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Posology and its Practical Relevance in Homoeopathy

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ABSTRACT :

Dosage means the science of doses of medicine. Derived terminology "doses" from the word "dose" meaning the amount of a drug or other therapeutic agent to be taken are applied all at once or in partial amounts over a specified period.

Method: -Simple random sampling with 30 cases of both sexes and all socio-economic groups involved in the study. All cases were administered homeopathy according to symptom totality for various clinical conditions. Medicines were administered differently potency according to the need of the case, see low potency (30), medium potency (200) and high efficiency (1M).

Result:-All 30 cases were observed after administration of homeopathic similimum in different clinical status improved in 27 cases and treatment did not improve in 3 cases.

Conclusion: -homeopathic similimum selected after totality, administered in different potencies have been effective in treating cases with homeopathic similimum.

Keywords: Dosage, Remedy, Posology, Homeopathy, Homoeopathic Pharmacy

INTRODUCTION:

The word posology comes from the Greek word posos. The meaning of this word is how much [dose]. The word logos suggests study or discourse. Posology therefore means the science of dosage.

The term dose comes from the word dose, which means the amount of a drug or other therapeutic agent to be taken or administered. Based on this, we can say that posology is a branch of pharmacology and therapy dealing with the determination of drug doses; the science of dosage. Or Posology is the scientific study of drug doses.

Dosage always remains a topic of controversy and confusion for beginners in homeopathy. After understanding the concept of Hahnemann's posology, various devotees like Boenninghausen, Kent and Boger etc. tried to express their own perception in a different way. As a result of our misunderstanding, the profession has split into different paths.

Everyone is walking one way or another, directly or indirectly. Hahnemann also proposed at one stage to treat all cases with the thirtieth potency. The treatment of diseases in homeopathy is based on the individualization of the patient based on the totality of symptoms. But in other schools, treatment is entirely based on diagnosis and pathology.

The whole goal of homeopathy is to restore health to the sick, so that healing means the well-being of the whole person. It is irrational to think that any disease of one organ is due to the effect of the organ alone. So, according to our principle, surgical removal is not a real cure.

According to Hahnemann, diseases of one organ are caused by a disturbance of the vital force. Violated vital force due to some harmful influences, stigmatization and are called miasma. So we try to normalize the vital force by giving a single, simple, similar medicine, selected on the basis of individualization. It should remove the root cause along with the disease.

The homeopathic concept of dosage necessarily means the choice of potency, dosage and repetition of the dose of the drug. Homeopathic dosing is based on the principles of a single drug, minimum dose and minimum intervention.

This work was an honest attempt to find out the usefulness of dosage knowledge in the treatment of various conditions using homeopathic similimum.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

The idea of dosage in homeopathy has been used since its discovery by Hahnemann. But the real understanding of the right use of potency and right dose, which constitutes the real realm of simple medicinal science, was in vogue, and there was no standardization as to the idea of medicinal potency and dose.

The subject of the dose is an integral part of homeopathy. The three basic elements of the system are principle, drug and dose.

Dosage is one of the basic principles.

The treatment of diseases in homeopathy is based on the individualization of the patient based on the totality of symptoms. But in other schools, treatment is entirely based on diagnosis and pathology.

The whole goal of homeopathy is to restore health to the sick, so that healing means the well-being of the whole person. It is irrational to think that any disease of one organ is due to the effect of the organ alone. So, according to our principle, surgical removal of this organ is not a real cure. According to Hahnemann's principle, diseases of one organ are caused by a disturbance of the vital force. Violated vital force due to some harmful influences, stigmatization and are called miasma. So we try to normalize the vital force by giving a single, simple, similar medicine, selected on the basis of individualization. It must be antimiasmatic. It should remove the root cause along with the disease.

HOMOEOPATHIC PRINCIPLES:

I. Principle 1: Law of like or like cures like (basic law of homeopathy)

"A substance which can artificially produce certain disease-like symptoms in a healthy person; only this substance can cure a similar disease when administered to the patient in the form of a homeopathic medicine."

II. Principle 2: Single Remedy for Multiple Complaints

"The cure of man as a whole with the one remedy which is most similar in all his afflictions"

III. Principle 3: Individualization

"No two patients receive the same drug, even though they may have the same disease."

IV. Principle 4: Long-term results

"Treating skin disorders and other related problems by applying creams or drugs that temporarily relieve the symptoms but do not heal you internally is called suppression. It leads to the development of more serious diseases in the future."

