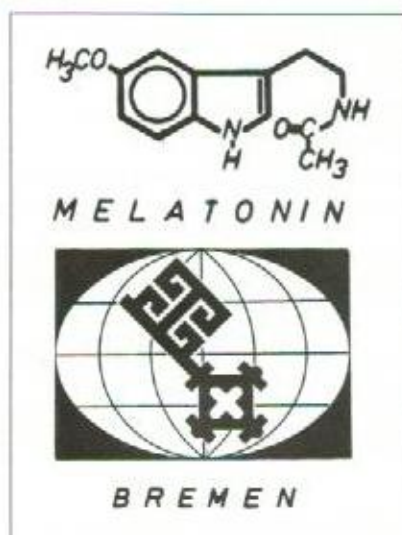


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ABSTRACTS AND PROGRAM

# INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM ON MELATONIN

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BREMEN  
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**Melatonin: an essential factor for the treatment and recovery from leukemia and cancer.**

In addition to its endocrine effects, other non-endocrine functions have been attributed to the pineal gland, such as those displayed on the CNS (1). And yet habenular nuclei stimulation causes an increase in blood platelet count (2), in the same manner as injected Melatonin, particularly in the case of splenectomized and/or epinephrectomized rats. According to our belief, the platelets, and Melatonin too, play an essential role in leukemia etiopathogenesis; we have therefore assayed the effects of Melatonin treatment on leukemia and cancer patients for seven years, with the following results:

- 1) It is practically impossible to eradicate leukemia or cancer without Melatonin treatment.
- 2) Melatonin is a necessary, though by itself alone, not sufficient, remedy for leukemia and cancer cure.
- 3) A supporting action is often simultaneously required, that rests upon a parallel use of ACTH, of anti-free-radical drugs, ADH, SRIF, PIF, mineralcorticoids.
- 4) Melatonin may be administered by mouth, as well as parenteral route, without any dangerous instant or late effect, even though the administering is protracted for months or years.
- 5) Some leukemia patients have arbitrarily discontinued the Melatonin therapy, without any trouble or relapse. That supports the conviction that leukemia can be truly definitively healed.
- 6) The treatment does not generally entail, or only rarely, any hospitalization, apart from a periodic blood analysis.
- 7) Myeloid, acute or chronic, leukemia has to be cured with significantly lower dosages of Melatonin.
- 8) Good or excellent results have been reached in epithelial or connective tissue tumors, where a steady yearslong equilibrium may be reached, which allows a normal, or almost usual existence.

The mechanism Melatonin works with, is a manifold one. The main topics are perhaps the inhibition of GH and prolactin secretion (3), and the impairment of mitosis (4).

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