



The Importance of Mental Symptom of Drug, Is It Superior Than the Constitutional Symptom of The Drug

Dr. Suryakant S. Gite, M. D. (Hom.)

Professor, PG Guide, PhD Guide & HOD Department of Repertory
Foster Development's Homoeopathic Medical College, Chhatrapati Sambhajinagar

ABSTRACT :

MAN IS MIND ... Dr. J. T. Kent

When prescribing homeopathically, psychological (mental) symptoms are of particular importance. They reflect the deepest side of the patient experiencing them and the drugs that produce them; in many cases they take precedence over the general and local symptoms, even though these constituted the original complaint; and when properly selected and adapted, they can lead to a permanent cure.

The first part of this book studies one hundred and ninety-four rubrics relating to mental symptoms, drawn primarily from Kent's repertory, but also from Barthel and Klunker's Synthetic Repertory. The rubrics are listed in alphabetical order, almost always singly but occasionally in small related groups, and are discussed in modern terms, where appropriate referring to rubrics of other mental symptoms for contrast or comparison. The discussion is enhanced by frequent references to examples from the author's case studies. Many sections end with excerpts of materia medica from Allen's Encyclopedia of Pure Materia Medica, the main source material for Kent's work.

The second part consists of unedited transcripts of six initial consultations, which the author conducted during clinical hours. Each verbatim interview is followed by questions, discussion, repertorization and reasons for choosing a remedy. They are intended to show how the homeopath can open a case and how the symptoms can appear during the patient's first description of his complaint. The book has a comprehensive rubric and indexes of corrective measures.

Keywords: Mental symptom, Constitutional Remedy, Homeopathy, Homoeopathic Materia Medica, Repertory

Introduction:

Knowledge of psychology helps the physician to analyze the patient in many conditions. Homeopathy is unique in the horizon of therapeutics due to its holistic concept. Although the study of the mind will provide a better insight into the patient's problems, any attempt to explain all problems of ill health in terms of psychological phenomena (eg: - attempts to interpret every illness as a state of mind, such as delusions) will add further confusion to the therapeutic application and is without doubt considered for unsuccessful.

Finally, we concluded that a homeopathic physician must be balanced in his knowledge and attitudes. Balanced growth in relation to investigation, diagnosis, philosophy, psychology and therapy seems to be most needed in the growth process of the adolescent physician.

Patients have constitutional conditions by which they are always affected in some way, and these conditions often remain after examinations or occur in drug poisoning. All these patients will have fluctuating symptoms that will confuse the physician until he learns of their constitutional condition. Before prescribing a drug, it is important to know the constitutional state of the patient. You will always be able to do better for your patients if you know all their tendencies.

Of course, in acute diseases the symptoms are sometimes so acute that the acute remedy can be given regardless of the constitutional condition. Acute cognates can be determined in almost every patient. For example, a Calcarea patient will need an acute Calcarea relative when ill with acute symptoms. Acute symptoms fit into the constitutional state of the patient, they are established and formed.

You will have patients coming to you for every change in the wind, for every snuffle attack of the baby, for every little headache or every little ache. If you then change your medicine or prescribe each of them these little spells of indisposition, in a short time you will have the individual in such a state of disarray that you will wonder what is the matter with that patient. . You had better not give her any medicine, and if she is wise and strong and feels confident, you can tell her that she does not need medicine for this attack; but occasionally give her a dose of constitutional medicine when these little paroxysms fail.

Review of Literature

In modern terms, psychology is defined as the science of behavior in relation to the environment.

It includes the study of conscious, subconscious and unconscious behavior. Psychology also includes the behavior of children, the elderly, the mentally ill and animals.

Dr. Kent was of the opinion that the diseased individual as a whole should be cured, not the sum of the characteristic symptoms or the pathological condition of the patient's diseased organs. Therefore it has the highest or first place in the general characteristic symptoms of the patient as a whole. These symptoms are also called constitutional symptoms of the patient. He said that there are no fixed types of institutes.

An extreme version of this is used to ask "What medicine do you have?" which is a similar system to the astrological signs in determining personality type.

Hahnemann on the Constitution

Useful to the physician to aid his cure are the particulars of the most probable exciting cause of the acute disease, as well as of the most significant points in the whole history of the chronic disease, to enable him to discover its underlying cause, which is generally due to the chronic miasma.

In these examinations the ascertainable physical constitution of the patient (and intellectual character, his occupation, manner of life and habits, his social and domestic relations, his age, sexual functions, etc.) must be taken into account.

