

# COVID-19 vaccines and homoeopathy – An integrative review

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## Abstract

**Background:** The COVID-19 pandemic has brought millions of people at risk. Clinical trials of several known antiviral drugs and vaccines have been done. Homoeopathy is known to be effective in the prevention and treatment of infectious diseases as well as in overcoming some adverse effects of vaccination. **Objectives:** The objectives of this review were to identify the adverse effects of COVID-19 vaccination from the published literature and doing homoeopathic repertorisation to find out indicated remedies for alleviating the ill effects of COVID-19 vaccines. **Methods:** Published literature was searched for 'Covid-19', 'Vaccination' and 'Adverse events' in PubMed between January 2020 and July 2021. The related symptoms pertaining to known adverse effects were picked and repertorised with appropriate rubrics from the 'Vaccination' chapter of Murphy's clinical repertory and synthesis repertory. **Results:** Repertorial totality of identified symptoms was analysed. *Thuja* scored high when symptoms related to the adverse effects of COVID-19 vaccines were repertorised according to Murphy's and synthesis repertories. Indications of the common remedies for the ill-effects identified for COVID-19 vaccination are discussed. **Conclusion:** Vaccines against nCoV-19 are still not fully researched, especially for their long-term effects. Hence, whether they would prove to be friends or foes to humankind, in the long run, is the arena of future research. Meanwhile, homoeopathy can lend its services to overcome the ill effects of the vaccination. Studies with rigorous designs to find out the efficacy of homoeopathic medicines in relieving the adverse effects of vaccination are suggested.

**Keywords:** COVID-19 vaccines, Homoeopathy, *Thuja occidentalis*, Vaccination, Side effects of COVID-19 vaccines

## INTRODUCTION

The safety and efficacy of COVID-19 vaccines is still a subject of research, though several people have taken the shots till date. The ongoing pandemic of coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) caused by the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) has made a serious public health threat worldwide with millions of people at risk in a growing number of countries. Although there are no clinically approved antiviral drugs and vaccines for COVID-19 currently, attempts are ongoing for clinical trials of several known antiviral drugs, their combination as well as the development of vaccines.<sup>[1]</sup>

Several vaccines against SARS-CoV-2 that causes COVID-19 have been developed. The first vaccines available in the US are messenger RNA (mRNA) vaccines by Pfizer-BioNTech and Moderna and in Europe is CureVac. Other vaccines by Janssen-Johnson & Johnson, Astra-Zeneca, Sputnik-V and CanSino are made using human and primate adenovirus vectors. The third type of vaccine which is available outside of the US is an inactivated whole-virus SARS-CoV-2 vaccine by Bharat Biotech, Sinopharm and Sinovac.<sup>[2]</sup> Based on advances

in techniques for vaccine design, inactivated, live-vectored, nucleic acid and recombinant COVID-19 vaccines are being developed and tested for their efficacy. SARS-CoV-2 spike (S) is being widely used as a target for vaccine development considering its crucial role in virus attachment and entry. Phase 3 clinical trials are underway for several of these vaccines. Although clinical efficacy is shown for one or more vaccines, safety is a major aspect to be considered before deploying such vaccines to the public.<sup>[3]</sup>

Adverse drug reactions and medication-related events are potentially life-threatening consequences of the use of medicines, including vaccines. It could be argued that the benefits of traditional vaccination outweigh the risks

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as vaccines prevent between 2 and 3 million deaths from infectious diseases every year. However, it is important to recognise and manage adverse events (AEs) in a timely fashion to minimise possible harm.<sup>[4]</sup> Due to a lack of adequate, approved and available alternatives, emergency use authorisation allowed the use of partially approved COVID-19 vaccines in response to a declared public health emergency.<sup>[5]</sup> There is an ongoing debate regarding the safety of COVID-19 vaccines and many people are opting not to get vaccinated due to mounting clinical evidence of harm from vaccines.<sup>[6]</sup> Vaccine hesitancy in general has been frequently studied among healthcare workers and especially medical students.<sup>[7]</sup> and is also encountered in the current COVID context.<sup>[8]</sup> Although the speed and impact of the pandemic on older people with frailty justify an approach where they are offered vaccination first, patients and their caregivers and supervising healthcare professionals will need to make a decision on accepting vaccination based on limited evidence.<sup>[6]</sup> The information on the performance of any of the candidate COVID-19 vaccines in children is currently scarce to make any firm judgments about whether they should be recommended in children.<sup>[9]</sup> Parents who choose complementary and alternative medicine (CAM) for their children are more sceptical about vaccinations.<sup>[10]</sup> In psychological terms, anti-vaccination attitudes were seen to be the highest among those who are high in conspiratorial thinking, high in reactance, have high levels of disgust toward blood and needles and have strong individualistic/hierarchical worldviews.<sup>[11]</sup>

By the end of 2020, the use of homoeopathy medicine showed promising effects in the prevention of COVID-19 infection in clinical settings but randomised controlled trials are necessary to confirm the findings.<sup>[12]</sup> Homoeopathy has stood the test of time over centuries as a notable approach to controlling morbidity as well as mortality in epidemics.<sup>[13]</sup> Administration of the homoeopathic '*Genus epidemicus*' as a prophylactic for the general public or adjuvant homoeopathic treatment in symptomatic cases can be an inexpensive, safe and feasible approach to manage and alleviate the compounding fear and panic that COVID-19 is creating across the world. National policies and health strategies to tackle the pandemic need to be revisited in the light of evolving evidence base.<sup>[14]</sup>

