

# A Survey On “Bangladeshi people's perception of the Homeopathy medicine system compared to Allopathy”

*A dissertation submitted to the Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, Daffodil International University in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy (B. Pharm.)*

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## APPROVAL

This Survey “Bangladeshi people's perception of the Homeopathy medicine system compared to Allopathy” has been recognized and approved by the Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, Daffodil International University, for partial completion of the criteria for the Bachelor of Pharmacy (B. Pharm.) degree in terms of style and quality.

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## DECLARATION

In accordance with the Bachelor of Pharmacy (B. Pharm) Degree Requirement, I thus declare that I'm conducting this thesis work under the guidance of **Mr. Pollob Ahmed**, Senior Lecturer, Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, Daffodil International University. I, therefore, state that this project is entirely my original work. I further declare that neither this thesis nor any portion of it has been submitted for the bachelor's award or any other degree outside of the university.

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Sayedul Abrar

Author

# DEDICATION

"Dedicated to my beloved parents, whose unwavering love, encouragement, and sacrifices have made all my achievements possible. Your guidance and support have been my anchor, and I am forever grateful for everything you have done for me.

To my dear friends, who have been with me through thick and thin, and have always stood by me with their unwavering support, love, and understanding. Your constant encouragement and positivity have kept me going, and I cannot thank you enough.

To all those who have contributed to this research paper, in ways big or small, your support and guidance have been invaluable, and I am indebted to you.

This paper is dedicated to all of you, with deep gratitude and appreciation. Thank you for being a constant source of inspiration and motivation."

## **Abstract**

Homeopathy is a system of alternative medicine that was developed in the late 18th century by Samuel Hahnemann. The fundamental principle of homeopathy is that "like cures like" - meaning that a substance that produces symptoms in a healthy person can be used to treat similar symptoms in a sick person, albeit in extremely diluted doses. Homeopathy practitioners believe that this dilution process makes the remedies more potent, and that the body's innate ability to heal itself can be stimulated by these remedies. On the other hand, allopathy, also known as modern Western medicine, is a system of medicine based on scientific evidence, diagnosis, and treatment using drugs, surgery, and other interventions. Allopathic practitioners diagnose and treat specific diseases and conditions using standardized treatments that have been shown to be effective through rigorous scientific testing. This survey shows that a significant number of people prefer homeopathy over allopathy for various reasons, such as a belief in the effectiveness of natural remedies, dissatisfaction with the side effects of allopathic treatments, and a desire for a more holistic approach to healthcare. However, it is important to note that the efficacy of homeopathy has been widely debated in the medical community, with many studies showing little to no evidence of its effectiveness beyond a placebo effect. Ultimately, the decision between homeopathy and allopathy should be made based on individual circumstances and in consultation with a qualified healthcare professional.

Keywords: Homeopathy, allopathy, side effects, chronic disease

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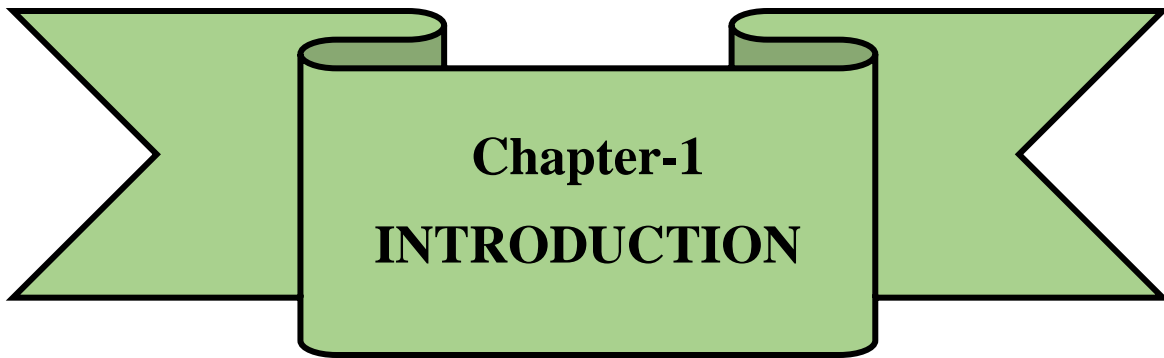
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**Chapter-1**  
**INTRODUCTION**

## 1. Introduction

Even though it is not as old as Chinese or Indian medicine, homeopathy is Europe's most well-known form of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) [1]. Samuel Hahnemann founded homeopathy in the late 18th century, while related concepts existed earlier. Homeopathy became more popular in the 1800s, partly because it worked well in treating epidemics, but it fell out of favor for most of the 1900s. Its popularity grew in many parts of the world in the late twentieth and early twenty-first centuries [2]. Its practitioners, known as homeopaths, believe that a substance that causes disease symptoms in healthy individuals can cure comparable symptoms in sick people; this is known as the *similia similibus curentur* concept, or "like cures like" [3]. Homeopathic preparations are known as remedies and are created through homeopathic dilution. The material being aimed at is diluted repeatedly until the final product is chemically identical to the diluent. It is common for not even a single molecule of the parent ingredient to remain in the result [4]. Homeopaths may hit and shake the product between dilutions, stating that this causes the diluent to remember the original drug after its removal. Practitioners argue that oral concoctions can treat or cure the disease [4]. Hahnemann distinguished two approaches to medical treatment: homeopathy and allopathy or enantiopathy (based on the Latin *contraria contrariis*: opposites oppose). Hahnemann originated the terms "homeopathy" and "allopathy." The latter word is now sometimes wrongly applied to all conventional medicine [2]. The World Health Organization (WHO) described allopathic medicine as "the broad category of medical practice sometimes referred to as Western medicine, biomedicine, evidence-based medicine, or modern medicine" [5]. Allopathy was also used to describe anything other than homeopathy. Most modern science-based medical treatments, like antibiotics, vaccinations, and chemotherapeutics, do not fit Hahnemann's idea of allopathy because they try to prevent or treat sickness by getting rid of its cause [6].

