
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΠΡΟΤΥΠΟ
HELLENIC STANDARD



Παροχή υπηρεσιών Υγείας από Ιατρούς Ομοιοπαθητικής (MDQH) - Απαιτήσεις

Services of Medical Doctors with additional qualification in Homeopathy (MDQH) - Requirements for health care provision by Medical Doctors with additional qualification in Homeopathy

ΕΛΟΤ EN 16872

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English Version

Services of Medical Doctors with additional qualification in Homeopathy (MDQH) - Requirements for health care provision by Medical Doctors with additional qualification in Homeopathy

Services de santé des docteurs en médecine ayant une qualification complémentaire en homéopathie - Exigences relatives aux prestations de soins de santé fournies par les docteurs en médecine ayant une qualification complémentaire en homéopathie

Dienstleistungen von Ärzten mit Zusatzqualifikation in Homöopathie - Anforderungen an die Gesundheitsversorgung durch Ärzte mit Zusatzqualifikation in Homöopathie

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European foreword

This document (EN 16872:2016) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 427 “Project Committee - Services of Medical Doctors with additional qualification in Homeopathy”, the secretariat of which is held by ASI.

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Introduction

Homeopathy was developed over 200 years ago by a German physician, Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, and has since evolved into a sophisticated practice of case-taking, diagnosis, prescription and long term care management. It is based on the principle of similars – “let like cure like” – which has been recognized by some physicians and philosophers for centuries, but it was Hahnemann who recognized the universality of this principle and made it the basis of a complete system of medicine with an own concept of health and disease described in his standard work *Organon of the Medical Art* [1]. Homeopathy which has evolved from and within the science of western, and particularly European, medicine, is practiced nowadays in more than 70 countries worldwide.

This European Standard was developed to specify minimum quality standards for homeopathic care in a medical context, ensuring high standards in the education, training and practice of homeopathy by medical doctors. Patients who choose homeopathy should be ensured of the quality and standard of care they will receive.

In addition, this standard aims at harmonizing professional standards in homeopathic practice by medical doctors across Europe and integrating high-quality homeopathy into European healthcare. It will help health care leaders to develop solutions that contribute to a broader vision of health and patient autonomy as recommended by the WHO *Traditional Medicine Strategy 2014-2023* [2].

1 Scope

This European Standard specifies the minimum requirements for medical doctors with additional qualification in homeopathy and their services.

This European Standard is not applicable to services provided by persons not being medical doctors, nor to the preparation of homeopathic medicines, nor to the methodology and practice of homeopathic provings.

2 Terms and definitions

For the purpose of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

2.1

acute disease

rapid pathological process which has a tendency to finish its course more or less quickly, but always in a moderate time

[SOURCE: Hahnemann, The Chronic Diseases: Their Peculiar Nature and Their Homeopathic Cure]

2.2

chronic disease

disease, often with an imperceptible beginning, which dynamically affects the living organism to gradually deviate from the healthy condition

[SOURCE: Hahnemann, Organon of the medical art, §72]

2.3

constitution

pattern of physical and psychological characteristics that identify an individual, including physical and psychological reactions to stimuli and circumstances that occur in everyday life

2.4

direction of cure

progressive improvement in the patient's state indicated by directional changes in the disease process, namely from above downwards, from within outwards, from more important to less important organs and from the mental level to the physical level, and symptoms resolve in reverse order of their onset

Note 1 to entry: Direction of cure may be determined by changes in the disease process.

2.5

general symptoms

generals

phenomenon of a disease concerning the patient as a whole relating to more than one area or aspect

EXAMPLE Fever, sweat or weakness.

2.6

homeopathic medicine

homeopathic medicinal product prescribed according to the principle of similars

[SOURCE: 2001/83/EC as amended by 2004/27/EC, Art. 1(5)] [3]

2.7
homeopathic medicine selection
comparison and differentiation of the homeopathic medicines in question in order to find the most appropriate homeopathic medicine for each patient based on the principal of similars

2.8
homeopathic proving
method used in homeopathy by which the symptom profile of a homeopathic medicine is determined by the administration of doses of the substance in homeopathic potency to healthy volunteers that can elicit symptoms

Note 1 to entry: Corresponds to homeopathic pathogenetic trial.

2.9
homeopathy
medical approach aimed at improving the patient's health by the administration of homeopathic medicines

2.10
materia medica homeopathica
body of collected knowledge about the therapeutic properties of any substance used for healing in homeopathy

2.11
Medical Doctor with additional Qualification in Homeopathy
MDQH
medical doctor additionally trained in homeopathy and qualified to integrate homeopathy into patient care within the context of general medical practice, conventional specialist practice or full-time homeopathic practice

2.12
miasmatic theory
Hahnemann's theory explaining the aetiology and development of chronic or recurrent disease states which may be acquired or inherited and which may bring about a predisposition to a particular disease

2.13
modality
factor which aggravates or ameliorates a symptom or the whole clinical state of a patient

2.14
potency
degree to which a homeopathic medicine has been potentized

2.15
potentization
dynamization
method of preparing a homeopathic medicine by means of trituration or succussion in between each serial dilution

2.16
principle of similars
therapeutic use of substances to treat symptoms similar to those which they can induce in a healthy person

2.17**repertorization**

technique of using a repertory to identify the homeopathic medicines whose materia medica corresponds most closely to the totality of the symptom picture of the patient

2.18**repertory**

systematic cross reference of symptoms and disorders to the homeopathic medicines

2.19**repertory rubric**

heading in the repertory that links the symptoms or signs or clinical diagnosis to the corresponding homeopathic medicines

2.20**suppression**

treatment against the direction of cure

2.21**totality of symptoms**

complete clinical picture including the mental, general and local symptoms of the patient

3 Competences**3.1 General**

Homeopathy offers a different approach to the concept of illness and its relationship to the patient. MDQHs work in the same way as their conventional colleagues but integrate homeopathy into patient care. The MDQH shall bring to the consultation all the ethical and professional values, competence and responsibilities that are expected of a medical practitioner; forming an all-round assessment of the patient's needs, and cooperating with other health care practitioners whose care the patient is already receiving or may need.

3.2 Required knowledge and understanding

In addition to their conventional training the MDQH shall have knowledge and understanding of:

- a) the scope and value of homeopathy, and the ability to understand and integrate its contribution into patient care,
- b) health and of the dynamics of illness, together with an extended comprehension of chronic disease,
- c) communication skills, especially with regard to the characteristics of homeopathic case taking,
- d) the patient as an individual,
- e) the individual's capacity for self-regulation and self-healing, and the possibility of stimulating these processes,
- f) the importance of the therapeutic encounter itself,
- g) the scientific implications of the subject, its evidence base, and the arguments that underpin it,
- h) the limitations of homeopathy,