

WHETHER CANCER IS INCURABLE?

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Kent has said in his *Lesser Writings* on page 377: "The study of true pathology should be encouraged and is essential to the science of Homoeopathy and no homoeopathieian has ever discouraged it. Pathology is any discourse upon disease; it is broad and all-embracing. The study of disease as manifested through subjective and objective symptoms, a study of lesions or results of diseases as made known by physical inspection etc., etc. down to morbid anatomy, all should be known by the homoeopathician, with a full appreciation of the true value of all. The disease in its course, history and every known manifestation should be considered that individuality may appear in one grand picture.

"Not until this picture, this totality, the individuality is clear in mind, is grasped completely, can the physician deal with it intelligently; he will then see, in some pathogenesis, a picture with a similar totality and individuality standing out with same bold relief. Now if he is acquainted with both and acquainted with the grand law of selection expressed in *similia similibus curantur* he will administer the medicine possessing in its pathogenesis this likeness to the experienced homoeopathician. These are the primary and essential tenets of Homoeopathy".

Again refer to page 175: "It is generally safe to conclude that so long as signs and symptoms are present, good vital reaction continues, but after the signs and symptoms have departed, and pathology has taken their place, it is impossible to predict what the quality of his reaction may be, until the patient has been tested by the similar agent. When this is known, it will be easy to understand why old symptoms return, in chronic cases after the administration of the similar remedy. Patients having only feeble reaction are only palliated, while those of strong reaction go through all their past symptoms in the reverse order of their appearance.

"In patients with cancer or tuberculosis, we may be quite certain of their ultimate recovery, if old symptoms return after administration of the remedy".

Now I refer to page 254 of Kent's *Lectures on Homoeopathic Philosophy*: "Incurable diseases will very often be palliated by mild medicines that act only superficially, act upon the sensorium, act upon the senses, and, though the hidden and deep-seated trouble goes on and progresses, and is sometimes made worse, yet the patient is made comfortable".

Is it now not clear that pathological remedy must be found out considering pathological manifestations including subjective and objective symptoms in all cases of destructive chronic diseases?

GENERAL SURVEY

All are aware that a great deal of attention of the whole of the medical profession all over the world is concentrated on the problem of cancer.

In the Annual Report of the Gujarat Cancer Society of Ahmedabad for the year 1977-78, it reported that during the period of 1966 and 1975, there were 11961 cases of cancer, during 1976, there were 2364 cases and during 1977, there were 2402. The figures pertain to Ahmedabad city only. From all over Gujarat, there were 8891 cases during 1977, 9065 cases during 1976 and 39820 cases during a period from 1966 to 1975.

DISTRICTWISE CANCER CASES IN THE YEAR 1977

Mehsana—981, Kheda—919, Ahmedabad—488, Junagadh—411, Vadodara—391, Surat—399, Sabarkantha—301, Bhavnagar—301, Dang—1.

VARIETIES OF CANCER CASES IN GUJARAT STATE

Cancer of Mouth and Throat	... Male 1481	Female 258
Cancer of Oesophagus	... Male 278	Female 97
Cancer of Lungs	... Male 411	Female 37
Cancer of Breast	... —	Female 291
Cancer of Cervix of Uterus	... —	Female 605
Different Types of Cancer Cases	Male & Female:	1716

Above statistics are taken from the *Ayurvedic Times* dated 1.3.79. So, it is evident from the above statistical cancer report of the Gujarat Cancer Society that cancer is increasing by leaps and bounds in Gujarat State.

We, homoeopaths, being a part of the medical profession, must be on our heels to prevent, palliate or cure the hydra-headed killer disease of cancer, so that the life of the patients may be prolonged for some few years more.

DEFINITIONS

Cancer is defined as a malignant tumour made up chiefly of epithelial cells. *Carcinoma* is defined as a malignant tumour made up of connective tissues enclosing epithelial cells. *Sarcoma* is defined as a tumour made up of a substance like the embryonic connective tissue, often highly malignant. *Scirrhus* is defined as a hard cancer with predominance of connective tissues. *Malignant* is defined as virulent and tending to go from bad to worse. *Virulence* is defined as extremely poisonous, noxious or acrimonious. Therefore, malignant tumour is composed of poisonous, noxious or deleterious elements, which create proliferation of cells or in common language the formation and reproduction of cells. The Greek and Latin word *oma* means tumour.

VARIETIES

Chiefly there are four varieties of cancer (1) carcinoma, (2) sarcoma, (3) scirrhus and (4) a form of skin epithelioma known as rodent ulcer.

