

MASTER TRIENNALE EQUIPOLLENTE in MEDICINA VETERINARIA INTEGRATA



**PER QUALSIASI INFORMAZIONE
SUL MASTER EQUIPOLLENTE DI
MEDICINA INTEGRATA**

**PER LE SLIDES DEI 3 EVENTI
INFORMATIVI FNOVI
ECETTO INTRODUZIONE
ALL'AGOPUNTURA**

SILVIA SANTI
silviasanti31@gmail.com
Cell.: 348.811.6281

MANUELE CASCIOLI
vetvida14e@gmail.com
Cell.: 351.677.3190

MARINO FILIPPONI
noserider40@gmail.com
Cell.: 328.076.9040

OBIETTIVI DIDATTICI

OMEAGOPUNTURA

Che cosa è

Come si fa una seduta omeoagopunturale

I fantastici 4 Benefici dell'omeoagopuntura

Meeting points tra omeopatia (omotossicologia) e agopuntura

OMEAGOPUNTURA e AUTOEMOTERAPIA GRADUALE POTENZIATA

Diversi tipi di autoemoterapia graduale potenziata





AGOPUNTURA, branca della medicina cinese, che prevede l'infissione di aghi su punti distali, adiacenti, locali.

OMEOMESOTERAPIA, tecnica infiltrativa di piccole quantità di farmaci omeopatici vicinissimo agli da agopuntura inseriti.

OMEOPATIA INIETTABILE con i suoi farmaci a: bassa, media, alta potenza sostituisce i medicinali allopatrici

OMEOAGOPUNTURA



Versione **PERSONALE** di agopuntura applicata all'omeopatia

Leggermente diversa da tecniche/metodiche insegnata in altri corsi.

Applicazione aghi da agopuntura secondo un concetto agopunturale
Energetico e/o Tradizionale

**1°
FASE**

10-15 minuti



Somministrazione farmaci omeopatici e/o omotossicologici
vicinissimo agli aghi di agopuntura precedentemente inseriti

**2°
FASE**

30 minuti



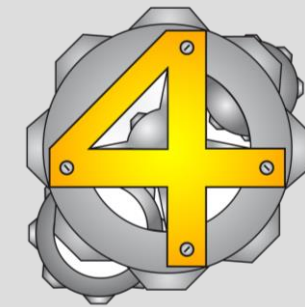
FINE SEDUTA OMEOAGOPUNTURALE



4 VANTAGGI

OMEOPATIA





PRIMO
VANTAGGIO

SINERGIA con la **MEDICINA CONVENZIONALE**

SECONDO
VANTAGGIO

ASSENZA di **EFFETTI COLLATERALI**

TERZO
VANTAGGIO

SPESA MINIMA

QUARTO
VANTAGGIO

UNIONE degli **EFFETTI BENEFICI** dell'**OMEOPATIA** e dell'**AGOPUNTURA**

1°

VANTAGGIO

OMEOPATIA
AGOPUNTURA



SINERGIA con la **MEDICINA CONVENZIONALE**

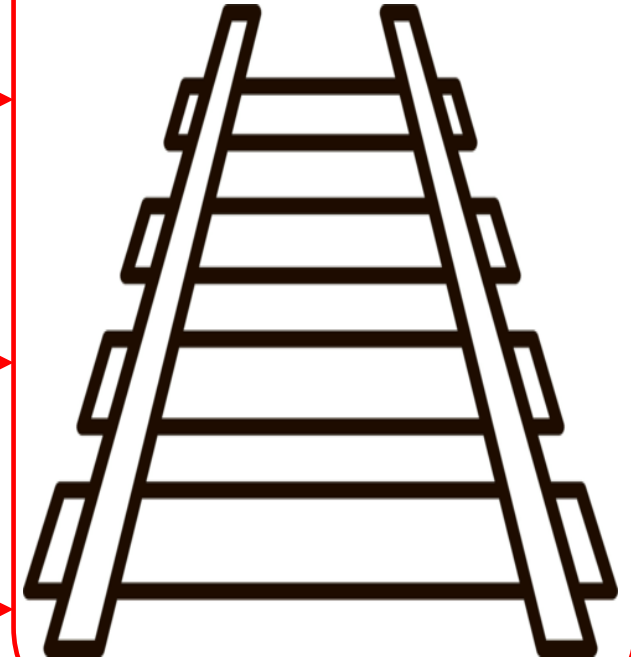
Non è **ANTAGONISTA** alla **medicina CONVENZIONALE**

Diminuire la quantità somministrata di:
COX, FANS, Antibiotici, antiepilettici

Diminuire gli **eventuali** effetti collaterali
dei farmaci convenzionali

Permette ai farmaci convenzionali di agire
correttamente

**MEDICINA
INTEGRATA**



1°
VANTAGGIO
OMEOPATIA
AGOPUNTURA

SINERGIA con la **MEDICINA CONVENZIONALE**



PATOLOGIE OSTEOARTICOLARI

MEDICINA CONVENZIONALE



Pubmed: Can. Vet. J. 2017 Sep; Effect of acupuncture on pain and quality of life in canine neurological and musculoskeletal disease

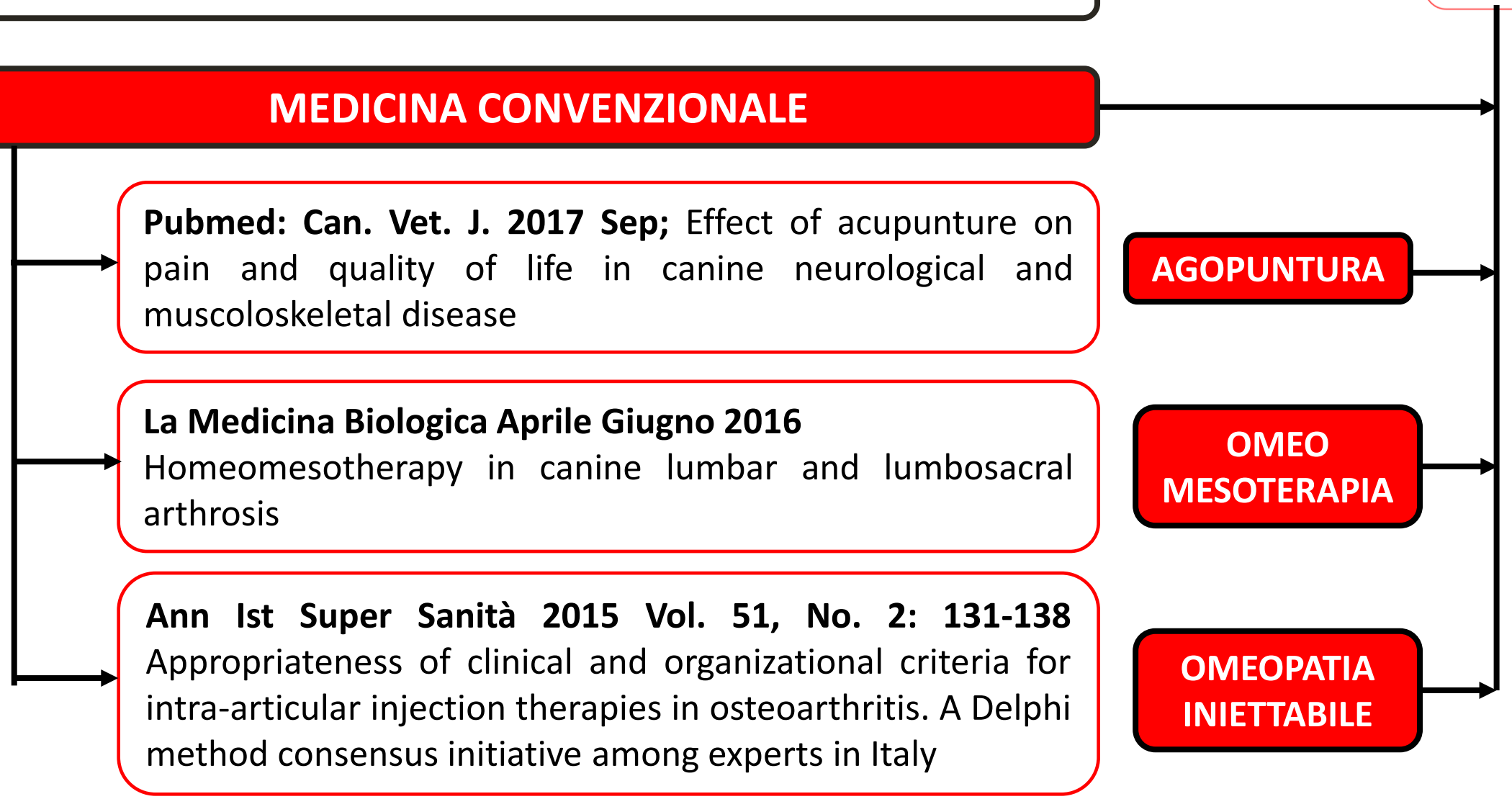
AGOPUNTURA

La Medicina Biologica Aprile Giugno 2016
Homeomesotherapy in canine lumbar and lumbosacral arthrosis

**OMEOPATIA
MESOTERAPIA**

Ann Ist Super Sanità 2015 Vol. 51, No. 2: 131-138
Appropriateness of clinical and organizational criteria for intra-articular injection therapies in osteoarthritis. A Delphi method consensus initiative among experts in Italy

**OMEOPATIA
INIETTABILE**



1°
VANTAGGIO
OMEOPATIA
AGOPUNTURA

SINERGIA con la **MEDICINA CONVENZIONALE**

STATO EPILETTICO



MEDICINA CONVENZIONALE



Pubmed: Acupunt. Electrother Rese. 1987; 12(1) 71-4;
Acupuncture therapy for the treatment of intractable, idiopathic epilepsy in five dogs

Pubmed: J. S. Afr. Vet. Assoc. 1988 Mar; 59(1):5; **The use of acupuncture in canine epilepsy**

La Medicina Biologica Ottobre-Dicembre 2012: **Epilessia...o trauma psichico. Mioclonie non responsive alla terapia anticonvulsivante...**

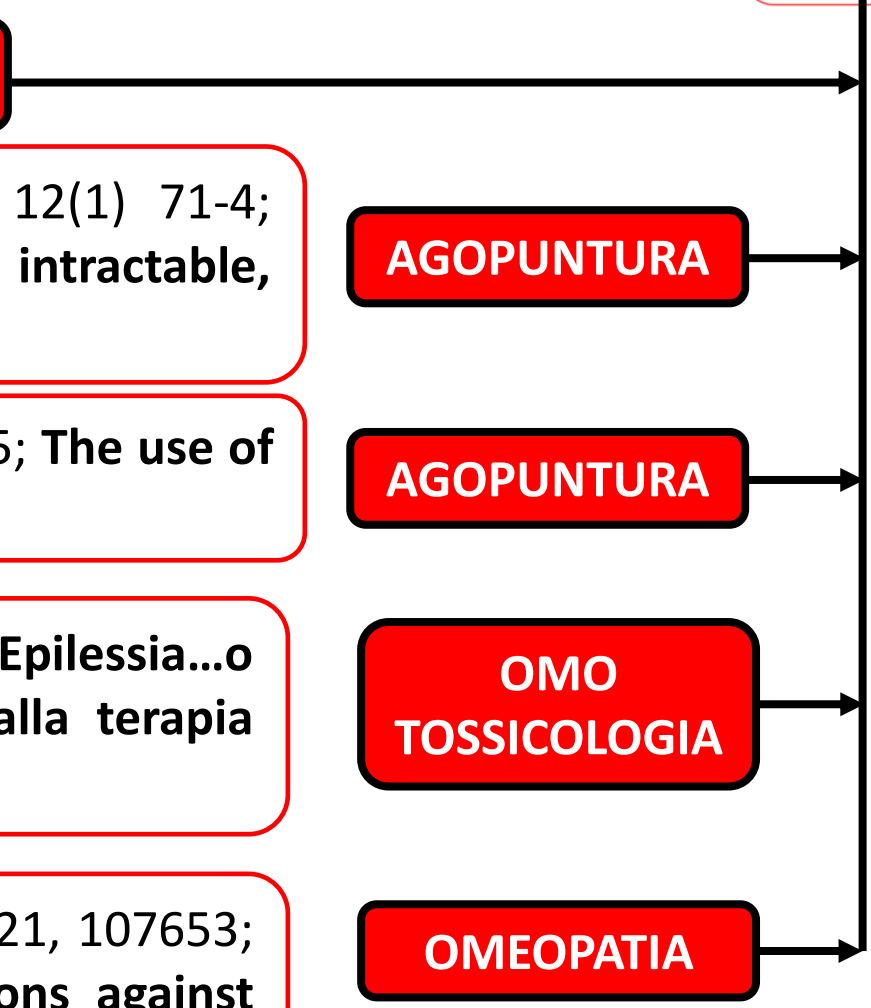
Pubmed: Epilepsy & Behavior Vol.115, Febr. 2021, 107653;
Tefficay of Cicuta virosa medicinal preparations against pentylenetetrazole-induce seizures

AGOPUNTURA

AGOPUNTURA

**OMO
TOSSICOLOGIA**

OMEOPATIA



2°
VANTAGGIO
OMEOPATIA
AGOPUNTURA



ASSENZA EFFETTI COLLATERALI

I trattamenti omeoagopunturali sono eseguibili, anche in gestazione o in allattamento, con 2-3 eccezioni prodotte da 2 particolari punti di agopuntura.

OMEOPATIA ASSENZA EFFETTI COLLATERALI

I farmaci omeopatici/omotossicologici **NON HANNO EFFETTO DEPOSITO**, ma possiedono a:...

- **basse** potenze → effetto “dose”
- **medie e alte** potenze → effetto “segnale”

Alcuni farmaci omotossicologici, sono registrati e somministrabili anche per via intra-articolare

3°
VANTAGGIO
OMEOP
AGOPUNTURA

SPESA MINIMA



AGHI DA AGOPUNTURA



Farmaci OMEOPATICI/OMOTOSSICOLOGICI

ALCOOL ETILICO



SIRINGHE da 5 o 10 ml

AGHI da 27 o 30 Gauge.

0.40 x 12.7 mm da preferire

0.50 x 16 mm



4°
VANTAGGIO
OMEOPATIA
AGOPUNTURA



UNISCE EFFETTI BENEFICI OMEOPATIA AGOPUNTURA



OMEOPAGOPUNTURA, metodica che inietta per via intradermica e/o sottocutanea piccole quantità di farmaci omeopatici, sugli aghi infissi

Effetto terapeutico
“AGOPUNTURALE”
(ENERGETICO)

AGOPUNTURA

Effetto terapeutico
“SIMIL” agopunturale
(Fisico)

OMEOMESOTERAPIA

Effetto terapeutico
“REALE” farmacologico
(Chimico)

**OMEOPATIA
INIETTABILE**



APPLICAZIONE CONGIUNTA
tra **AGOPUNTURA** e **OMEOPATIA**

OMEOAGOPUNTURA





Medicina Tradizionale Cinese AGOPUNTURA

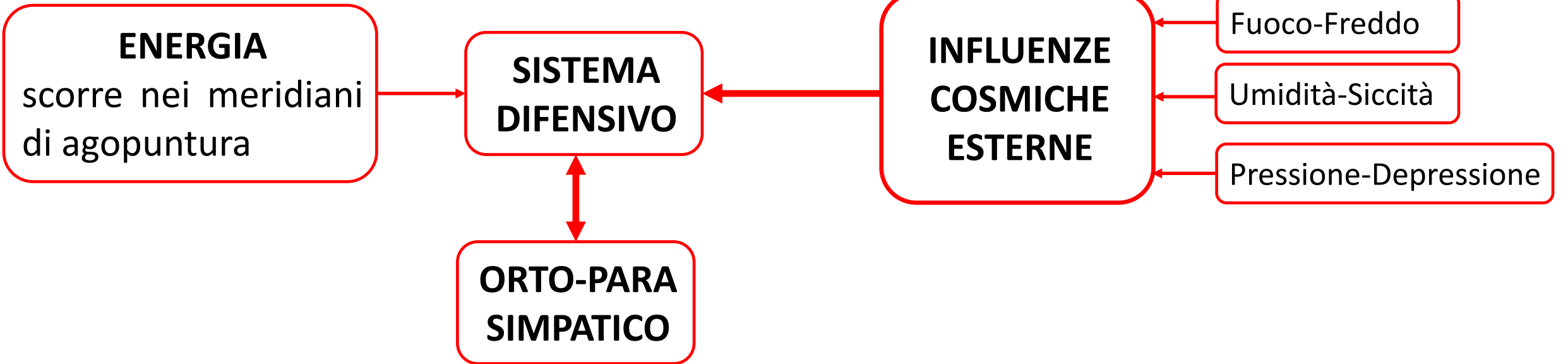


Omotossicologia DET Disease Evolution Table



Il vivente funziona grazie all'energie che riceve dall'ambiente e reagisce agli influssi cosmici

Il vivente trasforma l'energia ricevuta in energia vitale: mentale, nervosa, motrice, emotiva, sessuale.





