

Status of Homeopathy Research: from Experimental Research to Clinical Evidence

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Introduction

Homeopathy is a form of Traditional Complementary and Integrative Medicine (TCIM) based on the core principle of 'like treats like', whereby a substance which causes symptoms when given to a healthy person, can be used in small doses to treat a patient with similar symptoms. **Worldwide over 200 million people use homeopathy on a regular basis¹**, including 100 million EU citizens (29% of the EU population) who use homeopathic medicines in their day-to-day healthcare². Although India leads in terms of population use of homeopathy (83%)³ homeopathy originated in Germany and is defined in EU law as, "Any medicinal product prepared from products, substances or compositions called homeopathic stocks in accordance with a homeopathic manufacturing procedure described by the European Pharmacopoeia or [...], by the pharmacopoeias currently used officially in the Member States."³

Homeopathy research is conducted at universities, expert institutes and in clinical settings around the world (Fig. 1), using the same methodological approaches used to assess conventional medical treatments and applying the latest laboratory techniques. The field has advanced significantly in recent decades: reviews show that **72% of physicochemical experiments demonstrate specific properties of homeopathic medicines⁴**; and multiple conceptual frameworks have been proposed to explain homeopathy's mechanism of action⁵ and **77% of biological experiments demonstrate measurable activity of homeopathic preparations in controlled experimental models⁶**.

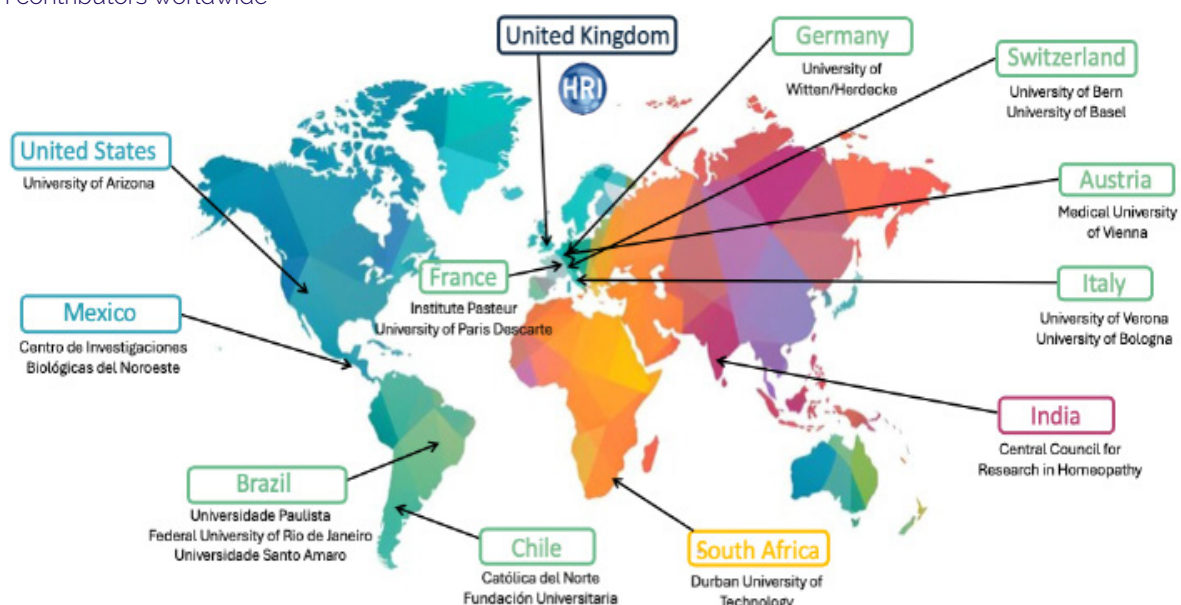
The clinical evidence, when viewed in its entirety, is similarly compelling: a 2023 overview synthesising 182 randomised clinical trials concluded that **homeopathy has a significant effect beyond placebo⁷**. This included a meta-analysis of individualised homeopathic treatment, which found that **homeopathy was 1.5- to 2-times more likely to have a beneficial effect than placebo, with the largest clinical effects seen in the highest-quality trials⁸**.

