Introduction
The knowledge of the medicaments used in Homeopathic Medicine is based on the results of provings conducted on healthy individuals/provers (homeopathic drug proving - HDP) of animal, plant, mineral substances, of micro-organisms and of human pathological material, prepared using the homeopathic procedure (dynamisation = dilution + succussion), according to the principles set out by Samuel Hahnemann in the sixth edition of the Organon of Medicine. The aim of a proving is to highlight and define with precision the artificial illness generated in these healthy individuals by the dynamised substance which is the subject of the study. The experimental method pioneered by Hahnemann has undergone several modifications in line with the requirements of modern pharmacological research - in particular, the double blind test and the introduction of control samples (placebos) - based on guidelines established by the main homeopathic organisations and on personal experience.

RIASSUNTO
Introduzione
La scuola di Medicina Omeopatica di Verona organizza proving hahnemaniani a scopo sperimentale e didattico. Nel 2013 è stato sperimentato Proteus vulgaris. I risultati del proving, insieme alle informazioni già presenti in letteratura, hanno permesso l’uso clinico del rimedio.

Materiali e Metodi
Partecipanti: 15 provers esperti, 10 supervisori esperti; 1 coordinatore; 1 direttore. Potenze sperimentate: 200 K, 3 placebo (20%). È stato un proving in triplo cieco. Tempo di osservazione: 30 giorni; controlli periodici: fino ad 1 anno.

Risultati

Diagnosi differenziali con: Iodum, Hyoscyamus, Medorrhinum, Mercurius solubilis e corrosivus, Staphisagria, Syphilinum, Tarentula, Pyrogenium.

L’Autore riporta tre casi clinici, di cui due di bambini. Il primo con molteplici problemi comportamentali ed autismo di grado lieve; il secondo con Sindrome ADHD; il terzo caso è di una giovane donna con sindrome maniaco-depressiva.

Conclusioni
Il proving è il miglior metodo per definire la patogenesi di una nuova sostanza. I risultati vano completati con le informazioni presenti in letteratura, sia di tipo sperimentale che clinico. Proteus risulta essere un rimedio omeopatico con sintomi molto intensi e caratteristici e può essere utilizzato con successo nella pratica clinica, particolarmente nei bambini con disturbi del comportamento che includono la sindrome ADHD, così come negli adulti.

PAROLE CHIAVE
Proteus vulgaris - Proving - Patogenesi – Sintesi patogenetico-clinica - Risultati clinici

SUMMARY
Introduction
The Homeopathic School of Verona in Italy organizes hahnemannian provings for experimental and educational purposes. In 2013 was tested Proteus vulgaris. The results of the proving and the data in the literature allowed the clinical use of the remedy.

Methods
Participants: 15 experienced provers, 10 expert supervisors; 1 coordinator; 1 director. Potencies experimented: 200 K, 3 placebos (20%). It was a proving in triple-blind. Observation period: 30 days; periodic controls: up to 1 year.

Results
The mental symptoms of the proving of Proteus vulgaris are characterized by extreme violence in every manifestation. There is restlessness and extreme and uncontrollable motility. It is polemical, hard, aggressive with a critical destructive. It can break established affective relationships. There is insomnia. The most involved organs are the gastrointestinal and urinary. There are joint symptoms of the hand fingers. There are many headaches.

Differential diagnoses with: Iodum, Hyoscyamus, Medorrhinum, Mercurius solubilis and corrosivus, Staphisagria, Syphilinum, Tarentula, Pyrogenium.

The Author reports three clinical cases, of which two are children. The first with multiple behavioral problems and mild autism; the second with ADHD syndrome; the third case is of a young woman with manic-depressive syndrome.

Conclusion
The proving is the best method for defining the patogenesis of a new substance. The results are completed with the information present in literature, both of a experimental and clinical type. Proteus appears to be a homeopathic remedy with intense and characteristic symptoms and can be successfully used in the clinical practice, particularly in children with behavioral disorders that include ADHD, as well as adults.

KEY WORDS
Proteus vulgaris - Proving - Pathogenesis – Clinical-pathogenetic summary - Clinical results

INTRODUCTION
The knowledge of the medicaments used in Homeopathic Medicine is based on the results of provings conducted on healthy individuals/provers (homeopathic drug proving - HDP) of animal, plant, mineral substances, of micro-organisms and of human pathological material, prepared using the homeopathic procedure (dynamisation = dilution + succussion), according to the principles set out by Samuel Hahnemann in the sixth edition of the Organon of Medicine. The aim of a proving is to highlight and define with precision the artificial illness generated in these healthy individuals by the dynamised substance which is the subject of the study. The experimental method pioneered by Hahnemann has undergone several modifications in line with the requirements of modern pharmacological research - in particular, the double blind test and the introduction of control samples (placebos) - based on guidelines established by the main homeopathic organisations and on personal experience.

