

HOMEOPATHY

A MEDICAL DICTIONARY, BIBLIOGRAPHY,
AND ANNOTATED RESEARCH GUIDE TO
INTERNET REFERENCES



JAMES N. PARKER, M.D.
AND PHILIP M. PARKER, PH.D., EDITORS

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The collective knowledge generated from academic and applied research summarized in various references has been critical in the creation of this book which is best viewed as a comprehensive compilation and collection of information prepared by various official agencies which produce publications on homeopathy. Books in this series draw from various agencies and institutions associated with the United States Department of Health and Human Services, and in particular, the Office of the Secretary of Health and Human Services (OS), the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), the Administration on Aging (AOA), the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR), the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the Healthcare Financing Administration (HCFA), the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), the Indian Health Service (IHS), the institutions of the National Institutes of Health (NIH), the Program Support Center (PSC), and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). In addition to these sources, information gathered from the National Library of Medicine, the United States Patent Office, the European Union, and their related organizations has been invaluable in the creation of this book. Some of the work represented was financially supported by the Research and Development Committee at INSEAD. This support is gratefully acknowledged. Finally, special thanks are owed to Tiffany Freeman for her excellent editorial support.

About the Editors

James N. Parker, M.D.

Dr. James N. Parker received his Bachelor of Science degree in Psychobiology from the University of California, Riverside and his M.D. from the University of California, San Diego. In addition to authoring numerous research publications, he has lectured at various academic institutions. Dr. Parker is the medical editor for health books by ICON Health Publications.

Philip M. Parker, Ph.D.

Philip M. Parker is the Eli Lilly Chair Professor of Innovation, Business and Society at INSEAD (Fontainebleau, France and Singapore). Dr. Parker has also been Professor at the University of California, San Diego and has taught courses at Harvard University, the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Stanford University, and UCLA. Dr. Parker is the associate editor for ICON Health Publications.

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ICON Group International, Inc.
4370 La Jolla Village Drive, Fourth Floor
San Diego, CA 92122 USA
Fax: 858-546-4341
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FORWARD

In March 2001, the National Institutes of Health issued the following warning: "The number of Web sites offering health-related resources grows every day. Many sites provide valuable information, while others may have information that is unreliable or misleading."¹ Furthermore, because of the rapid increase in Internet-based information, many hours can be wasted searching, selecting, and printing. Since only the smallest fraction of information dealing with homeopathy is indexed in search engines, such as **www.google.com** or others, a non-systematic approach to Internet research can be not only time consuming, but also incomplete. This book was created for medical professionals, students, and members of the general public who want to know as much as possible about homeopathy, using the most advanced research tools available and spending the least amount of time doing so.

In addition to offering a structured and comprehensive bibliography, the pages that follow will tell you where and how to find reliable information covering virtually all topics related to homeopathy, from the essentials to the most advanced areas of research. Public, academic, government, and peer-reviewed research studies are emphasized. Various abstracts are reproduced to give you some of the latest official information available to date on homeopathy. Abundant guidance is given on how to obtain free-of-charge primary research results via the Internet. **While this book focuses on the field of medicine, when some sources provide access to non-medical information relating to homeopathy, these are noted in the text.**

E-book and electronic versions of this book are fully interactive with each of the Internet sites mentioned (clicking on a hyperlink automatically opens your browser to the site indicated). If you are using the hard copy version of this book, you can access a cited Web site by typing the provided Web address directly into your Internet browser. You may find it useful to refer to synonyms or related terms when accessing these Internet databases. **NOTE:** At the time of publication, the Web addresses were functional. However, some links may fail due to URL address changes, which is a common occurrence on the Internet.

For readers unfamiliar with the Internet, detailed instructions are offered on how to access electronic resources. For readers unfamiliar with medical terminology, a comprehensive glossary is provided. For readers without access to Internet resources, a directory of medical libraries, that have or can locate references cited here, is given. We hope these resources will prove useful to the widest possible audience seeking information on homeopathy.

The Editors

¹ From the NIH, National Cancer Institute (NCI): <http://www.cancer.gov/cancerinfo/ten-things-to-know>.

CHAPTER 1. STUDIES ON HOMEOPATHY

Overview

In this chapter, we will show you how to locate peer-reviewed references and studies on homeopathy.

The Combined Health Information Database

The Combined Health Information Database summarizes studies across numerous federal agencies. To limit your investigation to research studies and homeopathy, you will need to use the advanced search options. First, go to <http://chid.nih.gov/index.html>. From there, select the "Detailed Search" option (or go directly to that page with the following hyperlink: <http://chid.nih.gov/detail/detail.html>). The trick in extracting studies is found in the drop boxes at the bottom of the search page where "You may refine your search by." Select the dates and language you prefer, and the format option "Journal Article." At the top of the search form, select the number of records you would like to see (we recommend 100) and check the box to display "whole records." We recommend that you type "homeopathy" (or synonyms) into the "For these words:" box. Consider using the option "anywhere in record" to make your search as broad as possible. If you want to limit the search to only a particular field, such as the title of the journal, then select this option in the "Search in these fields" drop box. The following is what you can expect from this type of search:

- **Homeopathy and Rheumatic Disease**

Source: *Rheumatic Disease Clinics of North America*. 26(1): 117-123. February 2000.

Summary: This journal article provides health professionals with information on the use of homeopathy to treat rheumatic disease. Homeopathy is one of the most frequently sought alternative therapies for treating rheumatic syndromes. Homeopathy was developed by the German physician Samuel Christian Hahnemann in the latter half of the 18th century. There are two main tenets of homeopathy. One is the principle of similars. This principle states that patients with a particular pattern of signs and symptoms can be cured if they are given a drug that produces the same pattern of signs and symptoms when given to a healthy individual. The second tenet in homeopathy is that remedies retain biological activity if they are diluted and agitated or shaken between serial dilutions. This tenet has often led scientists to reject homeopathy out of

hand, without looking at evidence for its effects in clinical trials. Unfortunately, the current number of controlled clinical trials on the treatment of rheumatic syndromes with homeopathy is few, and results are mixed. Rheumatic arthritis has been the most studied, and only small studies have been done on osteoarthritis, fibromyalgia, and the myalgias. Overall, it appears that homeopathic remedies work better than a placebo in studies of rheumatic syndromes; however, there are too few studies to draw definitive conclusions about the efficacy of any one type of homeopathic treatment on any one condition. 25 references. (AA-M).

Federally Funded Research on Homeopathy

The U.S. Government supports a variety of research studies relating to homeopathy. These studies are tracked by the Office of Extramural Research at the National Institutes of Health.² CRISP (Computerized Retrieval of Information on Scientific Projects) is a searchable database of federally funded biomedical research projects conducted at universities, hospitals, and other institutions.

Search the CRISP Web site at http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/crisp_query.generate_screen. You will have the option to perform targeted searches by various criteria, including geography, date, and topics related to homeopathy.

For most of the studies, the agencies reporting into CRISP provide summaries or abstracts. As opposed to clinical trial research using patients, many federally funded studies use animals or simulated models to explore homeopathy. The following is typical of the type of information found when searching the CRISP database for homeopathy:

- **Project Title: ADVANCES IN ALLERGY, ASTHMA AND IMMUNOLOGY**

Principal Investigator & Institution: Bielory, Leonard; Medicine; Univ of Med/Dent Nj Newark Newark, Nj 07103

Timing: Fiscal Year 2002; Project Start 01-JUL-2002; Project End 30-JUN-2003

Summary: (provided by applicant): Allergy is one of the most common reasons that individuals use alternative and complementary medicine (CAM). There is a plethora of reports regarding CAM in the treatment of allergy, asthma and immunology, but there is a dearth of scientific studies, plenary sessions, workshops presented in the nationally recognized forums. Objective: This application plans to explore "state of the art" CAM practices and "integrate" them into the annual meetings of the 2 major Allergy and Immunology organizations (American College of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology (ACAAI) and the American Academy of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology (AAAAI) by: 1) providing the initial infrastructure for the submission of rigorous original scientific information related to allergic, asthmatic and immunologic disorders; 2) developing an ongoing scientific forum within the framework of the national organizations; 3) generating new research ideas and facilitating collaboration; and 4) publishing the proceedings and providing an ongoing internet resource site related to this application. This will be coordinated by the CAM Oversight Committee (CAMOC) consisting of respected allergy and immunology researchers in conjunction with the

² Healthcare projects are funded by the National Institutes of Health (NIH), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services (SAMHSA), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Food and Drug Administration (FDA), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDCP), Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), and Office of Assistant Secretary of Health (OASH).

UMDNJ - Asthma & Allergy Research Center and the Center for the Study of Alternative and Complementary Medicine. The CAM Advisory Board (CAMAB) will be constituted with leaders from professional national organizations to provide multidisciplinary panel discussions and to generate CAM research priorities for these disciplines as they relate to allergy, asthma and immunology. Preliminary Work: Single workshops have been instituted at each of the upcoming annual meetings (ACAAI 11/01 and AAAAI 03/02). Commitments for a whole day CAM symposium at the ACAAI (11/14/02) and the publication of the proceedings have been obtained. The tentative schedule provides for the Overview of CAM; Overview of Herbal Medicine in Asthma; Overview of **Homeopathy** in Allergies; Overview of Probiotics in Atopic Dermatitis; Medico-Legal Aspects and Adverse Reactions. Summary: This application will provide the catalyst for establishing an ongoing forum for the review and promotion of scientifically based research assessing the impact of CAM in allergy, asthma and immunology.

Website: http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/Crisp_Query.Generate_Screen

- **Project Title: COMPLEX ISOPATHIC DRUG DEVELOPMENT FOR NEUROPROTECTION**

Principal Investigator & Institution: Jonas, Wayne B.; Director; Henry M. Jackson Fdn for the Adv Mil/Med Rockville, Md 20852

Timing: Fiscal Year 2002; Project Start 15-FEB-2002; Project End 30-APR-2004

Summary: (provided by applicant): Stroke is the third leading cause of death in the United States and the leading cause of disability. Diseases of neurodegeneration and brain damage from non-missile head trauma account for nearly 500,000 hospital admissions in the U.S. annually. Although the etiology may differ, the same anatomic and physiologic substrates are involved in these conditions, including ischemia and hypoxic injury and the release of excitatory amino acids, especially glutamate from diseased or damaged cells. We have been using in vitro and in vivo models of experimental ischemia and cellular models of glutamate toxicity to examine these mechanisms of neuronal injury, and to target early intervention treatment strategies for neurodegeneration. One promising strategy that has not been explored is the use of low doses of chemicals to enhance cell tolerance and recovery. High doses of toxic chemicals will inhibit and kill biological systems, while low doses frequently stimulate those systems. Stimulation of cell function by exposure to low doses of chemicals can often mitigate the adverse effects produced by high doses. This phenomenon has been extensively studied in the area of toxicology called "hormesis" and is the theoretical basis for the observed effects in some types of **homeopathy** (specifically isopathy). While paradoxical dose effects have been demonstrated across multiple cell types and phyla they have not yet been examined in neurodegeneration. In preliminary research we have demonstrated that protective effects occur in neuronal cells exposed to low and ultra-low doses of glutamate and NMDA and that certain doses of glutamate/potassium combinations protect against stroke in vivo. The objective of this project is to use neuronal culture systems to identify the optimal protective doses and of four neurotoxins that work by different mechanisms - a glutamate/potassium preparation, NMDA, cycloheximide, MPPepsilon, a combination of these. We will also begin preliminary examination of selected mechanisms of the optimal protective combination and dose. This project will, for the first time, have produced a systematic approach for use of protective hormesis and will lay the foundation for the scientific development of homeopathic and isopathic drugs in neurodegeneration and brain injury.

Website: http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/Crisp_Query.Generate_Screen

- **Project Title: INTEGRATING CAM INTO A FAMILY MEDICINE RESIDENCY PROGRAM**

Principal Investigator & Institution: Skelton, Ann K.; Maine Medical Center 22 Bramhall St Portland, Me 04102

Timing: Fiscal Year 2001; Project Start 15-JUL-2001; Project End 31-DEC-2003

Summary: (Provided by applicant): Use of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) is widespread in the United States. Education in traditional medical schools and residencies has not kept pace with this shift in the health care paradigm. Patients with a virtually limitless array of medical problems seek the care of family physicians, who are often the first point of contact in the traditional medical system. To provide optimum health care to patients and the community, family physicians need training in complementary and alternative medicine. The main purpose of the 30-month project described in this proposal is to design, implement and evaluate an educational program in CAM for family practice residents at Maine Medical Center. The project will focus on development of a curriculum that describes the principles, safe use and appropriate referral for selected CAM therapies and facilitates effective communication with patients about their choices in complementary and alternative health care. In carrying out this project, the project personnel will build attitudes, knowledge and skills among faculty, residents, and staff of the residency program, build collaborative relationships with community practitioners of CAM, and promote an environment that is conducive to the integration of conventional medicine with complementary and alternative modalities. The teaching and learning strategies of this project will include curriculum development, didactic presentations, and an experiential component. The four main goals of the project are to: 1. Develop, implement, and evaluate a CAM curriculum for Maine Medical Center family practice residents, which will serve as a model institution-wide and for other family practice residency programs. 2. Engage a physician, fellowship-training in integrative medicine as a faculty expert, to provide in-house expertise and formal training in CAM for faculty, residents, and patients. Develop skills, knowledge and attitudes of four physician residency faculty leaders in four areas of CAM: acupuncture, manipulative therapies, herbal remedies/homeopathy, and mind-body interventions. 3. Facilitate collaborative relationships between family practice residents and faculty with local CAM providers, both for patient care and for education. 4. Promote an environment conducive to establishing partnerships between physicians and patients regarding the integration of conventional medicine with CAM therapies.

Website: http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/Crisp_Query.Generate_Screen

- **Project Title: PATIENT & PROVIDER PERSPECTIVES ON HOMEOPATHIC TREATMENT**

Principal Investigator & Institution: Bell, Iris R.; Professor; Psychiatry; University of Arizona P O Box 3308 Tucson, Az 857223308

Timing: Fiscal Year 2003; Project Start 01-JAN-2003; Project End 30-NOV-2004

Summary: (provided by applicant): **Homeopathy**, a major system of care within complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) is a 200-year-old field that has to date stimulated much debate over the nature of its medicines (remedies), but little research on its diagnostic and therapeutic process as experienced by providers and patients in clinical practice. Homeopaths report that their patients undergo a broader scope and deeper quality of change in multiple dimensions than do allopathic patients. The overarching goal of this R21, 2-year exploratory proposal is to understand successful homeopathic treatment of chronic diseases in the context of previously unsuccessful

homeopathic treatment, other CAM interventions, and allopathic care, from both provider and patient perspectives. The three distinct analytic design components, each with its own unique qualitative research methodologies, address: Specific Aim 1 Develop a grounded theory that explicates the delivery of care process by classical homeopathic providers with differing conventional medical and CAM professional training backgrounds. Specific Aim 2 Describe the patient's lived experience of homeopathic and other health care. Specific Aim 3 Evaluate similarities and differences in perceptions of treatment course and outcomes between patients and providers within each homeopathic orientation. Participants will include (a) classical homeopathic providers (selecting a single remedy to address the entire person as a whole system) will allopathic professional training (MD, DU, NP, PA); (b) classical homeopathic providers with CAM professional training (ND, DC, HMA, lay professional homeopaths); and (c) exemplar patients of each provider, i.e., patients with any previously established, chronic allopathic diagnosis who, in the provider's global clinical impression, have exhibited a sustained, "outstanding or extremely successful outcome in their condition" for at least 1 year follow-up. Prior research and clinical observations suggest that such patients also will have had experiences with unsuccessful homeopathic, other CAM, and allopathic treatments to compare with their currently "successful" outcomes. For the Grounded Theory component (Aim 1), providers (N=48) will undergo both individual interviews and focus groups. For the Phenomenology component (Aim 2), patients (N=48) will undergo individual interviews. For the Comparative Analysis component (Aim 3), we will evaluate both data sets to develop an explanatory model of successful homeopathic treatment. This project is part of the Pi's long-term interactive **homeopathy** research program on patient-centered issues and psychophysiological markers of homeopathic remedy effects. Findings from this proposed study should help clarify the proper premises and parameters on which to base future prospective qualitative and quantitative research in **homeopathy**.

Website: http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/Crisp_Query.Generate_Screen

- **Project Title: RESEARCH AND MENTORSHIP IN ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE**

Principal Investigator & Institution: Phillips, Russell S.; Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center St 1005 Boston, Ma 02215

Timing: Fiscal Year 2001; Project Start 25-SEP-2001; Project End 31-AUG-2006

Summary: (provided by applicant): Dr. Phillips is a clinician-researcher dedicated to patient-oriented research. He directs the Harvard Faculty Development and Fellowship Program in Complementary and Alternative Medicine, which is supported by a T32 Institutional Training Grant from the NIH National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine. Dr. Phillips has a long history of successful mentorship. He has mentored 29 trainees, nearly all of whom are productive clinical researchers. In recognition of his talents, he was awarded the prestigious A. Clifford Barger Award and Excellence in Mentorship at Harvard Medical School. Currently, he mentors the work of trainees in complementary and alternative medicine (CAM). His career objective is to become a leading academic investigator in CAM, and to direct an exemplary CAM research training program. He proposes specific training for himself in CAM practice, including attending educational programs on **homeopathy**, mindfulness-based stress reduction, and botanical medicine. Dr. Phillips directs a well-funded research program in the Center for Alternative Medicine Research at Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center. He proposes to use the funded research program in the Center, and the Fellowship Program to provide comprehensive research training for young investigators to perform patient-oriented CAM research, and to prepare these trainees for careers as

independent investigators. The Fellowship Program provides advanced courses in research methods, and clinical CAM experiences. Dr. Phillips provides research mentorship and helps fellows to develop and complete research projects. Ongoing funded research projects described in this proposal include clinical trials as well as descriptive epidemiologic studies. Fellows are given opportunities to become involved in ongoing projects that match their interests and to develop their own CAM research. Pilot randomized controlled trials on Tai Chi, magnet therapy, and chiropractic being performed by current fellows are described in this proposal as examples for the types of projects Dr. Phillips' fellows will conceptualize, develop, implement, analyze and publish with his mentorship.

Website: http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/Crisp_Query.Generate_Screen

- **Project Title: WHOLE HEALTH ACCESS: A LOCAL REFERRAL NETWORK PLATFORM**

Principal Investigator & Institution: Tien, Allen Y.; President and Research Director; Medical Decision Logic, Inc. Suite 2 Towson, Md 21204

Timing: Fiscal Year 2003; Project Start 15-AUG-2003; Project End 29-FEB-2004

Summary: (provided by applicant): Mainstream biomedical health care has been generally successful in treating a number of disorders with well-understood etiologies and mechanisms, but there are many health problems for which patients seek complementary or alternative treatments (homeopathy, chiropractics, massage therapy, etc.) that also offer success, or at least better quality of life. Furthermore, depending upon individual patient's values and goals, better quality of life can be a better outcome measure for treatment than, for example, tumor regression accompanied by major treatment side effects. While there is clear cultural and community validation of the value of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM), a major barrier to meeting community health care needs is that mainstream health care providers are often not aware of local CAM health care providers who can provide treatment methods that might better match some of their clients' health problems. Thus, while many health care options are potentially available in a given community, there is a problem in matching and referring people with different kinds of health problems to the providers with the expertise to provide the appropriate and optimal treatments. To solve this problem, innovative people and groups are working to develop organization across diverse medical treatment methods in order to integrate all health care options at the provider level, at the same time increasing awareness and recognition of CAM methods. This SBIR project proposes to develop software to assist in this integration process. The component information operations that can help this integration are: 1) identifying and classifying patients' health care problems and treatment needs; 2) matching those problems and needs to care providers; 3) referring the patients to the providers; 4) tracking and monitoring outcomes over time; and 5) patient education and risk monitoring. The overall goal is to create a software system that supports the integration of diverse health care processes and options.

Website: http://crisp.cit.nih.gov/crisp/Crisp_Query.Generate_Screen

E-Journals: PubMed Central³

PubMed Central (PMC) is a digital archive of life sciences journal literature developed and managed by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) at the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM).⁴ Access to this growing archive of e-journals is free and unrestricted.⁵ To search, go to <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/query.fcgi?db=Pmc>, and type “homeopathy” (or synonyms) into the search box. This search gives you access to full-text articles. The following is a sample of items found for homeopathy in the PubMed Central database:

- **Systematic reviews of complementary therapies – an annotated bibliography. Part 3: Homeopathy.** by Linde K, Hondras M, Vickers A, Riet GT, Melchart D.; 2001;
<http://www.pubmedcentral.gov/articlerender.fcgi?tool=pmcentrez&artid=45586>

The National Library of Medicine: PubMed

One of the quickest and most comprehensive ways to find academic studies in both English and other languages is to use PubMed, maintained by the National Library of Medicine.⁶ The advantage of PubMed over previously mentioned sources is that it covers a greater number of domestic and foreign references. It is also free to use. If the publisher has a Web site that offers full text of its journals, PubMed will provide links to that site, as well as to sites offering other related data. User registration, a subscription fee, or some other type of fee may be required to access the full text of articles in some journals.

To generate your own bibliography of studies dealing with homeopathy, simply go to the PubMed Web site at <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed>. Type “homeopathy” (or synonyms) into the search box, and click “Go.” The following is the type of output you can expect from PubMed for homeopathy (hyperlinks lead to article summaries):

- **A brief study course in homeopathy: the value and relation of diet to our homeopathic remedies.**
Author(s): Hubbard EW.
Source: J Am Inst Homeopath. 1966 July-August; 59(7): 241-3 Concl. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=5952977&dopt=Abstract

³ Adapted from the National Library of Medicine: <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/about/intro.html>.

⁴ With PubMed Central, NCBI is taking the lead in preservation and maintenance of open access to electronic literature, just as NLM has done for decades with printed biomedical literature. PubMed Central aims to become a world-class library of the digital age.

⁵ The value of PubMed Central, in addition to its role as an archive, lies in the availability of data from diverse sources stored in a common format in a single repository. Many journals already have online publishing operations, and there is a growing tendency to publish material online only, to the exclusion of print.

⁶ PubMed was developed by the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) at the National Library of Medicine (NLM) at the National Institutes of Health (NIH). The PubMed database was developed in conjunction with publishers of biomedical literature as a search tool for accessing literature citations and linking to full-text journal articles at Web sites of participating publishers. Publishers that participate in PubMed supply NLM with their citations electronically prior to or at the time of publication.

- **A double-blind, controlled clinical trial of homeopathy and an analysis of lunar phases and postoperative outcome.**
Author(s): Smolle J, Prause G, Kerl H.
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 Author(s): Clement RT.
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 Author(s): Kleijnen J.
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 Author(s): Whitmarsh TE.
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Author(s): Avina RL, Schneiderman LJ.

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CHAPTER 2. NUTRITION AND HOMEOPATHY

Overview

In this chapter, we will show you how to find studies dedicated specifically to nutrition and homeopathy.

Finding Nutrition Studies on Homeopathy

The National Institutes of Health's Office of Dietary Supplements (ODS) offers a searchable bibliographic database called the IBIDS (International Bibliographic Information on Dietary Supplements; National Institutes of Health, Building 31, Room 1B29, 31 Center Drive, MSC 2086, Bethesda, Maryland 20892-2086, Tel: 301-435-2920, Fax: 301-480-1845, E-mail: ods@nih.gov). The IBIDS contains over 460,000 scientific citations and summaries about dietary supplements and nutrition as well as references to published international, scientific literature on dietary supplements such as vitamins, minerals, and botanicals.⁷ The IBIDS includes references and citations to both human and animal research studies.

As a service of the ODS, access to the IBIDS database is available free of charge at the following Web address: <http://ods.od.nih.gov/databases/ibids.html>. After entering the search area, you have three choices: (1) IBIDS Consumer Database, (2) Full IBIDS Database, or (3) Peer Reviewed Citations Only.

Now that you have selected a database, click on the "Advanced" tab. An advanced search allows you to retrieve up to 100 fully explained references in a comprehensive format. Type "homeopathy" (or synonyms) into the search box, and click "Go." To narrow the search, you can also select the "Title" field.

