

SISODIA'S
EXPLANATORY NOTE ON
ORGANON OF MEDICINE,
PHILOSOPHY &
CHRONIC DISEASES

DR. H. S. SISODIA

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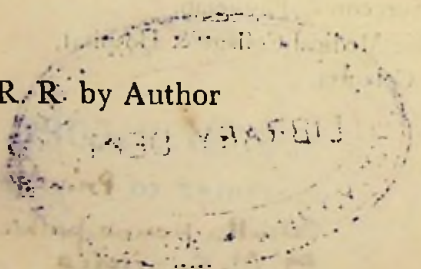
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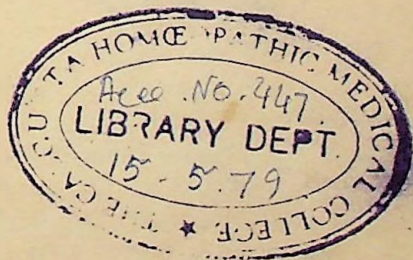
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PREFACE

This first edition of 'Notes' on the backbone of Homoeopathic subjects is meant for easy comprehension to the students and the general readers of Homoeopathy. Many topics of Organon of Medicine, Philosophy and Chronic Diseases are subjects of controversial revision according to some of Homoeopaths particularly by 'new sect.' In this fast developing era of medical sciences, there may be the addition of any new good mode of employment of medicine or technique which is proved efficacious and non-injurious to the patients; but the fundamentals led down by Master Samuel Hahnemann are not the subject of revision or modification even in the modern age of medical treatment.

In this book simply there are explanations and illustrations of Hahnemannian and Kentian views. Some of topics have the impact of Stuart Close particularly the topics related with Philosophical portion.

I wish to express my gratitude to Dr. A. C. Saxena, Deputy Director (Homoeopathy) U. P. for his foreword.

I am much obliged to Sri Markandey Singh. M. A., L. L. B. (D. G. C. Revenue) Jaunpur, for his persistent encouragement for the writing works. I am thankful to my all friends and well wishers who inspired me to write this book in English; particularly to Dr. G. B. Singh, Principal, Kanpur, Dr. R. P. Dubey, Principal, Allahabad, Dr. U. B. Ojha, Principal, Azamgarh, Dr. R. N. Thakore Principal, Moradabad, Dr. P. N. Singh, Jaunpur, Dr. P. N. Jaiswal, Azamgarh and Dr. S. Dubey, Ghazipur.

At the end; I hope that it would be beneficial to the persons for whom it is meant.

AUTHOR



Dr. M. S. Sisodia

FOREWORD

I have gone through the material contained in this book of Dr. M. S. Sisodia. Dr. Sisodia has made a good effort to vividly explain the various intricacies of Organon of Medicine, Philosophy and Chronic Diseases, which appear to be quite comprehensive. These "Explanatory notes" presented by Dr. Sisodia will go a long way in making the subject easy and simple for young students of Homoeopathy.

Acknow

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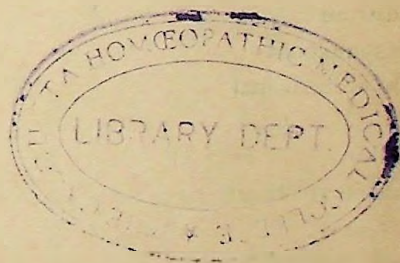
A. C. Saxena

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CHRISTIAN FRIEDRICKE SAMUEL HAHNEMANN

Samuel Hahnemann was born on 10th. April 1755 in Saxony of Germany. His father was a painter and economic condition was not sound even then his father founded for a good education and Hahnemann was admitted in "State Latin School" of the town. In the age of fifteen years he was admitted in 'Prince School of Meissen' where Hahnemann showed his extraordinary intelligence. Having only Twenty thalers (about one pound and three sterling) with him, started for Leipzig in 1775 to study medicine. Hahnemann was allowed free access to the various classes and managed himself by teaching French and German and by translating books from the English. After two years he left Leipzig and went to Vienna to witness the practice of medicine in the Hospitals there and he had the good fortune of learning the medicine under able guidance of Dr. Von Quarin, the private physician of the emperor of there. But after nine months he was compelled to accept the post of family physician and librarian of Governor to Transylvania and he resided for two years with the Governor in Hermannstadt. He graduated in medicine in 1779 at Erlangen.

He practiced for nine months in Hettstadt as a private practitioner but scope was not bright there and so he left for Dessau and by the end of the year he was appointed as a district physician in Gommern and here married his first wife, the daughter of an apothecary of Dessau. He resided three years at Gommern and wrote his first book on medicine, after remaining three years in Gommern he shifted his residence to Dresden. During his four years stay in Dresden he published many books on chemistry, the most famous books among them are 'poisoning by arsenic', "distinction between genuine and adulterated drugs" and "guide to the treatment of suppurating wounds and ulcers".

In 1789 he returned to Leipzig and in the same year he published his treatise on Syphilis. In 1790 he translated Cullen's *Materia Medica* and discovered the fever producing property of cinchona and

this event led him to establish Homoeopathic system of treatment. He treated successfully in 1792 to Klokenburg the minister of Hanoveria for his madness whereas in those days there was no treatment for madness except the physical inflictions. The details of this cure was published in 1796.

In 1795 he migrated to Wolfenbittel, and thereafter to Konigs-lutter, where he resided till 1799. During this period Hahnemann emphasised the clear logical views in detail and in 1796 an essay on "New Principle" was published by Dr. Hufeland, (the friend of Dr. Hahnemann) in Journal, wherein Hahnemann modestly but firmly expresses his belief, that atleast chronic diseases should be treated by those medicines which have the power of producing similar symptoms in healthy persons. Hahnemann abandoned the theory of giving complex mixture of medicines to the patient and started to give single medicine at a time. The physicians and apothecaries of Konigslutter were jealous of the rising fame of Hahnemann and ultimately he was prohibited from dispensing his own simple medicines, beside these, the fame was flaming and spreading.

Due to the enimity of the 'apothecaries and physicians of Konig slutter Hahnemann left the town in 1799 for Hamburg with his family and property with a heavy heart. Misfortune was behind him and in the way the wagon was overturned in an accident, the driver was thrown of his seat, his infant son died and the leg of one of his daughter fractured. He himself was injured and his property much damaged by falling into a stream which was flowing at the bottom of the road. Afterwards he reached Hamburg, but finding little or nothing to do here he again changed to the adjoining town of Altona. Here also, there was nothing better for him and very shortly shifted to Mollen in Lauenburg. All these changes of places could not help in the change of his misfortune. And once again he decided to live in Eulenburg of his fatherland, Saxony province but the persecution of the superintendent physician of that place drove him thence after a short stay and he at first wondered to Machern and then to Dessau.

The years 1805 and 1806 were very important for the development of Homoeopathic doctrine. During this period the first sketch of "Pura Materia Medica" in Latin was accomplished which was published in Hufeland's Journal in 1806. He was now settled in Torgau, but here also he met with opposition, hatred and calumnies from

his medical brethren in reward of his labour and discoveries. He published first edition of his immortal 'Organon' and this publication of 'Organon' was another adding jewel of his fame. With a great reputation he re-entered Leipzig here a crowd of patients and admirers flocked around him. The first part of 'Materia Medica Pura' was published in 1811. During his stay at Leipzig between 1810 to 1821, the second edition of 'Organon' and other five parts of 'Materia Medica Pura' was published; and these publications began to attract the attention of many physicians and immense numbers of the educated and persons of upper classes.

Prince Schwarzenberg, the Field Marshal of Austria was put under the care of Hahnemann; before the treatment of Hahnemann, the prince had been under treatment of old school and disease was some organic affection of the brain or heart; which got fatal termination and this unfortunate event provided another chance for his opponents. The opponents succeeded in baning his 'prescription writing' thus his practice reached at the point of closure. Nothing was left and for Hahnemann in his fatherland Leipzig except to quit.

Under these discouraging circumstances an ardent admirer of this new system of treatment; the prince of Anhalt Coethen offered an asylum in the capital of his dominions. Hahnemann left his lovely Leipzig in 1821 and now there is a monument of Dr. Hahnemann containing his bronze effigy; which was inaugurated in 1851. After settling at Coethen he passed his days in very restricted manner. He did not use to go out; patients used to visit at his residence; but he was ever conscious towards his principles and during this period third, fourth and fifth editions of 'Organon' were published along with the second and third editions of 'Materia Medica Pura'.

In 1827 he summoned to Coethen his two oldest and most esteemed disciples, Drs. Stapf and Gross and communicated them his theory of the origin of chronic diseases. The next year first and second volume of "Chronic Diseases" was published. The third, fourth and fifth volumes of his "Chronic Diseases" appeared during following two years. In 1822, the publication of a Homoeopathic Quaterly Journal was started. On 10th August 1829, a large number of his disciples assembled at Coethen to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his reception of the Doctor's degree and on the same day Hahnemann

founded the first Homoeopathic society under the name of 'Central Society of German Homoeopaths', which exists even to this day.

His wife died in 1830 but her death did not alter in any respect Hahnemann's mode of life. In 1835 he married to Mille Melane d' Hervilly in the age of eighty years and this surprised his friends. Hahnemann migrated to Paris with his wife and the influence of his wife opened the door to general medical practice by law. Hahnemann survived his migration to Paris eight years and died there full of years and honour on 2nd. July 1843. He was buried in the cemetery of Montmartre and his body was attended to the grave by only four of his nearest relatives. It is a surprising event in the world's history that such a historical genius personality had a such meagre attendance to his last resting place.

ORGANON OF MEDICINE

The organon word has been derived from Greek word 'organum'. It has following three different meanings.

1. Work.
2. Method of scientific investigation.
3. Instrument.

This word was at first used by great philosopher, Aristotle in form of title for his different books of Logic. The user of this word in the second succession was another great philosopher Lord Bacon. Dr. Hahnemann was immensely influenced by Bacon's work and this led him to use the word in the title of "Organon of rational art of healing." To study the 'organon', it can be divided into following heads :—

1. Title—As it has been mentioned that fame of 'Novum organum' influenced to Dr. Hahnemann and without any doubt this led him to give the name of "Organon of rational art of healing" but in subsequent five editions of this book, the name has been changed without deleting the 'organon' word. From second to sixth editions the book bears the title 'Organon of Medicine'

2. Subject Matter—The book contains the laws and principles which govern the Homoeopathic system of treatment. According to Bradford "This is Bible of Homoeopathy."

The whole of the book has been divided into two parts. The first part comprises the introductory portion of the book in which the history of medicine and critics of contemporary system of treatment is given by Hahnemann.

The second part is termed as 'organon' proper which is again divided into two parts :—From section 1 to 71 is known as doctrinal part which deals with the description of Homoeopathic principles and at the same time in this portion it has been proved that Homoeo-

pathy is the best system of treatment and only this system of treatment can cure the disease.

From section 72 to 294 is practical part of the book which deals with the 'drug provings', 'classification of disease', 'case taking' treatment and management and other methods of treatment such as mesmerism and massage etc.

3. Style—The book is written in 294 aphorisms. Every aphorism or section seems to be free from each other but they are inter-linked with each other in their meaning and sense; although the meaning of each aphorism is possible separately. Many aphorisms are crowned by foot notes in which Hahnemann has mentioned the name of writers, books, journals and events in support of his theory. These foot notes are used in the form supplements.

Five editions of 'Organon' were published during Hahnemann's life and last edition was published after his death in 1921. The first edition was published in 1810 having 259 aphorisms, named as 'Organon of rational art of healing.' Second edition was published in 1819 containing 318 sections and addition of new words 'Aude Sapere' on the title page, after removing the poem of Gellert in the first edition, which is continuing in subsequent editions. Third edition was published in 1824 containing 320 aphorisms. Fourth edition was published in 1829 having 292 sections in which so many previous aphorisms were deleted and others were revised. In this edition the doctrine of 'chronic diseases' was added.

Fifth edition was published in 1833 containing 294 aphorisms and in this edition, first time the doctrines of 'vital force' and 'drug dynamisation' were introduced. The last edition of this book means sixth edition was published in 1921 after 78 years of death of Dr. Hahnemann. This edition has many changes and some of changes are matter of controversy among the able followers of this system of treatment. The theory of drug repetition is described in revised form. 'Vital ennergies' word has been introduced at many places in place of 'vital Force.'

THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF HOMOEOPATHY

Homoeopathy has hereunder mentioned seven principles :—

1. Law of Similar :—The law of similar was well known in the medical word of India before Hahnemann but it had no practical foot holding. There is a maxim in Sanskrit just similar to the law of Homoeopathy—'Similia Similibus curentur' (let likes be treated by likes); 'vishasya vishamousdham.' This principle bears the essence that the substances which have disease producing property; those morbid symptoms only can be treated by the same substance. Dr. Samuel Hahnemann established it as a scientific method of treatment and this principle got its mandatary effect from Dr. Hahnemann in form so the principle of treatment. The 'Cinchona bark' was the drug for the treatment of Malarial fever in Hahnemann's time and when Hahnemann himself used the 'cinchona bark' it produced Malaria like symptoms in him; and thus this law of similar was justified and proved by Hahnemann.

2. Law of simplex—Under this Homoeopathic law, the medicincs are used in its simple form and single medicine at a time. This law has a sound reason behind it; during 'drug proving' single medicine is proved in its simple form because every drug substances have some definite difference in their pathogenic and curative properties. In such condition if medicine is used more than one it may be possible, that disease may be complicated instead of being cured. Likewise if the drugs are proved; more than one at a time; they will produce complex symptoms or if the drugs have antagonistic property; the symptom may not appear at all.

3. Law of minimum—Under this principle we give the medicine to the patient in a very minimun quantity but the medicine has the power of stimulating depressed vital force. If only vital force is brought to its previons state; the disease will be cured. The quantity which can arouse the depressed vital forces will be the mini-

mum dose. If the medicine is used in minimum quantity; there will be no possibility of drug disease.

4. Doctrine of drug proving—In Homoeopathy we prescribe only those medicines whose medicinal properties are known by 'drug proving' on healthy persons. The drugs are proved on healthy persons of different ages, and sexes because the normal sensation and function vary in both sexes even in the same sex according to age. The symptoms are recorded which are produced during 'drug proving'.

5. Doctrine of drug potentisation—Homoeopathic drugs are potentised by the method of trituration and succussion and by these methods the inherent curative power of the drugs are raised. Before the potentisation this power lies in dormant condition in the drug substance. By the process of potentisation the quantity of medicine decreases and power increases. This theory of potentisation is just similar to the atomic theory. Homoeopathy believes that vital force is a 'dynamic power' and disease also deranges the body in dynamic way and thus it is only possible for the dynamic medicine to cure the disease. This theory was introduced by Hahnemann in the fifth edition of 'Organon'

6. Doctrine of chronic diseases—After a long experiments, and experiences Dr. Hahnemann reached to the conclusion that the chronic diseases are caused by infection and chronic miasms. In sixth edition of 'Organon' in aphorism 72 he says that chronic diseases are caused by infection with a chronic miasm. These chronic miasms are divided into three classes :— 1. Psora 2. Syphilis. 3. Sycosis.

7. Doctrine of vital force—Every living being is represented by body; composed of different organs, but it has no power of action of itself. There is a power which is responsible for life and activities of every creature and this particular force controls the activities of life. The human being is also governed by a life force to which Dr. Hahnemann termed as 'Vital force'. The vital force is at first deranged in the diseased condition and this deranged condition is annihilated then the condition is termed as state of health. The vital force keeps and governs the body in harmony and systematic way of life.

THE MISSION OF PHYSICIAN

If we go through different meanings of the word 'mission' we shall find that it means—1. aim, 2. persons sent to do some task, 3. According to Bible "That purpose for which we have come in the world." We consider the first meaning of the word the 'aim'. Every person has different purpose of his life and to achieve that goal is the aim of that person. In the same way the aim of a physician is to treat the patient and to cure. The physicians must have this sacred motto of their life. Physician should not keep in his mind about the material gains during the cure. Hahnemann says that the highest and only mission of the physician is to restore the sick to health to cure.

During the treatment of the patient; the physician must consider the Homoeopathic point of view about the term 'sick.' According to Homoeopathy that person is sick which has any external or internal signs and symptoms or the presence of any mental or physical abnormal symptoms. The person becomes diseased in his whole not in part or parts. Allopaths belief that when a person becomes diseased then the particular organ of that patient becomes diseased i. e. if a person is suffering from any disease of liver or spleen or of any other organ; they will say that the particular organ is diseased but Homoeopathy, differs here. According to Homoeopathy the patient is suffering in its whole not from the disease of particular organ. The of patient is suffering in its whole and simply the disease has is greater effect on that particular organ of the patient,

To palliate any disease by external application can not be said that the disease has been cured. If a person is suffering from any skin disease and that is treated by ointment; there may be the suppression of disease for time being but after sometime that will recur with greater violence or will produce some other disease affecting other organ. This type of examples are not the example of cure.

Dr Hahnemann says that it is not necessary to explain the phenomena of disease to the patient. Physician should not waste his time in such explanations. The innocent patient may be influenced to listen the morbid phenomena; but this will not help patient in any way. The patient should be helped practically and be cured properly.

HIGHEST IDEALS OF CURE

The ideal cure must be of following manner.

1. Physician's duty is to cure the disease and to help the patient in his restoration of previous state of the health and this should be done as quick as possible. Physician should adopt every possible rational method of treatment to hasten the cure.

2. Method of cure should be very gentle. This particular gentle word is used by Master Samuel Hahnemann; because in eighteenth century (During Hahnemann) the method of treatment was very cruel. Neither Surgery was so developed as it is in modern age, nor there was invention of anaesthesia. Due to this, during surgical treatment very harsh method was used. Sometimes due to sudden shock patient died. During treatment of insanity the patients were tied with ropes and chains and inflicted physically. Even to day insanity is treated by electric shock by old school. Such type of treatment will not fall under class of 'gentle treatment.'

3. The patient should be cured permanently. The removal of morbid sign and symptoms for time being is against the law of cure. That cure can be said a 'permanent cure' in which the morbid sign and symptoms do not recur. By Allopathic system of treatment the diseases are palliated for sometime and there is recurring tendency. The disease recurs when the effect of medicines is over e.g. Asthma, Skin diseases and Tonsillitis etc. By Homoeopathic treatment, if the disease is cured in proper way according to law of cure there is no such possibility of recurrence.

