

JERÔME MALZAC

HOMEOPATHIC MATERIA MEDICA
OF CLINICAL IMMUNOLOGY

APPENDIX

*The vision of
Physiological Regulating Medicine
on the use of physiological low doses of*

HORMONES

CYTOKINES

NEUROPEPTIDES

GROWTH FACTORS

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APPENDIX

*The vision of
Physiological Regulating Medicine
on the use of physiological low doses of*

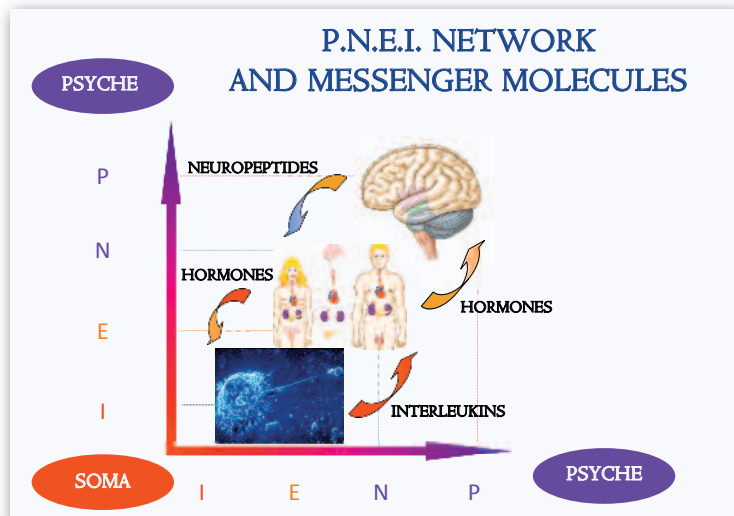
HORMONES
CYTOKINES
NEUROPEPTIDES
GROWTH FACTORS

Physiological Regulating Medicine is based on a revolutionary idea in the medical field: *restoring the initial physiological conditions of a sick body by using the same biological molecules that are usually present in the body and which control and guide its functions in healthy conditions.*

To be precise, these molecules are very well known and extensively studied in Molecular Biology, and it is no mere chance that they are called *messenger molecules* - substances that can convey the “right instructions” for correct function to the various cells of the body.

These molecules include **neuropeptides** (Nervous System messengers), **hormones** (Endocrine System messengers), **cytokines** (Immune System messengers).

There are also **growth factors**, which are essential tissue regulating and stimulating molecules.



It has been acknowledged that these substances play a decisive role in determining either health or disease, and today it has been ascertained that every disease is the expression of changes in concentrations – either of an increase or of a reduction – of these substances. All international medical research is focusing on the study of *messenger molecules*; the positive (healing) or negative (disease) fate of several pathological conditions depends on them and on the possibility of using them for therapeutic purposes

**Every disease is the expression
and consequence of changes
in messenger molecule concentrations**

For instance, correcting Immune System alterations through the use of cytokines and endocrine diseases with hormones is one of the most fascinating and innovative objectives of research centered on applying Molecular Biology to Medicine. But the clinical application of this know-how has always come to a standstill when faced with the side effects caused by the high doses of these substances that have been routinely used until today.

The pharmaceutical technique known as **SKA (Sequential Kinetic Activation)** enables the administration of **LOW DOSES** OF HORMONES, NEUROPEPTIDES, CYTOKINES AND GROWTH FACTORS to achieve the same therapeutic results as high doses but without any side effects.

SKA (Sequential Kinetic Activation)

***It is a sophisticated
DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEM
that ensures efficacy of molecular
concentrations below the
minimal effective dose.***

In November 2009 the prestigious international scientific review **Pulmonary Pharmacology & Therapeutics** [22 (2009) 497-510] published the article *Low dose oral administration of cytokines for treatment of allergic asthma*. The paper enlarged on the effects of low doses of SKA-activated cytokines in the treatment of allergic asthma, proving in a clear, evident and especially reproducible manner that the low doses administered during the study produced the same effects as high doses in changing a series of clinical and laboratory parameters typical of the allergic condition.



