

Preface

Cell Therapy – a new dimension of medicine

The living organism, as a part of the universe, is embedded in the magnitude of the latter's dimensions. Within the wide boundaries of the electron mass of 10^{-31} to the cosmic dimension 10^{17} , life takes up only a small span of 10^{-5} to 10^1 , thus only 6 out of 48 dimensions. Life begins at the organizational stage of the single cell and ends in the domain of the multicellular «organism» state. Life is characterized by the capability of the cells to transform the continuous energy and material losses of lifeless nature into new energies and structures. A cellular state deriving from these principles stands in reciprocal harmony with its lifeless environment and is described as healthy. Loss of utilization or deficiency of material of lifeless nature leads to defective functioning of the cellular state, to disease.

The paramount objective of medical treatment should be the restoration of the functional capability of the cells and of their functional associates, the tissues and organs. Medicine today orientates itself towards scientifically registerable symptoms or those deducible by means of technical aids (microscope, electron microscope, biochemical data, electronic recordings). It is thereby neglecting all dimensional areas below and above the so-called objective detection methods and in so doing it defines its limits. Thought levels below the visible correlations with nature, such as in homeopathy, or above them, such as in the embedment of life in earthly and cosmic relations in anthroposophy, lead

a reluctant, patient marginal existence in the medical conception of the majority.

It may be that the brilliant idea P. NIEHANS put into practice 50 years ago of making young cells available to diseased or aging organs was erroneous. The idea was, nevertheless, rewarded with practical success. We know today that the implanted cells are decomposed in order of magnitude under microscopic observation, but it is precisely by these easily transportable and incorporable particles that important building substances for the repair of cellular and subcellular defects are supplied to the diseased organism. Moreover, the repair of cellular defects opens the possibility of a new materialization of the elementary functions of life, the utilization of the materials and energies of the environment. Whereupon, not only are symptoms eliminated, but the opportunity exists of producing afresh the fundamental principle of life, and with it health.

The evolution of life embraces a semicircle consisting of maturing, maturity and aging. Disabilities, disorders and diseases increase with the distance from the middle of this semicircle in the direction to the beginning and end of the biological existence. The main field for a therapy aimed at repairing the biological potential therefore lies inevitably in the first and the last decades of life. In the course of practical and clinical experiences the following areas of indications have crystallized:

I. Congenital and infantile developmental disturbances

1. Metabolic disorders
2. Chromosome aberrations
3. Insufficiencies and depressions in the blood-forming system
4. Immunologic deficiencies
5. Infantile disturbances of the central nervous system

II. Degenerative changes caused by old age

6. General devitalization
7. Degenerative manifestations
 - a) in the cardiovascular system
 - b) in the central nervous system
 - c) in the connective tissue
 - d) in the digestive tract
 - e) in the skin

III. Defective functioning of organs or organ systems arising from constitutional causes or disease

8. Chronic organic diseases of the heart, circulatory system, of the liver, joints
9. Defective functioning of the endocrine system
10. Hereditary degenerative diseases of the central nervous systems

IV. Concomitant tumour therapy

Within this group of indications the documented experimental values in respect of the strength of testimony range between single observations of uncommon diseases and statistical substantiations of up to thousandfold observations.

The implantation treatment with fetal or young cell suspensions which has taken its place in medical history under the term «Cell Therapy» operates by way of the following therapeutic factors:

1. The rapidly growing intrinsic content of the fetal and young tissues of *biochemical substrates and enzymes*.
2. The fetal tissues' own composition of *minerals and trace elements*.

3. The fetal tissues' own *biological development power* which leads to rapid tissue growth.

Whilst biochemical substances (1) and elements (2) are analyzed in great detail, the biological development power is not measurable with scientific parameters. We know that roots, street pavements and stonework can lift, but we are not a position to interpret and to measure this power. In the therapeutical concept, it plays a big role since it alone makes possible the precondition for the application of the elements and the utilization of enzymes and substrates for new structures.

Away from the indicated connections with microcosm (elements, trace elements, elementary particles) and macrocosm (solar energy, cosmic radiation), cell therapy should always be a wholistic medicine. This means that necessary measures in the conduct of life, nutrition, physiotherapy, psychotherapy and medical treatment must be incorporated insofar as they are required in the individual situation. No form of therapy is a one and only redeeming religion. The «monosymptom - monosubstance» claim of pharmacotherapy is one of the most disastrous dogmatizing efforts of our time.

Cell therapy provides a body, under suitable application, with the opportunity of transforming the elementary function of life, the utilization of environmental energies and materials into new energies and structures. This step in a new dimension in medicine leads, in the longer aspect, from a «medicine for disease» to a «medicine for health», i.e. the therapeutic efforts are not focussed on the elimination of single symptoms of disease but serve in the restoration of the vital elementary functions of an organism.