The clinical research evidence comprises **297 randomised studies, of which 172 are double-blind trials** providing insights into homeopathy's efficacy in specific conditions⁹. In addition, **large-scale observational studies across Europe provide data on homeopathy's impact in real-world settings¹⁰⁻¹⁶**. This includes significant reductions in conventional medication use while maintaining similar patient outcomes (e.g. -57% antibiotics for respiratory infections¹⁰; -71% psychotropic drugs for anxiety/depression¹¹ and -46% NSAIDs for musculoskeletal conditions¹²); reduced healthcare costs (-35%) and negligible adverse events (<0.0001%)¹⁷.

Notably, use of homeopathic preparations in agriculture and aquaculture is a new focus of research activity, with results showing beneficial effects of homeopathy in multiple plant and aquatic species¹⁸⁻²².

This scientific advancement of homeopathy coincides with growing public interest in complementary therapies, demonstrated by ~27.7% of Europeans utilising Complementary and Alternative Medicine²³ and reflected in the the WHO Global Traditional Medicine Strategy in 2025-2034 which sets out a global commitment to strengthen evidence-based integration of traditional, complementary and integrative medicine into health systems²⁴.

Figure 1. Examples of homeopathy research contributors worldwide



Experimental Research: Foundations of Homeopathy

The mechanisms of action of homeopathic medicines are studied through experimental research, employing a multidisciplinary approach structured around two main areas:

- **Physicochemical research focuses on understanding the properties of homeopathic preparations**^{4,5,25,26}. Learning more about 'dynamised' or 'potentised' preparations such as homeopathic medicines (i.e. manufactured using the unique multi-step process of alternating serial dilution and succussion) is essential to understanding how they exert effects in living systems.
- **Biological research explores the measurable effects of homeopathic medicines on living systems**^{6,27-29}. This field comprises *in vitro* studies (using isolated elements e.g. cell cultures) and *in vivo* studies (involving complete living organisms e.g. animals and plants).

Recent advances in fundamental research are opening up new avenues through which researchers can gain a greater understanding of the mechanisms by which homeopathic medicines exert their effects, as well as identifying new targets for clinical applications.

Physicochemical Research in Homeopathy

Systematic reviews by Tournier et al., including analysis of more than 200 studies found that **72% demonstrated measurable and specific physicochemical properties in homeopathic medicines**, captured by modern technology⁴.

Sophisticated spectroscopic techniques, such as Raman³⁰, UV-visible spectroscopy³¹, and Nuclear Magnetic Resonance³²⁻³⁵ have revealed unique molecular structures and water organisation patterns^{31,36} in homeopathic medicines, while differential scanning calorimetry provides insights into their specific thermodynamic properties^{37,38}. These "signatures" are not only reproducible but also depend on the original substance, even at very high dilutions⁴. These discoveries are validated by independent laboratories in multiple countries and underpinned by a rigorous scientific framework, including incorporation of systematic controls, double-blind methodologies and diverse measurement conditions⁴.

The results of these analyses have led to several hypotheses about the mechanisms of action of homeopathic medicines.

A scoping review by Dombrowsky et al. (2025) mapped 216 publications across 14 distinct conceptual frameworks proposed to explain homeopathy's mechanism of action⁵. These include nanostructure-based models, proposing that specific nanoparticles formed during manufacturing carry information from the initial substance^{32-36,39,40}; water organisation hypotheses involving coherence domains with electromagnetic properties^{41,42}; and complex systems theory, among others.

A key methodological limitation has been the gap between physicochemical characterisation and biological responses. This is now beginning to be addressed through integrative experimental designs. Adler et al. (2025) implemented a double-blind, randomised, placebo-controlled N-of-1 study combining physicochemical analyses with biological and clinical outcomes⁴³. Advanced physicochemical techniques (electron microscopy, light scattering, mass spectrometry) identified nanoparticles and measurable substance concentrations across potencies, while plasma proteomic profiling revealed immune-related pathway signals during active treatment. This integrative framework represents a methodological advance for future translational research, bridging the divide between fundamental and clinical research.

