

An Overview of Positive Homeopathy Research and Surveys

The European Network of Homeopathic Researchers
March 2005

KEY TRIALS AND SURVEYS: Musculoskeletal Problems

Rheumatoid arthritis

Forty-six patients with rheumatoid arthritis received an individualised remedy or placebo in a 3-month randomised trial. Both groups were allowed to continue standard anti-inflammatory drugs. After 3 months, the double-blind code was broken and remedies were given to members of the placebo group in a single crossover study. Articular index, limbering up time, grip strength and pain all showed statistically significant differences.

Gibson RG, Gibson SLM, MacNeill AD, Buchanan WW. Homeopathic therapy in rheumatoid arthritis: evaluation by double-blind clinical therapeutic trial. British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology 1980: 453-459.

Osteoarthritis

In this trial, 65 sufferers of Osteoarthritis (OA) were split into 2 groups, and through a double blinding process were given either a homeopathic medicine or Acetaminophen, a commonly prescribed drug for pain relief in OA. Researchers found that homeopathy provided a level of pain relief that was superior to Acetaminophen, and produced no adverse reactions.

Shealy C.N., Thomlinson P.R., Cox R.H., and Bormeyer V. Osteoarthritis Pain: A Comparison of Homoeopathy and Acetaminophen. American Journal of Pain Management, 8, 3, July 1998: 89-91.

Fibromyalgia

A double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled trial of individualised homeopathic treatment (LM potency) versus placebo concluded that individualised homeopathy is significantly better than placebo in lessening tender point pain and improving the quality of life and overall health of persons with fibromyalgia.

Bell IR, Lewis II DA, Brooks AJ, Schwartz GE, Lewis SE, Walsh BT, Baldwin CM. Improved clinical status in fibromyalgia patients treated with individualized homeopathic remedies versus placebo. <http://rheumatology.oupjournals.org/cgi/reprint/keh111>.

Fibrositis

In a randomised placebo-controlled trial of patients with fibrositis, only those patients in whom *Rhus toxicodendron* was 'unequivocally indicated' were admitted to the study. After 1 month's treatment, there were highly significant improvements in objective and subjective parameters.

Fisher P. An experimental double-blind clinical trial in homoeopathy. British Homoeopathic Journal 1986; 75: 142-147.

Source: *An Overview of Positive Homeopathy Research and Surveys, ENHR, March 2005, p7*
: