

HISTORY OF HOMEOPATHY IN AUSTRIA

1777 - Hahnemann was studying medicine for nine months in Vienna with the wellknown doctor Joseph von Quarin (1733-1814) who influenced him in his medical behaviour.¹

1816 - The austrian militarydoctor Mathias Marenzeller (1765-1854) is one of the first practicing Homeopathy, and he is the first who introduces Homeopathy to a hospital the "Invalidenspital" of Prag.

1819 - Homeopathy is forbidden in Austria.

1820 - Marenzeller accompanies the winner of the battle of Leipzig Fürst von Schwarzenberg (1771-1820) to Hahnemann for his treatment.

1828 - On demand of the emperor Homeopathy is tried at the "Josefsakademie" of Vienna with 43 patients, of which 32 recovered and one died.

1831/1836 - Because of the good results with Homeopathy during the epidemy of cholera, Homeopathy gets well known, especially among the church, who then supports Homeopathy installing departures in their hospitals or founding own Homeopathic hospitals.

1831 - Homeopathic hospital in Vienna-Gumpendorf. Followed by Linz (1842), Kremsier (1845), Nechanitz (1846), a childrens department in Linz (1849), Steyr (1849), Wien-Leopoldstadt (1850), Wien-Sechshaus (1857), Baden (1867), Zwittau (1868), Wien (1873).

1840 - There are already 30 homeopathic doctors practicing in Vienna, in 1877 it will be 40. In this time there starts the cooperation with the traditional medicine. The knowledge of physics, chemistry, botany, pharmacology, physiology and pathology gets into consideration while finding the right homeopathic remedy and leads us to the actual understanding of the remedy. Traditional medicals take part in homeopathic proofings.

1842 - Foundation of the medical homeopathic association.

1844 - Homeopathic journal in Vienna until 1857. In Prag there is another homeopathic-balneological journal 1853-1864.

1846 - Homeopathic doctors get the right of selfdispensation

1848 - Revolution in Austria. Homeopathy gets great importance.

1890 - Because of lack of further homeopathic medical generation there is a decline of Homeopathy. Laymen save Homeopathy to the next century.

1918 - After the end of the monarchy William Gutmann (1900-1991) tries to reactivate Homeopathy. In 1938 with the occupation of Austria, Gutmann is able to leave Vienna.

1953 - Robert Seitschek (1917-1994) und Mathias Dorcsi (1923-2001) reactivate Homeopathy. In 1969 the "Vereinigung homöopathisch interessierter Ärzte" is renamed in "Österreichische Gesellschaft für Homöopathische Medizin" (ÖGHM). Dorcsi works on constitution in Homeopathy, sees Homeopathy as a "medical science of the person" and tries to make Homeopathy teachable.

1958 - Congress of the LMHI in Salzburg. Followed by further LMHI-congresses in Vienna in 1973, 1983, 1993.

1973 - Dorcsi gets an investigationinstruction of the ministry of science.

1975 - Dorcsi gets the "Ludwig Boltzmanninstitut für Homöopathie" and starts with a homeopathic ambulance at the Poliklinik Vienna. The institute is overtaken in 1992 by Max Haidvogel (*1941) and is located today in Graz.

1975 - The beginning of the homeopathic education courses in "Baden", which take place until today every march and october. They are immediately so successful, that the

trainingmodel is exported to other countries, especially Germany, Russia, Rumania, Tchechia, Slovakia, Hungary and Slovenia.

1977 - First edition of "Documenta Homeopathica" - an annual yearbook until today.

1980 - Lectures at the university of Vienna by Dorcsi, since 1984 regularly at the faculty of medicine. Since 1992 the lectures are held by Peter König (*1955). Today there are regular homeopathic lectures at the medical faculties of the universities of Innsbruck and Graz as well.

1985 - Lectures on Homeopathy for pharmacists by Gerhard Peithner (*1934).

1989 - First edition of the quarterly journal "Homeopathy in Austria".

1991 - Official definition of what is Homeopathy.

1991 - Foundation of a second homeopathic association "Ärztegesellschaft für Klassische Homöopathie" (ÄKH).

1993 - Because of the definition and in concordance with homeopathical education in other european countries there is a "Diploma for Homeopathy" awarded by the "Austrian Medical Association".

1997 - Foundation of a students movement teaching Homeopathy at the university of Vienna, "Studenteninitiative Homöopathie" (SIH).

1998 - Today Homeopathy is practiced in five vienniese hospitals (ambulances) and in one in Klagenfurt. The ÖGHM consists of 725 sociates, the ÄKH of 145. 320 of them own the diploma. Actual president of the ÖGHM is Susanne Stoeckl-Gibs (*1954), actual president of the ÄKH is Klaus Payrhuber(*1954). Actual National-Vicepresident for the LMHI is Katrin Strauch (*1962).