Dear Editor,

Cuba has developed previous experiences using homoeopathic interventions to prevent epidemic diseases, such as leptospirosis.[1] Following the identification of the coronavirus disease COVID-19 on 11 March 2020, Cuba activated its National Action Plan for Epidemics and convened a National Intersectorial Commission to design measures to protect population health.[2]

The homoeopathic combination remedy PrevengHo®-Vir was included in the Cuban National Protocol for COVID-19 as a preventive medication.[3] It is produced by AICA Laboratories, from BioCubaFarma Enterprise Group, and it was registered (H-20012-V03) in correspondence with the regulatory provisions established by the Cuban regulatory agency (CECMED, for its Spanish acronym). PrevengHo®-Vir is recommended for the prevention of influenza, flu, dengue and emerging viral infections, recommending its use under conditions of epidemiological risk without limiting the application of other medications. It contains 30 CH or 200 CK homoeopathic potencies of Anas barbariae, Arsenicum album, Bacillium, Baptisia tinctoria, Bryonia alba, Crotalus horridus, Eupatorium perfoliatum, Gelsemium sempervirens, Influenzinum, Pneumococinum, Pyrogenium, Tuberculum aviaire and Bach flower coadjutants on a 30% hydro-alcoholic solution.[4]

PrevengHo®-Vir is an add-on measure to prevent COVID-19. It is not intended to substitute any other recommendation such as social distancing, hand cleaning and mouth and nose coverage with mask. Posology is of 5 drops, taken on day 1, day 2, day 3 and day 10 of the intervention.[3]

Two groups were established to organise the largest homoeoprophylactic (HP) campaign ever conducted in Cuba. The first group included individuals (patients, interns, semi-interns and workers) from psychopedagogical medical centres, elderly homes, community centres for the elderly, psychiatric hospitals and pregnant women’s homes where doses were administered by health professionals. The second group was the general Cuban population over 6 months of age, taking as a priority those conditions of epidemiological risk without limiting the HP campaign, 4 were classified as moderate (36.4%) and 7 were mild (63.6%).

A quasi-experimental post-sanitary registration study is registered on the Public Registry of Clinical Trials of the Republic of Cuba (Unique ID number: RPCEC00000312).[5] It will provide further information about the safety (primary outcome) and effect (secondary outcome) of PrevengHo®-Vir. Publications of these results are guaranteed.

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Conflicts of interest

None declared.

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