MULTITARGETED AND COMPREHENSIVE

The Bioregulatory Approach to Atopic Dermatitis (Atopic Eczema)

-Heel

Healthcare designed by nature

A Typical Patient

Irma, 19-year-old sales lady at a flea market jewelry store

She reports symptoms and signs of allergic contact dermatitis that started after a body-piercing four months ago. She describes the skin that was in contact with the nickel stud (i.e., in and around her belly button as well as on her hands and fingers) as becoming extremely pruritic, inflamed, and dry within a week of having the piercing. Removal of the jewelry alleviated the symptoms locally but not on her hands and fingers. These areas are now covered with extremely pruritic papules and vesicles on an erythematous base.

After detailed questioning by the allergy specialist, she recalls suffering with skin rashes as a child after eating certain foods. However, she seems to have outgrown this.

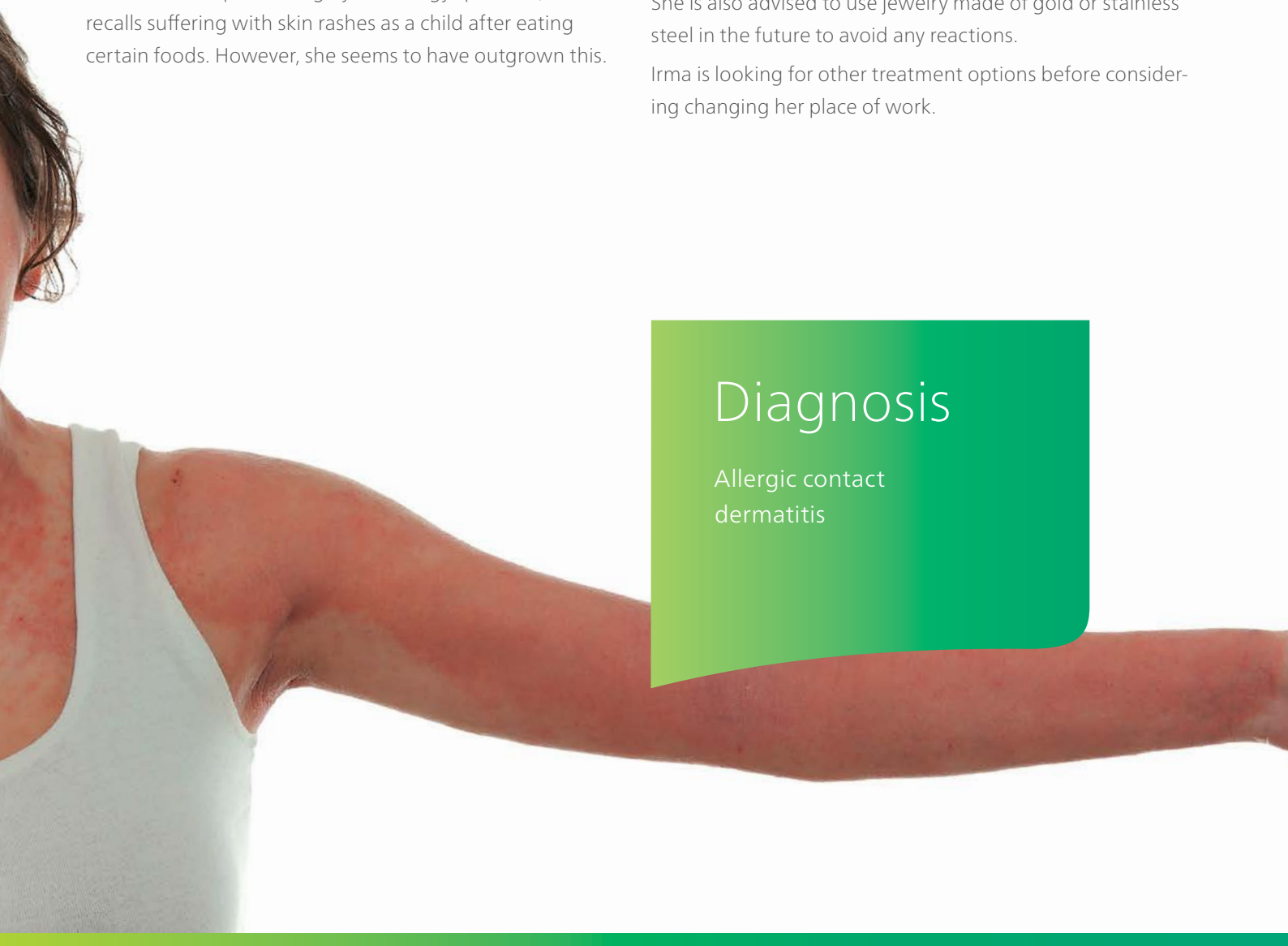
Recent skin prick tests confirm the physician's suspicions of a nickel allergy.

He advises avoiding all items containing nickel including clothing fasteners, zippers, and jewelry and to wear gloves when at work.

He prescribes a topical corticosteroid to manage the symptoms short term, especially if she continues to work with nickel jewelry, and in the long term recommends that she should avoid handling this type of jewelry or consider changing her place of work.

She is also advised to use jewelry made of gold or stainless steel in the future to avoid any reactions.

Irma is looking for other treatment options before considering changing her place of work.



Diagnosis

Allergic contact dermatitis

Medical Needs[1]

Current treatment options[2]

› **Pharmacological**
- Hydrating topical ointments and creams to soothe the skin
- Topical corticosteroids to suppress the abnormal immune reactions
- In more severe cases, calcineurin inhibitors, oral cyclosporine, and antihistamines are used
- Oral antibiotics, antifungals and antivirals if there are superinfections

› **Nonpharmacological**
- Cleansing the skin to gently and carefully remove crusts
- Psychological approaches
- Ultraviolet light therapy
- Dietary changes and desensitization when food allergens and aeroallergens are documented, respectively

Optimization potential of current treatments[3,4]

› Significant and substantial potential side effects of corticosteroids, including atrophy of skin, depression of adrenal function, rebound exacerbations, and severe damage to the skin barrier

› In severe refractory atopic dermatitis, the use of calcineurin inhibitors such as cyclosporine includes side effects such as nephrotoxicity and hypertension requiring mandatory monitoring of blood pressure and renal function

› Alcohol-containing moisturizers or hand-sanitizers can further damage the epidermal barrier and increase dryness

› At least 5% of patients with atopic dermatitis are resistant to any of the current treatments

› Lack of consensus of what is meant by management procedures: reactive treatment or proactive treatment

