Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy

Volume 17
Issue 2 Case Reports Special Issue

28-6-2023

Research highlights

Purnima Rani
Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, India, purrmina9791@gmail.com

Twinkle Goyal
Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, India, twinkle.goyal379@gmail.com

Follow this and additional works at: https://www.ijrh.org/journal

Part of the Alternative and Complementary Medicine Commons

How to cite this article

This Research Update is brought to you for free and open access by Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy. It has been accepted for inclusion in Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy by an authorized editor of Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy. For more information, please contact ijrhonline@gmail.com.
Research highlights

Abstract
Research highlights

Acknowledgments and Source of Funding
-
**Antimicrobial Activity of Homoeopathic Medicines**

**Title:** In-vitro antimicrobial activity of nine homoeopathic preparations in different volumes against Staphylococcus aureus and Escherichia coli

**Authors:** V. Kumara Vel, Mahadev Mondal, Manvi Aggarwal, Niharika Shaw, Supriya Singh, Soumya Bhattacharya, Nabanita Debnath, N. Charani Basena, Sanjib Sahoo, M. Raja, Subhrajit Paul

**Journal:** Journal of Integrated Standardized Homoeopathy, DOI: 10.25259/JISH_51_2022

**Summary:** In India, Staphylococcus aureus and Escherichia coli are the main pathogenic microbes that are responsible for anti-microbial resistance. An in vitro study was conducted at the National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata, to evaluate the efficacy of antimicrobial activities of nine homoeopathic preparations against S. aureus and E. coli. In this study, ultra-diluted preparations of nine homoeopathic medicines, namely Myristica sebifera 12C, M. sebifera 30C, Atropa belladonna Q, Eucalyptus globulus 3C, E. globulus 12C, E. globulus 30C, Ruta graveolens 12C, R. graveolens 30C and R. graveolens 200C were used in 10 µL, 15 µL, 20 µL, 25 µL and 30 µL volumes. Gentamicin (positive control) and 91% ethyl alcohol (Negative Control) were used as controls to identify the drug action. For accuracy and reproducibility, all assays were performed in triplicate. A total of 96 microplates were examined. The data analysis was done by applying one-way analysis of variance followed by Dunnett’s post hoc test. In comparison to negative controls, nine homoeopathic preparations, especially at lower volumes, showed significant results against S. aureus (10 µL) and E. coli (15 µL). This study concluded that homoeopathic medicines, at lower volumes, may be useful in treating disorders caused by antimicrobial resistance (AMR) bacteria such as S. aureus and E. coli.

**Comments:** In the current situation of increasing incidence of AMR, this study shows potential beneficial effect of homoeopathic medicines in treating resistant bacterial infections, thus further emphasising the scope of homoeopathy to be the first line of treatment in infectious cases.

**Presence of Nanoparticles in Ultra High Potencies of Homoeopathy**

**Title:** Nanomaterial characterisation of diluted Platina and alcohol control samples

**Author:** E. S. Rajendran

**Journal:** Homeopathy, DOI: https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0042-1755335

**Summary:** This study was designed to analyse the material content of Platina from 30C to CM potencies and comparison with sample potencies of alcohol as a control. Step-by-step dilution and potentisation of homoeopathic ultra-high potencies (UHP) were done. The glassware used in the preparation of UHPs was pharmaceutical grade USP type III soda-lime-silica glass. Dynamic light scattering (DLS) analysis was used to analyse the nanoparticles and control samples of alcohol and find their average size. For DLS analysis, selected samples of UHPs of Platina (30C to CM), unsuccessed alcohol and potentised alcohol were sonicated and analysed. It showed the presence of nanoparticles (NPs) with a mean particle size of 1.3 nm (30C), 5.00 nm (200C), 0.7 nm (1M), 1.7 nm (10M), 6.2 nm (50M) and 6.5 nm (CM). However, it did not show the presence of any particles in the unsuccessed alcohol and alcohol 6C, 12C and 30C. High-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HRTEM) with energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS) and selected area electron diffraction (SAED) were also performed. HRTEM analysis of Platina clearly demonstrated polydispersed nanoparticles. From 30C to CM, morphology of NPs was different. SAED analysis also confirmed the presence of platinum dioxide. While the control samples of unsuccessed alcohol and potentised alcohol did not show any particle in HRTEM analysis also. The findings of this study prove that Platina prepared by homeopathic potentization had generated NPs in all the high dilutions, which further strengthens the nanopharmacological paradigm in homeopathy.

**Comments:** The findings of this study are very encouraging to prove the presence of NPs of homoeopathic medicine Platina, which further opens more research options in near future to provide answers to the myth that homoeopathic potencies are mere placebo.

