



Utility of Petroleum as an External Applications in Homoeopathic Practice

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ABSTRACT :

Local applications have been used by physicians for a very long time from Aesculapius down to the present day, on the belief that if the external manifestations are removed, the disease is cured.

BUT Dr. Hahnemann said that the outward manifestation is the outward reflection of the inner deranged vital force. There is no external/local disease in homeopathy. The nature of the external symptoms indicates the nature of the internal disease. Removal of the external impairment by external application does not mean curing the disease.

BUT for accidents, injuries, lacerations, burns etc. we need external application like local cleaning and dressing. In the 5th edition of the Organon of Medicine in Aphorism 196-203, Dr. Hahnemann was strictly against external application, but in the 6th edition of the Organon of Medicine he changed his mind because he said that the way to advocate a medicine to a person is not only orally and he said that if the curative medicine is a medicine that is given internally, the same medicine can be used externally as ointment/lubrication/cerate etc.: Thuja in sycosis.

Keywords: Local Application, External Application, Ointment, Posology, Homeopathy, Homoeopathic Pharmacy

Introduction:

Dr. Hahnemann says that on external application the local symptom soon disappears, and we think the case is cured. BUT this premature disappearance of local symptoms makes the case difficult and impossible, because we cannot judge whether the internal disease has been cured by internal medicine or not. [1]

Similar things happen if we remove the local disease surgically. E.g. Cauterization, etc.

BUT on the other hand, in his internal treatment, symptoms are present, which shows that the cure is/is not complete. We should also remember (according to Herring's Law of Healing) that nature tries to protect the internal important organ by dumping everything on the less important organ, the outer surface. But in the event that the external symptoms are removed in reverse, the mechanism will occur and the vital organs will be damaged. Eg: Suppress skin /o – leads to respiratory c/o like asthma. [2]

In the 5th edition of the Organon of Medicine Dr. Hahnemann mostly criticized external application, but in the 6th edition he preferred external application, as seen in aphorism 284-285. [14]

Local application in homeopathy is not allowed above the master Samuel Hahnemann, except for some special conditions mentioned in the organon of medicine. [1] Here is a collection of some remedies that are recommended by other masters as local applications

About 60 medicines used by William Boericke, prescriber, etc., which they asked to be used topically under certain conditions.

Homeopathy is a holistic system of medicine that understands that when you are sick, you exhibit a unique set of symptoms through your mind and body together. The sum of your mental, emotional, and physical symptoms reflects your overall health. It is exactly this set of symptoms that homeopathy treats. Treating you as a whole person, rather than simply treating one condition, symptom, organ or vital system, is what makes homeopathy a truly holistic system. The patient's symptoms as a whole are those that are obvious to the observer and are called physical symptoms. Examples of such physical signs are temperature, pulse rate and rhythm, respiratory rate and character, temperature, posture, edema, gait.

Review of Literature:

The use of external applications in homeopathy is a topic that has caused much controversy. Dr. Samuel Hahnemann vehemently criticized the use of external applications in the first editions of the 'Organon of Medicine.

The sixth edition of the 'Organon of Medicine' published in 1833 is considered the most perfect of all and the last words of Dr. Hahnemann concerning the principles he advocated in the first and subsequent editions, illuminated and enlarged by his extensive experience in the latter part of his medical career in the treatment of both acute and chronic diseases. The entire footnote to paragraph 282 was newly written by Dr. Hahnemann and is very important because here his advice on the treatment of chronic diseases in psora, sycosis and syphilis is prepared according to the old Hahnemannian method, the mother tincture medicine to be used in the preparation of the external application should comply with the following instructions-----

* The tincture prepared according to completely deviates from what he advised in previous editions. Here he advises doctors to start treatment with large doses of specific drugs on time and, if necessary, several times a day, and gradually increase to higher degrees of dynamization. In the treatment of figs, he says that topical application may be necessary along with internal use of the drug.

INDICATIONS FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS

* Figs, if they have existed for some time without treatment, need their perfect cure, the external application of their specific medicines as well as their internal use. (Note 163, Aphorism 282)

* Ailments deserving of topical application are of more or less recent origin and are due exclusively to external lesions, i.e., adynamic diseases, e.g., accidental, injury, burns, etc., which require local dressing and cleansing.

* If by local applications we mean something that will thwart the manifestation of the disease, it is prohibited. But if the use of local applications is based on physical principles, it can be considered.

