



A Critical Study on Potentizing of Drug

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ABSTRACT :

Pharmacy is the art of preparing drugs for use and dispensing them as drugs. Although precision is the basis of any method, it is doubly important in homeopathic pharmacy, whose hallmark is simplicity. The Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America deals with the preparation of homeopathic medicines and corresponds to the Pharmacopoeia of the United States of America. Potentiation is a process to awaken the power of a raw substance taken into medicinal power and used for therapeutic purposes. The unique process of preparing homeopathic medicines is called potentization or dynamization of medicines, originally introduced by the founder Dr. homeopathic philosophy and vice versa governs the rules of dosage and repetition of medicines. It may also be related to the recently recognized concept of homeopathic medicines containing nanoparticles, where the size of the nanoparticles is shown to vary from potency to potency. Surprisingly, neither the potentization process nor the method of potentization is scientifically standardized.

Keywords: Remedy, Potentization, Homeopathy, Homoeopathic Pharmacy

Introduction

Science requires uncovering the mystery that intrigues the inquisitive, the enquirer. This development in the space-time dimension is a necessary part of scientific development. Homeopathy as a science is no exception. Since the beginning of this mysterious healing art, several homeopathic researchers have sponsored various experiments and philosophical ideas that emphasized different aspects of homeopathy. This journey from its birth to the present state of homeopathy could be expressed from falsehood to splendor and sublimation.

Homeopathic practice requires artistic prescribing supported by logistic methodology. Because the problem of potency selection remained a stumbling block.

In clinical practice, it is essential to see how art and science blend in this interesting aspect.

This article is an effort to standardize the issue of dosage. It focuses on selection and repetition of potency; the latter refers to the movement that occurs after a drug is administered that allows the doctor to act on it.

Historical background

The literature on potency choice is full of contradictions: hence the resulting confusion. The initial phase of homeopathic practice shows a trend to use low potencies from the decimal (3x) and centesimal scale [2 to 30c]. Hughes, Clarke, Boericke and other predecessors mainly advocated the use of low potencies. The 200 potency came into force with Boenninghausen, who found this selective potency to have greater potential for action. He writes: When I first started 20 Years ago I confined my experiments with the 200 potency exclusively to animals, but with the most surprising success I soon gained the courage to transfer it to men also. The successes have been of such a kind that I in this day never go as low as the 30th potency, while I rise to the highest Jenichen potencies only when forced.

The use of high potencies was made famous by Kent. Doctors such as P. Schmidt, Gladwin, Sherwood, Alien, Cunningham, Fincke, Gibson Miller, Sir John Weir, Hering and others published treatment cases with high efficiency. Tyier, Borland, and others have experimented extensively with the use of high potencies and with frequent repetitions, especially in acute prescribing. They made the observation that low potency, even if it cures the disease without any complications, the disease has its own course, i.e. the extent of the disease is not shortened. Conversely, with repeated administration of high potencies, the disease is cured without consequences and the duration of the disease is also shortened. Or. Maganbhai Desai, Dr. Sarabhai Kapadia and others have experimented with high potencies in both acute and chronic cases. Interestingly, however, both low and high efficiency users have equal success.

Review of Literature

Hahnemann is quite specific in Organon, § 269: "This remarkable transformation of the properties of natural bodies through the mechanical action of trituration and absorption upon their particles (while these particles are diffused in an inert dry or liquid substance) develops latent dynamic powers, previously imperceptible and as if they lay hidden and asleep in them. These forces selectively affect the vital principle of animal life.

This process is called dynamization or potentiation (the development of healing power) and produces what we call dynamization or potency of varying degrees.'

Benjamin Rumford (1753 – 1814) is considered the inventor of the mechanical theory of heat. He recognized the conversion of work into heat based on the speculation that heat is nothing but the motions of the smallest particles. By rapid movements, i.e. by rubbing two metal plates in a closed room, Rumford achieved an increase in the temperature inside this room.

From this phenomenon, Hahnemann deduced that metal contains unused reserves of thermal energy in a latent, bound, undeveloped state: "...latent heat, even in metals that are cold, is manifested when they are rubbed..." Hahnemann used this partial discovery of physics—that the friction of two metallic objects releases heat—to support his theory of dynamization.

Hahnemann performed the dynamization or potentiation of medicines by a precise number of shakings - succussion - in given time sequences or a precise number of mixing - trituration - of a pure, diluted medicinal substance that had been stripped of all gross materials. Such a high dilution was subsequently potentiated – dynamized – by using repeated shaking. For treatment, Hahnemann usually used high potencies, which he achieved by diluting thirty times and then dynamizing with a precise number of shakes.