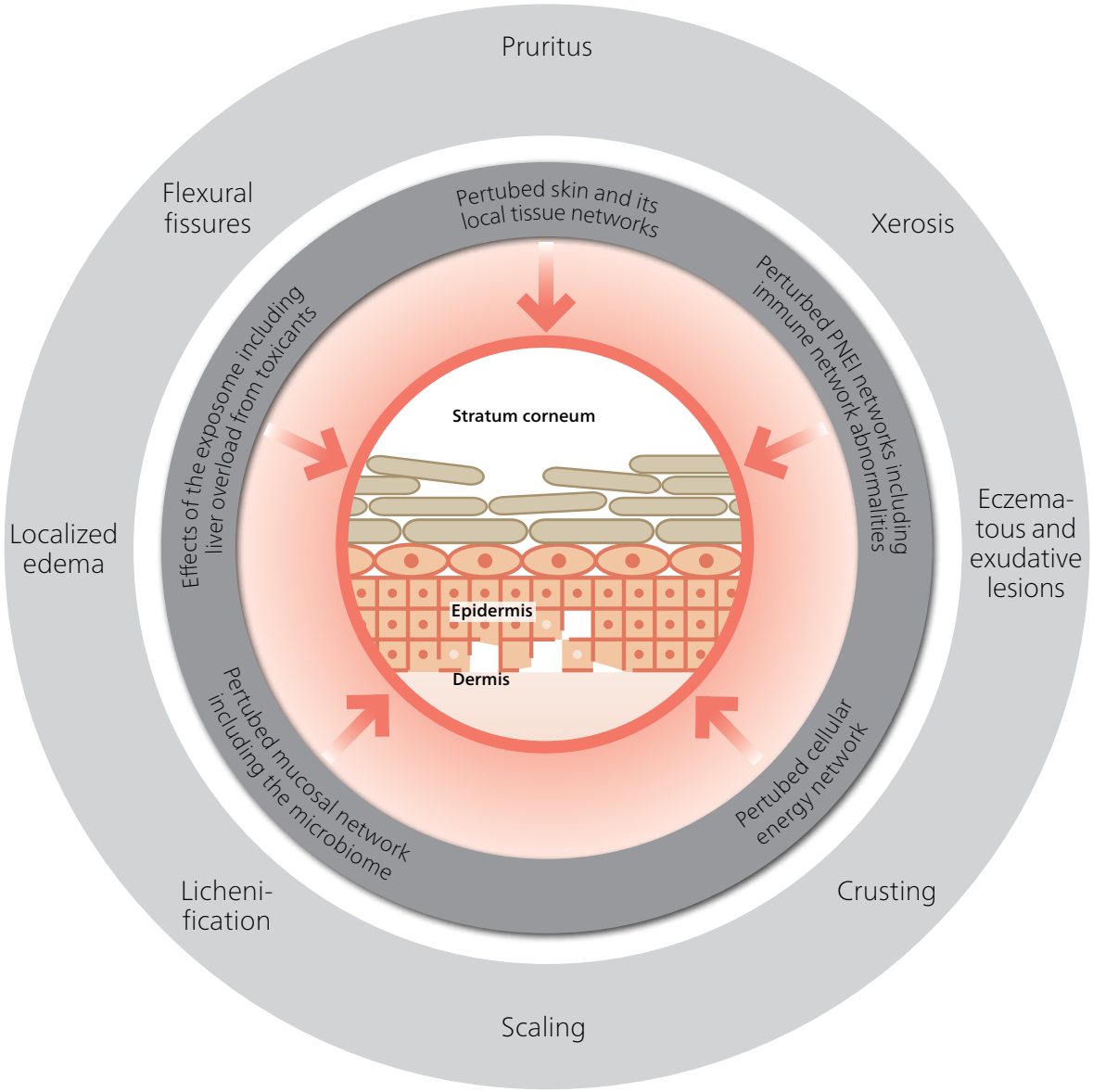
* Exposome: "The cumulative measure of environmental influences and associated biological responses throughout the lifespan, including exposures from the environment, diet, behavior, and endogenous processes."[5]

Needs for a better treatment

› Multitarget approach to the key underlying perturbed networks in atopic dermatitis
- Supporting the skin and its local tissue networks
- Repairing the epidermal barrier
- Supporting the cellular microenvironment
- Regulating the effects of the exposome* including liver over-load from toxicants
- Supporting the health of the mucosal network including the microbiome
- Treating underlying immune hypersensitivity reactions
- Addressing dysfunction in the psychoneuroendocrino-immunology (PNEI) networks, if necessary

› Multiple (co)medications should
- be comprehensive
- be well tolerated
- treat underlying perturbed networks and not only signs and symptoms
- reduce the need for conventional medications
- lengthen time between flare-ups or even prevent recurrence

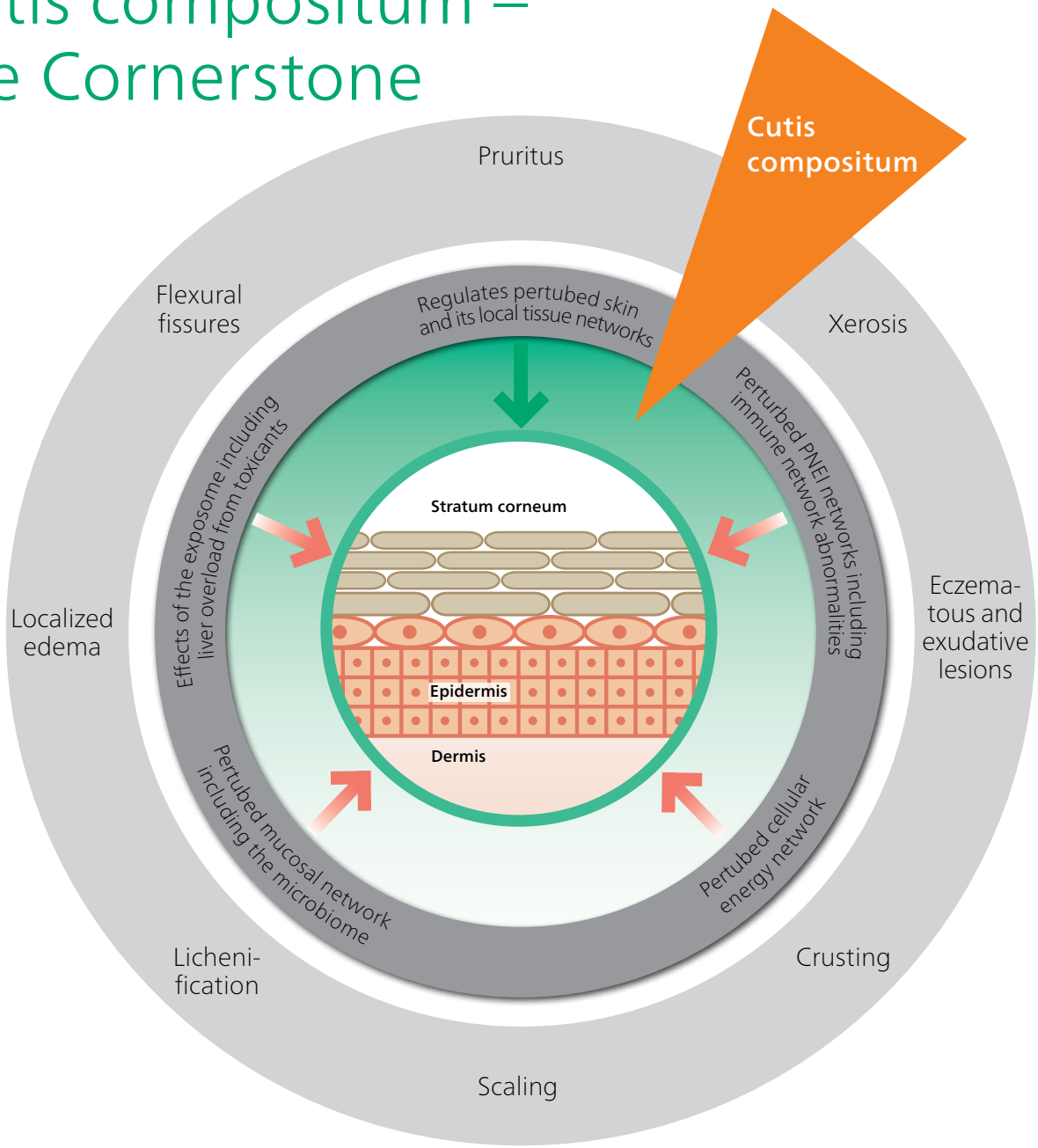
Causes | Symptoms | Perturbed Networks



Atopic Dermatitis (Atopic Eczema)

