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EPIDEMICS- IMR PROJECT

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HOMOEOPATHY IN EPIDEMICS

Homeopathy is a time-tested two-century old empirical system of healing. It is a natural method of treatment, aimed at curing a disease naturally, holistically, gently and permanently. It is based on the natural law of healing *'Similia Similibus Curentur',* which means 'let likes be treated by likes'. As per this law, a substance that has the ability to produce a set of symptoms akin to a disease in a healthy human being also has the ability to cure that disease in a sick person. This unique method of treatment has long been contributing in public health through curative, preventive and promotive care.

The preventive aspect of Homoeopathy is well known, and historically, Homoeopathy has reportedly been used for prevention during the epidemics of cholera, Spanish influenza, yellow fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, typhoid etc. The approach to prevention in Homoeopathy is two-pronged. *Homoeoprophylaxis* or, prevention through Homoeopathy, can either be met through *Genus Epidemicus,* which means a remedy which is found to be curative in the majority of cases of the same disease is also the most likely preventive for that disease; or through *nosodes* (medicine prepared from biological material of a disease). The former is identified through observation of several cases of an epidemic disease, and analysing the symptomatology of those cases for the most indicated medicine. This medicine, is considered to be the preventive medicine for the ongoing epidemic of that disease. The latter, on the other hand, once prepared through homoeopathic procedure, is considered a preventive for the disease it is prepared from, regardless of the overall presentation of that disease, which happens to change from time to time.

There are distinct advantages if prevention by Homoeopathy could be made possible. These include reduced financial burden, safer means for prevention and easier storage and administration. However, establishing the preventive use of Homeopathy in public health setting is a challenge. High quality safety and pre-clinical studies, as well as robust clinical research is required to be undertaken for establishing role of Homoeopathy in epidemics.

Future perspective

Evidence that homeopathy may be effective in prevention of the above vector-borne diseases, as well as an add on therapy, especially in reducing the intensity of the disease and decreasing the duration of stay at hospital is enough to invoke more studies on this front, with better methodology and compliance levels. Thus, we must initiate preventive and curative trials in various vector-borne conditions. That said, the hard fact remains that conducting these studies is a challenge in itself, especially the prophylactic studies. The preventive programmes for epidemics need a synergistic association: formal approvals from government heads, tie ups with health service centres and adequate awareness about Homoeopathy of those who are involved in conducting or facilitating such a programme. It has been observed that since epidemic is a short term situation, if precious time is lost in getting such approvals or in establishing tie ups, true justice cannot be done to these studies. Such kind of challenges need to be overcome and for that, we need to build strategies and standard protocols in liaison with the concerning authorities. With the increasing understanding of role of Homoeopathy in epidemics and more rigorous trials, future epidemics, it is hoped, will be tackled with better strategies and management plan.

Introduction

Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, through its network of 22 Institutes/ Units all over India is conducting medical relief camps in communicable diseases since its inception. Council had taken a randomized control trial on Chikungunya in 2007 and Influenza like illness in 2010. The various communicable diseases on which CCRH has conducted medical camps are conjunctivitis, dengue, japanese encephalitis, bacillary dysentery, yellow fever, jaundice, typhoid, measles, meningitis, cholera, viral fevers, kala azar, plague, malaria, chikungunya and recent past swine flu and chikungunya. Homoeopathic medicines were distributed for various disease conditions as mentioned above as per the genus epidemicus for preventive purpose. Similarly homoeopathic medicines were given for treatment purpose after a person got infected with the said disease tailored to the patient as per individualization.

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BACILLARY DYSENTERY

Name of the Epidemics/ Calamities	Place of occurrence	Period of camp organized by CCRH	Genus Epidemicus identified	Other medicines used for treatment
Bacillary Dysentery	Gonda (Uttar Pradesh)	June, 1985	-----	Kali mur., Kali phos., Nux vomica, Merc. sol., Merc. cor., Pulsatilla
	Shimla (Himachal Pradseh)	August 1985	-----	Aloe soc., Merc. cor., Mag. phos.6X

