

CONCERNANT LA MÉDECINE NATURELLE

DU DR HAMER

Selon la ligue Suisse contre le cancer, aucun cas de personne ayant été soignée par la méthode Hamer n'a jamais été publié dans la littérature médicale et les témoignages dans ses livres sont « dépourvus des données indispensables pour une évaluation médicale sérieuse » et que les présentations publiques de ses recherches ne sont « scientifiquement pas convaincantes. » De même, le centre allemand de recherche contre le cancer la *deutsche Krebsgesellschaft*, l'association médicale allemande et le conseil allemand des consommateurs ont exprimé leurs désaccords avec les théories de Hamer.

Survie des patients traités par Hamer

Dans une lettre à la cour de cassation que le D^r Hamer envoie le 2 décembre 2004 depuis sa [prison de Fleury-Mérogis](#), il prétend que le Procureur du Ministère Public du Tribunal de [Wiener Neustadt](#) (Autriche) aurait consigné à son propos que « plus de 90 % (6 000) des patients traités par lui avaient survécu, ajoutant que le taux habituel de survie de patients traités traditionnellement est seulement 2 à 3 %, selon le centre allemand de recherche sur le cancer à Heidelberg. » Mais il n'est fourni aucun document officiel pour étayer cette assertion. La seule étude disponible serait fournie par le magazine *Spiegel* qui fait état d'« une enquête menée par les autorités en Allemagne, établissant que sur cinquante patients passés entre les mains de Hamer, seuls sept ont survécu¹ ».

http://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ryke_Geerd_Hamer

Response to medical views

The Swiss Cancer League of the Swiss Society for Oncology, Swiss Society for Medical Oncology and Swiss Institute for Applied Cancer Research say that no case of a cancer cure by Hamer has been published in the medical literature, nor any studies in specialised journals. Reports in his books "lack the additional data that are essential for medical assessment" and the presentations of his investigations, at medical conferences "are scientifically unconvincing".

Also the [German Cancer Research Center](#), the German Cancer Society, the [German Medical Association](#) and German Consumer Councils strongly disagree with Hamer.

Proponents of alternative cancer treatments also regard his theory skeptically and argue for supportive evidence and proofed patient cases.

Hamer's [habilitation](#) thesis about the GNM at the [University of Tübingen](#) was rejected after multiple examinations by several members of the medical faculty, who came to the conclusion that his work lacks scientific methodics and reproducibility and his argumentation does not back up his theories.

Hamer says that his system is verifiable and that the [Trnava University](#) and others have already confirmed some of his theories. In fact the [Trnava University](#) has no real medical faculty and the documents which allegedly confirm his view are not available and registered at the university. The Trnava University also rejected his [habilitation](#) thesis.

The Hamer foci which Hamer sees in the brain CTs are identified by radiologists as common [ring artifacts](#).

The medical establishment in Germany and the European Union warns of the threat posed to patients by Hamer's therapies. If effective treatment is neglected, the applying of Hamer's theories is punishable in some countries as malpractice.

Hamer accuses an international Jewish conspiracy of withholding his ideas from the world, which some consider to be anti-Semitic.

Until today no documented case of a patient who got cured by Hamer's method is known, instead newspapers repeatedly report on victims of Hamer's practice throughout Europe.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ryke_Geerd_Hamer

Dr Hamer had an exceptionally high success rate with his cancer therapy, by far the highest I have seen of any therapy. During one of several trials of the persecuted Dr Hamer the public prosecutor (Wiener-Neustadt in Austria) had to admit that after 4 to 5 years 6,000 out of 6,500 patients with mostly advanced cancer were still alive. That is over 90%, almost a reversal of the results to be expected after conventional treatment of advanced conditions.

Dr Hamer started his cancer research when he developed testicle cancer after his son was shot dead. He wondered if his son's death was the cause of his cancer. Subsequently he investigated and documented over 15,000 cases of cancer and always found the following characteristics to be present, which he termed the Iron Rules of Cancer.

<http://customers.hbci.com/~wenonah/new/hamer.htm>

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<http://www.health-science-spirit.com/hamer.html>

Go Deeper: Illusions Within Reality

<https://www.google.ca/#q=doctor+hamer+90+%25+success+rate>

Placebo effect works even if patients know they're getting a sham drug

Patients can benefit from being treated with sham [drugs](#) even if they are told they contain no active ingredient, scientists have found. The finding suggests that the [placebo effect](#) could work without the need for any deception on the part of the doctor, as had been previously thought.

<http://www.theguardian.com/science/2010/dec/22/placebo-effect-patients-sham-drug>

In praise of ... placebos

Trials continue of that great wonder drug, the placebo. Yesterday brought news of a Duke University study showing that the effectiveness of dummy pills can vary hugely according to how much they cost. Neither pill was any more than a compound of sugar and hope, but patients still judged a \$2.50 placebo better at killing pain than one costing only 10 cents. Only a small group of subjects took part in the study, and the experiment was fairly simple. Even so, analysing how price affects expectations adds another fascinating dimension to that still rather under-studied thing, the placebo effect. From the Latin for "I shall please", the term placebo was applied to hired mourners in the 14th century who were paid to weep for the dead. Ever since, the temptation has been to treat placebos as impostors, second-rate versions of the real thing. Yet as Dan Ariely, the author of the Duke study, points out, the placebo is also a demonstration of the body's ability to heal itself: "Sick humans secrete substances you just can't buy over the counter." The placebo effect also raises pertinent questions about the sometimes-blind faith put in medicinal treatments which may not be appropriate. Last month scientists suggested that Prozac may be no better than placebos in treating mild depression. Perhaps exercise or socialising would work better with some sufferers. What the placebo effect really urges us to be is both more sceptical and more open-minded about what we blithely call active ingredients.

<http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/2008/mar/05/medicalresearch>

[Research on the placebo effect](#) has show that a treatment's effectiveness is significantly impacted by a [whole range of factors](#) that seem to have nothing to do with the treatment itself. **How well it works can depend on the "warmth, attention and confidence" of the person administering it, by how much the patient believes it'll work and by how much they want to get well.** Placebo injections often work better than placebo pills (at least in the US, where "shots" are often seen as a stronger treatment – in Europe placebo pills are slightly more effective), while stopping a placebo treatment often creates withdrawal symptoms. Blue sedatives are more than twice as effective as pink ones (although not among Italian men – one explanation being that they associate blue with the national football team, which gets them excited rather than sleepy).

Researcher [Daniel Moerman](#) describes the placebo effect as a "meaning response" – the mind

consciously or unconsciously makes positive associations with a treatment that then creates healing. It is an issue of faith – and thanks to acupuncture's reputation as a "holistic" treatment, the time, care and attention that practitioners bestow on their patients, and the patients' trust in and desire for an acupuncture-assisted cure, the treatment appears to work for lots of people. **These may not be the only reasons it works – the latest study would suggest there's something else going on (the mouse mind is unlikely to attach much meaning to the needles in their knees).**

<http://www.theguardian.com/commentisfree/belief/2010/jun/07/placebo-effect-alternative-treatments>