Each year the School of Homeopathy in Verona runs a vocational training course in Homeopathic Medicine. As part of this initiative, a proving was conducted in 2009 (Hydrogenium peroxidatum). The experimental experience was repeated in the academic year 2011 (Colibacillinum) in 2012 (Streptococcinum) and in 2013 with Proteus vulgaris. The proving, as part of a teaching program, has both research and educational purposes: the organization and the protocol are therefore focused on achieving this twofold objective. There were three main phases: 1. A preparatory seminar to provide information about the nature and procedure of the proving and to choose the provers and supervisors; 2. the actual proving; 3. a final seminar in which the results are illustrated and the experiences of both the provers and supervisors are discussed to supplement and complete the symptom information.
The proving of Proteus vulgaris took place between February and May 2013 over a period of 30 days. Data-gathering to assess the long-term results continued until February 2014.

**Findings**

The mental symptoms of the proving of Proteus vulgaris are characterized by extreme violence in any event. There are restlessness, uncontrollable mobility; it is polemic, hard, aggressive; there is destructive criticism. It breaks consolidated relationships. There is insomnia. The most affected systems are: gastrointestinal and urinary tracts. Are affected the finger joints. There are many headaches. The symptoms in the literature complete the pathogenetic-clinical picture and allow the prescription.

Differential diagnosis: Iodum, Hyoscyamus, Medorrhinum, Mercurius solubilis and corrosivus, Staphisagria, Syphilinum, Tarentula, Pyrogenium.

The Author shows three clinical cases, two of which are children cases: the first with many behavioral problems and mild autism; the second with ADHD syndrome; the last one is a young woman’s case with manic-depressive syndrome.

**Conclusions**

The proving is the best method for defining the pathogenesis of a new substance. The results must be completed with the literature data. Proteus is a homeopathic remedy with very intense and characteristic symptoms and can be used successfully in the clinical practice, particularly in children with behavioral disorders including ADHD syndrome as well as in adults.

**KEYWORDS**

Proteus vulgaris - Proving - Pathogenesis – Pathogenetic-clinical picture - Clinical results

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**INTRODUZIONE**

La conoscenza dei medicamenti utilizzati in Medicina Omeopatica si basa sui risultati di sperimentazioni condotte su individui sani (homeopathic drug proving - HDP) di sostanze di origine animale, vegetale, minerale, di microrganismi e di materiale umano patologico, preparate col metodo omeopatico (dynamizzazione = diluizione + succussione) secondo i principi messi a punto da Samuel Hahnemann nella sesta edizione dell’*Organon dell’arte del guarire*.

Scopo del proving è evidenziare e definire con precisione la malattia artificiale generata in individui sani dalla sostanza dinamizzata oggetto dello studio.

Il protocollo sperimentale utilizzato in questo proving si basa sul metodo hahnemanniano al quale sono state apportate alcune modifiche, per adeguarlo esigenze della moderna ricerca (la modalità del doppio cieco e l’inserimento di gruppi di controllo o placebo); per renderlo conforme alle linee guida messe a punto dalle principali organizzazioni omeopatiche; infine alcune altre traggio no origine dell’esperienza personale formata nell’organizzazione di numerosi proving.

The proving of Proteus vulgaris took place between February and May 2013 over a period of 30 days. Data-gathering to assess the long-term results continued until February 2014.

Proteus vulgaris (Fig. 1) was discovered by Hauser in 1885; it is a gram-negative bacterium that belongs to the family of Enterobacteriaceae. The most recent classification recognizes four species: mirabilis, penneri, mixofaciens and vulgaris.

They are extremely mobile bacteria which are rod-shaped but are morphologically unstable which explains why they have taken their name from Proteus, the God of the sea, who could take on any appearance he wished (Homer, Odyssey - Fig. 2).

Proteus bacteria are widespread in nature and are mainly found on decomposing organic substances of animal origin. They often feed on the intestines of humans and numerous mammals, birds and reptiles. They can therefore turn up in human or animal feces, in the soil, water, sewage, manure, decomposing animal proteins and rotted substances; they are also present in secretions and abscesses.

