

A STUDY ON PUBLIC AWARENESS AND PERCEPTION TOWARDS HOMEOPATHY MEDICINE IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Homeopathy is one of the fastest developing clinical modalities inside the world these days. Homeopathy is a distinct, complete and deep healing machine originally evolved via Samuel Hahnemann about 200 years ago. The public awareness is low for homeopathy system. There are various medical practices followed and widely used in many parts of the world. In India, along with allopathy, alternative medical practices like Ayurvedha, Yunani, and Homeopathy etc are also preferred by people. The convenience sampling method is used in this research and sample size is 50 respondents. Descriptive analysis and Garrett ranking method is used for analysis.

Keywords: Homeopathy Medicines, Medical Practices, Perception, Public Awareness.

INTRODUCTION

Homeopathy is one of the fastest developing medical modalities within the international these days (Prinsloo, 2000). Homeopathy is a distinct, complete and deep recovery machine at the start evolved by means of Samuel Hahnemann approximately two hundred years in the past. It uses small doses of especially prepared (“potentized”) remedies to set the body’s systems lower back so as and stimulate a person’s personal energies in the direction of a natural recovery manner. It is totally distinct in each theory and in exercise from other restoration systems – most significantly from regular or fundamental-move (“allopathic”) medicine, but additionally from acupuncture, chiropractics, naturopathy, and so forth., even though some homeopathy regularly unearths its manner into those different fields of practice (Ottermann, 2010).

The precept of the minimal dose has two elements (Marker). First the homeopathic health practitioner simplest prescribes a small wide variety of doses of the homeopathic medicinal drug and waits to see what effect

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the medication has. Second, the drugs is given in an infinitesimal dose. Homeopaths have determined that the impact of homeopathic medicines is improve upon successive dilutions so long as the drugs is violently shaken between each dilution. (Kleijnen, Jos, Knipschild, Paul, & Gerben, 1991).

OBJECTIVES

- To study the socio economic factors of homeopathy practices in public.
- To analyse public awareness and perception towards homeopathy medicine.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Shavani,p. (2013) in his study “A study on the knowledge, attitudes and perceptions of primary health care nurses in the ethekwini Municipality district with regards to the inclusion of Homoeopathy in primary health care” conducted a survey to determine the perceptions of affluent White and Indian communities in the greater Durban area towards homoeopathy. The white peoples are 500 it’s from Westville area and the Indians are 500 people from the Reservoir Hill’s area were selected randomly. The outcome was that 98.8% of respondents from Westville and 90.0% from the Reservoir area had knowledge of homoeopathy, with 39% of respondents from the Westville area and 18% from Reservoir Hills having consulted with a homoeopath before. The survey showed that there is a definite use of homoeopathy amongst the White and Indian communities, but just a handful of people had an understanding of homoeopathy in detail and it was concluded that public education on homoeopathy would benefit patients and future patients. No study was done on African population (Shavani, 2013).

Kassab S, Cummings M, Berkovitz S, van Haselen R, Fisher P.(2009) “Homeopathic Medicines for Adverse effects of Cancer Treatments”. Cochrane Reviews investigate the effects of interventions for prevention, or treatment of illness, or rehabilitation from illness, the settings of a heath care. It is more reviews of the overviews were randomly trailed, record of various forms that are deemed to be appropriate. The comparison the effects of a relevant corticosteroid and a homeopathy prevention of dermatitis from radiotherapy where the calendula proved to be superior to the drug. The homeopathy medicine successful uses of a treatment (Kassab, Cummings, Berkovitz, & Van, 2009).

Robinson T (2006) in this study “Responses to homeopathic treatment in National Health Service general practice”. This study was designed to determine the level of effectiveness of homeopathy as used in a general practice clinic where the standard 10 minute consultation time applies. In this files number of patients are 5,331

and the month of periods 12 by taken from one general practice clinic, were examined and described in those a consultation which places homeopathy medicine are given and the analysis was separated . The total of 489 consultations produced the result in homeopathy medicine and prescription. The 78% of patients given a positive information and response in their treatments with homeopathy, the 19% of the response, and 3% given a negative response (Robinson, 2006).

METHODS AND MATERIALS

This article is based on the primary data collected from the public in Tamilnadu. The research work was carried out during June 2017. The primary objective of this research paper is to analyse the awareness and perceptions towards homeopathy. The research respondents are selected based on convenience sampling, and the study was carried on a sample of 50 respondents in Tamilnadu and questionnaires were used for data collection. Descriptive analysis and Garrett ranking is used for data analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. 40 % of the respondents are above 30 years
2. Maximum 80% of the respondents are male
3. 42% respondents completed their post graduate
4. 60% of the respondents are employees and they are aware of homeopathy medicines
5. 65% of the married respondents are taking homeopathy medicines
6. 50% of the respondents are aware about homeopathy through their relatives
7. 40% of the respondents came to know through news papers and magazines
8. 30% of the respondents feels that there is no difference between homeopathy and allopathy
9. 55% of the respondents feel that there is enough information available about homeopathy
10. Most of the respondents prefer allopathic practice for normal diseases and it ranks first among other medical practices.

CONCLUSION

Now - a - days most of the people prefer alternate medical practices. There are more awareness programs being conducted by the concerned clinics and hospitals regarding their medical practices. Most of the representatives approach the public that alternate medicines such as homeopathy, ayurvedha, yunani and siddha has no side

effects. This study is carried out to analyse whether homeopathy practice have reached the public and their perception regarding homeopathy medicines.

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