



REGUMED®

THE TEST KIT ENDO- CANNABINOID- SYSTEM





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Dear BICOM Therapists,

The long-disputed method of therapy in which cannabinoids are used to treat pain and spasmodic conditions and other chronic clinical conditions, is no longer a strictly taboo topic in general medicine. This method of therapy is also finding more followers and more supporters in Germany.

For example, since 19 January 2017, the cannabinoid active ingredient Delta-9-Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) is now also available for the treatment of chronic pain or Multiple sclerosis in the form of approved medications (e.g. Dronabinol, Nabilone, Sativex,...).

In naturopathy, this idea has been recognized for a long time. Even the pastor, hydro-therapist and naturopath Sebastian Kneipp knew: "There is a herb against every ailment."

The discovery and localization of the two cannabinoid receptors and the identification of their ligands have in recent years been the gateway to systematic, biomedical research into cannabis and opened up new perspectives into its medical use. It became clear that the Endocannabinoid system (hereinafter called ECS) is fundamental in the regulation of the nervous and immune systems, the function of which is closely linked to physiological and pathological processes. Due to this, the ECS is seen to be a worthwhile target for therapeutic interventions.

As innovators, we are providing you with the frequency patterns of selected medical cannabis varieties and cannabinoid substances in our proven test kit technology. In this brochure, we would like to present the new test kit "Endocannabinoid System" and the applications of these native substances.

This test kit only contains the bioenergetic frequency patterns of the cannabinoids and does not contain any native substances. It is solely intended for bioenergetic testing.

All ampules are tested depending on the patient's symptoms using either

an **A** program (192 or 198) or

an **Ai** program (191 or 197).

We wish you enjoyment in discovering the possibilities and the successful application of the new test kit.

Your REGUMED-Team

A brief historical excursion:

The intoxicating character of potent cannabinoids has been known about for at least as long as its medical use. The healing and soothing effects of industrial hemp have also been a part of old cultures for a long time. It is therefore not surprising, that the medical use of hemp has been preserved in some cultural circles throughout the ages. For example in Indian Ayurvedic medicine, the herb plays an important role in the present day. The leaves are used in particular for spasmodic conditions or pain. Hemp is also used in the medical field in Nepal. Here, a tonic is administered as a restorative and in cases of stomach discomfort, pain or insomnia the herb is also used.

It also is highly probable that the ancient Egyptians were already aware of the diverse therapeutic uses of hemp. In addition, the oldest known use for medical reasons can be dated to the year 2737 BC. Here the Chinese Emperor Shen Nung recorded his findings about the healing effects in the oldest known medicinal plants compendium "Shennong ben Cao Jing". He recommended the use in cases of constipation, gout, malaria, rheumatism and absence of mind.¹

William B. O'Shaughnessy – medical marijuana meets western culture



Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy (Courtesy of the National Library of Medicine)

Despite the long traditional using of medical marijuana and the spread of isolated fragments of knowledge in European regions, it took until the 19th century that the Irish surgeon William B. O'Shaughnessy devoted himself to the task of researching cannabis using "modern methods". In the course of his work, he managed to make renowned western scientists aware of the medical potential of cannabis.

O'Shaughnessy was active in the British East India Company in Calcutta in the years 1833 to 1841. During his research, he was able to observe numerous medical effects of the regional cannabis indica variety. He also wanted to spread these "effects" to the Western cultural area, and in 1841 was responsible for the introduction of cannabis indica to modern European medicine. A flourishing collaboration in later years with a well-known pharmacist Peter Squire, led to the two scientists developing the first market-ready tincture in the USA.²

^{1,2} s. source citatoin on page 17

What is medical hemp/medical cannabis?

Scientifically and legally all cannabis plants belong to the genus "Cannabis sativa L.". In reality however, three groups are distinguished to explain differentiations in the cannabis plant.

- Cannabis Ruderalis
- Cannabis Sativa
- Cannabis Indica

All members of this family possess cannabinoids, but in very differentiated compositions, which greatly effects the areas of application. Of medical interest are Sativa (SAT) and Indica (IND) plants and crosses among themselves (Hybrid varieties HYB).

The difference between Indica and Sativa varieties

The difference of cannabis varieties in combination with their herbal properties is that they can be divided into Indica and Sativa varieties. These are distinguished in their morphology mainly in growth, origin and foliage. Indica types have a lower growth level and wider leaves, whereas the Sativa types reach a significantly higher growth level but have narrower leaves. Both types also have significant differences in their genetic structure, which have an influence on the efficacy spectrum. The so-called terpene-composition influences the characteristic odor of the Sativa varieties and indicates a different concentration of essential oils. The effect of Sativa is often described as energizing and stimulating. In contrast, the effect of Indica varieties can be described as stress-relieving and relaxing.

