Compositum Preparations

IAH AC Compositum Preparations
Objectives

• Knowing the different forms of structure in which combination preparations are made

• Relate the specific structure of a compositum preparation to his related specific therapeutic application
To be differentiated from

• Basic preparations
• Homaccords
• Injeels (potency chords)
  • Nosodes
  • Catalysts
• Suis-organ preparations
• Single-constituent homeopathic preparations
Diseases are much more than the clinical symptoms we can point at. They are first and for all the result of underlying pathological patterns

What we see in a patient as clinical symptoms are only the result, the top of the iceberg, of what is going on into his body. The symptoms are only the expression of a purposeful biological defense against homotoxins present in the organism. Underlying pathological processes, deregulations or blockages of auto regulating systems, will evoke symptoms that will only express the disease that is going on. The reason for the part of the iceberg above the water lays underwater. Causal treatment will not push the iceberg under water to make him disappear and let him ‘rebound’ when suppression stopped. Real causal treatment will start from the cause which is often in depth. Finally the expressions (symptoms) will disappear too as the reason for their appearance is eliminated.

Again we want to remind that the treatment of the pure and isolated symptoms will not lead to a successful therapy in depth and time. Many recurrences, as seen in conventional medicine, will be seen once the therapy stopped.
The more complex the underlying pathological patterns, the lesser the chance to cure the patient with a single remedy.

A degenerative pathology has often multiple causes. Mostly it appears as the result of a complex of external (exogenous homotoxins, environment, life style,...) and internal (extra cellular environment, terrain, endogenous homotoxins, genetic predispositions,...) factors. The more diverse the factors are, the more complex the treatment will be and the more diverse the preparations will be to be used in the therapy protocol. Complex pathologies are extremely difficult to be treated with one remedy. There is not only the homotoxin to be eliminated. Often we see already cellular damage. Above that, by the interaction of many regulation systems in the organism, a dysfunction of one system will induce other deregulations at other systems. Even started acute as a simple intoxication, in time an acute pathology can become a very complex chronic pathology to treat.
Definition

- Compositum preparations are well thought out complex homeopathic medications with a highly organ and tissue related therapeutic onset. Above the usual homeopathic remedies we will often find homeopathically prepared organ extracts, nosodes and catalysts in the formula.
Reasons for the prescription of compositum preparations are multiple:

Cell deficiency: homotoxins in the extra cellular matrix can have a deregulating effect on the cell from distance. Cell deficiency is often the end result of a cascade of deregulating factors.

Disease evolution: an evolution from upper to lower region on the disease evolution table or from the left to the right is called a disease evolution. From the homotoxicological point of view the situation of the patient is aggravating and organ/cell protective measures can be considered.

Cell degeneration: In a further stage cell dysfunction can become cell degeneration, the main characteristic of chronic degenerative pathologies. Compositum preparations are often used to inhibit the degenerative proces.

Intra cellular intoxication: some homotoxins goes directly into the cell (e.g. viruses, heavy metals,…) and cause cell dysfunction. Beside measures to inhibit the proliferation (viruses) compositum preparations are used to protect the cell against further damage and to trigger cell regeneration.

Organ obstruction: mostly mechanical, as an end result of deregulations and limited detoxifications can cause severe cell damage in quite a short time (e.g. nephrolithiasis). Other obstructions can be due to accumulations of homotoxins as a consequence of deficiency (e.g. emphysema)
Let us now take a closer look at how a compositum preparation is built up. What type of components are used to fill in the objectives of the formula?
Compositum components where chosen in function of:

- The organ and his terrain to be treated
- The pathways through which the disease mostly occurs
- The drug picture of the component in relationship to the similarity rule
- The tropism of the component
- The synergic aspects of the different components together
The organ and terrain to be treated (1)

• The quality of life of the cell depends on the purity of his extra cellular environment (ECM)

• This micro environment depends on the purity of the macro environment (food, false habits, work, etc.)

• The macro environment depends on the purity of the cosmic environment (sun radiations, ozone, Chernobyl, pollution, etc.)
Component for compositum preparations will be selected in function of their cell related particularities. Components might be cell protective, detoxifying (extra cellular or intra cellular), stimulating the cell function or even ameliorate the energy supply to the cell.

All organ cells together will form the organ so that amelioration of the cell’s life quality at the end will create a better organ functioning.
Preparation / organ matching

• Aesculus compositum
• Hepar compositum
• Solidago compusitum
• Mucosa compositum
• Cerebrum compositum
• Cor compositum
• Cutis compositum
• Euphorbium compositum

• Peripheral circulation
• Liver
• Urinary tract
• Mucosal membranes
• Cerebral nerve system
• Heart
• Skin
• Nose and sinus
Cell / preparation matching

- Coenzyme compositum
- Ubichinon compositum
- Glyoxal compositum

A few compositum preparations have a direct energy supplying effect to the cell. In fact they contain essential catalysts, co-factors or quinones that will ameliorate the citric acid cycle to assure cell oxygenation. Coenzyme compositum and Ubichinon compositum are such preparations.

