Although antihomotoxic medications have been proven to be effective due to the applied (molecular) micro, nano, pico dosages or even higher diluted therapeutic substances, basically they remain low diluted homeopathic drugs. It is even so, that what for decades has not been revealed to be the working principles in low diluted classical homeopathy might find a scientific ground in homotoxicological research. This duality in one is the main reason why a basic study of the history and principles of homeopathy is part of this course and needed to better understand antihomotoxic medications and therapy.
Objectives

• Dr. Hahnemann, the spiritual father of homeopathy
• The homeopathic dilution
• Homeopathic principles
• The proving
• Materia Medica and Repertorial books
• Scientific bases for homeopathy
• Therapeutic applications of classical homeopathy
• Dr. Reckeweg and homeopathy
• Complex homeopathy and antihomotoxic medications

From this lecture we have to understand the basis of modern medicine, the philosophy of the evidence based approach. We need to understand the nature of health and disease and how in the evolution of medicine, as a historical development, homeopathy found a grounded place in it for more than 200 years now.
The father of classical homeopathy is the Transylvanian (current Rumania) Dr. Samuel Hahnemann. He lived from 1755 till 1843 and died in Paris, France. As often was the case in those days he was a medical doctor, chemist and pharmacist at the same time. The basic similarity rule in homeopathy was stated by him as “similia similibus currentur”: which means “likes may be cured by like”.

A basic work in homeopathic literature is the Organon of Hahnemann, a work he published in 1810 (first edition)
In synthesis we should keep in mind that homeopathy is a holistic medical approach in which medications used, originate from plants, animals and minerals. Like should be treated with like is etymologically implied in the name “homeopathy”. The roots of homeopathy go much further than Hahnemann. Homeopathic basics are already found in Hippocrates, Celsius and Paracelsus (similarity principle).
Homeopathy

- Hahnemann understood the detailed correspondence between patients’ clinical symptoms and the experimental pathogenesis of preparations.

- Hahnemann elaborated a systematic philosophy of medicine and strict methods of diagnosis and treatment.

The great genius of Hahnemann was that he related the intoxication image on healthy patients with the remedy image on ill patients. By this correlation he taught us one of the basic principles of antihomotoxic medicine. To contrast the symptoms created by the presence of a homotoxin we need a diluted substance that in high concentrations in healthy persons creates a similar intoxication image.

Beside the homeopathic principles, other mechanisms of action have been seen in modern research. Minute dosages seem to have a regulating effect by stimulation of specific mechanisms that will result in stimulated or inhibited secretions of mediators.

Homeopathy is more than a treatment, more than another kind of medicine. It is above all a philosophy of medicine, a different approach to the ill patient. The strategy of treatment and diagnosis are so far from the conventional one that communication between the two doctrines may be difficult.
What was defined by Samuel Hahnemann as the “dynamis” can be translated today as the life energy or vital force, present in each living being, present in each individual. The interactions of the individual with his environment might cause a deregulation of that dynamis, seen as a dysfunction of the organism in conventional medicine.

Deregulation of the dynamis appears as clinical symptoms, amplified or inhibited by modalities. Modalities, in homeopathy, are aspects that will ameliorate or aggravate the symptoms (better by cold, worse by warmth, better by laying down, worse by standing up and movement, etc…)

homeopathic medications are subtle dosages of a substance, triggering the dynamis to be restored if deregulated. In principle we should understand this triggering mainly as an energy more than a molecular presence.

Modern hypotheses around the working principle of homeopathic drugs in higher dilutions refer to resonance triggered by the electromagnetic induction radiating out of the medication itself. Each substance has its own characteristics and frequency in doing this. If ‘disease picture’ and homeopathic remedy have the same frequency, resonance is possible and the medication will work. There is no scientific evidence to date that this hypothesis is correct.
Hahnemann’s scientific methods

- Observation
- Reflection
- Experience

The methods of Hahnemann were far from the evidence based standards which are set today in conventional medicine. Hahnemann takes us back to the 3 essential characteristics a doctor should have in good first line medicine: observation, reflection and experience.

