Contents:

I. Clinical Homeopathy - controlled clinical trials (15 s.)
I.a. Overview
I.b. Details

II. Clinical Homoeopathy - randomized clinical trials (60 s.)
II.a. Overview
II.b. Details

III. Classical Homeopathy - randomized controlled clinical trials (11 s.)
III.a. Overview
III.b. Details
## I. Clinical Homeopathy - controlled clinical trials (15 s.)
### I.a. Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author/Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Published</th>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Blind</th>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4. Doppenberg MJA, 2003:</td>
<td>Caulophyllum en afflameren - een casuïstisch effectonderzoek</td>
<td>Louis Bolk Institute, Driebergen, NL, Diploma thesis</td>
<td>Gynaecology - general</td>
<td>Placebo sheep</td>
<td>Yes (double or triple)</td>
<td>Parturition, abnormal or complicated</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Sato, C., 2009:</td>
<td>Improving broiler production with Thymulin 5CH</td>
<td>Proceedings of the 64th LMHI Congress, 77</td>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>untreated group poultry</td>
<td>Yes (double or triple)</td>
<td>Weight gain &amp; response of immune system</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Sommer, H., 1994c:</td>
<td>Homöopathie in der Tierproduktion</td>
<td>Biologische Tiermedizin 11(2), p 50 - 56</td>
<td>Gynaecology - general</td>
<td>untreated group horse</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>Increased liver enzyme titres</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
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.
Int J High Dilution Res, 183 - 190
Comment: Only one administration of antibiotics
Field: Gastroenterology
Diagnosis: Diarrhoea
Type: Clinical Homeopathy
Design: Controlled Clinical Trial
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'amélioration 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
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

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
[Homoeopathy 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 brend 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

Antifilarial effect of artemisia nilagirica at an ultra high dilution on canine dirofilariasis
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.
13.
Varshney, J.P. 2006:
Management of gastroenteritis in pups: A comparative clinical study.
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author/Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Published</th>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Blind</th>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10. Camerlink, J., 2010:</td>
<td>Homeopathy as replacement to antibiotics in the case of Escherichia coli in diarrhoea in neonatal piglets</td>
<td>Homeopathy 99(1), 57 - 62</td>
<td>Gastroenterology</td>
<td>Placebo</td>
<td>pig</td>
<td>Yes (double or triple)</td>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Castilhos, L.R., 2008:</td>
<td>Effect of Armina Montana 200CH followed by Medicago Sativa 6CH and Calacarea Phosphorica 6CH usage in the feed consumption and weight gains of goat weaned kids</td>
<td>Proceedings of the 63rd Congress of the Liga Medicorum Homoeopathica Internationals, p 1 - 5</td>
<td>Nutrition</td>
<td>Placebo</td>
<td>goat</td>
<td>Yes (double or triple)</td>
<td>Weight gain, food consumption</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


19. Doppenberg, MJA, 2003: Caulophyllum en afhammen - een casuïstisch effectonderzoek. Diplomathesis Louis Bolk Institute, Driebergen, NL. 


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Journal</th>
<th>Volume</th>
<th>Page Numbers</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Study Type</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Outcome Measures</th>
<th>Disease/Condition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>Klocke, P., 2010</td>
<td></td>
<td>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</td>
<td>Homeopathy 99(2)</td>
<td></td>
<td>p 90 - 98</td>
<td>Gynaecology - udder</td>
<td>Standard and untreated</td>
<td>cattle</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>Mastitis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36.</td>
<td>Mahé, F, 1986</td>
<td></td>
<td>Comparaison en aveugle d'un traitement homéopathique et d'un placebo dans un cas collectif d'ulcération chronique chez le lapin.</td>
<td>Cahiers de Biotherapie 91</td>
<td></td>
<td>p 81-84</td>
<td>Dermatology</td>
<td>Placebo</td>
<td>rodent</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>Plantar ulceration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38.</td>
<td>Mangieri Junior, R., 2005</td>
<td></td>
<td>Comparacao entre a contagem de celulas somaticasobtidas de secrecao lactea de vacas com mastite sub clinica, ante e depois de tratamento homeopatico</td>
<td>Thesis, Universidade de Sao Paulo</td>
<td></td>
<td>p 69 - 76</td>
<td>Gynaecology - udder</td>
<td>Placebo</td>
<td>cattle</td>
<td>Yes (double or triple)</td>
<td>Subclinical mastitis</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nr.</td>
<td>Autor</td>
<td>Jahr</td>
<td>Titel</td>
<td>Zeitschrift</td>
<td>Wissenschaftliche Disziplin</td>
<td>Konzepte</td>
<td>Tierart</td>
<td>Zeitraum</td>
<td>Ergebnisse</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>---------</td>
<td>------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51.</td>
<td>Sommer H</td>
<td>1990</td>
<td>Der Einfluß einer präventiven homöopathischen Behandlung der Milchkuh auf Erkrankungen nach dem Abkalben</td>
<td>Biol Tiermed 4, 125 - 131</td>
<td>Gynaecology - fertility</td>
<td>untreated group</td>
<td>cattle</td>
<td>Yes (double or triple)</td>
<td>Animals prone to puerperal diseases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52.</td>
<td>Soni JL</td>
<td>1977</td>
<td>Homoeopathic treatment of warts in Gir, Gir x Holstein, Frisian and Gir x Jersey heifers.</td>
<td>Indian Vet J 54, p 755-757</td>
<td>Dermatology</td>
<td>untreated group</td>
<td>cattle</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>Papillomatosis (warts)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58.</td>
<td>Williamson AV</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>A study using Sepia 200c given prophylactically postpartum to prevent anoestru problems in the dairy cow.</td>
<td>Brit Hor J 80, p 149-156</td>
<td>Gynaecology - fertility</td>
<td>untreated group</td>
<td>cattle</td>
<td>Yes (double or triple)</td>
<td>Fertility</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60.</td>
<td>Zacharias F</td>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Effect of homeopathic medicines on helminth parasitism and resistance of Haemonchus contortus infected sheep</td>
<td>Homeopathy 97(3), 145-151</td>
<td>Parasitology</td>
<td>Standard and untreated</td>
<td>sheep</td>
<td>open</td>
<td>Helminthiasi s</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. Clinical Homoeopathy - randomized clinical trials (60 s.)
II.b. Details

