
REPORT FROM THE MEDICAL PRACTICE

Glyoxal Compositum: Therapeutic Indications

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Principally, it is possible to treat any disease with biological therapy, insofar as the organism is still capable of mobilizing its faculties of self-healing. Biological therapy involves provision of a stimulus in the diseased organism, in the attempt to activate blocked regeneration mechanisms. One of the possibilities of therapy in this manner is the application of homeopathic plant and organ preparations in accordance with the simile principle (likes are cured by likes). One variation on this principle is therapy with intermediary catalysts. Intermediary catalysts are physiological substances which are created during processes of internal (cell) respiration, as well as in other biochemical reactions. Since these substances influence the process of further biochemical reactions, they are referred to as catalytically effective substances, or catalysts.

A great number of diseases are closely associated with disturbances in internal respiration. Upon therapeutic administration of intermediary catalysts in the form of injections, these medications produce a stimulus in the organism, as a result of which self-healing mechanisms can in turn be initiated to compensate for cellular damage.

Glyoxal and Methylglyoxal are two examples of such catalysts. Both of these substances are contained in potentized form in the **-Heel** preparation Glyoxal Compositum. Chemically, these catalysts belong to the class of carbonyl compounds which, by virtue of their particular reaction characteristics, are capable of cracking and detoxifying pathogenetic structures.

Such therapy stimulates blocked enzyme systems in case of their dysfunctions, and in the event of degenerative diseases, and enables disordered metabolic processes to function properly.

I have regularly administered the biological medication Glyoxal Compositum and have achieved particularly marked

therapeutic success in its application for Parkinson's disease, hypertension, and tic.

As a rule, I administer to my patients one intramuscular injection of Glyoxal Compositum twice a week, or two oral doses of the medication.

The table at the end of this article summarizes a number of case reports on the use of Glyoxal Compositum.

The medication was tolerated extremely well by my patients, and the reduction in their blood pressure values provides an objective assessment of its effectiveness. Within only a few weeks — with patient 6, after only one week — this treatment eliminated or significantly reduced muscle twitch and tremor (see patients 4 and 7).

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Case No.	Sex	Age	Dosage	Diagnosis/symptom complex	Improvement after	No symptoms after	Adjuvant therapy
1	M	56	1 ampule Glyoxal c. injected twice a week, IM	Parkinson's disease; hypertension; forgetfulness; RR 200/100	3 weeks RR 150/90	5 weeks RR 150/85	At first 1 x 1 daily of Modenol; later not necessary
2	M	56	1 ampule Glyoxal c. drunk twice a week	Hypertension RR 180/100	2 weeks RR 160/90	4 weeks RR 150/85	—
3	F	84	1 ampule Glyoxal c. injected twice a week, IM	Parkinson's disease; hypertension; tremor; RR 200/100	2 weeks RR 170/95	4 weeks RR 165/90	Modenol
4	F	68	1 ampule Glyoxal c. drunk twice a week, IM	Hypertension RR 175/95	1 week RR 165/90	Tremor almost gone after 2 weeks, RR 160/80	—
5	M	24	1 ampule Glyoxal c. drunk twice a week	Tic	Relief after 1 week	2 weeks until disappearance of symptoms	—
6	F	21	1 ampule Glyoxal c. injected twice a week, IM	Tic	1 week	1 week	—
7	M	72	1 ampule Glyoxal c. injected twice a week, IM	Parkinson's disease; tremor	2 weeks	4 weeks	Digipersantin 1/8