Observation of the patient in all its aspects (holistic approach) should set the basis for effective treatment.
Reflection about what is observed, seeking correlations, causes and consequences that should increase the chance on successful treatment.
Experience is the catalyst that will speed up the formulation of conclusions translated in effective therapy protocols.
Observation

“It is important to observe the essence of a disease, because the true nature of a disease is revealed only by its totality”.

Hahnemann

“Just do not seek to find anything behind the phenomena; they themselves are the doctrine”.

Goethe

Not the symptoms and signs alone are important (objective criteria) but also the patient’s life with and through his symptoms, their aggravating and ameliorating factors, the impact the changes have on the relationship between the holistic being and his environment.

The phenomenon of the ill patient, with all his/her characteristics is all what there is to treat. If the patient’s questioning on symptoms and modalities (the strategy of questioning and analyzing symptoms and modalities is called repertorization in homeopathy) is large and enough in detail, what is behind the symptoms (causes) will be taken into account. Only in this way, a fully holistic approach is possible.
Reflection

“Reflection is a means of not merely reproducing but also producing reality”.

“It encompasses both the action of the will, the intellect and the power of imagination as a conscious action, a spiritual assessment and evaluation and seeing with the eyes of the spirit”.

Hahnemann

Reflection on what is observed, without interpretation of the practitioner, empathically, trying to see the things as the patient sees them. Interpretations during repertorization (questioning by the doctor of the patient to repertorize symptoms, signs and modalities) might lead to false questions in further repertorization, suggestions that finally lead to the false remedy. The practitioner must more be a catalyst that speeds up the insights the patient gets and by the right preparations he can be the catalyst to faster health recovery.
Experience

“Medicine is a science based on experience. Experience is gained not by random experimentation but by spiritual appreciation of what has been experienced”.

Hahnemann

“The dynamics of experience consist of acquired abilities and an inner familiarity with the object in question”.

Aristoteles

Although conventional medicine, in academic environment would like to make medicine an 'exact' science, it will always remain a human science like sociology, psychology, etc… Good medicine is above all experience based. The more patients seen, the more repertorizations done, the better and fine-tuned the treatment protocol will be. What is done often, is done better. This is confirmed by one of the main laws in the psychology of the learning process.
"Symptoms” defined by Hahnemann

Symptoms include both subjective symptoms and findings in any region of the organism, of either a psychological or a physical nature, irrespective of their degree of differentiation by perception or investigation right down to molecular level.

A symptom in homeopathy should be interpreted broadly. In contrast to conventional medicine a symptom should not be objective in the absolute sense of the word, which means to be measurable by objectvating techniques. Symptoms are subjective or even surrealistic (the Materia Medica contains a lot of examples where the remedy image is related to the way the patient lives the symptom, e.g. heavy stomach as if blown up, a headache as if a nail is pushed into the crane, a feeling as if falling apart). Most of these symptoms are quite unrealistic, not to be measured in any objective way, but extremely important in repertorization. As a holistic being, emotions and impressions are part of the whole and thus represented in the remedy image.

Symptoms according to Hahnemann may be purely objective, subjective, irrealistic or even surrealistic impressions leading to expressions, verbal or non-verbal interactions, psychological aspects and emotions. The total image should be in correlation or similar to the whole image described in the Materia Medica. If this is the case, the right remedy to treat is found.
This table compares conventional medicine to homeopathy in doctrine, kind of reflection, research, therapeutic approach and aim. The differences are clear, even sometimes completely the opposite. Main difference is the objectivated disease in conventional medicine versus the ‘subjective’ person in a changed (ill) state. Standardised approach versus individualised holistic approach.
There are different types of homeopathic dilutions. It is worth studying the most common ones.
The most common homeopathic dilutions

- Decimal dilution (D-dilutions, in USA and some other countries X-dilutions)
- Centesimal dilution (C or CH)
- Korsakov dilution (K)

In the history of homeopathy many types of dilutions were developed. Although other type of dilutions still exist, the decimal, centesimal and Korsakov dilutions are the most common used worldwide. Also LM potencies are popular, although only used by single remedy classical homeopaths.

The procedure to produce a homeopathic dilution is described in the so called pharmacopeia, followed precisely by homeopathic Laboratories. There are a few recognized pharmacopeia worldwide. The most followed are the German (HAB: Homöopathisches Arznei Buch) and the French (PF: Pharmacopée française) one. Heel medications are produced according the German pharmacopeia.