Cancer affects any part of the body, hence various names according to locality of the body are attributed to cancer, such as, cancer of brain, cancer of breast, cancer of bone, cancer of nose, cancer of mouth, cancer of tongue, cancer of intestines, cancer of larynx, cancer of throat, cancer of oesophagus, cancer of stomach, cancer of liver, cancer of spleen, cancer of lungs, cancer of pancreas, cancer of rectum, cancer of uterus, cancer of testis, cancer of skin (epithelioma), blood cancer etc.

ETIOLOGY

No causative factor has yet been found for cancer by modern science. But in Homoeopathy, Dr. Hahnemann, after observing the phenomena of chronic diseases for more than twelve years, came to the conclusion that chronic diseases are caused by miasms, viz. psora, syphilis and sycosis and their combination. Hahnemann in a footnote to aphorism 205 in the *Organon of Medicine* says: "I cannot therefore advise, for instance, the local extirpation of the so-called cancer of the lips and face (the product of highly developed psora, not infrequently in conjunction with syphilis) by means of the arsenical remedy of frère Cosme". Nemo in his article 'Broken Down Constitutions' in the *Heal Thyself* describes: "Combination (c), of all three stigmata or in other words a sycosis implanted on a tubercular background, is of course the very worst combination. Among its lesser results are hay fever, psoriasis, and lupus, but it also leads to degenerative troubles of all sorts, particularly of vital organs such as the heart, liver, kidneys and arteries. Cancers are due to this combination of the three stigmata.....Cases of all three miasms combined are of course the most difficult to prescribe for, showing as they do, the weakness of the psoric, the destructiveness of the syphilitic and stubbornness of the sycotic. They call for complex remedies capable of antidoting all three miasms".

Dr. Diwan Harishchand in his article 'Cancerinic or Cancerinic state' mentions that "There are four great miasms which affect the ground on which cancer flourishes—psora, syphilis, sycosis and tuberculinic".

Thus it is quite clear that the combination of psora, syphilis, sycosis and tuberculosis—four great miasms are the real and basic background for the production of cancerous toxins, circulating in the blood; and other exciting causes are the poisonous, noxious, deleterious elements created in the blood by way of noxious habits of eating, drinking, living, heavy drugging, excessive sexual intercourses, grief, sorrow, emotion etc.

PATHOLOGY

Progressive poisonous, noxious, deleterious elements, circulating in the blood, finally are stored in the tissues or glands, forming malignant tumours or growths. In this sense, cancer is a tumour beginning in, and consisting of epithelial cells, which cover the skin and mucous membranes and form glands. The cancer cells resemble those from which they are derived but are

altered somewhat in appearance and size from original cells, and they have the further important peculiarity that they invade normal tissues by which they are surrounded and gradually replace them. This is one of the marks of malignancy distinguishing a cancer say, from a simple, benign or innocent tumour. Another mark is that cells proceed along the lymphatics to lymphatic glands and either from these or through blood vessels in the tumour itself, make their way into the blood stream, reach in this way to the liver or the heart and from the heart may be sent to any part of the body, forming metastatic or secondary cancerous growths. Biopsy of affected cancerous part reveals the type of cancer cells. Generally in carcinoma there are squamous cells and mucoid cells, found by histological examination.

According to the trophoblastic theory of cancer, there is always an elevation in the urine level of chorionic gonadotropin in cases of cancer. The level is roughly proportional to the combined size and grade of the tumour mass ('The Homoeopathic Treatment of Cancer' by Dr. Henry N. Williams, M.D., Lancaster, Pa.). This sort of urine examination is not being done in India.

The other tests, absence of the amino-acid (alanine) in urine and the sensitive blood crystallization test, are also not available in India.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

Signs: Notable and characteristic feature of the malignant tumour or growth is its uneven surface, knotted growth or nodular growth.

Symptoms: Pain of all sorts, particularly biting, cutting, sawing and gnawing, aggravated mostly during night.

Fatigue and progressive weakness out of all proportion to natural conditions of life. Weakness, tiredness, lassitude and emaciation of the body. Paleness and anaemic condition gradually increasing. Digestion, micturition and defecation are all irregular.

Mental aberrations, such as disliking to one's own family, solitude, grief, worries, anxieties, tendency to commit suicide. Blood examination will reveal decrease in R.B.C., and haemoglobin, increase in W.B.C. and E.S.R. Differential counts may also be found increased.

DIAGNOSIS

Histological Examination will correctly reveal the structure of cancer cells. A homoeopath has to take the symptoms of the present, past and family history and all objective symptoms including pathological symptoms. Thus he has to make double diagnosis, subjectively and objectively or pathologically.

