

1. Lecture

HISTORY, KEY PRINCIPLES &
THEORIES



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Introduction

- Homeopathy = holistic form of complementary medicine ► to treat the whole person rather than physical symptoms
- Remedy given to a patient depends on a host of other factors (state of mind, temperament, lifestyle)
- Homeopathy offers a simple, *effective?*, relatively inexpensive, and *extremely safe?* way how to treat common illnesses

Praeparata homeopathica

- made from stocks derived from plants, healthy or diseased animal or human sources, minerals, and chemicals using homeopathic processes
- the Latin name and the degree of dilution (*Arnica montana* 9CH)

2 Homeopathic medicinal products

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Homeopathic medicinal products



3 Homeopathic medicinal products

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Legislation and regulation

European Union

- To harmonize the market of homeopathic products, the council, by Directive 2001/83/EC directed the member states to implement certain changes in their national legislation.
- Member states are required to ensure that homeopathic products (for oral or external use) can be registered without proof of therapeutic efficacy, provided that there is a sufficient degree of dilution to guarantee the safety of the product.

"homeopathic medicinal product without approved therapeutic indications"

"a warning advising the user to consult a doctor if the symptoms persist during the use of the medicinal product"

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Legislation and regulation

North America

- Homeopathic remedies are regulated by the **Food and Drug Administration (FDA)**, which regulates manufacturing and other standards that are appropriate for homeopathic drugs
- *The Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States (HPUS)*

- 1.They are not required to submit new drug applications to the FDA.
- 2.They are "exempt from good manufacturing practice requirements related to expiration dating".
- 3.They are exempt from "finished product testing for identity and strength".
- 4.They may "contain much higher amounts" of alcohol than other drugs, which may contain "no more than 10 percent ... and ... even less for children's medications".

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Legislation and regulation

Middle East and Asia

- India has the largest homeopathic infrastructure in the world
→ there are 180 colleges teaching courses, and 7500 government clinics and 307 hospitals which dispense homeopathic remedies
- Homeopathy is becoming popular in the United Arab Emirates and in Iran.

Africa

- criminal offense to practice homeopathy without registration
- A Homeopathic Practitioner may diagnose, to compound Homeopathic medicine and to dispense it
- Both conventional pharmacology and Homeoepharceutics are a legal training requirement

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Pharmacopoeia

- Manufacturing processes for homeopathic medicinal products are standardised in the European Pharmacopoeia (Ph. Eur.) and in specific national Pharmacopoeias, such as Pharmacopée Française (Ph. Fr.) or the German Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia (HAB).

Homeopathic section of the European Pharmacopoeia

- contains general monographs and individual monographs on starting materials and stocks
- The English name is given in capitals (Belladonna for homeopathic preparations)
- The Latin title consists of the scientific name of the plant (Atropa belladonna ad praeparationes homeopathicas)
- Raw material or herbal drug – definition, characters, identification, tests, storage, labelling

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Homeopathic remedies and Czech pharmacopoeia CL 2017

8 Homeopathic medicinal products



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Homeopathic remedies and Czech pharmacopoeia CL 2017

9 Homeopathic medicinal products



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History of homeopathy

- 5th BC the Greek physician **Hippocrates** (460–377) established:
 - disease was the result of natural forces
 - patients' powers of healing should be encouraged
- Contemporary theories: the Law of **Contraries**
- X Hippocrates: the Law of **Similars** - "like cures like"
- 1st-5th century CE: further **developments** in medicine (plants, hygiene, functions and structure of human body)
- **Galen** (?130–?200 CE) adopted the Aristotelian theory of the "four humors,"
- alchemist **Paracelsus** (1493–1541) development of pharmaceutical medicine, key figure of homeopathy

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History of homeopathy

- 16th and 19th centuries: public knowledge about medicine decreased the influence of doctors
- X extreme treatment (lead, mercury, arsenic)



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Origins of homeopathy

Samuel Christian Hahnemann (1755–1843)

- German physician
- new system "homeopathy," (**homoios** = "similar" and pathos = "suffering.")
- 1810: *The Organon of Rationale Medicine*
- Teacher of homeopathy at the University of Leipzig



If there is a substance that has the ability to cause an evil (disease), it also has the ability to heal that evil.

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Development

- 19th century: homeopathy spread ► Europe, Asia, the Americas
- **USA:** Dr. Constantine **Hering** (1800–80) a Dr. James Tyler **Kent** (1849–1916) popularized the therapy and introduced new ideas and practices
- 1860-1890 homeopathic hospitals and schools opened
- ↑ popularity of homeopathy (400 mil. patients)

Germany and France: complex homeopathy or polypharmacy

Australia: a strong link with naturopathy

India: homeopathy together with traditional Ayurvedic medicine and conventional medicine

Eastern Europe: British teachers revitalized interest in homeo

Russia: homeopathy implemented and developed

South America: homeopathy is widely taught in medical schools

USA: resurgence of popularity

An effort to explain the effect of homeopathics by the scientific methods

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Situation in Czech republic

– There are currently two medical homeopathic societies operating in the Czech Republic:

Homeopathic Medical Association (HLA)

Czech Medical Homeopathic Society (ČLHS)

- HMD available at pharmacies
- over-the-counter (OTC) HMD + HMD available with prescription
- Physicians
- Non-physicians (relevant education and relevant experience)

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The success of homeopathy?

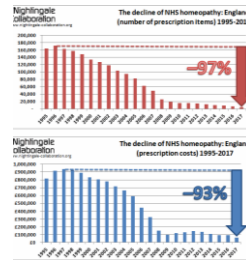


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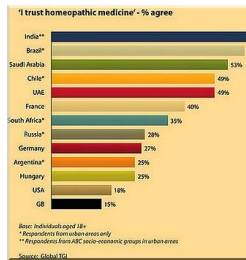
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Development



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Science

– Methodological errors in positive studies

– For the needs of the Swiss government, an extensive meta-analysis of the results of published works was prepared, which was published in 2005 in The Lancet. The authors concluded that the clinical effect of homeopathy was comparable to placebo.

– A 2016 meta-analysis found that in homeopathic clinical trials, adverse reactions were reported in patients as often as in patients receiving placebo or conventional medicine.

– There is no evidence that homeopathic remedies are more effective than placebo

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