AGOPUNTURA



DET Disease Evolution Table



SISTEMA MERIDIANI

ALTERAZIONE

ORTO-PARA SIMPATICO

Fasi UMORALI		Fasi MATRICE		Fasi CELLULARI	
Fase ESCREZIONE	Fase INFIAMMATORIA	Fase DEPOSITO	Fase IMPREGNAZIONE	Fase DEGENERAZIONE	Fase DE-DIFFERENZIAZIONE
	Encephalitis, Trigeminal neuralgia (acute)		Alzheimer's Disease/Memory Loss Syndrome (AD/MS), Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Disease, Frontotemporal Dementia, Prion Disease	Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, Huntington's Disease, Frontotemporal Dementia, Prion Disease	
	Conjunctivitis (acute)		Uveitis, Allergic conjunctivitis, dry eye (keratitis sicca), Acquired hemophthalmos, Myopia, Presbyopia, Strabismus, Ptosis, Amblyopia	Glaucoma (including angle-closure glaucoma), Retinitis, Macular degeneration, Diabetic retinopathy	Retinal cancer, Retinoblastoma
Increased edema and transvascular secretion	Fluosis, Hypertension, Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy		Erythrocytosis (including Orthostatic hypotension)		Pharyngeal cancer, Neuroblastoma
Spasms	Bronchitis (acute), Tracheitis		Bronchitis (chronic), Emphysema, Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), Cystic fibrosis		Tracheal cancer, Bronchial cancer
Increased objective pulse	Chenopodermatitis (acute), Gonorrhea (acute), Gonococcal arthritis (acute), Chills		Gonorrhea (acute), Chlamydia (acute), Chlamydia trachomatis, Lymphogonorrhea, Epididymitis		Bladder cancer, Cervical carcinoma
Increased mucous production	Bacterialitis, Cystitis, Urinary tract infections of the urogenital tract		Interstitial cystitis		Mammary carcinoma
Lactation	Mastitis		Mammary fibroadenoma, Fibrocystic mastopathy		Liver cancer, Pancreatic cancer
Increased salt and water retention, increased gastric acid secretion	Paracystitis, Salivitis		Chronic hepatitis, Chronic pancreatitis, Viral hepatitis (e.g. Hepatitis A, B, C, D, E), Alcoholic hepatitis, Cystic fibrosis		Pulmonary cancer
Increased thyroid hormones, Parathyroid hormone, Thyroid hormones, Insulin, Glucagon, Epinephrine, Cortisol, increased heart rate, Adrenal hyperplasia/hormones	Acute pulmonary abscess, Pneumonia		Bronchial asthma, Cystic fibrosis		Thyroid cancer, Parathyroid cancer, Adrenal cancer, Cushing's syndrome
Increased secretion of endorphins/endorphins, increase in glycoprotein hormones	Thyroiditis, e.g. de Quervain's thyroiditis		Chronic sinusitis, Allergic rhinitis		Sarcoma
	Abscess, Non-infectious purpura of the nose, Tuberculosis		Chronic sinusitis, Allergic rhinitis		
			Chronic sinusitis, Allergic rhinitis		
Increased cardiac output, Tachycardia			Chronic sinusitis, Allergic rhinitis		
Increased production of endothelial prostaglandins			Chronic sinusitis, Allergic rhinitis		
Increased lymph production			Chronic sinusitis, Allergic rhinitis		
Increased serous fluid, Cardiovascular fluid			Chronic sinusitis, Allergic rhinitis		
Frequent urination			Chronic sinusitis, Allergic rhinitis		
Increased production of serous fluid			Chronic sinusitis, Allergic rhinitis		
All increased serous fluid			Chronic sinusitis, Allergic rhinitis		

La malattia si deposita nello Yang Medio per insufficiente eliminazione a causa asincronia tra

- Depressione St
- Pressione LI

La malattia nasce nello Yang per rottura equilibrio tra

- Freddo 3H5
- Fuoco GB

Alterazione si localizza nel piccolo Ynn alterazione tra i meridiani

- Fegato LIV
- Polmone P

Alterazione si mostra nello Ynn morente abbiamo il cuore renale, disequilibrio tra i meridiani

- Cuore H
- Rene R

DET Disease Evolution Table

Fasi UMORALI

Fasi MATRICI

Fasi CELLULARI

Fase
ESCREZIONE

Fase
INFIAMMATORIA

Fase
DEPOSITO

Fase
IMPREGNAZIONE

Fase
DEGENERAZIONE

Fase
DE-DIFFERENZIAZIONE

ENERGIE PERVERSE = OMOTOSSINE

MERIDIANI

MENO INTENSI
SUPERFICIALI

PIÙ INTENSI
PROFONDI

REGULATION/COMPENSATION DIVISION

3H 5

St 36

SP 4

LIV 3

K 6

Arnica montana,
Belladonna,
Hypericum perfor.,
Hepar sulfur

Aranea diadema,
Myosotis Arvensis,
Natrum sulfuricum
Ferrum iodatum

Apis mellifica,
Echinacea angusti.,
Aurum metallicum,
Phosphorus

Acidum lacticum,
Cortisone acetato,
Embrione, Milza,
Midollo osseo

Acidum fumaricum,
Acidum citricum,
Acidum sulfuricum,
Vitt. B1, B6, C.

GB 41

LI 4

LU 7

P 6

H 7



Applicazione congiunta OMEOAGOPUNTURALE STRATIFICAZIONE dei punti D'AGOPUNTURA nella DET



In seguito all'INQUADRAMENTO DI FASE della patologia in esame nella tavola delle omotossicosi o "**D.E.T**" (**D**isease **E**volution **T**able); avremo dei punti di agopuntura che andremo a trattare con il:

di 1 dei 5 farmaci omotossicologici proposti, attraverso una INFILTRAZIONE

- **INTRADERMICA** "pomfo" oppure...
- **SOTTOCUTANEA**

Tali infiltrazioni saranno effettuate su entrambi le lateralità (destra-sinistra)

Humoral Phases		Matrix Phases		Cellular Phases	
Excretion Phase	Inflammation Phase	Deposition Phase	Impregnation Phase	Degeneration Phase	Differentiation Phase
Excretion of toxins	Inflammation, Pain, Swelling	Deposition of toxins	Impregnation of tissues	Degeneration of cells	Differentiation of cells
Excretion of toxins	Inflammation, Pain, Swelling	Deposition of toxins	Impregnation of tissues	Degeneration of cells	Differentiation of cells
Excretion of toxins	Inflammation, Pain, Swelling	Deposition of toxins	Impregnation of tissues	Degeneration of cells	Differentiation of cells
Excretion of toxins	Inflammation, Pain, Swelling	Deposition of toxins	Impregnation of tissues	Degeneration of cells	Differentiation of cells
Excretion of toxins	Inflammation, Pain, Swelling	Deposition of toxins	Impregnation of tissues	Degeneration of cells	Differentiation of cells

D Disease

E Evolution

T Table

Fasi UMORALI

Fasi MATRICE

Fasi CELLULARI

MERIDIANI

Fase
ESCREZIONE

Fase
INFIAMMATORIA

Fase
DEPOSITO

Fase
IMPREGNAZIONE

Fase
DEGENERAZIONE

Fase
DE-DIFFERENZIAMENTO

MENO INTENSI
SUPERFICIALI

PIÙ INTENSI
PROFONDI

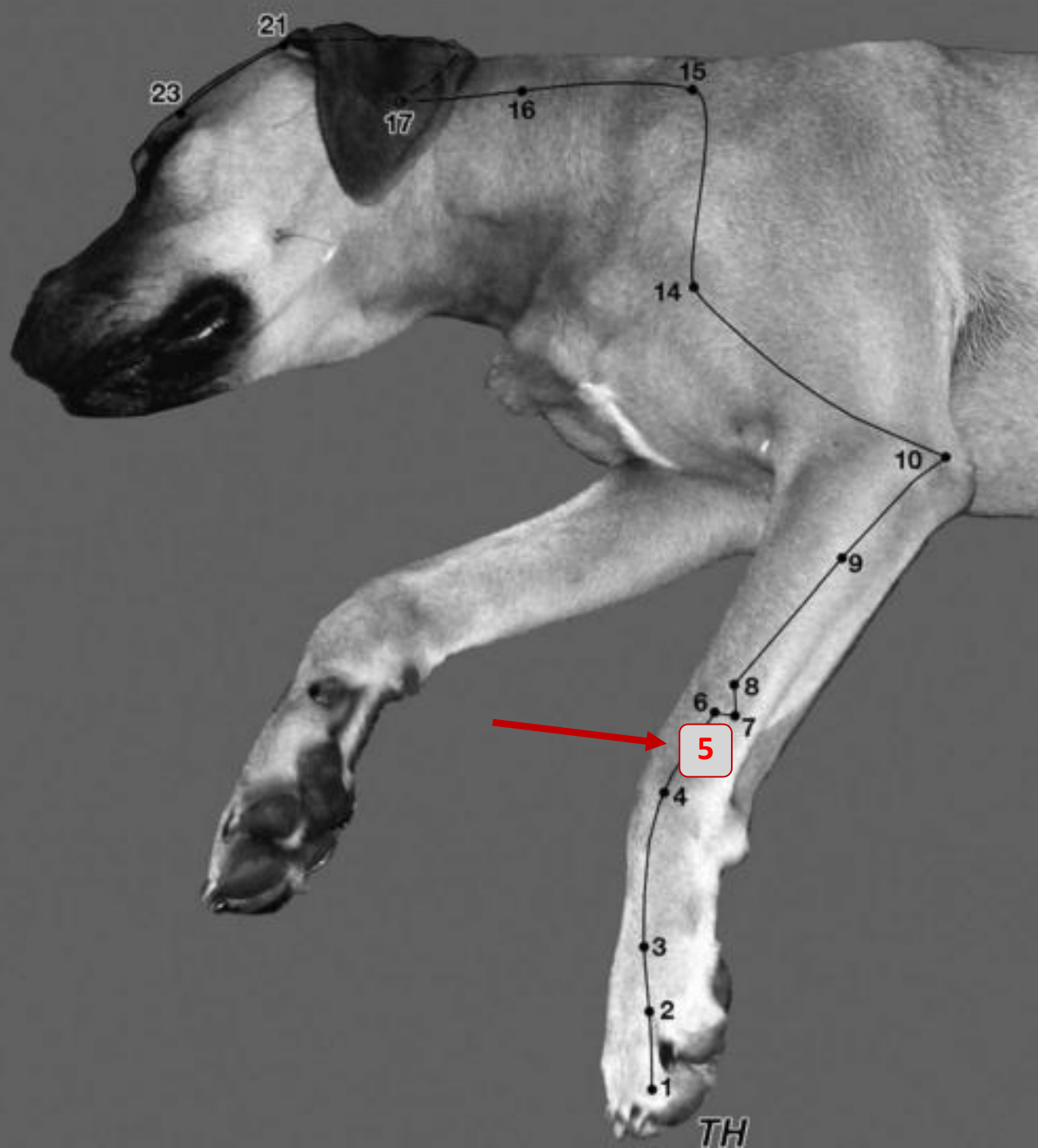
3H 5
Tripla
riscaldatore

Arnica montana,
Atropa belladonna,
Hypericum perfor.,
Hepar sulfur

GB 41
Vescica
biliare

Fasi UMORALI	Fasi MATRICE	Fasi CELLULARI
Fase ESCREZIONE	Fase INFIAMMATORIA	Fase DEPOSITO
Encephalitis, Trigeminal neuralgia (acute)	deposition	Hypersensitivity Syndrome and syndrome, Pulmonary distal neuralgia (chronic)
Conjunctivitis (acute)	Pharyngum, Mucosa visceris, Mucosa	urethritis, Iritis, spots (chronic) on, Myopia, Presbyopia
Epithelium, Mucocystitis	Ganglion neuroma	Dysautonomia (including Orthostatic hypotension)
Sputum	Nasal polyps	Bronchitis (asthmatic), Chronic tracheitis (viral), Cystic fibrosis
Increased digestive juices	Gastric polyps, Intestinal polyps, Obstipation, Melanosis of the colon	Gastric ulcer, Duodenal ulcer, Gluten enteropathy (celiac), Leaky Gut Syndrome, Dysbiosis
Increased mucous production	Bladder polyps, Uterine polyps	Interstitial cystitis
Lactorrhoea	Mammary cysts, Breast calcifications	Mammary fibroadenoma, Fibrocystic mastopathy
Increased bile salt secretion, Increase gastric acid secretion	Cholelithiasis, Steatosis hepatica, Pancreatic calcifications, Pancreatic cysts, Liver cysts, Wilson's disease, Salivary gland calcifications	Chronic hepatitis, Chronic pancreatitis, Viral parotitis (e.g. Mumps), Alcoholic hepatitis, Cystic fibrosis
Increased thyroid hormones, Parathyroid hormones, Thyroid hormones, Insulin, Glucagon, Enteric hormones, Corticosteroid hormones, Adrenal hypophysial hormones	Thyroiditis, e.g. de Quervain's thyroiditis	Thyroid cysts, Adrenal cysts, Adrenal adenoma, Hypophysial adenoma, Thyroma, Insulinoma, Parathyroid gland adenoma, Thyroid goiter, Adrenal adenomas
Increased secretion of metalloproteinases, Increase in glycoprotein formation	Abscess, Reactive inflammatory response of the matrix, Tendinitis	Lipoma, Storage of toxins in the matrix, Amyloidosis, Mucopolysaccharidosis, Periarthritis humeroscapularis calcinosa
Increased cardiac output, Tachycardia	Osteophyte formation, Bone cysts	Osteomalacia, Early osteoporosis
Increased production of endothelial mediators	Thrombocytosis, Polycythemia (reactive), Hypercoagulation	Essirophtilia, Leukopenia, Anaemia (including anaemia of chronic disorders), Hypercoagulation
Increased lymph production	Left ventricular hypertrophy, Coronary atherosclerosis	Angina pectoris, Atrial enlargement, Aortic stenosis, Rheumatic fever affecting the heart, Proximal of the mitral valve (Barlow's syndrome), Carborngopathy
Increased synovial liquid, Cerebrospinal fluid	Venous stasis, Arterial plaques (atheroma), Haemorrhoids	Vasculitis, Arteriosclerosis, Varicose veins, Parotitis nodosa, Angioma, Varicocele
Frequent urination	Lymph edema, Lymph adenopathy, Testicular hypertrophy, Adenoid hypertrophy	Induced edema, Venereal lymphogranuloma, Cat scratch disease
Increased production of serous fluid	Arthritis, Polyarthritis, Synovitis, Acute rheumatic disease	Chronic arthritis, Reiter's syndrome, Hydrocephaly, Spinal disc formation
Increased seminal fluid	Nephropathias, Renal cysts, Renal sand, Orthostatic albuminuria, Haematuria	Pre-clinical nephritis, Nephrotic syndrome, Chronic haematuria, Goodpasture's syndrome, Auto-immune glomerulonephritis
Heavy menstruation	Pleural effusion	Chronic exudative pleuritis and serositis, Ascites, Chronic pericarditis
Myalgia	Spermatorrhea, Early benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH)	Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), Oligo asthenospermia
	Ovarian cysts, Uterine polyps, Uterine fibroids	Chronic adnexitis, Amenorrhoea
	Myositis	Muscular atrophy, Muscular dystrophy, Autoimmune dermatomyositis
	Myogelosis, Myositis ossificans	

