

Editorial

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In this number, the last of 2019, we present an interesting set of papers. In the first paper, Nunes et al [1], study the effect of temperature and the use of dilutions of different homeopathic medicines applied to *Hypericum perforatum*. This plant is widely used in phytotherapy as antidepressant but in homeopathy is mostly used for problems related to nerve injury. This plant is natural in Europe, Asia and Africa but not in Brazil. So far, studies done to overcome seed dormancy have not been successful. In a very interesting study found effects of different dilutions of *Kali carbonicum*.

The utilization of generic Nosodes is growing in homeopathy, but one of the emerging problems is the standardization in the production of new remedies to allow research studies. The paper written by Shah [2], describes the characterization and purification of a Human papillomavirus Genotype 6 nosode. The prepared remedy was tested free of infective material in the 30 cH dilution.

The effect of highly diluted remedies is always a subject of debate in science. Different models have been used to demonstrate its effects over a living organism. This includes animal studies, cell cultures or biochemical studies. In this third paper, Konar et al [3] show the different effects exerted by *Mercurius corrosivus* in mother tincture, 200c and 1000c dilutions over the invertase enzyme and analyzes the possible binding sites of these three different forms of the substance.

An increasing field of research is the effect of different remedies used for the treatment of type 2 Diabetes, being the most common *Cephalandra indica* and *Syzygium jambolanum*. In the following paper Wakte et al [4] present a systematic review of preclinical studies that research the effect of *Cephalandra indica* and analyze the different effects and safety profile.

In the last paper, Gupta et al [5] present a prospective, uncontrolled study of 532 patients of simple and mucopurulent chronic bronchitis with a follow up of two years and using a predefined group of homeopathic remedies. The study shows an important amelioration despite the long follow up. Even though the lack of a control group makes the results of this study difficult to generalize and gives a low internal validity, it is important to state that these results have a noteworthy external validity for everyday practice, especially for the long follow up of two years. A prospective controlled study would be the natural next step to validate these interesting results.

1. Nunes et al, Feasibility in seed germination of *Hypericum perforatum* L. submitted at different temperatures and treatments with high dilutions. International Journal of High Dilution Research 2019; 18(3):02-12.
2. Shah R, Preparation and standardization of Human papillomavirus (HPV, Genotype 6) Nosode. International Journal of High Dilution Research 2019; 18(3): 13-18.
3. Konar et al, High and ultra low concentrations of *mercuric chloride* initiate their specific action on binding sites of invertase and modify its interaction with sucrose. International Journal of High Dilution Research 2019; 18(3):19-34.
4. Wakte et al, A review on preclinical studies conducted with Homeopathic medicine *Cephalandra Indica* as an Anti-hyperglycemic agent. International Journal of High Dilution Research 2019; 18(3):35 – 44.
5. Gupta et al, Management of early years of simple and mucopurulent chronic bronchitis with predefined homeopathic medicines – a Prospective Observational Study with 2-Years Follow-Up. International Journal of High Dilution Research 2019; 18(3-4):45-60.