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Utility of synthesis repertory version 9.0 in analysis of homoeopathic veterinary cases: A case series of study

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Abstract

Homeopathy has been increasingly applied in Veterinary practice as a safe and holistic therapeutic approach. The integration of repertorial analysis offers a scientific basis for remedy selection. This study was conducted to evaluate the utility of Synthesis Repertory version 9.0 in the analysis and management of diverse Veterinary cases by applying HVCA Scale (self-designed scale) for veterinary homoeopathy case assessment. Aim: The aim of this study was to understand the Utility of synthesis repertory version 9.0 in analysis of Homoeopathic veterinary cases, while there were two Objectives: Primary objective: To evaluate homoeopathic veterinary case taking and follow ups by using synthesis repertory version 9.0 while applying HVCA Scale (self-designed for veterinary homoeopathy case assessment). Secondary Objective: 1. Application of homoeopathic medicines in acute and chronic Veterinary cases. 2. To find the most common rubrics which are applied in Veterinary case. Out of 30 cases: 26 cases (86.66%) showed marked improvement with HVCA grade reduction from 3-4 at baseline to 0-1 after treatment. 3 cases (10%) showed partial improvement with HVCA scale grade reduction at least 1 point (example: palliative cases of cancer, chronic kidney disease, epilepsy). 1 case (3.33%) showed little or No improvement despite treatment (example chronic urinary tract infection, advanced renal failure). For comparing HVCA Scale grade before and after treatment, paired - t test was applied. The mean HVCA Scale grade reduced from 3.20 to 1.13 after treatment. This confirms that the Homoeopathic treatment using Synthesis repertory version 9.0 produced a significant improvement in animal health outcomes.

Keywords: Veterinary, synthesis repertory, HVCA scale, holistic

Introduction

As we know that Homoeopathy is one of the safest and most holistic approach methods, and this is playing an important role even in the health of animals. It is very safe and powerful, and it is based on the homoeopathic principle 'like cures like'. This principle is being formed by Dr Samuel Hahnemann sir in 18th and 19th Century ^[1]. Veterinary doctors in today's generation are choosing homoeopathic treatments in cases which are chronic in nature or have recurring episodes because homoeopathy helps in improving the immunity in an individual and prevent the recurrences of any disease ^[1]. Homoeopathy helps in treating chronic cases like skin diseases, renal diseases, Respiratory and neurological diseases and in acute cases like injuries, poisoning conditions ^[1]. The IVAH stands for the International Veterinary Association of Homoeopathy. It was founded in 1986 with the aim of spreading knowledge and understanding of Veterinary Homoeopathy ^[2]. Christopher Day (1984) also wrote a book based on 'Homoeopathic treatment of small animals' based on his experience of treating animals with homoeopathy. Department of Ayush, Government of India and Veterinary council of India are in establishing this division. In many countries like Austria, Australia, Belgium, England, Netherland, USA are successfully practicing veterinary homoeopathy for prevention and treatment of various ailments ^[3]. Soo many countries like Austria, Ireland, Netherland, Australia, and England are applying homoeopathy in the field of veterinary world for treating various diseases and for their prevention ^[3]. Indian Veterinary research institute had done research of application of homoeopathic medicine name Crotalus Horridus 200C in treating babesiosis disease in dog ^[3]. The Homoeopathic remedy Crotalus Horridus 200C was given in 13 cases of dogs suffering with babesiosis which is a tick-borne disease and later they were compared with another 20 cases of dogs suffering with the same disease which were been treated by Diminazen. The result was that Crotalus horridus 200C was very successful in recovery of moderate level cases of

babesiosis as compared to Diminazen [4]. Based on the experience of many cases, one of them of Miss kitty treated for cancer, it was observed that homoeopathy follows the herring's law of direction that is the symptoms goes from the more important and vital organs to less important organs. This not only improves the longevity of life of an animal but also the quality of life [5].

Materials and Methods

- a) **Study design:** A Case series study
- b) **Study setting:** The cases will be collected from my own private practice, other private practitioners and animal NGOs
- c) **Study population:** General animal population including both stray and pet animals
- d) **Duration of study:** 18 months
- e) **Method of selection of study objects/Eligibility criteria**

Inclusion criteria

1. Those who have guardian to give consent (though all animal cases will be treated but cases with consent of some guardian only those will be entered here)
2. All ages, both sexes, all breeds.
3. Both pets and stray animals.

Exclusion criteria

1. Cases without a consent from a pet parent or the guardian will not be considered.

Withdrawal criteria

1. Patient with irregular follow-ups
2. Patient with treatment from other systems of medicine and external applications along with homoeopathy.