The **SKA Method** opens a new era in options for the clinical use of *messenger molecules* and concretises the “scientific dream” of using biological molecules, such as cytokines, hormones and neuropeptides, in low doses (the only doses that can avoid side effects).

A new frontier has most likely been set for pharmaceutical industries and in the field of Molecular Biology, and both Italian researchers and the Italian industry are paving the way in this sector.

CYTOKINES

Low physiological doses of cytokines activated with the SKA procedure are marketed in a hydroalcoholic solution in 30 ml bottles. The drug concentration is in picograms/ml, which corresponds to a homeopathic dilution of 4CH¹.

DIRECTIONS

The standard posology is 20 drops twice a day. Sublingual administration is recommended.

THERAPEUTIC PROTOCOLS

The duration of therapy differs depending on the clinical condition and on the gravity of the disease.

Chronic diseases usually require the administration of treatment cycles with minimum duration of 2 months. They can be repeated, preferably after a 15-day suspension.

In acute diseases therapy is continued until remission of symptoms. At times a massive dose therapy can be applied with 10 drops every 20 minutes for maximum 2 hours.

THERAPEUTIC STRATEGY

Cytokines can be prescribed following two trends.

⇒ *According to an aetiological decisional process:*

- if the pathological condition is the expression of a **down-regulation (deficiency)** of a certain cytokine, the same cytokine will be used;
- if the pathological condition is the expression of an **up-regulation (excess)** of a certain cytokine, the so-called “opposing cytokine” will be used.

⇒ *According to a symptomatological decisional process:*

- the cytokine is prescribed to suit the symptoms of the patient.

¹ Single cytokines are also available in dilutions of 15CH and 30CH, which are at times used as maintenance treatment to stabilize therapeutic results achieved with the use of dilution 4CH.

PRESCRIPTION ACCORDING TO THE AETIOLOGICAL DECISIONAL PROCESS

CYTOKINE	STRENGTHENING same cytokine	MODULATION opposing cytokine
Anti IL-1 alpha	Anti IL-1 alpha 4 CH	IL-1 4CH
Anti IL-1 beta	Anti IL-1 beta 4 CH	IL-1 4CH
GCSF	GCSF 4CH	IL-10 4CH / IL-4 4CH
IL-1	IL-1 4CH	Anti IL-1 alpha 4CH Anti IL-1 beta / IL-10 4CH
IL-2	IL-2 4CH	IL-11 4CH
IL-3	IL-3 4CH	IL-10 4CH
IL-4	IL-4 4CH	INF-gamma 4CH / IL-12 4CH
IL-5	IL-5 4CH	TGF-beta 4CH
IL-6	IL-6 4CH	<i>Acute inflammation:</i> IL-4 4CH/INF-γ 4CH <i>Chronic inflammation:</i> TNF Alpha 4CH
IL-7	IL-7 4CH	IL-10 4CH / TGF-beta 1 4CH
IL-8	IL-8 4CH	IL-10 4CH / TGF-beta 1 4CH
IL-9	IL-9 4CH	IL-10 4CH
IL-10	IL-10 4CH	IL-1 4CH / TNF 4CH IL-6 4CH
IL-11	IL-11 4CH	IL-2 4CH
IL-12	IL-12 4CH	IL-4 4CH/IL-10 4CH
INF alpha	INF alpha 4CH	IL-4 4CH
INF gamma	INF gamma 4CH	IL-4 4CH
TGF-beta 1	TGF-beta 4CH	IL-12 4CH
TNF	TNF-alpha 4CH	Anti IL-1 4CH+IL-10 4CH

PRESCRIPTION ACCORDING TO THE SYMPTOMATOLOGICAL DECISIONAL PROCESS

(list of main symptoms)

