

HOMEOPATHY TODAY - EDUCATION AND STATUS

Snezana M Cupara

Due to its encouraging results, classical homeopathy soon became very popular that a great number of homeopathic hospitals and educational institutions in Europe and America were founded at the end of the 19th century. However, historic events at the beginning of the 20th century diminished its use for the longer period of time. Since 1970, homeopathy has been reviving in many countries of the world in different domains – educational institutions have appeared, it has been incorporated in many national health systems and there has been research development. Nowadays, homeopathy is recognized in all continents either as an independent or alternative (complementary) medical system. Since status of homeopathy and possibilities for education have not been uniformed and standardized in the world, the aim of this article is to offer an abbreviated review on possibilities of education, status and history of homeopathy. The paper refers to developed countries, different continents and neighboring countries. *Acta Medica Medianae 2007;46(1):30-35.*

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Faculty of Medicine, University of Kragujevac

Contact: Snežana M Cupara
Faculty of Medicine
69 Svetozara Markovića Street
34000 Kragujevac, Serbia
Tel.: 063/ 386 485,
Fax: 034/ 306 800
E-mail: snezanacupara@yahoo.com

Introduction

Homeopathy is used today in the treatment of different complaints - chronic, viral, iatrogenic or skin diseases, in the treatment of gastrointestinal, behavioral disorders and as independent or as an adjuvant treatment of cancer. Homeopathic medicines have been used in pregnancy, lactating period, dental practice and there is even a growing trend in plant protection by certain remedies prepared on the homeopathic principles. Many countries have regulated work of homeopathic doctors and pharmacists.(1) Considering the shortage of information on status of homeopathy abroad, the aim of this article is to offer an abbreviated history, status and possibility of education in homeopathy in several countries. The examples are developed countries, representatives from different continents as well some of the neighboring countries. The emphasis is on classical homeopathy which Hahnemann supported as the only medically accepted method. It is less known that many diverged from that classical model still calling themselves unfortunately homeopaths.

Education

Unfortunately there is no universal standardized educational system in the world for homeopathy. Different countries have different educational programs which makes exchange of knowledge difficult. For example: the British model offers a specialized training to qualified medical doctors and gives the credibility, but the Asian model of independent teaching from the undergraduate level gives more confidence to the practitioners. Education in homeopathy is a consequence of choosing health profession which requires clinical training along with theoretical teaching. The clinical training involves work of students on their patients at the clinic under the supervision of recognized practitioner. The best way to master this art of healing it to be under the constant control, evaluation and corrections of a qualified teacher.

Currently available types of education in homeopathy:

Since there has not been uniformity among educational programs in homeopathy, they could be roughly categorized in the following groups:

1. Independent educational system – training offered within graduate or postgraduate program by the university. It lasts between three and five and years and a half, consisting of theoretical medical courses and clinical practice. Completing this kind of program candidates are granted license for practicing homeopathy. Examples are: Australia, Belgium, Check Republic, India, Italy,

- Malaysia, Mexico, Norway, Sweden, Pakistan, Bangladesh etc.
2. Homeopathy is taught as a specialty to the qualified doctors of modern medicine. Educational program lasts 1-2 years containing both theoretical and practical aspects of homeopathy. It is offered by universities or faculties. Those homeopaths are permitted to practice homeopathy along with the other system in which they were primarily trained. Ex. Austria, Brazil, Greece, Luxembourg, Spain, Slovakia, United Kingdom, Ireland, Costa Rica etc.
 3. There are few countries where homeopathic education is offered through homeopathic societies and professional organizations. Homeopaths having such education practice homeopathy without legal permission simply because there is no state regulatory organization to grant them permissions. Examples are our country, Portugal, Philippines, etc.
 4. Very few countries have such educational system in which medical doctors trained in homeopathy are allowed to practice without any restrictions while others can practice with limits. Ex. Germany, Netherlands, New Zealand, Ukraine, USA, etc.(2)

Method of training

Most frequently encountered degree course program consists of thorough theoretical training on pre clinical subjects such as anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, general pathology, microbiology including bacteriology and virology etc. Clinical subjects are obstetrics and gynecology, basics of surgery etc. Homeopathic subjects are principles and philosophy, materia medica, pharmacy, case taking, repertory and therapeutics. The clinical teaching starts in the third year, when a student takes a case under the supervision of the teacher, who is to advise about the case and the choice of the therapy.