Tierärztliche 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

Tierärztliche 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 : allop.)
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.
Börm, 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 Börm, E.]

Internal Medicine
Diagnosis: Diseases of rearing age (pneumonia, enteritis)
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, Universite 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

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 Antikokzidium Esb3 bei experimentell mit Eimeria tenella, Stamm Houghton, infizierten Hühnerküken des Masttyps bei zwei Aufstellungsformen.
[About efficacy and tolerance of the phytopreparation Ropadiar and the homeopathic 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]
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 : allop.)
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 Antikokzidium Esb3 bei experimentell mit Eimeria tenella, Stamm Houghton, infizierten Hühnerküken des Masttyps bei zwei Aufstellungsformen.
[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]
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

Effect of Arnica Montana 200CH followed by Medicago Sativa 6CH and Calcarea Phosphorica 6CH usage in the feed consumption and weight gains of goat weaned kids
Proceedings of the 63rd Congress of the Liga Medicorum Homoeopathic 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 Calcarea 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-ketogenic 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 against 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, anmilas 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.
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 treatmentss and placebo.
Species: cattle
Blinding: Yes (double or triple)
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: Yes
Prophylaxis: No

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 Endometritis 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
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 steril was sign. 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 Ø 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, Ø.]
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
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)
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: Yes

26.
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
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

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 myopathies of the race horse by rest and therapeutics.]


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
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
32. Kumar A, Tanwar RK et al. 1984:
Treatment of bovine papillomatosis with some homeopathic drugs.
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 = allop.: 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 homeopathic remedy Lachesis 8X.]
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 Biotherapie 91, p 81-84
Comment: also in: Cuniculture la revue de l’´eleveur 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 English)
ad 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


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 English)
ad 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
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 Ŗ 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 phagocytic 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

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

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

Soni JL, Parekh HKB 1977:
Homoeopathic treatment of warts in Gir, Gir x Holstein, Frisian and Gir x Jersey heifers.
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.
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
Control: Placebo
included n: 125
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
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

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
Comment: In part, potencies are not sufficiently specified
Nutrition
 Diagnosis: weight gain
 Type: Clinical Homeopathy
 Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial
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 anoestrous problems in dairy cows.
Brit Hom J 84(1), p 14-20
Gynaecology - fertility
Diagnosis: Fertility
Type: Clinical Homeopathy
Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial
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 anoestruis problems in the dairy cow.
Brit Hom J 80, p 149-156
Gynaecology - fertility
Diagnosis: Fertility
Type: Clinical Homeopathy
Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial
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
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

Parasitology
Diagnosis: Helminthiasis
Type: Clinical Homeopathy
Design: Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial
Intervention: Standard and untreated
Control: Placebo
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.
Species: sheep
Blinding: open
Groups: Parallel groups
High-Potency: No
Prophylaxis: No
### III. Classical Homeopathy - randomized controlled clinical trials (11 s.)
#### III.a. Overview

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author/Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Published</th>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Blind</th>
<th>Diagnosis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Estevao, E., 2006:</td>
<td>A homeopatia tratando disturbios de comportamento em caes agressivos e/ou destrutivos</td>
<td>Cultura Hom 5(16), free pdf - online</td>
<td>Neurology</td>
<td>Placebo</td>
<td>dog</td>
<td>Yes (double or triple)</td>
<td>Behavioral disturbance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III. Classical Homeopathy - randomized controlled clinical trials (11 s.)

III.b. Details

1. Estevao, E.; Bonamin, L.V. 2006: A homeopatia tratando disturbios 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

   [Serum tests of glutamate oxaloacetate transaminase (GOT) and cholesterol as well as metaphylaxis of reproductive disorders of cattle with Aristolichia miniplex, Tonophosphan and a Vitamin AE-preparation.]
   Tierärztliche Hochschule Hannover, Thesis [THESIS Härterl, 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.
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

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.]
Veterinärmemedizinische 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 syndroms in breeding sows.]
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
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 allop. group (10% : 19.2%), the average weight of the litter in the hom. group was sign. higher than in the allop. group (6.7kg : 6.4kg)

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

Sonnenwald, B.M. 1986:
Therapie akuter Mastitiden beim Rind unter Anwendung verschiedener homöopathischer Arzneimittel.
[Therapy of acute mastitis in cows by applying different homoeopathic remedies.]
Freie Universität Berlin, Fachbereich Veterinärmedizin (Klinik für Klauentierkrankheiten und Fortpflanzungskunde), Thesis [THESIS Sonnenwald, B.M.]
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

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 desinfection 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 animas 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