Scope & limitation in the treatment of diabetes mellitus and its complications, outcome of a few clinical research studies through Homoeopathy

Dr. Praveen Oberai
Scientist-4
Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy,
Min of AYUSH, Govt. of India.
New Delhi- 110 058
Origin Of Homoeopathy

Homoeopathy, compared to other medical practices, has a comparatively recent origin (about 200 years), and has generated considerable interest in health care.

Dr. Christian Friedrich Samuel Hahnemann was a great scholar, linguist and a reputed German physician.
Homoeopathy – An Intro.

• Homoeopathy is a natural system of healing based on the law ‘Similia Similbus Curantur’, which means ‘let likes be treated by likes’.

• This law says that a substance in minimum dose that has the ability to produce a set of symptoms in healthy individuals can be used to cure similar set of symptoms in a diseased individual.
Homoeopathy: Global scenario

- Homoeopathy is the second leading system of medicine for primary health care in the world.
- Holistic and Individualistic approach: Homoeopathy believes in treating the patient as a whole, and not only his/her diseased body part.
- Single, Simple remedy
Merits of Homoeopathy

- Principles of treatment based on Nature’s Laws (Likes cure likes)
- Effects of medicines known by proving on healthy human beings.
- Most cost – effective treatment: affordable by all sections of People
- No adverse drug reactions
- Simple method of application of medicines
- Medicines palatable, hence better acceptability
- Medicine can be selected on the basis of symptoms & signs of patients, without waiting for cumbersome & costly diagnostic procedures
CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR RESEARCH IN HOMOEOPATHY
An autonomous body under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Department of AYUSH, Govt. of India

CCRH was established on 30.03.1978 as a Premier Research Organization in India

OBJECTIVES

- Promotion
- Development
- Co-ordination and
- Dissemination of Research in Homoeopathy
SCIENTIFIC VALIDATION

To scientifically validate the results by:

- Formulating protocols in conformity with the guidelines of WHO/ICMR
- Involving experts of modern medicine, experts in Homoeopathy in protocol making
- Approval by protocols by SAC & ethical committee
- Conducting all the sophisticated laboratory tests required as per provisions of protocols
- Involving experts of modern medicine for diagnosis, follow up and outcome assessment
- Involving bio-statisticians in protocol making and interpretation of results
- Scrutiny of studies by Data Review Board/Screening Committee
Globally, there has been a revival of interest in complementary system of healthcare especially in the prevention and management of chronic lifestyle-related non-communicable diseases for which there are no effective/curative drugs in the modern system of medicine and most of the patients are on lifelong drugs with side effects.
Why Evidence-based medicine (EBM)

- Aims to apply the best available evidence gained from the scientific method.
- To assess the strength of evidence of the risks and benefits of treatments (including lack of treatment) and diagnostic tests.
- Using techniques from science, engineering, and statistics, such as the systematic review of medical literature, meta-analysis, risk-benefit analysis, and randomized controlled trials (RCTs).
- It also aims to Overcome the challenge that homoeopathy is acting like placebo.
Classification of EBM

Two types of evidence-based practice:

- Evidence-based guidelines:
  Evidence-based guidelines (EBG) is the practice of evidence-based medicine at the organizational or institutional level.

- Evidence-based individual decision making
  Evidence-based individual decision (EBID) making is evidence-based medicine as practiced by the individual health care provider.
Limitations of EBM

Although evidence-based medicine is regarded as the "gold standard" for clinical practice there are a number of limitations and criticisms of its use.

Ethics

- In some cases, such as in open-heart surgery, conducting randomized, placebo-controlled trials is commonly considered to be unethical, although observational studies may address these problems to some degree.

Cost:

- The types of trials considered "gold standard" (i.e. large randomized double-blind placebo-controlled trials) are expensive.
**Time:**
- The conduction of a randomized controlled trial takes several years until being published, thus data is restricted from the medical community for long years and may be of less relevance at time of publication.