Homeopathic pharmacists

There is not a standardized educational program in homeopathy for pharmacists either. Pharmacists who manufacture or distribute homeopathic drugs gained their knowledge in different foreign countries.

LMHI – Liga Medicorum Homoeopathica Internationalis

LMHI is an international medical society of medical doctors who practice classical homeopathy. It has headquarters in Geneva and members in 56 countries. After the first homeopathic congress was held in 1829, there had been 8 more of them until 1911, so the need appeared for an authorized administrative body. LMHI was founded in 1925 in Rotterdam. The aim of LIGA is to congregate classical homeopaths and make free flow of knowledge among them. LIGA meets every year to discuss problems in homeopathy while congress is held every 5th year with topics in the science and practice. The homeopathic pharmacists formed International Committee of Homeopathic Pharmacists (C.I.P.H.) at the con-

gress in 1955 in Stuttgart on the suggestion of Dr Henri Boiron. The founders were Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, United Kingdom, The Netherlands, and Switzerland, while in 1971 joined Argentine, Greece, Brazil, Romania, Chile. In 1996 two tasks were initiated – Nomenclature of Homeopathic remedies and Basic Text on Homeopathic Good Manufacturing Practices (HGMP). At the Seattle meeting next year it was added Techniques of Manufacturing and Preparation of the Remedies. Dr William Gutman proposed establishing of International Homeopathic Research Council, which held its first session in 1961. (3)

Education offered and status in some of the countries

Argentina

It is estimated that there are 2000 doctors who prescribe homeopathic medicines in Argentina. There are seven homeopathic schools offering three-year degree programs or intensive programs. The main institutions are in Buenos Aires- Association Medica Homeopatica Argentina, Long Established School, <http://www.amha.com.ar.htm> i Escuela Medica Homeopatica Argentina "Tomas Pablo Paschero", which conducts courses for doctors, pharmacists, pharmacy technicians, veterinary doctors and dentists, [http:// www.escuelapaschero.comar/home.htm](http://www.escuelapaschero.comar/home.htm). The country is represented in LMHI and homeopathy can practice only medical doctors. There are two journals *Annales Homeopathics Argentinos* and *Homeopatia*. The homeopathic remedies are accepted by Ministry of Public Health. Pharmacies and laboratories prepare and distribute homeopathic drugs under the same control as general remedies. There are more than 400 pharmacies which sell homeopathic drugs, 30 of them have their own laboratories while there are 14 laboratories in Buenos Aires only for preparation of homeopathic drugs.

Homeopathy arrived in Argentina with general San Martin, which came 1812 from Spain bringing with him one homeopathic medicine kit to alleviate symptoms of arthrosis and gastric ulcer that troubled him. This medicine kit is still preserved in the museum Museo SanMartini-anano de Mendoza. The first homeopathic doctor was French Dr Guillermo Darrouzain, who established homeopathic clinics in Buenos Aires and Montevideo in 1837-1838. Argentinian Hahnemann society (Sociedad Hahnemanniana Argentina) was formed 1869 and printed journal *Boletin Homeopatico*. Distinguished homeopathic doctors through history were Dr Juan Corradi, who significantly helped during cholera epidemic 1867, Dr C. Clausolles and Dr J. Petit. Classical homeopathy got well established in Argentina due to its good results and also by work of Dr T. Paschero, a follower of J.T. Kent from the USA. Dr Paschero has taught in the school Escuela Medica Homeopatica since 1972.

Australia

Practicing homeopathy is officially recognized. Only medical doctors may practice homeopathy and they are organized in the homeopathic society Australia Medical Faculty of Homeopathy.

There are 130 doctors who prescribe homeopathic medicines, about 400-500 registered homeopaths. There are about 10 recognized schools and several naturopathic colleges teaching homeopathy. The main educational institutions are: Australasian College of Natural Therapies, New South Wales, Australia <http://www.acnt.edu.au>, The Australasian College of Hahnemanian Homeopathy, Melbourne, Victoria and The Sidney College of Homeopathic Medicine. Currently the number of licensed homeopaths is growing in Australia, while some of private insurance funds partially reimburse consultations with a certified homeopath.

