



**Daffodil**  
*International*  
**University**

**Review on**

**Detailed Scientific Studies on Homeopathy**

[In the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of  
Pharmacy]

Submitted To

The Department of Pharmacy,  
Faculty of Allied Health Sciences,  
Daffodil International University

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# APPROVAL

This project paper, A Review on Detailed Scientific Studies on Homeopathy, submitted to the Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, Daffodil International University, has been accepted as satisfactory for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy and approved as to its style and contents.

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## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this project report, “A Review on Detailed Scientific Studies on Homeopathy”, is done by me under the supervision of Mr. Pollob Ahmed, Lecturer, Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Allied Health Sciences, Daffodil International University. I am declaring that this Project is my original work. I also declare that neither this project nor any part thereof has been submitted elsewhere for the award of Bachelor or any degree.

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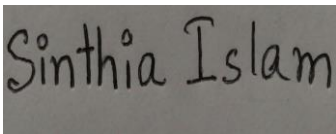
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*My Parents*

*The persons who always encourage me in every sphere of my life.*

## **Abstract**

**Background:** Homeopathy is a similarity-based therapy which acceptance is growing but whose scientific foundation is lacking. currently being debated.

**Objectives:** To recognize homeopathy how employ their effect in human body. to find out the beginning of homeopathy.

**Method:** Key phrases including "Homeopathy" "Homeopathy history" "origin of homeopathy" & scientific research on homeopathy were searched for utilizing web-based search engines, academic bibliographic databases, PubMed, Research Gate, and Medline.

**Results:** There have been reports of traditional pharmacological activities with dilutions as high as 10-22 mol/L and commonly with dilutions of 10-17–10-18 (a "classical pharmacological action" is described as connection among pharmacologically active substances and receptors) Dilutions above the "molecular threshold" are by definition ineligible for traditional pharmacological effects. The majority of thorough systematic studies and meta-analyses reach the conclusion that homeopathy is distinct from placebo. 186 placebo-controlled homeopathic studies were analyzed in a meta-analysis that was published in The Lancet in 1997, and data for analysis could be retrieved from 89 of those investigations. The evidence supported the use of homeopathy as a successful treatment for allergic rhinitis, pediatric diarrhea, fibromyalgia, influenza, pain, radio-/chemotherapy side effects, sprains, and upper respiratory tract infections.

**Conclusion:** Homeopathy's basic guiding concept is similitude, however its use of extreme "ultramolecular" dilutions is contentious. The ideas of holism and idiosyncrasy are also crucial. Samuel Hahnemann, the creator of homeopathy, insisted that the resemblance be proven through pharmacology or toxicology research, human volunteer tests known as criteria, or homeopathic pathogenic trials.

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# **Chapter one**

# **Introduction**

## **A Review on Detailed Scientific Studies on Homeopathy**

### **1. Introduction**

A treatment method called homeopathy uses formulations of chemicals whose effects, when given to healthy persons, correlate to the symptoms of the condition. (Ailments, clinical indicators, pathological conditions) specific to the particular patient. Samuel Hahnemann (1755–1843) devised the technique and is currently used all around the world. [1] Homeopathy has two key tenets: principles The "like cures like" idea states that patients with specific indications and symptoms can be by a homeopathic treatment that results in these indications and indicators in healthy people. As stated by The second tenet is that homeopathic treatments continue to have biological activity even after being continuously diluted and sucked. [2] Homeopathy has generated more discussion and disagreement than most other treatments. During its 200-year existence, detractors have argued that its fundamental ideas run counter to science, while supporters have argued that it is constricted to dismiss a healing strategy that is obviously useful simply because one cannot explain how it could operate. Similarly, to this, supporters have cited research that appear to be robust and imply effectiveness, [3] while detractors had little issue locating comparably extensive research that suggested the reverse. In the field of therapy, conflicting evidence is not uncommon. Conducting systematic reviews and meta-analyses of rigorous studies is one way to resolve these contradictions. exceeding Avogadro's number, when diluted. [4] This technically accomplished meta-findings analysis's conveyed the notion that homeopathic drugs are more than just placebos. No strong evidence in which homeopathy is obviously better to a placebo was found, according to the authors. Homeopaths all across the world hailed this paper as the definitive confirmation of their therapy notwithstanding these and other warnings. [5] Since that day, homeopathy has attracted a lot of attention, and several additional evaluations have indeed been published. The goal of this article is to define the clinical effectiveness of homeopathic medicines by critically evaluating all similar publications that have been produced since 1997. [6]