**Others:**
- Unfortunately, there is a large information gap between research and clinical practice. Because so much research is published all the time, clinicians are unaware of most of it, or do not have the ‘tools’ to assess its quality.
- Researchers, on the other hand, do not understand the information needs of clinicians and continue to present their work in a way that is not easily accessible to busy practitioners.
Prevalence of diabetes

The top 10 countries, in numbers of people with diabetes, are:

1. India
2. China
3. USA
4. Indonesia
5. Japan
6. Pakistan
7. Russia
8. Brazil
9. Italy
10. Bangladesh

Source: Wild et al, 2004

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>People with diabetes (millions)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>31.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>United States of America</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Classification of Diabetes**

**Type I**
Diabetes is also known as Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus (IDDM) or Juvenile Diabetes.

**Type II**
Diabetes is also known as Non-Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus (NIDDM) or Adult-onset Diabetes.

**Types of Diabetes Mellitus**

**Gestational Diabetes mellitus (GDM):**
GDM is a prodromal form of type 2 DM being unmarked by pregnancy.

**Others**
- genetic
- drug induced etc.
THE TRIAD OF TREATMENT

Diet

Exercise

Medication
Aims of treatment

Early detection and Prevention of complication

• Annual Screening procedure
• Early detection
• Pharmacological intervention
• Target for Control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Very good</th>
<th>Acceptable</th>
<th>less than ideal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BMI (kg/m²)</td>
<td>&lt;25</td>
<td>&lt;27</td>
<td>&gt;27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hb AIC</td>
<td>&lt;6.5</td>
<td>6.5-7.5</td>
<td>&gt;7.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PLAN OF TREATMENT

Non Medicinal Management:

- Patients would be advised on diabetes self care, dietary restrictions, care of feet, and prevention of injuries.
- Appropriate advise regarding alcohol or tobacco abuse/addiction would be given.
- Life style modifications, physical exercise etc.

Medicinal Management:

The indicated medicine along with the general supportive care shall be followed by a periodic check-up to assess the progress in the case.

- Constitutional/holistic/individualized
- Palliative/ Organopathic
- Symptomatic
Who are to be screened for early diagnosis?

- A strong family history
- Obesity
- Age $\geq 45$ years
- Previously identified Impaired fasting glucose (IFG) or Impaired Glucose Tolerance (IGT)
- History of GDM
- Hypertension (Blood pressure = or more than 140/90 mmHg)
- HDL cholesterol level = or less than 35 mg/dl
- Triglyceride level more than 250 mg/dl
- Polycystic ovarian syndrome
Steps for Primary prevention in high risk population

- structured programs that emphasize lifestyle changes
- moderate weight loss (7% body weight)
- regular physical activity (150 min/week)
- dietary strategies including reduced calories and reduced intake of dietary fat
- dietary fiber (14 g fiber/1,000 kcal) and foods containing whole grains (one-half of grain intake)
Role of Cephalandra indica Q in the management of Diabetes Mellitus as an add on medicine along with conventional anti-diabetics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Objective</th>
<th>To ascertain the role of Cephalandra indica Q, in the management of patients suffering from DM (type I or type II) continuing on anti-diabetic treatment and to identify its reliable indications.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Study design</td>
<td>Prospective observational study (1992 – 2000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclusion criteria</td>
<td>Post-prandial blood sugar level more than 160 mg/dL even after taking anti-diabetic medicine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dose</td>
<td>One drop/ kg body weight → divided in 3 parts, mixed with one ounce of water →3 times a day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome measures</td>
<td>FBS, PPBS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of patients</td>
<td>96 (treated averagely for a period of 42 months)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hafeezullah Baig, K Singh, Anita Sharma, Praveen Oberai, S Kaushik, Debadatta Nayak, Alok Mishra. Role of Cephalandra indica Q in the management of Diabetes Mellitus as an add on medicine along with conventional anti-diabetics. CR Series II. 2009
Results

88 patients were followed up

Allopathy
Dosage of allopathic medicines was reduced in maximum number of patients but, it was completely withdrawn in 17 patients.

Recurrence
No recurrence in 9 patients, recurrence with less intensity in 55 patients.