- f) **Method of selection of comparison/control group:** Not applicable

- g) **Matching criteria:** Not applicable

- h) **Operational definition:** Veterinary cases will be taken according to the case format to treat homoeopathically after the consent of a pet parent in case of pet animals and consent of any guardian in case of stray animals, and the case status and follow ups will be analysed according to the HVCA scale and will be graded accordingly after the administration of the Homoeopathic medicines.

i) Specification of instruments and related measurements

Homoeopathic Veterinary case analysis scale (HVCAS): (Self Designed)

This includes grade system from the scale of 0 to 5 which will be used to analyze the health status of an animal during new case and during follow ups.

The New case grade scale provides grading to analyze the health status homoeopathically during the first visit of the patient, whereas the follow ups grade scale provides grading to analyse the response of the individual to the Homoeopathic medicine during the later visits.

Grade 0 is termed as the healthiest state of an individual and as we go towards grade 5 it leads to the deterioration of the health of an individual.

The target in homoeopathic veterinary treatment is to bring the individual upwards over a grading scale which eventually denotes health improvement.

j) Research methodology specified & explained for data Collection

1. **Sample size:** 30 Cases
2. **Sample technique:** Simple Random Sampling
3. Method for data collection relevant to objectives:
 - 1) Population who give consent as well as qualifies the inclusion and exclusion criteria will be selected and interrogated as per the Case record format.
 - 2) Homoeopathic medicines will be prescribed in each case based on symptom similarity.
 - 3) Application of synthesis repertory rubrics in case analysis.
 4. Study instruments / data collection tool:
 - 1) Case record format
 - 2) Homoeopathic Materia medica
 - 3) Synthesis Repertory version 9.0
 - 4) Homoeopathic Veterinary Books

k) Data management and analysis procedure

This will be done according to the Case recording format and Homoeopathic veterinary case analysis scale (HVCAS).

l) Outcome assessment

Follow up will be taken every 7 days or 14 days based on each case for changes in clinical finding and scale grading. Parameter for assessing cases is improved and not improved:

- 1) **Improved:** A HVCA scale grade of 0-3 and decreasing severity of signs and symptoms with general wellbeing of the patient and no recurrence of signs and symptoms till the end of the study.
- 2) **Not improved:** A HVCA scale grade of 4-5 and no regression of signs and symptoms till the end of the study period.

m) Plan for statistical analysis

The result will be verified with standard Statistical test as per the need of the study.

n) Ethical issues if any

Homeopathic Veterinary Case Analysis Scale (HVCAS): (Self Designed)

A) HVCAS for new case

Activity Level (A): General behaviour & whole day activity:

- Normal - Behaviour and whole day activities are same as usual
- Moderate - Active for only for few times a day, otherwise lazy/lethargic/sleepy
- Low - At one place all the time, not interacting at all.

Generals (G): Appetite, thirst, stool, urine, sleep.

Normal: All generals are normal

Moderate: Any 1 general are affected

Severe: Any 2 generals are affected

Very severe: 3 or More than 3 generals are affected

Physical Complaints (PC): Presenting chief complaints (if any)

Absent: No systemic complaints,

Present: Presence of systemic complaints.

HVC scale; Grade+; Description	Activity	No. of General affected	Physical Complaints
Grade 0	Normal	Normal	Absent
Grade 1	Normal	Moderate	Absent
Grade 2	Normal	Severe	Absent
Grade 3	Normal	Severe	Present
Grade 4	Moderate	Severe	Present
Grade 5	Low	Very Severe	Present

B) HVCAS for follow up

Activity level (A): General behaviour & whole day activity-

- Normal - Behaviour and whole day activities are same as usual
- Moderate - Active for only for few times a day, otherwise lazy/lethargic/sleepy
- Low - At one place all the time, not interacting at all.

Generals (G): Appetite, thirst, stool, urine, sleep.

Normal: All generals are normal

Moderate: Any 1 general are affected

High: Any 2 generals are affected

Very high: 3 or More than 3 generals are affected

Physical Complaints (PC): Presenting chief complaints (if any)

Absent: No any systemic complaints

Improves: Complaints are better and healing compared to last follow-ups.

HVC Scale Grade+ Description	Activity	No. of General affected	Physical Complaints
Grade 0	Normal	Normal	Normal
Grade 1	Normal	Moderate	Improves
Grade 2	Moderate	High	Improves
Grade 3	Moderate	High	No change
Grade 4	Moderate	Very high	No change
Grade 5	Low	Very high	No change

Palliation: Temporary relief of symptoms in incurable cases, aiming to improve comfort and quality of life without curing the disease.

