Terrains and Chronic Infection

Dan Kenner

Botanical Medicine

Traditional Naturopathic TCM Kampo French Phytoaromatherapy Endobiogeny: www.endobiogeny.com Ayurveda

The Neuroendocrine System



The Five Phases (Elements)



Botanical Medicine by Dan Kenner, Yves Requena



A European Professional Perspective



DAN KENNER AND YVES REQUENA

The germ theory of disease. I.



Pasteur ends the controversy on spontaneous generat moves forward to tackle the infectious origin of disease through the discovery of attenuation, develops vaccina



Claude Bernard



Infection Co-Factors

- 30% of Americans are vulnerable to a wide range of infections because their nostrils are colonized with *Staphylococcus aureus*.
- Chronic sinusitis is the fifth most common reason people take antibiotics; now it's known that many sinusitis infections are fungal
- Sinus passages of a person with sinusitis inhabited by 900 strains of bacteria; a healthy person has even more – around 1200 species



Endogenous Retroviruses



Herpes Virus



The "Omes"

- Genomes
- Proteomes
- Metabolomes
- Interactomes
- Transcriptomes
- (and the other "-omes")

Systems Biology



AROMATOGRAMME



Louis-Claude Vincent





Optimal Physiological Parameters



____ Datum: 12.12.1991 Datum der Messung 12.12.1991 Urpname: Name: Auswertung: Geb.-datum: Alter: 42 Jahre Auswertungszahl pHp: 167 rHp: 137 Rp 3.29 Megwerte pH rH2 -R Energiewerte mal Vol. 3258 Blut 7.84 27.0 177 Blut: 652 Speichel: 540 697 Spcichel 7.41 29.4 354 Urin: 1289 1884 6.20 26.2 Urin 133 Faktor C: 0.11 Abwehr-Faktor: 0.37 Energiepot.: 0.23 Tatsächliches Alter: 42 Jahre Integral-Wert: 0.08 Alter laut BE-Terrain: 107 Jahre IW in X: 0% Blut = Speichel = 2 Pilzzone Viren Urin = 35 R-Speichel 34 = 354 Krebszone Auswertung: 33 pHp: 167 32 rHp: 137 31 3.29 Rp: 30 29 R-Urin 28 = 133 R-Blut 27 = 177 26 25 24 WW mal Vol. 23 3258 22 µ₩-B: PH-S: 697 21 PM−U: 1804 20 19 Energetische 18 17 Quantifikation µ₩-B1. + µ₩-Sp. 16 Bakterien PW-Urin t 1 gruene Algen braune Algen 4 = 2.192165 rH2 5,5 6,5 7 7,5 8 5 6 рН→

Bioelectronic Measures of Cancer

Fluid	pН	rH2	Resistance (Ω)
Blood	7.8	29	<120
Saliva	7.1	30	230
Urine	5	12	100

BIOPHYSICAL PARAMETERS

MICROBE TERRAINS

Tuberculosis: pH = 6.71 rH2 = 27.9 r = 197Cancer (blood): pH > 7.4 rH2 > 24 r < 140

PATHOLOGICAL TERRAINS

Acid-reduced:

liver cirrhosis; delirium tremens; tetanus; coma;
late stage of diabetes; acute nephritis; meningitis

Alkaline-reduced:

typhus; cholera; syphilis; bubonic plague

Acid-oxidized:

pediatric illnesses; pertussis; pneumonia; tuberculosis; polio; psoriasis; mycoses

Alkaline-oxidized:

thromboses; neurotic disorders; leukemia; epilepsy; obesity; chronic nephritis; anemias; cancer; Parkinson's disease

DRUGS & VACCINES

antibiotics - rH2 > 29 tranquilizers - alkaline and oxidized contraceptives - rH2 > 30 BCG - pH = 7.8 rH2 = 38 r = 95 phenobarbital - pH = 4.5 rH2 = 4.0 cocaine - pH = 4.5 rH2 = 22 penicillin - pH = 5.3 rH2 = 30 snake venom - pH = 1.6 rH2 = 12 morphine pH = 3.5 rH2 = 19 methotrexate - pH = 8.6 rH2 = 33.5 r = 60