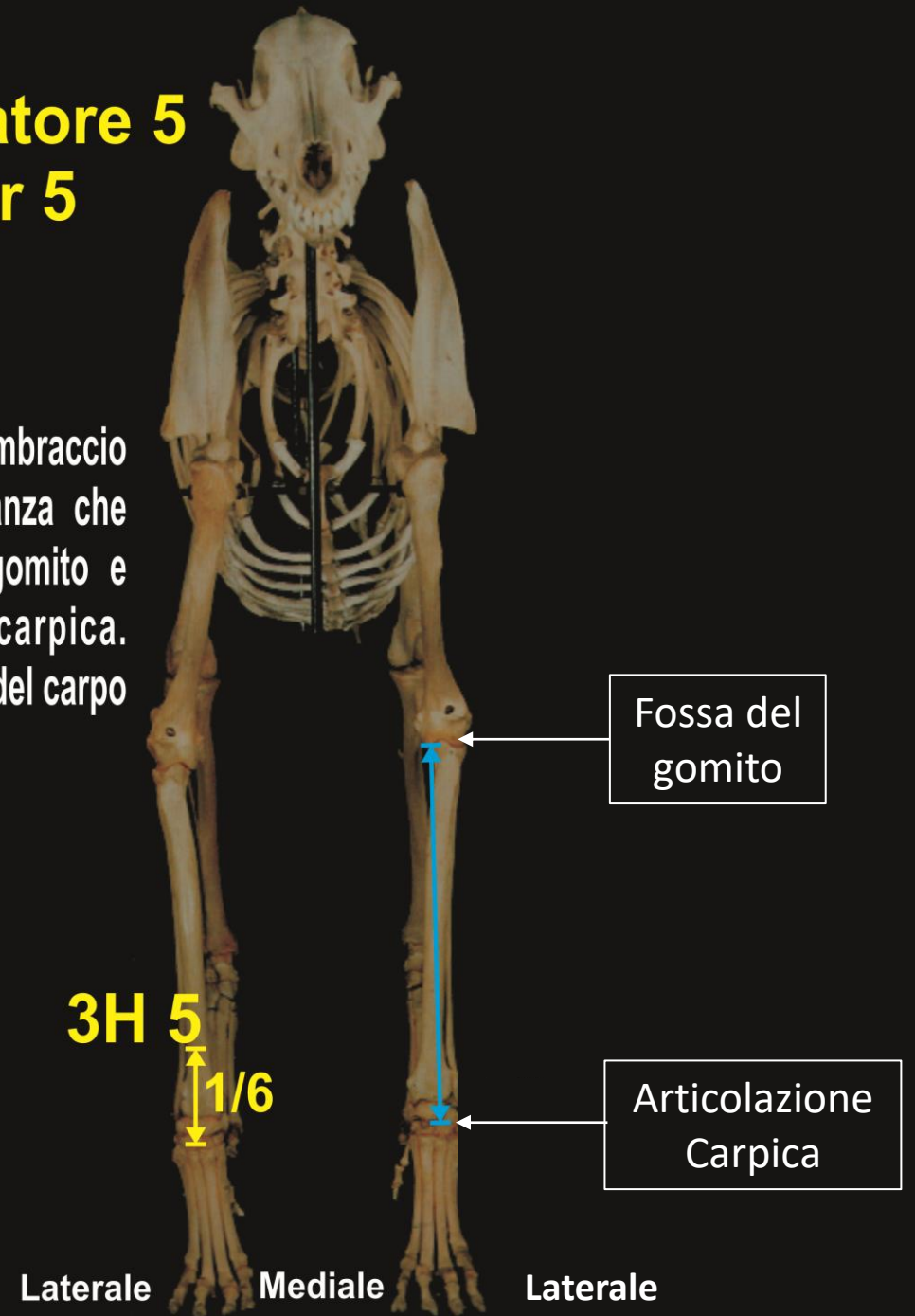
REGULATION/COMPENSATION DIVISION

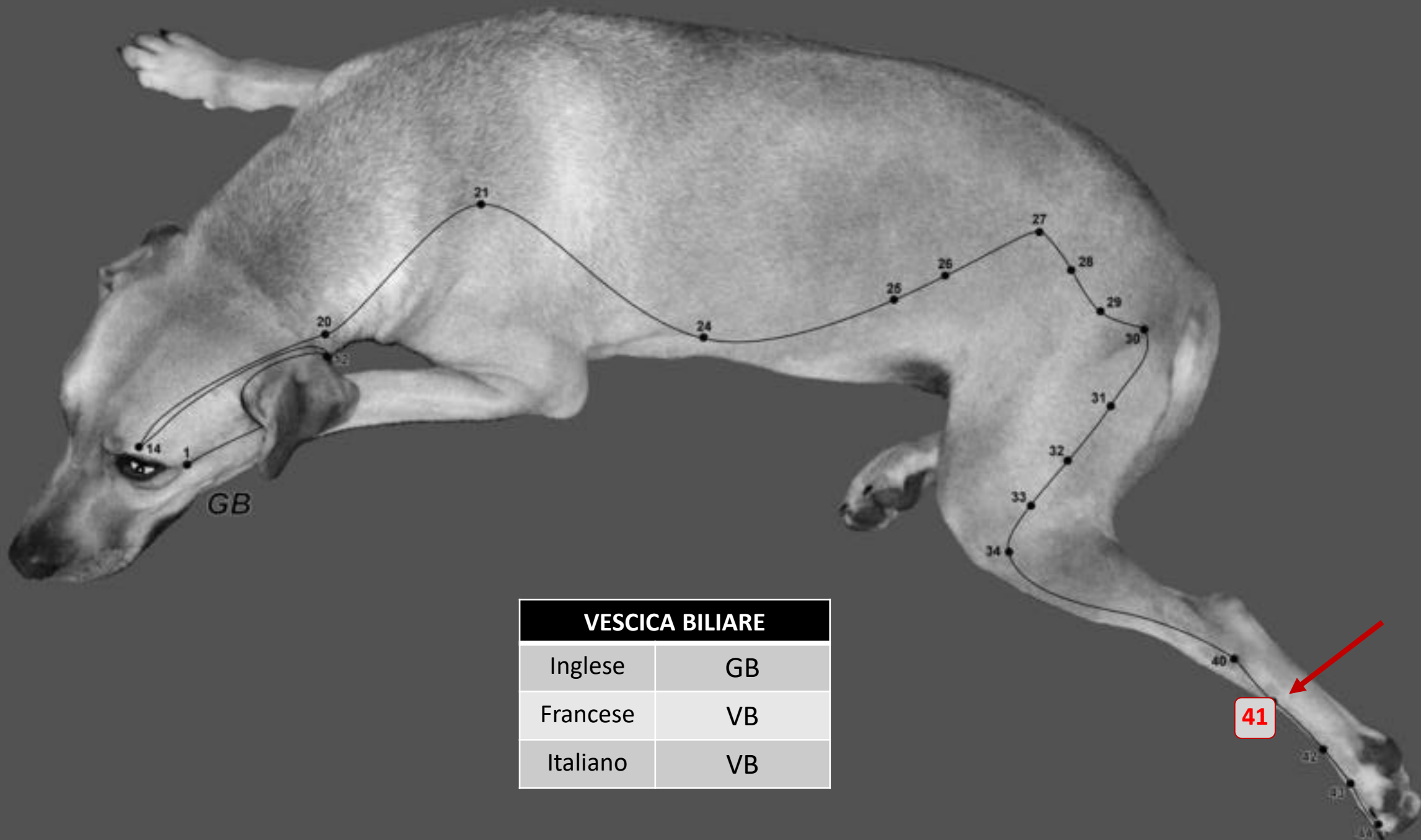


TRIPLICE RISCALDATORE	
Inglese	TE
Francese	TR
Italiano	TR

Triplice riscaldatore 5 Triple Heater 5

Sulla faccia craniale dell'Avambraccio
Distalmente ad $\frac{1}{6}$ della distanza che
intercorre tra la fossa del gomito e
l'articolazione antibrachio-carpica.
Altrimenti 2 CUN sopra le ossa del carpo
È opposto al Pericardium (P) 6





VESCICA BILIARE	
Inglese	GB
Francese	VB
Italiano	VB

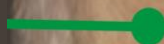
CRANIALE

Tibia

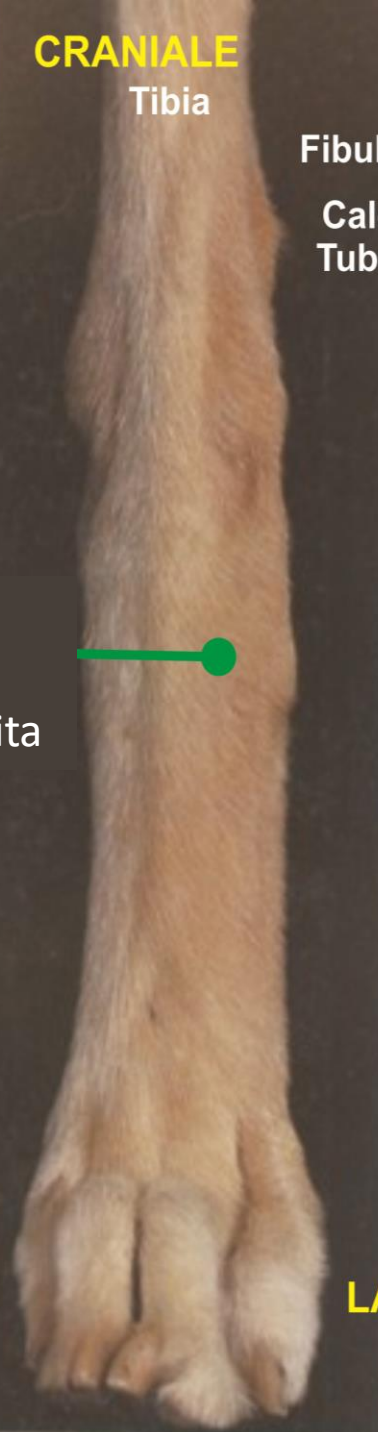
Fibula

Calcaneo
Tuberosità

Margine laterale del
Tendine del muscolo
Estensore lungo delle dita



MEDIALE



LATERALE

LINN TSRI

Sull'arto posteriore, sulla faccia craniale, nella depressione che si forma tra le estremità prossimali del 4° e 5° osso metatarsale.

Lungo il margine laterale del tendine del muscolo estensore lungo delle dita.

CRANIALE

Tibia

Fibula

Calcaneo
Tuberosità

Calcaneo

Astragalo

Ossso Centrale

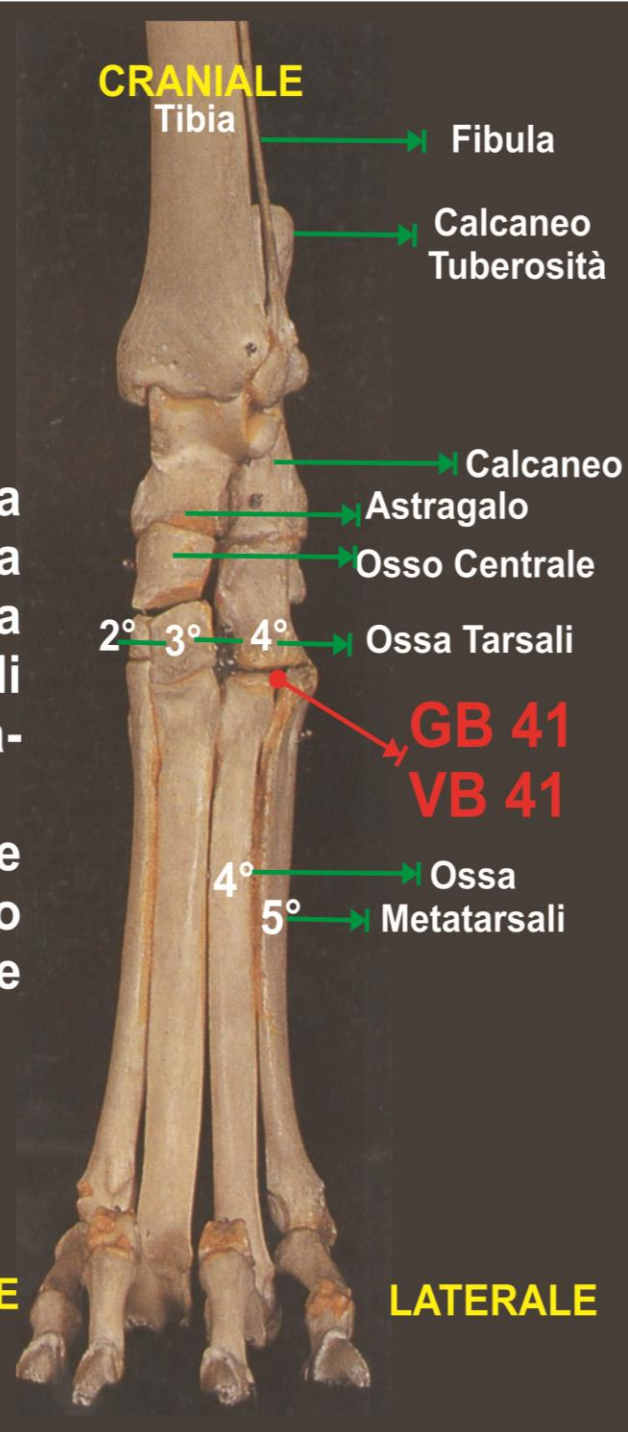
2° 3° 4° Ossa Tarsali

GB 41
VB 41

4° Ossa

5° Metatarsali

MEDIALE



LATERALE

Fasi UMORALI

Fasi MATRICE

Fasi CELLULARI

Fase
ESCREZIONE

Fase
INFIAMMATORIA

Fase
DEPOSITO

Fase
IMPREGNAZIONE

Fase
DEGENERAZIONE

Fase
DE-DIFFERENZIAMENTO

Encephalitis, Trigeminal neuralgia (acute)

deposition

Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Syndrome (ADHD), Guillain Barre syndrome, Puberpesia (acute), Trigeminal neuralgia (chronic)

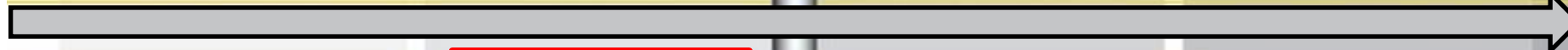
Peripheral Neuropathy, Diabetic neuropathy, Neurofibromatosis