Proteus vulgaris is one of the main microorganisms in decomposing corpses (Fig. 3). As well as being present in the intestine, they also occur as saprophytes in the vagina and the urethra, most often after prolonged antibiotic treatment and a weakened immune system. In these conditions the microorganism can become pathogenic and give rise mainly to urinary infections, otitis-mastoiditis and skin infections.
MATERIALS AND METHODS
The proving protocol

Pathogenesis
You can download this part of the article on:

PROVING VERONA 2013
(Synthesis)

PROTEUS VULGARIS

PREPARATORY SEMINAR (February)
Theory and practice of Proving
The art of self-observation and the transcription of symptoms.
Practical exercises
Progress notes and guided self-observation
Experimental protocol
Assessment and selection of participants.
Programming of the Proving.

PROVING (9 March - 9 April)
Taking the substance
30 day observation period + follow-up observations

FINAL SEMINAR (May)
Examination of the results of the Proving.
Reports of the provers and the supervisors.
Conclusions

PARTICIPANTS
1 Director (the only person aware of the proving substance)
1 Coordinator
10 Supervisors
15 Provers of whom 11 are women and 4 are men.
12 200K phials, 3 Placebos.
1 Prover decided to stop.
1 Prover withdrew for health reasons.
Verum = Proteus vulgaris 200 K (Ce.M.O.N.) in the form of a hydro-alcoholic solution.
TOTAL: 13 valid PROVERS of which: 10 200K, 3 Placebos.


Tre fasi principali: 1. Un seminario introduttivo per illustrare la natura e le modalità del proving e per scegliere i provers ed i supervisori; 2. il proving vero e proprio; 3. un seminario finale in cui si esaminano le esperienze sia dei provers che dei supervisori per precisare e completare la sintomatologia prodotta dalla sostanza sperimentata.

Il proving di Proteus vulgaris ebbe luogo fra Febbraio e Maggio 2013 per un periodo di 30 giorni. La raccolta dei dati per valutare i possibili risultati a lungo termine continuò fino al Febbraio 2014.

Proteus vulgaris (Fig. 1) è stato scoperto da Hauser nel 1885; è un batterio Gram negativo che fa parte della famiglia delle Enterobacteriaceae. La più recente classificazione ne riconosce quattro specie: mirabilis, penneri, mixofaciens, vulgaris. Sono batteri estremamente mobili, hanno la forma a bastoncello, ma sono morfologicamente mutevoli, per cui hanno preso il nome dal re del mare che era capace di assumere qualsiasi aspetto volesse (Omero, Odissea - Fig. 2).

I Proteus sono ampiamente diffusi in natura, principalmente su sostanze organiche di origine animale in decomposizione. Sono abituali commensalli dell’intestino umano e di numerosi mammiferi, uccelli e rettili. Si ritrovarono quindi nelle feci umane e animali, nel suolo, acqua, liquami, letame, proteine animali in decomposizione e sostanze putrefatte; sono presenti anche in secrezioni ed ascessi.

Il Proteus vulgaris è uno dei principali microrganismi della putrefazione dei cadaveri (Fig. 3). Oltre che nell’intestino si può riscontrare la loro presenza come saprofitti nella vagina e nell’uretra, più frequentemente dopo trattamenti antibiotici prolungati ed abbassamento delle difese immunitarie. In queste condizioni il microrganismo può diventare patogeno e dar luogo principalmente ad infezioni urinarie, oto-mastoidee e cutanee.
RESULTS

Who is Proteus? Synthesis

By examining the scientific literature on Proteus (vulgaris and mirabilis)\(^7\,^8\,^9\,^10\) and combining it with the data provided by the Proving, we can develop a synthetic framework of the Proteus remedy and use it in clinical practice:

- **EXTREME VIOLENCE** in all its manifestations.
  - Can kill in the grip of a fit of rage if challenged.
  - Can have an impulse to commit suicide.
- **VOLATILITY, HIGHLY CHANGEABLE MOODS.**
- **RESTLESSNESS, EXTREME MOBILITY, UNCONTAINABLE.**
- Slippery behavior. Evasive.
- **TENSE, IRRITABLE, DEPRESSED.**
  - Exhausted; prone to bursting into tears.
- **ARGUMENTATIVE, RIGID, AGGRESSIVE; DESTRUCTIVELY CRITICAL.**
  - Can break up firmly established emotional relationships.