Dr. Hans-Heinrich Reckeweg



SIX-PHASE TABLE

	HUMORA	PHASES	MATRIX PHASES		CELLULAR PHASES		
Organ system	Excretion Phases	Inflammation Phases	Deposition Phases		Impregnation Phases	Degeneration Phases	Dedifferentiation Phases
Skin	Episodes of sweating	Acne	Naevi	-	Allergy	Scleroderma	Melanoma
Nervous system	Difficulty concentrating	Meningitis	Cerebrosclerosis		Migraine	Alzheimer's disease	Gliosarcoma
Sensory System	Tears, otorrhea	Conjunctivitis, otitis media	Chalazion, cholesteatoma		Iridocyclitis, tinnitus	Macular degeneration, anosmia	Amaurosis, malignant tumor
Locomotor System	Joint pains	Epicondylitis	Exostosis		Chronic rheumatoid arthritis	Spondylosis	Sarcoma, chondroma
Respiratory Tract	Cough, expectoration	Bronchitis, acute	Silicosis, smoker's lung	Z	Chronic (obstructive) bronchitis	Bronchiectasia, emphysema	Bronchial carcinoma
Cardiovascular System	Functional heart complaint	Endocarditis, pericarditis, myocarditis	Coronary heart disease	S I O	Heart failure	Myocardial infarction	Endothelioma
Gastrointestinal System	Heartburn	Gastroenteritis, gastritis	Hyperplastic gastritis	>	Chronic gastritis, malabsorption	Atrophic gastritis, liver cirrhosis	Stomach cancer, colon cancer
Urogenital System	Polyuria	Urinary tract infection	Bladder stones, kidney stones	0	Chronic urinary tract infection	Renal atrophy	Cancer
Blood	Reticulocytosis	Leucocytosis, suppuration	Polycythaemia, thrombocytosis	AL	Aggregation disturbance	Anemia, thrombocytopenia	Leukemia
Lymph System	Lymphedema	Lymphangitis, tonsillitis, lymphadenitis	Lymph-node swelling	GIC	Insufficiency of the lymph system	Fibrosis	Lymphoma, Hodgkin-/ non-Hodgkin-lymphoma
Metabolism	Electrolyte shift	Lipid metabolism disturbance	Gout, obesity	T 0	Metabolic syndrome	Diabetes mellitus	Slow reactions
Hormone System	Globus sensation	Thyroiditis	Goitre, adenoma	3 1 0	Hyperthyroidism, glucose intolerance	Menopausal symptoms	Thyroid cancer
Immune System	Susceptibility to infection	Weak immune system, acute infection	Weak reactions		Autoimmune disease, immunodeficlency, chronic infections	AIDS	Slow reactions
	Alteration*	Reaction*	Fixation*		Chronic Forms*	Deficits*	Decoupling*
Psyche	Functional psychological disturbance, "nervousness"	Reactive depressive syndromes, hyperkinetic syndrome	Psychosomatic manifestation, neuroses, phobias, neurotic depression		Endogenous depression, psychosis, anxiety neurosis, organic psychosyndrome	Schizophrenic defective states, mental deficiency	Mania, catatonia

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.

* Phase nomenclature in psychology.

