

Souvenir



**SCIENTIFIC SEMINAR ON HOMOEOPATHY
2006**

Organised by : Western Orissa Homoeopathic Organisation, Sambalpur

BOLANGIR UNIT

MYSTERY OF SUCCESS IN HOMOEOPATHY

Prof. (Dr.) L.K.Nanda M.D. (Hom)

H.O.D. Dept of Materia Medica

Dr.A.C.Homeopathic Medical

College and Hospital, Bhubaneswar

Success comes to human being not through haphazard doing of things but in going through a systematic approach of the work which is undertaken and Homoeopathy is no exception to this. In medical science and particularly in homoeopathy, to get a good result in practice a routine and systematized approach is necessary. The various steps which helps in getting success are as follows:

1. Proper case taking
2. Judicious first prescription
3. Keen observation of 1st prescription
4. Second prescription & interview.
5. Follow-up in long-term cases
6. Approach to patients with special diseases.
7. Management of hopeless cases.
8. Scope & limitation of homoeopathy in treatment of diseases

A well said proverb "A good beginning has good end", so also in homoeopathy. To start with, observation should be done from the waiting room itself which gives us various clues in reaching the Similimum.

Reception & interview

- 1) A warm and friendly reception.
- 2) A pleasant interior of the waiting room & consultation room have good psychological effect.
- 3) Approach at waiting space & clinic Consultation starts with manner of taking appointment .Case taking starts right from the time of his taking appointment

Patient wants appointment in the same day indicates anxious personality.

Anxious (+++) and wants appointment on the same day requires Acid nit., Psor, kali ars.

Persons of hurried personality due to hurried nature keeps number of schedules in a day.

So missed appointments and come lately with hurriedness and wants to meet without maintaining line. They may belong to Sulph. Acid, Sulphur, Merc., Medo, Lilium., Nat.m personality.

Impatient personality cannot wait for a long time and hence manifests annoyed face in the waiting space. They are Ignatia, Nux.vom, Scorpio., Sepia., Silicea., Sulphur.

After entering

Dress also indicates the inner mind

- Flamboyantly dressed indicates egoistic personality hence requires Plat, Palladium, Laco, Lyco, Sulph. Untidily dressed indicates careless so belong to the group (Bar.c, Mere, Si
- Black indicates frustrated mentality so requires (Ign, Nat, Sep)
- Pink indicates sympathetic temperament hence requires (Phos, Caust, PuIs).

Consultation

While entering clinic room from the manner of sitting in front of the doctor gives also clue for selection of medicine.

- Came alone indicates independent mind so drugs are Cic, SuI, Nat m, Ign, Nux v, Staph.
- When accompanied with attendant though not required indicates dependency and hence requires Ars, Hep, Kali c, Merc, Phos)
- Drags chair away from table & sits indicates cautious & nervous personality requires Aur, Bar c, kali, Nat, Nux v, Sil, Thuja)
- Leans forward & sits indicates enthusiastic and charming personality requires Phos, Cann.Indica, Coffea, Hyos., Lach., Natcarb
- Formal, bold, upright indicates careless, egoistic mentality requires Aur, Kali's, Plat.
- Patient coming with lots of medical reports is anxious-(nit ac., psor)
- Patient writing down everything on paper indicates a very careful nature - (ars, iod, kali c, nux, plus)

Expression

After the patient takes his seat and while interrogating the expression also gives clue to think of some medicines

- Anxious look (aur, kali a, calc a, nit ac., phos)
- Suspicious look (lyco, lach, stram, suI, anac, cenchriss)

- without
t.mur
- Shy (first meting - puIs, sil)
(always - bar c, chin)
 - Worried look -(alum, calc, lyco, kali's, nat m, sep)
 - Indifferent look -(acid ph, carbo v, staph, sep, apis, con, chin)
 - Egoistic attitude-(plat, palad, lach, lyco, sul)
- In the
- In case of children - the children cannot tell their symptoms. So accurate observation on Childs activities determines and pave the way for selection of drugs
- Lach,
(Sil)
- hyperactive / sluggish- (Tub, Verat, Merdo, stramo. Tareni Bary.c., Bufo)
 - Mixing / shy (Phos/ Calc)
 - Extrovert/ Introvert (Carc./Natmur., Aur)
 - Inquisitive/ non-involvement (Sulph., Veratrum./ Alum., Arg.nit)

Case Taking

- o clue
- Presenting complaints (patients story)
 - Modalities applied to each of the above symptoms
- ph.
ence
- 1) Cause ,onset,duration,location,extention
 - 2) Concomitant .
 - 3) Alteration
 - 4) < or> with regards to time, temp, weather, rest, motion, position, extension.Past history
- s Ars,
Phos,
- Suggests miasmatic background.
- Slow onset & slow pace of disease in past indicates Sycotic miasm. Immediate structural involvement indicates Syphilitic Frequent infection with slow recovery Tuberculinum
- History of infection of particular disease in past and the patient is not improving wwith indicated drug suggests a block and can be remedied by giving the following medicines for the specific infection of the corresponding disease
- kali
- | | | |
|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Mumps | - | Parotidinum etc |
| Frequent infection | - | Carcinosin (h/o cancer, diabetes) |
| Recurrent uti | - | B.coli 200 |
| H/o of fright | - | Opium cm |
| General health not improved | - | Thyroidinum, Tuberculosis, |
- to