Austria

Only medical doctors can practice homeopathy. 670 homeopaths in Austria are members of LHMI and the country itself is represented also in LMHI. Five allopathic hospitals in Vienna keep homeopathic consultations and one in Klagenfurt. The Council of the Order of Physicians issues diplomas officially recognized as medical qualifications in homeopathy. Training courses for these diplomas last between 2 and 3 years (from 140 and 350 hours). Public insurance funds reimburse expenses for homeopathic treatment. Educational institutions are: Vienna Faculty of Medicine – campuses in Gratz and Innsbruck, *Arzte der Klassischen Homeopatic (AKH)*, *Osteiriichische Gesellschaft fur Homoeopathische Medizin (OGHM)* and Ludwig Boltzman Institute fur Homeopathic Allegemeine Poliklinik der Stadt.

Military doctor Mathias Marenzeller started practicing homeopathy around 1816. During the cholera epidemic it gave significant results. During 1844 there were two homeopathic journals published in Vienna and Prague. The homeopathic doctors were granted right to distribute homeopathic drugs in 1846; the third homeopathic hospital was opened in 1850. The Society of Homeopathic doctors was formed in 1873, but during next 20 years there is was an evident decline in the public interest for homeopathy. There were only 50 homeopathic doctors and 2 hospitals in 37 cities in 1901. The congress of LMHI was held in Salzburg in 1958, and there were 3 more that followed in Vienna 1973, 1983, and 1993. After the courses were held in Baden in 1975 with great success, they spread to Germany, Romania, Czech Republic, Russia, Hungary and Slovakia.

Brazil

The Federal Council of Medicine officially recognized the homeopathy in 1988 incorporating it in national health system. The Brazilian Association of Homeopathic Pharmacists was established in 1991, while in 1995 the Federal Council of Pharmacy recognized the title of Specialist for Homeopathic Pharmacy. Since 1952 studying Notions of the Homeopathic Techniques is obligatory in the Pharmacy Colleges of Brazil. There are at least 10 homeopathic schools providing education while several Colleges of Medicine offer optional or postgraduate courses in homeopathy. The doctors who specialize homeopathy must complete courses that have 1200 hours distributed as

follows: 450hours theory, 450hours practice and 300hours of studying monographs. The director of the National Department of Health appointed a Committee of physicians and pharmacists in order to create the Brazilian Homeopathic Pharmacopeia which got finished in 1972. There are also homeopathic dentist and vets in Brazil.

Homeopathy arrived to Brazil when French doctor Benoit Jules Mure moved in 1840 as the representative of Union Industrielle of Paris. He was the founder of homeopathic clinics in Palermo and Paris. Since Dr Mure moved to Rio de Janeiro he started supporting Hahneman's science. In 1886 pharmacies were granted right to sell homeopathic drugs.(2)

Bulgaria

Bulgarian doctor Georgy Mirkovich, graduated as a physician in 1856 from the Medical Faculty of in Montpellier in France. During his study he was educated as a homeopathic physician. After his return to his homeland, he started private practice. He published the first homeopathic book in Bulgarian language "Healing at Home with Homeopathy" in 1893, as a member of newly established Bulgarian Academy of Science. In the period 1944-1989 homeopathy was prohibited, practitioners were prosecuted. Until 1993 there was no official opinion on homeopathy. In May 1993 Peter Chappell together with Bulgarian doctors Peter Naydenov, Dora Patchova, and Atanas Ganavov started a homeopathic course. Even though the class started with only 20 students, the number grew to 60 (25 medical doctors and 35 of non-doctors). The Homeopathic Society of Bulgaria was founded in 1994 and is allowed to organize courses for doctors and non-doctors. The Society prepared the proposing material for health care laws of Bulgaria for legislative recognition of homeopathy.

Canada

All schools in Canada offer 3-year courses that are taken at graduate level. There is no legal doctorate or University degree program for homeopathy in Canada. The schools are: Vancouver Homeopathic Medicine, www.homeopathyvancouver.com, The Toronto School of Homeopathic Medicine, www.homeopathycanada.com, Homeopathic College Canada, www.homeopathy.edu, Centre de Techniques Homeopathiques Montreal, www.homeo.com, and British Institut for Homeopathy Canada, www.homeopathy.com. Historically speaking homeopathy arrived first to the province of Quebec.