		Humoral phases	ion			Cellular phases Constitutional disease	3 - El 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19 - 19
Tissue	Excretion	Reaction	Deposition phases		impregnation phases	Degenerauo* phases	Neoplasm phases
1. Ectodermat	Perspiration,	Furuncles, erythema, dermatitis, eczema,	Atheromas, warts, keratosis, clavi etc.		Tathooing. pigmentations etc.	multiform exuda-	Ulcus rodens, basalioma elc.
e) epidermai b) orodermai	Saliva colds.	Stomatitis, minitis,	Nasai polyps, cysts etc.		Leukopiates Elc.	Chronic atrophic minitis etc.	Ca. of the muc. membr. of the nose and mouth
c) neurodermai	Neuro-hormonal cell secretion etc.	Poliomyelitis in febrile stage, herpes	Benign neuromas, neuralgias etc.		Mighine, twitching eve. Vilus infector policy policy	epilepsy debility	Neuroma, gliosarcoma etc.
d) sympathetico-	Neuro-hormonal cell	Neuralgias.	Benign neuromas, neuralgias etc.	1 /	Asthina ulcus ventr. et duodeni etc.	Neurofibromatosis etc.	Gliosarcoma etc.
2. Entodermal	Gastro-intest. secret., CO ₂ stercobilin etc.	Pharyngitis, laryngitis, enteritis, colitis etc.	Polyps of the mucous membranes, constipa-	١ <u>ه</u>	asthma	Pulmonary and intestinal tuberculosis etc.	Cancer of the larynx, the stomach, intestine, rectum etc.
a) mucodermal b) organodermal	toxins with faeces Bile, pancreatic juice, thyroidal hormones	Parotitis, pneumonia, hepatitis, cholangitis	Silicosis, struma, cholelithiasis etg		damage to the	▼ diabetes	Cancer of the liver, gall bladder, pancreas, thyroid, lungs.
3. Mesenchymal	etc. Mesenchymal inter- stitial substance,	Abscess. phlegmons. carbuncles etc.	Obesity, gov. edemas ec.	ज्ञ	Preliminary states of elephantians etc. influenza virus infect	sclerodermia	Sarcoma of various localisation etc.
a) intersutiodermal	hyaluronic acids etc.		Exostere	1.5	Osteometecia etc.	Spondylitis etc.	sarcoma
c) hemodermai	Menstruation, blood and antibody	Endocarditis, typhoid fever, sepsis,	Var et prombi	10	damage to the heart muscle	Myocardiac infarction, pannyelophthisis, pernicious anaemia etc.	Myeloid leuria, angiosarcoma etc.
d) hymphodermal	Lymph etc. Antibody formation	tonsillitis	s of the	Ē	agranulocytosis	leukemia	Lymphatic leukemia, lymphosarcona etc.
e) cavodermal	Liquor, synovia Ilu	polyarthritis	1005) 10	1	Пускосорные	arinrosis	Chonordsartoma etc.
4. Mesodermal	Unine with metablic end products	nephritis	Protian hyper- troping. neotropithiaste etc.		albuminuria	nephrosis	Kidney carcinoma, hypernephrona etc.
b) serodermal	Secretions of the serous membranes	Pleuritis, Pericarditis, peritonitis etc.	Pleural existate, ascitas etc.		Preiminary stages of tumours etc.	Tb. of the Scous membranes etc.	Cancer of the serous membranes tc.
c) germinodermal	Menstruation, sperms, prostatic	Adnexitis, metritis, ovaritis, salpingitis, prostatitis etc.	Myomas, prost. yp., hydroceles, cysts, ovarial cysts etc.		Preliminary stages of tumours (adnexil, urlerus, inclues)	Impotentia ririlis, sterility elc	Cancer of the uterus, the ovaries, esticles etc
d) musculodermal	Lactic acid, lactic acidogen etc.	Muscular rhoumatism, myositis etc.	Myogeloses, rheumatisms etc.	\mathbb{N}	Myositis ossificans etc.	Dystrophia musculorum	Mvosarcoma etc.
	Excretion print	nciple, enzymes nealing, Favour	intact. Trends able prognosis		Condensat Trend toward	ion principle, impair s deterioration. Dub	ed enzymes. ious prognosis.

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STAGES OF DISEASE

HUMORAL (humoral immunity, drainage: This is the stage of acute disease)

- Excretion Phase Toxic threat eliminated through normal routes: bowel, skin, mucous membranes
- Reaction Phase Toxic threat oxidized by fever, inflammation; requires liver and thyroid function

STAGES OF DISEASE (2)

MATRIX (Accumulation of toxic threat)

- Deposition Phase: Toxic material that cannot be excreted or oxidized deposits in connective tissue
- Impregnation Phase: Infiltration of metabolic debris into the tissues is the beginning of chronic disease

STAGES OF DISEASE (3)

CELLULAR: (Cellular immunity, damage to the cellular environment)

 Degeneration Phase: Dynamic flow of fluids to the cellular environment compromised resulting in lack of nutrients and inadequate elimination of cellular waste; cytoplasm damage)

CELLULAR STAGE (continued)

 Dedifferentiation Phase: (Neoplasm): Populations of cells disintegrate; nuclear material generates new structures in a toxic environment; unrestrained growth processes; fetal proteins often detectable

Embryonic Antigens Found in Tumors

Name of antigens	Properties	Tumors related to		
Embryonic antigens:		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP)	Mol. wt. 70000, glycoprotein, soluble antigen	Hepatoma, yolk sac tumor of sexual gland		
Carcino-embryonic antigens (CEA and CEA-S)	Mo1. wt. 200k-370k, glycoproteins, surface antigens	Tumors in colon and other parts of alimentary canal		
α ₂ H⊶ferritin	178, macromolecular globulin. ferrum–containing	Infantile teratoma, liver cañceř, lýmphoma, neuroblastoma, nephroblastoma		
βS−fe toprotein	Mol. wt. > 200k, glycoprotein	Liver cancer, bile duct cancer, stomach cancer, leukemia, lymphosarcoma		
Gamma-fetoprotein (yFP)	y-Globulin	Parenchymatous tum ors in colon, ovary, kidney, muscle, bone, nerve, and so on		
Fetal sulfur-containing antigen(FSA)	Sulfurcontaining glycoprotein	Carcinous gastric juice, tissue of stomach cancer		
S₂sarcoma antigen	Cytoplasm antigen	Sarcoma, gigantocellulare carcinoma, breast cancer, lung cancer, carcinoma of alimentary canal, melanoma		
Leukemia association antigen (LAA)		Leukemia		
Placental antigens:				
Placental alkaline phosphatase	Isoenzyme of AKP	Carcinogenic tissues		
Human chorionic gonadotropin (HCG)	Hormone	Chorioearcinoma. teratoma		



