

USE OF THE TABLE OF HOMOTOXICOSIS

The table of homotoxicosis is an extensive classification of human diseases relative to the embryonic layer from which the affected tissue originates and of how the organism will react at that particular point. When the clinical picture at the time of consultation is applied to the table, the progress of the disease can be mapped out with the indication of the tissue specifically affected. By relating the patient's past diseases to the table, the physician can get a clear picture of that patient's disease process.

THE HOMOTOXICOSIS (THE SIX - PHASE TABLE)

ORGAN SYSTEM	HUMORAL PHASES		MATRIX PHASES DEPOSITION PHASES
	EXCRETION PHASES	INFLAMMATION PHASES	
Skin and Adnexae			
• Skin	Exanthema, episodes of sweating, desquamation	Acute mycosis, erysipelas Acne, herpes simplex, diaper rash, varicella	Warts Keratoderma, naevi, pruritus
• Hair and nails		Folliculitis	Toxin storage
• Subcutis	Sweat-gland disorder	Phlegmon, abscess	Atheroma, obesity
Peripheral and Central Nervous System	Neurasthenia, malaise, exhaustion, difficulty concentrating, lack of strength/energy	Headaches, dizziness, encephalitis, meningitis	Cerebrosclerosis
• Peripheral nerves	Neurasthenia	Neuritis, lumbago, sciatica, neuralgia	
Sensory System			
• Eyes	Tears	Conjunctivitis, blepharitis, keratitis	Hordeolum, chalazion, vitreous opacity
• Ears	Otorrhoea, cerumen	Otitis media, otitis externa	Otosclerosis, cholesteatoma, otoliths
• Sense of smell			
Locomotor System			
• Bone/cartilage	Bone disorder, cartilage disorder	Osteomyelitis	Exostosis, heel spur, osteoma
• Spinal column/joints	Joint pains, arthropathy, serous discharge	Rheumatoid arthritis, shoulder-arm syndrome, synovitis, periarthritis, epicondylitis	Periarthritis, calcarea
• Connective tissue	Ligament disorder	Fibrositis, tendovaginitis	Gout, fibrosis, myogelosis
• Muscles	Back disorder	Myalgia, myositis	Myogelosis
Respiratory Tract	Infection	Fever, influenza	Susceptibility to infections
• Throat	Epistaxis, rhinorrhea, cerumen, hypersalivation	Tonsillitis, sore throat, laryngitis, rhino-pharyngitis, otitis media, otitis externa, sinusitis, tracheitis, herpes infection	Chronic rhinitis, candidiasis, tonsillar blockages, chronic sinusitis, tonsillar hypertrophy, abscess, adenoids
• Bronchi	Cough, expectoration	Bronchitis	Bronchopneumonia
• Lungs	Dyspnea	Pneumonia	Silicosis, smoker's lung
Cardiovascular System	Circulatory disorder		
• Heart	Functional heart complaint	Endocarditis, pericarditis, myocarditis	Coronary heart disease
• Arteries	Hypotensive dysregulation	Enderteritis	Peripheral vascular disease I, arteriosclerosis, embolism
• Veins	Orthostatic syndrome	Phlebitis	Edema, thrombosis, thrombophlebitis
• Lymph vessels	Lymph flow	Lymphadenitis	Edema, lymph-node swelling
Gastrointestinal System			
• Teeth-mouth-jaws	Salivation	Glossitis, pulpitis, osteitis of the jaw, periodontitis	Granuloma
• Esophagus	Heartburn	Esophagitis	Achalasia
• Stomach	Nausea, vomiting, dyspepsia	Gastroenteritis, gastritis	Hyperplastic gastritis
• Duodenum		Gastroduodenitis	
• Small intestine	Diarrhea	Ileitis, jejunitis	
• Large intestine	Bloating, flatulence, diarrhea	Enteritis, colitis	Melanosis coli, constipation, candidiasis, polyposis coli
• Liver-bile	Bile	Cholangitis, cholecystitis, hepatitis	Cholecystolithiasis, fatty liver
• Pancreas (excretory)		Pancreatitis	Siderosis
Urogenital System		Urinary tract infection	Bladder stones
• Kidneys	Polyuria	Pyelonephritis	Kidney stones
• Bladder	Bladder disorder, irritable bladder	Cystitis, dysuria	Bladder stones
• Sex organs	Leuorrhea, menstruation, mamillary secretion	Dysmenorrhea, prostatitis, orchitis, adnexitis, vaginitis and vulvo-vaginitis, candidiasis of the vulva/vagina	Prostatic hyperplasia, myoma, ovarian cyst, endometriosis
Blood			
• Erythrocytes	Bleeding, reticulocytosis		Polycythaemia
• Leucocytes	Leucocyte migration	Leucocytosis, suppuration	Abscess formation
• Platelets			Thrombocytosis
Lymph System	Lymphoedema	Lymphangitis, tonsillitis, lymphadenitis	Lymph-node swelling
Metabolism	Electrolyte shift	Lipid metabolism disturbance	Gout, obesity, hyperlipidaemia
Hormone System	Endocrine disturbances		
• Hypothalamus/Pituitary			Pituitary adenoma
• Thyroid	Globus sensation, hyperthyroidism	Thyroiditis	Goiter, adenoma
• Pancreas (endocrine)		Acute pancreatitis	
• Adrenals	Catecholamine secretion (stress)		
Immune System	Susceptibility to infection	Weak immune system, acute infection	Weak reactions
	Alteration*	Reaction*	Fixation*
Psyche	Functional psychological turbance, "nervousness"	Reactive depressive syndromes, hyperkinetic syndrome	Psychosomatic manifestation, neuroses, phobias, neurotic depression