### 1.1 History of Homeopathy

Samuel Hahnemann developed homeopathy, the most well-known alternative medicine to emerge from Europe, in 1796 [7]. According to Hahnemann, the orthodox treatment of the late 18th century was irrational and inadvisable because it was generally unsuccessful and often hazardous [8]. He championed using single medications in smaller doses and an immaterial, vitalist perspective of how a living being works [9]. Hahnemann coined "homeopathy," which appeared in literature in 1807 [10]. He also developed the term "allopathic medicine," which was used to criticize traditional Western medicine [11].

Hahnemann did not use the adjective "homeopathic" until 1807. The term "homeopathy" appeared for the first time in the first edition of his magnum opus, the *Organon of Medicine*, published in 1810. The *Organon* was finally published in six editions, the most recent of which was published nearly 80 years after he died in 1843 [12]. Early in his career, Hahnemann got disillusioned with the practice of medicine and left it to make a living as a translator. Brown made his first critical remark while translating "A Treatise on Materia Medica" by his instructor, William Cullen, in 1790. In a footnote, he expressed his dissatisfaction with Cullen's detailed theoretical explanation of the effects of Peruvian Bark, the bark of *Cinchona officinalis*, often known as China, the source of quinine. At the time, malaria was expected in parts of Europe. It

was the first treatment that worked. Cullen attributed its effects to its "tonic effects on the stomach."

"I took for several days, as an experiment, 4 drams (approximately 35 grams) of fine China twice a day," Hahnemann said before experimenting on himself. He had "all the signs that I associate with intermittent fever" [13]. This was the empirical 'Newton's Apple' of homeopathy.

## **1.2 Principle of Homeopathy**

Homeopathy is based on the principle of "letting like cure like." Homeopathy is divisive due to its use of severely diluted medications. A substantial corpus of clinical data, including randomized clinical trials and meta-analyses of such problems, suggests homeopathy has activities that do not have placebo effects. Cohort, observational, and economic studies have all had positive findings [2].

A second central principle is based on a diluting and shaking process known as succussion. Practitioners think the more diluted a substance is in this way, the better it is at treating symptoms. Many homeopathic treatments are made up of ingredients cut numerous times in water until nearly none of the original substance remains. Homeopathy is used to "treat" a wide range of diseases, including physical ones like asthma and psychological ones like depression [14].

Hahnemann's founding principles, which have evolved over the past two centuries, serve as the basis for traditional homeopathy. Further information about the dynamics of health and disease in homeopathy and the laws that guide healing is provided below: [15]

### **1.2.1 The law of similar (like cures like)**

This core principle of homeopathy dictates that a remedy be prepared from a material that generates a pattern of sickness most closely related to the person's symptoms. Homeopathy can thus be deconstructed into the Greek words "homo" for similar and "pathos" for illness. A person's sickness pattern is determined through various sources, including clinical data collection and formal trials [16].

### **1.2.2 The Single Remedy**

All of a person's parts are looked at to figure out the disease pattern. Treatment usually involves giving one medicine at a time, even if there are many symptoms. This method is used to determine the underlying etiology of an ailment. Natural or synthetic materials might be used to create the cures [16]

### **1.2.3 Individualization of Treatment**

Homeopaths claim that because a single remedy is chosen based on numerous characteristics rather than the primary complaint or medical diagnosis, it is personalized to each patient. So, homeopathy is said to offer personalized treatment that can only be decided after a thorough examination of the case [16]

### **1.2.4 Suppression**

Homeopaths pay close attention to "suppression," which occurs when a person's symptoms improve following a specific therapy. However, the individual feels worse regarding despair or exhaustion, for example. Homeopaths feel that traditional remedies are suppressive and have long-term adverse effects [17]

### **1.2.5 Order of Healing**

Homeopaths claim that treatment that follows the principles of natural healing (rather than suppressive healing) must result in recovery in a specific order. The following are indicators of non-suppressive healing: [18]

- The first symptoms often come back before they go away completely, but they are less severe and last less time.
- In extreme cases, symptoms of essential organs will improve first, with less critical disorders such as those of the skin resolving afterward.
- Symptoms affecting the upper body and head will improve before those involving the lower body.

## **1.3 History of Allopathy**

The practice of medicine in Europe and North America during the early nineteenth century is frequently referred to as "heroic medicine" due to the drastic procedures (such as bloodletting) that were occasionally used to treat ailments [8]. Hahnemann and other early homeopaths introduced the term "allopath" to emphasize their distinction between homeopathy and the "conventional" heroic medicine of the day. Hahnemann intended the word allopathy (meaning "other than the disease") to highlight how physicians with conventional training used therapeutic procedures that, in his opinion, just addressed symptoms and failed to address the disharmony caused by the underlying disease. Homeopaths considered such symptomatic remedies "opposites treating opposites," believing they were harmful to patients [19].

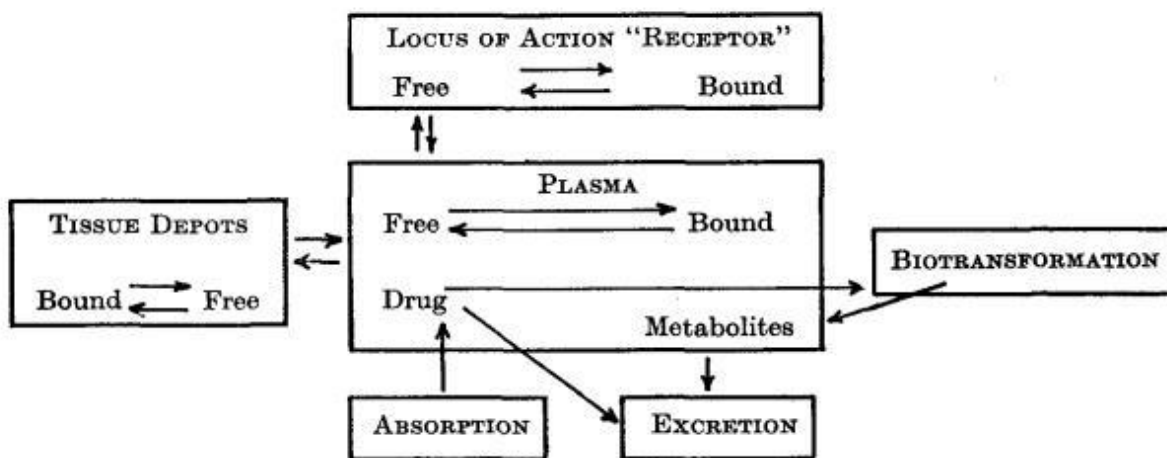
Despite what most people think, Hahnemann kept the name "allopathic medicine" for treating diseases with medicines that cause symptoms that are neither similar to nor opposite to those of the disease. He referred to the method of treating disorders with medications that produce symptoms that are opposite those of the patient as "enantiopathic" (from the Greek *enántios*, meaning "opposite") or "antipathic medicine." [20].