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CHIKUNGUNYA

There is no specific treatment for chikungunya. Supportive therapy that helps ease symptoms, such as administration of non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, and getting plenty of rest, may be beneficial. Homoeopathy has been effective in various kinds of fever including chikungunya. The data present in literature mentions several medicines like *Belladonna, Eupatorium perfoliatum, Bryonia alba, Phosphorus etc.* as effective medicines for the disease. Trials conducted on this disease have been able to validate a few of the medicines which are usually prescribed in Chikungunya. In 2006, a homoeopathic preventive *Eupatorium 30C* was distributed to 1061 people with significant prevention ($p < 0.0001$).[i] Another preventive trial was conducted by CCRH in 2007 where homoeopathic medicine Bryonia 30C was distributed as a preventive to 19, 750 people in Kerala and *Bryonia alba 30C* was found to be better than placebo in decreasing the incidence of chikungunya in Kerala.[ii] Further, a prospective observational study was conducted on 126 patients of Chikungunya in Chikungunya Fever (CF) and in Post-Chikungunya Chronic Arthritis (PCCA) in a Delhi Government Homeopathic Dispensary for a period of 6 months. A single homeopathic medicine was prescribed for each patient after case taking with the help of Materia Medica and/or Repertory. The study resulted in complete recovery was seen in 84.5% CF cases in a mean time of 6.8 days. 90% cases of PCCA recovered completely in a mean time of 32.5 days.[iii]

These results suggest the possible role of Homoeopathy in both prevention as well as treatment and call for more studies on this condition with better designs and larger sample size.

Name of the Epidemics/ Calamities	Place of occurrence	Period of camp organized by CCRH	Genus Epidemicus identified	Other medicines used for treatment
Chikungunya	Islands of Androth, Kalapanini, Lakshwdeep	11th – 17th Dec.2006	Bryonia alba 200	Bryonia alba, Rhus tox.
	Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	June-Sept. 2006	Eupatorium perf. 200	Arsenic alb.200, Apis 200, China 200, Eupatorium perf. 200, Rhus tox. 200
	Gudivada	June-Oct.2006	Rhus toxicodendron 200	-
	Kerala	14th Sep.- 25th Oct. 2006	Bryonia alba 30	-

[1] Rejikumar R, Dinesh RS. A Study on the Prophylactic Efficacy of Homoeopathic Preventive Medicine Against Chikungunya Fever. Available on: http://www.similima.com/pdf/efficacy-chiunguna-kerala.pdf. Last accessed on: 1.10.15

[2] Janardanan Nair KR, Gopinadhan S, Sreedhara Kurup TN, Kumar BJ, Aggarwal A, Varanasi R, et al. Homoeopathic Genus Epidemicus 'Bryonia alba' as a prophylactic during an outbreak of Chikungunya in India: A cluster -randomised, double -blind, placebo- controlled trial. Indian J Res Homoeopathy 2014;8:160-5.

[3] Wadhwani G.G. Homeopathic drug therapy Homeopathy in Chikungunya Fever and Post-Chikungunya Chronic Arthritis: an observational study. Homeopathy (2013) 102, 193-198.

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CHOLERA

Name of the Epidemics/ Calamities	Place of occurrence	Period of camp organized by CCRH	Genus Epidemicus identified	Other medicines used for treatment
Cholera	Jeypore (Orissa), Gonda, Bharuch (Gujarat) & Calcutta (West Bengal)	1985-86	Antim. tart. 200	Antim. tart. 200, Arsenic alb. 200, Bryonia 200, Camphor 200, Carbo veg. 200, Nux vomica 200, Podo. 200, Veratrum alb. 200
	Delhi	July – Sept. 1988	Camphor Q	--

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CONJUNCTIVITIS

Name of the Epidemics/ Calamities	Place of occurrence	Period of camp organized by CCRH	Genus Epidemicus identified	Other medicines used for treatment
Conjunctivitis	Gudivada, (Andhra Pradesh) Hyderabad, (Andhra Pradesh)	Sep.-Oct. 1985	Argentum nitricum 200	Argentum nitricum 200 Belladonna 30, 200 Euphrasia eye drops Rhus. tox. 30,200
	Bahadurgarh, (Haryana) Ghaziabad, (Uttar Pradesh)	1986-87	Belladonna 200	Argentum nitricum 200 Belladonna 200 Euphrasia eye drops Rhus. tox. 200
	Delhi	July- Sept.1988	Belladonna 200	Argentum nitricum Belladonna Euphrasia Rhus. tox.

