

Prafull Vijayakar

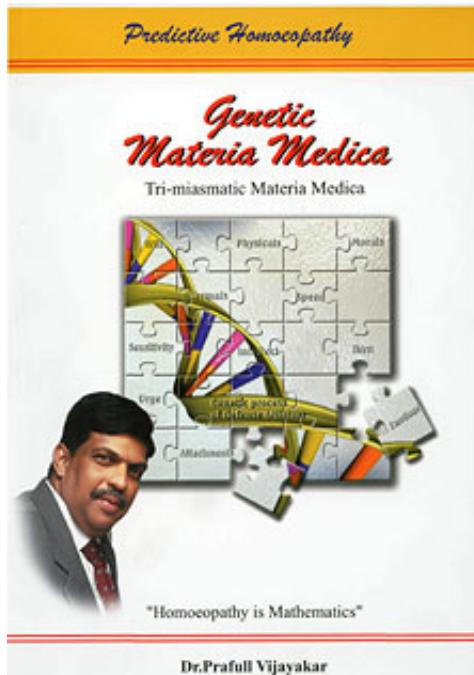
Genetic Materia Medica-Tri-miasmatic Materia Medica

Reading excerpt

[Genetic Materia Medica-Tri-miasmatic Materia Medica](#)

of [Prafull Vijayakar](#)

Publisher: Vijay Publications



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Introduction To Genetics

For those who are not acquainted with the science of genetics here is a resume of the same.

In the present times of Stem Cell Theory, modern science has reached a stage where doctors are in the process of creating an organ in the body with the help of few pluripotent cells, and based upon their Knowledge of Genetics predetermine the physical make up of the new born, there was a strong need for improvisation of the scientific understanding of Homoeopathy.

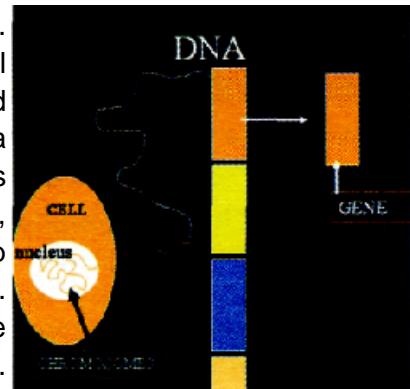
Each and every aspect of the patient and his tendencies has its origin in the Genetic Code of every individual and this is exactly what gives rise to Individualization. A drug that represents and matches the characteristics of the genetic code of an individual can be called the Genetic Constitutional Similimum (G.C.S.) or more correctly Genetic Constitutional Stimulum.

It is the Predictive School Of Homoeopathy that is making use of this recent scientific advances in the understanding of the human body and the system of homoeopathy thus advocating the most updated and genetic based homoeopathy.

WHAT ARE GENES?

WHAT IS THIS GENETIC BASED HOMOEOPATHY?

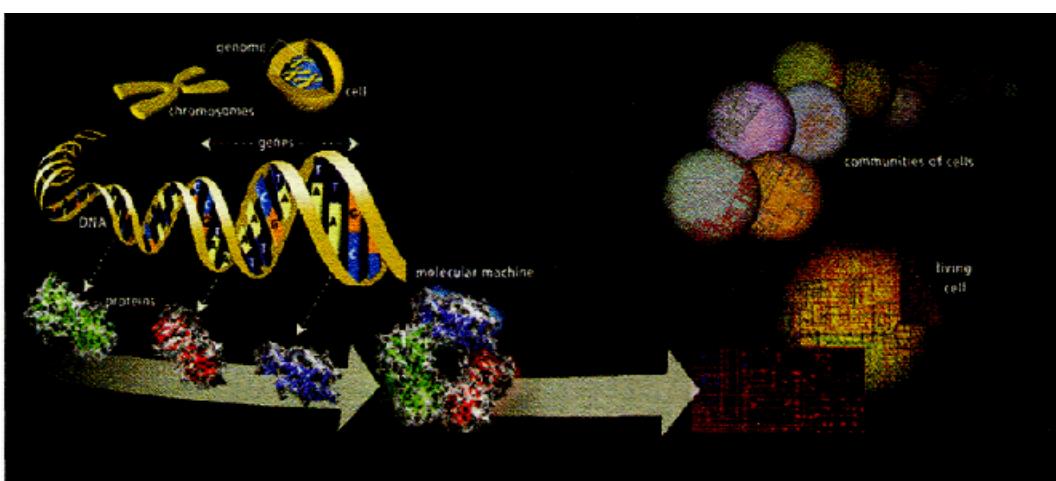
Genes Are The Functional Unit Of Inheritance. They are the blueprints of the physical and mental make up of man. Each gene is a nucleic acid sequence that carries information representing a particular protein. Proteins are the building blocks for everything in our body like bones and teeth, hair, earlobes, muscles etc. These proteins help our body to grow, work properly, and stay healthy. Scientists today estimate that each gene in the body may make as many as 10 different proteins. That's over 300,000 proteins.



Genetics allows us to understand the ever-continuing development of life. The evolution of life meant the appearance of a self-replicating molecule, which could transmit the characteristics of the life form to future generations. This self-reproducing DNA molecule is not concentrated in a particular part of the body, but is present in every animal or plant cell. At adulthood, humans are made up of a

trillion cells, but at conception there existed only a single-celled embryo. How does this happen? Within this single cell, the DNA molecule was present that held the genetic code for the construction of a human being. The genetic information carried by the genes is stored in a chemically coded form. One gene is a section of DNA that has the information to make a particular type of protein. These proteins are expressed as the Physical, Mental and Disease Make-up of every individual. Some genes tell the cells in an embryo whether they should grow into an arm or a leg. Genes are the things that determine physical traits— various other constitutional traits about us. They carry information that help make us who we are, how we look, our hair texture; curly or straight, our legs; long or short, even our smile, are all passed through generations of our family in genes.