The COVID-19 pandemic which probably is the most devastating one in the past 100 years, after the Spanish flu requires a speedy evaluation of the multiple approaches for competence to elicit protective immunity and safety to reduce unwanted immune potentiation which plays an important role in the pathogenesis of this virus.<sup>[15]</sup> In this scenario, there is a need for reliable, cost-effective, safe and effective alternatives for vaccines and remedies which come in handy to overcome the ill effects of COVID-19 vaccines. The objectives of this review were to identify the adverse effects of COVID-19 vaccination from the published literature and to use homoeopathic repertorisation to find out indicated remedies for the ill effects of vaccination, in general, and specifically for COVID-19 vaccines. In this paper, a small attempt to associate

the published adverse effects of the COVID-19 vaccines with the possible indications for various homoeopathic medicines mentioned in the literature for relieving those symptoms has been made.

## METHODS

An online literature search was done to identify the most common adverse effects associated with vaccination against COVID-19 in the major search engine that is, PubMed. The search was restricted to publications in peer-reviewed journals in English with keywords such as 'COVID-19 and vaccination', 'COVID-19 and vaccines' and 'Adverse effects and COVID vaccines'. The rubrics corresponding to identify AEs associated with COVID-19 vaccination were repertorised using the '*Vaccination*' chapter of Murphy's clinical repertory and synthesis using RADAR OPUS software. Repertorisation outcome was analysed to evolve a group of medicines that can be used in combating the ill effects of COVID-19 vaccines. Thirteen such indicated remedies are discussed with their indications in '*Ailments after Vaccination*' as shown in Table 1.

## RESULTS

Several studies on 'COVID-19 and vaccines' are identified in PubMed (17,440 articles from 1 January 2020 to 31 July 2021), out of which 1250 articles are published on 'COVID-19 vaccine and adverse effects (Boolean operator – AND). Twenty articles showing common adverse effects including three systematic reviews were selected for this article.<sup>[19-39]</sup> Even though other articles showed similar findings, the review was limited to those providing details of the adverse effects. The flow diagram of the search results and articles selected is shown in Figure 1. The AEs and serious AEs (SAEs) associated with different COVID-19 vaccines, namely Pfizer-BioNTech, Covishield, Jansen, Moderna COVID-19, BIBP, Sputnik and Covaxin are identified in some of the studies, as shown in Table 2, along with a description of some related rubrics from Synthesis and Murphy repertories in the last column. SAEs were rare, but moderate, transient ones occurred more frequently with mRNA-1273 vaccination.<sup>[16]</sup> The yellow card system in the UK and the VAERS reporting system in the USA, both suggest that the majority of SAEs are not transient or moderate.<sup>[17,18]</sup>

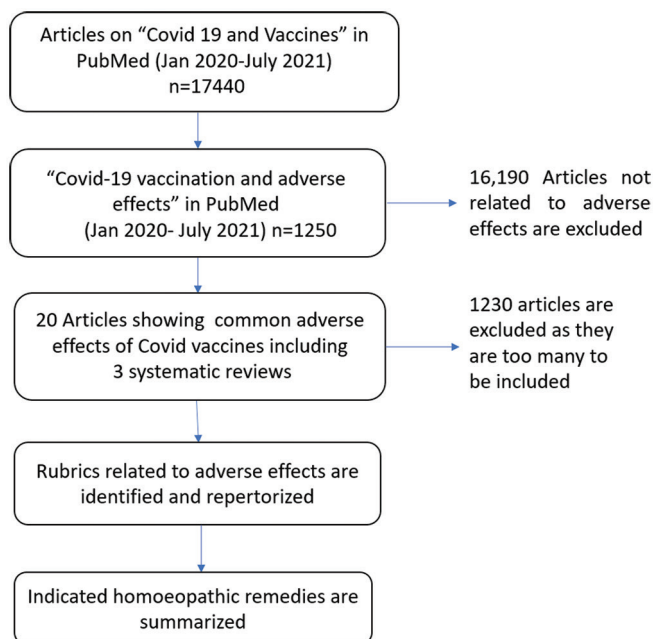
A systematic review of AEs reported from COVID-19 Vaccine Trials indicates most of the reactions to be mild to moderate, whereas a few were of severe intensity. The commonly reported local AEs were pain at the site of injection, swelling and redness. The systemic reactions included fever, fatigue, myalgia and headache. Some trials also reported laboratory derangements such as decreased haemoglobin, increased bilirubin and altered serum glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase and serum glutamate pyruvate transaminase. The review concludes that COVID-19 vaccines can be safe with no SAEs, however, long-term post-marketing surveillance data,