4. The disease should be cured in a very short period. Although the time of cure depends on the nature of disease. Even then physician should attempt to cure in short time.

5. The cure should be done in harmless way. It should be kept in mind that during cure of a disease another disease does not occur alongwith this. Those medicines should not be used which affect the organism morbidically. In Allopathy in these days of antibiotic; the tetracyclines are used for some diseases which are caused by some

particular type of micro-organisms, but modern researches have proved this fact that prolonged and excessive use of mentioned medicines cause the deformities of bones and teeth. Aspirin is used as an analgesic, it relieves quickly no doubt, but if it is given empty stomach or excessively it causes ulcers in the intestine and it results in melaena and sometimes haemoptysis in severe bad effect of the drug. Such treatment is not harmless, it is harmful.

6. The cure must be based on some particular principle and that principle should be comprehensive and reliable. Homoeopathic system of treatment is based on a fixed principle of 'Similia Similibus curentur'. Only the removal of symptoms by any means is not an 'ideal cure.' The Homoeopathic principle is fixed not changing like other systems of treatment.

REQUISITE KNOWLEDGE OF PHYSICIAN

A physician must have hereunder mentioned nine knowledges or qualifications :—

1. Knowledge of diseases—It is necessary for physician to know about the general symptoms of disease; classification of disease and nature of the disease; whether disease is chronic or acute. The mission of physician is to cure the disease; this motto only is possible if the physician has the mentioned knowledges. The knowledge of individualisation is one of the most important knowledges of physicians and this individualisation is only possible for those physicians who have the knowledge of disease.

2. Knowledge of medicinal powers—The medicine is an essential instrument to cure the disease, so the curative powers of the medicines must be known and this knowledge of medicinal powers in Homoeopathy is gained by 'drug proving' on healthy persons. It is necessary to know the effects of a drug on human being because medicine is given to the sick persons.

3. Application of drug knowledge to disease knowledge
There are different methods of employment of medicine to treat a disease. A patient may be given medicine which has similar symptoms or a medicine having dissimilar symptoms. Sometimes medicines are used which have no relation with morbid symptoms of the patient. Hahnemann has advised the use of Antipathic system of treatment in few definite circumstances (diseases). But during the adoption of this method of treatment, the use of the medicine should be best one. Those methods should not be adopted which have any possibility of complicating the organism later on.

4. Knowledge of choice of remedy—During 'case taking' we find that the symptoms narrated by patient are found in many medicines and every medicine seems suitable and in such condition, the most similar medicine to the disease symptoms should be chosen. The symptoms uttered by patients are not of equal importance; there

should be clear conception about the symptoms to the physician e. g. Bryonia, Aconite and Arsenic, all these three medicines have thirst during fever and to prescribe the exact medicine it is necessary for physician to know about the peculiarities of the thirst of all these three different medicines. Failure of the knowledge of differentiations between the medicines will result in failure of treatment and cure.

5. Knowledge of exact quantity of dose—Having knowledge of above mentioned qualification of physician, the knowledge of exact doses is also important. Even after the selection of exact medicine, the disease can not be cured until and unless it is given in proper dose, because the same medicine in different potency and quantity produces different type of action. If the medicine is not given to the patient in exact dose quantity; the disease may aggravate or medicine may not act due to inadequate quantity. So the knowledge of exact medicine quantity of dose is necessary to achieve ideal cure.

6. Knowledge of preparation of dose—In Homoeopathy different vehicles are used in preparation and dispensing of the medicines. Every medicine can not be prepared in one vehicle. e. g. Cal. Carb can not be triturated in any liquid substance and to prepare its lower potency, the sugar of milk is an essential vehicle. In the same way some liquid drug substance can't be prepared in solid vehicles. Likewise the knowledge of dispensing the medicine in proper media is necessary. Every medicine can't be prescribed in solid or in liquid vehicle; it varies from patient to patient and the nature and state of disease. Lacking of this knowledge will lead to the physician towards the failure.

7. Knowledge of repetition of dose—To be a successful physician, the knowledge of repetition of dose is essential because some medicines are 'short acting' and some are 'deep-acting.' The repetition of dose depends on the nature of disease as well as the nature of medicine. In acute diseases medicine is repeated at a short interval whereas in chronic disease medicine is repeated after long interval.

8. Knowledge of obstacles to recovery—Some times it is found that the selection of medicine, repetition of dose and quantity of the dose is properly prescribed even then there is no

relief or cure of the disease because there is definitely some factor which produces the hindrance in the cure; this factor is generally neglected by physician. The obstructing factor is termed as 'maintaining cause.' e. g. If a patient suffering from Rheumatism resides at damp place, he will be not benefitted until and unless; patient is removed to a dry and hygienic place; even after the correctness of selection of medicine, repetition of dose and quantity.

9. Knowledge of hygiene—A physician must have the knowledge of hygiene in addition of aforesaid knowledges. The physician is the preserver of the health. After curing the disease, it becomes the duty of physician to make aware to the patient about the diet, environment, and habit. etc under which the patient can preserve his health.

EXCITING AND FUNDAMENTAL CAUSES

The 'exciting causes' are those factors and conditions which produce 'acute diseases' and create an 'acute condition' in the disease. Excessive or lack of food, cold, high temperature, mental or physical excitements etc. are 'exciting causes.' These 'exciting causes' generally produce individual type of acute diseases. e. g. Some persons wet in rain and one of them was attacked with fever, one with tonsillitis or another one with coryza and at the same time some others may not be affected in disease condition. Actually these acute diseases are caused by the explosion of the Psora which lies in dormant condition in the body and when any exciting cause affects the Psora; it becomes exploded and results in causing diseases.

The fundamental causes are the different miasms and these miasms are responsible for different types of dynamic diseases, particularly for chronic diseases. A thorough study about the chronic diseases reveals that the back-ground for each chronic disease is some of miasms.

These miasms are divided into three classes—1. Psora. 2. Syphilis. 3. Sycosis. According to Hahnemann "real fundamental cause is Psora." Hahnemann says that the Psora, the only real fundamental cause and producer of all other numerous, I may say "innumerable forms of disease."

The miasmatic diseases can't be cured without Homoeopathic treatment. e. g. If a child suffers with tonsillitis or cough and coryza after getting even a mild cold and always relieved by Belladonna; it indicates that there is some thing behind this tendency of recurrence of the symptoms of Belladonna in its identical form and that cause is Psora. And if that child is not treated with 'antipsoric' medicine, the tendency of recurrence of the symptoms will not end. The Calcarb will cure the symptoms of mentioned patient. Cal. Carb. is an antipsoric and complementry of Belladonna.

UNPREJUDICED OBSERVER

If we analyse and describe these two words 'Unprejudiced Observer' it will be very easy to have a clear conception of the meaning and sense behind this terminology. Prejudiced means—'Opinion formed without sufficient reason', and to have such opinion about any one will be definitely a partiality towards that person or object. If a person makes any idea about any one beforehand without any observation; that person would not give any right decision. Although, it is fact that our growth and developments depend upon some preconceived ideology and notions which we learn from education and environments. This is good as far as the general go of life, but these preconception and notions are always bad and injurious to those things which require free minded study, investigation and perception, in science, particularly. So to have scientific facts about any thing an investigator must be unprejudiced.

Observer—means, who observes carefully about anything in fact finding. All the discoveries and inventions are the result of observations and these discoveries and inventions are performed by the persons who were not biased or opinionated.

If a person is prejudiced; he cannot be a true observer; and as it has been aforesaid that this type of preconception is not useful in the part of a scientist, particularly for physician. If a physician does any prejudiced decision; that will be definitely futile and impractical; because physician is called as the preserver of the health. If the findings, discoveries of the physician prove to be against his ideas and notions; he should accept the fact after proper verifications. Having above mentioned qualities a physician will be called as an Unprejudiced Observer'.

SYMPTOMS

The symptom is the external manifestation of internal derangement of vital force. We come to know about the disease with the perception of the symptom. Mental or physical both types of the diseases are revealed through the symptoms. In the absence of symptom none can imagine about the existence of mental or physical diseases. The symptom may be divided into two groups :—

1. **Subjective symptom**—The symptoms narrated by the patient himself or herself are placed under this group; and the symptoms which are generally started by the particular word 'I'. The sensations, desire and aversion, dreams and modalities etc. come under this class of symptom.

2. **Objective symptom**—The symptoms observed by physician and described by the attendants of the patient and the laboratory findings come under this group of symptom. Nature, behaviour physical constitution, colour and condition of affected organ or any other characteristics are observed. The laboratory findings such as the examinations of stool, sputum, urine and X-Ray fall under the category of this symptom. A symptom may be called a 'complete symptom' if that has been observed under following heads :—

1. *Sensation*—It covers all sorts of sensations which are felt by the patient e. g. pain or nature of pain and other different types of sensations.

2. *Location*—Homoeopathy believes that when a person is attacked by any disease; he suffers in his whole because any particular organ is not affected by disease; simply the affection of the disease is more on that organ. Under location, we observe the organ of the body upon which symptoms are more marked e. g. in Hepatitis the whole of digestive system and mental faculty is morbidly affected but the morbid symptoms are more marked over the liver; thus the liver becomes the location of the disease.

3. *Concomitant Symptom*—There are some symptoms which are associated alongwith other symptoms. e. g. in Rheumatism. Pain

and stiffness in the joints are the main symptoms but alongwith these symptoms there may be fever, redness and swelling etc. in the joints; these symptoms are known as 'Concomittant Symptoms.'

4. *Modality*—It comprises two different phases of sensation. By modality we mean the circumstances and conditions that affect or modify a symptom.

According to Dr. William Boericke "The *modalities* of a drug are the pathognomonic symptoms of the *Materia Medica*"

By *aggravation* is meant an increase or intensification of already existing symptoms by some appreciable circumstance or condition. *Amelioration* is technically used to express the modification of relief, or diminution of intensity in any of symptoms, or in the state of the patient as a whole, by medication or by the influence of any agency, circumstance or condition.

If a person is suffering from any disease and he feels relieved in open air and intensified in closed room; the earlier factor ameliorates and later factor aggravates the feeling. These two conditions come under modality.

MAINTAINING CAUSE

Those factors and conditions which maintain any disease are termed as 'maintaining cause or *causa occasionalis*' e. g. if a person resides in any damp place and suffers with Rheumatism or any other disease which is produced due to damp; would not be cured even after best treatment until he is not removed to a dry and hygienic place. If there is any foreign substance or particle in any organ of the body, the suffering of the patient would not be diminished till the removal of the foreign substance from the organ where that is lodged. If there is any flower of strong smelling in the room and that causes faintness entering the room; this tendency will not cease till the removal of the flower from the room.

The occupational diseases are also caused due to longer continuance in a particular occupation. The lack of the essential substances to the life cause symptoms like those of chronic disease whereas, in fact, that is not a chronic disease, as for example if a person is not provided the essential constituent of the diet for a considerable period, the symptoms of anaemia, and low blood pressure etc. will appear and these symptoms indicate the presence of a chronic disease but if the person is provided essential constituents of food, the symptoms will disappear. Thus we observe that if the maintaining causes are removed, the disease is cured itself or there is quick response in the treatment and restoration of the health.

INDISPOSITION

Indisposition is the slight feeling of unwell of a very transient nature. Indisposition is an ordinary state of disease, but we can't place it in the group of disease because there are certain differences in between disease and indisposition. Indisposition is caused by some exciting or maintaining cause in which there is a slight feeling of uneasiness whereas the causative factor of the disease is generally a miasm. The vital force is capable of removing the indisposition without any medicinal assistance whereas in disease the medicinal help is necessary because the vital force is at first deranged in disease. If the maintaining cause is removed the indisposition is cured whereas in disease medication is essential along with the removal of 'maintaining cause.'

To cure the indisposition; the change of diet and complete rest will prove sufficient. In aphorism 150 of 'Organon of medicine' Hahnemann says that "a slight alteration in the diet and regimen will usually suffice to dispel such an indisposition" e. g. If a person has taken the food prepared by some fatty agent (Ghee); the person may have some loose stools; it does not require any medication simply the stoppage of the heavy diet will normalise the indisposed condition. If a person has neither slept properly nor taken food as usual in such circumstances that person may feel fatigue and heaviness in the head and for this a light meal and complete rest will be sufficient to remove this ailment without any medicine. The vital force is capable of correcting such types of derangements.

But, the differentiation in between indisposition and disease largely depends on the skill and experience of the physician. If the ailments last for many days even after the change of food and complete rest; in such cases medical assistance is required.

TOTALITY OF SYMPTOMS.

The 'totality of symptoms' is the external image of the internal deranged vital force which is completed by subjective and objective symptoms. These two sets of symptoms are obtained from different sources. Totality of symptoms means.

(1) the totality of each individual symptom.

(2) all the symptoms of the case which are capable of being logically combined into a harmonious and consistent whole, having form, coherency and individuality. Thus it is obvious that the 'totality' is not a mere haphazard and casual jumble of symptoms. Considering the above different concept of 'totality' we come to a conclusion that the totality of symptoms is a qualitative aggregate of subjective and objective symptoms. Subjective symptoms are of much importance for physician during the prescription. Totality of symptoms solve the following purposes :—

1. The totality of symptoms is only true basis of prescription and cure of the diseases.
2. It is useful in diagnosis of the disease.
3. It provides the knowledge of actions of drug on healthy human being (pathogenic property of drug)
4. Prognosis of the disease is possible after thorough study of 'totality of symptoms.'

REMOVAL OF TOTALITY OF SYMPTOMS IS REMOVAL OF DISEASE

The standard of health varies from person to person but persons are called healthy who have no abnormal sensation and function. Health is a harmonious play of life. In healthy state of life; every activities of organs and mind go on in harmony. As soon as any disease attacks the body; the harmony deviates and person starts feeling of uneasiness and other symptoms start after this. As soon as the disease enters the organism; the vital force becomes deranged and morbid symptoms begin to appear. The diseases are invisible dynamic forces which affect the vital force dynamically. The dynamic force can't be seen; we can only perceive and feel their effects. Any medically termed person or physician can observe the enlargement of any organ e. g. Spleen, Liver. Pancreas, etc. but the phenomena of enlargement of a particular organ, how occurred, can't be satisfied practically but only its theory is possible. We can only say that every disease has the property of affecting the organs according to the nature of 'affinity to organs'. This is one of the basic principles of physiology.

The phenomena which takes place in the organism is beyond the observation. The symptoms produced by the dynamic action and reaction in the organism are gross and comprehensive to common sense. So, the totality of the symptoms is only object; which is the subject of observation, treatment and removal.

The presence of symptoms indicate the appearance of disease and its existence; and if these symptoms are removed, the knowledge of disease lacks. As it has been described previously that the symptoms are external image of internal deranged vital force. The source of image is always any object; the survival of object means the continuance of the image. If the image is covered with any other thing; the image of the covering substance will appear. This proves that if the symptom or the group of the symptoms are removed, the disease

will be cured. The contemporary and a friend of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann an Allopath Dr. Hufeland has written in his Medical Journal that Homoeopathy can remove the symptoms but disease remains: How can a layman or physician be satisfied with such type of' imaginations, that the disease remains even after disappearance of the symptoms.

Suppose a person is suffering from Malaria and there is fever daily or periodically with chill, enlarged spleen and anaemia and his symptoms are removed with treatment; then how there is existence of any disease in the organism, who can say that the very same person is suffering from Malaria; evenafter, the disappearance of fever, chill, anaemia and with a normal spleen. We had come to know about the Malaria due to the existence of the symptoms and when these symptoms disappeared; then, it is obvious that there is no disease; because there nothing remains to provide the knowledge of disease. So it proves that the removal of totality of symptoms is removal of disease.

VITAL FORCE

Vital Force Is a spirit like dynamic, invisible, autocratic, automatic power responsible for life and health.

1. Vital force is a spirit like invisible dynamic force. It can't be seen because power and forces are always invisible substantial entities. It is immaterial having no body, no shape, no volume and no mass. Although the vital force is an immaterial entity but it has its effect on material body. We can't observe it; but it is cognizable through its effect on the organism. We can only feel its existence, effect and action on the body, but are unable to see it because it is an invisible force.

2. Vital force is a dynamis. We don't know about its how and from where entrance in the body, neither how and where its disappearance from the body. Till the presence of this force, all sorts of the activities of the life are possible and as soon as it separates from the body; the body becomes an effigy. Although dead body has all its fundamental constituents, cells and tissues to their exact location but there is no life in absence of this force; we are dead.

3. Vital force is an autocratic power which animates the whole material body and governs the body like an autocrat king. This is the supreme force in the body, which activates the body in its peculiar way.

4. Vital force is an automatic force which animates to the whole of organism. But; it is not animated by any others. The vital force reacts automatically to all stimuli against itself.

5. The existence of vital force depends on the existence of living organism. We can't even imagine about the existence of vital force in absence of material body; because it is a force and all forces are the result of actions and reactions of the material substance.

6. This force is responsible for the life. After the separation of this force from the body; the perception of the life is over.

7. Under normal condition of vital force, there is feeling of health and physiological harmony in every living being. During the normal condition, the life goes on in a state of ease and comfort. Altered state of vital force is the morbid state of life.

State of Vital force in health—In state of health, vital force governs this material body and maintains the co-ordination between, different organs. Every organ performs their functions in proper harmonious manner. All the normal sensations and functions of the life are carried on by the vital force in the healthy state and thus we feel ease and comfort in life and the mental and physical development and state of ease is maintained. In the state of health every organ of body follows the will of man and the balance between mind and body is maintained.

During the normal state of vital force; the living being is capable of self protection against the morbid forces and this is only possible when the living being is healthy.

State of vital force in disease—At first, vital force is deranged by morbid forces and abnormal sensations start and the normal functions of body are deranged and in the last cells and tissues are morbidly affected. The vital force always try to protect from disease forces; but either due to long continuance of exposure or due to stronger disease force, the vital force is deranged.

In diseased condition, the property of 'self protection' of the vital force is diminished: The co-ordination between mind and body is imbalanced and so the organs become unable to follow the will. As Hahnemann has said that "The disease are nothing more than alterations in the state of health." It means the altered state of vital force is the disease. During cure the vital force becomes free from the disease and afterward the organs are freed from the diseases.

• SPECIMEN-COPY

MATERIA PECANS

Allopathy and Allopaths believe that diseases are caused by those factors which possesses some shape and size and are the result of some 'material cause'. According to this old school, body is always affected only by the material substances. But this idiology is baseless; though it is a fact that our body is material one but it is governed by the vital force which is immaterial and invisible; because the forces are invisible. Allopathy believes that diseases have separate existence beyond the body and are caused by different Bacteria, Parasites and viruses etc.

