



## FAMILY Homeopathy Care

### **Evidence and History of Homeo-Prophylaxis**

The historical evidence for the use of HP in safely and effectively preventing disease with homeopathic medicines is long and unequivocal in its support. From 1801 until the present day trials have been carried out by professional homeopaths, who until very recently were without exception also registered medical doctors. The following list in reverse chronological order catalogues many of the most significant trials and the results obtained, all of which demonstrate an ability to offer real protection against disease in above 90% of participants. In order to grasp the truly impressive nature of such figures it is important to compare it not with the antibody responses (immunogenicity) of modern vaccines which is equally high, but rather with the vaccine field trials on actual protection offered which is usually drastically lower<sup>[ii]</sup> (Whooping Cough 16%, Gardasil – 14%<sup>[iii]</sup>). The overall efficacy figures where available are highlighted at the end of each abstract for ease of reference. Some may be surprised by the size, scope, length and quality of many of the trials which were often overseen by major government agencies or prominent universities.

### **Dr Isaac Golden and The World's Longest HP Trials – 2004**

*A total of 2342 children participated for 20 years between 1985 – 2004, culminating in a PhD overseen by Epidemiologists from Melbourne's Swinburne University. The study Concluded:*

*HP remedies are non-toxic and safe – free of the side-effects or resulting damage that can occur with vaccines.*

*Mild impermanent healing reactions took place in less than 2% of participants.*

*In relation to asthma, immunizing a child with HP alone was 15 times safer than immunization by vaccines, and 6 times safer than doing nothing for immunization.*

*In relation to eczema, immunization only with HP was 7.4 times safer than immunization with vaccines and 2.8 times safer than doing nothing about immunization.*

*In relation to allergies, immunization only with HP was 5 times safer than by vaccines and 2 times safer than no method of immunization.*

*The incidence of asthma (3%) in children who were immunized only by HP was well below the national average of 19%.*

*The incidence of behavioral problems in children immunized by HP was extremely low compared to the other methods of immunization.*

*Golden's comprehensive HP program had a 90.4% efficacy against epidemic childhood diseases.*

*(Whooping cough, tetanus, polio, meningococcal, pneumococcal and HIB)*

<http://www.homstudy.net/research/index.htm>

### **The Finlay Institutes Leptospirosis campaign in Cuba - 2007**

On October November 2007, three provinces of the eastern region of Cuba were affected by strong rainfalls causing floods of big areas and several damages to sanitary and health systems. The risk of leptospirosis infection raised extremely dangerous levels with about 2 million of peoples exposed to potentially contaminated water. The Finlay Institute prepared a leptospira nosode 200 CH using 4 circulating strains and following international quality standards. A multidisciplinary team travelled to the affected regions to conduct the massive administration of the nosode. Coordinated action with public health system infrastructures allowed the administration of a preventive treatment consisting in two doses (7 9 days apart) of the nosode to about 2,4 million of people (4,8 million of doses). The coverage of the intervention rose up to 95% percent of total population of the three provinces at risk.

The epidemiology surveillance after the intervention showed a dramatic decrease of morbidity two weeks after and a reduction to zero of mortality of hospitalized patient. The number of confirmed leptospirosis cases remains at low levels and below the expected levels according with the trends and rain regimens.



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Homeoprphylaxis: Cuban Experiences on Leptospirosis, Presentation to the International Meeting on Homeoprophylxais, Dec 2008, Cuba Dr. Concepción Campa, Dr. Luis E. Varela, Dr. Esperanza Gilling, MCs. Rolando Fernández, Tec. Bárbara Ordaz, Dr. Gustavo Bracho, Dr. Luis García, Dr. Jorge Menéndez, Lic. Natalia Marzoa, Dr. Rubén Martínez.