Figure 1: Common myth about Homeopathy [7]

### 1.1 The origin & principles of Homeopathy The “Principle of Similar”

Homeopathy was created by a German physician named Samuel Christian Hahnemann (1755–1843) near the end of the 18th century. According to legend, Hahnemann discovered that malaria might be treated by the bitterness of Cinchona bark (China officials) while he was interpreting an herbal treatise from English to German. This argument seemed absurd to him, so he repeatedly consumed Cinchona to see for himself how it affected him. [7] The results were strikingly comparable to malaria symptoms. According to Hahnemann's theory, remedies might be chosen based on how closely a patient's toxicological illnesses resembled their disease-related illnesses. This was the "Principle of Similar kinds," as he put it. He then repeatedly administered a variety of over-the-counter medications to healthy volunteers while meticulously documenting the sensations they caused. [8] In contemporary homeopathy, this process is known as a "proving" or a "highly virulent trial." By comparing these medication effect images to indications in ill patients, Hahnemann then tried to choose his remedies for his patients. [9]

## **A Review on Detailed Scientific Studies on Homeopathy**

### **1.2 Exploring Possible Mechanisms of Hormesis and Homeopathy**

Contrary to popular belief, serial dilution successively solutions of an appropriate medication or poisonous molecule can exhibit physical, chemical, and biological properties far beyond the Avogadro's threshold. They are used as remedies in homeopathy and can exhibit hormesis. Numerous studies support the idea that they can affect gene expression differently from controls. [10] Water can have memory during the exclusion zone phase, but only temporarily. Therefore, the nanoscale can store information since it is a physical platform. As a nanoparticle-exclusion zone shell, the combo of nanoparticles and restriction zones can offer an extended memory. Understanding the nature and bioactivity of serially diluted succussed solutions to use as homeopathic remedies may be made easier with the use of the nanoparticle-exclusion zone shell model. [11] This concept might also shed light on how hormesis functions. Hormesis is the basic phenomenon through which the theory of similars-based homeopathy may have developed. It was used by Hahnemann to create homeopathy. [12] The remedy's nanoparticle-exclusion zone shells, chosen based on similarities, may be patient- or symptom- or syndrome-specific nanoparticles. They can transport the substance data in an amplified form for high yielding and better medical applications. It implies that nanopharmacology is a subfield of homeopathy. [13]

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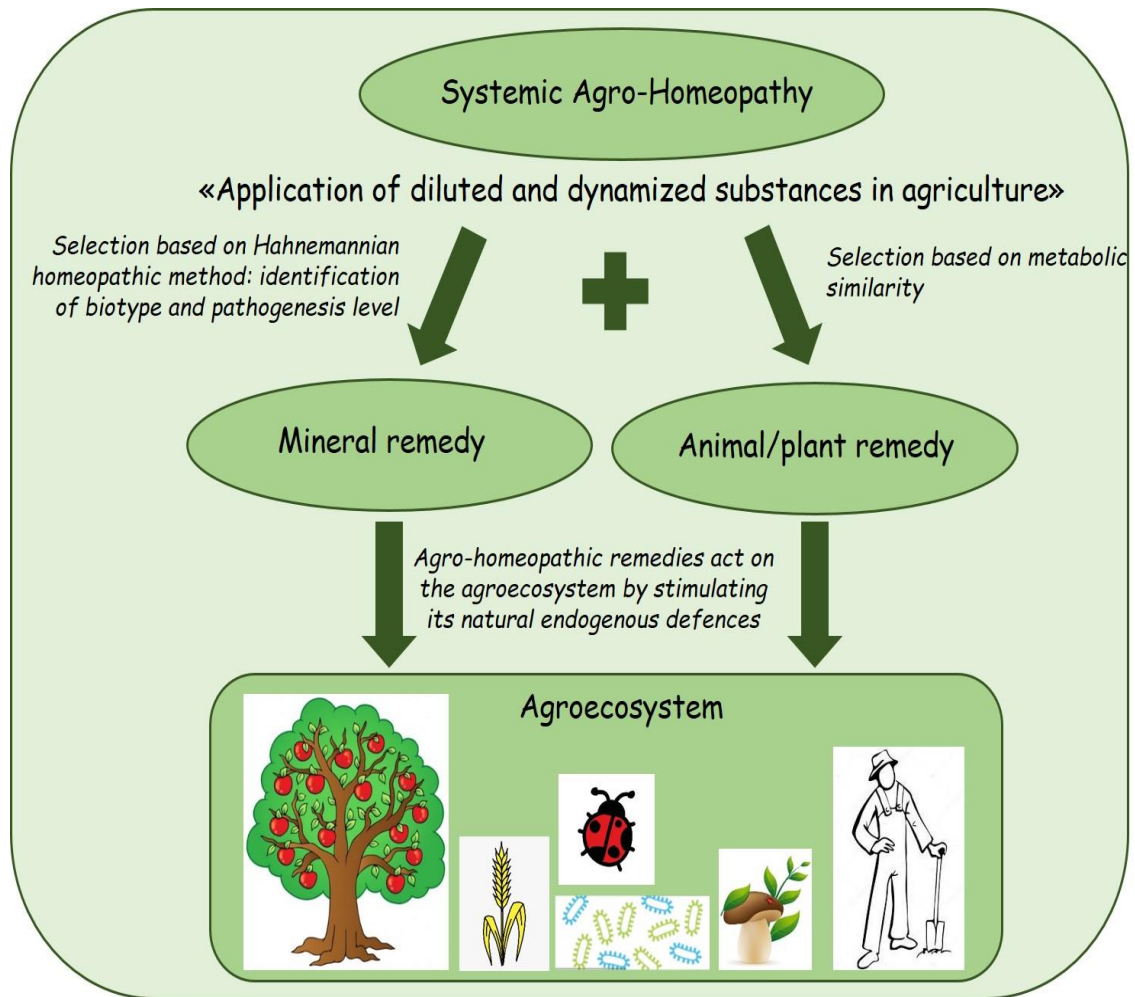


