

Neural Therapy

Neural Therapy involves the injection of procaine (also known by its trademark name Novocain), a common local anesthetic, into various but very specific areas to reduce pain and improve health. Local anesthetics are drugs that normally cause numbness or reduce pain. The practice of neural therapy is based on the understanding that energy flows freely through the body of a healthy person. Injury, trauma, disease, infection, poor nutrition, stress, and even scar tissue disrupt this flow, produce longstanding disturbances in the electrochemical function of tissues and create energy imbalances called "interference fields."

Neural Therapy injections are administered to eliminate the interference and restore the body's natural energy flow. The injections may be administered subcutaneously (just below the skin) in specified patterns, into nerves, acupuncture points, glands, scars, and trigger points. Deep injections are sometimes administered into an autonomic nerve ganglia (cluster of nervous tissue) or plexus (network of nerves). Key points that may be far from the pain source may be used. The goal of neural therapy is to correct the interference and heal the illness or symptom.

When optimally performed, if an interference field is injected with a local anesthetic a "flash phenomenon" or "Huneke phenomenon" occurs. An immediate change in the symptoms is the result. While the concept of the flash phenomenon is what defines the method, in practice it is the use of local anesthetics, preferably but not exclusively procaine. Procaine will optimize the bioelectric charge across cell walls and this improves movement of nutrients into the cell and waste products out.

Neural Therapy should not be confused with the nerve blocks and local anesthesia used in conventional medicine. Nerve blocks involve injections of medication to relieve pain caused by stimulation of a peripheral nerve. Local anesthesia is medication given at a local site to relieve localized pain. For example, a local anesthetic may be given before a tooth is removed or before removing a small skin lesion.

Generally response to treatment is individual but can be dramatic with sudden improvement of long lasting ailments, accompanied by autonomous reactions such as sweating and at times an emotional release such as compulsory laughter or weeping.

Neural Therapy was originally developed by Ferdinand Huneke , a German surgeon during the first half of the twentieth century.