Due to above concept about the causes of the disease, in Allopathy medicines are given in substantial quantity and these medicines cause different types of derangement in the body and diseases lead towards their incurability. The material things can't produce disease because matter has no constructive and productive power.

It is seen that there are so many Cocci, Parasites and Bacteria in healthy condition of living being but they have no bad effect on health. These organisms become active and harmful when the vital force becomes deranged and the micro organisms get proper soil for their further development. These micro-organisms complicate the state of disease after getting proper atmosphere suitable to them. Few bacteria of intestine produces vitamin B. complex.

Homoeopathy believes that vital forces is dynamically affected by disease forces and so; the medicines are used in dynamic form. We believe that disease is altered condition of normal life and vital force and is caused by dynamic force. Allopathic thought of material cause' of disease is known as Materia Pecans.

RELATION BETWEEN DISEASED VITAL FORCE AND EXTERNALLY MANIFESTED SYMPTOMS

The vital force is a spirit like invisible dynamic power. It is perceived and recognised by its actions produced through material body. The nature and existence of every force is cognisant only in the presence of material substance and likewise the existence and function of the vital force can only be perceived through the actions and functions of a material body. In absence of vital force; the existence of this material body is like an effigy and in the same way, in absence of this material body; non can think about the existence of vital force.

The life and functions of body depend on so called vital force, without vital force the body is inactive, immotile and senseless effigy constituted by physical substances whose fate is to destroy. Vital force is responsible for sensation, function and life and its media is body and through this material body vital force is perceived and recognised. In the absence of vital force and material body there is nothing like life. These two factors are the constituent of life and are inseparable, one single unit and a complete entity. The study and explanation of these two things is impossible after separation from each other. The normal sensations and functions of this body are the manifestations of healthy vital force; in other words all the sensations and functions of the body are caused by this vital force. Abnormal vital force performs abnormal sensations and functions. Normal sensations and functions of the body indicate healthy state of vital force.

When vital force is deranged by disease force, its normal sensations and functions are altered and become abnormal. And thus we come to a conclusion of presence of disease and abnormal sensations and functions indicate about diseased condition of vital force. We can say that externally manifested sign and symptoms, internally deranged vital force and internal disease are the same thing.

AFFECTION OF VITAL FORCE BY DISEASES

Our vital force is an invisible dynamic force which is found everywhere in the living organism. This vital force also is affected by dynamic forces. At first the vital force of living organism is deranged by the dynamic influence of a morbid agent noxious to life. Every disease is dynamic and these influence dynamically to the life force. The life force is a dynamic force and is deranged by the dynamic power of the diseases and so, the dynamic medicine is necessary to bring in normal state of health. Secondly, the vital force is never influenced by any material substance. It is deranged or influenced by 'force' of the material substance; so the dynamic medicine is always acquired to cure the diseases.

When the dynamic Homoeopathic medicine is given to the patient; the dynamic power of medicine arouses the dynamic vital force. During disease, the vital force is depressed by disease force and when dynamic medicine is given and it acts, it arouses the vital force and disease is expelled from the body. During cure the vital force becomes free from disease force at first and patient feels mentally better.

ALLOPATHY

This name, Allopathy is given by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann—Alloeos means 'dissimilar', hetrogenous and Pathos means—'Suffering' or 'disease'.

In this system of treatment there is no any relation between disease symptoms and medicine's symptoms. The symptoms of medicines are neither similar to diseased symptoms nor opposite. In this system of treatment, the medicines are employed who have no actual pathological relation to symptoms of the disease and thus the medicines act on the body in a different manner.

This system is based on the imagination of material causes of the diseases. If a person is suffering from 'headache' and along with the 'constipation', in this case physicions will prescribe any sedative and purgative to treat the headache; because they think that the constipation is the causative factor in the mentioned case ; but it is entirely wrong ; because the causative factor of headache may be something else beside the constipation. In Typhoid fever the medicine is given which can kill the micro-organism of Thyphoid. In ordinary type of fever whose cause is not known or that is due to exposure is treated by the medicines which can stimulate the temperature regulating centre of the brain. The mentioned examples prove that Allopathy has no any fixed principle.

Allopathy believes in specific treatment. In this system of treatment, considering few main symptoms and some common symptoms of the patient, a particular name of the disease is given and for this treatment ; a specific medicine is employed. Under this system of treatment drugs are proved on lower animals not on healthy human being of different ages and sexes and thus the mental symptoms of the patient are not recorded.

The medicines are used in large quantity because this system believe in materia picans. It considers the material body to be the object of disease and treatment and therefore, the medicines are used in physiological doses.

In this system of treatment many drugs are used separately or in mixture at a time and thus medicines influence the different part of body in different manner. The long continued treatment causes drug diseases' in the patient. Under this mode of treatment; the disease

is palliated quickly but having a tendency of recurrence and later on becomes incurable. By use of ointment the diseases are driven deeper and deeper into the body and disease proves injurious to the vital organs of the body, pathological changes take place in organism and it becomes difficult and incurable.



ANTIPATHY

This system of treatment was established by Galen. Anti—means—opposite.

Pathos—means—suffering or disease. This system of treatment is also known as Enantiopathy or palliative mode of treatment. It is based on axiom of 'Contraria contrariis curantur'—it means opposite symptoms to those of symptoms of the patient. If a person is suffering from constipation; the person will be given a medicine which can produce the diarrhoea. Under this system of treatment, the disease is palliated at once for sometimes and patient is relieved for time being. Dynamic diseases are not cured under this system.

Under this system of treatment by the 'Primary action' of medicines disease is suppressed and as soon as the 'Primary action' of medicines is over, the disease return in greater violency. e. g. If a hand is kept under cold water; it will be found that wet-hand will be cooler than other hand for sometime but later on the wet-hand will become more hot than other one, this condition is due to the 'Secondary action'.

This mode of treatment has very limited scope. It is advised only in accidents, injuries and shocks etc. In which vital force is secondly affected; at first the organism is suddenly affected. The organism is affected adynamically. The vital force is suddenly depressed and there is no time for action for dynamic medicines. e. g. if a person suffers all in sudden due to cold, or suffocation, or unconsciousness; in such conditions the thing which can produce heat or any other thing which can diminish suffocation or a little quantity of brandy may be useful. But after lessening the effect of 'Primary action', the dynamic medicine should be used to cure the disease.

This mode of treatment is imperfect and can not cure diseases particularly which are chronic in nature or in other words; the diseases which are miasmatic.

HOMOEOPATHY

This system of treatment was discovered by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann in 1790 during translation of Cullen's *Materia medica*.

'Homoeos' means 'Similar'; alike' and pathos means suffering; disease. This method is based on curative or therapeutic law of nature. The nature's law of cure is 'similar cures similar or 'Similia similibus curantur; although this principle was known to medical world before Hahnemann but Dr. Samuel Hahnemann established it as a science of healing art.

It is based on axiom of 'Similia similibus curentur' means let likes be treated by likes' this system of treatment is based on a fixed principle of healing art and governed by some definite laws and doctrines. Considering its different laws and doctrines it may be defined as "Homoeopathy is a system of treatment governed by laws of similar, simplex, minimum and doctrines of vital force, drug proving and dynamisation'.

In this system of treatment those medicines are given to the patient which produce similar symptoms. In this mode of treatment disease is treated considering the 'totality of symptoms' of patient by individualisation. In this system medicines are used in very small quantity and potentised forms. The medicines are used in very small quantity so there is nothing left the scope for the 'drug disease' this system of treatment is best system of treatment having following advantages :—

1. This mode of treatment is based on a fixed true principle which is natural and universal.

2. Homoeopathic medicines in every condition have the property of curing to the diseases which have similar sign and symptoms to that of medicines

3. The medicines employed in this system are well proved on healthy persons and thus physician has complete knowledge about the drugs, so there is no chance of bad effect of the medicines.

4. At a time single medicine is given in very small quantity, so there is no chance for 'Drug diseases'

5. Economically also is best system of treatment

THERAPEUTIC LAW OF NATURE

The natural law of cure is — 'A weaker dynamic affection is permanently extinguished by a stronger one, while differing in kind, but similar in their manifestation'.

This truth can be verified in both physical as well as mental conditions of derangements, e. g. If there is a flower having a mild smell at a place and if a substance of stronger smell is kept there; we will feel only the smell of next substance which has stronger fragrance because the milder smell is subdued by stronger smell. We see that both things have similar action of producing smell but their origin is of different nature. We feel the sensation of smell through our olfactory nerve.

In the early dawn the brilliant Jupiter vanishes from the gaze of the beholder. Likewise ample of examples are also found in moral maladies, e. g. the sorrow of a person is relieved by hearing the greater sorrow of another person. We find such similarity even in disease. Small pox generally produces the symptoms of swelling of testicle and ophthalmia and if these symptoms are present before the infection of Small pox; these two symptoms will be cured automatically without any medication if a person is suffering from half paralysis of arm with swelling; this disease will be cured if that person is attacked by cow pox; because cow pox produces the symptoms of paralysis and swelling of arm.

MEDICINES ARE STRONGER THAN NATURAL DISEASES

The superiority of medicines over the natural diseases may be explained as follow :—

1. The medicines act unconditionally in the body. Medicine does not require any condition for its actions whereas the natural diseases require some definite suitable circumstances which weakens the vital force gradually; when vital force is weakened; the disease affects the different organs without any obstacle. These circumstances may be hereditary, susceptibility, adverse climate or some maintaining causes etc.

Medicines act all times. These don't require any particular time, weather, month etc., whereas the natural diseases appear in some particular weather month, time or these circumstances assist the existence and appearance of diseases. e. g. Cholera, Dysentery etc. generally occur in summer season and Rheumatism and gout in rainy and winter season.

The medicines are capable to act in every circumstances, these don't require any suitable environment, diet or habits. Medicines act on every living being in their individual manner. Medicine will act on every persons if given but disease can't attack every person that may be acute or chronic. It is seen when there is an epidemic; every person of locality or village is not attacked by epidemic disease, even does not attack every member of the family.

2. The control of dose of medicine is in physician's hand, so he is capable of obtaining his required actions of medicines whereas man has control over natural diseases.

3. The medicines act as preventive of diseases. We use different diseases e. g. Belladonna for scarlet fever and Graphitis for erysipelas etc. It proves that medicines are superior and stronger than natural diseases because if medicine is not stronger; that can't prevent the disease.

4. We use medicines to cure and palliate the diseases with great success and this is due to superiority and strongness of medicine than the natural diseases; in case of inferiority and weakness of medicines the cure and palliation is not possible.

HOMOEOPATHIC MODUS APERANDII

Dr. Hahnemann advises not to give any importance to how cures are effected. He has given a most probable explanation about the mode of Homoeopathic cure in 29 aphorism of 'Organon'

Homoeopathic medicine is selected on basis of similarity of symptoms. The most similar medicine to morbid symptom will effect a quick and permanent cure. The natural morbidic agents alter the state of health through their dynamic effect. As it is established that the action of either the natural morbidic agents or drugs on the vital force is dynamic and as we know that the medicinal diseases are always stronger than the natural diseases; and Hahnemann has described that the modus operandi of producing or curing a disease is a process of "infection"—a dynamic biological process.

When the selected medicine is administered in human organism it produces a similar artificial disease in the body. This new artificial disease produced by the similar medicine will be similar to natural disease as well as it will be stronger and thus the cure follows the process of nature's therapeutic law that *Weaker dynamic affection is permanently extinguished by stronger one; if both are similar in manifestations and different in kind*. Thus the natural disease will be removed permanently by the artificial disease which will occupy the place of former. The vital force can not be possessed simultaneously by two similar forces and this natural disease is expelled and vital force is possessed by artificial disease force for time being and it results in the freeness of vital force from clutch of disease force. The drug is quickly eliminated due to its minuteness of dose and thus the vital force is freed from both the drug force and disease force and returns to its previous normal qualitative state.

So, the natural disease is cured by the primary action of medicine and the artificial disease is removed by the secondary curative action of the vital force.

WHEN TWO DISSIMILAR DISEASES MEET TOGETHER IN HUMAN BODY

When two dissimilar diseases meet together in human body; the following three conditions arise —

1. If the new dissimilar disease is weaker in strength than the older disease from which the person is suffering then new disease is not allowed by older stronger one to enter the body.

(a) If a patient is suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis; he will not suffer from any mild epidemic fever because the tuberculosis is stronger.

(b) If a person is suffering from any severe chronic disease; he will not be affected by autumnal dysentery of a moderate nature.

(c) If a child is suffering from rickets and is vaccinated; there will be no effect of vaccination and so chronic diseases are not cured by Allopathic medicines. Only the physiological dose of allopathic medicines provide a temporary relief.

2. If the new dissimilar disease is stronger one will suppress or suspend the weaker one (older) for the time being and when it has run its course, the older disease will reappear uncured and will run its own course.

(b) If a person is suffering from epileptic attack and if he is attacked by the infection of ringworm; the epileptic attack will be suspended by typhus and after the end of the course of typhus; tuberculosis will reappear and will run its course.

(c) The scarlet fever was checked on fourth day by the eruption of cow pox and when cow-pox finished its course, the scarlet fever appeared again. The similar phenomenon occurs in Allopathic system of treatment. Under Allopathic medicines the diseases are suppressed till there is the effect of medicines and diseases appear again as soon as the effect of the medicine is over and so the natural diseases can't be cured by Allopathic medicines.

3. If both of the diseases act for a long time on the body; then they occupy the organs according to their affinity which are more suitable and produce complex disease.

(a) A syphilitic patient may suffer with a psoric disease and a psoric may become syphilitic and may suffer from both the diseases simultaneously because these two miasms are more or less equal in strength.

(b) It has been observed that at sometime two dissimilar acute diseases run together their course e. g. measles and small pox.

This similar action takes place under Allopathic system of treatment. In Allopathy more than one medicines are employed for long time at a time in considerable quantity and thus these medicines produce a dissimilar disease in the body which is termed as 'drug-disease' which are different to the natural disease. These drug-disease' which are different to the natural disease are very difficult to cure.

COMPLEX DISEASE

The presence of more than one disease in the body at the same time is called 'Complex disease.' Complex disease is produced by the action of more than one dissimilar disease in body. If a person is suffering from the symptoms of venereal disease and there are new eruptions of psora then the symptoms of venereal disease will be suspended for time being but will re-appear because psora and syphilis both are similar in strength; and both of diseases will occupy the organs according to their affinity of organs. Cow-pox may run its regular course along with measles and with purpura. Dr. Hahnemann says that it is most difficult rather impossible to cure such disease.

WHEN TWO SIMILAR DISEASES MEET IN HUMAN BODY

When two diseases similar in manifestations but different in kind meet in human organism; there is an action and reaction between two sets of diseases and it results in permanent removal of weaker disease by stronger one. Its examples may be given as hereunder mentioned—

(a) A severe small pox generally causes ophthalmia, deafness and orchitis etc and if a person is suffering from any one of mentioned diseases and gets the infection of small pox later on; the ophthalmia, deafness and orchitis will be cured by the infection of small pox.

(b) The skin eruption accompanied by violent itching is cured if inoculated the cow-pox; because cow pox produces skin eruption and violent itching. A peculiar symptom of cow pox is to cause tumefaction of the arm and it cured a swollen half paralysed arm. (This cure was reported by Stevenson, in Ducan's Annals of Medicine)

(c) The measles is characterised by fever; cough like whooping cough and skin eruption and if a child is suffering from whooping cough or skin eruption before the attack of measles; the measles cures the whooping cough and skin eruption. (Cullen's *Elements of the Practice of Medicine*)

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FIXED MIASM

It is a kind of acute miasm which may attack with its full symptoms only once in life of a person. Its symptoms always appear in very same peculiar and identical manner. e. g. small pox, chicken pox etc.

DEPENDENCE ON NATURE FOR CURE OF DISEASES AND ITS LIMITATIONS

There are certain limits and difficulties due to which we can't depend on nature are as follows—

1. Nature lacks in number of similar diseases and we can not expect from nature to have similar diseases to cure the innumerable diseases. There are only few diseases at the command of nature and particularly those are miasmatic diseases e. g. small pox, measles and itch etc.

2. These miasmatic diseases which are at the command of nature cause occasional cure, are very violent and dangerous than the diseases from which a person suffers. Small pox instead of curing the orchitis or deafness may terminate the life.

3. Natural diseases themselves require a similar and powerful disease for eradication. Smallpox may cure orchitis but alongwith the cure of orchitis, small pox requires a similar and powerful medicine for its cure.

4. There is no any certainty about the occurrence of such diseases, so we can't wait for occurrence of such disease. It may not occur for a long period.

5. We have not any control over the strength of miasmatic diseases. These natural diseases affect the patient in their identical manner and strength; so it is not necessary that natural disease will cure the other disease because we can neither increase nor diminish the strength of the disease according to necessity for cure whereas we can increase or diminish the strength of medicine to cure the disease.

SUPERIORITY OF MEDICINAL TREATMENT OVER NATURAL DISEASE FORCES

The superiority of medicinal treatment over natural disease forces can be justified as mentioned hereunder—

1. The physician has plenty of medicines at his command which can be used to treat various diseases. There is no scarcity of medicinal agents.

2. There is no uncertainty regarding the medicines. We can produce similar diseases by medicines whenever we like. There is no uncertainty about the occurrence of similar diseases by medicines where as there is always uncertainty of time for occurrence of natural diseases.

3. Artificial medicinal diseases are not violent like natural diseases because these are under control of physician and according to necessity the strength of medicine can be increased and decreased. If the medicine takes up the violent form; it is antidoted by other medicine.

4. The artificial medicinal disease does not require any other medicine to remove itself as the natural disease require the medicine to remove itself. The vital force expel the artificial medicinal disease because the vital force becomes strong after being freed from disease force.

5. We have complete knowledge about the properties of drugs by the process of 'drug proving' where as there is no complete knowledge about the symptoms of natural diseases.

6. The artificial diseases produced by Homoeopathic medicines last only for a short period because the 'period of action' of a drug is short.



ISOPATHY

Isopathy is the fourth mode of treatment. It was invented by a Homoeopath Dr. W. Lux.

Iso—means—Same

Pathos—means—Suffering

This system of treatment is based on axiom of 'Equalia Equilibus Curantur' which means 'Same Cures Same'. Under this system of treatment; the disease is cured by the same contagious principle that produces it. The medicine is employed which can produce the same identical symptoms in the patient.