All sufferings, accidents, and changes in the experimenter's state of health during the action of the drug (provided that the above conditions [§ 124-127] necessary for a good and pure experiment are observed) are derived solely from this drug and must be considered and registered as belonging to this drug, as symptoms of this drug, even though the experimenter had observed the spontaneous occurrence of similar phenomena in himself a considerable time ago. Their reappearance during the trial of the remedy only shows that this individual, owing to his peculiar constitution, is peculiarly liable to excite such symptoms in him. In this case, it is the effect of the drug; symptoms do not arise spontaneously when the drug being used affects the health of the whole system, but are induced by the drug.

Constitution, temperament and diathesis

Hahnemann used his knowledge of the Hippocratic Canon to understand the nature of human constitution, temperament, and predisposition and their relationship to clinical signs and symptoms. The first instruction for taking homeopathic cases is for the homeopath to record all significant moments of the complete history, potential causes and chronic miasm, as well as the 7 constitutional factors that form the basis of constitution and temperament. These 7 rubrics are general symptoms of constitution, predisposition and temperament (natural heredity) and environmental conditioning factors (nutrition-situation) that disrupt the life force. See Organon §5

Spiritual-physical organism

In Hahnemann's writings we find the phrases, unity of life, complete whole, laws of organic constitution, our living human organism, bodily or corporeal constitution, temperament, composition of body and soul, spiritual-physical organism, etc.. What is Hofrath all about? Check out Organon.

"It was almost impossible for them [the materialists] to recognize the nature of the *spirit-bodily organism* as a highly potentized wesen, to recognize that the changes in its life in feeling and functioning, which are called disease, were to be determined and produced mainly (indeed, almost exclusively) through dynamic (spiritual) effects and could not have been made otherwise."

*Organon of the Medical Art, O'Reilly edition, Introduction, page 12.

Hippocrates was the first to write about the *constitutional nature of the human organism. He taught that all diseases (except injuries) were general in nature at first and become local to produce a crisis or in later stages. All natural diseases are functional at first and progress to pathological damage over time. He also taught that causation is of interdependent origin rather than any single isolated factor. This etiological constellation includes a particular physical and psychological makeup, as well as environmental conditioning factors and the nature of pathogens (type of disease).

*Taber's Medical Dictionary; Constitutional. 1. affecting the whole constitution of the body, not local. 2. Pertaining to the whole constitution.

In the German text, the word *beschaffenheit* was translated into English as the word constitution. However, this does not reflect all the usages of the German term *Be-schaffen-heit* [make-up]. It can be used in various ways that have nothing to do with the human constitution. The root word 'schaffen' means 'to make, to do, to work'. *Beschaffen* (verb), 'to procure, make available', and as an adjective it means 'constituted'. In English '*beschaffenheit*' is usually translated as constitution in relation to the Latin root 'constitue' in homeopathic works. Constitution comes from the Latin word *constituere* or to constitute: to establish, establish, form or create, establish, give being. Chambers Dictionary defines constitution as: a natural state of body or mind; Disposition. Constitutional means; inherent in the natural framework or inherent in nature.

For an English-speaking homeopath, the word "*beschaffenheit*" has the following meanings.

1. The quality of someone or something that is an inherent or characteristic feature that serves to define or describe its owner.
2. The makeup or manner in which something is put together or arranged, its composition, composition, construction, or nature.

3. A homeopathic term for the natural qualities and characteristics of a human being [constitution; makeup and attributes of body and/or soul].

Much depends on the paragraph and sentence in which these terms are found. For example, in aphorism 5 we find the term "die erkennerbe Leibes-Beschaffenheit", which means detectable or recognizable body composition. This term "Leib" is little used in modern German, but usually refers to the human body with special emphasis on the abdomen, which is the key center for storing vitality in the organism. Vitalist and Mesmers considered vital energy as two main centers of power. The conscious spirit was concentrated in the brain and pineal gland, while the body's stores of vital energy were stored in the abdomen. This reference to the objective composition of the "center of the body" refers to the nature of the physical constitution and vitality of the individual being examined.

. From Samuel Hahnemann's Paris manuals, we know that the founder studied Hippocrates' temperaments and diathetic constitutions. For example, in his notebook he described Mme del a Nois as "sanguine" and Eugene Perry as "choleric". In the case of Claire Christallo he wrote "disposed to scrofula", while for another he wrote "lymphatic". diathesis, is used to denote an inherited or acquired constitutional predisposition to certain chronic disease states. These are Greek classical methods that offer many insights into the nature of innate constitution and temperament, as well as possible predispositions to disease.