Results

Analysis of the 30 veterinary cases revealed that the maximum number of repertory rubrics were derived from Skin and external complaints chapter 33.3%. This finding reflects predominance of dermatological manifestation observed in animals, often linked with underlying chronic or suppressed conditions. The Mind and emotions rubrics constituted 20% of the total. Highlighting the significant role of emotional and behavioural changes in the evolution of animal diseases. General physical accounted for 13.3%. Urinary and Renal, Oncology related rubrics each

contributed 10%, corresponding to the chronic, systemic pathologies encountered during the study. Eye related and Reproductive system rubrics were less frequently utilized - 6.7% each. Overall, it suggests that Skin and mental emotional symptoms were the most frequently used entry points in repertorial analysis using Synthesis repertory version 9.0.

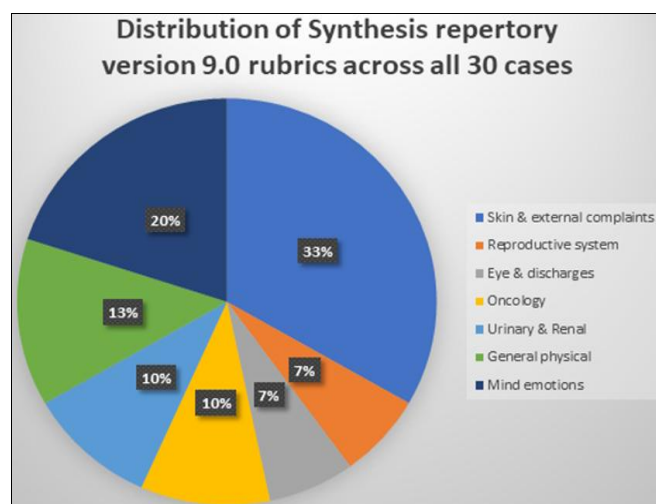


Fig 1: Representing synthesis repertory version 9.0 rubrics in study

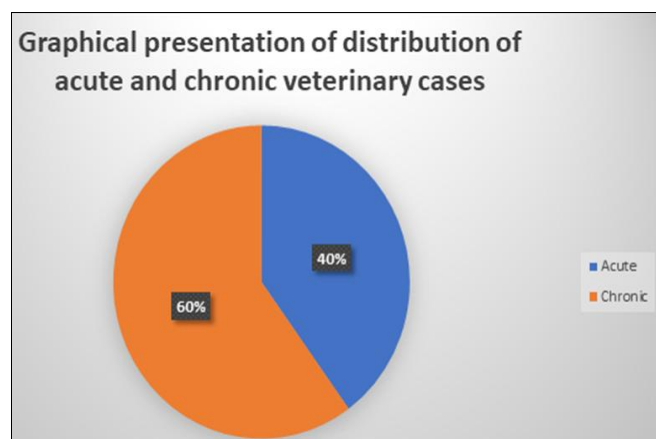


Fig 2: Representing acute and chronic cases in study

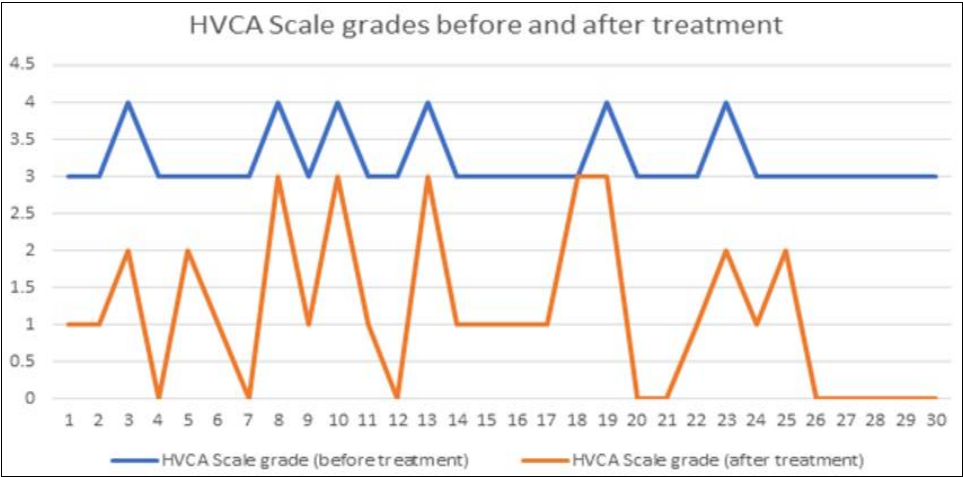


Fig 3: Figure for before and after HVCA scale grade



Fig 4: Photograph of improvement in skin complaint of S.M.B. patient



Fig 5: Photograph of improvement in skin complaint of C.N.M. patient



Fig 6: Photograph of improvement in skin complaint of G.D.U. patient

Table 1: Table of results before vs After based on HVCA scale grade

No. of cases	HVCA scale grade (Before treatment)	HVCA scale grade (After treatment)
1.	3	1
2.	3	1
3.	4	2
4.	3	0
5.	3	2
6.	3	1
7.	3	0
8.	4	3
9.	3	1
10.	4	3
11.	3	1
12.	3	0
13.	4	3
14.	3	1
15.	3	1
16.	3	1
17.	3	1
18.	3	3
19.	4	3
20.	3	0
21.	3	0
22.	3	1
23.	4	2
24.	3	1
25.	3	2
26.	3	0

27.	3	0
28.	3	0
29.	3	0
30.	3	0

Table 2: Objectives and their respective results

Sr. No.	Objectives	Results
1.	Primary objectives: To evaluate homoeopathic veterinary case taking follow ups by using synthesis repertory version 9.0	The study demonstrates Homoeopathy. With aid of Synthesis Repertory version 9.0, it is highly effective in acute and chronic veterinary cases. Out of 30 cases: 1. 26 cases (86.66%) - marked improvement with HVCA grade reduction from 3-4 at baseline to 0-1 after treatment. 2. 3 cases (10%) - partial improvement with HVCA scale grade reduction at least 1 point (example: palliative cases of cancer, chronic kidney disease, epilepsy). 3. 1 case (3.33%) showed little or No improvement despite treatment (example chronic urinary tract infection, advanced renal failure). 4. For comparing HVCA Scale grade before and after treatment, paired - t test was applied. The mean HVCA Scale grade reduced from 3.20 to 1.13 after treatment. 5. The p - value < 0.0001, which is highly statistically significant. 6. This confirms that the Homoeopathic treatment using Synthesis repertory version 9.0 produced a significant improvement in animal health outcomes.
