

Glossary of Terms

Date: 4/29/23

Allersode: Homeopathic preparations of antigens, (substances which, under suitable conditions, can induce the formation of antibodies). Antigens include toxins, ferments, precipitinogens, agglutinogens, opsonogens, lysogens, venins, agglutinins, complements, opsonins, amboceptors, precipitins and most native proteins.

Antidote: Any substance, energetic stimulus, or procedure that clearly stops the curative action of a homeopathic remedy

Attenuation: See Homeopathic Potency

BADP: Below Analytically Detectable Presence

Batch or Lot: A batch is a definite quantity of a raw material or finished product produced under the same series of consistent conditions. A lot may be comprised of one or more batches and is received or released for further use.

Burgi Group: A series of ingredients in a complex formulation that are present at the same potency

C: Centesimal Hahnemannian dilution

CH: Centesimal Hahnemannian dilution

CK: Centesimal Korsakovian dilution

CFU: Colony forming units (Absent refers to < 10 CFU per g or per mL)

Chemical name: Any unambiguous chemical name provided by an authoritative reference such as the *Merck Index*, the *United States Pharmacopeia Dictionary*, etc., or a name determined using the *International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry* (IUPAC) nomenclature system.

Combination (multiple-ingredient) homeopathic drug: A homeopathic drug manufactured from two or more medicinal ingredients.

D: Decimal Hahnemannian dilution

Dilution level: See Homeopathic Potency.

Efficacy: The extent to which a specific intervention, procedure, regimen or service produces a beneficial result under ideal conditions. In other words, it is the ability for a

homeopathic product to produce the desired health outcome, when it is used according to the Recommended Conditions of Use, under ideal conditions.

End Product (Finished Product): A product that has undergone all stages of production, including packaging in its final container and labelling

Expiry date: The earlier of:

- the date, expressed at minimum as a year and month, up to and including which a homeopathic product maintains its purity and physical characteristics and its medicinal ingredients maintain their quantity per dosage unit and their potency; and
- the date, expressed at minimum as a year and month, after which the manufacturer recommends that the homeopathic product should not be used.

Extemporaneous Product: An extemporaneous preparation is a homeopathic drug specially prepared because an appropriate drug is not readily available. Generally these are prepared for homeopathic practitioners.

External Use: Applied only to external parts of the body and not to the lips or any body surface covered by mucous membrane.

FPA: First Permissible Attenuation

Homeopathic Drug: Drugs that are manufactured only from those substances or sources referenced as monographs in the *Homeopathic Pharmacopeia of the United States* (HPUS), the *Homöopathisches ArzneiBuch* (HAB), the *Pharmacopée française* (PhF), the *European Pharmacopoeia* (Ph.Eur.) or the *Encyclopedia of Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia* (EHP), as they are amended from time to time, and that are prepared in accordance with these pharmacopoeias.

Hahnemannian Proving: Is a form of homeopathic research that was developed by Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of homeopathic medicine, circa 1800. Proving research explores the medicinal qualities of homeopathic substances by administering them to healthy subjects and recording the symptoms that these proving subjects develop over time. From this proving research a drug picture is obtained of the homeopathic medicine. The same medicine can then be administered to subjects that are ill with the same symptoms or drug picture. This homeopathic medicine if correctly prescribed would then act in a curative manner. This process is based on one of the fundamental homeopathic laws: the Law of Similars. The Law of Similars states that a substance when administered to healthy people which causes a certain set of symptoms, will then lessen that same set of symptoms when given to a patient who is sick with those symptoms. This is the fundamental principle on which the practice of homeopathic medicine is based. During the process of proving, homeopaths use healthy volunteers who are given remedies, and the resulting symptoms are compiled

by observers into a "Drug Picture". A Hahnemannian Proving is generally deemed sufficient to create this drug profile.

Homeopathy: A system of medicine founded by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, based on:

- The law of similars wherein a medicine that produces symptoms in a healthy human being is capable of curing any illness that displays similar effects
- Potentization and minimum dose; homeopathic medicines are prepared by a process of dilution and succussion which creates an infinitesimal dose in a dynamized "potentized" form.

Homeopathic Drug: A homeopathic drug is a drug or ingredient(s) that is/are prepared homeopathically through serial dilution and succussion using standard methods described by Samuel Hahnemann and in the Homeopathic Pharmacopeia of the United States.

Homeopathic Potency: The strength or quantity of a homeopathic drug. Also called homeopathic attenuation, the potency refers to the number of times the original substance has been diluted and succussed according to a method described in one of the accepted homeopathic pharmacopoeia. Homeopathic potency is written as a number associated with one of the following letters or combinations of letters: X, D, C, CH, K, CK, M, MK, LM or Q. Examples: *Arnica montana* 6X, *Chamomilla* 30 CH.

- C** homeopathic remedies prepared by diluting the substance in a serial dilution of 1 to 100 (centesimal=C=100) followed by succussion
- X** homeopathic remedies prepared by diluting the substance in a serial dilution of 1 to 10 (decimal=x=10=D) followed by succussion
- M** 1000C
- LM** the last potency scale developed by Hahnemann; homeopathic remedies prepared by an initial 1 to 50,000 dilution followed by succussion; Hahnemann believed that this potency would permit more gentle treatment with less aggravations

Homochoord (Homeochord): An ingredient in a complex formulation that is present at multiple potencies

HPLC: High-performance liquid chromatography

Indication for use: A specific symptom or set of symptoms that the drug is intended to treat. This term is replaced by the expression "recommended use or purpose", as stated in the Regulations and other guidance documents.