**Table 1: Homoeopathic remedies for 'Ailments from Vaccination'**

S. No.	Medicine	Indications
1	<i>Thuja occidentalis</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ailments from bad effects of vaccination (Ant.t., Sil.)</li> <li>• Vaccinosis, namely inveterate skin troubles, neuralgia, etc.</li> <li>• Imbecility after vaccination, restless, drivelling<sup>[40]</sup></li> <li>• Atrophy of r. arm after revaccination.</li> <li>• Diarrhoea: Early morning; expelled forcibly with much flatus (Aloe); gurgling, as water from a bung-hole; &lt; after breakfast, coffee, fat food, vaccinations.<sup>[42]</sup></li> </ul>
2	<i>Apis mellifica</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Intense itching and swelling, sharp sticking or burning pain, there commences, very promptly, swelling of the part, with extreme soreness.</li> <li>• The part feels as if it had been bruised or pounded. The swelling is at first of a rosy pinkish hue. It spreads very rapidly; the pains become intense.</li> <li>• Meningitis or in meningeal irritation<sup>[41][43][44]</sup></li> <li>• When shrill outcries in sleep lead to the suspicion of cerebral irritation<sup>[43]</sup></li> </ul>
3	<i>Silicea terra</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Felons, abscesses, boils, old fistulous ulcers. After impure vaccination</li> </ul>
4	<i>Antimonium tartaricum</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• bad effects of vaccination, especially abscesses and convulsions (<i>Thuja</i>)<sup>[41,42]</sup></li> </ul>
5	<i>Belladonna</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For bad effects of vaccination when <i>Thuja</i> fails and <i>Silicea</i> are not indicated.</li> <li>• The congestion is more violent, with the throbbing of the carotids, injected red eyes and drowsiness broken by starts and frightened outcries.</li> <li>• The adynamia is much less than in <i>Apis</i>.</li> <li>• The skin is hot and the face red, or, in some cases, pale; but not pale and oedematous as in <i>Apis</i><sup>[43]</sup></li> </ul>
6	<i>Sulphur</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eruptions, like those which often follow vaccination<sup>[40]</sup></li> <li>• Every little injury suppurates</li> <li>• Itching, burning, worse scratching and washing<sup>[41]</sup></li> </ul>
7	<i>Echinacea angustifolia</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical: Vaccination, effects of.<sup>[40]</sup></li> <li>• Septic conditions generally, erysipelas and foul ulcers, gangrene</li> <li>• Corrector of blood dyscrasia</li> <li>• Lymphatic inflammation.<sup>[40]</sup></li> </ul>
8	<i>Kali muriaticum</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Clinical: Vaccination, effects of</li> <li>• Albuminoid eczema or other skin diseases, arising after vaccination with bad vaccine lymph.<sup>[40]</sup></li> </ul>
9	<i>Malandrinum</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bad effects of vaccination (dry, harsh skin)<sup>[41]</sup></li> <li>• very effectual protection against infection with smallpox and against vaccination</li> <li>• In Straube's proving, the symptoms were &lt; in the evening</li> <li>• Smallpox, measles; also as preventive.-Impetigo covering back of the head, extending over back to buttock, and even into the vagina; covering labia.-Impetigo on extensors of forearms.-Boils.-Malignant pustule<sup>[40]</sup></li> </ul>
10	<i>Mezereum</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Eczema and itching eruptions after vaccination. Itching aggravation in bed and from touch. Copious serous exudation. The head is covered with thick leather-like crust under which thick and white pus collects. Hair is glued and matted together.<sup>[42]</sup></li> </ul>
11	<i>Variolinum</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keratitis, with smallpox and after vaccination</li> <li>• Chronic ophthalmia with loss of sight<sup>[40]</sup></li> <li>• As a preventive of, or protection against, smallpox, it is far superior to crude vaccination and absolutely safe from the sequelae, especially septic and tubercular infection.<sup>[42]</sup></li> </ul>
12	<i>Vaccinium</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Neuralgias, inveterate skin eruptions, chilliness and indigestion with great flatulent distension are leading features of the vaccinal dyscrasia and therefore indications for the nosode.</li> <li>• Burnett says that the &lt; time of <i>Vacc.</i> is the early morning. One symptom is: 'Waked in middle of the night by pain in forehead and eyes as if split, and stinging in temples'.</li> <li>• Peculiar sensations are: As if the forehead were split. As if heated or over-exerted in the lower extremities. As if bones of the leg were broken and undergoing a process of comminution.<sup>[40]</sup></li> </ul>
13	<i>Ledum pal</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local effects from vaccinations.</li> <li>• Indications are the patient is extremely cold, or cold to the touch, but he wants to be uncovered and is ameliorated from cold applications.<sup>[41]</sup></li> </ul>

particularly in high-risk vulnerable populations (elderly and those with comorbidities, pregnant women and children), are warranted to ensure the safety of COVID-19 vaccines. There is

ambiguity regarding the viral component or the preservatives used in the manufacture of vaccines to be the cause for the development of adverse reactions.<sup>[26]</sup>



**Figure 1:** Flow chart of the study

*Homoeopathic Clinical Repertory* by Robin Murphy, which has a separate chapter for 'Vaccination' and *Synthesis repertory*, which is the latest and most updated one, has been used for repertorisation.<sup>[39]</sup> Although currently the chronic ill effects of COVID-19 vaccines have not yet been reported, it would be the arena of future research, in case of such long-term bad effects, the remedies which might be found useful are found in the homoeopathic armamentarium. The symptoms specific to the adverse effects of COVID-19 vaccines are repertorised using related rubrics from Murphy's repertory and synthesis and are presented in Figures 2 and 3, respectively. *Thuja occidentalis* scored the highest marks according to both the repertories. The indications of homoeopathic remedies known to be useful in combating the ill-effects of vaccination, in general, are shown in Table 1.<sup>[40-44]</sup>

## DISCUSSION

The use of homoeopathy is believed to be a reason for denial to get vaccinated. However, an international online survey sought to investigate the attitude of homoeopathic doctors towards vaccination and about 75.6% of the respondents considered vaccination safe, effective and necessary. The study concluded that there is no contradiction between homoeopathy and primary prevention by means of vaccination.<sup>[45]</sup>

