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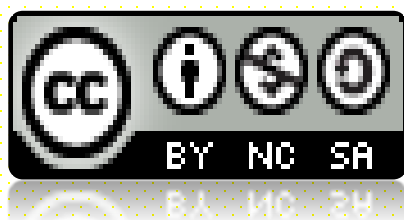
Conceptualized, edited, designed and published by Dr. Saurav Arora

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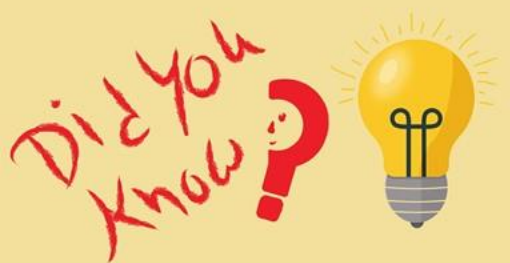
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WHAT IS HOMEOPATHY?

Did You Know? Information on Wikipedia on Homeopathy is absurd and misleading! Despite approaching Wikipedia again and again the status remains Quo. Even a petition with 40,000+* signature till date could not change Wikipedia's "fair" policy for Homeopathy. AudeSapere.in has decided to dedicate a page "What is Homeopathy", to the community where unbiased, verified information on homeopathy shall be available. This page lets you Contribute to "What is Homeopathy". Visit – <https://www.audesapere.in/homeopathy>

WHAT IS HOMEOPATHY?



- Information on Wikipedia on Homeopathy is absurd and misleading!
- Despite approaching Wikipedia again and again the status remains Quo
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Let us converge at one Place!

AudeSapere has decided to dedicate a page

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to the community where unbiased, verified information on homeopathy shall be available.



- ✓ This page lets you Contribute to "What is Homeopathy"
- ✓ You can submit your Feedback and Contribution to update the page on regular basis

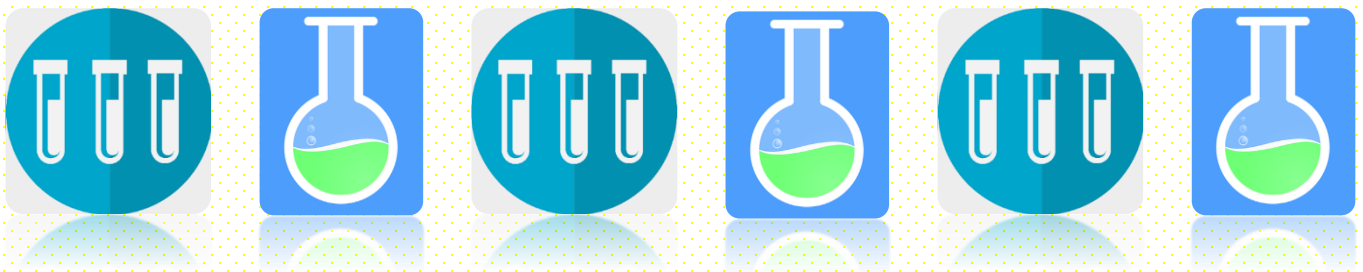
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Studies to be Read

Abstracts of peer-reviewed studies published during Jan – April 2020. The original links are provided with each article. For citations, original links, authors and journals should be referred.

Fundamental Research



Intramuscular Injection of Combined Calf Blood Compound (CFC) and Homeopathic Drug Tr14 Accelerates Muscle Regeneration In Vivo.

Int J Mol Sci. 2020 Mar 19;21(6)

Abstract

Skeletal muscle injuries in competitive sports cause lengthy absences of athletes from tournaments. This is of tremendous competitive and economic relevance for both the athletes and their respective clubs. Therapy for structural muscle lesions aims to promote regeneration and fast-track return-to-play. A common clinical treatment strategy for muscle injuries is the intramuscular injection of calf blood compound and the homeopathic drug, Tr14. Although the combination of these two agents was reported to reduce recovery time, the regulatory mechanism whereby this occurs remains unknown. In this in vivo study, we selected a rat model of mechanical muscle injury to investigate the effect of this combination therapy on muscle regeneration. Gene expression analysis and histological images revealed that this combined intramuscular injection for muscle lesions can enhance the expression of pro-myogenic genes and proteins and accelerate muscle regeneration. These findings are novel and depict the positive effects of calf blood compound and the homeopathic drug, Tr14, which are utilized in the field of Sports medicine.

Article Link: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32204424>

Interaction between Solvatochromic Dyes and Water Sampled from a Natural Source Treated with High Dilutions of Phosphorus.

Homeopathy. 2020 Feb 12.

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Highly diluted and succussed solutions interact with solvatochromic dyes, indicating that changes in solvent and solute polarity could be related to their mechanism of action. It is not known, however, how the activity associated with succussed high dilutions is transferred to untreated water and what the limits of this process are.