- Asthma, Bronchitis - Tuberculinum
 Repeated Sycosis, R.T.! - Thuja

Physical general

- Reaction to heat & cold (unimportant below 12years)
- Appetite
- Thirst
- Desire & aversion (in comparison to normal, aversion to sweets is more imp. than desire)
- Sleep (knee elbow position in children up to 9 months is common)
- Dreams (falling from height is common in children)
- General energy
- Constitution

Constitution

The body built suggests medicines

Tall, thin - Psoric built or Tubercular heredity. Stout & obese- Sycotic

Notched and cup shaped teeth - Syphilitic

Facial feature

Sharp -Psoric or tubercular Extra sharp,
 crooked -Syphilitic Rounded, rotund, obtuse - sycotic

Hair

Tough & thick hair -Merc, Nux.vom, Ferrum, Hep.sulph

Curly (confused personality) - Merc

Thin (timid personality) - Thuja, Baryta.c, Calc, Sili

Neck

Short - (kali group)

Long - (natrum group)

Obesity

Chilly -Calc, Caps, Ferrum, Graph, Phyto

Hot -Apis, Croc, Lyco, Puls, Sulph

Miasmatic assessment

Final prescription depends upon miasmatic consideration.

From history taking can be assessed in a broader sense.

Psoric

- Acute inflammation
- Physiological dysfunction
- Deficiency disease
- Eczema, rhinitis, bronchitis, gastroenteritis

Sycotic

- In disease with accumulation, thickening growth, tumours, warts, callositis, corns, and other excrescences.

Syphilitic

- Distortion,
- Perforation
- Destruction.

Mental general

1. Will
 - Love/ hate
 - Lascivious/ revolution to sex Fears/courageous
 - Jealous
 - Suspicious
 - Emotion/weeping/laughing
 - Weak willed - puIs, sil, bary c, con, calc.
 - Strong willed - ferr, hep, merc, lach, nux v
 - Morals
 - Immoral- Anac, Tam.h, Stram, Verat, Hyos -
 - Conscious - Ign, Sil, Staph, Ars, Carc, Sul.
2. Understanding
 - Mental confusion
 - delirium

- delusion/hallucination
- 3. Intellect
 - Memory
 - Concentration/I. Q/sharpness
 - Mistakes in writing & speaking
 - Lacking in intellect - hell, bufo, acid p, bar
- 4. Natural traits
 - Timid - courageous
 - Religious - non believer
 - Obstinate - yielding
- 5. Emotional reaction
 - Suppressed anger - Staph 0 Mischievous - Taren
 - Lachrymose - PuIs
 - Indifferent - Acid ph

Question should not be direct

The best general questions are

To elicit irresistibility

- what kind of person you are, what is your character, what makes you special

To elicit moral character.

- What do other people think of you?

To elicit enviousness, jealousy

- How are you at work, at school, at home, with your partner & children, with your friends, in your free time.
- Is there any thing in your character you would like to see changed.
- Has your character changed?

More direct Questions

- Do you have an open or closed character?
- Do you like to be alone or do you hate it.
- Do you weep easily?

Are you hot tempered, difficult, irritable?

Are you sensitive?

Are you sympathetic?

Other observation

- 1. Objective symptoms - redness of orifice
- 2. pathological signs / symptoms
- 3. physical examination
- 4. Lab. test.

Steps of selecting Similimum

1. Case - taking
2. Evaluation
3. Analysis
4. Repertorisation
5. Selective method of elimination ∴ Mathematical
6. Computer

Apply knowledge of materia medica [Totality of Symptoms, Keynote, Aetiology, Organopathic? Specific remedy]

Materia medica + miasm + essence = Similimum

SECOND PRESCRIPTION

1. No repetition of remedy should be made in the following conditions:
 - a. As long as the symptoms continued to be changing
 - b. Feeling better in intensity of symptoms.
 - c. When symptoms follow hering's law of cure.
 - d. When worked well
 - e. When skin symptoms appearing
 - f. When old symptoms reappearing ,when symptoms follow hering's law of cure
 - g. Too quickly & unless body demands it.
 - h. Till a picture of new remedy comes
 - i. When the medicine has acted don't disturb it, unless there is 100% relapse.

Follow up in long term cases

While treating chronic cases subsequent follow up should be carefully done. The follow points should be kept in view:

- Evaluation of whole patient.
- Constitutional changes during homoeopathic treatment.
- Group remedies.
- Acute diseases during constitutional treatment.
- Patient with allopathic medicine.
- Patient with special disease.
- Difficult & hopeless cases.
- Layers of remedies and layers of diseases.