Anti INTERLEUKIN-1 alpha 4CH

- Pain syndromes
- Acute inflammatory diseases
- Fever

Anti INTERLEUKIN-1 beta 4CH

- Pain syndromes
- Acute inflammatory diseases
- Fever

INTERLEUKIN-1 4CH

- Asthenia
- Sleep disorders
- Appetite disorders (excessive appetite)

INTERLEUKIN-2 4CH

- Immunodeficiencies
- General sickness
- Subacute pain syndromes
- Localised inflammations
- Aging
- Complementary treatment for tumours
- Weariness, adynamia
- Burning sensation in the mouth
- Sensitivity to viral infections

INTERLEUKIN-3 4CH

- Haemopoiesis disorders
- Side effects associated with chemotherapy, radiotherapy and antiviral treatments
- Early aging
- Memory loss
- Digestive disorders
- Vertigo with vomiting
- Skin eruptions
- Erratic pains

INTERLEUKIN-4 4CH

- Basic treatment for autoimmune diseases
- Chronic inflammatory diseases
- Spastic cramp-like pain
- Mental fatigue

INTERLEUKIN-5 4CH

- Intestinal parasitosis
- Bruise-induced pain
- Constipation and flatulence
- Abdominal pains (cramp-like)
- RRI with IgA deficiency

INTERLEUKIN-6 4CH

- General sickness
- Complementary therapy for tumours
- Appetite disorders (excessive appetite)

INTERLEUKIN-7 4CH

- Recurrent infections
- Asthenia
- Growth and development disorders
- Pulsating pain
- Nervous breakdown and tiredness

INTERLEUKIN-8 4CH

- Activation of chemotaxis
- Productive cough
- Catarrh
- Acute and chronic stress

INTERLEUKIN-9 4CH

- Asthenia and drowsiness
- Erythroid proliferation disorders (synergy with erythropoietin)
- Neuralgic pain
- Chronic catarrh
- Water retention

INTERLEUKIN-10 4CH

- Chronic inflammatory diseases
- Itching with a burning sensation
- Reddened mucous tissue
- Chronic pain syndromes
- Vomiting/loss of appetite

INTERLEUKIN-11 4CH

- Pyrosis and gastric acid hypersecretion
- Memory disorders
- Haemopoiesis disorders
- Psoriasis
- Abdominal bloating
- Basic regulation of patients undergoing immunotherapy
- Growth and development disorders
- Pulsating pain
- Nervous breakdown and tiredness

INTERLEUKIN-12 4CH

- Allergies
- Food intolerances
- Complementary therapy for tumours
- Recurrent nighttime cough
- Nasal obstruction and nose itch
- Paroxysmal sneezing
- Allergy-induced hyperlacrimation
- Swollen and reddened skin

INF-alpha 4CH

- Recurrent viral infections
- Articular pain
- Asthenia
- Sudden pain with numbing
- Painful muscle spasms

INF-gamma 4CH

- Chronic viral infections
- Allergic syndromes
- Complementary therapy for tumours
- Asthenia
- Spastic muscle pain

TNF-alpha 4CH (Tumour Necrosis Factor alpha)

- Complementary therapy for tumours
- Chronic bacterial infections
- Confusion at night with sleep disorders
- Myalgia and stiffness especially in the morning

HORMONES & NEUROPEPTIDES

Low physiological doses of hormones activated with the SKA procedure are marketed in a hydroalcoholic solution in 30 ml bottles. The drug concentration is in picograms/ml, which corresponds to the homeopathic dilution of 4CH for some (*Beta-Endorphin*, *Melatonin*, *Somatostatin*)², and in nanograms/ml, corresponding to the homeopathic dilution of 6DH for others³.

DIRECTIONS

The standard posology is 20 drops twice a day. Sublingual administration is recommended.

THERAPEUTIC PROTOCOLS

The duration of treatment differs depending on the clinical condition and on the gravity of the disease.

Chronic diseases usually require the administration of treatment cycles with minimum duration of 2 months. They can be repeated, preferably after a 15-day suspension.