The six-phase table is a field matrix reflecting medical experience based on careful observation and empirical learning. It is a phase-by-phase arrangement of disorders with no direct relationship between them. No causal pathogenetic link between disorders can be inferred. The structure of the table makes it suitable for developing a prediction system giving a better assessment of the possibilities for a vicariation effect. Revised: July 2000.

The table is designed to present possible vicariations and their symptomatic development. The indications are arranged in ascending order; starting with the least complicated and ending with the most complicated.

The yellow shading used in the table below represents the possible uses of ENGYSTOL. The lightly shaded areas represent the clinical application of ENGYSTOL while the heavily shaded area of the table illustrates the treatment of choice for an underlying disease process.

THE HOMOTOXICOSIS (THE SIX - PHASE TABLE)

MATRIX PHASES Impregnation Phases	CELLULAR PHASES	
	DEGENERATION PHASES	DEDIFFERENTIATION PHASES
Allergy		
Contact eczema, psoriasis, seborrheic eczema, chronic mycosis, urticaria, neurodermatitis, pemphigus, lichen ruber	Decubitus ulcer, rosacea	Basaloma, melanoma, carcinoma
Onychomycosis	Alopecia	
Cellulitis	Lupus erythematosus, scleroderma, vitiligo, cutaneous lymphoma	Lipoma
Convulsions, sleep disturbances, migraine, TIA, dyslexia	Parkinson's disease, epilepsy, cerebral ischemia, disseminated encephalomyelitis, dementia, Alzheimer's disease	Neuroma, glioma, gliosarcoma, meningioma
Impulse conduction disturbance, chronic neuralgia, e.g. trigeminal neuralgia	Polyneuropathy, neurodystrophy	Neurofibromatosis
Chronic conjunctivitis, uveitis, iridocyclitis	Sicca syndrome, cataract, retinitis pigmentosa, glaucoma, retinal detachment, macular degeneration	Blindness, malignant tumor
Tinnitus, labyrinthine vertigo	Impairment of hearing	Deafness, neoplasms
	Anosmia	
Soft-tissue rheumatism	Spondylitis	Sarcomas
	Osteoporosis, bone cysts, osteomalacia	Chondroma
Chondropathy, chronic rheumatoid arthritis, cervicobrachial syndrome	Degenerative rheumatism, generalized osteoarthritis, disk prolapse, Bekhterev's disease	Osteosarcoma
Fibromyalgia syndrome	Lower-leg ulcer	Fibroma, fibrosarcoma
Soft-tissue rheumatism	Muscular atrophy	Myoma, myosarcoma
Allergy		
Allergic rhinitis, chronic rhinitis, aphthae, chronic tonsillitis, dizziness	Atrophic rhinitis, ozena, crypts	Leuoplakia, oral and lingual carcinoma, lymphoma
Chronic (obstructive) bronchitis, asthma	Alectasis, bronchiectasia, status asthmaticus	Bronchial carcinoma, mesothelioma
Tuberculosis, alveolitis	Emphysema, pulmonary fibrosis	Lung cancer