- Is a multifactorial skin disease with an immune-mediated and/or skin barrier dysfunction characterized by hyperkeratosis/lichenification and eczematous lesions
- Is most frequent in infancy and follows a variable course that might resolve spontaneously or persist as a chronic condition[1,6]
- Is a noncontagious inflammation of the epidermis and dermis that is usually intensely pruritic and chronically relapsing
- Often occurs in families with other atopic diseases such as bronchial asthma and/or allergic rhino-conjunctivitis[3]
- The initiating and contributing factors of atopic dermatitis are not completely understood but include genetic and environmental factors such as certain aero- or food allergens, stress, environmental toxicants as well as bacterial or viral infections, resulting in perturbation in a number of different networks[1]
- Current models of atopic dermatitis suggest that it is a disease "initiated, maintained and perpetuated by the actions of cytokines, chemokines, T cells and antigen-presenting cells and other inflammatory cells; there also is evidence of skin barrier defects and angiogenesis"[7]

Cutis compositum – the Cornerstone



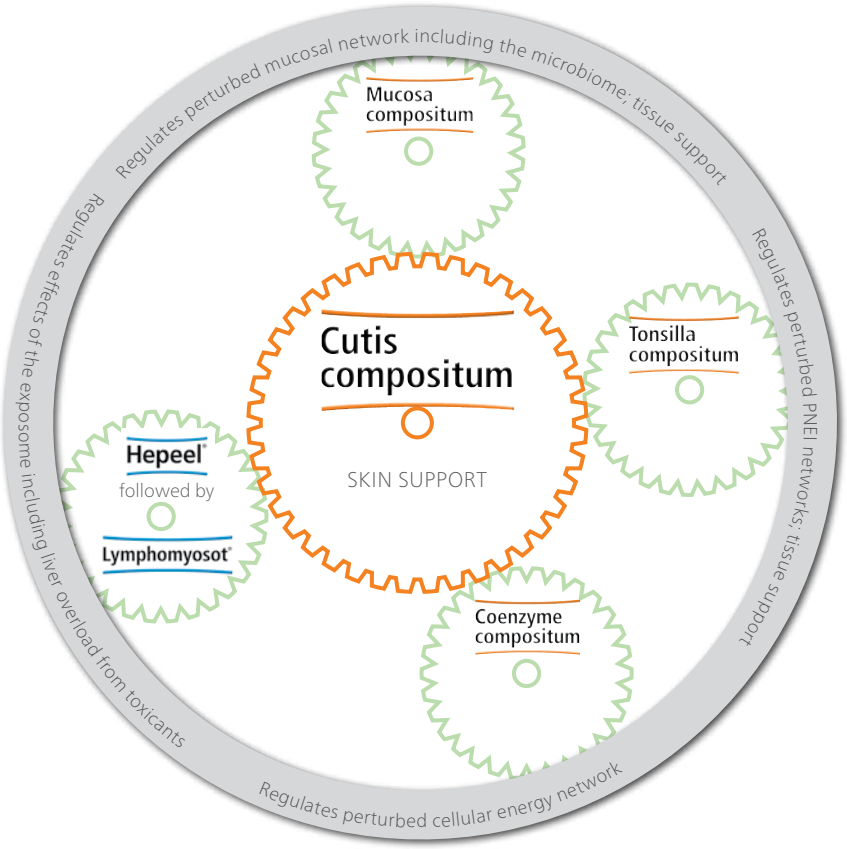
Cutis compositum

- Targets components of four key underlying perturbed local tissue networks associated with the skin:
  - Epidermal barrier
  - Cellular microenvironment
  - PNEI networks
  - Exposome, especially the effects of toxicants and liver overload
- No known drug interactions
- Well tolerated

The Cogwheel Principle

The new multitarget comprehensive treatment approach:

Combining cornerstone Cutis compositum with additional Heel products according to key underlying perturbed networks causing predominant signs and symptoms



Cogwheel Products

	Regulates perturbed skin and its local tissue networks; tissue support	Regulates perturbed mucosal network; tissue support	Regulates perturbed PNEI networks; tissue support	Regulates perturbed cellular energy network	Regulates effects of the exposome including liver overload from toxicants
Cutis compositum	■				
Mucosa compositum		■			
Tonsilla compositum			■		
Coenzyme compositum				■	
Hepeel→ Lymphomyosot					■

Good Effectiveness

- Cornerstone Cutis compositum addresses key underlying perturbed networks in atopic dermatitis causing predominant signs and symptoms
- Additional Heel products work comprehensively on other associated underlying perturbed networks
- Microbes play a disease-modifying role in certain patients; this can be treated by Echinacea compositum (please refer to patient profiles)
- Thus, the cogwheel products support improvement of the symptoms* of atopic dermatitis (atopic eczema) and help to prevent recurrence

* In more severe cases of atopic dermatitis, it might be useful to continue with currently available adjuvant treatment for a few weeks after starting a bioregulatory treatment.

Examples of Patients*

Irma, 19-year-old sales lady at a flea market jewelery store

Allergic contact dermatitis – Acquired

Signs and symptoms

The patient reports symptoms and signs of allergic contact dermatitis that started after a body-piercing four months ago. She describes the skin that was in contact with the nickel stud (i.e., in and around her belly button as well as on her hands and fingers) as becoming extremely pruritic, inflamed, and dry within a week of having the piercing. Removal of the jewelry alleviated the symptoms locally but not on her hands and fingers. These areas are now covered with extremely pruritic papules and vesicles on an erythematous base. After detailed questioning by the allergy specialist, she recalls suffering with skin rashes as a child after eating certain foods. However, she seems to have outgrown this. Recent skin prick tests confirm the physician's suspicions of a nickel allergy.
He advises avoiding all items containing nickel including clothing fasteners, zippers, and jewelry and to wear gloves when at work. He prescribes a topical corticosteroid to manage the symptoms short term, especially if she continues to work with nickel jewelry, and in the long term, recommends that she avoid handling this type of jewelry or should consider changing her place of work. She is also advised to use jewelry made of gold or stainless steel in the future to avoid any reactions. Irma is looking for other treatment options before considering changing her place of work.

Recommendation

Cutis compositum
Tonsilla compositum
Hepeel® followed by Lymphomyosot®
Coenzyme compositum
Lymphomyosot® (drainage) to follow after some level of immunomodulation and/or cellular and organ support is completed to minimize the risk of aggravation

Expected outcome

After the first application of the topical corticosteroid, the patient has an adverse reaction (i.e., a pruritic rash) and is advised to discontinue its use and replace it with another topical preparation prescribed by the specialist. However, she has no time to fill out the second prescription and therefore, continues with the bioregulating medical script. She reports after two weeks that there has been no further development of pustules and a decrease in the severity of the pruritus. Three to four weeks later, the vesicles are resolved with no further pruritus and inflammation of the skin. Four to six weeks later, the patient is still asymptomatic and is working with the same stock of jewelry without wearing any gloves. The specialist cancels the second prescription of medicine after seeing these positive results within only one month.