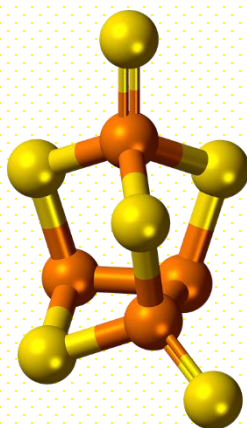
AIMS: The aims of the present study were to ascertain whether a succussed high dilution of phosphorus (1.5×10^{-59} M; Phos 30cH) seeded into a natural water source that fed a fjord and two connected lakes could propagate itself through the lake system (total volume 2200 m³) and, moreover, whether the process could be tracked using solvatochromic dyes.

METHODS: Samples of water were collected before and after seeding, at different times and places throughout the lake system. Controls comprised water taken from an untreated and adjacent, but independent, lake (1385 m³).

RESULTS: Water samples taken up to 72 hours after the source treatment produced significant increases ($p \leq 0.03$) in the absorbance of the solvatochromic dye methylene violet (MV), while samples from the control lake produced no changes.

CONCLUSIONS: The study indicates that activity associated with Phos 30c can propagate itself through large volumes of water, causing changes throughout a whole connected lake system, and that these changes can be tracked using the solvatochromic dye MV. This in turn means the use of homeopathic medicines in large volumes of drinking water, in farming and ecological contexts, now has the potential to be assessed with physico-chemical monitoring.

Article Link: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32052392>



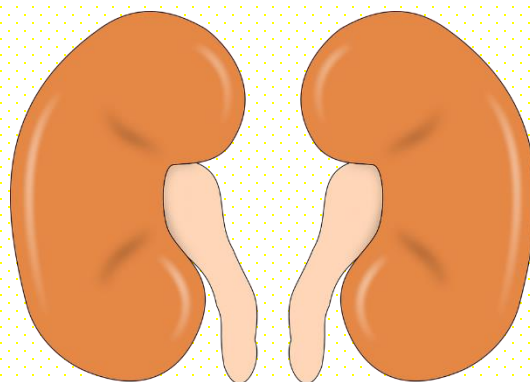
Treatment with *Lycopodium clavatum* 200dH Intensifies Kidney and Liver Injury in Mice Infected with *Toxoplasma gondii*.

Arch Immunol Ther Exp (Warsz). 2020 Jan 21;68(1):3

Abstract

The effects of infection with *Toxoplasma gondii* vary from asymptomatic to the development of alterations in various organs (including the liver and kidneys) which may be irreversible, and lead to the death of the host. Whereas homeopathy is an alternative and effective method for treating various diseases, including those caused by protozoa, we questioned the effect of using *Lycopodium clavatum* in mice infected with *T. gondii*. One hundred male Swiss mice, 60 days old, were divided into four groups (n = 25/group): NIC (uninfected and untreated control), IC (infected and treated with un-dynamized 7% alcohol solution [vehicle]), G48 (infected and treated 48 h before infection and treated three more times; at 2, 4, and 6 days post-infection (dpi) with *L. clavatum* 200dH), and G72 (infected and treated for 3 consecutive days before infection with *L. clavatum* 200dH). In this study, physiological, histopathological, and immunological parameters were evaluated. The *L. clavatum* 200dH intensified renal damage in mice infected with *T. gondii* from 7 dpi, causing severe and progressive alterations during this period, such as various degrees of inflammation, edema, atrophy, and tubular cystic dilation, degenerated tubules with intra-cytoplasmic vacuoles and coalescing spots, severe vascular lesions, glomerulonephritis, and peri-glomerular congestion. In the G72 animals, which received *L. clavatum* 200dH, more severe cortex damage was observed (91.66-96.66%) as compared to the IC group (55-80%) and more renal corpuscle, and renal tubule injury was observed (80 ± 5 to $96.7\% \pm 2.89$ of the total area) during all periods, as compared to the IC group ($p < 0.05$). Both groups presented high liver enzyme levels, and the highest values for AST were observable at 60 dpi. We observed significant increases of type I and III collagen, as well as high levels of TGF- β 1 in both organs of the treated animals, the main factor involved in fibrosis in areas damaged by the process. *L. clavatum* 200dH intensifies kidney and liver alterations in mice infected with *T. gondii*. Our results reinforce caution when indicating administration schemes and dosages for ultra-diluted drugs.

Article Link: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31965304>



Impact of succussion on pharmaceutical preparations analyzed by means of patterns from evaporated droplets.

Sci Rep. 2020 Jan 17;10(1):570

Abstract

The aim of the present study was to investigate if patterns obtained from evaporating droplets of pharmaceutical preparations reveal the impact of succussion on such medicinal products. For this purpose, five pharmaceutical preparations (Echinacea 10-2, Baptisia 10-3, Baptisia 10-4, Luffa 10-4, and Spongia 10-6) were prepared according to the European Pharmacopoeia guidelines for the production of homeopathic remedies, in three variants each: with varying numbers of succussion strokes (i) 100, (ii) 10 (succussed samples), and (iii) zero (gently mixed, unsuccussed sample). System stability was studied by means of systematic positive control experiments. Patterns were evaluated by means of computerized image analysis regarding grey level distribution, texture, and fractality. For all investigated pharmaceutical preparations, significant differences were found between the succussed and gently mixed samples; whereas, all three samples (prepared with 100, 10 and zero succussion strokes) could be significantly differentiated for Luffa 10-4 and Spongia 10-6 for one image evaluation parameter each. Control experiments showed a reasonable stability of the experimental set-up.

Article Link: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31953459>

Homeopathic Potencies May Possess an Electric Field(-like) Component: Evidence from the Use of Encapsulated Solvatochromic Dyes.

Homeopathy. 2020 Feb;109(1):14-22.

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Homeopathic potencies have been shown to interact with a range of solvatochromic dyes to produce spectroscopic changes in the visible region of the electromagnetic spectrum. Furthermore, the nature of the changes observed under different experimental conditions is beginning to limit the number of possible hypotheses that can be put forward regarding the fundamental identity of potencies.

AIMS AND METHODS: The present study uses β -cyclodextrins to encapsulate solvatochromic dyes of widely varying structures. The purpose of this approach is to de-couple the primary dye-potency interaction from any subsequent aggregation effects.

RESULTS: Despite large differences in molecular structure between dyes, results show that potencies affect all dyes according to the same fundamental principles. Specifically, positively and negatively solvatochromic dyes collectively respond in opposite and complementary ways to potencies in accordance with the differential stabilisation of their excited and ground electronic states. Under the conditions of encapsulation, positively solvatochromic dyes display a bathochromic shift of, on average, 0.4 nm with a 2% absorbance change, and negatively solvatochromic dyes display a hypsochromic shift of, on average, 0.2 nm with a 1% absorbance change. This behaviour is only ever seen in two situations-where solvent becomes more polar or where an electric field is applied to solutions of dyes.

CONCLUSIONS: The conditions used in this and previous studies to investigate the interaction of potencies with solvatochromic dyes preclude increased polarity of solvent as being responsible for the observed effects and that an explanation in which potencies carry an electric field (or electric field-like) component is by far the more likely. From the magnitude of the spectral changes induced in the dye Brooker's merocyanine by Arsenicum 10M, an estimate of the strength of the postulated electric field of 1.16×10^7 V/m can be made, which is comparable with the potential difference across cell membranes.

Article Link: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31454831>

Proposed interaction mechanism between medicine and the diseased cell in diluted homoeopathic medicine

Indian J Res Homoeopathy 2020;14:15-23

Abstract

Background: High-diluted homoeopathic medicines practically contain no medicinal molecules. The disease-curing mechanism of homoeopathic medicines has not yet been adequately understood. Acceptable knowledge of this mechanism is essential for further development of homoeopathic science.

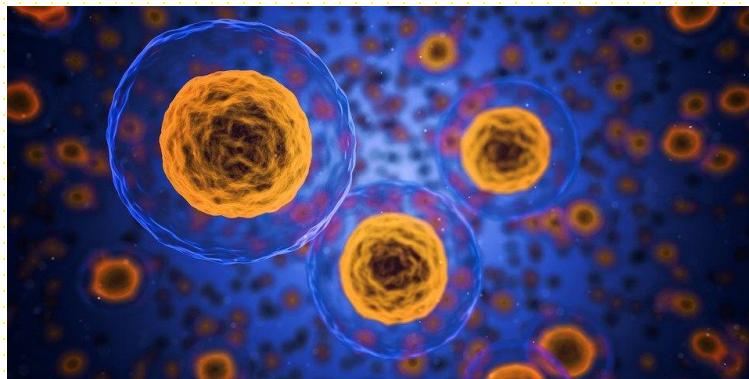
Objectives: The purpose of this article is to provide a phenomenological model to understand the interaction mechanism between homoeopathic medicines and the diseased cell (DC), which cure diseases with a view to build a conceptual framework that would facilitate subsequent clinical and theoretical investigations.

Methods: We have proposed the formation of hydrogen bonded nano and micro clusters (NAM) during the preparation (succussion) of homoeopathic medicines. NAM are composed of effective ionic charge (such as O^+ , H^+ and other ions) distribution patterns (CDPs). During the electrostatic interaction between CDP around NAM and that around DC, H^+ ion (proton) or other ion tunnelling takes place, which normalises the highly disordered (higher entropy) state of the CDP around DC to bring it to the normal state.

