

several methodological flaws, which prevent the generalization of the results. There are strong scientific evidences in some clinical indications, which demonstrate measurable significant clinical effects of homeopathy beyond a possible placebo effect.

Homoeopathy in tuberculosis

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Background: Globally India accounts for one fifth of new Tuberculosis (TB) cases. TB kills more adults in India than any other infectious disease. India has gone through two phases of TB control after availability of effective chemotherapy for TB namely: (1) National Tuberculosis Program (NTP) and (2) Revised National Tuberculosis Control Program (RNTCP)

TB treatment has seen different eras from only supportive treatment through sanatoria, monotherapy, combination therapy, domiciliary treatment, long term (conventional treatment), short course treatment, intermittent and now finally to a now-a-days popular Directly Observed Treatment – Short Course (DOTS).

Methods: Tuberculosis (TB) has been known since antiquity. In spite of effective antibiotic treatment,

it is still a major worldwide public health problem. Endogenous factors are important in the development of active disease. Homeopathic medicines have the potential for immune-modulation and hence to influence endogenous factors in disease.

In India, patients with tubercular lymphadenitis (TBLN) often consult homoeopaths but such cases are seldom documented. The objective of the present study is to document such experience.

A retrospective exploratory study of 25 positively diagnosed cases of TBLN has led to the development of a homeopathic regime consisting of:

- a patient specific constitutional medicine,
- one disease specific biotherapy (Tuberculinum) and
- Silicea6x as supportive medicine.

Homeopathy can be used as a complement to conventional anti tubercular treatment (ATT) with beneficial results. Further validation in controlled trials with immunological markers is required.

Conclusion: Homeopathy can be integrated as an add-on/ complementary medicine to conventional anti-tubercular treatment of Tuberculosis for better compliance and outcome ratio. Hence, a combined approach (Allopathic

and Homeopathic) could be an answer in the prevention and treatment of Tuberculosis.

Keywords: Tubercular lymphadenitis; Endogenous factors; Retrospective exploratory study; Homoeopathy; Constitutional treatment; Tuberculinum; Silicea

Effectiveness of homeoprophylaxis for infectious disease prevention

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Background: North America has the highest Autism rate in children of anywhere in the world with the current data (2013) revealing 1 in 50 being afflicted. Chronic disease in children, including allergies, asthma, skin conditions and various developmental delays are also increasing. Currently the US has the highest vaccination rate of any country with legal pressures mounting to rescind available vaccine exemptions. There is no viable alternative to ever-increasing recommendations for vaccines that are filled with toxic chemicals and administered in methods deleterious to immature immune systems. The development of a safe, green and effective method of disease prevention will support the healthy education of growing immune systems and improve long-term health outcomes of children. Homeopathic nosodes targeting eight different diseases are administered to infants and children by parents and caregivers over a span of 44 months and overseen by trained healthcare practitioners. Data is collected at regular intervals to assess health parameters while tracking the ongoing health status of subjects over a period of five years. Ongoing educational and support programs are in place to facilitate effective implementation and oversight of this low cost, easily adaptable program.

Results: This is ongoing research with data collected from between 2009 and 2013 from approximately 300 children at various stages in the program. Results of effectiveness and efficacy regarding disease incidence will be compared to that of children who have undergone current state vaccine schedules. General health outcomes reflecting 5 different parameters, including frequency and intensity of symptoms, as compared to vaccinated children, will include: ear, nose, throat pathology; asthma; allergies; skin conditions; and behavioral/neurological pathology. Effectiveness will be determined by patient/parent compliance (parent compliance to administering to their children) and long-term health outcomes compared to data on the health status of vaccinated children as collected by independent agencies. Based upon preliminary studies by Isaac Golden, ND, PhD the potential to implement a method of disease prevention that is effective, safe, improves long-term health outcomes, and operates outside of the current