These visible perceptible characteristics in an individual are known as Phenotypes while those that are responsible for such characteristics are Genotypes.



The science of genes has progressed so much that genetic codes determining specific constitutional traits have been identified.

Everything from the colour and texture of the skin, the linings of the respiratory, digestive and urinary system, the mesodermal origins like the bone structure, ligaments, tendons, the blood, to the heart, lungs, kidneys, various endocrine glands and the nervous system are all the manifestations of the genetic code of the individual and are influenced by it.

The human DNA molecule contains approximately 100,000 "genes". Our body is made up of and runs on proteins so they are extremely important. If something goes wrong in the making of a protein (for example the gene has a defect) it causes disease, dysfunction or death.

The most recent research findings, in and around the world have co-related the

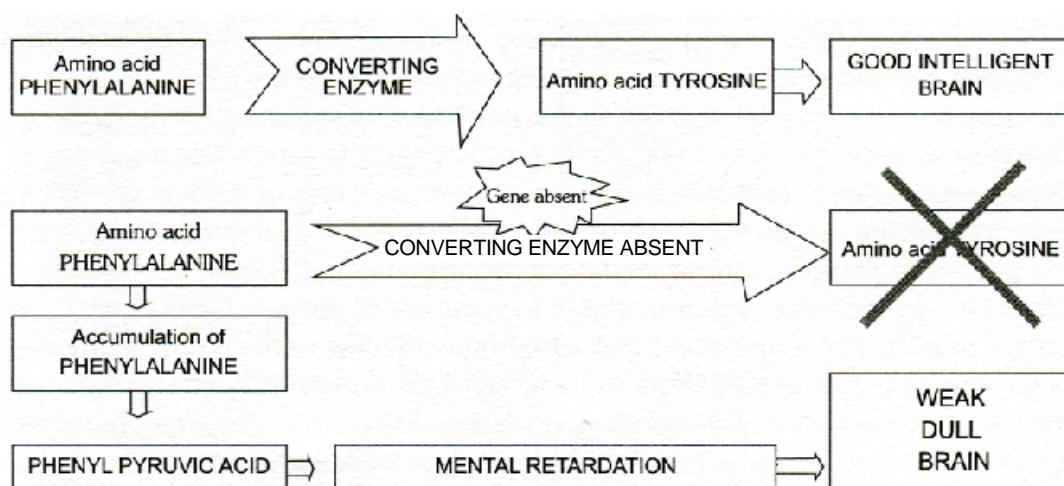
thinking capacity of the individual with **genetics**. We always knew that the emotions that we feel are the result of various proteins in the form of neurotransmitters which are again under the direct influence of genes.

A gene is a stable entity but can suffer a change in sequence.

Such a change is called mutation.

As revealed by the phenotypic mutation, some phenotypic traits are determined by the single gene, while others are determined by several genes. So some features are altered only in cases of specific gene mutation, while others can be affected by mutation of one of the several genes.

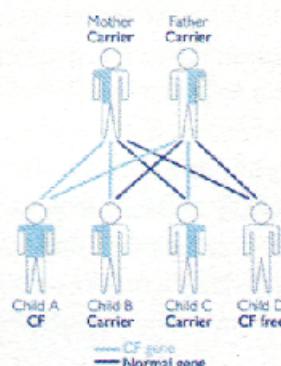
For example: - Complex changes in the Phenotype can result from a single mutation. A classic example of a deleterious mutation that exerts its effect by interfering in the metabolic pathway is phenylketonuria. The disease results from the essential attributes of the gene were defined by Dr Mendel.

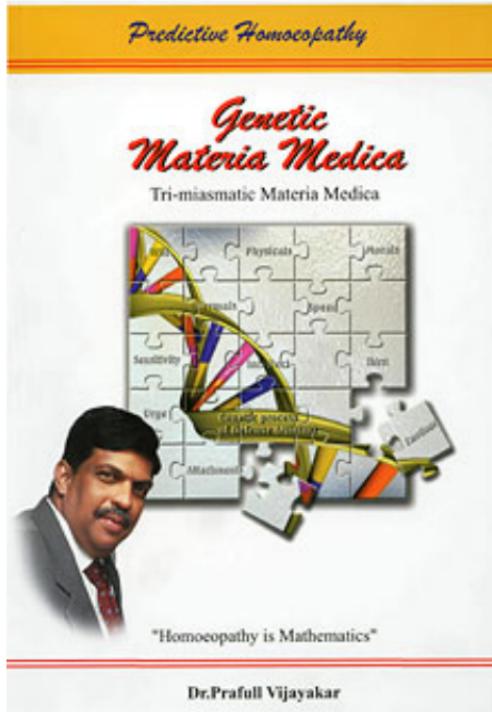


A gene may exist in alternative forms that determine the expression of the same particular characteristic like, the blue or the brown colour of the human eye.

These forms of genes are called alleles. These alleles have no permanent effect on each other when present in the same organism but segregate unchanged and pass in individual reproductive cell.

When after conception these alleles meet to form the new born it will be the dominant allele which will present itself and the innate characteristics of the individual will develop accordingly. In the same way the recessive allele will remain non expressive and may be expressed in the





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244 pages, pb
publication 2008



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