Figure 2: Pathogenesis of epilepsy [14]

### 1.3 Contemporary homeopathic practice

In real life, homeopathy comes in a variety of forms. "Classical" or "customized" homeopathy, "therapeutic" homeopathy, "storm water," and the isopathy and homotoxicology are related concepts. [15] In personalized homeopathy, a particular homeopathic remedy is often chosen based on the patient's overall "symptom picture," which may include mental, physiological, and temperamental characteristics. For common clinical conditions or traditional diagnoses, one or more homeopathic remedies are delivered in clinical homeopathy; occasionally, many homeopathic medicines are mixed in a fixed ('complex') composition. Isopathy is the application of homeopathic dilutions of

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irritants, infectious or poisonous substances, or allergies. Homeopathic drainage, developed by Antoine Nebel and Léon Vannier, and homotoxicology, invented by HH Reckeweg, are related theories. [16] Homeopathic remedies can help with detoxification since sickness is seen as a reflection of the body's protective mechanism—intoxication or autointoxication. [17] Homeopathic medications are frequently used in anthroposophic medicine, a technique developed by R. Steiner and I. Wegmann that combines prescribed medication with the impact of the soul and spirit, but not always on the premise of resemblance. [18]

### **1.4 Clinical homeopathy**

Clinical homeopathy, commonly referred to as pluralist homeopathy, is the other main school of homeopathy. [19] Although clinical homeopathy originated in France (where Hahnemann spent the final twelve years of his life), it is currently practiced all over the world. All kinds of homeopathy follow the same fundamental principles: drugs are recommended based on how similarly they cause sensations either taken intentionally or through a homeopathic proving. [20] The material medical is comparable in clinical and personalized homeopathy, but clinical homeopathy focuses less attention on mental and temperamental qualities and more on pathology and the use of specific remedies in specific diseases. [21] The dilutions recommended are typically smaller; dilutions as low as 5 and 9 cH are employed, and dilutions as high as 30 cH are infrequently employed. Clinical homeopaths frequently recommend regimens that include multiple homeopathic medications (thus the related word "pluralist"), each of which is recommended for a different component of the patient's health issue. [22] Typically, a lower dilution medication is taken daily or more commonly, and other medications are administered weekly or at different frequency. [23] Comparatively speaking, clinical homeopaths focus more on the 'founding document' than personalised homeopaths do on the traditional medical diagnostic. [24] The method used in clinical homeopathy is comparable to what is taught in traditional medical schools. [25] This comprises the physical symptoms found through a physical exam, through imaging, or through laboratory tests: [26] Fever, weight loss, perspiration, thirst, asthenia, and other generalized indicators and signs resulting from the person's overall systemic reaction; aetiologic signals as detected by biological

