



SWISS CANCER LEAGUE

Swiss Study Group for Complementary and Alternative Methods in Cancer SCAC

Patronage: Swiss Society for Oncology (SGO), Swiss Society for Medical Oncology (SGMO),
Swiss Institute for Applied Cancer Research (SIAC)

Galavit «Cancer Immunotherapy»

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Summary

Following careful study of the literature and other available information, the Swiss Study Group for Complementary and Alternative Methods in Cancer (SKAK) and the Swiss Cancer League (SCL) have no proof that the cancer immunotherapy Galavit can cure carcinogenic diseases. We must therefore advise cancer patients against relying on the curative effect of this method and highlight possible dangers which this therapy may pose.

Claims of the suppliers

According to information contained on a website² in February 2001, Galavit has prolonged the survival time of patients suffering from cancer and markedly improved their quality of life. In many cases, the suppliers say, the primary tumour has ceased growing and the growth of metastases was able to be prevented. Shortly after starting the therapy, more than 80% of patients had put on an average of 1.5 to 2kg in weight as is stated.

It has supposedly been proven that Galavit

- reduces the side-effects of radio- and chemotherapy,
- stimulates macrophages, which results in increased interleukin production,
- modulates the basement membrane, thereby inducing a cellular immune reaction,
- modulates the cytotoxicity index of NK cells: high values were decreased and low values were increased.

According to the information on the Russian package circular Galavit inhibits the hyperactivity of macrophages, yet information from the Institut Harz states that Galavit activates the macrophages (quote according to 14).

Discovery

The medicine is said to have been developed during Russian space research at the secret radiological research laboratory at Obinsk near Moscow⁶. Since then it has supposedly been successfully used on 300 cosmonauts and 30,000 cancer patients, in most cases as accompanying treatment to chemo- and radio-therapy¹.

According to other sources, Galavit originates from a «proven American cancer therapy concept»¹³ (quote according to 14).

Studies

Medical databases do not currently contain any publications of case reports or clinical studies^{5,4,7} which substantiate the claims of suppliers with regard to the effectiveness of «Galavit» against cancer. Clinical studies are supposedly being prepared at present which should meet the scientific standard².

Neither is there any data available regarding the safety of «Galavit» which permits a judgement to be made⁷. At present both the Pharmaceutical Commission of the German Medical Profession as well as the German Cancer Society [*Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft e.V.*] and the German Society of Oncology [*Deutsche Gesellschaft für Onkologie*] are advising against using Galavit due to a lack of information on the product. The German Society of Oncology considers the current use of Galavit to be purely profit-oriented rather than patient-oriented¹⁵.

Indications according to suppliers

The following indications are stated in the product information²: «Acute and chronic infections and inflammatory diseases, opportunistic infections, urogenital infections, autoimmune disorders, allergic inflammatory reactions, residual following traumatic and surgical operations, following radiotherapy, chemotherapy, immunosuppressive and corticosteroid therapy.» According to information on the package circular, «Galavit» can be used for «...correction of immunity in the pre- and post-surgical phase on cancer patients undergoing radio- and chemotherapy treatment...».

Contraindications according to suppliers²

Pregnancy, incompatibility reactions

Side-effects/adverse reactions according to suppliers

The information is of a contradictory nature: on the one hand, attention is drawn to the «increased effect on sexual power in individual cases. Avoid simultaneous use of other immunostimulatory medicines»². On the other hand, according to the information on «Galavit's» package circular, there are neither known side-effects nor adverse reactions¹⁷.

Components/Effect

2-amino-1,2,3,4-tetrahydrophthalazin-1,4 dione-sodium salt; there are at present no studies which prove the effect of this substance on cancer patients. The substance seems to be chemically very similar to luminol¹⁸, which is used in immunological detection diagnosis; in a chemical reaction it gives off light. Luminol dust can trigger allergies. The water-insoluble solution must be disposed in accordance with the directive on dangerous substances.

Manufacture/Registration/Legal position

The drug was registered by the Russian Health Ministry in 1997 as galavit phthalhydrosid salt. The Russian company MEDICOR manufactures and markets the drug. As far as the German Cancer Society is aware, the licensing procedure in Russia took place without the data being verified⁷.

Both the sale and advertising of «Galavit» are prohibited in Switzerland. The drug is not registered at Swissmedic, the Swiss Agency für Therapeutic Products.

Dosage²

One 100mg «Galavit» ampoule to be administered intramuscularly daily, for five days, then only every two to three days for three to four weeks, depending on the size and type of the tumour. Total number of injections recommended by the supplier: 15 to 20.

Costs

15 ampoules taken over a period of three weeks cost the equivalent of between around CHF 8,300 and 14,000^{1,2,14} depending on the supplier in Germany. Reporters were able to purchase the drug, without a prescription, for the equivalent of around CHF 17 per ampoule from a Moscow pharmacy.

Suppliers/Patients

Mission Pharma AG, Basteiplatz 5, 8022 Zurich, www.galavit.at/Galavit/

Further information:

- (1) www.galavit.de (Stand 2/2001)
- (2) www.galavit.com (Stand 2/2001)
- (3) www.galavitum.de (Stand 2/2001)
- (4) www.vrzverlag.com/esoterik/legalavi.htm
- (5) www.arzneitelegramm.de «Galavit gegen Krebs?» blitz-a-t vom 25.10.2000
- (6) www.galavit.at/Galavit/index.html (Stand 8/2001)
- (7) Stellungnahme der Deutschen Krebsgesellschaft e.V. zu «Galavit»
- (8) «Russisches <Wundermittel> aus der Weltraumforschung. Galavit gegen Krebs.» In: Deutsche Apothekerzeitung, 44 (2000): 51–51
- (9) Fritz, J.: Vom Spiel mit der Hoffnung. In: Onkologische Sprechstunde, Medizinische Klinik II / Onkologie Charité, Berlin
- (10) Mayer, K.-M., Reitschuster, B.: In obskurer Mission. Eine Handelsfirma aus der Schweiz zockt Krebskranke mit einem russischen «Immunmodulator» ab. In: Fokus, 44 (2000): 222–224
- (11) Meissner, Th.: Als Wundermittel gegen Krebs macht es Schlagzeilen, aber keiner weiss, wieso. Erfahrungen mit Galavit gibt es bisher nur bei Patienten mit Infektionen. In: Ärzte Zeitung, 18.12.2000
- (12) Wedemeyer, G.: Klehr in der Klemme. In: Stern, 44 (2000): 290–293
- (13) www.institut-harz.de
- (14) Arzneitelegramm 11/00, Korrespondenz
- (15) Zeitschrift für Onkologie 2000, 32/3:87: «... Die derzeitige Anwendungspraxis ist rein profitorientiert, nicht patientenorientiert!»
- (16) Mitteilung der Arzneimittelkommission der deutschen Ärzteschaft, Deutsches Ärzteblatt 2001, 15: A1016
- (17) Dr. B. Schmitt-Thomas, Deutsche Krebsgesellschaft e.V., pers. Mitteilung
- (18) Der Arzneimittelbrief 4/2001, 35:29

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