⁷ Adapted from <http://ods.od.nih.gov>. IBIDS is produced by the Office of Dietary Supplements (ODS) at the National Institutes of Health to assist the public, healthcare providers, educators, and researchers in locating credible, scientific information on dietary supplements. IBIDS was developed and will be maintained through an interagency partnership with the Food and Nutrition Information Center of the National Agricultural Library, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The following information is typical of that found when using the "Full IBIDS Database" to search for "homeopathy" (or a synonym):

- **A survey of the use of over-the-counter homeopathic medicines purchased in health stores in central Manchester.**
 Author(s): sdr-7@hotmail.com
 Source: Reid, S Homeopathy. 2002 October; 91(4): 225-9 1475-4916
- **Alternative therapy of animals: homeopathy and other alternative methods of therapy.**
 Author(s): Norwegian School of Veterinary Science, Oslo (Norway)
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- **Exploring attitudes toward, and knowledge of, homeopathy and CAM through focus groups.**
 Author(s): Department of Psychology, UCL, London. a.furnham@ucl.ac.uk
 Source: Furnham, Adrian Complement-Ther-Nurs-Midwifery. 2002 February; 8(1): 42-7 1353-6117
- **Homeopathy in dementia and agitation.**
 Author(s): seaspirit44@supanet.com
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 Author(s): Convergent Medical Systems, Inc., USA.
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 Author(s): Integrated Pain Management Center, Alternative Medicine Center, Rockville, USA.
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 Author(s): Department of Anthrology, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. hausman@email.unc.edu
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 Author(s): Department of Botany, The Natural History Museum, London UK.
 Source: Bharatan, V Humphries, C J Homeopathy. 2002 July; 91(3): 156-61 1475-4916
- **Review, critique, and guidelines for the use of herbs and homeopathy.**
 Source: Franklin, P J-Child-Fam-Nurs. 1999 Nov-December; 2(6): 418-9 1098-7134
- **Stimulatory effect of some plant extracts used in homeopathy on the phagocytosis induced chemiluminescence of polymorphonuclear leukocytes.**
 Author(s): Department of Biochemistry, University of Medicine and Pharmacy Bucharest, Romania.
 Source: Crocnan, D O Greabu, M Olinescu, R Rocz-Akad-Med-Bialymst. 2000; 45: 246-54

- **The legal and ethical issues raised by the practice of alternative and homeopathic medicine in the Caribbean.**
Author(s): Faculty of Medical Sciences, University of the West Indies, Kingston 7, Jamaica.
Source: Fearon, M A West-Indian-Med-J. 2000 December; 49(4): 268-70 0043-3144
- **The methodological quality of randomized controlled trials of homeopathy, herbal medicines and acupuncture.**
Author(s): Institute for Social Medicine & Epidemiology, Charite, Humboldt-University, Berlin, Germany. Klaus.Linde@lrz.tu-muenchen.de
Source: Linde, K Jonas, W B Melchart, D Willich, S Int-J-Epidemiol. 2001 June; 30(3): 526-31 0300-5771
- **Two cases of pulmonary TB treated with homeopathy.**
Author(s): kkgoyal@sancharnet.in
Source: Goyal, K K Homeopathy. 2002 January; 91(1): 43-6 1475-4916
- **What is homeopathy?**
Source: O'Mathuna, D P J-Christ-Nurs. 2001 Fall; 18(4): 7 0743-2550
- **What is homeopathy?**
Source: Macleod, G. Pig-Veterinary-Journal (United Kingdom). (1993). volume 31 page 51-53. swine veterinary medicine homeopathy

Federal Resources on Nutrition

In addition to the IBIDS, the United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) provide many sources of information on general nutrition and health. Recommended resources include:

- healthfinder®, HHS's gateway to health information, including diet and nutrition: <http://www.healthfinder.gov/scripts/SearchContext.asp?topic=238&page=0>
- The United States Department of Agriculture's Web site dedicated to nutrition information: www.nutrition.gov
- The Food and Drug Administration's Web site for federal food safety information: www.foodsafety.gov
- The National Action Plan on Overweight and Obesity sponsored by the United States Surgeon General: <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/topics/obesity/>
- The Center for Food Safety and Applied Nutrition has an Internet site sponsored by the Food and Drug Administration and the Department of Health and Human Services: <http://vm.cfsan.fda.gov/>
- Center for Nutrition Policy and Promotion sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture: <http://www.usda.gov/cnpp/>
- Food and Nutrition Information Center, National Agricultural Library sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture: <http://www.nal.usda.gov/fnic/>
- Food and Nutrition Service sponsored by the United States Department of Agriculture: <http://www.fns.usda.gov/fns/>

Additional Web Resources

A number of additional Web sites offer encyclopedic information covering food and nutrition. The following is a representative sample:

- AOL: <http://search.aol.com/cat.adp?id=174&layer=&from=subcats>
- Family Village: http://www.familyvillage.wisc.edu/med_nutrition.html
- Google: <http://directory.google.com/Top/Health/Nutrition/>
- Healthnotes: <http://www.healthnotes.com/>
- Open Directory Project: <http://dmoz.org/Health/Nutrition/>
- Yahoo.com: <http://dir.yahoo.com/Health/Nutrition/>
- WebMD® Health: <http://my.webmd.com/nutrition>
- WholeHealthMD.com: <http://www.wholehealthmd.com/reflib/0,1529,00.html>

The following is a specific Web list relating to homeopathy; please note that any particular subject below may indicate either a therapeutic use, or a contraindication (potential danger), and does not reflect an official recommendation:

- **Minerals**

- **Sulfur**

- Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

- **Food and Diet**

- **Homeopathic Remedies for Athletic Performance**

- Source: Healthnotes, Inc.; www.healthnotes.com

CHAPTER 3. ALTERNATIVE MEDICINE AND HOMEOPATHY

Overview

In this chapter, we will begin by introducing you to official information sources on complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) relating to homeopathy. At the conclusion of this chapter, we will provide additional sources.

The Combined Health Information Database

The Combined Health Information Database (CHID) is a bibliographic database produced by health-related agencies of the U.S. federal government (mostly from the National Institutes of Health) that can offer concise information for a targeted search. The CHID database is updated four times a year at the end of January, April, July, and October. Check the titles, summaries, and availability of CAM-related information by using the “Simple Search” option at the following Web site: <http://chid.nih.gov/simple/simple.html>. In the drop box at the top, select “Complementary and Alternative Medicine.” Then type “homeopathy” (or synonyms) in the second search box. We recommend that you select 100 “documents per page” and to check the “whole records” options. The following was extracted using this technique:

- **Most Frequent Medical Conditions Treated Alternately**

Source: Alaskan Seniors: Living Longer, Growing Stronger. p. 1-3. December 2001.

Contact: Available from Alaska Commission on Aging. Division of Senior Services, Alaska Department of Administration, 3601 C Street, Suite 310, Anchorage, AK 99503-5984. (907) 269-3666; Fax (907) 269-3688. PRICE: Free.

Summary: This article from the December 2001 issue of Alaskan Seniors: Living Longer, Growing Stronger provides information about the use of complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) in treating a variety of conditions and ailments, including counteracting or slowing the negative impacts of aging. It defines CAM and then gives a brief description of some alternative therapies, including acupuncture, chiropractic, and **homeopathy**.

- **Alternative and Complementary Medicine in Canadian Medical Schools: A Survey**

Source: Journal of the Canadian Medical Association. 160(9): 816-817. March 23, 1999.

Summary: This journal article describes a survey that was conducted to evaluate the extent of instruction in complementary and alternative medicine offered by Canadian medical schools. A written questionnaire was completed by representatives from all 16 Canadian medical schools, and a followup telephone interview was conducted with most respondents. Questions focused on 18 complementary therapies selected from a list from the Office of Alternative Medicine, and asked whether medical education about these therapies emphasized the basic principles and theory of the technique or experience with its practice. Most schools reported that they include complementary and alternative medicine in their curricula, usually as part of a required course. Lecture was the predominant form of information delivery. Acupuncture and **homeopathy** were the interventions most often included in the course material. Only two schools reported providing instruction in the actual practice of one or more complementary therapies. Comments from the survey respondents suggest that Canadian medical school faculty believe they should provide a general conceptual overview of alternative medicine, and that it is acceptable to deal with the different therapies as a group. The article has 1 table and 3 references.

- **Women's Use of Complementary and Alternative Therapies in Reproductive Health Care**

Source: Journal of Nurse-Midwifery. 43(3): 224-234. May-June 1998.

Summary: This journal article discusses the use of complementary and alternative therapies in women's reproductive health care. The first part reviews the literature on usage and attitudes toward complementary and alternative medicine in the United States and other selected countries. It also summarizes the classification of complementary and alternative treatments developed by the Office of Alternative Medicine. The second part discusses the complementary and alternative therapies used by women for a variety of reproductive health problems. One section discusses commonly used herbal therapies, particularly those used to treat morning sickness, induce labor, and relieve the symptoms of menopause. It includes information about potential side effects and those herbs that should be avoided during pregnancy. Another section reviews the history and principles of **homeopathy** and its applications to women's health, with special reference to the use of arnica and caulophyllum. A third section addresses the use of acupuncture, acupressure, and moxibustion for various women's reproductive health concerns, including the treatment of morning sickness and breech presentation. The article has 57 references.

- **Complementary and Alternative Medicine: A Primer**

Source: Family Practice Management. 8(3): 37-42. March 2001.

Summary: This journal article is designed to provide family physicians with basic knowledge about complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) so they can offer appropriate guidance to their patients. First, it summarizes background information about acupuncture, chiropractic, herbal medicine, **homeopathy**, and naturopathy. Then, it suggests the following strategies to get patients to talk openly about their CAM use: (1) ask the question; (2) avoid using the words 'alternative therapy,' at least initially; (3) don't dismiss any therapy as placebo; (4) discuss providers as well as therapies; and (5) discuss CAM therapies with patients at every visit. The article includes sample answers

to patient questions about CAM, a list of resources for additional information, and 9 references.

- **Complementary Therapies in Palliative Cancer Care**

Source: *Cancer*. 91(11): 2181-2185. June 1, 2001.

Summary: This journal article provides an overview of complementary therapies for palliative cancer care. First, it discusses the difference between alternative cancer 'cures' and complementary cancer care, including the potential dangers of alternative treatments and the goals of complementary medicine in palliative care. Then, it reviews evidence from exemplary studies and (where available) systematic reviews of selected complementary therapies used for palliative cancer care, including acupuncture, aromatherapy, enzyme therapy, **homeopathy**, hypnotherapy, massage, reflexology, relaxation, and spiritual healing. The author concludes that complementary medicine has some potential in palliative and supportive cancer care, although the evidence is not compelling for any of the therapies reviewed. He calls for further research in this area. The article has 1 table and 49 references.

- **AMA Report of the Council on Scientific Affairs on Alternative Medicine**

Source: *Townsend Letter for Doctors and Patients*. Number 178: 135-145. January 1998.

Summary: This journal article reports on the American Medical Association (AMA) Report of the Council on Scientific Affairs on Alternative Medicine. Several alternative systems and techniques are defined, including mind/body interventions, diet and nutrition, herbal remedies, osteopathy, chiropractic, energy healing, pharmacologic methods, acupuncture, **homeopathy**, naturopathy, Ayurveda, and folk therapies. The Office of Alternative Medicine and the context of the public's use of alternative medicine are discussed. The Council on Scientific Affairs makes several recommendations for dealing with alternative medicine, including (1) promoting well-designed, stringently controlled research studies to determine the efficacy of alternative therapies, (2) urging physicians to inquire routinely about their patients' use of alternative medicine and to educate themselves and their patients on the state of scientific knowledge on alternative therapy, and (3) urging medical schools to offer courses on alternative medicine that will present scientific views of unconventional theories, treatments, and practice as well as the potential therapeutic utility, safety, and efficacy of these modalities. Finally, the Council recommends that patients choosing alternative therapies should be educated as to the hazards that might result from postponing or stopping conventional medical treatments. This journal article contains 39 references.

National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine

The National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) of the National Institutes of Health (<http://nccam.nih.gov/>) has created a link to the National Library of Medicine's databases to facilitate research for articles that specifically relate to homeopathy and complementary medicine. To search the database, go to the following Web site: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/nccam/camonpubmed.html>. Select "CAM on PubMed." Enter "homeopathy" (or synonyms) into the search box. Click "Go." The following references provide information on particular aspects of complementary and alternative medicine that are related to homeopathy:

- **A critical overview of homeopathy.**
Author(s): Federspil G, Presotto F, Vettor R.
Source: Annals of Internal Medicine. 2003 October 21; 139(8): W75; Author Reply W76.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=14568881&dopt=Abstract
- **A critical overview of homeopathy.**
Author(s): Almeida RM.
Source: Annals of Internal Medicine. 2003 October 21; 139(8): W74; Author Reply W76.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=14568880&dopt=Abstract
- **A critical overview of homeopathy.**
Author(s): Dantas F, Fisher P, Rampes H.
Source: Annals of Internal Medicine. 2003 October 21; 139(8): W73; Author Reply W76.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=14568879&dopt=Abstract
- **A critical overview of homeopathy.**
Author(s): Jonas WB, Kaptchuk TJ, Linde K.
Source: Annals of Internal Medicine. 2003 March 4; 138(5): 393-9. Review.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12614092&dopt=Abstract
- **A darker shade of green: medical botany, homeopathy, and cultural politics in interwar Germany.**
Author(s): Kenny MG.
Source: Social History of Medicine : the Journal of the Society for the Social History of Medicine / Sshm. 2002 December; 15(3): 481-504.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12659098&dopt=Abstract
- **A new database on basic research in homeopathy.**
Author(s): Albrecht H, van Wijk R, Dittloff S.
Source: Homeopathy. 2002 July; 91(3): 162-5. Review.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12322870&dopt=Abstract
- **A poor test of homeopathy.**
Author(s): Kujala C.
Source: Can Vet J. 2002 December; 43(12): 909; Author Reply 910-1. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12561682&dopt=Abstract
- **A randomized controlled trial of homeopathy in rheumatoid arthritis.**
Author(s): Fisher P, Scott DL.

Source: Rheumatology (Oxford, England). 2001 September; 40(9): 1052-5.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11561118&dopt=Abstract

- **A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled study of classical homeopathy in generalized anxiety disorder.**
 Author(s): Bonne O, Shemer Y, Gorali Y, Katz M, Shalev AY.
 Source: The Journal of Clinical Psychiatry. 2003 March; 64(3): 282-7.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12716269&dopt=Abstract

- **A systematic review of systematic reviews of homeopathy.**
 Author(s): Ernst E.
 Source: British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology. 2002 December; 54(6): 577-82. Review.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12492603&dopt=Abstract

- **Alternative drugs: homeopathy, Royal Copeland, and federal drug regulation.**
 Author(s): White Junod S.
 Source: Pharm Hist. 2000; 42(1-2): 13-35. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11624552&dopt=Abstract

- **Alternative therapy of animals--homeopathy and other alternative methods of therapy.**
 Author(s): Loken T.
 Source: Acta Vet Scand Suppl. 2001; 95: 47-50. Review.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11995390&dopt=Abstract

- **Animal therapy over the ages: 2. chiropractic and 3. homeopathy.**
 Author(s): Haas KB.
 Source: Vet Herit. 1999 November; 22(2): 38-42. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11624090&dopt=Abstract

- **Antibiotics and the development of resistant microorganisms. Can homeopathy be an alternative?**
 Author(s): Viksveen P.
 Source: Homeopathy. 2003 April; 92(2): 99-107. Review.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12725252&dopt=Abstract

- **Article by A Jain: Does homeopathy reduce the cost of conventional drug prescribing?**
 Author(s): Ernst E.
 Source: Homeopathy. 2003 October; 92(4): 233; Author Reply 233. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=14587695&dopt=Abstract

- **BBC TV Horizon programme on homeopathy.**
Author(s): Hughes-Games J.
Source: Homeopathy. 2003 October; 92(4): 232. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=14587693&dopt=Abstract
- **Blackie Memorial Lecture 2001. Homeopathy: progress and promise, a critical perspective.**
Author(s): Borneman JP.
Source: Br Homeopath J. 2001 October; 90(4): 204-13.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11680805&dopt=Abstract
- **Characteristics and quality of systematic reviews of acupuncture, herbal medicines, and homeopathy.**
Author(s): Linde K, ter Riet G, Hondras M, Melchart D, Willich SN.
Source: Forschende Komplementarmedizin Und Klassische Naturheilkunde = Research in Complementary and Natural Classical Medicine. 2003 April; 10(2): 88-94.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12808368&dopt=Abstract
- **Clinical outcomes research: contributions to the evidence base for homeopathy.**
Author(s): Mathie RT.
Source: Homeopathy. 2003 January; 92(1): 56-7. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12587996&dopt=Abstract
- **Clinical trials of classical homeopathy: reflections on appropriate research designs.**
Author(s): Oberbaum M, Vithoukias G, Van Haselen R.
Source: Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine (New York, N.Y.). 2003 February; 9(1): 105-11. Review.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12676039&dopt=Abstract
- **Complementary health care practices: what is homeopathy?**
Author(s): Giese LA, Smith JJ.
Source: Gastroenterology Nursing : the Official Journal of the Society of Gastroenterology Nurses and Associates. 2002 March-April; 25(2): 67-9. Review.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11984167&dopt=Abstract
- **Complementary medicine in pediatrics: a review of acupuncture, homeopathy, massage, and chiropractic therapies.**
Author(s): Breuner CC.
Source: Current Problems in Pediatric and Adolescent Health Care. 2002 November-December; 32(10): 353-84. Review.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12486401&dopt=Abstract

- **Complexity science and homeopathy: a synthetic overview.**
Author(s): Bellavite P.
Source: Homeopathy. 2003 October; 92(4): 203-12.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=14587687&dopt=Abstract
- **Confusion of homeopathy.**
Author(s): Hayes J.
Source: Aust Vet J. 2001 October; 79(10): 670. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11712703&dopt=Abstract
- **Debate: homeopathy and chronic headache.**
Author(s): Oberbaum M.
Source: Homeopathy. 2002 July; 91(3): 188-9; Author Reply 189-90. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12322875&dopt=Abstract
- **Debate: homeopathy and chronic headache.**
Author(s): Vithoulkas G.
Source: Homeopathy. 2002 July; 91(3): 186-8; Author Reply 189-90. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12322874&dopt=Abstract
- **Definition of homeopathy.**
Author(s): Campbell A.
Source: Br Homeopath J. 2001 July; 90(3): 175-6. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11479792&dopt=Abstract
- **Does homeopathy reduce the cost of conventional drug prescribing? A study of comparative prescribing costs in general practice.**
Author(s): Jain A.
Source: Homeopathy. 2003 April; 92(2): 71-6.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12725248&dopt=Abstract
- **Edward Bach; a medico-historical study of his contributions to homeopathy.**
Author(s): Raj N, Raghunathan K.
Source: Bull Indian Inst Hist Med Hyderabad. 1977 January-April; 7(1-2): 51-62. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11610471&dopt=Abstract
- **Entanglement model of homeopathy as an example of generalized entanglement predicted by weak quantum theory.**
Author(s): Walach H.

Source: *Forschende Komplementarmedizin Und Klassische Naturheilkunde = Research in Complementary and Natural Classical Medicine*. 2003 August; 10(4): 192-200.

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12972724&dopt=Abstract

- **Exploring attitudes toward, and knowledge of, homeopathy and CAM through focus groups.**
Author(s): Furnham A.
Source: *Complementary Therapies in Nursing & Midwifery*. 2002 February; 8(1): 42-7.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11898909&dopt=Abstract
- **Exploring General Practitioners' attitudes to homeopathy in Dumfries and Galloway.**
Author(s): Hamilton E.
Source: *Homeopathy*. 2003 October; 92(4): 190-4.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=14587685&dopt=Abstract
- **Feeling more at home with homeopathy.**
Author(s): Darwish M.
Source: *Beginnings*. 2001 July-August; 21(4): 6. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11898318&dopt=Abstract
- **German vets trained in homeopathy.**
Author(s): Clarke R.
Source: *Aust Vet J*. 2001 December; 79(12): 804. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11837897&dopt=Abstract
- **Healing with homeopathy. An introduction to basic tenets.**
Author(s): O'Brien SB.
Source: *Adv Nurse Pract*. 2002 May; 10(5): 63-6, 103. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12420532&dopt=Abstract
- **Homeopathic remedies as metaphors in family therapy. A narrative-based approach to homeopathy.**
Author(s): Konitzer M, Renee A, Doering T.
Source: *Homeopathy*. 2003 April; 92(2): 77-83.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12725249&dopt=Abstract
- **Homeopathy and "the progress of science".**
Author(s): Dean ME.
Source: *History of Science; an Annual Review of Literature, Research and Teaching*. 2001 September; 39(125 Pt 3): 255-83.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11712570&dopt=Abstract

- **Homeopathy and health related Quality of Life: a survey in six European countries.**
 Author(s): Anelli M, Scheepers L, Sermeus G, Van Wassenhoven M.
 Source: Homeopathy. 2002 January; 91(1): 18-21.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12371445&dopt=Abstract
- **Homeopathy and infectious disease: controversies raised by the recent foot-and-mouth disease and anthrax outbreaks.**
 Author(s): Kayne S.
 Source: Journal of Alternative and Complementary Medicine (New York, N.Y.). 2002 February; 8(1): 3-4.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11890431&dopt=Abstract
- **Homeopathy and quantum vacuum.**
 Author(s): Upadhyay RP.
 Source: Homeopathy. 2002 October; 91(4): 268. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12422933&dopt=Abstract
- **Homeopathy and sexual equality: the controversy over coeducation at Cincinnati's Pulte Medical College, 1873-1879.**
 Author(s): Barlow W, Powell DO.
 Source: Ohio Hist. 1981 Spring; 90(2): 101-13. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11615028&dopt=Abstract
- **Homeopathy and the menopause.**
 Author(s): Thompson EA.
 Source: The Journal of the British Menopause Society. 2002 December; 8(4): 151-4.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12804324&dopt=Abstract
- **Homeopathy and the placebo effect.**
 Author(s): Hughes-Games J.
 Source: Homeopathy. 2003 April; 92(2): 125-6. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12725255&dopt=Abstract
- **Homeopathy and the Russian orthodox clergy: Russian homeopathy in search of allies in the second part of the 19th and beginning of the 20th centuries.**
 Author(s): Kotok A.
 Source: Med Ges Gesch. 1997; 16: 171-93.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11623649&dopt=Abstract
- **Homeopathy and women's health care.**
 Author(s): Steinberg D, Beal MW.

Source: Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic, and Neonatal Nursing : Jognn / Naacog. 2003 March-April; 32(2): 207-14. Review.

