

Homeopathic studies in veterinary medicine

A collection

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I. Clinical Homeopathy - controlled clinical trials (15 s.)

I.a. Overview

	Author/Year	Title	Published	Field	Control	Species	Blind	Diagnosis
1.	Chaudhuri,S., 2007:	Clinical management of babesiosis in dogs with homeopathic <i>Crotalus horridus</i> 200C	Homeopathy 96(2), 90-94	Parasitology	Standard	dog	open	Babesiosis
2.	Day,C.E.I., 1984:	Control of stillbirths in pigs using homeopathy	The British Homoeopathic Journal 73(3), p 142 - 143	Gynaecology - general	untreated group	pig	open	Stillbirths
3.	de Paula Coelho,C., 2009:	Evaluation of preventive homeopathic treatment against colibacillosis in swine production	Int J High Dilution Res, 183 - 190	Gastroenterology	Standard	pig	Yes (double or triple)	Diarrhoea
4.	Doppenberg MJA, 2003:	Caulophyllum en aflammeren - een casuïstisch effectonderzoek	Louis Bolk Institute, Driebergen, NL, Diploma thesis	Gynaecology - general	Placebo	sheep	Yes (double or triple)	Parturition, abnormal or complicated
5.	Gavaret,T.R.J. , 1989:	Contribution a l'etude de l'amelioration des performances zootechniques des productions animales intensives par l'homeopathie	Thesis, Ecole Nationale Veterinaire d'Alfort, 1-87	Nutrition	Placebo	pig	Yes (double or triple)	Weight gain
6.	Madrewar,B.P., 2006:	Laboratory and clinical evaluation of galactagogue property of Dudhganga	in: Madrewar, B.P. (ed.): A scientific clinical research - Veterinary homeopathy. A natural system of medicine with no side-effects. B. Jain Publishers, New Delhi, India, 150 - 152	Nutrition	untreated group	cattle	open	Milk yield, milk composition
7.	Sandoval,C.H., 1998:	Preliminary research for testing <i>Baptisia tinctoria</i> 30c effectiveness against salmonellosis in first and second quality broiler chickens	British Homeopathic Journal, 131 - 134	Infectology	Standard	poultry	open	Salmonellosis
8.	Sato,C., 2009:	Improving broiler production with Thymulin 5CH	Proceedings of the 64th LMHI Congress, 77	Nutrition	untreated group	poultry	Yes (double or triple)	Weight gain & response of immune system
9.	Sommer,H., 1994a:	Homöopathie in der Tierproduktion	Biologische Tiermedizin 11(2), p 50 - 56	Gynaecology - general	Placebo	pig	unknown	postpartum disorders, animals prone to puerperal d
10.	Sommer,H., 1994c:	Homöopathie in der Tierproduktion	Biologische Tiermedizin 11(2), p 50 - 56	Gastroenterology	untreated group	horse	unknown	Increased liver enzyme titres
11.	Soni,J.L., 1978:	Chronic papillomatous growths and their homeopathic treatment in pure indigenous, cross bred cattle and buffalo heifers	Livestock Adviser 3(3), p 39 - 42	Dermatology	untreated group	cattle	open	Papillomatosis (warts)
12.	Sukul,A., 2000:	Antifilarial effect of artemisia nilagirica at an ultra high dilution on canine dirofilariasis	In Jana, B.B., Banerjee R.D., Guterstam, B., and Heeb, J. (eds): Waste Recycling and resource Management in the Developing World, p 473 - 476	Parasitology	Placebo	dog	unknown	Helminthiasis (Microfilariae in blood)
13.	Varshney,J.P., 2006:	Management of gastroenteritis in pups: A comparative clinical study.	Am J Homeopath Med 99(4), p 296 - 298	Gastroenterology	Standard	dog	open	Gastroenteritis
14.	Vohla A, 1991:	Zur vorbeugenden Anwendung von Sabina in unterschiedlichen Potenzen beim hochtragenden Rind zur Reduktion puerperaler Störungen sowie Erkrankungen der Kälber.	Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover, Tiergesundheitsamt der Landwirtschaftskammer; Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn, Institut für Anatomie und Tierhygiene, Thesis [THESIS Vohla, A.]	Gynaecology - general	Placebo + untreated group	cattle	Yes (double or triple)	Postpartal disorders
15.	Zanetti,M., 1997:	Diploma-Thesis	Scuola Internazionale di Omeopatia, Cortona,	Parasitology	Standard and untreated	goat	open	Helminthiasis

I. Clinical Homeopathy - controlled clinical trials (15 s.)

I.b. Details

1.

Chaudhuri,S. ; Varshney,J.P. 2007:

Clinical management of babesiosis in dogs with homeopathic *Crotalus horridus* 200C

Homeopathy 96(2), 90-94

Field: Parasitology

Diagnosis: Babesiosis

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: A: Four times daily 4 pills of *Crotalus horridus* C200 orally for 14 days. B: Single dose (injection) of diminazine aceturat 5mg/kg (i.m.). Both groups received 5% dextrose at 60 ml/kg i.v. for 4 days.

Control: Standard

included n: 13:20

analysed n: 33

Results: Number of clinical signs decreased significantly in both treatment groups, as did the number of parasitised erythrocytes. Clinical efficacy of *C. horridus* was comparable to diminazine-aceturat on day 14. No complete cytological clearance was achieved in either group.

Species: dog

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: Yes

Prophylaxis: No

2.

Day,C.E.I. 1984:

Control of stillbirths in pigs using homeopathy

The British Homoeopathic Journal 73(3), p 142 - 143

Comment: Short report., [also published in: Vet rec 114(9) 1984; IJVH 1(2): 26-28, 1986]

Field: Gynaecology - general

Diagnosis: Stillbirths

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Group 1(G1): *Caulophyllum* C30 was administered to the animals via food twice weekly for up to 3 weeks before farrowing. Group 2(G2): Untreated control.

Control: untreated group
included n: 20
analysed n: 10 (G1) : 10 (G2)
Results: Number of stillbirths was significantly lower in G1. In addition, the number of sows giving birth to dead piglets was lower in the treated group. Addendum: Subsequent treatment of the whole herd reduced the piglet mortality to 2.6%, but after withdrawal of Caulophyllum C30 mortality increased again.
Species: pig
Blinding: open
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: Yes
Prophylaxis: Yes

3.
de Paula Coelho, C. Martins Soto, F.R., Vuaden, E.R., Melville, P.A., Souza Oliveira, C.F., Benites, N.R. 2009:
Evaluation of preventive homeopathic treatment against colibacillosis in swine production
Int J High Dilution Res, 183 - 190

Comment: Only one administration of antibiotics

Field: Gastroenterology

Diagnosis: Diarrhoea

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Group 1(C): Single i.m. injection of antibiotics (1 ml). Group 2(H1): Phosphorus C30. Group 3(H2): E. coli (nosode) C30. Group 4(H3): Phosphorus C30 + E. coli (nosode). Group 2 - 4 received 2 drops per day (orally) for 12 days.

Control: Standard

included n: 46

analysed n: 9 (C) : 12 (H1) : 12 (H2) : 11 (H3)

Results: All three groups of homeopathic treatment showed significant reduction of diarrhoea compared to control. In addition, combined homeopathic treatment yielded the highest weight gain.

Species: pig

Blinding: Yes (double or triple)

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: Yes

Prophylaxis: Yes

4.
Doppenberg MJA 2003:

Caulophyllum en aflammeren - een casuïstisch effectonderzoek

[[Caulophyllum in lambing - a casuistic experiment on effects](#)]

Louis Bolk Institute, Driebergen, NL, Diploma thesis

Field: Gynaecology - general

Diagnosis: Parturition, abnormal or complicated

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Caulophyllum 200k, once a week (2 globuli at 10ml water, refilled at 300ml)

Control: Placebo

included n: 20 : 14

analysed n: 34

Results: No sign. differences were found at the research between farms. It is likely that the influence of the difference between farms is greater than the influence of Caulophyllum

Species: sheep

Blinding: Yes (double or triple)

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: Yes

Prophylaxis: No

5.

Gavaret, T.R.J. 1989:

Contribution a l'etude de l'amelioration des performances zootechniques des productions animales intensives par l'homeopathie

[[Contribution to studying the amelioration of zootechnical performances of animals in intensive production by homeopathy](#)]

Thesis, Ecole Nationale Veterinaire d'Alfort, 1-87

Field: Nutrition

Diagnosis: Weight gain

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Once per month, sows were treated orally with globuli (2.5 g Sulfur C9).

Control: Placebo

included n: 30

analysed n: 20

Results: Weight of piglets was statistically significant increased, when the sows were treated with verum.

Species: pig

Blinding: Yes (double or triple)

Groups: Cross-over groups

High-Potency: No
Prophylaxis: No

6.

Madrewar,B.P. , Gatane,M.M., Garudkar,M.G. 2006:

Laboratory and clinical evaluation of galactagogue property of Dudhganga

in: Madrewar, B.P. (ed.): A scientific clinical research - Veterinary homeopathy. A natural system of medicine with no side-effects. B. Jain Publishers, New Delhi, India, 150 - 152

Comment: Short report, few data shown

Field: Nutrition

Diagnosis: Milk yield, milk composition

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: H: Oral administration of Dudgganga(R): 10 globules twice a day for 10 days. Afterwards, 10 globules once a day for 20 days.

Control: untreated group

included n: 40

analysed n: n = 21 (H), n = 19 (untreated control)

Results: Increase in average milk yield after hom. treatment with no effects on milk composition.

Species: cattle

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

7.

Sandoval,C.H. Morfin,L.L., Lopez,B.B. 1998:

Preliminary research for testing Baptisia tinctoria 30c effectiveness against salmonellosis in first and second quality broiler chickens

British Homeopathic Journal, 131 - 134

Comment: Repertorisation

Field: Infectology

Diagnosis: Salmonellosis

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Group 1(H): 2 drops / kg / day of Baptisia tinctoria C30 for ten days via drinking water. Group 2(C): Broilers received 15 mg / kg / day Ciprofloxacin in the same manner. Both treatments were repeated 4 times.

Control: Standard

included n: 800
analysed n: 400 (H) : 400 (C)
Results: No significant differences between both treatment regimes with regard to salmonellosis and mortality of broiler chickens. At the end of the treatment, all samples were salmonelle negative.
Species: poultry
Blinding: open
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: Yes
Prophylaxis: No

8.
Sato,C. Galha,V., Bonamin,L.V. 2009:
Improving broiler production with Thymulin 5CH
Proceedings of the 64th LMHI Congress, 77
Comment: Abstract - preliminary data
Field: Nutrition
Diagnosis: Weight gain & response of immune system
Type: Clinical Homeopathy
Design: Controlled Clinical Trial
Intervention: Group 1: The broilers received Thymulin C5 via drinking water. Group 2 received pure water.
Control: untreated group
included n: Unknown
analysed n: Unknown
Results: The data suggest that Thymulin C5 might improve the productivity of poultry farms.
Species: poultry
Blinding: Yes (double or triple)
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: No
Prophylaxis: Yes

9.
Sommer,H. 1994a:
Homöopathie in der Tierproduktion
[Homeopathy in animal production]
Biologische Tiermedizin 11(2), p 50 - 56
Field: Gynaecology - general

Diagnosis: postpartum disorders, animals prone to puerperal d
Type: Clinical Homeopathy
Design: Controlled Clinical Trial
Intervention: G1(H): Sabina D30 (twice daily 5 pills) for 10 days. Group 2(G2): Control group (Placebo)
Control: Placebo
included n: 100
analysed n: 51(H) : 49(C)
Results: Number of dead piglets and temperature were increased in group 1. On the contrary, food uptake, health status of surviving piglets were better in G1 and vaginal discharge and urinary tract infection were less in group G1.
Species: pig
Blinding: unknown
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: Yes
Prophylaxis: Yes

10.

Sommer,H. 1994c:

Homöopathie in der Tierproduktion

[[Homeopathy in animal production](#)]

Biologische Tiermedizin 11(2), p 50 - 56

Comment: Control group not specified (untreated ?)

Field: Gastroenterology

Diagnosis: Increased liver enzyme titres

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Group 1(G1): Flor de Piedra D4, injected twice per season (10 ml s.c.) on day 1 and day 4. Group 2(G2): Control (not specified, probably untreated)

Control: untreated group

included n: 30

analysed n: 15(G1) : 15(G2)

Results: Titres of liver enzymes in hom. group were in all but one (LDH) enzymes lower compared to control group. Treated horses showed better performance (more wins).

Species: horse

Blinding: unknown

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

11.

Soni, J.L. 1978:

Chronic papillomatous growths and their homeopathic treatment in pure indigenous, cross bred cattle and buffalo heifers

Livestock Adviser 3(3), p 39 - 42

Comment: Includes 1 case report

Field: Dermatology

Diagnosis: Papillomatosis (warts)

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Group 1(H): Administration of Thuja D200 (i.m.) for 6 days (1 ml once daily). Group 2 (C): Untreated

Control: untreated group

included n: 11

analysed n: 6 (H) : 5 (C)

Results: Only in the treatment group, warts usually fell off or improved within 8 - 10 weeks (some times longer). Unaffected growth of warts/papillomas in control group.