According to the Companion Encyclopedia of the History of Medicine, Hahnemann coined "allopathy" to describe regular practice. His followers and other unorthodox movements used this imprecise word to characterize the established methods as nothing more than competing schools of medicine, no matter how dominant in terms of practitioner proponents and patients [21].

## **1.4 Principle of Allopathy**

Allopathy is based on the principle of “Healing opposites by opposites” (*Contraria contrariis*). As examples, Samuel Hahnemann mentioned laxatives for constipation, alkalis for acid eructations, opiates for chronic pain, and bloodletting for blood surgings [22].

Before pharmaceuticals, which occurred between one and fifty years ago, herbal cures and foods were the only available means of delivering nourishment and healing. Meals contain a variety of phytochemicals (natural substances) applied to human physiology in a wide range of biochemical components. As a result, the science of medicine has relied on the interdependent chemistry of such components to provide fuel and medicine through mineral, vitamin, and micronutrient absorption in support of the human immune system. The idea of complementary combinations of such phytochemicals (naturally present in food) acting in a balanced approach of "homeostasis" was thought to be a natural system of health maintenance and illness resistance. The prevalent belief was that food (especially plants and herbs) might help the human immune system fight sickness. Numerous pathways available to various liver-produced enzymes work together to maintain homeostasis.



**Figure-1:** Principle of Modern Medicine

Allopathic medicine is based on 4 Pharmacokinetic Properties. They are;

- Absorption
- Distribution
- Metabolism
- Elimination/Excretion

Allopathic treatments are based on the idea that single organic chemicals can get into the complex human body and change the "route" of some activity to stop or even get rid of a disease. The scientific issues in this philosophy have to do with what we know now about the causes and effects of specific chemical reactions. There are concerns about the magnitude of both positive

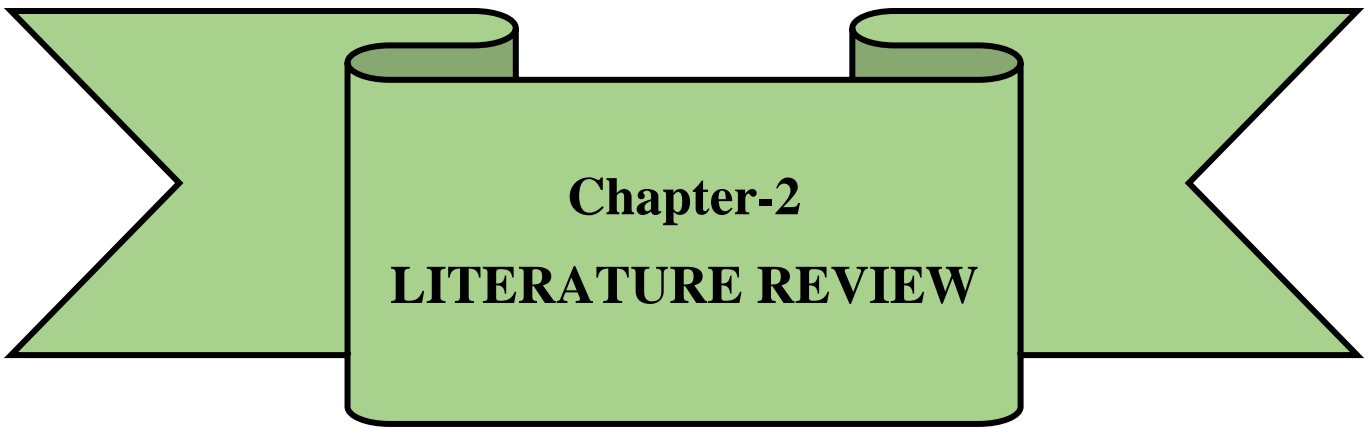
and negative outcomes. The safety and effectiveness of single organic medicines directly relate to how well they measure known academic activities and those whose effects are still unknown or undetermined. Supporters of allopathic medicine say that even though it is unclear what the overall physiological impacts of single compound "pathways" are and that they change over time, they probably do not pose a significant risk to patients.



## 1.5 Comparison between Homeopathy and Allopathy Medicine

	<b>Homeopathy</b>	<b>Allopathy</b>
<i>Meaning</i>	Hómoios (like) + pathos (disease) = Homeopathy (Like Disease)	állos (other) + pathos (disease) = Allopathy (other than the disease)
<i>Principle</i>	"Like cures Like" based methodology, i.e., substances that produce disease symptoms in a healthy person, will have a curative effect on a sick person exhibiting the same symptoms.	A drug-orientated methodology relies on three things: hypothesis, experimentation, and the result of the experiment.
<i>Focus Point</i>	It mostly concentrates on the body's natural response system by attacking the root cause of illness or encouraging healing symptoms.	Mostly concentrates on the symptoms of a disease and not on the root causes of those symptoms.
<i>Side effects</i>	No.	Some
<i>Reason to choose over</i>	Homeopathic medicine stimulates our immune system to fight disease	The effectiveness of allopathic medicines during an emergency is very significant.

**Table-1:** Homeopathy Vs Allopathy



**Chapter-2**  
**LITERATURE REVIEW**

## **Title**

A Brief History of Homeopathy

## **Author**

Paolo Bellavite, M.D. and Andrea Signorini, M.D.