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DENGUE FEVER

The dengue epidemic is not a country-specific health problem, but a global burden, with most parts of world trying to find ways to fight it, especially so when the dengue vaccine is not existing yet. Homoeopathic literature mentions several medicines for treatment of dengue fever. Medicines most frequently indicated in cases of classical dengue fever are *Aconitum napellus, Arnica montana, Arsenic album, Belladonna, Bryonia alba, Eupatorium perfoliatum, Ferrum phosphoricum, Gelsemium, Ipecacuanha, Natrum muriaticum, Nux vomica, Pulsatilla* and *Rhus toxicodendron*. For dengue haemorrhagic fever, the group of medicines usually indicated includes *Carbo vegetabilis, China, Crotalus horridus, Ferrum metallicum, Hamamelis, Ipecac., Lachesis, Millefolium, Phosphorus, Secale cornutum* and *Sulphuric acidum.*

Eupatorium perfoliatum is one of the most frequently indicated medicines in dengue fever. Even the cases that Council collected through its online data recording software during the last year epidemic, pointed towards Eupatorium perfoliatum. Further, the clinical presentation reflected through 72 cases of dengue fever observed by the team deputed at one of the hospitals of Delhi again suggests Eupatorium p. as a key drug. Moreover, most studies (discussed below) carried out on dengue have validated the use of Eupatorium as the only or one of the drugs. Based on these observations and facts, Council recently announced Eupatorium perfoliatum 30 as the preventive drug for the ongoing outbreak in an Advisory through Ministry of AYUSH.[1]

Homoeopathy offers prevention in epidemic diseases through its concept of *genus epidemicus,* which means a remedy which is found to be curative in the majority of cases of the same disease is also the most likely preventive for that disease. Studies carried out for evaluating the role of homoeopathic treatment of dengue fever have been encouraging, with evidence reported from Brazil and Cuba. In Brazil, in May 2001, a single dose of the homeopathic remedy Eupatorium perfoliatum 30C decreased the incidence of dengue by 81.5%.[2] Again in early 2007, a homeopathic complex against dengue containing *Phosphorus 30C, Crotalus horridus 30C* and *Eupatorium perfoliatum 30C* decreased the incidence of the disease by 93%, whereas in the rest of the state there was an increase of 128%. Further, in 2012, a double blind, placebo-controlled randomised trial was conducted on dengue patients using the same homoeopathic complex, to evaluate the effectiveness of homeopathic intervention in dengue epidemic. The intervention group showed improvement in most symptoms including headache, fever and Myalgia. In Cuba, 25,000 patients who tested positive for dengue were treated with homoeopathic complex containing medicines *Bryonia alba, Eupatorium p., Gelsemium s.* and *dengue nosode* with significant improvement in clinical condition and reduction in days of stay at hospital.[3]

For information and education of a homoeopathic practitioner dealing with dengue cases, Guidelines for Homoeopathic Practitioners for Clinical Management of Dengue have been developed by CCRH. These guidelines aim to present all relevant details to a practitioner in daily clinical practice for management of cases diagnosed or suspected to be of dengue and are available at the Council's website. **Council has also created an online data recording software for organized data management and subsequent analysis of dengue cases treated with Homoeopathy:**

DENGUE INFORMATION SYSTEM link: http://www.ccrhdengueinfo.org/#.

Name of the Epidemics/ Calamities	Place of occurrence	Period of camp organized by CCRH	Genus Epidemicus identified	Other medicines used for treatment
Dengue	Delhi	1982; 1996	Denguinum 30	---
	Kottayam, Kerala	2012	Nux vomica 30	---
	Delhi	2012	Eupatorium Perfoliatum 30	---

[1] Advertisement by Ministry of AYUSH. Protect yourself from Dengue Fever. The Hindustan Times. 21st September 2015. pp. 02.

[2] Marino R. Homeopathy and Collective Health: The Case of Dengue Epidemics. Int J High Dilution Res 2008; 7(25):179-185.

