



Homeopathy Medication for Dengue Fever

Ashok Kumar Panda*

Department of Ayurveda Drug Development, National Institute of Ayurveda Drug Development, India

A double-blind, placebo- controlled randomized trial of a homeopathic combination medication for dengue fever was carried out in external health conventions in Honduras. Sixty patients who met the case definition of dengue (fever plus two ancillary symptoms) were randomized to receive the homeopathic drug or placebo for 1 week, along with standard conventional analgesic treatment for dengue.

The results showed no difference in issues between the two groups, including the number of days of fever and pain as well as analgesic use and complication rates. Only three subjects had laboratory confirmed dengue. An intriguing sinusoidal curve in reported pain scores was seen in the serum group that might suggest a homeopathic aggravation or a proving. The small sample size makes conclusions delicate, but the results of this study don't suggest that this combination homeopathic remedy is effective for the symptoms that are characteristic of dengue fever.

Dengue fever, also known as break bone fever, is a contagious tropical complaint caused by the dengue contagion. Symptoms include fever, headache [1], muscle and joint pains, and a characteristic skin rash. In a small proportion of cases the complaint develops into the life-threatening dengue haemorrhagic fever, performing in bleeding, low situations of blood platelets and plasma leakage, or into dengue shock syndrome, where dangerously low blood pressure occurs.

Homoeopathy has a long record of success in the treatment of pandemics and recent experiences in Brazil and India favour its utility in the management of dengue. The treatment is holistic and individualized and selection of homoeopathic drugs depends upon the individual response to infection, in exibility of complaint and clinical donation of the case [2]. Homoeopathy has a potential to reduce the intensity of fever, headache, body ache, weakness, loss of appetite, nausea and other associated symptoms and, also reduce the probability of developing shock, haemorrhage and other complications.

4. Kaur H, Chalia DS, Manchanda RK(2019) Homeopathy in Public Health in India. Homeopathy 108:76-87.
5. A double-blind, randomized, homeopathic pathogenetic trial with healthy persons: comparing two high potencies. For Kompl Klass Nat 11:274-280.