MOTHER TINCTURE FOR EXTERNAL USE

If the mother tincture is to be used for the purpose of preparing external applications, it must undergo treatment.

1. When the mother tincture for class I and class II - If no special instructions for preparation are given, mix 1 part by weight of the mother tincture and 1.5 parts by weight of ethyl alcohol (45 percent).

* Tincture prepared according to class III - If no special instructions for preparation are given, mix 1.5 parts by weight of the mother tincture and 1 part by weight of ethyl alcohol (60 percent).

* Tincture prepared according to IV. classes - If no special preparation instructions are given, mix 1 part by weight of royal jelly and 1 part by weight of alcohol that was used to prepare the royal jelly.

2. If the mother tincture is prepared according to the New Method, equal weight of mother tincture and ethyl alcohol is taken and this mother tincture is used for external application.
3. Usually, unless otherwise specified, a 10% mixture of royal jelly for external application and a suitable base is used.

VEHICLES AS BASIS FOR EXTERNAL APPLICATION

The following are vehicles that are used as bases for the preparation of external applications. The choice of vehicle depends on the purpose of use and the nature of use.

* Distilled water, alcohol, glycerin, olive oil, almond oil, sesame oil, chaulmoogra oil, coconut oil, sandalwood oil, lavender oil, rosemary oil

* Paraffin, beeswax, lanolin, spermaceti, modified lard, vyzina, soap, starch

TYPES OF EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS

External applications can be –

1. Liquid
2. Solid or semi-solid

1. LIQUID PREPARATION

Liquid preparations for external use can be classified as follows:

- Skin application - ointments, lotions, glycerins, paints, oils
- Application in the mouth and throat – gargles, mouthwashes
- Application in the ear, eye - ear drops, eye drops
- Application in the nasopharynx - inhalation
- Application to the vagina, urethra and anus

LINIMENTS

- Liniments (embrocation's) are suitable for application, rubbing, anointing or painting.
- Liniments are liquid preparations for external use and can be applied with or without rubbing.

Nature

Liniments can be alcohol solutions, oil solutions or emulsions. Two types of vehicles are used for lubrication - (I) strong alcohol - tincture of soap (II) oil - olive oil

- Liniments are generally prepared by mixing one part of the desired drug with four parts of olive oil or tincture of soap.
- Fine soap - 10 g
- Fortis alcohol - 25 ml Purified water - 16 ml
- Dissolve with moderate heat and strain.

Utilities

1. To relieve pain caused by falls or blows, the ointment can be applied or brushed onto the skin using a brush.
2. As stimulants, ointments may be massaged into the skin with considerable friction.
3. Soap is used for sprains and bruises.

Measures

1. Vials should be labeled "For external use only"
2. Liniments should never be applied to broken skin because they are irritating, especially if the solvent is alcohol.
3. The label should contain the warning "Do not use on wounds and broken skin".
4. Cold storage is essential as all lubricants contain volatile ingredients.

MEDICINES

1. Lotions are aqueous solutions, suspensions or dispersions intended for application to the surface of the skin. If they contain insoluble solids in suspension, they are sometimes referred to as "Shake Lotions". When applied to the skin, the water evaporates and the rest of the medicine remains on the surface of the skin. Evaporation also causes cooling. The cooling effect is enhanced by the addition of alcohol. Glycerin may be included to promote adhesion of the residual drug to the skin surface.
2. Lotions can also take the form of diluted emulsions, usually of the oil-in-water type and contain an emulsifying wax. They should contain a preservative that inhibits the growth of microorganisms.
3. If purified water is used to prepare lotions, it should be freshly boiled and cooled before use. Because water is an unstable preservation medium, aqueous milks have a short shelf life.

Preparation

One part of the necessary mother tincture and nine parts of purified water are thoroughly mixed to prepare the lotion. Lotions are occasionally prepared by simply diluting the drug with distilled water at a ratio of 1:10 or 1:100, or alternatively by adding one part glycerol of the intended drug to 4 to 9 parts distilled water.

To prepare evaporating water, add 1 part of the drug to 99 parts of diluted alcohol.

Utilities

Lotions are usually soothing and are applied gently by tapping or after applying to a bandage. It can be used for bruised pain without bleeding from a fall, injury or blow.

Measures

- Bottles should be labeled "For external use only".
- Should contain the instruction "Shake well before use".

