

to elicit the secondary and curative (paradoxical, rebound, or biphasic) effects of these drugs are much lower than those usually used to induce their primary effects (avoiding the worsening of the disease).

In an attempt to bridge the gap between disparate rationalities and to broaden the scope of the therapeutic by similars, during the last decade we developed systematics for the clinical applications of the rebound curative effects of 1,250 modern drugs.¹¹⁸⁻¹²² According to this procedure, too ill individuals are prescribed drugs that cause adverse events similar to their disturbances (totality of symptoms) in an attempt to induce a paradoxical reaction of the organism against its exhibited disorders (<http://www.newhomeopathicmedicines.com>).

While keeping in mind the bioethical principles of “beneficence” and “non-maleficence”, physicians should have the conviction and sufficient technical information to ensure that their actions will benefit patients and cause them the least possible harm, according to the Hippocratic aphorism *primum non nocere*. The present review aims to direct our professional colleagues’ attention to the occurrence of the rebound effect, namely a severe, albeit unknown adverse event of modern therapeutics, for the sake of a safer and less iatrogenic clinical practice.

Conflicts of interest

The author declares no conflicts of interest.

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