Retinal cancer, Astroblastoma

MERIDIANI

MENO INTENSI
SUPERFICIALI

PIÙ INTENSI
PROFONDI



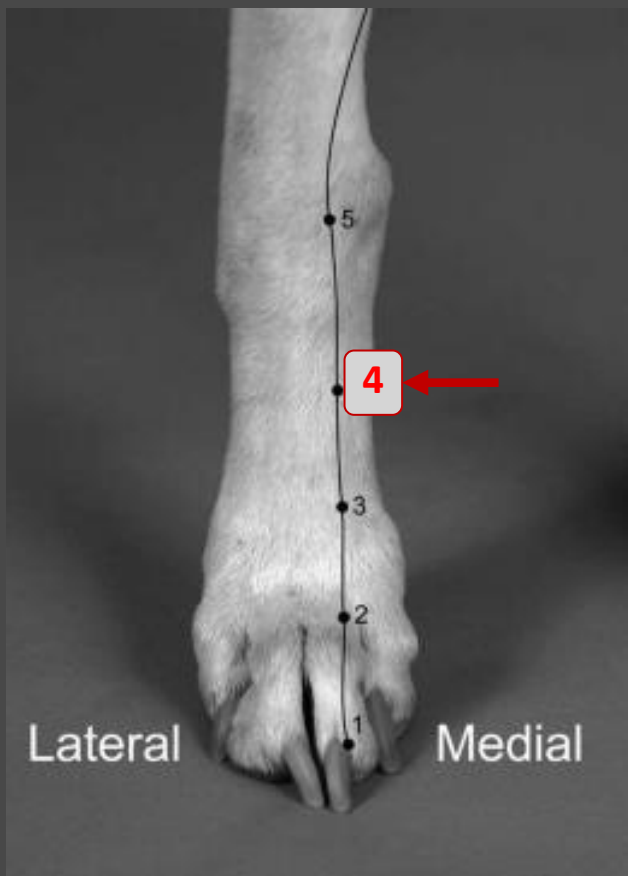
LI 4
Grosso
Intestino

Aranea diadema,
Myosotis Arvensis,
Natrum sulfuricum
Ferrum iodatum

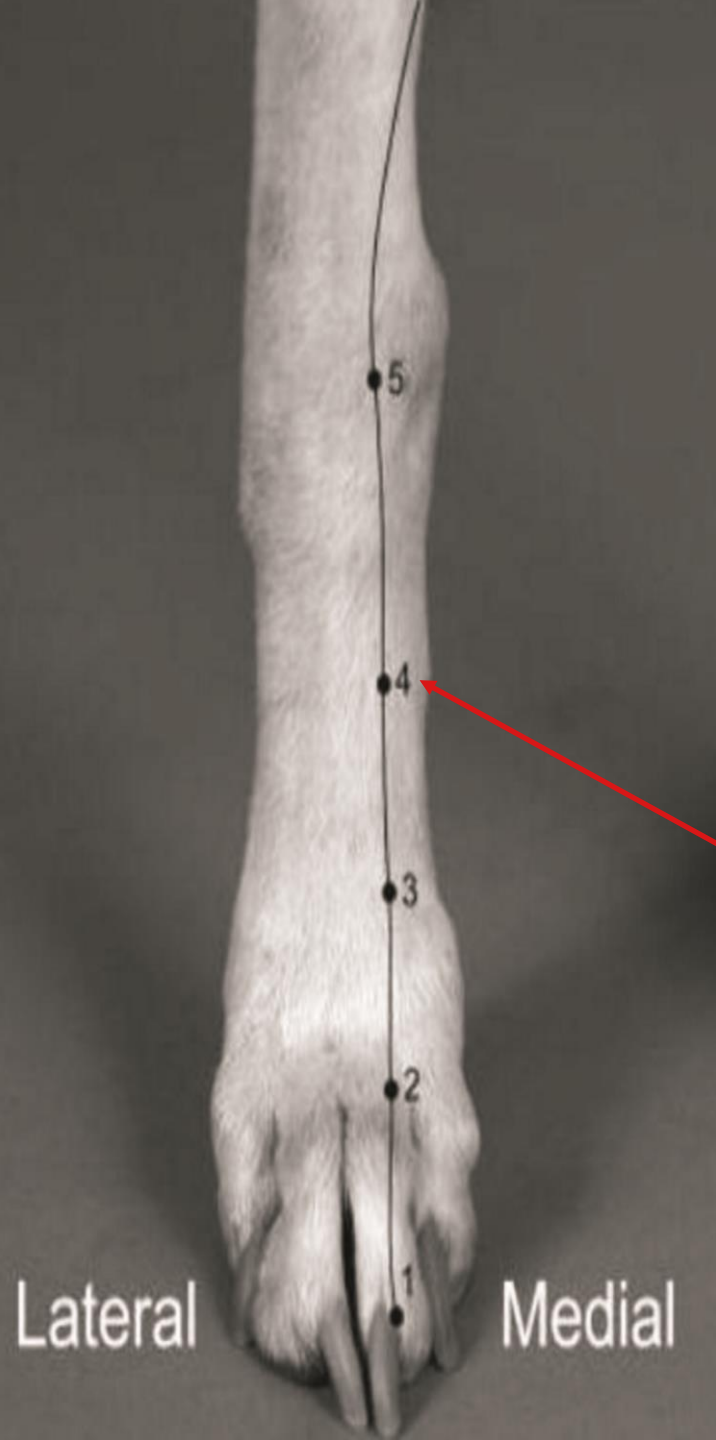
St 36
Stomaco

REGULATION/COMPENSATION DIVISION

Sputum	Bronchitis (acute), Tracheitis		Bronchitis (asthmatic), Chronic tracheitis (viral), Cystic fibrosis	COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), Atrophy of bronchial mucosa	Tracheal cancer, Bronchial cancer
Increased digestive juices	Esophagitis (acute), Gastritis (acute), Gastroenteritis (acute), Colitis		Gastric ulcer, Duodenal ulcer, Gluten enteropathy/celiacitis, Leaky Gut Syndrome, Dysbiosis	Crohn's disease, Colitis ulcerosa, Atrophy of the small intestinal villi, Gluten enteropathy (scurvy)	Barrett's esophagus, Esophageal cancer, Gastric cancer, Duodenal cancer, Rectal cancer
Increased mucous production	Bartholinitis, Cystitis, Urethritis, Infections of the urogenital mucosa		Interstitial cystitis	Atrophy of the urogenital mucosa	Bladder cancer, Cervical carcinoma
Lactorrhoea	Mastitis		Mammary fibroadenoma, Fibrocystic mastopathy	Breast atrophy, Gynecomastia	Mammary carcinoma
Increased bile salt secretion, Increase gastric acid secretion	Pancreatitis, Sialitis		Chronic hepatitis, Chronic pancreatitis, Viral parvovirus (e.g. dengue), Alcoholic hepatitis, Cystic fibrosis	Hepatic cirrhosis, Hepatic ischaemic disease	Liver cancer, Pancreatic cancer
Increased pulmonary abscess, Pneumonia	Acute pulmonary abscess, Pneumonia		Bronchial asthma, Cystic fibrosis	Emphysema, Chronic pulmonary abscess, Interstitial fibrosis of the lung, Fungal balls	Pulmonary cancer
Increased thyroid hormones, Parathyroid hormones, Thyroid hormones, Insulin, Glucagon, Enteric hormones, Corticoid suprarenal hormones, Adrenal hypophysial hormones	Thyroiditis, e.g. de Quervain's thyroiditis		Grave's disease, Hashimoto's disease (1st stage), Puerperal thyroiditis, Cushing's syndrome, Precocious puberty, Adrenal exhaustion	Hashimoto's disease (2nd stage), Reed's thyroiditis, Parathyroid atrophy	Thyroid cancer, Parathyroid cancer, Adrenal cancer, Carcinoid syndrome
Increased secretion of metalloproteinases, Increase in glycoprotein formation	Abscess, Reactive inflammatory response of the matrix, Tendinitis		Lipoma, Storage of oxalins in the matrix, Amyloidosis, Muscular dystrophy, Periarthritis humeroscapularis calcinosa	Mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD), Marfan's syndrome, Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome, Sphingomyelinosis	Sarcoma
	Osteomyelitis, Chondritis		Osteomalacia, Early osteoporosis	Scleroderma, Carbohydrate deficient glycoprotein syndrome, Peyronie's disease, Progeria, Dupuytren's contracture	Sarcoma
	Leukocytosis neutrophilia, Anaemia related to acute infection		Leukopenia, Leukopenia, Anaemia (including anaemia of chronic disorders), Hypercoagulation	Osteoporosis, Paget's disease	Osteosarcoma
Increased cardiac output, Tachycardia	Myocarditis, Extrasystoles, Acute rheumatic fever		Angina pectoris, Atrial enlargement, Arrhythmia cordis, Rheumatic fever affecting the heart, Proximal aortic valve (Barlow's syndrome), Coronary artery disease	Agastatic anaemia, Thrombocytopenia (including idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura), Pancytopenia, Wiskott-Aldrich's disease, Senescence and insufficiency of the cardiac valves	Leukemia
Increased production of endothelial mediators	Phlebitis, Arteritis, Endothelial inflammation		Vasculitis, Arteriosclerosis, Varicose veins, Parvovirus nodosa, Angioma, Varicocele	Peripheral vascular disease, Aneurysm, Arteritis obliterans, Peripheral vascular disease	Sarcoma
Increased lymph production	Tonsillitis, Adenitis, Adenoiditis, Lymphangitis		Indurated edema, Venereal lymphogranuloma, Cat scratch disease	Lymphatic tuberculosis, Elephantiasis	Arteriosclerosis
Increased synovial liquid, Cerebrospinal fluid	Arthritis, Polyarthritides, Synovitis, Acute rheumatic disease		Chronic arthritis, Reiter's syndrome, Hydrocephaly, Spinal disc formation	Arthritis, Ankylosing spondylitis	Lymphoma (Hodgkin's, Non-Hodgkin's), Lymphosarcoma
Frequent urination	Nephritis, Glomerulonephritis, Pyelitis		Pre-clinical nephritis, Nephrotic syndrome, Chronic hematuria, Goodpasture's syndrome, Auto-immune glomerulonephritis	Nephrosis, Chronic glomerulonephritis, Tuberculosis of the urogenital tract	Sarcoma, Chondrosarcoma
Increased production of serous fluid	Pleuritis, Peritonitis, Pericarditis		Chronic exudative pleuritis and peritonitis, Ascites, Chronic pericarditis	Pleural, Pericardial and peritoneal tuberculosis, Pleural adhesions	Hypertension, Wilms' tumor
M increased seminal fluid	Prostatitis, Epididymitis, Orchitis		Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), Oligo asthenospermia	Sterility	Allosterthoma, Primary peritoneal carcinoma, Primary pleural cancer
F Heavy menstruation	Ovaritis, Adnexitis, Metritis, Dysmenorrhoea		Chronic adnexitis, Amenorrhoea	Infertility, Ovarian atrophy	Prostate cancer, Testicular cancer, Seminoma, Teratoma
Myalgia	Myositis		Muscular atrophy, Muscular dystrophy, Autoimmune dermatomyositis	Muscular atrophy, Muscular dystrophy	Ovarian cancer, Ovarian teratoma
					Myosarcoma



GROSSO INTESTINO	
Inglese	LI
Francese	GI
Italiano	IC



LARGE INTESTINE 4

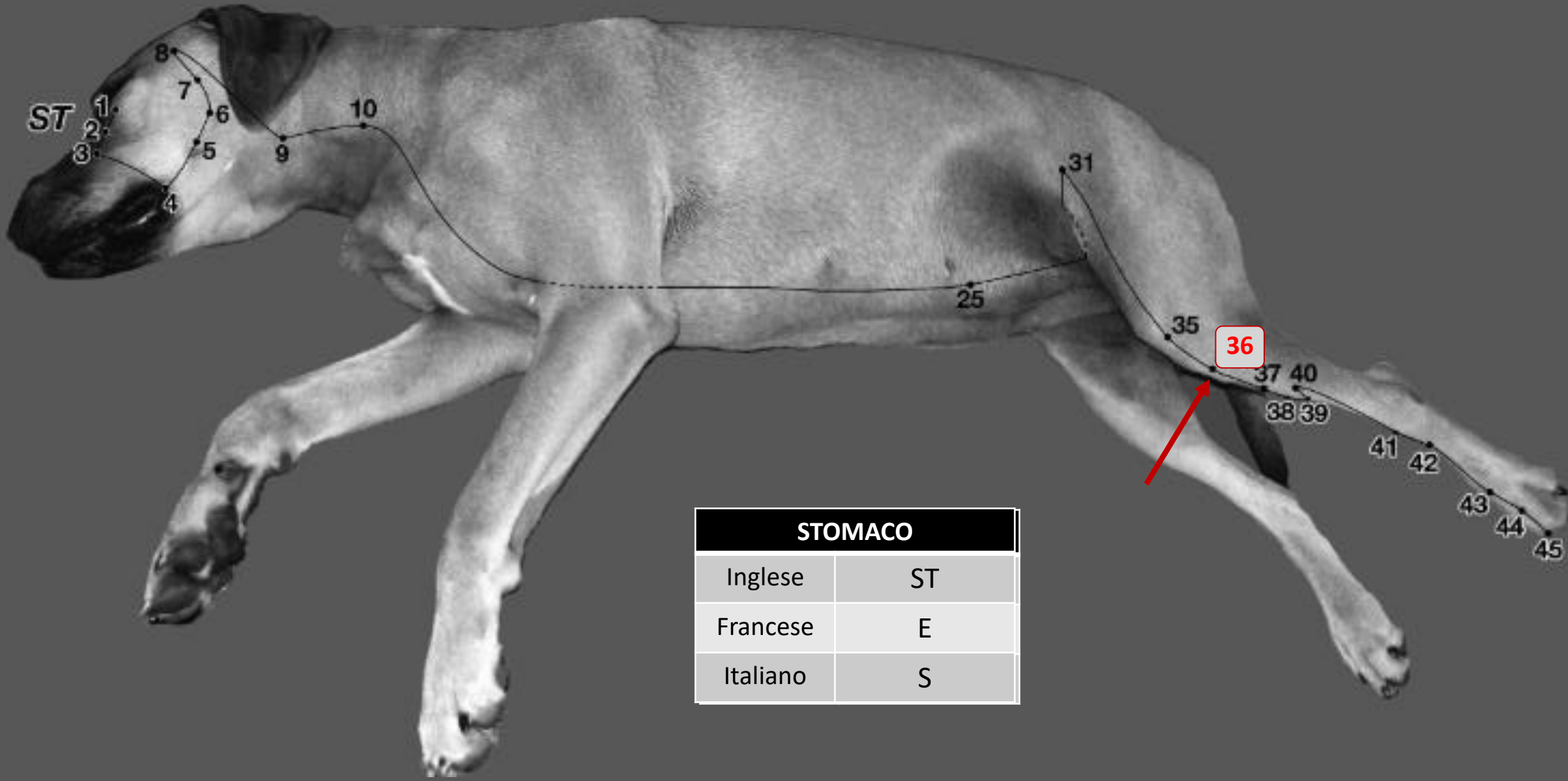
Sull'arto anteriore localizzato nell'angolo che si forma tra

- 1° osso metacarpale
 - 2° osso metacarpale
- a livello della testa di entrambi sul lato radiale



G. I. 4

nell'angolo superiore tra il 1° ed il 2° metacarpale, anteriormente in prossimità della faccia radiale



STOMACO	
Inglese	ST
Francese	E
Italiano	S

ARTO
POSTERIORE

FACCIA
ANTERO
ESTERNA

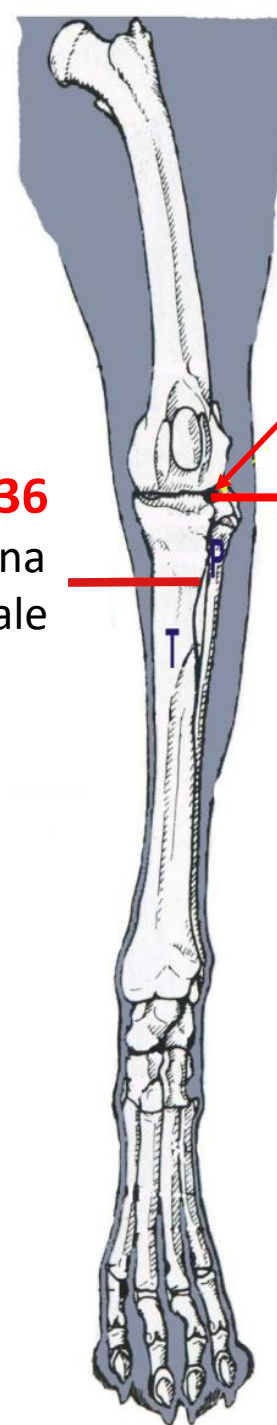
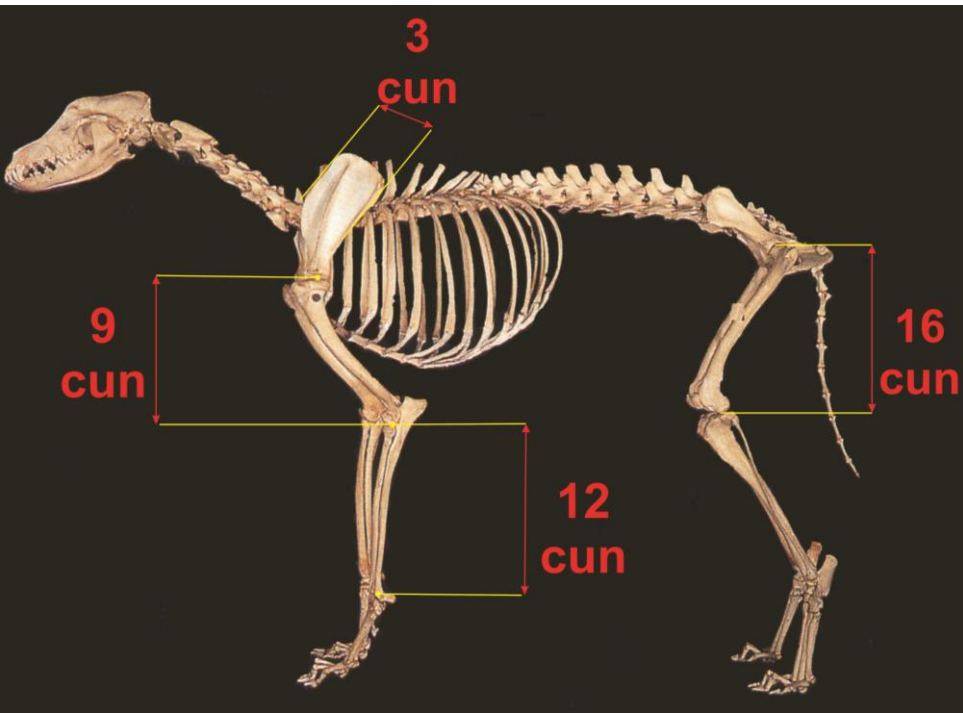
Cresta tibiale

STOMACO 35

Piegare il ginocchio ad angolo retto, nella depressione sotto la rotula, lateralmente al legamento tibio-rotuleo

STOMACO 36

A livello della TIBIA, sulla faccia antero-esterna
3 CUN sotto lo stomaco 35, tra muscolo tibiale anteriore ed estensore comune delle falangi



Fasi UMORALI

Fasi MATRICE

Fasi CELLULARI

Fase
ESCREZIONE

Fase
INFIAMMATORIA

Fase
DEPOSITO

Fase
IMPREGNAZIONE

Fase
DEGENERAZIONE

Fase
DE-DIFFERENZIAMENTO

Encephalitis, Trigeminal neuralgia (acute)

deposition

Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Syndrome (ADHD), Guillain Barre syndrome, Pulmonary (acute), Trigeminal neuralgia (chronic)

Peripheral Neuropathy, Diabetic neuropathy, Neurofibromatosis

Conjunctivitis (acute)

Pharyngum, Mosche velle

urethritis, Itis sperm (chronic), Myopia, Presbyopia, Parinaud, Arch (acute)