PHYSICOCHEMICAL EXPERIMENTS

- **72% of studies demonstrate that homeopathic medicines have specific properties**, using advanced technologies (e.g. spectroscopy, NMR)⁴
- **14 conceptual frameworks have been identified to explain homeopathy's mechanism of action**⁵
- Integrative study designs are **beginning to link physicochemical characterisation to biological and clinical outcomes**⁴³

Biological Research in Homeopathy

Homeopathic medicines have shown measurable biological effects across a diverse range of experimental models, from cell cultures to plants.

In Vitro Studies

Systematic reviews of fundamental biological research provide strong evidence for the efficacy of homeopathic medicines, finding that **77% of 58 publications demonstrate measurable biological effects under controlled conditions**⁶. Furthermore, analyses by Bellavite et al. (2014, 2015) revealed complex pharmacodynamic mechanisms, highlighting non-linear responses and system-specific effects^{44,45}.

For example, several studies have demonstrated biological effects of *Gelsemium sempervirens* – a homeopathic medicine traditionally used for anxiety and neurological disorders – in multiple cell-based studies, conducted by separate laboratories⁴⁶⁻⁴⁸. ***Gelsemium* 3C and 5C have been shown to enhance energy metabolism in human nerve cells**, with increases in ATP production ($p < 0.01$), mitochondrial respiration ($p = 0.0031$) and glycolysis ($p = 0.0001$)⁴⁷. Experiments have also found that ***Gelsemium* increased the number and length of immature nerve cells** ($p < 0.0001$), suggesting an ability to enhance neural connectivity and stimulate regeneration. Finally, **the most recent studies (2025) found *Gelsemium* to have protective effects against cellular stress**⁴⁸ i.e. changes in cell structure or function linked to increased susceptibility to cancer and aging-related diseases.

These findings are validated by use of rigorous methodological protocols including standardised cell culture conditions, validated cell lines and systematic contamination controls.

In Vivo Studies

Animal model research provides confirmation of the measurable effects of homeopathic medicines in complex biological systems. Systematic reviews provide an in-depth analysis of these studies, highlighting significant improvement in methodological quality, with 82% of research including randomisation and 43% conducted double-blind^{27,28}. Bonamin et al. (2015) found that **nearly three-quarters of the studies reviewed demonstrated positive biological effects of homeopathic medicines**²⁷.

Continuing with the example of *Gelsemium*, effects can be demonstrated using in vivo behavioural and neurological models⁴⁹⁻⁵¹ e.g. ***Gelsemium* 5C to 30C was found to reduce anxiety in mice, achieving results comparable to diazepam without sedative effects**⁵⁰.

One of the most robust and reproducible models comes from amphibian studies⁵². **Endler et al.'s work (2015) on the effect of**

homeopathic ultra-high dilutions of thyroxine in tadpoles produced striking results, reproduced by 7 laboratories in 4 countries⁵². Researchers observed a significant alteration in the speed of metamorphosis, with an 11.4% reduction in the progression rate in researcher A's studies, 9.5% for researcher B at the same laboratory, and 7% for independent researchers at other locations ($p < 0.001$)⁵². This consistent slowing effect from homeopathically-prepared *Thyroxine* T30x is particularly interesting, given that the hormone thyroxine in its usual molecular form has the opposite effect – accelerating metamorphosis.

Although all results were statistically significant, the variation in results seen between teams reflects the impact of experimental conditions (seasonality, habitat temperature and experimental duration) and highlights the need for rigorous protocol standardisation to improve reproducibility across laboratories.

Plant model studies

Systematic reviews by Betti et al. and Majewsky et al. established a framework for evaluating plant-based bioassays (experiments using plants to measure the functional activity of various substances)^{53,54}. Studies were categorised into four main areas: assays with unimpaired plants⁵⁴, assays using abiotically stressed plants (stressed by non-living factors like light or temperature)⁵⁵, phytopathological models (plant diseases caused by pathogens)⁵⁶ and agricultural field trials^{18,57}.