Evaluation of the patient

In each further coming patient should be evaluated as a whole in regard to. State of health with reference to

- Mental
- Emotional
- Physical state

Most important parameter of improvement is

- Creativity whether marked in
- Mental
- Emotional
- Physical spheres

Constitutional changes during treatment

During treatment

- New constitutional signs
Change in temp., sensitivity, desire, aversion, thirst, stool, habits, change in character indicates change of remedy.

Acute exacerbation during constitutional treatment

In uncontrolled similar cases the drug covering acute totality should be given such as

Calc.carb- Belladonna

Following

Calc.carb-Rhus tox

Phosphorus-Arsenic

Thuja-Arsenic

Kent's 12 observations and 2nd prescription are to be considered while follow up of the progress of the patient like:

- Complementary
- Follows well
- Cognate
- Change of remedy
- Antidote
- Herings law of cure

health Some problems while dealing with complicated cases

I. Patient on allopathic medicine comes for consultation

1. Simultaneously both allopathic & homoeopathic drugs can be given for some time like antihypertensive, anti-epileptic, asthmatic, anti- diabetic, , heart drugs.
2. Continue allopathic drugs with indicated homoeopathic drugs & monitor, when comes to normal then stop because they are compatible with homoeopathic medicine.

i. Don't stop allopathy

thyroxine in those with thyroidectomy.

vitamins & minerals in severe deficiency cases.

ii. Stop allopathy

antibiotics

cortisone - Suppresses immune mechanism

Contraceptive pills -Hormonal changes

character

Psychoactive medicines-tranquillizers cause little or no problem to homoeopathy

Psychoactive medicines

Strong neuroepileptic obstruct homoeopathic action

Neurosis

Minor psychological disturbances while patient does not loose contact with reality. Homoeopathy can be given.

Psychosis

Patient loses contact with reality, to be treated in hospital. Difficult to treat with homoeopathy or discontinue allopathy.

Cautious

Both constitutional & acute remedies are in strong indication. *Sciatica Calc.carb-f* better as a whole.

Rhus. Tox-sciatica feels better bent little

Pregnancy

1. No medicine & no complaint.
2. Nosode is to be thought of after careful observation.
3. Changed desire & aversion is to be emphasized.

Appendicitis

- a. Curable
- b. But in acute case, refer hospital if no amel., Within 1-2 hours.
- c. *Bry, Bell, Phos*, mostly indicated

Uterine fibroid.

Disappear with constitutional drug.

Multiple sclerosis

Most cases amel.

Cancer

- 1) Donot stop allopathic medicine unless there is a clear indication.
- 2) When amel!. Is with 200 potency & again relapse after short period 12c or 30c, w no amel!. Repeat 200c after 10 days.
- 3) Low potency in frequent repetition.
- 4) Series of partially indicated medicine or organopathic medicine in frequent repetition.

In aids

There is defective immune system so principle as described in treatment of cancer.

Hopeless cases

- Careful interrogation to the partners, members of the family to get more characteristic points.
- Careful observation in different sittings without changing the medicines frequently each time.

- If several polychrests don't act & there is no clear indication for polychrest then specific and similar remedy that fits to patient's special complaint should be thought of.

Conclusion

Patients of different types, with different constitutions, with different susceptibility, with varying degree of severity come to a homoeopathic physician. Similarly for a homoeopathic it is also challenging to select a drug considering its mental symptom, past history, aetioloical factors, miasmatic background etc., etc. But Hahnemann as well as homoeopathic principle left no corner to consider the above problems. The principles are fixed, transparent and clear cut. The above descriptions are just few examples of how to probe into these ocean of problems. A thorough reading of Hahnemann's Organon and philosophy along with material medica will definitely make one self sufficient to over come these problems.



ନୂତନ ବର୍ଷର ହାର୍ଦ୍ଦିକ ଅଭିନନ୍ଦନ ସହ :

ପ୍ରୋ. ଡା. ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ଦାସ

ହିତାକାଂକ୍ଷା

ହୋମିଓ ହଲ ଓ କ୍ଲିନିକ୍

ମଝିପଡ଼ା, ସୋନପୁର, ଫୋନ - ୨୨୦୭୭୦

ଏଠାରେ ସମସ୍ତ ପ୍ରକାର ରୋଗର ଚିକିତ୍ସା ସହିତ ହୋମିଓ ପ୍ୟାଥ୍ରିକ ଓ ଆୟୁର୍ବେଦିକ, ବାୟୋଜେନିକ, ମଦର ଚନ୍ଦର ଓ ହୋମିଓ ପୁସ୍ତକ (ଓଡ଼ିଆ, ହିନ୍ଦି, ଇଂରାଜୀ, ବଙ୍ଗଳା) ସୁଲଭ ମୂଲ୍ୟରେ ମିଳେ ।