In the cannabis plant, approximately 254 individual active substances can be found. Some of these cause a medical effect on the organism (e.g. CBD), on their own and, in some cases, only in interaction with other substances (entourage effect).

This complex interaction of the 133 cannabinoids, 120 terpenes and 21 flavonoids with their different compositions in the plant provide indications as to the different effect mechanisms. For this reason, we decided to set up the test kit with an extensive range of single ampules.

What is the ECS located and what are its tasks?

The Endocannabinoid system (hereinafter called ECS) is a system of the body. It is part of the nervous system and includes two receptors, CB1 and CB2 (there are now also indications that one or more additional cannabinoid receptors exist, but evidence at the molecular level is still pending).

It is one of the oldest body systems and can be found in all mammals.

Where is the ECS located and what are its tasks?

We find the first clues concerning the effective areas of the Endocannabinoid system when we look at exactly where these CB1 and CB2 receptors are located in the body.

CB1 receptors:

These are mainly found in the central and peripheral nervous system. Their density is particularly high in the brain. Compared to other G protein-coupled receptors, they are likely to have the highest density. They are located in all major brain regions such as the medulla oblongata, cerebellum, thalamus, hypothalamus, hippocampus, mesencephalon, amygdala, basal ganglia and cortex.

These areas are responsible, among other things, for the control of motor skills, coordination, the learning of motion sequences and numerous other higher cognitive processes as well as limbic regulation and pain regulation.

In the peripheral nervous system, the CB1 receptors are present on neurons of the sympathetic nervous system, the parasympathetic nervous system and in the intestinal nervous systems.

CB2 receptors:

These are mainly found on the cells of the immune system and on cells that are involved in bone formation and resorption. They are also found in large numbers in immune-relevant tissues and organs such as the spleen, tonsils, thymus, bone marrow, B-lymphocytes and Monocytes. These receptors play an important role in regulating or modulating the immune system.

It is now assumed, that an "inadequate Cannabinoid level" can cause the emergence of numerous serious diseases such as fibromyalgia.

How is the ECS controlled?

The ECS is controlled by approximately 60 of the body's own "messenger substances", which are called endocannabinoids, since they are produced (endo-within) in the body. These can dock on to CB1 & CB2 receptors and perform their control tasks there.

The peculiarity here is that in addition to the 60 endocannabinoids produced in the body, another approximately 113 other external cannabinoids can also connect to the CB1 and CB2 receptors in order to perform control and regulatory tasks.

Where the body has so far been controlled by the 60 endocannabinoids of the body, the Exocannabinoids now have a much wider range of substances that make it possible to set up faulty or unbalanced Endocannabinoid systems much more finely.

The ECS essentially regulates all the basic functions and patterns that our body has to perform, including:

Pain regulation	Metabolism	Immune function
Inflammations	Digestion	Sleep regulation
Reproduction	Memory	Neuroprotection
Motor skills	Appetite	Mood
Cell communication	Proliferation	Apoptosis

Overview - Test kit Endocannabinoid System

This test kit contains an extensive collection of frequency patterns of selected medical cannabis varieties and cannabinoid active ingredients and offers us the possibility to work with combinations of 254 additional, external messengers and active agents, and intervene in the control processes of the ECS and regulate them.

The test kit can be used for **test purposes** to obtain an indication about successful therapy options. As in our other test kits, the kit contains **no native substances** but only the bioenergetic frequency patterns of the specified substances.

113 Cannabinoid

which the body cannot produce itself

(in addition to the body's own 60 cannabinoids)

120 Terpene

(secondary plant substances of great pharmacological interest.

E.g. anti-inflammatory or antimicrobial)

21 Flavonoids

(secondary plant substances with pharmacological value,

e.g. antioxidant, lowering blood pressure or as a spasmolytic)

SAT 01 - 15 : Sativa dominant varieties

IND 01 - 15 : Indica dominant varieties

HYB 01 - 10 : Hybrid crossbreeds

RES 01 - 05 : Typical regional resin preparations

CBD 01 - 03 : Cannabidiol (CBD)

MED 01 - 05 : THC medication

All ampules should be tested depending on the patient's symptoms using an

A program (192 or 198) or an

Ai program (191 or 197).

! Attention ! Please observe the following concerning bio-energetic testing!

It is quite possible that two patients with identical symptoms test positively for different ampules. This is due to the unequal proportions and differing composition of the Cannabinoids/Terpenes, the amount of cannabinoids in the patient's own body and the individual allocation of the CB1 & CB2 receptors in the patient. It is therefore advisable to use all ampules, i.e. to test ampules of the other categories too.