GLYCEROLS

1. Glycerols are mixtures of solutions of mother tincture in glycerin. They are usually viscous with a jelly-like consistency.
2. Glycerols are very convenient preparations and are soluble in all proportions in water and alcohol and can be diluted for ointments, lotions, etc.

Preparation

Glycerols are easily made by adding the mother tincture of the drug or the crude drug to glycerin in various proportions. When preparing pure glycerols, grind them gently in a mortar before mixing with glycerin. All glycerols (except starch) are prepared by mixing one part of the desired drug with four parts of glycerin.

Utilities

1. Glycerols are anti-fungal, anti-itching and are used in cases of stomatitis and gingivitis because they have a soothing effect on the lesions.

Characteristics of an ideal ointment base

- Compatible with the skin
- Stable
- Smooth and supple
- Capable of readily releasing incorporated drug
- Inert
- Easy to wash
- Non-irritating
- Non-sensitizing
- Compatible with many drugs

CLASSIFICATION AND PROPERTIES OF OINTMENT BASES

1. Hydrocarbon bases (oily) - include vegetable non-drying oils, animal fats and semi-solid hydrocarbons obtained from petroleum. E.g. Olive oil, lard, beeswax, spermaceti, petroleum jelly. - plasticizer; occlusive; not washed off by water; fatty.
2. Absorption bases (anhydrous) – E.g. Hydrophilic vaseline, anhydrous lanolin. :
3. Plasticizer; occlusive; absorb water; anhydrous; fatty.
4. Emulsion base (no type) – E.g. Lanolin, cold cream. - plasticizer; occlusive; contain water; some absorb additional water; fatty.
5. Emulsion base (o/w type) - E.g. Hydrophilic ointment. - Washable with water; without grease; can be diluted with water; non-occlusive.
6. Water-soluble bases - E.g. Polyethylene glycol ointment. : - Usually anhydrous; water soluble and washable; without grease; non-occlusive; without lipids.

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It says that external application of the medicine can be rubbing on the back, arms and limbs, BUT avoid areas that are painful/spasms/rash.

SCOPE OF EXTERNAL APPLICATIONS IN HOMEOPATHY

Local application in homeopathy is not allowed above the master Samuel Hahnemann, except for some special conditions mentioned in the organon of medicine. Here is a collection of some remedies that are recommended by other masters as local applications

History

We all know that crude oil is crude liquid oil that is extracted below the surface of the earth. Since its discovery, this oil has been used for various purposes, including building ships, roads, and also as a fuel, especially for powering cars and machinery. In today's world, oil is one of the most important resources extracted from the earth and is widely used as a fuel. Oil has also been used for medical purposes, especially in orthodox medicine. In the past, this oil was applied to wounds to heal them. However, in modern medicine, petroleum is used as a medicine only in homeopathy and is widely used to treat a number of medical conditions.

Most of us are also aware that oil offers us many benefits and has many uses. However, many people do not realize that petroleum is a very common and common mineral that is extremely useful in homeopathy. It may be noted that the homeopathic medicine prepared from stone oil practically retains no trace of the original mineral. At the same time, this medicine is remarkably effective in treating many health problems.

The process of preparing a homeopathic remedy with stone oil involves distilling purified crude petroleum oil and diluting it with sulfuric acid. The solution is then aspirated or stirred repeatedly. The final product obtained by this process is a very effective homeopathic medicine that is used to treat various medical conditions. In homeopathy, a remedy prepared from crude petroleum oil is effective in treating a wide range of problems from migraines to skin conditions such as eczema. As with other homeopathic remedies, the oil is natural and very effective. However, it is important to use this powerful homeopathic remedy in the right doses to get the maximum benefits. In other words, the use of the homeopathic remedy kerosene in appropriate doses ensures efficacy in the treatment of various medical conditions. While this homeopathic remedy has a completely individual therapeutic profile, it has been found to be beneficial for anyone suffering from specific health problems.

ADVANTAGES AND USES OF VAPELA

1. Treats minor skin abrasions and burns

A study shows Trusted Source that petroleum jelly is effective in keeping the skin moist during healing after surgery. This can be especially good for regular, less dramatic skin injuries. Make sure the surface you are applying Vaseline to is properly cleaned and disinfected. Otherwise, bacteria and other pathogens can get trapped inside and slow down the healing process.