In acute diseases therapy is continued until remission of symptoms. At times a massive dose therapy can be applied with 10 drops every 20 minutes for maximum 2 hours.

THERAPEUTIC STRATEGY

Hormones and neuropeptides can be prescribed following two trends.

⇒ *According to an aetiological decisional process:*

- if the pathological condition is the expression of a **down-regulation (deficiency)** of a certain hormone or neuropeptide, the same hormone will be used;
- If the pathological condition is the expression of an **up-regulation (excess)** of a certain hormone, the so-called “opposing hormone” will be used consistently with the physiology of negative feedback.

⇒ *According to a symptomatological decisional process:*

- the hormone is prescribed to suit the symptoms of the patient.

² For single hormones or single neuropeptides marketed in dilutions of 4CH, dilutions of 15CH/30CH are also available. They are at times used as maintenance therapy to stabilise therapeutic results achieved with the use of the 4CH dilution.

³ Single hormones are also available in a 30DH dilution, which is at times used as maintenance treatment to stabilise therapeutic results achieved with the use of dilution 6DH.

PRESCRIPTION ACCORDING TO THE AETIOLOGICAL DECISIONAL PROCESS

HORMONE	STRENGTHENING same hormone	MODULATION opposing hormone
ACTH	ACTH 6DH	TSH 6DH
Beta-ENDORPHIN	Beta-ENDORPHIN 4CH	<i>no opposing hormone</i>
Beta-ESTRADIOL	beta-ESTRADIOL 6DH	PROGESTERON 6DH
CALCITONIN	CALCITONIN 6DH	PARATHYROID HORMONE 6DH
DOPAMIN	DOPAMIN 6DH	SEROTONIN 6DH MELATONIN 4CH PROLACTIN 6DH
FSH	FSH 6DH	beta-ESTRADIOL 6DH
GH	IGF-1 6DH	SOMATOSTATIN 4CH
LH	LH 6DH	PROGESTERON 6DH
MELATONIN	MELATONIN 4CH	PROLACTIN 6DH
OXYTOCIN	OXYTOCIN 6DH	PROGESTERONE 6DH Beta-ESTRADIOL 6DH
PARATHYROID HORMONE	PARATHYROID HORMONE 6DH	CALCITONIN 6DH
PROGESTERONE	PROGESTERONE 6DH	Beta-ESTRADIOL 6DH
PROLACTIN	PROLACTIN 6DH	MELATONIN 4CH
SOMATOSTATIN	SOMATOSTATIN 4CH	IGF-1 6DH PROLACTIN 6DH
T3	T3 6DH	SOMATOSTATIN 4CH
T4	T4 6DH	SOMATOSTATIN 4CH
TSH	TSH 6DH	ACTH 6DH SOMATOSTATIN 4CH

PRESCRIPTION ACCORDING TO THE SYMPTOMATOLOGICAL DECISIONAL PROCESS (list of main symptoms)

ACTH 6DH (Adrenocorticotrope hormone)

- Asthenia
- Aging
- Chronic stress
- Loss of appetite
- Hypervagotonia

Beta-ENDORPHIN 4CH

- Pain of diverse origins

Beta-ESTRADIOL 6DH

- Female hormone cycle disorders and infertility
- Aging
- Hot flushes
- Sagging skin
- Stress

CALCITONIN 6DH

- Osteoporosis
- Bone pain

DOPAMIN 6DH

- Chronic Fatigue Syndrome
- Mental Strain
- Mood disorders
- Lack of attentiveness
- Lack of sexual desire
- Decreased sexual arousal
- Supportive therapy of Parkinson's disease

FSH 6DH (Follicle-Stimulating Hormone)

- Female hormone cycle disorders and infertility
- Aging
- Ovarian polycystosis
- Low female libido

LH 6DH (Luteinising hormone)