Species: cattle

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: Yes

Prophylaxis: No

12.

Sukul, A., Sarkar, P., Sinhababu, S.P., Sukul, N.C. 2000:

Antifilarial effect of artemisia nilagirica at an ultra high dilution on canine dirofilariasis

In Jana, B.B., Banerjee R.D., Guterstam, B., and Heeb, J. (eds): Waste Recycling and resource Management in the Developing World, p 473 - 476

Field: Parasitology

Diagnosis: Helminthiasis (Microfilariae in blood)

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Artemisia nilagirica C30 and placebo were administered orally once a day for 30 days.

Control: Placebo

included n: 8

analysed n: 4 (H) : 4 (P)

Results: Marked reduction (93%) of microfilariae in blood of the 4 hom. treated dogs, no reduction in placebo group.

Species: dog
Blinding: unknown
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: Yes
Prophylaxis: No

13.

Varshney, J.P. 2006:

Management of gastroenteritis in pups: A comparative clinical study.

Am J Homeopath Med 99(4), p 296 - 298

Field: Gastroenterology

Diagnosis: Gastroenteritis

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Group 1: Arsenicum album C30 (oral, 4 pills at 30 min interval twice a day; in the later course of treatment q.i.d. for 3 days), Ringer's lactate solution (60 mg/kg i.v. twice a day for 3 days. Group 2: Ringer's lactate solution (60 mg/kg i.v. twice a day for 3 days. Ondansetron 0.5-1 mg/kg i.v. (first dose) then oral b.i.d. for 3 days. 100 mg Metronidazole (oral), 25 mg Furazolidone (oral) and i.m. 30 mg/kg Cefotaxime; all t.i.d. for 3 days.

Control: Standard

included n: 20

analysed n: 10 : 10

Results: The clinical response rate was 80% in both groups. Homeopathic treatment was about 7 times cheaper.

Species: dog

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: Yes

Prophylaxis: No

14.

Vohla A 1991:

Zur vorbeugenden Anwendung von Sabina in unterschiedlichen Potenzen beim hochtragenden Rind zur Reduktion puerperaler Störungen sowie Erkrankungen der Kälber.

[About the prophylactic application of Sabina in different potencies in the gravid cow for the reduction of perperal disturbances as well as diseases of calves.]

Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover, Tiergesundheitsamt der Landwirtschaftskammer; Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität Bonn, Institut für Anatomie und Tierhygiene, Thesis [THESIS Vohla, A.]

Field: Gynaecology - general

Diagnosis: Postpartal disorders
Type: Clinical Homeopathy
Design: Controlled Clinical Trial
Intervention: Sabina 6d, 30d, 30c, each 4 times 4ml or 2 times 2ml (12., 3., 1. day a.p. + 1 day p.p. or 8day a.p. + 1 day p.p.)
Control: Placebo + untreated group
included n: 18(9+9) : 18(9+9) : 18(9+9) : 20(9+11) [4x4 + 2x2]
analysed n: 74
Results: Animals postpartal affected: 4 : 6 : 4 : 8; Ret. sec.: 2 : 3 : 1 : 5; (Sab. 6d : 30d : 30c : Plac.) = n.s.
Species: cattle
Blinding: Yes (double or triple)
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: No
Prophylaxis: Yes

15.

Zanetti, M. 1997:

Diploma-Thesis

Scuola Internazionale di Omeopatia, Cortona,

Comment: Italian language

Field: Parasitology

Diagnosis: Helminthiasis

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Group 1 (H): Goats, treated with the homeopathic remedy Omeovermin(R), 2 ml per Os daily (spray). Treatment lasted 1 week and was repeated after about 20 days. Group 2 (C): Control, treatment with Ovitelmin(R) (Menebendazol). Group 3(U): Untreated. Two races of goats were investigated.

Control: Standard and untreated

included n: about 60

analysed n: 25 (H) : 25 (C) : ? (N)

Results: Almost no differences in weight gain or loss. There might be differences in the sensitivity to homeopathy between the two races of goats employed. Milk production was slightly higher in the homeopathy treated group. Number of parasites increased in BOTH treated groups in almost identical manner. However, the factor of increase was lower with H. (namely 3) compared to Ovitelmin(R) (factor of 6). Cross-contamination could not be prevented due to the design of the stable and might have been a problem.

Species: goat

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No
Prophylaxis: No

II. Clinical Homoeopathy - randomized clinical trials (60 s.)

II.a. Overview

	Author/Year	Title	Published	Field	Control	Species	Blind	Diagnosis
1.	Andersson R, 1997:	Untersuchungen über den Einsatz von homöopathischen Arzneimitteln bei der Behandlung und Prophylaxe subklinischer Mastitiden von Milchkühen.	Tierärztl Umschau 52(7), p 407-412	Gynaecology - udder	Placebo	cattle	Yes (double or triple)	Subclinical mastitis
2.	Andersson R, 1997:	Untersuchungen über den Einsatz von homöopathischen Arzneimitteln bei der Behandlung und Prophylaxe subklinischer Mastitiden von Milchkühen.	Tierärztl Umschau 52(7), p 407-412	Gynaecology - udder	Placebo	cattle	Yes (double or triple)	Subclinical mastitis
3.	Andresen E-P, 1982:	Untersuchungen an leberkranken Kühen über die Wirksamkeit von Flor de Piedra D3 im Vergleich mit Amynin R unter Kontrolle einiger stoffwechselrelevanter Parameter.	Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover (Klinik für Rinderkrankheiten im Richard-Götze-Haus), Thesis [THESIS Andresen, E.-P.]	Gastroenterology	Standard and untreated	cattle	open	Liver damage
4.	Beceriklisoy, H. B., 2008:	Effectiveness of Thuja occidentalis and Urtica urens in pseudopregnant bitches	Vet. Med. Austria; Wien. Tierärztl. Mschr. 95(11+12), 263 - 268	Gynaecology - general	Placebo	dog	open	Pseudogravidity
5.	Börms, E, 1981:	Untersuchungen über die Wirksamkeit von Echinacin® als einmalige subkutan verabreichte Zusatztherapie bei Erkrankungen junger Kälber	Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover, Thesis [THESIS Börms, E.]	Internal Medicine	Standard	cattle	open	Diseases of rearing age (pneumonia, enteritis)
6.	Briones, F., 1989:	The effect of Barium carbonicum LM II and the combination of Calcium carbonicum LM 1 and Calcium phosphoricum LM II on the weight of pigs with retarded growth	International Journal for Veterinary Homoeopathy, 2-4	Nutrition	Placebo	pig	open	Body weight gain
7.	Bruchert, K., 1997:	Les hématomes à l'abattoir chez la dinde. Essai de prévention homéopathique	Thesis, Université Claude-Bernard de Lyon, 1-104	Other	untreated group	poultry	Yes (double or triple)	hematoma
8.	Cabaret J, 1996:	The homeopathic cina does not reduce the egg output of digestive-tract nematodes in lambs	Rev Med Vet 147(6), p 445-446	Parasitology	untreated group	sheep	open	Parasitic infestation
9.	Cabaret J, 1996:	The homeopathic cina does not reduce the egg output of digestive-tract nematodes in lambs	Rev Med Vet 147(6), p 445-446	Parasitology	untreated group	sheep	open	Parasitic infestation
10.	Camerlink, J., 2010:	Homeopathy as replacement to antibiotics in the case of Escherichia coli in diarrhoea in neonatal piglets	Homeopathy 99(1), 57 - 62	Gastroenterology	Placebo	pig	Yes (double or triple)	Diarrhoea
11.	Camphausen DAU, 2002:	Zur Wirksamkeit und Verträglichkeit des Phytopräparates Ropadiar und des homöopathischen Mittels Acalypha indica im Vergleich zum zugelassenen Antikozidium Esb3 bei experimentell mit Eimeria tenella, Stamm Houghton, infizierten Hühnerküken des Masttyps bei zwei Aufstallungsformen.	Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen, Fachbereich Veterinärmedizin, Thesis [THESIS Camphausen, D.A.U.]	Parasitology	Standard and untreated	poultry	open	Coccidiosis
12.	Camphausen DAU, 2002:	Zur Wirksamkeit und Verträglichkeit des Phytopräparates Ropadiar und des homöopathischen Mittels Acalypha indica im Vergleich zum zugelassenen Antikozidium Esb3 bei experimentell mit Eimeria tenella, Stamm Houghton, infizierten Hühnerküken des Masttyps bei zwei Aufstallungsformen.	Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen, Fachbereich Veterinärmedizin, Thesis [THESIS Camphausen, D.A.U.]	Parasitology	Standard and untreated	poultry	open	Coccidiosis
13.	Carstensen I, 1975:	Untersuchungen über den Einfluß einer prophylaktischen Applikation von Echinacin post partum auf die Fruchtbarkeit des Rindes.	Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover, Thesis [THESIS Carstensen, I]	Gynaecology - fertility	untreated group	cattle	open	Fertility
14.	Castilhos, L.R., 2008:	Effect of Arnica Montana 200CH followed by Medicago Sativa 6CH and Calacarea Phosporica 6CH usage in the feed consumption and weight gains of goat weaned kids	Proceedings of the 63rd Congress of the Liga Medicorum Homoeopathica Internationalis, p 1 - 5	Nutrition	Placebo	goat	Yes (double or triple)	Weight gain, food consumption

15.	Danieli,P.P., 2009:	Conventional and homeopathic treatments in late pregnant goats: effects on metabolic status and immune response.	Ital.J.Anim.Sci. 8(Suppl. 2), p 613 - 615	Nutrition	Placebo and standard	goat	open	Metabolic status, blood composition
16.	de Souza Reis,L.S.L., 2008:	Efficiency of Matricaria chamomilla CH12 and number of doses of rabies vaccine on the humoral immune response in cattle	J. Vet. Sci. 9(4), p 433 - 435	Immunology	Placebo	cattle	unknown	Rabies
17.	de Souza Reis,L.S.M., 2006:	Matricaria chamomilla CH12 decreases handling stress in Nelore calves	J. Vet. Sci. 7(2), 189-192	Internal Medicine	untreated group	cattle	open	Stress
18.	de Verdier,K., 2003:	No effect of a homeopathic preparation on neonatal calf diarrhoea in a randomised double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial	Acta vet. scand. 44(1-2), 97-101	Gastroenterology	Placebo	cattle	Yes (double or triple)	Diarrhoea
19.	Doppenberg MJA, 2003:	Caulophyllum en aflammeren - een casuïstisch effectonderzoek	Louis Bolk Institute, Driebergen, NL, Diploma thesis	Gynaecology - general	Placebo	sheep	Yes (double or triple)	Parturition, abnormal or complicated
20.	Egan,J., 1998:	Homeopathic mastitis control: A study on the uptake and efficacy of products in the republic of Ireland	Proceedings of the British Mastitis Conference 11, 22 - 28	Gynaecology - udder	Placebo	cattle	Yes (double or triple)	Mastitis
21.	Erbe U, 1990:	Metaphylaxe puerperaler Störungen beim Rind, insbesondere Retentio secundinarum und Endometritis, durch Anwendung von Puerperal.	Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover, Thesis [THESIS Erbe, U.]	Gynaecology - general	Placebo	cattle	Yes (double or triple)	Placental retention, endometritis
22.	Fischer K-D, 1976:	Versuche zur Verbesserung der Fruchtbarkeitsergebnisse bei Färsen mit Echinacin.	Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover, Thesis [THESIS Fischer, K.-D.]	Gynaecology - fertility	untreated group	cattle	open	Fertility
23.	Frerking,H., 1984:	Möglichkeiten und Grenzen der Therapie bei Leberschäden des Rindes	Collegium Veterinarium 15, p 133 - 135	Gastroenterology	Standard and untreated	cattle	open	Hepatopathy , increased enzyme titres
24.	Gaarden Ö, 1974:	Prophylaktische Applikation von Echinacin im Rahmen der Sterilitätsbehandlung beim Rind.	Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover, Thesis [THESIS Gaarden, Ö.]	Gynaecology - fertility	untreated group	cattle	open	Fertility
25.	Gerken H, 1980:	Untersuchungen über die Wirksamkeit von "Echinacin" als einmalige intramuskulär verabreichte Zusatztherapie bei Erkrankungen junger Kälber.	Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover, Thesis [THESIS Gerken, H.]	Internal Medicine	Standard	cattle	open	Diseases of rearing age (pneumonia, enteritis)
26.	Guajardo-Bernal G, 1996:	Growth-promotion effect of Sulphur 201c in pigs.	Brit Hom J 85(1), p 15-16	Nutrition	Placebo	pig	Yes (double or triple)	Body weight gain
27.	Haemmerle-Schlatter V, 1989:	Zum prophylaktischen Einsatz von Pulsatilla, Helonias und Hydrastis bei Kühen post partum	Universität Zürich, Departement für Fortpflanzungskunde, Thesis [THESIS Haemmerle-Schlatter, V.]	Gynaecology - general	Standard and untreated	cattle	Yes (double or triple)	Postpartum disorders
28.	Haemmerle-Schlatter V, 1989:	Zum prophylaktischen Einsatz von Pulsatilla, Helonias und Hydrastis bei Kühen post partum	Universität Zürich, Departement für Fortpflanzungskunde, Thesis [THESIS Haemmerle-Schlatter, V.]	Gynaecology - fertility	Standard and untreated	cattle	Yes (double or triple)	Fertility
29.	Jarre G, 1986:	Beeinflussung der subklinischen Hepato- und Myopathien des Galopp-Rennpferdes durch Ruhe und Therapeutika.	Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen, Fachbereich Veterinärmedizin; Institut für Anatomie, Physiologie und Hygiene der Haustiere der Rheinischen Friedrich-Wilhelm-Universität Bonn, Abt. Anatomie und Physiologie, Thesis [THESIS Jarre, G.]	Internal Medicine	untreated group	horse	open	Liver diseases (hepatopathia)
30.	Kayne S, 1994:	The use of Arsenicum album 30c to complement treatment of neonatal diarrhoea ('scors') in calves.	Brit Hom J 83(4), p 202-204	Gastroenterology	Placebo	cattle	Yes (double or triple)	Diarrhoea of neonatal

