

P-16: Gabriella Hegyi, Oliver Szasz, Andras Szasz (2012) Synergy of oncothermia and traditional Chinese medicine



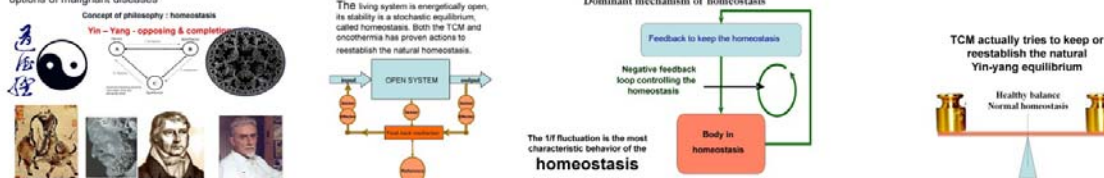
Synergy of oncothermia and traditional Chinese medicine

Gabriella Hegyi¹, Szasz Oliver², Andras Szasz²

(1) Department of Complementary Medicine, Institute of Forensic Medicine, Medical School, University of Pecs, Pecs, Hungary
(2) Department of Biotechnics, St. Istvan University, Budapest, Hungary

Introduction - Objective

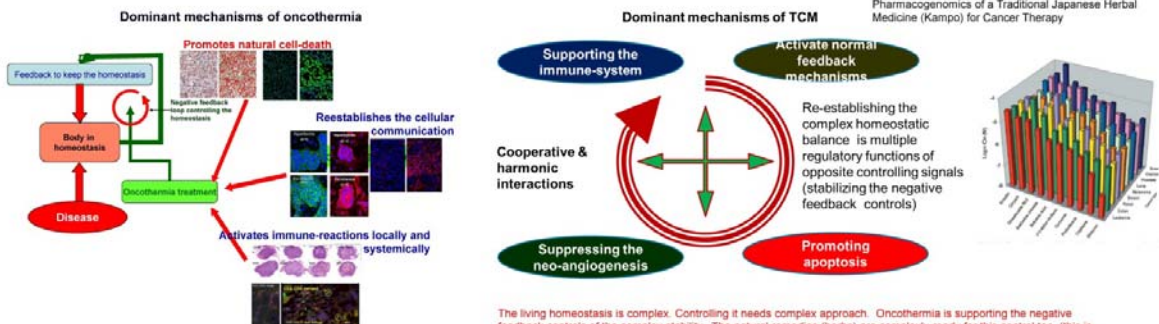
Hyperthermia is the very first oncological treatment [1], started probably on a sacrificial basis. Later Hippocrates described it using physiological processes, but surprisingly the other ancient medical approach, the traditional Chinese medicine (TCM, [2]) had not been combined by this method. Probably the philosophical approach was different. Hyperthermia applied constraint force to overheat the body or a part of it, forcing reaction from the system (physiological changes like blood-perfusion, immune changes, pH or other environmental changes, etc.), and use this anyway unusual reaction for healing. The philosophy of TCM was opposite, not apply any constraints which are out of the normal control, apply only effects to reestablish the normal control, the homeostatic equilibrium. The homeostasis was characterized with a mystic (undefined) chi, which "flows" normally in the homeostasis, and blocked or overstimulated in diseases. Due to the undefined (mainly sacrificial meaning) categories TCM was not able to be integrated in Western medicine, while heat lost its mystic sacrificial meaning, and started to be accepted. However this is only the surface of our understanding. In fact the effects of the heating and its consequences remained unclear and so the heat therapy was applied only in home-care, were categorized as "kitchen" medicine. Nowadays both therapies started to be further examined how integrate these to the modern medical processes. Our objective to show the connection points of the modern hyperthermia and TCM, with especial emphasis on the natural treatment options of malignant diseases.



The Western approach to keep or reestablish the homeostasis of the healthy system, and the TCM goal to make yin-yang equilibrium are identical in general meaning.