This system of treatment is like Homoeopathic system of treatment and gives more importance on '*particular*' than Homoeopathy. But it is quite different in principle and action to Homoeopathy. If a person is suffering from Otorrhoea; then he will be given the discharge of his own ear in potentised form. In the same way if there is any burn; the person is asked to apply heat on the affected part.

This system of treatment is incomplete. Under this system all sorts of diseases can not be treated. Those diseases can not be treated where there is no discharge. In this system of treatment medicines can not be stored for ready use. This system proved futile and so died away during the life of its inventor.

PRIMARY ACTION

The action of the medicine on vital force is the primary action. When the medicine is administered it influences the vital force and this first influence of medicine is the primary action. Every drugs and medicines produce certain alteration in healthy state of life according to their strength and thus normal healthy state is deranged for a longer or shorter period. During the primary action of medicine, the vital force plays a passive role and it receives the impressions produced on it. And it results in mental and organic alteration of organism.

Vital force does not oppose the impressions which are produced during primary action. Instead of opposition it receives the impressions of medicines. Primary action is also said the conjoint action of medicine and vital force because vital force normally should oppose the impressions of any external substance.

We come across the examples of primary action daily in our life. We see different things, hear, read and all these things produce some effect on us. The effect of all these which impress us is known as primary effects. When we hear any bad of our; it impresses us but slowly and slowly its effect is vanished. This first effect is the primary action and vital force reacts to the impact of primary effect and thus the primary effect is over powered; and this is due to the reaction of vital force.

This universal truth is applied in cases of medicines too. If we put one of our hands in cold water, it becomes colder than the other hand which is not wet in water. These actions are called as primary action.

SECONDARY ACTION

The secondary action is the reaction of vital force against the primary action of drugs and this reaction is just equal and opposite to the primary action. It follows Newton's law—'Action and reaction is equal and opposite.' The secondary action takes place automatically where there is primary action. The vital force produces two types of such reaction.

1. Secondary Counter Action—This action is just opposite and equal to the primary action : Such type of action takes place in Antipathic system of treatment. In Antipathy, the medicine is given in large dose and so the primary action of medicine depresses the vital force and due to this primary action; patient gets a quick temporary relief; but when there is secondary action which is inevitable; the condition of patient becomes worse. A purgative medicine will cause the loose stool which gives temporary relief in constipation; but when vital force reacts against the primary action of medicine; the patient becomes more constipated. A hand kept in warm water becomes warmer than the other hand, but when it is taken out it becomes colder than the other. Under influence of primary action of water the hand becomes warm and after the reaction of vital force the hand becomes colder than the other hand. This happens due to the secondary counter action. Opium will induce a sound sleep first day in a patient of insomnia and if the patient is not given opium again on next day; he will suffer more from insomnia. Antipathic medicines produce such type of secondary counter action.

2. Secondary curative action—This sort of action takes place under Homoeopathic system of treatment. In Homoeopathic treatment, there is similar relation between drug and disease, so nature does not produce any opposite reaction against the medicine. In this phenomena; the vital force becomes free from artificial disease Homoeopathic cure takes place through this secondary curative action.

THREE NECESSARY POINTS FOR CURE

There are three essential points to achieve a cure. In absence of these three points; the cure is not possible; and they are as given below :—

1. Investigation of disease—In this point; physician has to investigate the general and individual symptoms of the disease. Investigation of general and individual symptoms help in selection of medicine and there is saving of time as well as the cure is quickly performed. Homoeopathy has much importance of individual symptoms. After proper investigation; the classification of disease becomes easy and it helps in selection of mode of treatment to be adapted for cure.

2. Investigation of effects of medicine—The complete investigation about the properties of the medicine is one of most essential factor to be considered for cure. In spite of knowing all the aspect of disease; the cure is not possible in absence of complete knowledge about the medicine. We obtain complete knowledge about the medicine by the process of 'drug proving' by which we acquire the subjective and objective symptoms. The entire removal of these two types of symptoms is termed as a cure. Lacking in drug knowledge; there would be lacking of cure.

3. The most suitable and appropriate employment of medicine in disease—Along with aforesaid two knowledges; this third knowledge of employment of medicine is also essential. In absence of this knowledge; the cure is not possible by any means. The employment of medicine varies according to different circumstances. So it is necessary to know that which medicine should be used in which circumstance, e.g. If a person is unconscious with lock Jaw; in this condition if the administration of medicine is being not possible in liquid or in solid form; and if such symptoms are found in any medicine; then the open bottle of indicated medicine should be kept before the nose of the patient for sometimes; so the medicine can influence the olfactory system. The medicine will produce expected action in patient. Thus the knowledge of employment of medicine according to varying circumstances is requisite.

HAHNEMANNIAN CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES

Dr. Samuel Hahnemann has classified the diseases into two broad classes. He has not followed the classification of old school.

Acute Diseases—The acute diseases are those which—

- (a) Come suddenly,
- (b) Have a rapid course,
- (c) Finish their course quickly,
- (d) Course of action is always moderate,
- (e) The vital force is sufficient to restore the complete harmony in the organism without medicinal help, and
- (f) Terminate in cure or death in a short duration.

These acute diseases are again divided into three classes as below.

1. **Individual**—These are the diseases which attack sporadically to few persons here and there with different types of the symptoms. These diseases are caused by the exciting causes e. g. over eating, over cold or any excitement etc. In individual type of acute disease, different persons may suffer at different places with different diseases e. g. A person may suffer with headache, another person with indigestion at other place; and third one with cough and cold at somewhere else. These are the examples of individual type of acute disease.

2. **Sporadic**—Sporadic disease attacks few person at the same-time in different places by more or less similar symptoms. The causative factors of this disease are atmospheric and weather changes caused by telluric and meteoric cause. e. g. If few children suffer from like the symptoms of whooping cough at different areas at the same time. It will be said that whooping cough is in sporadic form, because the children are suffering from symptoms of whooping cough in scattered form at the same time.

3. **Epidemic**—In epidemic disease many persons suffer from more or less similar sign and symptoms in a particular place.

Epidemic diseases are caused by acute miasm, war, flood or famine etc. It becomes contagious if prevails in thickly populated place. e. g. If many persons suffer from symptoms like of Typhoid in a particular area, it will be called that there is the attack of Typhoid in epidemic form.

2. Chronic disease—The chronic diseases are—

- (a) Due to chronic miasm,
- (b) Beginnig is very slow and sometime it remains imperceptible for a long period,
- (c) Deranges the organism dynamically,
- (d) Deviates the organism from healthy conditon.
- (e) Is not extinguished by vital force alone. and
- (f) Destroys the organism in long run if not treated.

These chronic diseases are of three types as mentioned hereunder—

A. False chronic diseases (inappropriately named)—These are caused by maintaining cause; although these seem like a chronic disease; but in fact these are not chronic diseases. These diseases are cured generally themselves without any medicinal assistance, if the maintaining cause is removed. These are produced by such as lack of essential things necessary for a healthy life, addiction, indulgence in alcohol or bad occupation etc. e. g. if a person is kept in a dark place without proper ventilation, prevented by adequate quantity of food for sometime, the person will become pale, anamic and will complain of vertigo; these all symptoms indicate towards a chronic disease but all these can be removed without any medicine if he changes his dwelling and takes an adequate diet.

B. Artificial chronic disease—Such diseases are caused due to prolonged treatment by Allopathic medicines in large quantity. These diseases are very difficult to cure and sometime become incurable.

C. True chronic disease—That disease which is caused by some miasm is known as true chronic disease.

These chronic disasses may be due to some one miasm or by other two miasms. These chronic diseases are again divided into two classes—

1. *Simple chronic diseases*—Those diseases which are produced by single miasm and that may be psora, syphilis or sycosis.

Complex chronic disease—The causative miasm will be more than one and these diseases are due to continuance of different miasms at a time in the organism such as.

- (i) Psora and syphilis
- (ii) Psora and sycosis
- (iii) Syphilis and sycosis and
- (iv) Psora, syphilis and sycosis (Ichthyosis)

VARIETY OF ACUTE MIASM

The acute miasm is of following two types—

1. *Recurring acute miasm*—This miasm may attack a person many times in its identical manner. eg. cholera, Plauge etc.

2. *Non-recurring acute miasm*—This miasm attacks only once in life in its full form eg. Small pox, measles, whooping cough etc.

PSORA

According to English Dictionary Psora means—(1) the itch (2) the itch mite. The word is derived from Latin and Greek language. The original word is Tsorat—means, a fault; a pollution and a stigma.

Psora is manifested by a sort of itch and skin eruption. If there is any most controversial subject in Homoeopathy then that is the psora. The genius of Homoeopathy are divided into atleast three camps on the conception and theory of psora. Some consider psora as disease; some as miasm—disease producing dynamic power (living being) and some consider as dyscrasia.

Dr. Kent has the following views about the nature of psora :—

Psora is the beginning of all physical sickness. Had psora never been established as a miasm upon the human race; the other two chronic disease would have been impossible, and susceptibility to acute diseases would have been impossible. All the diseases of man are built upon psora; hence it is the foundation of sickness; all other sickness came afterwards. The above conception about the psora has a wide support. Whatever may be the nature of psora but 87% of diseases are due to this psora. It has following characteristic symptoms :—

1. It produces functional disturbances in the organism.
2. Patient is always afraid of dying but lives on far years.
3. Psoric patient is intelligent, over sensitive and apprehensive.
4. Very sensitive to noise, to light and to every sort of odours.
5. All kinds of functional disturbances arise from emotional disturbances.
6. Patient is usually chilly, dirty and easily fatigued.
7. Skin is dry, dirty, itching with innurmeruous eruptions.
8. Itching is relieved by scratching but skin burns afterwards.
9. Hands and feet burn, flushes of heat particularly over face.
10. Vertigo.

11. Always hungry and relieved by eating.
12. Desires for hot food and meat.
13. All complaints aggravate in morning.
14. Constipation.
15. Morning diarrhoea.
16. Patient can not stand still and if stands; leans against something.
17. Headache is relieved by lying down.
18. All complaints are relieved by heat and in summer.
19. All complaints are aggravated in winter.

Latent Psoric Patient—

1. Person is easily fatigued both mentally and physically and wants to lie down.
2. Patient is mentally alert, quick and active in motions; but easily fatigued.
3. Melancholy can not keep silent during suffering.
4. Patient can not concentrate mind
5. There is always worries and fears something.
6. Complaints are relieved by crying and by natural eliminative functions.

Treatment—

1. When psora produces an acute condition in chronic disease or an acute disease; it should be treated by an antipsoric acute and "short acting" medicine.
2. When acute condition is over an complementary antipsoric medicine of 'deep acting' nature should be given for cure.
3. The medicine should not be given in mid of the probable period of action of the specified medicine.
4. The cure is gained by adminsitration of selected medicine in higher and higher potencies.

SYCOSIS

The conception of sycosis is also a controversial topic even in between Dr. Kent and Dr. Hahnemann. Hahnemanian sycosis entirely differs from Kent's sycosis in some respects. According to Blakiston's medical dictionary sycosis is—"inflammatory disease affecting the hair follicles particularly of beard, characterised by papules, pustules and tubercles, perforated by hairs." but this conception has not been accepted by any eminent scholar of Homoeopathy. Hahnemann has treated as a chronic miasm whereas Kent has related it to Gonorrhoea which is chronic in nature. Sycosis is manifested by many skin eruptions. eg. Cauliflower growth, warts. etc. It has following characteristic symptoms—

1. Patient suffers with the diseases which are associated with proliferation and infiltrations of tissues.
2. Person dies suddenly.
3. Patient is suspicious, revengeful, and irritable.
4. Person is deceitful and cruel.
5. The recovery in all complaints is very slow.
6. There is warty growth of the skin.
7. Suffers with valvular disease of heart eg. Rheumatic heart
8. There is desire for hot or cold food and aversion to meat.
9. Ameliorates by abnormal discharges. eg. leucorrhoea, caryza, etc.
10. Discharges are acrid, corroding the parts with a characteristic odour.
11. The pelvic inflammations and rheumatic troubles are associated with much stiffness and soreness and the sufferings are aggravated in cold damp weather.
12. Complaints aggravate during rest and ameliorate by motion or stretching the organ.

13. There is cystic conditions of ovaries and deformities of nails.
14. Premature graying of hair.
15. There is general aggravation of complaints from sunrise to sunset.
16. The hair of head falls in form of small circular ring.

Treatment—

1. The antisycotic medicine should be given for the cure of sycotic diseases.
2. The medicines are selected strictly on the basis of totality of symptoms.
3. The medicines should not be repeated at very short interval; the medicine should be given full time to act upon.
4. If it is mixed up with the psora then the antipsoric medicine should be given at first; before employing the antisycotic medicine.
5. When patient comes to a 'stand still' condition a dose of any medicine from nosode group may be given intercurrently to raise susceptibility.

SYPHILIS

This chronic miasm manifests its symptoms through the venereal channel. It affects tissues, organs, bones and produces bonecaries and painless ulceration. Its characteristic symptoms are as below—

1. The Disease are associated with ulceration and destruction of tissues.
2. Patient is silent and with a tendency of committing suicide.
3. Patient is dull, stupid, morose, suspicious and sulky.
4. Very forgetful with slow comprehension.
5. Patient is meloncholic with a fixed ideas and hear no reasoning.
6. Condemns to self.
7. Complaints are aggravated at night,
8. Patient is anxious and restless.
9. General aggravation from sunset to sunrise.
10. Complaints aggravates in summer and ameliorate in winter.
11. Ulceration and discharge of pus is offensive but discharge ameliorates.
12. Desire for cold thing and aversion for meat.
13. Eruption with crust and there is pus under crust.
14. Skin is greasy and sweaty with much offensive odour.
15. Hair tends to fall.
16. There is deformities of bones, pain and a gangrenous condition.
17. Pains are relieved by cold application.

Treatment :—

1. Antisyphilitic medicine should be given selected on law of similar and totality of symptoms.

2. If it is mixed up with psora then an antipsoric medicine should be given to have a rational cure before employing the antisiphilitic medicine.
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In the mixed cases of psora-sycosis, psora-syphilis or psora-syphilis and sycosis, it is always advised by geniuses of Homoeopathy to use an antipsoric medicine at first; but I defer here in practice about the time of use of antipsoric medicine. In mixed miasmatic diseases; we should choose the medicine for which symptoms are more troublesome and annoying to the patient at the time of prescription. The selection of medicine should be strictly on totality of symptoms even in mixed miasmatic diseases. At first relief is the call of time.

CASE TAKING

Case taking is a procedure of collecting complete information about the disease of a patient. A proper 'case taking' leads for a proper treatment of a patient. There are four different sources from which complete information is obtained—

The Patient :—

1. Patient narrates about the sensations, desires and aversion. These symptoms are of very great value for prescription.
2. **Attendants or relatives** :—The attendants of the patient describe about the activities of patient and changes in the disease in course of ailment.
3. **Physician** :—The physician himself observes the general appearance of disease as well as the constitution of the patient.
4. **Laboratory** :—Findings of laboratory are of great help in diagnosis of disease and the knowledge about the changes in the economy. e.g. X-Ray, urine, blood and stool test etc.

The 'case taking' is performed on the following pattern—

1. Name of patient

2. Address

3. Age

4. Present complaints.

- (a) **Sensation**—Physician finds the information about the normal and abnormal sensations.
- (b) **Location**—The organ of body where disease has settled well markedly.
- (c) **Concomittant symptoms**—The symptoms which are associated with the main complaint e.g. Nausea with headache ringing in ear during vertigo etc.
- (d) **Modalities**—Those factors which aggravate or ameliorate the feelings of the patient—Hot, cold, open air, night or day, lying down, motion, food, weather etc.

5. Personal investigation

(a) Whether married or unmarried, if married whether any child or not ?

(b) Addiction—Any sort of addiction or any bad habit.

(c) Habit—is any history of masturbation or not ?

(d) Mode of living—diet, dwelling, social and natural atmosphere.

(e) Occupation—The nature of the occupation of the patient,

6. Past disease—Whether the patient has suffered from any other disease before this present complaints ?

7. Treatment—Past disease was treated or not, if treated what was the result of that treatment ?

8. Suppression of skin disease—If the patient had suffered with a skin disease. Then how was treated ? Whether the skin disease was suppressed by external ointment ?

9. Family history—

(a) Mother—mother is alive or dead ? if died; then the nature of disease due to which she died; if alive then the condition of her health.

(b) Father—The information about father also should be taken like above method.

10. Desire-Aversion—If any desire for anything or aversion for anything.

11. Sleep and dream—Whether patient has sound sleep or not ? if he dreams; then the nature of the dream.

12. Reaction of hot and cold—what are the reactions of hot or cold food, weather etc. ?

13. Mental condition—Intelligent, idiot, anxious or melancholy etc.

14. General physical investigation—

(a) Constitutions of body—lean-thin, scrofulous, tubercular, plethoric etc.

(b) Complexion of body.

(c) Pulse.

(d) Blood pressure.

(e) Manner of talk.

(f) Tongue—whether clean or coated ?

(g) Eye—colour, whether pupils are dilated or constricted ?

During the case taking of female in chronic diseases following factors must be considered.

1. Pregnancy, sterility, sexual desire, abortion etc.

2. *Menstruation.*

(a) Time—regular or irregular ?

(b) Quantity of discharge—Normal or abnormal ?

(c) Colour—what is the colour of flow ?

(d) Mental condition during menses.

(e) Leucorrhoea—quantity, colour, time and mental condition.

The epidemic disease are treated by 'genus epidemicus' selected on peculiar symptoms of persons of different constitution.

Precaution :—Following precautions should be adapted

1. Physician should not be prejudiced during the writing of description of symptoms.
2. There must be sufficient light in the room during examination of the patient.
3. Such types of questions should not be put up to patient which answer results in yes or no.
4. There should not be leading question.
5. Patient should be advised to speak slowly so all the symptoms can be written without any omission.
6. Physician should keep in his mind that whether the patient is narrating his symptoms in exaggerated or shortened form.
7. Physician should pay much attention upon the symptoms narrated by patient.

ACCESSORY SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE

The accessory symptoms of disease are those symptoms from which patient suffer since a considerable time but he considers that symptom as a habit or a part of his normal daily life; and patient generally does not speak of that particular symptom, treating his common activity. These accessory symptoms carry much importance during treatment of one sided disease. e.g. If a person is accustomed to go for latrine just after meal and it is continued since long time; he forgets to tell to his physician during the description of his ailments; treating this act as a part of his normal life. Such type of symptom is known as accessory symptom of disease.