Glyoxal compositum is a little bit different here. It contains two components: methylglyoxalum and glyoxalum. According to Professor W. Frederik Kock they have both a far reaching effect on the widest variety of degenerative diseases due to their carbonyl group characteristics. They are able to deblock blocked energy supplying systems of the cell. Glyoxal compositum is often used in combination with Coenzyme compositum and Ubichinon compositum to have a more complete effect in cell regeneration.
Similarity and drug picture

• Etiological similarity
• Symptomatologic similarity
• Anamnestic similarity

Homeopathic components can be chosen according to 3 types of similarity between the patient’s symptoms and the remedy image. We differentiate between an etiological, symptomatologic and anamnestic similarity.

The symptomatologic similarity is very common in homoeopathy. The symptoms we see today are compared to remedy images. The ones that have the highest similarity are chosen to be incorporated in the formula. Symptomatologic similarity is used for most homeopathic components.

Etiological similarity is when the symptoms image today is similar or even identical to the causal factor. If the disease is e.g. caused by a streptococcus a nosode preparation of this micro organism can be given to treat the patient. CAVE! A nosode given accordingly the etiological similarity should never be used in the acute phase of the disease as primary aggravations might complicate the case. Etiological similarity is often used in the choice of nosodes and suis organ preparation.

The anamnestic similarity means that in the patient’s history contains a certain disease or symptoms which are the cause of the disease of today (e.g. the fatigue we see today started after a suppressed infection two years ago. The infection is gone but a fatigue is installed that most probably is due to the suppression two years ago). Etiological similarity is often used in the choice of nosodes and suis organ preparations.
Tropism of a homeopathic remedy (1)

• **Organotropism**: the remedy is strongly related to the organ itself. Preparations with an organotropic effect sustain the organ, inhibit his degeneration and can even support regeneration of it.

• **Functiotropism**: the remedy is strongly related to the physiological function of the organ. They are mostly regulating preparations. They stimulate or inhibit the function of the organ.

As stated before a lot of substances have a tropism which can be deducted from the intoxication image described in the materia medica. A substance that has a physiological effect A+ in high concentrations (intoxication) will have a physiological effect A- in low concentrations (homeopathic dilutions/micro and nanodoseses). The affinity a substance has to the different levels of human being (tissue/organ, physiologic function, mind) is called a tropism. In homoeopathy there are 3 tropisms and a constitution.

When a substance has an organotropism it means it will have an effect on the organ itself. Suis organ preparations are the best example of that. They are prescribed in function of the organ that needs support (e.g. Hepar suis for the liver, Cor suis for the heart, etc…).

A functiotropism refers to the effect the substance has on the physiological functions the tissue or organ has. It will stimulate or inhibit one or more of these functions. Often plant extract have a functiotropism (e.g. coffea has a diuretic effect, carduus marianus ameliorates the detoxifying function of the liver, etc…)
Tropism of a homeopathic remedy (2)

- **Psychotropism**: the remedy is related to the emotions (mind symptoms) of the patient.

- **Constitution**: the remedy is a so called ‘constitution remedy’ and the drug picture is strongly related to the constitution of the patient. Constitution is defined as the mental and physical make up of a person.

Substances with a psychotropism will intervene at the 'mind' level of the person. All kind of psychotropic effects are known and described. There might be a general calming down or stimulating effect, inhibition of fears, etc…

The psychotropic effect of homeopathic remedies should not be confused with psychopharmaca used in conventional medicine. Mostly they can not replace them as high blocking or suppressive doseses are needed to create a purposeful effect. Above that lots of psychological disorders have a greater negative impact on the life quality of the patient than that can be regulated by micro or nanodoseses in homeopathy. Often also the factor time is so crucial that risks can’t be taken in a long term approach (e.g. risks for suicidal behaviour in endogen depression, hallucinations, aggressively toward others or automutilation, etc…).

Constitution remedies might also be part of a compositum preparation. The constitution of an individual is the summation of his physical and mental characteristics and is very hereditary related as a constitution is mostly congenitally and rarely changes during lifetime. Constitution remedies work in depth and have a general regulating affect. Every individual has a constitution that will be covered by one specific constitution remedy (e.g. Calcarea carbonicum)
Compositum preparations are created to treat chronic, mostly degenerative pathologies of a certain tissue or organ. Therefore in the formula those components are integrated that will have a tissue or organ supportive effect, ameliorate the physiological functions of it and have a cell protective effect.

If the patient is there today with his disease it often is because of the disease evolution he went through. A compositum preparation will have those components that inverse that negative evolution. As the factors in most cases are complex, the formula will be complex too. As stated before we will find cell and organ supportive components, components that ameliorate the cell and organ functioning, detoxifying components and even immunomodulating components in one formula.

