



BRMI
CONFERENCE 2017

Bioregulatory Medicine Global Perspective

Presented by Dr. James Odell

Bioregulatory Medicine Institute (BRMI)

BRMI is a non-profit organization founded to promote the science and art of biological regulatory medicine, and to increase public knowledge of bioregulatory medicine as a wholistic and evidence-based medical system.

Bioregulatory Medicine Institute (BRMI)

BRMI hosts conferences that introduce participants to the fundamental principles, diagnostics and therapeutics of bioregulatory medicine.

Bi-annually

Next Conference May 2018

Bioregulatory Medicine Institute (BRMI)

BRMI seeks to provide a global network for practitioners, clinics and organizations around the world to share their ongoing research and their most effective health-care approaches.

Bioregulatory Medicine Institute (BRMI)

BRMI promotes the global advancement and cross-cultural perspectives of bioregulatory medicine through a variety of media:

Website

Social Media

E-journal

Training modules and books

Bioregulatory medicine is a comprehensive and wholistic approach to health, which advocates the use of natural healing methods to support and restore the body's intrinsic **self-regulating, self-healing** mechanisms.

Our bodies naturally seek a state of balance (homeostasis) and ease.

Bioregulatory Medicine is a multidisciplinary field of medicine that supports homeostasis, and the patient's autoregulatory capacity.

The goal is to maintain homeostasis (a state of approximate physiological balance) under fluctuating environmental, psychoemotional, and social conditions.

When the relationship between catabolic and anabolic regulators is not optimal, regulatory disorders develop.

The highest guiding principle is the *maintenance and furtherance of the human biosystem.*

The goal of bioregulatory medicine is the support of the forces of development, regulation, and self-healing.

The terms **regenerate** and **self-heal** are similar in defining biologically oriented therapy.

All healing, in essence, is self-healing and involves the regenerative forces of the organism.

Bioregulatory medicine is a **personalized medicine** which tailors medical treatment to the individual characteristics, needs and preferences of each patient.

Interconnectivity

Bioregulatory medicine embraces an interconnected picture of the physical and non-physical components of the human body with its environment.

Interconnectivity is supported largely by recent advances in systems biology, genomics, mind-body research, and integral biophysics - quantum physics.

Biological Regulatory Medicine

1928 Bernhard Aschner, M.D. published one of the earliest books of German Biological Regulatory Medicine, “Crisis in Medicine - The Textbook of Constitutional Therapy” (Die Krise der Medizin Lehrbuch der Konsitutionstherapie).

In his book, the Viennese physician advocated numerous natural therapies that aid in excretion of toxins that he viewed as co-factors in the development of chronic illnesses.

Biological Regulatory Medicine

In 1941, Josef Schier, M.D. defined Biological Regulatory Medicine as
“those natural methods that support the attempts of the body to heal itself.”

Terminology Trouble

Biological Regulatory Medicine

Bioregulatory Medicine

Biological Medicine

+++++

Pharmaceuticals from Biological Sources

Biopharmaceuticals

Vs.

Biologically Oriented Therapies

(do not interfere, block or inhibit regulation)

Pharmaceutical Industry

A “Biological Medicine,” is any pharmaceutical drug product manufactured in, extracted from, or semisynthesized from biological sources.

“Biopharmaceutical”

This category includes vaccines, blood components, cells - somatic cells, tissues, viral gene therapies, and recombinant protein.

Biopharmaceutical Therapy

Patients who receive biopharmaceutical therapy for diseases such as rheumatoid arthritis, psoriatic arthritis, or ankylosing spondylitis, etc, are at increased risk for life-threatening infection, adverse cardiovascular events, and malignancy.

Bioregulatory medicine promotes disease prevention, and treatment of illness through *non-toxic* approaches.

Regulation Therapy

“For not against”

Symptoms



Causes

Symptoms are defensive attempts of the organism against disruptions to its normal functions and are regulatory healing processes that should not be disrupted, but rather supported.

In 1939, Karl Stauffer, M.D. explained:

“Illness symptoms are an attempt to regulate against stimuli that have disrupted the equilibrium of the body in an unusually severe manner. For the number of stimuli that exist, as many attempts are made by the body to regulate.”

Physicians have long observed that patients with similar symptoms may have different illnesses, with different causes; and similarly, that medical interventions may work well in some patients with a disease but not in others with apparently the same disease.