Hering's post

When used generically, temperament means mental and emotional disposition, state, mood, equanimity, etc. There are other references to mood and temperament in Hahnemann's writings. Vide *Materia Medica Pura*, Lecture on *Nux Vomica*, page 223.

"Some practical instructions derived from the results of long years of careful experience may be useful. Among these may be mentioned those which are more frequently required by persons of an anxious, zealous, fiery, ardent, or malicious, ill-tempered nature."

When temperament is used specifically, it means the Hippocratic constitutional temperaments, choleric, phlegmatic, sanguine, and nervous melancholic. Hering expanded this temperamental portrait by adding the names of the Hippocratic temperaments and physical descriptions of the patient in the portrait. The source of this information is observing Hippocratic temperaments during provings and noting which constitutions developed the most characteristic symptoms. This was then combined with clinical confirmations in treated patients. Hering created a separate section for constitution and temperament in his *materia medica* called *Phases of Life and Constitution*. Vide *Guiding Symptoms*, Volume VIII, *Nux Vomica*, page 168.

Susceptibility and Predisposition

In his writings, Hahnemann taught a complete system of constitution, heredity, disposition, idiosyncrasy and susceptibility. Aphorism 31, which directly deals with the subject of the living organism and its disposition to diseases. Vide *Organon*.

"The partly mental and partly physically hostile potencies in life on earth (which we call malignant diseases) have no absolute power to morbidly disturb the human condition. WE BECOME DISEASES WHEN OUR ORGANISM IS ONLY PRECISELY AND SUFFICIENTLY DISPOSED AND OPEN TO BE ATTACKED BY THE CAUSE OF DISEASE WHICH IT IS PRESENT, and to be changed in its state, maladjusted and displaced into abnormal feelings and functions. Therefore, these hostile potencies do not cause everyone to become ill every time.

The aphorism is about the susceptibility of the human organism. In order for "our organism" to be susceptible, it must be disposed or open to disease through certain hostile forces. This is why "unfavorable potency does not make everyone sick every time".

Simply put; to be sufficiently disposed or open to illness is to be "receptive." Of course, this susceptibility can also be inherited or acquired and affect the constitution, temperament by creating a predisposition to a certain disease. He also points out that these factors can be physical or mental, creating the psychosomatic aspect of human illness.

CONCLUSION

Samuel Hahnemann was intimately familiar with the work of Hippocrates and his descriptions of the four elements. But it is clear from his writings that he used them only for definitional purposes and the concept of balancing temperaments had no place in his works. In his *Materia Medica Pura*, in the introduction to the remedy *Pulsatilla*, we read: "Therefore the medicinal use of *Pulsatilla* will be all the more efficacious if, in the diseases for which this plant is suitable with respect to the bodily symptoms, the patient has at the same time a timid, lachrymatory nature, with a tendency to inward sadness and quiet peevishness, in any case a mild yielding disposition, especially when the patient in his normal state of health has been cheerful and mild (or even frivolous, and is therefore particularly adapted to sluggish, phlegmatic natures; on the other hand, he is little suited to persons who are quick to form their resolutions and quick in their movements, though they may appear to be in good spirits." Here Hahnemann used the term phlegmatic only to convey to us the accepted concept associated with the term. In the introduction to the remedy *Nux vomica* he pointed out the suitability of this a remedy for those with a sanguine choleric constitution, without using the term directly. "I may mention that it is more frequently required by persons of anxious, ardent, fiery, hot temperament, or of a malicious, evil, and irascible nature." Hahnemann in his book "Chronic diseases" quotes Ludwig Christian Juncker from the experience of the 18th century physician and researcher. "He observed that in young persons of sanguine temperament the suppression of itching is followed by phthisis, and generally in persons of sanguine temperament piles, haemorrhoidal colic, and renal gravel; in persons of a sanguine choleric temperament swelling of the groin, stiffening of the joints and malignant ulcers (German *Todenbruche*), in fat people suffocating catarrh and ingestion of mucus, also inflammatory fever, acute pleurisy and pneumonia. He further states that at the time of the autopsy the lungs were hardened and full of

cysts containing pus, other induration, swelling of the bones and ulcers were also observed, which followed the suppression of the eruption. driven away during their course, they were changed into monthly hemoptysis. People inclined to melancholy were sometimes maddened by such suppression; if they were pregnant, the fetus was usually killed..." In the same book, Hahnemann refers to one of Juncker's patients who had a sanguine constitution and, suppressing his skin disease, developed a stomach ulcer. At autopsy, the cause of death was diagnosed as the same ulcer.

