

Harsh Nigam

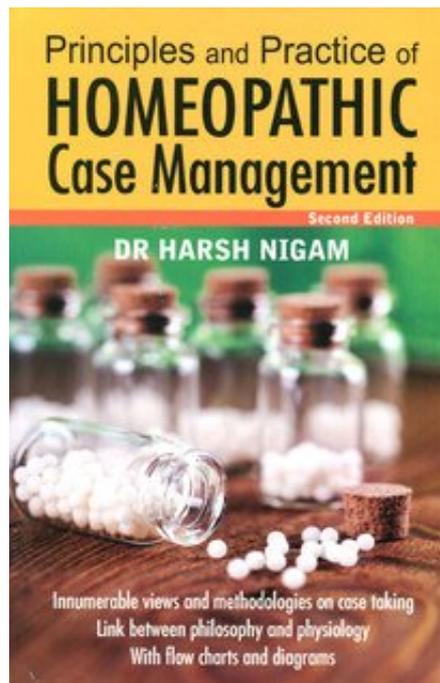
Principles and Practice of Homeopathic - Case Management

Reading excerpt

[Principles and Practice of Homeopathic - Case Management](#)

of [Harsh Nigam](#)

Publisher: B. Jain



<https://www.narayana-verlag.com/b5401>

In the [Narayana webshop](#) you can find all english books on homeopathy, alternative medicine and a healthy life.

Copying excerpts is not permitted.

Narayana Verlag GmbH, Blumenplatz 2, D-79400 Kandern, Germany

Tel. +49 7626 9749 700

Email info@narayana-verlag.com

<https://www.narayana-verlag.com>



THE HOMEOPATHIC CONCEPT OF DISEASE

THE GENESIS OF DISEASE^{7,9,12,18,30,56}

Disease is never a primary fact. It is always a result.

Hippocrates said that disease should be studied in its the present, past and future states, it must be known how to fathom. He stressed that a disease does not appear suddenly, disease cannot be regarded as an accident. It manifests at a given time and within a certain measure of space, marking a totality of hereditary or acquired conditions and morbid predispositions, which can be determined in advance.

The ground for every acute or chronic disease is prepared or conditioned by a group of factors depending on external and internal influences, culminating on the patient himself whose organic rhythm, equilibrium, psychological and physical dynamics are suddenly or progressively disturbed.

Diseases are not caused by microbes nor are they result of spontaneous generation. Their causes have deep origins and concentration must be made on discovering and understanding them. The microbe appears only when it can manifest itself and its appearance is determined by the conditions of the organic soil (the individual), on which it evolves.

Homeopathic medicine is essentially individual's medicine. Not only because its therapeutics must be individualized but also because it is intended for human beings of whom must the homeopathic physician must have an accurate knowledge about.

A patient is a bearer of symptoms. He comes to us with a whole group of symptoms which have significant value, not only from a clinical but also from a therapeutic point of view.

The expressed symptoms enable us to identify the disease, in Homeopathic term. The real cause and their symptoms have a clinical value and this also leads in finding the useful remedy or sequence of remedies necessary for curing the patient. These symptoms have therapeutic value.

The clinical and the therapeutic aspects of any given case are never dissociated in the mind of homeopathic physician. That is why while taking the history of patient the homeopathic physician is also discriminating remedies. His attention is constantly focussed on both, with equal concentration.

It is duty of physician to understand the genesis of human being (human form) and to observe patients. It is also our duty to understand the genesis and morphology of disease. It has been consistently maintained that an acute or chronic disease is always prepared and is always preceded by a preliminary state (prodrome) whose origin must be sought, not in the apparent effect of microbial infection but rather in the transformation of the individual himself whose normal rhythm is gradually disturbed by various conditions depending on environmental, social or professional influences, general mode of living, diet and lastly on heredity. Heredity has a profound influence on the organism and its characteristics are transmitted from generation to generation. So that the hereditary conditions under our observation should never be lost sight of. Therefore, it is clear, that in the matter of treatment all these elements must be taken into

account. Also in our clinical studies we must seek to ascertain the cause of the disease.