Changes in blood sugar level after treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Before treatment</th>
<th>After treatment</th>
<th>Difference</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(Mean ±SD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBS</td>
<td>138.90 ± 24.38</td>
<td>115.86 ± 26.36</td>
<td>23.03 ± 27.62</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPBS</td>
<td>265.08 ± 44.67</td>
<td>204.75 ± 39.96</td>
<td>60.33 ± 53.40</td>
<td>0.0001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## A prospective multi-centric open clinical trial to evaluate the usefulness of homoeopathic medicines in the management of diabetic distal symmetric polyneuropathy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Design</th>
<th>Prospective observational study (2005 – 2009)- 5 centers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Primary objective</strong></td>
<td>To evaluate the role of homoeopathic medicines in the management of DPN and assessing the degree of intensity of symptoms amenable to homoeopathic treatment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Secondary objectives</strong></td>
<td>To determine and verify characteristic symptoms of medicine(s) used, to check the progression of disease and to consider the clinical findings like control of blood sugar levels, changes in symptoms &amp; signs of peripheral neuropathy and changes in symptoms and signs of occlusive arterial disease.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inclusion criteria</td>
<td>Age over 30 years with diagnosed IDDM or NIDDM, HbA1c, less than 8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sensory Loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Written informed consent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| Exclusion criteria | 15 medicines were identified → repertorizing the main diagnostic symptoms of DPN (Numbness, Insensitivity foot; Formication; Delusions senses of; Prickling; Senses hyper-acute, painlessness of complaints usually painful) → Complete Repertory → 3 marks → were selected as trial medicines viz. Sulph., Lyco., Rhus tox., Nux vom., Phos. ac., Phos., Ars.alb., Con., Cocc., Op., Sec. Rhod., Plat., Graph. and Stram.|</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome measures</th>
<th>• Distal Diabetic Symmetric Polyneuropathy symptom score (DDSPSS)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Nerve conduction studies</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FBS, PPBS, HbA1c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Treatment period</td>
<td>• 12 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of patients</td>
<td>247 (123 males and 124 females)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Formula = \( \frac{(score \text{ AT ENTRY} - score \text{ AT END})}{score \text{ AT ENTRY}} \times 100 \).
- **Cured** (100% improvement),
- **Marked improvement** (75 to <100 %),
- **Moderate improvement** (50 to <75 %),
- **Mild improvement** (25 to <50 %),
- **Not significant** (< 25%),
- **Not improved** (no change) and
- **Worse** (increase in symptoms score).
## OUTCOME STATUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Intensity of disease</th>
<th>Patients before Rx</th>
<th>No. of patients after Rx</th>
<th>Positive(%)</th>
<th>Negative (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cured</td>
<td>Marked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mild</td>
<td>77</td>
<td>1 (1)</td>
<td>17 (22)</td>
<td>36 (47)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>162</td>
<td>9 (6)</td>
<td>48 (30)</td>
<td>86 (53)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0 (0)</td>
<td>1 (13)</td>
<td>4 (50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>247</td>
<td>10 (4.04)</td>
<td>66 (26.7)</td>
<td>126 (51)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Pathological findings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blood parameters</th>
<th>Mean ± SD</th>
<th>Change</th>
<th>p value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>At entry</td>
<td>At end</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBS (mg/dL)</td>
<td>124.81 ± 40.5</td>
<td>114.65 ± 30.2</td>
<td>10.6 ± 10.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPBS (mg/dL)</td>
<td>204.86 ± 68.05</td>
<td>178.34 ± 47.37</td>
<td>26.5 ± 20.68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hb%</td>
<td>12.15 ± 1.5</td>
<td>12.37 ± 1.57</td>
<td>0.22 ± 0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HbA1c (gm%)</td>
<td>7.37 ± 1.27</td>
<td>6.78 ± 0.87</td>
<td>0.59 ± 0.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Nerve conduction studies of peripheral nerves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Investigations</th>
<th>(Mean±SD) at entry</th>
<th>(Mean±SD) at end</th>
<th>p-value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Right Tibial Nerve</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distal Motor Latency in millisecond</td>
<td>4.54 ± 0.97</td>
<td>4.58 ±1.31</td>
<td>0.635</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound muscle action potential amplitude in millvolt</td>
<td>7.34 ± 4.16</td>
<td>6.92 ±3.94</td>
<td>0.033</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor nerve conduction velocity in millisecond</td>
<td>43.51 ± 7.82</td>
<td>44.12 ±7.91</td>
<td>0.196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Right Peroneal Nerve</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distal Motor Latency in ms</td>
<td>4.32 ± 0.89</td>
<td>4.26 ±0.81</td>
<td>0.388</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Compound muscle action potential amplitude in mV</td>
<td>4.29 ± 2.23</td>
<td>4.74 ±3.1</td>
<td>0.021</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor nerve conduction velocity in ms</td>
<td>44.51± 6.04</td>
<td>44.27±6.31</td>
<td>0.551</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Right Sural Nerve</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distal Sensory Latency in ms</td>
<td>4.69 ± 4.47</td>
<td>3.87 ±2.42</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensory nerve action potential amplitude in microvolt</td>
<td>8.99 ± 8.91</td>
<td>9.58 ±9.26</td>
<td>0.134</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sensory nerve conduction velocity in ms</td>
<td>40.06 ± 14.72</td>
<td>40.3 ±11.26</td>
<td>0.738</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Outcome assessment of trial medicine