The decimal dilutions is strongly present in the 'German school'. It is a 1:10 concentration used in every dilution step. Between 2 diluting steps there is a process of dynamisation which means a repeated firmly shaking (Hahnemann: 10 times) of the liquid. Starting from a mother tincture a D1 is a 1:10 dilution, a D2 a 1:100 dilution, a D3 a 1:1000 dilution,... a D9 a 1:1000000000 dilution, and so on.

Centesimal dilutions have a 1:100 concentration in every dilution step. Also here between two dilution steps dynamisation takes place. A C1 or 1CH is a 1:100 dilution, a C2 or 2CH is a 1:10000 dilution, a C5 or 5CH is a 1:10000000000 dilution, and so on. The C-potencies or dilutions are strongly present in the 'French school'.

D-dilutions are much more dynamized than C-dilutions as on every step of 1:10, there is a 10 times shaking which is only
the case in every 1:100 step. So, a D6 might have the same molecular concentration as a C3 (both 1:10000000 dilutions), to produce a D6 the liquid in different steps was shaken 60 times, in the C3 dilution only 30 times. Especially in higher dilutions this difference becomes significant.

Korsakov dilutions were developed by Korsakov. For D and C-dilutions in every dilution step pharmaceutical laboratories
need to use another container to make each succeeding dilution, in Korsakov dilutions the same recipient is used from
the first to the last dilution. The residual content in adhesion on the wall is about 1:100 part of the liquid that was in the
bottle. Korsakov machines aspirate the liquid in the container after dynamisation and fill the recipient again afterwards
to make the next dilutions. Korsakov dilutions are abbreviated by the K-symbol. A 6K is the 6th Korsakov dilution, the 200K
the 200th one. Korsakov dilutions are easy to make as in these modern times a computer steered machine makes the
dilutions and intercepts the intermediary dilutions needed.
The decimal dilution

• Initial part of the tincture*1 + 9 parts of carrier, dynamisation, D1
• 1 part D1 + 9 parts of carrier*2, dynamisation, D2
• 1 part D2 + 9 parts of carrier, dynamisation, D3
• ........
• 1 part D(n-1) + 9 parts of carrier, dynamisation, Dn

*1 The initial part of mother tincture concentration is described in the pharmacopeia and might vary according to the substance used.
*2 The carrier used to make homeopathic dilutions is water or alcohol or a mixture of both.

As in antihomotoxica only homeopathic decimal dilutions are used it is interesting to look at the procedure a little bit closer.

The German pharmacopeia (HAB) describes in detail how a decimal dilution of a substance should be made to be conform. The first part, starting from the undiluted mother tincture is defined for each substance. This first 1/10 part is filled up to a standard measure (100%) with a carrier or diluent (water or alcohol). Once this primary molecular dilution is made, the whole is shaked firmly a 10 times. What is now in the recipient is the first decimal dilution or a D1. From this D1 dilution, 1 part is taken and put into 9 parts of a diluent or carrier in a new bottle. This liquid now again is dynamized and a D2 dilution is created.

Although in principle the dilutions can go as far as is wanted, in antihomotoxica, and certainly in the combination preparations most dilutions used are between a D2 and D8. If higher dilutions are used (like in the Injeels or Homaccords, see reference lecture IAH AC Preparation Groups) often a lower dilution of the same substance is present so that a molecular presence is almost always there even if high dilutions are used.
4 homeopathic principles are described under this point:

- The similarity rule
- The rule of inversion
- Paracelsus’ rule
- Burgi’s principle
The rule of similarity

- The “as if” rule
- The clinical picture of intoxication caused in healthy people by the administration of a toxic concentration of a substance, has to be similar to the disease pattern in the patient. Only then a very low concentration of that substance may cure the patient with a disease pattern similar to the intoxication picture in the healthy person.

A patient that presents a disease picture or clinical picture image that is similar to an intoxication picture which is described after the intake of a high concentration of a toxin in healthy condition, can be treated with that toxin in subtle concentrations to be cured from his disease.

Drug pictures are described in the so called Materia Medica (see further in this lecture)
The rule of inversion

- A substance that in high molecular concentrations causes an intoxication image in healthy people, may cure the same disease pattern in a patient by using subtle concentrations of it.