Markus, 2 years old

Atopic dermatitis – Infected (pediatric profile)

Signs and symptoms

The patient is brought to the pediatrician with another possible bout of infected atopic dermatitis that started two weeks ago. The patient's dermatitis affects the volar aspect of the wrists and ankles with minimal exudation following scratching as well as pruritus and inflammation of the lichenified plaques. The application of a prescribed topical hydrocortisone normally alleviates these acute exacerbations. However, the current episode (as well as one a few months ago and another one in the previous year) did not respond to topical corticosteroids. The patient currently presents with acute inflammation, pruritus, serous exudates, and pustules in the affected areas. The specialist prescribes another antibiotic and corticosteroid cream after explaining the role of *Staphylococcus aureus* colonization and their production of superantigen in patients with this type of atopic dermatitis. Knowing that both the epidermal barrier and the patient's subsequent altered response need to be addressed, he recommends that the patient make an appointment with a colleague of his who uses medications with bioregulatory properties.

Recommendation

Cutis compositum
Mucosa compositum
Echinacea compositum
Coenzyme compositum

Expected outcome

After a day of treatment, in conjunction with the conventional medicines and a good probiotic, the fever has subsided and the pruritus appears to be improving as the patient is no longer furiously scratching with his gloved hands as he has done the previous few days. Two to three days later, the skin is no longer weeping, the pustules have resolved, and the patient is no longer scratching. After a week, the specialist reports that the infection has cleared and agrees with the parents that it appears to have taken a lot less time than the previous two episodes. He advises them to continue with the medications with bioregulatory properties. Two to three months later, the parents report that their son has had only one mild acute exacerbation, and it resolved within two days using only natural emollients. A similar report is given at his six-month follow-up visit.

Paula, 48-year-old bank manageress

Atopic dermatitis – Infected (adult profile)

Signs and symptoms

The patient has come to see her family doctor because she thinks her atopic dermatitis on her hands has become infected. Although she still followed her usual routine of keeping the skin moist and using her prescribed hydrocortisone, over the past week the usual acute exacerbations of increased pruritus and dry dermatitis are now painful with cracking of the skin and pustules evident. Her parents´ history of asthma and her positive blood and skin prick tests as a child to certain food allergens suggested atopic dermatitis; this was diagnosed when the symptoms first presented in her mid-twenties. Her family doctor confirms the diagnosis of infected atopic dermatitis and prescribes an antibiotic and a stronger corticosteroid cream. She would like to speed the healing process considering she is hosting an important meeting in a few days.
She has also noticed that her acute exacerbations are occurring more frequently since her promotion at work last year and would like to try a therapy scheme that could attend to the underlying dysregulation.

Recommendation

Cutis compositum
Tonsilla compositum
Echinacea compositum
until the infection resolves
Coenzyme compositum

Expected outcome

The signs and symptoms of infection, i.e., the painful cracked skin and pustules, clear up within one week of taking both conventional medications and medications with bioregulatory properties as well as a good probiotic. This allows her to feel more confident during her meeting.
After two to three months, she reports having two to three mild acute exacerbations which resolved within two days after using only natural emollients. She has a similar report on her six-month follow-up visit.

*Please note that these are not real patient cases; however, they reflect highly probable clinical scenarios.

References

1. Bieber T. Atopic dermatitis. *Ann Dermatol.* 2010;22(2):125-137.

2. Bousquet J, Anto JM, Demoly P, et al; WHO Collaborating Center for Asthma and Rhinitis. Severe chronic allergic (and related) diseases: a uniform approach – a MeDALL–GA2LEN – ARIA position paper. *Int Arch Allergy Immunol.* 2012;158(3):216-231.

3. Darsow U, Wollenberg A, Simon D, et al. ETFAD/EADV eczema task force 2009 position paper on diagnosis and treatment of atopic dermatitis. *J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol.* 2010;24(3):317-328.

4. Berke R, Sing A, Guralnick M. Atopic dermatitis: an overview. *Am Fam Physician.* 2012;86(1):35-42.

5. Miller GW, Jones DP. The nature of nurture: refining the definition of the exposome. *Toxicol Sci.* 2014;137(1):1-2.

6. Edelstein JA, Sinert RH. Dermatitis, Atopic. eMedicine http://emedicine.medscape.com/article/762045-overview. Accessed May 12th, 2010.

7. Chan LS. Atopic dermatitis in 2008. *Curr Dir Autoimmun.* 2008;10:76-118

Product information

Cutis comp. Summary of Product Characteristics: Tablets · Injection solution
Compositions: Tablets: 1 tablet = 301.5 mg containing: Active ingredients: Acidum formicicum D198 1.0 mg, Acidum fumaricum D10 1.0 mg, Acidum phosphoricum D6 1.0 mg, Aesculus hippocastanum D6 1.0 mg, Ammonium bituminosulfonicum D28 1.0 mg, Arctium D6 1.0 mg, Cortisonum aceticum D28 1.0 mg, Cutis suis D8 1.0 mg, Funiculus umbilicalis suis D10 1.0 mg, Galium aparine D6 1.0 mg, Glandula suprarenalis suis D10 1.0 mg, Hepar suis D10 1.0 mg, Ledum palustre D4 1.0 mg, Placenta totalis suis D10 1.0 mg, Splen suis D10 1.0 mg, Strychnos ignatii D6 1.0 mg, Sulfur D10 1.0 mg, Thuja occidentalis D8 1.0 mg, Urtica urens D4 1.0 mg, Calcium fluoratum D13 1.0 mg, Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni D13 1.0 mg, Selenium D10 1.0 mg. Excipients: Lactose monohydrate 297.0 mg, Magnesium stearate 1.5 mg. **Injection solution:** 2.2 g containing: Active ingredients: Acidum alpha-ketoglutaricum D10 22.0 mg, Acidum formicicum D198 22.0 mg, Acidum fumaricum D10 22.0 mg, Acidum phosphoricum D6 22.0 mg, Aesculus hippocastanum D6 22.0 mg, Ammonium bituminosulfonicum D28 22.0 mg, Arctium D6 22.0 mg, Calcium fluoratum D13 22.0 mg, Cortisonum aceticum D28 22.0 mg, Cutis suis D8 22.0 mg, Funiculus umbilicalis suis D10 22.0 mg, Galium aparine D6 22.0 mg, Glandula suprarenalis suis D10 22.0 mg, Hepar suis D10 22.0 mg, Ledum palustre D4 22.0 mg, Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni D13 22.0 mg, Natrium diethyloxalaceticum D10 22.0 mg, Placenta totalis suis D10 22.0 mg, Selenium D10 22.0 mg, Splen suis D10 22.0 mg, Strychnos ignatii D6 22.0 mg, Sulfur D10 22.0 mg, Thallium sulfuricum D13 22.0 mg, Thuja occidentalis D8 22.0 mg, Urtica urens D4 22.0 mg. Excipients: Sodium chloride 19.4 mg, water for injections 1650.0 mg. **Indications: Tablets, injection solution:** Supportive treatment of chronic skin conditions. **Contraindications: Tablets, injection solution:** Known allergy (hypersensitivity) to one or more of the ingredients. **Special warnings and special precautions for use: Tablets:** Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, Lapp lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicinal product. **Injection solution:** None. **Side effects: Tablets, injection solution:** Like all medicinal products, homeopathic medicines can cause side effects in isolated cases, such as transient allergic reactions. The frequency of these effects is not known. **Interactions with other medication: Tablets, injection solution:** No interactions have been reported, and none are expected due to the homeopathic dilutions. **Pregnancy and lactation: Tablets, injection solution:** For this product no clinical data on pregnancy and lactation are available. Homeopathic dilutions of the substances present in this medicament are not known to be toxic during pregnancy and lactation. No adverse effects have so far been reported. **Effects on ability to drive and use machines: Tablets, injection solution:** No effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been reported, and none are expected due to the homeopathic dilutions. **Dosage: Tablets: Standard dosage:** Adults (and children 12 yrs. and older): 1 tablet 3x daily. Below 2 yrs.: 1 tablet 1x daily. 2–5 yrs.: 1 tablet 1–2x daily. 6–11 yrs.:1 tablet 2x daily. **Acute or initial dosage:** Adults (and children 12 yrs. and older): 1 tablet every ½ to1 hr., up to 12x daily, and then continue with standard dosage. Below 2 yrs.:1 tablet every 1 to 2 hrs., up to 4x daily, and then continue with standard dosage. 2–5 yrs.: 1 tablet every 1 to 2 hrs., up to 6x daily, and then continue with standard dosage. 6–11 yrs.: 1 tablet every 1 to 2 hrs,, up to 8x daily, and then continue with standard dosage. **Method of administration:** Preferably allow the tablet to dissolve in the mouth, and then swallow. For children it is possible to crush the tablet and add to a small amount of water. This medicine should be taken away from meals. Injection solution: Standard dosage: Adults (and children 12 yrs. and older): 1 ampoule 1 to 3x weekly. 2–5 yrs.: ½ ampoule 1 to 3x weekly. 6–11 yrs.: ⅔ of an ampoule 1 to 3x weekly. **Acute or initial dosage:** Adults (and children 12 yrs. and older): 1 ampoule daily, and then continue with standard dosage. 2–5 yrs.: ½ ampoule daily, and then continue with standard dosage. 6–11 yrs.: ⅔ of an ampoule daily, and then continue with standard dosage. **Method of administration:** Cutis comp., Solution for injection may be administered by the s.c., i.d., i.m. or i.v. route. **Overdose: Tablets, injection solution:** No cases of overdose have been reported, and none are expected due to the homeopathic dilutions. **Package sizes: Tablets:** Packs containing 50 and 250 tablets. **Injection solution:** Packs containing 5, 10, 50 and 100 ampoules of 2.2 ml each.

