

Usage and appraisal of educational media by homeopathic therapists — a cross sectional survey

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Background: During recent years the market for homeopathic education media has increasingly diversified with old (books, seminars) and new media (video-seminars, pc-programs, homeo-wiki and internet-courses). However, little is known about homeopaths' preferences in using educational media and their requirements of this topic.

Aim: This survey was designed to gain a better understanding of the usage and appraisal of educational media by homeopaths.

Methods: 192 homeopathic practitioners (GPs and health practitioners) at a educational conference were asked to answer a standardized questionnaire covering the topics "formal education and context of work" (9 items), "homeopathic practise and usage (24 items)", "utilization of educational media" (9 items) and "favoured attributes for educational media" (11 items).

Results: Out of 192 homeopaths who attended the conference, 118 completed the questionnaire (response rate 61.5 %). For their continuing homeopathic education they predominantly indicated to use books (scale value from 0 = never to 2 = always: 1.72) and seminars (1.54) whereas journals (0.98) and the internet (0.65) were used less often. The most favoured attributes concerning medical education media were reliability (1.76), relevance for clinical practice (1.74) and user friendliness (1.6). Less favoured attributes were inexpensiveness (1.1), graphical material (0.92) and interactivity (0.88).

Conclusions: The survey illustrates the current situation of medical education media in homeopathy. Although there are parallels to earlier research conducted in conventional GPs, homeopaths are more likely to refer to classical media. New education tools should be designed according to these preferences.

Acceptance of homeopathy by the staff of an intensive care unit: a service evaluation

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Background: Although intensive care medicine relies mainly on mechanical interventions, technical devices and intensive drug treatment, initial experience demonstrated that additional homeopathic treatment may be helpful in these patients as well. We examined the acceptance of homeopathic treatment in the personnel of an intensive care unit (ICU).

Methods: the entire crew of the ICU of a Swiss hospital was asked to fill in a self-administered questionnaire.

Results: The response rate was 42% (13 of 31 persons). 58% were female. 73% of the participants were in the age group between 31 and 50 years. All participants had previous experiences with homeopathy (50% were treated with homeopathic drugs, 28% consulted a homeopath, 17% consulted a physician with homeopathic training and 5% took basic courses in homeopathy).

30% opted for the use of homeopathy on the ICU, 17 voted against it, whereas 50% were inconclusive.

67% wanted to get additional information about the use of homeopathy on an ICU.

Conclusion: our results demonstrate that merely a minority rejects the additional use of homeopathy on an ICU. Half of the participants were inconclusive, which is at least partly due to the lack of information about homeopathy. As a consequence, more than two thirds were interested in additional information concerning the use of homeopathy on the ICU, not for personal use. Based on the results of our survey, ICU personnel seem to regard homeopathy as a therapeutic option in their daily work, but they do not receive adequate support. In conclusion, the subject of homeopathy should be included in the specialized training of ICU personnel.

Exploring the effectiveness of homeopathic treatment for irritable bowel syndrome

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Aims: This study had two aims: to explore the effectiveness of homeopathic treatment compared to usual care, and to investigate the feasibility of carrying out a study comparing homeopathic treatment to an attention control

Background: Irritable bowel syndrome is a common chronic complaint which has a significant impact on people's quality of life. Despite much research there is no consensus on the optimal treatment for IBS and prognosis

for recovery is poor. It is therefore not surprising that people with irritable bowel syndrome seek homeopathic treatment, with gastroenterological problems being the fourth most common reason for referrals to NHS homeopathic hospitals. However there is no clear evidence regarding the effectiveness of individualised (classical) homeopathic treatment in the treatment of irritable bowel syndrome.

Methods: This study involved a three armed randomised controlled trial of individualised homeopathic treatment compared to an attention control and usual care. An attention control is a treatment designed to control for the time and attention given to the patient by the therapist, in this case the attention control chosen was supportive listening. An attention control arm was included in this study to test the feasibility of including an attention control in a trial of individualised homeopathic treatment.

Presence of Candida	Before treatment	After treatment			
		Negative (0)	Weak (1)	Medium (2)	Massive (3)
Massive (+) (4)	21	10	2	6	3
Massive (3)	8	3	3	2	
Medium (2)	4	3		1	
Weak (1)	3	3			
Negative (0)	0	0			
Summary of tested samples	36	19	5	9	3
No. sample tested	The difference among the samples		% of total samples		
13 samples	Massive or massive positive – to negative		36.1%		
6 samples	Medium or weak – to negative		16.7%		
14 samples	Decreasing in one level or more, without turning into negative		38.8%		
4 samples	Didn't react to the treatment and stayed the same level		11.1%		

33 (91.7%) samples out of 36 showed improvement due to treatment.

This presentation will consider the challenges in carrying out a study that explores the effectiveness of homeopathic treatment in an NHS setting. The challenges to carrying out such a study and how they were overcome will be discussed. In addition, the rationale behind the choice of methods, and why supportive listening was chosen as an attention control will be considered.

Initial findings from trial will be drawn on to examine whether or not supportive listening is an appropriate attention control for homeopathic treatment.

Homeopathic treatment against Candida among a diverse population including children and adults, diagnosed on the autistic spectrum. A retrospective study

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Experimental: Feces samples and vaginal swabs were sent to a private microbiological laboratory under the guidance of Dr. Eli Lefler (a senior microbiology Ph.D and a senior mycologist with huge experience in the field) and Mr. Doron Shefei. The laboratory is located at Elisha hospital in Haifa. The samples were sent to the laboratory and the results were evaluated quantitatively due to the insolence growth of Candida as follows: negative, weak, middle, massive, massive plus. If the results were positive a homeopathic mixture was prepared individually (at the homeopathic pharmacy of Super-Pharm). The individuals were asked to take the mixture for three months. At the end of this period, all the patients had to send again stool for cultivation for presence of Candida. The patients were asked to keep their regular kind of nutrition.

Results:

Conclusions: From the table it can be concluded that 36.1% of the samples that showed massive and massive plus presence of Candida before, after the homeopathic treatment, became negative whereas 11% of the samples did not respond at all. 16.7% of the stool samples that showed low concentrations became also negative. More than 91% of the samples showed improvement after treatment.

Summary: Due to these results it can be concluded that this homeopathic treatment against Candida is highly efficient. This is very important especially among the autistic population, in which Candida is widespread and difficult to treat. I want to emphasize that I know personally some children that were treated successfully.

Homeopathic potencies alter photosynthesis of cowpea

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