Glaucoma, Cataract, Hemianopia, Macular degeneration, Paralytic mydriasis

Retinal cancer, Retinoblastoma

MERIDIANI

MENO INTENSI
SUPERFICIALI

PIÙ INTENSI
PROFONDI



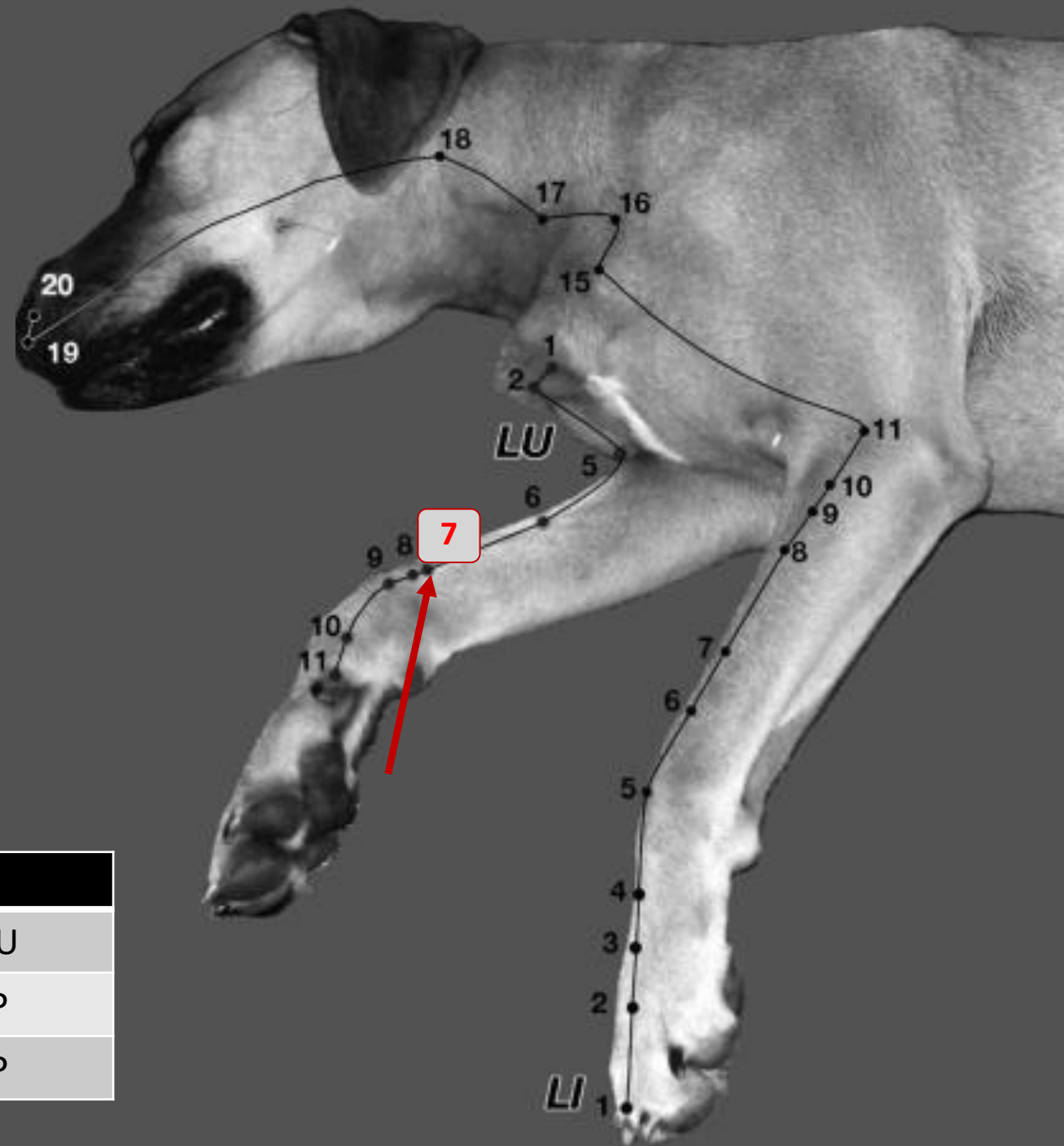
REGULATION/COMPENSATION DIVISION

LU 7
Polmone

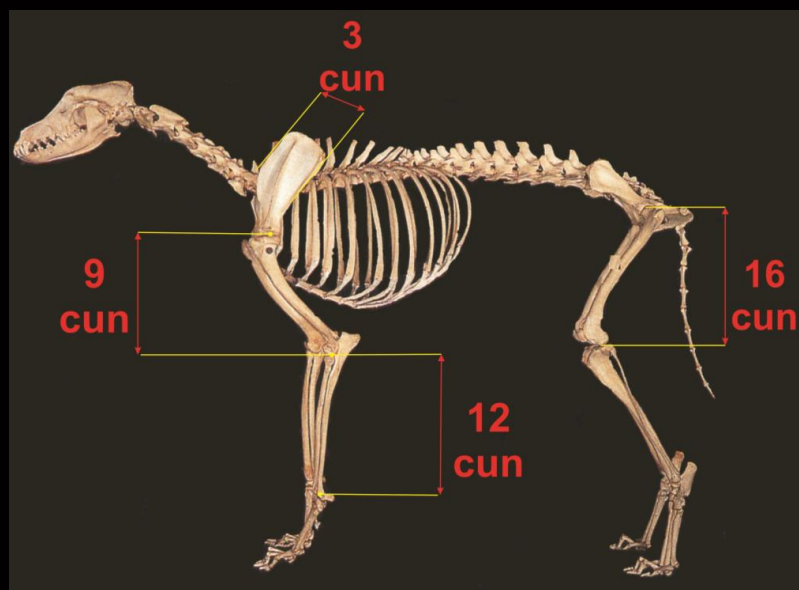
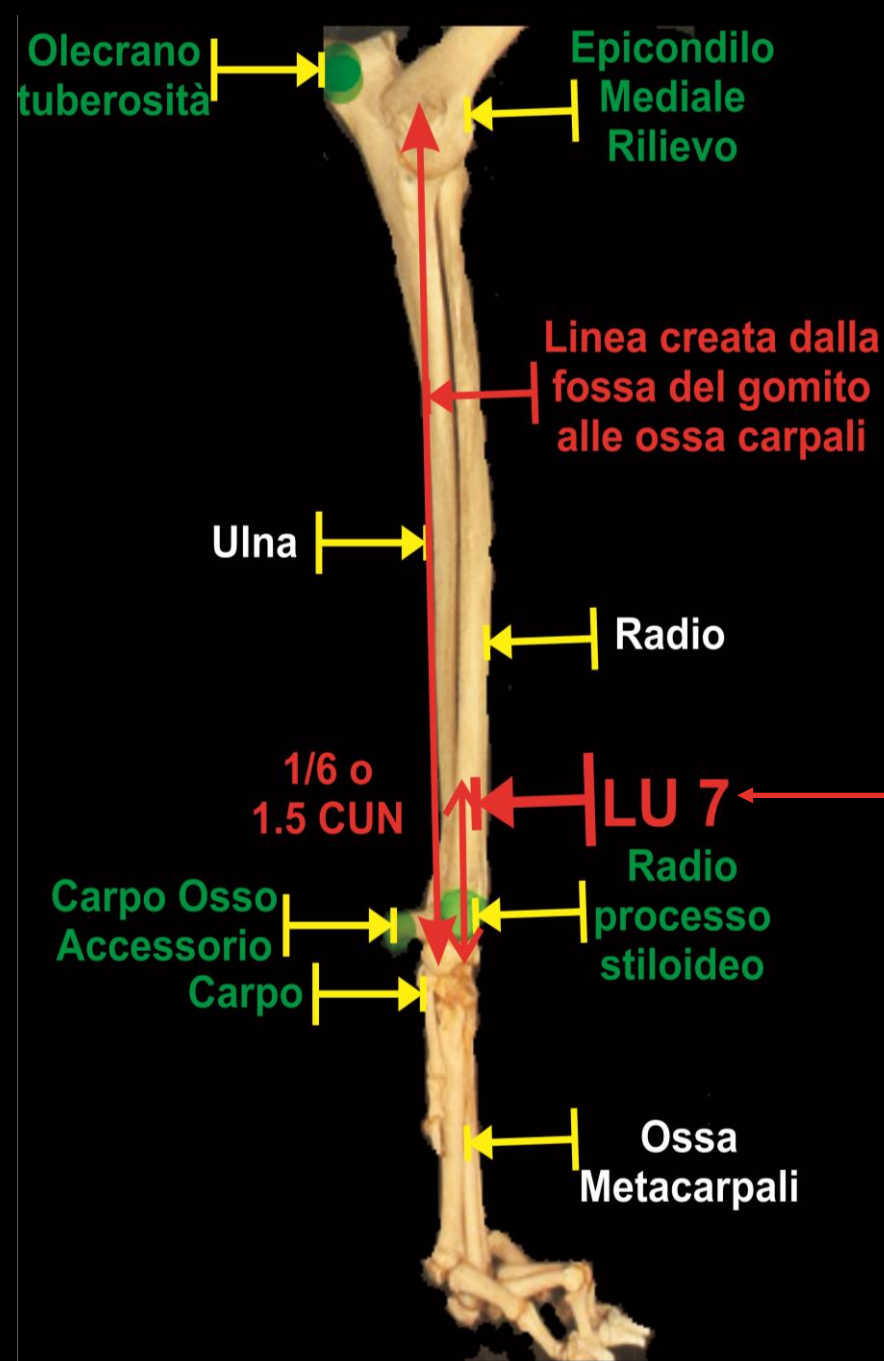
Apis mellifica,
Echinacea angusti.,
Aurum metallicum,
Phosphorus

SP 4
Milza
pancreas

spurium	Bronchitis (acute), Tracheitis	Nasal polyps	Bronchitis (asthmatic), Chronic tracheitis (viral), Cystic fibrosis	COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), Atrophy of bronchial mucosa	Tracheal cancer, Bronchial cancer
Increased digestive juices	Esophagitis (acute), Gastritis (acute), Gastroenteritis (acute), Colitis	Gastric polyps, Intestinal polyps, Obstruction, Melanosis of the colon		Crohn's disease, Colitis ulcerosa, Atrophy of the small intestinal villi, Celiac enteropathy (severe)	Barrett's esophagus, Esophageal cancer, Gastric cancer, Duodenal cancer, Rectal cancer
Increased mucous production	Bartholinitis, Cystitis, Urethritis, Infections of the urogenital mucosa	Bladder polyps, Uterine polyps		Atrophy of the urogenital mucosa	Bladder cancer, Cervical carcinoma
Lactorrhoea	Mastitis	Mammary cysts, Breast calcifications		Breast atrophy, Gynecomastia	Mammary carcinoma
Increased bile salt secretion, Increase gastric acid secretion	Pancreatitis, Sialitis	Cholelithiasis, Steatosis hepatica, Pancreatic calcifications, Pancreatic cysts, Liver cysts, Wilson's disease, Salivary gland calcifications		Hepatic cirrhosis, Hepatic ischaemic disease	Liver cancer, Pancreatic cancer
	Acute pulmonary abscess, Pneumonia	Bronchiectasis, Pneumococcosis		Emphysema, Chronic pulmonary abscess, Interstitial fibrosis of the lung, Fungal balls	Pulmonary cancer
Increased thyroid hormones, Parathyroid hormones, Thyroid hormones, Insulin, Glucagon, Enteric hormones, Corticoid suprarenal hormones, Adeno hypophysial hormones	Thyroiditis, e.g. de Quervain's thyroiditis	Thyroid cysts, Adrenal cysts, Adrenal adenoma, Hypophysial adenoma, Thyroma, Insulinoma, Parathyroid gland adenoma, Thyroid goiter, Adrenal adenomas	Hypersecretion prolactin, Adrenal secretion	Hashimoto's disease (2nd stage), Reed's thyroiditis, Parathyroid atrophy	Thyroid cancer, Parathyroid cancer, Adrenal cancer, Carcinoid syndrome
Increased secretion of metalloproteinases, Increase in glycoprotein formation	Abscess, Reactive inflammatory response of the matrix, Tendinitis	Lipoma, Storage of toxins in the matrix, Amyloidosis, Mucopolysaccharidosis, Periarthritis humeroscapularis calcinosa	Mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD), Marfan's syndrome, Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome, Sphingolipidosis	Scleroderma, Carbohydrate deficient glycoprotein syndrome, Peyronie's disease, Progeria, Dupuytren's contracture	Sarcoma
	Osteomyelitis, Chondritis	Osteophyte formation, Bone cysts	Osteomalacia, Early osteoporosis	Osteoporosis, Paget's disease	Osteosarcoma
Leukocytosis neutrophilia, Anaemia related to acute infection		Thrombocytosis, Polycythemia (reactive), Hypercoagulation		Aplastic anaemia, Thrombocytopenia, (including idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura), Pancytopenia, Wiskott's disease	Leukemia
Increased cardiac output, Tachycardia	Myocarditis, Extrasystoles, Acute rheumatic fever	Left ventricular hypertrophy, Coronary atherosclerosis		Myocardial infarct, Ventricular arrhythmia, Stenosis and insufficiency of the cardiac valves	Sarcoma
Increased production of endothelial mediators	Phlebitis, Arteritis, Endothelial inflammation	Venous stasis, Arterial plaques (atheroma), Haemorrhoids		Peripheral vascular disease, Aneurysm, Arteritis obliterans, Peripheral vascular disease	Angiosarcoma
Increased lymph production	Tonsillitis, Adenitis, Adenoiditis, Lymphangitis	Lymph edema, Lymph atrophy, Tonsillar hypertrophy, Adenoid hypertrophy		Lymphatic tuberculosis, Elephantiasis	Lymphoma (Hodgkin's, Non-Hodgkin's), Lymphosarcoma
Increased synovial liquid, Cerebrospinal fluid	Arthritis, Polyarthritis, Synovitis, Acute rheumatic disease	Hydrops (articular), Gouty tophi, Haemarthrosis	Lupus arthritis, Sjogren's syndrome, Hydrocephaly, Spinal disc formation	Arthrosis, Ankylosing spondylitis	Sarcoma, Chondrosarcoma
Frequent urination	Nephritis, Glomerulonephritis, Pyelitis	Nephroptosis, Renal cysts, Renal sand, Orthostatic albuminuria, Haematuria	Pre-clinical nephritic, Nephrotic syndrome, Chronic haematuria, Goodpasture's syndrome, Auto-immune glomerulonephritis	Nephrosis, Chronic glomerulonephritis, Tuberculosis of the urogenital tract	Hypernephroma, Wilms' tumor
Increased production of serous fluid	Pleuritis, Peritonitis, Pericarditis	Pleural effusion		Pleural, Pericardial and peritoneal tuberculosis, Pleural adhesions	Mesothelioma, Primary peritoneal carcinoma, Primary pleural cancer
M Increased seminal fluid	Prostatitis, Epididymitis, Orchitis	Spermatorrhea, Early benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH)		Sterility	Prostate cancer, Testicular cancer, Seminoma, Teratoma
F Heavy menstruation	Ovaritis, Adnexitis, Metritis, Dysmenorrhoea	Ovarian cysts, Uterine polyps, Uterine fibroids		Infertility, Ovarian atrophy	Ovarian cancer, Ovarian teratoma
Myalgia	Myositis	Myogelosis, Myositis ossificans		Muscular atrophy, Muscular dystrophy	Myosarcoma

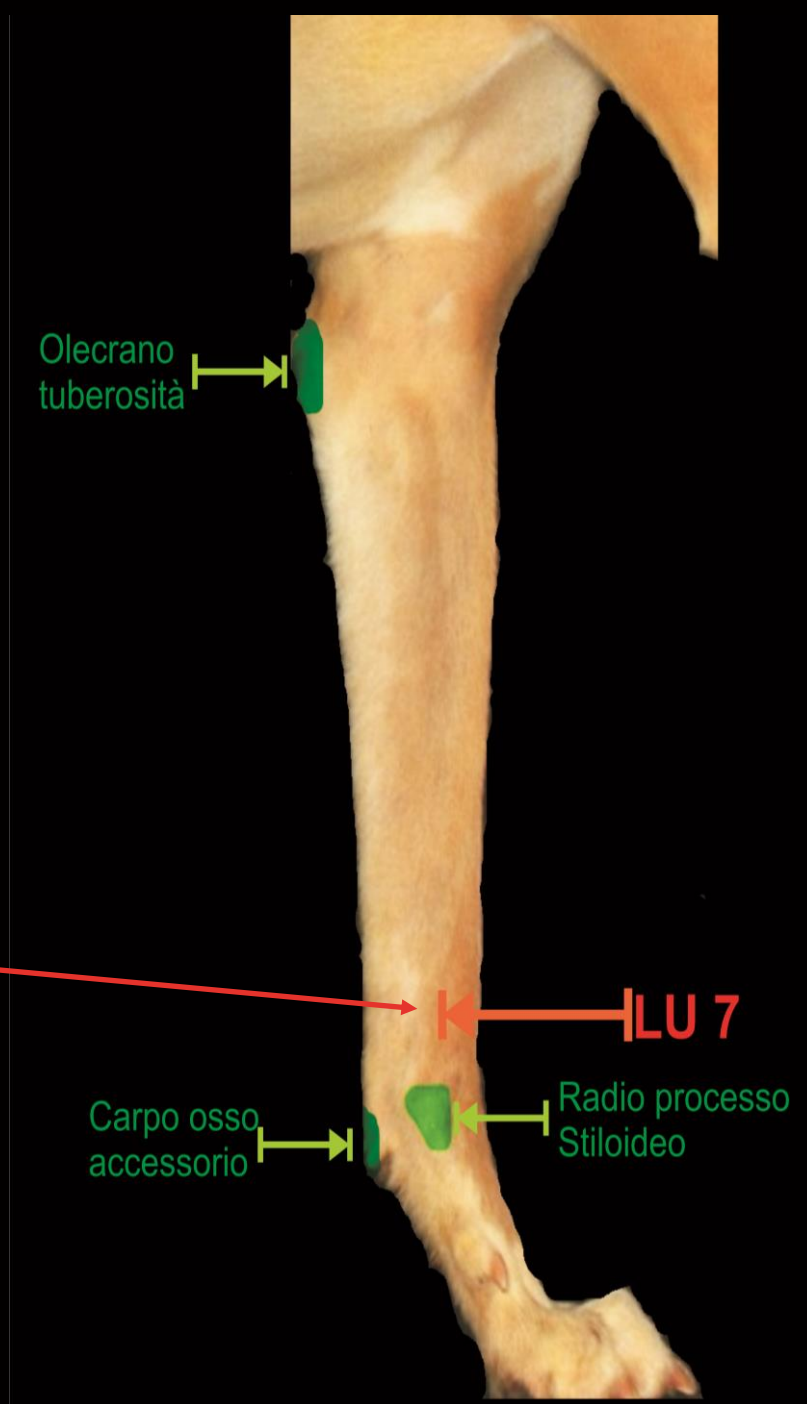


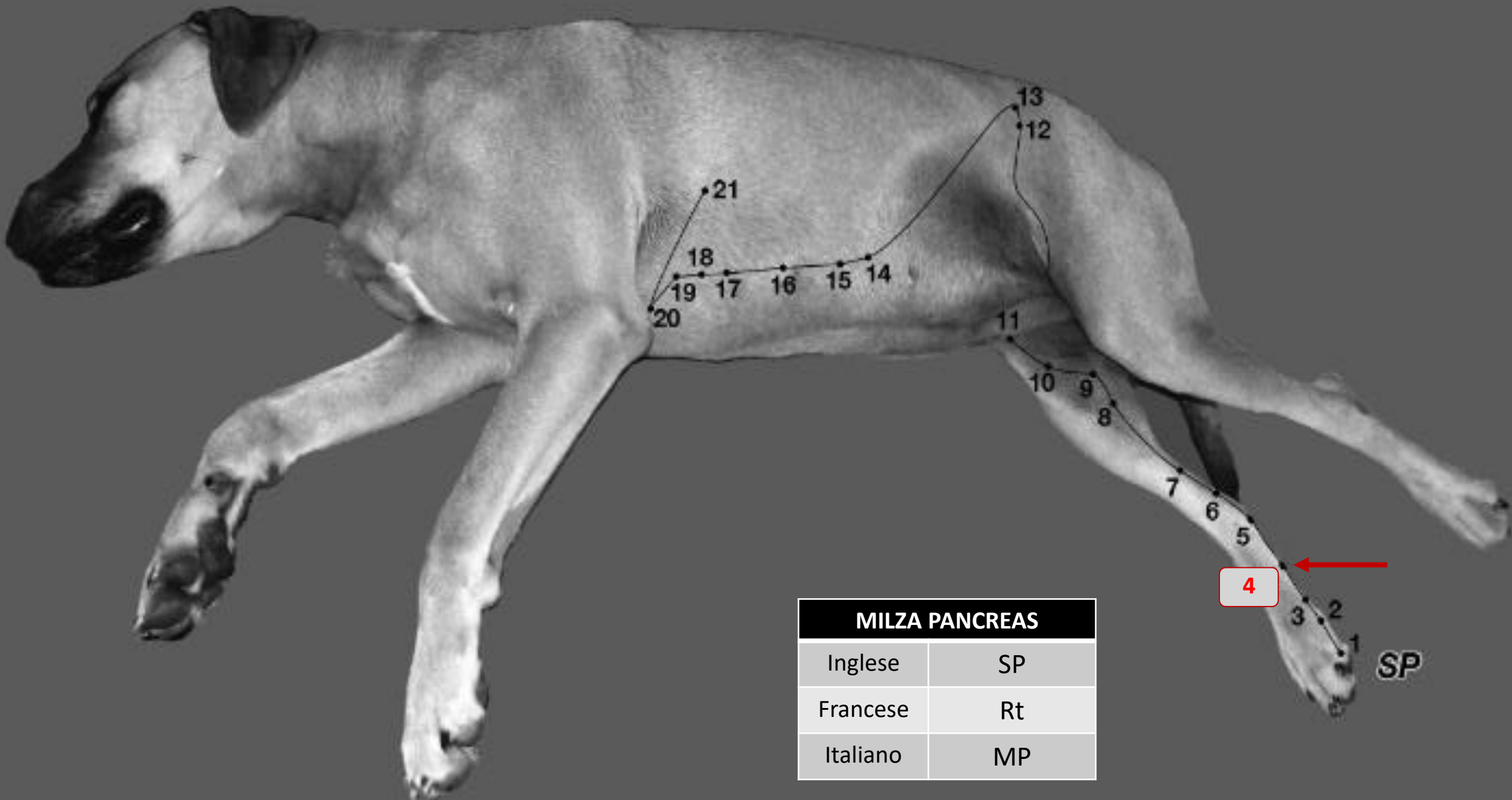
POLMONE	
Inglese	LU
Francese	P
Italiano	P



LUNG 7

Sulla faccia mediale dell'arto anteriore, prossimalmente al processo stiloideo del radio e medialmente al tendine estensore radiale del carpo. 1,5 CUN sopra la piega obliqua del carpo.