Flu-Like Symptoms Hearing Loss - Headache Paralysis of Face - Fatigue - Fever - Chills Heart Complications Rapid or Slow Heart Rate Chest Pain - Sore Throat - Muscle Aches Syncope, Palpitations, Dysphea Hot, Swollen, Insomnia Painful Joints Psychological Complications (Long Term) Rash at the Site of the Tick Bite -- Depression Itching - Dementia C.T.MILLER **125** ©2007 Nursing Education Consultants, Inc.

Lyme Co-infections

- Bartonella
- Ehrlichiosis
- Babesia
- Fungal infections
- Viral infections
- Mycoplasma
- Other bacteria and parasites

Components of Treatment

- Disinfection: cleansing terrain, destroying pathogenic microbes
- Drainage: especially liver
- Symptomatic treatment: pain, brain fog, fatigue
- Regulating the terrain: Neuroendocrine regulation, acid-base regulation
- Boosting immunity (the first four will probably do that)
- Tissue repair: Healing membranes, especially gut; nourishing the tissues

Essential Oil and Phytochemical Mechanisms

- Dissolve biofilms (phenols, terpenes, ketones, alcohols)
- Restore condition of intestinal probiotics (polyphenols)
- Repair DNA/RNA (terpenes): the only way to get rid of a virus is to either dismantle or reprogram DNA or RNA
- Destroy the cell wall: the interaction between terpenes/phenolic compounds and bacterial cell wall is mainly a disruption of the cell membrane provoking cell compound leakage, perturbation of proton motive pumps, dissolution or coagulation of cell compounds, membrane and transmembrane protein blockage etc. Mechanisms are different depending on the involved compound, and generally, phenolic compounds are the most powerful
- Lower pH in blood, large intestine





Essential Oils are Solvents



Dissolving Biofilms

"About 80% of human infections affecting the gastrointestinal, genitourinary and respiratory systems, oral mucosa and teeth, eyes, middle ear and skin are caused by biofilm-associated microorganisms. Therefore, the search for modern strategies is even more important as microbial biofilms resistant to conventional antibiotics, antiseptics and disinfectants are involved in the frequent treatment failures of some chronic inflammatory diseases and wounds. Natural products containing secondary metabolites, such as aromatic compounds, sulphurated derivatives, terpenoids (essential oils)..."

Mogosanu G, Grumezescu A, Huang K, *et al*, Prevention of microbial communities: novel approaches based natural products, *Current Pharmaceutical Biotechnology*, 2015;16(2):94-111.
Probiotics Support Various Functions of Microbiome

- Probiotics roles and benefits:
- Immune function
- Supply of fatty acids and vitamins
- Bile salt deconjugation
- Lactose hydrolysis
- Produce lactic acid- lowers the pH of intestines and inhibiting bacterial villains such as *Clostridium, Salmonella, Shigella, E. coli,* etc.
- Decreases the production of a variety of toxic or carcinogenic metabolites.
- Aid absorption of minerals, especially calcium, due to increased intestinal acidity.
- Production of β- D- galactosidase enzymes that break down lactose.
- Produce a wide range of antimicrobial substances -acidophilin and bacteriocin etc. help to control pathogenic bacteria .
- Produce vitamins (especially Vitamin B and vitamin K)
- Act as barriers to prevent harmful bacteria from colonizing the intestines

Functions of Gut Flora





P N R P fa la

C

rotective functions	Structural functions	Metabolic functions	
athogen displacement utrient competition eceptor competition roduction of anti-microbial ctors e.g., bacteriocins, ctic acids	Barrier fortification Induction of IgA Apical tightening of tight junctions Immune system development	Control IEC differentiation and proliferation Metabolize dietary carcinogens Synthesize vitamins e.g., biotin, folate	Ferment non-digestible dietary residue and endo- genous epithelial-derived mucus lon absorption Salvage of energy
ommensal bacteria	Hit IgA	Short-chain fatty acids	Mg ²⁺ Vitamin K Ca ²⁺ Biotin Fe ²⁺ Folate