								calves
31.	Klocke,P., 2010:	A randomized controlled trial to compare the use of homeopathy and internal Teat Sealers for the prevention of mastitis in organically farmed dairy cows during the dry period and 100 days post-calving	Homeopathy 99(2), p 90 - 98	Gynaecology - udder	Standard and untreated	cattle	unknown	Mastitis
32.	Kumar A, 1984:	Treatment of bovine papillomatosis with some homeopathic drugs.	Indian J Vet Med 4(2), p 87-89	Dermatology	untreated group	cattle	open	Papillomatosis
33.	Kumar V, 1989:	Therapeutic trials in buffaloes naturally infected with microfilariae of Sertaria cervi.	J Vet Parasitol 3, p 125-129	Parasitology	Standard and untreated	cattle	open	Helminthiasis (Microfilariae in blood)
34.	Leon, L, 1999:	Intrazysternale Behandlung boviner subklinischer Mastitiden mit dem Homöopathikum Lachesis D 8.	In: Hoffmann H, Müller S (Hrsg.) Beiträge zur 5. Wissenschaftstagung zum Ökologischen Landbau, 23.-25. Februar 1999 in Berlin, Berlin: Köster, p 372-373	Gynaecology - udder	Placebo + untreated group	cattle	open	Cell-count, Idh-activity and bacteriology in milk
35.	Mackie WL, 1990:	A study model with initial findings using Sepia 200c given prophylactically to prevent anoestrus problems in the dairy cow.	Brit Hom J 79, p 132-134	Gynaecology - fertility	untreated group	cattle	open	Fertility
36.	Mahé F, 1986:	Comparison en aveugle d'un traitement homéopathique et d'un placebo dans un cas collectif d'ulcération chronique chez le lapin.	Cahiers de Biotherapie 91, p 81-84	Dermatology	Placebo	rodent	open	Plantar ulceration
37.	Mahé,F., 1987:	Evaluation of the effect of a collective homeopathic cure on the morbidity and the butchery qualities in calves being fattened.	Int J Vet Hom 2(1), p 13-20	Nutrition	Placebo	cattle	Yes (double or triple)	Body weight gain
38.	Mahé,F., 1986:	Evaluation en double aveugle de l'effet d'une cure homéopathique collective sur la morbidité et les qualités bouchères des veaux à l'engrais	Cahiers de Biotherapie 13(91), p 69 - 76	Nutrition	Placebo	cattle	Yes (double or triple)	Body weight gain
39.	Mangieri Junior,R., 2005:	Comparacao entre a contagem de celulas somaticas obtidas de secrecao lactea de vacas com mastite sub clinica, ante e depois de tratamento homeopatico	Thesis, Universidade de Sao Paulo, 1-82	Gynaecology - udder	Placebo	cattle	Yes (double or triple)	Subclinical mastitis
40.	Merck,C.C., 1989:	Untersuchungen über den Einsatz homöopathischer Arzneimittel zur Behandlung akuter Mastitiden beim Rind.	Berl. Münch. Tierärztl. Wschr. 102(8), 266-272	Gynaecology - udder	Standard	cattle	open	Mastitis
41.	Oberkirchner,U., 2008:	Eigenblut-Nosodentherapie bei Hunden mit allergisch bedingtem Juckreiz. Homöopathischer Ansatz zur Therapie der caninen Allergie.	Thesis, Veterinärmedizinische Universität Wien, Austria, p 1 - 86	Dermatology	Placebo	dog	Yes (double or triple)	Atopic dermatitis, Pruritus
42.	Perrot M, 1988:	A comparison of a homeopathic treatment to a placebo in the case of chronic staphylococcus infection in a group of rabbits.	Rev Med Vet 139, p 789-791	Gynaecology - general	Placebo	rodent	Yes (double or triple)	Mortality, fertility
43.	Perrot M, 1988:	A comparison of a homeopathic treatment to a placebo in the case of chronic staphylococcus infection in a group of rabbits.	Rev Med Vet 139, p 789-791	Gynaecology - fertility	Placebo	rodent	Yes (double or triple)	Mortality, Fertility
44.	Rao BH, 1981:	Economical Treatment Of Corneal Opacity In Bovines.	Livestock Adv 6(7), p 47-49	Ophthalmology	Standard	cattle	open	Corneal opacity
45.	Raydt C, 1976:	Die Beeinflussung des Mastitisgeschehens beim Rind durch Echinacin.	Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover, Thesis [THESIS Raydt, C.]	Gynaecology - udder	Standard	cattle	open	Clinical mastitis
46.	Schütte A, 1994:	Ist Forschung in der Veterinärhomöopathie gerechtfertigt? Grundsatzgedanken und eine Zusammenschau über 5 Jahre Forschung zum Thema "Anwendung der Homöopathie bei Nutztieren" an der Außenstelle der Freien Universität Berlin in Schwarzenbek	Berl Münch Tierärztl Wschr 107(7), p 229-236	Gynaecology - general	Placebo	cattle	Yes (double or triple)	Placental retention (ret. Sec.), postpartum disord
47.	Schütte A, 1994:	Ist Forschung in der Veterinärhomöopathie gerechtfertigt? Grundsatzgedanken und eine Zusammenschau über 5 Jahre	Berl Münch Tierärztl Wschr 107(7), p 229-236	Gynaecology - udder	Placebo	cattle	Yes (double or triple)	Drying off: daily milk

		Forschung zum Thema "Anwendung der Homöopathie bei Nutztieren" an der Außenstelle der Freien Universität Berlin in Schwarzenbek						gain and time frame
48.	Selukar PS, 2000:	Evaluation of homeopathic drugs in hypogalactia of cows.	Indian Vet J 77(9), p 813-814	Gynaecology - udder	untreated group	cattle	open	Hypogalactia
49.	Sharma ML, 1986:	Efficiency of some homoeopathic feed additives for commercial broilers.	Indian J Anim Prod Manage 2, p 30-34	Nutrition	Standard and untreated	poultry	open	Body weight gain
50.	Sharma,M.L., 1987:	Supplemental value of meoeopathic preparation on feed of commercial broilers	Indian J. Poult Sci. 22(4), p 344 - 348	Nutrition	Standard and untreated	poultry	unknown	Body weight gain
51.	Sommer,H., 1990:	Der Einfluß einer präventiven homöopathischen Behandlung der Milchkuh auf Erkrankungen nach dem Abkalben	Biol Tiermed 4, 125 - 131	Gynaecology - fertility	untreated group	cattle	Yes (double or triple)	Animals prone to puerperal diseases
52.	Soni JL, 1977:	Homoeopathic treatment of warts in Gir, Gir x Holstein, Frisian and Gir x Jersey heifers.	Indian Vet J 54, p 755-757	Dermatology	untreated group	cattle	open	Papillomatosis (warts)
53.	Soto,F.R.M., 2010:	Reproductive performance of sows inseminated with diluted semen treated with homeopathic medicine	Int J High Dilution Res 9(30), p 51 - 57	Gynaecology - fertility	Placebo	pig	Yes (double or triple)	Parturition rate
54.	Trehan PK, 1994:	Effect of some homoeopathics drugs on the performance in broilers.	Indian J Anim Res 28, p 23-26	Nutrition	Standard and untreated	poultry	open	Body weight gain
55.	Trehan PK, 1985:	Effect of some homoeopathic and an allopathic preparation on growth and feed efficiency in broilers.	Indian J Poultry Sci 20, p 61-62	Nutrition	Standard and untreated	poultry	open	Body weight gain
56.	Trehan,P.K., 1994:	Effect of some homeopathic drugs on the performance in broilers	Indian J. Anim. Res., 23 - 26	Nutrition	untreated group	poultry	open	weight gain
57.	Williamson AV, 1995:	A trial of Sepia 200, Prevention of anoestrus problems in dairy cows.	Brit Hom J 84(1), p 14-20	Gynaecology - fertility	Placebo + untreated group	cattle	Yes (double or triple)	Fertility
58.	Williamson AV, 1991:	A study using Sepia 200c given prophylactically postpartum to prevent anoestrus problems in the dairy cow.	Brit Hom J 80, p 149-156	Gynaecology - fertility	untreated group	cattle	Yes (double or triple)	Fertility
59.	Wolter H, 1966:	Arzneiwirkungsprüfung an Caulophyllum D 30.	Prakt Tierarzt 47, p 431-432, 496-501	Gynaecology - general	Placebo	pig	Yes (double or triple)	Week labour
60.	Zacharias,F., 2008:	Effect of homeopathic medicines on helminth parasitism and resistance of Haemonchus contortus infected sheep	Homeopathy 97(3), 145-151	Parasitology	Standard and untreated	sheep	open	Helminthiasis

II. Clinical Homoeopathy - randomized clinical trials (60 s.)

II.b. Details

1.

Andersson R , Morcillo LL, Sommer H 1997:

Untersuchungen über den Einsatz von homöopathischen Arzneimitteln bei der Behandlung und Prophylaxe subklinischer Mastitiden von Milchkühen.

[\[Investigations about the use of homeopathic remedies in treatment and prophylaxis of subclinical mastitis in lactating cows\]](#)

Tierärztl Umschau 52(7), p 407-412

Gynaecology - udder

Diagnosis: Subclinical mastitis

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: 1st experiment (prophylaxis): Lachesis 8d; Echinacea 2d; Mercurius corrosivus 6d; Phellandrium 12d; Phytolacca 10d; Silicea 6d

Control: Placebo

included n: 96 udder quarters in total

analysed n: 70

Results: No effect in both groups

Species: cattle

Blinding: Yes (double or triple)

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: Yes

2.

Andersson R , Morcillo LL, Sommer H 1997:

Untersuchungen über den Einsatz von homöopathischen Arzneimitteln bei der Behandlung und Prophylaxe subklinischer Mastitiden von Milchkühen.

[\[Investigations about the use of homeopathic remedies in treatment and prophylaxis of subclinical mastitis in lactating cows\]](#)

Tierärztl Umschau 52(7), p 407-412

Gynaecology - udder

Diagnosis: Subclinical mastitis

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: 2nd experiment (treatment): Lachesis 8d; Echinacea 2d; Mercurius corrosivus 6d; Phellandrium 12d; Phytolacca 10d; Silicea 6d

Control: Placebo

included n: 210 udder quarters in total

analysed n: 180

Results: Only Lachesis 8d showed a significant effect in Staphylococcus aureus mastitis (LDH and cell count)
Species: cattle
Blinding: Yes (double or triple)
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: No
Prophylaxis: No

3.

Andresen E-P 1982:

Untersuchungen an leberkranken Kühen über die Wirksamkeit von Flor de Piedra D3 im Vergleich mit Amynin R unter Kontrolle einiger stoffwechselrelevanter Parameter.

[Investigations on cows with liver-diseases concerning the efficacy of Flor de Piedra 3X in comparison to Amynin R by controlling several metabolic parameters]

Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover (Klinik für Rinderkrankheiten im Richard-Götze-Haus), Thesis [THESIS Andresen, E.-P.]

Gastroenterology

Diagnosis: Liver damage

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Flor de Piedra 3d: 2 x 10ml s.c. in 2 days interval

Control: Standard and untreated

included n: 56 : 34 : 22 (hom : untreated : allo.)

analysed n: 112

Results: The results show that the treatment of liver diseases is possible with both medicaments. There are minor advantages in using Flor de Piedra 3d

Species: cattle

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

4.