ACCESSORY SYMPTOMS OF MEDICINE

Those symptoms which appear after the administration of medicine are called accessory symptoms of medicine. These symptoms appear after administration of partial similar or wrongly selected medicine. These symptoms appear in those persons which are over sensitive to a particular or all medicines and also due to use of large dose. If such symptoms do not disappear themselves; then they should be antidoted.

ALTERNATING ACTION

This is a type of primary action where various paroxysms of primary action alternate with each other. This sort of action appears in only few medicines and lasts for a short period. It seems secondary action of drug but it is an altered state of primary action which disappears just after the starting of secondary action of the drug. This type of action appears only in few provers e.g. *Nuxvomica* produces ineffectual urging during its primary action but it may produce diarrhoea during its primary action. This action of *Nux vomica* is called alternating action.

ALTERNATING DISEASES

Alternating diseases are those in which certain sign and symptoms alternate at uncertain intervals with sign-symptoms of a different kind. Two or three states may alternate with one another, and all these are chronic disease. These diseases are psoric or co-existing with syphilis in nature. For instance, in the case of double alternating diseases, certain pains may occur persistently in the legs immediately on disappearance of a kind of ophthalmia. Such disease should be treated with one medicine which covers both sets of symptoms at a time.

IDIOSYNCRASIES

Idiosyncrasy is a peculiar corporeal constitutions which, although otherwise healthy, possess a disposition to be brought into a more or less morbid state by certain things which seem to produce no impression and no change in many other individuals e.g. Some persons faint from the smell of rose and fall into many other morbid state, sometimes in very dangerous states. Whereas many others have no effect of smell of rose. Such type of idiosyncratic persons are very useful for 'drug proving' because peculiar, uncommon and characteristic symptoms appear during 'drug proving' in such persons, and these symptoms have great value in Homoeopathy.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS

Characteristic symptoms are those symptoms which characterise to any drug or any disease. In absence of these symptoms the distinction between different drug is impossible and thus without the differentiations between the symptoms of the drugs; neither the selection of medicine nor cure is possible. These symptoms are guideline for establishing difference among drugs and diseases to each others e. g. mental restlessness, pain in body, fever, red triangular tip of tongue and amelioration by movement are the characteristic symptom of rhus tox. These symptom help in selection of medicine and cure.

If a patient says that I am suffering from fever and before the temperature there is chill and after temperature there is sweating which results in disappearance of fever. This action may be at interval of one or two days and hearing these symptoms, physician reaches at conclusion that patient is suffering from Malaria; because these are characteristic symptoms of Malaria.

PATHOGENETIC SYMPTOMS.

Pathogenetic symptoms are those symptoms which are produced by drugs in healthy persons. All the symptoms of drug come under these symptoms—subjective, objective and rare etc. All those symptoms of drug which appear after administration of drug in different quantity in different healthy persons of different ages, fall under class of pathogenetic symptoms. The toxic effects of drug also come under these symptoms.

PATHOGNOMONIC SYMPTOM.

The symptoms produced by disease which characterise the disease from another disease are known as pathognomonic symptoms. These include all the subjective, objective and accessory symptoms including laboratory findings. These symptoms characterise the disease and its nature.

DRUG PROVING

Drug proving is a process of investigation of curative powers or disease producing powers of drugs by administering drug in different healthy human being of different ages and sexes we can acquire the knowledge of the curative properties of medicines by other here-under mentioned sources :—

1. Empirical source.
2. Chemistry
3. Biochemistry
4. Botany
5. Poisonings
 - (a) Suicidal
 - (b) Homicidal
 - (c) Accidental

But the knowledge obtained by above mentioned sources does not reflect complete picture of drugs, so the drugs are proved on living human beings as given below :—

A—Administration of drugs :—

1. Drugs is administered on an empty stomach.
2. During proving of indigenous plants; freshly expressed juice of plant is mixed with a small quantity of alcohol is given to the provers.
3. Exotic vegetable substances are prepared in powder or tincture form, prepared with alcohol when they are fresh and afterwards mixed with a certain proportion of water.
4. Salts and gums are dissolved in water just before being taken.
5. Dry plants are cut into small pieces and infusion is prepared by pouring boiling water over it and are swallowed while still warm.

B—Dose :—

1. Strong drugs are used in small dose.
2. The milder substances in considerable dose.

3. Potentised medicines are given in 30th. potency, four to six globules, moistened with water for several days.
4. If the symptoms are less distinct the number of globules and day of use should be increased.
5. At first medicine should be given in small dose and if required, the doses should be increased day by day.

C—Recording :—

1. Symptoms of medicine are recorded which are produced by primary action of medicine.
2. In case of narcotic substances the secondary actions also are recorded.
3. Alternating actions also are recorded which are produced by some drugs.
4. Prover should note down his symptoms clearly. The physician should also note down the symptoms in detail everyday in series.
5. Answers of leading questions should not be written without proper verification.

D—Precautions :—

1. Prover must be healthy mentally and physically.
2. Prover must avoid all over exertion of mind and body.
3. Single medicine should be proved at a time.
4. Only those medicines should be proved which are well known and pure.
5. Medicines in simple and unadulterated form should be proved.
6. Those things which have any medicinal property should be taken during proving.
7. Spices should not be taken.
8. Provers should not use any sort of stimulant during proving.

E—Qualities of ideal provers :—

1. Prover must be healthy.
2. Must be intelligent.
3. Prover should be sensitive.
4. Must be delicate and irritable.

5. There should be capability of reaction against any sort of stimuli.
6. Prover must be trust-worthy and he should know the importance of this high mission of drug proving'.

The best prover is the physician himself because the symptoms noted by physician are complete. Physician describes the nature and kind etc. produced by medicine in medical terminology.

F—Defects of proving on sick persons :—

1. The symptoms of natural disease and those produced by medicine will mixed up and the knowledge of symptoms of medicine will become impossible.
2. The intensity of symptoms will be more because the susceptibility in sick person is increased.
3. If the symptoms of drug are similar to his disease symptoms ; the patient will be cured without producing any drug symptoms; and thus the knowledge about drug can not be obtained.
4. If symptoms of drug and disease are dissimilar, either drug effects will not be observed, or only for a short period, or he will suffer from a complex disease,

G—Defects of animal proving :—

1. Animals will not provide subjective symptoms.
2. The knowledge about the modalities is not possible.
3. The effect of same drug on animal and human being varies.
4. Individual symptoms are not possible on animal proving.

MONGREL SECT.

'Mongrel' means a cross breed dog—This word is used by Dr. Hahnemann for a certain type of Homoeopathic prescribers; who neither study nor try to get 'Similimum' to cure his patients. Due to lack of knowledge, cure is not obtained and blame to Homoeopathy without any hesitation. They say that science is itself incomplete.

It is an universal truth that the selection of a Homoeopathic medicine requires very care and labour. Those who have no comprehensibility of Homoeopathic principles or are impatient; quickly resort to other system of treatment. Sometimes, Homoeopathic medicines also use like Allopathic medicine more than one medicine at a time.

This class of prescribers ascribe to Homoeopathy instead of their ignorance of Homoeopathy. Such prescribers are very injurious to Homoeopathy. This class of Homoeopaths is called 'mongrel sect' by Dr. Hahnemann.

INITIAL AGGRAVATION

Under this aggravation the existing symptoms are either intensified or increased but patient feels better mentally. Such aggravation takes place in Homoeopathy after administration of selected medicine based on law of similar. This aggravation period is always moderate.

HOMOEOPATHIC AGGRAVATION

Homoeopathic aggravation may be either—

- (1) Increase or intensification of already existing symptoms or
- (2) Showing signs of activity of a latent disease, under the action of a deep acting Homoeopathic medicines which expresses itself in the return of old symptoms, or the appearance of new symptoms. The initial aggravation is a part of whole phase of Homoeopathic aggravation. Homoeopathic aggravation is caused by the primary action of medicine. This aggravation takes place within few hours of administration of medicine in acute diseases and within few day in chronic diseases. It indicates that the selection of medicine is correct and cure is sure.

• SPECIMEN-COPY

DISEASE AGGRATATON

Under the medicinal aggravation, new symptoms of medicine will appear in the patient after the administration of medicine and if the dose is not much; these new symptoms will disappear automatically without causing much disturbance and if the dose is higher; then there will be much disturbance in patient's economy. Such new symptoms must be antidoted at once and after new 'case taking' another medicine should be selected on 'totality of symptoms'. It indicates partial correctness of the selection of medicine or patient is oversensitive or the potency of medicine is high.

•

MEDICINAL AGGRAVATION

Under this aggravation; condition of patient worsens and symptoms are intensified. Patient feels in bad condition himself. It indicates that the selection of medicine is wrong or the disease is incurable.

•

ONE SIDED DISEASE

Those diseases which are represented by a very few symptoms are known as one sided disease. One sided disease are caused by psora and are chronic in nature. These are of two types :—(1) *external*—e. g. Eczema, Ringworm (2) *internal*—e. g. Headache and insanity etc. Treatment of one sided diseases are very difficult because these are represented by very few symptoms; so the selection of medicine becomes tuff.

Treatment—For treatment of such diseases 'case taking' should be done very thoroughly and antipsoric medicine should be selected on basis of uncommon and particular symptoms.

If such medicine is not being selected, then the partial antipsoric medicine should be employed. This partial antipsoric medicine will enhance the sensation and thus another medicine may be selected after new 'case taking'. In such cases, repeated 'case taking' is essential and medicines are selected on totality of symptoms.

2

LOCAL MALADY

Homoeopathy has no local malady because Homoeopathy believes that human body is an individual entity as a whole and so its action and reaction should be considered as a whole.

Local malady means—The diseases which manifests their symptoms upon a particular organ. Although such effects look on a particular organ but it is an effect of whole human body. The diseases which are caused by any external violence may be considered as a local malady.

Classification and treatment—

1. Diseases caused by trauma-eg. dislocation etc.

Such diseases should be treated by surgical method and those cases which are not being healed even after proper surgical treatment or there is non-union of bone or there are some other symptoms; should be treated by internal employment of medicine.

2. Diseases caused by some internal cause-eg. appearance of boils in succession, tuberculosis of bone or stone formation in kidney etc. Such diseases should always be treated by internal application of medicines.

MENTAL DISEASE

Those one sided diseases which manifest their symptoms through mental faculty and functions are classified as mental diseases. Mental diseases are psychosomatic and chronic in nature. Mind and body can not be separated from each other, because their functional existence depends in presence of both and these two—mind and body are governed by a vital force. As it is known that vital force at first becomes deranged by morbid agents; and this phenomena also follows in mental diseases. The vital force manifests its abnormal symptoms in form of mental symptoms and so this is called mental disease. There may be functional or structural abnormality in brain during mental disease. Dr. Hahnemann has classified the mental diseases into following groups :—

1. Those diseases which are caused due to constant suffering of a particular organ. These physical diseases affect the mind and produce abnormalities in normal natural functionings. The physical diseases diminish gradually and mental symptoms increase day by day and in last results in form of one sided disease with main symptoms e.g. suppuration of lung, fistula, in childbed etc.
2. Those diseases which are caused due to some worries or any grief.
3. Those diseases which are caused due to some good or bad news, or fright, vexation or abuse of spirituous liquors etc.
3. Those which are due to faults of education, bad habits, corrupt morals, superstition etc.

Treatment of mental diseases :— Hereunder mentioned method and precautions during treatment should be adapted :—

1. If the disease is due to faulty society or any bad habit patient should be given sensible advise, and should try that patient can leave these faulty factors. If disease has completely developed, and if all sensible advises, arguments result

in failure then according to symptom similarity an antipsoric medicine should be given.

2. If out break of mental disease is sudden, then an acute medicine should be selected according to 'totality of symptoms. e. g. Aconite, Belladonna stramonium etc.
3. When the acute condition of disease is over an antipsoric medicine should be given after 're-case taking'.
4. If the disease is due to some physical cause then antipsoric medicine should be selected for cure, because mental diseases are due to explosion of psora.
5. If patient does not want to take medicine, then the selected medicine should be mixed with any drink and given to the patient.
6. The patient should not be tortured mentally or physically.
7. Patient should be kept under constant care.
8. The patient should not be opposed and he should be behaved sympathetically.

INTERMITTENT DISEASES

These diseases which reappear at a fixed time are called as intermittent diseases. Disease recurs at a certain time and patient is free from suffering between two paroxysms of disease.

Such diseases are generally due to psora but syphilis can complicate to such diseases. Psora provides an intermittent nature to disease and syphilis can complicate it. Marshy land is always suitable for development of intermittent nature of the disease. These are of two types :—

1. *Febrile*—e. g. intermittent fever.
2. *Non-febrile*—In nonfebrile intermittent disease, symptoms appear on a fixed day or on fixed hour.

Treatment :—

1. Intermittent diseases should be treated by properly selected antipsoric medicine, but, if the disease is due to psora, otherwise by some other indicated antimiasmatic medicine.
2. If disease is complicated with syphilis, then at first antipsoric medicine should be given and afterwards antisyphilitic medicine.
3. To treat non-febrile diseases a dose of potentised cinchona should be given to break the periodicity. The cinchona will break the periodicity of the disease.
4. If patient resides in marshy land; then the patient should be shifted to a dry place; which will enhance the cure.

INTERMITTENT FEVER

Intermittent fever is a kind of fever which appears on a certain time and patient frees from all symptoms between two paroxysms of fever and patient feels healthy. This fever is followed by three different hereunder mentioned stages :—

1. *Cold stage*—In this stage; before the fever there is chill.
2. *Heat stage*—In this stage; there is rise of temperature.
3. *Sweat stage*—In this stage there is sweating and alongwith this sweating fever subsides.

KIND OF INTERMITTENT FEVER

1. **Endemic**—Those fevers which last for years are called Endemic fever. It is found in the persons who dwell in marshy land.
2. **Individual**—This type of intermittent fever attacks individual person hither and thither.
3. **Sporadic or Epidemic intermittent fever**—These fevers attack the patient in sporadic or epidemic form.

Treatment—In case of endemic intermittent fever, a potentised dose of cinchona bark should be given and if it does not relieve; then antipsoric medicine should be given; selected on totality of symptoms' The change of place would be helpful.

Individual type of intermittent fever should be treated by general medicine selected according to symptom similarity and if it does not response; then an antipsoric medicine should be selected for administration.

Sporadic and Epidemic intermittent fever should be treated obtaining a 'genus epidemicus' The patients, who are broken down by Allopathic medicines, should be treated by an antipsoric medicine because 'genus epidemicus' will prove futile for such patients.

In intermittent fever medicine should be given after the end of paroxysm or when it is subsiding.

ANIMAL MAGNETISM

Animal magnetism is a method of treatment in which 'will force' is streamed upon a patient by the contact of a well-intentioned person. This method of treatment is only possible by the persons who have a strong 'will power.' The patient is treated by the magnetic power of 'will force' of human being so it is termed Animal Magnetism. Every creature have 'will force'.

PASS

It is a process in which the hypnotist introduces his 'will power' into the patient. In this process, a slow motion is given of flat extended hand, or tip of finger; held parallel to and about an inch distant from the body of the patient.

Positive mesmerism. It is a kind of mesmerism which depends upon an influx of more or less vital force into the patient; and hence it is termed 'positive pass'.

Negative Mesmerism—In this process; pass is performed from a distance of one inch to the patient. The flat and extended hand is moved rapidly. If there is rapid motion then there is rapid relief. This system of treatment is useful in somnambulism and sudden amenorrhoea, etc. According to Dr. Hahnemann Pass should be used in following manner.

1. Single 'Pass' should be given. Hypnotist gives motion to his hand from head to toes of the patient (This process should not be very slow).
2. Similar type of powerful 'pass' is given to the patient to distribute the vital force equally in the body where the suffering is more in any particular organ e.g. rush of blood to head, insomnia, etc.
3. When any organ is weakened due to long suffering—

Hypnotist puts his tip of finger upon affected organ with strong 'will force' with concentration, e. g. for treatment of paralysis, ulcer etc.

SURROGATE

Surrogate means substitute or in another words to use any other thing to fulfil the aim of something else.

According to Hahnemann any medicine can not be used in substitute of any other medicine, because every medicine produces its some rare symptoms although the medicines may be from a particular class. The substances are never equal to each other in every aspect of similarity. It may be possible that some of properties are similar but they also will differ in some respect to each other. Likewise the medicine inspite of following a particular group produces their some particular symptoms, and through this the differentiation is made. In Homoeopathy these particular symptoms have much importance on which medicines are selected, and under such conditions the selection of any medicine in form of substitute can not be thought, and if medicine is used as a surrogate; the result would not be as desired.

GENUS EPIDEMICUS

Genus epidemicus is a medicine which is used during epidemic disease to cure many patients. The symptoms of epidemic diseases are generally common in every patient. After a careful examinations if patients suffering from epidemic disease; it is found that a particular medicine is useful for many patients and this particular medicine is termed as 'genus epidemicus'.

The 'case taking' of every patient is not required after getting a proper 'genus epidemicus'. A few questions from the patient lead to decide whether the medicine is useful or not. The selection of a 'genus epidemicus' saves the time and labour of physician. If the 'genus epidemicus' is given to healthy persons of that area. It acts as a preventive medicine against that epidemic disease.

CLINICAL SYMPTOMS

Clinical symptoms are those symptoms which do not appear during 'drug proving' but cure the symptom during treatment of patient for other disease. It is believed that had the proving been extensive enough such a symptom would also have been produced by that particular drug.

For example, Bryonia cures the pleurisy and pleural stitching pain but these were not marked during 'drug proving' of Bryonia; although these symptoms of Bryonia are very important. These symptoms were obtained by 'drug proving' of Bryonia in animals later on. It is found that Bryonia produces pleurisy.

GENERIC SYMPTOMS

These symptoms are produced by dynamic action of drug. These symptoms are general and common to many drugs of a particular class or genesis.

PONDEMIC DISEASE

Any epidemic disease when attacks large areas of the world is called pandemic disease.

DRUG

The drugs are those substances which possess the power of altering the state of health of living beings. Drugs are the crude medicinal substance.

MEDICINE

When the drugs are thoroughly proved and correctly prepared according to some definite method and are ready for therapeutic purpose are termed as medicines.