Constitution or temperament refers to the way something was constituted or formed. When applied to humans, the term refers to the basic makeup of each person that makes them look and act differently from others. The term constitution or temperament includes all the mental and physical characteristics of a person. Although the term "temperament" is mainly used to describe mental characteristics, to be precise, the term "temperament" also includes physical characteristics. We must now consider what Hahnemann meant by the use of the word constitution. It should be noted that we have used the terms "temperament" and "constitution" interchangeably throughout this article. The word "temperament" was used by the early Greek philosophers, while Hahnemann used the word "constitution". Due to the similarity in meaning and concept, we will continue to use both terms interchangeably.

From Hahnemann's works we can conclude that from his point of view constitutions can be strong or weak. And also different constitutions are prone to certain diseases. In his view, constitution and temperament contain disease and may indirectly guide us in treatment, but they are not the goal of treatment in themselves. In the fifth aphorism of the *Organon*, Hahnemann writes: "Physicians are useful in helping him to cure, details of the most probable exciting cause of an acute disease, and also of the most significant points in the whole history of a chronic disease." allowing him to uncover its root cause, which is usually caused by chronic miasma. In these examinations, the patient's physical constitution (especially in chronic disease), his moral and intellectual character, his occupation, his way of life are ascertained, and his habits, social and domestic relations, his age, sexual functions, etc., must be taken into account in discussions of chronic diseases, especially psora, Hahnemann repeatedly emphasizes that even a strong constitution cannot prevent chronic miasmata or their progression. In the 78th aphorism of the *Organon*, concerning chronic miasmata, he writes: "The true natural chronic diseases are those which arise from the chronic miasmata, which, when left to themselves and unchecked by the use of those remedies peculiar to them, continue to increase and they worsen, regardless of the best mental and physical regimen, and torment the patient until the end of life with ever-worsening suffering. These, with the exception of those caused by medical neglect, are the most numerous and largest scourges of the human body. race; for the most robust constitution the best regulated mode of life and the most vigorous energy of the vital force are not sufficient to eradicate them." In his book "Chronic Diseases" Hahnemann deals particularly with this point. Hahnemann's other use of the word constitution refers to the particular response of each constitution to proof as well as to explanation various manifestations of psora miasma.

In the 81st aphorism, the diversity of human constitutions is one of the reasons for the diversity of diseases rooted in psoriasis. In "Chronic Diseases," unique constitution-specific properties determine the direction in which the psora will develop. In aphorisms 117 and 136, Hahnemann, in explaining the idiosyncrasy of the evidence, points out that although idiosyncratic symptoms are the result of the primary action of drugs, a small amount of evidence shows that the symptoms can be attributed to peculiar sensitivities of different constitutions. For the same reason, in the 135th aphorism, the proof is complete only if it has been made on several subjects of both sexes with different constitutions. For Hahnemann, determining the degree of sensitivity and strength of the constitution is a prerequisite for choosing the correct dose of the medicine.

We see none of these constitutional or temperamental classifications in Boenninghausen's writings. It also does not mention institutional treatment. Boenninghausen was not only Hahnemann's relative, but he was also ideologically the closest person to him. By studying the writings of Boenninghausen, we can see many similarities between his ideas and those of Hahnemann. The only difference between them was in the techniques used by Boenninghausen in finding, registering and evaluating the drugs that Hahnemann always applauded.

Various diatheses, such as hemorrhagic and rheumatic diathesis, are other descriptive tools used by Hering. Diathesis means the tendency of any constitution to a particular disease. It must be emphasized again that although Hahnemann considered the specific characteristics of each person's constitution to be important in the external symptoms of diseases, especially psora, he did not believe that the patient's condition was the result of temperamental disorders or disturbances of balance. in that person's constitution. In fact, from Hahnemann's point of view, diathesis in its active form was part of the disease and not part of the constitution in terms of his concept of constitution.

