



International Journal of Homoeopathic Sciences

E-ISSN: 2616-4493
P-ISSN: 2616-4485
IJHS 2019; 3(2): 89-92
Received: 19-02-2019
Accepted: 21-03-2019

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Homoeopathic veterinary in skin: A systematic review

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Abstract

The limitations that are noted to prevent the extended use of homoeopathy are a lack of knowledge and a lack of time. The lack of knowledge was stated as the main factor that limits the use of the homoeopathy in veterinary. The objective of this review was to assess the effects of homoeopathy in field of veterinary skin. Searches were performed using different databases and authentic literatures from year 2000 to till date. We retrieved 143 studies from the different databases and internet site searches. After removing duplicates through Microsoft excel. Two reviewers independently screened 131 articles which does not fulfilled inclusion criteria out of which 12 studies were screened 7 were excluded & 05 studies were included in current review by applying CASP checklists. The primary reasons for excluding studies were as follows: only abstract articles, in vitro studies, articles in other languages & not original studies.

Limited researches have been done on present topic which requires further researches. There is not enough evidence to reliably assess the possible role of homoeopathy in veterinary skin. As well as randomized trials, there is a need for observational data to document the different methods of homoeopathic prescribing and their respond.

Keywords: Veterinary, homoeopathy, dermatology, skin diseases, critical appraisal skills programme (CASP) checklist

1. Introduction

Homoeopathy is practiced in human beings and animals in various parts of the world. There is a very good relationship between increased use of homoeopathy and increased animal welfare problems ^[1]. Veterinarians in the nineteenth century used homeopathic texts that were specifically developed for their profession. Homeopathy has been undergoing resurgence since the middle of the twentieth century, and has become popular again as a form of veterinary medicine in the past twenty to thirty years as animal owners and veterinarians alike explore it as a way beyond the limitations of conventional medicine ^[2].

Homoeopathic remedies are used to treat infectious diseases, chronic diseases and prevent diseases of animals. The lack of speech in animals, interspecies differences, lack of family history and proving of drugs in animals make veterinary homoeopathy more complex than usual veterinary consultation ^[3].

Species of animals on which is homoeopathy practiced regularly are Homoeopathy is routinely practiced in dogs, cats, horses, ruminants, and birds. Its use in other exotic species is growing ^[2].

Aim

To evaluate the evidence regarding homoeopathic treatment strategies in veterinary.

Objectives

To evaluate the efficacy of homoeopathic treatment in veterinary skin.

Methods

Search and selection criteria

Computerized literature searches were performed to identify all clinical trials (RCT, non RCT), based on homoeopathic veterinary in skin. Databases in present review were MEDLINE, Embase, CINAHL, AMED, PubMed, Google Scholar, Sci-Hub, Clinical Trials.gov. From 2000 to till date.

Total 143 studies were searched and out of which only 05 studies fulfilled the selection criteria. The entire material was screened for this review. Furthermore, our own extensive files as well as books on homeopathy veterinary were searched for relevant data. Language used for publication was strictly in English. All studies were read in full by both researchers.

Data were extracted independently in a standardized, pre-defined fashion (Table 1). Methodological quality of the included trials was assessed using the score according to Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) checklist.

Selection criteria

Inclusion criteria

- Veterinary in skin with homoeopathic intervention.
- All animals study
- Articles based on homoeopathic veterinary in skin of

last 18 years.

- Language strictly English only.
- All articles based on homoeopathic veterinary in skin containing full text articles were included in the view.

Exclusion criteria

- Veterinary with other systemic illness
- Only abstract

Table 1: Summary of Included Review Articles.