Results: NAM is DC dependent. The entropy change around the DDP leads to information change, which is transmitted to the brain through neurotransmitters to complete the disease remediation process. Proton or ion tunnelling from NAM to DC is quantum mechanical in nature. **Conclusion:** A novel phenomenological model demonstrating the interaction between DC and homoeopathic medicines (NAM) has been proposed that cures the disease. Ion tunnelling, entropy and related information change (cells signalling) taking place during the healing process appeared to be associated with biological phenomena, yet to be fully developed.

Article Link:

<http://www.ijrh.org/article.asp?issn=0974-7168;year=2020;volume=14;issue=1;spage=15;epage=23;aulast=Chaudhuri>





Clinical Research

Efficacy of Homeopathy in Addition to a Multidisciplinary Intervention for Overweight or Obesity in Mexican Adolescents: Study Protocol for a Randomized, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Trial.

Homeopathy. 2020 Jan 20.

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Current recommendations for treating obesity in adolescence include a comprehensive approach (nutritional, behavioral, and exercise). *Calcarea carbonica ostrearium* (CCO) is a homeopathic medicine usually prescribed in obese individuals, but its effects on weight and body fat are not completely known.

OBJECTIVE: The aim of this study will be to evaluate the efficacy of homeopathic CCO, in addition to a multidisciplinary intervention (diet, motivational support, and exercise program), on body fat and weight in obese adolescents.

METHODS/DESIGN: A randomized, placebo-controlled, double-blind, parallel-group, superiority trial with 3-month study duration will be undertaken. The study will be conducted in a public research hospital in Mexico City, Hospital Juárez de México, in the outpatient services of homeopathy and sports medicine. Eighty non-diabetic adolescents, 12 to 19 years old, who are overweight or obese, will be included. The primary outcome: change in body fat percentage at week 12. The secondary outcomes: change in mean total weight, total body mass index, fat mass index, waist-hip ratio, lean muscle mass, fasting glucose, insulin, insulin resistance, lipid profile, score of Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale Revised (CESD-R) and score of Screen for Child Anxiety-Related Emotional Disorders (SCARED) at week 12. Efficacy data will be analyzed in the intention-to-treat sample. To determine the difference in the outcomes between groups at baseline and week 12, data will be analyzed using Student's t-test.

DISCUSSION: This is the first randomized controlled trial aimed to determine the fat-reducing efficacy in obese adolescents of a homeopathic medicine, CCO, given in addition to a multidisciplinary intervention, compared with placebo plus the same intervention. It is an attempt to support scientific evidence in homeopathy for one of the most common chronic diseases, which causes high mortality due to its complications. **CLINICALTRIALS.**

Article Link: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31958867>

Effects of individualised homoeopathic intervention in Stage I essential hypertension: A single-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled trial

Indian J Res Homoeopathy 2020;14:3-14

Abstract

Background: Hypertension (HTN) is a leading risk factor for death and disability and responsible for over 1.6 million deaths in India. Clinical case reports, observational studies and randomised controlled trials show the effects of homoeopathic medicine in HTN. Objectives: The results of this study will add to the evidence of effectiveness of individualised homoeopathic medicine in Stage I HTN.

Methods: A single-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled trial was undertaken from October 2013 to March 2018. The primary outcome measure was to evaluate the change in systolic blood pressure (SBP) and diastolic blood pressure (DBP) every month for 3 months. Of 2127 patients screened, 217 patients who fitted the inclusion criteria were randomised to receive either homoeopathic Q potencies (or LM potencies) plus lifestyle modification (LSM) =116 or placebo + LSM = 101. LSM included physical activity and diet as part of the treatment regimen. Analysis was by intention to treat.

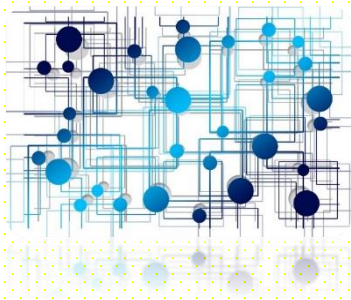
Results: Repeated-measure ANOVA between the groups showed statistically significant difference (Wilk lambda 0.85, $F = 12.12$, $df = 213$, $P = 0.0001$), in both SBP and DBP favouring Individualised Homoeopathy (IH) along with LSM. Post hoc independent t-test showed a significant mean reduction in SBP (mean difference 7.12 mm Hg, 95% confidence interval [CI] 4.72–9.53, $P = 0.0001$) and DBP (mean difference 5.76 mm Hg, 95% CI: 4.18–7.23, $P = 0.0001$) favouring Homoeopathy plus LSM group. Sulphur ($n = 24$), Natrum muriaticum ($n = 21$), Lycopodium ($n = 16$), Nux vomica ($n = 12$) and Phosphorus ($n = 10$) were the most useful medicines.

Conclusion: IH in LM potency along with LSM was found effective over placebo along with LSM in the patients suffering from Stage I HTN. Further trials in rigorous setting are warranted.