REMEDY

After case taking when a medicine is selected out of most similar medicine and given to the patient and when it cures the symptoms for which the medicine was selected, then it becomes the remedy for that disease or symptoms.

SCHOOLS OF PHILOSOPHY

The schools of philosophy may be broadly classified into three classes :— 1. Idealistic 2. Materialistic 3. Substantialistic.

1. **Idealism** : This school of philosophy teaches us that whole universe, things and minds and their relations are the realization of a system of ideas and what is the idea or ideals and how we come to know about it. Bishop Berkely and Mrs. Eddy were great follower it of this school of philosophy.

2. **Materialism** :—The materialistic thinker observe the facts of experience to be explained by reference to the reality, activities and laws of physical or material substance. The follower of this school has nothing as real and substantial which has not tangibility. The physical matter is only reality. For materialistic, energy power, force, motion, principle, law, mind, life, thought, all are the products of the matter. They do not consider even themselves more than the properties of the matter. The materialistic is dead against the reality of the soul as psychical being, denies God as absolute spirit; in other words materialistic opposes the spiritualism by every means.

3. **Substantialism** :—The substantialistic idea is ancient but it got its systematic development and application in modern age. According to it all things in nature which exist or can form the basis of a concept are real substantial entities. The principles or forces of nature, minutest particle of the body, even the life and mental powers of every sentient organism from highest to the lowest is substantial entity. The 'wave-theory' of sound is a fallacy in science. Hall established the fact that—"Sound consists of corpuscular emissions and is therefore a substantial entity, as much as air or odor"

Considering the above point, mind is as real in its existence as is the physical brain.

"If mind is the result of the motion of the molecules of the brain, of what does that result consists? If the motion of molecules is

the a of mind, then the mind is nothing, a nonentity, since motion itself is a nonentity" (Hall) because from nothing, nothing comes.

Mind is a substance, so it acts to think or produces thoughts and things. Mind has intelligence. Thought may be called a mode of motion of mind acting upon the molecules of the brain. Life is energy, and all energy is living energy.

The substantial effect is only possible by an absolute substance of some kind connecting the cause with the effect. For substantialism every thing in universe is substantial entity. This school of philosophy is against the materialistic philosophy.

The inductive philosophy of Lord Bacon. Lord Bacon is famous for his inductive philosophy which is the accepted ground of modern science. He founded the principle of 'Logical Induction' upon which inductive method of observation and experience was based. All these were under his philosophical dominion applicable to mental and moral sphere. He furnished a better logic of investigation of truth than Aristotelian logic of argument. Bacon is famous for his "*Novum organum*" the second part of his *Instauratio magna*.

Hahnemannian School of Philosophy—Dr. Samuel Hahnemann was deeply influenced by the Inductive philosophy of Lord Bacon, though Dr. Hahnemann has not mentioned the name of Lord Bacon in his writings. Lord Bacon broke the bars of the mental prison-house:—"bade the mind go free and investigate nature." (Davies, Logic of Mathematics). This achievement was due to his inductive method of his philosophy. The similar acme of achievement was established by Hahnemann in the field of medicine by the inductive method of investigations and experiences. During Hahnemann medicine was in a state of chaos. Hahnemann created a new science and art of therapeutics.

The influence of Lord Bacon upon Hahnemann is obvious during the selection a name for his own Magnum opus chose the very word "Organon" used by Bacon, and before him by Aristotle.

Hahnemannian philosophy is one of finest combination of idealism and substantialism. He was not an idealist as in extreme sense of Bishop Berkeley and Mrs. Eddy. Hahnemann declares: "Medicine can and must rest on clear facts and sensible phenomena, for all the subjects it has to deal with are clearly cognizable by the

senses through experience. Knowledge of the disease to be treated, knowledge of the effects of the medicine and how the ascertained effects of the medicines are to be employed for the removal of disease—all these are taught adequately by experience, and by experience alone. Its subject can only be derived from pure experience and observations, and it dare not take a single step out of the sphere of pure, well observed experience and experiments, if it would avoid becoming a nullity and a farce."

If we scrutiny the above statement of Hahnemann, it will be found how and how much he was influenced by inductive method of Lord Bacon and Aristotle. According to Hahnemann, life is as a real or substantial entitative power or principle, having laws of its own, and refers all the phenomena of health and disease to it under two names; the "Dynamis" and "The Life Force." This is Hahnemann's greatest discovery and the absolute bed-rock of his system. The words 'force' and 'life force' were inaccurately used and understood in the organon. Hahnemann has not made any distinction between *power* and *force* and so it causes confusion.

But the mentioned conception of life by Hahnemann is an evidence of his substantialistic philosophy. Hahnemann had a distinctive conception about 'force' and 'power' which is cleared in his sixth edition of 'organon' when he invariably uses the term, *Vital Principle* instead of *Vital Force* even in one place he speaks of "*the vital force of the vital Principles*." Thus it makes clear that he had a formal conception to the substantialistic view of life.

CURE

The discovery and establishment of Homoeopathy was an opening of new era in the medicine and paved the door of a new thinking about the cure in real sense. The cure was not a new word in the medical world, it had a loose deep root among the physician merely in the term of talk. Hahnemann pointed out to the physicians to their divine duty of cure as a real object. In the first paragraph of the 'Organon' he says "Physician's high and only mission is to restore the sick to health and to cure". And subsequently in the second paragraph, gave an adequate and satisfying definition of the ideals expressed in the words "cure". The highest ideals of a cure is rapid, gentle and permanent restoration of health, or removal and annihilation of the disease in its whole extent in shortest, most reliable and, most harmless way on easily comprehensible principles."

In this second paragraph of 'Organon' Hahnemann clearly preaches to adopt a scientific method for cure, not upon precedent, opinion or speculation. The cure must rest upon some particular defined principles which are easily comprehensible.

Law of Cure : There are occasional occurrence of accidental cures and this led to the medical men to seek for such a law. The laws were formulated from time to time by individuals in earlier days of Dr. Hahnemann but could not succeed in formulating the general principle of treatment and cure. Dr. Hahnemann made the law as the basis for the therapeutic method which he named as Homoeopathy; pronounced by the maxim, '*Similia Similibus Curentur.*'

The requirements of Cure—

1. The requirement of a cure by medication must be the result of the direct application of a definite general principle of therapeutic medication.

2. The second requirement of a cure by medication is that it must be individual. A true system of therapeutics must be able to adapt its basic principle and individualisation. The individualisation

is a must, because every individual develops according to some particular morphological tendency or predisposition; inherent in his constitution.

Realation of cure to Disease :—The definite and true definition of cure must be based upon a clear and right conception of disease. According to 'Standard Dictionary' disease is "any departure from, failure in, or perversion of normal physiological action, in the material constitution of functional integrity of the living organism."

This definition reveals the dynamical aspect of the subject. The disease is primarily a morbid dynamical disturbance of the vital powers (vital energies) and functions, terminated in functional and organic imbalance.

Cure removes the external, secondary, tangible products of disease and restores the dynamical balance.

Cure is manifested by all the perceptible symptoms and likewise the disease is manifested by signs and symptoms.

Cure relates to the case as a whole (patient) not to some symptoms of his disease. Cure is only possible by dynamic treatment according to fixed principles, directed to the primary functional disorder.

Direction of cure—The cure takes place in a definite orderly manner and direction. These orderly disappearance of symptoms are known as Hering's Law of Cure as follows :—

1. From above downward.
2. From within outward.
3. In reverse order of the appearance of the symptoms.
4. From centre to periphery.
5. From most important organs to less important organs.

Recovery : is the return of the patient to his previous state of health after removal, disappearance or cessation of exciting causes and occasion of disease or as a result of treatment which is not directly and specifically curative in its nature.

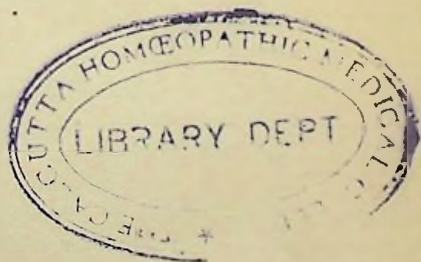
The favourable outcome of medical treatment may be either a *cure* or a *recovery*. So a real distinction is essential in between cure and recovery.

CURE

1. Eradication of disease is based on a fixed principle.
2. Cure takes place in a definite orderly manner and direction
3. Cure provides the previous state of health by removal of all the morbid functional and structural abnormalities.
4. Principles of cure are applicable in all persons and under all conditions.
5. Cure is only possible by those medicines which have the curative power in their nature.

RECOVERY

1. It is simply removal of symptoms by any means.
2. In recovery there is no such order and manner of disappearance of symptoms.
3. Recovery may take place in spite of the disease.
4. Recovery may take place in different persons by different modes.
5. Recovery may result by the treatment which may not be directly and specifically curative in its nature.



SUSCEPTIBILITY

The susceptibility may be defined as the general quality or capability of a living organism of receiving impressions and power of reaction to stimuli.

Susceptibility is one of the fundamental qualities of life. All the physiological and pathological functions depend on this basic quality of the life. All disease processes arising from infection or contagion depend upon the degree of reactive power of the organism to specific stimuli. The cure also depends upon the same reactive power of organism to medicines.

During Homoeopathic drug proving, the sign and symptoms represent the reaction of the susceptible organism to the specific irritant or stimulus administered in the form of drugs. The reaction of a specific organ to a particular drug represented in specific symptoms follows the basic principle of physiology. Even in cure, when selected Homoeopathic medicine is given to a diseased person, the disappearance of the sign and symptoms and restoration of health represents the susceptibility of organism to the impression of the curative remedy.

When curative Homoeopathic remedy is administered, sometimes there is intensification of symptoms (Homoeopathic aggravation, is the reaction of the organism inactive or acting improperly due to diminished susceptibility, is the result of gently stimulating action of the selected medicine. The action and reaction in the medical and physiological sense is possible only in living organism and it depends upon the susceptibility ("Action and reaction are equal and opposite"—Newtonian principle of mutual Action.)

The kind and degree of reaction to medicines depends upon the degree of susceptibility of the patient. This susceptibility can be modified by the physician and this depends upon the skill and art of physician. If the physician knows how to modify the susceptibility in sick person as to satisfy the requirements of the sick organism

and bring a cure. The cure consists simply in satisfying the morbid susceptibility of the organism and ending the influx of disease producing factors. Alongwith the physician must know about the affinity and attraction of the susceptibility.

The living organism is comparatively more susceptible to homogeneous stimuli than to heterogeneous or dissimilar stimuli and this is found throughout entire vegetable and animal kingdom. The organism and organs select elements most similar to their own elements this follows even in excretion, each organ excreting off elements analogous to those of its own basic structure (According to their affinity and attraction. This is based on basic principle of Physiology. So the symptomatically similar medicines only satisfy the susceptibility in real sense.

This morbid susceptibility which constitutes the disease may exist toward several medicines but the degree of susceptibility to each medicine depends upon the degree of symptom similarity and the highest degree of susceptibility tends towards the most similar-simillimum—where there is simillimum there is cure in real sense. The cure may be done in haphazard way and straight way The straight way requires single remedy and half of the time of the treatment followed in haphazard way.

The sick organisms are much more susceptible to the similar medicine than the healthy organisms. The posology depends upon the degree of the susceptibility of the patient. The state of susceptibility may be increased, diminished or destroyed. The morbid susceptibility is regarded as a negative or minus condition or in other words the state of lowered resistance. (J. J. Garth Wilkin.) -

The normal susceptibility must be preserved. Any medical agent or procedure should not be used as a therapeutic measure which has the power of diminishing, breaking down or destroying the normal susceptibility of the organism. The state in which the organism has lost the susceptibility, i. e. morbid, is incurable state of disease. If the organism has lost its normal susceptibility to the medicine, that becomes inreactive state of the organism.

The dissimilar and heterogeneous medicines used in physiological doses never cure the disease but only palliate or suppress and

patient leads to an incurative state. The normal susceptibility is lowered or destroyed in such conditions. "The use of antiseptics in the treatment of disease or surgically is also a means of impairing or destroying the normal susceptibility" (Boston surgical Journal and the therapeutic Gazette).

Although the physiological doses of the drugs are always harmful but it does not mean that physiological drug stimulants has no place in the healing art, but its legitimacy is exceedingly small and rare. In the stage of collapse of typhoid, diphtheria etc. the stimulant may be efficacious to raise the collapsed vitality but quantity of the stimulant must be very small. Such stimulant should be used only until and unless vital force has not reacted and symptoms of similar dynamic medicines appear. An example of use of such stimulant by Dr. P. P. Wells is illustrated here. In a critical case of typhoid fever the patient had suffered severe haemorrhage, was very weak nearly unconscious and had a soft compressible pulse. Dr. Wells advised six drops of brandy into six teaspoonfuls of milk and to be given in three doses at interval of two hours. The effect was surprising. There was a rapid reaction and patient made a rapid recovery.

And thus we observe that the cure or successful treatment of disease depends upon conserving, utilizing the natural susceptibility of living organism and proper adjustment of remedy and dose to satisfy the susceptibility.

THE SCOPE OF HOMOEOPATHY

There is great confusion about the scope of Homoeopathy among the followers of Homoeopathy particularly in this modern era of fast development of the technic of surgery, antibiotic and medicines of broad spectrum. The prevailing state of confusion is mainly due to lack of thorough knowledge of Homoeopathic science and healing art. The followers of this medicine may be classified into two classes—one orthodox homoeopathic follower and another having little faith, both do not know the causes of success and their failure where-as a most probable demarcation has been drawn about the and limits and unlimits scope of Homoeopathy by the geniuses of this ideal art of healing.

The admirable expositions of Dake are quoted here about the limits of the Homoeopathy :—

1. Homoeopathy relates primarily to no affection in health where the exciting cause of disease is constantly present and operative.
2. It relates primarily to no affections of health which will, of themselves, cease after the removal of the exciting cause by physical, chemical or hygienic measures.
3. It relates primarily to no affections of health occasioned by the injury or destruction of tissues which are incapable of restoration.
4. It relates primarily to no affections of health where the vital reactive power of organism to the medicines is exhausted, obstructed or prevented.
5. It relates to no affection of health, the symptomatic likeness of which may not be perceptibly produced in the healthy organism by medical means, nor to affections in which such symptoms are not perceptible.

The sphere of *Homoeopathy* is limited to those diseases which result primarily from the dynamic action upon the living organism of disease producing agents inimical to life.

The scope of Homoeopathic treatment depends on nature and stage of diseases. The living organism may be affected or acted upon through three medias—1. Mechanical 2. Chemical 3. Dynamic and these three medias may be called the aetiology of all sorts of diseases. Dr. Hahnemann says that "disease is nothing more than an alteration in the state of health of a healthy individual" caused by the dynamic action of external, inimical force *upon the life principle of the living organism*, making itself known only by perceptible signs and symptoms, the totality of which *represents* and for all practical purposes constitutes the disease. And thus it becomes necessary to have a clear conception about the *primary functional symptoms* which represent the morbid process itself and the secondary symptoms which represent the *pathological end products* of the disease.

The diseases caused by mechanical and chemical agents are out of Homoeopathic provisions such as injuries, destructions of tissues from physical forces, foreign substances, congenitally defective or absent organs, prolapsus and displacement of organs at surgical stage. Such conditions are related primarily to surgery, physical therapeutics and hygiene. Homoeopathic limits described by Dake come under heads of Mechanical and Chemical diseases but as soon as it ceases to be a surgical, physical or hygienic case where aforesaid agents are removed and the dynamic morbid action has started even after removal of the causes, homoeopathic treatment is essential in such cases to cure the functional derangements.

If the presence of living animal parasites in the body produces disease, must be expelled by mechanical process if any or by the medicines which have property of weakening or destroying them without affecting the normal vital physiological action of person. In such cases also Homoeopathic treatment proves efficacious in removal of functional derangements. The diseases caused by intangible medicinal or toxic agents and toxic influences which at first disturb the vital force (vital energies) come under the sphere of *Similia*. (Homoeopathy). It means the diseases produced dynamically entirely come under the dominion of Homoeopathy and these are numerous. These dynamic diseases may be grouped into two classes :—

1. Mental or psychical atmospheric, thermic, electric, telluric and climatic

2. Dietetic, hygienic, contagious and specific. The contagious, infectious, specific and other all disorders arising from the maltreatment by physiological doses of drugs, from bacterial agents or pathogenic micro-organism which effect the mind and body through their specific toxins or alkaloids are successfully treated by homoeopathic medicines without adopting bactericides, germicides or antiseptics such as tuberculosis malaria, pneumonia, typhoid, yellow fever and diphtheria etc.

The secondary symptoms represent the pathological end-products of the disease or in other words where there gross pathological tissue changes have taken place, goes out of curative domain of Homoeopathic treatment. But it comes under the domain of Homoeopathic palliation.

The symptoms remaining after removal of 'Causa occasionalis' or 'maintaing causes' come under the sphere of similia, in other words the scope of Homoeopathy is broadest as long as symptoms prevail. The ceasation of the symptoms is the ceasation of scope of Homoeopathy means ceasation of diseases because the only media to know about the diseases is signs and symptoms.

INDIVIDUALISATION

The individualization and dynamisation are the two essential beauties of Homoeopathy. Individualisation is a must for a Homoeopath physician because we find that so many drugs are similar in their sign and symptoms as well as diseases also, but there is definitely same minute difference if not gross in drugs from each others. The substitution of one remedy for another can not be thought of, or entertained in Homoeopathy. So the individualisation of medicine, patient and disease is essential for the treatment. Treatment of patient must rest on individual basis. The theory of individualisation is getting very fast momentum among other systems of treatment also :—"Treatment must always be on an individual basis and social and economic factors as well as the nutritional state of the patient had to be taken into consideration— B. M. J. 7, July, 73.

Paragraph 118 of 'Organon' reads : "Each medicine exhibits peculiar actions on the human frame, which are not produced in exactly the same manner by other medicinal substance of a different kind".

Each medicine produces morbid sign and symptoms during 'drug proving' its generic and particular symptoms. The medicines may be similar as to particular and dissimilar as to the general state. For example, take two medicines, *Secale Cor* and *Arsenic Album*; these both are chilly; but patient wants all covering through off and wants cold air in *secale cor*; whereas he wants all things hot in *Arsenicum Album*; the two medicines thus separate to each other. These are wholly dissimilar as to the general state, while wholly similar as to the particulars. Without the generals of a case Homoeopathic practice is not possible; without these generals no man can individualize and find distinctions. Lacking the knowledge of individualisation of medicine will lead towards the haphazard prescription and ultimate will result in failure of cure.