2. Moisturize your face, hands and more

Skin and body lotion: Apply petroleum jelly after showering. As an occlusive moisturizer, it prevents the skin from drying out. You can also use it on a dry nose during cold or allergy season.

Cracked heels: Soak your feet in warm water with a little salt. Dry thoroughly with a towel and apply petroleum jelly and clean cotton socks. Improve your gardening hands: After washing and drying, use a little Vaseline and a clean pair of gloves to help lock in moisture and speed up healing.

Chapped lips: Apply to chapped lips as you would any chapstick.

3. Help for pet paws

The skin of your dog's pad can crack and cause great discomfort. Clean their paws with cotton gauze, dry and apply jelly. Ideally, this should be done after a walk or when your pet is resting.

4. Prevent diaper rash

Vaseline has been shown to reduce the incidence of diaper rash in babies. Clean and dry your baby's skin properly before application. Vaseline will create a protective barrier that will help protect the skin from constant exposure to moisture. Make an appointment with your doctor if there is a persistent rash.

5. Remove eye makeup

Oil is an effective way to remove makeup, and petroleum jelly is safe for use around the eye area, according to an eye ultrasound study. Use a cotton swab or Q-tip (for hard-to-reach areas) and apply gentle pressure without pulling too much on the skin. Make sure your eyes are closed while wiping. Some people also swear by using it on the crow's line.

6. Save split ends

Exposure to the sun and wind, as well as pool water, can dry out your hair. Vaseline can reduce the appearance of split ends and add shine to hair. Spread a small amount of jelly between your palms and apply to the ends of your hair.

7. Prevent hair dye or nail polish from staining your skin

Apply petroleum jelly along the hairline to prevent the hair dye from staining the skin. This also works if you like to paint your nails at home. The petroleum jelly barrier is easy to wipe off when finished.

8. Preserve perfume scents

Using petroleum jelly as a base for your perfume can help it last longer.

9. Use as a lubricant on stuck objects

If the ring is stuck on your finger, put some jelly on the finger and make sure it gets around and under the ring. This will help the ring slide off your finger.

For door hinges, apply a little jelly directly to the hinge and shake the door a few times to spread it evenly. Wipe off the excess.

Dangers of petroleum jelly

While petroleum jelly has many benefits, it should only be for external use. Do not eat or apply petroleum jelly. Avoid using petroleum jelly for masturbation or as a vaginal lubricant.

Another use of petroleum jelly as a topical/external application

- In women, it relieves the pain of the skin after depilation
- Relieves sore skin after eyebrow and upper lip interweaving in women
- Relieves itching after shaving in men
- Can be used for gentle massage
- Rub into hard, dry cuticles to soften and moisturize
- Works as an effective makeup remover
- Used as a lipstick sealant on the lips
- Can also be used as a lip gloss
- Helps prevent rough skin on ankles
- Apply to scabs to protect them
- Can be applied to prevent scars
- Works as a body scrub when mixed with salt or sugar
- Helps prevent shoe bites
- Can be used to protect newly healed tattoos
- Can be used to soothe aftershave
- Can be used to soothe tired/sore legs
- Can be used to shape eyebrows
- Can be used after shaving to keep areas smooth and silky
- Can be used on fading manicures to restore shine
- Acts as a barrier against water on wounds
- Can be used to care for sensitive skin
- Can be used to soothe chapped corners of the mouth
- Can be used to soothe a dry nose with a cold/sickness

- Can be used to soothe earlobes after continuous earring use
- Can be used to soothe children's scalp before shampooing
- Apply to hair before blow-drying to prevent dryness and roughness
- Apply to skin for a healthy glow and glow
- Can be used ages ago to combat dry skin
- Apply along the hairline before applying hair color to prevent skin staining
- Apply to teeth to prevent lips from sticking to teeth when you need to show off or smile a lot
- Apply to teeth before applying lipstick to prevent lipstick from sticking to teeth
- Blend with lipstick to create a lasting blush