- Aging
- Female hormone cycle disorders and infertility
- Low male libido

MELATONIN 4CH

- Sleep disorders
- Circadian rhythm and organ function alterations
- Stress
- Mood disorders with unstable mood
- Complementary therapy for tumours
- Hypersympathicotonia
- Jet lag

OXYTOCIN 6DH

- Mood disorders
- Social phobia
- Decreased sexual satisfaction
- Supportive treatment during delivery
- Supportive treatment of Autism

PARATHYROID HORMONE 6DH

- Cramp-like pains
- Asthenia

PROGESTERON 6DH

- Premenstrual syndrome
- Female hormone cycle disorders and infertility
- Menstrual pain
- Intermenstrual spotting
- Ovarian polycystosis

PROLACTIN 6DH

- Mood disorders with unstable mood
- Muscle weakness

SEROTONIN 6DH

- Mood disorders with unstable mood
- Headache
- Diet disorders

SOMATOSTATIN 4CH

- Oncological diseases
- Hyperthyroidism

T3 6DH

- Hypothyroidism
- Tendency toward overweight

T4 6DH

- Growth disorders
- Physical asthenia
- Neurasthenia

TRIPTOPHAN 6DH

- Sleep disorders
- Mood disorders and unstable mood

TSH 6DH

- Neurasthenia
- Water retention

GROWTH FACTORS

Low physiological doses of growth factors activated with the SKA procedure are marketed in a hydroalcoholic solution of 30 ml bottles. The drug concentration is in picograms/ml, which corresponds to a homeopathic dilution of 4CH⁴.

DIRECTIONS

The standard posology is 20 drops twice a day.
Sublingual administration is recommended.

THERAPEUTIC PROTOCOLS

The duration of therapy differs depending on the clinical condition and on the gravity of the disease.

Chronic diseases usually require the administration of treatment cycles with minimum duration of 2 months. They can be repeated, preferably after a 15-day suspension.

In acute diseases therapy is continued until remission of symptoms. At times a massive dose therapy can be applied with 10 drops every 20 minutes for maximum 2 hours.

THERAPEUTIC STRATEGY

Growth factors can be prescribed following two trends.

⇒ *According to an aetiological decisional process:*

- if the pathological condition is the expression of a **down-regulation (deficiency)** of a certain growth factor, the same growth factor will be used.

⇒ *According to a symptomatological decisional process:*

- the growth factor is prescribed to suit the symptoms of the patient.

⁴ Single growth factors are also available in dilutions 15C and 30C, which are at times used as maintenance therapy to stabilise therapeutic results achieved with the use of dilution 4CH.

PRESCRIPTION ACCORDING TO THE SYMPTOMATOLOGICAL DECISIONAL PROCESS (list of main symptoms)

BDNF 4CH

(Brain-Derived Neurotrophic Factor)

- Neurological damage (during development or subsequent to injuries)
- Outcome of psychic shock
- Mental tiredness
- Stress
- Autism
- Cerebral aging
- Tingling and numbing of hands and feet
- Muscle stiffness

CNTF 4CH (Ciliary Neurotrophic Factor)

- Neurological damage (during development or subsequent to injuries)
- Sight disorders
- Cerebral aging
- Appetite control
- Cerebral aging

EGF 4CH (Epidermal Growth Factor)

- Skin rashes
- Skin aging
- Itching
- Chapped skin
- Gastric acid hypersecretion
- Feeling of heaviness in the epigastrium with soreness
- Blurred vision with scintillating scotomas
- Hypersensitivity to pain

FGF 4CH (Fibroblast Growth Factor)

- Aging
- Cicatrisation difficulty
- Articular symptoms with limited movement
- Skin aging

G1 4CH (GD3 Ganglioside)

- Mental tiredness
- Muscle weakness
- Damaged myelin sheath

GCSF 4CH

(Granulocyte Colony Stimulating Factor)

- Sensitivity to infectious diseases
- Immune response triggered in chronic and autoimmune diseases.

