IN VIVO RESULTS OF LABORATORY TESTS WITH A HOMEOPATHIC COMPLEX (M1)

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Abstract

Background: Over the past years our research group has been testing the action of highly diluted substances and tinctures on cells from the immune system. The development of new combinations was based on laboratorial tests and assays were performed independently and in a blind manner. In this abstract we present the results of experimental studies verifying the effects of a natural complex prepared according to Hahnemann’s ancient homeopathic techniques, coded as M1.

Methodology: The final product was a high diluted aqueous solution without color and without odor, made by a mixture of several dynamized decimal dilutions \(1^{-3}\). Here we describe two in vivo laboratory experiments: 1) metastatic subcutaneous melanoma growth model in mice treated via inhalation for 10 min, twice a day, 12 h apart for a period of 14 days; and 2) cutaneous leishmaniasis (Leishmania amazonensis strain WHOM/BR/75/Josefa) in mice footpad cushion orally treated daily, for 30 days, being 1 mL/day. All the experiments were approved by the ethics committee, in agreement with the Experimental Animal Brazilian Council and Canadian Council on Animal Care Treatment.

Results and discussion: 1) Mice treated with M1 had significantly lower tumor burden in the subcutaneous tissue than control mice. Furthermore, tumors were impaired in proliferation and tumor related angiogenesis by the inhibition of myeloid derived suppressor cells (MDSC) positive for angiotensin II type 1 receptor (AT1R). The results indicated a mechanism of action for the anti-melanoma properties of M1: the control of AT1R expression on intratumoral MDSC, subsequently leading to reduced tumor angiogenesis. And 2) after treatment with M1, the mice had rapid and effective responses against Leishmania, by altering cytokines profile, by NO increasing (p < 0.05), by decreasing parasitic load (p < 0.001), and modifying classical maturation and biogenesis of parasitophorous vacuoles (p < 0.001). M1 complex decreased endocytic index (p < 0.001), and the % of infected macrophages (p <0.05), preventing the development of lesions (p < 0.05) caused by L. amazonensis by increasing Th1 response (p < 0.05).

Conclusions: M1 complex can be a good candidate for a complementary therapy to conventional treatments, since all the parameters observed in vivo improved. It could be an interesting clinical tool in association to a classical anti-tumor or anti-parasitic treatment, maybe resulting in better quality of life to the patients, with less toxicity.

Keywords: Leishmania amazonensis, mice, in vivo treatment.
References


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