Another survey was conducted on medically qualified 219 homoeopathic and 281 non-homoeopathic physicians in Germany (response rate 30.4%) using a questionnaire about the application and recommendation of 17 different vaccinations in their practices. The answers showed that the responding homoeopathic physicians did not generally refuse vaccines but rather viewed them with a specific hierarchy. The 'classical' vaccines against tetanus, diphtheria and poliomyelitis were

applied to nearly the same degree as by non-homoeopathic colleagues. Vaccines against childhood diseases, risk group vaccinations and vaccinations judged as ineffective were applied and accepted with more restraint by homoeopathic physicians.<sup>[46]</sup>

In a survey conducted to determine potential acceptance rates and factors influencing acceptance of a COVID-19 vaccine, respondents reported higher levels of trust in information from government sources and were more likely to accept a vaccine and take their employer's advice to do so.<sup>[47]</sup> COVID-19 vaccines designed to elicit neutralising antibodies may sensitise vaccine recipients to more severe disease compared to non-recipients. Vaccines for SARS, MERS and RSV have never been approved, as the data generated in the development and testing of these vaccines suggest a serious mechanistic concern, which is, that COVID vaccines designed empirically using the traditional approach, may worsen COVID-19 disease through antibody-dependent enhancement (ADE), be they composed of protein, viral vector, DNA or RNA and irrespective of delivery method.<sup>[48]</sup>

There is growing literature concerning the acute and probable chronic adverse effects associated with COVID vaccines. The side effects of SARS-CoV-2 vaccines are often troubling but may merely reflect transient production of type I interferons, a normal physiological response to contact with invading microorganisms.<sup>[49]</sup> Rather, it is genetic therapy that comes with a considerable list of potential long-term health concerns, not the least of which is the troubling evidence, suggesting that some of the mRNA shots may cause prion diseases such as Alzheimer's and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis.<sup>[50]</sup> Thanks to the clinical experiences of pioneers and available literature, homoeopaths are equipped with remedies to combat acute and chronic ill effects of vaccination.

Homoeopathic medicines indicated in COVID-19 include *Aconitum napellus*, *Arsenicum Album*, *Pulsatilla*, *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, *Gelsemium* and *Ipecacuana* in early stages and *Bryonia*, *Phosphorus*, *Antimonium Tartaricum*, *Baptisia* and *Camphor officinalis* in late stages of the disease.<sup>[51-53]</sup>

*Thuja* scored high when symptoms related to the adverse effects of COVID-19 vaccines in particular are repertorised according to Murphy's as well as synthesis repertory. *Silicea* is complementary to *Thuja*, especially in nervous affections and for the bad effects of vaccination. Whatever we may say in favour of the necessity of vaccination, this operation may be followed by some unwanted symptoms. Hence, at times, you have to counteract the bad effects that may follow the operation.<sup>[44]</sup> Hence, an appropriate remedy has to be chosen from the list of remedies for each individual case based on the dominant affinity and presentation of symptoms. Although currently vaccines against COVID-19 are not being administered to children in India, it would be prudent to know that *Carcinosinum* is the remedy of choice in case of children for ailments from vaccination.

