

-Heel

Product Information

Using Traumeel Systemically

For more than four decades, Traumeel has been well-known in both alternative and conventional medicine as an alternative to non-steroidal anti-inflammatory (NSAID) for trauma-induced injuries. It has been tested clinically in nearly 30 studies for its inflammation-modulating effect on arthroses, bursitis, sports injuries, sprains and many other musculoskeletal conditions or injuries. Unlike most conventional NSAIDs, which can cause gastro-intestinal side effects and inhibition of platelet aggregation, Traumeel has no cytotoxic effect on endothelial cells, granulocytes, lymphocytes, or platelets. This makes Traumeel an excellent choice to use as a systemic alternative to NSAIDS.

The advantage of using Traumeel in serious and painful conditions is that it does not cause adverse renal, hepatic, cardiovascular, gastrointestinal or Central Nervous System (CNS) side effects. Since Traumeel has been shown not to interact adversely with drugs, it can be used as the sole inflammatory modulating prescription or in conjunction with a conventional drug, if necessary. In such cases, conventional drugs can usually be reduced or discontinued when Traumeel is used systemically. Traumeel is also a useful adjuvant to help suppress the inflammatory responses of chemotherapy, or as a post-surgical analgesic when conventional drugs are contraindicated.

Traumeel tablets or vials are the best choice to use solely or in conjunction with conventional drugs, or during outpatient procedures involving local anesthetic. As Traumeel has no adverse effects on body systems and is non-antagonistic to anesthetic or conventional drugs, it has a wide application in clinical practice. Traumeel has anti-inflammatory and analgesic properties and also stimulates circulation and granulation, activates fibroblasts, histogenic and hematogenic defenses in inflammatory processes, and promotes healing of soft tissue and callus formation in fractures. Traumeel can help reduce recovery time of injuries and procedures such as plastic surgery and dental surgery, as well as osteopathic or chiropractic procedures that may induce an inflammatory response. Traumeel's very nature makes it a gentle therapy which can be used long-term. It is non-antagonistic to conventional medicine and procedures, and in this sense, is a comfort to both the patient and the physician.

General Protocol for Systemic Administration of Traumeel



TRAUMEEL

1 tablet 3-5x/day (or p.r.n. up to 8 tablets per day *)
or 1 oral ampoule 4x/week for 4 weeks.

*(Please note that Traumeel tablets contain lactose; patients who are allergic or intolerant to lactose may experience a reaction.)

RESEARCH

Antihomotoxic Preparations in the Treatment of Residual Urethritis

In this study the therapeutic efficacy of antihomotoxic preparations in the treatment of residual urethritis in men was studied. With this purpose preparations of Mucosa compositum and Traumeel S (Ointment) were used as monotherapy in 14 men with residual urethritis (studied group).

The patients in the control group (n = 10) received conventional local allopathic treatment (butyric solutions of

Vitamins A, E). Applications with Traumeel S Ointment on the urethral mucosa were made to the patients in the studied group every day. Mucosa compositum preparation was given parenterally, 2.2 ml every three days, in acupuncture points of urinary bladder meridians V23, V28 and kidneys meridian R11, R13. The course of therapy consisted of 5 injections. The course of treatment with antihomotoxic preparations in the patients of the studied group resulted in more pronounced and rapid clinical effect in contrast to that of the control group.

The clinical effect was confirmed by urethroscopic examination as well as by a study done with metaplasia calculation index of structural changes of the epithelium of the urethra.

Data received was summarized and high therapeutic effectiveness of preparations of Traumeel S (ointment) and Mucosa compositum in the treatment of the patients with residual urethritis was noted.

Radionov V.G., Shatilov A.V., Semiryad Yu. V., Radionov D.V. Reprint from the International Journal of Biomedical Research and Therapy, No 1, 2002, p. 16.