Hepeel (Tablets)
Compositions: 1 tabl. cont.: Chelidonium majus D4 30,0 mg, Citrullus colocynthis D6 90,0 mg, Myristica fragrans D4 30,0 mg, Phosphorus D6 15,0 mg, Veratrum album D6 60,0 mg, Cinchona pubescens D3 30,0 mg, Lycopodium clavatum D3 30,0 mg, Silybum marianum D2 15,0 mg. Contains lactose! Please see package insert! **Indications:** Primary and secondary functional disorders of the liver; damaged liver. Special note: This remedy contains Lactose. If you have been told by your doctor that you have an intolerance to some sugars, contact your doctor before taking this medicinal product. If symptoms persist or worsen you should consult a doctor or healthcare professional. **Contraindications:** Do not use in case of hypersensitivity to Carduus marianus or other plants of the daisy family (Asteraceae) or in case of quinine hypersensitivity. Due to the constituent Celandine (Chelidonium) do not use during pregnancy and lactation. In case of existing liver conditions or history thereof or simultaneous use of hepatotoxic substances use only after consultation with the physician. **Side effects:** In rare cases, reactions of hypersensitivity such as skin allergy or fever may occur after exposure to drugs that contain quinine. In such cases, you must see a doctor. Note: A quinine or quinidine sensitization may occur. During the treatment with drugs containing Celandine alkaloids there have been individual reports of increased liver function enzymes (transaminases) and serum bilirubin elevations up to drug-induced jaundice (drug-related toxic hepatitis), which normalized or receded after discontinuation of the product. **Interactions with other medication:** None known. **Dosage:** In general, 1 tablet to be dissolved in the mouth 3 times daily. **Package sizes:** Packs containing 50 and 250 tablets. (9737)

Lymphomyosot Summary of Product Characteristics:
Tablets · Oral drops · Injection solution
Compositions: Tablets: 1 tablet = 301.5 mg containing: Active ingredients: Araneus diadematus D6 15.0 mg, Calcium phosphoricum D12 15.0 mg, Equisetum hiemale D4 15.0 mg, Ferrum iodatum D12 30.0 mg, Fumaria officinalis D4 15.0 mg, Gentiana lutea D5 15.0 mg, Geranium robertianum D4 30.0 mg, Juglans regia ssp. regia D3 15.0 mg, Levothyroxinum D12 15.0 mg, Myosotis arvensis D3 15.0 mg, Nasturtium officinale D4 30.0 mg, Natrium sulfuricum D4 15.0 mg, Pinus sylvestris D4 15.0 mg, Scrophularia nodosa D3 15.0 mg, Smilax D6 15.0 mg, Teucrium scorodonia D3 15.0 mg, Veronica officinalis D3 15.0 mg, Contains lactose. **Oral drops:** 100 g containing: Active ingredients: Araneus diadematus D6 5.0 g, Calcium phosphoricum D12 5.0 g, Equisetum hiemale D4 5.0 g, Ferrum iodatum D12 10.0 g, Fumaria officinalis D4 5.0 g, Gentiana lutea D5 5.0 g, Geranium robertianum D4 10.0 g, Levothyroxinum D12 5.0 g, Myosotis arvensis D3 5.0 g, Nasturtium officinale D4 10.0 g, Natrium sulfuricum D4 5.0 g, Pinus sylvestris D4 5.0 g, Scrophularia nodosa D3 5.0 g, Smilax D6 5.0 g, Teucrium scorodonia D3 5.0 g, Veronica officinalis D3 5.0 g, Excipients: Water, purified 5 g. Contains 35 vol.-% alcohol. **Injection solution:** 1.1 g containing: Active ingredients: Araneus diadematus D6 0.55 mg, Calcium phosphoricum D12 0.55 mg, Equisetum hiemale D4 0.55 mg, Ferrum iodatum D12 1.10 mg, Fumaria officinalis D4 0.55 mg, Gentiana lutea D5 0.55 mg, Geranium robertianum D4 1.10 mg, Levothyroxinum D12 0.55 mg, Myosotis arvensis D3 0.55 mg, Nasturtium officinale D4 1.10 mg, Natrium sulfuricum D4 0.55 mg, Pinus sylvestris D4 0.55 mg, Scrophularia nodosa D3 0.55 mg, Smilax D6 0.55 mg, Teucrium scorodonia D3 0.55 mg, Veronica officinalis D3 0.55 mg. Excipients: Sodium chloride 10.4 mg, water for injections 1089.6 mg. **Indications:** Tablets, oral drops, injection solution: Improvement of lymphatic drainage, the non-specific immune defense, and conditions such as benign hypertrophy of lymph nodes, chronic tonsillitis, tonsillar hypertrophy and lymphatic edema. **Contraindications: Tablets, oral drops, injection solution:** Known allergy (hypersensitivity) to one or more of the ingredients. **Special warnings and special precautions for use: Tablets:** Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, Lapp lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicinal product. **Oral drops:** This medicinal product contains 35 vol.-% ethanol (alcohol). **Injection solution:** None. **Side effects: Tablets, oral drops, injection solution:** Allergic (hypersensitivity) skin reactions may occur in very rare cases (i.e. affects less than 1 in 10,000 users). **Interactions with other medication: Tablets, oral drops, injection solution:** No interactions have been reported, and none are expected due to the homeopathic dilutions. **Pregnancy and lactation: Tablets, oral drops, injection solution:** For this product no clinical data on pregnancy and lactation are available. Homeopathic dilutions of the substances present in this medicament are not known to be toxic during pregnancy and lactation. No adverse effects have so far been reported. **Effects on ability to drive and use machines: Tablets, oral drops, injection solution:** No effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been reported, and none are expected due to the homeopathic dilutions. **Dosage: Tablets: Standard dosage:** Adults (and children 12 yrs. and older): 1 tablet 3x daily. Pediatric: Below 2 yrs.: 1 tablet 1x daily. 2–5 yrs.: 1 tablet 1–2x daily. 6–11 yrs.: 1 tablet 2x daily. Acute or initial dosage: Adults (and children 12 yrs. and older): 1 tablet every ½ to1 hr., up to 12x daily, and then continue with standard dosage. Pediatric: Below 2 yrs.: 1 tablet every 1 to 2 hrs., up to 4x daily, and then continue with standard dosage. 2–5 yrs.: 1 tablet every 1 to 2 hrs., up to 6x daily, and then continue with standard dosage. 6–11 yrs.: 1 tablet every 1 to 2 hrs., up to 8x daily, and then continue with standard dosage. **Method of administration:** Preferably allow the tablet to dissolve in the mouth, and then swallow. For children it is possible to crush the tablet and add to a small amount of water. This medicine should be taken away from meals. Oral drops: Standard dosage: Adults (and children 12 yrs. and older): 10 drops 3x daily. Pediatric: Below 2 yrs.: 3 drops 3x daily. 2–5 yrs.: 5 drops 3x daily. 6–11 yrs.: 7 drops 3x daily. **Acute or initial dosage:** Adults (and children 12 yrs. and older): 10 drops every ½ to 1 hr., up to 12x daily, and then continue with standard dosage. Pediatric: Below 2 yrs.: 3 drops every ½ to 1 hr., up to 12x daily, and then continue with standard dosage. 2–5 yrs.: 5 drops every ½ to 1 hr., up to 12x daily, and then continue with standard dosage. 6–11 yrs.: 7 drops every ½ to 1 hr., up to 12x daily, and then continue with standard dosage. **Method of administration:** This medicine should be taken away from meals. For children, add drops to a small amount of water. Injection solution: Standard dosage: Adults (and children 12 yrs. and older): 1 ampoule 1 to 3x weekly. Pediatric: 2–5 yrs.: ½ ampoule 1 to 3x weekly. 6–11 yrs.: ⅔ of an ampoule 1 to 3x weekly. **Acute or initial dosage:** Adults (and children 12 yrs. and older): 1 ampoule daily, and then continue with standard dosage. Pediatric: 2–5 yrs.: ½ ampoule daily, and then continue with standard dosage. 6–11 yrs.: ⅔ of an ampoule daily, and then continue with standard dosage. **Method of administration:** Lymphomyosot, Solution for injection may be administered by the s.c., i.d., i.m. or i.v. route. **Overdose: Tablets, drops, injection solution:** No cases of overdose have been reported, and none are expected due to the homeopathic dilutions. **Package sizes:** Tablets: Packs containing 50, 100 and 250 tablets. **Oral drops:** Packs containing 30 ml and 100 ml. Injection solution: Packs containing 5, 10, 50 and 100 ampoules of 1.1 ml each.