Test kit: Endocannabinoid System

(for test purposes only)

SAT 01	SAT 11	IND 06	HYB 01	RES 01	MED 01
SAT 02	SAT 12	IND 07	HYB 02	RES 02	MED 02
SAT 03	SAT 13	IND 08	HYB 03	RES 03	MED 03
SAT 04	SAT 14	IND 09	HYB 04	RES 04	MED 04
SAT 05	SAT 15	IND 10	HYB 05	RES 05	MED 05
SAT 06	IND 01	IND 11	HYB 06		
SAT 07	IND 02	IND 12	HYB 07	CBD 01	
SAT 08	IND 03	IND 13	HYB 08	CBD 02	
SAT 09	IND 04	IND 14	HYB 09	CBD 03	
SAT 10	IND 05	IND 15	HYB 10		

Structure and explanation

Sativa dominant (for test purposes only)

The diagram of the test kit depicted below shows the Sativa dominant varieties.

Sativas generally originate from equatorial areas (Thailand, Cambodia, Jamaica, Mexico, etc.)

In allopathy, the active ingredients of Sativa dominant plants can be used in drug therapy for the following indications:

- Migraines
- Depression
- Lack of appetite/eating disorder
- Glaucoma
- Anxiety disorders
- Provision of energy to combat cancer
- Decrease of nausea in chemotherapy and AIDS treatments

SAT 01	SAT 11
SAT 02	SAT 12
SAT 03	SAT 13
SAT 04	SAT 14
SAT 05	SAT 15
SAT 06	
SAT 07	
SAT 08	
SAT 09	
SAT 10	

Behind the numbered Sativa dominant varieties are frequency patterns with various compositions of the Cannabinoids and Terpenes.

Indica dominant (for test purposes only)

The diagram of the test kit depicted below shows the Indica dominant varieties.

Most Indica varieties come from South Asia and the Indian subcontinent (Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Tibet, Nepal, etc.).

In allopathy, the active ingredients of Indica dominant plants can be used in drug therapy for the following indications:

- Pain treatment/chronic pain
- Inflammations
- Muscle relaxation/relieving cramps
- Tremor
- Spasticity
- Epilepsy
- Stiffness
- Multiple sclerosis
- Huntington's chorea
- Arthritis
- Parkinson's disease
- Chron's disease

	IND 06
	IND 07
	IND 08
	IND 09
	IND 10
IND 01	IND 11
IND 02	IND 12
IND 03	IND 13
IND 04	IND 14
IND 05	IND 15

Behind the numbered Indica dominant varieties are frequency patterns with various compositions of the Cannabinoids and Terpenes.

Hybrid (for test purposes only)

The diagram of the test kit depicted below shows the Hybrid varieties.

Hybrid varieties are crosses of Sativa and Indica plants with the aim of combining the best of both varieties. They often find their application in multi-symptomatic diseases.

HYB 01
HYB 02
HYB 03
HYB 04
HYB 05
HYB 06
HYB 07
HYB 08
HYB 09
HYB 10

In allopathic drug therapy, the active substances of the Hybrid varieties (based on the balance of the mixture) are often used to treat a combination of symptoms. For example, the Indica component can be used against chronic pain while the Sativa component of the plant can simultaneously treat pain-related depression.

The RES Mix (for test purposes only)

The RES ampules represent collective ampules. The frequency patterns contained reflect region typical resin preparations from valuable medical cannabis varieties from the main producing countries such as Nepal, Mexico, Pakistan, Morocco and India. These are resin preparations, which ascribe a particularly high degree of effectiveness.

RES 01
RES 02
RES 03
RES 04
RES 05

The CBD (for test purposes only)

The CBD component contains bio-energetic frequency patterns of non-prescription cannabinoids, which are usually available in Germany as food supplements.

CBD 01	Frequency pattern comparable to pure Cannabidiol (CBD)
CBD 02	Frequency pattern comparable to Cannabidiol (CBD) 4 %, in hemp seed oil including terpenes
CBD 03	Frequency pattern comparable to Cannabidiol (CBD) 2.5 %, in hemp oil including terpenes

CBD is now considered to be a promising ingredient of the cannabis plant and is of particular interest to researchers due to its missing psychotropic component. The native substance can be analgesic, anti-epileptic and anti-inflammatory. It also has nerve-protecting properties.

The Green List (for test purposes only)

The building block "Green List" contains bio-energetic frequency samples of cannabinoids that are available in Germany as prescription-only drugs.

MED 01	Frequency sample comparable to medicinal product Bedica® or Bedrobinol®
MED 02	Frequency sample comparable to medicinal product Bedrocan® or Bedrobinol®
MED 03	Frequency sample comparable to medicinal product Bediol® or Bedrolite®
MED 04	Frequency sample comparable to medicinal products with the main active ingredient Nabilon®
MED 05	Frequency sample comparable to medicinal products with the main active ingredient Dronabinol (Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC))

References:

¹ <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/book/9780128007563>

² <http://crrh.org/news/william-oshaughnessy-medical-marijuana-research-evidence-case-studies>

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Pharmazeutische Zeitung 06/2005

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