Chapter 15

A rehabilitator for the aged?

As we have mentioned previously, procaine acts on many parts of the body. Clinical observations lend credence to the findings that procaine affects almost all those organs, glands, and functions that are particularly deficient in old age. It is important to bear in mind that most of these conditions are of a chronic nature and require long-term treatment. Many of the failures with certain applications of the procaine therapy may stem from the fact that the treatment was not applied for a sufficiently extended period of time.

The data in the table cover a significantly large number of patients at the Institute who were treated during the years from 1952 through 1958, for a variety of diseases. Again, the statistics on improvement are much more convincing than those showing a lower mortality rate as compared to patients not treated with procaine, as we shall see in Chapter 26.

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“Professor Aslan showed a number of black-and-white and colored slides of these patients to demonstrate changes in their external appearance following treatment. But, as no two photographs of the same patient had been taken under the same conditions of lighting and background, these were not entirely satisfactory.”


“Before and after” pictures are convincing to the medical scientist only when it is obviously the patient who has changed, and not merely the angle of photography, the lighting, or the type of film used.

The four pictures of Maria Tabarcea shown in these pages are excellent documentation of her case history. The improvement in the condition of Tanasalu Mircea is obvious, in spite of the difference in lighting. But as medical documentation, the other photographs of patients are “not entirely satisfactory.”