Mucosa comp.-Heel Summary of Product Characteristics:
Tablets · Injection solution
Compositions: Tablets: 1 tablet = 301.5 mg containing: Active ingredients: Argentum nitricum D6 1.0 mg, Atropa bella-donna D10 1.0 mg, Ceanothus americanus D4 1.0 mg, Hydrastis canadensis D6 1.0 mg, Kalium bichromicum D8 1.0 mg, Kreosotum D12 1.0 mg, Lachesis D10 1.0 mg, Mandragora e radice siccata D10 1.0 mg, Marsdenia cundurango D6 1.0 mg, Momordica balsamina D6 1.0 mg, Mucosa coli suis D8 1.0 mg, Mucosa ductus choledochi suis D8 1.0 mg, Mucosa duodeni suis D8 1.0 mg, Mucosa ilei suis D8 1.0 mg, Mucosa jejuni suis D8 1.0 mg, Mucosa nasalis suis D8 1.0 mg, Mucosa oculi suis D8 1.0 mg, Mucosa oesophagi suis D8 1.0 mg, Mucosa oris suis D8 1.0 mg, Mucosa pulmonis suis D8 1.0 mg, Mucosa pylori suis D8 1.0 mg, Mucosa recti suis D8 1.0 mg, Mucosa vesicae felleae suis D8 1.0 mg, Mucosa vesicae urinariae suis D8 1.0 mg, Oxalis acetosella D6 1.0 mg, Pankreas suis D10 1.0

mg, Phosphorus D8 1.0 mg, Psychotria ipecacuanha D8 1.0 mg, Pulsatilla pratensis D6 1.0 mg, Semecarpus anacardium D6 1.0 mg, Strychnos nux-vomica D13 1.0 mg, Sulfur D8 1.0 mg, Ventriculus suis D8 1.0 mg, Veratrum album D6 1.0 mg. Excipients: Lactose monohydrate 300 mg, Magnesium stearate 1.5 mg. **Injection solution:** 2.2 g containing: Active ingredients: Argentum nitricum D6 22.0 mg, Atropa belladonna D10 22.0 mg, Ceanothus americanus D4 22.0 mg, Hydrastis canadensis D4 22.0 mg, Kalium bichromicum D8 22.0 mg, Kreosotum D10 22.0 mg, Lachesis D10 22.0 mg, Mandragora e radice siccata D10 22.0 mg, Marsdenia cundurango D6 22.0 mg, Momordica balsamina D6 22.0 mg, Mucosa coli suis D8 22.0 mg, Mucosa ductus choledochi suis D8 22.0 mg, Mucosa duodeni suis D8 22.0 mg, Mucosa ilei suis D8 22.0 mg, Mucosa jejuni suis D8 22.0 mg, Mucosa nasalis suis D8 22.0 mg, Mucosa oculi suis D8 22.0 mg, Mucosa oesophagi suis D8 22.0 mg, Mucosa oris suis D8 22.0 mg, Mucosa pulmonis suis D8 22.0 mg, Mucosa pylori suis D8 22.0 mg, Mucosa recti suis D8 22.0 mg, Mucosa vesicae felleae suis D8 22.0 mg, Mucosa vesicae urinariae suis D8 22.0 mg, Oxalis acetosella D6 22.0 mg, Pankreas suis D10 22.0 mg, Phosphorus D8 22.0 mg, Psychotria ipecacuanha D8 22.0 mg, Pulsatilla pratensis D6 22.0 mg, Semecarpus anacardium D6 22.0 mg, Strychnos nux-vomica D13 22.0 mg, Sulfur D8 22.0 mg, Ventriculus suis D8 22.0 mg, Veratrum album D4 22.0 mg, Natrium diethyloxalaceticum D8 22.0 mg. Excipients: Sodium chloride 19.1 mg, water for injections 1430.0 mg. **Indications: Tablets, injection solution:** Disorders of mucous membranes (gastrointestinal, respiratory and genitourinary system and the eye). **Contraindications: Tablets, injection solution:** Known allergy (hypersensitivity) to one or more of the ingredients. **Special warnings and special precautions for use: Tablets:** Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, Lapp lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicinal product. **Injection solution:** None. **Side effects: Tablets, injection solution:** None have been reported. **Interactions with other medication: Tablets, injection solution:** No interactions have been reported, and none are expected due to the homeopathic dilutions. **Pregnancy and lactation: Tablets, injection solution:** For this product no clinical data on pregnancy and lactation are available. Homeopathic dilutions of the substances present in this medicament are not known to be toxic during pregnancy and lactation. No adverse effects have so far been reported. **Effects on ability to drive and use machines: Tablets, injection solution:** No effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been reported, and none are expected due to the homeopathic dilutions.**Dosage: Tablets: Standard dosage:** Adults (and children 12 yrs. and older): 1 tablet 3x daily. Pediatric: Below 2 yrs.: 1 tablet 1x daily. 2–5 yrs.: 1 tablet 1–2x daily. 6–11 yrs.: 1 tablet 2x daily. **Acute or initial dosage:** Adults (and children 12 yrs. and older): 1 tablet every ½ to 1 hr., up to 12x daily, and then continue with standard dosage. Pediatric: Below 2 yrs.:1 tablet every 1 to 2 hrs., up to 4x daily, and then continue with standard dosage. 2–5 yrs.: 1 tablet every 1 to 2 hrs., up to 6x daily, and then continue with standard dosage. 6–11 yrs.: 1 tablet every 1 to 2 hrs., up to 8x daily, and then continue with standard dosage. **Method of administration:** Preferably allow the tablet to dissolve in the mouth, and then swallow. For children it is possible to crush the tablet and add to a small amount of water. This medicine should be taken away from meals. **Injection solution: Standard dosage:** Adults (and children 12 yrs. and older): 1 ampoule 1 to 3x weekly. Pediatric: 2–5 yrs.: ½ ampoule 1 to 3x weekly. 6–11 yrs.: ⅔ of an ampoule 1 to 3x weekly. **Acute or initial dosage:** Adults (and children 12 yrs. and older): 1 ampoule daily, and then continue with standard dosage. Pediatric: 2–5 yrs.: ½ ampoule daily, and then continue with standard dosage. 6–11 yrs.: ⅔ of an ampoule daily, and then continue with standard dosage. **Method of administration:** Mucosa comp.-Heel, Solution for injection may be administered by the s.c., i.d., i.m. or i.v. route. **Overdose: Tablets, injection solution:** No cases of overdose have been reported, and none are expected due to the homeopathic dilutions. **Package sizes: Tablets:** Packs containing 50, 100 and 250 tablets. **Injection solution:** Packs containing 5, 10, 50 and 100 ampoules of 2.2 ml each.