A thorough update of this research field (Ücker et al. 2018) evaluated 192 publications containing 202 experiments²⁹. Among these, 74 experiments (37%) met high-quality standards (Manuscript Information Score > 5), with 42 using rigorous controls. Significantly, **95% of these controlled studies showed positive effects compared to placebo, even at ultra-high dilutions beyond Avogadro's limit** (the point at which no molecules of the original substance are expected to remain in the solution)²⁹.

A notable example is research on duckweed (*Lemna gibba*) stressed by mild arsenic poisoning, then treated with homeopathic *Arsenicum album* or placebo (2010)⁵⁸. These randomised, blinded experiments showed that **duckweed treated with high dilutions of homeopathic *Arsenicum* displayed a significant increase in growth rate compared to control groups** ($p < 0.001$). Successful replication of these experiments by Ücker et al. in 2022, makes these results particularly robust⁵⁹.

Plant model studies demonstrate promising results, with the particular advantage of providing objective and quantifiable measurements without ethical concerns. However, harmonising protocols and growth conditions would further enhance progression in this area.

BIOLOGICAL EXPERIMENTS

- **77% of experiments report reproducible effects of homeopathic medicines** across various models (cells, animals, plants)⁶
- **95% of well-controlled plant experiments show significant effects of homeopathic medicines compared to placebo**²⁹

Clinical Research: Evidence-Based Homeopathy

The evaluation of homeopathy's clinical effectiveness has advanced significantly, with **treatment now backed by substantial scientific evidence**. The clinical evidence for homeopathy's effectiveness today comprises three pillars:

1. **Systematic reviews and meta-analyses, play a central role in synthesising results from multiple individual studies**, enabling the most robust conclusions to be drawn about a treatment's efficacy/effectiveness.
2. **Randomised controlled trials (RCTs) assess efficacy under artificially-controlled conditions**. Rigorous methodology (e.g. randomisation, double-blinding and comparison with either placebo or standard treatment) can establish a causal relationship between a treatment and clinical results but does not reflect real-world conditions or effectiveness.
3. **Observational studies contribute the essential dimension of evaluating effectiveness under real-world practice conditions**. They also enable the observation of long-term effects, cost-effectiveness, treatment safety, and impact on patients' quality of life..

Together, these approaches provide a comprehensive evaluation of homeopathy.

Scientific reviews & meta-analyses: An overview of clinical evidence

As far back as 1991, Kleijnen et al. conducted a groundbreaking meta-analysis that reported positive results for homeopathy **which could not be entirely explained by a placebo effect**⁶³. This study was followed by Linde et al.'s 1997 meta-analysis which also found positive results for homeopathy (OR: 2.45, CI: 2.05-2.93)⁶⁴.

However, debate was triggered in 2005 by Shang et al.'s study⁶⁵ concluding that homeopathy's effects are similar to placebo. This result was subsequently found to be based on a subset of only 8 out of 110 included trials and failed sensitivity analysis i.e. it was only possible to get a negative result by using this exact set of 8 trials; if a different set of trials was used, the overall result changed to being positive for homeopathy⁷².

Mathie et al. conducted four robust analyses^{8,60-62}; **the 2014 study (22 trials) found individualised homeopathy to be 1.5-2.0 times more likely to be beneficial than placebo** (OR=1.53, CI [1.22-1.91]), with stronger results in high-quality trials (OR=1.98, CI [1.16-3.38])⁸ whilst a 2017 analysis of non-individualised treatments (54 trials) indicated moderate positive effects⁶⁰. However, further analyses comparing homeopathy to groups other than placebo (e.g. usual care or no treatment) faced limitations due to methodological issues and small trial numbers^{61,62}.

An overview of reviews (Hamre et al. 2023) capturing data from 182 randomised clinical trials on prevention or treatment for any medical condition, found that five out of six meta-analyses demonstrated that homeopathy has a significant effect beyond placebo⁷. Using adapted GRADE criteria, the study concluded that the evidence supporting efficacy is "high" for individualised homeopathy and "moderate" for non-individualised homeopathy.

Specific conditions showed varying results. For example, **positive outcomes were noted in fibromyalgia** with significant improvements in pain (SMD = -0.54, $p=0.02$) and tender points (SMD = -0.42; $p=0.03$)⁷³, **childhood diarrhoea**⁷⁴ and **postoperative ileus**⁷⁵. However, areas like dentistry⁷⁶ and

psychiatric disorders⁷⁷ remained inconclusive, highlighting the need for further research with improved methodological rigor and standardisation.