The rule of inversion is doses related and makes the rule of similarity more complete.

In homeopathy a substance is used according to the intoxication picture it creates in healthy people.

If a healthy person gets stung by a honey bee, various clinical symptoms will be seen: local oedema, pain, redness, etc... To treat a patient with symptoms as if he has been stung by a honey bee (but has not in reality) we must dilute Apis mellifica (honey bee) to cure this condition. The rule of similarity and inverse effects by inverse dosages are the main principles in homeopathy.
Paracelsus postulated that a substance by its molecular characteristics alone can not be called a poison as its dose is the main parameter for its toxic load. Arsenic is defined as being a poison, but this is only true at a certain dose. Substances that often are defined as healthy can become toxic at higher concentrations or doses.

So, not the molecule in itself may have the toxic effect but the number of molecules in certain doses. Only then a drug picture is possibly seen in a healthy person, and an inverse doses might cure a patient with a disease picture that is similar to the intoxication picture.

Substance, drug picture and doses are essential parameters in homeopathy.
Burgi’s principle, 1932

“The effect of two substances that lead to the same change in function or remove the same symptoms add up when they have the same – and potentiate, when they have different pharmacological target points”.

Burgi postulated that the simultaneous administration of different substances with a similar therapeutic action would create a synergetic effect that is more than the sum of the individual effects of all the single substances.

In antihomotoxic combination preparations, beside a complementary action of the different substances of the formula, the synergy of the components comes from Burgi’s principle.
Provings are essential in homeopathy because by the “proving” the drug picture of a homeopathic substance is known.
The “proving”

- A healthy person (volunteer)
- takes a high dose
- or repeated low doses
- of a toxic substance
- that will create an intoxication picture in the person
- which is precisely recorded and than ordered
- and known as the drug picture of the substance.

- The description includes somatic and psychological symptoms
  and also the modalities seen in the drug picture

“Provings” are experimental pathogenic trials forming the basis for classical homeopathic ‘research’. The objective of a proving is to reveal the drug picture of a substance that might be used as a homeopathic remedy. The drug picture is the complete clinical image of somatic and psychological symptoms a healthy person develops due to intoxication by the tested substance.

The intoxication picture is observed in detail and written down. Once a proving has been done, the substance can be used in subtle dosages to treat or cure a patient that has a disease picture that is similar to the intoxication picture from the proving.
Headache is a clinical symptom. The amelioration by cold compresses and aggravation by warmth or the heat of the sun are modalities. In a proving both clinical symptoms and modalities are observed and described.

Modalities have often to do with subjective ameliorations or aggravations due to physical changes of the environment. Often seen modalities are sense related like warmth, cold, day, night, pressure on the affected spot, sounds or noises, smells, sent or aroma. Modalities can affect the whole drug picture or parts of it.
Homeopaths currently use two type of books to search for the right remedy for the patient. The Materia Medica and a Repertory. In fact both books are the inverse version of each other.
Materia Medica

- A book in which drug pictures are described in detail, divided in symptoms that are tissue, organ or body's location related.
- The materia medica of a substance contains
  - General characteristics
  - Mind symptoms
  - Head symptoms (eyes, ears, nose, face,…)
  - Throat symptoms
  - Stomach symptoms
  - Etc…

Homeopathic components, with their drug pictures are described in detail and ordered alphabetically in Materia Medica. Many great homeopaths have written Materia Medica: Allen, Boericke, Phatak, etc…

The detailed description of the drug picture is divided in symptoms related to different organ and organ systems, tissues, senses, etc… The Materia Medica is an interesting book to finally compare the symptoms of the patient with the drug picture selected after repertorisation.
This is an example out of the Materia Medica of Murphy. This textbook gives an alphabetic classification on substances used in homeopathic medications as single preparations or in combination preparations.
We are looking at the drug picture of Arnica montana, commonly called Leopard’s bane. Arnica montana is a great remedy in homeopathy in general, in antihomotoxic treatment it is used especially in medications for the treatment of locomotorial disorders.
The drug picture of Arnica montana starts with pharmacologic characteristics. In the first highlighted points we see the synonyms of the plant, where it grows, what its pharmacologic characteristics are, on which organ or organ systems it intervenes, what its general application is. It is a very similar description as a pharmacologic conventional description of the activities of the substance.
Further down we see its homeopathic use in general. Even lower down this is split up in detailed levels. The activity of Arnica is described by region, organ or organ system or tissue.