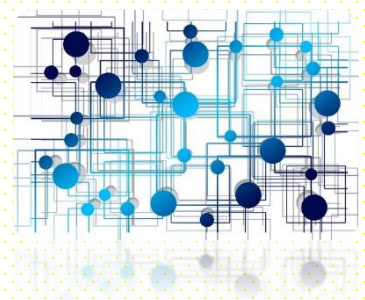
Article Link:

<http://www.ijrh.org/article.asp?issn=0974-7168;year=2020;volume=14;issue=1;spage=3;epage=14;aulast=Varanasi>





Review



Against all odds-the persistent popularity of homeopathy.

Wien Klin Wochenschr. 2020 Mar 9.

Abstract

The use of homeopathy is remarkably popular. Popularity, however, is not an arbiter in a scientific discourse. In fact, the assumptions underlying homeopathy violate fundamental laws of nature. Homeopathy does not have any explanatory power and fails other criteria established for a scientific approach. Two large-scale efforts have recently documented that in spite of a plethora of clinical trials there is no evidence that homeopathic remedies have any therapeutic effect, which goes beyond that of a placebo. Relaxed regulations and lack of scientific literacy and of health education allow for continuous thriving of homeopathy. While the tide may be changing on the regulatory side, health education of the general public is presumably more important to support informed decision making by patients. Otherwise, the responsible patient, who is posited to decide on the medical choices, remains a convenient legal fiction.

Article Link: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32152694>

Experimental Evidence Supports New Perspectives in Homeopathy.

Homeopathy. 2020 Mar 2.

The contentious debate between homeopathy and orthodox medicine has been due to the fact that homeopathy is founded on a heuristic philosophy that is not justified by contemporary scientific evidence. In this context, however, two pillars of the method, that is, serial dilution and succussion, are poorly understood in orthodox pharmacology. The experimental data collected in the last 10 years, by means of electronic microscopy, electron diffraction and DNA arrays investigations, are consistent with the presence of nanoparticles (nanoassociates) in homeopathic medicines and seem to provide a coherent view of the essence of the homeopathy discipline, superseding all previous speculative interpretations. An acceptance of this new evidence is here suggested to remove, in principle, the barrier that separates the conventional and homeopathic therapeutic methods, and to offer new and important perspectives on future health care.

Article Link: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32120426>

What Future for Hahnemann's Therapeutic System?

Homeopathy. 2020 Feb 6.

Abstract

This article explores the historical growth patterns in homeopathy, recent shifts in perception, and a likely future of this type of medicine. Homeopathic medicine developed as a contradictory approach to health compared to the orthodox view of mainstream medicine. Over the past two centuries, this form of health care has maintained its heterodox position under continued attacks from the established order. Modern medicine is being pushed by materialism and the drive to generate profits by large pharmaceutical and health care corporations. Whilst homeopathy has also enjoyed economic growth in many markets around the world, rising popularity of this type of treatment has been shown to generate regulatory concerns on some fronts. Recent pressures from regulatory authorities have resulted in both setbacks and improved situations for homeopathic prescribers, varying by country where they are located. Despite widespread attacks in the press and from some governmental authorities, users of homeopathic therapies remain staunchly attached to this form of treatment. The future of homeopathy will likely continue to be as rocky as it has been for the past two centuries.

Article Link: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32028537>

The quest for homeopathic and nonsurgical cataract treatment.

Curr Opin Ophthalmol. 2020 Jan;31(1):61-66.

Abstract

PURPOSE OF REVIEW: Age-related cataract occurs when crystallin proteins in the lens partially unfold and subsequently aggregate. Physicians and traditional healers alike have been exploring pharmacologic cataract treatment for hundreds of years. Currently, surgery is the only effective treatment. However, there are an abundance of homeopathic and alternative remedies that have been suggested as treatment for cataract. This article reviews the current understanding of cataract development and discusses several homeopathic remedies purported to treat age-related cataract. Additionally, we will present an overview of evidence regarding the development of pharmacologic cataract reversal therapies.

RECENT FINDINGS: Some homeopathic therapies have been shown to prevent cataract development in experimental models. More studies are required to elucidate the potential medicinal and toxic properties of the various alternative therapies. However, in recent years, scientists have begun to investigate substances that address cataract by reversing lens protein aggregation. One such compound, lanosterol, was reported to reverse cataract opacity in vitro and in animal models. Subsequently, 25-hydroxycholesterol and rosmarinic acid were identified as having similar properties.

SUMMARY: Although challenges and uncertainties remain, further research has the potential to lead to the development of a nonsurgical therapeutic option for age-related cataract.