Gut-associated lymphoid tissue (GALT)

- 80% of all immune cells reside in the gut
- The small intestine is the largest immune organ in the body
- Enteric flora help modulate immunity through interaction with toll receptors and bacterial pattern recognition by lymphocytes
- By modulating the immune system intestinal flora can reduce the occurrence or severity of various inflammatory disorders

Depletion of Gut Commensal Bacteria

"Death sits in the bowels; a bad digestion is the root of all evil" - Hippocrates, ca. 400 BC



Intestinal microbes are connected with the rest of the body





Skin Microbes



Vaginal Flora and Pathogens



Oral Microbes



Anaerobic bacteria in the oral cavity include: *Actinomyces*, *Arachnia*, *Bacterioides*, *Bifidobacterium*, *Eubacterium*, *Fusobacterium*, *Lactobacillus*, *Leptotrichia*, *Peptococcus*, *Peptostreptococcus*, *Propionibacterium*, *Selenomonas*, *Treponema* and *Veillonella*

Probiotics in Infant and Pediatric Diarrhea

The strongest evidence of a beneficial effect of probiotics has been established with Lactobacillus rhamnosus GG and B. lactis **BB-12 for prevention and L.** reuteri SD2222 for treatment of acute diarrhea mainly caused by rotaviruses in children.

Adult Gastroenteritis

"In the short-term, taking probiotics in conjunction with antibiotics appears to be a safe and effective way of preventing diarrhea associated with *Clostridium difficile* infection."

Bradley C. Johnston, Ph.D., from the Hospital for Sick Children Research Institute, Toronto



An animal study published in the *Journal of Proteome Research* in 2012, suggests that bacteria living in the large bowel may also play a role in obesity by slowing down the activity of energy-burning brown fat.

Metabolic syndrome

Researchers at the University of Maryland School of Medicine have found that bacteria in the human gut microbiota that appear to be linked to obesity, insulin resistance, high blood sugar levels, increased blood pressure and high cholesterol.

High Blood Pressure

A team of scientists from Johns Hopkins and Yale University discovered that a specialized odorsensing receptor normally present in the nose can also be found in blood vessels throughout the body. In the gut, the receptor reacts to small molecules generated by bacteria by raising blood pressure. The study may aid understanding of how antibiotics, probiotics, and changes in diet affect blood pressure.

Brain Health

"The knowledge that signals are sent from the intestine to the brain and that they can be modulated by a dietary change is likely to lead to an expansion of research aimed at finding new strategies to prevent or treat digestive, mental and neurological disorders," Kirsten Tillisch, Emeran Mayer, MD, professor of medicine, physiology, and psychiatry at the **David Geffen School of Medicine at UCLA.** Quoted in Medscape Medical News

Autism

"Many children with autism have gastrointestinal (GI) disturbances that can complicate clinical management and contribute to behavioral problems. Understanding the molecular and microbial underpinnings of these GI issues is of paramount importance for elucidating pathogenesis, rendering diagnosis, and administering informed treatment.

Here we describe an association between high levels of intestinal, mucoepithelial-associated Sutterella species and GI disturbances in children with autism. These findings elevate this little-recognized bacterium to the forefront by demonstrating that Sutterella is a major component of the microbiota in over half of children with autism and gastrointestinal dysfunction (AUT-GI) and is absent in children with only gastrointestinal dysfunction (Control-GI) evaluated in this study."

Dr. Natasha Campbell-McBride, British Neurologist

Multiple Sclerosis

In mice bred to develop a disease similar to multiple sclerosis, those raised in an environment with no bacteria did not develop symptoms. But a new study found that once typical gut bacteria were introduced, the mice began to show signs of multiple sclerosis.

Urinary tract infections

In a study on the prevention of urinary tract infection using once-weekly vaginal administration of a suppository containing 10⁹ L. rhamnosus GR-1 and L. fermentum B-54 for 1 year, there was a significant reduction in urinary tract infection during lactobacillus use (from an average of six episodes per year to 1.6 episodes per year (30%).

Surgical infections

In a study Lactobacilli were administered 24 h after surgery four times a day for 6 weeks. Only 13% of patients developed infections, compared to 34 to 48% in controls, with a drop in enterococcal infections being notable.



An *in vivo* study with *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* GG and LC-705 and a *Propionibacterium* sp. showed a decrease in availability of carcinogenic aflatoxin in the lumen of the large intestine.

