

all children in the age group of 0-15 years in the month of August every year for three consecutive years. Symptom similarity, complementary relationship, virulence and underlying miasms were taken into consideration while selecting these drugs. This project was named B.C.T. After its commencement in 1999 the mortality and morbidity rates of J.E. fell drastically. 343 cases were reported in 2000 with 72 deaths, in 2001 only 30 cases with 4 deaths, in 2002 only 18 cases but no deaths, in 2003 and 2004 no cases were recorded. The Government had officially published the statistics and acknowledged the efficacy of homeopathy. This is the first major involvement of homeopathy in the field of prevention of epidemic diseases in our country. Neighbouring states which have not adopted this method continued to show higher incidence of J.E. cases. After witnessing the decline in India other nations are showing keen interest in this innovative method. Subsequently the Virologists of the Institute of Tropical Diseases, Kolkata conducted experiments on Belladonna's antiviral effects on Chorionic Allantoic Membrane and ascertained the efficacy of these drugs. The findings were published in American Journal of Infectious Diseases. Endemics and epidemics should be studied from the miasmatic viewpoint to understand their virulence, change of patterns and recurrence. This work has been carried out under the personal supervision of Dr. G.L.N. Sastry.

Keywords: Epidemics, Homeopathic prophylaxis, Belladonna, Calcarea Carbonica, Tuberculinum.

Economic evaluation of the Bristol Homeopathic Hospital: final results of the BISCUIT feasibility study

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Aim: NHS commissioners need to know if services reduce NHS costs such as GP consultations, hospital visits and medications to inform their funding decisions. The aim of the BISCUIT study was to test the feasibility of economic evaluation of homeopathic packages of care from the Bristol Homeopathic Hospital.

Methods: Using a prospective matched controlled cohort design, 15 case participants from the Bristol Homeopathic Hospital and 19 community controls were matched for GP practice, condition, age and sex. We collected data on personal and NHS costs, wellbeing and quality of life five times

over 15 months. GP medical record data were extracted on NHS resource use for all 34 BISCUIT participants. Descriptive analyses from a NHS cost and societal cost perspective were carried out by an independent statistician. To identify key attributes of value for a Discrete Choice model, we interviewed Bristol Homeopathic Hospital patients. Interview data were analysed using a framework approach.

Results: To be presented

Conclusion: Results should be taken with caution. However, findings suggest that homeopathic packages of care offered by the Bristol Homeopathic Hospital may have an impact on quality of life and wellbeing. But further work is needed to devise methodologies to robustly test resource usage, especially given the substantial variation in resource usage amongst individuals.

Quantum coherence domains and nanoparticles – one and the same thing?

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Understanding the physics behind the action of homeopathic dilutions has recently gathered momentum with the new links that have been drawn between homeopathy and the burgeoning field of nanoparticles. The advantages of such a connection are clear in that this relation brings homeopathy research into the fold of conventional material sciences. And it is all the more attractive in that nano-pharmacology is an emerging field of research which is currently drawing a lot of attention and consequently research funding. On the other hand we have theories such as the Quantum Coherence Domains (QCDs), which have previously been put forward to explain homeopathic dilutions, immediately begging the question as to whether these quantum domains have anything to do with conventional nanoparticles.

In this presentation I will offer an overview of Quantum Coherence Domains and how they differ and contrast from nano-particles. I will then put forward the idea that QCDs are to be considered as nano-particles themselves, albeit of a different type entirely from those that have been studied until now. I will present the way in which these quantum-nano-domains are formed and how they are able to record specific information. The way this information is then fed back to the patient will be presented, showing how it can modulate the complex sets of biochemical interactions at the basis of homeostasis.

I will present evidence that quantum-nano-domains offer greater explanatory power than conventional nanoparticles in a number of experimental settings. The evidence for these quantum-nano-domains will be reviewed, highlighting areas which remain problematic, and those open to further investigation and replication.

In the end we are still faced with a very complex problem, we are only slowly unravelling. At the present time