

TREATMENT OF CHRONIC AND COMPLICATED DISEASES THROUGH A DEVELOPED METHOD OF HOMOEOPATHIC THERAPY

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ABSTRACT: Effective treatment of chronic diseases with the help of vaccines or nosodes prepared from intestinal non-lactose fermenting bacteria is discussed in the present paper.

INTRODUCTION

Homoeopathy is a therapeutic method based on natural law of cure. A medicine selected on the basis of signs and symptoms of a particular patient which is capable of curing that patient is termed 'similimum' of the patient in Homoeopathy. Though it is easy to say that similimum can cure most of the patients if pathogenic change caused by the disease remains within the reversible limit, it is very difficult in majority of the cases to find out the same. A homoeopath has to face the following obstacles in finding the similimum:

- (i) Close relationship of symptomatology of so many drugs.
- (ii) Potency selection of the chosen medicine.
- (iii) Interval and repetition of medicine.
- (iv) Often patients cannot express their symptoms and feelings correctly.
- (v) Physician's difficulty to link patient's versions with the language of the books.

A new method of treatment of chronic diseases based on stool culture of patients, discovered by Dr. Edward Bach,^{1, 2, 3} later developed and modified by Dr. John Paterson⁴ is very helpful. Dr. Edward Bach, an allopathic physician and bacteriologist had been engaged in stool culture for several decades. In doing stool culture including biochemical reaction of different bacteria, he concluded that intestinal non-lactose fermenting organism which were thought to be non pathogenic to common laboratory procedure, had definite relation to chronic troubles of many patients. In or around 1912 Dr. Edward Bach after doing stool culture including biochemical reaction of so many diseased and apparently healthy people detected and confirmed a class of non-lactose fermenting bacilli which were responsible for many chronic diseases. Though the nature of these bacilli was related to that of typhoid, para-typhoid and dysentery producing organism yet these were not capable of producing any acute disease. As they were incapable of producing acute disease, both bacteriologists and physicians thought them less important. Consequently, no research work was prosecuted along this line before Dr. Bach.

The group of non-lactose fermenting bacilli which are related to the

state of chronic diseases mentioned by Dr. Bach are (a) Dysentery, (b) Gaertner, (c) Faecalis, (d) Morgan, (e) Proteus, and (f) Mutabile.

Dr. John Paterson further discovered some organisms of this group, namely (a) Bacillus no. 7 (b) Sycotic Co. and divided Morgan group into two subgroups: (i) Morgan (Pure), (ii) Morgan (Gaertner). Names of the organisms mentioned in this paper, as used by them, are, in some cases, different from the present day bacteriological names.

It is worth mentioning that non-lactose fermenting bacteria found in stool which are of medical interest now-a-days, are as follows:

(i) *Salmonella typhi*⁵ or typhoid bacillus is the causative organism of typhoid fever.

(ii) (a) *Salmonella paratyphi A*, (b) *Salmonella paratyphi B*, (c) *Salmonella paratyphi C*.

These are the causative organisms of paratyphoid fever which is essentially similar to typhoid fever but clinically is milder and of shorter duration.⁶

(iii) Organisms of bacterial enteritis or food poisoning are identical with paratyphoid bacilli in their morphological, cultural and general biochemical reaction but can be accurately identified by antigenic analysis with type specific sera.⁷

(iv) *Shigella*, causative organism of acute bacillary dysentery. The genus *Shigella* contains four groups: (a) *Shigella dysenteriae*, (b) *Shigella flexneri*, (c) *Shigella boydii*, (d) *Shigella sonnei* (This is late lactose fermenting).⁸

(v) *Proteus* genus has four biochemical types⁹: (a) *Proteus vulgaris*, (b) *Proteus mirabilis*, (c) *Proteus morgani*, (d) *Proteus rettgeri*.

Proteus morgani is supposed to be causative organism of summer diarrhoea in infants but this is not confirmed beyond doubt.

In Bach's method, a colony of non-lactose fermenting organism is collected from stool culture of a patient and nature of the organism is confirmed by subculturing the organism in different sugar media and litmus milk. The vaccine is prepared from a non-lactose fermenting colony of a patient and is administered to the same patient. In this way many complicated patients, having for example, asthma, arthritis, gallbladder stone, kidney stone, various skin diseases were cured by him. Later, it was also observed that vaccine prepared from a stock culture of a particular group of organism collected from various patients' stool culture might be used on the patients having the same group of organism in the stool from which the vaccine was made instead of using vaccine made from the particular patient's stool culture.

Later on, Dr. Bach switched over to Homoeopathy and prepared medicines on homoeopathic principle. The group of medicines thus prepared is termed bowel nosodes. (Nosode derived from Greek word noso, i.e. disease; homoeopathic medicine prepared from disease-product or pathogenic micro-organism and potentised as per homoeopathic method of potentisation is termed nosode. Nosode prepared from culture of intestinal non-lactose

fermenting organism of different groups is termed bowel nosode.) These bowel nosodes proved to be very effective in the treatment of chronic diseases. Later, some homoeopathic physicians, viz. Wheeler¹⁰, Dishington¹¹, Elizabeth Paterson¹² of England, Griggs^{13, 14}, Gutman¹⁵, Schmidt¹⁶ of U.S.A., treated many patients including those suffering from cancer and epilepsy.

Patients diagnosed as cancer patients by accepted cancer diagnostic procedure and treated by allopathic physicians without any benefit, got significant result by homoeopathic treatment based on stool culture by Dishington and Griggs.

DESCRIPTION OF THE WORK

The present paper reports some observation in this connection. This work was carried out in author's personal laboratory at Dhanbad. Specimen of stool (preferably loose portion) is taken by a sterilised swab. Emulsion of this is made with distilled water. This is then inoculated in Mac Conkey's agar medium and incubated at 37°C for 18 hours at a stretch. After this period, a single distinct non-lactose fermenting colony is picked up and inoculated in Dunham's Peptone-salt solution and incubated for twelve hours together. The culture thus obtained is inoculated on different sugar media and litmus-milk. Reactions are noted after 18, 24, 48 and 72 hours respectively. The culture in Dunham's Peptone-salt solution is again incubated for another 36 hours. After lapse of that period, test for indole is done in order to know whether the organism forms indole.

There are three possibilities on sugar media: (a) No reaction at all, (b) reaction with acid formation only, (c) reaction with both acid and gas formation.

Reaction on litmus milk has two possibilities: (a) Production of alkalinity due to breakdown of proteins. (b) very faintly acidic for first one or two days then back to previous state, even alkaline side also.

A set of sugar solution and litmus milk without inoculation is incubated as control study.

By making a thin film on slide and after Gram's staining, their morphology is observed. All constituents used to prepare media are of AR or GR grade and demineralised water is used to prepare all media. With the help of this, group of non-lactose fermenting organism existing in the intestine is known.

On being detected the non-lactose fermenting organism by stool culture and after administering the corresponding nosodes, satisfactory response on treating some bronchial asthma and rheumatic arthritis patients was obtained. These nosodes, manufactured by A. Nelson & Co. Ltd., London, were collected from Hahnemann Publishing Co. Private Ltd., Calcutta. Further work along this line is in progress.

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