Most compositum preparations are available in injections although a few other galenic forms are possible (e.g. Euphorbium compositum as nasal spray and oral drops)
A variety of well selected components covers most aspects of the chronic degenerative situation the patient is in. As a consequence a diversity of causes and symptoms are treated in subtle similarity. Therefore we can state that compositum preparations have an in depth effect.

Most compositum preparations will be used on long term. Regenerative effects are only obtained by continuous repeated triggering of oranotropic and functiotropic remedies.
Beside an organ sustaining effect compositum preparations can induce, more than any other combination preparation, a health evolution on the disease evolution table.

The most appropriate antihomotoxic medications to induce a health evolution on the disease evolution table is obtained by using compositum preparations in the third pillar of homotoxicology. After cleansing the terrain of the patient (drainage and detoxification) and immunomodulation (chronic diseases often have an inflammatory or other immune reaction present) the organ and cell support is obtained by compositum preparations.

Although a lot of compositum preparations have immunomodulating and draining components in their formula, it would be a therapeutic mistake to use them isolated to try to fulfil the 3 pillars of homotoxicology by only using them in chronic diseases. As mentioned before the first and second pillars (see IAH AC Drainage and Detoxification and IAH AC Immunomodulation) on themselves are quite complex therapeutical acts that needs to be done with care and know how to avoid unwanted and unexpected effects.
Example: Hepar compositum

Indication

Stimulation of the detoxifying function of the liver in acute and chronic diseases of the liver

Let us take Hepar compositum as an example to analyse and study. The indication of Hepar compositum is to stimulate the detoxifying function of the liver in acute and chronic diseases of the liver. On the first sight it sounds as if Hepar compositum is just a very complex drainage and detoxification medication for the liver. It is much more than that. The liver is a detoxifying organ. It detoxifies some substances directly, others indirectly (transform fat soluble homotoxins to water soluble ones and present them to the kidneys).

As we will see further the components of Hepar compositum will support the liver cells and organ in total so it will function better in detoxifying the organism.
Example: Hepar compositum

Organo components

- Hepar suis
- Duodenum suis
- Thymus suis
- Colon suis
- Vesica fellea suis
- Pankreas suis
- Fel tauri
Example: Hepar compositum

Homeopathic components with liver organotropism

- China
- Lycopodium
- Chelidonium
- Carduus marianus
- Taraxacum
- Cynara
Example: Hepar compositum

Homeopathic components with liver functiotropism

• Vitamin B12
• Ac. Oroticum
• Cholesterinum
Example: Hepar compositum

Liver detoxifying homeopathic components

• Histaminum
• Sulphur
Example: Hepar compositum

Catalysts for amelioration of the cell oxygenation

- Natrium oxalaceticum
- Ac. Alpha ketoglutaricum
- Acidum DL-malicum
- Ac. fumaricum
- Ac. Alfa lipoicum
Example: Hepar compositum

General homeopathic stimulantia in liver diseases characterized by weakness, exhaustion and nervousness

- Avena sativa
- Calcium carbonicum
- Veratrum
Therapeutical use of Compositum preparations
Use: less acute – often chronic

- Acute pathologies: to protect the organ cells against the toxic burdens in acute inflammations or infections (e.g. liver protection in hepatitis)

- Chronic pathologies: to inhibit the degeneration of the affected tissue. To relaunch the cell activity. To ameliorate the cell function (e.g. sclerosis of the liver)
Chronic degenerative disease are found at the right side of the disease evolution table. As from the impregnation phases on the extra cellular homotoxins have an intra cellular effect or are even intra cellular themselves the risk for organ damage is real. To avoid cellular complications or damage sometimes compositum preparations are used at the left side of the disease evolution table, especially in chronic deposition phases as there, in many ways, present homotoxins can cause deregulation of feedback systems and can even cause obstructed transmission of mediators, nutrients and elimination pathways for metabolic rest products.
Compositum preparations offer the coverage of organ and physiologic related medication in the S.T.A.R. therapy

Compositum remedy
Organic expression of disease

Homaccord remedy
Functional expression

Metabolic remedy
Expression of the endocrine problem

Symptomatic remedy
Symptomatic expression

Drainage remedy
Expression of intoxication
Compositum preparations are so complete that they can be compared to a common homeopathic complex like a philharmonic orchestra to a quartet.

Although a compositum preparation is a complex formula with homeopathic dilutions of many substances, they are much more than a complex homeopathic medication. Complex homeopathic medications are a compilation of the main remedies in the materia medica that covers the indication. Compositum medications go further as they also take into account the consequences of the intoxication or organ damage. They do not treat the symptoms but are also cell protective, cell and organ supportive. Some of them have draining characteristics and will even take into account the patient’s history. All characteristics which are not taken into account when a common complex homeopathic medication is created.
Compositum preparations conclusions

- The synergic effect is more than the sum of the different constituents

- The integrative concept behind the formula gives it a broad and deep impact