[3] Novaes. A.R. Homeopathic Intervention In Users Treatment Network Public Advised With Dengue In Victory, Brazil.
Proceedings of 70th Congress of Liga Medicorum Homoeopathica Internationalis 2015.
http://www.lmhi2015.org

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FEVER

1. **EPIDEMIC FEVER**

Name of the Epidemics/ Calamities	Place of occurrence	Period of camp organized by CCRH	Genus Epidemicus identified	Other medicines used for treatment
Epidemic fever	Kerala	July 2001	Bryonia alba 30 followed by a dose of Sulphur 200	

2. VIRAL FEVER

Name of the Epidemics/ Calamities	Place of occurrence	Period of camp organized by CCRH	Genus Epidemicus identified	Other medicines used for treatment
Viral Fever	Delhi	1987 - 1988	-	Arsenic alb. 30,200 Belladonna 30, 200 Bryonia 30, 200 Pulsatilla 30, 200

3. YELLOW FEVER

Name of the Epidemics/ Calamities	Place of occurrence	Period of camp organized by CCRH	Genus Epidemicus identified	Other medicines used for treatment
Yellow fever	New Delhi	1987-1988	--	Arsenic alb., Bryonia alba, Belladona, Pulsatilla

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FLU LIKE ILLNESS

Name of the Epidemics/ Calamities	Place of occurrence	Period of camp organized by CCRH	Genus Epidemicus identified	Other medicines used for treatment
Flu like illness	All over India	July 2010	Arsenic album 30	
	All over India	2012	Arsenic album 30	Belladonna 30,200, Gelsemium 30, 200, Natrum muriatum 30, 200, Phosphorus 30, Rhus tox 30, 200.

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GASTROENTERITIS

Name of the Epidemics/ Calamities	Place of occurrence	Period of camp organized by CCRH	Genus Epidemicus identified	Other medicines used for treatment
Gastroenteritis	Tripura	1885-86	Arsenic album 200	Mercurius cor.,Veratrum album, Aloe socotrina
	Delhi	1988	Arsenic album 200	-------
	Krishna district, Andra Pradesh	1990-91	Arsenic album 30	China officinalis 30, Ipecacuanha 30 Merc. Sol., Podophyllum, Rhus tox.

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JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS (JE)/ ACUTE ENCEPHALITIS SYNDROME (AES)

In India, until August 2015, 5294 cases of AES/JE had been reported with 839 deaths. Maximum cases have been from Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Tripura, Tamil Nadu and Assam.[1] Homoeopathic literature mentions several medicines for treatment of AES/JE like Belladonna, Calcarea carbonica, Tuberculinum bovinum, Veratrum viride, Stramonium etc. Validation of some of these medicines has been conducted and the results are in concurrence with the literature on these medicines.

Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy carried out research studies for prevention and treatment of JE during its epidemics in eastern parts of U.P. in 1989, 1991 and 1993. Belladonna 200, single dose was distributed as preventive to 3,22,812 persons in 96 villages in three districts of U.P. In a follow up of 39,250 persons, none of them reported any signs and symptoms of Japanese encephalitis.[2] During the year 1999-2003, the government of Andhra Pradesh adopted Belladonna-Calcarea carbonica-Tuberculinum bovinum (BCT) regimen as preventive and the response was encouraging. The death rate was nil in the BCT distributed areas.[3] Council has also conducted preclinical studies in collaboration with School of Tropical Medicine, Kolkata in both *in vitro*[4] and *in vivo*[5] models. Homoeopathic medicine Belladonna could inhibit JE virus infection in both the models significantly. Another exploratory observational study study was undertaken by the Council in IPD setting (epidemic ward) of Baba Rhaghav Das (BRD) Medical College and Nehru Hospital, Uttar Pradesh (July to November 2012) using convenience sampling, with successful reduction in mortality and morbidity rate.[6] Council is continuing the JE treatment study at BRD, Medical College to acquire more data on larger sample.

Further, Council has undertaken a study in collaboration with Center for Cellular and molecular Biology, Hyderabad to understand the action of BCT medicines on JE. Council is also conducting some preclinical studies on JE at its virology laboratory in Kolkata. The results of preclinical and earlier uncontrolled studies indicate that Homoeopathy can offer a preventive aid to reduce the incidence of JE/AES and also treat the patients to reduce the mortality and sequel of the disease in endemic region.

