

## **Extent to which Emphasis to be given in teaching Allied subjects in relation to Homoeopathic Practice.**

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## **Extent of Emphasis to be given in teaching Allied subjects in relation to Homoeopathic Practice.**

Anatomy and other allied subject have long been incorporated in Homoeopathic syllabus in addition to homoeopathic subject.

Adequate knowledge of all these subjects is absolutely necessary in order to practice Homoeopathy successfully but knowledge should be integrated one, not isolated.

Extent to which Emphasis given in teaching Anatomy in relation to Homoeopathic Practice is really a question.

Great drawback of teaching institutions is lack of integrated approach.

Subjects are taught independently without any attempt to correlate with homoeopathy concepts.

Students read Anatomy subject just to pass the examination but fail to understand the real utility of the same in the actual practice of Homoeopathy.

There is a common belief among Homoeopaths that theory and practice are two different things.

This is because of presence of various Allied Subjects. Homoeopathy Subjects and Practice are not explained.

### **HAHNEMANN SAYS IN SIXTH ADDITION IN PREFACE:**

Thus homoeopathy is a perfectly simple system of Medicine, remaining always fixed in its principles as in its practice, which, like the doctrine where on it is based, if rightly apprehended will be found to be complete (and therefore serviceable). What is clearly pure in doctrine and Practice should be self-evident, and all backward sliding to the pernicious routinism of the old school that is as much as its antithesis as night to the day, should cease to vaun' itself with the honorable name of Homoeopathy.

We our understanding of the wonderful structure of **man** to the many selfless and dedicated **pioneers** in this field who often worked under very difficult circumstances.

- ✳ Study was done on bodies which had been immersed in running water for some days. Dissection thus involved peeling away of layers of tissue of the putrefying corpse.
- ✳ Under these conditions they were able to identify structures such as the recurrent laryngeal nerve.



### **HIPPOCRATES (460 to 379 BC):**

Early Greek physician-----

- ▣ Believed that illness had a physical cause.
- ▣ He rejected superstitions.
- ▣ Performed dissections on animals.

Based medical treatments on observations.

### **CLAUDIUS GALEN (120 to 200):**

He was universally acknowledged as the oracle, his reputation was maintained for the next 1500 years. Galen changed the four humors into

- ✳ *Sanguine,*
- ✳ *Phlegmatic,*
- ✳ *Melancholy*
- ✳ *Choleric.*

He described 7 pairs of cranial nerves, he was correct in describing the sympathetic nervous system. He also stated that brain not the heart as the seat of intelligence.

Body consists of 3 spirits -

- ❖ Animal spirit
- ❖ Natural spirit
- ❖ Vital spirit.

Galen divided diseases into three:

1. Diseases of simple tissue.
2. Organic.
3. General

Galen observed that disease is due to three factors: *predisposing, exciting and environmental.*

### **Few WRONG theories of Galen:**

1. There was **no marrow in bones.**
  2. During parturition there will be **separation of symphysis pubis.**
  3. Inferior maxilla consists of two pieces of bones.
  4. There is **opening** between left and right ventricle.
  5. Inferior vena cava arose from **liver.**
- 1. Sternum** is composed by **seven** parts.  
**2. Blood** is formed in **liver.**
- **Vesalius proved that in each instance Galen was incorrect.**

### **LEONARDO DA VINCI (1452 to 1519)**

Artists in Renaissance period interested in human form, so studied anatomy. Da Vinci made hundreds of anatomically correct drawings. He dissected bodies in secret. Did not dissect humans, but did extensive work on pigs and monkeys.

- His mistake was to assume that humans and animals were identical internally.
- His writings were taken as “Law” for hundreds of years.

### **EARLY GREEKS**

Greeks explained illness in terms of the 4 body humors (fluids).



- Thought the humors were governed by air, water, fire and earth
- Healthy person had all four humors in balance.

### **ANDREAS VESALIUS (1514 to 1564)**

Barber surgeon (combination barber, dentist, doctor).

Got special permission from the Pope to dissect criminals.

First scientist to understand human anatomy.

Wrote the first accurate book on human anatomy – *Fabrica*.