Useful to the physician in assisting him to cure are the particulars of the most probable *exciting cause* of the acute disease, as also the most significant points in the whole history of the chronic disease, to enable him to discover its *fundamental cause*, which is generally due to a chronic miasm. In these investigations, the ascertainable physical constitution of the patient (especially when the disease is chronic), his moral and intellectual character, his occupation, mode of living and habits, his social and domestic relations, his age, sexual function, &c., are to be taken into consideration.^(a)

§5

INQUIRY INTO THE PROCESS OF DISEASE PHENOMENON^{30, 31}

When I call disease a *derangement* of man's state of health, I am far from wishing thereby to give a *hyperphysical* explanation of the internal nature of diseases generally, or of any case of disease in particular. It is only intended by this expression to intimate, what it can be proved diseases are *not* and *cannot be*, that they are not mechanical or chemical alterations of the material substance of the body, and not dependent on a material morbidic substance, but that they are merely spiritual dynamic derangements of the life.

Footnote § 31

The inimical forces, partly psychical, partly physical, to which our terrestrial existence is exposed, which are termed morbidic noxious agents, do not possess the power of morbidly deranging the health of man unconditionally¹; but we are made ill by them only when our organism is sufficiently disposed and susceptible to the attack of the morbidic cause that may be present, and to be altered in its health, deranged and made to undergo abnormal sensation and functions—hence they do not produce disease in every one nor at all times.

§31

HOMEOPATHIC THERAPEUTICS

HAHNEMANN'S MODEL OF TREATMENT OF DISEASE³⁰

MANAGEMENT OF ACUTE DISEASE

Medicine should be based on fundamental reaction to illness, i.e. totality built on patient's specific features (individualized symptoms) which develop in response to being unwell.

The more common and indeterminate symptoms, like lack of appetite, lassitude etc. deserves little attention unless they are more accurately characterized.

Ref. § 154,158 & 159

MANAGEMENT OF FALSE CHRONIC DISEASE

False Chronic Diseases are sustained by improper nutrition and faulty living. They can be cured if such conditions are changed.

Ref. § 77

MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC MIASMATIC DISEASE

Identify which chronic miasm is involved in the case. Whether it is syphilis or sycosis alone or it is psora complicated with syphilis or sycosis. Whether it is Psora alone or complicated by allopathic treatment.

Ref. § 206

- One must differentiate between actual cause of disease and occasion of the appearance of symptoms.
Ref. *Footnote* § 206
- Ascertain what treatment patient has received to date.
Ref. § 207
- Consider the patient's circumstances and his mode of thought and emotions. Ascertain any obstacles to cure.
Ref. § 208
- Based on the totality of symptoms start the treatment with most homeopathic antimiasmatic medicine.
Ref. § 209

MANAGEMENT OF CHRONIC RELAPSING DISORDERS (THE INTERMITTENT DISEASES)

Intermittent diseases are those which return at definite or indefinite intervals. Two possibilities are tackled by Hahnemann.

1. Alternating Chronic Disease: i.e. two forms of reciprocal states alternate at indefinite intervals (§ 232). Here the similimum is chosen that correlates to as many features as possible, to the whole picture. This implies taking into account all features of various phases even when prescribing for any particular stage of disease. Consider

miasmatic remedy when the chronic disease is under control (chronic disease).

Ref. § 232

2. Paroxysmal Disease: Intermittent disease in which constant disease states recur at fairly definite interval and there is relative health in between two episodes of disease. These may be either febrile or non-febrile. The apparently non-febrile intermittent diseases are always chronic and usually purely psoric. To treat these give an acute (a psoric remedy) first based on totality of presenting complaints and as the acute attack of intermittent subsides, give similimum. If relapse occurs give similimum in higher potency. Consider miasmatic remedy when the chronic disease is under control.

Ref. § 233

ONE SIDED DISEASES/ DEFECTIVE ILLNESS

One sided diseases are those in which one or two main symptoms stand out, almost obscuring the rest. These are chronic diseases.

Ref. § 173

These few symptoms may be internal or external. External one-sided diseases are called local diseases while internal one-sided diseases are called defective illness.

Ref. § 174

MANAGEMENT OF DEFECTIVE ILLNESS

The first prescription in such cases is usually imperfect. Imperfectly selected homeopathic medicines may bring forth new or previously unnoticed symptoms. Consider these symptoms to be the part of diseases even though they are brought forward by the medicine.