## **Abstract**

The essence of the change was a rebellion against orthodox medical science as taught and practiced in the teaching hospitals, and the introduction of a series of radically different but all-embracing beliefs on the nature and treatment of disease. The empirical quack continued in the background and still exists today, although in an attenuated form. But the new irregulars—the literate ‘book-reading’ practitioners—were usually educated men and often medically qualified. They were therefore not so much quacks (although frequently derided as such) as practitioners for whom the terms ‘alternative’ or ‘complementary’ is more appropriate. Indeed, supporters of CAM have good reason to object to the term ‘quackery’ being linked in any way with such practices as homeopathy, osteopathy, chiropractic, acupuncture and herbalism. It would be impossible to review the history of all the current forms of alternative medicine, so I am confining this paper to one of the earliest and still the most frequently used unorthodox system: homeopathy.

## **Title**

What is Homeopathy? An Introduction

## **Authors**

Peter Fisher

## **Abstract**

Homeopathy is based on the idea of ‘let like be cured by like’. It was founded by Samuel Hahnemann in the late 18th century, although similar concepts existed earlier. Homeopathy became popular in the 19th century in part because of its success in epidemics but declined during most of the 20th century. Its popularity increased in the late 20th and early 21st centuries in many parts of the world. Homeopathy is controversial because of its use of highly dilute medicines. There is a significant body of clinical research including randomised clinical trials and meta-analyses of such trials which suggest that homeopathy has actions which are not placebo effects. Cohort, observational and economic studies have yielded favourable results. There are several schools of homeopathy. Systems which use homeopathic medicines based on symbolism and metaphor are not homeopathy. Despite the long history of scientific controversy, homeopathy has proved resilient and is now geographically widespread. There is a significant body of scientific evidence with positive results. Homeopathy is an anomaly around which deserves further investigation

## **Title**

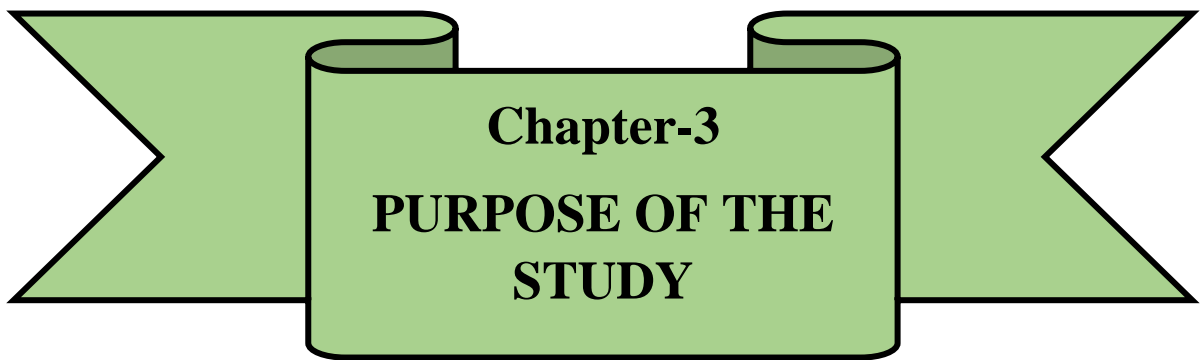
Understanding the Principles of Homeopathy on A Research Perspective

## **Authors**

Eswara Das

## **Abstract**

The practice of every medical system involves scientific theories and artistic approaches. Harmonious blend of science that are demonstrable with contemporary tools of investigation and its artistic application to understand the sick make that medical system rational therapeutics. Homeopathy originated as a new medical approach in early 18th century is based on definite scientific and artistic concepts. The system is based on seven principles/ theories, codified by Dr Hahnemann, its founder. The practice of homeopathy was well accepted by the public from the very inception due to safety of medicine and effectiveness. The popularity of homeopathy spread across the globe even during the life time of its founder. It was considered as one of the refined medical systems till about 1950s. With the advent of material science, questions started arising on the scientific basis of some of its principles and few started even perceiving the system as a fringe medicine. The most controversial principle is the drug dynamisation, wherein the original drug substance (even inert material) is diluted serially with water/ethanol/ milk sugar and treated through a process called potentization/ trituration. This is done at ultra-high dilution levels to 10-60, 10-400 or even higher. Homeopaths believe that the higher a remedy is dynamised, the therapeutic efficacy is greater. The justification proposed is that diseases primarily produce derangements in the life force and only a dynamised remedy could initiate a cure. The concept of ultra-high dilution through drug dynamisation is in violation of the physical law limiting the theoretically divisible limit of matter restricted to Avogadro's constant. Another contradiction is that while homeopathy advocate minimum dose to initiate a cure, biomedicine proposes quantifiable optimum dose. Mostly these two major contradictions put a question mark on the therapeutic supremacy homeopathy achieved over the last 250 years. Few even consider the curative results of sub molecular homeopathic remedies to a placebo effect



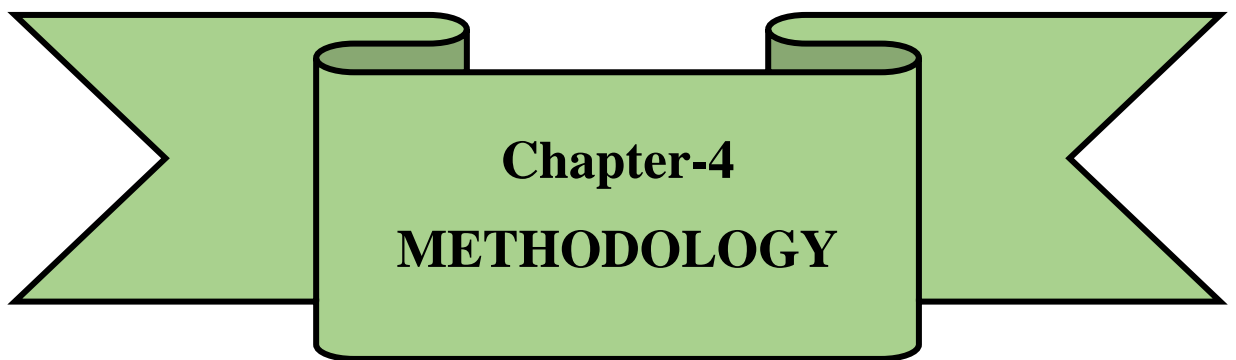
**Chapter-3**  
**PURPOSE OF THE**  
**STUDY**

## 2.1 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to show the Perception of Bangladeshi People on the Homeopathy Medicine system over Allopathy Medicine.

