

Case Report

Okazaki K. J Vaccines Immunol: JVII-119.

DOI: 10.29011/2575-789X. 000019

A Case of Infantile Bronchial Asthma That Completely Healed After Repeated Intradermal Injections with A Non-Specific Antigen Preparation

Kimihiko Okazaki*

Okazaki Medical Clinic, Ukyoku, Kyoto, Japan

*Corresponding author: Kimihiko Okazaki, Okazaki Medical Clinic, Ukyoku, Kyoto, Japan. Email: mal3081x@mal.seikyounet.jp

Citation: Okazaki K (2017) A Case of Infantile Bronchial Asthma That Completely Healed After Repeated Intradermal Injections with A Non-Specific Antigen Preparation. J Vaccines Immunol: JVII-119. DOI: 10.29011/2575-789X. 000019

Received Date: 07 November, 2017; **Accepted Date:** 26 November, 2017; **Published Date:** 04 December, 2017

Abstract

Eliminations of causes of immunological diseases have long been taken for granted as impossible. On the contrary, it has been revealed to be possible. In addition, its method is extremely simple and inexpensive. It is accomplished by decomposing the responsible complex via mutual exchanges of specific and non-specific antibodies.

Keywords: Allergic diseases; Mast cells; Pathogenic antibodies

Introduction

It is well established that the etiology of allergic diseases is that combinations of mast cells and allergen-specific antibodies cause allergic symptoms when the patients meet allergens. A most plain idea would be that break down of the above-mentioned combinations must bring about disappearance of causes of the diseases. It seems to me that few, if any, contemporary Immunologists have such concepts. To work out the above-mentioned concept, it is necessary to have the patients make non-specific antibodies for themselves. In order for the patients to do so, they need to receive intradermal injections with non-specific antigen preparations. Consequently, non-specific antibodies accumulate in the patients' bodies, which may replace specific antibodies from mast cells bringing about elimination of causes of the diseases. Needless to mention, where there is no cause, there is no disease. Although a way of treating allergic diseases is intravenous infusion of gamma-globulin, it is dangerous because anti-gamma-globulin antibodies could be produced, which may cause an anaphylactic reaction after a large number of infusions.

Details are demonstrated elsewhere [1]. The conceptual basis of antibodies' mutual exchange is existence of equilibrium state among antibody molecules in the vicinity of receptors, which was first proposed by Porter [2].

Case Presentation

An 8-year-old boy (S.A.) visited the author's clinic on September 1, 2010. His parent said that the boy had an infantile bronchial asthma since the age of 2 years. The boy received intradermal injections at his upper arms with 0.1ml of Neurotropin; a product of Nippon Zohki Pharmaceutical Company (Osaka), consisting of an extract of rabbit skin inflamed by inoculation of Vaccinia virus, at 2~5-day intervals. The total number of the injection was 80. As of June 25, 2011, the boy was enjoying a healthy life.

References

1. Okazaki K (2009) Therapeutic Significance of Non-Specific Antigens as Anti-Allergic and Anti-Autoimmune Agents. Pharmacometrics 76: 105-107.
2. Porter RR (1959) The hydrolysis of rabbit gamma-globulin and antibodies by crystalline papain. Biochemical Journal 73: 119.