Ref. § 180

case with advanced cancers. These cases do better under the 30C or 200C.

- To suit all degrees of sensitivity in chronic diseases the physician must have at his command his deep acting medicines in the 30C, 200C, 1000C, 10M, 50M, CM, DM & MM, potencies made carefully on the centesimal scale. The physician who knows how to use various potencies has ten times advantage over the one who always uses single potency, no matter what that potency is.
- In acute disease 1M and 10M are the most useful.
- From 10M to MM may be used in ordinary chronic disease in persons not so sensitive. (Stoic individual).
- In 30C to the 10M will be found those curative powers most useful in very sensitive women, children and to some men. In sensitive women and children it is well to begin with 30C or 200C at first, permitting it to act as long as it will cause the patient to improve in a general way, after which the 1M may be used in a similar way. After improvement ceases with 1M, 10M may be required.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF REMEDY ^{24,30,35,37}

HAHNEMANN'S MODES OF ADMINISTERING THE REMEDY

- He gave certain portion of alcoholic tincture mixed with water, beer or the ordinary drink of the patient.
- Subsequently his practice was to give the patient one globule dry on the tongue, with a caution not to drink any fluid soon after.
- Still later, for a short period, he recommended and practiced almost exclusively the administration by olfaction.
- He returned to his first plan by giving the medicine dissolved in greater or smaller quantity of water.

- He also directed a solution of medicine to be rubbed upon a sound portion of the skin (especially during first two years of practice in Paris).

KENT ON ADMINISTRATION OF REMEDY

It never matters whether the remedy is given in water, in spoonful doses or given in a few pellets dry on the tongue, the result is the same.

It has been supposed by some, that by giving one or two small pellets, a milder effect will be secured, but this is a deception. The action or power of one pellet, if it acts at all, is as great as ten. If few pellets be dissolved in water and the water is given by the teaspoonful, each teaspoonful will act as powerfully as the whole of the powder if given at once.

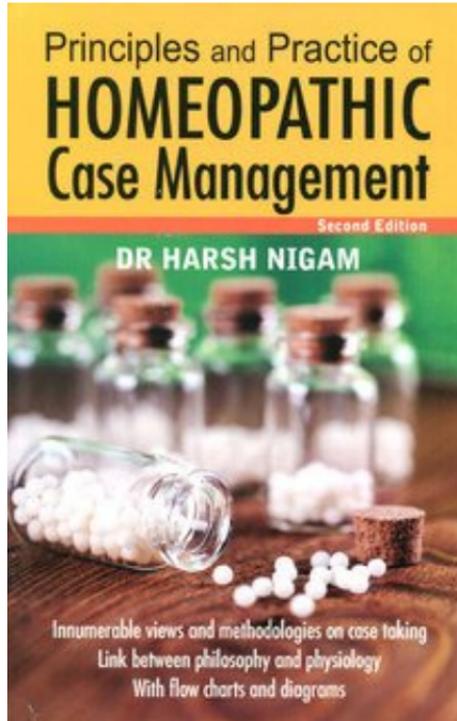
When medicine is given at an interval, the curative power is increased. This is safe provided the medicine is discontinued with judgment. If a positive effect has been obtained the medicine should always be discontinued. Therefore it is not always the technical single dose that is the best practice, but the single cumulative effect can always be sought.

In chronic diseases for the first prescription the single dose dry on the tongue will be found the best.

The correct observer will soon learn whether the best effect is to be secured by a single dose or a series of doses. After the best effect has been secured there is no exception to the rule wait on the remedy.

In severe acute sickness in robust constitutions several doses in quick succession are most useful while the condition is worsening but the medicine is to be stopped if the symptoms begin to yield.

In chronic diseases after single doses have been given at long intervals and have acted well but it's action is getting feebler and feebler (and the symptoms still call for that same remedy), a series of doses will show a stronger and deeper action, and this is even true if the potency is given much high.



Harsh Nigam

[Principles and Practice of Homeopathic - Case Management](#)

400 pages, pb



More books on homeopathy, alternative medicine and a healthy life www.narayana-verlag.com