Coenzyme comp. Summary of Product Characteristics
Tablets · Injection solution
Compositions: Tablets: 1 tablet = 301.5 mg containing: Active ingredients: Acidum cis-aconiticum D8 1.0 mg, Acidum ascorbicum D6 1.0 mg, Acidum citricum D8 1.0 mg, Acidum fumaricum D8 1.0 mg, Acidum alpha-ketoglutaricum D8 1.0 mg, Acidum malicum D8 1.0 mg, Acidum succinicum D8 1.0 mg, Adenosinum triphosphoricum D10 1.0 mg, Beta vulgaris rubra D6 1.0 mg, Coenzym A D8 1.0 mg, Cysteinum D6 1.0 mg, Nadidum D8 1.0 mg, Natrium pyruvicum D8 1.0 mg, Natrium riboflavinum phosphoricum D6 1.0 mg, Nicotinamidum D6 1.0 mg, Pulsatilla pratensis D6 1.0 mg, Pyridoxinum hydrochloricum D6 1.0 mg, Sulfur D10 1.0 mg, Thiaminum hydrochloricum D6 1.0 mg, Acidum thiocticum D6 1.0 mg, Barium oxalsuccinicum D10 1.0 mg, Cerium oxalicum D8 1.0 mg, Hepar sulfuris D10 1.0 mg, Magnesium oroticum dihydricum D6 1.0 mg, Manganum phosphoricum D6 1.0 mg, Natrium diethyloxalaceticum D6 1.0 mg. Excipients: Lactose monohydrate 293.0 mg, Magnesium stearate 1.5 mg. **Injection solution:** 2.2 g containing: Acidum ascorbicum D6 22.0 mg, Acidum alpha-ketoglutaricum D8 22.0 mg, Acidum cis-aconiticum D8 22.0 mg, Acidum citricum D8 22.0 mg, Acidum fumaricum D8 22.0 mg, Acidum malicum D8 22.0 mg, Acidum succinicum D8 22.0 mg, Adenosinum triphosphoricum D10 22.0 mg, Barium oxalsuccinicum D10 22.0 mg, Beta vulgaris rubra D4 22.0 mg, Coenzym A D8 22.0 mg, Cysteinum D6 22.0 mg, Hepar sulfuris D10 22.0 mg, Nadidum D8 22.0 mg, Natrium pyruvicum D8 22.0 mg, Natrium riboflavinum phosphoricum D6 22.0 mg, Nicotinamidum D6 22.0 mg, Pulsatilla pratensis D6 22.0 mg, Pyridoxinum hydrochloricum D6 22.0 mg, Sulfur D10 22.0 mg, Thiaminum hydrochloricum D6 22.0 mg, Acidum thiocticum D6 22.0 mg, Cerium oxalicum D8 22.0 mg, Magnesium oroticum dihydricum D6 22.0 mg, Manganum phosphoricum D6 22.0 mg, Natrium diethyloxalaceticum D6 22.0 mg. Excipients: Sodium chloride 19.4 mg, water for injections 1628.0 mg. **Indications: Tablets, injection solution:** Stimulation of blocked intracellular respiratory enzymatic systems in degenerative diseases. **Contraindications: Tablets, injection solution:** Known allergy (hypersensitivity) to one or more of the ingredients. **Special warnings and special precautions for use: Tablets:** Patients with rare hereditary problems of galactose intolerance, Lapp lactase deficiency or glucose-galactose malabsorption should not take this medicinal product. **Injection solution:** None. **Side effects: Tablets:** None have been reported. **Injection solution:** Allergic (hypersensitivity) reactions (e.g. skin allergies, redness/swelling at the injection site) may occur in very rare cases (i.e. affects less than 1 in 10,000 users). **Interactions with other medication: Tablets, injection solution:** No interactions have been reported, and none are expected due to the homeopathic dilutions. **Pregnancy and lactation: Tablets, injection solution:** For this product no clinical data on pregnancy and lactation are available. Homeopathic dilutions of the substances present in this medicament are not known to be toxic during pregnancy and lactation. No adverse effects have so far been reported. Effects on ability to drive and use machines: Tablets, injection solution: No effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been reported, and none are expected due to the homeopathic dilutions. **Dosage: Tablets: Standard dosage:** Adults (and children 12 yrs. and older): 1 tablet 3x daily. Pediatric: Below 2 yrs.: 1 tablet 1x daily. 2–5 yrs.: 1 tablet 1–2x daily. 6–11 yrs.: 1 tablet 2x daily. **Acute or Initial Dosage:** Adults (and children 12 yrs. and older): 1 tablet every ½ to1 hr., up to 12x daily, and then continue with standard dosage. Pediatric: Below 2 yrs.: 1 tablet every 1 to 2 hrs., up to 4x daily, and then continue with standard dosage. 2–5 yrs.: 1 tablet every 1 to 2 hrs., up to 6x daily, and then continue with standard dosage. 6–11 yrs.: 1 tablet every 1 to 2 hrs., up to 8x daily, and then continue with standard dosage. **Method of Administration:** Preferably allow the tablet to dissolve in the mouth, and then swallow. For children it is possible to crush the tablet and add to a small amount of water. This medicine should be taken away from meals. **Injection solution: Standard dosage:** Adults (and children 12 yrs. and older): 1 ampoule 1 to 3x weekly. Pediatric: 2–5 yrs.: ½ ampoule 1 to 3x weekly. 6–11 yrs.: ⅔ of an ampoule 1 to 3x weekly. **Acute or Initial Dosage:** Adults (and children 12 yrs. and older): 1 ampoule daily, and then continue with standard dosage. Pediatric: 2–5 yrs.: ½ ampoule daily, and then continue with standard dosage. 6–11 yrs.: ⅔ of an ampoule daily, and then continue with standard dosage. **Method of Administration:** Coenzyme comp., Solution for injection may be administered by the s.c., i.d., i.m. or i.v. route. **Overdose: Tablets, injection solution:** No cases of overdose have been reported, and none are expected due to the homeopathic dilutions. **Package sizes:** Tablets: Packs containing 50 and 250 tablets. **Injection solution:** Packs containing 5, 10, 50 and 100 ampoules of 2.2 ml each.