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12685672&dopt=Abstract

- **Homeopathy as an integral part of maternity care--why not?**
Author(s): Stockton A.
Source: Midwives (Lond). 2003 April; Suppl: 6-7. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12718274&dopt=Abstract
- **Homeopathy deserves more of this journal's attention.**
Author(s): Garrett R.
Source: Alternative Therapies in Health and Medicine. 2002 March-April; 8(2): 18.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=11890380&dopt=Abstract
- **Homeopathy for childhood diarrhea: combined results and metaanalysis from three randomized, controlled clinical trials.**
Author(s): Jacobs J, Jonas WB, Jimenez-Perez M, Crothers D.
Source: The Pediatric Infectious Disease Journal. 2003 March; 22(3): 229-34.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12634583&dopt=Abstract
- **Homeopathy for dementia.**
Author(s): McCarney R, Warner J, Fisher P, Van Haselen R.
Source: Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2003; (1): Cd003803. Review.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12535487&dopt=Abstract
- **Homeopathy for the childbirth attendant.**
Author(s): Ferreira K.
Source: Midwifery Today Int Midwife. 2003 Spring; (65): 38-41. No Abstract Available.
http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov:80/entrez/query.fcgi?cmd=Retrieve&db=PubMed&list_uids=12710150&dopt=Abstract
- **Homeopathy in acute otitis media in children: treatment effect or spontaneous resolution?**
Author(s): Frei H, Thurneysen A.
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Additional Web Resources

A number of additional Web sites offer encyclopedic information covering CAM and related topics. The following is a representative sample:

- Alternative Medicine Foundation, Inc.: <http://www.herbmed.org/>
- AOL: <http://search.aol.com/cat.adp?id=169&layer=&from=subcats>
- Chinese Medicine: <http://www.newcenturynutrition.com/>
- drkoop.com[®]: <http://www.drkoop.com/InteractiveMedicine/IndexC.html>
- Family Village: http://www.familyvillage.wisc.edu/med_altn.htm
- Google: <http://directory.google.com/Top/Health/Alternative/>
- Healthnotes: <http://www.healthnotes.com/>
- MedWebPlus:
http://medwebplus.com/subject/Alternative_and_Complementary_Medicine
- Open Directory Project: <http://dmoz.org/Health/Alternative/>
- HealthGate: <http://www.tnp.com/>
- WebMD[®]Health: http://my.webmd.com/drugs_and_herbs
- WholeHealthMD.com: <http://www.wholehealthmd.com/reflib/0,1529,00.html>
- Yahoo.com: http://dir.yahoo.com/Health/Alternative_Medicine/

The following is a specific Web list relating to homeopathy; please note that any particular subject below may indicate either a therapeutic use, or a contraindication (potential danger), and does not reflect an official recommendation:

- **General Overview**

Abdominal Wall Inflammation

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

AIDS and HIV

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Amenorrhea

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Appendicitis

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Arteriosclerosis

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Atherosclerosis

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Bone Marrow Disorders

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Brain Cancer

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Bruising

Source: Healthnotes, Inc.; www.healthnotes.com

Bulimia Nervosa

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Burns

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Cellulitis

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Chronic Fatigue SyndroMen

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Cirrhosis

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Common Cold

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Congestive Heart Failure

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Coronary Artery Disease

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Diverticular Disease

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Dysmenorrhea

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Ear Infection

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Edema

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Emphysema

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Epstein-Barr Virus

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Fainting

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Fibromyalgia

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Flu

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Food Allergy

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Food Poisoning

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Frostbite

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Gastritis

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Gout

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Heart Attack

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Hemophilia

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Hirsutism

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Hyperkalemia

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Hyperthyroidism

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Hypochondriasis

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Hypoglycemia

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Hypothyroidism

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Influenza

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Irritable Bowel Syndrome

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Liver Disease

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Low Blood Sugar

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Lung Cancer

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Lyme Disease

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Lymphoma

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Macular Degeneration

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Measles

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Menstrual Pain

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Miscarriage

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Mononucleosis

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Mumps

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Myelofibrosis

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Myeloproliferative Disorders

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Myocardial Infarction

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Otitis Media

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Peritonitis

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Pertussis

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Photodermatitis

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Polycythemia Vera

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Post Traumatic Stress Disorder

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Proctitis

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Pulmonary Edema

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Pulmonary Hypertension

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Pyloric Stenosis

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Raynaud's Phenomenon

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Rectal Inflammation

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Rubella

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Sarcoidosis

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Sexual Dysfunction

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Skin Cancer

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Skin Infection

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Sleep Apnea

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Spastic Colon

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Spontaneous Abortion

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Sprains and Strains

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

STDs

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Stomach Inflammation

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Sunburn

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Syncope

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Tension Headache

Source: Healthnotes, Inc.; www.healthnotes.com

Thrombocytosis

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Thyroid Inflammation

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Thyroiditis

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Transient Ischemic Attacks

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Urinary Incontinence

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Urinary Tract Infection in Women

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

UTI

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Uveitis

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Warts

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Water Retention

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Whooping Cough

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

- **Alternative Therapy**

Applied Kinesiology

Alternative names: AK kinesiology

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by
Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/a.html>

Applied Kinesiology

Source: WholeHealthMD.com, LLC; www.wholehealthmd.com

Hyperlink:

http://www.wholehealthmd.com/refshelf/substances_view/0,1525,711,00.html

Balance Therapy

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by
Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/b.html>

Beyond Medicine

Alternative names: Future Medicine

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/b.html>

Biological Archeology

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/b.html>

Classical Homeopathy

Alternative names: unicist homeopathy

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/c.html>

Complex Homeopathy

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/c.html>

Contemporary Homeopathy

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/c.html>

Cosmetic Mercury-free Dentistry

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/c.html>

Curanderismo

Alternative names: curanderismo healing system

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/c.html>

Dr. Lynch's Holistic Self-health Program

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/d.html>

Electro-homeopathy

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/e.html>

Healthology

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by
Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/h.html>

Herbal Medicine

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Holistic Dentistry

Alternative names: biological dentistry holistic general dentistry

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by
Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/h.html>

Holistic Nursing

Alternative names: wholistic nursing

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by
Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/h.html>

Holistic Psychiatry

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by
Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/h.html>

Holistic Referrals

Source: Healthnotes, Inc.; www.healthnotes.com

Homeopathy

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Homeopathy

Alternative names: homeopathic medicine homeotherapeutics homoeopathy

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by
Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/h.html>

Homeopathy

Source: WholeHealthMD.com, LLC.; www.wholehealthmd.com

Hyperlink:

http://www.wholehealthmd.com/refshelf/substances_view/0,1525,703,00.html

Homeovitics

Alternative names: homoeovitics

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by
Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/h.html>

Integrated Kinesiology

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by
Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/i.html>

Iridology

Source: WholeHealthMD.com, LLC.; www.wholehealthmd.com

Hyperlink:

http://www.wholehealthmd.com/refshelf/substances_view/0,1525,709,00.html

Lane System of 3-dimensional Bioenergy Analysis and Nutritional Healing

Alternative names: Lane System of bioenergy analysis and nutrition; Lane System of multilayer bioenergy analysis and nutrition; Lane System of multilayer bioenergy analysis and nutritional healing; 3-dimensional bioenergy analysis

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/l.html>

Medipatch

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/m.html>

Naturolgy

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/n.html>

Naturopathic Medicine

Source: Healthnotes, Inc.; www.healthnotes.com

Naturopathy

Source: Integrative Medicine Communications; www.drkoop.com

Naturopathy

Alternative names: natural healing natural health natural medicine natural therapies nature cure naturology naturopathic healing naturopathic health care naturopathic medicine

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/n.html>

Naturopathy

Source: WholeHealthMD.com, LLC.; www.wholehealthmd.com

Hyperlink:

http://www.wholehealthmd.com/refshelf/substances_view/0,1525,722,00.html

Rainbow Diet

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/r.html>

Ray Methods of Healing

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/r.html>

Rolfing

Source: WholeHealthMD.com, LLC.; www.wholehealthmd.com

Hyperlink:

http://www.wholehealthmd.com/refshelf/substances_view/0,1525,732,00.html

The Human Ecology Program

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/h.html>

Tongue Acupuncture

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/t.html>

Traditional Chinese Medicine

Source: WholeHealthMD.com, LLC.; www.wholehealthmd.com

Hyperlink:

http://www.wholehealthmd.com/refshelf/substances_view/0,1525,10085,00.html

Vibrational Medicine

Alternative names: energetic medicine energetics medicine energy medicine subtle-energy medicine vibrational healing vibrational therapies

Source: The Canoe version of A Dictionary of Alternative-Medicine Methods, by Priorities for Health editor Jack Raso, M.S., R.D.

Hyperlink: <http://www.canoe.ca/AltmedDictionary/v.html>

- **Homeopathy**

Understanding Homeopathy Potency

Source: Healthnotes, Inc.; www.healthnotes.com

What Is Homeopathy?

Source: Healthnotes, Inc.; www.healthnotes.com

General References

A good place to find general background information on CAM is the National Library of Medicine. It has prepared within the MEDLINEplus system an information topic page dedicated to complementary and alternative medicine. To access this page, go to the MEDLINEplus site at <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/alternativemedicine.html>. This Web site provides a general overview of various topics and can lead to a number of general sources.

CHAPTER 4. DISSERTATIONS ON HOMEOPATHY

Overview

In this chapter, we will give you a bibliography on recent dissertations relating to homeopathy. We will also provide you with information on how to use the Internet to stay current on dissertations. **IMPORTANT NOTE:** When following the search strategy described below, you may discover non-medical dissertations that use the generic term “homeopathy” (or a synonym) in their titles. To accurately reflect the results that you might find while conducting research on homeopathy, we have not necessarily excluded non-medical dissertations in this bibliography.

Dissertations on Homeopathy

ProQuest Digital Dissertations, the largest archive of academic dissertations available, is located at the following Web address: <http://wwwlib.umi.com/dissertations>. From this archive, we have compiled the following list covering dissertations devoted to homeopathy. You will see that the information provided includes the dissertation’s title, its author, and the institution with which the author is associated. The following covers recent dissertations found when using this search procedure:

- **A Vital Force: Women Physicians and Patients in American Homeopathy, 1850--1930** by Kirschmann, Anne Taylor; PhD from The University of Rochester, 1999, 373 pages
<http://wwwlib.umi.com/dissertations/fullcit/9947624>
- **An Analysis of Paracelsus's Medical Philosophy and Practice with Some Modern Day Implications (Theophrastus Von Hohenheim, Homeopathy)** by Andrews, Steven Curry, PhD from The Pennsylvania State University, 1995, 203 pages
<http://wwwlib.umi.com/dissertations/fullcit/9600136>
- **Giving Nature a Higher Purpose: Back-to-nature Movements in Weimar Germany, 1918-1933 (Vegetarianism, Homeopathy, Nudism)** by Williams, John Alexander, PhD from The University of Michigan, 1996, 369 pages
<http://wwwlib.umi.com/dissertations/fullcit/9624761>
- **Homeopathy and the American Medical Profession, 1820-1960** by Kaufman, Martin, PhD from Tulane University, 1969, 376 pages
<http://wwwlib.umi.com/dissertations/fullcit/7006403>

- **I. Sir James Frazer's 'homeopathy' and 'contagion' As Archetypal and Structural Principles in William Faulkner's 'Go Down, Moses.' II. the Auditory Dimension in Arnold's Search for a Distinctive Poetic Voice: Prosodic Commentaries in Selected Poems of** by Bond, Christopher James, PhD from Rutgers the State University of New Jersey - New Brunswick, 1974, 204 pages
<http://wwwlib.umi.com/dissertations/fullcit/7427589>
- **The Impact of Values and Worldviews on the Science and Practice of Medicine (Homeopathy, Midwifery, Feminist)** by Bayley, Carol Jean, PhD from Georgetown University, 1992, 287 pages
<http://wwwlib.umi.com/dissertations/fullcit/9306073>
- **The Nostalgic Line: Hagiwara Sakutarō and the Homeopathy of Modernist Poetry (Japan)** by Sugimoto, Michael Tadashi; PhD from Cornell University, 1999, 389 pages
<http://wwwlib.umi.com/dissertations/fullcit/9941225>

Keeping Current

Ask the medical librarian at your library if it has full and unlimited access to the *ProQuest Digital Dissertations* database. From the library, you should be able to do more complete searches via <http://wwwlib.umi.com/dissertations>.

CHAPTER 5. CLINICAL TRIALS AND HOMEOPATHY

Overview

In this chapter, we will show you how to keep informed of the latest clinical trials concerning homeopathy.

Recent Trials on Homeopathy

The following is a list of recent trials dedicated to homeopathy.⁸ Further information on a trial is available at the Web site indicated.

- **Biomarkers of Homeopathy in Fibromyalgia**

Condition(s): Fibromyalgia

Study Status: This study is completed.

Sponsor(s): National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM)

Purpose - Excerpt: The purpose of this study is to evaluate the efficacy of individualized classical homeopathy in treatment of persons with fibromyalgia and to determine the usefulness of electroencephalographic and electrocardiographic measures to serve as markers of differences between active and placebo treatment.

Phase(s): Phase I; Phase II

Study Type: Interventional

Contact(s): see Web site below

Web Site: <http://clinicaltrials.gov/ct/show/NCT00065702>

Keeping Current on Clinical Trials

The U.S. National Institutes of Health, through the National Library of Medicine, has developed ClinicalTrials.gov to provide current information about clinical research across the broadest number of diseases and conditions.

⁸ These are listed at www.ClinicalTrials.gov.

The site was launched in February 2000 and currently contains approximately 5,700 clinical studies in over 59,000 locations worldwide, with most studies being conducted in the United States. ClinicalTrials.gov receives about 2 million hits per month and hosts approximately 5,400 visitors daily. To access this database, simply go to the Web site at <http://www.clinicaltrials.gov/> and search by “homeopathy” (or synonyms).

While ClinicalTrials.gov is the most comprehensive listing of NIH-supported clinical trials available, not all trials are in the database. The database is updated regularly, so clinical trials are continually being added. The following is a list of specialty databases affiliated with the National Institutes of Health that offer additional information on trials:

- For clinical studies at the Warren Grant Magnuson Clinical Center located in Bethesda, Maryland, visit their Web site: <http://clinicalstudies.info.nih.gov/>
- For clinical studies conducted at the Bayview Campus in Baltimore, Maryland, visit their Web site: <http://www.jhbmc.jhu.edu/studies/index.html>
- For cancer trials, visit the National Cancer Institute: <http://cancertrials.nci.nih.gov/>
- For eye-related trials, visit and search the Web page of the National Eye Institute: <http://www.nei.nih.gov/neitrials/index.htm>
- For heart, lung and blood trials, visit the Web page of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute: <http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/studies/index.htm>
- For trials on aging, visit and search the Web site of the National Institute on Aging: <http://www.grc.nia.nih.gov/studies/index.htm>
- For rare diseases, visit and search the Web site sponsored by the Office of Rare Diseases: http://ord.aspensys.com/asp/resources/rsch_trials.asp
- For alcoholism, visit the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism: http://www.niaaa.nih.gov/intramural/Web_dicbr_hp/particip.htm
- For trials on infectious, immune, and allergic diseases, visit the site of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases: <http://www.niaid.nih.gov/clintrials/>
- For trials on arthritis, musculoskeletal and skin diseases, visit newly revised site of the National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases of the National Institutes of Health: <http://www.niams.nih.gov/hi/studies/index.htm>
- For hearing-related trials, visit the National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders: <http://www.nidcd.nih.gov/health/clinical/index.htm>
- For trials on diseases of the digestive system and kidneys, and diabetes, visit the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases: <http://www.niddk.nih.gov/patient/patient.htm>
- For drug abuse trials, visit and search the Web site sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse: <http://www.nida.nih.gov/CTN/Index.htm>
- For trials on mental disorders, visit and search the Web site of the National Institute of Mental Health: <http://www.nimh.nih.gov/studies/index.cfm>
- For trials on neurological disorders and stroke, visit and search the Web site sponsored by the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke of the NIH: http://www.ninds.nih.gov/funding/funding_opportunities.htm#Clinical_Trials

CHAPTER 6. PATENTS ON HOMEOPATHY

Overview

Patents can be physical innovations (e.g. chemicals, pharmaceuticals, medical equipment) or processes (e.g. treatments or diagnostic procedures). The United States Patent and Trademark Office defines a patent as a grant of a property right to the inventor, issued by the Patent and Trademark Office.⁹ Patents, therefore, are intellectual property. For the United States, the term of a new patent is 20 years from the date when the patent application was filed. If the inventor wishes to receive economic benefits, it is likely that the invention will become commercially available within 20 years of the initial filing. It is important to understand, therefore, that an inventor's patent does not indicate that a product or service is or will be commercially available. The patent implies only that the inventor has "the right to exclude others from making, using, offering for sale, or selling" the invention in the United States. While this relates to U.S. patents, similar rules govern foreign patents.

In this chapter, we show you how to locate information on patents and their inventors. If you find a patent that is particularly interesting to you, contact the inventor or the assignee for further information. **IMPORTANT NOTE:** When following the search strategy described below, you may discover non-medical patents that use the generic term "homeopathy" (or a synonym) in their titles. To accurately reflect the results that you might find while conducting research on homeopathy, we have not necessarily excluded non-medical patents in this bibliography.

Patent Applications on Homeopathy

As of December 2000, U.S. patent applications are open to public viewing.¹⁰ Applications are patent requests which have yet to be granted. (The process to achieve a patent can take several years.) The following patent applications have been filed since December 2000 relating to homeopathy:

⁹Adapted from the United States Patent and Trademark Office:
<http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/doc/general/whatis.htm>.

¹⁰ This has been a common practice outside the United States prior to December 2000.

- **Homeopathic medicine comprising one or several mother-of-pearl constituents including bio-aragonite**

Inventor(s): Lablanchy, Jean-Pierre; (Paris, FR)

Correspondence: James C. Lydon; Suite 100; 100 Daingerfield Road; Alexandria; VA; 22314; US

Patent Application Number: 20020160051

Date filed: February 26, 2001

Abstract: A **homeopathic medicine** which includes at least biocompatible mother-of-pearl bio-aragonite. The medicine is used for treating pain of bone origin and in particular related to bone diseases cause by a pathology, pre-menopause or post-menopause estrogenic deficiency, ageing, cancer or trauma and to cartilaginous disorders, particularly osteoarthritis.

Excerpt(s): The present invention relates to a homeopathic medication comprising one or several mother-of-pearl constituents, including bio-aragonite. It also relates to a process for manufacturing this medication. Within the context of the present invention, the expression "homeopathic medication" refers to a medication that is administered at low doses, in comparison with those administered using allopathy techniques, that is, with minimal dilution of the mother tincture of 1DH (one tenth potency). Mother-of-pearl, or chonchylifere aragonite, is a biogenous mineralized formation, comprised mainly of a mineral part consisting of crystallized calcium carbonate in the form of aragonite and essentially of an organic matrix of fibrous and non-fibrous substances, representing approximately 1 to 2% of the total weight. The mother-of-pearl is obtained from marine mollusk shells, namely certain oysters such as *Pinctada maxima*, for which it makes up the most internal layer.

Web site: <http://appft1.uspto.gov/netahtml/PTO/search-bool.html>

Keeping Current

In order to stay informed about patents and patent applications dealing with homeopathy, you can access the U.S. Patent Office archive via the Internet at the following Web address: <http://www.uspto.gov/patft/index.html>. You will see two broad options: (1) Issued Patent, and (2) Published Applications. To see a list of issued patents, perform the following steps: Under "Issued Patents," click "Quick Search." Then, type "homeopathy" (or synonyms) into the "Term 1" box. After clicking on the search button, scroll down to see the various patents which have been granted to date on homeopathy.

You can also use this procedure to view pending patent applications concerning homeopathy. Simply go back to <http://www.uspto.gov/patft/index.html>. Select "Quick Search" under "Published Applications." Then proceed with the steps listed above.

CHAPTER 7. BOOKS ON HOMEOPATHY

Overview

This chapter provides bibliographic book references relating to homeopathy. In addition to online booksellers such as www.amazon.com and www.bn.com, excellent sources for book titles on homeopathy include the Combined Health Information Database and the National Library of Medicine. Your local medical library also may have these titles available for loan.

Book Summaries: Federal Agencies

The Combined Health Information Database collects various book abstracts from a variety of healthcare institutions and federal agencies. To access these summaries, go directly to the following hyperlink: <http://chid.nih.gov/detail/detail.html>. You will need to use the "Detailed Search" option. To find book summaries, use the drop boxes at the bottom of the search page where "You may refine your search by." Select the dates and language you prefer. For the format option, select "Monograph/Book." Now type "homeopathy" (or synonyms) into the "For these words:" box. You should check back periodically with this database which is updated every three months. The following is a typical result when searching for books on homeopathy:

- **The complete book of dental remedies: A guide to safe and effective relief from the most common dental problems using homeopathy, nutritional supplements, herbs, and conventional dental care**

Source: Garden City Park, NY: Avery Publishing Group. 1995. 220 pp.

Contact: Available from Avery Publishing Group, 350 Thorens Avenue, Garden City Park, NY 11040. Telephone: (516) 741-2155 or (800) 548-5757. \$14.36.

Summary: This book is written to educate the general public about oral health and conventional and alternative methods of maintaining healthy teeth and gums. Part one topics include the jaw and oral cavity, the basics of hygiene, diet and nutrition, homeopathy, herbal therapy, and how to choose a dentist. The second part describes common dental disorders, with suggested methods of therapies, whether conventional, homeopathic, herbal, or other recommendations. Part three discusses specific treatment

techniques and commonly used tools. The book closes with a glossary, listing of dental schools, professional organizations, a bibliography, and an index.

Book Summaries: Online Booksellers

Commercial Internet-based booksellers, such as Amazon.com and Barnes&Noble.com, offer summaries which have been supplied by each title's publisher. Some summaries also include customer reviews. Your local bookseller may have access to in-house and commercial databases that index all published books (e.g. Books in Print®). **IMPORTANT NOTE:** Online booksellers typically produce search results for medical and non-medical books. When searching for "homeopathy" at online booksellers' Web sites, you may discover non-medical books that use the generic term "homeopathy" (or a synonym) in their titles. The following is indicative of the results you might find when searching for "homeopathy" (sorted alphabetically by title; follow the hyperlink to view more details at Amazon.com):

- **A Brief Study Course in Homeopathy** by Elizabeth Wright-Hubbard (1977); ISBN: 0893780715;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0893780715/icongroupinterna>
- **A Consumers Guide to Alternative Medicine: A Close Look at Homeopathy, Acupuncture, Faith-Healing, and Other Unconventional Treatments** by Kurt Butler, Stephen Barrett (Editor) (1992); ISBN: 0879757337;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0879757337/icongroupinterna>
- **A Study Course in Homeopathy** by Phyllis Speight (1991); ISBN: 0852072503;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0852072503/icongroupinterna>
- **A Vital Force: Women in American Homeopathy** by Anne Taylor Kirschmann (2003); ISBN: 0813533201;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0813533201/icongroupinterna>
- **An Introduction to Homeopathic Medicine in Primary Care** by Sidney Elizabeth Skinner; ISBN: 0834216760;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0834216760/icongroupinterna>
- **Basic Homeopathy for Beast-- And Man: Simple, Safe, and Effective Treatments for Everyday Ailments** by Ilse H. Garriss, Ilse H. Garriess (1997); ISBN: 1888994061;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1888994061/icongroupinterna>
- **Churchill Livingstone's International Dictionary of Homeopathy** by Jeremy Swayne (Editor) (2000); ISBN: 0443060096;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0443060096/icongroupinterna>
- **Collins Gem Homeopathy** by HarperCollins (2002); ISBN: 0007123035;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0007123035/icongroupinterna>
- **Coughs and Wheezes: Their Treatment by Homeopathy** by Phyllis Speight (1992); ISBN: 085207252X;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/085207252X/icongroupinterna>
- **Curing Colic and Lactose Intolerance With Homeopathy** by Jana Shiloh; ISBN: 0961920300;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0961920300/icongroupinterna>

- **Discovering Homeopathy: Medicine for the 21st Century** by Dana Ullman, Ronald W. Davey (1991); ISBN: 1556431082;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1556431082/icongroupinterna>
- **Dreams, Symbols, & Homeopathy: Archetypal Dimensions of Healing** by Jane Cicchetti (2003); ISBN: 1556434367;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1556434367/icongroupinterna>
- **Elements of Homeopathy** by D.M. Gibson (1981); ISBN: 0946717117;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0946717117/icongroupinterna>
- **Emotional Healing With Homeopathy: A Self-Help Manual** by Peter Chappell (1994); ISBN: 1852304871;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1852304871/icongroupinterna>
- **Emotional Healing with Homeopathy: Treating the Effects of Trauma** by Peter Chappell, Brian Kaplan (2003); ISBN: 1556434294;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1556434294/icongroupinterna>
- **Encyclopedia of Homeopathy** by Gerard, Dr Pacaud (2003); ISBN: 1842021907;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1842021907/icongroupinterna>
- **Encyclopedia of Remedy Relationships in Homeopathy** by Abdur Rehman (1997); ISBN: 3830403534;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/3830403534/icongroupinterna>
- **Essential Homeopathy: What It Is and What It Can Do for You** by Dana Ullman; ISBN: 1577312066;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1577312066/icongroupinterna>
- **Everybody's Guide to Homeopathic Medicines: Safe and Effective Remedies for You and Your Family** by Stephen Cummings, Dana Ullman (Contributor) (1997); ISBN: 0874778433;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0874778433/icongroupinterna>
- **Everyday Miracles: Homeopathy in Action** by Linda Johnston (1991); ISBN: 1877691003;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1877691003/icongroupinterna>
- **Guide to Homeopathy (Brockhampton Reference Series (Popular))**; ISBN: 1860193501;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1860193501/icongroupinterna>
- **Healing with Homeopathy** by Peter Chappell, David Andrews (1996); ISBN: 0717124215;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0717124215/icongroupinterna>
- **Healing With Homeopathy: The Doctor's Guide** by J. Wayne B./Jacobs Jonas (Author) (1998); ISBN: 0446673420;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0446673420/icongroupinterna>
- **Healing Yourself with Homeopathy: The Do-It-Yourself Guide to Healing with Homeopathy at Home** by Martha M. Christy (1994); ISBN: 0963209124;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0963209124/icongroupinterna>
- **Help Your Child With Homeopathy** by Sheila Harrison (1989); ISBN: 1853980080;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1853980080/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathic Healing: A Practical Course for Learning About Homeopathy and How to Use Powerful Natural Medicines to Heal Yourself** by Dana Ullman; ISBN:

1564553469;

<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1564553469/icongroupinterna>

- **Homeopathic Medicine at Home: Natural Remedies for Everyday Ailments and Minor Injuries** by Maesimund, M.D. Panos, et al (1981); ISBN: 0874771951;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0874771951/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathic Medicine Chest** by Ambika Wauters (2000); ISBN: 1580910556;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1580910556/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathic Medicine First-Aid and Emergency Care** by Lyle W. Morgan (1990); ISBN: 0892812494;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0892812494/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathic Medicine for Children and Infants** by Dana Ullman (1992); ISBN: 0874776929;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0874776929/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathic Medicine for Dogs: A Handbook for Vets and Pet Owners** by Hans Gunter Wolff (1998); ISBN: 0852072872;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0852072872/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathic Medicine: A Doctor's Guide to Remedies for Common Ailments** by Trevor, M.D. Smith (1989); ISBN: 0892812931;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0892812931/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathic Medicines for Pregnancy & Childbirth** by Richard Moskowitz (1992); ISBN: 1556431376;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1556431376/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy & Your Child: A Parent's Guide to Homeopathic Treatment from Infancy Through Adolescence** by Lyle W., II Morgan (1992); ISBN: 089281330X;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/089281330X/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy and Herbs (Dr. Donsbach Tells You)** by Kurt W. Donsbach (1993); ISBN: 1569595631;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1569595631/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy A-Z** by Dana Ullman (2002); ISBN: 1561707988;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1561707988/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy for Children: The Practical Family Guide** by Henrietta Wells (1994); ISBN: 1852304480;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1852304480/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy for Menopause** by Beth MacEoin (1997); ISBN: 0892816481;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0892816481/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy for Musculoskeletal Healing** by Asa Hershoff (1997); ISBN: 1556432372;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1556432372/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy for Pregnancy, Birth, and Your Baby's First Year** by Miranda Castro (1993); ISBN: 0312088094;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0312088094/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy for Psychological Illness: A Guide to Mental Health Problems** by Trevor Smith (1994); ISBN: 094667020X;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/094667020X/icongroupinterna>