V. Principle 5: Order of healing

"After any treatment, your health should never go from milder to more serious. There is a defined order in which healing should occur, according to the laws of nature."

VI. Principle 6 - Minimum Dose

"The dose and repetition of the drug must be kept to a minimum to ensure that the treatment is safe and without side effects."

DIFFERENT TYPES OF BENEFITS:

Maximum Dose:- It is the maximum or largest possible amount of medicine that can be taken at one time by an adult person which is not harmful to human life.

2. Lethal or lethal dose: – It is also known as toxic or narcotic dose. It is the amount of dose that can cause the death of a living being. The lethal dose of different substances can be different, which depends on their toxicity.

3. Booster dose: – A subsequent dose given to increase the effect of the initial dose. 4. Fractional or Refractive or Divided Dose: – It is a fraction of a full dose to be taken at short intervals.

5. Physiological Dose: – Physiological doses are those which stimulate the normal physiology or functions of various organs or systems of our body and hence the symptoms appearing like this are termed as physiological symptoms.

6. Minimum Dose:- "It is a dose sufficient to overcome and destroy the disease and capable of producing a slight homeopathic aggravation fearfully observable after its ingestion."

It is such a quantity of medicine as is the smallest in quantity, but produces the smallest possible excitation of the vital force, and yet is sufficient to produce the necessary changes in it.

Infinitesimal Dose: The dictionary meaning of "infinitesimal" is "infinitely small amount" and by extension "very small". Homeopaths are divided into two groups. First, what is immeasurable is infinitesimally small, although they remain below Avogadro's number. For the second, it is infinitesimal beyond Avogadro's number,

i.e. spiritual dilution.

Average dose: It is the dose adjusted by the prescriber according to the patient's needs. H.P.U.S. gives this kind of dose.

Single dose: This means that only one dose per day should be given.

Daily dose: This is the total amount that can be given in a day - either as a single dose or the total amount divided into three or four doses.

Total Dose: Means the total amount given per day which should not be exceeded.

PRINCIPLES OF HOMOEOPATHIC POSOLOGY

In order to understand the principles of the doctrine of homeopathic posology, three things must be understood:

1. Dynamic concept of disease
2. Sensitivity a
3. Remedial reaction

If we wish to distinguish Posology from the Law of Similars, we find that the Law of Similars is the fundamental immutable principles, while the science of Posology, i.e., doses, is subject to change, and the rules relating to it are subject to modification by experience. This can be understood when you see Hahnemann's changing views on dosage.

When studying the Organon, it was found that the concept of posology showed ever changing and changing ideas.

To understand the idea of dosage, a thorough knowledge of the dynamic action of homeopathic medicine and the rules of dosage is required. The basics of homeopathic dosing are represented in the trinity Single Remedy, Minimum Dose and Minimum Repetition.

By single drug is meant that one drug should be given at the same time, because only one drug can be exactly like the case. If we make a combination of prescribing, which is a mixture that can never act as homogeneous, but rather acts as a heterogeneous substance with no consistent pathogenesis in evidence, it will not have later clinical use. PUSH

are common alternators using one means alternately with another; alternation of drugs can only be considered if groups of symptoms tend to alternate, e.g. Bryonia and Rhus tox in enteric fever. But in a chronic case, the very alternation of symptoms becomes characteristic, which must be covered by a single drug.

As for the minimum dose, this can be explained by the fact that the patient shows maximum sensitivity to the similia and the sensitivity decreases as the drug moves away from the key point. Hahnemann's shift from the crude dose to the gradual reduction of doses by aspiration and trituration led to the process of potentiation, a unique way of releasing the dynamic power of drugs. Even minimal force is sufficient to restore lost balance. But for conditions with low susceptibility, such as cancer and other pathological conditions, the minimum dose of tincture may be.

Homeopathic therapy is based on the law of similarity and not on an infinitesimally small dose.

We need to assess the patient's susceptibility to potency decisions. Any mistake can lead to a bad or overreaction, even though the correction may be correct.

GENERAL GUIDELINES FOR POWER SELECTION

The closer the similarity between the drug and the patient's condition, the higher the effectiveness

Well-defined characteristic mentals will require high potency Medicines which are inert in crude states require higher potency. The potential that helped in the last case should be repeated to prevent deterioration.

In chronic cases, where the highest potencies are tried with little benefit, a low potency (30th) may produce results.