Article Link: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31770163>

Homoeopathic drug proving researches (1996–2018): A scoping review

Indian J Res Homoeopathy 2020;14:24-49

Abstract

Background: A systematic review on homoeopathic pathogenetic trials (HPTs) from 1945 to 1995 was published in 2007, and the basic question whether the effect produced by homoeopathic drugs in healthy human volunteers is equivalent to placebo or otherwise remained unanswered. There is a need to take up another review of HPTs conducted in the last two decades, to assess the changes in the methodologies adapted and to assess whether the effects produced in apparently healthy volunteers is due to homoeopathic medicines in high dilutions or not.

Objective: To seek, collect, review and describe HPTs published during 1996–2018. Materials and Methods: A comprehensive literature search, both electronic and manual, was done using search terms 'homoeopathic drug proving' and 'homoeopathic pathogenetic trial' with time constraint of 1996–2018 in English language. As per the inclusion and exclusion criteria, the papers were selected for extraction of data in the predefined extraction form.

Results: One hundred and forty-seven eligible records (74 peer-reviewed [PR] and 73 non-peer-reviewed [NPR]) of HPTs of 214 drugs were identified and subjected to the extraction of data. Majority of the drug proving records were contributed by the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy which included 86 records (24 PR and 62 NPR) with the data of 24 and 63 drugs, respectively, and by Riley, one book (NPR) with data of 68 drugs. Heterogeneity was encountered in all aspects – design, conduct, participants and outcome reporting.

Conclusion: This preliminary study is the basis for data recovery and for the forthcoming program of systematic review and meta-analysis, which may include the HPTs published in other languages.

Article Link:

<http://www.ijrh.org/article.asp?issn=0974-7168;year=2020;volume=14;issue=1;spage=24;epage=49;aulast=Manchanda>





CASE REPORTS

Evaluation of the Modified Naranjo Criteria for Assessing Causal Attribution of Clinical Outcome to Homeopathic Intervention as Presented in Case Reports.

Homeopathy. 2020 Mar 25

Abstract

OBJECTIVES: The objective of this study was to establish the reliability and content validity of the "Modified Naranjo Criteria for Homeopathy-Causal Attribution Inventory" as a tool for attributing a causal relationship between the homeopathic intervention and outcome in clinical case reports.

METHODS: Purposive sampling was adopted for the selection of information-rich case reports using pre-defined criteria. Eligible case reports had to fulfil a minimum of nine items of the CARE Clinical Case Reporting Guideline checklist and a minimum of three of the homeopathic HOM-CASE CARE extension items. The Modified Naranjo Criteria for Homeopathy Inventory consists of 10 domains. Inter-rater agreement in the scoring of these domains was determined by calculating the percentage agreement and kappa (κ) values. A κ greater than 0.4, indicating fair agreement between raters, in conjunction with the absence of concerns regarding the face validity, was taken to indicate the validity of a given domain. Each domain was assessed by four raters for the selected case reports.

RESULTS: Sixty case reports met the inclusion criteria. Inter-rater agreement/concordance per domain was "perfect" for domains 1 (100%, $\kappa = 1.00$) and 2 (100%, $\kappa = 1.00$); "almost perfect" for domain 8 (97.5%, $\kappa = 0.86$); "substantial" for domains 3 (96.7%, $\kappa = 0.80$) and 5 (91.1%, $\kappa = 0.70$); "moderate" for domains 4 (83.3%, $\kappa = 0.60$), 7 (67.8%, $\kappa = 0.46$) and 9 (99.2%, $\kappa = 0.50$); and "fair" for domain 10 (56.1%, $\kappa = 0.38$). For domains 6A (46.7%, $\kappa = 0.03$) and 6B (50.3%, $\kappa = 0.18$), there was "slight agreement" only. Thus, the validity of the Modified Naranjo Criteria for Homeopathy tool was established for each of its domains, except for the two that pertain to direction of cure (domains 6A and 6B).

CONCLUSION: The Modified Naranjo Criteria for Homeopathy-Causal Attribution Inventory was identified as a valid tool for assessing the likelihood of a causal relationship between a homeopathic intervention and clinical outcome. Improved wordings for several criteria have been proposed for the assessment tool, under the new acronym "MONARCH". Further assessment of two MONARCH domains is required.

Article Link: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32215892>

Individualized Treatment of Bone Marrow Edema of the Knee With the Aid of Classical Homeopathy: A Report of 2 Cases.

Clin Med Insights Case Rep. 2020 Feb 12;13:

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Bone marrow edema lesions around the knee are a common magnetic resonance image finding. They constitute a central component of a wide variety of inflammatory and noninflammatory conditions affecting the knee joint. Those lesions are not only a significant source of pain, but are also connected to many musculoskeletal pathologies.

CASE REPORT: We describe 2 cases of bone marrow edema of the knee joint treated with the aid of Classical Homeopathy. In both of the cases, Arnica montana was the chosen homeopathic remedy.

CONCLUSIONS: The results of the treatment are promising, encouraging for more research on this area.