Allergies

Twenty-three randomized, placebocontrolled intervention studies regarding the clinical effect of probiotic supplementation on development of allergy and eczema in particular have been published. Around 60% of the studies show a favorable effect decreasing the risk of eczema during the first years of life.

Effects of GMO Foods on Gut Microbes

- In a study at Harvard School of Public Health researchers found intestinal bacteria associated with **irritable bowel disease** (IBD). These microbes were identified over 10 years ago as types that come from genetically modified foods. Both Crohn's disease and IBD affect over 5 million people in the U.S. and are among the highest risk factors for colorectal cancer.
- It may be that GMO foods are not only a possible source of toxic microbes, but that genetic material from other species can escape the gut and infiltrate our body cells. The previous assumption was that DNA would be rapidly broken down by digestive enzymes. A research model using calves recently demonstrated that a certain amount of DNA survives in the intestines. It also showed that the DNA was absorbed into the general circulation through the intestinal wall. Bacteria carrying trans-species DNA can potentially be carried by bacteria into the body's cells.
- A member of the European Union Commission for Biotechnology Reevaluation reported that three genetically modified varieties of GMO corn from Monsanto are toxic to rats in animal studies. Gilles-Eric Séralini, co-author of a paper published in *The International Journal of Biological Sciences*, stated that "for the first time in the world, we've proven that GMO are neither sufficiently healthy nor proper to be commercialized.

Colonization Resistance

- Prevention of colonization by pathogenic organisms by competing for essential nutrients or for epithelial attachment sites
- Production of antimicrobial compounds, volatile fatty acids, and chemically modified bile acids
- The ability of indigenous gut bacteria to create a local environment that is generally unfavorable for the growth of enteric pathogens

Essential Oils and Phytochemicals Destroy (Reprogram) Viruses



TB-CNS

TB-CNS is an antimicrobial compound for treating the central nervous system. It is for inflammation, dementia, depression, brain fog and potentially other symptoms. It regulates blood sugar to the brain affecting cognition and inflammation. It is traditionally used to treat parasites and a variety of gastrointestinal complaints. It is indicated for fever, brain fog and to support liver and pancreatic function. Lemon oil is effective for dissolving biofilms and penetrates the blood-brain barrier.

TBD-CNS

Andrographis (*Andrographis paniculata*) Black walnut (*Juglans nigra*) Sarsaparilla (*Smilax medica*) Neem (*Azadirachta indica*) Lemon essential oil (*Citrus limomum*)

TB-JNT

TB-JNT has two herbal extracts used for pain – devil's claw and corydalis. Cat's claw is also used for Lymerelated joint pain. TB-JNT simultaneously disinfects and supports liver function. Andrographis is a disinfectant herb with potent effects on various bacteria, viruses and parasites. It also has some pain relieving and anti-inflammatory properties, including joints. One of the active components of oregano oil is carvacrol, which can be very effective in treating arthritis. It is also effective against mycoplasma, which is a factor in some types of arthritis (e.g. some cases of rheumatoid). Oregano is also effective in dissolving biofilms that can accumulate in tissues causing pain.

TB-JNT

Andrographis (Andrographis paniculata) Corydalis (Corydalis yanhusuo) Devil's Claw (Harpagophytum procumbens) Cat's Claw (Uncaria tomentosa) Oregano essential oil (Origanum vulgare)

TB-NRG

TB-NRG is indicated for fatigue from chronic infection. It boosts immunity when immune resources are weak and adrenal function is low. It raises and rogen levels and is an immunomodulator. It can help with pain and inflammation and support digestive function. TB-NRG is especially good for candida and for a wide range of intractable infections including Clostridia.

TB-NRG

Teasel root (Dipsacus sylvestris) Noni fruit (Morinda citrifolia) Burdock root (Arctium lappa) Ginger root (Zingiber officinalis) Cinnamon bark (Cinnamomum cassia) Savory essential oil (Satureia montana)

Michel Iderne Group was founded 35 years ago.

Since the beginning we have spearheaded to maintain and develop natural substances.

Our joint research with our experts at the University of Montpellier was the quest for a better galenical form to maximize the benefit of natural substances.

New research conducted with pharmaceutical products expands the phytomicrospheres process to developing medications from herbs.



Phytomicrospheres,

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Phytomicrospheres capture the full spectrum of natural substances found in liquids (tinctures, fluid extracts) and simply transfer into a dry, stable and completely natural form.