2.	Secondary objectives: Application of homoeopathic medicines in acute and chronic Veterinary cases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Acute conditions (trauma, injuries, infections, acute skin infections) responded quickly and reached HVCA scale grade 0 in most cases. Chronic and degenerative conditions (cancers, renal diseases, epilepsy, hip dysplasia) showed palliation, symptomatic relief, or partial improvement, but not complete recovery. Behavioral complaints such as aggression and grief related depression responded favorably to constitutional homoeopathic remedies.
3.	To find the most common rubrics which are applied in Veterinary cases.	Mind Mind - Ailments from grief / Loss of loved ones Mind - Fear, abandonment Skin & external complaints Skin - Eruptions, suppressed after allopathic medicines Skin - Eruptions after grief Skin - eruptions vaccination after Urinary & renal Kidneys - Renal failure - chronic Kidneys - renal failure - Acute Generals - medicine - allopathic - abuse of antibiotics Generals - vaccination; ailments after rabies; for

Discussion

Learning experience: Experienced challenge and patience required while treating stray animals, where consistent observation by the physician is important.

Difficulties faced: Nonverbal patients- unlike humans, animals cannot verbally describe their symptoms. The physicians have to rely on indirect signs such as behaviour, posture, appetite, thirst, eliminations pet parent observation. **Stray Animal follow-ups:** Continuous follow- up was challenging in stray animals. Many could not be monitored long term. Difficulties in eliciting modalities

Limitations: Palliative Cases- In advanced conditions like renal failure and cancers, the goal was cure rather than palliation. Although improvement in quality of life was observed. Limited repertorial rubrics.

Future Scope of this Study: Veterinary Repertories- Development of dedicated welfare- Incorporating veterinary homoeopathy into stray animals Healthcare, shelter management and rescue centres can provide low cost, safe and effective treatment option. Chronic and palliative care research- To explore homoeopathy's role in improving quality of life in chronic diseases.

Conclusion

The study demonstrates that Homoeopathy with aid of Synthesis Repertory version 9.0, is highly effective in acute and chronic veterinary cases. Acute cases responded with rapid and complete recovery. Chronic and incurable cases benefited in terms of palliation, improvement in quality of life, and reduction of suffering, even if complete cure was not always possible. The synthesis repertory version 9.0 proved to be a reliable and practical tool in repertorial analysis, aiding in precise remedy selection and better clinical observations. This study also highlight that Homoeopathy can address not only physical complaints but also emotional and behavioural disturbances in animals, thereby promoting holistic healing. Hence, Homoeopathy holds a significant role in veterinary practice, offering a safe, gentle and effective therapeutic alternative for animals.

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