IGF-1 4CH (Insulin-like Growth Factor)

- Growth disorders
- Aging
- Memory disorders (stimulates hippocampus function)

NGF 4CH

(Nervous Growth Factor)

- Neuralgic pain
- Memory disorders
- Mood disorders
- Skin thinning and ulcers
- Loss of strength in limbs, easy tiredness
- Sadness and loss of interest

NT3 4CH (Neurotrophin 3)

- Muscle weakness
- Mood disorders
- CNS and PNS diseases
- Neurological damage (during development and subsequent to injuries)

NT4 4CH (Neurotrophin 4)

- Muscle weakness
- Mood disorders
- CNS and PNS disorders
- Neurological damage (during development and subsequent to injuries)
- Pain syndromes

PDGF 4CH

(Platelet Derived Growth Factor)

- Aging
- Wrinkles
- Mytogenic activity

TGF-beta 1 4CH

(Transforming Growth Factor beta 1)

- Chronic pain syndromes
- Autoimmune diseases
- Chronic inflammations

**CORRELATIONS BETWEEN
CYTOKINES / HORMONES /
NEUROPEPTIDES / GROWTH FACTORS
AND
SYMPTOMS / SYNDROMES /
PATHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS**

Abdominal pain (cramp-like): INTERLEUKIN-5 4CH

Abdominal swelling: INTERLEUKIN-11 4CH

Acute and chronic stress: INTERLEUKIN-8 4CH

Acute inflammatory diseases: Anti INTERLEUKIN-1alpha 4CH/
Anti INTERLEUKIN-1beta 4CH

Aging: INTERLEUKIN-2 4CH / FGF 4CH / IGF-1 4CH / PDGF 4CH /
ACTH 6DH / Beta-ESTRADIOL 6DH / FSH 6DH / LH 6DH

Allergic syndromes: INF-gamma 4CH+INTERLEUKIN-12 4CH

Allergies: INTERLEUKIN-12 4CH + INTERFERON-gamma 4CH /
INTERLEUKIN-13 4CH

Allergy-induced hyperlacrimation: INTERLEUKIN-12 4CH

Appetite control: CNTF 4CH

Appetite disorders (excessive appetite): INTERLEUKIN-1 beta 4CH /
INTERLEUKIN-6 4CH

Articular pain: INF-alpha 4CH

Articular symptoms (painful-degenerative) with limited movement: FGF 4CH

Asthenia: INTERLEUKIN-1 beta 4CH / INTERLEUKIN-7 4CH /
INF-alpha 4CH / INF-gamma 4CH / ACTH 6DH /
PARATHYROID HORMONE 6DH

Asthenia and drowsiness: INTERLEUKIN-9 4CH

Autism: BDNF 4CH

Autoimmune diseases: TGF-beta 1 4CH

Basic regulation in patients undergoing immunotherapy: INTERLEUKIN-11 4CH

Basic therapy for autoimmune diseases: INTERLEUKIN-4 4CH

Blurred vision with scintillating scotomas: EGF 4CH

Bone pain: CALCITONIN 6DH

Bruise-induced pain: INTERLEUKIN-5 4CH

Burning sensation in the mouth: INTERLEUKIN-2 4CH
Catarrh: INTERLEUKIN-8 4CH
Cerebral aging: BDNF 4CH / CNTF 4CH
Chapped skin: EGF 4CH
Chemotaxis activation: INTERLEUKIN-8 4CH
Chronic bacterial infections: TNF-alpha 4CH
Chronic catarrh: INTERLEUKIN-9 4CH
Chronic fatigue syndrome: DOPAMIN 6DH
Chronic inflammations: TGF-beta 1 4CH
Chronic inflammatory diseases: INTERLEUKIN-4 4CH /
INTERLEUKIN-10 4CH
Chronic pain syndromes: Interleuchina-10 4CH / Beta-ENDORFINA 4CH /
TGF-beta 1 4CH
Chronic viral infections: INF-gamma 4CH
Chronic stress: ACTH 6DH
Cicatrisation difficulty: FGF 4CH
Circadian rhythm and organ function alterations: MELATONIN 4CH
CNS and PNS diseases: NT3 4CH/NT4 4CH
Complementary treatment for tumours: SOMATOSTATIN 4CH /
INTERLEUKIN-12 4CH / INTERFERON-gamma 4CH /
INTERLEUKIN-2 4CH / MELATONIN 4CH / TNF-alpha 4CH
Confusion at night with sleep disorders: TNF-alpha 4CH
Constipation and flatulence: INTERLEUKIN-5 4CH
Cramp-like pain: PARATHYROID HORMONE 6DH
Crohn's Disease: INTERLEUKIN-10 4CH + Anti IL-1
Damage to the myelin sheath: G1 4CH
Decreased sexual arousal: DOPAMIN 6DH
Decreased sexual satisfaction: OXYTOCIN 6DH
Diet disorders: SEROTONIN 6DH
Digestive disorders: INTERLEUKIN-3 4CH
Drug addiction: DOPAMIN 6DH
Early aging: INTERLEUKIN-3 4CH
Erratic pain: INTERLEUKIN-3 4CH

Erythroid proliferation disorders (synergy with erythropoietin):
INTERLEUKIN-9 4CH

Feeling of heaviness in the epigastrium with soreness: EGF 4CH

Female hormone cycle disorders and infertility: Beta-ESTRADIOL 6DH /
FSH 6DH / LH 6DH / PROGESTERON 6DH

Fever: Anti IL-1 4CH

Food intolerances: INTERLEUKIN-12 4CH

Gastric acid hypersecretion: EGF 4CH

General sickness: INTERLEUKIN-2 4CH / INTERLEUKIN-6 4CH

Growth and development disorders: INTERLEUKIN-7 4CH /
INTERLEUKIN-11 4CH

Growth disorders: IGF-1 4CH / T4 6DH

Headache: SEROTONIN 6DH

Haemopoiesis disorders: INTERLEUKIN-3 4CH / INTERLEUKIN-11 4CH

Hypersensitivity to pain: EGF 4CH

Hyperparasympathicotonia: ACTH 6DH

Hypersympathicotonia: MELATONIN 4CH

Hyperthyroidism: SOMATOSTATIN 4CH

Hypothyroidism: T3 6DH

Hot flushes: Beta-ESTRADIOL 6DH

Immune response triggered in chronic and autoimmune diseases: GCSF 4CH

Immunodeficiencies: INTERLEUKIN-2 4CH

Intermenstrual spotting: PROGESTERON 6DH

Intestinal parasitosis: INTERLEUKIN-5 4CH

Itching: EGF 4CH

Itching and burning sensation: INTERLEUKIN-10 4CH

Jet lag: MELATONIN 4CH

Lack of attentiveness: DOPAMIN 6DH

Lack of sexual desire: DOPAMIN 6DH

Localised inflammations: INTERLEUKIN-2 4CH

Loss of appetite: ACTH 6DH

Loss of strength in limbs, easy tiredness: NGF 4CH

Low female libido: FSH 6DH / OXYTOCIN 6DH / DOPAMIN 6DH

Low male libido: LH 6DH / DOPAMIN 6DH

Memory disorders: NGF 4CH / IGF-1 4CH (stimulates hippocampus function) / INTERLEUKIN-11 4CH