France

Homeopathy in France can be practiced only by medical doctors. Non-medical people cannot practice any kind of medicine. The University of Bobigny established the Department of Natural Sciences in 1982, which grants diplomas for several branches of alternative medicines including homeopathy. National insurance plan covers prescriptions written by authorized homeopathic doctors. The most known educational institution is Ecole d'Homeopathie Hahnemannienne Dauphine Savoie in Grenoble, www.homeoint.org/hds/ehhds/default.htm

Count Guidi, doctor of medical science and inspector of the university from Lyon. and Dr Antoine Peroz started practicing homeopathy about 1830. The first homeopathic society was formed in 1832 Hahnemann becoming the president in his visit 1835. There were 3 hospitals in Paris in 1901. Even though in France there is a huge number of homeopathic doctors, most of them unfortunately does not practice classical homeopathy.

Greece

Homeopathy was practiced sporadically in Greece until 1965. At that time George Vithoulkas came back from Bombay Homeopathic Medical College and met Dr Irene Bachas, a psychiatrist, sharing with her his enthusiasm for homeopathy. His pioneers work was supported by LMHI accepting to hold the congress in Athens in 1969. This congress was a milestone in the development of homeopathy in Greece. Courses for medical students followed taught by Vithoulkas. There has been a Center of Homeopathic Medicine in Athens established having currently 18 doctors that cover alternate shifts in such manner that there are never less than 3 doctors in a shift. Young practitioners can work hand in hand with experienced practitioners to enrich their knowledge. Education is offered through International Academy of Classical Homeopathy, G.Vithoulkas School on Alonissos, www.homeopathy.gr/academy.htm. Since 1993 there has been a society for non-medical homeopaths.(2)

India

Homeopathy is very popular in India. It has been supported also by M. Gandhi. It is significantly cheaper compared to conventional drugs. WHO's journal World Health Forum noticed that homeopathy is well-suited for rural areas where there is a lack of infrastructure, equipment and drugs. There are currently more than 200 000 homeopathic practitioners (equals in status to MD), 300 hospitals, 10 000 public funded dispensaries and 600 manufacturing units. All of that makes India leader in homeopathy. Homeopathy is recognized by government and receives support in all 4 sectors – education, research, drug development and health care services. There are 180 homeopathic medical colleges of which 32 are state. All of them belong to the universities and offer a standard 5,5-year course of education.

Historically homeopathy arrived to India at the lifetime of Hahnemann. It is known that homeopathic drugs reached eastern part of the country through travellers, missionaries and military persons around 1810. Two German geologists who gave homeopathic treatment during the cholera epidemic in Bengal in 1820 were called "cholera doctors". By the middle of XIX century there were many amateur homeopaths among Indian civil and military personnel. The earliest written proof of the homeopathic treatment is kept in the museum of Maharaja Ranjit Singh, ruler of Punjab, who was treated in 1939 by J.M. Honigberger, knowledgeable practitioner of homeopathy and Hahnemann's student.

Russia

Since 1995 homeopathy is legal to practice in all hospitals and clinics in Russian Federation. A standard government educational program has been developed by the Committee for Homeopathy of Russia. It has been approved by the Russian Medical Academy as a postgraduate speciality under the supervision of the homeopathic doctor at specialized homeopathic clinic. Dr V. Varshavsky, head of the medical department of the Moscow Central Homeopathic Polyclinic, wrote in 1964 in an article that homeopathy has been known in Russian as a medical method since 1823, when scientists N.Pirogov and V. Butierov acknowledged the efficacy of the homeopathic method and started using the medicines.

Romania

Homeopathy brought to Romania Hahnemann himself because some time he lived in Transilvanian city Sibiu. Hahnemann's student Honigberger who took homeopathy to India was from Romania. Therefore there are strong relationships between these two countries today. Even though homeopathic society was formed 1947, homeopathy was soon forbidden. 1967 it was tolerated, being introduced at the Faculty of Medicine as an optional subject, while couple of pharmacies started making the medicines. Today only medical doctors can practice homeopathy in Romania. Pharmacies may distribute homeopathic medicines only if they have personnel educated in homeopathy by National Center for Continuing Education. This Center organizes graduate courses for doctors and pharmacists (it lasts 4 years for MDs and 2 years for pharmacists). There were 700 registered members of the National Society in 1995, while that number succeeds 1000 today. The president is Prof. dr Ioan Teleanu, while the society possesses web page and publishes the journal. Country is represented in Liga and the International Congress was held in 2004 in the city Sibiu.