**Anticancer Properties of European Mistletoe: A Review**

**Title:** The anti-inflammatory activity of Viscum album

**Author:** Marcello Nicoletti

**Journal:** Plants, DOI: doi.org/10.3390/plants12071460

**Summary:** The medicinal uses of Viscum album (also known as European Mistletoe) have been studied for more than 2000 years. In ancient times, it was believed to have some magical properties and was considered symbol of prosperity. In middle ages, Dioscorides mentions its healing properties in his materia medica, Hippocrates recommended its use in menstrual complaints and in diseases of the spleen, Paracelsus described its benefits in the treatment for epilepsy, and so on. Rudolf Steiner, an Austrian scientist and philosopher...
introduced *V. album* drug extracts use in cancer treatment in the year of 1920. Cancer treatment for destroying cancer cells is chemotherapy, radiotherapy, etc. which have a risk of severe off-target effects, which directly impacts the quality of life of patients. Therefore, novel therapeutic agents are required to improve the quality of life of cancer patients by improving their immune system and reducing side effects of conventional treatment. Available clinical and pharmacological evidence on oncological patients suggests that European Mistletoe extracts have anticancer properties such as pro-apoptosis, antiproliferative and immunomodulatory effects. In conclusion of this review, *V. album* has a selective cytotoxic effect on cancer cells when taken in the form of a hydro-alcoholic extract of the leaves and fruits. The ability to specifically attach to membrane proteins, which have a distinctive constitution in cancer cells, is where the activity comes from. Once attached, the active ingredients should be able to interact with the metabolism of the cancer cells as well as the environment that surrounds them, which may or may not be the origin of the disease but is always a factor in its progression, including the impacts of inflammation.

**Comments:** With reference to the available data, *V. album* seems to be a promising medicine in homoeopathy for the treatment of cancer as it has anticancer properties and improves the quality of life of cancer patients by boosting overall immunity.

**Management of Symptomatic Adeno-Tonsillar Hypertrophy in Children with Individualised Homoeopathic Medicine**

**Title:** Individualised homoeopathic medicines in the management of symptomatic adenotonsillar hypertension in children: A prospective, observational study  

**Authors:** Hima Bindu Ponnam, Roja Varanasi, Ratan Chandra Shih, E. R. Vinitha, Meetu Goel, Sunil Ramteke, D. Karthikeyan, D. D. Arya, Trupti Laxmi Swain, Navita Bagdi, Priyanka Srivastava, R. K. Manchanda, Praveen Oberai  


**Summary:** A prospective observational study was conducted on children diagnosed with adenotonsillar hypertrophy (ATH) and they were followed up monthly for 12 months. The study aimed to assess the significance of individualised homoeopathic medicines in the treatment of ATH. The individualised homoeopathic medicines were prescribed to 202 enrolled children and the primary and the secondary outcomes (symptom score for adenoids, symptoms of ATH, Mallampati score, tonsillar size, Sleep Related Breathing Disorder of Paediatric and sleep questionnaire [SRBD-PSQI]) were assessed using a standard questionnaire at the baseline, 3, 6, 9 and 12 months. Radiographic changes of adenoids/ nasopharynx were assessed at baseline, 6 and 12 months. The most frequently used medicines were *Calcarea carb.*, *Phosphorus*, *Silicea*, *Sulphur*, *Calcarea Phosphorica*, *Pulsatilla*, *Lycopodium* and *Tuberculinum*. The data were statistically significant (*P* < 0.05) and showed that homoeopathy has a great role in treating Adenotonsillar Hypertrophy.

**Comment:** Homoeopathy has a potential role in treating adenotonsillar hypertrophy and comparative trials can be carried out to study this effect further.

**Homoeopathy in the Management of Chocolate Cyst**

**Title:** Homoeopathic treatment of chocolate cyst: A case report  

**Authors:** Priyanka S. Mahajan, Kanchan R. Tayade  

**Summary:** Chocolate cysts are one of the subgroups of ovarian cysts and the prevalence of ovarian cysts is 8% in the reproductive age group and 18% in the postmenopausal age group. A 31-year-old woman presented with shooting pain in the right inguinal region, menses with large clots, weakness, and the patient had already taken hormonal contraceptives, painkillers, and ointments for pain relief but without any significant relief. Then, she decided to take homoeopathic medicines. The USG report showed a chocolate cyst in the right ovary of size 4.7 cm _3.4 cm _4.5 cm (approx. Volume 38.4 cc) and the uterus was bulky and retroverted. After proper case taking, repertorial analysis, miasmatic analysis, evaluation, and referring to the Materia Medica *Lachesis Mutus* was prescribed in 30, 200 potencies. The changes in the condition of the patient after prescribing homoeopathic medicines were assessed by Naranjo criteria, and the indications were ailments from disappointment in love, cannot tolerate anything around the neck, foppish, irritability, dreams of snakes, constipation, irregular menses, dark clots, etc. The chocolate cyst of the ovary disappeared in 2.5 years. The outcome of this case depicts potentially positive benefits of constitutional medicine for the management of chocolate cysts of the ovary.