Proteus is the microorganism of decomposing matter.
Proteus vulgaris is the main bacterium of rotting corpses.
The gastro-intestinal tract is the most severely affected.
Lesions at the labial commissures, ulcers in the oral cavity.
Acidity, dysphagia, hiccoughs.
Feeling of having a pit in one’s stomach, vomiting, ulcer; hematemesis, melena.
Constipation, emotional diarrhea, pinworms, intense anal itching.
A longing for fatty foods, desserts and cakes, salt, butter and eggs.

Disorders of the urinary tract and genitalia, in particular female genitalia.
Cloudy, smelly urine, vulvitis, itching, vaginitis, malodorous leukorrhea, adnexitis.
Disorders of the upper and lower limbs.
Deforming rheumatisms of the fingers, cramps, contractions, atrophy of the tendons and muscles.
Pains in the calf muscles, feet, bruises, cyanosis.

**DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS:**
Tuberculinum Koch, Tarentula, Medorrhinum, Syphilinum, Mercurius solubilis and corrosivus, Hyosciamus niger, Carcinosinum, Iodum, Staphisagria, Pyrogenium.
Clinical cases
(Note: the particularly frequent and intense symptoms are written in capitals; the descriptions by patients or family members are shown in italics.)

Clinical case no. 1
G. came for an appointment at the age of three.

Thin, pale, delicate features.
He had frequent fevers with temperatures of over 39°C; he has recurrent sties and/or chalazia, sometimes all over his eyelids simultaneously; he eats a lot but does not put on weight; he wants meat and fish; his feces are acid.

Furthermore:
• HE HITS PEOPLE for no reason; he scratches his mother.
• HE THROWS THINGS ONTO THE FLOOR, he hurls them as far as he can WITH VIOLENCE (on several occasions during the last appointment).
• HE WON'T STOP MOVING, he wants to go out and run, even with a really high temperature.
• He wakes up at night screaming.
• HE COMES IN AND OUT OF the office from the waiting room, SLAMMING the door; he keeps on touching and examining things;
• Despite all this movement, his body still remains cold.
• UNCATCHABLE, he wriggles, squirms and sneaks off, so it proves impossible to examine him.
• Impossible to create a relationship, HE EVADES ANY QUESTION OR ATTEMPT TO INVOLVE HIM IN AN ACTIVITY; he hums, starts doing something else or gives answers that are seemingly nonsensical. (The sensation is that he understands everything but he simply avoids all forms of contact)

Tubercolinum calms him down for only 10 days, but then he gets a severe case of gastroenteritis and the restlessness returns, a sort of boundless excitement. The sties also improve but subsequently worsen again. He eats too voraciously and gets cross if anyone goes near him.

Mercurius solubilis and Iodum lead to temporary improvements.
STAPHISAGRIA administered in different potencies, prescribed for a year both in acute and chronic phases, alters the situation of the child – a veritable transformation! – who falls sick much more rarely; the sties occur less often and his height and weight increase; even his behavior improves but with numerous side effects.

At times HE IS COMPLETELY OUT OF CONTROL.
Now when he has a high temperature he remains calm and wants to be cuddled but every so often he suddenly hits people.

At the age of four he becomes difficult to handle, even at school: he spits and throws things, HE DOESN'T EVER JOIN IN WITH THE OTHERS, HE HUMS TO HIMSELF AND GOES INTO A WORLD OF HIS OWN. He keeps to himself. He soils his underpants. He draws circles, never figures. A special needs assistant is requested due to a probable cognitive deficit. In the office he slams the door, screams and hits people.

On the basis of the information gathered about Proteus and published clinical cases, PROTEUS 200K is prescribed.
la porta CON VIOLENZA; tocca ed ispeziona tutto, senza sosta;
• Nonostante tutto questo movimento risulta freddo al tatto.
• INAFFERRABILE, sguscia via, impossibile visitarlo.
• Impossibile instaurarci un rapporto, SFUGGE OGNI DOMAN-
DA O COINVOLGIMENTO, canticchia, si occupa di altro o dà ri-
sposte apparentemente prive di senso. (La sensazione è che capisca
gli avvertimenti, ma semplicemente eviti ogni tipo di contatto)

Tuberculinum lo rende più tranquillo per solo 10 giorni, poi arriva
una gastroenterite grave e torna il nervosismo, una eccitazione fuori mi-
sura. Anche gli orzaioli migliorano, per poi peggiorare di nuovo. Man-
gia con troppa voracità, si arrabbiare se qualcuno si avvicina.