Name of the Epidemics/ Calamities	Place of occurrence	Period of camp organized by CCRH	Genus Epidemicus identified	Other medicines used for treatment
Japanese Encephalitis	Midnapore, West Bengal	1984	Gelsemium 30	Apis mellifica 30 Arsenicum album30 Gelsemium 30
	Tripura, (Agartala) Gudivada, Hyderabad, (Andhra Pradesh) Diphu (Assam),	1986	Opium Stramonium Hyoscyamus Belladonna	Arsenic alb. , Antim. tart., Belladonna, Bryonia, Gelsemium, Rhus tox.

	Gorakhpur, Basti Maharajganj (Uttar Pradesh)	1989, 1990	Belladonna 200	Belladonna, Bryonia, Causticum, Cicuta virosa, Gelsemium, Helleborus, Rhus tox.
	Gorakhpur, UP	28th Dec – 4th Jan.1992	Belladonna 200	--
	Gorakhpur, UP	Sep.-Oct. 2005	Belladonna 200	-------
	Muzzafarpur (Bihar)	June 1995	Belladonna 200	Arsenic alb. 30, Helleborus 30
	Imphal	July 2010	Belladonna 200	

[1] National Vector Borne Disease control Programme. Details of AES/JE cases and Death from 2008-2015. Available at: http://www.nvbdcp.gov.in/Doc/je-aes-cd-July14.pdf. Last accessed on 30.9.15.

[2] Rastogi D.P., Sharma V.D. Study of Homoeopathic Drugs in Encephalitis Epidemic in Uttar Pradesh (India); Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy Quarterly Bulletin; 1992: 14 (3&4): p.1-11

[3] Government of Andhra Pradesh.Japanese Encephalitis-Homoeopathic Prevention Programme. 2004.

[4] BandyopadhyayBhaswati, Das Satadal, Sengupta Milan, SahaChandan, Das Kartick Chandra, SarkarDebabrata and NayakChaturbhuja. Decreased Intensity of Japanese Encephalitis Virus Infection in Chick Chorioallantoic Membrane Under Influence of Ultradiluted Belladonna Extract.*Am. J. Infect. Dis*2010, 6 (2): 24-28

[5] Bandyopadhyay B, Das S, Sengupta M, Saha C, Bhattacharya N., Raveendra C., Chakraborty R. Nayak C.. Suckling Mice of "Belladonna 200" Fed Mothers Evade Virulent Nakayama Strain Japanese Encephalitis Virus Infection. International Journal of Microbiological Research 2011;2 (3): 252-257.

[6] Raj K. Manchanda, Praveen Oberai1, Varanasi Roja, Supriya Singh, Neha Singh,Tariq Khan, Ramesh Prasad, J. R. Singh. Evaluation of homoeopathic medicines as add-on to institutional management protocol in Acute Encephalitis Syndrome: An exploratory observational comparative study. Indian Journal of Research in Homoeopathy . Vol. 9 / Issue 1 / Jan-Mar 2015.

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JAUNDICE

Name of the Epidemics/ Calamities	Place of occurrence	Period of camp organized by CCRH	Genus Epidemicus identified	Other medicines used for treatment
Jaundice	Surat, Rajkot (Gujarat), Kolkata (West Bengal), Jaipur (Rajasthan), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	1984-85	Chelidonium majus 6 Malandrinum 200C	Bryonia 6,30 Nux vomica 6, 30 Chelidonium majus 6
	Delhi	1987-1988,	Chelidonium majus 6	Bryonia 30, 200 Sulphur 30, 200 Pulsatilla 30,200
	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	May- June 1988	Chelidonium majus 200	Ars. alb. 30, Chelidonium 200, China 200, Lycopodium 200, Nux vomica