S. No.	Title	Author	Year of publication	End Result
1.	Successful management of refractory cases of canine demodicosis with homeopathy medicine Graphitis	Rakesh Ranjan, Kirti Dua, Sujata Turkar, Harkirat Singh, and L. D. Singla	2014 Dec	Present report describes successful treatment of two refractory cases of canine demodicosis using homeopathy medicine.
2.	Snake remedies and eosinophilic granuloma	Ronit Aboutboul	Jan 2006	This paper summarizes homeopathic treatment with snake remedies of cats suffering from EGC. Snake remedies were chosen by individual repertorizations and administered in different dilutions.
3.	Pilot study of the effect of individualised homeopathy on the pruritus associated with atopic dermatitis in dogs	P.B.Hill, J. Hoare, P. Lau-Gillard, J. Rybnicek, R. T. Mathie	October2014	The results of the study are likely to provoke debate from both homeopathic and conventional veterinary practitioners. Homeopathic Practitioners may interpret the results as providing evidence that the prescribed remedies were effective in 25 per cent or more of the dogs included in the study.
4.	Treatment of canine atopic dermatitis with a commercial homeopathic remedy	Danny W. Scott, William H. Miller, Jr., David A. Senter, Christopher P. Cook, J. Edward Kirker, Shaun M. Cobb	2002	A commercial homeopathic remedy and a placebo were administered orally as individual agents to 18 dogs with atopic dermatitis. The pruritus was reduced by less than 50%.
5.	Effects of thuja occidentalis as an alternative remedy in the treatment of papillomatosis in cattle	A Shakoor, S A Muhammad*, M Kashif, Z U Rehman, A Hussain and M R Hameed	Dec 2011	Contrary to it, two cattle with teat warts were treated by an alternative method by using the thuja occidentalis (thuja-30, a homeopathic medicine) 10 drops. Per OS twice a day for a span of 3 weeks and lead to complete recovery.

Result

Search results

We retrieved 143 studies from the different databases and internet site searches. After removing duplicates through Microsoft excel. Two reviewers independently screened 131 articles which does not fulfilled inclusion criteria out of which 12 studies were screened 7 were excluded & 05

studies were included in current review by applying selection criteria (Figure1). The primary reasons for excluding studies were as follows: only abstract articles, veterinary with other clinical articles in other languages & not original studies Ultimately, 4 case studies & 1 placebo control study were included in the current review.

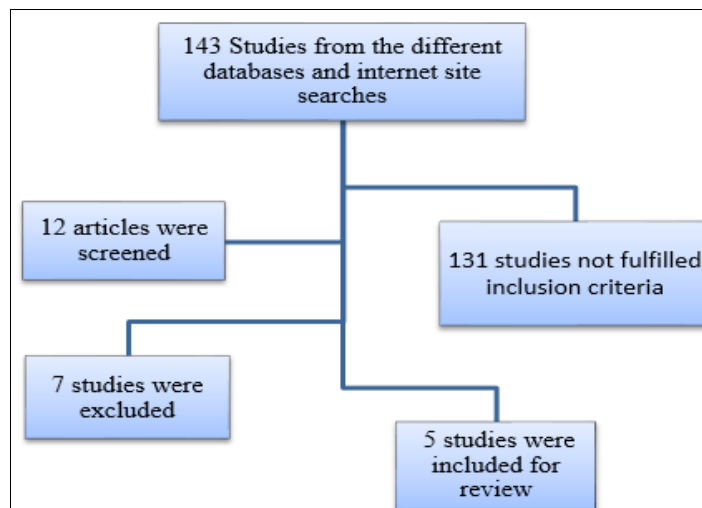


Fig 1: Flow chart of studies included in this review

Study characteristics

In present review 4 studies were case study 1 was placebo control trial out of which one study was based on the graphitis 200 were 1st dog was of Labrador breed of 10 years and 2nd dog was of darmatian breed of 8 years both were male and they was diagnosed by canine demodicosis & another study was on snake remedies were 15 cats of different age and sex group were taken and were diagnosed with Eosinophilic Granuloma Complex (EGC). In last case study Thuja Occidentalis 30 was given to treat papillomatosis in cattle. These were the case studies others were of placebo control trial.