Beceriklisoy, H.B. Özyurtlu, N., Kaya, D., Handler, J., Aslan, S. 2008:

Effectiveness of Thuja occidentalis and Urtica urens in pseudopregnant bitches

Vet. Med. Austria; Wien. Tierärztl. Mschr. 95(11+12), 263 - 268

Gynaecology - general

Diagnosis: Pseudogravidity

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial
Intervention: Group 1(H1): Thuja occidentalis D30 orally, 3 times a day (8 globuli). Group 2(H2): Urtica urens D6 orally, 3 times a day (8 globuli). Group 3(P): Naloxon, 0.01 mg / kg s.c. twice a day. Naloxon was defined as placebo, because it had shown minimal effects in pseudogravidity in a previous study. Treatment until clinical signs resolved.
Control: Placebo
included n: 38
analysed n: 15 (H1) : 15 (H2) : 8 (P)
Results: Mean duration of treatment was 12 days. After treatment with homeopathic remedies, behavioural symptoms significantly decreased within 3 - 5 days. Recovery rate was 100% by day 20 in G1 & G2 (37.5% with Naloxon).
Species: dog
Blinding: open
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: Yes
Prophylaxis: No

5.

Börms, E 1981:

Untersuchungen über die Wirksamkeit von Echinacin® als einmalige subkutan verabreichte Zusatztherapie bei Erkrankungen junger Kälber

[Investigations about the efficacy of Echinacin® as a single subc. injected additional therapy in diseases of young calves]

Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover, Thesis [THESIS Börms, E.]

Internal Medicine

Diagnosis: Diseases of rearing age (pneumonia, enteritis)i

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Echinacin®: 1st week of live: 10ml, 2nd week: 5ml; 3rd to 6th week: 3ml once s.c. in addition to the standard therapy

Control: Standard

included n: 80 : 84 (standard therapy + echin : stand. ther.)

analysed n: 164

Results: There are only tendencies but not marked differences between both groups

Species: cattle

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

6.

Briones,F. 1989:

The effect of Barium carbonicum LM II and the combination of Calcium carbonicum LM 1 and Calcium phosphoricum LM II on the weight of pigs with retarded growth

International Journal for Veterinary Homoeopathy, 2-4

Nutrition

Diagnosis: Body weight gain

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Hom_1: Barium carb. 2lm; Hom_2: Calcium carb. 1lm + Calcium phos. 2lm: every 3 weeks 3ml orally (5 weeks old pigs up to 21th week = 110 days)

Control: Placebo

included n: 14 : 14 : 14

analysed n: 42

Results: Barium carb. 2lm group sign. more weight gain at the end (Placebo: 77,28, Bar. carb.: 88,43, Calc. carb. + Calc. phos. 73,38 kg)

Species: pig

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

7.

Bruchert,K. 1997:

Les hématomes à l'abattoir chez la dinde. Essai de prévention homéopathique

[Hematoma of the turkey in the slaughterhouse. An attempt of homeopathic prevention]

Thesis, Université Claude-Bernard de Lyon, 1-104

Other

Diagnosis: hematoma

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Treatment started 3 days before transport to the abattoir in both groups: Group 1: Daily, 0.1 ml of Arnica C9 and Nux vomica C9. In addition, 12 h before transport, 0.1 ml of Gelsemium C9 were administered. Group 2: Daily, 0.1 ml of Arnica C9.

Control: untreated group

included n: 213500

analysed n: 17500 (G1) : 17500 (G2) : 178500 (Control)

Results: Occurrence of hematoma on breast was increased in the treatment group, but was reduced on wings and legs. Differences were statistically significant. Treatment with Arnica alone (G2) was significantly more effective than the combined treatment (G1).

Species: poultry
Blinding: Yes (double or triple)
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: No
Prophylaxis: Yes

8.

Cabaret J 1996:

The homeopathic cina does not reduce the egg output of digestive-tract nematodes in lambs

Rev Med Vet 147(6), p 445-446

Parasitology

Diagnosis: Parasitic infestation

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: 1st experiment: Cina 15ch (peroral, single treatment)

Control: untreated group

included n: 20 : 10

analysed n: 30

Results: No significant difference between both groups

Species: sheep

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

9.

Cabaret J 1996:

The homeopathic cina does not reduce the egg output of digestive-tract nematodes in lambs

Rev Med Vet 147(6), p 445-446

Parasitology

Diagnosis: Parasitic infestation

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: 2nd experiment: Cina 9ch (peroral 6 weeks after experimental infection 6 granules at 3 consecutive days)

Control: untreated group

included n: 5 : 5

analysed n: 10
Results: No significant difference between both groups
Species: sheep
Blinding: open
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: No
Prophylaxis: No

10.

Camerlink,I. Ellinger,L., Bakker,E.J., Lantinga,E.A. 2010:

Homeopathy as replacement to antibiotics in the case of Escherichia coli in diarrhoea in neonatal piglets

Homeopathy 99(1), 57 - 62

Comment: Sows were treated but the health status of the piglets was evaluated.

Gastroenterology

Diagnosis: Diarrhoea

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Group 1(H): E. coli nosode (K30). Treatment started 1 month pre-partum. Remedy was sprayed into the vulva, twice a week. Group 2(P): Placebo.

Control: Placebo

included n: 52 sows / 26 (H) : 26 (P)

analysed n: Sows 26(H) : 24 (P) / piglets 260 (H) : 265 (P)

Results: Piglets of the homeopathy treated sows had significantly less diarrhoea than piglets in the placebo group.

Species: pig

Blinding: Yes (double or triple)

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: Yes

Prophylaxis: Yes

11.

Camphausen DAU 2002:

Zur Wirksamkeit und Verträglichkeit des Phytopräparates Ropadiar und des homöopathischen Mittels Acalypha indica im Vergleich zum zugelassenen Antikozidium Esb3 bei experimentell mit Eimeria tenella, Stamm Houghton, infizierten Hühnerküken des Masttyps bei zwei Aufstallungsformen.

[About efficacy and tolerance of the phytopreparation Ropadiar and the homoeopathic remedy Acalyphy indica in comparison to the approved Anticoccidial Esb3 in experimentally by Eimeria tenella, strain Houghton, infected chickens of meat-type in two housing types]

Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen, Fachbereich Veterinärmedizin, Thesis [THESIS Camphausen, D.A.U.]

Parasitology

Diagnosis: Coccidiosis

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: *Acalpha indica* 4d: from day 8 until day 22, 0.5ml/ liter drinking water (cage)

Control: Standard and untreated

included n: 10 : 10 : 30 (hom : untreated : allopathy.)

analysed n: 50

Results: all tested remedies showed a slight or moderate efficacy against oocysts, but no statement is possible about which preparation has the best efficacy

Species: poultry

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

12.

Camphausen DAU 2002:

Zur Wirksamkeit und Verträglichkeit des Phytopräparates Ropadiar und des homöopathischen Mittels *Acalypha indica* im Vergleich zum zugelassenen Antikozidium Esb3 bei experimentell mit *Eimeria tenella*, Stamm Houghton, infizierten Hühnerküken des Masttyps bei zwei Aufstallungsformen.

[About efficacy and tolerance of the phytopreparation Ropadiar and the homoeopathic remedy *Acalypha indica* in comparison to the approved Anticoccidial Esb3 in experimentally by *Eimeria tenella*, strain Houghton, infected chickens of meat-type in two housing types]

Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen, Fachbereich Veterinärmedizin, Thesis [THESIS Camphausen, D.A.U.]

Parasitology

Diagnosis: Coccidiosis

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: *Acalpha indica* 4d: from day 8 until day 42, 2ml/ 5 liter drinking water (floor pen)

Control: Standard and untreated

included n: 75 : 25 : 150 (hom : untreated : allopathy.)

analysed n: 250

Results: all tested remedies showed a slight or moderate efficacy against oocysts, but no statement is possible about which preparation has the best efficacy

Species: poultry

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No
Prophylaxis: No

13.

Carstensen I 1975:

Untersuchungen über den Einfluß einer prophylaktischen Applikation von Echinacin post partum auf die Fruchtbarkeit des Rindes.

[Investigations about the influence of a prophylactic application of Echinacin post partum on the fertility of cow.]

Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover, Thesis [THESIS Carstensen, I]

Gynaecology - fertility

Diagnosis: Fertility

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Echinacin® at first day of treatment 20ml i.m.

Control: untreated group

included n: 173 : 167

analysed n: 340

Results: There are only tendencies but not marked differences between both groups

Species: cattle

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: Yes

14.

Castilhos,L.R. , Braga,A.B., Silva,A.L.F., de Teixeira,L., Silva,M.G.C., Souza,J.C. 2008:

Effect of Arnica Montana 200CH followed by Medicago Sativa 6CH and Calacarea Phosporica 6CH usage in the feed consumption and weight gains of goat weaned kids

Proceedings of the 63rd Congress of the Liga Medicorum Homoeopathica Internationalis, p 1 - 5

Nutrition

Diagnosis: Weight gain, food consumption

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: H. Once daily oral application of five drops of Arnica Montana C200 for 5 days. Afterwards, Medicago Sativa C6 and Calcareea Phosphorica C6 (each 5 drops) orally until day 90. P: Hydro-alcoholic solution.

Control: Placebo

included n: 12

analysed n: 6 (H) : 6 (P)

Results: Only patients ingroup H suffered from vulvar intumescence from day 3 to day 4. Increased food consumption in group H, but no increase in weight gain.

Species: goat

Blinding: Yes (double or triple)

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: Yes

Prophylaxis: No

15.

Danieli,P.P. Lacetera,N., Bernabucci,U. and Ronchi,B. 2009:

Conventional and homeopathic treatments in late pregnant goats: effects on metabolic status and immune response.

Ital.J.Anim.Sci. 8(Suppl. 2), p 613 - 615

Comment: Only short report

Nutrition

Diagnosis: Metabolic status, blood composition

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: 3 weeks before parturition, the animals were treated daily with 1 ml s.c. physiological solution (placebo,P), 30 ml (orally) of anti-ketogeni preparation (standard; S), 1 ml s.c. of Echinacea purpurea C30 (homeopathy; H) and 1 ml Echinacea p. plus standard (S+H) for 3 (P, S, S+H) or 2 weeks (H).

Blood samples were collected once weekly until 3 weeks after parturition.

Control: Placebo and standard

included n: 38

analysed n:

Results: S and S+H significantly increased plasma levels of esterified fatty acids on 2 days during the 6 weeks of observation.All other observed parameters remained unchanged.

Species: goat

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: Yes

Prophylaxis: Yes

16.

de Souza Reis,L.S.L. , Frazatti-Gallina,N.M., de Lima Paoli,R., Giuffrida,R., Albas,A., Oba,E., Pardo,P.E. 2008:

Efficiency of Matricaria chamomilla CH12 and number of doses of rabies vaccine on the humoral immune response in cattle

J. Vet. Sci. 9(4), p 433 - 435

Immunology

Diagnosis: Rabies

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: H1, H2: Cham. C12 via food for 90 days (about 2g/day*animal). P1, P2: Plain mineral salt via food. H2, P2 were vaccinated twice against rabies (day 0 and day 30), H1 and P1 once (day 0)

Control: Placebo

included n: 60

analysed n: H1:15, P1:15, H2:15, P2:15

Results: Cham. did not influence the titer of rabies-neutralising antibodies. One vaccination on day 30 or two on day 0 and 30 are necessary for significant increase of antibodies gainst rabies.

Species: cattle

Blinding: unknown

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: Yes

Prophylaxis: No

17.

de Souza Reis,L.S.M. ; Pardo,P.E.; Oba,E.; do Nascimento Kronka,S.; Frazatti-Gallina,N.M. 2006:

Matricaria chamomilla CH12 decreases handling stress in Nelore calves

J. Vet. Sci. 7(2), 189-192

Internal Medicine

Diagnosis: Stress

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Matricaria chamomilla C12 for 30 days (about 2g/day) via salt as prophylactic treatment. In the next 30 days, animals were stressed 4 times for 1 hour by various mediators.

Control: untreated group

included n: 30:30

analysed n: 60

Results: Stress increased cortisol levels but less in the homeopathic treatment group.

Species: cattle

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: Yes

Prophylaxis: Yes

18.

de Verdier, K.; Öhagen, P.; Alenius, S. 2003:

No effect of a homeopathic preparation on neonatal calf diarrhoea in a randomised double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial

Acta vet. scand. 44(1-2), 97-101

Gastroenterology

Diagnosis: Diarrhoea

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Podophyllum D30 or placebo. Treatment was initiated at the onset of diarrhoea and given orally for 3 consecutive days.

Control: Placebo

included n: 48

analysed n: 24:20

Results: No clinically or statistically significant difference between both groups was observed (duration of diarrhoea, depression, inappetence, fever).

Species: cattle

Blinding: Yes (double or triple)

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: Yes

Prophylaxis: No

19.