PROGNOSIS

In most of the cancer cases, prognosis is extremely unfavourable. If the reactive force of the life force or the vital force is strong enough, then the life may be extended for a few months or years. This depends upon the susceptibility of the individual cancer patient.

TREATMENT

Carcinosin and cadmium salts are highly advised for the treatment of cancer by the authorities in the literature.

Dr. D. M. Foubister warns that carcinosin should not be given in actual cancer cases, but it can be given where there is strong family history of cancer, diabetes, tuberculosis or a mixture of these diseases.

An extract called Escador prepared from *plant viscum album*, when injected in particular potency is found to have a specific effect on cancer both in arresting and retarding its growth, thereby prolonging life.

Cancer of breast: Arsenic alb., Asterias rub., Badiaga, Calcium carbonate, Carbo animalis, Carcinosin, Conium maculatum, Hydrastis can., Kali thiocyanate, Lachesis, Phytolacca, Psorinum, Radium bromide, Scrophularia nodosa, Silicea.

Cancer of uterus: Arsenic alb., Carbo animalis, Cinnabaris, Helonias, Hydrastis can., Kali ars., Lachesis, Lapis alba, Sedum acre, Sepia, Thlapsi hursa pastoris, Thuja.

Cancer of stomach: Arsenic alb., Bismuth, Cadmium sulph., Condu-rango, Conium, Hydrastis can., Lycopodium, Ornithogalum umb., Phosphorus.

Cancer of tongue: Hydrastis can., Mercury, Nitric acid, Phosphorus.

Cancer of throat and oesophagus: Carbo animalis, Hydrastis can.

Cancer of liver: Butyric acid, Carduus mar., Chelidonium majus, China, Cholesterinum, Conium, Lecithin, Solidago virga-aur.

Cancer of spleen: Ceanothus amer., China.

Cancer of intestine: Hippozaenium, Hydrastis can., Ornithogalum umb.

Cancer of colon and caecum: Magnesia mur., Ornithogalum umb.

Cancer of rectum: Hura brasiliensis, Nitric acid, Ruta.

Cancer of urinary bladder: Sarsaparilla.

Cancer of kidneys: Chimaphilla umbellata, Formica rufa, Solidago virga.

Cancer of urethra: Hydrastis can.

Cancer of skin: Calendula, Euphorbia, Hoang nan, Kali ars.

Cancer of bone: Aurum, Aurum iod., Phosphorus, Silicea, Symphytum.

Cancer of glandular structure: Hoang nan.

Cancer of heart: Cereus bonplandii.

Cancer of mouth and mucous membrane: Hydrastis can., Mercurius, Nitric acid.

Cancer pains: Echinacea, Euphorbium, Hydrastis can., Morphinum, Opium.

Apart from mineral salts and acids, the remedies prepared from plants are most effective and serve as the 'drainage remedies' in eliminating toxins, for the plants are living organisms and grow on soil, which contains different mineral salts.

Since cancer is the product of four miasmatic toxins, I suggest that the combination of Psorinum, Tuberculinum, Medorrhinum and Syphilinum in

30 or 200 may be tried to remove the basic toxins, as an intercurrent remedy along with correctly selected similimum.

X-ray, Radium bromide and Calcarea fluor. in potencies antidote the ill effects of ray given to cancer patients.

Dr. P. Sankaran suggested to me the use of Cadmium ars. and Cadmium phos. where in cancer cases, Arsenic and Phosphorus were indicated.

CONCLUSION

1. Every attempt should be made to prolong the life of cancer patient at least for a few months or years more. Kent says in his lecture on Calcarea carb: "Old cancerous ulcers are greatly restrained in their growth, that is, the constitutional state is much improved, the patient himself has more endurance and the ulcers will take on healing. In cancerous affections that would kill in sixteen months, the patient will live five years with Calcarea, if Calcarea is indicated".

2. In destructive pathological diseases like cancer, the remedies should be given in lower potencies up to thirtieth or up to two hundredth potency, according to the susceptibility of the patient.

3. In cancerous patients, 'drainage remedies' should be given, in order to drain the toxins from the body.

THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF RESEARCH IN HOMOEOPATHY

(Continued from page 309)

3. Discussion: Demonstrates the contribution of the case material to the problem-definition of the enquiry and how and to what extent it has been possible to travel towards the problem-resolution as envisaged on ground of philosophy. Difficulties experienced on the way and how to deal with them need to be presented.
 4. Serial reports: Include new case material and up-date old case material as presented under 1 to 3. Establish proper linkage with what has been submitted earlier.
 5. Bibliography: Must be constantly up-dated.
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