Method

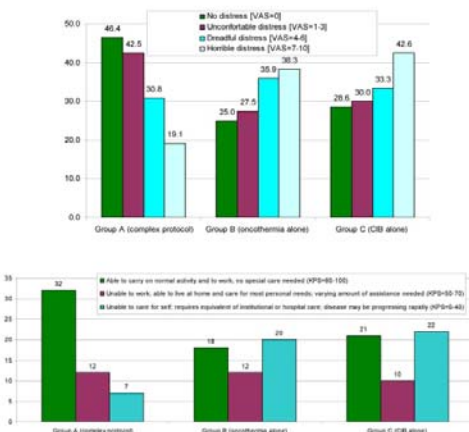
There are various herbal substances in TCM acting palliative or curative on tumorous diseases. These are in increasing interest of western medicine too. For example the pain reduction the "Senecio palmatus". For curative treatments special moxibustion techniques with various complex mixture of herbs could be applied [3]. Synergistic effects of oncothermia [13], and TCM is expected due to their natural processes. Oncothermia is targeting the tumor cells by intensifying the natural homeostatic loops which is in its goal identical with most of the TCM targets too. [8], [9]. Applying the most modern approaches (of the structure of the living matter, [10], [11], combined with the new physiology [7], [4], [5], [8]), gives strong point to build up a new synergy between Eastern and Western medicine. [12]



The living homeostasis is complex. Controlling it needs complex approach. Oncothermia is supporting the negative feedback controls of the complex stability. The natural remedies (herbs) are complexly ready for this control too. (this is well shown by the Japanese herbal medicine [13].

Synergy of the methods

[example applications] (Prof. Pang, Clifford Hospital) [14]



Conclusion

Potential of the synergy of high-tech oncothermia and TCM is feasible. Recognition of the distortions in the healthy tissue has some common principles and possibilities of the two methods. The synergy of the ancient knowledge and the high-tech state-of-art of western medical knowledge could be established with this research.

References

- [1] Seegenschmiedt MH, Vernon CC (1995) A Historical Perspective on Hyperthermia in Oncology. In: Seegenschmiedt MH, Fessenden P, Vernon CC (eds) (1995) Thermoradiotherapy and thermochemotherapy, Vol 1. Springer Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg
- [2] Unschild, Paul Ulrich (1985). Medicine in China: A History of Ideas. University of California Press
- [3] Longo F. (2007) "Traditional Chinese Medicine in Oncology", in "Proceedings of the 56th S.C.I.V.A.C. National Congress"; June 1/3, 2007 (pp. 230 - 232) Rimini.
- [4] Szasz A, Szasz N, Szasz O. (2010) Oncothermia. Principles and Practices. Springer Verlag, Heidelberg, Dordrecht, McMaster University Explores Evidence-based Chinese medicine, <http://www.integrativonc.org/mcmaster-university-explores-evidence-based-chinese-medicine>
- [5] Jin-Ling Tang, Bao-Yan Liu, Kan-Wen Ma (2008) Traditional Chinese Medicine, The Lancet, 373: 1938-1940
- [6] Sornette D (2000) Chaos, Fractals, Self-Organization and Disorder. Concepts and Tools. Springer Verlag, Berlin-Los Angeles
- [7] Walleczek J (ed) (2000) Self-organized biological dynamics & nonlinear control. Cambridge Univ. Press, Cambridge
- [8] Deering W, West BJ (1992) Fractal physiology. IEEE Engineering in Medicine and Biology 11(2): 40-46
- [9] West BJ (1990) Fractal Physiology and Chaos in Medicine. World Scientific, Singapore, London
- [10] Bassingthwaite, J.B., Leibovitch, L.S., West, B.J. (1994). Fractal Physiology, Oxford Univ. Press, New York, Oxford
- [11] Musha, T., Sawada, Y. (eds.) (1994). Physics of the living state. IOS Press, Amsterdam
- [12] Longo F. (2007) "Traditional Chinese Medicine in Oncology", in "Proceedings of the 56th S.C.I.V.A.C. National Congress"; June 1/3, 2007 (pp. 230 - 232) Rimini.
- [13] Pharmacogenomics of a Traditional Japanese HerbalMedicine (Kampo) for Cancer Therapy, Cancer genomics and proteomics, 4:81-92 (2007)
- [14] Pang C. (2011) Randomized three-arm (n=157) prospective clinical trial for rectal cancer patients for synergy of oncothermia with Clifford TCM method.