Tonsilla compositum Summary of Product Characteristics
Tonsilla compositum: Oral drops · Injection solution
Compositions: Oral drops: 100 g contain: Active ingredients: Acidum ascorbicum D6 3.0 g, Acidum L(+)-lacticum D6 3.0 g, Aesculus hippocastanum D6 3.0 g, Barium carbonicum D28 3.0 g, Calcium phosphoricum D10 3.0 g, Conium maculatum D12 3.0 g, Cortex glandulae suprarenalis suis D13 3.0 g, Cortisonum aceticum D13 3.0 g, Dactylopius coccus D6 3.0 g, Echinacea angustifolia D4 3.0 g, Embryo totalis suis D13 3.0 g, Ferrum phosphoricum D10 3.0 g, Funiculus umbilicalis suis D10 3.0 g, Galium aparine D6 3.0 g, Gentiana lutea D6 3.0 g, Geranium robertianum D6 3.0 g, Hepar suis D10 3.0 g, Hypothalamus suis D10 3.0 g, Kalium stibyltartaricum D6 3.0 g, Levothyroxinum D13 3.0 g, Medulla ossis suis D10 3.0 g, Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni D13 3.0 g, Nodus lymphaticus suis D8 3.0 g, Pulsatilla pratensis D6 3.0 g, Solanum dulcamara D4 3.0 g, Splen suis D10 3.0 g, Sulfur D8 3.0 g, Tonsilla suis D28 3.0 g. Excipients: Ethanol (96 per cent) 0.3 g; water, purified 15.7 g. **Injection solution:** 1 ampoule (2.2 g) contains: Active ingredients: Acidum ascorbicum D6 22.0 mg, Acidum L(+)-lacticum D6 22.0 mg, Aesculus hippocastanum D6 22.0 mg, Barium carbonicum D28 22.0 mg, Calcium phosphoricum D10 22.0 mg, Conium maculatum D4 22.0 mg, Cortex glandulae suprarenalis suis D13 22.0 mg, Cortisonum aceticum D13 22.0 mg, Dactylopius coccus D6 22.0 mg, Echinacea D4 22.0 mg, Embryo totalis suis D13 22.0 mg, Ferrum phosphoricum D10 22.0 mg, Funiculus umbilicalis suis D10 22.0 mg, Galium aparine D6 22.0 mg, Gentiana lutea D6 22.0 mg, Geranium robertianum D6 22.0 mg, Hepar suis D10 22.0 mg, Hypothalamus suis D10 22.0 mg, Kalium stibyltartaricum D6 22.0 mg, Levothyroxinum D13 22.0 mg, Medulla ossis suis D10 22.0 mg, Mercurius solubilis Hahnemanni D13 22.0 mg, Nodus lymphaticus suis D8 22.0 mg, Pulsatilla pratensis D6 22.0 mg, Solanum dulcamara D4 22.0 mg, Splen suis D10 22.0 mg, Sulfur D8 22.0 mg, Tonsilla suis D28 22.0 mg. Excipients: Sodium chloride 19.2 mg, water for injections 1540 mg. **Indications: Oral drops, injection solution:** Stimulation of the body defenses including the lymphatic immune system in acute, recurrent and chronic disorders, e.g. tonsillitis, recurrent infections. **Contraindications: Oral drops, Injection solution:** Known allergy (hypersensitivity) to one or more of the ingredients. **Special warnings and special precautions for use: Oral drops:** This medicinal product contains 35 vol.-% ethanol (alcohol). **Injection solution:** None. **Side effects: Oral drops:** Like all medicinal products, homeopathic medicines can cause side effects in isolated cases, such as transient allergic reactions. The frequency of these effects is not known. **Injection solution:** None have been reported. **Interactions with other medication: Oral drops, injection solution:** No interactions have been reported, and none are expected due to the homeopathic dilutions. **Pregnancy and lactation: Drops, injection solution:** For this product no clinical data on pregnancy and lactation are available. Homeopathic dilutions of the substances present in this medicament are not known to be toxic during pregnancy and lactation. No adverse effects have so far been reported. **Effects on ability to drive and use machines: Oral drops, injection solution:** No effects on the ability to drive and use machines have been reported, and none are expected due to the homeopathic dilutions.**Dosage: Oral drops**: **Standard dosage:** Adults (and children 12 yrs. and older): 10 drops 3x daily. Pediatric: Below 2 yrs.: 3 drops 3x daily. 2–5 yrs.: 5 drops 3x daily. 6–11 yrs.: 7 drops 3x daily. **Acute or initial dosage:** Adults (and children 12 yrs. and older): 10 drops every ½ to 1 hr., up to 12x daily, and then continue with standard dosage. Pediatric: Below 2 yrs.: 3 drops every ½ to 1 hr., up to 12x daily, and then continue with standard dosage. 2–5 yrs.: 5 drops every ½ to 1 hr., up to 12x daily, and then continue with standard dosage. 6–11 yrs.: 7 drops every ½ to 1 hr., up to 12x daily, and then continue with standard dosage. **Method of administration:** This medicine should be taken away from meals. For children, add drops to a small amount of water. **Injection solution: Standard dosage:** Adults (and children 12 yrs. and older): 1 ampoule 1 to 3x weekly. Pediatric: 2–5 yrs.: ½ ampoule 1 to 3x weekly. 6–11 yrs.: ⅔ of an ampoule 1 to 3x weekly. **Acute or initial dosage:** Adults (and children 12 yrs. and older): 1 ampoule daily, and then continue with standard dosage. Pediatric: 2–5 yrs.: ½ ampoule daily, and then continue with standard dosage. 6–11 yrs.: ⅔ of an ampoule daily, and then continue with standard dosage. Method of administration: Tonsilla comp., Solution for injection may be administered by the s.c., i.d., i.m. or i.v. route. **Overdose:** Oral drops, injection solution: No cases of overdose have been reported, and none are expected due to the homeopathic dilutions. **Package sizes:** Oral drops (65636): Packs containing 30 ml and 100 ml. Injection solution (9483): Packs containing 5, 10, 50 and 100 ampoules of 2.2 ml each.

The Bioregulatory Approach to Atopic Dermatitis (Atopic Eczema)

MULTITARGETED AND COMPREHENSIVE

Biologische Heilmittel Heel GmbH
Dr. Reckeweg-Straße 2–4
76532 Baden-Baden
Germany

Tel. +49 (0) 722 15 01 00
info@heel.de
www.heel.com

Heel
Healthcare designed by nature