

Haptenic diseases

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Study objectives: This study was undertaken to verify the hypothesis on toxic interactions of humans through water-soluble antigens, also called haptens: A, B, H, Le^a and Le, which are present in secretions and odor of the human body. **Material and methods:** Subjects showing pathologic symptoms when inhaling the odor of some persons were studied. Knowledge of haptens, present in saliva, sweat, urine, milk and semen was obtained from contemporary scientific literature. The haptens were analyzed in multiple sclerosis, epilepsy, depression, headache, sudden death and some other conditions. The study methods were modified and improved over time. Patients were visited in their environment. Blood and saliva samples were collected from patients and persons staying often with them. The results served to determine persons interacting toxically through haptens. Altogether, 213 subjects were studied, including 83 patients with multiple sclerosis. **Results:** The hypothesis on toxic interactions of humans through water-soluble antigens, called haptens: A, B, H, Le^a and Le was explanatory in approximately 80% of cases of multiple sclerosis and other diseases. **Conclusions:** On the basis of tests of blood and saliva it is possible to predict the onset and potency of human-human interactions caused by haptens. Multiple sclerosis and other neurological diseases can be foreseen, prevented, arrested in their progression, and causally treated by avoiding toxic haptens. The results of the present and similar studies deserve greater attention of physicians and scientists. **Key words:** haptens, antibodies, autoantibodies, autism, depression, epilepsy, haptenic diseases, headache, hemorrhagic diathesis, multiple sclerosis, schizophrenia, stroke.