Doppenberg MJA 2003:

Caulophyllum en aflammeren - een casuïstisch effectonderzoek

[Caulophyllum for lambing - a casuistic investigation on effect.]

Louis Bolk Institute, Driebergen, NL, Diploma thesis

Gynaecology - general

Diagnosis: Parturition, abnormal or complicated

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Caulophyllum 200k, once a week (2 globuli at 10ml water, refilled at 300ml)

Control: Placebo

included n: 12 : 11

analysed n: 23

Results: At the research within a farm the following indications are sign. mor positive for the verum-group: room for reposition, process of birth, position of lamb, duration of dilatation phase and duration of postnatal phase

Species: sheep

Blinding: Yes (double or triple)
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: Yes
Prophylaxis: No

20.

Egan, J. 1998:

Homeopathic mastitis control: A study on the uptake and efficacy of products in the republic of Ireland

Proceedings of the British Mastitis Conference 11, 22 - 28

Comment: Only short report!

Gynaecology - udder

Diagnosis: Mastitis

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Either nosode or placebo for 12 months. Nosodes (C30): Streptococcus agalactiae, S. dysgalactiae, S. uberis, S. aurei und E. coli

Control: Placebo

included n: 188

analysed n: 94 (H) : 94 (P)

Results: No significant differences between nosode treatments and placebo.

Species: cattle

Blinding: Yes (double or triple)

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: Yes

Prophylaxis: Yes

21.

Erbe U 1990:

Metaphylaxe puerperaler Störungen beim Rind, insbesondere Retentio secundinarum und Endometritis, durch Anwendung von Puerperal.

[Metaphylaxis of puerperal disorders of cows, especially Retentio secundinarum and Endometritism by application of Puerperal]

Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover, Thesis [THESIS Erbe, U.]

Gynaecology - general

Diagnosis: Placental retention, endometritis

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Puerperal® (= Sabina 30c): 7th-5th day a.p. and 24-48h p.p 4ml s.c.

Control: Placebo

included n: 28 : 14
analysed n: 42
Results: The incidence of ret. sec. and endometritis was markedly reduced in the verum group, Puerperal® had no effect on the blood values
Species: cattle
Blinding: Yes (double or triple)
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: Yes
Prophylaxis: No

22.

Fischer K-D 1976:

Versuche zur Verbesserung der Fruchtbarkeitsergebnisse bei Färsen mit Echinacin.

[Experiments with Echinacin for amelioration of fertility results in heifers.]

Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover, Thesis [THESIS Fischer, K.-D.]

Gynaecology - fertility

Diagnosis: Fertility

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Echinacin® 20ml i.m. at the day of art. insemination

Control: untreated group

included n: 186 : 218

analysed n: 404

Results: The pregnancy results were 10.2% higher in the treated group than in the untreated controls and the number of heifers remained sterile was significantly lower ($p < 0.01$)

Species: cattle

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: Yes

23.

Frerking, H. 1984:

Möglichkeiten und Grenzen der Therapie bei Leberschäden des Rindes

[Possibilities and limits of therapy of liver damage in cattle.]

Collegium Veterinarium 15, p 133 - 135

Comment: Report on three theses, one using Homeopathy (see Andresen 1982). Amynin was used as standard control, but effectiveness is not proven to date (2010).

Gastroenterology

Diagnosis: Hepatopathy, increased enzyme titres

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Group 1(H): 2x 10 ml Flor de Piedra D§ (s.c.). Group 2: Untreated. Group 3(S): 2x500 ml Amynin (i.v.)

Control: Standard and untreated

included n: 112

analysed n:

Results: No significant differences between groups 1, 2 and 3. However, the tendency was better in groups 1 and 3 compared to group 2.

Species: cattle

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

24.

Gaarden Ö 1974:

Prophylaktische Applikation von Echinacin im Rahmen der Sterilitätsbehandlung beim Rind.

[Prophylactic application of Echinacin in the context of sterility treatments in cattle.]

Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover, Thesis [THESIS Gaarden, Ö.]

Gynaecology - fertility

Diagnosis: Fertility

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Hom_1: Echinacin® 2 x 20ml s.c. as prophylaxis by art. insemination; Hom_2: Echinacin® 20ml i.m. by return to oestrus by 3rd art. insemination

Control: untreated group

included n: 135:138 / 105:104 (Hom_1 : contr. / Hom_2 : contr)

analysed n: 482

Results: The first insemination result was found to be 87.9% in the Echinacin®-group while it was 67.7% in the control group ($p < 0.001$); the insemination result was found to be 79% followed the 3rd ins. in the Echinacin®-group while it was 65.4% in the control one ($p < 0.05$); the sterility loss by untreated cows under 5 years of age was found about 10.4% higher than the treated cows ($p < 0.01$); the difference between treated and untreated animals regarding the intensity of different oestrus symptoms was marked

Species: cattle

Blinding: open
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: No
Prophylaxis: Yes

25.

Gerken H 1980:

Untersuchungen über die Wirksamkeit von "Echinacin" als einmalige intramuskulär verabreichte Zusatztherapie bei Erkrankungen junger Kälber.

[Investigations about the efficacy of ‚Echinacin‘ as a single intramuscular applied additional therapy in diseases of young calves.]

Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover, Thesis [THESIS Gerken, H.]

Internal Medicine

Diagnosis: Diseases of rearing age (pneumonia, enteritis)i

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Echinacin® 10ml i.m in addition to the standard therapy

Control: Standard

included n: 77 : 85

analysed n: 162

Results: There are only tendencies but not marked differences between both groups

Species: cattle

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

26.

Guajardo-Bernal G , Searcy-Bernal R, Soto-Avila J 1996:

Growth-promotion effect of Sulphur 201c in pigs.

Brit Hom J 85(1), p 15-16

Nutrition

Diagnosis: Body weight gain

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Sulphur 201c: pregnant sows every 10 days

Control: Placebo

included n: 5:5 sows (39 : 40 piglets)

analysed n: 89
Results: The birth weight of both groups equal, but final weight after 30 days was different: Hom: 9.4kg - Placebo: 8.2 kg (p < 0.05)
Species: pig
Blinding: Yes (double or triple)
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: Yes
Prophylaxis: No

27.
Haemmerle-Schlatter V 1989:
Zum prophylaktischen Einsatz von Pulsatilla, Helonias und Hydrastis bei Kühen post partum
[\[About the prophylactic use of Pulsatilla, Helonias and Hydrastis in cows post partum.\]](#)
Universität Zürich, Departement für Fortpflanzungskunde, Thesis [THESIS Haemmerle-Schlatter, V.]
Gynaecology - general
Diagnosis: Postpartum disorders
Type: Clinical Homeopathy
Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial
Intervention: Hom_1: Pulsatilla 6d 5ml 1 day p.p. s.c.; Hom_2: Helonias 6d, dito; Hom_3: Hydrastis 6d, dito
Control: Standard and untreated
included n: 14 : 13 : 14 : 19 : 13 (Hom_1 -3 : allo. : untr.)
analysed n: 73
Results: in all hom treated groups: less postpuerperal disorders than in both control-groups
Species: cattle
Blinding: Yes (double or triple)
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: No
Prophylaxis: Yes

28.
Haemmerle-Schlatter V 1989:
Zum prophylaktischen Einsatz von Pulsatilla, Helonias und Hydrastis bei Kühen post partum
[\[About the prophylactic use of Pulsatilla, Helonias and Hydrastis in cows post partum.\]](#)
Universität Zürich, Departement für Fortpflanzungskunde, Thesis [THESIS Haemmerle-Schlatter, V.]
Gynaecology - fertility
Diagnosis: Fertility
Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial
Intervention: Hom_1: Pulsatilla 6d 5ml 1 day p.p. s.c.; Hom_2: Helonias 6d, dito; Hom_3: Hydrastis 6d, dito
Control: Standard and untreated
included n: 14 : 13 : 14 : 19 : 13 (Hom_1 -3 : allop. : untr.)
analysed n: 73
Results: The Hom_1-group showed the highest quotient of first insemination in comparison to all other groups (71.4% vs. 46.2, 50, 52.6, 30.8)
Species: cattle
Blinding: Yes (double or triple)
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: No
Prophylaxis: Yes

29.

Jarre G 1986:

Beeinflussung der subklinischen Hepato- und Myopathien des Galopp-Rennpferdes durch Ruhe und Therapeutika.

[\[Influencing subclinical hepatopathies and myopathis of the race horse by rest and therapeutics.\]](#)

Justus-Liebig-Universität Gießen, Fachbereich Veterinärmedizin; Institut für Anatomie, Physiologie und Hygiene der Haustiere der Rheinischen Friedrich-Wilhelm-Universität Bonn, Abt. Anatomie und Physiologie, Thesis [THESIS Jarre, G.]

Internal Medicine

Diagnosis: Liver diseases (hepatopathia)

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Flor de Piedra 4d: horses with increased liver values 2ml i.v. two times in 4 day time lag

Control: untreated group

included n: 15 : 15

analysed n: 30

Results: The hom. treated horses showed four days after treatment a sign. decrease of the bilirubin-value in blood

Species: horse

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

30.

Kayne S , Rafferty A 1994:

The use of Arsenicum album 30c to complement treatment of neonatal diarrhoea ('scors') in calves.

Brit Hom J 83(4), p 202-204

Gastroenterology

Diagnosis: Diarrhoea of neonatal calves

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Arsenicum alb. 30c: supplementing of conventional treatment, every 6 hours, total 6 treatments

Control: Placebo

included n: 10 : 10

analysed n: 20

Results: more hom. treated calves recovered after one day than placebo group (83% : 60%)

Species: cattle

Blinding: Yes (double or triple)

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: Yes

Prophylaxis: No

31.

Klocke,P. , Ivemeyer,S., Butler,G., Maeschli,A., Heil,F. 2010:

A randomized controlled trial to compare the use of homeopathy and internal Teat Sealers for the prevention of mastitis in organically farmed dairy cows during the dry period and 100 days post-calving

Homeopathy 99(2), p 90 - 98

Gynaecology - udder

Diagnosis: Mastitis

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Group 1 (S): Standard control. One internal application of Teat Sealer Orbseal(R) to all 4 quarters after last milking. Group 2(H): Each heard was treated with 1 (?) of eight remedies (Potency D6). Oral application once a day during last 5 days of lactation. In addition, injection of Silicea D6.

Treatment cycle was repeated, 1 week later. Group 3(C): Untreated control.

Control: Standard and untreated

included n: 102

analysed n: G1(S): 36 cows. G2(H): 32 cows. G3(C): 34 cows.

Results: No significant differences among treatment groups were found, but untreated control showed the lowest incidence of mastictis (G3(C): 3%, G2(H):9%, G1(S): 11%)

Species: cattle

Blinding: unknown

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No
Prophylaxis: Yes

32.

Kumar A , Tanwar RK et al. 1984:

Treatment of bovine papillomatosis with some homeopathic drugs.

Indian J Vet Med 4(2), p 87-89

Dermatology

Diagnosis: Papillomatosis

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Hom_1: Thuja 30x, Hom_2: Dulcamara 30x, Hom_3: Causticum: 2ml Verum i.m. 4x over alternate days

Control: untreated group

included n: 6 : 6 : 6 : 8

analysed n: 26

Results: Hom_1 and Hom_2: Complete recovery after 6 weeks; Hom_3: 5 of 6 recovered too, no relapse; control: no recovery

Species: cattle

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: Yes

Prophylaxis: No

33.

Kumar V , Joshi HC, Kumar M 1989:

Therapeutic trials in buffaloes naturally infected with microfilariae of Sertaria cervi.

J Vet Parasitol 3, p 125-129

Comment: keine Potenzangabe

Parasitology

Diagnosis: Helminthiasis (Microfilariae in blood)

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: naturally infected animals: group A + B + D = konv. medicine, Group C = hom.: Antimonium crud. + Antim. tartar. 5 days 10 Globule; group

E = untreated

Control: Standard and untreated

included n: each group: 12

analysed n: 24

Results: group A + B + D = allopathy: distinct reduction of Microfilariae, Group E: distinct increase, Group C = Hom: moderate reduction; hom treatment with sign. influence on other physiol. parameter

Species: cattle

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

34.

Leon, L, Sommer H, Andersson R 1999:

Intrazysternale Behandlung boviner subklinischer Mastitiden mit dem Homöopathikum Lachesis D 8.

[Intracisternal treatment of bovine subclinical mastitis with the homoeopathic remedy Lachesis 8X.]

In: Hoffmann H, Müller S (Hrsg.) Beiträge zur 5. Wissenschaftstagung zum Ökologischen Landbau, 23.-25. Februar 1999 in Berlin, Berlin: Köster, p 372-373

Comment: [based on: Diss. Leon, L.]

Gynaecology - udder

Diagnosis: Cell-count, ldh-activity and bacteriology in milk

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Lachesis 8d: first day 10ml intrazisternal; 2nd day 2x 10ml intraz.; 3rd day 1x 10ml intraz.