Source : Pr. M. JACOB - Galenic Pharmaceutical Lab - University of Montpellier





S.A.N. batch 1
S.A.N. batch 2
Chlorogenic acid
Ginkgo vegetal
Ginkgo extract
Sp. B2 Caps
Sp. B3 Sol.
Fast and complete liberation.



Excellent yield (1 kg fluid extract = 1 kg phytomicrospheres). Production rate = 1t / day

100% natural (only one single excipient = cellulose).

Sugar, alcohol, color, additive and preservative free.

Libération Rapide et Totale

Au niveau gastrique, 99% des principes actifs sont libérés pendant les 30 premières minutes.



Test de dissolution effectué selon les normes de la pharmacopée française sur **60** espèces botaniques, pour évaluer la lyodisponibilité des phytomicrosphères par rapport à celle de la poudre de plante.



Test effectué par Pr. Maurice Jacob, Université de Montpellier - France

Advantages of Microspheres

- Ease of forming the delivery system, particularly in capsules, allowing a dosage that is suitable for therapeutic purposes with a 100% release of active components
- Lower dosage effective
- Superior preservation in the common conditions, requiring no addition of preservative
- There is no need to use additives such as added sugar, coloring agents, sweeteners etc.
- There is no residual alcohol
- No problems with bacteria
- It can be mass produced

Two Microspheres Products Studied in Human Trials



Human Trials of Artemisinin Microspheres for Malaria

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UFR SCIENCES PHARMACEUTIQUES ET BIOLOGIQUES

<<EFFICACITE ET TOLERANCE DE « ARTESUNATE » 200 mg TRANSPORTE PAR MICROSPHERES SELON LE PROCEDE BREVETE CHEZ L'ADULTE DANS LE TRAITEMENT DE L'ACCES PALUSTRE SIMPLE A PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM A ABIDJAN>>

"EFFICACY AND TOLERANCE OF "ARTESUNATE" 200 mg. TRANSPORTED BY MICROSPHERES ACCORDING TO THE PATENTED PROCESS, IN ADULTS FOR THE TREATMENT OF UNCOMPLICATED MALARIA FALCIPARUM IN ABIDJAN "

> Professor Hone Moussa Parasitology and Mycology Service UFR Pharmaceutical and Biological Sciences, Abidjan

Synopsis of Study

TYPE OF STUDY

This was a prospective study on the efficacy and safety of Artesunate 200 transported by microspheres produced according to the patented process.

STUDY POPULATION

The study population consisted of 53 patients at least 15 years old with non-complicated acute malaria from *Plasmodium falciparum*.

TREATMENT PROTOCOL

The drug was administered at 400 mg on day 1 and 200 mg a day on days 2, 3, 4 and 5. All daily doses were taken at the hospital with the assistance of a co-investigator.

Results

The study included 53 patients. During followup, we observed two cases of violation of the protocol and 1 case of withdrawal of consent. No patients were lost. All 50 patients were followed until Day 28. These are the results of only these patients.

Parasite clearance time: 32.64 hours (standard deviation = 11.63).

Conclusion

The 200 mg of Artesunate delivered by the patented microspheres process is effective for malaria and well tolerated. Indeed, this new formulation of artesunate has achieved 100% therapeutic efficacy in 14 days and 94% after 28 days.

Since we know that WHO, has acknowledged a favorable therapeutic response after 14 days in areas of high transmission such as the Ivory Coast, we can affirm that this medication has its place in the therapeutic arsenal of sub-Saharan Africa.

Acknowledgement:

The staff of the Diagnostic and Research Center on AIDS and Opportunistic Diseases (CeDReS) for the realization of laboratory tests, Dr. Serge OGA (Epidemiologist) for the statistical treatment of data.

Artemisinin Indicated as an Initial (Pre-referral) Treatment of Severe Malaria

For adults: One or more artesunate suppositories inserted in the rectum, dose as indicated below.

Dosage for initial (pre-referral) treatment in adult patients:

Weight (kg.)	Artesunate dose	Regimen (single dose)
< 40	10 mg/kg body weight	Use appropriate number of 100-mg suppositories
40 - 59	400 mg	One 400-mg suppository
60 - 80	800 mg	Two 400-mg suppositories
> 80	1200 mg	Three 400-mg suppositories

http://archives.who.int/eml/expcom/expcom15/applications/formulations/artesunate.pdf





traditionnelle africaine:

a médecine

Recherche sur

hypertension

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Abstract:

The research organizations created for the development of traditional medicine, supported in this area by the WHO, are involved in activities dealing with the main illnesses such as malaria, HIV/AIDS, sickle cell anaemia, diabetes and hypertension. The treatment of hypertension with conventional medicines is too expensive, leading many patients to use traditional medicines. It is essential that these should be safe, efficient and of proven quality. Very few phytomedicines from traditional African medicine have obtained approval for commercialization, with the exception of Guinex-HTA, produced in Guinea.

