Homeopathic dilutions of TNF-alfa in psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis

Adrian Alecu¹, Dumitru Gafitanu², Mariana Alecu³, Diana Popa³, Ioana Cridon³

¹ University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Targu-Mures, Romania
² University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Gr. T. Popa", Iasi, Romania
³ Lotus Life Integrative Medicine Center, Targu-Mures, Romania

ABSTRACT

Aim: Clinical and biological studies in the past years underlined the proinflammatory action of the cytokine Tumoral Necrosis Factor in the pathophysiology of psoriasis, psoriatic arthritis, rheumatoid arthritis. Knowing that the high dilution of substances can have an inverted effect, our hypothesis was that dilution made of TNF-alfa can decrease the clinical manifestation of such diseases.

Materials and method: We included as a pilot group 10 patients presented in Lotus Life Integrative Medicine Center or Profamilia Medical Center Iasi with psoriasis and rheumatoid arthritis previously diagnosed by specialists, under speciality treatment with insufficient results and patients who deliberately expressed their preference for alternative treatment. We decided to exclude the patients which during the study could present aggravation of symptoms. The treatment protocol consisted in the administration under the tongue of the dilution of TNF-alfa 9CH in liquid form, 12 drops twice a day for at least 3 months. This was prepared diluting from Guna TNF-alfa 4CH in distilled water, completing with 30% of alcohol in the last solution. Patients under other medications continued to take their previous treatment unchanged. We called the patients for follow-up after 3 months. We took the written consent from the patients and the approval of the Ethical Committee of the University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Gr. T. Popa" of Iasi.

Results: To analyze the results we followed the subjective evolution of the patients, the total surface and thickness of eruptions in psoriasis patients and the pain intensity and stiffness in arthritis patients. Under these conditions, all the patients showed amelioration, with 2 out of 6 psoriasis patients showing complete clearance of eruptions. No patient reported adverse reactions during the treatment.

Conclusions: Even though the group of patients was small and not appropriate for statistical data the presence of a clinical response in all the patients and the absence of adverse reactions sustains the opportunity to extend the research on this subject.

Keywords: TNF-alfa, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis