

Selected Cases of Arthroses and Accompanying General Disturbances of Old Age

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Arthrosis is a frequent disease of the locomotorium; arthrotic damages can be seen with about half of the population over 30 years old.

A main difficulty is to differentiate between rheumatic and arthritic diseases. For instance, rheumatoid arthritis is an inflammatory disease primarily originating from the synovial membrane, which can affect the cartilage as well, whereas arthrosis is primarily a degeneration of the cartilage, mostly with a secondary irritation of the synovial membrane. With arthroses, the destruction of the cartilage starts in the middle of the joint; with rheumatoid arthritis, it always begins at the edges.

In the activated state of an arthrosis, i. e. with an accompanying synovitis, the first aim of therapy is to stop the inflammatory process. Then a stimulation of the anabolic processes in the cartilage, though not always bringing back the complete articular function, enables remedial physiotherapeutical measures to take effect.

With arthrosis, the metabolism of the connective tissues of the joint, the cartilage, the synovial membrane, and also of the synovial liquid, is disturbed; there is a disproportion between the catabolic

and the anabolic processes. Presumably responsible for the formation of a primary arthrosis is an impairment of the nutritive transport between the synovial membrane and the chondrocytes. By a substitution of organ-specific RNA in form of REGENERESSEN, there is a fair chance of reanimating chondrocytes, if there is enough of reactive cartilage tissue left.

The referent presented some cases, where several treatments hereto had been tried without success. By application of REGENERESSEN combined with other therapies, the patients could be brought back to a normal quality of living.

The first case, a woman 68 years old, with a gonarthrosis in both knees, osteochondrosis intervertebralis, and osteoporosis, was treated with *Osteochondrin S* (2 times 20 ampoules), accompanied by electric stimulation, ultrasonics, and laser therapy. At the end of the treatment, the patient felt so good that she could go on holiday for the first time after many years.

The second case, a 54 year old violinist, suffered from a peri-arthritis humero-scapularis on the left together with a slight cervical syndrome, seriously interfering with the pursuit of his profession. After two treatments with a total of

50 ampoules of *Osteochondrin S*, together with other measures, he is now able to play his violin again without pain.

The third case, a woman 61 years old, suffered from a lumbal ischialgia, with damaged nerve roots on the right. After a long clinical treatment without a significant improvement of her status, the injection of 20 ampoules of *Osteochondrin S*, combined with procaine and a symphytum complex, had the effect that she could go on a winter-holiday with her husband, with the limitation that for now skiing was out of the question.