Methodological assessment

Assessment was done by using Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) Checklist Score by summarizing methodological characteristics of all included studies. Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) Checklist Score tool final score on the quality of 05 included studies ranged from 0 to 6 which include 4 case study and 1 single blinded placebo controlled study. Scores for each of the four factors devised which varied from 0 to 6 for review focus (maximum score=9), 0 to 12 for validity of review result (maximum score=18), 0 to 4 for result (maximum score=6), 0 to 8 for applicability (maximum score=12).

Table2: Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP) Checklist Score

Scoring	Paper 1	Paper 2	Paper 3	Paper 4	Paper 5	Total
From Q. 1 to 3 Review focus (maximum score = 9)	6	6	6	2	4	24
Q.4 to 9 Validity of review Result (maximum score = 18)	4	7	12	8	5	36
Q.10 to 11 Result (maximum score = 6)	3	3	4	2	1	13
Q. 12 to 15 Applicability (maximum score = 12)	4	4	8	4	5	25
TOTAL	17	20	30	16	15	98

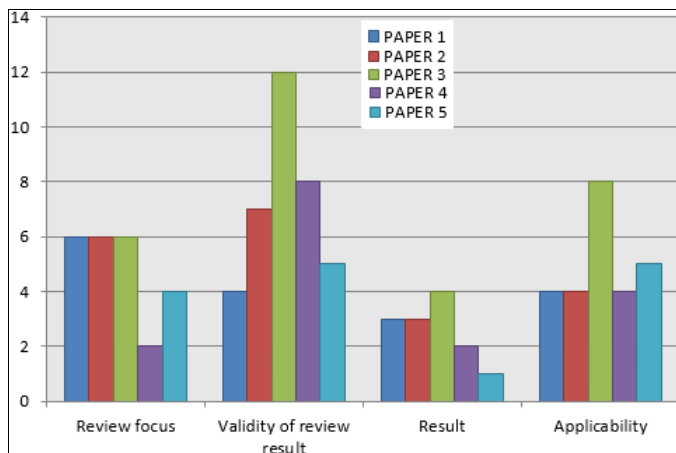


Fig 2: Risk of bias assessment based on CASP checklist

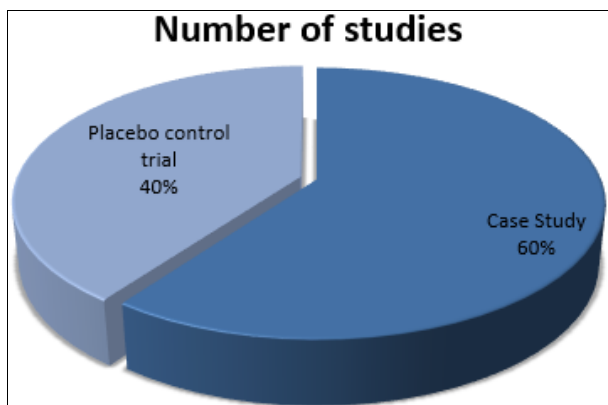


Fig 3: Shows the number of studies

Discussion

After searching so many databases total 143 researches were found. Out of which only 05 studies were included in present review. 4 case studies and 1 study were based on single blinded placebo controlled study. Homoeopathic medicines in veterinary decreases the skin complains in animal without causing any adverse effects. 4 studies in this review were based on case study in which it has shown how effective homoeopathic medicines are in veterinary cases. In next study it has shown how single –

blinded, placebo control study is effective which was done on 18 dogs of atopic dermatitis with good results. _

Conclusion

The result indicates that there was decrease in skin complains in animals. Therefore it can be concluded that the homoeopathic medicine have beneficial effect in improving the skin conditions in animals. Therefore it is a good choice as practising homoeopathy in veterinary. Limited researches have been done on present topic which requires further researches.

Acknowledgement

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