

Micro-immunotherapy for Women's Health



Endometriosis	▶	Chlamydia
Genital herpes	▶	Solid tumours
Vaginal yeast infections	▶	HPV-associated disorders

Document strictly reserved for health professionals.

The information contained in this brochure is based on the clinical experience of doctors of the international associations of micro-immunotherapy (AEMI, IFMi, MeGeMIT).

Introduction

Sexually transmitted diseases, vaginal yeast infections, endometriosis, precancerous lesions, cervical and breast cancer: almost every woman experiences some gynaecological problem during her lifetime, which can affect not only her physical well-being but also her emotional well-being. The development and progression of these conditions are closely related to alterations in the psychoneuroimmunoendocrine system. Hence the importance of rebalancing these axes and restoring homeostasis in the organism, taking into account the person as a whole.

Micro-immunotherapy, a low-dose immunotherapy aimed at promoting an optimal immune response, can play an important role as part of an integrated therapeutic strategy

in gynaecological disorders. Given the use of immune mediators in low doses it is a nonaggressive and well-tolerated treatment.

Some of the fields of application of micro-immunotherapy in gynaecological practice are outlined below.



Endometriosis

Endometriosis is a chronic disease characterised by the growth of endometrial tissue outside the uterine cavity. On the physiopathological level, it is associated with inflammatory damage and immune dysfunction. It affects 5-20% of women of reproductive age and is accompanied, among others, by dysmenorrhea, abnormal uterine bleeding and even reproductive disorders.

	APPLICATION OF MICRO-IMMUNOTHERAPY	IMMUNOREGULATORY OBJECTIVES
Formula ARTH	Acute, subacute inflammation and tendency to chronicity	Promote an optimal immune response in case of acute, chronic or recurrent infections
Formula MISEN	Disorders associated with stress and ageing	Rebalance the neuroimmunoendocrine axis
Formula MIREG	Genetic problems and mitochondrial dysfunction	Regulate various factors involved in mitochondrial dysfunction and counteract associated deleterious consequences.

Chlamydia

Chlamydia trachomatis infection of the genital tract is today's most frequent sexually transmitted bacterial infection. Associated complications include inflammatory pelvic disease (PID), ectopic pregnancy, infertility or reactive arthritis.

	APPLICATION OF MICRO-IMMUNOTHERAPY	IMMUNOREGULATORY OBJECTIVES
Formula CHLA	Infection with <i>Chlamydia trachomatis</i>	Rebalance the immune response, contain bacterial proliferation and counteract associated diseases.

HPV-associated disorders

Human papillomavirus (HPV) infection is one of the most prevalent sexually transmitted diseases among the world population and one of the main reasons for gynaecological consultation among women aged over 25. Low-risk HPV types can cause benign lesions (genital warts or condylomata), while high-risk types have been linked to the development of precancerous lesions and cancer (e.g. cervical, vulvar, vaginal cancer).

	APPLICATION OF MICRO-IMMUNOTHERAPY	IMMUNOREGULATORY OBJECTIVES
Formula PAPI	Cervical dysplasia, condylomata	Support the immune response against HPV, hinder viral replication and counteract associated diseases.
Formula PAPI + Formula C1	Risk of neoplasia (CIN II, CIN III)	



Vaginal yeast infections

Vaginal yeast infections -caused primarily by the proliferation of the fungus *Candida albicans*- are very frequent among women and occur due to alterations in the protective vaginal flora and/or an immune imbalance. This gynaecological disorder causes symptoms such as heavy vaginal discharge, redness or irritation of the vulva and itching.

	APPLICATION OF MICRO-IMMUNOTHERAPY	IMMUNOREGULATORY OBJECTIVES
Formula EID	Vaginal yeast infection	Promote an optimal immune response in case of acute, chronic or recurrent infection.

Genital herpes

Herpes simplex type 2 virus (HSV-2) is the main cause of genital herpes, a global health issue according to the World Health Organisation. It may as well be caused by herpes simplex type 1 virus (HSV-1). In general, these infections pass without symptoms. However, in some patients they come with painful blisters at the site of infection. Moreover, there is evidence that HSV-2 infections increase the risk of contracting and transmitting HIV.

	APPLICATION OF MICRO-IMMUNOTHERAPY	IMMUNOREGULATORY OBJECTIVES
Formula HERP	Genital herpes	Promote an optimal immune response against HSV, prevent the virus from replicating and infecting further cells, and prevent excessive inflammation favouring the onset of associated diseases.



Solid tumors

Breast cancer and gynaecologic cancer (e.g. cervical cancer, ovarian cancer) are some of the most prevalent types of cancer among women. Immunity plays an essential role in tumour development and progression. On the one hand, the immune system can detect and eliminate tumour cells and, on the other hand, it can create a microenvironment conducive to tumour growth.

	APPLICATION OF MICRO-IMMUNOTHERAPY	IMMUNOREGULATORY OBJECTIVES
Formula C1	Solid tumours (progression or in remission for less than one year, relapse or new cancer)	Promote an optimal antitumor immune response and counteract mechanisms associated with tumour growth and progression.
Formula C2	Solid tumours (in remission between one and five years)	

Conclusion

Micro-immunotherapy offers multiple therapeutic options in the field of gynaecology and represents a valuable tool to control disorders affecting women's well-being and significantly improve their quality of life.

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