Guinex HTA vs. Atenolol



Guinex HTA vs. Ramipril





Optizen 24

Optizen 24 is for anxiety, panic disorder, depression and sleep disorders. Some doctors in France are taking patients off of SSRIs and replacing them with Optizen 24. Optizen 24 is a global neurotransmitter precursor. Griffonia is a serotonin precursor, rhodiola supports dopamine production and regulates dopamine levels, melissa is GABA-ergic and gentian is an acetylcholine reuptake inhibitor. There is no known risk of serotonin syndrome. Serotonin syndrome is almost always the result of excessive use of either tricyclic antidepressants or SSRIs and MAO inhibitors.

Martin T, Serotonin syndrome, Annals of Emergency Medicine 28:520-526; 1996.

OPTIZEN 24 Microspheres

Griffonia seed (*Griffonia simplicifolia*) Rhodiola root (*Rhodiola rosea*) Bamboo resin (*Bambusa arundinacea*) Gentian root (*Gentiana lutea*) Melissa flowering tops (*Melissa officinalis*) Zinc (Zinc sulfate)

Releva

One of the ingredients of Releva, meadowsweet, was the original botanical source for aspirin. Devil's claw is a powerful anti-inflammatory. Releva is especially useful for joint pain and tension headaches. Several users have claimed that they have been able to stop taking ibuprofen and Naproxen by using Releva. Devil's claw (Harpagophytum) is used as an anti-inflammatory in rheumatic disorders esp. in diabetic patients and those with cardiac abnormalities; tendinitis, sprains, arthritis. It is an analgesic in joint disease, back pain and headache. It is a mild COX-2 inhibitor and inhibits pro-inflammatory cytokines.

RELEVA Microspheres

Devil's claw root (*Harpagophytum procumbens*) Meadowsweet (*Spiraea ulmaria*) Black currant leaf (*Ribes nigrum*) Colloidal Manganese (from Manganese sulfate) Colloidal Copper (from Copper gluconate)



Glyxcel is for diabetes, metabolic syndrome and obesity. Ash is a blood sugar regulator patented in Europe under the name "Glucevia." Human clinical trials in Spain found it as effective as Metformin, but it also lowered triglyceride levels, which Metformin does not do. Regulates leptin levels and may be useful for appetite control. Animal studies showed that juniper berries play a role in the regulation of blood pressure, initiation of weight loss, and prevention of cardiovascular disease. They increase insulin sensitivity and the peripheral uptake of glucose. Juniper also has the ability to potentiate insulin production by the pancreas. Zinc has insulin-like action; chromium combats insulin resistance.

GLYXCEL Microspheres

Ash leaf extract (*Fraxinus excelsior*) Juniper berry extract (*Juniperus communis*) Colloidal Zinc (from Zinc sulfate) Colloidal Chromium (from Chromium chloride)

European Ash Clinical Study

Zulet M, Navas-Carretero S, Lara y Sánchez D, *et al*, A Fraxinus excelsior L. seeds/fruits extract benefits glucose homeostasis and adiposity related markers in elderly overweight/obese subjects: a longitudinal, randomized, crossover, double-blind, placebocontrolled nutritional intervention study, Phytomedicine, 2014; Sep 15;21(10):1162-9. doi: 10.1016/j.phymed.2014.04.027. Epub 2014 May 28.

Stiruba

Stiruba is a microspheres product of simarouba (Simarouba officinalis). After a 200-year documented history of use for dysentery, the use simarouba for amebic dysentery was finally validated by conventional doctors in 1918. A military hospital in England demonstrated that the bark tea was an effective treatment for amebic dysentery in humans. The Merck Institute reported that simarouba was 91.8% effective against intestinal amebas in humans in a 1944 study and, in 1962, other researchers found that the seeds of simarouba showed active anti-amebic activities in humans. In the 1990s scientists again documented simarouba's ability to kill the most common dysentery-causing organism, Entamoeba histolytica, as well as two diarrhea-causing bacteria, Salmonella and *Shigella*. Doctors in France have used it for a variety of parasites including Trichomona vaginalis, Babesia and salmonella.



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