

Reckeweg Centenary – International Press Symposium

11 June 2005, “Steigenberger Badischer Hof”
Baden-Baden, Germany

Program

Introduction: Homotoxicology then and now

Chairman: Dr. Klaus Küstermann, Baden-Baden, Germany

- 13:00 From Hahnemann to Reckeweg:
the face of homoeopathy in the 21st century
Dr. Wolfgang Kern, Baden-Baden, Germany
- 13:30 The link between homoeopathy and traditional medicine:
the therapeutic opportunities for homotoxicology
Dr. Klaus Küstermann, Baden-Baden, Germany
- 14:00 Homotoxicology and science: research results
Dr. Detlef Köhnke, Baden-Baden, Germany
- 14:30 Centers for homotoxicology and international activities
Dr. Alta Smit, Baden-Baden, Germany
Competence-Center Colombia
Dr. Arturo O´Byrne, Cali, Colombia
- 15:30 Break, literature exhibition in the “Roter Saal”
- Dr. Hans-Heinrich Reckeweg Prize:
prizewinners present selected results**
- 16:00 Anti-inflammatory potential of Traumeel
Dr. Menachem Oberbaum, Jerusalem, Israel
- 16:30 Zeel successful in treating osteoarthritis of the knee
Dr. Olga J. Maiko, Orenburg, Russia
- 17:00 Antiviral effect of Euphorbium compositum and Engystol
Dr. Bernadette Glatthaar-Saalmüller, Tübingen, Germany
- 17:30 Efficacy of antihomotoxic preparations in hay fever
Dr. Antonello Arrighi, Montevaci, Italy
- 18:00 Discussion of all presentations
- 18:30 Program ends

Participants

Lucía	Barrera	Spain
Alexey	Barulin	Russia
Dr. Raffaella	Bergaglio	Italy
Heimo	Bergmann	Germany
Emilia	Borkowska	Poland
Yvan	Bourgault	Canada
Tetyana	Brandis	Ukraine
Helga	Brettschneider	Germany
Renata	Ciemiega	Poland
Dr. Doortje	Cramer-Scharnagel	Germany
Julia-Isabel	Davenport	USA
Hamotal	Degani	Israel
Jean-Yves	Dionne	Canada
Rachel	Favela-Cayen	USA
David	Gabbay	Israel
Lucía	Gallardo	Spain
Simon	Jacobs	UK
Mag. Silvia	Jirsa	Austria
Dr. Helga	Kästner	Germany
Dr. Olga	Maiko	Russia
Anna	Mandes	Poland
Michèle	Ménard	Canada
Jens	Meyer-Wegener	Germany
Katarzyna	Miller-Maturzewska	Poland
Manuel	Moreno	Spain
Alois	Neubauer	Germany
Dr. Oleksandr	Nikonenko	Ukraine
Dr. Menachem	Oberbaum	Israel
Dr. Maurizio	Paganelli	Italy
Dr. José Luis	Pino Rubio	Mexico
Sergey	Rabinovich	Russia
Francesca	Rabuffi	Italy
Luciano	Rossi	Italy
Ana Belén	Santiago	Spain
Mag. Tanja	Schuch	Austria
Sergey	Serebryakov	Russia
Prof. Andrea	Sermonti	Italy
Dr. Carla	Straach	Germany
Dr. Tatyana	Telnikoff	UK
Annemie	Tseyen	Belgium
Anneli	Wang	Sweden
Christine	Weber	Germany
Roger	Wilson	UK
Elke	Wolf	Germany
Lyudmyla	Zhdanova	Ukraine

Abstract

Efficacy of antihomotoxic preparations in hay fever

Antonello Arrighi, MD

The aim of this clinical trial in 111 patients (61 females, 50 males) ranging from 6 to 16 years of age (average 12 years and 4 months) was to assess the efficacy and tolerability of a homotoxicological protocol vs a standard allopathic reference therapy in the prevention and treatment of hay fever.

The protocol envisaged two oral products (Luffa comp.-Heel and Lymphomyosot) for preventive pre-season therapy, an oral preparation, a nasal spray (Luffa comp.-Heel) and a collyrium (Euphrasia-Heel/Oculoheel eye drops) for treatment of the acute phase. The reference allopathic protocol includes an oral antihistamine for preventive purposes (Cetirizine), a cortisone nasal spray (Fluticasone) and an antihistamine collyrium (Azelastine hydrochloride) for acute symptoms, as well as a systemic cortisone to be used for short periods only when needed (max. 7 days) (Betamethasone).

To assess the effectiveness of the two treatments, a clinical questionnaire was used which had a scoring system from 0 (no symptoms) to 3 (very severe symptoms), divided into nasal symptoms (4 items), ocular (4 items) and general symptoms (4 items). The score was recorded during the first visit, about two months before the onset of the acute symptoms and a few days before (average 3.4 days) the preventive therapy was started; at the second visit corresponding to the onset of the acute symptoms and the beginning of the symptomatic treatment, at the third visit, after 3 weeks of treatment and at the fourth visit, after six weeks.

Analysis of these clinical scores shows that the homotoxicological protocol is as effective as the reference allopathic treatment, both as pre-season therapy and as treatment of the acute phase. In particular, we would emphasize the rapid remission of symptoms compared to the standard allopathic therapy and results that were virtually identical, even as regards the complete and long-lasting disappearance of the acute symptoms. Furthermore, unlike allopathic treatment, homotoxicological therapy does not cause any local or systemic adverse reactions. These remarks show that the homotoxicological approach can be considered a valid alternative to traditional treatments, suggesting that it can be used on a wide scale.



Curriculum vitae of Antonello Arrighi, MD

Via G. Puccini, 19
Montevarchi (AR)
Italy
arrighi.ant@tiscalinet.it

- 1959 Born in San Giovanni Valdarno (Arezzo)
- 1985 Graduation in Medicine and Surgery, University of Florence
- 1985-1992 Collaboration in clinical and research work at Paediatric Clinic II, University of Florence
- 1987-1994 National service in the Territorial Medical Guard, San Giovanni Valdarno, Montevarchi and Reggello
- 1991-1993 Teacher of Paediatrics at the Professional School for Hospital Attendants, U.S.L., San Giovanni Valdarno
- 1986-1987 Scientific School of Specialization in Paediatrics, University of Florence
AIOT seminars on paediatrics, kinesitherapy, OPL, aesthetic medicine, Bach flower therapy (AMIF)
- 1996-1999 Academy of Biological Medicine, Diploma "Doctor experienced in Homoeopathy, Homotoxicology and Associated Disciplines"
- Since 2002 AIOT Teacher at the seminars of Paediatrics for Doctors of Medicine and Pharmacy

Several publications and lecture collaborations.