Memory loss: INTERLEUKIN-3 4CH

Menstrual pain: PROGESTERON 6DH

Mental fatigue: INTERLEUKIN-4 4CH

Mental strain: DOPAMIN 6DH

Mental tiredness: BDNF 4CH / G1 4CH

Mood disorders: NGF 4CH / NT3 4CH / NT4 4CH / OXYTOCIN 6DH / DOPAMIN 6DH

Mood disorders and unstable mood: MELATONIN 4CH / SEROTONIN 6DH / TRYPTOPHAN 6DH

Muscle weakness: G1 4CH / NT3 4CH / NT4 4CH / PROLACTIN 6DH

Myalgia and stiffness especially in the morning: TNF-alpha 4CH

Mytogenic activity: PDGF 4CH

Nasal obstruction and nose itch: INTERLEUKIN-12 4CH

Nervous breakdown and tiredness: INTERLEUKIN-7 4CH / INTERLEUKIN-11 4CH

Neuralgic pain: NGF 4CH / INTERLEUKIN-9 4CH

Neuroasthenia: T4 6DH / TSH 6DH

Neurological damage (during development or subsequent to injuries): BDNF 4CH / CNTF 4CH / NT3 4CH / NT4 4CH

Osteoporosis: CALCITONIN 6DH

Outcome of psychic shock: BDNF 4CH

Ovarian polycystosis: FSH 6DH / PROGESTERON 6DH

Pain of diverse origins: Beta-ENDORPHIN 4CH

Pain syndromes: Beta-ENDORPHIN 4CH / Anti INTERLEUKIN-1 4CH / NT4 4CH

Painful muscular spasms: INF-alpha 4CH

Paroxysmal sneezing: INTERLEUKIN-12 4CH

Physical asthenia: T4 6DH

Pulsating pain: INTERLEUKIN-7 4CH / INTERLEUKIN-11 4CH

Premenstrual syndrome: PROGESTERON 6DH / Beta-ENDORPHIN 4CH

Productive cough: INTERLEUKIN-8 4CH

Psoriasis: INTERLEUKIN-11 4CH / INTERLEUKIN-4 4CH / INTERLEUKIN-10 4CH

Pyrosis and gastric acid hypersecretion: INTERLEUKIN-11 4CH

Recurrent infections: INTERLEUKIN-7 4CH

Recurrent nighttime cough: INTERLEUKIN-12 4CH

Recurrent viral infections: INF-alpha 4CH

Red mucous membranes: INTERLEUKIN-10 4CH

RRI with IgA deficiency: INTERLEUKIN-5 4CH

Sadness and loss of interest: NGF 4CH

Sagging skin: Beta-ESTRADIOL 6DH

Sensitivity to infectious diseases: GCSF 4CH

Sensitivity to viral infections: INTERLEUKIN-2 4CH

Side effects of chemotherapy, radiotherapy and antiviral treatments: INTERLEUKIN-3 4CH

Sight disorders: CNTF 4CH

Skin aging: EGF 4CH / FGF 4CH

Skin eruptions: INTERLEUKIN-3 4CH

Skin rashes: EGF 4CH

Skin thinning and ulcers: NGF 4CH

Sleep disorders: MELATONIN 4CH / TRIPTOPHAN 6DH / INTERLEUKIN-1 beta 4CH

Social phobia: OXYTOCIN 6DH

Spastic cramp-like pain: INTERLEUKIN-4 4CH

Spastic muscle pain: INF-gamma 4CH

Stiff muscles: BDNF 4CH

Stress: BDNF 4CH / Beta-ESTRADIOL 6DH / MELATONIN 4CH

Subacute pain syndromes: INTERLEUKIN-2 4CH / Beta-ENDORPHIN 4CH

Sudden pain with numbing: INF-alpha 4CH

Supportive treatment during delivery: OXYTOCIN 6DH

Supportive treatment of Autism: OXYTOCIN 6DH

Supportive therapy of Parkinson's disease: DOPAMIN 6DH

Swollen and reddened skin: INTERLEUKIN-12 4CH

Tendency toward overweight: T3 6DH

Tingling sensation and numbness in hands and feet: BDNF 4CH

Vertigo with vomiting: INTERLEUKIN-3 4CH

Vomiting - loss of appetite: INTERLEUKIN-10 4CH

Water retention: INTERLEUKIN-9 4CH / TSH 6DH

Weariness, adynamia: INTERLEUKIN-2 4CH

Wrinkles: PDGF 4CH

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