More recently, a 2024 review and meta-analysis evaluating homeopathy for otitis media (Perry et al.) analysed nine studies including seven RCTs⁷⁸. **Four of seven RCTs reported statistically significant outcomes favouring homeopathy**, most commonly for symptom scores and antibiotic use. This study explicitly identified outcome heterogeneity as a key barrier to evidence synthesis, even where individual studies reported positive findings. In response to this limitation, van der Werf et al. (2025) developed a Core Outcome Set (COS) for acute otitis media in primary and community care — a standardised framework ensuring that future trials generate comparable, synthesisable data⁷⁹. This represents a concrete methodological response to limitations identified in the homeopathy literature and aligns with broader efforts to standardise outcome selection in complementary medicine research.

One systematic review without meta-analysis (NHMRC, 2015) assessed the evidence on homeopathy per medical condition, finding 'no reliable evidence' homeopathy was effective for any of 61 conditions⁸⁰. This study attracted controversy for its unprecedented definition of reliable evidence i.e. studies had to have a minimum of 150 participants and a quality rating of 5/5 on the Jadad scale (Overview Report, Appendices p.275). This resulted in only 5 of 176 included studies being categorised as 'reliable'⁸¹. Following widespread media attention, NHMRC Chief Executive Prof Anne Kelso made a public statement that, "*Contrary to some claims, the review did not conclude that homeopathy was ineffective.*"

SYSTEMATIC REVIEWS & META-ANALYSES

- 5 of 6 meta-analyses find homeopathic treatment is more effective than placebo⁷
- Most rigorous study demonstrates individualised homeopathic treatment is 1.5-2.0 times more likely to be beneficial than placebo, with strongest results seen in best quality clinical trials⁸
- Specific conditions show varying results e.g. positive for fibromyalgia⁷³, childhood diarrhoea⁷⁴, postoperative ileus⁷⁵ and otitis media⁷⁸, but inconclusive for dentistry⁷⁶ and psychiatric disorders⁷⁷

Randomised controlled trials: Exploring targeted clinical efficacy of homeopathic treatment

Clinical research has seen substantial growth, with 297 RCTs providing detailed insights into homeopathy's effectiveness in specific conditions. Of these, 172 double-blind RCTs compare homeopathic treatment against placebo for 105 medical conditions⁹.

Clinically relevant, high quality examples include Taylor et al.'s (2000) study on perennial allergic rhinitis, using a rigorous multicentre, double-blind, placebo-controlled design⁶⁶. The study revealed significant improvements in nasal airflow (mean difference 19.8 L/min; 95% CI: 10.4-29.1; p=0.0001). Similarly, Yakir et al.'s (2019) trial on premenstrual syndrome demonstrated significant improvement in PMS scores (reduction from 0.443 to 0.287 in the homeopathy group vs 0.426 to 0.340 in placebo

group; p=0.043)⁶⁷. The study's prospective design, power calculation and intention-to-treat analysis underscore its methodological strength.

Despite these promising results, challenges remain. The dispersion of studies across numerous medical conditions necessitates more focused research to strengthen the body of evidence per condition and demonstrate reproducibility. Additionally, adapting standard RCT methodology to individualised homeopathic treatment presents ongoing challenges – an issue faced by researchers attempting to evaluate any form of personalised medicine, particularly complex interventions involving in-depth consultations as well as prescriptions tailored to each patient.

RANDOMISED CONTROLLED CLINICAL TRIALS

- 297 RCTs covering 158 medical conditions published in peer-reviewed journals,⁹ comparing patients using homeopathy to placebo, other treatment, or no treatment
- 172 double-blind placebo-controlled RCTs, covering treatment of 105 conditions⁹

Observational studies: A European perspective on real-world effectiveness of homeopathy

Observational studies complement RCTs by providing insights into real-world effectiveness of a treatment: reflecting actual clinical practice, they measure impact on quality of life, and capture patient-reported outcomes, aligning with modern healthcare's increasing recognition of the importance of such real-world data^{10-16,68,69}.

