## American Institute of Homeopathy

## Homeopathy and Epidemics

This paper outlines how homeopathy has been used to counter serious epidemic diseases. Homeopathy is an effective adjunct therapy in any epidemiological crisis – and should be considered accordingly.

Results obtained by homeopathy during epidemics reveal a very low mortality rate, particularly when compared with conventional therapeutic interventions. These outcomes remain constant regardless of the physician, time, place, or type of epidemical disease, including diseases carrying a very high mortality rate, such as cholera, smallpox, diphtheria, typhoid fever, yellow fever, and pneumonia.

How was this success achieved? Either by deploying what is called the "Genus Epidemicus" medicine to treat the illness, or by using a Nosode (N) medicine prepared from the disease itself to homeoprophylax (HP) and prevent the illness.

There have been at least 34 annual HP interventions in the last 40+ years around the world. Over 250 million people were covered by these interventions. The effectiveness of HP appears to range between 63% and 99%, with a weighted average of about 90%. These results are consistent across short and long-term use.<sup>1</sup> A very short and partial list of examples follows:

- The 1918-19 Flu Pandemic. Eighty-eight member physicians of the American Intitute of Homeopathy reported having treated 26,795 patients with a loss of 273 cases, mortality of 1.02%. Twenty-four of these 88 physicians reported zero deaths in 3,519 cases.<sup>ii</sup>
- Leptospirosis. Over 2.3 million people received the HP Leptospirosis nosode to prevent epidemic Leptospirosis in Cuba: After the HP intervention, there was a significant decrease of disease incidence observed in the intervention regions and an increased incidence observed in non-intervention regions.<sup>III</sup>
- Dengue Fever. The incidence of Dengue fell 93% in the first three months of 2008 after HP compared to the corresponding period in 2007, whereas in the untreated areas of the State of Rio de Janeiro, there was an increase of 128%.<sup>iv</sup>
- Acute Encephalitis Syndrome in Children. Homeopathic Medicines as add-on adjuncts to Institutional Management Protocol for Acute Encephalitis Syndrome in Children demonstrated a 14.8% death/neuro-vegetative state in the homeopathic group compared to 29.8% in the nonhomeopathic group in an open-label randomized placebo-controlled trial.<sup>v</sup>

This list is partial, omitting many similar studies, as well as voluminous historical epidemiological evidence available in the medical literature.

The AIH is prepared to assist with the current COVID-19 crisis in a supportive/adjunctive role. Homeopathy should be considered for the simple reason that it is safe and could be made available to millions in very short order – a fraction of the time required to develop and implement other interventions safely.

<sup>iv</sup> de Souza Nunes LA. <u>Contribution of homeopathy to the control of an outbreak of dengue in Macaé, Rio de Janeiro</u> Int J High Dilution Res 2008; 7(25):186-192

 <sup>&</sup>lt;sup>i</sup> Golden, I., Large Scale Homoeoprophylaxis: Results of Brief and Long-Term Interventions. AJHM 112-1 Spring 2019
<sup>ii</sup> William A. Pearson. Epidemic influenza treated by homeopathic physicians. Journal of the American Institute of Homeopathy 1919-1920; 12: 11-13.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>III</sup> Bracho G, Varela E, Fernandez R, Ordaz B, Marzoa N, Menendez J, et al. <u>Large-scale application of highly-diluted</u> <u>bacteria for Leptospirosis epidemic control.</u> Homeopathy 2010;99:156–66.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>v</sup> Oberai, P., et al., <u>Effectiveness of Homeopathic Medicines as Add-on to Institutional Management Protocol for Acute</u> <u>Encephalitis Syndrome in Children: An Open-Label Randomized Placebo-Controlled Trial.</u> Homeopathy. 2018 Aug;107(3):161-171.