Heart failure, hypertensive heart disease, extrasystoles, angina pectoris	Heart failure, cardiac arrhythmia, coronary heart disease, myocardial infarction, myocardiopathy	Endothelioma, rhabdomyosarcoma
Hypertension, essential, hypo-tension, chronic, peripheral vascular disease II	Atrial fibrillation, atrial flutter, peripheral vascular disease III, arteriosclerosis	Endothelioma, peripheral vascular disease IV
Venous valve insufficiency	Varices, hemorrhoids, crural ulcer	Endothelioma
Lymphatism	Elephantiasis	Lymphangiosarcoma, lymphoma
Allergy		
Caries	Periodontitis	Leuoplakia, lingual and mucosal carcinoma
Cardiac insufficiency	Metaplasia	Esophageal cancer
Chronic gastritis	Atrophic gastritis, gastric ulcer, peptic ulcer	Stomach cancer
	Duodenal ulcer	
Malabsorption, sprue	Malabsorption	
Irritable colon, ulcerative colitis, Crohn's disease	Diverticulosis	Colon cancer
Liver function disturbance	Liver cirrhosis	Hepatocellular carcinoma, cholangioma
Chronic pancreatitis	Excretory pancreatic failure	Pancreatic cancer
	Incontinence	
Nephrotic syndrome, chronic renal failure	Chronic renal failure, renal atrophy	Kidney cancer, hypernephroma
Dysuria, chronic urinary tract infection		Bladder cancer, bladder papilloma
Chronic prostatitis	Impotence, testicular atrophy, Peyronie's disease, atrophic vaginitis, sterility	Testicular cancer, prostate cancer, uterine cancer, ovarian cancer, cervical cancer
Disturbed fluidity balance, disturbed viscosity	Coagulation disturbance	
	Anemia	
	Leucocytopenia	Leukemia
Aggregation disturbance	Thrombocytopenia	
Insufficiency of the lymph system	Fibrosis	Lymphoma, Hodgkin-/non-Hodgkin lymphoma
Metabolic syndrome	Iron-deficiency anemia, diabetes mellitus	Slow reactions
	Menopausal symptoms	
		Acromegaly
Hypothyroidism, autoimmune thyroiditis	Hypothyroidism, nodular goiter	Thyroid cancer
Glucose intolerance	Diabetes mellitus, pancreatic fibrosis	Insulinoma, glucagonoma
Addison's disease, Cushing's disease	Adrenal atrophy	Adrenal cancer
Autoimmune disease, immunodeficiency, chronic infections	AIDS	Slow reactions
Chronic forms*	Deficits*	Decoupling*
Endogenous depression, psychosis, anxiety neurosis, organic psychosyndrome	Schizophrenic defective states, mental deficiency	Mania, catatonia

*Phase nomenclature in psychology.

More often than not, more than one remedy is used in homotoxicological treatment.

Each remedy may be directed at a different level of the disease, and thus appear at different places in the table.

It is important to understand that the indications contained in the table cells are not necessarily related in cause or pathology.

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