K: Korsakovian dilution

Label: A display of written, printed, or graphic matter upon the immediate container of any article. The term 'immediate container' does not include package liners. Any word, statement, or other information appearing on the immediate container must also appear

'on the outside container or wrapper, if any there be, or the retail package of such article, or is easily legible through the outside container of wrapper.

LM: Fifty millesimal dilution

Lot: A quantity of any homeopathic product in dosage form, a raw material or a packaging material, homogeneous within specified limits, constituting all or part of a single batch and identified by a distinctive lot number which appears on the label of the finished product.

Lot number: Any combination of letters, figures, or both, by which a homeopathic product can be traced in manufacture and identified in distribution.

Manufacturer: Corporation or person who fabricates or processes a homeopathic product for the purpose of sale, but does not include a pharmacist or other health care practitioner who, at the request of a patient, compounds a homeopathic product for the purpose of sale to the patient.

Materia Medica: Book(s) containing the compilation of reported symptoms from homeopathic drug proving and cured symptoms reported from clinical practice arranged by organ system

Monograph (Homeopathic): A monograph is a written description in a pharmacopoeia of an individual homeopathic medicinal ingredient. The description includes, but is not limited to, information about the ingredient name, name synonym, description of the substance, preparation and homeopathic potency for various purposes.

MSD: Minimum Safe Dilution (see First Permissible Attenuation)

NAI: No Action Indicated

NHPCB: National Homeopathic Product Certification Board

Nosode: Homeopathic preparations of: pathological organs or tissues; causative agents such as bacteria, fungi, ova, parasites, virus particles and yeast; disease products; excretions or secretions.

OAI: Official Action Indicated

OTC (Direct to Consumer): Over-the-counter medicine is also known as OTC or nonprescription medicine. All these terms refer to medicine that you can buy without a prescription.

Potency: See Homeopathic Potency

Prescription: Prescription drug means any human drug required by Federal law or regulation to be dispensed only by a prescription, including finished dosage forms and active ingredients subject to section 503(b) of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

Proving: Homeopathic drug testing on healthy volunteers where symptoms that develop are recorded, compiled, and organized into a materia medica and repertory.

Quantity: Refers to the amount of medicinal ingredient(s) per dosage unit. A statement of quantity is required for all products as it represents the amount of medicinal ingredient in the product.

Raw material: See Starting Material. Any substance, other than in process product or packaging material, intended to be used in the manufacture of products, including those that appear in master formula but that do not appear in the finished product such as solvents and processing aids.

Recommended conditions of use: Refers to information about a homeopathic product that enables consumers to make an informed choice regarding its use. It includes the following elements:

- recommended use or purpose;
- dosage form;
- recommended route of administration;
- recommended dose;
- recommended duration of use, if any; and
- risk information, including any cautions, warnings, contraindications or known adverse reactions associated with its use.

Repertory: A book of symptoms associated with listings of remedies categorized into different systems of the body

Rubric: An individual entry in a repertory that describes a symptom

Rx: The potency at or above which a drug may only be offered for sale for internal use with a prescription; the Rx restriction would be valid up to the OTC potency noted for the drug in the table (see the explanation for "OTC" above). Conversely, the potency below which a drug may not be offered for sale to the public. For example, OTC=6X, Rx=2X, indicates that potencies 6X and above may be sold without a prescription, and the potencies 2X through 5X or 1C through 2C are restricted to sales with a prescription. Potencies below 2X, e.g., 1X, would be prohibited from being sold for consumption by the public.

Safety: The ability of a homeopathic product to produce a beneficial health outcome, outweighing the risk associated with using it, in humans, according to the recommended conditions of use.

Sarcod: Homeopathic preparations of wholesome organs, tissues, or metabolic factors obtained from healthy specimens.

Self-care: Activities individuals undertake for the prevention, treatment and symptomatic relief of diseases, injuries or chronic conditions that individuals can recognize and manage on their own behalf, either independently or with participation from a health care practitioner.

Series Therapy: Sequential potencies over time administered to enhance and deepen the homeopathic drug's effect

Single-ingredient homeopathic drug: A homeopathic drug with only one medicinal ingredient.

Source material: For homeopathic drugs, source material is the starting substance of medicinal value used to manufacture a homeopathic drug.

Starting material: The substance directly used to produce the homeopathic potency. A raw material might be necessary to produce the starting material

Symptom: Any expression of the basic function of the human being that occupies the attention of the person; any sensation that reminds the person of his bodily parts. Symptoms may be either positive (eg. cured symptom) or negative.

TTC: Threshold of Toxicological Concern WHO: World Health Organization

TINC: A designation for tincture. It is used when the drug is used in tincture form from Class C or other appropriate classes.

Trituration: A process where substances that are insoluble in alcohol are brought to the 3C potency by grinding the substance with milk sugar in a mortar and pestle for a total of three hours

VAI: Voluntary Action Indicated

X: Decimal Hahnemannian dilution