As can be seen, the belief that the prescribing of drugs should be based on the symptoms of the disease was shared by all the great homeopaths of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. But unfortunately, homeopathy was gradually led in the wrong direction, which Roberts called the slack method. Terms such as choleric and phlegmatic have drifted away from the language of homeopathy, but instead we witness the constitutions of Pulsatilla, Nux Vomica and Sulphur! Smaller means, which can hardly be imagined as constitutional, are either acute or less important! Unfortunately, most homeopaths, even classical ones, use a limited number of key symptoms to prescribe. The criteria for treatment consist of several constitutional symptoms and several modalities. For a blond, plump woman of mild disposition who is sensitive and emotional and cries easily, does not perspire much and has little thirst, Pulsatilla is prescribed and these symptoms are considered adequate. Is not the introduction to the remedies in the *Materia Medica Pura* sufficient in this case, since we use no other symptoms? Is such prescribing not a limited and improper misuse of the vast resource of homeopathic remedies available? Is Pulsatilla not effective in treating a thin, dark-skinned man? The use of the term constitutional for remedies has no meaning except to limit their application. We have no patient with a *Causticum* or *Dulcamara* constitution. But we have medicines of these names, which, with their specific abilities, can contribute to the treatment of chronic or acute diseases. Hahnemann believed that the way to treat chronic diseases is to prescribe anti-psoriasis drugs in sequence, which in each phase should be similar to the total number of symptoms of the patient's disease, and if necessary, a series of concurrent drugs must be used to treat the remaining two. miasmata. Are there any similarities between the usual constitutional approach to remedies and this method of unparalleled success?!

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Samuel hahnemann, "the chronic diseases" reprint edition 1994, published by b. Jain publishers pvt. Ltd. New delhi - 110055.
2. Samuel hahnemann, "organon of medicine sixth edition" translated by william boericke, reprint edition 1997, published by b. Jain publishers pvt. Ltd. New delhi - 110055.
3. T. L. Bradford, "the lesser writings of boenninghausen" reprint edition 1994, published by b. Jain publishers pvt. Ltd. New delhi - 110055.
4. James tyler kent, "lectures on homoeopathic philosophy" reprint edition 2003, published by Indian books & periodicals publishers, new delhi.
5. Herbert a. Roberts, "the principles and art of cure by homoeopathy" published by b. Jain publisher pvt. Ltd., new delhi - 110055.
6. Stuart close, "the genius of homoeopathy, lectures and essays on homoeopathic philosophy" reprint edition 1990, published by b. Jain publishers pvt. Ltd. New delhi - 110055.
7. J. H. Allen, "the chronic miasms" reprint edition 1998, published by b. Jain publishers pvt. Ltd. New delhi - 110055.
8. J. N. Kanjilal, "writings on homoeopathy" vol. I & ii, august 1977, printed and published by dr. Abinash ch. Das, calcutta - 700001.
9. P. Sankaran, "the elements of homoeopathy" vol ii, first edition 1996, published by homoeopathic medical publishers, bombay - 400054.
10. M. L. Dhawale, "principles & practice of homoeopathy" part 1, published by b. Jain publishers pvt. Ltd. New delhi - 110055.
11. M. L. Dhawale, "icr symposium volume on hahnemannian totality" 2nd edition, published by icr bombay, symposium council, bombay - 400004.
12. B. K. Sarkar, "hahnemann's organon of medicine" ninth revised edition 2003-04, published by birla publications delhi - 110032.
13. Phyllis speight, "a comparison of the chronic miasms" reprint edition 1991, published by b. Jain publishers pvt. Ltd. New delhi - 110055.
14. George vithoukas, "the science of homeopathy" reprint edition 1995, published by b. Jain publishers pvt. Ltd. New delhi - 110055.
15. Proceso sanchez ortega, "notes on the miasms" first english edition 1980, published by national homoeopathic pharmacy, new delhi - 110001.
16. Kasim chimthanwala, "is doctrine of miasm a myth?" First edition 1994, published by shaad publications, nagpur - 440002.
17. Ramanlal p. Patel, "chronic miasms in homoeopathy and their cure" edition 1996, published by hahnemann homoeopathic pharmacy, kottayam, kerala.
18. James tyler kent, "reperory of the homoeopathic materia medica" reprint edition 1991, published by b. Jain publishers pvt. Ltd. New delhi - 110055.
19. James tyler kent, "lectures on homoeopathic materia medica" reprint edition 1989, published by b. Jain publishers pvt. Ltd. New delhi - 110055.
20. William boericke, "pocket manual of homoeopathic materia medica" ninth edition 1987, published by b. Jain publishers pvt. Ltd. New delhi - 110 055.
21. Frans vermeulen, "synoptic materia medica ii", first edition 1996, published by merlijn publishers. Haarlem, the netherlands.