**Table 2: AEs and SAEs associated with some of the COVID-19 vaccine trials**

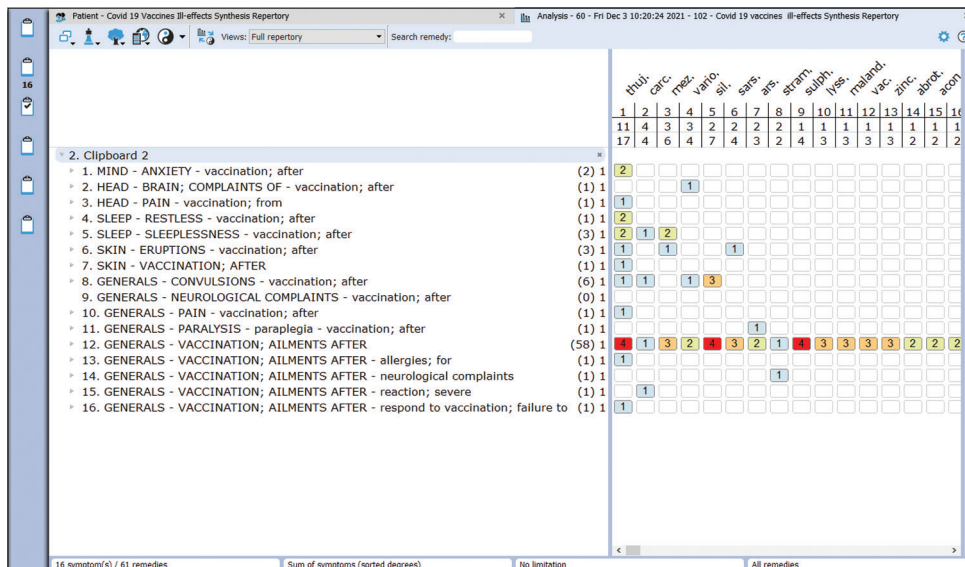
S. No.	Name of the vaccine	Type of vaccine	AEs/SAEs	Related rubrics (Refer Figures 2 and 3)
1	Pfizer-BioNTech COVID-19	mRNA-based vaccine (BNT162b2)	<p>Pain, redness or swelling at the site of the vaccine shot, fever, fatigue, headache, muscle pain, nausea, vomiting, itching, chills and joint pain.<sup>[19]</sup> Anaphylaxis.<sup>[20]</sup> Urticarial and morbilliform eruptions, pernio/chilblains, cosmetic filler reactions, zoster, herpes simplex flares and pityriasis rosea-like reactions.<sup>[21]</sup></p> <p>Generalised body aches, paraesthesia and difficulty walking, Guillain-Barre syndrome.<sup>[22]</sup></p> <p>Acute peripheral facial paralysis (Bell's palsy), facial swelling and swelling of the lips, face or tongue.<sup>[23,24]</sup> Cerebral venous sinus thrombosis and intracranial haemorrhage.<sup>[25]</sup></p> <p>Shoulder injury, right axillary lymphadenopathy, paroxysmal ventricular arrhythmia and right leg paresthesia, arteriosclerosis, cardiac arrest laboratory derangements such as decreased haemoglobin, increased bilirubin, altered SGOT and SGPT.<sup>[26]</sup></p> <p>Influenza-like illness that included fever, chills, cough, headache, myalgia and sore throat (COVID-19 symptoms).<sup>[27]</sup></p>	<p>Synthesis-</p> <p>Vaccination, acute reactions</p> <p>Vaccination, fever, vaccination after</p> <p>Vaccination, arms, vaccinations, effects</p> <p>Vaccination, swelling along whole arm, red and inflamed</p> <p>Vaccination, allergic reactions</p> <p>Vaccination, conjunctivitis, vaccination after</p> <p>Vaccination, phlyctenules, vaccination after</p> <p>Vaccination, paralysis, vaccination after</p> <p>Murphy's repertory-</p> <p>Head, pain, vaccination after</p> <p>Generals, vaccination, ailments after, reactions, severe</p> <p>Skin, eruption, vaccination after</p> <p>Skin, vaccination after</p> <p>Generals, neurological complaints, vaccination after</p> <p>Generals, paralysis, paraplegia, vaccination after</p> <p>Vaccination, phlyctenules, vaccination after</p>
2	AstraZeneca (CoviShield)	Adenovirus vaccine ChAdOx1 n CoV-19 (AZD1222)	<p>Ascending muscle weakness and back pain, Guillain-Barre syndrome.<sup>[28]</sup></p> <p>Dangerous blood clots and low platelet counts.<sup>[29]</sup></p> <p>Conjunctival congestion, retro-orbital pain, diplopia, superior ophthalmic vein thrombosis, ischaemic stroke, immune thrombocytopenia, ischaemic stroke, thromboembolism – such as cerebral venous sinus thrombosis, pulmonary embolus, deep vein thrombosis,<sup>[30,31]</sup> intractable abdominal pain, bilateral adrenal haemorrhages, thrombocytopenia with acute ischaemic stroke.<sup>[32]</sup></p> <p>Slurred speech, uncoordinated movements and reduced consciousness, left-sided hemiparesis immune thrombotic thrombocytopenia.<sup>[33]</sup></p> <p>Transient headaches, light headedness and dizziness. Sometimes tingling in eyes and increase in blood pressure. Irritability in mood, myalgia, nausea, tenderness at the injection site and feverish feeling.<sup>[34]</sup></p>	<p>Synthesis-</p> <p>Vaccination, paralysis, vaccination after</p> <p>Vaccination, conjunctivitis, vaccination after</p> <p>Vaccination, fever, vaccination after</p> <p>Vaccination, trembling legs, vaccination</p> <p>Murphy's Repertory-</p> <p>Generals, neurological complaints, vaccination after</p> <p>Generals, pain vaccination after</p> <p>Generals, paralysis, paraplegia, vaccination after</p> <p>Generals, vaccination, ailments after</p> <p>Mind, anxiety, vaccination after</p> <p>Head, brain complaints of, vaccination after</p> <p>Head, pain, vaccination after</p>
3	Johnson and Johnson's Jansen COVID-19V	Viral vector (non-replicating) Ad26.COV2.S	<p>Flu-like illness, headache, fatigue and injection site reactions.<sup>[35]</sup></p> <p>Dangerous blood clots and low platelet counts.<sup>[29]</sup></p>	<p>Synthesis-</p> <p>Vaccination, arms, vaccinations, effects</p> <p>Vaccination, Swelling along whole arm, red and inflamed</p> <p>Vaccination, fever, vaccination after</p> <p>Murphy's repertory-</p> <p>Head, pain, vaccination after</p>

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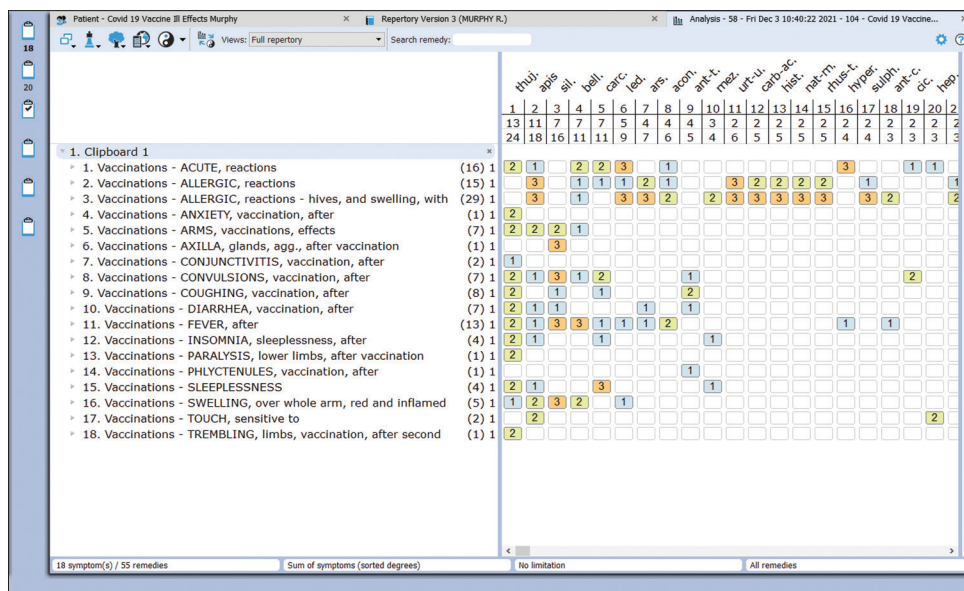
**Table 2: (Continued)**