Underlying Causes

Chronic Psychoemotional
Stress

Past Events: shock, trauma

Physical Injury

Structural Impairments

Biochemical Imbalances

Organ/Gland Dysfunctions

Imbalanced Microbiome

Terrain Imbalances

Genomic Polymorphisms

Nutritional Deficiencies

Toxicity - Environmental

Accumulation of metabolic
waste

Ionizing and Nonionizing
Radiation

Foci / Interference fields

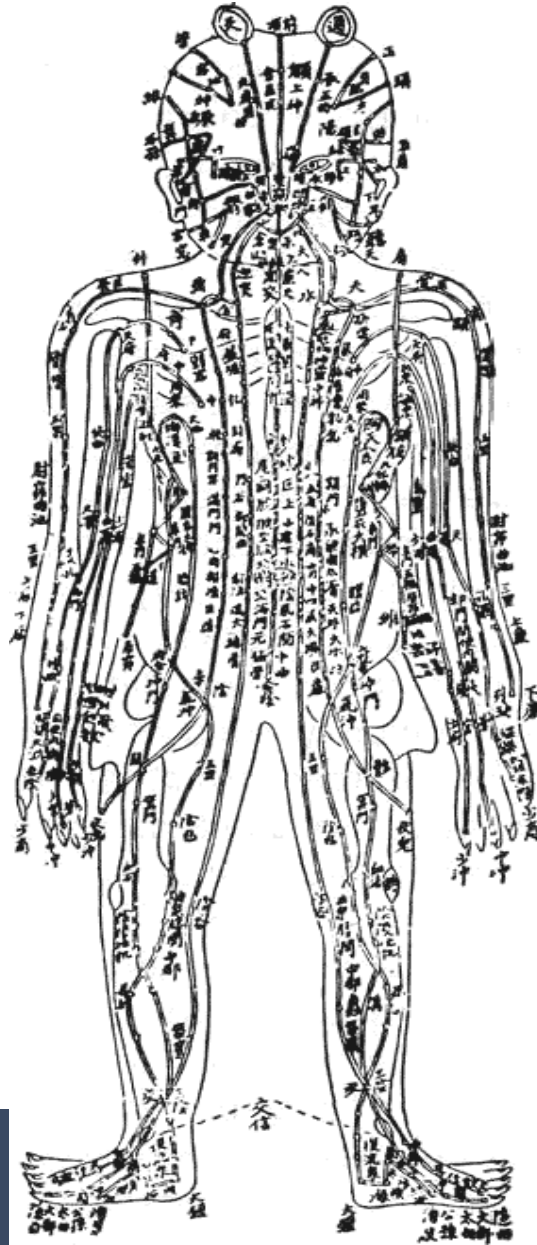
Geopathy

Multiple causative factors are involved in the process of dis-ease and in a pattern unique for each individual.

BRM employs diagnostic aids that view not only structural and functional imbalances, but also informational, energetic, and psycho-emotional conditions present in the individual.

Diagnostic Planes

- Structural/Physical
- Functional
- Informational
- Energetic
- Psychoemotional



Homotoxicology

- Dr. Hans-Heinrich Reckeweg (1905-1985) referred to these bodily toxins as homotoxins.
- System of Homotoxicology - views symptoms of disease are the body's defense mechanisms at work against toxic substances.
- In 1955 Reckeweg published his six-phase table of Homotoxicosis that represents of the body's ability to regulate toxins.

Six-Phase Table - now called:

Disease Evolution Table

DISEASE EVOLUTION TABLE (DET)

