

# Health Study: Secure Transmission of Homoeopathic E-Medicine Using Random Key Generation

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## Abstract

There is very little data on Indian patients' preferences for integrated homoeopathy services. Positive attitudes toward and satisfaction with integrated services were found in two earlier polls. The purpose of this study was to assess homoeopathy knowledge, attitudes, and practise as well as preference for its inclusion in secondary-level healthcare. Several adult patients who visited a few randomly chosen secondary-level

conventional health care facilities participated in a cross-sectional survey. Scores on knowledge and practise were deficient, while attitudes toward integration and legal regulation were excellent. Regarding the negative effects of homoeopathy, its concurrent usage, and its interactions with traditional treatments, respondents expressed uncertainty.

## Keywords

Health care, Homoeopathy, E-medicine, Medicine.

## 1. Introduction

Combining conventional medicine with complementary and alternative therapies is not the exclusive definition of integrative medicine. Integrative medicine is defined by the Consortium of Educational Health Centers for Integrative Medicine as the practise of medicine that upholds the value of the relationship between the practitioner and patient, emphasises the whole person, is evidence-based, and utilises all appropriate therapeutic modalities, healthcare workers, and disciplines to ensure optimum health and healing [1].

Improvements in results, patient satisfaction, and treatment cost/effectiveness may result from the integration of conventional and alternative medicine. Naturally, there is constant discussion about how to include complementary and alternative medicine into traditional healthcare given its rising popularity. To ensure their wise use, the World Health Organization promoted their inclusion into national health care. The World Health Organization's Traditional Medicine e-Strategy evaluated the levels of complementary and alternative medicine use around the world, research funding, the setting of necessary expansion targets, the characteristics of drug use, and its institutionalisation in health services over the previous ten years [2].

The research protocol complied with both national and international standards for biomedical research. The poll had no intention of interfering with the hospital's course of care.

The relevant authority where the study was conducted gave the required authorisation. Distributed were patient information sheets that explained the study's goals in the local language. Prior to their involvement in the trial, each subject voluntarily provided written informed consent. Since no information that could be used to identify a participant was needed, all data gathered for this study were kept totally secret. Though attitudes toward regulation and integration were generally positive, knowledge and practise scores were generally degraded. Divergent opinions were gathered about the interactions, side effects, and concurrent usage of homoeopathic and allopathic medications. However, information regarding the current legal framework governing the practise of homoeopathy and the licencing of practitioners in India and overseas was discussed. The majority of respondents preferred to consult qualified and licenced healthcare professionals and supported governmental restrictions on the selling of homoeopathic goods. Most of the responders were in support of incorporating homoeopathy within conventional medical facilities. The participants weren't sure whether to talk to conventional therapists or homoeopathic pharmacists about homoeopathic medication, though [3].

When treating acute, long-term, and paediatric illnesses, homoeopathic medications were frequently used. Less people acknowledged to using self-medication than was expected. Age, sex, marital status, employment, monthly household income, education, and study locations are suspected sociodemographic

factors that may have an impact on test results, but they do not appear to have a significant impact on knowledge and practise scores. Higher income groups, individuals with higher educational attainment, and study locations had a significant impact on attitude scores toward regulation, while study locations had a significant impact on attitude scores toward integration [4].

This study primarily relied on patient opinions; it did not take into account the viewpoints of healthcare professionals. We were also unable to determine any causal relationships because to the study's cross-sectional methodology. The study's findings must be interpreted carefully in light of this. The study found a possible correlation between study locations and attitude ratings toward regulation and integration, but further research is required. Despite the aforementioned shortcomings, there is some clear strength in the study. The respondents were chosen by convenience sampling, and the study sites were chosen using a straightforward random procedure to maximise the generalizability of the study results. Concurrent validity could not be examined because there were no additional self-administered tests that measured the same construct that were either available or could be used simultaneously [5].

## 2. Conclusion

Electro Homeopathy is the latest medical approach that aids in preserving balance between the lymph & blood of ill patients.

Hence, it is a technique by which it can be permanently treated. It is organic, inexpensive, straightforward, risk-free, non-toxic, and alcohol-free. The medications are risk-free and do not cause any negative effects. It is well known that Electro Homoeopathy practitioners have successfully treated patients with previously incurable conditions like leukaemia, cancer, and leprosy. Even for paediatric patients, homoeopathy is a popular and growing therapeutic natural medical approach. Given this tendency, it is crucial that practitioners have the resources to educate their patients as to the potential benefits and dangers of this supplemental medicine.

## 3. References

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