

SURGERY IN HOMŒOPATHY

DR. S. N. SEN GUPTA, CALCUTTA

In homœopathy the domain of medicine is very wide in which surgery is taken as an interdepartment, scheduled for accessory measure whenever needed.

All sorts of pathological developments due to natural diseases from our angle of vision, and from what have been corroborated by experience belong to the domain of medicine.

Abscesses, inflammations, tumours (benign or malignant), narrowness or obstruction of passages, ulcerations, gangrenes, various sorts of bony degenerations, prolapsus, sinus, fistula, formation of stones in gall bladder or kidneys etc., etc. all due to natural diseases are treated as such. I do not say that in those cases surgical helps is never needed. What I say is that they are rarely needed, and that too in exceptional cases only.

On the other hand stagnation of blood due to blows hurts, lacerations; dislocation or fracture of bones due to mechanical causes; penetration of pin, needles, bullets or such other things into the body, etc., however, needed immediate help of surgery. But here also the secondary effects on the economy are treated by us with homœopathically indicated medicines. Our medicines always help rapid and healthy granulations as also calcification.

There are instances of occurrences where surgical help is immediately needed though not produced by mechanical causes, in connection with certain congenital defects; non perforated anus in a new born baby is an instance of it. Congenital curvature of the pelvic bones interrupting normal delivery during labor pain is another, and so on.

None of those pathological changes stated above although differentially diagnosed, is a disease by itself. It is only a local manifestation of a derangement of the Vital Force belonging to man himself, present everywhere in the organism as an indivisible whole. This derangement is not indicated by that

local manifestation alone, but by the entire collection of symptoms, mental and physical, subjective and objective, due to the disease, along with all the peculiar characteristics attended with every symptom or group of symptoms with which the exact nature of the affection of the vital force can be individualisingly known. And it is this affection of the vital force (that is the entire disease) that is to be removed by medicine.

It has been gathered from sound and extensive observations, proper experiments and researches that the affection of the vital force belonging to man, which is dynamic in nature is indicated by the entire picture of the disease consisting of symptoms, mental and physical, subjective and objective, can only be extinguished within the Organism by an artificial disease producing substance, which we call medicine that is stronger in power but similar in manifestation.

The moment the vital force belonging to man gets entirely free from the jaw of the disease as an effect of a homœopathically prescribed medicine, it is most pleasing to see how it engages itself in re-establishing order in every direction of life and how it repairs and cleans the entire machine by its own processes of re-purification, absorption, resorption, dissolution, contraction, expansion, expulsion of filthy substances either through natural outlets or through temporary artificial outlets etc. At this moment slight surgical help may become necessary in exceptional cases only.

I am giving here an interesting but a very simple instance.

An old lawyer of Khulna had long standing constipation with constricted anus. He had to use his fingers in order to bring out stools. Nearly thirty-five years ago, it happened that his fingers did not help him any more, enema and douche also failed. But there was a constant bearing down sensation which he could not bear. He went on straining and straining. All on a sudden the anus ruptured and nearly three inches of his rectum came out. The prolapsed rectum did not go in even on pressure from outside. Doctors came, stopped the bleeding but all their endeavours failed to send back the prolapsed rectum. It got swollen and very painful and his temperature rose very high. Naturally therefore, he was taken to

Calcutta for admission in the Medical College Hospital. The patient was so very nervous that he declined to go there. I was called to him. I gathered the following valuable facts from him:—

He had very sensitive pain in the prolapsed rectum attended with too much of burning sensation.

A sensation of wave like heat running upwards and downwards all the time that interrupted his sleep, and he was very thirsty etc.

On cross examination I came to learn that he had all along burning in the extremities compelling him to keep his soles outside the cover in deep winter, and

He had repeated attacks of itch and suppressed them each time by ointments,

His habits were not clean and methodical.

I gave him Sulphur. It was given in 1000th Potency. Two days after that I got report that his temperature came down, and he slept well at night. He also ate well. I gave him placebo. But in the evening his relatives informed me that the temperature came down to 96 and a Surgeon, who was also their relative, told them that the patient was worse, that his vital heat was very low and that decomposition in the affected part already began. The patient was weeping. I asked him why he did so.

Whereupon he told me that he felt alright in every direction, his only complaint was that the prolapsed rectum could not be drawn in. He was weeping because of the Surgeon's opinion. I examined his pulse and heart, as also the affected part. There was no pain in the prolapsed rectum on pressure only its colour was very dark (the Surgeon said, as they told me that the absence of pain was due to benumbment of the nerves there). The part had its usual sense on touch. I told him that the dark colour was due to atmospheric influence and that he had nothing to fear of.

Next morning I got report that the outer layer of the prolapsed rectum fell out and the patient drew it in without any

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ahead of his times. He recommended that even prisoners of war should be isolated and that rag-pickers should not be allowed anywhere except in isolated houses near the paper mills. Hahnemann also says, "It should be impressed upon the teachers not to admit any sick child to the classes whose altered appearance betrays the commencement of a disease. Besides, a sick child can learn nothing." "In times of prevailing sickness the clergyman should publicly warn the members of their congregations not to come to church when they are feeling indisposed, and thereby expose their neighbours to danger."

Hahnemann advised that in towns the roads should be wide and the walls of the houses should not be too high for the entry of fresh air. The damaged food stuff should not be allowed to be sold by the state.

Hahnemann in an open letter to the Minister of Police wrote his "plans for eradicating malignant fevers". Some of his suggestions could well have been followed even today. Hahnemann even if he had not discovered homœopathy would have been immortalised by his other contributions to science in general and medicine in particular, but in the field of Hygiene he was a pioneer and his contributions to Homœopathy should not cloud our appreciation of him as a hygienist.

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difficulty. He began to pass stools also without using his fingers.

The expression, "This case does not belong to me but to a Surgeon," by a homœopath in connection with any such development due to a natural disease is unsupportable, rather unthinkable.
