

HOMŒOPATHY THROUGH A DIFFERENT ANGLE

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The present article is not to contradict the accepted tenets of Homœopathy as embodied in the revised 6th edition of the Organon. But having come across a small booklet comprising the translation of two lectures given by academician V. P. Filatov in 1953 for medical workers at the Central Lecture Hall of the U.S.S.R. Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific knowledge in Moscow, on Tissue Therapy, a new light seems to have been shed, which I shall try to bring out for a better understanding of the matter.

This booklet stresses more than once that the "tissue therapy acts on the organism as a whole and not on the pathogenic agent".

In another booklet on Bronchial Asthma, P. K. Bulatov, says :

"We direct the therapy at the body as a whole, considering all the processes occurring within it as being inter-related and interacting; the pathological processes are related to the physiological processes, and the body is connected with the biological and social environment."

"Moreover, when applying treatment, we should take into account the hereditary properties of the body, the diseases the latter has been subject to, the general reactivity of the body, etc."

In the booklet on "Regimen and Treatment in Tuberculosis of the Lungs" by S. Nezlin, the author admits the rule of medical practice, "Not the disease but the patient should be treated".

The anchorage of the Tissue Therapy rests on Biogenic stimulators, the hypothesis being "every living tissue (man's, animal's or plant's) isolated from the organism and stored in unfavourable, but not lethal, conditions undergoes biochemical readjustment and produces special substances of non-specific

nature in biogenic stimulator—which stimulate the functions of the organism into which they are introduced by one method or another”.

It admits that when these tissues (homoplastic, heterogenic plant mineral) are stored at 2.4°C. to 4.8° C. and sterilized in an autoclave for an hour at 120°C. i.e. subjected to abnormal conditions for survival, the stored tissues intensify the vital reactions by biochemical changes and thus become the biogenic stimulators. And when these are administered “they cause an increase of metabolism in the body and thereby intensify its physiological functions, increase its resistance to pathogenic factors and its regenerative properties, thus favouring recovery.” “Treatment by biogenic stimulators, which promote the general tone of the organism, its physiological gradient, promotes the rehabilitative faculties of the organism.... The value of biogenic stimulators lies precisely in the fact that they promote the energetic activities of the body.” The author further admits that “the central nervous system plays the same important role in tissue therapy as in other methods of treatment..... the nervous system of the body (the cerebral cortex), due to its high activity, is the first to be involved in the therapeutic action of biogenic stimulators.”

This also explains the phenomena of crises in infectious diseases by the sudden intensive development of biogenic stimulators ; the blood extracts obtained from an infectious patient during the period of crisis have proved to possess high biological activity.

While obtaining the best results in the treatment of various eye diseases the author says :

“Tissue therapy yields considerable effect (frequently resulting in complete recovery) in the treatment of other affected organs and tissues of the body ; in lupus vulgaris, tuberculous ulcers of the skin, fibrous stenosis of the œsophagus and the urethra, in skin leishmaniasis, in lupus erythematosus, sclerodermia, psoriasis, eczema, in inflammatory lesions of the peripheral nervous system, in bronchial asthma, gastric and duodenal ulcers, inflammatory gynæcological diseases, decreased joint mobility

following traumas, in delayed fracture consolidation, in spontaneous gangrene, typhus, neuritis of brucellar origin, gummous syphilis, pellagra, epilepsy (especially traumatic), schizophrenia, leprosy, hypertension and in certain diseases of children".

I have had to quote at length to show not only its utility but to stress the process of development of the biogenic stimulators during unfavourable conditions merely for the sake of the struggle for survival.

Now, I shall try to fit in Homœopathy or rather its principles regarding development of properties in the cure of the various diseases by its method, with the above points of view.

Now, when the homœopathic medicines are prepared first by trituration, as recorded in the Organon of Medicine, these medicines certainly pass through unfavourable circumstances, pressure, heat and electricity etc. This disintegration under these abnormal environment not only disintegrates its molecules but makes them undergo biochemical changes, producing in them the biogenic stimulators. In the very first potentization 1:50,000, this development is thus limited, and in subsequent potentization to higher figures this limitation is gradually removed thus increasing its curative powers. This amounts to saying that the higher the potency of the homœopathic medicine, the more its biogenic stimulating property, and hence more curative it becomes in the field of therapeutics. Though from a different angle, it fits into the conception of Homœopathy. In other words, this merely broadens the definition of Homœopathy and explains from another angle the more curative properties of higher potencies. But though from the homœopathic point of view there is this gradual and higher liberation of energy through potentization, can it be said with certainty from the biogenic stimulating point of view? Can the molecules or atoms develop such biogenic properties indefinitely? Another point to note is that this biogenic or tissue therapy claims to cure almost all the diseases through one specific in rare cases various methods are combined.

But in Homœopathy we know that each medicine has its own peculiar and general characteristics that separate it from

the rest. That is, a particular medicine can cure diseases that fall within its range only. If the hypothesis of tissue Therapy is applicable for the enunciation of Homœopathy as stated above, it requires to be established if one single homœopathic medicine can cure practically all the diseases mankind is heir to. Though this proposition look seemingly absurd, yet we know that a given homœopathic medicine in a potentized form does not only cure the ailments symptoms against which it has been aimed at, but it simultaneously establishes a complete rhythm of well-being, grace and peace in both the mental and corporal bodies (psychosomatic) by first affecting the central nervous system, and it soothingly cures all other symptoms against which our target was not aimed at; possibly neither were we aware of even the presence of such symptoms, nor even the patient, for in his suffering of the acute symptoms he did not take sufficient notice of the minor ones existing, nor these so called cured symptoms ever formed the pathogenesis of the drug administered. How can this phenomenon be explained otherwise than the hypothesis of the Tissue Therapy? or plainer still, does not the borrowed tissue-therapy-hypothesis incorporated in Homœopathy seem to be a good explanation?

It looks that if these missing links are supplied, the Homœopathy we practise would become easier and still simpler. I now eagerly look ahead for some one to take the clues set above and supply the links how seemingly missing.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CONSTITUTIONS

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In all the treatises of Materia Medica and other Homœopathic Literature, the Carbonitrogenoid, Hydrogenoid and Oxygenoid Constitutions have always been discussed which are curious to note. Dr. Grauvogl a German Homœopath of