The earliest attempts to understand the various parts of the body and their functions were done by observing sacrificial animal victims.

For centuries, students of anatomy in Europe depended on bodies or parts stolen from the gallows on either side of the main entrances to the city or from graveyards. Anatomists hide them under their own beds or elsewhere within their homes took them out in the dark of the night and dissected by candle or lamp light.

- It is under such conditions that the great masters ranging from Andreas Vesalius and Leonardo da Vinci to Robert Knox and John Hunter studied and taught the science
- We stand on their shoulders as we attempt to further our understanding. Anatomy remains vital to the understanding of man.
- The teaching of the structure of man can and must be integrated into the understanding of disease and therapy.

HEALTH is a condition in which the spiritual Vital Force rules with unbounded sway and retains all parts of the organism in admirable, harmonious, vital operations as regards to both sensations and functions.

- *Health is defined as a complete -physical, mental, social and spiritual well being and not merely absence of disease”.*
- *Health is multidimensional.*
- *Health is the balanced state of body and mind.*
- *There is perfect homoeostasis between extra cellular fluid and internal environment.*
- *Nervous system, General adaptation syndrome (stress response) and immune response are well coordinated.*

### **ROLE OF ANATOMY**

To know disease one needs to understand health.

To understand dimensions of health, knowledge of ANATOMY & PHYSIOLOGY are very vital.

Eyes can only see what MIND knows.

Observations give valid clues regarding Disease.

Eg: gait of hemiplegia, parkinsonism

Medicine, Eg: Nat mur, Phosphorous, calc carb

Nutritional status.

Observations help to assess Miasm.

Clinical conditions - Eg: Asthma, Renal affections etc.

Possible organ affected - Eg: clenched hand on chest in MI

Location –

Helps immensely in differentiating

- Normal with abnormal
- Severity

Seat of diseases - Eg: SWELLING Mumps, Submandibular lymph nodes enlargement.

- PAIN
- Epigastric Vs Precordial

Location helps in knowledge of disease

- Mc Burney's point – appendix
- Murphy's point – Gall bladder

Location helps in remedy selection - Eg: pain in right arm – *Cyclamen*

- Right sided sciatica – *Rhus tox, Colocynth*
- Left sided sciatica – *Kali group, Amm mur*
- Left trigeminal - *Spigelia*

In locations with multiple organs

Anatomy helps to understand the disease and simplify symptomatology - Eg: Abdomen – fair knowledge of stomach, kidney, spleen, liver, intestines helps to sort out the problem .

Better understanding of drug action - Eg: *Ipecac* on Vagus nerve, *Cardus marianus* on liver, *Bryonia* on mucous membrane, *Nux vom* on G.I.T.

Nosological name of the disease. Patient wants to know the diagnosis, which are their criteria to judge the merit of a physician and legal modalities, death certificate, court etc.

Eg: hoarseness may suggest recurrent laryngeal involvement.

- Dysphagia may suggest esophageal lesion
- To understand diagnostic technique
- To select Suitable, Reliable, Essential diagnostic techniques  
Eg: Intestinal disease USG is not the choice of investigation.
- To understand course of disease Sequel of Cirrhosis of liver.
- To understand Anatomical terminology mentioned in general medicine & Homoeopathic literature.
- To know the effect of one organ upon different parts of the body  
E.g. pituitary, adrenals.
- To assess Stage of disease and scope for treatment helps to assess reversibility  
Eg: Hodgkin's lymphoma, Fibroid uterus other malignancies
- To understand limitations of Homoeopathy - #, Perforation of ulcer, pneumoconiosis, Brain tumour.
- To differentiate between Primary and reflex symptom  
Eg: hip pain may appear as referred knee pain
- Liver affection with reference pain in Right shoulder
- Prognosis of a case

- Fatty liver - reversible
- Small kidney - irreversible
- Pneumoconiosis, CAH – progressive
- To differentiate between common and uncommon symptoms
- For Clinical examination of patient and diagnosis
- Relevant examination simple or complex, Eg: Pulse in cardiac patient, Crepitus in OA
- Affinity of drugs towards certain organs,  
Eg: *Colocynth* in right sciatic nerve, *Ceanothus* in spleen, *Crataegus* in heart.
- For selecting potency of Homoeopathic medicine,  
Eg: progressed pathology – low potency
- Vital organs – low to medium potency,
- Body envelopes – high potency
- For relevant general management,  
Eg: Apply pressure to arrest bleeding, for hypotension raise the foot end.

