Homeopathy: a possible weapon against multidrug-resistant bacteria to antibiotics

Ana Paula Macedo de Souza, Leandro Ribeiro Bissoli, Registila Libania Beltrame, Cidéli de Paula Coelho, Susana Diniz, Tânia Aguiar Passeti

(1) Medicine School, University of ABC - Santo André, Brazil
(2) Medicine School, University of São Camilo - São Paulo, Brazil
(3) Bandeirantes University - São Paulo, Brazil
(4) Santo Amaro University (UNISA), São Paulo, Brazil

Background: The antimicrobial resistance is a genetic phenomenon, related to the existence of the gens restrained in microorganism that codify different biochemical mechanisms that obstruct the drugs actions. Some species present resistance widespread in all over the world, like the case of *Staphylococcus aureus*. This is one of the main bacteria that, in a period of time, has got multiple resistance against the antibiotics, and it’s also, an important agent causative of the nosocomials infections. The present report evaluated the action of the different homeopathic medicines about the growth of the bacteria *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Staphylococcus aureus* MRSA (Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus) “in vitro”. Methods: Doses of 150, 250 and 350 µL of the homeopathic medicines Silicea, Hepar sulfur, Belladona, Arnica montana, Mercurio solubilis and nosode of *Stafilococcus aureus*, in the dynamism 6cH, 12cH e 30cH had been placed in 3mL culture liquid Mueller Hinton. It was added to this blend 10 µL of a diluted bacterial solution 1/10, where of the solution in 0,5 of the Macfarley scale in 37°C, the growth in the tubes was evaluated in Spectrophotometric of 600 nm. Results: The results demonstrated that, for the *Staphilococcus aureus*, we have got significant bacteria inhibition in about 70 to 90% of the growth “in vitro”, provided by the homeopathic medicines Hepar sulfur in the dynamism of 30cH, Belladona in the dynamisms of 6cH and 30cH, in the *Staphilococcus aureus* nosode in the dynamisms 6cH and 30cH and Silicea in the dynamism of CH6, with regard to the control with alcohol 30%. The *Staphilococcus aureus* MRSA presented inhibition from 40% to 20% of the bacteria growth “in vitro” related to the control with alcohol 30%, with the same medicines used before. Conclusion: We can conclude that the homeopathic medicines have an inhibitory action in the bacteria growth, including in bacteria resistance to the antibiotics. This information can suggest that a concerted action of antibiotics and homeopathic medicines, could improve the action of the antibiotics in the bacteria causative of infections in the biological tissues.

Keywords: homeopathic medicines, *Stafilococcus aureus* and “in vitro”