		Status of Regulation / Deregulation					
HEALTH ←						→ DISEASE	
		Humoral Phases		Matrix Phases		Cellular Phases	
		Excretion Phase	Inflammation Phase	Deposition Phase	Impregnation Phase	Degeneration Phase	Defidifferentiation Phase
ECTODERMAL	1. EPIDERMAL	Increased Sweating, Genures, Sebure, Stenure	Dermatitis, Impetigo, Abscess, Furuncle, Otta externa	Hypohidrosis, Sebaceous eczema, Nevus, Skin Tag (soft wart)	Atopic eczema, Vitiligo, Wart, Flower pit, Acne rosacea, Herpesion	Psoriasis, Decubitus ulceration, Radiation injury, Pemphigus vulgaris	Squamous cell carcinoma, Basal cell carcinoma, Melanoma
	2. CHONDERMAL	Hypersweating, Hyperkeratinization	Otitis media, Pharyngitis, Tonsillitis, Gingivitis, Aphthous ulceration, Glossitis, Thrush (leucoplakia), Stomatitis Laryngitis, Dermal abscess	Nasal polyps, Eustachian tube catarrh, James otitis media, Dental granuloma	Atopic Rhinitis, Hay fever, Sinusitis (chronic), Rhinitis vasomotorica, Anosmia, Meibom's syndrome, Hypoacusis	Otitis media, Deafness (transmission), Otitis, Atrophic rhinitis, Dental caries, Periodontitis	Laryngeal carcinoma, Nasopharyngeal cancer, Tracheal cancer
	3. NEURODERMAL, PINEAL CNS	Increased secretion of neurotransmitters	Neuralgia, Neuritis, Polyneuritis, Meningitis, Encephalitis, Trigeminal neuralgia (tic douloureux)	Neuroma, Amyloid deposition, Heavy metal deposition	Epilepsy (grand mal), Parosmia, Tics, Neuritis (optic), Adenovirus neuritis, Multiple Sclerosis (AMS), Guillain Barre syndrome, Polyneuritis (acute), Trigeminal neuralgia (tic douloureux)	Parkinson disease, Epilepsy (grand mal), Adenovirus neuritis, Multiple Sclerosis, Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis, Progressive Neural Atrophy, Diabetic neuropathy, Neurofibromatosis	Glioma, Meningioma, Astrocytoma
	4. EYE		Conjunctivitis (acute)	Pterygium, Muscle volume (Rosen), Eye spot (star)	Uveitis, Allergic conjunctivitis, Eye spots (chronic), Iritis, Keratitis, Myopia, Presbyopia, Retinoblastoma, Pterosis, ACh label	Glaucoma, Cataract, Hemianopsia, Muscle degeneration, Pterygia, myopia	Retinal cancer, Retinoblastoma
	5. STRATIFIED EPIDERMAL	Increased sebaceous and rosacea/sebum secretion	Flashes, Hyperpigmentation, Hypertrophic scarring	Ganglion neuroma	Dysautonomia (including Orthostatic hypotension)	Addison's disease, Reflex sympathetic dystrophy, RSD or Duke's syndrome, Horner's syndrome	Pheochromocytoma, Neuroblastoma
ENDODERMAL	1. Respiratory	Sputum	Bronchitis (acute), Tracheitis	Nasal polyp	Bronchitis (asthmatic), Chronic tracheitis (viral), Cystic fibrosis	COPD (chronic obstructive pulmonary disease), Atrophy of bronchial mucosa	Tracheal cancer, Bronchial cancer
	2. Digestive	Increased digestive juices	Oesophagitis (acute), Gastritis (acute), Gastroenteritis (acute), Colitis	Gastric polyps, Intestinal polyps, Obstruction, Melanosis of the colon	Gastric ulcer, Duodenal ulcer, Glucom enteropathy (leaky Gut Syndrome), Dysbiosis	Celiac's disease, Colitis ulcerosa, Atrophy of the small intestinal villi, Glucom enteropathy (leaky gut)	Barrett's oesophagus, Esophageal cancer, Gastric cancer, Duodenal cancer, Rectal cancer