- **Homeopathy for the Primary Health Care Team: A Guide for Gps, Midwives, District Nurses and Other Health Professionals** by Paul Downey (1997); ISBN: 0750629991; <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0750629991/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy for the Third Age: Treatment for People in Middle and Later Life** by Keith, Dr. Souter (1993); ISBN: 0852072686; <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0852072686/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy for Women : A Comprehensive, Easy to Use Guide for Women of All Ages** by Barry Rose, Christina Scott-Moncrieff; ISBN: 1850283923; <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1850283923/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy Health and Well Being** by Robin Hayfield (2000); ISBN: 1842150022; <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1842150022/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy Heart and Soul/Import** by Keith Souter (1994); ISBN: 0846441721; <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0846441721/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy in Epidemic Diseases** by Dorothy Shepherd (1996); ISBN: 0852073054; <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0852073054/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy In Hand [DOWNLOAD: ADOBE READER]** by Rich Underwood, Kevin Underwood (2002); ISBN: B0000639DM; <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/B0000639DM/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy in Primary Care** by Bob Leckridge (1997); ISBN: 0443055211; <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0443055211/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy in the United States: A Bibliography of Homeopathic Medical Imprints, 1825-1925** by Francesco Cordasco (1991); ISBN: 094019807X; <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/094019807X/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy in Veterinary Practice** by K. J. Biddis (1992); ISBN: 0852071965; <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0852071965/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy Made Simple: A Quick Reference Guide** by Zolar, et al; ISBN: 1571741100; <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1571741100/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy Medicine That Works!** by Robert S. Wood (1990); ISBN: 091323804X; <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/091323804X/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy Pocket Single Copy** by Borm Bruckmeier Publishing, Almut Brandl (2003); ISBN: 1591032504; <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1591032504/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy Resource, A Guide to Selecting & Using Remedies** by Dennis K. Chernin, Chiltern Hills Wellness; ISBN: 0966350820; <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0966350820/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy: A Frontier in Medical Science: Experimental Studies and Theoretical Foundations** by Paolo Bellavite, et al (1995); ISBN: 1556432100; <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1556432100/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy: A Step-By-Step Guide** by Cassandra Marks (2002); ISBN: 000714041X; <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/000714041X/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy: From Alchemy to Medicine** by Elizabeth Danciger (1989); ISBN: 0892812907; <http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0892812907/icongroupinterna>

- **Homeopathy: How It Really Works** by Jay W. Shelton (2004); ISBN: 159102109X;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/159102109X/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy: Medicine of the New Man** by George Vithoukas (1985); ISBN: 0671763288;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0671763288/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy: The Great Riddle** by Richard Grossinger, Dana Ullman; ISBN: 1556432909;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1556432909/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy: The Home Handbook for Survival** by Alan Schmukler (2003); ISBN: 1413400434;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1413400434/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy: The Modern Prescriber** by Henrietta Wells (2002); ISBN: 1842930273;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1842930273/icongroupinterna>
- **Homeopathy: The True Science of Health** by K.P.S. Dhama (2001); ISBN: 8174763678;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/8174763678/icongroupinterna>
- **How to Use Homeopathy Effectively** by Christopher Hammond (1989); ISBN: 1871342007;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1871342007/icongroupinterna>
- **Illustrated Elements of Homeopathy** by Llana Dannheisser, Penny Edwards (1998); ISBN: 0007136013;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0007136013/icongroupinterna>
- **Introduction to the Principles and Practice of Homeopathy** by Charles E. Wheeler; ISBN: 0850320623;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0850320623/icongroupinterna>
- **Let Like Cure Like: The Definitive Guide to the Healing Powers of Homeopathy** by Vinton McCabe; ISBN: 0312155662;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0312155662/icongroupinterna>
- **Little Book of Homeopathy** by Sommer (2001); ISBN: 0091857058;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0091857058/icongroupinterna>
- **Medicine Moms: Reclaiming Our Children's Health Through Homeopathy and Common Sense** by Arlene Uhl, et al (2001); ISBN: 1575666456;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1575666456/icongroupinterna>
- **Natural Healing for Women: Caring for Yourself With Herbs, Homeopathy & Essential Oils** by Susan Curtis, et al (2003); ISBN: 0007145918;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0007145918/icongroupinterna>
- **Natural Health Care for Your Bird: Quick Self-Help Using Homeopathy and Bach Flowers** by Bernard Dorenkamp, Petra Stein (1998); ISBN: 0764101242;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0764101242/icongroupinterna>
- **Natural Health Care for Your Dog: Quick Self-Help Using Homeopathy and Bach Flowers** by Petra Stein, et al; ISBN: 0764101226;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0764101226/icongroupinterna>
- **New Perspectives: Homeopathy** by Peter Adams; ISBN: 1862046638;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1862046638/icongroupinterna>

- **Practical Homeopathy a Beginners Guide to Natu** by Siylvia Treacher (Author); ISBN: 0752524178;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0752524178/icongroupinterna>
- **Principles of Prescribing: Clinical Experiences of Pioneers of Homeopathy** by K.N. Mathur (1975); ISBN: 8170214548;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/8170214548/icongroupinterna>
- **Principles, Art & Practice of Homeopathy** by Trevor Smith (1995); ISBN: 0946670072;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0946670072/icongroupinterna>
- **Psyche and Substance: Essays on Homeopathy in the Light of Jungian Psychology** by Edward C. Whitmont (1991); ISBN: 1556431066;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1556431066/icongroupinterna>
- **Science of Homeopathy** by George Vithoukias, William A. Tiller (1980); ISBN: 0802151205;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0802151205/icongroupinterna>
- **Simple Guide to Using Homeopathy** by Kevin Smith, Keith Smith (2002); ISBN: 1860340628;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1860340628/icongroupinterna>
- **Textbook of Dental Homeopathy** by Colin Lessell (1995); ISBN: 0852072813;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0852072813/icongroupinterna>
- **The Art and Science of Homeopathic Medicine** by James Tyler Kent (Author) (2003); ISBN: 0486424189;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0486424189/icongroupinterna>
- **The Complete Book of Homeopathy** by Michael Weiner (1997); ISBN: 1567311814;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1567311814/icongroupinterna>
- **The Complete Family Guide to Homeopathy: An Illustrated Encyclopedia of Safe and Effective Remedies** by Christopher Hammond; ISBN: 067086157X;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/067086157X/icongroupinterna>
- **The Complete Homeopathy Handbook: A Guide to Everyday Health Care** by Miranda Castro (1991); ISBN: 0312063202;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0312063202/icongroupinterna>
- **The Consumer's Guide to Homeopathy: The Definitive Resource for Understanding Homeopathic Medicine and Making It Work for You** by Dana Ullman (1996); ISBN: 0874778131;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0874778131/icongroupinterna>
- **The Family Encyclopedia of Homeopathic Medicine: 2609 Natural Medicine Remedies** by Eric Meyer (Editor); ISBN: 0941683257;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0941683257/icongroupinterna>
- **The Family Guide to Homeopathy: Symptoms and Natural Solutions** by Andrew Dr. Lockie, William Shevin (1993); ISBN: 0671767712;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0671767712/icongroupinterna>
- **The Family Health Guide to Homeopathy** by Barry, Dr. Rose, Yehudi Menuhin; ISBN: 0890876959;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0890876959/icongroupinterna>

- **The Handbook of Homeopathy: Its Principles and Practice** by Gerhard Kohler, et al (1989); ISBN: 0892813458;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0892813458/icongroupinterna>
- **The International Manual of Homeopathy and Natural Medicine** (1985); ISBN: 0525474323;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0525474323/icongroupinterna>
- **The Prozac Alternative: Natural Relief from Depression With St. John's Wort, Kava, Ginkgo, 5-Htp, Homeopathy, and Other Alternative Therapies** by Ran Knishinsky (1998); ISBN: 0892817917;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0892817917/icongroupinterna>
- **The Spirit of Homeopathic Medicines: Essential Insights to 300 Remedies** by Didier, Md. Grandgeorge, Juliana Barnard (Translator) (1998); ISBN: 1556432615;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1556432615/icongroupinterna>
- **The Treatment of Cattle by Homeopathy** by G. MacLeod (1981); ISBN: 0852072473;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0852072473/icongroupinterna>
- **The Treatment of Dogs by Homeopathy** by K. Sheppard; ISBN: 0850320798;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0850320798/icongroupinterna>
- **Treatment of Horses by Homeopathy** by George MacLeod (1977); ISBN: 085207249X;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/085207249X/icongroupinterna>
- **Understanding Homeopathy** by Trevor Smith (1983); ISBN: 0946670005;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0946670005/icongroupinterna>
- **Understanding Homeopathy and Integrative Medicine** by Jose Miguel Mullen (2002); ISBN: 0759697191;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0759697191/icongroupinterna>
- **Vibrations: Healing Through Color, Homeopathy and Radionics** by Virginia Mac Ivor, et al; ISBN: 0877283931;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/0877283931/icongroupinterna>
- **Vitalism: The History of Herbalism, Homeopathy and Flower Essences** by Matthew Wood (2000); ISBN: 1556433409;
<http://www.amazon.com/exec/obidos/ASIN/1556433409/icongroupinterna>

The National Library of Medicine Book Index

The National Library of Medicine at the National Institutes of Health has a massive database of books published on healthcare and biomedicine. Go to the following Internet site, <http://locatorplus.gov/>, and then select "Search LOCATORplus." Once you are in the search area, simply type "homeopathy" (or synonyms) into the search box, and select "books only." From there, results can be sorted by publication date, author, or relevance. The following was recently catalogued by the National Library of Medicine:¹¹

¹¹ In addition to LOCATORPlus, in collaboration with authors and publishers, the National Center for Biotechnology Information (NCBI) is currently adapting biomedical books for the Web. The books may be accessed in two ways: (1) by searching directly using any search term or phrase (in the same way as the bibliographic database PubMed), or (2) by following the links to PubMed abstracts. Each PubMed abstract has a "Books" button that displays a facsimile of the abstract in which some phrases are hypertext links. These phrases are also found in the books available at NCBI. Click on hyperlinked results in the list of books in which the phrase is found. Currently, the majority of the links are between the books and PubMed. In the future, more links will be created

- **Forty-four years' practice in homeopathy; therapeutic experiences with useful hints and observations.** Author: Athalye, V. V.; Year: 1965; Poona, Anath Vidyarthi Griha Prakashan, 1962
- **Homeopathy in epidemic diseases.** Author: Shepherd, Dorothy.; Year: 2001; Rustington, Health Science Press [1967]

Chapters on Homeopathy

In order to find chapters that specifically relate to homeopathy, an excellent source of abstracts is the Combined Health Information Database. You will need to limit your search to book chapters and homeopathy using the "Detailed Search" option. Go to the following hyperlink: <http://chid.nih.gov/detail/detail.html>. To find book chapters, use the drop boxes at the bottom of the search page where "You may refine your search by." Select the dates and language you prefer, and the format option "Book Chapter." Type "homeopathy" (or synonyms) into the "For these words:" box. The following is a typical result when searching for book chapters on homeopathy:

- **Mind-Body Connection**

Source: in Zonderman, J. and Vender, R.S. Understanding Crohn Disease and Ulcerative Colitis. Jackson, MS: University Press of Mississippi. 2000. p. 77-88.

Contact: Available from University Press of Mississippi. 3825 Ridgewood Road, Jackson, MS 39211-6492. (601) 432-6205. Fax (601) 432-6217. E-mail: syates@ihl.state.ms.us.
PRICE: \$28.00 plus shipping and handling. ISBN: 1578062039.

Summary: Crohn's disease and ulcerative colitis, together known as inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), are chronic illnesses of unknown origin. This chapter on the connection between mind and body is from a book that provides timely information about how to obtain and maintain the highest quality of life possible while living with IBD. The authors offer a patient's perspective on coping with IBD. They briefly consider the historical thinking about diseases such as IBD, which are clearly affected by the connection between mind and body. Topics include ways to cope with a chronic disease, the effects on family members, hospitalizations, body image, fear of colorectal cancer, ways to create a long term strategy for managing the disease, and the use of alternative therapies to cope with IBD. Alternative therapies considered include diet, nutrition and lifestyle; strategies such as biofeedback, guided imagery, and relaxation techniques; ethnotherapies, such as traditional Asian herbs, acupuncture, **homeopathy**, and healing techniques; structural and energy techniques, including acupressure, chiropractic, and therapeutic touch; alternative pharmaceutical and biological therapies, including chelation and metabolic therapy; and bioelectric appliances (the use of magnets). The authors conclude that some mind body treatments, such as hypnosis, biofeedback, and relaxation techniques, including autogenic training, progressive muscle relaxation, and meditation, can help to improve quality of life for those who live with IBD. Such treatments provide people with a sense that they can put themselves in control of their pain and anxiety.

- **Alternative Medicine**

Source: in Stein, S.H. and Rood, R.P. *Inflammatory Bowel Disease: A Guide for Patients and Their Families*. 2nd ed. Philadelphia, PA: Lippincott-Raven Publishers. 1999. p. 175-193.

Contact: Available from Crohn's and Colitis Foundation of America. 386 Park Avenue South, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10016-8804. (800) 932-2423. Fax (212) 779-4098. E-mail: orders@ccfa.org. Website: www.ccfa.org. PRICE: \$17.00 for members; \$22.00 for nonmembers; plus shipping and handling. ISBN: 0397517718.

Summary: While there is continued progress in treating inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), more people are turning to alternative modalities to try to relieve their symptoms. This chapter on alternative medicine in IBD is from a text written specifically for people with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), which is the collective term for ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. Ulcerative colitis is an inflammatory disease of the large intestine (the colon), that is characterized by inflammation and ulceration of its inner lining. By contrast, Crohn's disease can affect any area of the gastrointestinal tract, including the small intestine. The author stresses that the biggest single problem with alternative medicine is the lack of responsible, scientifically based information on the safety, potential effects, and long term effects of alternative modalities. The author uses the term integrative medicine to refer to the integration of allopathic medicine and alternative therapies. The author stresses the benefits of allopathic medicine and cautions against using any physician or practitioner who suggests that Western medical care not be used or who will not work with or coordinate activities with a primary care physician or gastroenterologist. Topics covered include insurance coverage for alternative medicine for IBD, medical training, herbal remedies, manipulation therapy, massage therapy, acupuncture and traditional Chinese medicine, music and music beds, **homeopathy**, aromatherapy, psychoneuroimmunology, and prayer. The author concludes by reiterating the importance of combining traditional and alternative approaches to the treatment of IBD.

Directories

In addition to the references and resources discussed earlier in this chapter, a number of directories relating to homeopathy have been published that consolidate information across various sources. The Combined Health Information Database lists the following, which you may wish to consult in your local medical library:¹²

- **Directory of Schools for Alternative and Complementary Health Care**

Source: Phoenix, AZ: Oryx Press. 1998. 250 p.

Contact: Oryx Press. PO Box 33889, Phoenix, AZ 85067-3889. 800-279-6799, 602-265-2651, FAX: 602-265-2650, 800-279-4663. PRICE: \$49.50. ISBN: 157356110X.

Summary: This book provides information on schools and programs in the United States and Canada that offer professional training in alternative and complementary

¹² You will need to limit your search to "Directory" and "homeopathy" using the "Detailed Search" option. Go directly to the following hyperlink: <http://chid.nih.gov/detail/detail.html>. To find directories, use the drop boxes at the bottom of the search page where "You may refine your search by." For publication date, select "All Years." Select your preferred language and the format option "Directory." Type "homeopathy" (or synonyms) into the "For these words:" box. You should check back periodically with this database as it is updated every three months.

modalities, including acupressure, acupuncture, Alexander technique, aromatherapy, Ayurvedic medicine, biofeedback, chiropractic, Feldenkrais, herbal medicine, **homeopathy**, hypnotherapy, massage therapy and bodywork, midwifery, naturopathic medicine, Oriental medicine, polarity therapy, reflexology, reiki, Shiatsu, and yoga. The book contains a list of abbreviations, a glossary, a subject index, and nine essays on selected alternative medicine health fields describing each modality and the training and education required to practice in that field. The alphabetical listing of schools by state provides contact information, including the school's name, address, telephone number, fax number, e-mail address, and Web page address, if available. The school listing is followed by a list of organizations and accrediting bodies and resources for further reading. This book also provides an index of schools by name and by specialization, and a general index.

CHAPTER 8. MULTIMEDIA ON HOMEOPATHY

Overview

In this chapter, we show you how to keep current on multimedia sources of information on homeopathy. We start with sources that have been summarized by federal agencies, and then show you how to find bibliographic information catalogued by the National Library of Medicine.

Video Recordings

An excellent source of multimedia information on homeopathy is the Combined Health Information Database. You will need to limit your search to "Videorecording" and "homeopathy" using the "Detailed Search" option. Go directly to the following hyperlink: <http://chid.nih.gov/detail/detail.html>. To find video productions, use the drop boxes at the bottom of the search page where "You may refine your search by." Select the dates and language you prefer, and the format option "Videorecording (videotape, videocassette, etc.)." Type "homeopathy" (or synonyms) into the "For these words:" box. The following is a typical result when searching for video recordings on homeopathy:

- **Hepatitis C: Diagnosis, Clinical Management, and Prevention**

Source: Cedar Grove, NJ: Hepatitis Foundation International. November 22, 1997.
(videocassette, audiocassette, manual).

Contact: Available from Hepatitis Foundation International. 30 Sunrise Terrace, Cedar Grove, NJ 07009. (800) 891-0707. PRICE: \$15.00 each for videotape and reference text; \$10.00 for audiocassette tape.

Summary: These materials on hepatitis C are from a satellite video conference sponsored by the Hepatitis Foundation International and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The packet includes a videotape of the conference itself, an audiotape of the discussions from the conference, and the accompanying reference manual. The program featured speakers on eight topics: burden and prevalence, risk factors and epidemiology, serology, chronic hepatitis C infection in children, followup laboratory tests and clinical evaluation, the natural history of hepatitis C virus infection, treatment, and counseling messages. One case study is also presented. The slides from

the program are reproduced in the manual. The manual includes a section on risk assessment with examples of questions to identify patients at risk for HCV infection and to determine whether serologic testing may be indicated. Screening recommendations for HCV infection are provided in chart format. An additional section compiles some concerns expressed by patients diagnosed with hepatitis C. The manual concludes with a reprint of the 1997 National Institutes of Health Consensus Statement and an article on advising patients who seek alternative medical therapies such as chiropractic, acupuncture, **homeopathy**, and herbal remedies. Additional handouts to stimulate and support physician patient communication are provided, as well as a list of resources noting organizations that can provide patients with information on hepatitis. The manual is spiral bound.

Audio Recordings

The Combined Health Information Database contains abstracts on audio productions. To search CHID, go directly to the following hyperlink: <http://chid.nih.gov/detail/detail.html>. To find audio productions, use the drop boxes at the bottom of the search page where "You may refine your search by." Select the dates and language you prefer, and the format option "Sound Recordings." Type "homeopathy" (or synonyms) into the "For these words:" box. The following is a typical result when searching for sound recordings on homeopathy:

- **Homeopathic Immunotherapy: Advanced Immune Discoveries Symposium**

Contact: Human Energy Press, 493 Beach Park Blvd Ste 210, Foster City, CA, 94404, (415) 349-0718.

Summary: This sound recording describes what **homeopathy** is and how it contrasts with traditional medicine, especially in its treatment of Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection and Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Animal and human experimentation are not used in **homeopathy**. Observation of effects of medications and repeated cures are used instead. Medication is given in very minute amounts and mixed in special ways to achieve the greatest effect.

- **Research Issues and Needs of Vulnerable Populations, Homeless Women, Women in Prison and Migrant Workers. National Conference on Women and AIDS/HIV Infection; Washington, D.C., December 12 - 13,**

Contact: Triad Media Group, PO Box 778, Frederick, MD, 21701, (301) 663-1471.

Summary: This sound recording of presentations from the National Conference on Women and AIDS/HIV Infection held December 12-13, 1990, in Washington, D.C., describes a number of types of alternative therapies for treating the Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The first speaker explains how **homeopathy** and acupuncture helped her after Azidothymidine (AZT) failed. She also uses Chinese herbs and her personal religious beliefs to strengthen her immune system. The second speaker describes the use of acupuncture in a detoxification center in the Bronx. Crack use is a big problem, and counseling and support groups are also available to patients. The third speaker is a Native American woman who is seropositive. After traditional medicine failed, she had a healing ceremony and has been in better health. The fourth speaker discusses the value of religion. The fifth speaker explains how traditional and alternative therapies can supplement each other.

Bibliography: Multimedia on Homeopathy

The National Library of Medicine is a rich source of information on healthcare-related multimedia productions including slides, computer software, and databases. To access the multimedia database, go to the following Web site: <http://locatorplus.gov/>. Select "Search LOCATORplus." Once in the search area, simply type in homeopathy (or synonyms). Then, in the option box provided below the search box, select "Audiovisuals and Computer Files." From there, you can choose to sort results by publication date, author, or relevance. The following multimedia has been indexed on homeopathy:

- **Homeopathy & internal hygiene [sound recording]** Source: Robin Murphy; Year: 1987; Format: Sound recording; Santa Fe, N.M.: R. Murphy, c1987

CHAPTER 9. PERIODICALS AND NEWS ON HOMEOPATHY

Overview

In this chapter, we suggest a number of news sources and present various periodicals that cover homeopathy.

News Services and Press Releases

One of the simplest ways of tracking press releases on homeopathy is to search the news wires. In the following sample of sources, we will briefly describe how to access each service. These services only post recent news intended for public viewing.

PR Newswire

To access the PR Newswire archive, simply go to <http://www.prnewswire.com/>. Select your country. Type “homeopathy” (or synonyms) into the search box. You will automatically receive information on relevant news releases posted within the last 30 days. The search results are shown by order of relevance.

Reuters Health

The Reuters’ Medical News and Health eLine databases can be very useful in exploring news archives relating to homeopathy. While some of the listed articles are free to view, others are available for purchase for a nominal fee. To access this archive, go to <http://www.reutershealth.com/en/index.html> and search by “homeopathy” (or synonyms). The following was recently listed in this archive for homeopathy:

- **Adjunctive homeopathy of little help in pediatric asthma**
Source: Reuters Industry Briefing
Date: April 07, 2003
- **Homeopathy same as placebo for kids with asthma**
Source: Reuters Health eLine
Date: April 02, 2003

- **Evidence for effectiveness of homeopathy lacking**
Source: Reuters Medical News
Date: March 05, 2003
- **Analysis shows more study needed for homeopathy**
Source: Reuters Health eLine
Date: March 03, 2003
- **Homeopathy same as a placebo for asthma: study**
Source: Reuters Health eLine
Date: March 01, 2002
- **Homeopathy may be more effective than placebo**
Source: Reuters Health eLine
Date: August 18, 2000
- **Homeopathic medicines aid fight against acute diarrhea**
Source: Reuters Health eLine
Date: July 04, 2000
- **Homeopathy seems no better than placebo in preventing migraine**
Source: Reuters Medical News
Date: November 17, 1999
- **Homeopathy effective in relieving osteoarthritis pain**
Source: Reuters Medical News
Date: July 28, 1998
- **Alternative Medicine Report Equates Homeopathy With "Quackery"**
Source: Reuters Medical News
Date: November 17, 1997
- **Homeopathy: How Valid Is It?**
Source: Reuters Health eLine
Date: October 09, 1997
- **Homeopathy Warrants Further "Rigorous" Research**
Source: Reuters Medical News
Date: September 22, 1997

The NIH

Within MEDLINEplus, the NIH has made an agreement with the New York Times Syndicate, the AP News Service, and Reuters to deliver news that can be browsed by the public. Search news releases at http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/alphaneews_a.html. MEDLINEplus allows you to browse across an alphabetical index. Or you can search by date at the following Web page: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/newsbydate.html>. Often, news items are indexed by MEDLINEplus within its search engine.

Business Wire

Business Wire is similar to PR Newswire. To access this archive, simply go to <http://www.businesswire.com/>. You can scan the news by industry category or company name.

Market Wire

Market Wire is more focused on technology than the other wires. To browse the latest press releases by topic, such as alternative medicine, biotechnology, fitness, healthcare, legal, nutrition, and pharmaceuticals, access Market Wire's Medical/Health channel at http://www.marketwire.com/mw/release_index?channel=MedicalHealth. Or simply go to Market Wire's home page at <http://www.marketwire.com/mw/home>, type "homeopathy" (or synonyms) into the search box, and click on "Search News." As this service is technology oriented, you may wish to use it when searching for press releases covering diagnostic procedures or tests.