<http://www.finlay.sld.cu/nosodes/en/ProgramaNOSODES2008Eng.pdf>  
**The Brazilian Government and the World's Largest HP Trials -1998**

*The study was a repeat of Eizayaga's 1974 trial (sited below) and conducted by two professors of medicine from the University Foundation in Blumenau, Brazil, Blumenau specialist physician, and the Health City Secretary. The field trial lasted one year.*

*65, 826 given homeo-prophylaxis – 4 infections  
23, 532 used as a control group – 20 infections  
(58 cases would have been expected in the HP group)*

*Efficacy – 95% effective in the first six months*

*- 91% effective over a full year.*

*(Meningococcin, its Protective Effect against Meningococcal Disease, Homoeopathic LINKS Winter, 2001 Vol 14 (4) 230-4 Mroninski C, Adriano E, Mattos G.)*

### **The Indian Government and Japanese Encephalitis – 2002**

*“Since the government turned to Belladonna, Calcarea and Tuberculinum in 2000, incidence of Japanese encephalitis and deaths due to it have drastically come down. As per the handbook on JE of the department of Indian medicine and homeopathy:*

*1999 – 1,036 JE cases and 203 deaths  
2000 – 343 JE cases and 72 deaths  
2001 – 33 JE cases and 4 deaths.*

*2002 – ZERO JE cases*

*The Times of India 27 Jul 2003, 0212 hrs IST, TNN*

### **Kenyan Malarial Trial – 2003**

A Malarial Trial conducted by Assie Pittendrigh in Kenya between 2003-2005 used a homeopathic Malaria Nosode in a group of 33 volunteers. Twenty-one of the participants had experienced 1 – 3 malaria episodes in the 18 months prior to the trial. During the trial, one person thought he may have developed malaria but this was not verified by blood test. After a full recovery in a matter of hours, malaria was considered unlikely. All other participants in the trial remained malaria free.

Partington, T. Silent and Deadly: Prophylaxis and Treatment of Malaria. Homeopathy in Practice, 2006, pp.14-19.

### **Indian Dengue Fever Trials - 1996**

*The Dengue Fever Nosode 30C was administered to people in the Delhi area during an epidemic of Dengue haemorrhagic fever.*



39 200 people administered Nosode  
23 520 successfully followed up  
5 people developed symptoms  
Infection rate = 0.125%  
Normal infection rate 50%

Total Efficacy – 99.875%

Central Council of Research in Homoeopathy. CCRH News 1996-1997.

### **Krishnamurty's Report on Influenzinum 1968-70**

A survey conducted in Indian factories and offices compared the results of the effectiveness of Influenzinum as a homeopathic prophylactic against seasonal flu with standard allopathic measures.

Almost 20 percent of the patients treated by conventional medical physicians contracted the flu. Among the homeopathically treated patients, only 6.5 percent came down with the disease. The homeopathic patients who did become ill, recovered more rapidly than their allopathically treated patients. The number of working days lost by the allopathically treated patients was nearly eight and a half times greater than those lost by homeopathic patients.

Krishnamurty, Report on the use of Influenzinum during the outbreak of epidemic in India in 1968. Hahnemannian Gleanings 1970;37:225-6.

### **Dr Francisco Eizayaga's Original Brazilian Meningococcal Trials- 1974**

*Used Meningococcinum 10 C in liquid form.*

- 18,640 children treated
- 4 meningococcal cases followed
- 6,340 children control group
- 32 meningococcal cases followed

Total Efficacy – 95%

Castro, D and Nogueira GG. "Use Of The Nosode Meningococcinum As A Preventive Against Meningitis." JAIH 1975; 68: 211-219.

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### **BILDET's Hepatitis Research (1975)**

Bildet investigated the protective function of Phosphorus in different potencies in the hepatic metabolism of rats submitted to induced toxic hepatitis with the administration of carbon tetrachloride and observed a positive effect.

In 1977, the same author repeated the experiment and added to it the histopathological study of the liver, confirming his previous results.

BILDET, J. Etude de l'action de differentes dilutions homeopathiques de



Phosphorus sur l'hépatite toxique du rat. Extracto de la tesis doctoral, Bourdeaux II, p. 2872.1975

GOMEZ (1992) repeated BILDET's experiment confirming the protective action also observed that the high potencies as well as the "potency chords" (several potencies simultaneously) presented greater effect than the lower potencies.

