

Therapeutic possibilities of the preparation Nervoheel® in the treatment of patients with somatic conditions suffering from anxiety disorders

Reprint from Milopolskaya IM. Russian *Biologicheskaya Meditsina* 2002;01:30.
Original language in Russian.*



SUMMARY

In this study, performed on a population with borderline psychic disorders in the medical (somatic) polyclinic, the results with the homeopathic preparation Nervoheel® (Heel, Germany) in chronic psychosomatic patients with high levels of comorbid anxiety disorders are presented.

Positive improvement in 30 patients with reduction of both psycho-autonomic and somatic disorders (cardio-vascular, gastroenterological, dermatological and others) confirmed the suppositions about the benefits of including into the complex somatotropic therapy the biological preparation Nervoheel®, possessing autonomic-correcting and mild anxiolytic properties.

Nervoheel® is safe and does not cause any side effects or other undesirable interactions with somatotropic preparations, and does not require any kind of adaptation for somatic patients of different age groups.

*Free translation

Experience of application of Oculoheel® in correction asthenopia in persons whose work is connected with eyestrain

Reprint from Shalduga TG, Kapustnik VA, Poljakova LA. Ukrainian *Biologicheskaya Terapiya* 2004;1:41.
Original language in Russian.*



SUMMARY

This is an investigation of clinical efficacy of the combination antihomotoxic preparation Oculoheel® (eye drops) in correction of asthenopia in persons whose work is connected with eyestrain. 20 patients (average age 42.5±1.2), with signs of asthenopia and a functional spasm of accommodation, were surveyed and treated. For an estimation of a baseline condition of the eyes, assessment of visual function was carried out. Patients complained of a feeling of weakness, fatigability at reading and at work at a close distance, as well as a pain (which is “cutting” in character) in the eyes, forehead and sinciput. Deterioration of sight and the occurrence of double vision were also assessed. Objectively, in the majority of these subjects, when assessed by visual analysis, a threshold of stability in achromatic vision, speed of visual perception, and accommodation were decreased. All patients received Oculoheel® (eye drops) in a dosage of 1-2 drops in each eye 3 times daily up to achievement of a comfortable condition of eyes.

The estimation of effectiveness of therapy was assessed according to the clinical criteria, improvement of the general condition and restoration of productivity by patients, duration of treatment, occurrence of complications and tolerability of the preparation.

In all the subjects receiving Oculoheel®, by day 3-4 of treatment, eye pain had decreased, sight had improved and dilatation of the vessels' conjunctiva had disappeared. All patients tolerated the given treatment very well and no adverse events were reported.

Thus, the research confirms a high therapeutic effectiveness of Oculoheel®. The positive clinical effect of Oculoheel as assessed on subjective, and objective symptoms and signs, permits the recommendation of the given preparation for correction asthenopia and to prevent myopia in subjects who professionally are prone to long periods of eyestrain.

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