S. No.	Name of the vaccine	Type of vaccine	AEs/SAEs	Related rubrics (Refer Figures 2 and 3)
4	Moderna COVID-19	mRNA-1273	Injection site rash urticarial eruptions, and morbilliform eruptions <sup>[21]</sup> pruritic, erythematous plaque with mild scaling on the left upper arm, warm to the touch (COVID arm phenomenon) <sup>[36]</sup> myocardial infarction <sup>[37]</sup> Acute peripheral facial paralysis (Bell's palsy), facial swelling and swelling of the lips, face or tongue. <sup>[23,24]</sup> nausea, orthopnoea and increasing fatigue, myocarditis and acute myocardial injury <sup>[38]</sup>	Synthesis- Vaccination, arms, vaccinations, effects Vaccination, Swelling along whole arm, red and inflamed Vaccination, paralysis, vaccination after Murphy's repertory- Skin, eruption, vaccination after Skin, vaccination after Generals, vaccination, ailments after
5	Sinopharm BIBP COVID-19	Inactivated SARS-CoV-2 vaccine (Vero cell)	Dizziness, fatigue, headache, nausea, vomiting, fever and allergic dermatitis. <sup>[37]</sup>	Synthesis- Vaccination, allergic reactions Vaccination, allergic reactions, hives and swelling with Vaccination, fever, vaccination after Murphy's repertory- Head, pain, vaccination after Skin, eruption, vaccination after
6	Sputnik V Vaccine Gam – COVID -Vac	Non-replicating viral vector	Severe allergic reaction, seizures and fever above 40°. <sup>[37]</sup>	Synthesis- Vaccination, allergic reactions Vaccination, fever, vaccination after Vaccination, convulsions, vaccination after Murphy's repertory- Generals, convulsions, vaccination after Generals, neurological complaints, vaccination after Generals, vaccination, ailments after, allergies for
7	Bharat Biotech COVID-19 vaccine (Covaxin)	Inactivated vaccine (BBV 152)	Fatigue, fever, headache, nausea, vomiting, derangements in bilirubin, SGOT, SGPT, cholesterol and C-reactive protein levels. <sup>[28]</sup>	Synthesis- Vaccination, fever, vaccination after Head, pain, vaccination after Murphy's repertory- Head, pain, vaccination after Generals, vaccination, ailments after

SGOT: Serum glutamic-oxaloacetic transaminase, SGPT: Serum glutamate pyruvate transaminase, AEs: Adverse events, SAEs: Serious adverse events



**Figure 2:** Repertorisation from Murphy's repertory showing remedies for ill effects of COVID-19 vaccination (also refer to Table 2)



**Figure 3:** Repertorisation from Synthesis repertory showing remedies for ill effects of COVID-19 vaccination (also refer to Table 2)

Although homoeopathic nosodes are not vaccines, they have been utilised in the prevention of specific diseases.<sup>[50]</sup> A study on the usefulness of COVID-19 nosode is under pipeline. Whether homoeopathic medicines will be proven to be a cost effective, safer alternative to a vaccine depends on its efficacy being proven through related research, the potential of the system in alleviating the suffering associated with vaccination has to be utilised thoroughly in this grave situation.

Any acute reaction to vaccination by the body is healthy and the appearance of a reaction is taken as evidence that vaccination has been ‘taken’, and adequate immunity is established. Fever and diarrhoea are seen commonly, in addition to skin symptoms, as part of the immediate and normal, post-vaccination picture. Hence, the duration of AEs/SAEs and the severity of symptoms causing distress to the patient will determine the need for the administration of the remedy. In such cases, homoeopathic medicines indicated as per the totality of symptoms will be helpful.

The Ministry of Ayush under the Government of India has also provided guidelines for the use of preventive and treatment strategies to enhance immunity. The national recovery rate has increased to 94.66% and the reported fatality rate is down to 1.45% due to “test, track and treat”. The Ministries of Health & Family Welfare and of Ayush are two pillars of health care to prevent and manage the spread of COVID-19 in India. Data from ongoing clinical trials of vaccines for COVID-19 and AYUSH medicines for prophylaxis and symptomatic relief in COVID-19-infected patients are awaited.<sup>[54]</sup> The global collective effort to control the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) should also consider alternative therapeutic methods like homoeopathy, and public health systems should endorse the validity of proven homoeopathic treatments in this war against the global pandemic.

## CONCLUSION

Vaccines against nCoV-19 are strangers currently, whether they would prove to be friends or foes to humankind, in the long run, is the arena of future research. On the other hand, homoeopathy could be proposed as a safer, cost-effective and reliable preventive and treatment method for nCov-19 infections, only if proven so by evidence-based studies. Wherever taking shots is deemed necessary or made mandatory, Homoeopathy lends its friendly hands to overcome the ill-effects of vaccination. Research studies with rigorous study designs to find out the efficacy of homoeopathic medicines in relieving the ill effects of vaccination are the need of the hour.

