



The new mistletoe treatment

- Fever therapy with mistletoe

08-03-2012

The mistletoe has been used since 1917 as an anticancer agent. It has almost always been given as an injection under the skin. Rudolf Steiner was the man behind this therapy, and right from the beginning he stated that it was important for the effect of mistletoe, that the patient at least occasionally got a fever reaction following the injections. A temperature rise to around 38 °C accompanied by a normalization of the patient's temperature curve has been considered satisfactory.

The viscum producer Abnoba Heilmittel GmbH has in the past 15 years advocated the view that the above weak to moderate temperature reactions are insufficient. If you want a tumor to be reduced or disappear during a mistletoe therapy, you must have temperature responses of about 39 to 40°C.

Such reactions may be readily obtained when a patient, who has not previously received mistletoe, is given a higher starting dose than usual. This could be Abnoba Viscum Fraxini (from the ash tree) 20 mg under the skin. Perhaps because of its very high content of lectins, this type is the preferred mistletoe preparation for fever therapy.

The best fever responses were obtained when administering the 20 mg at 3 pm. The science that tells us that medications work differently depending on the time of intake is called chronobiology.

If Fraxini 20 mg is given at 3 PM, the temperature will start rising at 1 o'clock at night, and by 1 PM the next day, the temperature will reach its maximum, which will be about 39.5 to 40°C, with individual variations. Patients with a usual low temperature around 35 to 36°C, might not reach a higher temperature than 38 to 39°C. This temperature rise usually subsides in a few days.

The patient also gets a big local reaction in the skin at the injection site, which can easily be 10 cm in diameter. If this becomes very sore, it can be treated with an ice pack and the Weleda compound Combudoron gel, which is normally used for burns. You may also supplement with an anti-inflammatory agent. However, do not give antibiotics. A local reaction after mistletoe injections has nothing to do with infection or abscess formation and it very often disappears within a few days. This treatment

can be repeated once a week for the first 4 weeks and you will then discover that the temperature response decreases or disappears after 4 to 6 injections.

It is considered highly desirable that any mistletoe therapy starts in this way with at least four high-dosed fever-inducing mistletoe injections during the first month. This results in significantly improved results.

After such a highly febrile start of the mistletoe therapy, which may also take place with other mistletoe compounds, the patient goes into the subfebrile period in which the temperature reactions are substantially lower, usually from 37.5 to 38°C.

After this, the mistletoe shows its effect on the temperature with a harmonization of the temperature curve, during which you obtain a normalization of the often in cancer patients found chaotic temperature curve. This is demonstrated by

1. no regular circadian rhythm
2. often a temperature much lower than the normal temperature of 37.0°C in the morning and 37,5°C at night, measured rectally.
3. small or no amplitude (difference between morning and evening temperature).

With a continued mistletoe therapy, a gradual normalization of the temperature level, the achievement of a normal circadian rhythm, and a satisfactory amplitude of between half and a whole degree Celcius is obtained. For this purpose, you can in principle use any one of the mistletoe compounds that are on the market (Helixor, Iscador, Viscum Abnoba, Eurixor, Lektinol, Viscumin, etc.). The different mistletoe manufacturers all use different host trees for the mistletoe (apple tree, pine tree, spruce, oak tree, ash tree and many others).

The dose is successively increased to the wanted maintenance dose, which is normally given every other day or 3 times a week. This treatment can then continue unchanged for years, but can also be gradually reduced to less frequent injections if the health situation allows it. Should the health situation require it, you can of course also increase the dose or switch to another host tree or a completely different mistletoe compound.

We never recommend a complete cessation of the treatment in cancer patients.