- Rhus tox. (1)
- Arsenicum album (2)
- Phosphoric acid (4)
- Phosphorus (27)
- Lycopodium (132)
- Sulphur (26)

The chart shows the outcome assessment of trial medicine with different levels of improvement:
- Cured
- Marked
- Moderate
- Mild
- In-significant
- Not improved

The numbers represent the count of improvement levels for each medicine.
Diabetic Foot Ulcer – A Clinical Study (From 2005-2008) at DSU (Extn. Unit), Hyderabad

Salient features of the study

- Study is conducted with predefined protocol parameters viz. screening, inclusion and exclusion criteria, detailed case recording proforma, assessment by score criteria, prescription as per to the homoeopathic principles
- 63 cases of Diabetic Foot Ulcer cases have completed 6 months follow up
- Out of 63 cases 57 cases showed marked improvement, 4 cases moderately, 1 case mild and 1 case did not show significant improvement
- Drugs frequently found useful are Silicea, Sulphur, Lycopodium, Ars. Alb, Phosphorus etc.
## Response to treatment

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Improvement status</th>
<th>No. of patients</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marked</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>90.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moderate</td>
<td>04</td>
<td>6.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mild</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not significant</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## MEDICINES PRESCRIBED & FOUND USEFUL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of medicine</th>
<th>No. of cases prescribed</th>
<th>Percentage %</th>
<th>Improvement assessment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Marked</td>
<td>Moderate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulphur</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicea</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>34.9</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lycopod.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ars. Alb</td>
<td>08</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepia</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secale cor</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calc. carb</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumbum met.</td>
<td>01</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Arsenic alb 30 – repeated twice during the study period
2. Ulcer healed up completely within 6 months of time
3. No recurrence within the study period
RESEARCH CASE NO.
13  At entry
During treatment
After treatment

1. Arsenic alb 30 – two doses during the study period
2. Ulcer healed up within six months
3. No recurrence within the study period
1. Silicea 30 – repeated thrice during the study period
2. Ulcer healed up completely within 3 months of time
3. No recurrence within the study period
After treatment

1. Secal cor 30 – three doses during the study period
2. Ulcer showed marked healing within in one year
3. As the ulcer is on the sole of the foot, the most pressure and tough skin area, healing took more than one year
Effects of Homoeopathic intervention in pre-diabetes (EHIP): An open label randomized controlled exploratory trial

Pre trial phase

**STUDY DESIGN:** An Open Label Randomized Controlled exploratory trial.

Two groups:
- Group 1: Individualized homoeopathy plus life style modifications (IH+LSM).
- Group 2: Control (Placebo +LSM)

The intervention will be for a period 6 months.
## Interim Analysis Results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
<th>Homoeopathy + TLC</th>
<th>Placebo + TLC</th>
<th>P value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>SD</td>
<td>Mean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FBS</td>
<td>17.70</td>
<td>25.05</td>
<td>20.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OGGT</td>
<td>20.59</td>
<td>45.42</td>
<td>12.96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HBA1c</td>
<td>-0.43</td>
<td>2.67</td>
<td>-0.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDL</td>
<td>3.23</td>
<td>26.10</td>
<td>-2.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VLDL</td>
<td>-0.10</td>
<td>9.30</td>
<td>1.94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HDL</td>
<td>-0.25</td>
<td>6.44</td>
<td>1.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TGL</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>52.71</td>
<td>1.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Activity Score</td>
<td>-3.28</td>
<td>4.44</td>
<td>-3.53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ROLE of Homoeopathy in National Programme for Control and prevention of Diabetes Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)

- As per the NPCDCS programme, integration with AYUSH is a part of the strategy.
- Homoeopathic doctors can play an important role:
  - health promotion through behavior change,
  - counseling of patients for healthy lifestyle including meditation, yoga
  - Opportunistic screening
  - Prevention, control and treatment of NCDs
TARGET GROUP

The program aims to cover all vulnerable age groups who may be prone to NCDS.