Parts of sentences written bold and italic are called keynotes as they are very important for this substance used as a homeopathic remedy. In fact we could state that if the keynote is not present in the patient having problems with that part of the body, the remedy probably is not the right one for the treatment of this patient.
Under the homeopathic application we also find the modalities. These are the parameters that aggravate or ameliorate the symptomatology of the patient.

The texts says: “Better from lying down with head low or lying outstretched. Worse from injuries, falls, blows, bruises, shock, jarring after labor, over-exertion, sprains. Worse least touch, motion, rest, wine, damp cold. Worse after sleep, old age, alcohol, coal gas. Worse lying on left side”.

Bold and italic here are the words: “lying with head low, injuries and bruises”
Starting from the questioning of the patient, his symptoms and modalities the repertory leads the homeopath to one or a few (similar) preparations. By fine-tuning the questions, a differentiation in detail can be made at the end to determine for the patient the most similar remedy.

The repertory is used during repertorisation, the process of questioning and observing the patient.

Also here great homeopaths have written their repertory. Names like Kent, Hering, Hahnemann… are common standard oeuvres.

In these modern times even computer programs exist to repertorize patients. There is for example the Mac Repertory that makes it possible to select the patient’s symptoms and modalities and end up with different levels of plausible preparations.
This is a page out of the repertory of Kent, a very well known and highly appreciated repertory and author in homeopathy.
Imagine the patient has back complains, pain in the back. The region is sore after a fall (bruised). We will now open the repertory and go to chapter „back“. Under this chapter we will search for pain and under pain we will look for sore or bruised.
We find now bold “Arn.” written which is the abbreviation for Arnica montana.

Other preparations are also present like alumina, Eupatorium, Kalium carbonicum, Natrium muriaticum, etc… We will have to examine our patient further, ask more questions to fine-tune the choice of the remedy.
If we also see in the patient that he is shivering during his back pain we will search for it in the repertory and find Arnica montana again.

As it comes to the selection of the remedy, the more symptoms we find on Arnica montana, the more we may become convinced that this is the remedy for our patient.
The strictly individual approach of the patient, holistic as a unique human being makes it almost impossible to create comparable trial groups. As in homeopathy diseases do not exist (but only patients), research can not be set up in the classical homeopathy as there the individuality of the patient is absolute. That means that groups of patients with the SAME pathology can not be brought together as even with the same ‘disease’ as defined in conventional medicine, this disease will be lived through in a different way in each individual.

On the other hand in clinical homeopathy trials, even double blind randomized, have been done and with remarkable results in favour of homeopathy. Also, basic research has shown in many publications that dilutions, even above the number of Avogadro, have physiological effects.

We are far away from knowing the pharmacodynamic of homeopathic drugs and even if there are a few plausible hypotheses to explain the working principle of a single homeopathic drug, homeopathy is in so violent contrast with conventional medicine that it will always remain a terrain for critics and scepticism.
Why is homeopathic research difficult?

- Measuring models are created for ponderable medications and can not easily be used for homeopathic drugs
- Disease does not exist in homeopathy, only the ill person.
- Consequence is that the same conventionally defined disease is treated with different medications in different patients
- Once above the number of Avogadro any result in homeopathic research, by dogma, is not accepted in conventional or academic world
- In high dilutions the hypothesis is that smaller entities than molecules or even pure electromagnetic induction triggers the working mechanism behind the drug. Measurement of such an effect is impossible due to the Heisenberg principle

Although there are a lot of reasons why in classical homeopathy the principles of “normal” trial-setup are difficult to apply, numerous studies on single preparations have been done showing good therapeutic results. Even basic research showed remarkable results in using single preparations.

Probably the most controversial basic research was done by the French worldwide respected immunologist Benveniste¹ and in another research by the physician Louis Rey². Although the research of Benveniste was confirmed by the English pharmacologist prof. Ennis³, the research results remained controversial until now as accepting these results would undermine the full logic of conventional academic molecular pharmaceutical approach.