Search Engines

Medical news is also available in the news sections of commercial Internet search engines. See the health news page at Yahoo (http://dir.yahoo.com/Health/News_and_Media/), or you can use this Web site's general news search page at <http://news.yahoo.com/>. Type in "homeopathy" (or synonyms). If you know the name of a company that is relevant to homeopathy, you can go to any stock trading Web site (such as <http://www.etrade.com/>) and search for the company name there. News items across various news sources are reported on indicated hyperlinks. Google offers a similar service at <http://news.google.com/>.

BBC

Covering news from a more European perspective, the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) allows the public free access to their news archive located at <http://www.bbc.co.uk/>. Search by "homeopathy" (or synonyms).

Newsletter Articles

Use the Combined Health Information Database, and limit your search criteria to "newsletter articles." Again, you will need to use the "Detailed Search" option. Go directly to the following hyperlink: <http://chid.nih.gov/detail/detail.html>. Go to the bottom of the search page where "You may refine your search by." Select the dates and language that you prefer. For the format option, select "Newsletter Article." Type "homeopathy" (or synonyms) into the "For these words:" box. You should check back periodically with this database as it is updated every three months. The following is a typical result when searching for newsletter articles on homeopathy:

- **Complementary Medicine and the Management of Systemic Lupus Erythematosus**

Source: *Lupus News*. 16(3):1,3-4; 1996.

Contact: Lupus Foundation of America, Inc. 4 Research Place, Suite 180, Rockville, MD 20850-3226.

Summary: This newsletter article for individuals with systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) discusses the field of complementary medicine and its application to the management of SLE. The aim of complementary medicine is to identify subclinically under-functioning organs and to strengthen them. Symptoms experienced by individuals that often bring them to complementary doctors are identified. Various

complementary modalities of therapy are highlighted. Modalities with relevance in the treatment of individuals with SLE are described, including diet and nutrition therapy, herbal therapies, and **homeopathy**. 2 figures.

Academic Periodicals covering Homeopathy

Numerous periodicals are currently indexed within the National Library of Medicine's PubMed database that are known to publish articles relating to homeopathy. In addition to these sources, you can search for articles covering homeopathy that have been published by any of the periodicals listed in previous chapters. To find the latest studies published, go to <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed>, type the name of the periodical into the search box, and click "Go."

If you want complete details about the historical contents of a journal, you can also visit the following Web site: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/entrez/jrbrowser.cgi>. Here, type in the name of the journal or its abbreviation, and you will receive an index of published articles. At <http://locatorplus.gov/>, you can retrieve more indexing information on medical periodicals (e.g. the name of the publisher). Select the button "Search LOCATORplus." Then type in the name of the journal and select the advanced search option "Journal Title Search."

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A. PHYSICIAN RESOURCES

Overview

In this chapter, we focus on databases and Internet-based guidelines and information resources created or written for a professional audience.

NIH Guidelines

Commonly referred to as “clinical” or “professional” guidelines, the National Institutes of Health publish physician guidelines for the most common diseases. Publications are available at the following by relevant Institute¹³:

- Office of the Director (OD); guidelines consolidated across agencies available at <http://www.nih.gov/health/consumer/conkey.htm>
- National Institute of General Medical Sciences (NIGMS); fact sheets available at <http://www.nigms.nih.gov/news/facts/>
- National Library of Medicine (NLM); extensive encyclopedia (A.D.A.M., Inc.) with guidelines: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/healthtopics.html>
- National Cancer Institute (NCI); guidelines available at <http://www.cancer.gov/cancerinfo/list.aspx?viewid=5f35036e-5497-4d86-8c2c-714a9f7c8d25>
- National Eye Institute (NEI); guidelines available at <http://www.nei.nih.gov/order/index.htm>
- National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI); guidelines available at <http://www.nhlbi.nih.gov/guidelines/index.htm>
- National Human Genome Research Institute (NHGRI); research available at <http://www.genome.gov/page.cfm?pageID=10000375>
- National Institute on Aging (NIA); guidelines available at <http://www.nia.nih.gov/health/>

¹³ These publications are typically written by one or more of the various NIH Institutes.

- National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA); guidelines available at <http://www.niaaa.nih.gov/publications/publications.htm>
- National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID); guidelines available at <http://www.niaid.nih.gov/publications/>
- National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases (NIAMS); fact sheets and guidelines available at <http://www.niams.nih.gov/hi/index.htm>
- National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD); guidelines available at <http://www.nichd.nih.gov/publications/pubskey.cfm>
- National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders (NIDCD); fact sheets and guidelines at <http://www.nidcd.nih.gov/health/>
- National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research (NIDCR); guidelines available at <http://www.nidr.nih.gov/health/>
- National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases (NIDDK); guidelines available at <http://www.niddk.nih.gov/health/health.htm>
- National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA); guidelines available at <http://www.nida.nih.gov/DrugAbuse.html>
- National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences (NIEHS); environmental health information available at <http://www.niehs.nih.gov/external/facts.htm>
- National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH); guidelines available at <http://www.nimh.nih.gov/practitioners/index.cfm>
- National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS); neurological disorder information pages available at http://www.ninds.nih.gov/health_and_medical/disorder_index.htm
- National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR); publications on selected illnesses at <http://www.nih.gov/ninr/news-info/publications.html>
- National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering; general information at http://grants.nih.gov/grants/becon/becon_info.htm
- Center for Information Technology (CIT); referrals to other agencies based on keyword searches available at http://kb.nih.gov/www_query_main.asp
- National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM); health information available at <http://nccam.nih.gov/health/>
- National Center for Research Resources (NCRR); various information directories available at <http://www.ncrr.nih.gov/publications.asp>
- Office of Rare Diseases; various fact sheets available at http://rarediseases.info.nih.gov/html/resources/rep_pubs.html
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; various fact sheets on infectious diseases available at <http://www.cdc.gov/publications.htm>

NIH Databases

In addition to the various Institutes of Health that publish professional guidelines, the NIH has designed a number of databases for professionals.¹⁴ Physician-oriented resources provide a wide variety of information related to the biomedical and health sciences, both past and present. The format of these resources varies. Searchable databases, bibliographic citations, full-text articles (when available), archival collections, and images are all available. The following are referenced by the National Library of Medicine:¹⁵

- **Bioethics:** Access to published literature on the ethical, legal, and public policy issues surrounding healthcare and biomedical research. This information is provided in conjunction with the Kennedy Institute of Ethics located at Georgetown University, Washington, D.C.: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases_bioethics.html
- **HIV/AIDS Resources:** Describes various links and databases dedicated to HIV/AIDS research: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/aidsinfs.html>
- **NLM Online Exhibitions:** Describes “Exhibitions in the History of Medicine”: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/exhibition/exhibition.html>. Additional resources for historical scholarship in medicine: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/hmd/hmd.html>
- **Biotechnology Information:** Access to public databases. The National Center for Biotechnology Information conducts research in computational biology, develops software tools for analyzing genome data, and disseminates biomedical information for the better understanding of molecular processes affecting human health and disease: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>
- **Population Information:** The National Library of Medicine provides access to worldwide coverage of population, family planning, and related health issues, including family planning technology and programs, fertility, and population law and policy: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases_population.html
- **Cancer Information:** Access to cancer-oriented databases: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases_cancer.html
- **Profiles in Science:** Offering the archival collections of prominent twentieth-century biomedical scientists to the public through modern digital technology: <http://www.profiles.nlm.nih.gov/>
- **Chemical Information:** Provides links to various chemical databases and references: <http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/Chem/ChemMain.html>
- **Clinical Alerts:** Reports the release of findings from the NIH-funded clinical trials where such release could significantly affect morbidity and mortality: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/alerts/clinical_alerts.html
- **Space Life Sciences:** Provides links and information to space-based research (including NASA): http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases_space.html
- **MEDLINE:** Bibliographic database covering the fields of medicine, nursing, dentistry, veterinary medicine, the healthcare system, and the pre-clinical sciences: http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases_medline.html

¹⁴ Remember, for the general public, the National Library of Medicine recommends the databases referenced in MEDLINEplus (<http://medlineplus.gov/> or <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/databases.html>).

¹⁵ See <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/databases/databases.html>.

- **Toxicology and Environmental Health Information (TOXNET):** Databases covering toxicology and environmental health: <http://sis.nlm.nih.gov/Tox/ToxMain.html>
- **Visible Human Interface:** Anatomically detailed, three-dimensional representations of normal male and female human bodies:
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/research/visible/visible_human.html

The Combined Health Information Database

A comprehensive source of information on clinical guidelines written for professionals is the Combined Health Information Database. You will need to limit your search to one of the following: Brochure/Pamphlet, Fact Sheet, or Information Package, and “homeopathy” using the “Detailed Search” option. Go directly to the following hyperlink: <http://chid.nih.gov/detail/detail.html>. To find associations, use the drop boxes at the bottom of the search page where “You may refine your search by.” For the publication date, select “All Years.” Select your preferred language and the format option “Fact Sheet.” Type “homeopathy” (or synonyms) into the “For these words:” box. The following is a sample result:

- **Homeopathy**

Contact: AIDS Project Los Angeles, 3550 Wilshire Blvd Ste 300, Los Angeles, CA, 90010-2404, (213) 201-1600, <http://www.apla.org>.

Summary: This report on homeopathy features several articles on the advantages and disadvantages of homeopathic medicine. It discusses homeopathic medicine's value for HIV prevention, treatment of acute illness, and restoration of health. It provides a definition of homeopathic therapy, stresses the value of homeopathic medicine in the treatment and prevention of HIV, and addresses the question of clinical trials in homeopathy.

The NLM Gateway¹⁶

The NLM (National Library of Medicine) Gateway is a Web-based system that lets users search simultaneously in multiple retrieval systems at the U.S. National Library of Medicine (NLM). It allows users of NLM services to initiate searches from one Web interface, providing one-stop searching for many of NLM's information resources or databases.¹⁷ To use the NLM Gateway, simply go to the search site at <http://gateway.nlm.nih.gov/gw/Cmd>. Type “homeopathy” (or synonyms) into the search box and click “Search.” The results will be presented in a tabular form, indicating the number of references in each database category.

¹⁶ Adapted from NLM: <http://gateway.nlm.nih.gov/gw/Cmd?Overview.x>.

¹⁷ The NLM Gateway is currently being developed by the Lister Hill National Center for Biomedical Communications (LHNCBC) at the National Library of Medicine (NLM) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH).

Results Summary

| Category | Items Found |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Journal Articles | 2517 |
| Books / Periodicals / Audio Visual | 2730 |
| Consumer Health | 909 |
| Meeting Abstracts | 41 |
| Other Collections | 0 |
| Total | 6197 |

HSTAT¹⁸

HSTAT is a free, Web-based resource that provides access to full-text documents used in healthcare decision-making.¹⁹ These documents include clinical practice guidelines, quick-reference guides for clinicians, consumer health brochures, evidence reports and technology assessments from the Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality (AHRQ), as well as AHRQ's Put Prevention Into Practice.²⁰ Simply search by "homeopathy" (or synonyms) at the following Web site: <http://text.nlm.nih.gov>.

Coffee Break: Tutorials for Biologists²¹

Coffee Break is a general healthcare site that takes a scientific view of the news and covers recent breakthroughs in biology that may one day assist physicians in developing treatments. Here you will find a collection of short reports on recent biological discoveries. Each report incorporates interactive tutorials that demonstrate how bioinformatics tools are used as a part of the research process. Currently, all Coffee Breaks are written by NCBI staff.²² Each report is about 400 words and is usually based on a discovery reported in one or more articles from recently published, peer-reviewed literature.²³ This site has new articles every few weeks, so it can be considered an online magazine of sorts. It is intended for general background information. You can access the Coffee Break Web site at the following hyperlink: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Coffeekbreak/>.

¹⁸ Adapted from HSTAT: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/pubs/factsheets/hstat.html>.

¹⁹ The HSTAT URL is <http://hstat.nlm.nih.gov/>.

²⁰ Other important documents in HSTAT include: the National Institutes of Health (NIH) Consensus Conference Reports and Technology Assessment Reports; the HIV/AIDS Treatment Information Service (ATIS) resource documents; the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (SAMHSA/CSAT) Treatment Improvement Protocols (TIP) and Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (SAMHSA/CSAP) Prevention Enhancement Protocols System (PEPS); the Public Health Service (PHS) Preventive Services Task Force's *Guide to Clinical Preventive Services*; the independent, nonfederal Task Force on Community Services' *Guide to Community Preventive Services*; and the Health Technology Advisory Committee (HTAC) of the Minnesota Health Care Commission (MHCC) health technology evaluations.

²¹ Adapted from <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/Coffeekbreak/Archive/FAQ.html>.

²² The figure that accompanies each article is frequently supplied by an expert external to NCBI, in which case the source of the figure is cited. The result is an interactive tutorial that tells a biological story.

²³ After a brief introduction that sets the work described into a broader context, the report focuses on how a molecular understanding can provide explanations of observed biology and lead to therapies for diseases. Each vignette is accompanied by a figure and hypertext links that lead to a series of pages that interactively show how NCBI tools and resources are used in the research process.

Other Commercial Databases

In addition to resources maintained by official agencies, other databases exist that are commercial ventures addressing medical professionals. Here are some examples that may interest you:

- **CliniWeb International:** Index and table of contents to selected clinical information on the Internet; see <http://www.ohsu.edu/clinweb/>.
- **Medical World Search:** Searches full text from thousands of selected medical sites on the Internet; see <http://www.mwsearch.com/>.

APPENDIX B. PATIENT RESOURCES

Overview

Official agencies, as well as federally funded institutions supported by national grants, frequently publish a variety of guidelines written with the patient in mind. These are typically called “Fact Sheets” or “Guidelines.” They can take the form of a brochure, information kit, pamphlet, or flyer. Often they are only a few pages in length. Since new guidelines on homeopathy can appear at any moment and be published by a number of sources, the best approach to finding guidelines is to systematically scan the Internet-based services that post them.

Patient Guideline Sources

The remainder of this chapter directs you to sources which either publish or can help you find additional guidelines on topics related to homeopathy. Due to space limitations, these sources are listed in a concise manner. Do not hesitate to consult the following sources by either using the Internet hyperlink provided, or, in cases where the contact information is provided, contacting the publisher or author directly.

The National Institutes of Health

The NIH gateway to patients is located at <http://health.nih.gov/>. From this site, you can search across various sources and institutes, a number of which are summarized below.

Topic Pages: MEDLINEplus

The National Library of Medicine has created a vast and patient-oriented healthcare information portal called MEDLINEplus. Within this Internet-based system are “health topic pages” which list links to available materials relevant to homeopathy. To access this system, log on to <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/healthtopics.html>. From there you can either search using the alphabetical index or browse by broad topic areas. Recently, MEDLINEplus listed the following when searched for “homeopathy”:

- Other guides

Arthritis

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/arthritis.html>

Cancer Alternative Therapy

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/canceralternativetherapy.html>

Herbal Medicine

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/herbalmedicine.html>

Osteoarthritis

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/osteoarthritis.html>

Rheumatoid Arthritis

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/rheumatoidarthritis.html>

Within the health topic page dedicated to homeopathy, the following was listed:

- Specific Conditions/Aspects

About CAM on PubMed

Source: National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine

<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/nccam/camonpubmed.html>

Aromatherapy

Source: Harvard Medical School, IntelliHealth, Natural Standard

<http://www.intelihealth.com/IH/ihtIH/WSIHW000/8513/34968/360050.html?d=dmtContent>

Art Therapy Frequently Asked Questions

Source: American Art Therapy Association

<http://www.arttherapy.org/aboutarttherapy/faqs.htm>

Arthritis Today's 2002-2003 Supplement Guide: Herbs and Other Remedies

Source: Arthritis Foundation

<http://www.arthritis.org/conditions/supplementguide/herbs.asp>

Biofeedback

Source: Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research

<http://www.mayoclinic.com/invoke.cfm?id=SA00083>

Complementary and Alternative Medicine: 5 Steps in Considering any Treatment

Source: Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research

<http://www.mayoclinic.com/invoke.cfm?id=SA00079>

FDA Warns Consumers about Use of "Litargirio" - Traditional Remedy That Contains Dangerous Levels of Lead

Source: Food and Drug Administration

<http://www.fda.gov/bbs/topics/ANSWERS/2003/ANS01253.html>

Homeopathy

Source: Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research

<http://www.mayoclinic.com/invoke.cfm?id=SA00089>

How Can Spirituality Affect Your Family's Health?

Source: Nemours Foundation

<http://kidshealth.org/parent/positive/family/spirituality.html>

Hypnosis

Source: Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research
<http://www.mayoclinic.com/invoke.cfm?id=SA00084>

Magnet Therapy

Source: Harvard Medical School, IntelliHealth, Natural Standard
<http://www.intelihealth.com/IH/ihtIH/WSIHW000/8513/34968/358833.html?d=dmtContent>

Massage

Source: Mayo Foundation for Medical Education and Research
<http://www.mayoclinic.com/invoke.cfm?id=SA00082>

OMT: Hands-on Care

Source: American Osteopathic Association
<http://www.aoa-net.org/Consumers/omt.htm>

Overview of Dietary Supplements

Source: Food and Drug Administration
<http://vm.cfsan.fda.gov/%7Edms/ds-oview.html>

Oxygen Bars: Is a Breath of Fresh Air Worth It?

Source: Food and Drug Administration
http://www.fda.gov/fdac/features/2002/602_air.html

Questions and Answers about Homeopathy

Source: National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine
<http://nccam.nih.gov/health/homeopathy/index.htm>

Reflexology

Source: Harvard Medical School, IntelliHealth, Natural Standard
<http://www.intelihealth.com/IH/ihtIH/WSIHW000/8513/34968/360060.html?d=dmtContent>

Selecting a Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) Practitioner

Source: National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine
<http://nccam.nih.gov/health/practitioner/index.htm>

Truth about Choosing Medical Treatments

<http://www.fda.gov/opacom/lowlit/medfraud.html>

Yoga

Source: Harvard Medical School, Natural Standard
<http://www.intelihealth.com/IH/ihtIH/WSIHW000/8513/34968/358876.html?d=dmtContent>

- Children

Alternative Medicine and Your Child

Source: Nemours Foundation
http://kidshealth.org/parent/general/sick/alternative_medicine.html

- From the National Institutes of Health

Are You Considering Using Complementary and Alternative Medicine Therapies (CAM)?

Source: National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine
<http://nccam.nih.gov/health/decisions/>

What Is Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM)?

Source: National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine
<http://nccam.nih.gov/health/whatiscam/>

- Latest News

FDA Warns Consumers about Use of "Litargirio" - Traditional Remedy That Contains Dangerous Levels of Lead

Source: 10/02/2003, Food and Drug Administration
<http://www.fda.gov/bbs/topics/ANSWERS/2003/ANS01253.html>

Germicidal Lighting May Improve Workers' Health

Source: 11/28/2003, Reuters Health
http://www.nlm.nih.gov//www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/news/fullstory_14887.html

Green Tea Helps Against HIV

Source: 11/10/2003, United Press International
http://www.nlm.nih.gov//www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/news/fullstory_14586.html

More News on Alternative Medicine

http://www.nlm.nih.gov//www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/alphanews_a.html#AlternativeMedicine

Scientists to Test Japanese Healing Art

Source: 11/11/2003, United Press International
http://www.nlm.nih.gov//www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/news/fullstory_14627.html

- Law and Policy

Consumer Financial Issues in Complementary and Alternative Medicine

Source: National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine
<http://nccam.nih.gov/health/financial/index.htm>

Swiss Company Charged by FTC with Making Unsubstantiated Health Claims

Source: Federal Trade Commission
<http://www.ftc.gov/opa/2003/01/drclark.htm>

What Are Dietary Supplements?

Source: National Institutes of Health, Office of Dietary Supplements
<http://ods.od.nih.gov/showpage.aspx?pageid=46>

- Lists of Print Publication
 - Combined Health Information Database: Complementary and Alternative Medicine**
Source: National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine
<http://chid.nih.gov/simple/simple.html>
- Organizations
 - Alternative Medicine Foundation**
<http://www.amfoundation.org/>
 - National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine**
<http://nccam.nih.gov/>
 - Office of Dietary Supplements**
Source: National Institutes of Health, Office of Dietary Supplements
<http://dietary-supplements.info.nih.gov/>
- Teenagers
 - Alternative Medicine**
Source: Nemours Foundation
http://kidshealth.org/teen/your_body/medical_care/alternative_medicine.html
 - Yoga**
Source: Nemours Foundation
http://kidshealth.org/teen/food_fitness/exercise/yoga.html

You may also choose to use the search utility provided by MEDLINEplus at the following Web address: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/>. Simply type a keyword into the search box and click "Search." This utility is similar to the NIH search utility, with the exception that it only includes materials that are linked within the MEDLINEplus system (mostly patient-oriented information). It also has the disadvantage of generating unstructured results. We recommend, therefore, that you use this method only if you have a very targeted search.

The Combined Health Information Database (CHID)

CHID Online is a reference tool that maintains a database directory of thousands of journal articles and patient education guidelines on homeopathy. CHID offers summaries that describe the guidelines available, including contact information and pricing. CHID's general Web site is <http://chid.nih.gov/>. To search this database, go to <http://chid.nih.gov/detail/detail.html>. In particular, you can use the advanced search options to look up pamphlets, reports, brochures, and information kits. The following was recently posted in this archive:

- **Questions and Answers About Homeopathy**
Source: Gaithersburg, MD: National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine. 2003. 14 p.

Contact: Available from National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine Clearinghouse. P.O. Box 7923, Gaithersburg, MD 20898. (888) 644-6226;

INTERNATIONAL PHONE: (301) 519-3153; TTY: (866) 464-3615; FAX: (866) 464-3616; E-MAIL: info@nccam.nih.gov. PRICE: Free. Publication Number: D183.

Summary: This fact sheet from the National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine (NCCAM) answers frequently asked questions on homeopathy and reviews scientific research on its use and effectiveness. It discusses what homeopathy is and the history of the discovery and use of homeopathy, as well as training homeopathic practitioners receive and how they treat patients. The fact sheet also provides information on different types of homeopathic remedies, how the U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulates homeopathic remedies, and side effects or complications reported from the use of homeopathy. It includes a summary of the results from individual clinical trials and broad analyses of groups of clinical trials. It also lists NCCAM-supported research projects on homeopathy and resources patients can use to obtain more information. 45 references. 2 appendices.

Healthfinder™

Healthfinder™ is sponsored by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and offers links to hundreds of other sites that contain healthcare information. This Web site is located at <http://www.healthfinder.gov>. Again, keyword searches can be used to find guidelines. The following was recently found in this database:

- **Homeopathy Resource Guide**

Summary: The underlying principle of homeopathy is

Source: Alternative Medicine Foundation, Inc.

<http://www.healthfinder.gov/scripts/recordpass.asp?RecordType=0&RecordID=7614>

- **National Center for Homeopathy: Directory**

Summary: A searchable database of homeopathic physicians in the United States and Canada.

Source: National Center for Homeopathy

<http://www.healthfinder.gov/scripts/recordpass.asp?RecordType=0&RecordID=4008>

The NIH Search Utility

The NIH search utility allows you to search for documents on over 100 selected Web sites that comprise the NIH-WEB-SPACE. Each of these servers is “crawled” and indexed on an ongoing basis. Your search will produce a list of various documents, all of which will relate in some way to homeopathy. The drawbacks of this approach are that the information is not organized by theme and that the references are often a mix of information for professionals and patients. Nevertheless, a large number of the listed Web sites provide useful background information. We can only recommend this route, therefore, for relatively rare or specific disorders, or when using highly targeted searches. To use the NIH search utility, visit the following Web page: <http://search.nih.gov/index.html>.

Additional Web Sources

A number of Web sites are available to the public that often link to government sites. These can also point you in the direction of essential information. The following is a representative sample:

- AOL: <http://search.aol.com/cat.adp?id=168&layer=&from=subcats>
- Family Village: <http://www.familyvillage.wisc.edu/specific.htm>
- Google: http://directory.google.com/Top/Health/Conditions_and_Diseases/
- Med Help International: <http://www.medhelp.org/HealthTopics/A.html>
- Open Directory Project: http://dmoz.org/Health/Conditions_and_Diseases/
- Yahoo.com: http://dir.yahoo.com/Health/Diseases_and_Conditions/
- WebMD®Health: http://my.webmd.com/health_topics

Finding Associations

There are several Internet directories that provide lists of medical associations with information on or resources relating to homeopathy. By consulting all of associations listed in this chapter, you will have nearly exhausted all sources for patient associations concerned with homeopathy.

The National Health Information Center (NHIC)

The National Health Information Center (NHIC) offers a free referral service to help people find organizations that provide information about homeopathy. For more information, see the NHIC's Web site at <http://www.health.gov/NHIC/> or contact an information specialist by calling 1-800-336-4797.

Directory of Health Organizations

The Directory of Health Organizations, provided by the National Library of Medicine Specialized Information Services, is a comprehensive source of information on associations. The Directory of Health Organizations database can be accessed via the Internet at <http://www.sis.nlm.nih.gov/Dir/DirMain.html>. It is composed of two parts: DIRLINE and Health Hotlines.