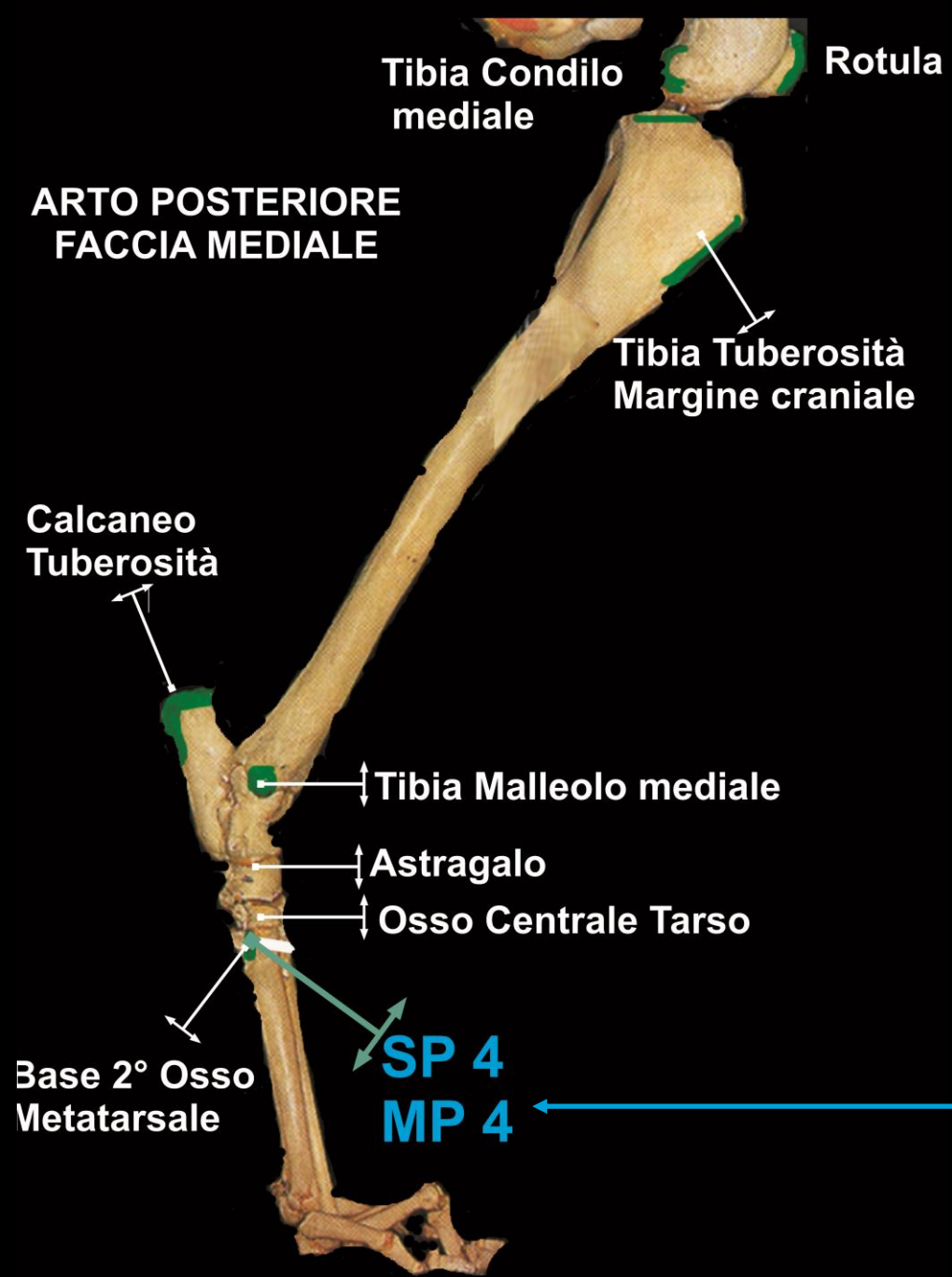




MILZA PANCREAS	
Inglese	SP
Francese	Rt
Italiano	MP

4

SP



SPLEEN – PANCREAS 4

Sulla faccia mediale dell'arto posteriore.
Nella lieve depressione alla base del primo osso metatarsale, se questo è assente.
Altrimenti, identificare il punto, sulla faccia mediale della base del 2° osso metatarsale.

Fasi UMORALI

Fasi MATRICE

Fasi CELLULARI

Fase
ESCREZIONE

Fase
INFIAMMATORIA

Fase
DEPOSITO

Fase
IMPREGNAZIONE

Fase
DEGENERAZIONE

Fase
DE-DIFFERENZIAMENTO

Encephalitis, Trigeminal neuralgia (acute)

deposition

Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Syndrome (ADHD), Guillain Barre syndrome, Puberogelitis (acute), Trigeminal neuralgia (chronic)

Peripheral Neurol Atrophy, Diabetic neuropathy, Neurofibromatosis

Conjunctivitis (acute)

Pharyngum, Mucosa vasa lris (acute)

Uveitis, Iris spots (chronic), Myopia, Presbyopia, Pterygia, Arcus (senile)

Glaucoma, Cataract, Hemianopia, Macular degeneration, Paralytic myoblasts

Retinal cancer, Retinoblastoma

MERIDIANI

Fluores, Hyperostosis

Capitulum cervicis

Including Fibrositis

Arteriosclerosis

PIÙ INTENSI
PROFONDI

MENO INTENSI
SUPERFICIALI

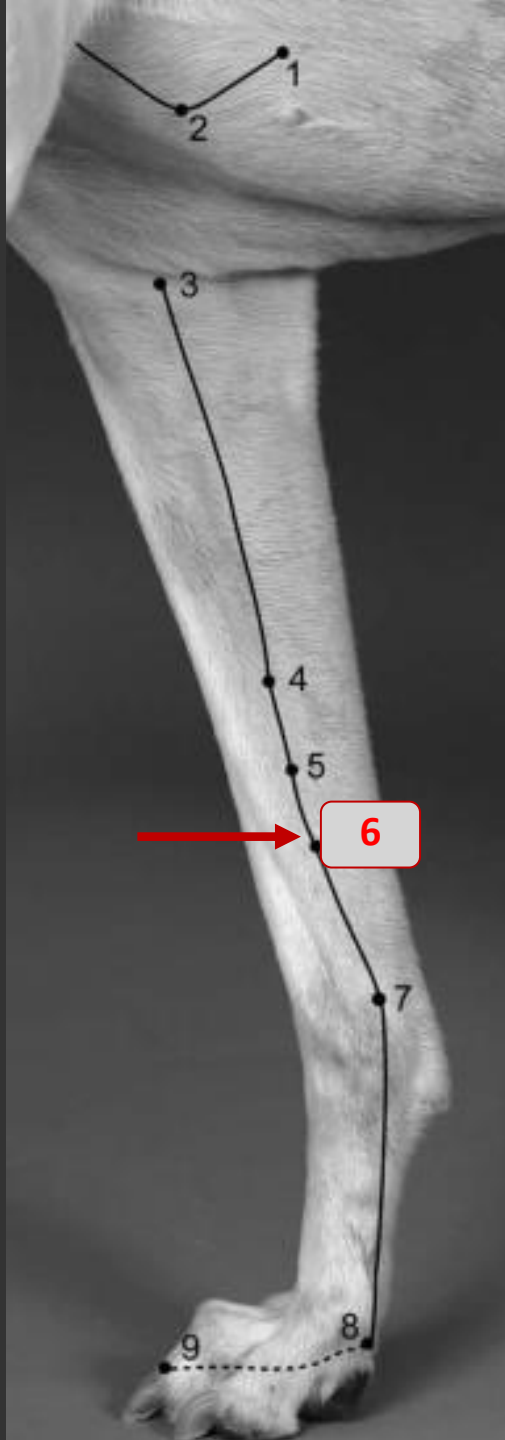
REGULATION/COMPENSATION DIVISION

P 6
Pericardium

Acidum lacticum,
Cortisone acetato,
Embrione, Milza,
Midollo osseo

LR 3
Fegato

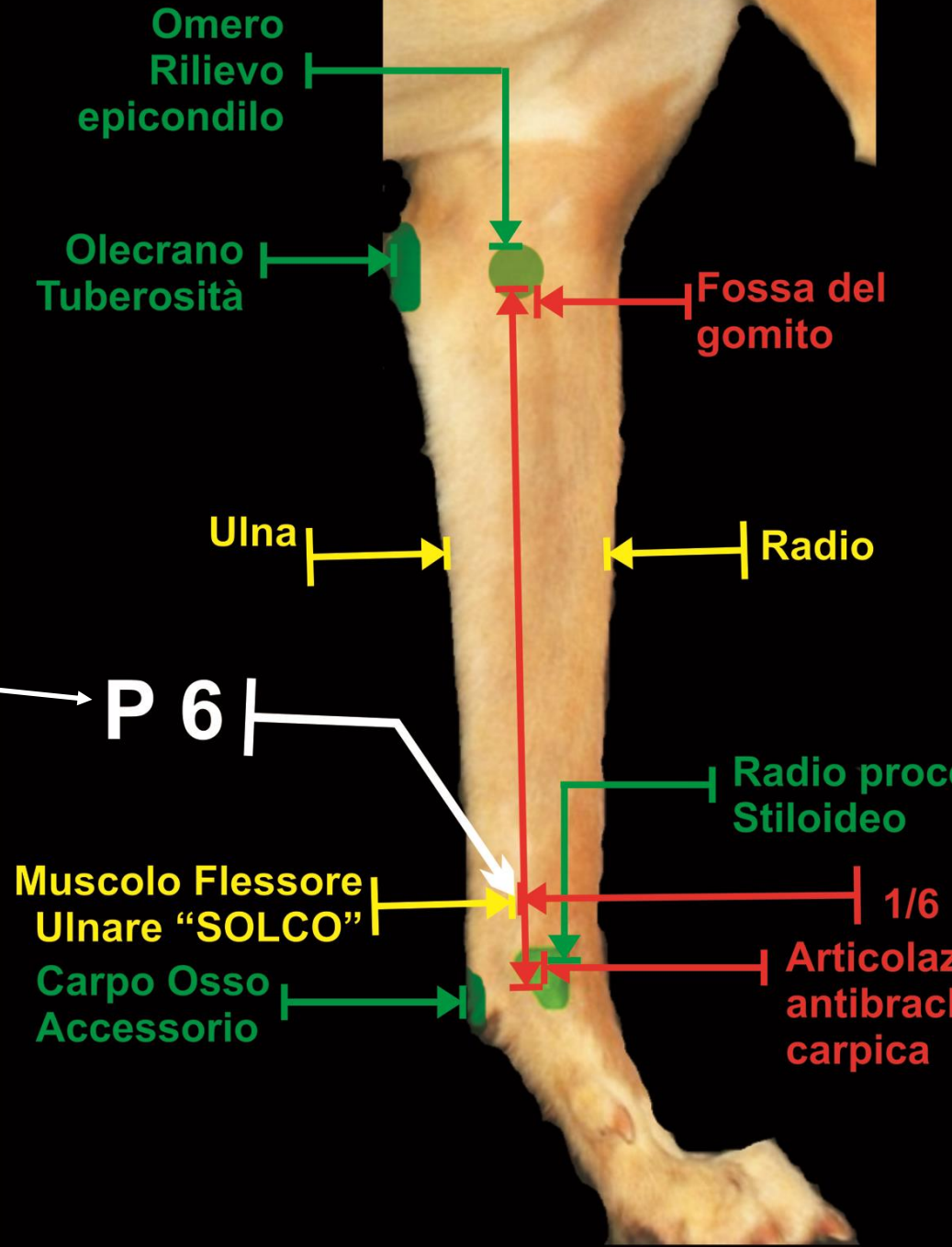
Sputum	Bronchitis (acute), Tracheitis	Nasal polyps	Bronchitis (asthmatic), Chronic tracheitis (viral), Cystic fibrosis	Tracheal cancer, Bronchial cancer
Increased digestive juices	Esophagitis (acute), Gastritis (acute), Gastroenteritis (acute), Colitis	Gastric polyps, Intestinal polyps, Obstipation, Melanosis of the colon	Gastric ulcer, Duodenal ulcers, Gluten enteropathy (celiac), Leaky Gut Syndrome, Dysbiosis	Barrett's esophagus, Esophageal cancer, Gastric cancer, Duodenal cancer, Rectal cancer
Increased mucous production	Bartholinitis, Cystitis, Urethritis, Infections of the urogenital mucosa	Bladder polyps, Uterine polyps	Interstitial cystitis	Bladder cancer, Cervical carcinoma
Lactorrhoea	Mastitis	Mammary cysts, Breast calcifications	Mammary fibroadenoma, Fibrocystic mastopathy	Mammary carcinoma
Increased bile salt secretion, increase gastric acid secretion	Pancreatitis, Sialitis	Cholelithiasis, Steatosis hepatica, Pancreatic calcifications, Pancreatic cysts, Liver cysts, Wilson's disease, Salivary gland calcifications	Chronic hepatitis, Chronic pancreatitis, Viral pancreatitis (e.g. mumps), Alcoholic hepatitis, Cystic fibrosis	Liver cancer, Pancreatic cancer
Increased pulmonary abscess, Pneumonia	Acute pulmonary abscess, Pneumonia	Bronchiectasis, Pneumococcosis	Bronchial asthma, Cystic fibrosis	Pulmonary cancer
Increased thyroid hormones, Parathyroid hormones, Thyroid hormones, Insulin, Glucagon, Enteric hormones, Corticoid suprarenal hormones, Adrenal hypophysial hormones	Thyroiditis, e.g. de Quervain's thyroiditis	Thyroid cysts, Adrenal cysts, Adrenal adenoma, Hypophysial adenoma, Thyroma, Insulinoma, Parathyroid gland adenoma, Thyroid goiter, Adrenal adenomas	Grav's disease, Hashimoto's disease (2nd stage), Reidel's thyroiditis, Parathyroid atrophy, Precocious puberty, Adrenal exhaustion	Thyroid cancer, Parathyroid cancer, Adrenal cancer, Carcinoid syndrome
Increased secretion of metalloproteinases, increase in glycoprotein formation	Abscess, Reactive inflammatory response of the matrix, Tendinitis	Lipoma, Storage of toxins in the matrix, Amyloidosis, Mucopolysaccharidosis, Periarthritis humeroscapularis calcinosa	Mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD), Marfan's syndrome, Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome, Sphingolipidosis	Sarcoma
	Osteomyelitis, Chondritis	Osteocyte formation, Bone cysts	Osteomalacia, Early osteoporosis	Osteosarcoma
	Leukocytosis neutrophilia, Anaemia related to acute infection	Thrombocytosis, Polycythemia (reactive), Hypercoagulation	Eosinophilia, Leukopenia, Anaemia (including anaemia of chronic disorders), Hypercoagulation	Leukemia
Increased cardiac output, Tachycardia	Myocarditis, Extrasystoles, Acute rheumatic fever	Left ventricular hypertrophy, Coronary atherosclerosis	Angina pectoris, Atrial enlargement, Arrhythmia cordis, Rheumatic fever affecting the heart, Proximal of the mitral valve (Barlow's syndrome), Coronaryopathy	Sarcoma
Increased production of endothelial mediators	Phlebitis, Arteritis, Endothelial inflammation	Venous stasis, Arterial plaques (atheroma), Haemorrhoids	Vasculitis, Arteriosclerosis, Varicose veins, Pararteritis nodosa, Angioma, Varicocele	Angiosarcoma
Increased lymph production	Tonsillitis, Adenitis, Adenoiditis, Lymphangitis	Lymph edema, Lymph atrophy, Tonsillar hypertrophy, Adenoid hypertrophy	Indurated edema, Venereal lymphogranuloma, Cat scratch disease	Lymphoma (Hodgkin's, Non-Hodgkin's), Lymphosarcoma
Increased synovial liquid, Cerebrospinal fluid	Arthritis, Polyarthritis, Synovitis, Acute rheumatic disease	Hydrops articularis, Gouty tophi, Haemarthrosis	Chronic arthritis, Reiter's syndrome, Hydrocephaly, Spinal disc formation	Sarcoma, Chondrosarcoma
Frequent urination	Nephritis, Glomerulonephritis, Pyelitis	Nephroptosis, Renal cysts, Renal sand, Orthostatic albuminuria, Haematuria	Pre-clinical nephrosis, Nephrotic syndrome, Chronic haematuria, Goodpasture's syndrome, Auto-immune glomerulonephritis	Hypertension, Wilms' tumor
Increased production of serous fluid	Pleuritis, Peritonitis, Pericarditis	Pleural effusion	Chronic exudative pleuritis and peritonitis, Ascites, Chronic pericarditis	Mesothelioma, Primary peritoneal carcinoma, Primary pleural cancer
M increased seminal fluid	Prostatitis, Epididymitis, Orchitis	Spermatozoa, Early benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH)	Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), Oligo asthenospermia	Prostate cancer, Testicular cancer, Seminoma, Teratoma
F Heavy menstruation	Ovaritis, Adnexitis, Metritis, Dysmenorrhoea	Ovarian cysts, Uterine polyps, Uterine fibroids	Chronic adnexitis, Amenorrhoea	Ovarian cancer, Ovarian teratoma
Myalgia	Myositis	Myogelosis, Myositis ossificans	Muscular atrophy, Myofibrillar myopathy, Autoimmune dermatomyositis	Myosarcoma

