Original Article

The use of methods of the biocrystallomics in personification of the treatment with high diluted drugs

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Abstract

Background: One of most important trends in modern medicine is its transformation to personalized diagnostics and treatment. This tendency fully applies to homeopathy, especially considering that this discipline is based on the principles of individual approach to the patient. At the same time, the methods of individualization of treatment in homeopathy are relatively few.

Aims: Develop of methodology and methods of application biocrystalloscopic tests to personalize the homeopathic treatment. The proposed technology became previously proposed for ozone therapy practice as biocrystallomics pre-test. It includes study of the result of co-crystallization of a biological liquid of a patient with the intended dose of the drug. At the same time, the character of co-crystallization of biological liquid with several doses of tested drug or different parameters of the action of the studied factor is comparatively estimated for the purpose of individualization. Most appropriate for a particular patient believe the dose that causes optimal structuring in the dried microscopic slides obtained from a mixture of biological fluid and a solution containing a given dose of the drug. The comparison is made with a control sample of biological fluid, which has not been exposed to any effects. The optimal result is a sample that matches the control sample as much as possible. It is most preferably for biocrystallomics pre-test to use blood serum or plasma as an analyzed biological fluid.

Methodology: To study the characteristics of the structuring of the semicroscopic slides we use the previously created system of semi-quantitative parameters. They are calculated on a straight four-point scale and include: crystallizability (semi-quantitative indicator of crystallization activity), structure index (complexity criterion for constructing crystal elements of facias), facia destruction degree (indicator of “correctness” of crystal formation) and clarity of facia marginal zone (parameter indicating the amount of native protein in the sample of biological fluid). These indicators comprehensively characterize all the main features of the process of dehydration structurization of biological substrate.

Conclusion: It should be noted that the technique described above is universal and can be applied to any liquid or soluble compounds with potential therapeutic activity, including their ultra-high dilutions. The data obtained by us indicate the possibility of using this technology in homeopathy.

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