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investigation, such as illnesses or altered biochemistry, etc. [27] The typical dosage range for homeopathic medications is 5C to 30C. The dosage schedule ranges from many times per day for acute diseases to once per week for chronic ones. Discussions are intended to be conducted in the 30 to 60 minutes that a typical clinic appointment lasts. [28]

**Chapter two**  
**Purpose of the study**



## **A Review on Detailed Scientific Studies on Homeopathy**

### **2.1 Purpose of the study**

- The goals of this project are to get a thorough understanding of the medical problem being researched.
- The absence of evidence-based clinical trials of homeopathic medications has been the cause. Homeopathy has frequently been rendered unanswerable due to a lack of study. It is necessary for any medical system to really be thoroughly researched and well-followed in order for it to be accepted. To know homeopathy how exert their effect in human body.
- To find out the origin of homeopathy.

# **Chapter three**

## **Methodology**

## **A Review on Detailed Scientific Studies on Homeopathy**

### **3.1 Methodology**

A framework of research methodologies, as well as methods for gathering and analyzing data, is provided by a methodological review. This chapter discusses the techniques used in the investigation. Key phrases including "Homeopathy" "Homeopathy history" "origin of homeopathy" & scientific research on homeopathy were searched for utilizing web-based search engines, academic bibliographic databases, PubMed, Research Gate, and Medline. It gives an account of the learning environment. There are many variables to take into account, including the study sample, the study population, the research tools, the methodology, and the data analysis. This is a summary of earlier research on the manifestation of homeopathy. A piece of the information was collected by directly reading previous research articles, while the other part came from scouring the internet for pertinent data. The activities of this kind of managements were recorded. All of the information gathered from prior study publications was numerically coded and imported.

# **Chapter four**

# **Literature Review**

## **A Review on Detailed Scientific Studies on Homeopathy**

### **4.1 Complexity science and homeopathy: a synthetic overview [29]**

Homeopathy's "holistic" and "vitalistic" perspectives can, at least in part, be understood in terms of a context offered by the concept of chaotic environments and of diversity. The paradoxical statements of the similar principle and of dilution/dynamization consequences may be supported by the conceptual models and some experimental results from complexity research. It is believed that a deeper knowledge of the non-linearity, consciousness, and dynamicity qualities of complicated processes would not only improve our understanding of fundamental homeopathic phenomena but also point the way toward new avenues for scientific research and treatment settings.

### **4.2 A Critical Overview of Homeopathy [30]**

Homeopathy is a 200-year-old treatment method that stimulates auto regulatory and self-healing mechanisms by administering small dosages of diverse ingredients. Homeopathy chooses chemicals by comparing a patient's symptoms to those that these compounds cause in healthy people. Serial dilution and shaken are used to make medicines, and supporters believe that this process imprinted knowledge into the water. Homeopathy played a significant role in 19th-century medicine and has recently seen a worldwide renaissance, despite the fact that many mainstream doctors believe such ideas improbable. Individuals who use homeopathy in the United States are wealthier, younger, and more likely to seek therapy for symptoms than those who use traditional treatment. The 1939 Pure Food and Drug Act authorized homeopathic medicines, which are sold over-the-counter. Data from randomized, controlled trials as well as laboratory studies have revealed outcomes from homeopathic treatments that are at odds with the cognitive component foundation of medicine. Homeopathy appears to have larger implications than placebo, according to three distinct comprehensive evaluations of placebo-controlled trials, and one analysis showed that its benefits were comparable with placebo. Additionally, there is proof from randomized, controlled trials that homeopathy may be successful in treating conditions like the flu, allergy, postoperative ileus, and pediatric diarrhea. There is proof that homeopathic is unsuccessful for treating migraine, slow-onset muscle aches, and influenza. The usefulness of homeopathy for the majority of illnesses has not been shown beyond a

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reasonable doubt. Homeopathy should be given a fair chance to prove its worth using concepts backed by evidence, but it should not be used in place of tested treatments.

### **4.3 Homeopathy – between tradition and modern science: remedies as carriers of significance [31]**

Homeopathic pathogenic trials (HPTs), which ascertain the healing properties and summary of solutions, and medical knowledge are frequently found to be meaningfully connected with the symbolic meaning ascribed to the natural pieces (tinctures, metals, etc.) along with custom or contemporary semantic and syntactic. A bimolecular mechanistic description of the curative activity of medicines is incompatible with such a relationship. The physical responses of unprocessed materials frequently resemble the signs of diseases that can be treated with the associated homeopathic medicine. This is regarded as an example of the similar principle in action. Information is shown here showing that, in some instances, the opposite situation happens, with the healing powers of the homeopathic cure typically having greater healing properties than those of the original drug. The existence of these two hypotheses regarding how a remedy's therapeutic effects compare to those of a crude substance provides proof that the probability value is directly involved in the process underpinning the homeopathic phenomena. The results of double-blind, randomized research on homeopathic medicine may be more in line with the claimed effectiveness of homeopathy in actual medical treatment if an exploratory approach is suggested. If effective, this approach would be yet more proof that homeopathy has a non-local, significance-based application.

### **4.4 The placebo effect and homeopathy [32]**

Homeopathy raises expectations among patients, just like other medical practices do, including complementary and alternative medicine (CAM). Article emphasized are influenced by the doctor-patient connection, individualized care, thorough therapy, and the absence of negative consequences. Positive thoughts may also be influenced by other factors. Review of studies on the neuromediating and psychophysiological mechanisms behind the placebo-nocebo phenomena. Investigations of these impacts demonstrate how neuroimaging and EEG techniques can be used to measure assumptions and unconscious conditioning. They have considerable, non-specific therapeutic effects that may complicate

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the assessment of the specific therapeutic effects of the treatment, making it harder to choose the best option. Future research priorities on the non-specific medicinal benefits of homeopathy are reviewed in order to enhance clinical practice and medical trials.

### **4.5 Homeopathy: from tradition to science [33]**

Homeopathy is a similarity-based therapy ("similar, like cures like"), which acceptance is growing but whose scientific foundation is lacking. currently being debated. Here, we go over an outline of his history, fundamental ideas, and empirical proof, beginning with the assumption that it is a "holistic" treatment, systematically directed at the full person in their entirety and uniqueness. While related ideas were present earlier, Samuel Hahnemann created this treatment in the late 18th century. Due in part to its effectiveness in disease outbreak, it flourished over the world in the 19th century but dwindled for the majority of the 20th. In many parts of the world, its popularity surged in the late 20th and early 21st centuries, and its integration with traditional medicine still presents a challenge today. There are various homeopathic schools. Homeopathy is debatable mostly due to the use of extremely diluted medications, although there is strong evidence that it is not only a placebo. Numerous clinical studies, particularly clinical studies, have shown that homeopathy is successful in treating a wide range of ailments and enhancing patients' quality of life. Economic, epidemiological, and cohort research have shown positive findings. Homeopathy is a "anomaly" of medical technology that merits continued study for its performed the experiments and moral benefits, considering the lengthy history of scholarly dispute.

# **Chapter five**

## **Results & Discussion**



### **5.1 SCIENTIFIC ISSUES RAISED BY HOMEOPATHY**

#### **5.1.1 Ultramolecular dilutions**

Among the most contentious alternatives and complementary medical practices is still homeopathy. [34] It has been the subject of discussion for more than 200 years, with both strong convictions in favor as well as against being voiced. John Forbes criticized homeopathy in 1846, calling it "ludicrously stupid" and a "outrage to human reason," making whatever effects it might have unfeasible. [35] Even if it has been argued more subsequently that "accepting that unfathomable dilutions work would subvert more often than herbal medicine; it destroys an entire superstructure of chemistry and physics". Homeopathy has been called "implausible," and this has been used as grounds for doubting the reported outcomes of homeopathic clinical trials. [36] The absence of a "plausible" method of action for the extremely high dilutions frequently utilized in homeopathy is at the heart of the debate around it. Originally, Hahnemann employed doses comparable to or slightly smaller than those employed in modern mainstream medical, but he steadily decreased the size of his doses to incorporate "ultramolecular dilutions," which are the main topic of discussion. [37] Homeopathic medications are now utilized at high dilutions, where substantial amounts of the initial drug are far less likely to be present, as well as low dilutions, where the original ingredient is still materially prevalent. Potentization, a method for preparing dilutions, entails a series of dilutions, [38] typically in stages of 1:10 or 1:100, followed by technique found (vigorous shaking). For the fifth decimal (i.e., five times one-tenth dilutions), dilutions are marked by symbols such as 5x (in the Anglo-American standard), 5dH (in the European standard), or 30c/cH (for the thirty-first centesimal) (1:100 dilutions). [39] The Hahnemannian technique, denoted by the letter "H," calls for using sterile glassware (test tubes and pipettes) for each dilution stage. [40] Although there are alternative dilutional scales, this one is still the most common. The number of particles (atoms or molecules) in a mole of a particular compound, or Avogadro's standard, is 6.022 10<sup>23</sup>. [41] Therefore, it is extremely unlikely that any molecules of the beginning drug will be present in dilutions beyond 23x/dH or 12c/cH (equivalent to dilutions of 10<sup>-23</sup> and 10<sup>-24</sup>, correspondingly). The term "ultramolecular" or "ultra-low dilutions" (ULD) or "BRAN" (Beyond the Reciprocal of Avogadro's Number) is used to describe homeopathic