Helps stubborn rings easily slip on/off fingers

- Apply to hair and use as a hair mask
- Massage it into your hair to create tousled waves
- Before using tanning products, apply a small amount to dry areas of the body to prevent uneven tanning
- Apply petroleum jelly to your lips, leave it on for a few minutes, then scrub your lips with a toothbrush to exfoliate.
- Safe use of petroleum jelly on newborn hands and feet to restore scaly skin
- Can be used to soothe irritated skin
- Can be used as an aid in the care of piercings - ear, belly, etc.
- Apply petroleum jelly right after showering while still damp to help soothe eczema
- Before applying nail polish, rub petroleum jelly into the skin around the nails to prevent skin stains
- Use it on your hair before braiding to give your hair a clean, polished shine
- Can be used instead of mascara to create glossy lashes
- Rub a small amount onto nail polish that is a week old and it will help it shine more
- Can be used to provide a soothing massage to the baby
- Helps prevent diaper rash in babies
- Apply to feet overnight and wake up with smoother feet
- Helps restore dry hands especially after outdoor activities

LOCAL APPLICATIONS

- 1) A medicine that has the ability to heal internally should not be used exclusively as a topical application for local symptoms of chronic miasmatic diseases.
- 2) LOCAL application - what visions these words bring to mind! Mustard plasters, onion poultices, bone plasters, and saline—anything in common use, in fact, that a home nurse could apply or the most skilful physician procure. Local applications have been the rule from time immemorial among the laity as home remedies, and among physicians from Aesculapius down to the present day. This method of treatment was based on the teaching and general belief that if the external manifestations were removed, the disease would be cured; that the outward manifestation was the disease itself, and that if the manifestations were removed the individual would be cured.
- 3) This doctrine was taught from the earliest times, until Hahnemann announced to the world the new doctrine that local manifestations were only the outward expression of an inner and spiritual power which, when disturbed, manifested itself in outward signs; that if these external manifestations were removed by local treatment, the disease was not cured, but driven into some more centrally located organ, to manifest itself in some more serious form.
- 4) Among older doctors, it was customary to seek local applications; then if the manifestation manifested itself in the internal organs, the omnipresent purification was used to expel it. The use of purgation was said to be the last vestige of pagan medicine and was based on the theory that all disease was caused by a very active evil spirit.
- 5) Hahnemann's teaching on local applications is very clear and distinct, and has thoroughly proved its value in practice. *Organon, par. 104:

- 6) In acute local diseases of rapid growth or in long-lasting diseases, it is not beneficial to use the drug externally as a local application to the diseased part, even if the drugs in this form are specific and curative. Acute local diseases, such as inflammations of particular parts, such as erysipelas, which are not due to violent external injuries, but to dynamic or internal causes, will usually quickly yield to internal homoeopathic remedies selected from our stock of well-tested remedies. .
- 7) In a recent homeopathic journal, one of our distinguished English brethren advocated the use of potency as a local application. This method of treatment received a censorious assessment from Hahnemann in paragraphs 196, 197 and 198 of the *Organon.
- 8) It may seem that the cure of a local disease could be accelerated not only by internal administration, but also by external application of the correct homeopathic medicine adapted to the summary of symptoms, since the effect of the medicine applied locally on the disease itself could lead to faster improvement.
- 9) This method of treatment is, however, completely problematic, not only for local affections dependent on psora, but also for local symptoms arising from syphilis and sycosis, because the local application of the drug at the same time as its internal use brings great disadvantages. . Because in diseases characterized by the main symptom in the form of permanent local involvement, this is usually dissipated by local administration faster than internal disease. This often leads to the false impression that we have achieved a perfect cure. In any case, the premature disappearance of this local symptom makes it very difficult and in some cases impossible to determine whether the general disease has also been eradicated by the internal remedy.

PETROLEUM

Oleum petrae. Rock-oil. Coal oil. Trituration and tincture of rectified oil. (Preparation of unrectified oil should also be done.)

Clinical

Addison's disease. albuminuria. Anemia. Angina pectoris. Anus, crack. Bedsores. Breath, offensive. burns. Chilblains. Chlorosis. Constipation. Cracks in the skin. Deafness. Diarrhea. Dysmenia. Dyspepsia. Ear, affections. Eczema. Face, rough. Facial paralysis. Pain in legs, feet. Fester, inclination to. Fistula. Frostbite. Stomach ulcer. Gonorrhoea. Hemorrhoid. Hands, cracked. Headache; occipital. Herpes. Herpes preputialis. Irritation. Jaw, easily dislocated. Myopia. Nose, sore. Otorrhoea. Sweating, offensive. Pregnancy, illness. Presbyopia. Prostatitis. Psoriasis. Rheumatism. Seasickness. Skin, disability. A sprain. Syphilis. Tabes mesenterica. Toothache. Urethra, stricture; chronic inflammation. Varicose veins. Vomiting. Wart.