After 72 hours, the results of the transaminases were significant in all the groups studied, in relation to the control group, with the exception of the group treated with D10 (the potency used in the brazilian trials).

GOMEZ, J.M. Aportación al estudio de la eficacia de la diluciones homeopáticas de Phosphorus. Medicina Biológica, 1.mar: p.4141992

Renown Brazilian homeopath Eizayaga has also confirmed the hepato-protective action of phosphorous against various forms of hepatitis.

Treatise on Homeopathic Medicine by Francisco Eizayaga, MD, published by Ediciones Maracel, Buenos Aires, Brazil, 1991

#### **British Government Mustard Gas Trials – 1941-1942**

During World War II the British government financed a research which was conducted separately in two different centres (London and Glasgow) using the double-blind control trial format. The study concerned volunteers who had burns from neurotoxic chemical weapons ('mustard gases') and who received homeopathic treatment. The treatment scheme included Mustard Gas 30CH as a prophylactic substance, and Rhus Toxicodendron 30CH and Kali Bichromicum 30CH was given as treatment. The individuals that received the homeopathic treatment presented significant improvement.

It must be mentioned that researchers also tested the effectiveness of Opium 30CH, Cantharis 30CH and Variolinum 30CH, none of which proved to be effective.

(R.M.M. Owen and G. Ives, "The Mustard Gas Experiments of the British Homeopathic Society: 1941-1942, *Proceedings of the 35th International Homeopathic Congress*, 1982, 258-59).

#### **Polio Myelitis Trials – 1949-1975**

In 1950 Dr Grimmer of Chicago prophylactically treated 5,000 young children with Lathyrus sativus. None developed polio.

Currim, A.M. Ed. 1996. The Collected Works of Arthur Grimmer, M.D. Norwalk and Greifenberg: Hahnemann International Institute for Homeopathic Documentation.

In 1950 during an epidemic of poliomyelitis, Dr Taylor Smith of Johannesburg, South Africa protected 82 people with homeopathic Lathyrus sativus. Of the 82 so immunised, 12 came into direct contact with disease. None were infected.

Br Homeopath J. 1950 Apr;40(2):65-77. Poliomyelitis and prophylaxis. TAYLOR-SMITH A. PMID: 15420319 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]



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In 1956 a study by Dr Heisfelder immunized over 6,000 children with this Lathyrus sativus. There were no side effects and no cases of polio reported in the group.

Eisfelder, HW, "Poliomyelitis Immunization: A Final Report." Journal of the American Institute of Homeopathy. V. 54, Nov-Dec 1961, pp. 166-167

In 1957 a severe poliomyelitis epidemic occurred in Buenos Aires. The majority of homoeopathic doctors prescribed Lathyrus sativus as a preventative. Drug stores distributed thousands of doses to the public. None of those who used the prophylactic registered a case of contagion.

Treatise on Homeopathic Medicine by Francisco Eizayaga, MD, published by Ediciones Maracel, Buenos Aires, Brazil, 1991

1975: During another poliomyelitis epidemic in Buenos Aires, 40,000 were given the homeopathic prophylactic Lathyrus sativus. None developed poliomyelitis.

Treatise on Homeopathic Medicine by Francisco Eizayaga, MD, published by Ediciones Maracel, Buenos Aires, Brazil, 1991

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### **Dr Chavanon's Historic Diphtheria Trials – 1938**

*Chavanon administered Diphtherinum 4M and 8M and after one to two months the antitoxins were measured in the blood. He noted that a total of 45 children changed from Schick test +ve (no antibodies against diphtheria) to shick test –ve (antibodies present)*

Chavanon, P. La Diptherie, 4<sup>th</sup> edition. St. Denis, Niort: Imprimerie 1932.