	3. Urinogenital	Increased mucous production	Balanitis, Cystitis, Urethritis, Infections of the urinogenital mucosa	Bladder polyps, Uterine polyps	Interstitial cystitis	Atrophy of the urinogenital mucosa	Bladder cancer, Cervical carcinoma
	1. Exocrine Gland	Lactiferous	Mastitis	Mammary cysts, Breast calcifications	Mammary Fibroadenoma, Fibrocystic mastopathy	Breast atrophy, Gynecomastia	Mammary carcinoma
	2. Exocrine Gland	Increased bile salt secretion, Increase gastric acid secretion	Pancreatitis, Sialitis	Cholelithiasis, Steatosis hepatica, Pancreatic calcifications, Pancreatic cysts, Liver cysts, Wilson's disease, Salivary gland calcifications	Chronic hepatitis, Chronic pancreatitis, Viral pancreatitis (eg. Mumps), Autoimmune hepatitis, Cystic fibrosis	Hepatic cirrhosis, Hepatic metastatic disease	Liver cancer, Pancreatic cancer
3. Respiratory		Acute pulmonary abscess, Pneumonia	Bronchiectasis, Pneumoconiosis	Bronchial asthma, Cystic fibrosis	Emphysema, Chronic pulmonary abscess, Interstitial fibrosis of the lung, Fungal balls	Pulmonary cancer	
4. Endocrine	Increased thyroid hormones, Parathyroid hormones, Thyroid hormones, Insulin, Glucagon, Estrogen hormones, Cortisol, epinephrine hormones, Adreno hypophysial hormones	Thyroiditis, e.g. de Quervain's thyroiditis	Thyroid cysts, Adrenal cysts, Subtotal adenoma hypophysial adenoma, Thyroma, Insulinoma, Parathyroid gland adenoma, Thyroid goiter, Adrenal adenomas	Graves' disease, Hashimoto's disease (1st stage), Parathyroid adenoma, Cushing's syndrome, PseudoCushing puberty, Adrenal exhaustion	Hashimoto's disease (2nd stage), Riedel's thyroiditis, Parathyroid adenoma	Thyroid cancer, Parathyroid cancer, Thyroid cancer, Carcinoid syndrome	
8. CONNECTIVE TISSUE	Increased secretion of metalloproteinases, Increase in glycosaminoglycan formation	Abscess, Reactive inflammatory response of the matrix, Tendinitis	Lipoma, Storage of fats in the matrix, Amyloidosis, Macrophage/foam cells, Fibroblasts, haemopoietic cells, calcinosis	Mixed connective tissue disease (MCTD), Marfan's syndrome, Ehlers Danlos Syndrome, Scleroderma	Scleroderma, Carboxylate deficient glycosaminoglycan syndrome, Paget-Bridger disease, Dupuytren's contracture	Sarcoma	
9. OSTEODERMAL		Osteomyelitis, Chondritis	Osteophyte formation, Bone cysts	Osteomalacia, Early osteoporosis	Osteoporosis, Paget's disease	Osteosarcoma	
MESENCHYMAL	1. Blood	Leukocytosis, neutrophilia, Anaemia related to acute infection	Thrombocytosis, Polycythemia (reactive), Hypercoagulation	Eosinophilia, Leukopenia, Anaemia (including anaemia of chronic disorders), Hypocoagulation	Aplastic anaemia, Thrombocytopenia, (including anaemia of chronic disorders), purpura, Pancytopenia, Waqad's disease	Leukemia	