Article Link: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31344727>

Deep vein thrombosis cured by homeopathy: A case report.

J Ayurveda Integr Med. 2020 Feb 10.

Abstract

Venous thrombosis (VT) of deep vein is a life-threatening condition which may lead to sudden death as an immediate complication due to formation of thrombo-embolism. VT is associated with various risk factors such as prolonged immobilization, inflammation, and/or coagulation disorders including muscular or venous injury. Deep venous thrombosis (DVT) frequently occurs in the lower limb. Successful treatment of DVT exclusively with homeopathic remedies has rarely been recorded in peer-reviewed journals. The present case report intends to record yet another case of DVT in an old patient totally cured exclusively by the non-invasive method of treatment with micro doses of potentized homeopathic drugs selected on the basis of the totality of symptoms and individualization of the case. Since this report is based on a single case of recovery, results of more such cases are warranted to strengthen the outcome of the present study.

Article Link: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32057625>

Two Case Reports of Integrated Management of Antibiotic-Resistant Urinary Tract Infection.

Homeopathy. 2020 Jan 20.

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Urinary tract infections (UTIs) are frequent in women. Cystitis after intercourse (post-coital cystitis) accounts for 60% of recurrent cases. Most physicians treat recurrent UTIs (R-UTIs) with multiple courses of antibiotics. The high prevalence indicates that this bacteria-oriented approach in the long term is ineffective for many women. A change in clinical behavior regarding use of antibiotics and recognizing the importance of a patient's self-defense mechanisms are important considerations in combating antimicrobial resistance.

METHODS: The intervention for each of two women with R-UTI was integrated treatment with a non-conventional and tailor-made homeopathy regimen, addressing multiple levels of disease simultaneously, for the prevention of recurrence as well as for treatment. Assessment of causal attribution of homeopathy treatment effect was carried out using the Modified Naranjo Criteria.

RESULTS: Case 1 presented with chronic multi-morbid conditions, including R-UTI which had become multi-drug resistant. With regular homeopathic treatment, her antibiotic use reduced, her diabetic profile improved, and she did not need prophylactic antibiotics. Case 2 suffered from R-UTI with post-coital cystitis and burning sensation, despite following all conventional advice for treatment and prophylaxis. Addition of homeopathy improved her quality of life and prevented relapses. The Modified Naranjo Criteria total score for each patient was +10/13 and +9/13, respectively.

CONCLUSIONS: Addition of homeopathy can be an effective approach in integrated management of antibiotic-resistant R-UTIs. Controlled research on the topic is thus indicated.

Article Link: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31958866>



Individualized Homeopathic Treatment in Women with Recurrent Cystitis: A Retrospective Case Series.

Complement Med Res. 2020 Jan 16:1-7.

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Recurrent urinary tract infections are of importance for public health as most clinicians are faced with repeated and long-term administration of broad-spectrum antimicrobial agents leading to an increased risk of resistant bacteria. One encouraging treatment approach may be individualized homeopathy.

CASE REPORTS: Here, four female cases with recurrent urinary tract infections are reported. They were treated successfully with the homeopathic strategy after several conventional approaches revealed no improvement. The follow-up period was a minimum of 3 years and the frequency of episodes with urinary tract infection as well as of antibiotic treatment was documented. Additionally, the patients were asked to assess the treatment outcome retrospectively in a validated questionnaire.

RESULTS: The treatment resulted in a reduction of urinary tract infections and the need for antibiotics from monthly to less than 3 times a year. Three of the four women had no cystitis and related intake of antibiotics for more than 1.5 years. A relapse of symptoms could be treated efficiently with a repetition of the homeopathic remedy. All subjective outcome assessments resulted positive.

CONCLUSION: This case series suggests a possible benefit of individualized homeopathic treatment for female patients with recurrent urinary tract infections. Larger observational studies and controlled investigations are warranted.

Article Link: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31945769>



A Case Report of Burning Mouth Syndrome Treated with Individualised Homeopathy.

Homeopathy. 2020 Feb;109(1):23-29.

Abstract

INTRODUCTION: Burning mouth syndrome (BMS) is a rare disease of unknown origin. No efficient treatment is known, and integrative approaches are warranted. So far, individualised homeopathy (iHOM) has not been evaluated or reported in any peer-reviewed journal as a treatment option.