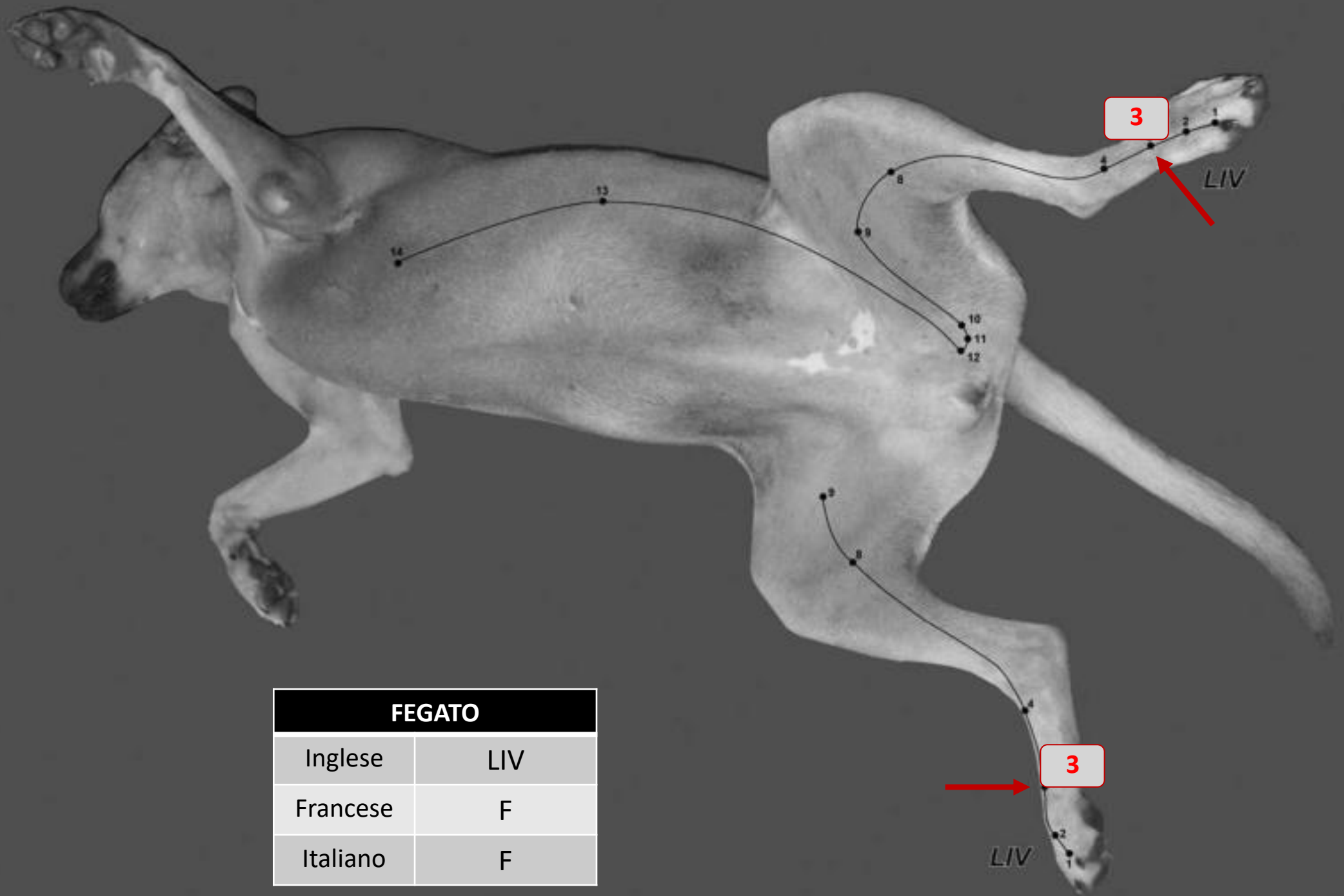


PERICARDIUM	
Inglese	PC
Francese	MC
Italiano	MC

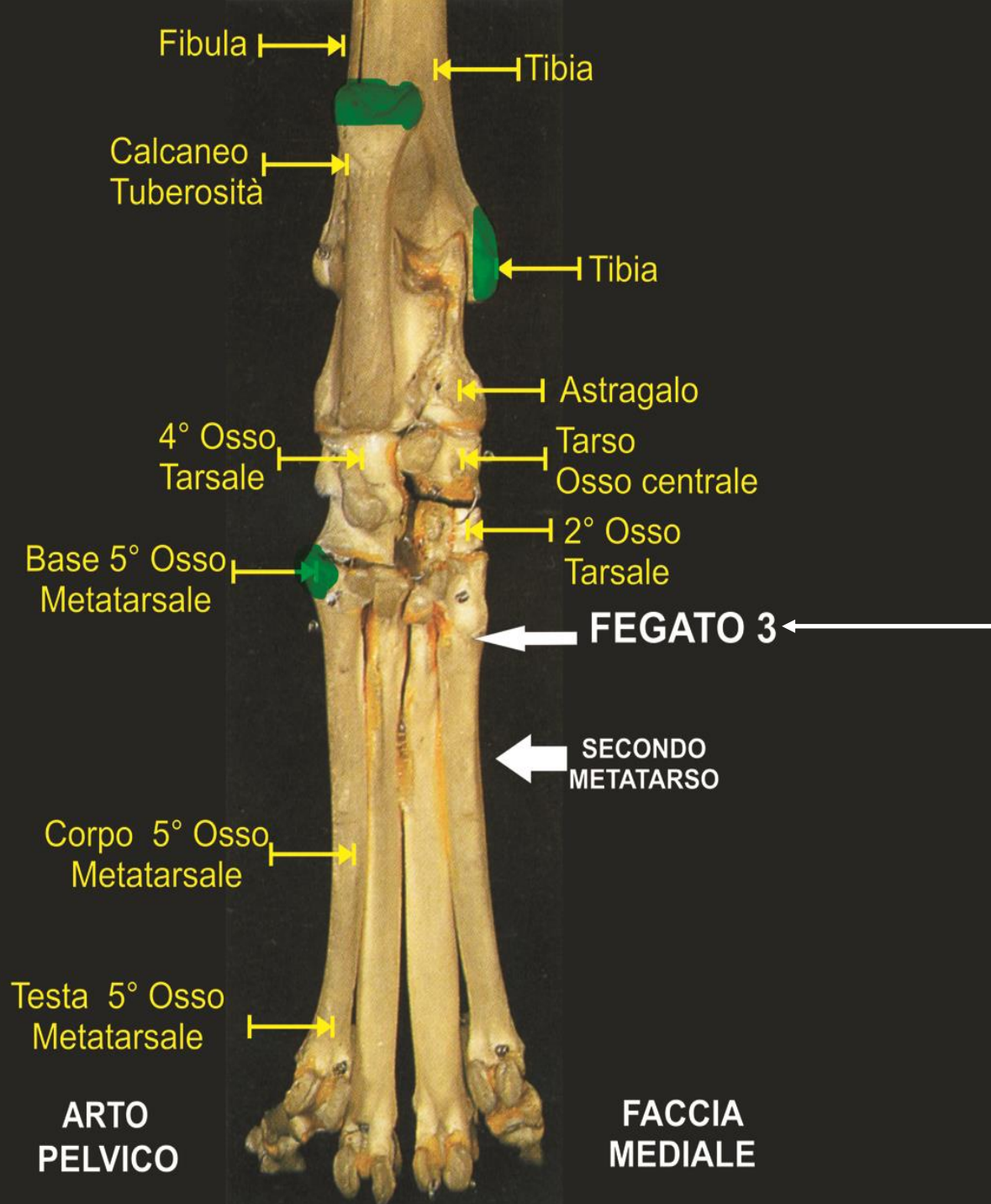
PERICARDIUM 6

Sulla faccia laterale dell'avambraccio nell'incavo del muscolo dietro al flessore radiale del carpo e cranialmente al muscolo flessore superficiale digitale, all'incirca 1/6 dell'ipotetica linea che parte dal carpo ed arriva alla fossa del gomito (cubitale). Sotto questo punto si trova il nervo e l'arteria mediana





FEGATO	
Inglese	LIV
Francese	F
Italiano	F



Li 3 o F3
 Sulla faccia dorso-mediale dell'arto posteriore, nella fossa che si forma tra la base del 2° osso metatarsale, prossimalmente all'articolazione, tra il 2° osso metatarsale e il 2° e 3° osso tarsale.

Fasi UMORALI

Fasi MATRICE

Fasi CELLULARI

Fase ESCREZIONE

Fase INFIAMMATORIA

Fase DEPOSITO

Fase IMPREGNAZIONE

Fase DEGENERAZIONE

Fase DE-DIFFERENZIAMENTO

Encephalitis, Trigeminal neuralgia (acute)

deposition

Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Syndrome (ADHD), Guillain Barre syndrome, Puberectis (acute), Trigeminal neuralgia (chronic)

Peripheral Neuropathy, Diabetic neuropathy, Neurofibromatosis

Conjunctivitis (acute)

Pharyngum, Mucosa vitre (eye)

urethritis, Iritis, spots (chronic) etc, Myopia, Presbyopia, Pterygia, Arcus (cornea)

Glaucoma, Cataract, Hemianopia, Macular degeneration, Presbytic myopia

Retinal cancer, Retinoblastoma

MERIDIANI

Fluids, Hypersecretion

Capillary leak

Including Fibrosis

Adhesion disease

PIÙ INTENSI PROFONDI

MENO INTENSI SUPERFICIALI

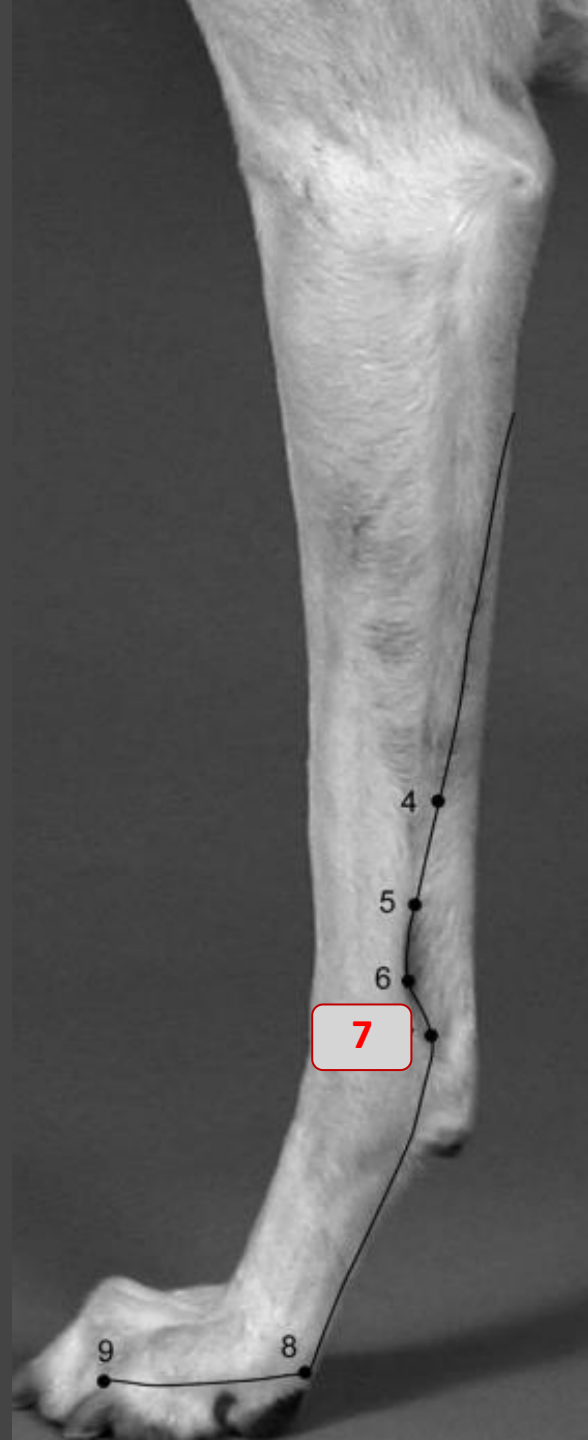
REGULATION/COMPENSATION DIVISION

Sputum	Bronchitis (acute), Tracheitis	Nasal polyps	Bronchitis (asthmatic), Chronic tracheitis (viral), Cystic fibrosis	COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), Atrophy of bronchial mucosa	Tracheal cancer, Bronchial cancer
Increased digestive juices	Esophagitis (acute), Gastritis (acute), Gastroenteritis (acute), Colitis	Gastric polyps, Intestinal polyps, Obstipation, Melanosis of the colon	Gastric ulcer, Duodenal ulcers, Gluten enteropathy (celiac), Leaky Gut Syndrome, Dysbiosis	Crohn's disease, Colitis ulcerosa, Atrophy of the small intestinal villi, Gluten enteropathy (celiac)	Barrett's esophagus, Esophageal cancer, Gastric cancer, Duodenal cancer, Rectal cancer
Increased mucous production	Bartholinitis, Cystitis, Urethritis, Infections of the urogenital mucosa	Bladder polyps, Uterine polyps	Interstitial cystitis	Atrophy of the urogenital mucosa	
Lactorrhoea	Mastitis	Mammary cysts, Breast calcifications	Mammary fibroadenoma, Fibrocystic mastopathy	Breast atrophy, Gynecomastia	
Increased bile salt secretion, increase gastric acid secretion	Pancreatitis, Sialitis	Cholelithiasis, Steatosis hepatica, Pancreatic calcifications, Pancreatic cysts, Liver cysts, Wilson's disease, Salivary gland calcifications	Chronic hepatitis, Chronic pancreatitis, Viral hepatitis (e.g. Hepatitis), Alcoholic hepatitis, Cystic fibrosis	Hepatic cirrhosis, Hepatic ischaemic disease	
Acute pulmonary abscess, Pneumonia	Acute pulmonary abscess, Pneumonia	Bronchiectasis, Pneumococcosis	Bronchial asthma, Cystic fibrosis	Emphysema, Chronic pulmonary abscess, Interstitial fibrosis of the lung, Fungal balls	
Increased thyroid hormones, Parathyroid hormones, Thyroid hormones, Insulin, Glucagon, Enteric hormones, Corticoid suprarenal hormones, Adreno hypophysial hormones	Thyroiditis, e.g. de Quervain's thyroiditis	Thyroid cysts, Adrenal cysts, Adrenal adenoma, Hypophysial adenoma, Thyroma, Insulinoma, Parathyroid gland adenoma, Thyroid goiter, Adrenal adenomas	Grav's disease, Hashimoto's disease (1st stage), Puerperal thyroiditis, Cushing's syndrome, Precocious puberty, Adrenal exhaustion	Hashimoto's disease (2nd stage), Reed's thyroiditis, Parathyroid atrophy	Thyroid cancer, Parathyroid cancer, Adrenal cancer, Cushing syndrome
Increased secretion of metalloproteinases, increase in glycoprotein formation	Abscess, Reactive inflammatory response of the matrix, Tendinitis	Lipoma, Storage of toxins in the matrix, Amyloidosis, Mucopolysaccharidosis, Periarthritis humeroscapularis calcinosa	Mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD), Marfan's syndrome, Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome, Sphingomyelosis	Scleroderma, Carbohydrate deficient glycoprotein syndrome, Peyronie's disease, Progeria, Dupuytren's contracture	Sarcoma
	Osteomyelitis, Chondritis	Osteophyte formation, Bone cysts	Osteomalacia, Early osteoporosis	Osteoporosis, Paget's disease	
Leukocytosis neutrophilia, Anaemia related to acute infection	Leukocytosis neutrophilia, Anaemia related to acute infection	Thrombocytosis, Polycythemia (reactive), Hypercoagulation	Eosinophilia, Leukopenia, Anaemia (including anaemia of chronic disorders), Hypercoagulation	Aplastic anaemia, Thrombocytopenia (including idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura), Pancytopenia, Wicker's disease	
Increased cardiac output, Tachycardia	Myocarditis, Extrasystoles, Acute rheumatic fever	Left ventricular hypertrophy, Coronary atherosclerosis	Angina pectoris, Atrial enlargement, Aortic valve disease, Rheumatic fever affecting the heart, Proximal of the aortic valve (Barlow's syndrome), Cardiorrhagia	Myocardial infarct, Ventricular arrhythmia, Senosis and insufficiency of the cardiac valves	
Increased production of endothelial mediators	Phlebitis, Arteritis, Endothelial inflammation	Venous stasis, Arterial plaques (atheroma), Haemorrhoids	Vasculitis, Arteriosclerosis, Varicose veins, Parvovirus nodosa, Angioma, Varicocele	Peripheral vascular disease, Aneurysm, Arteritis obliterans, Peripheral vascular disease	
Increased lymph production	Tonsillitis, Adenitis, Adenoiditis, Lymphangitis	Lymph edema, Lymph adenopathy, Tonsillar hypertrophy, Adenoid hypertrophy	Indurated edema, Venereal lymphogranuloma, Cat scratch disease	Lymphatic tuberculosis, Elephantiasis	
Increased synovial liquid, Cerebrospinal fluid	Arthritis, Polyarthritis, Synovitis, Acute rheumatic disease	Hydrops articular, Gouty tophi, Haemarthrosis	Chronic arthritis, Reiter's syndrome, Hydrocephaly, Spinal disc formation	Arthrosis, Ankylosing spondylitis	Sarcoma, Chondrosarcoma
Frequent urination	Nephritis, Glomerulonephritis, Pyelitis	Nephroptosis, Renal cysts, Renal sand, Orthostatic albuminuria, Haematuria	Pre-clinical nephrosis, Nephrotic syndrome, Chronic haematuria, Goodpasture's syndrome, Auto-immune glomerulonephritis	Nephrosis, Chronic glomerulonephritis, Tuberculosis of the urogenital tract	
Increased production of serous fluid	Pleuritis, Peritonitis, Pericarditis	Pleural effusion	Chronic exudative pleuritis and peritonitis, Ascites, Chronic pericarditis	Pleural, Pericardial and peritoneal tuberculosis, Pleural adhesions	
M increased seminal fluid	Prostatitis, Epididymitis, Orchitis	Spermatozoa, Early benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH)	Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), Oligo asthenospermia	Sterility	Prostate cancer, Testicular cancer, Seminoma, Teratoma
F Heavy menstruation	Ovaritis, Adnexitis, Metritis, Dysmenorrhoea	Ovarian cysts, Uterine polyps, Uterine fibroids	Chronic adnexitis, Amenorrhoea	Infertility, Ovarian atrophy	Ovarial cancer, Ovarial teratoma
Myalgia	Myositis	Myogelosis, Myositis ossificans	Muscular atrophy, Mitochondrial myopathy, Autoimmune dermatomyositis	Muscular atrophy, Muscular dystrophy	Myo-sarcoma

H 7

Acidum fumaricum, Acidum citricum, Acidum sulfuricum, Vitt.: B1, B6, C.