	2. Heart	Increased cardiac output, Tachycardia	Myocarditis, Extrasystoles, Acute rheumatic fever	Left ventricular hypertrophy, Coronary atherosclerosis	Angina pectoris, Atrial enlargement, Atrial fibrillation, Rheumatic fever affecting the heart, Prolapse of the mitral valve (Barlow's syndrome), Cardiomyopathy	Mitral and/or aortic regurgitation, Atrial fibrillation, Sinoatrial and sinus node dysfunction, Peripheral vascular disease, Aneurysm, Aortic dissection, Peripheral vascular disease	Sarcoma
	3. Vascular	Increased production of endothelial mediators	Rheinitis, Arteritis, Endothelial inflammation, Haemorrhoids	Venous stasis, Arterial plaques (atheroma), Haemorrhoids	Infarcted atheroma, Venous thrombosis, Varicose veins, Paraneoplastic nodules, Angioma, Vasculitis	Infarcted atheroma, Venous thrombosis, Varicose veins, Paraneoplastic nodules, Angioma, Vasculitis	Angiosarcoma
11. LYMPHOIDERMAL	Increased lymph production	Tonsillitis, Adenitis, Adenoiditis, Lymphadenitis	Lymph node abscess, Lymphadenopathy, Tonsillar hypertrophy, Adenoid hypertrophy	Infarcted atheroma, Venous thrombosis, Varicose veins, Paraneoplastic nodules, Angioma, Vasculitis	Lymphatic tuberculosis, Elephantiasis	Lymphoma (Hodgkin's, Non-Hodgkin's), Lymphosarcoma	
MESODERMAL	12. CRUODERMAL	Increased synovial liquid, Cerebrospinal fluid	Arthritis, Polyarthritits, Spondylitis, Acute rheumatic disease	Hypoxia (articular), Gouty tophi, Heurarthrosis	Chronic arthritis, Reiter's syndrome, Hydrocephaly, Spinal disc herniation	Arthritis, Ankylosing spondylitis	Sarcoma, Chondrosarcoma
	13. NEPHRODERMAL	Frequent urination	Nephritis, Glomerulonephritis, Pyelitis	Hemiparalysis, Renal cyst, Renal land, Orthostatic albuminuria, Haematuria	Pre-clinical nephritis, Nephrotic syndrome, Chronic hematuria, Goodpasture's syndrome, Auto immune glomerulonephritis	Nephritis, Chronic glomerulonephritis, Tuberculosis of the urinogenital tract	Hypertension, Wilms' tumor
	14. SERODERMAL	Increased production of serous fluid	Pleuritis, Peritonitis, Pericarditis	Pleural effusion	Chronic exudative pleuritis and serositis, Aortic Chronic pericarditis	Pleuritis, Pericardial and peritoneal tuberculosis, Pleural adhesions	Mesothelioma, Primary peritoneal carcinoma, Primary pleural cancer
	M	Increased seminal fluid	Prostatitis, Epididymitis, Orchitis	Spermatocytosis, Early benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH)	Benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH), Clap, atherosclerosis	Stenility	Prostate cancer, Testicular cancer, Seminoma, Testoma
	F	Heavy menstruation	Ovaritis, Adenitis, Metritis, Dysmenorrhoea	Ovarian cysts, Uterine polyps, Uterine Fibroids	Chronic adnexitis, Amenorrhoea	Idiopathic Ovarian atrophy	Ovarial cancer, Ovarial teratoma
16. MUSCULODERMAL	Maligne	Myositis	Myogelosis, Myositis ossificans	Muscular atrophy, Mitochondrial myopathy, Autoimmune dermatomyositis	Muscular atrophy, Muscular dystrophy	Myosarcoma	

