

Out of eleven (11) patients treated by the above system, there was one failure; one emigrated after apparent recovery; seven were satisfactory and two are under treatment. "Satisfactory" equates with an observable response to treatment followed by a remission lasting six-months to twenty-four months. Not one patient has been completely cured. This has been clearly demonstrated by five patients who have been under observation for several years. They still have the unexpected relapse.

Considering the micro-pathology of the disease, which determines its chronicity, the results of *homoeopathic* treatment are quite good, but could, perhaps be improved upon by the use of constitutional or individually tailored remedies. Homoeopathy undoubtedly works most effectively in young patients who have not been worn down by the disease. Old patients, or those with a long history-10 to 20 years respond slowly and need to persist with treatment for 6 to 18 months.

An additional eight patients replied to a survey questionnaire and provided valuable clinical comments and observations, but declined to assess homoeopathic treatment.

## 6. Sarcodes

The sarcodes are medicinal substances derived from healthy animal tissues or discharges (e.g. Urinum). In contrast to the better known NOSODES, which are derived from unhealthy or diseased tissues, discharges or bacteria, the *sarcoid* source is healthy tissue or discharge. A current German pharmaceutical Company has incorporated 255 single organs or combinations available in potency. These include most parts of the nervous system all in internal organs, major *arteries*, major *veins*, *dental alveoli* and *gingiva*, many *bones* and most *joints*, glands of internal secretion and parts of the special senses.

According to Dr. H.N. Williams (British Journal of Homoeopathy, LXVIII, 2, 1972, page 81) such potentized substances do enhance the effectiveness of more commonly used homoeopathic remedies. In his opinion, it may be difficult to prove statistically

that *Cerebellum D 20* and *Arnica D 6* have a greater effect in concussion than *Arnica* alone, but such is the clinical experience.

In one case (F:43) Dr. Williams injected 1ml of *Discicervicales comp cum stibio* (Wala) (*Disci cervicalis bovis. D6, Bambusa e nodo D6, Formica ex, anim D3. Stibium D8 Arnica epl tota D20*) into left supra-scapular area and gave oral pellets of the same, 5 every 4 hours when awake. Next day the patient reported she had slept better than she had since the onset of pain and was contemplating cancelling the surgery as the pain was much less. In four days the pain was all but gone; she was doing the full work of a farmer's wife and surgery was altogether abandoned.

In cases of chronic arthritis not relieved by a constitutional remedy, the physician found *cartilago-Mandragora Comp.* (Wala) very helpful in several cases.

In cases of retinal degeneration, the use of *Secale-Retina* (Wala) has had a retarding and stabilizing effect on the vision in several cases, and in some the vision even improved. Here the benefit to the circulatory processes which has been seen with the use of *Secale corn* is combined with *Retina* which seems clinically to intensify its action there.

## 7. A Proving of Kali Carb.

By. T. Smith, Brit. Homoe, J. LXVIII, 2, 1979; 88. A proving of Kali Carb was carried out in London from 23 April, to 20 June, 1978. Nine volunteers took part in a double blind study. Placebo in the form of Sac, Lac. tablets was given to three of the volunteers, chosen by random selection.

*Kali Carb* was given to the other six provers twice daily in tablet form during three separate terms of two weeks, in ascending potency, beginning with the 6c followed by a break of a week between the potencies, the 200c form was given for a final two week period.

All volunteers were physically examined before the proving, and a condition of acceptance for the experiment was that the provers must be fit, well, and symptom free, and not to have taken any homoeopathic remedy, vitamins or contraceptive, prior to starting the proving.

The experiment was carried out in the classical double blind form; during the proving, neither the provers nor the physician in-charge had knowledge of the proving substance, or which of the provers, if any, were taking placebo. Detailed symptoms of the proving are given-illustrating the symptoms on *Mind, Head, Eyes, Ears, Nose, Teeth, Mouth, Throat, Appetite, Thirst, Abdomen, Stool, and anus, Urinary, Sexuality, Chest, Limbs, Upper Limbs, Lower Limbs, Generalities, Skin, Sleep.*

The symptoms are described in great detail.

## 8. Editorial Comment

*Atista Indica* or *Glycosmis pentaphylla* is a small wild indigenous plant with earlier recognition of value in snake bite. Ayurvedic physicians have used in bilious complaints worms, Jaundice, fever and chlorosis. According to the earliest report Dr K.K. Banerjee of Gauripur, Assam observed the action of the drug against malarial fevers. A preliminary proving was reported by S.C. Ghosh which was comparable to *Nux Vomica* and *Lycopodium*. It has clinical claims of value in alternate day malarial fevers and dysentery, either amoebic or bacillary.

The drug was studied at Central Institute of the Council but conclusive reports could not be arrived at.

Dr. A.K. Basu, a devoted research worker has sent certain observations which have been concised

## 9. The Medicinal Action of Vegetable Drugs of Apocynaceae Family and their relative value in Homoeopathic Therapeutics

Dr. A.K. Basu, Research officer, Drug proving research Unit, D.N.De (Cal) has brought out natural relationship and medicinal action of vegetable drugs and their relative value in Homoeopathic Therapeutics.

S. No.	Name of medicinal plant	Name Homoeo Drug	Common Name or Local Name
1.	Apocynum Canabinum	(Apo. Con.)	(Indian) Indian Hemp (India)
2.	————Androsaemifolicam	(Apo. A.)	(Bitterroot Dogbane Milk weed (foreign)
3.	Alstonia Scholaris	(Als. Sch.)	(Beng. Chhatim-Hind. chatium Eng. Ditta Bark (India)
4.	Alstonia Constricta	(Als. Con.)	Bitter Bark or native quinine of Australia (F)
5.	Aspidosperma Quebrach	(Asp. Qua.)	Brancho. Quebracho (F)
6.	Holarrhena Antidysenterca	(Hol. Antidy)	B. Kurchi H. Inderjab (Ind)
7.	Oleander nerium odorum	(Ole. N. O)	B. Karabi H. Kaner (Ind) Eoleander, Rose laurel

in the form of a communication and is worth giving attention.

### 8.1 *Atista Indica* as anti-helminthic.

#### Trial

Two indigenous drugs were used Homoeopathically to treat Eleven provers, the majority aged 20 to 28 years (Sx F. 4. M. 7) who suffered from common tropical intestinal parasitic and protozoal infestations. The drugs used were : *Atistica Ind.* 3x, *Embelis R3x.*

#### Effect of drugs/medicine

Out of a total of 11 provers, 4+2=6 cures and a further 4 provers with an affection of helminthic infestation improved, one case did not respond well (baste dweller) One prover (F) was selected as a control.

As expected, Homoeopathic treatment did not produce any adverse effect and all the provers showed improvement in the mild Clinical manifestations, particularly anorexia, mild abdominal pain and occasional flatulence. Some provers felt better in all respects after treatment.

A further probable conclusion may be drawn that the patient having deficient Liver function may be susceptible to parasitic and protozoal infestation. Hence a combined method of Liver function test and foecal examination test, along with clinical assessment may produce interesting and encouraging results.