The DIRLINE database comprises some 10,000 records of organizations, research centers, and government institutes and associations that primarily focus on health and biomedicine. To access DIRLINE directly, go to the following Web site: <http://dirline.nlm.nih.gov/>. Simply type in "homeopathy" (or a synonym), and you will receive information on all relevant organizations listed in the database.

Health Hotlines directs you to toll-free numbers to over 300 organizations. You can access this database directly at <http://www.sis.nlm.nih.gov/hotlines/>. On this page, you are given the option to search by keyword or by browsing the subject list. When you have received

your search results, click on the name of the organization for its description and contact information.

The Combined Health Information Database

Another comprehensive source of information on healthcare associations is the Combined Health Information Database. Using the "Detailed Search" option, you will need to limit your search to "Organizations" and "homeopathy". Type the following hyperlink into your Web browser: <http://chid.nih.gov/detail/detail.html>. To find associations, use the drop boxes at the bottom of the search page where "You may refine your search by." For publication date, select "All Years." Then, select your preferred language and the format option "Organization Resource Sheet." Type "homeopathy" (or synonyms) into the "For these words:" box. You should check back periodically with this database since it is updated every three months.

The National Organization for Rare Disorders, Inc.

The National Organization for Rare Disorders, Inc. has prepared a Web site that provides, at no charge, lists of associations organized by health topic. You can access this database at the following Web site: <http://www.rarediseases.org/search/orgsearch.html>. Type "homeopathy" (or a synonym) into the search box, and click "Submit Query."

APPENDIX C. FINDING MEDICAL LIBRARIES

Overview

In this Appendix, we show you how to quickly find a medical library in your area.

Preparation

Your local public library and medical libraries have interlibrary loan programs with the National Library of Medicine (NLM), one of the largest medical collections in the world. According to the NLM, most of the literature in the general and historical collections of the National Library of Medicine is available on interlibrary loan to any library. If you would like to access NLM medical literature, then visit a library in your area that can request the publications for you.²⁴

Finding a Local Medical Library

The quickest method to locate medical libraries is to use the Internet-based directory published by the National Network of Libraries of Medicine (NN/LM). This network includes 4626 members and affiliates that provide many services to librarians, health professionals, and the public. To find a library in your area, simply visit <http://nmlm.gov/members/adv.html> or call 1-800-338-7657.

Medical Libraries in the U.S. and Canada

In addition to the NN/LM, the National Library of Medicine (NLM) lists a number of libraries with reference facilities that are open to the public. The following is the NLM's list and includes hyperlinks to each library's Web site. These Web pages can provide information on hours of operation and other restrictions. The list below is a small sample of

²⁴ Adapted from the NLM: <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/psd/cas/interlibrary.html>.

libraries recommended by the National Library of Medicine (sorted alphabetically by name of the U.S. state or Canadian province where the library is located)²⁵:

- **Alabama:** Health InfoNet of Jefferson County (Jefferson County Library Cooperative, Lister Hill Library of the Health Sciences), <http://www.uab.edu/infonet/>
- **Alabama:** Richard M. Scrushy Library (American Sports Medicine Institute)
- **Arizona:** Samaritan Regional Medical Center: The Learning Center (Samaritan Health System, Phoenix, Arizona), <http://www.samaritan.edu/library/bannerlibs.htm>
- **California:** Kris Kelly Health Information Center (St. Joseph Health System, Humboldt), <http://www.humboldt1.com/~kkhic/index.html>
- **California:** Community Health Library of Los Gatos, <http://www.healthlib.org/orgresources.html>
- **California:** Consumer Health Program and Services (CHIPS) (County of Los Angeles Public Library, Los Angeles County Harbor-UCLA Medical Center Library) - Carson, CA, <http://www.colapublib.org/services/chips.html>
- **California:** Gateway Health Library (Sutter Gould Medical Foundation)
- **California:** Health Library (Stanford University Medical Center), <http://www-med.stanford.edu/healthlibrary/>
- **California:** Patient Education Resource Center - Health Information and Resources (University of California, San Francisco), <http://sfghdean.ucsf.edu/barnett/PERC/default.asp>
- **California:** Redwood Health Library (Petaluma Health Care District), <http://www.phcd.org/rdwdlib.html>
- **California:** Los Gatos PlaneTree Health Library, <http://planetreesanjose.org/>
- **California:** Sutter Resource Library (Sutter Hospitals Foundation, Sacramento), <http://suttermedicalcenter.org/library/>
- **California:** Health Sciences Libraries (University of California, Davis), <http://www.lib.ucdavis.edu/healthsci/>
- **California:** ValleyCare Health Library & Ryan Comer Cancer Resource Center (ValleyCare Health System, Pleasanton), <http://gaenet.stmarys-ca.edu/other.libs/gbal/east/vchl.html>
- **California:** Washington Community Health Resource Library (Fremont), <http://www.healthlibrary.org/>
- **Colorado:** William V. Gervasini Memorial Library (Exempla Healthcare), <http://www.saintjosephdenver.org/yourhealth/libraries/>
- **Connecticut:** Hartford Hospital Health Science Libraries (Hartford Hospital), <http://www.harthosp.org/library/>
- **Connecticut:** Healthnet: Connecticut Consumer Health Information Center (University of Connecticut Health Center, Lyman Maynard Stowe Library), <http://library.uchc.edu/departm/hnet/>

²⁵ Abstracted from <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/libraries.html>.

- **Connecticut:** Waterbury Hospital Health Center Library (Waterbury Hospital, Waterbury), <http://www.waterburyhospital.com/library/consumer.shtml>
- **Delaware:** Consumer Health Library (Christiana Care Health System, Eugene du Pont Preventive Medicine & Rehabilitation Institute, Wilmington), http://www.christianacare.org/health_guide/health_guide_pmri_health_info.cfm
- **Delaware:** Lewis B. Flinn Library (Delaware Academy of Medicine, Wilmington), <http://www.delamed.org/chls.html>
- **Georgia:** Family Resource Library (Medical College of Georgia, Augusta), http://cmc.mcg.edu/kids_families/fam_resources/fam_res_lib/frl.htm
- **Georgia:** Health Resource Center (Medical Center of Central Georgia, Macon), <http://www.mccg.org/hrc/hrchome.asp>
- **Hawaii:** Hawaii Medical Library: Consumer Health Information Service (Hawaii Medical Library, Honolulu), <http://hml.org/CHIS/>
- **Idaho:** DeArmond Consumer Health Library (Kootenai Medical Center, Coeur d'Alene), <http://www.nicon.org/DeArmond/index.htm>
- **Illinois:** Health Learning Center of Northwestern Memorial Hospital (Chicago), http://www.nmh.org/health_info/hlc.html
- **Illinois:** Medical Library (OSF Saint Francis Medical Center, Peoria), <http://www.osfsaintfrancis.org/general/library/>
- **Kentucky:** Medical Library - Services for Patients, Families, Students & the Public (Central Baptist Hospital, Lexington), <http://www.centralbap.com/education/community/library.cfm>
- **Kentucky:** University of Kentucky - Health Information Library (Chandler Medical Center, Lexington), <http://www.mc.uky.edu/PatientEd/>
- **Louisiana:** Alton Ochsner Medical Foundation Library (Alton Ochsner Medical Foundation, New Orleans), <http://www.ochsner.org/library/>
- **Louisiana:** Louisiana State University Health Sciences Center Medical Library-Shreveport, <http://lib-sh.lsuhscc.edu/>
- **Maine:** Franklin Memorial Hospital Medical Library (Franklin Memorial Hospital, Farmington), <http://www.fchn.org/fmh/lib.htm>
- **Maine:** Gerrish-True Health Sciences Library (Central Maine Medical Center, Lewiston), <http://www.cmmc.org/library/library.html>
- **Maine:** Hadley Parrot Health Science Library (Eastern Maine Healthcare, Bangor), <http://www.emh.org/hll/hpl/guide.htm>
- **Maine:** Maine Medical Center Library (Maine Medical Center, Portland), <http://www.mmc.org/library/>
- **Maine:** Parkview Hospital (Brunswick), <http://www.parkviewhospital.org/>
- **Maine:** Southern Maine Medical Center Health Sciences Library (Southern Maine Medical Center, Biddeford), <http://www.smmc.org/services/service.php3?choice=10>
- **Maine:** Stephens Memorial Hospital's Health Information Library (Western Maine Health, Norway), <http://www.wmhcc.org/Library/>

- **Manitoba, Canada:** Consumer & Patient Health Information Service (University of Manitoba Libraries),
<http://www.umanitoba.ca/libraries/units/health/reference/chis.html>
- **Manitoba, Canada:** J.W. Crane Memorial Library (Deer Lodge Centre, Winnipeg),
http://www.deerlodge.mb.ca/crane_library/about.asp
- **Maryland:** Health Information Center at the Wheaton Regional Library (Montgomery County, Dept. of Public Libraries, Wheaton Regional Library),
<http://www.mont.lib.md.us/healthinfo/hic.asp>
- **Massachusetts:** Baystate Medical Center Library (Baystate Health System),
<http://www.baystatehealth.com/1024/>
- **Massachusetts:** Boston University Medical Center Alumni Medical Library (Boston University Medical Center), <http://med-libwww.bu.edu/library/lib.html>
- **Massachusetts:** Lowell General Hospital Health Sciences Library (Lowell General Hospital, Lowell), <http://www.lowellgeneral.org/library/HomePageLinks/WWW.htm>
- **Massachusetts:** Paul E. Woodard Health Sciences Library (New England Baptist Hospital, Boston), http://www.nebh.org/health_lib.asp
- **Massachusetts:** St. Luke's Hospital Health Sciences Library (St. Luke's Hospital, Southcoast Health System, New Bedford), <http://www.southcoast.org/library/>
- **Massachusetts:** Treadwell Library Consumer Health Reference Center (Massachusetts General Hospital), <http://www.mgh.harvard.edu/library/chrcindex.html>
- **Massachusetts:** UMass HealthNet (University of Massachusetts Medical School, Worcester), <http://healthnet.umassmed.edu/>
- **Michigan:** Botsford General Hospital Library - Consumer Health (Botsford General Hospital, Library & Internet Services), <http://www.botsfordlibrary.org/consumer.htm>
- **Michigan:** Helen DeRoy Medical Library (Providence Hospital and Medical Centers), <http://www.providence-hospital.org/library/>
- **Michigan:** Marquette General Hospital - Consumer Health Library (Marquette General Hospital, Health Information Center), <http://www.mgh.org/center.html>
- **Michigan:** Patient Education Resource Center - University of Michigan Cancer Center (University of Michigan Comprehensive Cancer Center, Ann Arbor),
<http://www.cancer.med.umich.edu/learn/leares.htm>
- **Michigan:** Sladen Library & Center for Health Information Resources - Consumer Health Information (Detroit), <http://www.henryford.com/body.cfm?id=39330>
- **Montana:** Center for Health Information (St. Patrick Hospital and Health Sciences Center, Missoula)
- **National:** Consumer Health Library Directory (Medical Library Association, Consumer and Patient Health Information Section), <http://caphis.mlanet.org/directory/index.html>
- **National:** National Network of Libraries of Medicine (National Library of Medicine) - provides library services for health professionals in the United States who do not have access to a medical library, <http://nmlm.gov/>
- **National:** NN/LM List of Libraries Serving the Public (National Network of Libraries of Medicine), <http://nmlm.gov/members/>

- **Nevada:** Health Science Library, West Charleston Library (Las Vegas-Clark County Library District, Las Vegas), http://www.lvcld.org/special_collections/medical/index.htm
- **New Hampshire:** Dartmouth Biomedical Libraries (Dartmouth College Library, Hanover), <http://www.dartmouth.edu/~biomed/resources.html#conshealth.html#d/>
- **New Jersey:** Consumer Health Library (Rahway Hospital, Rahway), <http://www.rahwayhospital.com/library.htm>
- **New Jersey:** Dr. Walter Phillips Health Sciences Library (Englewood Hospital and Medical Center, Englewood), <http://www.englewoodhospital.com/links/index.htm>
- **New Jersey:** Meland Foundation (Englewood Hospital and Medical Center, Englewood), <http://www.geocities.com/ResearchTriangle/9360/>
- **New York:** Choices in Health Information (New York Public Library) - NLM Consumer Pilot Project participant, <http://www.nypl.org/branch/health/links.html>
- **New York:** Health Information Center (Upstate Medical University, State University of New York, Syracuse), <http://www.upstate.edu/library/hic/>
- **New York:** Health Sciences Library (Long Island Jewish Medical Center, New Hyde Park), <http://www.lij.edu/library/library.html>
- **New York:** ViaHealth Medical Library (Rochester General Hospital), <http://www.nyam.org/library/>
- **Ohio:** Consumer Health Library (Akron General Medical Center, Medical & Consumer Health Library), <http://www.akrongeneral.org/hwlibrary.htm>
- **Oklahoma:** The Health Information Center at Saint Francis Hospital (Saint Francis Health System, Tulsa), <http://www.sfh-tulsa.com/services/healthinfo.asp>
- **Oregon:** Planetree Health Resource Center (Mid-Columbia Medical Center, The Dalles), <http://www.mcmc.net/phrc/>
- **Pennsylvania:** Community Health Information Library (Milton S. Hershey Medical Center, Hershey), <http://www.hmc.psu.edu/commhealth/>
- **Pennsylvania:** Community Health Resource Library (Geisinger Medical Center, Danville), <http://www.geisinger.edu/education/commlib.shtml>
- **Pennsylvania:** HealthInfo Library (Moses Taylor Hospital, Scranton), <http://www.mth.org/healthwellness.html>
- **Pennsylvania:** Hopwood Library (University of Pittsburgh, Health Sciences Library System, Pittsburgh), http://www.hsls.pitt.edu/guides/chi/hopwood/index_html
- **Pennsylvania:** Koop Community Health Information Center (College of Physicians of Philadelphia), <http://www.collphyphil.org/kooppg1.shtml>
- **Pennsylvania:** Learning Resources Center - Medical Library (Susquehanna Health System, Williamsport), <http://www.shscares.org/services/lrc/index.asp>
- **Pennsylvania:** Medical Library (UPMC Health System, Pittsburgh), <http://www.upmc.edu/passavant/library.htm>
- **Quebec, Canada:** Medical Library (Montreal General Hospital), <http://www.mghlib.mcgill.ca/>

- **South Dakota:** Rapid City Regional Hospital Medical Library (Rapid City Regional Hospital), <http://www.rcrh.org/Services/Library/Default.asp>
- **Texas:** Houston HealthWays (Houston Academy of Medicine-Texas Medical Center Library), <http://hhw.library.tmc.edu/>
- **Washington:** Community Health Library (Kittitas Valley Community Hospital), <http://www.kvch.com/>
- **Washington:** Southwest Washington Medical Center Library (Southwest Washington Medical Center, Vancouver), <http://www.swmedicalcenter.com/body.cfm?id=72>

ONLINE GLOSSARIES

The Internet provides access to a number of free-to-use medical dictionaries. The National Library of Medicine has compiled the following list of online dictionaries:

- ADAM Medical Encyclopedia (A.D.A.M., Inc.), comprehensive medical reference:
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/encyclopedia.html>
- MedicineNet.com Medical Dictionary (MedicineNet, Inc.):
<http://www.medterms.com/Script/Main/hp.asp>
- Merriam-Webster Medical Dictionary (Inteli-Health, Inc.):
<http://www.intelihealth.com/IH/>
- Multilingual Glossary of Technical and Popular Medical Terms in Eight European Languages (European Commission) - Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Portuguese, and Spanish: <http://allserv.rug.ac.be/~rvdstich/eugloss/welcome.html>
- On-line Medical Dictionary (CancerWEB): <http://cancerweb.ncl.ac.uk/omd/>
- Rare Diseases Terms (Office of Rare Diseases):
<http://ord.aspensys.com/asp/diseases/diseases.asp>
- Technology Glossary (National Library of Medicine) - Health Care Technology:
<http://www.nlm.nih.gov/nichsr/ta101/ta10108.htm>

Beyond these, MEDLINEplus contains a very patient-friendly encyclopedia covering every aspect of medicine (licensed from A.D.A.M., Inc.). The ADAM Medical Encyclopedia can be accessed at <http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/encyclopedia.html>. ADAM is also available on commercial Web sites such as drkoop.com (<http://www.drkoop.com/>) and Web MD (http://my.webmd.com/adam/asset/adam_disease_articles/a_to_z/a).

Online Dictionary Directories

The following are additional online directories compiled by the National Library of Medicine, including a number of specialized medical dictionaries:

- Medical Dictionaries: Medical & Biological (World Health Organization):
<http://www.who.int/hlt/virtuallibrary/English/diction.htm#Medical>
- MEL-Michigan Electronic Library List of Online Health and Medical Dictionaries (Michigan Electronic Library): <http://mel.lib.mi.us/health/health-dictionaries.html>
- Patient Education: Glossaries (DMOZ Open Directory Project):
http://dmoz.org/Health/Education/Patient_Education/Glossaries/
- Web of Online Dictionaries (Bucknell University):
<http://www.yourdictionary.com/diction5.html#medicine>

HOMEOPATHY DICTIONARY

The definitions below are derived from official public sources, including the National Institutes of Health [NIH] and the European Union [EU].

3-dimensional: 3-D. A graphic display of depth, width, and height. Three-dimensional radiation therapy uses computers to create a 3-dimensional picture of the tumor. This allows doctors to give the highest possible dose of radiation to the tumor, while sparing the normal tissue as much as possible. [NIH]

Abdomen: That portion of the body that lies between the thorax and the pelvis. [NIH]

Abdominal: Having to do with the abdomen, which is the part of the body between the chest and the hips that contains the pancreas, stomach, intestines, liver, gallbladder, and other organs. [NIH]

Abdominal Pain: Sensation of discomfort, distress, or agony in the abdominal region. [NIH]

Abscess: Accumulation of purulent material in tissues, organs, or circumscribed spaces, usually associated with signs of infection. [NIH]

Adolescence: The period of life beginning with the appearance of secondary sex characteristics and terminating with the cessation of somatic growth. The years usually referred to as adolescence lie between 13 and 18 years of age. [NIH]

Adverse Effect: An unwanted side effect of treatment. [NIH]

Ageing: A physiological or morphological change in the life of an organism or its parts, generally irreversible and typically associated with a decline in growth and reproductive vigor. [NIH]

Agonist: In anatomy, a prime mover. In pharmacology, a drug that has affinity for and stimulates physiologic activity at cell receptors normally stimulated by naturally occurring substances. [EU]

Agoraphobia: Obsessive, persistent, intense fear of open places. [NIH]

Algorithms: A procedure consisting of a sequence of algebraic formulas and/or logical steps to calculate or determine a given task. [NIH]

Alkaline: Having the reactions of an alkali. [EU]

Allergy and Immunology: A medical specialty concerned with the hypersensitivity of the individual to foreign substances and protection from the resultant infection or disorder. [NIH]

Alternative medicine: Practices not generally recognized by the medical community as standard or conventional medical approaches and used instead of standard treatments. Alternative medicine includes the taking of dietary supplements, megadose vitamins, and herbal preparations; the drinking of special teas; and practices such as massage therapy, magnet therapy, spiritual healing, and meditation. [NIH]

Amino Acids: Organic compounds that generally contain an amino (-NH₂) and a carboxyl (-COOH) group. Twenty alpha-amino acids are the subunits which are polymerized to form proteins. [NIH]

Amino Acids: Organic compounds that generally contain an amino (-NH₂) and a carboxyl (-COOH) group. Twenty alpha-amino acids are the subunits which are polymerized to form proteins. [NIH]

Anal: Having to do with the anus, which is the posterior opening of the large bowel. [NIH]

Angina: Chest pain that originates in the heart. [NIH]

Angina Pectoris: The symptom of paroxysmal pain consequent to myocardial ischemia usually of distinctive character, location and radiation, and provoked by a transient stressful situation during which the oxygen requirements of the myocardium exceed the capacity of the coronary circulation to supply it. [NIH]

Anthrax: An acute bacterial infection caused by ingestion of bacillus organisms. Carnivores may become infected from ingestion of infected carcasses. It is transmitted to humans by contact with infected animals or contaminated animal products. The most common form in humans is cutaneous anthrax. [NIH]

Antibody: A type of protein made by certain white blood cells in response to a foreign substance (antigen). Each antibody can bind to only a specific antigen. The purpose of this binding is to help destroy the antigen. Antibodies can work in several ways, depending on the nature of the antigen. Some antibodies destroy antigens directly. Others make it easier for white blood cells to destroy the antigen. [NIH]

Antigen: Any substance which is capable, under appropriate conditions, of inducing a specific immune response and of reacting with the products of that response, that is, with specific antibody or specifically sensitized T-lymphocytes, or both. Antigens may be soluble substances, such as toxins and foreign proteins, or particulate, such as bacteria and tissue cells; however, only the portion of the protein or polysaccharide molecule known as the antigenic determinant (q.v.) combines with antibody or a specific receptor on a lymphocyte. Abbreviated Ag. [EU]

Anus: The opening of the rectum to the outside of the body. [NIH]

Anxiety: Persistent feeling of dread, apprehension, and impending disaster. [NIH]

Aqueous: Having to do with water. [NIH]

Arnica: Genus of composite-flowered plants in the family Asteraceae. The dried flower heads of *Arnica montana* are used externally as a counterirritant and tincture for sprains and bruises. Arnica contains volatile oils, arnicin, arnisterol, flavonoids, tannins, and resin. [NIH]

Arterial: Pertaining to an artery or to the arteries. [EU]

Arteries: The vessels carrying blood away from the heart. [NIH]

Articular: Of or pertaining to a joint. [EU]

Attenuated: Strain with weakened or reduced virulence. [NIH]

Aura: A subjective sensation or motor phenomenon that precedes and marks the of a paroxysmal attack, such as an epileptic attack on set. [EU]

Autogenic: A type of succession when the developing vegetation itself is the cause for the succession. [NIH]

Autogenic Training: Technique based on muscle relaxation during self-hypnotic exercises. It is used in conjunction with psychotherapy. [NIH]

Autoimmune disease: A condition in which the body recognizes its own tissues as foreign and directs an immune response against them. [NIH]

Bacillus: A genus of Bacillaceae that are spore-forming, rod-shaped cells. Most species are saprophytic soil forms with only a few species being pathogenic. [NIH]

Baclofen: A GABA derivative that is a specific agonist at GABA-B receptors. It is used in the treatment of spasticity, especially that due to spinal cord damage. Its therapeutic effects result from actions at spinal and supraspinal sites, generally the reduction of excitatory

transmission. [NIH]

Base: In chemistry, the nonacid part of a salt; a substance that combines with acids to form salts; a substance that dissociates to give hydroxide ions in aqueous solutions; a substance whose molecule or ion can combine with a proton (hydrogen ion); a substance capable of donating a pair of electrons (to an acid) for the formation of a coordinate covalent bond. [EU]

Basophils: Granular leukocytes characterized by a relatively pale-staining, lobate nucleus and cytoplasm containing coarse dark-staining granules of variable size and stainable by basic dyes. [NIH]

Benign: Not cancerous; does not invade nearby tissue or spread to other parts of the body. [NIH]

Bioenergy: All forms of energy originating from the transformation of biomasses. [NIH]

Biotechnology: Body of knowledge related to the use of organisms, cells or cell-derived constituents for the purpose of developing products which are technically, scientifically and clinically useful. Alteration of biologic function at the molecular level (i.e., genetic engineering) is a central focus; laboratory methods used include transfection and cloning technologies, sequence and structure analysis algorithms, computer databases, and gene and protein structure function analysis and prediction. [NIH]

Bladder: The organ that stores urine. [NIH]

Blood Coagulation: The process of the interaction of blood coagulation factors that results in an insoluble fibrin clot. [NIH]

Blood vessel: A tube in the body through which blood circulates. Blood vessels include a network of arteries, arterioles, capillaries, venules, and veins. [NIH]

Body Image: Individuals' personal concept of their bodies as objects in and bound by space, independently and apart from all other objects. [NIH]

Bone Marrow: The soft tissue filling the cavities of bones. Bone marrow exists in two types, yellow and red. Yellow marrow is found in the large cavities of large bones and consists mostly of fat cells and a few primitive blood cells. Red marrow is a hematopoietic tissue and is the site of production of erythrocytes and granular leukocytes. Bone marrow is made up of a framework of connective tissue containing branching fibers with the frame being filled with marrow cells. [NIH]

Bowel: The long tube-shaped organ in the abdomen that completes the process of digestion. There is both a small and a large bowel. Also called the intestine. [NIH]

Bowel Movement: Body wastes passed through the rectum and anus. [NIH]

Branch: Most commonly used for branches of nerves, but applied also to other structures. [NIH]

Calcium: A basic element found in nearly all organized tissues. It is a member of the alkaline earth family of metals with the atomic symbol Ca, atomic number 20, and atomic weight 40. Calcium is the most abundant mineral in the body and combines with phosphorus to form calcium phosphate in the bones and teeth. It is essential for the normal functioning of nerves and muscles and plays a role in blood coagulation (as factor IV) and in many enzymatic processes. [NIH]

Calcium Carbonate: Carbonic acid calcium salt (CaCO₃). An odorless, tasteless powder or crystal that occurs in nature. It is used therapeutically as a phosphate buffer in hemodialysis patients and as a calcium supplement. [NIH]

