Preparations from the water and mud of the Dead Sea and their application for the treatment of patients with skin pathology V.V. Pogosskaya, T.N. Oparina (Center "IMEDIS", Moscow, Russia)

The Dead Sea (this name was given by the English traveler Robinson) is one of the most visited places by people suffering from various diseases on our planet. The Arabs called it the Sea of Lotta, the Greeks - the Asphalt Sea, the authors of the Bible called it the Eastern (St. Joel). Only the Jordan River flows into this sea.

The Dead Sea is located 412 m below sea level. Each liter of its water contains 275–330 g of salts.

The mineralogical composition of the Dead Sea salt differs significantly from the composition of the salt of other seas. It contains about

50.8% magnesium chloride, (MgCL₂₎,

14.4% calcium chloride, (CaCL₂),

30.4% sodium chloride (NaCL) and

4.4% potassium chloride (KCL).

Salt contains few sulfates (... SO₄), but there are relatively many bromides (... Br). The Dead Sea contains a large amount of trace elements. To them

include elements whose water content is less than 1 mg in 1 kg of seawater (copper, zinc, cobalt, etc.). Another feature of the Dead Sea salt is its high content of sulfate and sulfide ions - they cause a characteristic sulfurous smell and a high therapeutic and prophylactic effect. It is the difference in the ionic composition of the Dead Sea salt that determines some of the features of their use and indications. This allowed the Dead Sea to turn into a unique health resort created by nature and attracting millions of tourists from all over the world.

In addition to the unique composition of salts, the Dead Sea is also known for its HEALING MUD, which are extracted from the bottom of this lake. The famous sludge SULFIDE MUD of the Dead Sea is highly mineralized (up to 300 g / l), with a high content

bromine (Br2), iodine (I2), homonic substances.

When using the "Dead Sea water" and "Dead Sea mud" preparations, we proceed from the assumption that the individual salts that make up the Dead Sea salt have the following indications in their classic homeopathic pathogenesis for the treatment of skin diseases.

1. CHLORATES:

Natrium muriaticum - dryness or increased oiliness, hair loss, seizures, cracks in the lips (middle of the lower lip), rashes of a herpetic or urticarial nature, mainly in the folds of the skin, in the places where the skin passes into the mucous membrane, at the edge of the hair, above the joints.

Kalium muriaticum - allergic reactions of the skin and mucous membranes, milk crust on the face in babies, acne, rash with mealy peeling, warts on

hands.

Calcium muriaticum - itchy rash with weeping, skin necrosis before the appearance of ulcers, allergic reactions (usually familial to certain foods), allergic reactions after treatment with large doses of calcium chloride (in history).

Magnium muriaticum, nodular rash on the back of the head with itching before menses, rash on the face with itching.

2. SULPHATES:

Sulfur - any rash on the skin (blistering eczema, blisters, reddening of the natural openings of the body, itching).

Kali sulphuricum - peeling yellow skin, yellow dandruff, brown skin on the neck.

Natrium sulphuricum - Weeping eruptions on the skin, warts and red bumps all over the body.

3. BROMIDES:

Brom - hand skin hypersensitivity, eczematous rash on the elbows. Kali bromatum - a rash with scratching on the limbs, acne in young people. 4. IODINE:

Iodum - dirty gray skin, yellow spots on the neck, blistering rash on the wrists, acne, boils.

Kali iodatum, itchy pustular rash, worse in warmth.

Based on the foregoing, a homeopathic remedy from the water or mud of the Dead Sea can and should be used for almost any skin disease.

To date, a homeopathic medicine made from the water of the Dead Sea (so far only by potentiating an electronic copy of native medicines) has been successfully used in several patients suffering from neurodermatitis. In the course of complex treatment, in addition to the electronic analogue of the drugs "water" and "Dead Sea mud", frequencies (anti-inflammatory, lymphatic drainage,

helping to improve the outflow of bile, sedatives, program "rest"), as well as patients try to adhere to an individually selected diet. The results of the treatment are positive (the area of the skin affected by neurodermatitis has significantly decreased, the itching has practically disappeared), the treatment continues.

The use of the discussed drugs in patients who have contraindications for treatment in the conditions of the Dead Sea resort, but at the same time suffering from diseases in which the appointment of appropriate homeopathic preparations (from salts that are part of the water and mud of the Dead Sea) is shown is especially relevant: coronary heart disease, disorders heart rate, hypertension, thrombophlebitis, chronic hepatitis, severe infectious diseases, individual intolerance to bromine compounds (pruritus, runny nose), diseases of the endocrine system.

The second group of patients - those for whom treatment at the Dead Sea is indicated, but impossible due to various non-medical reasons.

Conclusions: preparations from the water and mud of the Dead Sea can be used in

homeopathic practice as a complex (almost universal) drug for the treatment of skin diseases. In addition, it is possible to effectively use the above drugs for diseases indicated in the pathogenesis of the above salts that are part of the water and mud of the Dead Sea (these are chlorates and sulfates of sodium, potassium and magnesium, bromine and iodine compounds).

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