Control: Placebo + untreated group

included n: Hom: 20, Placebo: 13, untreated: 15

analysed n: 48

Results: No effects could be observed

Species: cattle

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

35.

Mackie WL, Williamson AV, Crawford WJ, Rennie, B 1990:

A study model with initial findings using Sepia 200c given prophylactically to prevent anoestrus problems in the dairy cow.

Brit Hom J 79, p 132-134

Gynaecology - fertility

Diagnosis: Fertility

Type: Clinical Homeopathy
Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial
Intervention: Hom_1: 14 d. p.p.: Sepia 200c; Hom_2: 21 d. p.p. Sepia 200c; 1g Globuli peroral
Control: untreated group
included n: Hom_1: 22; Hom_2: 22; untreated: 44
analysed n: 88
Results: Percentage of cows in calf: Hom I + II: 90%; untreated control: 72%
Species: cattle
Blinding: open
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: Yes
Prophylaxis: Yes

36.

Mahé F 1986:

Comparison en aveugle d'un traitement homéopathique et d'un placebo dans un cas collectif d'ulcération chronique chez le lapin.

[A blind comparison of homoeopathic treatment and placebo in a group cas of chronic ulcers in the rabbit.]

Cahiers de Biothérapie 91, p 81-84

Comment: also in: Cuniculture la revue de l'éleveur de lapin, BP 50 - 63370 LEMPDES

Dermatology

Diagnosis: Plantar ulceration

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Silicea 5-7-9ch, 10 days daily

Control: Placebo

included n: 40 : 40

analysed n: 80

Results: sign. decrease of severe cases in hom. treated group: 42.5% to 25% (control: 37.5% to 42.5%)

Species: rodent

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

37.

Mahé,F. 1987:

Evaluation of the effect of a collective homeopathic cure on the morbidity and the butchery qualities in calves being fattened.

Int J Vet Hom 2(1), p 13-20

Comment: Tables are missing! No identification possible, how many animals in group 1 or group 2 were treated with homeopathy or placebo. However, tables are included in the French publication (Mahe 1986)

Nutrition

Diagnosis: Body weight gain

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Nux vomica 30c: once per month for 3 month

Control: Placebo

included n: 127 (Group 1: 64 French calves; Group 2: 63 Englis

analysed n: 64 (Group 1) : 61 (Group 2)

Results: Significant increase in weight gain after hom. treatment in both groups and significant better meat quality after hom. treatment in group 1.

Significant better general health status in group 1 after hom. treatment.

Species: cattle

Blinding: Yes (double or triple)

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: Yes

Prophylaxis: No

38.

Mahé,F. , Roger,C. 1986:

Evaluation en double aveugle de l'effet d'une cure homéopathique collective sur la morbidité et les qualités bouchères des veaux à l'engrais

[Double-blind evaluation of the effect of a homoeopathic group treatment on morbidity and meat quality of veal calves.]

Cahiers de Biotherapie 13(91), p 69 - 76

Comment: also: Mahé,F., Evaluation of the effect of a collective homoeopathic cure on the morbidity and the butchery qualities in calves being fattened,

IJVH 2(1), 1987: 13-20; also: Mahé, F., Evaluation en double aveugle de l'effet d'une cure homéopathique collective sur la morbidité et les qualités

bouchères des veaux à l'engrais, Rev Med Vet 139, 1988: 787-789

Nutrition

Diagnosis: Body weight gain

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Nux vomica 30c (first dose on the day of arrival at the feedlot, then one dose a month)

Control: Placebo

included n: 127 (Group 1: 64 French calves; Group 2: 63 Englis

analysed n: 125; G1: P1=30, H1=34; G2: P2=30, H2=31

Results: Significant increase in body weight gain in both hom. groups and significant better meat quality in H1. Significant better general health status in H1.
Species: cattle
Blinding: Yes (double or triple)
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: Yes
Prophylaxis: No

39.

Mangieri Junior,R. 2005:

Comparacao entre a contagem de celulas somaticas obtidas de secrecao lactea de vacas com mastite sub clinica, ante e depois de tratamento homeopatico
[Comparison of counts of somatic cells obtained from the milk secretion of cows with subclinical mastitis, before and after homoeopathic treatment.]

Thesis, Universidade de Sao Paulo, 1-82

Comment: Portuguese.

Gynaecology - udder

Diagnosis: Subclinical mastitis

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: 15 globules of Phytolacca decandra C6 twice a day for 15 days.

Control: Placebo

included n: 22

analysed n: 10 (hom.) : 11 (control)

Results: No statistically significant difference in somatic cell counts before and after treatment and between the two treatment groups. Milk production of homeopathy treated cows increased significantly.

Species: cattle

Blinding: Yes (double or triple)

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

40.

Merck,C.C. ; Sonnenald,B.; Rollwage,H. 1989:

Untersuchungen über den Einsatz homöopathischer Arzneimittel zur Behandlung akuter Mastitiden beim Rind.

[Investigations about the use of homoeopathic remedies in the treatment of acute mastitis in cows.]

Berl. Münch. Tierärztl. Wschr. 102(8), 266-272

Comment: Publication to the thesis of Sonnenwald, B.M. (1986)

Gynaecology - udder

Diagnosis: Mastitis

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Various homeopathic treatment regimes (s.c. or per Os) containing Aconitum D4, Phytolacca D1, Bryonia D4, Lachesis D8, Mercurius solubilis D4. Control: Antibiotics or sulfonamides.

Control: Standard

included n: 50 (homeopathic treatments):50 (control)

analysed n: 100

Results: 92% of animals under homeopathic treatment expressed at least improvement of symptoms (84% in the control group). 34% were totally cured (homeopathy), 26% in the control group.

Species: cattle

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

41.

Oberkirchner,U. 2008:

Eigenblut-Nosodentherapie bei Hunden mit allergisch bedingtem Juckreiz. Homöopathischer Ansatz zur Therapie der caninen Allergie.

[Autohemotherapy with nosodes in dogs with allergic pruritus. Homoeopathic approach to the therapy of canine allergy.]

Thesis, Veterinärmedizinische Universität Wien, Austria, p 1 - 86

Dermatology

Diagnosis: Atopic dermatitis, Pruritus

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: G1: Blood-Nosode (C7 - C12) of each respective dog. Oral application, once daily 5 drops for 6 weeks. G2: Placebo control. Both Groups were subdivided in 3 subgroups receiving no, local or local+systemic additional conventional treatment.

Control: Placebo

included n: 31

analysed n: 17 (Group 1) : 14 (Group 2)

Results: In both groups, overall symptoms improved. Atopic dermatitis score improved almost equally in both groups, but Pruritus improved more clearly in the treatment group.

Species: dog

Blinding: Yes (double or triple)

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: Yes
Prophylaxis: No

42.

Perrot M , Mahé F 1988:

A comparison of a homeopathic treatment to a placebo in the case of chronic staphylococcus infection in a group of rabbits.

Rev Med Vet 139, p 789-791

Comment: Randomisation adumbrated

Gynaecology - general

Diagnosis: Mortality, fertility

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Mercurius solubilis 9c, once a week during gestation period

Control: Placebo

included n: 50 : 50

analysed n: 100

Results: Sign. difference relating mortality up to the end of the neonatal period (Hom: 7.4%, control: 20.6%), no sign. difference rel. to stillbirth

Species: rodent

Blinding: Yes (double or triple)

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

43.

Perrot M , Mahé F 1988:

A comparison of a homeopathic treatment to a placebo in the case of chronic staphylococcus infection in a group of rabbits.

Rev Med Vet 139, p 789-791

Comment: Randomisation adumbrated

Gynaecology - fertility

Diagnosis: Mortality, Fertility

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Mercurius solubilis 9c, once a week during gestation period

Control: Placebo

included n: 300 : 300

analysed n: 100

Results: Confirmation of the first study. No further details specified; except that mortality is lower in the homeopathy group (figure "Essai No 2").
Species: rodent
Blinding: Yes (double or triple)
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: No
Prophylaxis: No

44.

Rao BH , Sreemannarayana O 1981:

Economical Treatment Of Corneal Opacity In Bovines.

Livestock Adv 6(7), p 47-49

Ophthalmology

Diagnosis: Corneal opacity

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Euphrasia Ø 1 drop in 9 drops distilled water subconjunctival inj., 3 times on alternate days, in the day between the eyes were irrigated with lukewarm 25 boric water; allopathy 3 diff. treatments

Control: Standard

included n: 28 : 60

analysed n: 68

Results: only in the hom. treated group all were cured, in the allop. groups 82-95% cured (hom. only sign to hexamine i.v. and cortisone ophtal. ointment application to the eye)

Species: cattle

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

45.

Raydt C 1976:

Die Beeinflussung des Mastitisgeschehens beim Rind durch Echinacin.

[Influence of Echinacin on the process of mastitis in cows.]

Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover, Thesis [THESIS Raydt, C.]

Gynaecology - udder

Diagnosis: Clinical mastitis

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial
Intervention: Echinacin® as an addition to local treatment with antibiotics: 1 x 20ml, 2 x 20ml, 3 x 20ml, 1 x 40ml, 2 x 60ml
Control: Standard
included n: 51 : 12 cows (100 : 20 udder-quarters)
analysed n: 73
Results: No effect of Echinacin® was found to stimulate phagocytic activity of blood neutrophils. An increase of phagocytotic activity of neutrophils in milk was observed in the treatment-group (2 x20ml, 2 x 60ml and 3 x 20ml).
Species: cattle
Blinding: open
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: No
Prophylaxis: No

46.

Schütte A 1994:

Ist Forschung in der Veterinärhomöopathie gerechtfertigt? Grundsatzgedanken und eine Zusammenschau über 5 Jahre Forschung zum Thema "Anwendung der Homöopathie bei Nutztieren" an der Außenstelle der Freien Universität Berlin in Schwarzenbek

[Is research in veterinary homoeopathy justified? Principle thoughts and a collective view on 5 years of research about the subject 'Application of homoeopathy in livestock' at the Free University Berlin, branch Schwarzenbek.]

Berl Münch Tierärztl Wschr 107(7), p 229-236

Comment: results of investigation about metaphylaxis in pigs see: Schütte, A.: Ein Beitrag zum Thema

Gynaecology - general

Diagnosis: Placental retention (ret. Sec.), postpartum disord

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Sabina 30c 7 and 1 day before parturition 5ml s.c.

Control: Placebo

included n: 390 : 390

analysed n: 780

Results: no sign. difference between verum and placebo (each 15 = 4%)

Species: cattle

Blinding: Yes (double or triple)

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: Yes

Prophylaxis: Yes

47.

Schütte A 1994:

Ist Forschung in der Veterinärhomöopathie gerechtfertigt? Grundsatzgedanken und eine Zusammenschau über 5 Jahre Forschung zum Thema "Anwendung der Homöopathie bei Nutztieren" an der Außenstelle der Freien Universität Berlin in Schwarzenbek

[Is research in veterinary homoeopathy justified? Principle thoughts and a collective view on 5 years of research about the subject 'Application of homoeopathy in livestock' at the Free University Berlin, branch Schwarzenbek.]

Berl Münch Tierärztl Wschr 107(7), p 229-236

Comment: results of investigation about metaphylaxis in pigs see: Schütte, A.: Ein Beitrag zum Thema

Gynaecology - udder

Diagnosis: Drying off: daily milk gain and time frame

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Phytolacca 1d twice daily

Control: Placebo

included n: 100 (50 : 50)

analysed n: 100

Results: no sign. difference between verum and placebo

Species: cattle

Blinding: Yes (double or triple)

Groups: Cross-over groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

48.

Selukar PS , Dakshinkar NP et al. 2000:

Evaluation of homeopathic drugs in hypogalactia of cows.

Indian Vet J 77(9), p 813-814

Gynaecology - udder

Diagnosis: Hypogalactia

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Hom_1: Calcium phosphoricum x30 s.c.; Hom_2: Calcium phosphoricum x30 peroral; both once daily for consecutive 5 days

Control: untreated group

included n: 6 : 6 : 6

analysed n: 18

Results: Serum-Calcium is in both groups significantly lower than in the control group

Species: cattle
Blinding: open
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: Yes
Prophylaxis: No

49.

Sharma ML , Kansal ML, Ichhponani JS 1986:

Efficiency of some homoeopathic feed additives for commercial broilers.

Indian J Anim Prod Manage 2, p 30-34

Nutrition

Diagnosis: Body weight gain

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Hom_1: Calcium phosphoricum x6; Hom_2: 5-Phosphoricum x12; Control_1: 3-nitro; Control_2: Zn-bacitracin

Control: Standard and untreated

included n: 150 : 150 : 150 : 150 :150

analysed n: 750

Results: None of the treatments had significant effect on the feed consumption, feed-efficiency or mortality of birds upto 7 weeks of age

Species: poultry

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

50.