Self regulation. Self-healing effects. Favourable Prognosis.

Compensation. Tendency to aggravation. Doubtful Prognosis.

Stages of Regulation / Deregulation

- Excretion
- Inflammation
- Deposition
- Impregnation
- Degeneration
- Differentiation

[http://www.biopathica.co.uk/
6%20Phases%20Of%20Disease.htm](http://www.biopathica.co.uk/6%20Phases%20Of%20Disease.htm)

The Vicariation Effect

- Because neural and humoral pathways connect all the cells of the body, the chemical transfer of homotoxins into one tissue necessarily affects other tissues.
- Thus, a shift from one phase of homotoxicosis to another maybe accompanied by a shift to a different tissue.
- Reckeweg called this dual shift **Vicariation**.
(Latin: vicaris=substitute)

The Vicariation Effect

Vicariation reflects changing symptoms due to displacement of illness-triggering toxins.

- Progressive – progression to the right (worsening)
- Regressive – progression to the left (detoxification/recovery)

Hering's Rule

According to Hering's rule,
healing process

- From vital organs and parts of the body to less important ones
- From inside toward the outside
- From top to the bottom
- In reverse chronological order



Constantine Hering

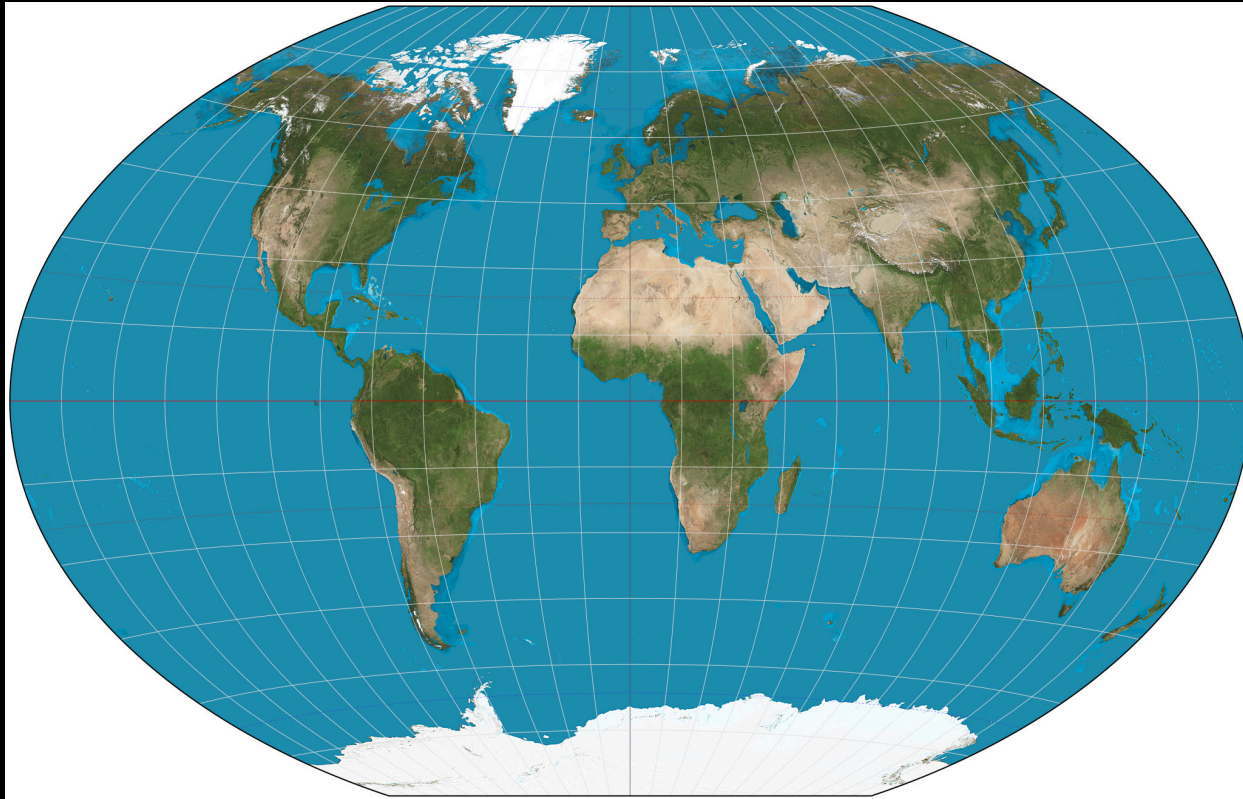
The Causal Chain in Illness

When an organ or organ system becomes chronically dysfunctional it leads regulatory compensations and a pathological chain reaction is triggered.

If not resolved, eventually, one by one, other organs begin to malfunction.

Chronically ill patients are afflicted usually with multiple dysfunctions.

Global Bioregulatory Medicine



Bioregulatory Organizations



The International Society for Bioregulatory Medicine

An international, board-certified specialist body,
pioneering the cause for systems medicine.

Established by the Foundation for Bioregulatory
Medicine in 1994 in London. The Society organizes
specialist course and formalizes training standards
and competencies for its affiliated societies
worldwide.

<https://bioregmed.com/>

Australian Society for BioRegulatory Medicine

ASBRM is a scientific society aimed at promoting and sharing education in the areas of homotoxicology, homoeopathy and naturopathy.



<http://www.asbrm.com.au/>

Occidental Institute Research Foundation

Occidental Institute is an international nonprofit society for practitioners of biological medicine.

The Institute was established in 1972

2002 West Bench Drive,
Penticton, B.C V2A 8Z3
CANADA

<http://www.oirf.com/>

The Canadian Society of Bioregulatory Medicine

CSBRM is an independent and inclusive medical society that promotes homotoxicology, homeopathy, and Bioregulatory Medicine.

1 Broomfield Drive, Fort Saskatchewan, AB,
Canada

<http://www.csbrm.ca/contact.html>

The International Academy of Oral Medicine and Toxicology (IAOMT)

Non-profit established in 2005 to promote biological dentistry.