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KALA-AZAR

Name of the Epidemics/ Calamities	Place of occurrence	Period of camp organized by CCRH	Genus Epidemicus identified	Other medicines used for treatment
Kala Azar	Burdwan & Hooghly (West Bengal)	1988 -1989	--	Andro. panic. Q, Ceanothus Q, 30, 200 China ars. 30, 200 China off. 30, 200 Gelsemium 30, 200 Nux vomica 30, 200
	Burdwan & Hooghly (West Bengal)	1990- 1991	-	Andro. panic. Q, Bacillinum 3x Ceanothus Q, 6 China ars. 200 China sulph. 3X Nux vomica 30, 200 Sulphur 30, 200
	Muzzafarpur (Bihar)	1991- 1992		Arsenic alb. 30,200 Apis 30,200 Andro. panic. Q, 6, 30 Ceanothus Q, 30, 200 China ars. 30 China off. 30 Chelidonium Q Ferrum ars.30 Gelsemium 30, 200 Natrum ars. 30 Tuberculinum 200, 1M Tinospora cordifolia Q Sulphur 30,200

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LYMPHATIC FILARIASIS

India loses about 1.2 billion man days due to Lymphatic Filiariasis (LF) and annual economic loss is estimated to be nearly 0.65% of Gross Domestic Product.[1] Homoeopathy is known to be effective for filariasis, and frequently indicated medicines include *Bryonia alba, Natrum muriaticum, Apis mellifica, Pulsatilla nigricans, Thuja occidentalis, Rhus toxicodendron Rhododendron, Hydrocotyle, Silicea,* etc. Clinically, role of some of these homoeopathic medicines have been validated in treatment of filariasis.

CCRH conducted a multicenter study during 1980-2003 to assess role of homoeopathy in clincial filariasis with recurrent adenolymphangitis and lymphoedema using various indicated medicines with encouraging results. Further, a comparative single blind, placebo controlled study carried out during 1986-1988, observed an improvement of 40.54% in the group treated with *Rhus tox, Apis mel.* or *Rhododendron*, depending on their symptomatic presentation. Another observational study was carried out during the period April 1985-March 1989, which found Rhus tox. to be the most effective medicine. The overall improvement with homeopathic medicines was 70.7%.[2] In another single blind follow-up study in an endemic village in Odisha, homoeopathic treatment could effectively reduce the frequency of filarial fevers by 20 per cent ($p<0.05$) among amicrofilaraemic cases, with a higher reduction in cases with genital involvement (36%) and mastitis (57%).[3] Further, a study undertaken to show usefulness of homoeopathic therapy in preventing development of irreversible lymphedema concluded that treatment in early stage helped in restricting the further advancement of the disease and improved in quality of life of the patients. The medicines found effective were *Rhus toxicodendron,* followed by *Sulphur, Bryonia alba, Natrum muriaticum, Apis mellifica, Pulsatilla nigricans* and *Thuja occidentalis*.[4] Recently, Council has concluded a comparative study on treatment of acute adenolymphangitis with either homoeopathy or allopathy. Though data is still under analysis, preliminarily, it can be concluded that homoeopathy is as effective as allopathy in treatment of the condition.

Keeping in view the role of homoeopathy in treatment of LF, further definite trials with larger sample size are required for validation of these results.

[1] Indian Council of Medical research cell. Disease Burdan. Available from http://www.pon.nic.in/fil-free/index.Html.

[2] Mishra N., Clinical Research in Filariasis (Unpublished report)

[3] Kumar Anil, Mishra N. Effect of Homoeopathic treatment on filariasis-A single blind 69-months follow-up study in an endemic village in Odisha. *British Homoeopathic Journal*, Oct 1994, Vol. 83 (4): 216-219.

[4] Mishra N. Research studies in filarial. CCRH Quarterly Bulletin 1998; 20 (1&2): 22-25.

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MALARIA

It is estimated that about 2,00,000 people die of malaria in India each year.[1] Homeopathic literature mentions several medicines for treatment of Malaria. These include *Cinchona officinalis, Chininum-sulph., Carduus-mar., Malaria officinalis etc*. Many drugs have been scientifically tested on in-vitro/in-vivo models in recent studies with promising results, with significant antiplasmodial efficacy against various species of plasmodium parasite.[2, 3, 4]

CCRH has undertaken initiatives to prevent and treat malarial cases in endemic and/or epidemic regions. Preclinical studies on *in vitro* and *in vivo* models on 'Evaluation of antimalarial efficacy of some homeopathic drugs against malaria will soon be initiated. Further, a proposal has been drafted for conducting a preventive trial on 'Prevention and effectiveness of homeopathic medicine on malaria – an interventional cluster study' in Odisha covering a spectrum of 12,000 people.