In the instance of homeopathy, they have the further benefit of enabling individualised treatment to be provided in the usual way, without compromising delivery of care as may occur within the artificial confines of an RCT. Several large-scale European studies demonstrate the value of this treatment evaluation approach¹⁰⁻¹⁶:

The French EPI3 study¹⁰⁻¹² (8,559 patients) found that patients treated by GPs qualified in homeopathy used significantly fewer conventional medications: 57% fewer antibiotics for respiratory infections¹⁰, 71% fewer psychotropic medications for anxiety/depression¹¹ and 46% fewer NSAIDs for musculoskeletal conditions¹², while maintaining equivalent clinical results. Moride's (2021) in-depth methodological analysis strengthened the credibility of these results by highlighting the robustness of the EPI3 study design and confirming that its findings were generalisable to the French population⁸².

A German long-term study (3,677 patients) conducted over 24 months in 103 primary care practices, documented sustained symptom improvement over 8 years in patients with chronic conditions such as headaches (migraine, tension-type), allergic rhinitis and atopic eczema in adults, as well as atopic dermatitis and recurrent infections in children. Severity scores decreased significantly from 6.2 to 2.7 in adults and from 6.1 to 1.7 in children (p<0.001)¹³

Complementing these long-term findings in chronic conditions, Banik et al. (2025) conducted one of the largest real-world investigations of homeopathy in acute infections to date, using German healthcare databases to assess ~600,000

patients treated for acute upper respiratory tract infections, with a 12-month follow-up period¹⁴. After adjustment for baseline characteristics, **patients prescribed homeopathic medicines received significantly fewer antibiotic prescriptions, with longer intervals before first prescription**. These effects were observed across all age subgroups including children and adolescents — reinforcing patterns first documented in the EPI3 study¹⁰ and highlighting the potential relevance of homeopathic treatment to antibiotic stewardship strategies.

The Italian Tuscan study¹⁵ (5,877 patients) illustrates an example of successful homeopathy integration into a public health system. The study **initially focused on general clinic patients, revealing that 88.8% experienced symptom improvement, with 68.1% reporting major improvement or complete resolution of symptoms**. Within this broad patient population, a specific focus on oncology highlighted statistically significant improvements ($p < 0.01$) in symptoms associated with anti-cancer treatments, including hot flushes, fatigue and anxiety¹⁵.

In the United Kingdom, a hospital-based study¹⁶ (6,544 patients) followed patients for six years using a rigorous methodology. The study included a wide range of chronic conditions, such as eczema, asthma, migraines, irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), menopausal symptoms, chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS), inflammatory bowel diseases (Crohn's disease, ulcerative colitis), arthritis and cancer. Results showed that **70.7% of patients reported improvement in their condition, with 50.7% noting significant improvement (better or much better)**.¹⁶

The high quality, large scale and geographical diversity of this set of studies provides clear evidence of homeopathy's potential role in modern healthcare systems, particularly in optimising resource use and providing personalised care. The convergence of findings across different countries, healthcare systems and study designs — from the French EPI3 cohort¹⁰ to the recent German database study involving 600,000 patients — is particularly noteworthy regarding reduced antibiotic use, reinforcing the potential contribution of homeopathic treatment to addressing antimicrobial resistance.

Furthermore, in these examples, the inherent methodological limitations of observational studies (lack of randomisation, selection bias from patients actively choosing homeopathy and assessment bias from subjective outcomes) are addressed through use of robust protocols, validated assessment criteria, and sophisticated statistical analyses, ensuring valuable insights into real-world effectiveness.

REAL WORLD DATA

- Large-scale observational studies in multiple European countries demonstrate real-world impact of homeopathy¹⁰⁻¹⁶
- Homeopathic treatment is associated with reduction in use of conventional medications e.g. 57% fewer antibiotics for respiratory infections¹⁰
- Real-world evidence from ~600,000 patients confirms reduced antibiotic use in acute infections with homeopathic treatment¹⁴

Health systems implications: Economic and organisational impact

A review analysing 21 economic evaluation studies (Ostermann et al. 2024) provides a comprehensive overview of homeopathy's integration into modern healthcare systems, **with 14 studies demonstrating favourable economic impact⁶⁹**. While a German study by Leemhuis & Seifert (2024) claimed higher retail prices for homeopathic medicines (30% more expensive than conventional alternatives), this analysis was criticised for methodological weaknesses including non-replicable methods and inappropriate drug comparisons⁸⁴.