The second set of individualization is of diseases; though Homoeopathy has nothing to do with the specific names of diseases; because Homoeopathy treats to the patient as a whole but the individualization of diseases save the time and labour of physician in selection of a proper medicine. For instance, take, fever as a disease, fever is of three types—intermittent, remittent and continued type. After individualising the type of fever a set of medicines will come before for consideration and physician will have to select the medicine from, the group of medicines which seem similar for particular type of fever.

The third set of individualisation is necessary of patients (in few aspect of disease). The individualisation from person to person is essential because Homoeopathy treats the individual patient not the disease. Every individual develops according to a certain morphological tendency or predisposition, inherent in his constitution. This tendency provides the individuality. This tendency or predisposition may be or become morbid. If it does, the symptomatic form of that morbidity will also be individual. Every individual has varying degree of susceptibility to each other. Action of medicine depends upon the susceptibility of the individual patient.

Thus two sets of individualization is necessary e. g. drug individualization and patient individualization. The individualization of disease has a second place if we are acquainted with former two sets of individualization. The success of Homoeopath physician depends on the success of individualization of medicine and the patient.

POTENTISATION

Homoeopathic potentization is a mathematico-mechanical process of reduction, according to scales, of crude drug substances to a state of therapeutic activity and harmlessness, for the use of Homoeopathic healing medicines.

The drug substances have the power of altering the state of health by their chemical and physical properties. The curative power of the drugs remains impotent in their crude form but by the process of dynamisation; the impotent properties become potent; and this process is termed as potentization.

By this process the most virulent and deadly poisons, even the serpent venoms are not only rendered harmless, but are changed into beneficent healing medicines.

The process of potentization divides a given quantity of drug and the powers and qualities of the drug are progressively transferred to the diluting medium.

For the reduction of minerals, inorganic and certain other substances; mechanical trituration is done on decimal and centesimal scales of dynamisation. The soluble substances in water and alcohol are potentized by method of succussion. The resulting products of trituration or succussion are known as potencies.

In potentisation the quantity or power of medicine increases but the quantity diminishes; it follows the law of atomic theory; minutest the particle; highest the power. Barometer of this dynamic power is the actions of medicines in varying degree on varying potencies after administration in healthy as well as in diseased persons.

In his earlier days of Homoeopathic practice Hahnemann used the proved medicines in tincture form and these medicines some-

mes caused aggravation or palliation even after using in small quantity. This was a puzzling problem for him to tackle. We find a hint in the fourth edition of 'Organon of medicine' about the doctrine of drug dynamisation but in 5th. edition of 'Organon' he established the theory of drug dynamisation with faith and clear concept.

Homoeopathy has the honour of dynamic theory about the life force' (vital force) disease and the medicine. Homoeopathy believes that whole of life phenomena is governed by a life force which is dynamic and invisible termed as vital force (vital energies) and this vital force is at first affected by the dynamic action and reaction of morbid agents enimical to life. As it is universal truth that a dynamic product can be affected only by a dynamic product of some substantial substance; and thus it becomes obvious that the cure of dynamically deranged, dynamic vital force is possible by dynamic action of medicines. This theory of potentised medicine is as just practically as just logically.

The whole phenomena of life force, disease force, health, disease, and cure revolves under realm of dynamis. The cure of diseases in Homoeopathy is chartered by potentised medicines. The potentisation of medicines is one of the beauties of Homoeopathy and mysteries of faiths.

SECOND PRESCRIPTION

After administration of first medicine and consideration of changes produced by medicine in the patient ; when next prescription is done, that is termed as second prescription. During second prescription it is presumed that :—

1. The selection of first medicine was correct, and
2. Medicine has acted upon.

Second prescription may be one of the following five factors :—

1. Repetition of the first medicine—If the symptoms disappear for some time after the administration of medicine but again appear and this new 'totality of symptoms' is similar to the general and particular symptoms of previous 'totality of symptoms', then the first medicine is repeated or if there is no further movement beyond the limit of previous relief ; then the first medicine is given in changed potency.

2. Antidote—(a) If the accessory symptoms of medicine begin to appear and ailment is aggravated after the administration of first medicine; the medicine should be antidoted.

(b) If there is violent medicinal aggravation after the administration of medicine, it should be antidoted.

(c) If the symptoms disappear against the Hering's law of cure; it should be antidoted.

3. Change of remedy—If the group of new symptoms appear after administration of medicine in any organ and these are not related to the given medicine; then the second medicine should be prescribed after re-case taking of new symptoms.

4. Complementary or Cognate : (a) Sometimes complementary medicines are used as second prescription. The new sym-

ptoms appeared after administration of first medicine, indicate to that medicine which is complementary to the first medicine and this complementary medicine is for cure. The complementary medicines are generally constitutional.

(b) **Cognates**—These medicines are related to each other e.g. Nux Vomica and Sepia. These medicines generally bear the constitutional relation. The symptoms of Nux Vomica will appear in bilious fever of a patient of constitution of Sepia when the symptoms of bilious fever subsides the Sepia will be required for this constitution.

5. **Change of plan of treatment**—Such type of second prescription is done in constitutional treatment of miasms. If a miasmatic medicine has been given to the patient considering the constitution of the patient and there is satisfactory improvement and after this improvement if there is appearance of new symptoms of some else miasm; then next miasmatic medicine is prescribed to the patient after due consideration of new symptoms e.g. if a patient has been prescribed an antipsoric medicine and there is appearance of main symptoms of syphilis or sycosis after the improvement; then the anti-syphilitic or antisycotic medicine will be given.

Thus the second prescription may be the change of antimiasmatic medicines one after another according to symptoms similarity.

According to Dr. Kent there are only three possibilities for the second prescription :—

1. Repetition of medicine,
2. Antidoting of medicine,
3. Complementing of medicine.

KENT'S TWELVE OBSERVATIONS

The symptoms produced by a disease indicate for the selection of medicine for treatment of that particular disease. Proper treatment of any disease is difficult based on the knowledge of pathology because there may be different opinion about pathological findings, but morbid symptoms always appear in their particular definite unaltered form; and these symptoms reflect true picture of disease. When the medicine is administered to the patient based on 'totality of symptoms' there may be three types of changes of namely the symptoms may ameliorate or aggravate or there may be appearance of group of new symptoms. Prediction of disease about its past, present and future is possible under careful observations of these changes. Dr. Kent has divided these changes into twelve classes which are known as 'Kent's twelve observation' which are as below :—

1. *First Observation* :—There is aggravation for long time after administration of medicine and ultimately the condition the of patient becomes worse.

Such type of aggravation indicates that the disease is incurable and medicine is 'deep acting' and the disease has started the decaying in organism. Suspected or in incurable disease; medicine should be given in low potency. 30th or 200th potency is sufficient for such cases. If the condition of patient has not become much bad in such cases; then the higher potency should be given. And in this condition aggravation may last for many weeks but there will be definitely improvement; it may be possible that the improvement is slow. In this state medicine should be repeated after three months.

Second observation—The aggravation lasts for long time but there is slow improvement in last. Such type of aggravation indicates that disease has begun decay in some particular organ or there is begining of some structural change in that particular organ.

If the patient feels better after some weeks after such aggravation; then it is possible that some more symptoms may appear and if these symptoms appear then the patient will be definitely cured.

Third observation—There is rapid violent aggravation for short time and there is quick improvement in condition of patient. This aggravation is called as Homoeopathic aggravation which appears within few hours in acute diseases and within few days in chronic disease.

Such aggravation indicates that there is no structural change in any organ of patient and if there is any change then that is superficial or there is change in that organ which is not much important for life of the patient.

Such type of aggravation indicates definite progress in the condition of patient.

Fourth observation—There is no aggravation after administration of indicated medicine and disease leads towards its curability.

It indicates that there is no structural change in any tissue or organ and remedy and potency were appropriate to cure the disease. Such type of cure is best for acute diseases.

Fifth observation—There is improvement in the condition of patient after the administration of medicine but aggravation is later on.

It indicates that the medicine was superficial in its nature; and has acted as palliative medicine and disease is incurable but medicine is suitable. If the condition of patient begins to bad after relief of two or three weeks; re-casetaking should be done and if there is no exciting cause; it should be taken that the patient is incurable.

Sixth observation—Symptoms are relieved for short time.

Such type of amelioration in acute diseases indicates that there are some circumstances which are obstructing the medicinal action.

Such type of amelioration in chronic diseases indicates that the structural change has taken place in the patient and the organ is destroyed or destroying or has reached in a very dangerous state.

Seventh observation—There is complete amelioration of symptoms but there is no improvement in the condition of the patient.

Such condition arises in incurable patients. Such cases can be only relieved or in other words; can be palliated. Such cases cannot be relieved beyond a certain limit. It indicates that some organ is in dormant condition or has stopped its functioning e. g. if the tubercle has become encysted in lung and lung is not acting completely or only one kidney is functioning in any person.

Eighth observation—Some patients prove all remedies.

Such condition appears in oversensitive patients. These patients are idiocyncratic and are generally incurable. Such patients should be treated with lower potency. The medicines may be proved upon such persons in higher potency.

Ninth observation—Action of medicine on the patient. Healthy proves are always benefitted by 'proving.' The physical constitutional state of the prover should be carefully observed and all the symptoms should be noted produced in the prover after administration of medicine in the prover.

Tenth observation—Appearance of new symptoms in the patient after administration of medicine. Appearance of such numerous symptoms indicate that the selection of medicine was wrong. These new symptoms disappear after some time and patient gains his previous state.

Eleventh observation—After the administration of medicine old symptoms of patient appear. It indicates that medicine has acted and disease will be cured. If the old symptoms last for long time then the medicine should be repeated.

Twelfth observation—Symptoms take a wrong direction.

If the symptoms lead from less important organ to most important organ or from outside to inwards; it indicates that the selection of medicine was wrong and such symptoms should be antidoted. e. g. If a person is suffering with Rheumatism and symptoms of Rheumatism begin to disappear but if that patient begins to suffer with some heart disease; then it is against law of cure. In such conditions medicine should be antidoted to end the effect of medicine.

VACCINE AND SERUM THERAPY

It has become a fancy in modern scientists working on immunity and treatment of diseases by killing the bacteria. The efforts of till today if not completely but, then partially have resulted futile. The method and theory of providing an immunity against any disease which is supposed to be micro organic in its origin is not proper and justified. It is surmised that when an antigen is introduced in living organism it produces antibodies in the body against the specific disease. But this conception is not correct because antibodies alone can not resist against the infection; there are some other factors also which have an important role against the infections which are never produced by antigens. The vitality and susceptibility of a living being are the subject of due consideration. If the vitality and susceptibility are raised; the living being will be immuned not only against a specific disease but to more or less against all sort of diseases. The role and scope of antibodies is very honestly is described by Dr. William Boyd in his book of pathology as mentioned herefore—Antibodies alone may not be sufficient to resist infection, as the ultimate result may depend on the interaction of antibodies with other defense mechanism, such as complement, phagocytes and properdin acting in conjunction with complement and magnesium ions. (A Text book of Pathology by William Boyd 6th. edi. p—100.)

The immunological tests of the laboratory show the presence of various antibodies in the blood, but it must be remembered that we know little of the part which test-tube phenomena actually play in the immunity of the living body. Agglutinins are abundant in the blood after typhoid inoculation, and yet inoculated person may develop typhoid. On the otherhand the antibodies completely disappear from the blood when the patient has recovered from typhoid fever, and yet he is immune from second attack (Boyd's Pathology 6th. edi. p. 101)

Some acute diseases like Diphtheria, tetanus etc. are treated

by respective anti-serum; but these treatment also have no safe scientific moral ground because the success of treatment is doubtful whereas the bad effect is obvious. Lines of Boyd's Pathology clearly indicate the role, success and doubt about antigens and serum introduced in the living being. Any agent should not be used for cure till the action of that agent is not known on human being, because human body is not a lifeless neutral test tube. The property and action of micro-organism and serum differ according to the soil and environment in which they are to be supposed to act.

There is a considerable big list of auto immunological diseases. Inoculation of crude, pathological products like animal sera and vaccines confer only a false immunity through impairment or destruction of normal susceptibility. It results in contamination or poisoning of the entire organism, sets up a morbid condition instead of a healthy one. Homoeopathic medicine when correctly chosen upon indication on sign and symptom of the disease as manifested in the individual and the community, and administered in potentised dose, orally, satisfies the morbid susceptibility and supplies the need of the organism and confers a true immunity and cure by promoting health, which is the true object of medical science to be obtained.

VITAMIN THERAPY

Before knowing about the scope and justibility of Vitamins as a therapeutic agent; it will be better to have the conception of vitamins. "Vitamins may be defined as potent organic compounds which is found in foods in variable and minute quantity, and must be supplied to the animal organisms from external sources, so that specific physiological functions, vital to life, may go on normally" (Human Physiology by Dr. C.C. Chatterjee). The definition itself reveals the fact that vitamins are an essential constituents of balance diet; so vitamins have no utility in form of a therapeutic agent. Vitamins are mere an essential constituents of the diet and lack of adequate vitamins will cause deficiency diseases as other constituents of diet may cause.

As it is proved that only fat soluble vitamins (are A & D) are stored in the body; remaining other water soluble vitamins (B, C, E & K) are absorbed and assimilated according to body requirement daily; excess quantities are excreted. These physiological phenomena show that the vitamins intake is essential as well as their proper assimilation is an essential factor to be continued on harmonously in the organism. if there is any vitamin deficiency disease then that should be coped up by some medicinal agent which can regulate absorption and assimilation of vitamin. If absorption and assimilation is defective, the use of vitamins will be futile. Vitamin deficiency disease is not a single vitamin deficiency disease; they are a complex disease of complex vitamins phenomena. Vitamins can not be a substitute of a normal vitamin having diet.

The therapeutic and dietary utility of vitamins are described by Dr. Boyd as herefore.—It may be well to point out that the laboratory worker naturally concentrates on producing a single deficiency in experimental animal. In man many of the deficiency diseases are multiple deficiencies, for dietary deficiency is rarely confined to a single factor at least in this country. For this reason the admini-

stration of pure vitamins is rarely sufficient for a cure, and is never a substitute for a good general diet. (A Text book of Pathology by William Boyd 6th edi. P. 391).

The above statement clearly indicates that any single vitamin can not be used neither in a form of therapeutic agent for cure of even to a deficiency disease nor be a substitutory vitamin diet.

The modern medical scientists claim to succeed in curing the neurotic diseases caused by deficiency of vitamins, but it is not true in toto; because there is a definite relapse of symptoms even after recovery of disease if the patient is not assisted by adequate balance diet having all constituents of diet and proper absorption and assimilation. I am of opinion that specific vitamin may be used along with the medicinal agent; it will enhance the cure in deficiency diseases.

EVALUATION OF SYMPTOMS

Evaluation of symptom is a process of determining the importance of symptoms for cure. During 'casetaking' physician comes to across of different symptoms narrated by attendants of the patient and many other sign and symptoms obtained by pathological findings, and all these symptoms reflect the true picture of whole disease. 'Casetaking' fulfils the name, kind of disease and therapeutic purposes. During 'casetaking' we note down the different types of symptoms and find that all symptoms are not of equal importance. Some symptoms are much distressing and main and provide particular form to the disease. But more or less all symptoms have importance either the evaluation of symptoms is done during diagnosis or individualisation of the patient or during individualisation of medicine. Thus we observe that evaluation of symptoms is the study of grading or classifying the symptoms according to its value in the selection of remedy. Evaluation of these symptoms is done by different physician as mentioned hereunder :—

KENT'S METHOD

Dr. Kent has divided all the symptoms into main three classes—General, Common and Particular.

1. General Symptoms—Those symptoms which are related to the whole patient are called 'general symptoms.' It may be the state of the patient or only one symptom. e. g. If a patient says "I feel burning, I am thirsty or I become chilly during any sort of change of weather. All these are related to the whole of the patient. Sometimes these 'generals' are produced through particular. e. g. If any person says "I am thirsty; though person feels thirsty in the mouth but it is a general symptom because thirst is related to the

whole of the person. Under 'general symptoms' we have care of five following factors :—

1. Desire and Aversion.

2. Dream and Sleep.

3. Mensturation—Although the mensturation is related to the ovary and uterus of woman but it reveals the whole of female.

4. Modalities—Modalities are related to the whole of the suffering or to the whole of the patient.

5. Special Senses—e. g. Unbearing of any smell but if there is any smell in the nose due to any pathological change; then that will be particular symptom.

2. Common Symptoms—Those symptoms which appear in all patients during ailment by any disease are called common symptom e. g. eruption in measles, thirst during high fever etc. These symptoms are related to the diagnosis of the disease or in other words these are the Pathognomonic symptoms.

3. Particular symptoms—Particular symptoms are those symptoms which are related to any particular organ and are generally external. e. g. Redness of eyes; any sort of smell in the nose due to some pathological change.

These symptoms are again divided into three classes:—

1. First grade. 2. Second grade 3. Third grade.

1. *First grade symptoms*—Those symptoms which appear in all provers or in many provers and are verified later on, are known as first grade symptoms. The first grade symptom may be of general, common and particular. If the first grade symptom is related to the whole of men then that is first grade of generals. e. g. all the sufferings of Pulsatilla aggravate in closed room and ameliorate in open air; it is 'first grade of generals'. If this 'first grade' symptom is related to a organ or part; but has appeared in all provers and is confirmed later on; then that will be called 'first grade of particular' e. g. irritation in bladder in pulsatilla.

That symptom which appears in all patients in any disease and even in any medicine normally and has appeared in all provers during 'drug proving' of some particular medicine and later on that symptom has been confirmed; that is called 'first grade of common'.

c. g. Bearing down sensation in prolapse of uterus is common symptom and this symptom appears in all such patients. This symptom was found in many provers during 'drug proving' of Pulsatilla which was confirmed later on by curing the disease. This is 'first grade of common' of Pulsatilla

2. *Second grade* These symptoms have secondary place during prescription. Those symptoms which appear in few provers during 'drug' proving but are confirmed and sometimes their truth are verified; then they are called second grade symptom. These symptoms are common to general, common and particular symptoms.

3. *Third grade*—Symptoms of general, common, and particular symptoms which appeared in one or two provers during 'drug proving' but did not appear during 're-drug proving' but are occasionally confirmed and verified by cure; such symptoms come under 'Third grade symptom.' Clinical symptoms fall under this group. c. g. Pleurisy of Bryonia. Fourth grade symptoms of Boenninghausen actually come under this 'Third grade symptoms'.