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medications in which a molecule of the beginning material is improbable to be retained. [42] There have been reports of traditional pharmacological activities with dilutions as high as 10<sup>-22</sup> mol/L and commonly with dilutions of 10<sup>-17</sup>–10<sup>-18</sup> (a "classical pharmacological action" is described as connection among pharmacologically active substances and receptors) (30) Dilutions above the "molecular threshold" are by definition ineligible for traditional pharmacological effects. [43]

### **5.1.2 Do homeopathic medicines have clinical effects which are not placebo?**

The highest kind of clinical findings is regarded as systematic reviews and meta-analyses of randomized controlled studies (RCTs), also referred to as "Type 1" information. [44] There have been various published research articles and meta-analyses of homeopathy as a whole, for particular illnesses, or for specific homeopathic remedies. [45]

### **5.1.3 Systematic reviews of homeopathy as a whole**

The majority of thorough systematic studies and meta-analyses reach the conclusion that homeopathy is distinct from placebo. [46] 186 placebo-controlled homeopathic studies were analyzed in a meta-analysis that was published in *The Lancet* in 1997, and data for analysis could be retrieved from 89 of those investigations. [47] With a 95% confidence level of 2.05-2.93, the total mean odds ratio for these 89 clinical trials was 2.45 in favor of homeopathy. The findings "were not compatible with the notion that the benefits of homeopathy are totally due to placebo," according to the major statement. [48] One such article found 184 clinical trials and conducted a meta-analysis of the 17 placebo-controlled RCTs that had a predetermined primary endpoint measure. [49] These includes patients from 2001. Homeopathy was found to be more effective than a placebo, according to the study's findings, but it also noted that "the weight of this information is poor due to the low methodological quality of the trials." [50] A contentious meta-analysis contrasting 110 placebo-controlled studies of homeopathy versus 110 trials of conventional medicine was released in 2005 by Shang et al. 28 Both homeopathy and conventional medicine had generally effective therapeutic results. Analyses were done on the findings of 14 larger, higher-quality trials (8 using homeopathy and 6 using conventional medicine). [51] Weak

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evidence for a specific effect of homeopathic medicines, but strong evidence for a specific effect of conventional therapies, [52] according to the authors' analysis. The idea that the therapeutic consequences of homeopathy are placebo effects is consistent with this result. This meta-analysis was criticized for being opaque, failing to cite the studies upon which its findings were based, lacking a risk assessment, and not following the QUOROM principles for publishing literature review, among other things. [53] The outcomes were later found to be significantly skewed by a single trial on muscle soreness in long-distance runners, to be extremely sensitive to the definition of "larger" sample sizes, and to have significant heterogeneity seen between trials, leading to the conclusion that the results were less certain than claimed. [54]

### **5.1.4 Randomized controlled clinical trials (RCTs)**

93 studies have compared homeopathy with a placebo or another form of treatment were found in a review of RCTs in homeopathy produced throughout 1975 and 2002. 50 people said that homeopathy had positive effects. [55] The evidence supported the use of homeopathy as a successful treatment for allergic rhinitis, pediatric diarrhea, fibromyalgia, influenza, pain, radio-/chemotherapy side effects, sprains, and upper respiratory tract infections. Jonas et al. [56] obtained the following results after studying 12 systematic reviews on the use of homeopathy for particular medical conditions: Homeopathy may help with allergies, pediatric diarrhea, influenza, and post-operative ileus, but not with migraines, delayed-onset muscle aches, or influenza prophylaxis. Asthma, existence sepsis, stomatitis brought on by cancer treatment, chronic fatigue syndrome, [57] premenstrual syndrome, postpartum bleeding, and Arnica for a variety of clinical disorders are only a few of the medical symptoms for which single RCTs of homeopathy have been undertaken. [58] RCTs and clinical observational studies have both been carried out in some clinical situations, giving a more complete picture of the potential function of homeopathy. Children's ear infections and upper respiratory infections, ADHD, and homeopathy for cancer treatment-related illnesses are a few examples of these fields. A metaanalysis and an excellent series of isopathy trials for respiratory allergens, [59] including as hayfever, perennial rhinitis, and allergy, have been reported by Reilly's group. There hasn't been a successful small replication of these results to yet. Arnica 30x is a

