Homeopathy in Veterinary Science

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MODERN MEDICINE

- HIGH COST
- SIDE EFFECTS
- RESIDUES
  - a. ANTIMICROBIALS
  - b. HORMONES
- MICROBIAL RESISTANCE
HOMEOPATHY

• COMPLETE & SEPARATE APPROACH TO HEALTH CARE
• BASED ON PRINCIPLES OF SIMILARS
• USE OF EXCEEDINGLY SMALL DOSES
• POTENTIZATION OF DRUGS
• CEASE TREATMENT ONCE IMPROVEMENT BEGINS
ADVANTAGES OF HOMEOPATHY

• MICRO DOSES
• MORE COMPASSIONATE
• MORE ECOLOGICAL
• MORE COMPREHENSIVE
• ECONOMICAL
GLOBAL SCENARIO OF HOMEOPATHY IN VETERINARY PRACTICE

- AUSTRIA
- DENMARK
- GREECE
- ICELAND
- SWEDEN
- SWITZERLAND
- U.K.
- INDIA
- BELGIUM
- FINLAND
- GERMANY
- IRELAND
- NETHERLAND
- PORTUGAL
- USA
Clinical management of Canine Babesiosis with *Crotalus horridus*

- Case history and Observations:
  
  No. of dogs : 33

  Clinical manifestations

  Anorexia/poor appetite, dehydration, pyrexia, dullness, diarrhoea or constipation, pale mucosa, hepatomegaly, splenomegaly, vomiting, distended abdomen, emaciation/ weight loss, ocular discharge, haemolytic crisis and anaemia
Different clinical signs

- Ascites
- Depression
- Emaciation
- Arrhythmia and anaemia
- Pale m m
- Severe dehydration and haemolytic crisis
Diagnostic Criteria

- History, clinical picture, blood smear cytology and haemogram,
Treatment Design

- **Group A:** 13 dogs with Babesiosis were treated with oral *Crotalus horridus* 200C @ 4 pills orally four times daily for 14 days.

- **Group B:** 20 dogs with Babesiosis were treated with diminazene aceturate @ 5 mg/ kg single intramuscularly dose. All the dogs were administered 5% Dextrose normal saline @ 60 ml/kg intravenously for 4 days.
Selection Criteria for Homeopathic Drug

- *Crotalus horridus* was chosen because haemorrhagic diathesis is the main symptom of *Crotalus horridus* in healthy subjects. These properties of *C. horridus* matched well with the clinical manifestations of babesiosis in the present study.
Evaluation criteria

Clinical score,

Parasitaemia Score

Haemogram (Hb, PCV, TEC) on day 0, 3, 7 and 14

Statistical analysis (paired ‘T’ test between days post therapy)
## Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Groups</th>
<th>0 day</th>
<th>Day 14\textsuperscript{th} post therapy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Score</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>6.49±0.63</td>
<td>1.36±0.34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>6.40±0.52</td>
<td>1.33±0.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parasitaemia (%)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>3.34±0.53</td>
<td>1.94±0.35</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>4.38±0.37</td>
<td>1.83±0.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hb (g/dl)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>10.88±0.6</td>
<td>11.59±0.35</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>10.48±0.72</td>
<td>11.21±0.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PCV (%)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>32.46±1.76</td>
<td>35.18±1.11</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>33.95 ± 2.17</td>
<td>33.29 ± 1.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TEC (mil/cu.mm)</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>5.17 ± 0.28</td>
<td>5.58 ± 0.34</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B</td>
<td>4.86 ± 0.35</td>
<td>4.72 ± 0.33</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Interpretations

- Both groups did not differ significantly
- Progressive decline in parasitized erythrocytes in both groups
- Cytological clearance was not attained in any group
- Clinical recovery in both groups
- Improvement in haemogram was not significant in both groups
- Clinical recovery with C. horridus was comparable with standard Diminazene aceturate