Mercurius solubilis e loddum danno dei miglioramenti temporanei.
STAPHISAGRIA a varie potenze, prescritta per un anno sia nell’acuto
che nel cronico, modifica la situazione del bambino - una trasformazione! -
che ammala molto meno, gli orzaioli diminuiscono di frequenza, il peso
e l’altezza aumentano; anche il comportamento migliora, ma con nume-
rose ricadute. A volte E’ PROPRIO FUORI CONTROLLO. Ora quando ha la feb-
bre elevata rimane calmo e cerca le coccole, ma ogni tanto dà dei colpi improvvisi.

Il risultato è molto incoraggiante.

Nei 22 mesi successivi viene prescritto quasi esclusivamente Proteus
ad ogni ricaduta (uniche eccezioni due casi acuti risolti da Mercurius
solubilis e corrosivus), sia nell’acuto che nel cronico, alle potenze
200K prima, MK poi, una volta XMK.

Il bambino non ammala quasi più, il comportamento migliora e si stabilizza:
vedi l’escesi scompaiono, ora è gestibile ed è possibile instaurarci un colloquio.

Dopo quasi due anni Proteus cessa di essere efficace. In effetti il qua-
dro sintomatologico è profondamente cambiato, i sintomi scompaiono
o notevolmente attenuati.

Attualmente frequenta con successo la 3a elementare con il sostegno,
alle scuole medie probabilmente non ce ne sarà l’esigenza. E’ stato cura-
to esclusivamente con l’Omeopatia. Viene in visita sporadicamente. Ha
diventato cordiale ed affettuoso col medico, spesso non necessita di terapia.

Caso clinico n° 2
A. viene portato in visita all’età di 10 anni.
E’ stato adottato all’età di 6 anni. I genitori erano alcolisti; aveva se-
gui di reiterate percosse.

Ha evidenziato molti problemi comportamentali: diagnosi di sindro-
me ADHD.

Arrivò a minacciare la maestra con un coltello. Per sei mesi assunse metillfenidato.

The results are extremely encouraging.

Over the following 22 months Proteus was prescribed almost exclu-
sively at each relapse (the only exceptions being two acute cases which
were solved by administering Mercurius solubilis and corrosivus), both
in the acute and chronic phases, at the potencies of 200K initially and
subsequently MK and, on one occasion, at the potency of XMK.

The child almost ceased to fall ill; his behavior improved and the situa-
tion stabilized; the excesses disappeared; he is now manageable and it is
possible to talk to him.

After nearly two years, Proteus ceased to be effective. The symptoma-
logical framework underwent a profound change; the symptoms had
disappeared or significantly abated.

He is currently getting on well in the 3rd year of primary school with
the help of a special needs assistant; there will probably be no need of
one at middle school. He has been treated exclusively with Homeopa-
athy. He has occasional appointments. He has become friendly and affec-
tionate to the doctor and often does not require treatment.

Clinical case no. 2
A came for an appointment at the age of 10 years old.
He had been adopted at the age of 6. His parents were alcoholics; he
showed signs of repeated beatings.

He displayed many behavioral problems: diagnosis of Attention Deficit
Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).

He even threatened his teacher with a knife. He took methylphenidate
for six months.

OPPOSITIONAL, PROVOCATIVE, HYPERACTIVE.
Extremely extrovert, UNMANAGEABLE, a volcano; he touches
everything, he wants to know everything, he follows every sort of im-
pulse. He is VIOLENT and hits people; at school he knocks over desks
and throws pairs of scissors.

He always has to be at the centre of attention, and is extremely talka-
tive.

During the appointment he intentionally hit the doctor in the genitals.

HYOSCIAMUS NIGER MK

Better; significant improvements. This was also noticed by his teachers.

HYOSCIAMUS NIGER XMK

No improvement.

Extremely AGITATED, CAN NEVER KEEP STILL, he always wants to
play war games.

FURIOUS, he keeps up a string of insults (bastard, son of a bitch … ).

He wants to bully and command others; he is isolated by other children.

Astute and rebellious, he objects.

He often says: I DON’T LIKE LIFE, IT’S DISGUSTING, IT’S NOT WORTH IT, I
WANT TO KILL MYSELF.

One idea is to administer Tuberculinum, Medorrhinum or Tarentula, but
in the end PROTEUS MK is chosen.
He comes back for an appointment two months later and is now a completely different child: less violent, calmer, manageable. He helps people who have problems.

Numerous fears emerged.

Proteus was not administered because the symptomatology had definitively changed.

He took Lycopodium twice and was then given Veratrum album.

Clinical case no. 3

30-year-old woman.

She is in the 19th week of her second pregnancy.

She has had a very difficult experience.

She was born premature and her mother was a heroin addict. She weighed 1.5 kg and underwent methadone therapy.

Her mother died prematurely and her father did not recognise her.

She lived for five years in an orphanage, then she was adopted but there were further problems: she was molested by her adoptive father.

At 18 she ran away from home. She had hepatitis A.

Three years ago she had her first pregnancy and carried her baby to term.

She then experienced bouts of depression and her menstruations stopped.

She had a nervous breakdown with strong signs of aggression, extreme restlessness and isolation. She does not want to be touched or even brushed against – it feels as if someone were cutting my skin!

– her teeth chatter continuously, she grinds them. She screams and shouts, even at her daughter. She is an almost complete insomniac.

It is as if someone made me explode, I SCREAM, I SHOUT, I SWEAR AT MY HUSBAND. I hate him! I have no strength in my legs, it feels as though I can’t walk.

The fits are sudden and violent, they last two days or more, day and night, including episodes of SELF-HARM AND SUICIDAL THOUGHTS (she has attempted suicide once with drugs). Then she falls into depression.

As well as these symptoms, the patient bites her nails and desires raw food: meat and fish with lemon.

Differential diagnosis including Mercurius, Acidum nitricum and Proteus. Proteus 200C is chosen.

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As well as these symptoms, the patient bites her nails and desires raw food: meat and fish with lemon.

Differential diagnosis including Mercurius, Acidum nitricum and Proteus. Proteus 200C is chosen.

The patient has a nervous breakdown shortly after taking the remedy, then she does not have another one for a long time. After two months she is given Proteus 200C again. Her nerves remain fairly calm.

She is prescribed Proteus 200C for the third time, although the characteristic symptoms have disappeared: the patient has a relapse and some symptoms return, but she recovers.

She carried her baby to term, taking Sepia. The baby was born without problems. She is breast-fed and is healthy; she even sleeps well at night. The patient is still in therapy with Natrum muriaticum.
La paziente ha una crisi nervosa poco dopo aver assunto il rimedio, poi per un lungo periodo non ne ha più. Dopo due mesi ancora Proteus 200C. Le condizioni nervose rimangono buone. Si prescrive Proteus 200C una terza volta, anche se i sintomi caratteristici sono di fatto scomparsi: la paziente ha una ricaduta e tornano dei sintomi che poi recupera.

Terminerà bene la gravidanza assumendo Sepia. La bambina nasce senza alcun problema, viene allattata dalla madre ed è sana; dorme persino bene la notte. La paziente è tuttora in terapia con Natrum muriaticum. Non ha più avuto le violente crisi nervose, il sonno è buono, non più atteggiamenti così auto distruttivi o pensieri suicidi.

CONCLUSIONI

Proteus (Vulgaris; Vulgaris + Mirabilis) è presente in letteratura con sintomi ricavati dalla clinica, ma fino ad ora senza una sperimentazione. Il proving del 2013 della Scuola di Omeopatia di Verona ha colmato questo vuoto. I risultati ottenuti sperimentando Proteus vulgaris 200K hanno confermato molti dei sintomi, evidenziandone l’importanza, ed hanno aggiunto altre importanti caratteristiche. Ora il rimedio omeopatico Proteus ha una maggiore possibilità di essere utilizzato clinicamente.

Ringrazio i colleghi che vorranno segnalare casi in cui hanno utilizzato positivamente PROTEUS, per ampliare la casistica e definire una patogenesi completa e dettagliata.

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CONCLUSIONS

Proteus (Vulgaris; Vulgaris + Mirabilis) has been mentioned in the literature with symptoms taken from clinical practice but until now without experimentation. The proving of 2013 by the Verona School of Homeopathy has filled this void. The results obtained by experimenting with Proteus vulgaris 200K have confirmed many of the symptoms, highlighting its importance and have added other important features. As a homeopathic remedy, Proteus has even more potential for clinical use.

It is marked by: VIOLENCE, EXTREME AGITATION AND VOLATILITY. For this reason and for many of its symptoms, it should be considered as a way of treating children and young people affected by Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) where it can have significant results.

I would be most grateful if colleagues could indicate cases in which they have administered PROTEUS with positive effects in order to extend the number of clinical case studies and to define a complete and detailed pathogenesis.