Case report: A detailed report of the diagnosis, treatment, and follow-up of an individual patient. Case reports also contain some demographic information about the patient (for example, age, gender, ethnic origin). [NIH]

Causal: Pertaining to a cause; directed against a cause. [EU]

Cause of Death: Factors which produce cessation of all vital bodily functions. They can be analyzed from an epidemiologic viewpoint. [NIH]

Cecum: The beginning of the large intestine. The cecum is connected to the lower part of the small intestine, called the ileum. [NIH]

Cell: The individual unit that makes up all of the tissues of the body. All living things are made up of one or more cells. [NIH]

Central Nervous System: The main information-processing organs of the nervous system, consisting of the brain, spinal cord, and meninges. [NIH]

Central Nervous System Infections: Pathogenic infections of the brain, spinal cord, and meninges. DNA virus infections; RNA virus infections; bacterial infections; mycoplasma infections; Spirochaetales infections; fungal infections; protozoan infections; helminthiasis; and prion diseases may involve the central nervous system as a primary or secondary process. [NIH]

Character: In current usage, approximately equivalent to personality. The sum of the relatively fixed personality traits and habitual modes of response of an individual. [NIH]

Chelation: Combination with a metal in complexes in which the metal is part of a ring. [EU]

Chiropractic: A system of treating bodily disorders by manipulation of the spine and other parts, based on the belief that the cause is the abnormal functioning of a nerve. [NIH]

Chromosomal: Pertaining to chromosomes. [EU]

Chromosome: Part of a cell that contains genetic information. Except for sperm and eggs, all human cells contain 46 chromosomes. [NIH]

Chronic: A disease or condition that persists or progresses over a long period of time. [NIH]

Chronic Disease: Disease or ailment of long duration. [NIH]

Clinical study: A research study in which patients receive treatment in a clinic or other medical facility. Reports of clinical studies can contain results for single patients (case reports) or many patients (case series or clinical trials). [NIH]

Clinical trial: A research study that tests how well new medical treatments or other interventions work in people. Each study is designed to test new methods of screening, prevention, diagnosis, or treatment of a disease. [NIH]

Cloning: The production of a number of genetically identical individuals; in genetic engineering, a process for the efficient replication of a great number of identical DNA molecules. [NIH]

Cochlear: Of or pertaining to the cochlea. [EU]

Cochlear Diseases: Diseases of the cochlea, the part of the inner ear that is concerned with hearing. [NIH]

Cofactor: A substance, microorganism or environmental factor that activates or enhances the action of another entity such as a disease-causing agent. [NIH]

Cohort Studies: Studies in which subsets of a defined population are identified. These groups may or may not be exposed to factors hypothesized to influence the probability of the occurrence of a particular disease or other outcome. Cohorts are defined populations which, as a whole, are followed in an attempt to determine distinguishing subgroup characteristics. [NIH]

Colitis: Inflammation of the colon. [NIH]

Colorectal: Having to do with the colon or the rectum. [NIH]

Colorectal Cancer: Cancer that occurs in the colon (large intestine) or the rectum (the end of the large intestine). A number of digestive diseases may increase a person's risk of colorectal cancer, including polyposis and Zollinger-Ellison Syndrome. [NIH]

Complement: A term originally used to refer to the heat-labile factor in serum that causes immune cytolysis, the lysis of antibody-coated cells, and now referring to the entire functionally related system comprising at least 20 distinct serum proteins that is the effector not only of immune cytolysis but also of other biologic functions. Complement activation occurs by two different sequences, the classic and alternative pathways. The proteins of the classic pathway are termed 'components of complement' and are designated by the symbols C1 through C9. C1 is a calcium-dependent complex of three distinct proteins C1q, C1r and C1s. The proteins of the alternative pathway (collectively referred to as the properdin system) and complement regulatory proteins are known by semisystematic or trivial names. Fragments resulting from proteolytic cleavage of complement proteins are designated with lower-case letter suffixes, e.g., C3a. Inactivated fragments may be designated with the suffix 'i', e.g. C3bi. Activated components or complexes with biological activity are designated by a bar over the symbol e.g. C1 or C4b,2a. The classic pathway is activated by the binding of C1 to classic pathway activators, primarily antigen-antibody complexes containing IgM, IgG1, IgG3; C1q binds to a single IgM molecule or two adjacent IgG molecules. The alternative pathway can be activated by IgA immune complexes and also by nonimmunologic materials including bacterial endotoxins, microbial polysaccharides, and cell walls. Activation of the classic pathway triggers an enzymatic cascade involving C1, C4, C2 and C3; activation of the alternative pathway triggers a cascade involving C3 and factors B, D and P. Both result in the cleavage of C5 and the formation of the membrane attack complex. Complement activation also results in the formation of many biologically active complement fragments that act as anaphylatoxins, opsonins, or chemotactic factors. [EU]

Complementary and alternative medicine: CAM. Forms of treatment that are used in addition to (complementary) or instead of (alternative) standard treatments. These practices are not considered standard medical approaches. CAM includes dietary supplements, megadose vitamins, herbal preparations, special teas, massage therapy, magnet therapy, spiritual healing, and meditation. [NIH]

Complementary medicine: Practices not generally recognized by the medical community as standard or conventional medical approaches and used to enhance or complement the standard treatments. Complementary medicine includes the taking of dietary supplements, megadose vitamins, and herbal preparations; the drinking of special teas; and practices such as massage therapy, magnet therapy, spiritual healing, and meditation. [NIH]

Computational Biology: A field of biology concerned with the development of techniques for the collection and manipulation of biological data, and the use of such data to make biological discoveries or predictions. This field encompasses all computational methods and theories applicable to molecular biology and areas of computer-based techniques for solving biological problems including manipulation of models and datasets. [NIH]

Connective Tissue: Tissue that supports and binds other tissues. It consists of connective tissue cells embedded in a large amount of extracellular matrix. [NIH]

Connective Tissue: Tissue that supports and binds other tissues. It consists of connective tissue cells embedded in a large amount of extracellular matrix. [NIH]

Consciousness: Sense of awareness of self and of the environment. [NIH]

Constriction: The act of constricting. [NIH]

Consultation: A deliberation between two or more physicians concerning the diagnosis and the proper method of treatment in a case. [NIH]

Contraindications: Any factor or sign that it is unwise to pursue a certain kind of action or treatment, e. g. giving a general anesthetic to a person with pneumonia. [NIH]

Controlled clinical trial: A clinical study that includes a comparison (control) group. The comparison group receives a placebo, another treatment, or no treatment at all. [NIH]

Controlled study: An experiment or clinical trial that includes a comparison (control) group. [NIH]

Conventional therapy: A currently accepted and widely used treatment for a certain type of disease, based on the results of past research. Also called conventional treatment. [NIH]

Conventional treatment: A currently accepted and widely used treatment for a certain type of disease, based on the results of past research. Also called conventional therapy. [NIH]

Coordination: Muscular or motor regulation or the harmonious cooperation of muscles or groups of muscles, in a complex action or series of actions. [NIH]

Coronary: Encircling in the manner of a crown; a term applied to vessels; nerves, ligaments, etc. The term usually denotes the arteries that supply the heart muscle and, by extension, a pathologic involvement of them. [EU]

Coronary Circulation: The circulation of blood through the coronary vessels of the heart. [NIH]

Coronary Thrombosis: Presence of a thrombus in a coronary artery, often causing a myocardial infarction. [NIH]

Cortical: Pertaining to or of the nature of a cortex or bark. [EU]

Cranial: Pertaining to the cranium, or to the anterior (in animals) or superior (in humans) end of the body. [EU]

Craniocerebral Trauma: Traumatic injuries involving the cranium and intracranial structures (i.e., brain; cranial nerves; meninges; and other structures). Injuries may be classified by whether or not the skull is penetrated (i.e., penetrating vs. nonpenetrating) or whether there is an associated hemorrhage. [NIH]

Cross-Sectional Studies: Studies in which the presence or absence of disease or other health-related variables are determined in each member of the study population or in a representative sample at one particular time. This contrasts with longitudinal studies which are followed over a period of time. [NIH]

Curative: Tending to overcome disease and promote recovery. [EU]

Cutaneous: Having to do with the skin. [NIH]

Cycloheximide: Antibiotic substance isolated from streptomycin-producing strains of *Streptomyces griseus*. It acts by inhibiting elongation during protein synthesis. [NIH]

Cytogenetics: A branch of genetics which deals with the cytological and molecular behavior of genes and chromosomes during cell division. [NIH]

Data Collection: Systematic gathering of data for a particular purpose from various sources, including questionnaires, interviews, observation, existing records, and electronic devices. The process is usually preliminary to statistical analysis of the data. [NIH]

Databases, Bibliographic: Extensive collections, reputedly complete, of references and citations to books, articles, publications, etc., generally on a single subject or specialized subject area. Databases can operate through automated files, libraries, or computer disks. The concept should be differentiated from factual databases which is used for collections of data and facts apart from bibliographic references to them. [NIH]

Degenerative: Undergoing degeneration : tending to degenerate; having the character of or involving degeneration; causing or tending to cause degeneration. [EU]

Dementia: An acquired organic mental disorder with loss of intellectual abilities of sufficient severity to interfere with social or occupational functioning. The dysfunction is multifaceted and involves memory, behavior, personality, judgment, attention, spatial relations, language, abstract thought, and other executive functions. The intellectual decline is usually progressive, and initially spares the level of consciousness. [NIH]

Dental Care: The total of dental diagnostic, preventive, and restorative services provided to meet the needs of a patient (from *Illustrated Dictionary of Dentistry*, 1982). [NIH]

Dermatologist: A doctor who specializes in the diagnosis and treatment of skin problems. [NIH]

Dermatology: A medical specialty concerned with the skin, its structure, functions, diseases, and treatment. [NIH]

Detoxification: Treatment designed to free an addict from his drug habit. [EU]

Dextroamphetamine: The d-form of amphetamine. It is a central nervous system stimulant and a sympathomimetic. It has also been used in the treatment of narcolepsy and of attention deficit disorders and hyperactivity in children. Dextroamphetamine has multiple mechanisms of action including blocking uptake of adrenergics and dopamine, stimulating release of monoamines, and inhibiting monoamine oxidase. It is also a drug of abuse and a psychotomimetic. [NIH]

Diagnostic procedure: A method used to identify a disease. [NIH]

Diarrhea: Passage of excessively liquid or excessively frequent stools. [NIH]

Diffusion: The tendency of a gas or solute to pass from a point of higher pressure or concentration to a point of lower pressure or concentration and to distribute itself throughout the available space; a major mechanism of biological transport. [NIH]

Digestion: The process of breakdown of food for metabolism and use by the body. [NIH]

Digestive system: The organs that take in food and turn it into products that the body can use to stay healthy. Waste products the body cannot use leave the body through bowel movements. The digestive system includes the salivary glands, mouth, esophagus, stomach, liver, pancreas, gallbladder, small and large intestines, and rectum. [NIH]

Digestive tract: The organs through which food passes when food is eaten. These organs are the mouth, esophagus, stomach, small and large intestines, and rectum. [NIH]

Dilution: A diluted or attenuated medicine; in homeopathy, the diffusion of a given quantity of a medicinal agent in ten or one hundred times the same quantity of water. [NIH]

Direct: 1. Straight; in a straight line. 2. Performed immediately and without the intervention of subsidiary means. [EU]

Drug Interactions: The action of a drug that may affect the activity, metabolism, or toxicity of another drug. [NIH]

Drug Tolerance: Progressive diminution of the susceptibility of a human or animal to the effects of a drug, resulting from its continued administration. It should be differentiated from drug resistance wherein an organism, disease, or tissue fails to respond to the intended effectiveness of a chemical or drug. It should also be differentiated from maximum tolerated dose and no-observed-adverse-effect level. [NIH]

Dyspepsia: Impaired digestion, especially after eating. [NIH]

Efficacy: The extent to which a specific intervention, procedure, regimen, or service produces a beneficial result under ideal conditions. Ideally, the determination of efficacy is based on the results of a randomized control trial. [NIH]

Electrolyte: A substance that dissociates into ions when fused or in solution, and thus

becomes capable of conducting electricity; an ionic solute. [EU]

Electrons: Stable elementary particles having the smallest known negative charge, present in all elements; also called negatrons. Positively charged electrons are called positrons. The numbers, energies and arrangement of electrons around atomic nuclei determine the chemical identities of elements. Beams of electrons are called cathode rays or beta rays, the latter being a high-energy biproduct of nuclear decay. [NIH]

Empirical: A treatment based on an assumed diagnosis, prior to receiving confirmatory laboratory test results. [NIH]

Endocrinology: A subspecialty of internal medicine concerned with the metabolism, physiology, and disorders of the endocrine system. [NIH]

Energetic: Exhibiting energy : strenuous; operating with force, vigour, or effect. [EU]

Environmental Health: The science of controlling or modifying those conditions, influences, or forces surrounding man which relate to promoting, establishing, and maintaining health. [NIH]

Enzymatic: Phase where enzyme cuts the precursor protein. [NIH]

Enzyme: A protein that speeds up chemical reactions in the body. [NIH]

Eosinophils: Granular leukocytes with a nucleus that usually has two lobes connected by a slender thread of chromatin, and cytoplasm containing coarse, round granules that are uniform in size and stainable by eosin. [NIH]

Epidemic: Occurring suddenly in numbers clearly in excess of normal expectancy; said especially of infectious diseases but applied also to any disease, injury, or other health-related event occurring in such outbreaks. [EU]

Epidemiologic Studies: Studies designed to examine associations, commonly, hypothesized causal relations. They are usually concerned with identifying or measuring the effects of risk factors or exposures. The common types of analytic study are case-control studies, cohort studies, and cross-sectional studies. [NIH]

Epidural: The space between the wall of the spinal canal and the covering of the spinal cord. An epidural injection is given into this space. [NIH]

Esophagus: The muscular tube through which food passes from the throat to the stomach. [NIH]

Excitatory: When cortical neurons are excited, their output increases and each new input they receive while they are still excited raises their output markedly. [NIH]

Excitatory Amino Acids: Endogenous amino acids released by neurons as excitatory neurotransmitters. Glutamic acid is the most common excitatory neurotransmitter in the brain. Aspartic acid has been regarded as an excitatory transmitter for many years, but the extent of its role as a transmitter is unclear. [NIH]

Extensor: A muscle whose contraction tends to straighten a limb; the antagonist of a flexor. [NIH]

Family Planning: Programs or services designed to assist the family in controlling reproduction by either improving or diminishing fertility. [NIH]

Family Practice: A medical specialty concerned with the provision of continuing, comprehensive primary health care for the entire family. [NIH]

Family Therapy: A form of group psychotherapy. It involves treatment of more than one member of the family simultaneously in the same session. [NIH]

Fat: Total lipids including phospholipids. [NIH]

Focus Groups: A method of data collection and a qualitative research tool in which a small

group of individuals are brought together and allowed to interact in a discussion of their opinions about topics, issues, or questions. [NIH]

Fraud: Exploitation through misrepresentation of the facts or concealment of the purposes of the exploiter. [NIH]

Gallbladder: The pear-shaped organ that sits below the liver. Bile is concentrated and stored in the gallbladder. [NIH]

Gastroenterologist: A doctor who specializes in diagnosing and treating disorders of the digestive system. [NIH]

Gastrointestinal: Refers to the stomach and intestines. [NIH]

Gastrointestinal tract: The stomach and intestines. [NIH]

Gene: The functional and physical unit of heredity passed from parent to offspring. Genes are pieces of DNA, and most genes contain the information for making a specific protein. [NIH]

Genital: Pertaining to the genitalia. [EU]

Gland: An organ that produces and releases one or more substances for use in the body. Some glands produce fluids that affect tissues or organs. Others produce hormones or participate in blood production. [NIH]

Glutamate: Excitatory neurotransmitter of the brain. [NIH]

Governing Board: The group in which legal authority is vested for the control of health-related institutions and organizations. [NIH]

Growth: The progressive development of a living being or part of an organism from its earliest stage to maturity. [NIH]

Gynecology: A medical-surgical specialty concerned with the physiology and disorders primarily of the female genital tract, as well as female endocrinology and reproductive physiology. [NIH]

Headache: Pain in the cranial region that may occur as an isolated and benign symptom or as a manifestation of a wide variety of conditions including subarachnoid hemorrhage; craniocerebral trauma; central nervous system infections; intracranial hypertension; and other disorders. In general, recurrent headaches that are not associated with a primary disease process are referred to as headache disorders (e.g., migraine). [NIH]

Headache Disorders: Common conditions characterized by persistent or recurrent headaches. Headache syndrome classification systems may be based on etiology (e.g., vascular headache, post-traumatic headaches, etc.), temporal pattern (e.g., cluster headache, paroxysmal hemicrania, etc.), and precipitating factors (e.g., cough headache). [NIH]

Hemodialysis: The use of a machine to clean wastes from the blood after the kidneys have failed. The blood travels through tubes to a dialyzer, which removes wastes and extra fluid. The cleaned blood then flows through another set of tubes back into the body. [NIH]

Hemorrhage: Bleeding or escape of blood from a vessel. [NIH]

Hepatitis: Inflammation of the liver and liver disease involving degenerative or necrotic alterations of hepatocytes. [NIH]

Hepatocytes: The main structural component of the liver. They are specialized epithelial cells that are organized into interconnected plates called lobules. [NIH]

Heredity: 1. The genetic transmission of a particular quality or trait from parent to offspring. 2. The genetic constitution of an individual. [EU]

Homeopathic remedies: Small doses of medicines, herbs, or both that are believed to

stimulate the immune system. [NIH]

Hormone: A substance in the body that regulates certain organs. Hormones such as gastrin help in breaking down food. Some hormones come from cells in the stomach and small intestine. [NIH]

Host: Any animal that receives a transplanted graft. [NIH]

Human Experimentation: Moral, legal, ethical, social, and religious aspects of experiments on humans but not the routine conduct of clinical research. [NIH]

Hydrogen: The first chemical element in the periodic table. It has the atomic symbol H, atomic number 1, and atomic weight 1. It exists, under normal conditions, as a colorless, odorless, tasteless, diatomic gas. Hydrogen ions are protons. Besides the common H1 isotope, hydrogen exists as the stable isotope deuterium and the unstable, radioactive isotope tritium. [NIH]

Hypersensitivity: Altered reactivity to an antigen, which can result in pathologic reactions upon subsequent exposure to that particular antigen. [NIH]

Hypertension: Persistently high arterial blood pressure. Currently accepted threshold levels are 140 mm Hg systolic and 90 mm Hg diastolic pressure. [NIH]

Hypnotherapy: Sleeping-cure. [NIH]

Hypnotic: A drug that acts to induce sleep. [EU]

Id: The part of the personality structure which harbors the unconscious instinctive desires and strivings of the individual. [NIH]

Ileus: Obstruction of the intestines. [EU]

Immune response: The activity of the immune system against foreign substances (antigens). [NIH]

Immune Sera: Serum that contains antibodies. It is obtained from an animal that has been immunized either by antigen injection or infection with microorganisms containing the antigen. [NIH]

Immune system: The organs, cells, and molecules responsible for the recognition and disposal of foreign ("non-self") material which enters the body. [NIH]

Immunization: Deliberate stimulation of the host's immune response. Active immunization involves administration of antigens or immunologic adjuvants. Passive immunization involves administration of immune sera or lymphocytes or their extracts (e.g., transfer factor, immune RNA) or transplantation of immunocompetent cell producing tissue (thymus or bone marrow). [NIH]

Immunodeficiency: The decreased ability of the body to fight infection and disease. [NIH]

Immunodeficiency syndrome: The inability of the body to produce an immune response. [NIH]

Immunologic: The ability of the antibody-forming system to recall a previous experience with an antigen and to respond to a second exposure with the prompt production of large amounts of antibody. [NIH]

Immunology: The study of the body's immune system. [NIH]

Impairment: In the context of health experience, an impairment is any loss or abnormality of psychological, physiological, or anatomical structure or function. [NIH]

Impotence: The inability to perform sexual intercourse. [NIH]

In vitro: In the laboratory (outside the body). The opposite of in vivo (in the body). [NIH]

In vivo: In the body. The opposite of in vitro (outside the body or in the laboratory). [NIH]

Incontinence: Inability to control the flow of urine from the bladder (urinary incontinence) or the escape of stool from the rectum (fecal incontinence). [NIH]

Indicative: That indicates; that points out more or less exactly; that reveals fairly clearly. [EU]

Infarction: A pathological process consisting of a sudden insufficient blood supply to an area, which results in necrosis of that area. It is usually caused by a thrombus, an embolus, or a vascular torsion. [NIH]

Infection: 1. Invasion and multiplication of microorganisms in body tissues, which may be clinically unapparent or result in local cellular injury due to competitive metabolism, toxins, intracellular replication, or antigen-antibody response. The infection may remain localized, subclinical, and temporary if the body's defensive mechanisms are effective. A local infection may persist and spread by extension to become an acute, subacute, or chronic clinical infection or disease state. A local infection may also become systemic when the microorganisms gain access to the lymphatic or vascular system. 2. An infectious disease. [EU]

Inflammation: A pathological process characterized by injury or destruction of tissues caused by a variety of cytologic and chemical reactions. It is usually manifested by typical signs of pain, heat, redness, swelling, and loss of function. [NIH]

Inflammatory bowel disease: A general term that refers to the inflammation of the colon and rectum. Inflammatory bowel disease includes ulcerative colitis and Crohn's disease. [NIH]

Ingestion: Taking into the body by mouth [NIH]

Inlay: In dentistry, a filling first made to correspond with the form of a dental cavity and then cemented into the cavity. [NIH]

Insulator: Material covering the metal conductor of the lead. It is usually polyurethane or silicone. [NIH]

Intestine: A long, tube-shaped organ in the abdomen that completes the process of digestion. There is both a large intestine and a small intestine. Also called the bowel. [NIH]

Intracellular: Inside a cell. [NIH]

Intracranial Hypertension: Increased pressure within the cranial vault. This may result from several conditions, including hydrocephalus; brain edema; intracranial masses; severe systemic hypertension; pseudotumor cerebri; and other disorders. [NIH]

Involuntary: Reaction occurring without intention or volition. [NIH]

Ions: An atom or group of atoms that have a positive or negative electric charge due to a gain (negative charge) or loss (positive charge) of one or more electrons. Atoms with a positive charge are known as cations; those with a negative charge are anions. [NIH]

Ischemia: Deficiency of blood in a part, due to functional constriction or actual obstruction of a blood vessel. [EU]

Joint: The point of contact between elements of an animal skeleton with the parts that surround and support it. [NIH]

Kb: A measure of the length of DNA fragments, 1 Kb = 1000 base pairs. The largest DNA fragments are up to 50 kilobases long. [NIH]

Large Intestine: The part of the intestine that goes from the cecum to the rectum. The large intestine absorbs water from stool and changes it from a liquid to a solid form. The large intestine is 5 feet long and includes the appendix, cecum, colon, and rectum. Also called colon. [NIH]

Lesion: An area of abnormal tissue change. [NIH]

Leukocytes: White blood cells. These include granular leukocytes (basophils, eosinophils, and neutrophils) as well as non-granular leukocytes (lymphocytes and monocytes). [NIH]

Library Services: Services offered to the library user. They include reference and circulation. [NIH]

Lipid: Fat. [NIH]

Liver: A large, glandular organ located in the upper abdomen. The liver cleanses the blood and aids in digestion by secreting bile. [NIH]

Localized: Cancer which has not metastasized yet. [NIH]

Lupus: A form of cutaneous tuberculosis. It is seen predominantly in women and typically involves the nasal, buccal, and conjunctival mucosa. [NIH]

Lymphatic: The tissues and organs, including the bone marrow, spleen, thymus, and lymph nodes, that produce and store cells that fight infection and disease. [NIH]

Lytic: 1. Pertaining to lysis or to a lysin. 2. Producing lysis. [EU]

Malignant: Cancerous; a growth with a tendency to invade and destroy nearby tissue and spread to other parts of the body. [NIH]

Mammary: Pertaining to the mamma, or breast. [EU]

Mastitis: Inflammatory disease of the breast, or mammary gland. [NIH]

MEDLINE: An online database of MEDLARS, the computerized bibliographic Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System of the National Library of Medicine. [NIH]

Memory: Complex mental function having four distinct phases: (1) memorizing or learning, (2) retention, (3) recall, and (4) recognition. Clinically, it is usually subdivided into immediate, recent, and remote memory. [NIH]

Menopause: Permanent cessation of menstruation. [NIH]

Menstruation: The normal physiologic discharge through the vagina of blood and mucosal tissues from the nonpregnant uterus. [NIH]

Mental Disorders: Psychiatric illness or diseases manifested by breakdowns in the adaptational process expressed primarily as abnormalities of thought, feeling, and behavior producing either distress or impairment of function. [NIH]

Mentors: Senior professionals who provide guidance, direction and support to those persons desirous of improvement in academic positions, administrative positions or other career development situations. [NIH]