### **Patterson and Boyd's Diphtheria Trials – 1941**

*Repeated the Chavanon experiment and 20 out of 33 children were quickly observed to produce antibodies to diphtheria by Schick test. All the cases done in this way gave a Schick negative result within nine weeks, and some as early as three weeks afterwards.*

Patterson, J and Boyd WE. "Potency Action: A Preliminary Study of the Alteration of the Schick Test by a Homeopathic Potency." British Homeopathic Journal 1941; 31: 301-309.

### **Dr Roux's Diphtheria Trials**

*Also repeated the Chavanon experiment. The nosode provided laboratory confirmation of lasting immunity. The blood antitoxins seemed to last up to 5 years with one dose.*

Eizayaga, F. "Tratamiento Homeopatico de las Enfermedades Agudas y Su Prevension." Homeopatia 1985; 51(342): 352-362..

### **Dr Eaton's Smallpox Trials 1907**

1. Persons given Variolinum 30c was 2806
2. Definite exposures to small-pox was 547
3. Smallpox cases following Variolinum was 14

4. Efficacy 97%

1907. Dr Eaton . Presentation to the American Institute of Homoeopathy.

**Between 1840 and 1900 clinical evidence was amassed by the following classical researchers:**

- .. Hering
- .. Boenninghausen
- .. Compton-Burnett
- .. Boericke
- .. Kent
- .. Boger
- .. Allen

· See classical support page for further details.

**Boenninghausen's Cholera Experience - 1849**

Dr Clemens von Boenninghausen treated and prevented untold numbers of cholera infections during the 1849 European epidemic with the below remedies recommended by Hahnemann. While a death rate of 54-90% occurred with conventional treatment, Boenninghausen's patients had a mortality rate of only 5-16%

**Prussian Government's Scarlet Fever Research - 1838**

Hufeland, the 'Surgeon-General' of Prussia at the time, reviewed all the results of the prophylactic use of Belladonna for scarlet fever. Hufeland's support of Belladonna as a prophylactic carried so much weight that the Prussian government made its use during scarlet fever epidemics compulsory in 1838.

Hufeland, "Prophylactic Power of Belladonna in Scarlet Fever," Hufeland's Journal, 1826.

**Hahnemann's Cholera Experience - 1831**

"The above preparation of copper, is the most certain preventive and protective remedy; those in health should take, once every week, a small globule of it (Cuprum 30C) in the morning fasting"

Samuel Hahnemann, MD. 1831. Cause and Prevention of the Asiatic Cholera. Archiv. f. hom. Helik., vol. xi.

**Hahnemann's Original Scarlet Fever Experience - 1801**

"Who can deny that the perfect prevention of the infection ...would offer infinite advantages over any other mode of treatment?"

1646 children exposed to scarlet fever  
123 contracted the disease  
Infection rate under 1%  
Normal infection rate 90%.

Total Efficacy 99%

Dudgeon, Lectures on Theory & Practice of Homoeopathy

"The remedy capable of maintaining the healthy uninfected by the miasm of scarlatina, I was so fortunate as to discover."

Hahnemann, Lesser Writings, 1801 p. 377

**Conclusion**



*The above sample provides a significant body of evidence spanning more than 2 centuries, overseen by at least three major world governments and one internationally renowned university. This evidence of efficacy and safety establishes HP as a viable alternative to standard vaccination wherever it is deemed undesirable, unnecessary or impossible. With such clear international scientific and historical records claims of a lack of evidence can only be attributed ignorance, bias, or both.*

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**[i]** *"The findings of efficacy studies have not demonstrated a direct correlation between antibody response and protection against pertussis disease."*

MMWR March 28, 1997/Vol.46/No. RR-7, pg. 4

**[ii]** Lancet, Taranger J, Mild Clinical Course of Swedish Infants today, 1982, 12 June 1360  
New England Journal of Medicine 356;19 www.nejm. org may 10, 2007

*"Results from our community-based study provide strong evidence that there is little, if any, therapeutic benefit from the vaccine." (JAMA, August 15, 2007—Vol 298, No. 7)*