STRATEGIES

In lines with the operational guidelines of NPCDCS:

1) Prevention through behavior change
2) Early Diagnosis
3) Treatment
4) Capacity building of human resource
5) Surveillance, Monitoring & Evaluation
Methodology of AYUSH (Homoeopathic intervention) in NPCDCS

SCREENING OF POPULATION (Krishna and Darjeeling District)
Treatment at CHC

Cohort I
- Preclinical Hypertension and Stage I Hypertension
- Pre Diabetes
- Dyslipidemia: Borderline high risk lipid levels

Randomization

GROUP IA
Homoeopathy + TLC including Yoga

• Follow up regularly on predesigned format for 6 months
• Routine monitoring of HbA1C and FBS at 3rd, 6th, 9th and 12th month. OGTT, LFT, Lipid profile at 6th and 12th month
• WHO QOL Bref at 6th and 12th month

GROUP IB
TLC including Yoga

Cohort II
- Hypertension on standard care,
- Diabetes/ Complications of Diabetes on standard care
- Dyslipidemia on standard care
- High risk lipid level on standard care

Randomization

GROUP IIA
Allopathy + Homoeopathy + TLC including Yoga

• Follow up regularly on predesigned format for 6 months
• Routine monitoring of HbA1C and FBS at 3rd, 6th, 9th and 12th month. OGTT, LFT, Lipid profile at 6th and 12th month
• WHO QOL Bref at 6th and 12th month
• Reduction in dosage of standard care

GROUP IIB
Allopathy + TLC including Yoga
Scope of Homoeopathy in diabetes mellitus

- Different levels of evidence is found.
- Homoeopathy has some scope in managing complications of diabetes.
- No. of anti-diabetic medications can be tapered/withdrawn.
- Timely-administered homoeopathic medicines may assist in preventing long-term complication through day-to-day diabetes management.
Limitations of homoeopathic system

- IDDM due to the nature of the disease;
- Acute complications requiring emergency treatment;
- Effective in the management of early NIDDM and limiting the complications due to Diabetes mellitus;
- Homoeopathic treatment along with intake of hypoglycemic drugs and/or insulin can prevent the progress and the complications associated with this condition.
- In most urgent cases where danger of life & imminent death allow no time for the action of homoeopathic remedy.
WE USE HOMOEOPATHY

• NON SURGICAL CHRONIC DISEASES
• RECURRENT ILLNESS
• PROPHYLAXIS & MANAGEMENT OF EPIDEMICS
• PALLIATION
• ACUTE DISEASES
• MEDICAL EMERGENCIES
  (WHEN DOCTOR TELLS TO PRAY)
• IMPOSSIBLE HOPELESS CASES
  (TRIAL OF HOMOEOPATHY)
SUMMARY

- T2DM is an epidemic of dangerous proportions
- The epidemic is growing continuously
- India is at the epicenter of this epidemic
- Early diagnosis with routine screening should be mandatory
- Early and sustained glycemic control can prevent or minimize future complications
- Consultation of diabetologist is mandatory periodically
- There is no substitute to insulin in homoeopathy
Need of the hour

• All systems have their limitations and should join hands to face the epidemic of diabetes to contribute in delivering their best.

• Conduct studies jointly to have effectiveness in emergent conditions too.

• Conduct studies to arrest the disease in preclinical stage.
Need of the Hour: Joint Endeavour

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Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy

- Launched in 2007
- First peer reviewed homoeopathic journal in Asia
- Sections on
  - Fundamental research
  - Drug standardization
  - Drug proving
  - Clinical verification
  - Clinical research
  - Extra-mural research
  - Case studies

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Absence of evidence is not the evidence of absence

-Dr. Carl Sagan
Thank You