K 6

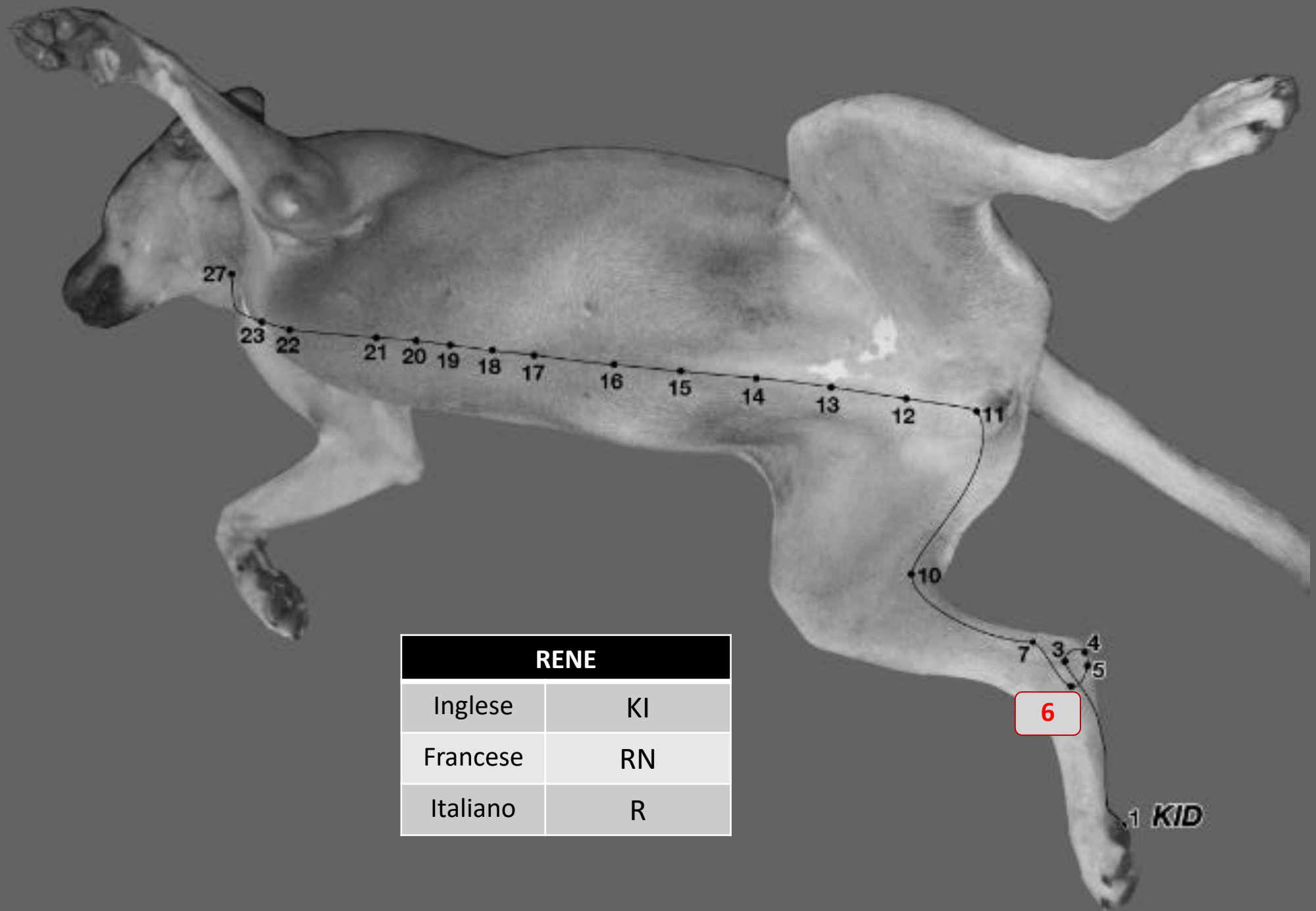


CUORE	
Inglese	HT
Francese	C
Italiano	C

CUORE 7

Sull'aspetto caudomediale dell'arto pelvico nella depressione distale e caudale al malleolo mediale con piede in dorsiflessione

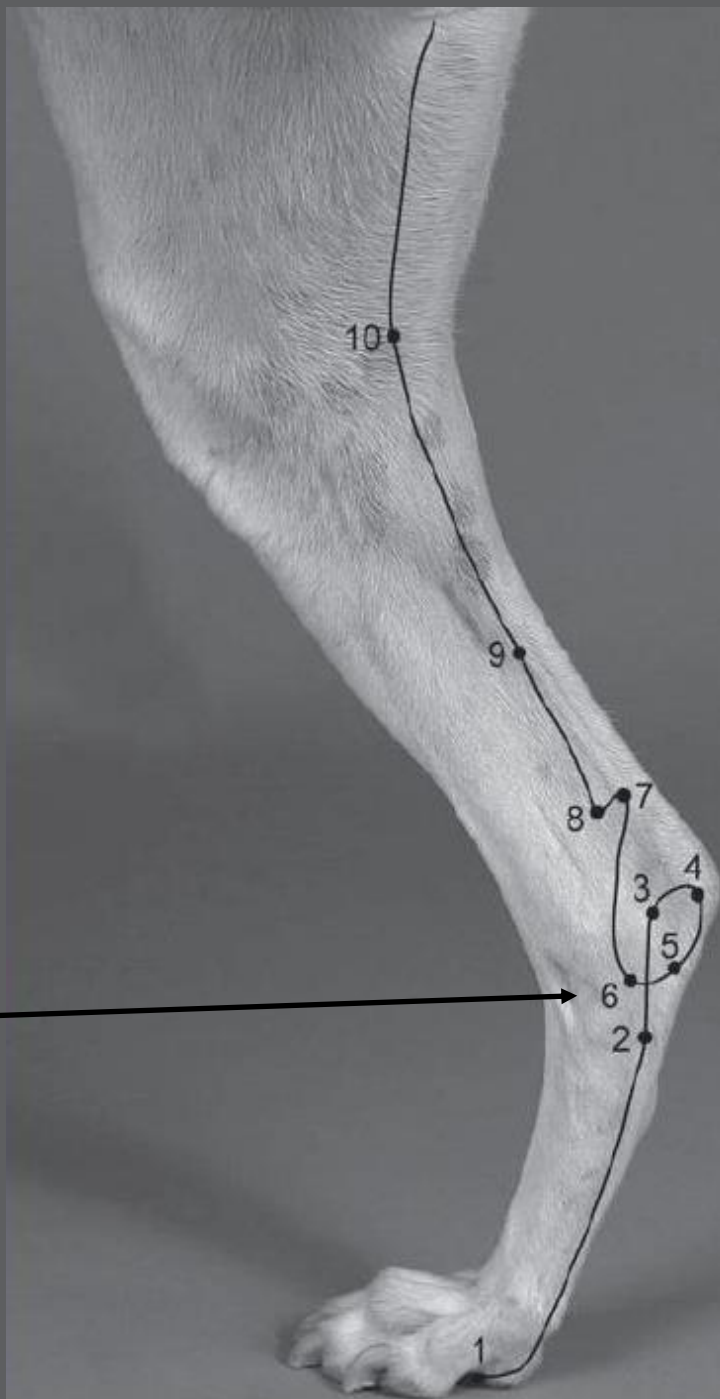




RENE	
Inglese	KI
Francese	RN
Italiano	R

RENE 6

Sull'aspetto caudomediale dell'arto pelvico nella depressione distale e caudale al malleolo mediale con piede in dorsiflessione





RICAPITOLANDO

Applicazione congiunta OMEOAGOPUNTURALE

1° FASE: grazie all'omeoagopuntura e al suo impiego in determinati meridiani e su specifici punti di questi precedentemente attivati grazie all'inserzione di aghi da agopuntura, poi infiltrati con specifici farmaci omotossicologici, scelti in base all'inquadramento omotossicologico/agopunturale.

2° FASE: trattiamo direttamente la patologia, attraverso la:

- Griglia agopunturale
- Griglia omotossicologica

Ma puoi fare qualcosa in più soprattutto sui farmaci omeopatici?



**Autoemoterapia
Graduale Potenziata
"A.G.P"**

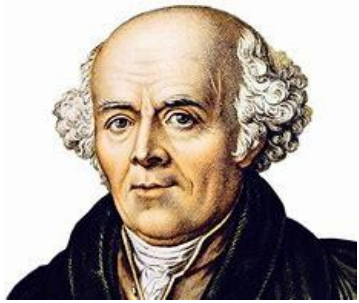




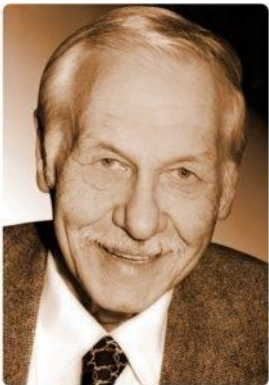
CONSIDERAZIONI PRELIMINARI



Paracelso 1400 - 1500 "Sola dosis facit venum"
In Medicina Allopatrica "Medicina di dosi" per aumentare l'effetto di un farmaco si può aumentare la quantità di principio attivo somministrato



In Medicina Omeopatica/Omotossicologica "Prevalentemente Medicina di Segnale" non è possibile aumentare la dose allo scopo di ottenere un maggiore effetto.

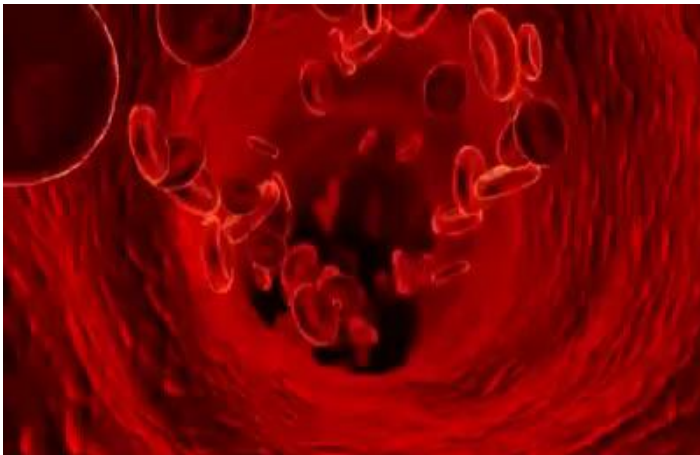


Per ovviare, dobbiamo necessariamente personalizzare la terapia in modo di l'effetto dei bioterapici, per ottenere ciò è nata la ...

AUTOEMOTERAPIA GRADUALE POTENZIATA

AUTOEMOTERAPIA GRADUALE POTENZIATA consiste nell'utilizzo di SANGUE ADDITIVATO con farmaci OMEOPATICI

EMUNTORIO: si indicano genericamente gli organi o gli apparati attraverso i quali vengono eliminate scorie metaboliche non utilizzate dall'organismo tali sono il fegato, i reni, la cute, l'intestino, i polmoni, ma anche il...



SANGUE

Capace di connettere tutte le cellule organiche rendendo possibili i vari interscambi metabolici.

AUTOEMOTERAPIA GRADUALE POTENZIATA



Perché il SANGUE...

È presente in una quantità è equivalente a...

- 4 volte il peso del **cervello**
- 3 volte il peso del **fegato**

- Azione **NUTRITIVA**
- Azione **ALCALINIZZANTE**
- Azione **OSSIGENANTE**
- Azione **IMMUNOCOMPETENTE**, stimola l'immunità innata e acquisita

Il sangue è **tessuto organizzato**, un insieme funzionale con **PROPRIA FUNZIONALITÀ TERAPEUTICA**

DIVERSI TIPI di Autoemoterapia Graduale Potenziata "A."G."P"

"A."G."P CLASSICHE"

A."G."P secondo RECKWEG

Oggi ci sono forme di autoemoterapia più evolute, rispetto alla tradizionale di Reckeweg, tutt'ora usata in Germania.

"A."G."P NUOVE"

A."G."P YIN

A."G."P SEMPLICE

A."G."P SEMPLICE+ORGANOTERAPICI

A."G."P YANG

A."G."P YIN-YANG

A.G.P sec. RECKEWEG

A.G.P sec. RECKWEG		
FASE	MODALITÀ	RIMEDIO
1	e.v.	Sintomatico
2	s.c.	Di terreno
3	s.c.	Immunomodulante Rigenerativo
4	s.c.	Nosode

L'A.G.P proposta da Reckeweg è una forma di particolare terapia, sviluppata sulla base dei principi dell'Omeopatia e dell'Omotossicologia, si è dimostrata eccellente nella terapia di molte patologie CRONICHE e DEGENERATIVE

In base ai principi dell'Omotossicologia, la maggior parte delle malattie sono interpretabili come **reazioni di difesa dell'organismo contro le tossine** o come **espressione di danni causati dalle tossine.**

Quindi nel sangue di ogni paziente si trovano le proprie tossine (omotossine) specifiche della malattia.

A.G.P sec. RECKEWEG

Terapia autoematica nell'**asma felina**



I Fase:

II Fase:

III Fase:

IV Fase:

?

IL SANGUE
è da considerare come...

Terapia autoematica nei processi degenerativi articolari

I Fase:

II Fase:

III Fase:

IV Fase:

?



AUTO-NOSODE (nosode dal greco antico: patologico, dannoso) più ricco d'informazioni bio-patologiche;

NASTRO TRASPORTATORE di tutte le omotossine, che possiamo codificare a scopo terapeutico diluendolo e successivamente dinamizzandolo

A.G.P sec. RECKWEG

FASE	MODALITÀ	FARMACO OMOTOSSICOLOGICO
1	e.v.	Sintomatico
2	s.c.	Di terreno
3	s.c.	Immunomodulante Rigenerativo
4	s.c.	Nosode

A.G.P sec. RECKEWEG modificata

giorno 0	1° fase: Farmaci SINTOMATICI	Aspirare nella siringa da 5 cc. i farmaci omotossicologici SINTOMATICI e iniettarli per via endovenosa, dopo aver miscelato con una piccola quantità di sangue. Un piccolo residuo ematico resta sulle pareti della siringa e all'innesto dell'ago.
	2° Fase: Farmaci DI TERRENO	<p>Estrarre l'ago dalla vena, senza sostituirlo ed aspirare il 2° complesso omotossicologico. Tirare il pistone della siringa in modo da far entrare poca aria, necessaria per consentire le manovre di dinamizzazioni</p> <p>Aggiungere i farmaci di TERRENO. Agitare la siringa in posizione verticale per 10-15 volte e somministrare i farmaci nei punti di agopuntura prescelti</p>

Terapia autoematica nelle **malattie neoplastiche**

- I Fase:** SINTOMATICO
- II Fase:** DI TERRENO
- III Fase:** IMMUNOMODULANTE RIGENERATIVO
- IV Fase:** NOSODE



6 giorni dopo

giorno 7°	3° fase: Farmaci IMMUNOMODULANTI RIGENERATIVI	Ripetere la Fase 1, ma con farmaci immunomodulanti e rigenerativi
	4° fase: farmaci NOSODICI	<p>Estrarre l'ago dalla vena, e ripetere l'operazione fatta nella 2° fase</p> <p>Aggiungere i farmaci NOSODICI. Agitare la siringa in posizione verticale per 10-15 volte e somministrare i farmaci nei punti di agopuntura prescelti</p>

AUTOEMOTERAPIA GRADUALE PPOTENZIATA "A.G.P"

Oggi sono state elaborate forme di autoemoterapia più evolute, rispetto a quella tradizionale di Reckeweg, tutt'ora usata in Germania.

A.G.P sec. YIN

- Si uniscono 1-2 gocce di sangue del paziente. Si dinamizza 100 volte. Si svuota la siringa completamente.
- Si aspirano 1-2 ml di soluzione fisiologica, si dinamizza 100 volte, si svuota la siringa.
- Si aspira ancora 1-2 ml di fisiologica, si dinamizza 100 volte, si svuota la siringa
- Si aspirano i farmaci omotossicologici da utilizzare e si somministrano vicino agli aghi inseriti

AUTOEMOTERAPIA GRADUALE PPOTENZIATA "A.G.P"


A.G.P SEMPLICE

È il metodo più semplice e rapido

- Si preleva 1 goccia di sangue del paziente
- Si unisce al cocktail terapeutico individuale, scelto sulla base della patologia e della reattività del paziente
- Si dinamizza per 100 volte e si inietta in vari punti

A.G.P SEMPLICE + organoterapici.

- 15-20 gg. prima si somministrano organoterapici corrispondenti agli organi malati.
 - Produrranno una risposta immunitaria, con produzione di omotossine da parte delle cellule malate
- Si procede con l'A.G.P SEMPLICE



L'apprendimento e
l'innovazione vanno
mano nella mano.

L'arroganza del
successo è di pensare
che ciò che hai fatto
ieri sarà sufficiente
per domani.



Alfred William Pollard

MASTER TRIENNALE EQUIPOLLENTE in MEDICINA VETERINARIA INTEGRATA



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SILVIA SANTI
silviasanti31@gmail.com
Cell.: 348.811.6281

MANUELE CASCIOLI
vetvida14e@gmail.com
Cell.: 351.677.3190

MARINO FILIPPONI
noserider40@gmail.com
Cell.: 328.076.9040