In allergic patients after remission, if the old symptoms reappear, the constitutional high potency may hasten the deterioration.

A remedy prescribed for bad indications or for a specific effect, low efficacy or θ is useful.

In case of an acute illness affecting vital organs;

High efficiency often repeated. It can bring a crisis

Low or medium potency with frequent recurrence. Lead to a crisis

DIFFERENT STRENGTH SCALES:

A. Decimal power

Introduced by Dr. Constantine Hering

Principle: The first potency should contain 1/10 of the original drug. Also, each subsequent potency should contain 1/10 of 1:9

Adding an "X" to the number to indicate effectiveness. E.g. 1X, 2X, 3X etc

B. Centesimal potency

Introduced by Dr. Samuel Hahnemann in the 5th edition of the Organon. (§270 & §271), §270 5th edition deals with Succus, where like §271 deals with Trituration.¹

Principle: The first potency should contain 1/100 part of the original drug. Also, each subsequent potency should contain 1/100 of the previous 1:99 potency

Adding the letter "C" to the number to indicate effectiveness.

E.g. 1C, 2C, 3C, etc. we often simply add a number after the name of the drug, e.g. Apis 30.

C. L. M. Scale or 50-Millesimal Scale or Quinquagintamillesimal or Q scale

Introduced by Dr. by Samuel Hahnemann in the 6th edition of the Organon, entitled "Dynamization Renewed". Dr. Pierre Schimdt named it Fifty-Millesimal. 1:50,000

0/1, 0/2, 0/3 or LM/1, LM/2, LM/3 etc.

Low: potency below 30, medium: potency between 30 and 1M., high: potency above 1M.

Discussion:

A CASE SERIES was conducted with a detailed case study. All cases of both sexes are included in the study. 30 cases were selected to study the topic.

Total number of patients: A total of 30 patients were observed in the study.

Gender Ratio: A study of 30 cases includes females 15 i.e. 50% and males 15 i.e. 50%.

Ratio of age groups: Patients of all age groups with various complaints were included in the study. The highest number of patients was found in the age group between

31-40 years old. The maximum number of patients is in the age group of 30-40 years, i.e. 7 patients.

Precipitating factors: Precipitating factors such as less water intake, mental stress, alcohol consumption have been studied.

Miasmatic Analysis: Miasmatic factors were evaluated. The maximum number of patients was psoric miasma.

Medicines prescribed: all patients receive different homeopathic medicines as therapy in different potencies. 11 patients received 30 potencies, 13 patients received 200 potencies, and 6 patients received 1M potencies of medication.

Response to treatment: of 30 patients included in the study, 27 improved, while 3 patients had no change in complaints and were referred to IPD for further treatment.

If we study the spectrum of diseases, we understand that 7 patients had skin diseases, 4 patients had menstrual problems, 3 patients each had acne, rhinitis and UTI, 2 patients each had bleeding pills and migraine, while each had arthritis, anxiety disorder, IBS, obesity, mastitis and spondylitis.

The remedial spectrum shows that cuttlefish was used in almost 5 cases, Calc Carb, Nit Acid,

Pulsatilla and Thuja were used in 3 patients each, while Causticum, Dulcamara and Sulfur were used in 2 patients each. Belladonna, Ignatia, Kali Carb, Lachesis, Natrum Mur, Phosphorus and RhusTox were also used during the study in 1 patient.

Homeopathic medicines help improve ADLs (activities of daily living) by reducing and limiting the disease process.

Our mental goal was to reduce impairment and improve function, that is, reduce pain and improve the performance of daily activities.

Patients with chronic diseases are very often subject to a change in therapy due to their suffering. The duration of therapy is therefore short to evaluate the progression of the disease.

If patients continue homeopathic treatment long-term, then it will cause significant pain relief and improvement in patients' quality of life (QOL).

CONCLUSION:

The present study has shown that homeopathic medicines are very useful in various clinical conditions. The spectrum of symptoms included mainly skin problems such as warts, acne vulgaris, corn eczema, psoriasis and melasma, along with menstrual problems such as menstruation, secondary amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea and menopausal syndrome. It also proves the effect of the same on UTI, allergic rhinitis, migraine, bleeding piles and some other clinical conditions.

The choice of strength was made only on the basis of the intensity of the patients' complaints, miasma, receptivity, temperaments and constitution of the patient.

Of the 30 clinical conditions, 27 patients improved clinically, while 3 patients with cervical spondylitis, arthritis, and psoriasis did not improve.

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