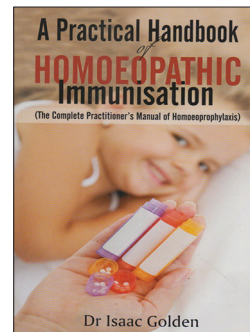


## A practical handbook of homeopathic immunisation (The complete practitioner's manual of homoeoprophylaxis)

**Author** : Isaac Golden  
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This very interesting and important book should be in possession of every serious practitioner of Homoeopathy. Dr. Isaac Golden in this small handbook has persuasively put forward the idea that homoeoprophylaxis for a large number of childhood and adult infections where regular allopathic immunisation is given at a substantial cost, inconvenience, side effects of vaccination and occasionally life-threatening complication or permanent disability can be provided with equal efficacy, less cost and inconvenience. He has also emphasised that the final responsibility of accepting allopathic immunisation or homoeoprophylaxis squarely rests on the parents of the child or the person who approaches the practitioner for such prophylaxis.

His persuasive argument emanates from the following sources: (1) More than 200 years of clinical experience of homoeopathic practitioners across the globe in preventing various diseases using homoeopathic medicine. (2) Concrete evidence that homoeopathic medicines are effective in various ongoing epidemic situations. (3) Big data from several countries where homoeopathic pre-treatment of large number of people averted epidemics in those regions of the world where epidemic of that infection was the rule. (4) Evidence of effectiveness of homoeopathic medicines in long-term usage from various studies and substantial amount of data from authors who own well-documented and well-kept cases.

He discriminates short-term prophylaxis particularly when someone is visiting areas where certain infections are common such as chemoprophylaxis, yellow fever vaccine and other vaccines recommended for visitors to certain countries in allopathy and a long-term prophylaxis as is used for standard immunisation programmes in children and for some diseases in adults too.

Philosophical questions regarding homoeoprophylaxis have also been discussed in some details with two competing hypotheses i.e., drug-proving hypothesis and energy transfer hypothesis have been discussed in some details.

One of the greatest strengths of the book is the strength of the writer as a statistician and a personal challenge with his child's allopathic immunisation which probably gave him the conviction of doing homoeoprophylaxis research for extended period of time.

As a result, he was able to discuss in detail the weakness of randomised controlled trials where in the pursuit of homogenisation of people studied and the real-world generalizability of the trial findings is lost. He showed how many medicines successfully passing randomised controlled trials had to be withdrawn from the market and how various allopathic vaccines undoubtedly providing protection against the disease (though in some cases, the degree of protection could be quite low) have been short on the findings of long-term health of the person vaccinated, bringing in our mind the classical sentence in Homoeopathy '... was never been really well since vaccination was given'. As a proof that all may not be well in the field of allopathic vaccination, he cites cases where millions of dollars in damages have been given to persons who developed serious complications due to vaccination.

He has described his homoeoprophylaxis programme for different conditions in great length and provided cogent reason why he used high-dilution medicine in certain situations and under what circumstances homoeoprophylaxis may be temporarily suspended and when these drugs needed to be given more frequently.

Discussion on the suitability of Genus epidemicus medicine, nosodes and a mixture of homoeopathic medicines in the light of Cuban authors' experience makes this study interesting.

Finally, he has given a list of a series of minor side effects and homoeopathic aggravations that his homoeoprophylaxis patients have felt and by doing that he has been able to prove that, even in very high-dilution, Homoeopathy medicines are not a placebo.

At the end, well-chosen references have been appended and those who wanted to study the subject at depth can pick up those references.

Book Review

This book is written in simple English that makes it an effortless study material. Authors' own protocol has been extensively discussed. I feel some other protocols for homoeoprophylaxis for various diseases and some idea how future researches on homoeoprophylaxis could be conducted need to be included in the future edition of the book. This book is complete by itself and can be a useful reference for busy practitioners and will be helpful for students, teachers and researchers in homoeopathic medicine and without any doubt should find a place in every homoeopathic medical college library. The publisher is to be congratulated also for bringing this valuable edition at a competitive price.

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