

Mitteilungen der Wissenschaftlichen Gesellschaft für Homöopathie

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Veterinärhomöopathie

Studien zur Homöopathie bei Tieren in der Landwirtschaft

In diesem Jahr gab es schon 2 neue Publikationen von Dr. med. vet. Petra Weiermayer, Fachtierärztin für Homöopathie, Universität Witten-Herdecke, 1. Vorsitzende der Österreichischen Gesellschaft für Veterinärmedizinische Homöopathie sowie Leiterin der Sektion Forschung bei WissHom e.V.

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Abstract der ersten Publikation zur Putenzucht in Poultry, 2026

Management, Produktion, infektiologische Ereignisse und Antibiotika-Verbrauch auf 25 kommerziellen Putenfarmen in Deutschland (2019–2021) – eine deskriptive Analyse

Management, Production, Infection Events, and Antimicrobial Use on 25 Commercial Turkey Farms in Germany (2019–2021) – A Descriptive Analysis

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Abstract

A two-cohort feasibility study was conducted to investigate the potential role of homeopathic therapy in reducing antimicrobial use in turkeys. The objective of the analysis presented here was to describe the complex characteristics of the study farms. For analysis of heterogeneity, data of 25 turkey farms (7 homeopathy (H); 18 conventional (C)) were analyzed. Farms in cohort H had significantly higher numbers of poultry farms nearby and included outdoor husbandry, while those in cohort C included neither organic nor biodynamic husbandry types. During raising, a combination of straw and wood shavings was more frequent, while during fattening, only one type of litter was predominant. Very few additional significant differences were identified at farm level, while at production batch level, several further differences existed. When comparing the study cohort characteristics with national statistics, both cohorts seemed to perform better than the national average. The incidence of antibiotic treatment days was lower in cohort H compared to cohort C (C 0.14, H 0.01, $p < 0.001$), while production period-related mortality (C 3.7 %, H 3.7 %) was comparable. Our detailed collection of data, previous-



Puten. © Birgit Reitz-Hofmann / stock.adobe.com

ly unavailable, provides a relevant insight and will enable the analysis of multivariable aspects linked to antimicrobial usage in turkey production.

Keywords

turkey, antimicrobial, antibiotic, risk factor, homeopathy

Abstract der zweiten Publikation zur Schweinezucht in Homeopathy, 2026

Homöopathie für enterotoxische Escherichia-coli-Durchfälle bei von der Mutter abgesetzte Ferkel: Studienprotokoll für eine randomisierte, doppelblinde, placebo-kontrollierte klinische Studie (Die ETEC-HOM Studie)

Homeopathy for Enterotoxigenic Escherichia coli Diarrhoea in Weaned Piglets: Study Protocol for a Randomised, Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Clinical Trial (the ETEC-HOM Trial)

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Faculty of Homeopathy. PMID: 41720471, DOI: 10.1055/a-2711-1160

Abstract

Background: A double-blind randomised controlled trial in 2010 on diarrhoea caused



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by *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) in piglets, has shown promise in significantly fewer piglets becoming ill with diarrhoea in the homeopathy group compared with placebo.

Aim: Our objective is to present the study protocol of a clinical trial (ETEC-HOM) that will assess the efficacy and safety of the HOMEopathic medicinal product *E. coli* C30 in Enterotoxigenic *E. coli* diarrhoea in piglets during the first 2 weeks after weaning.

Methods: A prospective, cluster-randomised, placebo-controlled, double-blind, two-arm monocentre study has been designed. Sows without post-partum dysgalactia syndrome will be included in the trial. The

decision regarding the suitability of the sows and their piglets for inclusion in the study will be in line with defined criteria according to Baumgartner & Wittek 2016 and Hirsch et al. 2003. The medical intervention includes sows and their piglets being randomly assigned to one of two prophylaxis and treatment arms: verum or placebo. The prophylaxis and treatment will consist of *E. coli* C30 or indistinguishable placebos. Both groups will be treated with conventional medicine if indicated. The primary outcomes are the evaluation of the incidence of ETEC diarrhoea in piglets, confirmed by cultivation of ETEC, and of the antibiotic treatment days needed for treatment of ETEC diarrhoea in piglets per animal days at risk during the first 2 weeks after weaning. Secondary outcomes are performance parameters such as daily weight gain and mortality. Adverse events will be documented.

Discussion: The ETEC-HOM trial protocol is designed to investigate a homeopathic strategy for treatment of ETEC diarrhoea in weaned piglets. Favourable outcomes for homeopathy could prompt subsequent studies and meta-analysis.