

Traumeel®

Over 40 years of worldwide therapeutic use by:

- Chiropractors
- Dental surgeons
- General Practitioners
- Homeopaths
- Massage therapists
- Naturopaths
- Pediatricians
- Plastic surgeons
- Sport doctors
- Veterinary doctors

Pharmacological aspects

In vitro and *in vivo* studies have demonstrated that Traumeel® modulates the release of oxygen radicals by activating the neutrophil granulocytes¹⁾, and also suppresses inflammatory mediators²⁾.

The components of Traumeel® do not have a cytotoxic effect on granulocytes, lymphocytes, blood platelets or endothelial cells. The defence mechanisms of these cells are not impaired by Traumeel®.

Pharmacological description

Traumeel is made up of a combination of 12 botanical and 1 mineral substances.

Traumeel causes no adverse renal, hepatic, cardiovascular, gastro-intestinal or CNS side effects.

Traumeel is compatible with allopathic remedies and local anesthesia.

Traumeel is safe for children.



Traumeel®
New EAR DROPS
now available



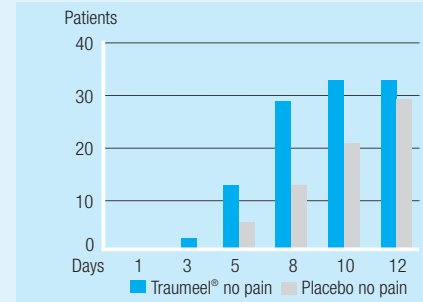
1) Wagner, A.: Untersuchungsbericht über immunologische und enzymchemische Wirkungsweise, durchgeführt mit dem Injektionspräparat Traumeel®, 1986. Not published, data on file at Heel GmbH, Baden-Baden, Germany.
2) Conforti, et al.: Experimental Studies on the Anti-Inflammatory Activity of a Homeopathic Preparation, Biomedical Therapy, Vol. XV No. 1, pp. 28-31, 1997.

Traumeel®

Tested clinically

Traumeel is supported by over two dozen scientific and clinical studies

A placebo-controlled, randomized double-blind study tested the effectiveness of Traumeel ointment for sports related ankle sprains.*



Patients without pain within two weeks from beginning of therapy with Traumeel® ointment, compared with placebo (n = 33 for Traumeel®; n = 36 for placebo; p = 0.015).

Group	Success		n total
	no	yes	
Traumeel®	5	28	33
Placebo	23	13	36

The number of patients no longer in pain after 10 days of treatment (p ≤ 0.0003).

Within the Traumeel® group, the additional effects of the active ointment constituents accelerate recovery.*

In both groups, the basic treatment improved joint mobility. Considerably more so for the Traumeel® patients (p = 0.03) than for the placebo group.*

Traumeel®

A multicentric prospective study was carried out in three different European countries to document indications, therapeutic efficacy and tolerance of Traumeel tablets and drops. Among the 1359 patients suffering from various injuries such as bruises, sprains, hematomas as well as degenerative and inflammatory conditions such as arthrosis, frozen shoulder and carpal tunnel syndrome, 83% of them presented good and very good therapeutic results. No cases of adverse drug reactions were reported¹⁾.

In a recent multi-centre placebo-controlled clinical study, the oral administration of Traumeel was shown to have a significant and clinically-relevant impact on chemotherapy-induced stomatitis in children. Its effect was noticeable with regards to both the manifestation and the duration of the stomatitis²⁾.

This study confirmed the preliminary results which were obtained in a previous open pilot study³⁾. In this study, the recommended and used protocol was the following: Children from age 5-18:

- 1 ampoule of Traumeel S five times daily (oral use)
- Intensive rinsing of mouth (30 seconds)
- Followed by slowly swallowing the ampoule solution
- For 14 days/2 days after healing out of stomatitis

1) Zenner, S. and M. Weiser. Oral Treatment of Traumatic, Inflammatory, and Degenerative Conditions with a Homeopathic Remedy. Biomedical Therapy, January 1997, Vol. XV, No. 1, pp. 22-26.
2) Oberbaum, M. et al. Treating chemotherapy-induced stomatitis with Traumeel S. Publication in preparation. Manuscript accepted for publication in "Cancer".
3) Oberbaum, M. Experimental Treatment of Chemotherapy-Induced Stomatitis using a Homeopathic Complex Preparation: A Preliminary Study. Biologische Medizin, June 1998, Vol. 3, pp. 104-108.

Achillea millefolium	Haemorrhages, especially precapillary arteriovenous (anastomosis, oozing haemorrhages).
Aconitum napellus	Fever with hot, dry skin, neuralgia, inflammatory rheumatism; improvement of the vasotonia: analgesic, haemostatic.
Arnica montana	To stimulate the healing of wounds, fractures, dislocations, contusions, haematomas...
Atropa belladonna	Localized reaction phases, cerebral sensitivity with cramp and delirium.
Bellis perennis	Dislocations, contusions, sensations of soreness in the abdominal wall/cavity, exudative processes, resorption of oedema.
Calendula officinalis	Slowly healing wounds, promotes granulation, analgesic.
Chamomilla recutita	Anti-inflammatory; stimulates granulation, promotes healing in difficultly healing wounds and ulcers; fistulae, haemorrhoids, mastitis, intertrigo, aphthous stomatitis, conditions of restlessness and excitation, disorders of dentition, otitis media, glandular swellings.
Echinacea angustifolia	Increase in the mesenchymal defences; inflammation of all kinds and locations, septic processes; hyaluronidase inhibiting, anti-inflammatory action.
Echinacea purpurea	Activation of the histogenous and haematogenous defences in inflammatory processes and general infections, fibroblast-stimulating effect.
Hamamelis virginiana	Venous stasis, varicose veins, (thrombo-) phlebitis, crural ulcers, haemorrhoids, venous haemorrhages, anti-inflammatory, analgesic.
Hepar sulphuris	Tendency to suppuration, especially on the skin and lymph glands, tonsillar abscesses, chalazions, urinary disorders...
Hypericum perforatum	Neural and cerebral injuries, e.g. commotio cerebri; neural pains upon or after injuries; haemostatic.
Symphitum officinale	To accelerate callus formation in fractures; periostitis, causalgia, disorders arising from amputation stumps; contusions.

Traumeel® vs NSAIDs**

	Traumeel®	NSAIDs
Effective anti-inflammatory/analgesic	yes	yes
Established history of clinical experiences	yes	yes
Gastro-intestinal side effects	no	yes
Platelet aggregation inhibition	no	yes
Adverse drug interactions	no	yes
Sodium and fluid retention	no	yes

* Source: Zell et al. Treatment of Acute Sprains of the Ankle: A Controlled Double-Blind Trial to Test the Effectiveness of a Homeopathic Ointment. Biological Therapy, 1989, VII, 1, pp. 1-6.
** Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs.

No Development of Stomatitis