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## Conflicts of interest

None declared.

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## Vaccins Covid-19 et homéopathie - Une revue intégrative

**Contexte:** La pandémie de COVID-19 a mis en danger des millions de personnes. Des essais cliniques de plusieurs médicaments antiviraux et vaccins connus ont été réalisés. L'homéopathie est connue pour être efficace dans la prévention et le traitement des maladies infectieuses, ainsi que pour surmonter certains effets indésirables de la vaccination.. **Objectifs:** Les objectifs de cette étude étaient d'identifier les effets indésirables de la vaccination Covid -19 à partir de la littérature publiée, et de faire un répertoire homéopathique pour trouver les remèdes indiqués pour atténuer les effets indésirables des vaccins Covid-19. **Méthodes:** La littérature publiée a été recherchée pour "Covid 19", "Vaccination" et "Adverse events" dans PubMed entre janvier 2020 et juillet 2021. Les symptômes liés aux effets indésirables connus ont été sélectionnés et répertoriés avec les rubriques appropriées du chapitre "Vaccination" du répertoire clinique de Murphy et du répertoire de synthèse.. **Résultats:** La totalité du répertoire des symptômes identifiés a été analysée. Thuja a obtenu un score élevé lorsque les symptômes liés aux effets indésirables des vaccins Covid-19 ont été répertoriés selon les répertoires de Murphy et de Synthèse. Les indications des remèdes courants pour les effets indésirables identifiés pour la vaccination COVID-19 sont discutées. **Conclusion:** Les vaccins contre le nCoV-19 n'ont pas encore fait l'objet de recherches complètes, notamment en ce qui concerne leurs effets à long terme. La question de savoir s'ils se révèlent être des amis ou des ennemis de l'humanité, à long terme, est le domaine de la recherche future. En attendant, l'homéopathie peut prêter ses services pour surmonter les effets néfastes de la vaccination. Il est suggéré de mener des études rigoureuses pour déterminer l'efficacité des médicaments homéopathiques dans le soulagement des effets indésirables de la vaccination..

## Covid-19-Impfstoffe und Homöopathie - ein integrativer Überblick

**Hintergrund:** Die COVID-19-Pandemie hat Millionen von Menschen in Gefahr gebracht. Es wurden klinische Versuche mit mehreren bekannten antiviralen Medikamenten und Impfstoffen durchgeführt. Die Homöopathie ist bekannt dafür, dass sie bei der Vorbeugung und Behandlung von Infektionskrankheiten wirksam ist und auch einige unerwünschte Wirkungen von Impfungen überwinden kann. **Zielsetzungen:** Die Ziele dieser Übersichtsarbeit waren die Identifizierung der unerwünschten Wirkungen der Covid-19-Impfung aus der veröffentlichten Literatur und die Durchführung einer homöopathischen Repertorisation, um indizierte Mittel zur Linderung der unerwünschten Wirkungen von Covid-19-Impfstoffen zu finden. **Methoden:** Die veröffentlichte Literatur wurde zwischen Januar 2020 und Juli 2021 in PubMed nach "Covid 19", "Vaccination" und "Adverse events" durchsucht. Die mit den bekannten unerwünschten Wirkungen zusammenhängenden Symptome wurden ausgewählt und mit den entsprechenden Rubriken aus dem Kapitel "Vaccination" von Murphys klinischem Repertorium und dem Synthesis Repertorium repertorisiert. **Ergebnisse:** Die repertorielle Gesamtheit der identifizierten Symptome wurde analysiert. Thuja erhielt eine hohe Punktzahl, als die Symptome im Zusammenhang mit den unerwünschten Wirkungen der Covid-19-Impfung nach den Repertorien von Murphy und Synthesis repertorisiert wurden. Es werden die Indikationen der gängigen Heilmittel für die bei der COVID-19-Impfung festgestellten unerwünschten Wirkungen diskutiert. **Schlussfolgerung:** Impfstoffe gegen nCoV-19 sind noch nicht vollständig erforscht, vor allem was ihre Langzeitwirkung angeht. Ob sie sich langfristig als Freund oder Feind der Menschheit erweisen werden, ist also Gegenstand zukünftiger Forschung. In der Zwischenzeit kann die Homöopathie ihre Dienste anbieten, um die negativen Auswirkungen der Impfung zu überwinden. Es werden Studien mit strengem Design vorgeschlagen, um die Wirksamkeit von homöopathischen Arzneimitteln bei der Linderung der negativen Auswirkungen von Impfungen herauszufinden..