Hahnemann firmly believed in the effect of dynamically potentiated homeopathic remedies. Hahnemann himself described the technical method of preparing homeopathics. The technique of preparing homeopathics was later perfected. Today, the machines are used by pharmaceutical manufacturers. This was possible because the theory of the "spiritual" powers of homeopathic remedies was abandoned. It has not been superseded by any other theory, and contemporary homeopaths cite "positive personal experience ... subjectively convincing". Today, homeopathic medicines in most cases do not exceed Avogadro's number in dilutions.

To avoid the strong effect of drugs taken internally, Hahnemann introduced, as well as dilutions and powders, the form of sugar balls - where the homeopathic substance was 1:300 parts. Such a globule was intended only to be placed on the tongue. Hahnemann's belief in the spiritual-like power of dynamized remedies led him to allow patients to merely sniff homeopathic remedies. He believed, for example, that Drosera could be cured by two shakes in a decillion solution ($X = C30 = D60$), while from the same ($D60$) dilution, after twenty shakes or more, one teaspoonful drop could bring a person to death. danger.

Homeopathy does not look for the causes of disharmony of vital forces, i.e. the causes of diseases. A homeopathic remedy can only be found by comparing the similarity of symptoms. Hahnemann argued that diseases are not and cannot be caused by mechanical or chemical changes in the matter of the material body. In Organon §25, Hahnemann stated: "...the physicians of the old school...recognize a number of diseases which...recognize only by the categories of orthodox pathology, believing that they see in them an imaginary disease substance or some hypothetical internal abnormality. He always sees something, but never knows what it is; to obtain results which no man but only a god could decipher in such a confusion of forces converging on an unknown object, results from which nothing can be learned, nothing gained.

Dynamization or Potentization of Drugs

Amplification is a mathematical-mechanical process for reducing according to a certain scale. Reduction of raw poisonous or inert mechanical substances.

The scale can be:

1. Decimals (according to Hering)
2. Centesimal (from Hahnemann)
3. 50 Millesimal (from Hahnemann)

They are converted into a state of physical solubility, physiological availability, therapeutic activity and therapeutic innocuousness for use as homeopathic medicines.

We often speak of Hahnemann as the first to note the similar effect of drugs and disease states, but history shows us that this is not the case. Ten centuries before our era, the ancient Hindu medical system was based on a theorem that translates into almost identical words to those used by Hahnemann. Aristotle, about 350 B.C., again made the following statement: If simile acts upon simile, the result of this mutual action is to be seen in the neutralization, the destruction of the original properties, and the production of another state exactly contrary to the former. .

If the comparison of the medicine acts on the comparison of the disease, the result of this interaction is the neutralization, the destruction of the original properties, i.e. the pathopoiesis of the drug and the pathogenesis of the organism and passes into the opposite state, i.e. health. However it may be about the length of time that has passed since the recognition of the law of similarity, Hahnemann has solved the question of dose.

The true dynamic action and principle had to be imitated in an attempt to modify the violent poisonous morbid products of disease by transmitting them through living animals, and thus to use them in medicine. Serums are an attempt at a crude way to mimic a simple thought-right method of releasing the power from a violent poison, but it's fundamentally very imprecise because living animals are constantly changing in many degrees and fraught with many uncertainties. Stuart Close has compared this process well in formulating Hahnemann's standards.

1. Hahnemann's process is purely physical, objective and mechanical.
2. It does not involve any uncertain, invisible, unreliable or unmeasurable factor. Its elements are simply the substance or drug to be potentiated, a vehicle consisting of sugar, alcohol, or water in certain quantities and in certain proportions; manipulation under conditions that are completely under control and are so simple that a child can handle them.
3. The resulting product is stable or can be easily produced; in fact, it is almost indestructible; and a century of experience in its use within homeopathic methods and principles has proven it to be effective and reliable in the treatment of all forms of disease amenable to medication.
4. The process is practically unlimited. Fortification of the drug in this way can be done to any desired or desired extent.

Experience in the practical application of this power in disease is the final test and arbiter of their power, and always proves their value as a proper procedure in the treatment of the sick; yet even after repeated experience we cannot fail to marvel at the universe of latent power released by so simple a method.

