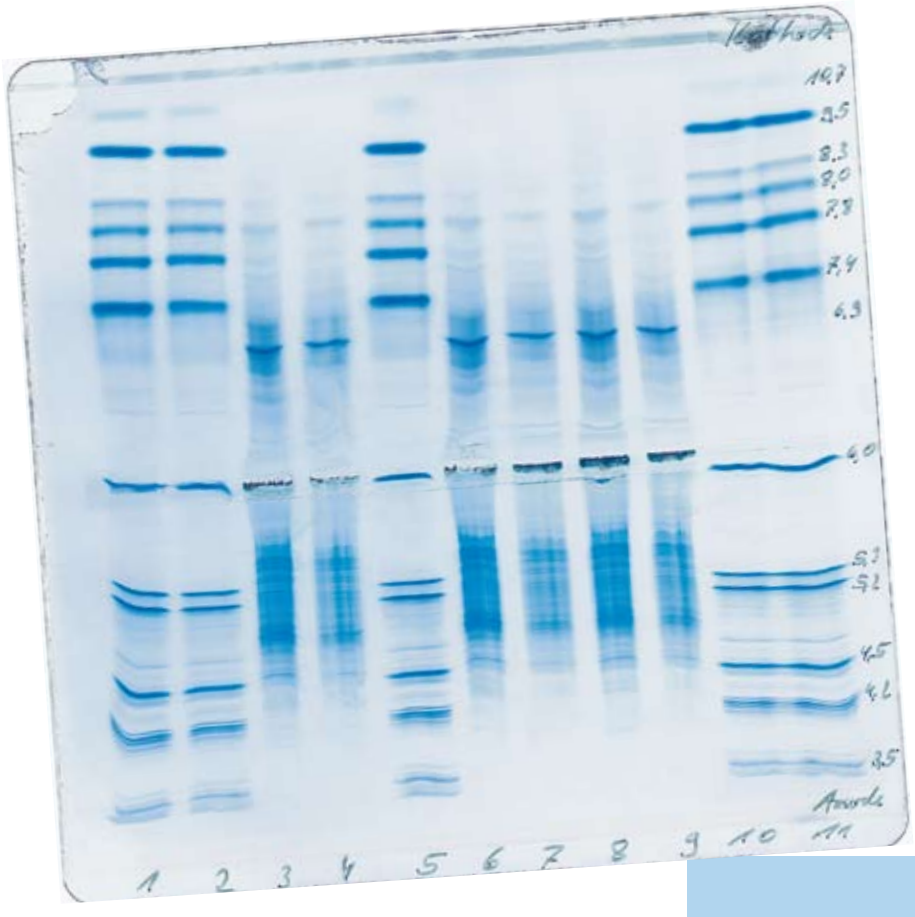
Viral and bacterial safety

The special conditions under which donor animals are raised (see Part 1: Breeding and Raising the Donor Pigs," BT 1/2008, pp. 24-25) and extensive testing of the animal tissues for zoonoses ensures that the quality of the suis-organ extracts meets modern standards of safety. The European Pharmacopoeia's general monograph on homeopathic preparations requires that animal ingredients be free of viral and bacterial agents to avoid infecting patients. An assessment report, regularly updated, evaluates the viral safety of the hog tissue.

Because the animal tissues used in the manufacture of suis-organ medications are derived exclusively from hogs, which have no known susceptibility to spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), there is no danger of transmitting the disease. Thus the suis-organ preparations manufactured and marketed by Heel meet all the requirements of the law and the pharmacopoeia with regard to biological materials of this type.

References

1. *Homöopathisches Arzneibuch 2007.* Stuttgart, Germany: Deutscher Apotheker Verlag, 2007.
2. *European Pharmacopoeia.* 6th ed. Strasbourg, France: Council of Europe, 2007.



Electropherogram of splen suis mother tincture. Proteins appear as distinct, sharp zones. The resulting pattern is unique to a given substance, thus permitting unambiguous identification.