<https://iaomt.org/>

Traditional Asian Medicines

Southern Asia



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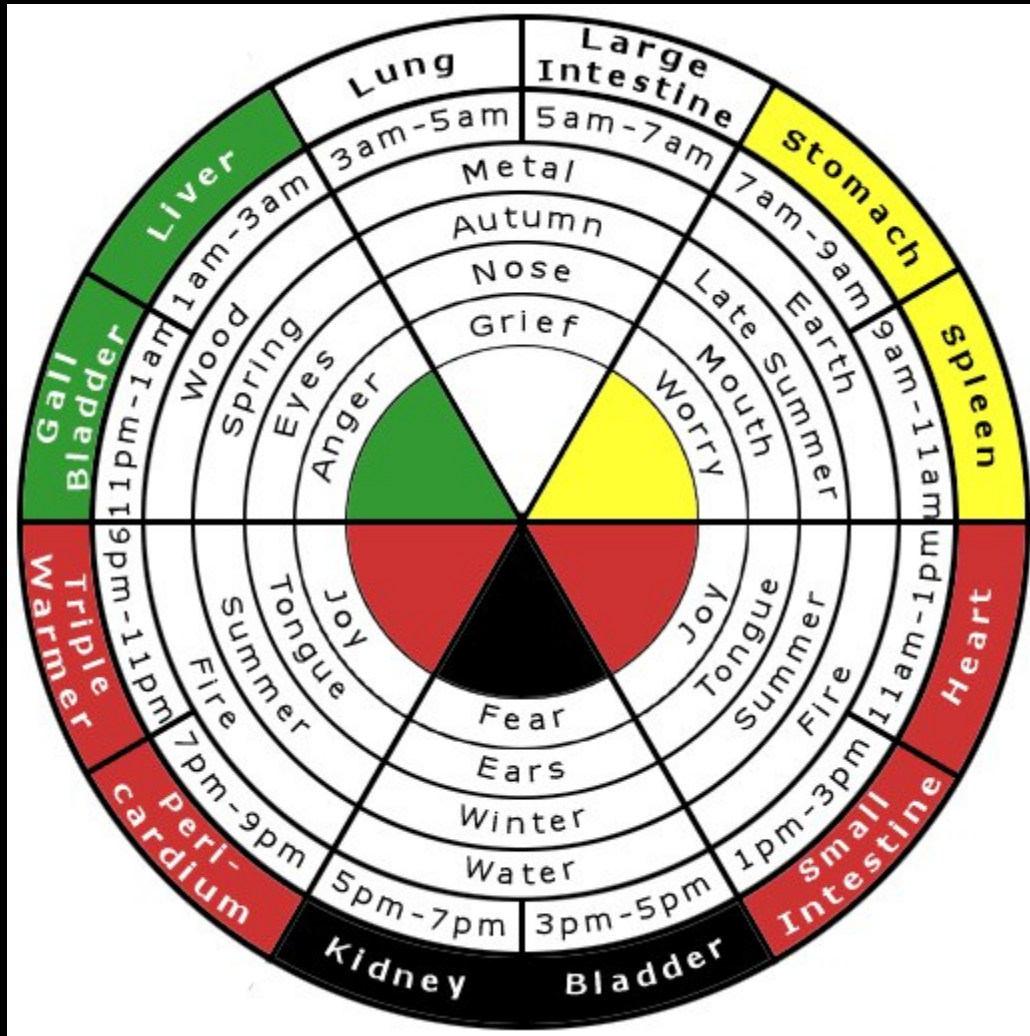
Traditional Chinese Medicine

- TCM one of the oldest continuous practiced medicine in the world - can be traced back more than 3000 years.
- It is the original model of bioregulatory medicine.
- It is now the second largest medical system in the world and is currently used by one third of the world's population.

Traditional Chinese Medicine

- The TCM industry is now valued at about \$121 billion, almost 30 times larger than 20 years ago, and one-third of the total medicine industry in China.
- Chinese researchers publish 3,000 scientific papers every year, which deepen research into the different herbs, substances, acupuncture, and working mechanics of TCM.





Traditional Asian Medicine Book and Media Resources

Redwing Books

<https://www.redwingbooks.com/>

Chinese Acupuncture and Moxibustion
3rd Edition by Cheng Xinnong

Chinese Acupuncture & Moxibustion
Shanghai University of TCM

Supply Resources

Mayway - <https://www.mayway.com/>

Lhasa OMS - <http://www.lhasaoms.com/>

Golden Needle -
www.goldenneedleonline.com

Japanese Bioregulatory Medicine

- Kampo –traditional Japanese medicine, based on TCM, but adapted to Japanese culture.
- Saisei Mirai Cancer Immunotherapy Clinics
 - Gc-MAF
 - Vit C infusions
 - Maitake
 - Alpha lipoic acid
 - Low dose naltrexone
 - Sonodynamic therapy
 - Tumor Treating Field Therapy - low-intensity electrical fields

Ayurvedic Medicine

Three ancient books known as the Great Trilogy were written in Sanskrit more than 2,000 years ago and are considered the main texts on Ayurvedic medicine:

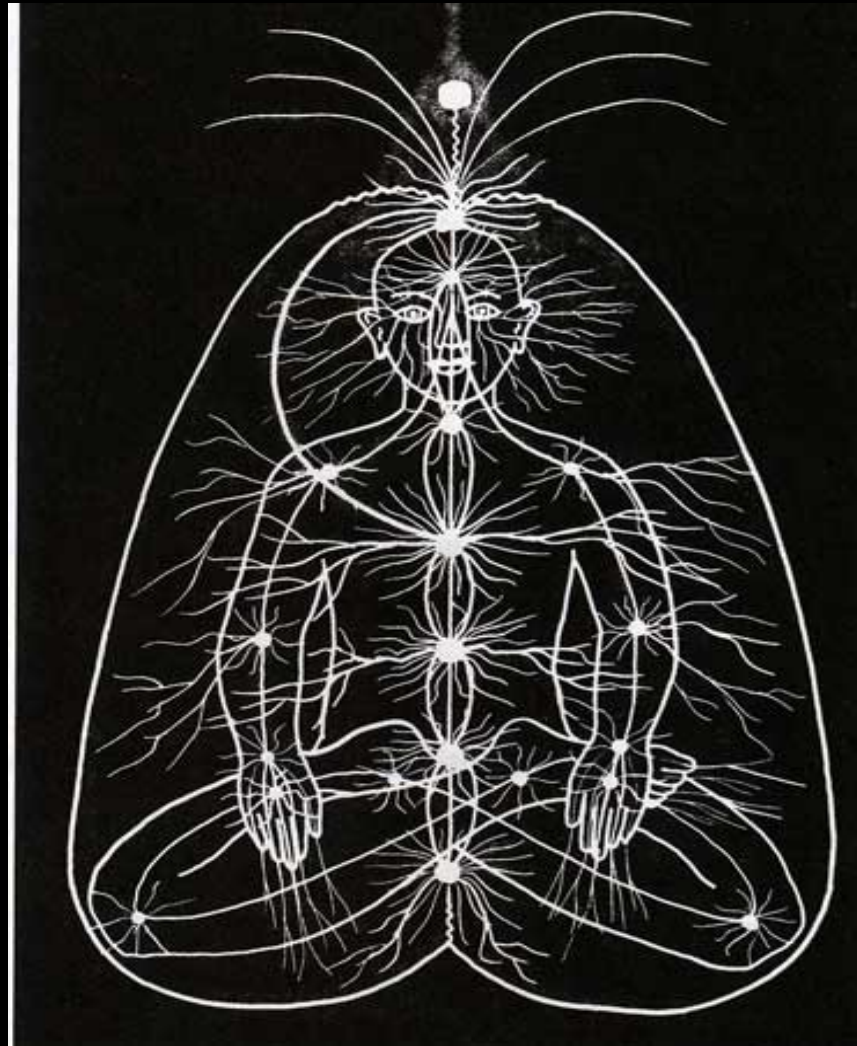
- *Caraka Samhita*
- *Sushruta Samhita*
- *Astanga Hridaya.*

Ayurvedic Medicine Therapies

- It includes a system of herbalism similar to that of TCM, and offers unique dietary regulation, yoga and other exercises, bodywork, detoxification, and psychological interventions.
- Treatments are individualized.
- 3 Doshas
 - Vata
 - Pitta
 - Kapha

PRANA

Sanskrit word for "life force"



- “Pancha” means five and “karma” means treatment. (Vamana, Virechana, Nasya, Basti and Raktamoskshana).
 - Panchakarma diet
 - Herbs and herbal teas
 - Enemas or colon irrigation (Basti)
 - Massage – medicated oils (Abhyangam)
 - Oil pour (Shiodara)
 - Warm oil therapy – (Phizhichil)
 - Steam therapy (Kayakalpam)



Shiodhara



Cristalmind™ Shirodhara



cristalmind



Nasyam



India Ayurveda Resorts



Largest Ayurvedic Medicine Companies

- Dabur India Ltd established 1884 is India's largest Ayurvedic medicine supplier.
- Baidyanath founded in 1917 in Calcutta, and specializes in Ayurvedic medicines. <http://www.baidyanath.com/>
- Zandu Pharmaceutical Works incorporated in Bombay in 1919, named after an 18th-century Ayurvedic. <http://www.zanduayurveda.com/>

Ayurvedic Medicine Supply

Tattva's Herbs

<https://www.tattvasherbs.com/>

Ayush Herbs

<https://www.ayush.com/>

European Bioregulatory Medicine



European Bioregulatory Therapies

- Physiotherapy - lymph drainage, massage, foot reflexology, cupping, super-enriched oxygen baths, sauna, sunbaths, infrared and UVA light baths
- Energy treatments - magnetic field therapies, acupuncture, bioresonance and neural therapy
- Autogenic training
- Nutritional dietary regimens
- Homeopathy
- Diet supplementation, infusions

European Bioregulatory Therapies

- IV Detoxification – chelation, homotoxicology
- Ozone and oxidative Therapy
- Magnetic and bioresonance therapies
- Hyperthermia
 - Local
 - Whole body
- Immune Therapies
 - Thymus Peptides
 - Mushrooms
 - Gc-MAF
 - Mistletoe

Future of Medicine is Here

- Focus more on preventive healthcare, less on “sick care”
- Participatory
- Technologic advancements – light, sound, magnetic field
- Nutrition, supplementation will be of central focus
- Resonance based medicine
- Genomics-based medicine

*“The noblest foundation for medicine is love.
It is love which teaches the art of healing.
Without true love healing cannot be born.”*

Philippus Aureolus Paracelsus