**Comment:** Chocolate cysts of the ovary can be treated successfully with homoeopathic medicines prescribed constitutionally.

**Homoeopathy for the Treatment of Chronic Urticaria**

**Title:** Efficacy of individualized homoeopathic medicines in the treatment of chronic urticaria  

**Author:** Niharika Gupta  

**Journal:** International Journal of High Dilution Research; DOI:10.51910/ijhdr.v22icf.1275

**Summary:** This study was a non-randomised uncontrolled observational study and aimed to show the usefulness of individualised homoeopathic medicines in the treatment of chronic urticaria. Chronic urticaria is a vesicular reaction of the skin characterised by the appearance of wheels and its incidence is higher in the age group of 25–30 years of age. Anti-allergic drugs are the only treatment in conventional system of medicine with so many side effects. The study was
Acute tonsilitis is common in school-aged children. 15–30% of cases are of bacterial origin, whereas 70–95% cases are caused by viruses. A throat swab is generally used to detect the pathogen, but diagnostic scoring systems can also be used to predict cases of streptococcal infection by assessing defined clinical parameters. The recommended diagnostic scorings are McIsaac (3–14 years of patient) or Centor score (≥15 years of patient). Increasing incidences of antimicrobial resistance demands the use of symptomatic therapies. This systematic review aimed to demonstrate the evidence of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) in the treatment of acute tonsilitis in pediatrics. After systematic literature search, five such publications were found. Out of those, 3 articles were of herbal medicine and 1 of homoeopathic medicine each. Herbal medicines used in those articles were EPs® 7630 (Umckaloabo), BNO 1030 (Imupret®), essential oils and carvacrol. Tonzolyt® was the homoeopathic one (with active ingredients, Atropa belladonna, Calcarea phosphorica, Hepar sulphuris, Kali bichromicum, Kali muraticum, Mercurius protoiodid and Mercurius biniiodid), and Kanchnara Guggulu and Tankana-Madhu Pratisarana were the ayurvedic drugs prescribed in their respective articles. These studies imply safety and efficiency of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) and Integrated medicine (IM).

**Comment:** In this review, only one study could be found in homoeopathy and nowadays, more emphasis is given on CAM & IM due to raising incidents of antimicrobial resistance. Hence, it is necessary to conduct more good quality clinical studies in future to further explore the scope of homoeopathy.

**Financial support and sponsorship**
Nil.

**Conflicts of interest**
None declared.

---

**Summary:** Acute tonsilitis is common in school-aged children. 15–30% of cases are of bacterial origin, whereas 70–95% cases are caused by viruses. A throat swab is generally used to detect the pathogen, but diagnostic scoring systems can also be used to predict cases of streptococcal infection by assessing defined clinical parameters. The recommended diagnostic scorings are McIsaac (3–14 years of patient) or Centor score (≥15 years of patient). Increasing incidences of antimicrobial resistance demands the use of symptomatic therapies. This systematic review aimed to demonstrate the evidence of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) in the treatment of acute tonsilitis in pediatrics. After systematic literature search, five such publications were found. Out of those, 3 articles were of herbal medicine and 1 of homoeopathic medicine each. Herbal medicines used in those articles were EPs® 7630 (Umckaloabo), BNO 1030 (Imupret®), essential oils and carvacrol. Tonzolyt® was the homoeopathic one (with active ingredients, Atropa belladonna, Calcarea phosphorica, Hepar sulphuris, Kali bichromicum, Kali muraticum, Mercurius protoiodid and Mercurius biniiodid), and Kanchnara Guggulu and Tankana-Madhu Pratisarana were the ayurvedic drugs prescribed in their respective articles. These studies imply safety and efficiency of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) and Integrated medicine (IM).

**Comment:** In this review, only one study could be found in homoeopathy and nowadays, more emphasis is given on CAM & IM due to raising incidents of antimicrobial resistance. Hence, it is necessary to conduct more good quality clinical studies in future to further explore the scope of homoeopathy.

**Financial support and sponsorship**
Nil.

**Conflicts of interest**
None declared.