Neural therapy

What is neural therapy?
Neural therapy is an injection technique known to provide instant relief from pain, increased mobility and the restitution of functions in cases where the problems cannot be treated by other methods.

In 1925, two German physicians, Ferdinand and Walter Huneke discovered that procaine and lidocaine anaesthetics caused immediate relief from pain symptoms when injected into scars, nerves or tissues.

The Hunekes came to refer to these scars as "interference fields" because they created interruptions of the normal nerve cell electrical balance. It is a basic physiological fact that nerves, cells, vessels, muscles and other body parts have a normal bio-electrical charge. In the case of an injury, surgery or some other imbalance, the membrane is broken or disrupted. The substances (electrolytes) pass freely into or out of the membranes and walls. This creates a reversal of the normal bio-electrical state, resulting in a firing of the nerve, vessel, organ, cell or muscle. This firing manifests itself as pain and/or dysfunction.

Procaine, lidocaine and other local anaesthetics work by stabilizing the membrane’s bio-electrical potential, thus returning the organ to its original state. When the nerve flow is restored, the function and energy are instantly corrected. The pain and other sensory problems also instantly improve or disappear entirely. The nerve flow is restored by the injection of local aesthetic directly into or around the nerves concerned.

How is neural therapy used?
A local anaesthetic, procaine or lidocaine, is administered by means of selective and accurately-placed injections. The product used is not primarily intended to have a local anaesthetic effect in a pharmacological sense, but to use the bioelectric pathways to give the neuro-vegetative system an impulse to stimulate the body’s self-regulating powers by feedback. The following types of injection are available:

- Local treatment: injections directly into the painful site.
- Segmental therapy: injections into the affected segment.
- Interference-field therapy: injections into a presumed remote trigger point.
- Injections to nerve ganglia, the switching points in the nervous system.
- Intravenous injections.

Neural therapy is suitable for treating all disorders attributable to a dysfunction in the body’s regulating system. A restoration of the regulatory system can influence a cure in the organs concerned if the structures have not been destroyed. In other words, it can successfully cure or at least substantially improve many of the most frequently encountered symptoms that potentially lead patients into surgery.
What conditions can be treated via neural therapy according to Huneke?

- Migraines, headache, neuralgia
- Inflammatory eye disease, glaucoma
- Acute or chronic otitis media, Menière’s vertigo
- Sinus disease, rhinitis
- Chronic tonsillitis, thyroid function disorders
- Asthma, heart trouble, post-infarct conditions, respiratory and pulmonary disorders
- Disorders of the liver, gall bladder, intestinal tract, or pancreas; chronic diarrhoea, constipation
- Lower-abdominal disorders in women, menstrual disturbances (and dysmenorrhoea), prostate disorders, kidney and urinary-tract disturbances, irritable bladder
- Disorders of the spinal column, arthrosis, lumbago, sciatica, articulatory disturbances; circulatory disorders in the head and extremities
- Painful scars, badly healing wounds, thrombosis, furuncles, herpes zoster
- Neuralgia, varicose ulcer
- Generalized pain after injury, surgery, and accidents
- Testing of dental focus