Sharma,M.L. , Kansal,M.L., Ichhponani 1987:

Supplemental value of meoeopathic preparation on feed of commercial broilers

Indian J. Poult Sci. 22(4), p 344 - 348

Comment: Similar to Sharma et al. 1986

Nutrition

Diagnosis: Body weight gain

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Remedies were added to basal diet. H1: 5g 5-Phosphoricum D12 per quintal of basal diet. H2: 10g 5-Phosphoricum D12 per quintal of basal diet. H3: 20g 5-Phosphoricum D12 per quintal of basal diet. S1: 50g of Zn-Batracin per quintal basal diet. C1: Only basal diet.

Control: Standard and untreated
included n: 750 (150:150:150:150:150)
analysed n: 146 (H1) : 145 (H2) : 138 (H3) : 146 (S1) : 148 (C)
Results: Gain of body weight was highest in H1, followed by H2, S1, C1 and H3. Only weight gain in H1 was increased with statistical nsignificance compared to all other groups. No significant difference in food consumption.
Species: poultry
Blinding: unknown
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: No
Prophylaxis: No

51.

Sommer,H. ; Freking,H.; Erbe,U.; Wirth,F. 1990:

Der Einfluß einer präventiven homöopathischen Behandlung der Milchkuh auf Erkrankungen nach dem Abkalben

[Influence of a preventive homoeopathic treatment of lactating cows on diseases after parturition.]

Biol Tiermed 4, 125 - 131

Gynaecology - fertility

Diagnosis: Animals prone to puerperal diseases

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Subcutaneous injections of a) 20 ml of Pulsatilla miniplex(R) for 2-4 weeks before delivery and 1-2 days postpartum, b) 4 ml Puerperal(R) (Sabina C30) for 2-3 weeks before delivery and 1-2 days postpartum.

Control: untreated group

included n: 56:14

analysed n: 70

Results: Reduction of retention and endometritis by 50% by both remedies. On the contrary, incidence of mastitis and ketosis increased. The adverse events were dose dependent. Most blood parameters were unaffected.

Species: cattle

Blinding: Yes (double or triple)

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: Yes

Prophylaxis: Yes

52.

Soni JL , Parekh HKB 1977:

Homoeopathic treatment of warts in Gir, Gir x Holstein, Frisian and Gir x Jersey heifers.

Indian Vet J 54, p 755-757

Dermatology

Diagnosis: Papillomatosis (warts)

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Hom_1: Thuja 6d; Hom_2: Causticum 6d; Hom_3: Dulcamara 6d; Hom_4: Thuja 1d (each 5x1ml i.m.in daily interval)

Control: untreated group

included n: 3 : 3 : 4 : 4 : 4

analysed n: 18

Results: All homeopathic treatments cured sessile and small pedunculated warts in 6 weeks. Aggravation in the control group: Increase in number and size of warts

Species: cattle

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

53.

Soto,F.R.M. , Vuaden,E.R., de Paula Coelhi,C., Bonamin,L.V., de Azevedo,S.S., Nilson,R.B., Visintin,J.A., de Barros,F.R., Goissis,M.D., D Avila Assumpcao,M.E.O., Marques,M.G. 2010:

Reproductive performance of sows inseminated with diluted semen treated with homeopathic medicine

Int J High Dilution Res 9(30), p 51 - 57

Gynaecology - fertility

Diagnosis: Parturition rate

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Globules. H1: Avena sativa C6. H2: Pulsatilla nigricans C6. H3: Aven. C6 + Pulsatilla nigricans C6. P: placebo. All sows were inseminated 3 times with 2h intervals.

Control: Placebo

included n: 125

analysed n: P: 31, H1: 31, H2: 32, H3: 31

Results: Treatment with Aven. yielded a significantly increased number of parturitions. No significant difference with regard to the number of of newborn piglets.

Species: pig

Blinding: Yes (double or triple)

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No
Prophylaxis: No

54.

Trehan PK 1994:

Effect of some homeopathic drugs on the performance in broilers.

Indian J Anim Res 28, p 23-26

Nutrition

Diagnosis: Body weight gain

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Hom_1: Calc. phosph. 6d; Hom_2: Alfalfa Ø + Phosph. 12d

Control: Standard and untreated

included n: 44 : 44 : 44 : 44

analysed n: 176

Results: The homeopathic and the untreated groups show different weight gains: 1193±24.30g : 1131±29.5g (significant test result is not revealed)

Species: poultry

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

55.

Trehan PK , Singh B, Dhir DS 1985:

Effect of some homeopathic and an allopathic preparation on growth and feed efficiency in broilers.

Indian J Poultry Sci 20, p 61-62

Nutrition

Diagnosis: Body weight gain

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Hom_1: Calcium phosphoricum 6d, 4th-6th week of live 3g/ 100 animals; 5th-6th week 4,5g/ 100 animals; Hom_2: dito

Control: Standard and untreated

included n: 44 : 44 : 44 : 44

analysed n: 176

Results: Live weight gains were found to be highest in the treatment group (Hom_1) and Hom_2. The feed consumption was lowest in Hom_1. The broilers of Hom_1 were also found to be the most efficient in terms of conversion of feed to weight gains (2.79 vs 2.91 vs 2.91 vs 3.08)

Species: poultry
Blinding: open
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: No
Prophylaxis: No

56.

Trehan, P.K. 1994:

Effect of some homeopathic drugs on the performance in broilers

Indian J. Anim. Res., 23 - 26

Comment: In part, potencies are not sufficiently specified

Nutrition

Diagnosis: weight gain

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Group 1(H1): Calcarea phosphoricum D6 + Vanadium 6. Group 2 (H2): Vanadium 6. Group 3 (H3): Calcarea phosphoricum D6. Group 4 (U): Untreated control. All remedies were administered via drinking water for 2 to 5 weeks. Slaughtering and examination took place after 6 weeks (48 animals of each group).

Control: untreated group

included n: 480

analysed n: 120 (H1) : 120 (H2) : 120 (H3) : 120 (U)

Results: Remedies improved the growth. Significantly higher weight was gained under combined treatment with Calc. and Vanadium 6 after 6 weeks.

Species: poultry

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

57.

Williamson AV, Mackie WL, Crawford WJ, Rennie B 1995:

A trial of Sepia 200, Prevention of anoestrus problems in dairy cows.

Brit Hom J 84(1), p 14-20

Gynaecology - fertility

Diagnosis: Fertility

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Hom I: 24-48h p.p. Sepia 200c; Hom II: 14 d. p.p. Sepia 200c; 1g Globuli peroral
Control: Placebo + untreated group
included n: Hom I: 28; Hom II: 22; untreated: 14; Placebo: 26
analysed n: 90
Results: % cows in calf: Hom I = 71%; Hom II = 73%; untreated: 36%; Placebo: 85%
Species: cattle
Blinding: Yes (double or triple)
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: Yes
Prophylaxis: Yes

58.

Williamson AV , Mackie WL, Crawford WJ, Rennie B 1991:

A study using Sepia 200c given prophylactically postpartum to prevent anoestrus problems in the dairy cow.

Brit Hom J 80, p 149-156

Gynaecology - fertility

Diagnosis: Fertility

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Hom I: 14 d. p.p Sepia 200c; Hom II: 21 d. p.p. Sepia 200c, 1g peroral

Control: untreated group

included n: Hom I: 55; Hom II: 32; untreated: 10

analysed n: 97

Results: The percentage of cows in calf was in Hom I = 85% and Hom II = 91%; the untreated control-group: 31%

Species: cattle

Blinding: Yes (double or triple)

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: Yes

Prophylaxis: Yes

59.

Wolter H 1966:

Arzneiwirkungsprüfung an Caulophyllum D 30.

[Remedial effect proving of Caulophyllum X30.]

Prakt Tierarzt 47, p 431-432, 496-501

Comment: auch: Allg. hom. Ztg. 211(5): 1966, p 196-206 und Gebhardt (Hrsg.) Beweisbare Homöopathie, Haug 1980

Gynaecology - general

Diagnosis: Week labour

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Caulophyllum 30c once 5ml s.c

Control: Placebo

included n: 23 : 19

analysed n: 42

Results: In the Verum-group could sign. more sows with pos. reaction (adequate labour contractions at the latest 20 minutes after treatment) be observed than in the placebo group (84% to 12%)

Species: pig

Blinding: Yes (double or triple)

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: Yes

Prophylaxis: No

60.

Zacharias,F. ; Guimaraes,J.E.; Araujo,R.R.; Almeida, M.A.O.; Ayres,M.C.C; Bavia,M.E.; Mendonca-Lima,F.W. 2008:

Effect of homeopathic medicines on helminth parasitism and resistance of *Haemonchus contortus* infected sheep

Homeopathy 97(3), 145-151

Parasitology

Diagnosis: Helminthiasis

Type: Clinical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention:

Control: Standard and untreated

included n: 20

analysed n: 7 : 7 : 6

Results: Significant reduction of larvae in the homeopathic treatment group compared to the control group. In addition, the vital functions improved.

Daily weight gain in the homeopathic treatment group was superior to the untreated and standard control groups.

Species: sheep

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

III. Classical Homeopathy - randomized controlled clinical trials (11 s.)

III.a. Overview

	Author/Year	Title	Published	Field	Control	Species	Blind	Diagnosis
1.	Estevao,E., 2006:	A homeopatia tratando distúrbios de comportamento em caes agressivos e/ou destrutivos	Cultura Hom 5(16), free pdf - online	Neurology	Placebo	dog	Yes (double or triple)	Behavioral disturbance
2.	Härtel U, 1974:	Blutserumuntersuchungen auf Glutamat-Oxalacetat-Transaminase (GOT) und Cholesterin sowie Metaphylaxe der Fortpflanzungsstörungen des Rindes mit Aristolochia miniplex, Tonophosphan und einem Vitamin AE-Präparat.	Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover, Thesis [THESIS Härtel, U.]	Gynaecology - general	Standard and untreated	cattle	open	Postpartum disorders
3.	Hektoen,L., 2004:	Comparison of homeopathy, placebo and antibiotic treatment of clinical mastitis in dairy cows - methodological issues and results from a randomized-clinical trial	J. Vet. Med. (A) 51(9-10), 439-446	Gynaecology - udder	Placebo and standard	cattle	Yes (double or triple)	Mastitis
4.	Hektoen,L., 2004:	Evaluation of stratification factors and score-scales in clinical trials of treatment of clinical mastitis in dairy cows.	J. Vet. Med. A 51(4), p 196 - 202	Gynaecology - udder	Placebo and standard	cattle	Yes (double or triple)	Mastitis
5.	Hill,P.B., 2009:	Pilot study of the effect of individualised homeopathy on the pruritus associated with atopic dermatitis in dogs	Vet Rec 164(12), 364-370	Dermatology	Placebo	dog	Yes (double or triple)	Atopic dermatitis
6.	Knafl P, 1998:	Therapievergleich der klassischen Homöopathie mit Medroxyprogesteronazetat bei der Stubenreinheit der Katze.	Veterinärmedizinische Universität Wien (Institut für Physiologie), Thesis [THESIS Knafl, P.]	Urology	Standard	cat	open	Housesoiling of castrated cats
7.	Schütte,A., 1988:	Neue Ergebnisse aus Untersuchungen zur Behandlung des Puerperalsyndroms der Zuchtsauen	Collegium Veterinarium 19, p 67 - 73	Gynaecology - mma-syndrome	Standard	pig	open	MMA-Complex
8.	Seifert U, 1987:	Die Behandlung des MASTITIS-METRITIS-AGALAKTIE- (MMA) SYNDROMS der Muttersauen mit homöopathischen Arzneimitteln im Vergleich mit einer praxisüblichen allopathischen Therapie.	Freie Universität Berlin, Fachbereich Veterinärmedizin (Tierärztliche Ambulanz Schwarzenbek), Thesis [THESIS Seifert, U.]	Gynaecology - mma-syndrome	Standard	pig	open	Mastitis-metritis-agalaktie-complex
9.	Sonnenwald,B.M., 1986:	Therapie akuter Mastitiden beim Rind unter Anwendung verschiedener homöopathischer Arzneimittel.	Freie Universität Berlin, Fachbereich Veterinärmedizin (Klinik für Klautierkrankheiten und Fortpflanzungskunde), Thesis [THESIS Sonnenwald, B.M.]	Gynaecology - udder	Standard	cattle	open	Clinical mastitis
10.	Werner,C., 2010:	Efficacy of homeopathic and antibiotic treatment strategies in cases of mild and moderate bovine clinical mastitis	Journal of Dairy Research 77(4) , p 460 - 467	Gynaecology - udder	Placebo and standard	cattle	Yes (double or triple)	Mastitis
11.	Werner,C., 2006:	Klinische Kontrollstudie zum Vergleich des homöopathischen und chemotherapeutischen Behandlungsverfahrens bei der Therapie der akuten katarrhalischen Mastitis des Rindes	Thesis, Universität Leipzig, Germany, p 1 - 109	Gynaecology - udder	Placebo and standard	cattle	Yes (double or triple)	Mastitis

III. Classical Homeopathy - randomized controlled clinical trials (11 s.)

III.b. Details

1.