Characteristics

Benzine. proved by Hahnemann, is made by mixing liquid commercial petroleum with sulfuric acid, and then rectifying the portion not affected by this acid. It is "a light oily liquid, colorless or pale straw-colored, with a strong characteristic naphthalene odor. When dropped on white paper, it evaporates completely and leaves no greasy stains."

Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue; depressed nutrition, anemia, dyspepsia, nervous problems, irritability, insomnia, respiratory problems. Besides, it is a kind of intoxication.

Especially for slim, slender people. Symptoms are < touch; by contact with clothing; by scratching; by carriage or boat ride. Pinching of parts > hemorrhoids. < From mental exertion. Headache < on shaking head; > epistaxis; < from light and noise. After stool: immediate hunger. Hungry hunger; it often wakes him up at night; easily satisfied, with aversion to meat, fat, boiled or warm food; desire only for delicacies that are eaten with relish. Eating > gastralgia.

Relation ships

Antidote: Cocculin., Nux, Phos. (in my case), Antidote for: Lead poisoning (one of the best remedies), Nit. ac. Complementary: Before September Compatible: Bry., Calc., Lyc., Nit. ac., Nux, Puls., Sep., Sil., Sul. Compare: Graph., Naph., Paraf., Eupn., Kreas., and other carbons. In seasickness, Arn., Coccul., Tab. Nausea of Pregnancy, Coccul., Sep. Cracking of joints, Caust. Gastralgia > by food, Chel., Anac., Graph., Lach. He imagines that he has a double limb; illusion of shape, Bap., Stram. Epistaxis > headache (Borax in summer, Alum.

Causation

Suffering. Carriage or boat ride. Nitric acid (deafness from). Cabbage. Suppressed eruptions. A sprain.

Symptoms

Mind-Anxious and fearful inclinations.-Sorrow and dejection of mind.-Great indecisiveness.-Restlessness respecting the future.-Hypochondriac humor.-Inclination to anger and reproach.-Violent, hot-tempered, insolent temper.-Frequent tears; on slightest provocation.-Loss of memory.-Does not know where he is in the street.-Inability to think.-Weakness of perception.-Delirium; thinks that another person is in bed with him (or that he is double or one

limb is double); or more and more raving talk on the same disturbing subject.-Imagines he has a third leg which will not keep quiet.-Desire to kill.-Hallucination of vision.

Generalities- Affections in general of any kind, appearing on the r. eye; inner or outer occiput; behind the ears; inner surface of thighs; the ball or under part of the fingers; of the knee joint.-pulling pains in the limbs.-stiffness and tendency to numbness of the limbs.-cracking of the joints with arthritic stiffness and drawing, tearing pains.-swelling and hardening of the glands even after contusion.-tearing of the limbs during the day and during sleep.-Catalepsy ; tonic convulsions.-Epileptic fits.-Fainting fits, with throbbing of the blood, heat, palpitation, and pressure in the heart.-Great debility after the least exertion, sometimes with confused vision, trembling of the body, ringing in the ears, and nausea.-Weakness, nausea and other sufferings from the movement of the carriage.- Weakness in the morning in bed.

Scope and Limitations

Scope of study

1. Importance of external application is increasing day by day. That is why such a study has only meaning.
2. Instead of longer other therapies, a short procedure like homeopathy can save time.
3. Homeopathy is a cost-effective, time-saving and successful migraine treatment.
4. In modern medicine, there is no specific line of treatment for local diseases through external application.

Study restrictions

1. The current study was conducted in a smaller sample drawn from a limited population. A larger representative sample from a large population would yield more fruitful results.
2. The duration of the study was only 3 months. A longer study may open up new dimensions regarding the results.
3. Only external application and local disease were studied.

CONCLUSION:

After the literature study, clinical studies, data collection, data classification, data presentation and data analysis in the dissertation "The use of external applications with an emphasis on petroleum in homeopathic practice" it is time to conclude several interferences found from the study.

1. External application can be effective in local diseases.
2. Complete cure of local diseases by external application.
3. Local diseases are more important in receiving cases.
4. Without a homeopathic philosophy, case-taking is incomplete.
5. Evaluation through homeopathic philosophy is effective, safe, easy to consume, easy to access and cost effective.
6. No complications or adverse effects of drugs with homeopathic treatment during the study.

It follows that the external application of oil can have a definitive role in homeopathic treatment.

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