The study evaluated:

- ✓ The information about the usage of Homeopathy medicine and traditional medicine
- ✓ People's perception of Homeopathic medicine
- ✓ The availability and affordability of both Homeopathic and Allopathic medicine in Bangladesh
- ✓ Use of Homeopathy medicine in the treatment of various acute & chronic diseases
- ✓ Perception of people on the awareness of Homeopathy medicine.
- ✓ Compare the results from the literature review with those gained from the survey of around 200 people in Bangladesh.



**Chapter-4**  
**METHODOLOGY**

### 3.1 Methodology

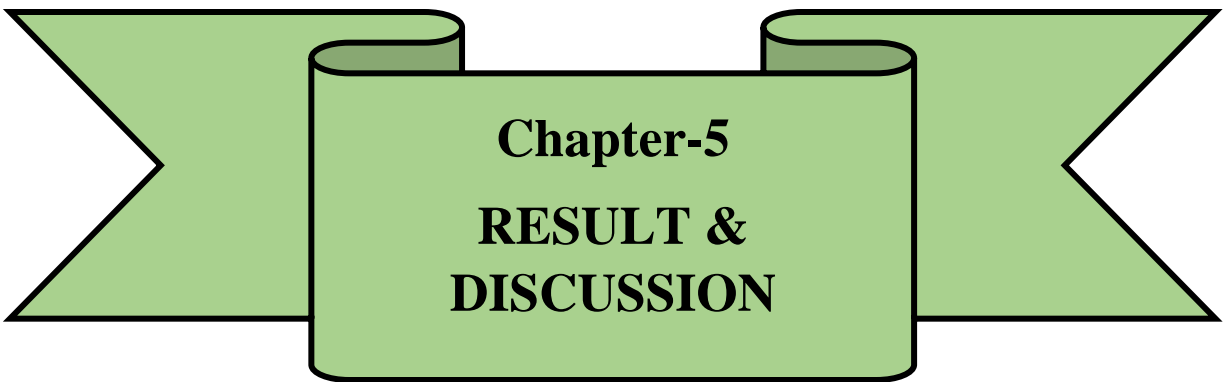
Initial manuscripts review followed by an online survey on Bangladeshi people's perception of Homeopathy medicine system compared to Allopathy.

**Inclusion Criteria:** In this study, the information data was collected from the people who used homeopathy medicine in the past and has a distinct idea about allopathy medicine.

**Date collection strategy:** Softcopy (Google Form)

An online survey was conducted in Bangladesh during the time period from February 20, 2023 to April 10, 2023. More than 200 people participated in this survey where the number of females is 109 and 91 of them are male. The data was collected mainly from Dhaka and most of them are students with the age of 18-25.





**Chapter-5**  
**RESULT &**  
**DISCUSSION**

## 4.1 Result & Discussion

The questions on Bangladeshi people's perception on Homeopathy medicine system compared to Allopathy were

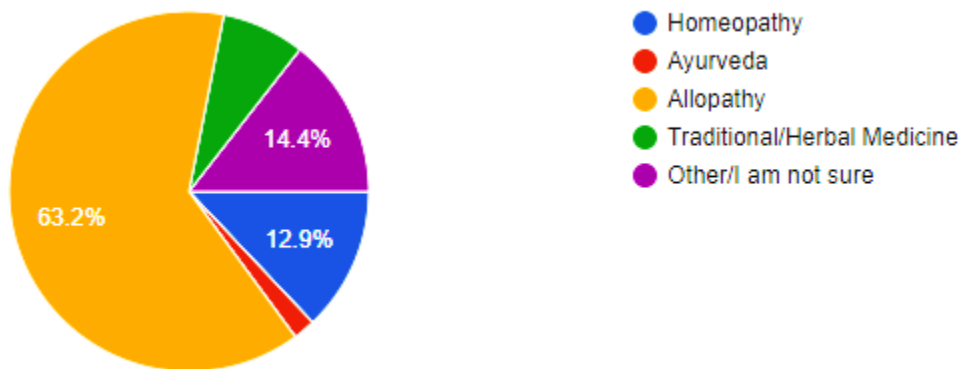
- ❖ Have you ever used homeopathy medicine?
- ❖ Which medicine system do you trust more?
- ❖ Which medicine system has more side effects.?
- ❖ What are the reasons behind your preference for a particular medicine system?
- ❖ Do you think homeopathy medicine is affordable compared to allopathy medicine?
- ❖ Do you think homeopathy medicine is easily available compared to allopathy medicine?
- ❖ How much do you rely on traditional medicine systems in your daily life?
- ❖ Do you think homeopathy medicine can cure chronic diseases?
- ❖ Do you think homeopathy medicine is safe for children and pregnant women?
- ❖ Do you think homeopathic remedies can treat chronic illnesses such as diabetes or hypertension?
- ❖ Do you believe that homeopathy can treat skin diseases such as eczema or psoriasis?
- ❖ Do you believe that homeopathy can help in weight loss?
- ❖ Do you think that homeopathy can cure allergies?
- ❖ Do you believe that homeopathy can cure cancer?
- ❖ Do you believe that homeopathy can be used as an alternative to vaccination?
- ❖ Do you think homeopathy medicine can provide relief for mental health issues?
- ❖ Do you think healthcare professionals should be trained in both homeopathy and allopathy medicine?
- ❖ Do you believe that homeopathy medicine can be used as a complementary treatment alongside allopathy medicine?
- ❖ Have you ever consulted a homeopathic doctor?
- ❖ Do you think there should be more awareness campaigns to promote homeopathy medicine?

❖ Following the graph shows the amount of people who used homeopathy medicine



**Figure-2:** About 75% people used homeopathy system to treat disease in the past and about 7.5% use the medicine regularly.

❖ Following the graph shows "Comparative Analysis of Medicinal Systems: Exploring the Trust Factor Among Homeopathy, Ayurveda, Allopathy, Traditional/Herbal Medicine, and Other Forms of Medicine"

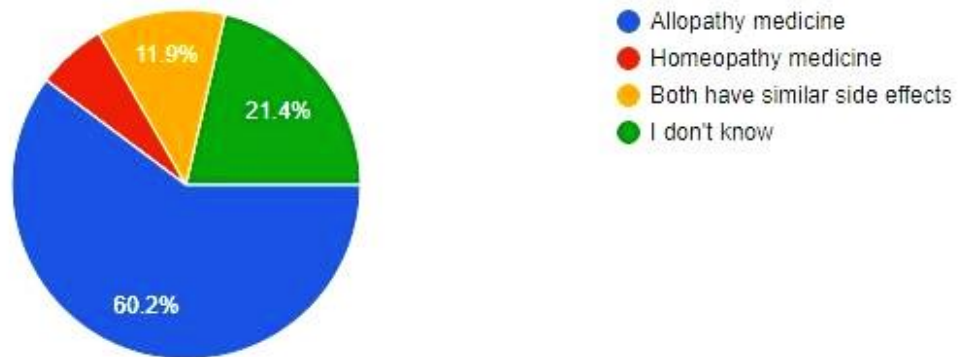


**Figure-3:** About 127 of people trust in allopathy than homeopathy. The large number prove the usage of modern medicine.

**Table-2:** Medicine system that people trust more

Medicine System	Number of people	Percentage (%)
Homeopathy	26	12.6
Allopathy	127	63.2
Ayurveda	4	2
Traditional/Herbal Medicine	15	7.5

❖ Following the figure shows the % of people believe in side effects of certain medicine systems

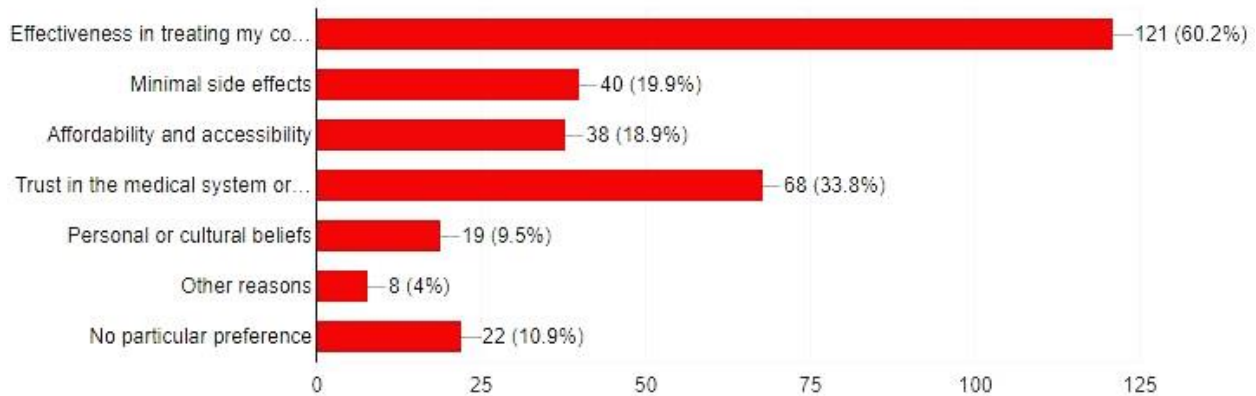


**Figure-4:** About 60% of people believe that Allopathic medicine has more side effects than Homeopathy.

**Table-3:** Medicine system that people trust more

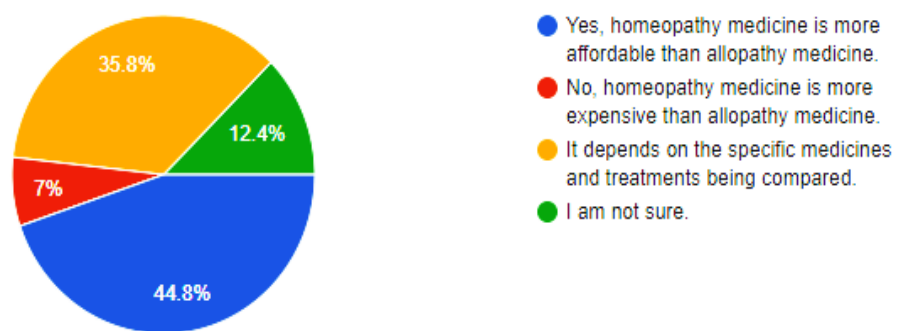
Medicine System	Number of people	Percentage (%)
Homeopathy	13	6.5%
Allopathy	121	60.2%
Both have similar side effects	24	11.9%
I don't know	43	21.4%

❖ Following the chart shows the reasons behind people's preference for a particular medicine system,



**Chart-1:** About 60% of the people prefer the effectiveness in treating any condition then 2<sup>nd</sup> most 33.8% people think trust in the medical system or practitioner.

❖ Following the Chart shows the Affordability of medicine system in Bangladesh



**Figure-5:** About 44.8% people believe that Homeopathy is more affordable along with 35.8% people believe that it depends on specific treatments in case of comparison.

**Table-4:** Affordability Of Medicine system

Medicine System	Number of People	Percentage (%)
Homeopathy is more affordable than allopathy	90	44.8%
Homeopathy is expensive than allopathy	14	7%
Depend	72	35.8%
Not Sure	25	12.4%

❖ **Following the Chart shows homeopathy medicine is easily available compared to allopathy medicine**

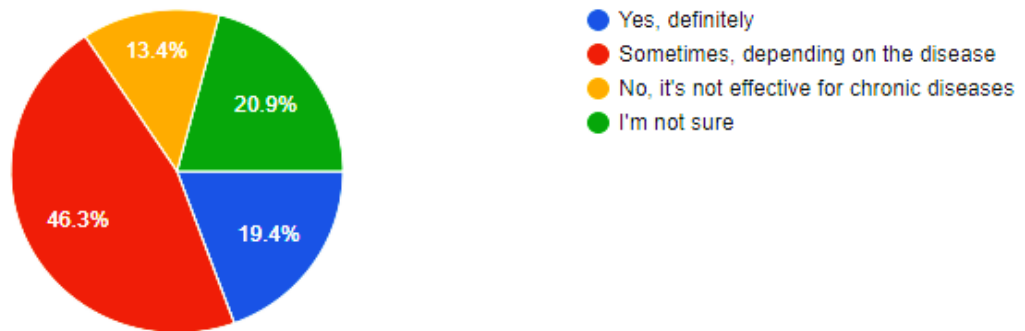


**Figure-6:** About 49.5% No, homeopathy medicine is less widely available than allopathy medicine.

**Table-5:** Availability of medicine system

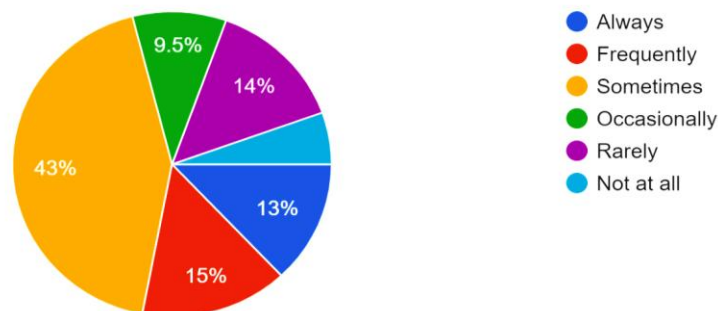
Medicine System	Number of People	Percentage (%)
Homeopathy	37	18.5
Allopathy	99	49.5
Both	37	18.5
Not Sure	27	13.5

❖ Following the figure shows the people's thinking about Homeopathy on curing chronic illness



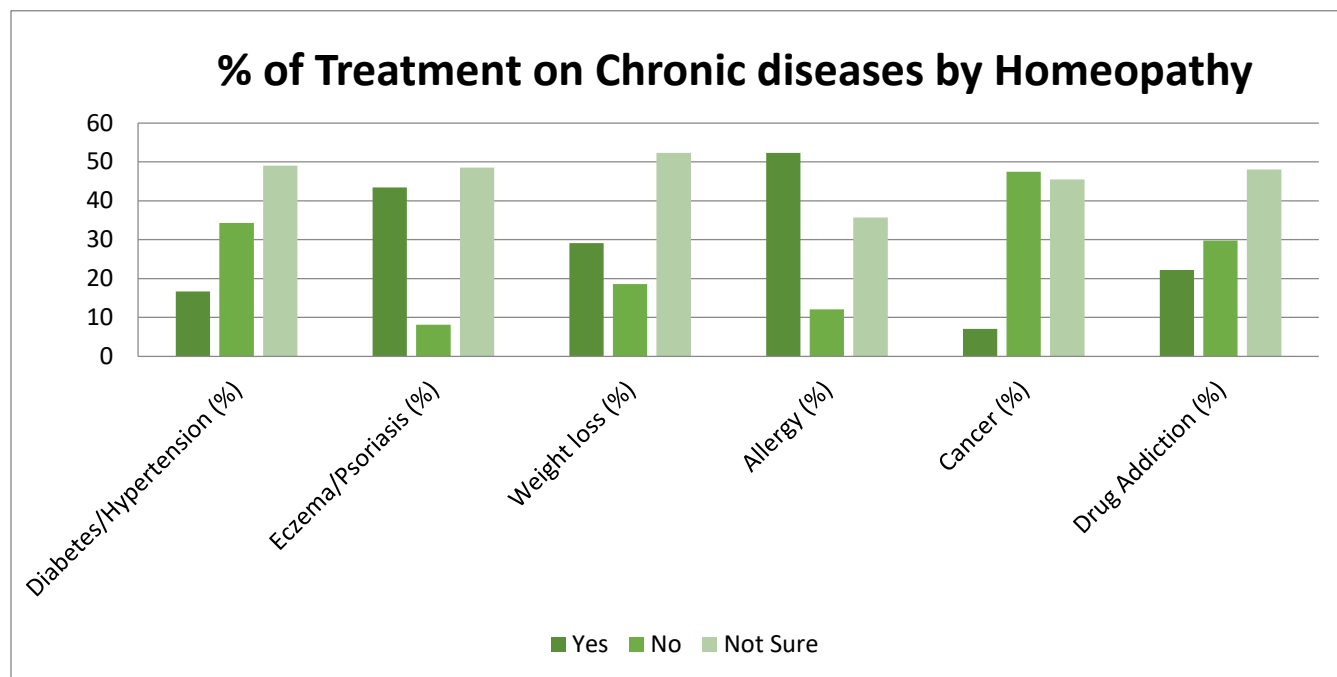
**Figure-7:** Roughly 46.3% of respondents believe that homeopathy can cure chronic illnesses in rare cases, whereas only 19.4% believe that homeopathy can cure chronic diseases, and 21% are unsure about the treatment.

❖ Following the figure shows the people's rely on traditional medicine systems in their daily life



**Figure-7:** Roughly 43% of people sometimes rely on traditional medicine systems in their daily life, whereas only 15% believe that frequently rely on traditional medicine in their daily life.

- ❖ Following graphical representation of people considering using homeopathy to treat chronic illnesses.



**Chart-2:** The graph depicts the percentage of people considering using homeopathy to treat chronic illnesses. In most cases, people are unsure how to treat or cure the ailment. According to the graph, 52% of individuals believe in treating allergies using homeopathy, which is the most significant number. 48% believe homeopathy cannot cure cancer, while 46% are unsure about the treatment. Although many believe homeopathy may treat or cure Eczema/Psoriasis, 49% are skeptical of the treatment.