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different model with autonomous replication that is used to stop muscle discomfort that comes on slowly. [60] When the data from two investigations on the Oslo marathon were combined, it was discovered that there was a tiny but much between on muscular soreness but no impact on muscle enzymes. A larger-scale study replication, however, came back negative [61]. However, the outcomes of three related studies using Arnica 30x in various forms of knee surgery were favorable. In some other area, methodological variations may be able to explain the replications' seemingly conflicting findings. [62] Homeopathy for Attention Disorder Attention Deficit was the subject of two placebo-controlled RCTs that were released roughly concurrently and had some superficial similarities. [63] A closer look finds significant discrepancies in prescribing between the 2 experiments, with just one of the top five homeopathic drugs being administered the same way in each. In reality, one of these research looked at medication cessation. [64] Once the best course of action had been found, it was blindly and randomly discontinued, substituted with a placebo, and then continued. When given a placebo, the patients got worse. Finding a homeopathic remedy that worked took an average of three tries. [65] This study's findings would have also been unfavorable if the patients had been randomly assigned at the time of the first homeopathic treatment. [66]

### **5.1.5 Research into the dose-effect relationship**

The phenomena of the non-linear relationship between the effect and potency level is the result of preclinical studies into potentized drugs that has been most effectively proven experimentally. [67] As far as I'm aware, each preclinical study that examined various potency levels of the same. According to reports, a substance's beneficial and ineffectual potency levels were observed to follow a specific pattern (known as the "potency curve" after Kolisko. Although these patterns typically show stability within a single series of tests, they can sometimes shift over time or differ between various facilities. [68] No potency curve that was consistent over time for the tested potentized drug, the research procedures, or a mixture of substance and procedure has yet been found. It is now impossible to determine whether this is caused by as of yet undiscovered factors or by a specific phenomenon that is inherent to potentized medication effects. [69]

## **A Review on Detailed Scientific Studies on Homeopathy**

### **5.2 Discussion**

- The foundation of homeopathy is the idea that diseases can be remedied with drugs that cause comparable sensations. Most of these have been substantially diluted in alcohol or water so that none or very little of the active ingredient's molecules are left.
- Homeopathy has acknowledged criticism and at times has been the attention of polemics due to its use of "ultramolecular" remedies that are reduced above Avogadro's number. However, a body of clinical findings implies that homeopathy does indeed have "real" (i.e., not placebo) clinical benefits, despite the fact that it is not definitive. Due to its use of extremely diluted medications, homeopathy has a significant "credibility issue." But a growing body of in-vitro and animal research seems to back up the idea that such dilutions might have physiological impacts.
- Modern empirical, conceptual, and physical properties work have been done that offers a basis for such behaviors. Homeopathy has a longstanding experience of scientific dispute, and despite times of what seemed to be irreversible collapse, it has proven tenacious and is now common globally. Homeopathy has a substantial and expanding amount of scientific exploration.

# **Chapter six**

# **Conclusion**

### **6.1 Conclusion**

The principle of "let like be cured by like" is the foundation of the homeopathic healthcare system. Homeopathy's basic guiding concept is similitude, however its use of extreme "ultramolecular" dilutions is contentious. The ideas of holism and idiosyncrasy are also crucial. Samuel Hahnemann, the creator of homeopathy, insisted that the resemblance be proven through pharmacology or toxicology research, human volunteer tests known as criteria, or homeopathic pathogenic trials. Homeopathy saw a significant decline for the majority of the 20th century in many regions of the world, particularly in the United States, but since the late 20th century, its use has major element. Homeopathy's achievement in treating disease transmission and the endorsements of notable people helped it spread widely in the 19th century. It is governed and acknowledged in a variety of international locations.

# **Chapter seven**

## **Reference**



## **A Review on Detailed Scientific Studies on Homeopathy**

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