

Use of antihomotoxic preparations in the treatment of early climacteric disorders

Reprint from Tatarcbuk TF, Kosey NV. *Biologeska Terapija, Ukraine, No. 2, 2001, p. 34. Original article in Ukrainian**

SUMMARY

This paper presents the results of the investigation of the therapeutic efficacy of the antihomotoxic preparations Klimakt-Heel and Nervoheel in the early treatment of climacteric disorders. The women who took part in the study were in peri- and early postmenopause and suffered from mild to moderate symptoms. The first group (n=38) of women was prescribed therapeutic physical training, vitamins, zonal abdominal decompression, Klimakt-Heel and Nervoheel in tablet form. The second group (n=35) followed a similar therapy but was not given the Nervoheel preparation. Lastly, the third group (n=44) was only prescribed vitamins and physical therapy. The results of the study showed that the Klimakt-Heel preparation used as a monotherapy (2nd group) or together with Nervoheel (1st group) decreased the frequency and degree of vegetative-vascular symptoms, as well as psychopathological manifestations of the climacteric syndrome, and significantly improved the psycho-emotional status. A good tolerance of these preparations was confirmed during this study. In conclusion, the results of this trial suggest that Klimakt-Heel is effective in the treatment of early climacteric disorders of mild to moderate degree in the perimenopausal period. As well, the combination of Klimakt-Heel and Nervoheel suggests a greater therapeutic effect. The high clinical effectiveness and good tolerance of these preparations allow these to be recommended in the treatment of early climacteric disorders.

*Free translation



Antihomotoxic therapy in primary infections of cytomegalovirus during pregnancy

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SUMMARY

Although a cytomegalovirus infection (CMVI) in pregnant women (approximately 2-7% infected) causes only minor symptoms in the form of rhinopharyngitis or mononucleosis-like syndromes, its consequences for the fetus are often grave. A real problem is the acute CMVI, because on average the virus is transmitted with a frequency of 40% from the mother to the fetus. In these cases CMVI-specific IgM- and increased IgG titers can be found in the blood of the pregnant women. Treatment by allopathic drugs is often problematic because of their severe side effects on the pregnant woman as well as the fetus. Seventeen pregnant women with a diagnosis of CMVI (IgM positive and enhanced IgG-titers) were treated with the homeopathic combination remedy Engystol for a period of 14 days (three times daily). After the therapy an IgM titer was no longer detectable in the patients' blood; the mean of the IgG titer was reduced to 0.449 (before treatment 0.848).