Use of Homoeopathic Medicines and Dosage

HOMEOPATHIC medicines are manufactured according to the United States Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia, which is the official Food and Drug Act of 1938. It corresponds to the United States Pharmacopoeia, which is official for drugs for non-homeopathic use.

Medicines can be obtained in several forms, both liquid and solid. A stock preparation is a 10% alcoholic solution of the drug known as a tincture or first potency, which is marked with the symbol ϕ . when used, tinctures are usually given in one to ten drop doses with a little water.

Homeopathic remedies are graded according to their potency on a decimal scale using the letter x as the exponent. Thus, the most common dose is 3X and 6X, and unless otherwise stated in this pamphlet, 3X and 6X can be obtained in dry tablets or prepared by pouring the correct strength of alcohol on empty sugar discs or pills, which retain their medicinal properties indefinitely even after drying.

When giving tablets to children, they can be dissolved in a teaspoon of water if necessary. Absorption is immediate from the mucous membranes of the mouth, but many seem to want water with the pills anyway, no doubt a holdover from the days when most types of pills were bulky and tasted evil.

The frequency of administration of homeopathic medicines varies according to the disease. The more acute, the more often it is taken. Every hour, every two hours or in chronic cases two or three times a day before meals. Recommended dosing intervals are given in special cases, but unless otherwise noted, a dose of 8, 12, 4 and 8 is a good working schedule.

Discussion

Potentiation is a method of scientific mathematical-mechanical process to create or awaken the healing power of a medicine. Earlier this process was manual but in recent scenario this manual process has been replaced by advanced machines.

The machine has a high-precision perfect manufacturing method, and due to this machine, there is a corresponding dynamism. After studying the old method and the new method of drug preparation and dynamization process here, we took the drug from Wilmer Schwabe and SBL pharmacy.

During the study, thirty cases of various clinical conditions were sampled from a random sampling method in which the following attributes were observed

Age group in the study

The cases aged 10 to 20 years appear as 12 number with a score of 40%, the next group is people aged 21 to 30 years with 9 number of cases with a score of 30% of the total study population.

Age group 31 to 40 e e with four cases with a score of 14% age group 41 to 50 years with three cases with a score of 10%. Age group 51 to 60 and 61 to 70 each one case core 3%.

The most offered cases are from 10 to 30 years old, which is 70%.

Gender in a case study

16, where women and 14 have male ratings of 53 and 47%, respectively.

Miasma in a case study.

In this study, psoric psychosis was observed predominantly in 16 cases with a score of 62%. Syccosis alone has 2 cases with a score of 8%. Psora syphilis, tubercular, and all three miasmata cover the rest of the cases.

Thus, the study concludes that the studied population on the worlds is diverse and mixes miasmatic backgrounds

Socioeconomic status of patients

upper class 5 cases 17%, middle class 11 cases 36%, lower class 13 cases 47%. Show that we have included all socioeconomic classes in the case study.

Religion wise division of cases

Hindus were four teams with 53% Muslim outfit 16 with 23% so we covered all religious backgrounds in the cases.

Force selected for cases

lower potency 15% 50% medium 410 c e9 cases 30% and hypertension C6 cases 20% so cases were given almost all kinds of potencies.

Case study results

23 cases showed marked improvement or good improvement or cure. 4 cases with 13% showed partial improvement while 3 cases with 10% did not improve after treatment so the success rate is more than 77% or we can say 72 to 80%

Conclusion

Dr. Hahnemann defined potentiation as "This remarkable transformation of the properties of natural bodies through the mechanical action of trituration and absorption upon their particles (while these particles are diffused in an inert dry or liquid substance) develops latent dynamic powers which were previously imperceptible. as if he lay hidden and asleep in them." Vigorous shaking after each dilution is necessary to preserve the activity of the original agent; photons are involved in the transfer of information, and photon-absorbing structures are involved that re-emit photons in a specific manner.

Dr. Hahnemann performed the dynamization or potentiation of medicines by the exact number of shakes (suctions) or strokes in given time sequences or by the exact number of triturations of the medicinal substance, which was freed of all gross materials. Such a high dilution was then potentiated (dynamized) by repeated strokes. Dr. Hahnemann used high potencies, which he achieved by dynamizing with a precise number of strokes.

Dr. Hahnemann said that successive strokes against the hard, flexible body into each vial containing one drop of the lower potency with 99 drops of alcohol (vehicle) to produce strong potencies is much more effective than giving only a few successive strokes without nerves, which produce slightly more than dilution, which it shouldn't be.

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