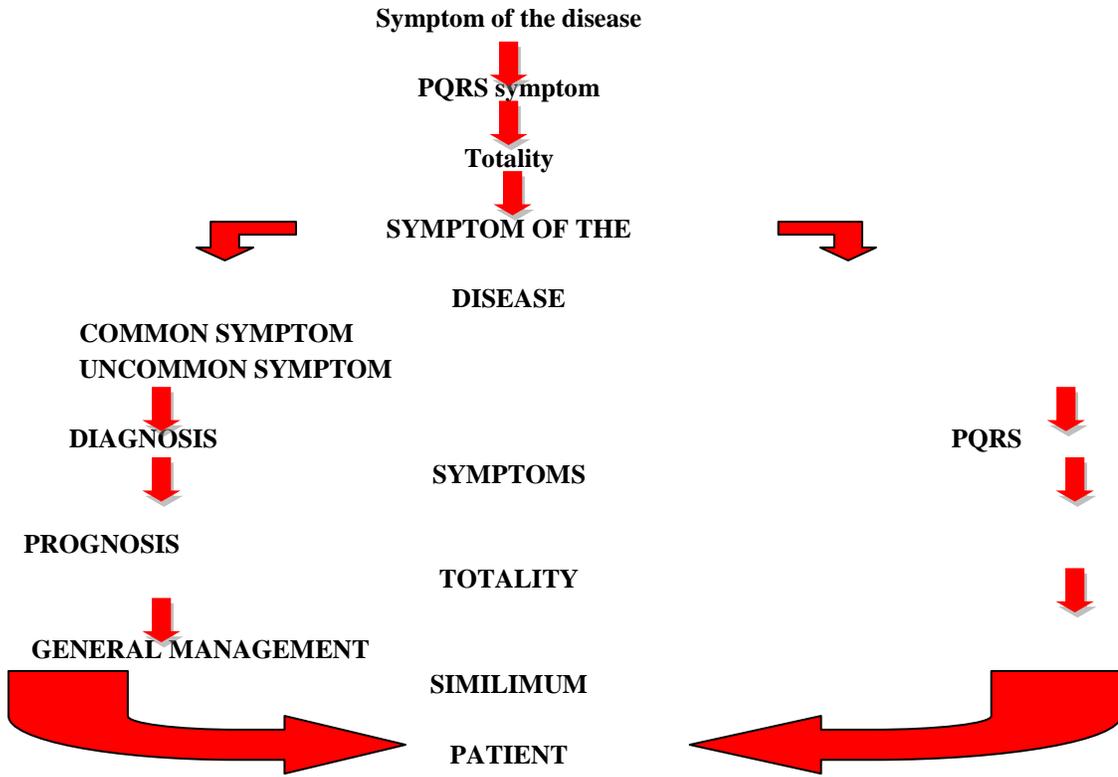
### §81 footnote 1-para Second & Third

- **From all these it is clear that these useless and misused names of diseases ought to have no influence on the practice of the true physician, who knows that he has to judge of and to cure diseases, not according to the similarity of the name of a single one of their symptoms, but according to the totality of the signs of the individual state of each particular patient, whose affection it is his duty carefully to investigate, but never to give a hypothetical guess at it.**
- **If, however it is deemed necessary sometimes to make use of names of diseases, in order, when talking about a patient to ordinary persons, to render ourselves intelligible in few words, we ought only to employ them as collective names, and tell them example the patient has a kind of St. Vitus's dance, a kind of dropsy, a kind of typhus, a kind of ague; but (in order to do away once for all with the mistaken notions these names give rise to) We should never say he has the St. Vitus's dance, the typhus, the ague, as there are certainly no diseases of these and similar names of fixed unvarying character.**

This creates turmoil in the minds of Homoeopaths.

Diagnosis required or not, if not why to diagnose the case.

Homoeopathy deals with symptom of the disease.



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