

ECP improves the quality of patient's life

ECP a truly groundbreaking method, unparalleled anywhere in the world. It can increase chances of recovery and improve the quality of the patient's life in the context of the disease.



Contact


Information on other alternative therapy options is available from:


www.german-health-clinic.com

| NETWORK |

If you are interested in a competent consultation and mediation to specialists and clinics worldwide, please contact:

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Extracorporeal Photopheresis (ECP)

the new treatment method of

ALS Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS)

Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), also known as motor neurone disease (MND) or Lou Gehrig's disease, is a neurodegenerative

disease that results in the progressive loss of motor neurons that control voluntary muscles. ALS is the most common type of motor neuron diseases.


is our **PASSION**

What is Extracorporeal Photopheresis (ECP)?

Extracorporeal photopheresis (ECP) is used, in combination with other treatment medications and methods, to treat amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS).

In extracorporeal photopheresis (ECP), the white blood cells are collected in a bag through cell separation, known as apheresis. The collection takes about 2 hours. The cells are then treated with methoxsalen, which makes the cells sensitive to UV light and then irradiated with UV-A light. This radiation destroys the ALS cells. The remaining white blood cells are transfused back to the patient in an infusion.



Course of treatment

The ECP treatment takes about 2-3 hours and always takes place on two consecutive days. Depending on the severity of the disease and the response, treatment is initially carried out after 14 days, then, depending on the course, at longer intervals.

The aim of the therapy, which is well tolerated and low in side effects, is to remove the ALS cells so that the blockage in extrapyramidal nerve tracts is stopped.



ECP is also used in the treatment of

- Progressive systemic scleroderma
- T-cell leukaemia
- T-cell dependent diseases
- Systemic Lupus erythematosus
- Crohn's disease
- Autoimmune diabetes
- Graft versus host disease
- Pemphigus vulgaris
- Rheumatoid arthritis
- B-cell leukaemia
- Colitis ulcerosa