Name of the Epidemics/ Calamities	Place of occurrence	Period of camp organized by CCRH	Genus Epidemicus identified	Other medicines used for treatment
Malaria	Distt. of Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur, Barmer, Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	25th –30th Oct. 1994	Arsenic alb. 30	Arsenic alb. , Alstonia constricta, China ars., China sulph. , Eupatorium perf., Veratrum album
	Barmer, Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	8th -15th Oct., 2004		

[1] N Dhingra, P Jha, VP Sharma, for the Million Death Study Collaborators, et al. Adult and child malaria mortality in India: a nationally representative mortality survey. Lancet, 376 (2010), pp. 1768–1774.

[2] Rajan A, Bagai U (2013). Antimalarial potential of china 30C and Chelidonium 30C in combination therapy against lethal rodent malaria parasite: Plasmodium berghei. Journal of Complementary and Integrative Medicine. 10(1):1-8.

[3] Rajan A, Bagai U (2012). Evaluation of antiplasmodial efficacy and safety of Cinchona officinalis against lethal murine malaria parasite. American Journal of Homeopathic Medicine. 105(2):76-83.

[4] Bagai U, Kalia S, Sharma I and Walter NS (2012). Antimalarial efficacy of homeopathic drugs Artemisia vulgaris and Curcuma longa against Plasmodium berghei infection in Balb/C mice. Panjab University Research Journal (Science). 61:19-29.

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MEASLES

Name of the Epidemics/ Calamities	Place of occurrence	Period of camp organized by CCRH	Genus Epidemicus identified	Other medicines used for treatment
Measles	Gonda (Uttar Pradesh) Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)	1985-86	Arsenic alb.30, Kali mur., Pulsatilla 30	Aconite 30, Antim. tart. 30, Arsenic alb. 30, Apis. 30, Carbo veg. 30, Pulsatilla 30, Ferrum phos 6X, Gelsemium 30, Sulphur 30
	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	1985- 1986	-	Calc. carb. 200, Crotallus hor. 30, Drosera 200, Merc. sol. 200
	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	1986-87	Ipecac.	Ipecac. Pulsatilla Sulphur
	Bharuch (Gujarat)	1997-1998	-	Arsenicum alb.30, 200 Bryonia 30,200 Belladonna 30, 200 Gelsemium 30,200 Euphrasia 30,200 Sulphur 30,200

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MENINGITIS

Name of the Epidemics/ Calamities	Place of occurrence	Period of camp organized by CCRH	Genus Epidemicus identified	Other medicines used for treatment
Meningitis	Delhi	April, 1985	Belladonna 200	--
	Jagdalpur (Madhya Pradesh)	1992	Argentum nit.200	--
	Jeypore (Orissa)	1987- 1988	-	Aconite 200 Belladonna 200 Bryonia 200 Cicuta virosa 200
	Vijaywada (AP)	1989-90	Belladonna 200	---
	Sagar (Madhya Pradesh)	1987- 1988	Argentum nit. 200	Arg. nit. 200,Belladonna 200, Gelsemium 200,
		1989 -90	Argentum nit.200	--
		1990-91	Argentum nit. 200 & Meningococcinum 200	Argentum nit. 200 Bacillinum 200 Belladonna 30,200 China 30, 200 Gelsemium 30, 200 Helleborus 30,200 Hyoscyamus 30,200 Meningococcinum 200 Tuberculinum 200
	Vijianagaram (Andhra Pradesh)	1989-90	Belladonna 200	--

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PLAGUE

Name of the Epidemics/ Calamities	Place of occurrence	Period of camp organized by CCRH	Genus Epidemicus identified	Other medicines used for treatment
Plague	Surat, (Gujarat))	25th – 30th Sep. 1994	Phosphorus 30	--
	Beed, Solapur (Maharashtra	1994	Belladonna	----
	Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh)	1994	Ignatia 200	------

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TYPHOID

Name of the Epidemics/ Calamities	Place of occurrence	Period of camp organized by CCRH	Genus Epidemicus identified	Other medicines used for treatment
Typhoid	New Delhi	1987-1988	Typhoidinum 200	------

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http://ccrhindia.org/imr.asp