**Table-6:** % of Treatment of different chronic diseases by Homeopathic medicine

Option	Diabetes/ Hypertension (%)	Eczema/ Psoriasis (%)	Weight loss (%)	Allergy (%)	Cancer (%)	Drug Addiction (%)
Yes	16.7	43.4	29.1	52.3	7.1	22.2
No	34.3	8.1	18.6	12.1	47.5	29.8
Not sure	49	48.5	52.3	35.7	45.5	48



❖ Following the chart shows the opinions on the integration of homeopathy medicine into the mainstream healthcare system

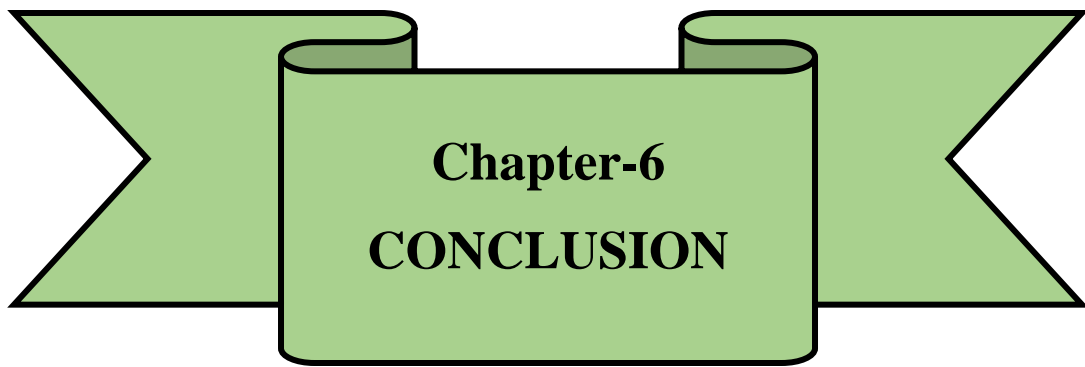


**Figure-8:** 18% of people fully support the integration of homeopathy into mainstream health care where 45% of them only supporting if it's proven to be effective.

❖ Following the figure shows people thinking healthcare professionals should be trained in both homeopathy and allopathy medicine



**Figure-9:** 69.2% of people fully Yes, healthcare professionals should be trained in both homeopathy and allopathy to provide a more holistic approach to treatment .



**Chapter-6**  
**CONCLUSION**

## 5.1 Conclusion

Homeopathy and allopathy are two distinct approaches to healthcare, each with pros and cons. Homeopathy employs highly diluted ingredients, whereas allopathy uses pharmaceutical interventions and therapies.

While some individuals like homeopathy because of its emphasis on natural cures and the notion that it addresses the whole person rather than just the symptoms, empirical evidence for its usefulness is lacking. Many medical professionals regard it as pseudoscience.

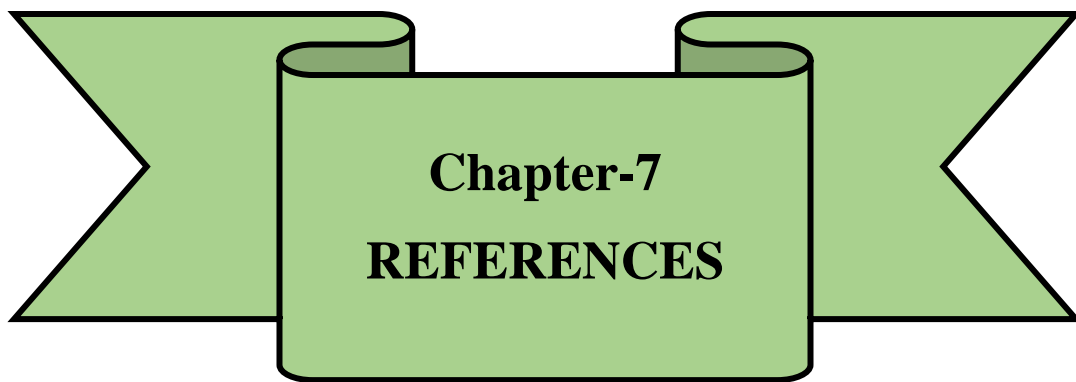
If we look into the survey, a large number of people are unaware of homeopathy medicine system. Most people believe that the effectiveness and the support to scientific evidence of allopathy is greater than homeopathy. The survey shows the poor availability of Homeopathic medicine because many studies have shown that homeopathic remedies are no more effective than a placebo in treating various health conditions. Most of the people are unsure about the treatment of chronic illness by homeopathy. Additionally, homeopathic remedies are not regulated in the same way as conventional medicines, and there is a risk of contamination or mislabeling. Though some research shows the significant contribution to adverse effect of cancer treatment. About 65% of people visited homeopathic professionals and found the treatment helpful and another 50% believe that homeopathy medicine can be used as a complimentary treatment alongside allopathy medicine. While some people may find relief from certain health conditions through the use of homeopathic remedies, it is essential to discuss any treatment plan with a qualified healthcare professional to ensure that the most appropriate and effective treatments are used.

Due to the unawareness of the medicine system, we should spread more awareness campaigns to promote homeopathy medicine. To spread more awareness about homeopathy, several steps can be taken;

- Educate the public: Educational campaigns can be organized to help people understand what homeopathy is, how it works, and what its limitations are. This can be done through various mediums such as seminars, workshops, social media, and educational literature.
- Collaboration with healthcare professionals: Homeopathy practitioners can collaborate with mainstream healthcare professionals to provide patients with a more comprehensive approach to their health. This collaboration can also help to establish standards for the practice of homeopathy.
- Research: Conducting rigorous research on the effectiveness of homeopathy can help to establish its credibility and legitimacy as a form of alternative medicine. This research can also help to identify the specific health conditions that can be treated with homeopathy.
- Regulation: Governments and healthcare regulatory bodies can establish standards and guidelines for the practice of homeopathy. This can help to ensure that homeopathic remedies are of high quality, safe, and effective.

- Patient testimonials: Sharing testimonials from patients who have experienced positive outcomes with homeopathy can help to create more awareness and interest in this form of alternative medicine.

Overall, spreading awareness about homeopathy requires a multi-faceted approach that involves education, collaboration, research, regulation, and patient testimonials. This can help to promote a better understanding of homeopathy and its potential benefits and limitations.



**Chapter-7**  
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