European observational studies demonstrate significant economic benefits:^{69,85-87} in France, **data suggests an average 35% reduction in overall healthcare expenditures when incorporating homeopathy into care pathways⁶⁹**. The German integrated care study by Kass (2020) demonstrated **favourable cost-effectiveness**, particularly for depression, with an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio of €11,879 per QALY - well below the standard €50,000 threshold⁸⁷.

A key factor in these economic benefits is the **reduced use of specific conventional medications**, as documented in the EPI3 study¹⁰⁻¹² which showed a reduction in a range of drugs commonly prescribed in primary care such as antibiotics¹⁰ and NSAIDs.¹² This finding is further supported by research in oncology⁶⁸ where 'add-on' homeopathic treatment was associated with a 12% reduction in conventional supportive care medications for physical side-effects of cancer treatment ($p < 0.01$), while patients maintained their cancer treatment protocol (Medioni et al 2023). This reduction presents a dual economic advantage: decreasing direct costs of expensive medications and reducing expenditures related to managing adverse drug reactions.

Safety studies further enhance the economic profile of homeopathy: a meta-analysis of RCTs found rates of adverse effects comparable to placebo and conventional medicine (overall comparison OR: 0.99; 95% CI: 0.86-1.14), with the majority of events classified as CTCAE grade 1 or 2 (93%); the few grade 4 or 5 events reported were not related to study medication⁷⁰. A complementary meta-analysis of observational studies confirmed this favourable safety profile: **the overall frequency of adverse effects was significantly lower with homeopathy than with comparable conventional treatments** (OR: 0.87; 95% CI: 0.81-0.93; $p < 0.0001$), with no grade 4 or 5 events reported in either group⁷¹. These findings translate into reduced costs associated with side-effect management.

HEALTH SYSTEMS IMPLICATIONS

- 14 of 21 economic evaluation studies show positive economic impact of homeopathy's integration into healthcare systems⁶⁹
- Homeopathic treatments shown to have a strong safety profile when compared to comparable conventional treatments⁷⁰⁻⁷¹

Emerging Research Domains: Agrohhomeopathy and Aquahomeopathy

Beyond human medicine, agriculture and aquaculture face challenges requiring novel solutions. Global aquaculture production suffers significant disease-related losses, with conventional management relying heavily on antibiotics⁸⁷. Modern crop production depends on synthetic fertilisers and pesticides, raising concerns over soil degradation and food safety⁸⁹.

Addressing this need, **the application of homeopathic preparations in agriculture and aquaculture has emerged as a highly active research subfield**. Experiments using objective quantifiable endpoints have identified positive biological impacts of high dilution homeopathically-prepared substances, such as **increased crop yields and increased resistance to disease**¹⁸.

Greenhouse studies (Mattos et al. 2024) examining developmental and physiological responses in fig plants following repeated application of homeopathically-prepared high dilutions found that **treated plants exhibited increased leaf emission and higher retention at specific developmental stages**, alongside transient increases in photosynthetic activity¹⁸.

Studies have also investigated biological responses to homeopathic preparations in molluscs²⁰, fish²¹ and crustaceans²² under controlled farming conditions: García-Corona et al. (2024) found that **homeopathically-treated mussels exhibited significantly enhanced gonadal development alongside improved oocyte quality and coherent changes in energy metabolism**²⁰.

Mazón-Suástegui et al. (2025) reported that **homeopathic treatment of juvenile rose snapper increased survival rates during periods of handling and environmental stress**²¹. In a study on Pacific white shrimp, Mazón-Suástegui et al. also found that shrimps receiving a homeopathic preparation showed statistically significant increases in weight gain and survival rates ($p < 0.05$), with significant reductions in pathogenic *Vibrio* spp. bacterial counts, while maintaining beneficial bacteria — indicating favourable modulation of the microbial environment rather than broad antimicrobial effects²².