## कोविड-19 टीके और होम्योपैथी - एक एकीकृत समीक्षा

**पृष्ठभूमि:** कोविड -19 महामारी ने लाखों लोगों को जोखिम में डाल दिया है। कई ज्ञात एंटीवायरल दवाओं और टीकों का नैदानिक परीक्षण किया जा चुका है। होम्योपैथी को संक्रामक रोगों की रोकथाम और उपचार के साथ-साथ टीकाकरण के कुछ प्रतिकूल प्रभावों पर काबू पाने में प्रभावी माना जाता है। **उद्देश्य:** इस समीक्षा का उद्देश्य प्रकाशित साहित्य से कोविड-19 टीकाकरण के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों की पहचान करना और कोविड-19 टीकों के दुष्प्रभावों को कम करने के लिए संकेतित उपायों का पता लगाने के लिए होम्योपैथिक रेपर्टोराइजेशन करना था। **विधि:** जनवरी 2020 जुलाई 2021 के बीच पबमेड में प्रकाशित साहित्य को "कोविड 19", "टीकाकरण" और "प्रतिकूल घटनाओं" के लिए खोजा गया था। ज्ञात प्रतिकूल प्रभावों को मर्फी के नैदानिक रिपर्टरी और सिंथेसिस संस्लेषण रिपर्टरी से संबंधित लक्षणों को "टीकाकरण" अध्याय के उपयुक्त रूब्रिक के साथ चुना और प्रदर्शित किया गया था। **परिणाम:** पहचान किए गए लक्षणों की प्रदर्शनात्मक समग्रता का विश्लेषण किया गया। थूजा ने उच्च स्कोर किया जब मर्फी और सिंथेसिस रिपर्टरी के अनुसार कोविड -19 टीकों के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों से संबंधित लक्षणों को फिर से प्रदर्शित किया गया। कोविड-19 टीकाकरण के पहचाने गए दुष्प्रभावों के सामान्य उपचार के संकेतों पर चर्चा की गई है। **निष्कर्ष:** nCoV-19 के खिलाफ टीके अभी भी विशेष रूप से उनके दीर्घकालिक प्रभावों के लिए पूरी तरह से अन्वेषित नहीं हैं। इसलिए, क्या वे लंबे समय के उपरान्त मानव जाति के दोस्त या दुश्मन साबित होंगे, यह भविष्य के शोध का क्षेत्र है। इस बीच, टीकाकरण के दुष्प्रभावों को दूर करने के लिए होम्योपैथी अपनी सेवाएं दे सकती है। टीकाकरण के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों से राहत दिलाने में होम्योपैथिक दवाओं की प्रभावकारिता का पता लगाने के लिए कठोर डिजाइन के अध्ययन का सुझाव दिया गया है।

## Vacunas y Homeopatía Covid-19 - Una revisión integral

**Antecedentes:** La pandemia de COVID-19 ha puesto en riesgo a millones de personas. Se han realizado ensayos clínicos de varios medicamentos antivirales y vacunas conocidos. Se sabe que la homeopatía es eficaz en la prevención y el tratamiento de enfermedades infecciosas, así como en la superación de algunos efectos adversos de la vacunación. **Objetivos:** Los objetivos de esta revisión fueron identificar los efectos adversos de la vacunación Covid -19 a partir de la literatura publicada, y realizar reperfusión homeopática para encontrar remedios indicados para aliviar los efectos adversos de las vacunas Covid-19. **Métodos:** Se realizó una búsqueda en la literatura publicada de "Covid 19", "Vacunación" y "Eventos adversos" en PubMed entre enero de 2020 y julio de 2021. Los síntomas relacionados con los efectos adversos conocidos se seleccionaron y repasaron con las rúbricas apropiadas del capítulo "Vacunación" del repertorio clínico de Murphy y del repertorio de síntesis. **Resultados:** Se analizó la totalidad repertorial de los síntomas identificados. Thuja obtuvo un alto puntaje cuando los síntomas relacionados con los efectos adversos de las vacunas Covid-19 fueron retratados según los repertorios de Murphy y Síntesis. Se analizan las indicaciones de los remedios comunes para los efectos nocivos identificados para la vacunación con COVID-19. **Conclusión:** Las vacunas contra nCoV-19 aún no están totalmente investigadas, especialmente por sus efectos a largo plazo. Así que, si ellos demostrarían ser amigos o enemigos de la humanidad, a la larga, es el campo de la investigación futura. Mientras tanto, la Homeopatía puede prestar sus servicios para superar los efectos nocivos de la vacunación. Se sugieren estudios con diseños rigurosos para averiguar la eficacia de los medicamentos homeopáticos en el alivio de los efectos adversos de la vacunación.

### 科维德-19疫苗和顺势疗法--一个综合的回顾

背景介绍: 科维德-19大流行病使数百万人面临风险。已经对几种已知的抗病毒药物和疫苗进行了临床试验。众所周知, 顺势疗法在预防和治疗传染病方面是有效的, 同时也能克服疫苗接种的一些不良影响目标: 本综述的目的是从已发表的文献中找出科维德-19疫苗接种的不良反应, 并进行顺势疗法的重新组合, 以找出缓解科维德-19疫苗不良反应的指示药方。方法: 已发表的文献被搜索到了“科维德 19”, “2020年1月至2021年7月期间, 公共医学中的“疫苗接种”和“不良事件”。从墨菲的临床语料库和综合语料库的“疫苗接种”一章中挑选出与已知不良反应有关的症状, 并使用适当的指标进行重新描述。结果: 对所发现的症状的重复性进行了分析。当出现与“中国”的不利影响有关的症状时, 图雅人的得分很高。科维德-19疫苗根据墨菲的和合成的剧目进行了重新编排。识别出的不良反应的常用药方的指征为科维德-19讨论疫苗接种。总结: 针对科维德-19的疫苗仍未得到充分研究, 特别是其长期影响。因此, 从长远来看, 它们会被证明是人类的朋友还是敌人, 这是未来研究的领域。同时, 顺势疗法可以为克服疫苗接种的不良后果提供服务。建议进行设计严谨的研究, 找出同济疗法药物在缓解疫苗接种的不良影响方面的功效。