HAHNEMANN'S METHOD

Dr. Hahnemann has divided all the symptoms only into two classes :—1. Common 2. Uncommon.

1. **Common symptoms**—Symptoms which are generally found in many diseases as well as in many c. g. headache, diarrhoea, fever and weakness etc.

2. **Uncommon Symptoms**—Those symptoms which specify to any medicine or disease are called uncommon symptoms. Such symptoms have hereunder importance accordingly :—

1. **General Symptoms** :—(a) mental—those mental symptoms indicate to the whole of patient, bear much importance. (b) physical—those physical symptoms and modalities are related to the whole patient; have second place.

2. **Strange, rare and peculiar symptoms** :—These symptoms have no relation to the physical constitution, function or

pathological condition of the patient. These are very particular and individual symptoms of the patient.

3 Particular Symptoms :—These symptoms are related to some particular organ or part of the body and importance of these is established after analysis of sensation, location, modalities or concomittants. e. g. Headache is a common symptom and is related to the head but when it is in some particular part of the head having particular sensation and affected by modalities ; this common symptom also becomes, important. For example, if a person is suffering from headache of parietal region; of dull character and aggravates even by least motion and ameliorates by complete rest alongwith much thirst ; these common symptoms occupy an important place.

4. Common Symptoms—Common symptoms also have importance because these also may be helpful to some extent for cure.

GARTH BOERICKE'S METHOD

Dr. Boericke has divided whole of symptoms into two groups—

1. Basic symptom 2. Determinative symptom.

1. Basic Symptoms—These symptoms appear in all proving (nearly in all diseases also) and are of general nature. Importance of these symptoms pertains to the diagnosis. These symptoms are not much helpful in any curative medicine. These symptoms are suitable for physiological use of the medicine. e. g. weakness; Pain, headache and sleeplessness etc.

2. Determinative Symptoms :—These symptoms are necessary for homoeopathic prescription having following feature :—

Mental symptoms—Distinct mental symptoms in the patient, have much importance. If in any patient; the symptoms of some medicine are well marked and if symptoms of other medicine are present in that patient alongwith mental symptoms; then the medicine associated with mental symptoms should be given to the patient ; because mind is supreme centre of action, so the mental symptoms have much importance.

General modalities—General modalities have second place in prescription. Under general modalities we study the following factors :—

(a) Amelioration and aggravation of disease, effect of weather, environment, hot and cold etc. on disease

(b) Desire or aversion for anything.

(c) Menstruation in females acts as a general modalities; so it must be considered during prescription. e. g. whether menstruation has any relation with suffering of patient or not ?

3. Absolute symptoms—The symptoms of any particular organ or body which are analysed by sensation, location and modalities are called absolute symptoms. The particular symptoms which are absolutely distinct by sensation, location and modalities have third place during prescription.

4. Strange, rare, peculiar symptoms—It may be a particular type of sensation or distinct modalities or a concomittant symptom. If any one of these symptom is well marked; then it has much value. e. g. Thirstless fever, chilly sensation but aggravation in summer etc. Hahnemann has provided second place in prescription.

ELIMINATING SYMPTOMS

Eliminating symptom is a quite new word used during repertorisation of a case. This word indicates towards that symptom which is required during repertorisation. The medicines selected on basis of eliminating symptoms are always capable of curing the disease. These symptoms are obtained during gradation of symptoms after complete 'Casetaking' of a patient.

For example, if a patient comes to you and he tells that he is suffering from dyspepsia, burning pain in stomach and with sour vomiting. And thus narrates his all symptoms according to his memory and you also have noted down all the symptoms after 'case-taking' with modalities (effect of heat, cold, motion, rest, position, night and day etc, any sort of relation with pain of food or any drink etc.) you came to this conclusion after studying all symptoms that ailment is organic or patient has narrated his few symptoms in changed condition due to organic changes in the body. After all these you will obtain general symptoms of the patient so that prescription can be done; and if this particular patient says that "I can not stand in sun, the suffering aggravates by hot drink and is vomited, I like cold room, cold weather and cold climate's." When patient came to you, he had open the buttons of his shirt or had put up light garments; though there was cold during that time. It means that patient belongs to the hot remedy of Dr. G. Miller and thus the 'general symptom' of that patient 'worse from heat' is 'eliminating symptom'. If you prescribe Arsenic, Phosphorus, Nux vomica or Sepia considering symptoms of ailment of stomach; it will relieve at once but will not cure. It will act as a palliation and the patient will suffer by this complaint again and again. These medicines come under group of 'cold, remedies' and do not present the whole of patient.

REPERTORY

Repertory means—1. store-house 2. a list. These two meanings of repertory are justified by the fulfilment of the aim of nomenclature. In repertory the symptoms of all medicines are listed according to their gradation and importance for prescription in different diseases of different organs. The symptoms are given in different letters in different places according to their preferential order of selection in particular disease by individualisation of medicine and patient.

Use of Repertories—1. It is not possible to remember all the symptoms of such a numerous medicines of *Materia Medica*. So repertories help in selection of an appropriate medicine for prescription.

2. It acts as a confirmatory laboratory for selected medicine for prescription.

Few Famous Repertories :—The repertories have a specific importance in prescription of Homoeopathic medicine. Some of the important repertorios are as below :—

1. Kent's repertory.
2. Boenninghausen's repertory.
3. C. M. Boger's repertory.
4. Bocricke's repertory.
3. Clarke's repertory.
6. Lippe's repertory.
7. Constantine Hering's repertory.
8. Kner's repertory.
9. Sankaran's card repertory.
10. Kishore's card repertory.

Arrangement of Kent's repertory.

Most of physicians use Kent's repertory which is arranged into following serial manner :—

1. Mind.
2. Vertigo.

3. Head.
4. Eye.
5. Vision.
6. Ear.
7. Hearing.
8. Nose.
9. Face.
10. Mouth.
11. Teeth.
12. Throat—It is divided into 'external throat'.
13. Stomach.
14. Abdomen.
15. Rectum.
16. Stool.
17. Urine.
18. Genitals—It is also divided into parts-male and female.
19. Larynx.
20. Trachea.
21. Respiration.
22. Cough.
23. Expectoration.
24. Chest.
25. Back.
26. Extremities.
27. Sleep.
28. Chill.
29. Fever.
30. Perspiration.
31. Skin.
32. Generalities.

DR. GIBSON MILLER'S HOT AND COLD REMEDIES

(*Extracted from Dr. Kent's works*)

Remedies Predominantly Aggravated By Cold

Abrot., Acet—ac. Acon., Agar., Agn., Alumen, Al-ph., Alum sil., Am-c., Apoc, Arg-m., ARS, Ars-s-fl., Asar., Aur., Aur-ars, Aur. Sulph, Bad. BAR-C., Bar m. Bell., Benz-ac. Borax, Brom., Cadm. Calc. ars, CAL-C, Calc. fl. CALC-PH., Calc. sil, Camph., Canth., CAPS., Carb-an, Carb. veg. Carbn-sul. Card. m. Cauloph., CAUST., Cham., chel., CHINA, China. a., Cimic., cistus., Cocc, Coff, Colch, Con, Cycl., DULC., Euphras., FERR., Ferr-ars., Form. GRAPH., Guaj., Hell. Helon, HEP., Hyosc., HYPER, Ign., KALI-ARS, Kali-bic., KALI. CARB., Kali chlor. Kali phos., Kali-sil, Kalm. Kreos., Lac-defl., MAGN CARB., MAGN-PHOS., Mang., MOSCH., Mur.-ac. Natr-ars. Natr-Carb., NITRIC-AC., Nux. m. NUX VOM. Oxal. ac., Petrol., PHOS., Phos-ac., Plb., Podo., PSOR. PYROGEN. RAN. B. Rheum, Rhodo., RHUS. RUMEX., Ruta., SABAD., Sars., SEPIA, SIL., SPIG., Stamm. Staph. Stram. STRONT., Sul-ac. Therid., Valer., Viol. t. Zinc.

Remedies Predominantly Aggravated by Heat

Aesc-h., All-c., Aloe., Ambra., APIS. ARG-NIT., Asaf., Aur-iod., Aur-m., Bar-iod., Bry. Calad., Cal-iod., Calc-Sul., Cocc-cacti., Comoc., Crocus., Dros., Fer-iod., FLOUR-AC. Grat., Ham. IOD KALI-IOD., KALI-SUL, Lach., Led., Lit-t., Lyco. NAT-MUR., NAT-SUL Niccol., Op., Picric-ac., PLAT., Ptelia, PULS., SABINA. SECALE, Spong., Sul., Sul-iod., Thuja., Tuberc., Ustil., Vespa., Viburn.

Remedies Sensitive to both Extremes of Temperature

MERC., IP., Nat-Carb., Cinnabar.

Ant-cr., agg. by both heat and cold., agg. by over-heating and radiated heat, though many symptoms ameliorate by heat :

(MERC. in chronic troubles agg. by Cold : in acute condition aggravated by heat)

MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE CASES

During treatment of acute cases physician has to keep much care of patient because the symptoms and state of patient are subject to changes very rapidly. In acute cases following arrangement may be adapted :—

1. Patient should be carefully examined and out of the entire symptom-complex a medicine should be selected on the totality of symptoms.
2. If medicine has been selected on totality of symptoms; then the medicine of 12th. or 30th. potency should be prescribed and can be repeated at interval of two or three hours considering the effect of medicine.
 - (a) If there is improvement after administration of medicine, stop the medicine or lengthen the interval between doses.
 - (b) If improvement ceases, the whole of case should be reconsidered and if there is indication for change of medicine; change the medicine.
 - (c) If the selection of medicine is correct and is not acting in low potency; higher potency should be given.
3. If the physician has full confidence about his correctness of medicine but it is not acting. Then that medicine should be given in a much lower or higher potency before deciding the need of change of medicine and then fundamental constitutional factor must be considered.
4. If the patient is almost cured by use of short acting medicine, a corresponding deep-acting, medicine should be given; but should not be given till the improvement is continued.

Diet and regimen in acute diseases

1. The instinctive desires of the body with regard to food and drinks should be allowed. These bodily instincts crave chiefly for things that would give palliative relief, but if these desires seem to interfere with the cure of disease; should not be fulfilled.
2. The temperature and coverings must be adjusted according to the patient's wish and comfort.
3. There must be complete rest both mental and physical.

MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC CASES

The chronic cases may be divided into two groups—

1. Those cases which are with subjective, objective, general and local symptoms.
2. Those cases which are represented by objective symptoms of tissue changes and some subjective symptoms.

Cases of first group may be managed in the following manner :—

1. The medicine should be given after evaluation of symptoms based on totality of symptom.
2. A dose of selected medicine of 30th. potency (or two doses at interval of sometime) should be given and should be given it a reasonable time to produce an effect.
3. If there is no result after 10 or 14 days the drug is probably wrongly selected. Such cases should be restudied and should try to find out if any obstacle to cure.
4. If there is immediate relief after first prescription, wait and do not repeat the medicine to achieve better rapidly.
 - (a) If improvement ceases, give the medicine in potency first chosen.
 - (b) If there is no improvement after administration of properly selected medicine; give in higher potency. If there is any ordinary pain or some other non-trifling ailment during cure; do not prescribe any other medicine for these.
 - (c) If an intercurrent symptom be very troublesome and apparently unaffected by the main remedy which is improving the general condition then there is no harm. This intercurrent medicine is generally related to main remedy in curative power. e. g. Aconite is to Sulphur.
5. From time to time symptom—complex should be reviewed as a whole because in course of recovery there may be return of old or forgotten symptoms; but on these symptoms any new medicine should not be prescribed.

6. Instead of immediate improvement, there is sometime marked aggravation.
If the aggravation is of a local nature and patient feels better then it is a symptom of cure.
7. If aggravation does not subside and symptoms become worse, it should be taken that the disease is incurable and for this selected medicine should be given in lower potency; it will relieve the suffering and will act as a palliative medicine.
8. If aggravation continues even after this; then medicine should be antidoted.

Cases of second group may be managed in the following manner :-

- (a) If gross pathological changes have taken place in the patient; then the medicine should never be given in higher potency.
- (b) In such cases medicines should be given in lower potency and should be repeated at short intervals.
- (c) Tissue remedies may be prescribed in such cases.

Diet and regimen

1. Every obstacle to recovery should be find out and remove e.g. highly spiced dishes, ice, dwelling in marshy place, and reading of obscene books etc.
2. Innocent moral and intellectual recreation should be advised.
3. Daily walks, slight physical labour etc are always beneficial in chronic diseases.
4. Suitable and naturious food should be given.
5. Only unmedicinal food and drinks are advisable.

DIFFICULT AND INCURABLE DISEASES

It is very difficult to cure some diseases by Homoeopathic treatment. Following two types of diseases are difficult to cure :—

1. **Diseases of alternating symptoms**—In such diseases the patient suffers with a definite type of symptoms at a time and when they are cured ; the patient suffers by ailment of some other organ by some other type of symptoms. Patient is benefited by medicines selected on those symptoms but there is no cure.

For example, if a person is suffering with coryza and its symptoms are similar to *Allium Cepa* and alongwith this he is suffering with disease of abdomen and its symptoms corresponds to the symptoms of *Nux Vomica*, in this condition *Nux vomica* or *Allium cepa* should not be prescribed considering their local symptoms ; instead of these medicines, *Pulsatilla* should be prescribed which is an antipsoric medicine and alongwith coryza it shows abdominal symptoms.

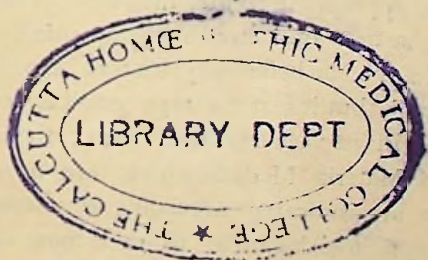
2. **Onesided diseases**—One sided diseases also are difficult to cure because these are represented by very few symptoms. Sometimes 'general symptoms' are entirely untraceable; so in absence of symptoms; to make a prescription becomes difficult. In such cases antipsoric medicine should be given after a proper 'case taking' of the patient.

The antipsoric medicine will produce accessory symptoms which will indicate towards second prescription. In such cases repeated 'casetaking' is required.

Incurable Diseases

Some diseases even by Homoeopathy are incurable and some become incurable beyond a certain limit. In such cases 'short acting' medicines are given to relief the patient and these medicines act as palliative. Here under mentioned diseases are incurable :—

1. *Drug Disease*—The diseases produced by the bad effect of Allopathic drugs used in crude form are incurable. If the symptoms of bad effect of drug are present ; these can be antidoted. The medicine in higher potency should be given in absence of symptoms from which bad effect of drug patient is suffering e. g. Mercury in higher potency antidotes the bad effect of mercury.
2. *Diseases of mixed miasms*—That state of any disease becomes incurable in which all the three miasms are present e. g. Ichthyosis.
3. Those diseases become incurable where there gross pathological changes have taken place. e. g. encysted tubercles of lung, Gumma of brain, Heart or Kidney.
4. Those diseases in which symptoms are appearing and condition of patient becomes worse day by day.



MATERIA MEDICA V. S. THERAPEUTICS

Homoeopathic Materia Medica is the record of numerous drugs which are proved in different potencies on healthy persons of different ages and sexes. The medicines enlisted in Materia Medica cover the whole range of innumerable dynamic diseases. Therapeutics is defined in Blakiston's Medical Dictionary as "The branch of medical science dealing with the treatment of disease."

Homoeopathy believes in treatment of patient as a whole by a method of individualisation of patient and the medicine. Homoeopathy treats the patient not the diseases because the diseases are nomenclated considering a group of common symptoms. And thus the specified medicines are used for treatment of a so called 'specific disease' on therapeutic basis of indication.

In Homoeopathy the scope of therapeutics is very limited; though the therapeutic hints save the time of physician during selection of an appropriate similar medicine. The physician thinks of the medicines at first indicated on therapeutic basis and thus some limited medicines come before physician to be considered for selection of a 'similimum', but it is not always possible because a disease may attack a person in its very identical form; then the medicines are selected from Materia Medica which are never indicated therapeutically but are indicated according to uncommon, and peculiar 'totality of symptoms' similar to the morbid symptoms of the patient.

Therapeutic is a part of Materia Medica in which some *generally suitable* medicines are grouped considering the pathognomonic symptoms and pathogenic symptoms of drugs.

In Homoeopathy medicines are never prescribed only on therapeutic hints. In Homoeopathy medicines are prescribed strictly on the basis of individualisation of patient and medicine; failing of individualisation will result in failure of the cure. The symp-

toms of the disease of a patient may not follow the group of medicines at all which are indicated therapeutically but any symptom or group of symptoms can not scape away from the clutch of the drugs of *Materia Medica*.

The knowledge of therapeutic will be worthless in absence of knowledge of *Materia Medica*. A thorough knowledge of *Materia Medica* will never require any sort of assistance from the therapeutic hints although it saves time in selection of medicine.

RECORD KEEPING

The 'record keeping' may be defined as a process of having symptoms of a patient in writing after 'case taking' of the patient. When a patient comes to physician and narrates his or her complaints it becomes necessary to write down all the ailment or symptoms.

Importance of 'Record Keeping'

1. The 'record keeping' provides a ready knowledge to the physician about the nature of disease and miasms which lead for selection of a proper medicine. If there is no detail of symptoms of the patient it will require queries from the patient everytime and there may be probability of wrong prescription because it will be difficult to ascertain about the symptoms on which the first prescription was done, and whether the present symptoms narrated by the patient are related with first medicine are of some new medicine? It is not possible to remember the entire case of all patients and so it is necessary to have a record of all patients.
2. 'Record keeping' helps in selection of correct medicine. It helps the physician during determining whether the action of medicine has finished and that should be repeated or not? Physician marks on those symptoms which disappear during gradual improvement and remaining symptoms are considered.
3. Record keeping saves time because when once symptoms are noted; it does not require to ask the patient. When patient comes to the physician after administration of medicine, it is only to ask about the improvements of the condition of patient, and thus 're-casetaking' is not required and thus time is saved.
4. By the 'record keeping' clinical symptoms of many drugs come to knowledge.
5. The percentage of cure of some particular disease or cure by physician is known by 'record keeping'.
6. The 'record keeping' may be kept in form of a document which may be helpful to the persons related with Homoeopathy.