USA

The development and disappearance of homeopathy in USA is fascinating because it emphasizes advantages and weaknesses of homeopathy as a medical doctrine. The first homeopathic doctor was Hans Gram, of Danish origin, who moved to New York around 1825 and converted several doctors to the new medical system. However, the most important homeopath of the time was Konstantin Hering, born in 1800 and of German origin. As a student he was given by his advisor the task to write an article about the homeopathy in order to discredit it. While studying the material for the article he got converted. When he joined the expedition to South America in 1826, he already practiced homeopathy conducting also some of the provings. In 1833 he returned to Germany and very soon after decided to go back to South America again. At that time he was invited to Philadelphia to present his knowledge. He not only got persuaded to remain in USA but with some short exceptions lived in the USA for the rest of his life practicing, writing, organizing and

even conducting proofings on himself. When in 1844 the American Institute for Homeopathy was established he became the first president. His main contribution is the article he wrote in 1865 on the development of chronic diseases. On the basis of these conclusions the laws of cure were developed and later confirmed in practice. Today they belong to basic postulates of classical homeopathy.

There were 22 homeopathic colleges in US in 1900 (the most famous was in Philadelphia), while just before the I World War there were 56 exclusively homeopathic hospitals, 13 mental asylums, 9 children's hospitals and 21 sanatoriums. Such level of acceptance of homeopathy has not been seen until then nowhere in the world. The reason was that classical medicine at the time had poor results in healing people. As in Europe, the classical medicine used letting the blood (sometimes even four fifths) and used high doses of calomel, both of which led frequently to the patient's death. In such situations people turned to herbalism which had the disadvantage that most of the practitioners were uneducated. It is not surprising therefore that homeopathy was embraced – it was coming from Europe and practitioners were knowledgeable of Latin and German literature. The big number of German immigrants helped also spread the homeopathy. It reached the peak of popularity after the Civil War (1865-85). Paradoxically with all acceptance there was a significant decline in homeopathy after 1885. Since classical doctors realized the danger of their methods they started looking to change them. Pseudo-homeopaths appeared as a consequence of merge between classical methods and homeopathy. They have been considering only presenting pathology using homeopathic drugs for it instead of looking at the patient as a whole. The homeopaths practicing Hahnemann's method separated from those who used homeopathic drugs without obeying to homeopathic rules. The classical homeopathy as the most difficult way of education was rarely offered in educational institutions.

At the same time synthetic pharmacy developed leading to bigger profits shortening also the time doctor dedicates to the patient. Homeopathy was not more profitable because it required investment in acquiring the knowledge, dedication to the patients and time needed for mastering concluding in homeopathy. At that time, as well as today, homeopathic drugs were cheap. As the decline continued there were only 7 homeopathic colleges left until 1918 disappearing one after another. Homeopathic Medical College of Philadelphia closed in 1930 and homeopathy was considered dead at the time.

Today there is a renewal of homeopathy in US. In early 70's there were only 50-100 doctors who specialized the homeopathy while by the mid 80's the number grew to 1000. The government journal The FDA Consumer reported 1000% of sales growth of homeopathic drugs in the period late 70's - early 80's. During 1991 Congress formed the Office of Alternative Medicine within National Institute of Health to encourage scientific research in the field. There are 31 edu-

cational institutions in US, among which dominate those who offer programs in classical homeopathy. However, neither there is a unified system of education nor a common diploma or certificate for practising in US. There are 7 registered boards for licencing homeopaths (Arizona, Connecticut and Nevada have specific licencing boards). Depending on the country they are located in, these boards grant licences for practising homeopathy either to MD's only or to non-medical personnel educated in homeopathy also.

Serbia

There are 2 main institutions in Serbia for promoting and education in homeopathy. Medical Section for Homeopathy as a part of Serbian Medical Society was formed in March in 2002, president being Prof. Dr Milos Popovic. This Medical Section for Homeopathy is a member of Liga and European Committee for Classical Homeopathy (ECH) and currently has for its members only medical personnel –doctors and pharmacists (about 70 members). Medical Section for Homeopathy started education for medical doctors by organizing post graduate continuous education offered by Medical College at the University of Belgrade. Currently there has been a course organized in collaboration with German Medical Homeopathic Society for 70 students. The program they follow is identical as the one of German Medical Homeopathic Society. Some of the lectures are held by Dr Herbert Mollinger.