Meta-Analysis: A quantitative method of combining the results of independent studies (usually drawn from the published literature) and synthesizing summaries and conclusions which may be used to evaluate therapeutic effectiveness, plan new studies, etc., with application chiefly in the areas of research and medicine. [NIH]

Metabolic therapy: Treatment to correct changes in metabolism that can be caused by disease. [NIH]

Methylphenidate: A central nervous system stimulant used most commonly in the treatment of attention-deficit disorders in children and for narcolepsy. Its mechanisms appear to be similar to those of dextroamphetamine. [NIH]

MI: Myocardial infarction. Gross necrosis of the myocardium as a result of interruption of the blood supply to the area; it is almost always caused by atherosclerosis of the coronary arteries, upon which coronary thrombosis is usually superimposed. [NIH]

Microbe: An organism which cannot be observed with the naked eye; e. g. unicellular animals, lower algae, lower fungi, bacteria. [NIH]

Midwifery: The practice of assisting women in childbirth. [NIH]

Modification: A change in an organism, or in a process in an organism, that is acquired from its own activity or environment. [NIH]

Molecular: Of, pertaining to, or composed of molecules : a very small mass of matter. [EU]

Molecule: A chemical made up of two or more atoms. The atoms in a molecule can be the same (an oxygen molecule has two oxygen atoms) or different (a water molecule has two hydrogen atoms and one oxygen atom). Biological molecules, such as proteins and DNA, can be made up of many thousands of atoms. [NIH]

Monocytes: Large, phagocytic mononuclear leukocytes produced in the vertebrate bone marrow and released into the blood; contain a large, oval or somewhat indented nucleus surrounded by voluminous cytoplasm and numerous organelles. [NIH]

Morphological: Relating to the configuration or the structure of live organs. [NIH]

Mucus: The viscous secretion of mucous membranes. It contains mucin, white blood cells, water, inorganic salts, and exfoliated cells. [NIH]

Multiple sclerosis: A disorder of the central nervous system marked by weakness, numbness, a loss of muscle coordination, and problems with vision, speech, and bladder control. Multiple sclerosis is thought to be an autoimmune disease in which the body's immune system destroys myelin. Myelin is a substance that contains both protein and fat (lipid) and serves as a nerve insulator and helps in the transmission of nerve signals. [NIH]

Muscle Relaxation: That phase of a muscle twitch during which a muscle returns to a resting position. [NIH]

Myelin: The fatty substance that covers and protects nerves. [NIH]

Myocardial Ischemia: A disorder of cardiac function caused by insufficient blood flow to the muscle tissue of the heart. The decreased blood flow may be due to narrowing of the coronary arteries (coronary arteriosclerosis), to obstruction by a thrombus (coronary thrombosis), or less commonly, to diffuse narrowing of arterioles and other small vessels within the heart. Severe interruption of the blood supply to the myocardial tissue may result in necrosis of cardiac muscle (myocardial infarction). [NIH]

Myocardium: The muscle tissue of the heart composed of striated, involuntary muscle known as cardiac muscle. [NIH]

Narcolepsy: A condition of unknown cause characterized by a periodic uncontrollable tendency to fall asleep. [NIH]

NCI: National Cancer Institute. NCI, part of the National Institutes of Health of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, is the federal government's principal agency for cancer research. NCI conducts, coordinates, and funds cancer research, training, health information dissemination, and other programs with respect to the cause, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of cancer. Access the NCI Web site at <http://cancer.gov>. [NIH]

Necrosis: A pathological process caused by the progressive degradative action of enzymes that is generally associated with severe cellular trauma. It is characterized by mitochondrial swelling, nuclear flocculation, uncontrolled cell lysis, and ultimately cell death. [NIH]

Need: A state of tension or dissatisfaction felt by an individual that impels him to action toward a goal he believes will satisfy the impulse. [NIH]

Neoplasm: A new growth of benign or malignant tissue. [NIH]

Nerve: A cordlike structure of nervous tissue that connects parts of the nervous system with other tissues of the body and conveys nervous impulses to, or away from, these tissues. [NIH]

Nervous System: The entire nerve apparatus composed of the brain, spinal cord, nerves and

ganglia. [NIH]

Neuronal: Pertaining to a neuron or neurons (= conducting cells of the nervous system). [EU]

Neurons: The basic cellular units of nervous tissue. Each neuron consists of a body, an axon, and dendrites. Their purpose is to receive, conduct, and transmit impulses in the nervous system. [NIH]

Neuropathy: A problem in any part of the nervous system except the brain and spinal cord. Neuropathies can be caused by infection, toxic substances, or disease. [NIH]

Neurosis: Functional derangement due to disorders of the nervous system which does not affect the psychic personality of the patient. [NIH]

Neurotoxic: Poisonous or destructive to nerve tissue. [EU]

Neurotoxins: Toxic substances from microorganisms, plants or animals that interfere with the functions of the nervous system. Most venoms contain neurotoxic substances. Myotoxins are included in this concept. [NIH]

Neurotransmitters: Endogenous signaling molecules that alter the behavior of neurons or effector cells. Neurotransmitter is used here in its most general sense, including not only messengers that act directly to regulate ion channels, but also those that act through second messenger systems, and those that act at a distance from their site of release. Included are neuromodulators, neuroregulators, neuromediators, and neurohumors, whether or not acting at synapses. [NIH]

Neutrophils: Granular leukocytes having a nucleus with three to five lobes connected by slender threads of chromatin, and cytoplasm containing fine inconspicuous granules and stainable by neutral dyes. [NIH]

Obstetrics: A medical-surgical specialty concerned with management and care of women during pregnancy, parturition, and the puerperium. [NIH]

Oral Health: The optimal state of the mouth and normal functioning of the organs of the mouth without evidence of disease. [NIH]

Osteoarthritis: Degeneration of articular cartilage. Primary osteoarthritis is very common in older persons, especially affecting weight-bearing joints. Articular cartilage becomes soft, frayed and thinned. [NIH]

Otitis: Inflammation of the ear, which may be marked by pain, fever, abnormalities of hearing, hearing loss, tinnitus, and vertigo. [EU]

Otitis Media: Inflammation of the middle ear. [NIH]

Palliative: 1. Affording relief, but not cure. 2. An alleviating medicine. [EU]

Pancreas: A mixed exocrine and endocrine gland situated transversely across the posterior abdominal wall in the epigastric and hypochondriac regions. The endocrine portion is comprised of the Islets of Langerhans, while the exocrine portion is a compound acinar gland that secretes digestive enzymes. [NIH]

Paroxysmal: Recurring in paroxysms (= spasms or seizures). [EU]

Parturition: The act or process of given birth to a child. [EU]

Pathologic: 1. Indicative of or caused by a morbid condition. 2. Pertaining to pathology (= branch of medicine that treats the essential nature of the disease, especially the structural and functional changes in tissues and organs of the body caused by the disease). [EU]

Patient Education: The teaching or training of patients concerning their own health needs. [NIH]

Pediatrics: A medical specialty concerned with maintaining health and providing medical

care to children from birth to adolescence. [NIH]

Pericardium: The fibroserous sac surrounding the heart and the roots of the great vessels. [NIH]

Phagocytosis: The engulfing of microorganisms, other cells, and foreign particles by phagocytic cells. [NIH]

Pharmacologic: Pertaining to pharmacology or to the properties and reactions of drugs. [EU]

Phobia: A persistent, irrational, intense fear of a specific object, activity, or situation (the phobic stimulus), fear that is recognized as being excessive or unreasonable by the individual himself. When a phobia is a significant source of distress or interferes with social functioning, it is considered a mental disorder; phobic disorder (or neurosis). In DSM III phobic disorders are subclassified as agoraphobia, social phobias, and simple phobias. Used as a word termination denoting irrational fear of or aversion to the subject indicated by the stem to which it is affixed. [EU]

Phobic Disorders: Anxiety disorders in which the essential feature is persistent and irrational fear of a specific object, activity, or situation that the individual feels compelled to avoid. The individual recognizes the fear as excessive or unreasonable. [NIH]

Phosphorus: A non-metallic element that is found in the blood, muscles, nevers, bones, and teeth, and is a component of adenosine triphosphate (ATP; the primary energy source for the body's cells.) [NIH]

Physiologic: Having to do with the functions of the body. When used in the phrase "physiologic age," it refers to an age assigned by general health, as opposed to calendar age. [NIH]

Physiology: The science that deals with the life processes and functions of organismus, their cells, tissues, and organs. [NIH]

Pilot study: The initial study examining a new method or treatment. [NIH]

Placebo Effect: An effect usually, but not necessarily, beneficial that is attributable to an expectation that the regimen will have an effect, i.e., the effect is due to the power of suggestion. [NIH]

Plants: Multicellular, eukaryotic life forms of the kingdom Plantae. They are characterized by a mainly photosynthetic mode of nutrition; essentially unlimited growth at localized regions of cell divisions (meristems); cellulose within cells providing rigidity; the absence of organs of locomotion; absense of nervous and sensory systems; and an alteration of haploid and diploid generations. [NIH]

Polyposis: The development of numerous polyps (growths that protrude from a mucous membrane). [NIH]

Posterior: Situated in back of, or in the back part of, or affecting the back or dorsal surface of the body. In lower animals, it refers to the caudal end of the body. [EU]

Postoperative: After surgery. [NIH]

Potassium: An element that is in the alkali group of metals. It has an atomic symbol K, atomic number 19, and atomic weight 39.10. It is the chief cation in the intracellular fluid of muscle and other cells. Potassium ion is a strong electrolyte and it plays a significant role in the regulation of fluid volume and maintenance of the water-electrolyte balance. [NIH]

Practice Guidelines: Directions or principles presenting current or future rules of policy for the health care practitioner to assist him in patient care decisions regarding diagnosis, therapy, or related clinical circumstances. The guidelines may be developed by government agencies at any level, institutions, professional societies, governing boards, or by the convening of expert panels. The guidelines form a basis for the evaluation of all aspects of

health care and delivery. [NIH]

Prevalence: The total number of cases of a given disease in a specified population at a designated time. It is differentiated from incidence, which refers to the number of new cases in the population at a given time. [NIH]

Progressive: Advancing; going forward; going from bad to worse; increasing in scope or severity. [EU]

Prophylaxis: An attempt to prevent disease. [NIH]

Protein S: The vitamin K-dependent cofactor of activated protein C. Together with protein C, it inhibits the action of factors VIIIa and Va. A deficiency in protein S can lead to recurrent venous and arterial thrombosis. [NIH]

Psoriasis: A common genetically determined, chronic, inflammatory skin disease characterized by rounded erythematous, dry, scaling patches. The lesions have a predilection for nails, scalp, genitalia, extensor surfaces, and the lumbosacral region. Accelerated epidermopoiesis is considered to be the fundamental pathologic feature in psoriasis. [NIH]

Psychiatry: The medical science that deals with the origin, diagnosis, prevention, and treatment of mental disorders. [NIH]

Psychoneuroimmunology: The field concerned with the interrelationship between the brain, behavior and the immune system. Neuropsychologic, neuroanatomic and psychosocial studies have demonstrated their role in accentuating or diminishing immune/allergic responses. [NIH]

Psychotherapy: A generic term for the treatment of mental illness or emotional disturbances primarily by verbal or nonverbal communication. [NIH]

Public Policy: A course or method of action selected, usually by a government, from among alternatives to guide and determine present and future decisions. [NIH]

Publishing: "The business or profession of the commercial production and issuance of literature" (Webster's 3d). It includes the publisher, publication processes, editing and editors. Production may be by conventional printing methods or by electronic publishing. [NIH]

Puerperium: Period from delivery of the placenta until return of the reproductive organs to their normal nonpregnant morphologic state. In humans, the puerperium generally lasts for six to eight weeks. [NIH]

Pulmonary: Relating to the lungs. [NIH]

Quality of Life: A generic concept reflecting concern with the modification and enhancement of life attributes, e.g., physical, political, moral and social environment. [NIH]

Quantum Theory: The theory that the radiation and absorption of energy take place in definite quantities called quanta (E) which vary in size and are defined by the equation $E=h\nu$ in which h is Planck's constant and ν is the frequency of the radiation. [NIH]

Radiation: Emission or propagation of electromagnetic energy (waves/rays), or the waves/rays themselves; a stream of electromagnetic particles (electrons, neutrons, protons, alpha particles) or a mixture of these. The most common source is the sun. [NIH]

Radiation therapy: The use of high-energy radiation from x-rays, gamma rays, neutrons, and other sources to kill cancer cells and shrink tumors. Radiation may come from a machine outside the body (external-beam radiation therapy), or it may come from radioactive material placed in the body in the area near cancer cells (internal radiation therapy, implant radiation, or brachytherapy). Systemic radiation therapy uses a radioactive substance, such as a radiolabeled monoclonal antibody, that circulates throughout the body.

Also called radiotherapy. [NIH]

Randomized: Describes an experiment or clinical trial in which animal or human subjects are assigned by chance to separate groups that compare different treatments. [NIH]

Randomized Controlled Trials: Clinical trials that involve at least one test treatment and one control treatment, concurrent enrollment and follow-up of the test- and control-treated groups, and in which the treatments to be administered are selected by a random process, such as the use of a random-numbers table. Treatment allocations using coin flips, odd-even numbers, patient social security numbers, days of the week, medical record numbers, or other such pseudo- or quasi-random processes, are not truly randomized and trials employing any of these techniques for patient assignment are designated simply controlled clinical trials. [NIH]

Rectum: The last 8 to 10 inches of the large intestine. [NIH]

Refer: To send or direct for treatment, aid, information, de decision. [NIH]

Reflex: An involuntary movement or exercise of function in a part, excited in response to a stimulus applied to the periphery and transmitted to the brain or spinal cord. [NIH]

Regimen: A treatment plan that specifies the dosage, the schedule, and the duration of treatment. [NIH]

Relaxation Techniques: The use of muscular relaxation techniques in treatment. [NIH]

Research Design: A plan for collecting and utilizing data so that desired information can be obtained with sufficient precision or so that an hypothesis can be tested properly. [NIH]

Restoration: Broad term applied to any inlay, crown, bridge or complete denture which restores or replaces loss of teeth or oral tissues. [NIH]

Rheumatism: A group of disorders marked by inflammation or pain in the connective tissue structures of the body. These structures include bone, cartilage, and fat. [NIH]

Rheumatoid: Resembling rheumatism. [EU]

Rheumatoid arthritis: A form of arthritis, the cause of which is unknown, although infection, hypersensitivity, hormone imbalance and psychologic stress have been suggested as possible causes. [NIH]

Risk factor: A habit, trait, condition, or genetic alteration that increases a person's chance of developing a disease. [NIH]

Salivary: The duct that convey saliva to the mouth. [NIH]

Salivary glands: Glands in the mouth that produce saliva. [NIH]

Satellite: Applied to a vein which closely accompanies an artery for some distance; in cytogenetics, a chromosomal agent separated by a secondary constriction from the main body of the chromosome. [NIH]

Sclerosis: A pathological process consisting of hardening or fibrosis of an anatomical structure, often a vessel or a nerve. [NIH]

Screening: Checking for disease when there are no symptoms. [NIH]

Sensory loss: A disease of the nerves whereby the myelin or insulating sheath of myelin on the nerves does not stay intact and the messages from the brain to the muscles through the nerves are not carried properly. [NIH]

Serologic: Analysis of a person's serum, especially specific immune or lytic serums. [NIH]

Serology: The study of serum, especially of antigen-antibody reactions in vitro. [NIH]

Serum: The clear liquid part of the blood that remains after blood cells and clotting proteins have been removed. [NIH]

Shock: The general bodily disturbance following a severe injury; an emotional or moral upset occasioned by some disturbing or unexpected experience; disruption of the circulation, which can upset all body functions: sometimes referred to as circulatory shock. [NIH]

Side effect: A consequence other than the one(s) for which an agent or measure is used, as the adverse effects produced by a drug, especially on a tissue or organ system other than the one sought to be benefited by its administration. [EU]

Signs and Symptoms: Clinical manifestations that can be either objective when observed by a physician, or subjective when perceived by the patient. [NIH]

Small intestine: The part of the digestive tract that is located between the stomach and the large intestine. [NIH]

Social Environment: The aggregate of social and cultural institutions, forms, patterns, and processes that influence the life of an individual or community. [NIH]

Spasticity: A state of hypertonicity, or increase over the normal tone of a muscle, with heightened deep tendon reflexes. [EU]

Specialist: In medicine, one who concentrates on 1 special branch of medical science. [NIH]

Spinal cord: The main trunk or bundle of nerves running down the spine through holes in the spinal bone (the vertebrae) from the brain to the level of the lower back. [NIH]

Spinal Cord Compression: Acute and chronic conditions characterized by external mechanical compression of the spinal cord due to extramedullary neoplasm; epidural abscess; spinal fractures; bony deformities of the vertebral bodies; and other conditions. Clinical manifestations vary with the anatomic site of the lesion and may include localized pain, weakness, sensory loss, incontinence, and impotence. [NIH]

Spinal Fractures: Broken bones in the vertebral column. [NIH]

Stimulant: 1. Producing stimulation; especially producing stimulation by causing tension on muscle fibre through the nervous tissue. 2. An agent or remedy that produces stimulation. [EU]

Stimulus: That which can elicit or evoke action (response) in a muscle, nerve, gland or other excitable issue, or cause an augmenting action upon any function or metabolic process. [NIH]

Stomach: An organ of digestion situated in the left upper quadrant of the abdomen between the termination of the esophagus and the beginning of the duodenum. [NIH]

Stool: The waste matter discharged in a bowel movement; feces. [NIH]

Streptomycin: O-2-Deoxy-2-(methylamino)-alpha-L-glucopyranosyl-(1-2)-O-5- deoxy-3-C-formyl-alpha-L-lyxofuranosyl-(1-4)-N,N'-bis- (aminoiminomethyl)-D-streptamine. Antibiotic substance produced by the soil actinomycete *Streptomyces griseus*. It acts by inhibiting the initiation and elongation processes during protein synthesis. [NIH]

Stress: Forcibly exerted influence; pressure. Any condition or situation that causes strain or tension. Stress may be either physical or psychologic, or both. [NIH]

Stroke: Sudden loss of function of part of the brain because of loss of blood flow. Stroke may be caused by a clot (thrombosis) or rupture (hemorrhage) of a blood vessel to the brain. [NIH]

Subacute: Somewhat acute; between acute and chronic. [EU]

Subarachnoid: Situated or occurring between the arachnoid and the pia mater. [EU]

Subclinical: Without clinical manifestations; said of the early stage(s) of an infection or other disease or abnormality before symptoms and signs become apparent or detectable by clinical examination or laboratory tests, or of a very mild form of an infection or other disease or abnormality. [EU]

Support group: A group of people with similar disease who meet to discuss how better to cope with their cancer and treatment. [NIH]

Suppression: A conscious exclusion of disapproved desire contrary with repression, in which the process of exclusion is not conscious. [NIH]

Supraspinal: Above the spinal column or any spine. [NIH]

Systemic: Affecting the entire body. [NIH]

Systemic lupus erythematosus: SLE. A chronic inflammatory connective tissue disease marked by skin rashes, joint pain and swelling, inflammation of the kidneys, inflammation of the fibrous tissue surrounding the heart (i.e., the pericardium), as well as other problems. Not all affected individuals display all of these problems. May be referred to as lupus. [NIH]

Systems Theory: Principles, models, and laws that apply to complex interrelationships and interdependencies of sets of linked components which form a functioning whole, a system. Any system may be composed of components which are systems in their own right (sub-systems), such as several organs within an individual organism. [NIH]

Therapeutics: The branch of medicine which is concerned with the treatment of diseases, palliative or curative. [NIH]

Thrombosis: The formation or presence of a blood clot inside a blood vessel. [NIH]

Thymus: An organ that is part of the lymphatic system, in which T lymphocytes grow and multiply. The thymus is in the chest behind the breastbone. [NIH]

Tinnitus: Sounds that are perceived in the absence of any external noise source which may take the form of buzzing, ringing, clicking, pulsations, and other noises. Objective tinnitus refers to noises generated from within the ear or adjacent structures that can be heard by other individuals. The term subjective tinnitus is used when the sound is audible only to the affected individual. Tinnitus may occur as a manifestation of cochlear diseases; vestibulocochlear nerve diseases; intracranial hypertension; craniocerebral trauma; and other conditions. [NIH]

Tissue: A group or layer of cells that are alike in type and work together to perform a specific function. [NIH]

Tolerance: 1. The ability to endure unusually large doses of a drug or toxin. 2. Acquired drug tolerance; a decreasing response to repeated constant doses of a drug or the need for increasing doses to maintain a constant response. [EU]

Toxic: Having to do with poison or something harmful to the body. Toxic substances usually cause unwanted side effects. [NIH]

Toxicity: The quality of being poisonous, especially the degree of virulence of a toxic microbe or of a poison. [EU]

Toxicology: The science concerned with the detection, chemical composition, and pharmacologic action of toxic substances or poisons and the treatment and prevention of toxic manifestations. [NIH]

Toxins: Specific, characterizable, poisonous chemicals, often proteins, with specific biological properties, including immunogenicity, produced by microbes, higher plants, or animals. [NIH]

Transfection: The uptake of naked or purified DNA into cells, usually eukaryotic. It is analogous to bacterial transformation. [NIH]

Transfer Factor: Factor derived from leukocyte lysates of immune donors which can transfer both local and systemic cellular immunity to nonimmune recipients. [NIH]

Transmitter: A chemical substance which effects the passage of nerve impulses from one cell

to the other at the synapse. [NIH]

Transplantation: Transference of a tissue or organ, alive or dead, within an individual, between individuals of the same species, or between individuals of different species. [NIH]

Trauma: Any injury, wound, or shock, must frequently physical or structural shock, producing a disturbance. [NIH]

Ulcer: A localized necrotic lesion of the skin or a mucous surface. [NIH]

Ulceration: 1. The formation or development of an ulcer. 2. An ulcer. [EU]

Ulcerative colitis: Chronic inflammation of the colon that produces ulcers in its lining. This condition is marked by abdominal pain, cramps, and loose discharges of pus, blood, and mucus from the bowel. [NIH]

Unconscious: Experience which was once conscious, but was subsequently rejected, as the "personal unconscious". [NIH]

Vaccination: Administration of vaccines to stimulate the host's immune response. This includes any preparation intended for active immunological prophylaxis. [NIH]

Vaccines: Suspensions of killed or attenuated microorganisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoa, or rickettsiae), antigenic proteins derived from them, or synthetic constructs, administered for the prevention, amelioration, or treatment of infectious and other diseases. [NIH]

Vascular: Pertaining to blood vessels or indicative of a copious blood supply. [EU]

Vegetarianism: Dietary practice of consuming only vegetables, grains, and nuts. [NIH]

Vein: Vessel-carrying blood from various parts of the body to the heart. [NIH]

Venoms: Poisonous animal secretions forming fluid mixtures of many different enzymes, toxins, and other substances. These substances are produced in specialized glands and secreted through specialized delivery systems (nematocysts, spines, fangs, etc.) for disabling prey or predator. [NIH]

Venous: Of or pertaining to the veins. [EU]

Vertebrae: A bony unit of the segmented spinal column. [NIH]

Vertebral: Of or pertaining to a vertebra. [EU]

Vertigo: An illusion of movement; a sensation as if the external world were revolving around the patient (objective vertigo) or as if he himself were revolving in space (subjective vertigo). The term is sometimes erroneously used to mean any form of dizziness. [EU]

Vestibulocochlear Nerve: The 8th cranial nerve. The vestibulocochlear nerve has a cochlear part (cochlear nerve) which is concerned with hearing and a vestibular part (vestibular nerve) which mediates the sense of balance and head position. The fibers of the cochlear nerve originate from neurons of the spiral ganglion and project to the cochlear nuclei (cochlear nucleus). The fibers of the vestibular nerve arise from neurons of Scarpa's ganglion and project to the vestibular nuclei. [NIH]

Vestibulocochlear Nerve Diseases: Diseases of the vestibular and/or cochlear (acoustic) nerves, which join to form the vestibulocochlear nerve. Vestibular neuritis, cochlear neuritis, and acoustic neuromas are relatively common conditions that affect these nerves. Clinical manifestations vary with which nerve is primarily affected, and include hearing loss, vertigo, and tinnitus. [NIH]

Veterinary Medicine: The medical science concerned with the prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of diseases in animals. [NIH]

Virulence: The degree of pathogenicity within a group or species of microorganisms or

viruses as indicated by case fatality rates and/or the ability of the organism to invade the tissues of the host. [NIH]

Virus: Submicroscopic organism that causes infectious disease. In cancer therapy, some viruses may be made into vaccines that help the body build an immune response to, and kill, tumor cells. [NIH]

Vitro: Descriptive of an event or enzyme reaction under experimental investigation occurring outside a living organism. Parts of an organism or microorganism are used together with artificial substrates and/or conditions. [NIH]

Vivo: Outside of or removed from the body of a living organism. [NIH]

Weight-Bearing: The physical state of supporting an applied load. This often refers to the weight-bearing bones or joints that support the body's weight, especially those in the spine, hip, knee, and foot. [NIH]

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