



LMHI CONGRESS
2018
5 - 8 SEPTEMBER CAPE TOWN

Contributing to Sustainable Healthcare

Dr Steven Kayne (United Kingdom)

Dr Steven Kayne - PhD, MBA, LL.M, MSc, DAgVetPharm, FRPharmS FNZCP, FFHom has practised homeopathic community pharmacy in Scotland, treating patients for almost 50 years. He contributed to the allergy clinic at Glasgow Homeopathic Hospital where he was Honorary Consultant Pharmacist for many years.

He is well known as a presenter on a variety of healthcare topics at international conferences and has also taught CAM at undergraduate and postgraduate level at universities in many different countries; he currently serves as an External Examiner for Durban University of Technology.

He has been a homeopathic advisor to governments in the UK and overseas. His many authored and edited publications include standard texts on homeopathic practice, complementary and traditional medicine, with translations into Russian, Japanese and Portuguese.

In 2016, the European Committee for Homeopathy presented Dr Kayne with a special certificate in recognition of his longstanding contribution to European Homeopathy. Dr Kayne also pursues an active interest in veterinary pharmacy and acts as a Course Director at Harper-Adams, Britain's first Agricultural University.

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PRESENTING:

“Homeopathy in the 21st Century - would Hahnemann approve?”

In his presentation, Dr Kayne will review modern approaches to treating human and veterinary patients with homeopathy and show how they compare with the philosophy of Hahnemann more than two centuries ago.

The provision of health care has changed greatly as a result of the way in which people live, their expectations of ‘cure’, the emergence of new diseases and improvements in the efficacy of treatments. Scientific evidence-based medicine has become the preferred mode of treatment in many countries, particularly in the Western world and complementary and alternative medicine scorned and even ridiculed as being ‘non-scientific’. All these influences have also affected the way in which we learn about and practise homeopathy in the 21st Century. Hahnemann himself was no stranger to criticism, and the use of homeopathy during a cholera outbreak in London in 1854, shortly after his death showed a commitment to the early beginnings of mainstream acceptance that we can only wish for today.

Much of what modern practitioners do Hahnemann may have been able to accept. However, there are other practices of which he may not have approved.

New methods of practice have emerged, for example the Sensation Method and Polarity Analysis, and there are new methods available for conducting provings. There are variations in the source material originally use for some remedies. The term ‘Integrative Medicine’ has now come to mean a discipline that reflects many of the precepts of homeopathy but that may not necessarily include homeopathy. It may well lead to changes in the way health care providers are taught. A common integrated teaching curriculum for all healthcare providers could give practitioners an awareness of how their particular sphere of practice fits into the wider picture. This would facilitate an opportunity to function, within appropriate local legal constraints, as a member of a team, rather than in isolation, thus facilitating the availability of a more informed system of healthcare for our patients. An admirable goal, one might think; but could this result in certain professions causing homeopathy to be relegated in the hierarchy of clinical options?

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