Abstract

Veterinary Biotypology – a Review and new possibilities

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Background: The truths surrounding medical practices are seasonally challenged by innovative concepts that can aggregate changing procedures in many degrees. The Galtonian eugenics issues supported the pure-breed idea in dictatorial governments, and introduced mesological studies, turning possible to join genetic concepts to the physiology and psychology of the human organism. Following human medicine, more therapeutic models need to forthcoming in domestic animals. The companionship necessity and the highly responsive behavior have addressed the domestication of dogs and their relationship to owners, to an endpoint that both share the same pathologies. Thus, traditional human concepts of biotypology could be extended to companion animals. Grauvogl (1811-1877) proposed a simple biochemical correlation between physiological states and the miasmas of sick individuals (oxygenoid - syphilis, hydrogenoid - sycosis, carbo-nitrogenoid - psora). Antoine Nebel (1870-1954) correlated biochemical status with the musculoskeletal system and behavior as well. Leon Vannier (1880-1963) model, whose morphophysiological distortions and behavioral inconsistencies were explained by the carbon element and variations in its bonds with phosphorus or fluor radicals was another attempt to categorize and redefine physiology states. Following the advent of structural and functional identification of thyroid hormone in the 1940s, Henri Bernard described the neuro-morphofunctional plasticity of individuals guided by their predominant embryonic leaflet and consequent hormonal diseases. Methods: This work is a narrative review with the purpose of describing and discussing the legacy of biotypology studies and their applicability in dog therapy, and proposing a new homeopathic approach in veterinary medicine based on the miasmas, also contributing to the scarcely available literature. Results: Based on cellular exchanges and consequent metabolic rate, animals can be classified into psoric (no evidence of clinical signs, stable behavior, and adequate exonerative cellular processes); sycotic (cellular dysfunction with alterations in oxidative phosphorylation processes allowing accumulation of cellular toxins such as reactive oxygen and nitrogen species; clinically culminating in chronic inflammations in noble organs, and purulent discharges; unstable and polarized behavior) and syphilitic (whose cellular alterations have reached the molecular level, reducing protein expression and determining cellular toxicity and loss of function; indifferent behavior). Generalities such as temperature influence, weight, thirst and feeding shall also be considered. Discussion and Conclusion: This model could benefit stray animals, newly adopted or even from shelters, whose actual behavior is unknown, and the search for the Simillimum may be impaired.

Keywords: Physiology – Morphofunctional – High dilution – Dogs - Biotypology