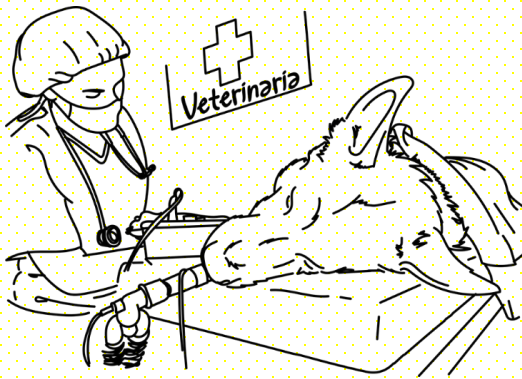
METHODS: At the Centre of Complementary Medicine at a university institute in Switzerland, a 38-year-old patient with BMS and various co-morbidities was treated with iHOM between July 2014 and August 2018. The treatment involved prescription of individually selected homeopathic single remedies. During follow-up visits, outcome was assessed with two validated questionnaires concerning patient-reported outcomes. To assess whether the documented changes were likely to be associated with the homeopathic intervention, an assessment using the modified Naranjo criteria was performed.

RESULTS: Over an observation period of 4 years, an increasingly beneficial result from iHOM was noted for oral dysaesthesia and pains as well as for the concomitant symptoms.

CONCLUSION: Considering the multi-factorial aetiology of BMS, a therapeutic approach such as iHOM that integrates the totality of symptoms and complaints of a patient might be of value in cases where an association of psychological factors and the neuralgic complaints is likely.

Article Link: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/31505694>





Veterinary

Therapeutic evaluation of homeopathic treatment for canine oral papillomatosis.

Vet World. 2020 Jan;13(1):206-213.

Abstract

AIM: A study was conducted to evaluate the ameliorative potential of homeopathic drugs in combination (Sulfur 30C, Thuja 30C, Graphites 30C, and Psorinum 30C) in 16 dogs affected with oral papillomatosis which was not undergone any previous treatment.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: Dogs affected with oral papillomatosis, which have not undergone any initial treatment and fed with a regular diet. Dogs (total=16) were randomly divided into two groups, namely, homeopathic treatment group (n=8) and placebo control group (n=8). Random number table was used for allocation. Homeopathic combination of drugs and placebo drug (distilled water) was administered orally twice daily for 15 days. Clinical evaluation in both groups of dogs was performed by the same investigator throughout the period of study (12 months). Dogs were clinically scored for oral lesions on days 0, 5, 7, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 45, 60, 90, 120, and 150 after initiation of treatment.

RESULTS: The homeopathic treatment group showed early recovery with a significant reduction in oral lesions reflected by clinical score ($p < 0.001$) in comparison to placebo-treated group. Oral papillomatous lesions regressed in the homeopathic group between 7 and 15 days, whereas regression of papilloma in the placebo group occurred between 90 and 150 days. The homeopathic treated group was observed for 12 months post-treatment period and no recurrence of oral papilloma was observed.

CONCLUSION: The current study proves that the combination of homeopathy drugs aids in fastening the regression of canine oral papilloma and proved to be safe and cost-effective.

Article Link: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32158174>



DRUG PROVING

A Qualitative Investigation of Provers' Experiences of Participation in Homeopathic Pathogenetic Trials.

Homeopathy. 2020 Feb 12.

Abstract

BACKGROUND: Information on homeopathic medicines is derived from "provings" or homeopathic pathogenetic trials (HPTs), in which people (often homeopaths and homeopathy students) are invited to take an unnamed and often untested highly diluted and serially succussed substance, and record in detail their experiences and perceived effects. HPTs are assumed to have an "excellent safety record", but there has been no academic research to date into provers' experiences of participating in an HPT.

AIMS: This qualitative study aimed to explore the lived experience of participation in an HPT. It is hoped that the results from this study will inform the future conduct of HPTs.

METHODS: Semi-structured interviews were conducted in person, by phone or via Skype, according to the interviewees' preferences. Thematic analysis was used for the generation of themes.

RESULTS: Eight former provers were interviewed from across the European Union (EU) and Australia. Of these, seven were practicing homeopaths and one was not a practitioner. Overarching themes were identified as: (1) the ethical conduct of HPTs, and (2) the impact of participation in HPTs.

CONCLUSION: Former provers who participated in this study reported enthusiasm for, and trust in, the proving process. However, some also reported adverse events, which varied in intensity and duration. The process of gaining fully informed consent for participation in an HPT is complex and there were examples of both failure and inadequacy in terms of informed consent and support mechanisms.

RECOMMENDATIONS: The researchers recommend that HPTs are subject to ethical approval processes and that consent is fully informed and ongoing. It is also recommended that appropriate and robust support mechanisms be developed.

Article Link: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/32052393>

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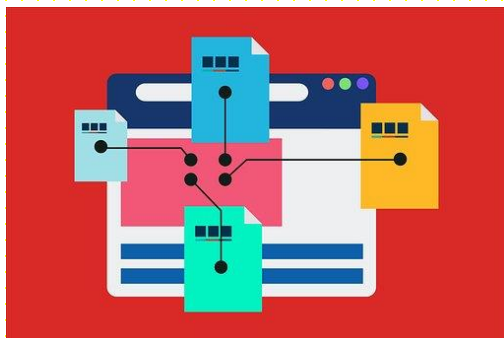


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