How sure is a measurement in science?

- According to the Heisenberg’s uncertainty principle, objectivity on a basic level is not possible.

\[ \Delta x \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{4\pi} \]

\( \Delta x = \) the uncertainly factor in the place
\( \Delta p = \) the uncertainly factor in the impulse
\( \hbar = \) the constant of Planck (approx. 6.63×10^{-34} J s)

The physician Werner Heisenberg stated that it is impossible to point place and speed of a particle at the same time. His uncertainly principle is quoted very important in quantum mechanics. The consequence of his principle is that once you start measuring something you influence the phenomenon in such a way that your measurement is false.

The uncertainly principle or relation of Heisenberg has huge consequences in many branches of physics and play an important role in quantum physics. It might play an important role in the reproduction of research done in medium and high diluted single homeopathic medications. In large objects (cars, planes, houses,…) it plays also a role, although much less or even not to be taken into account due to the small number of the constant of Planck. In micro dose therapy however, and even more in homeopathy where very small amounts, maybe even quantum's are used, the uncertainly principle of Heisenberg might be of extreme importance when trying to measure the effect of it.
Therapeutic applications of Classical Homeopathy
Homeopathy

- Main indications
  - acute disturbances
  - disturbances of function
  - psychosomatic disturbances
  - chronic diseases

Homeopathy can be applied in most types of diseases or disturbances. Acute disturbances of the vital force (acute pathologies, mostly inflammations), deregulations, psychosomatic driven disturbances and even some chronic diseases
As in any other type of medicine, also homeopathy has its limits. Classical homeopathy should not be the first choice in the treatment of severe lesions or in terminal or malignant diseases, although in all of these it can bring an amelioration in the life quality. In the last mentioned case homeopathy is not the essential treatment but complementary to other therapeutic methods and treatments, mostly out of conventional medicine (e.g. vomiting induced by chemotherapy may be well treated with homeopathy).
Examples of preparation groups

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant preparations</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aconitum</td>
<td>Monkshood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Belladonna</td>
<td>Deadly nightshade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nux vomica</td>
<td>Poison nut</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Animal preparations</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apis</td>
<td>Honey bee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sepia</td>
<td>Squid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lachesis</td>
<td>Bushmaster snake</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mineral preparations</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Calcium carbonicum</td>
<td>Calcium from oyster shells</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hepar sulfuris</td>
<td>Calcium sulphide</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicea</td>
<td>Silicic acid</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Three groups of substances are commonly used in homeopathy: preparations from plant origin, animal origin and minerals. Examples of each group are mentioned in their official scientific name and their common name.
After his conventional medical studies, Dr. H. H. Reckeweg studied classical homeopathy, trying to find a way out to deal with side effects and contra-indications with conventional drugs. But also classical homeopathy was not the solution, as it is a very empiric medicine. Only years or even decades of practice makes a homeopath successful, as the recognition of drug pictures in a patient demands extensive experience.

After following and studying the seminars of Prof. August Bier, standing for a kind of clinical homeopathy at that time, Dr. Reckeweg came to his homeopathic knowledge, leading later on to his integrative approach of both types of medicine, creating little by little the concept of homotoxicology, being a bridge between conventional and homeopathic medicine.

Not only in the combination preparations we find homeopathic dilutions, mainly low dilutions. The classical homeopathic influence is above all found in the range of Injeels (see reference lecture IAH AC The preparation groups), potency accords of the same substance together in one vial. Also in the range of the Homaccord (see reference lecture IAH AC Homaccords) we see appearing the homeopathic genius of Reckeweg.
We stated already that there are main differences between complex homeopathic medications and antihomotoxic medications (see reference lecture IAH AC Basic preparations).

Antihomotoxic medications are formulated and act with a synergetic function of the components, or as a complementary activity, and are clinically used in a patient according to the disease picture within a specific frame of reference which is the Disease Evolution Table (DET).

Although classified as being homeopathic, due to the homeopathic dilutions used, antihomotoxic medications are more than just complex homeopathic medications. This differences are of a main importance to understand why antihomotoxic medications work deeper than complex homeopathic medications and are more easily understood by conventional medical doctors.