

Arthritiden und Fibromyalgie

Nicht-rheumatoide Arthritis, "Seronegative Arthritis"

Gonokokken, Chlostridien, Salmonellen, Staphylokokken, Haemophilus influenza, Mykobakterien, Nocardien, Streptokokken, Corynebakterien, Kristallablagerungen (Urea, Hydroxyapatit)

Rheumatoide Arthritis, "Seropositive Arthritis"

Listeria-ähnliche Cell Wall Defective Forms, Mykoplasmen, Virusarten, Propionibacterium acnes, Erysipelotrix rhusiopathiae, Bartonellen

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<http://www.roadback.org/blog/reactive-arthritis-causes-and-treatment/>

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<http://www.amazon.de/Cell-Wall-Deficient-Formsstealth-Pathogens/dp/0849387671>

<http://www.erlebnishaft.de/stressvar1.pdf> <http://www.erlebnishaft.de/stressvar2.pdf> <http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/quorum.pdf>

Immunosystem

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Viruses

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Bacteria

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Fraser KB, Shirodaria PV, Haire M et al. (1971) **Mycoplasmas** in cell cultures from rheumatoid synovial membranes. J. Hyg. 69, 17-25

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“**The agent in rheumatoid arthritis (RA) synovial tissue has been transmitted from individual patients to normal mice and rats by injection or ingestion. There was a variation in degree of the severity of the characteristic acute lesions in mice induced by the tissue of each individual patient. Similar characteristic lesions were induced in the same manner from RA-affected mouse and rat tissues. Neither injection nor ingestion of normal tissues induced lesions**”.

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- ➔ **Angiopathie, Vasculitis** <http://www.xerlebnishaft.de/angiopathie.pdf>
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- ➔ **Multiple Sklerose** <http://www.erlebnishaft.de/multipleskleroseborreliose.pdf>
- ➔ **Borrelien, Vasculitis, Inflammation, Lymphom, Neoplasma**
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Tetracycline etc. bei Rheumatoider Arthritis, tetracyclines etc. in rheumatoid arthritis

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“Tetracyclines, in particular minocycline, were associated with a clinically significant improvement in disease activity in RA with no absolute increased risk of side effects.”

Skinner M, Cathcart ES, Mills JA, Pinals RS (2005) Tetracycline in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. A double blind controlled study. *Arthritis & Rheumatism* Volume 14, Issue 6, pages 727–732, <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1002/art.1780140607/abstract>

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“Tetracycline antibiotics may be potentially effective and reasonably safe in rheumatoid arthritis.”

Smith A, Doré C, Charles P, Vallance A, Potier T, Mackworth-Young C (2011) Randomised Double-Blind Trial of Combination Antibiotic Therapy in Rheumatoid Arthritis. Research Article. International Journal of Rheumatology Volume 2011, Article ID 585497, 6 pages
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1155/2011/585497> <http://www.hindawi.com/journals/ijr/2011/585497/>
“This antibiotic regime is unlikely to be a valuable therapy for active rheumatoid arthritis.”

Smith CJ, Sayles H, Mikuls TR, Michaud K (2011) Minocycline and doxycycline therapy in community patients with rheumatoid arthritis: prescribing patterns, patient-level determinants of use, and patient-reported side effects. Arthritis research & therapy 13(5), R168
http://www.researchgate.net/publication/23658833_Tetracyclines_may_be_therapeutically_beneficial_in_rheumatoid_arthritis
“Rheumatologists have not embraced minocycline or doxycycline as primary treatment options for RA and reserve their use primarily in patients with long-standing, refractory disease. These drugs are generally well tolerated, with skin complaints, nausea, and dizziness being the most common patient-reported side effects.”

Ogrendik M (2013) Antibiotics for the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis. International Journal of General Medicine. Volume 2014:7 Pages 43 – 47 DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.2147/IJGM.S56957>
http://www.dovepress.com/articles.php?article_id=15391
„Antibiotic treatment for rheumatoid arthritis (RA) commenced in the 1930s with the use of sulfasalazine. Later, tetracyclines were successfully used for the treatment of RA. In double-blind and randomized studies, levofloxacin and macrolide antibiotics (including clarithromycin and roxithromycin) were also shown to be effective in the treatment of RA.“

Albert HB, Sorensen JS, Christensen BS, Manniche C. (2013) Antibiotic treatment in patients with chronic low back pain and vertebral bone edema (Modic type 1 changes): a double-blind randomized clinical controlled trial of efficacy. Eur Spine J. 22(4), 697-707. doi: 10.1007/s00586-013-2675-y. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23404353>
“The antibiotic protocol in this study was significantly more effective for this group of patients (CLBP associated with Modic I) than placebo in all the primary and secondary outcomes.”

→ Tetrazykline <http://www.kabilahsystems.de/minocyclin.pdf>

Pflanzliche Arzneimittel, Herbal medicines

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„The authors conclude: **This new knowledge, when balanced against the clinically important benefits of biological drugs, will help patients and their physicians to make evidence-based decisions that align with their values, preferences, and tolerance of risks of harm and benefits.**” - See more at:
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