Estevao,E. ; Bonamin,L.V. 2006:

A homeopatia tratando distúrbios de comportamento em caes agressivos e/ou destrutivos

[[Homoeopathy treating behaviour disorders in aggressive of destructive cases.](#)]

Cultura Hom 5(16), free pdf - online

Comment: Portuguese. Short communication.

Field: Neurology

Diagnosis: Behavioral disturbance

Type: Classical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Individual homeopathic treatment (verum or placebo) for 90 days. Afterwards, the placebo group also received verum treatment.

Control: Placebo

included n: 19

analysed n: 19

Results: 88% of dogs treated with homeopathic remedies expressed considerable reduction of aggressiveness (45% general remission of symptoms).

No reduction of symptoms in the placebo group. After switching the placebo group to verum, about 67% showed considerable reduction in aggressiveness

Species: dog

Blinding: Yes (double or triple)

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

2.

Härtel U 1974:

Blutserumuntersuchungen auf Glutamat-Oxalacetat-Transaminase (GOT) und Cholesterin sowie Metaphylaxe der Fortpflanzungsstörungen des Rindes mit Aristolochia miniplex, Tonophosphan und einem Vitamin AE-Präparat.

[[Serum tests of glutamate oxaloacetate transaminase \(GOT\) and cholesterol as well as metaphylaxis of reproductive disorders of cattle with Aristolochia miniplex, Tonophosphan and a Vitamin AE-preparation.](#)]

Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover, Thesis [THESIS Härtel, U.]

Field: Gynaecology - general

Diagnosis: Postpartum disorders

Type: Classical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Aristolochia miniplex® (=Arist-cl., Puls., Apis, Sepia): 8 days p.p. 3 x 20ml s.c. (no more details available)
Control: Standard and untreated
included n: 9 : 9 : 9
analysed n: 27
Results: Only the allopathic treatment with Tonophosphan® caused a considerable effect to the health of treated cows
Species: cattle
Blinding: open
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: No
Prophylaxis: No

3.

Hektoen,L. ; Larsen,S.; Odegaard,S.A.; Loken,T. 2004:

Comparison of homeopathy, placebo and antibiotic treatment of clinical mastitis in dairy cows - methodological issues and results from a randomized-clinical trial

J. Vet. Med. (A) 51(9-10), 439-446

Comment: Only observer and data-evaluator were blinded

Field: Gynaecology - udder

Diagnosis: Mastitis

Type: Classical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Group I (H): Various homeopathic remedies. Group II(P): Placebo. Group III (A): Antibiotics. Group I+II: Oral application, dissolved in water. Group III: Injections. Patients defined as non-responders were crossed from Group I or II to Group III, and non-responders from Group III were crossed to Group I. Study duration: Up to 42 days.

Control: Placebo and standard

included n: 57

analysed n: 21 (H) : 16 (P): 20 (A)

Results: No evidence for superiority of homeopathy compared to placebo was found. Significant reductions in mastitis symptoms were observed in all treatment groups. Homeopathic treatment was not statistically different from either placebo or antibiotics at day 7 or at day 28.

Species: cattle

Blinding: Yes (double or triple)

Groups: Cross-over groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

4.

Hektoen,L. Odegaard,S.A., Loken,T., Larsen,S. 2004:

Evaluation of stratification factors and score-scales in clinical trials of treatment of clinical mastitis in dairy cows.

J. Vet. Med. A 51(4), p 196 - 202

Comment: This is an evaluation of stratification factors of the trial published as Hektoen et al., J. Vet. Med. (A) 51(9-10), 439-446. Only observer and data-evaluator were blinded.

Field: Gynaecology - udder

Diagnosis: Mastitis

Type: Classical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Group I (H): Various homeopathic remedies. Group II(P): Placebo. Group III (A): Antibiotics. Group I+II: Oral application, dissolved in water. Group III: Injections. Patients defined as non-responders were crossed from Group I or II to Group III, and non-responders from Group III were crossed to Group I. Study duration: Up to 42 days. Extra milking of affected quarters in all 3 groups. [Information from Hektoen et al., J. Vet. Med. (A) 51(9-10), 439-446]

Control: Placebo and standard

included n: 57

analysed n: 57 (21(H):16(P):20(A))

Results: Investigation of stratification factors. The clinical results have been published in Hektoen et al., J. Vet. Med. (A) 51(9-10), 439-446. Both tested score-scales differentiated between responders and non-responders to treatment, and were found useful for evaluation of mastitis and mastitis treatment.

Species: cattle

Blinding: Yes (double or triple)

Groups: Cross-over groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

5.

Hill,P.B. ; Hoare,J.; Lau-Gillard,P.; Rybnicek,J.; Mathie,R.T. 2009:

Pilot study of the effect of individualised homeopathy on the pruritus associated with atopic dermatitis in dogs

Vet Rec 164(12), 364-370

Field: Dermatology

Diagnosis: Atopic dermatitis

Type: Classical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Individual medications. Tablets were crushed and the powder was tipped into the dog's mouth. All remedies were administered as either a split dose (3 pills over a 24h-period) or twice daily for up to 5 days. The owners were asked to start with treatment 1 (either remedy or placebo) and switch to treatment 2 (the remedy not administered in treatment 1) after 14 days.

Control: Placebo
included n: 5
analysed n: 3
Results: The owners of the dogs reported considerable reduction of pruritus scores after treatment with verum, but not after administration of placebo.
Species: dog
Blinding: Yes (double or triple)
Groups: Cross-over groups
High-Potency: Yes
Prophylaxis: No

6.
Knafl P 1998:
Therapievergleich der klassischen Homöopathie mit Medroxyprogesteronazetat bei der Stubenreinheit der Katze.
[Comparison of therapy of classical homoeopathy with Medroxyprogesteronacetate in the soiling of cats.]
Veterinärmedizinische Universität Wien (Institut für Physiologie), Thesis [THESIS Knafl, P.]

Field: Urology
Diagnosis: Housesoiling of castrated cats
Type: Classical Homeopathy
Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial
Intervention: Individual therapy according to rules of classic homeopathy
Control: Standard
included n: 33 : 22
analysed n: 55
Results: After the single dose of hom. remedy 69.7% of cats showed more than 75% reduction of the behavioral problem within the first 30 days, in 21.2% the problem was reduced by 25-75% (Allopathy: 4.6% and 40.9%). The difference in treatment success is highly significant ($p < 0.001$). In 59.3% of cats hom. treatment was still successful after 90 days (allop.: 9.2%)
Species: cat
Blinding: open
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: No
Prophylaxis: No

7.
Schütte, A. 1988:
Neue Ergebnisse aus Untersuchungen zur Behandlung des Puerperalsyndroms der Zuchtsauen
[New results of investigations on treatment of puerperal syndorms in breeding sows.]

Collegium Veterinarium 19, p 67 - 73

Comment: Report on thesis by Seifert,U.

Field: Gynaecology - mma-syndrome

Diagnosis: MMA-Complex

Type: Classical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Group 1(G1): Individual homeopathic treatment (e.g. Bryonia, Apis, Lach.; D3 - D12). Either injections (5-10 ml s.c. or i.m.) or oral application (2-3 times a day, 15-20 drops for 2-3 days). Group 2(G2): Standard control group.

Control: Standard

included n: 64

analysed n: 33 (G1) : 31(G2)

Results: The majority of animals in group 1 needed only 1 or 2 treatments, whereas the majority of animals treated with standard medications needed 3 or more treatments. The mean number of living piglets was significantly higher in G1 after 28 days. In addition, the weight gain in G1 was higher (not significant). In total, hom. treatment was either equivalent or superior to standard treatment.

Species: pig

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

8.

Seifert U 1987:

Die Behandlung des MASTITIS-METRITIS-AGALAKTIE- (MMA) SYNDROMS der Muttersauen mit homöopathischen Arzneimitteln im Vergleich mit einer praxisüblichen allopathischen Therapie.

[The treatment of mastitis-metritis-agalactia (MMA)-syndrome of sows with homoeopathic remedies in comparison to allopathic therapy conventionally used in the clinic.]

Freie Universität Berlin, Fachbereich Veterinärmedizin (Tierärztliche Ambulanz Schwarzenbek), Thesis [THESIS Seifert, U.]

Field: Gynaecology - mma-syndrome

Diagnosis: Mastitis-metritis-agalaktie-complex

Type: Classical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: individual therapy with 10 different remedies (Apis, Arist-cl., Asaf., Bry., Carb-v., Lach., Phytol., Puls., Pyrog., Sab.)

Control: Standard

included n: 33 : 31

analysed n: 64

Results: The piglet mortality within 4 week was in hom. treated group sign. less than in allopat. group (10% : 19.2%), the average weight of the litter in the hom. group was sign. higher than in the allopat. group (6.7kg : 6.4kg)

Species: pig

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

9.

Sonnenwald, B.M. 1986:

Therapie akuter Mastitiden beim Rind unter Anwendung verschiedener homöopathischer Arzneimittel.

[Therapy of acute mastitis in cows by applying different homeopathic remedies.]

Freie Universität Berlin, Fachbereich Veterinärmedizin (Klinik für Klauentierkrankheiten und Fortpflanzungskunde), Thesis [THESIS Sonnenwald, B.M.]

Comment: [THESIS Sonnenwald, B.M.] also: Merck CC et al.: Untersuchungen über den Einsatz homöopathischer Arzneimittel zur Behandlung akuter Mastitiden beim Rind. Berl Münch Tierärztl Wschr 102(8): 1989, p 266-272

Field: Gynaecology - udder

Diagnosis: Clinical mastitis

Type: Classical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: individual therapy with 10 different remedies (Acon., Bry., Lach., Merc-sol., Phytol.)

Control: Standard

included n: 50 : 50

analysed n: 100

Results: no conspicuous difference between both groups, so that the author concluded: "a successful treatment of acute bovine mastitis with homeopathic remedies is possible when a veterinary treatment happens soon and the progress is controlled intensely".

Species: cattle

Blinding: open

Groups: Parallel groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

10.

Werner, C., Sobiraj, A., Sundrum, A. 2010:

Efficacy of homeopathic and antibiotic treatment strategies in cases of mild and moderate bovine clinical mastitis

Journal of Dairy Research 77(4), p 460 - 467

Comment: Unadequate blinding of farmers

Field: Gynaecology - udder

Diagnosis: Mastitis

Type: Classical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: Foremilking and postmilking teat disinfection was practised in all treatment groups. Oral application of H and P. P was administered twice daily for 5 days. Various homeopathic treatment regimes (mostly D6 and D12 twice a day for 5 days). Antibiotics (AB) were administered via the teat canal in the affected quarter. Cow milk samples were collected monthly.

Control: Placebo and standard

included n: 136 (147 affected quarters)

analysed n: H = 58 : S = 46 : P = 43 (quarters)

Results: Cows from the placebo group had to switch significantly earlier and in more cases than H and S. Quarters treated with AB yielded the largest reduction of milk flocculation, followed by homeopathic group (significant). Therapeutic effect of H observed, but total cure rate was on a low level in both groups (S+H)..

Species: cattle

Blinding: Yes (double or triple)

Groups: Cross-over groups

High-Potency: No

Prophylaxis: No

11.

Werner,C. 2006:

Klinische Kontrollstudie zum Vergleich des homöopathischen und chemotherapeutischen Behandlungsverfahrens bei der Therapie der akuten katarrhalischen Mastitis des Rindes

[Clinical controlled trial for comparison of homoeopathic and chemotherapeutic ways of treatment in the therapy of acute catarrhal mastitis of cows.]

Thesis, Universität Leipzig, Germany, p 1 - 109

Comment: Not all animals crossed over. See also: Werner et al 2010

Field: Gynaecology - udder

Diagnosis: Mastitis

Type: Classical Homeopathy

Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial

Intervention: H: Oral application (via syringe) of 10 globuli dissolved in water. Various treatment regimes (depending on remedy - usual start with 2 applic. per day) from 5 days to 4 weeks. P: oral application (via syringe) of 10 dissolved placebo globuli twice daily for 5 days. S: Various Antibiotics. Treatment duration at least 3 days.

Control: Placebo and standard

included n: 136 (147 affected quarters)

analysed n: H = 58 : S = 46 : P = 43 (quarters)

Results: Cows from the placebo group had to switch significantly earlier and in more cases than H and S. Quarters treated with AB yielded the largest reduction of milk flocculation, followed by homeopathic group (significant). Therapeutic effect of H observed, but total cure rate was on a low level in both groups (S+H).

Species: cattle

Blinding: Yes (double or triple)

Groups: Cross-over groups

High-Potency: Yes

Prophylaxis: No