Besides the Medical Section for Homeopathy, there is a Society for Classical Homeopathy named "Hahnemann", founded in 1997, the members being both medical and non-medical personnel. Founders were medical doctors of different specialties and dentists. In 1998 this society offered education for 63 students (35 were medical doctors) in collaboration with London International School for Classical Homeopathy (LICH). Program consisted of 900 hours of theory and clinical work for the basic studies. Those students who were not medical doctors have taken courses from anatomy, physiology and pathology. LICH offered through this society the basic studies for the 2nd generation of homeopaths in year 2000 and supervision of the first generation by the advanced program. The society organizes seminars and summer schools and also offered advanced 2-year course in collaboration with Homeopathic College from Belgium. During 2003, Society formed Register of the homeopaths who are eligible to practice and it listed 24 homeopaths (medical doctors, non-doctors and dentists). The president of the committee for registering was Petter Chappell, a well-known British homeopath, one of the founders of the British Homeopathic Society who also supervised education of the first generation of homeopaths. Among the requirements for being listed in the Register, a 4-year education for classical homeopathy with minimum of one year under the supervision of a licensed homeopath from abroad was obligatory. The Society has been the member of ECCH since 2004. In October in 2005, there was a course in classical

homeopathy offered to medical and non-medical personnel by educational center Simillimum from Belgrade in collaboration with LICH.

Homeopathic medicine got its place in our legislation while homeopathy itself has not been yet regulated by law. Combined homeopathic medicines at the market aim to cover a large indication groups and consequently do not follow principles of classical homeopathy (individual treatment for each patient), but it certainly will contribute to popularization of homeopathic medicine among allopathic medical doctors.

United Kingdom

There have been several public homeopathic hospitals in London, Glasgow, Liverpool, Bristol etc. Homeopathy is recognized by the law of Parliament and it is a part of the national health program. There are between 35-40 educational institutions. Both medical and non-medical people may practice homeopathy. Medical doctors receive education in Royal London and Glasgow Homeopathic Hospital, while non-medical personnel are not allowed to bear the title of a doctor. They may integrate in national health system by being consultants called on when they work together with medical doctors. Historically, homeopathy developed with arrival

of Dr Quin in England in 1827. He studied homeopathy in Germany and practiced it in Italy.

Conclusion

Classical homeopathy, which Samuel Hahnemann established as a medical method at the end of 18 and the beginning of 19 century, became very quickly popular in Europe and America. At that time there have been many homeopathic hospitals and educational institutions. However, a line of historically synchronized events diminished it through one long period of time (1930-1970): lack of unity in principles of classical homeopathy among followers after Hahnemann's death, the development of surgical treatments, appearance of modern therapeutic agents, increased profitability of pharmaceutical industry and the beginning of World War I. Since 1970 homeopathy is reviving in many countries of the world in different domains – educational institutions have appeared, it has become a part of many national health systems and there has been research development. Nowadays homeopathy is recognised on all continents either as an independent or alternative (complementary) medical system, though there is no standardized educational systems throughout the world yet.

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HOMEOPATIJA DANAS - EDUKACIJA I STATUS

Snežana M Cupara

Klasična homeopatija je zbog svojih dobrih rezultata brzo postala popularna, pa je tako u Evropi i Americi krajem 19. veka postojao veliki broj homeopatskih bolnica i edukacionih institucija. Međutim, niz istorijskih događaja početkom 20. veka doveo je do zapostavljanja homeopatije u dužem periodu. Od 1970. godine homeopatija oživljava u mnogim zemljama u više oblasti – pojavljuju se edukacione institucije, postaje deo nacionalnih zdravstvenih sistema u nekoliko zemalja i dolazi do razvoja u oblasti istraživanja. Danas, homeopatija je priznata na svim kontinentima kao nezavisan ili alternativni (komplementarni) medicinski sistem. Koristi se za lečenje raznih hroničnih oboljenja, virusnih, gastro-intestinalnih, jatrogenih, oboljenja kože, problema u ponašanju, u tretmanu kancera kao jedini ili pomoćni tretman. Kako status i mogućnosti školovanja homeopata nisu uniformni u svetu, ovaj članak ima za cilj da ponudi pregled statusa i obrazovanja u homeopatiji kao i kraći istorijat u primerima nekoliko razvijenih zemalja, zemalja sa različitim kontinentima i nekih od zemalja u okruženju. *Acta Medica Medianae 2007;46(1):30-35.*

Ključne reči: klasična homeopatija, obrazovanje u homeopatiji, Liga Medicorum Homoeopathica Internationalis