These promising findings suggest that homeopathy could play a vital role in the future of agriculture and aquaculture, providing less toxic, sustainable alternatives to pesticides and antibiotics.

AGROHOMEOPATHY AND AQUAHOMEOPATHY

- Agriculture and Aquaculture studies demonstrate objective, biological effects of homeopathic preparations¹⁸⁻²²
- High dilution homeopathically-prepared substances have biostimulatory effects (e.g. increased crop yields and resistance to disease) under controlled conditions across multiple species — strawberry crops¹⁸, fig plants¹⁹, molluscs²⁰, fish²¹ and crustaceans²²

Conclusions: Scientific framework of homeopathy and strategic perspectives

Homeopathy research has shown significant progress over recent decades, with a substantive, coherent evidence base now in place across multiple subfields of both fundamental and clinical research. **Fundamental research has successfully identified specific physicochemical properties of homeopathic medicines**^{4,5,25,26} — now organised within an increasingly structured theoretical landscape⁵ — and demonstrated measurable biological effects in experimental models^{6,27,28}, with integrative study designs beginning to bridge the gap between physicochemical characterisation and biological outcomes⁴³. Clinical

research has evolved substantially, with an increasing number of high-quality randomised controlled trials and growing international collaborations strengthening the evidence base. Notably, while individualisation in homeopathy presents challenges for conventional trial designs, several RCTs of individualised homeopathy have demonstrated effects superior to placebo in specific medical conditions^{9,66,67}.

In recent years, a shift in evidence-based decision-making by health authorities has seen increased recognition of the importance of health authorities considering findings from Real-World Evidence (RWE) alongside insights from traditional randomised controlled trials (RCTs)^{90,91}. This acknowledgment of the value of observational data enhances the validity of findings from the **multiple large-scale observational studies which demonstrate clinical benefits of homeopathic treatment**¹⁰⁻¹⁶. The economic impact of homeopathy is also particularly noteworthy, with **studies demonstrating reduced healthcare costs and optimisation of medical resource**^{69,87}, while improving the quality of life of patients⁶⁸.

Homeopathy's effectiveness extends beyond human medicine, with promising developments in veterinary^{92,93}, agricultural¹⁸ and aquacultural¹⁹⁻²² applications. Recent research across diverse plant and animal models — from greenhouse crops to commercially important aquaculture species — has demonstrated reproducible biological effects of homeopathic preparations under controlled experimental conditions, where placebo responses cannot account for the results. Success in these areas provides additional evidence supporting the plausibility of homeopathy's biological activity and suggests a potential role for homeopathic preparations in sustainable agricultural practices and antimicrobial stewardship in aquaculture.

However, homeopathy research does have limitations which need to be addressed. In particular, the current clinical data is scattered, with ~300 randomised controlled trials covering over 150 different medical conditions⁹. Although this diversity highlights the broad applications of homeopathy, **more focused research is needed concentrating on key areas where homeopathy has shown the most clinical promise**. Methodological initiatives such as the development of Core Outcome Sets for specific conditions⁷⁹ represent concrete steps towards improving the comparability and synthesizability of future research. This strategic approach is essential to strengthen and consolidate the evidence, enabling more robust conclusions to be drawn regarding efficacy of homeopathy for specific medical conditions.

In conclusion, **when the existing evidence base for homeopathy is considered in its entirety, a clear positive direction is apparent**: considering the full mosaic of findings from fundamental and clinical research, **the data indicates that homeopathy has the potential to play a valuable role in future healthcare provision, helping to meet the growing need for effective, affordable, patient-centred care**. In addition, the consistent observation of reduced antibiotic use across multiple study designs and healthcare settings^{10,14,22} positions homeopathy as a treatment approach of particular relevance to current antimicrobial stewardship priorities.

As such, homeopathy is a treatment option worthy of serious consideration by academics and decision-makers alike, as well as allocation of the research resources needed to fully investigate this widely used form of Traditional Complementary and Integrated Medicine (TCIM).

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