



OLD AND NEW METHOD OF PREPARATION OF MOTHER TINCTURE

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ABSTRACT:

Homeopathic pharmacy as a field of research is important for ensuring the quality of homeopathic medicines, which the doctor uses for successful practice. It is therefore important to ensure legal requirements in the preparation of medicines, especially in the area of quality and standard.

The manufacture of drugs at a scientific level requires precise guidelines with respect to their pharmacognostic, physicochemical and pharmacological profiles to ensure their quality, safety and efficacy.

For manufacturing purposes in homeopathy, there are two methods of preparation – the old method and the new method. In the old method there are 9 classes, 3 processes.

In the new method, two processes namely maceration and percolation.

The present studies are much needed because the medicinal power of the mother tincture is known to affect the therapeutic efficacy of homeopathic potencies prepared from it. Thus, the medicinal power of the mother tincture plays an important role in proving its effectiveness against disease states. Therefore, in preparing mother tinctures, it is most necessary to maintain the correct and uniform strength of the drug. Regarding this issue, the present study is much needed and found useful.

Keywords: Old & New Method, preparation, mother tincture, Remedy, Homeopathy, Homoeopathic Pharmacy

Introduction:

Homeopathic pharmacy as a field of research is important for ensuring the quality of homeopathic medicines, which the doctor uses for successful practice. It is therefore important to ensure legal requirements in the preparation of medicines, especially in the area of quality and standard.

The manufacture of drugs at a scientific level requires precise guidelines with respect to their pharmacognostic, physicochemical and pharmacological profiles to ensure their quality, safety and efficacy.

For manufacturing purposes in homeopathy, there are two methods of preparation – the old method and the new method. In the old method there are 9 classes, 3 processes.

In the new method, two processes namely Maceration and Percolation.¹

In the preparation of the mother tincture, the uniformity of medicinal strength was not maintained in the old method due to the different degree of solubility of different kinds of medicinals in alcohol or water and the different amount of plants used for preparation.¹

To overcome this problem, in 1941 H.P.U.S. introduced a new method of preparing mother tinctures to maintain uniformity in medicinal strength. According to her, in any case, they are taken as a starting point for calculating the strength of the dry raw substance, and thus the mother tincture contains 1/10 of the medicinal substance.²

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The medicinal strength of the mother tincture is the amount of raw drug contained in it.⁴ And maintaining the uniform medicinal strength of the mother tincture is very necessary for them to be therapeutically effective.

There are 2 methods for preparing mother tincture - old and new methods.

Review of Literature:

OLD METHOD:

The old method was discovered by Dr. Hahnemann. He gave instructions about this method in the aphorisms of § 264 - § 271 of the 6th edition of the Organon of Medicine.⁵ This old method consists of 9 classes for the manufacture of medicines. And there are 3 methods of preparation depending on the sources, solubility and moisture content of the medicinal substance.³

Mother tinctures: 1

It is prepared by immersing medicinal substances of the animal and vegetable kingdoms in strong alcohol.

Class I: the most succulent plants, mainly European.

Class II: medium succulent plants, also mostly European.

Class III: least succulent plants, all American and some European.

Class IV: dried plant and animal matter.

Mother solutions: 1

It is prepared by dissolving drugs of mineral and chemical origin in purified water or alcohol.

Class V: aqueous solutions that are soluble in water.

Class V A: easily soluble in water.

Class V B: soluble, but requires more water.

Class VI: alcoholic solutions that are soluble in alcohol.

Class VI A: easily soluble in alcohol.

Class VI B: soluble but requires more alcohol.

Parent substances (trituration): 1

It is prepared by grinding the medicinal substance.

Class VII: drug trituration, insoluble medicinal substances.

Class VIII: trituration of liquid insoluble medicinal substances.

Class IX: Trituration of fresh animal and vegetable matter.

In the old method, there are two standards for calculating the medicinal strength of mother tinctures, i.e. from dry drugs and from fresh plant juice. Thus, the medicinal strength of mother tinctures varies from class to class in the old method, i.e. 1/2 for Class I and Class II; 1/6 for class III drugs and 1/10 for class IV.³

NEW METHOD:

A new method was introduced by H.P.U.S in 1941. It was introduced to ensure the uniform medicinal strength of the mother tinctures which was lacking in the old method. Unlike the 9 classes of the old method, there are only 2 methods of preparing mother tinctures, Percolation and Maceration, which are applied according to the nature of the medicinal substance used.²

Maceration: 4

It is a long process used to prepare mother tinctures from drug substances using a device called a Maceration jar.

The medicinal substances used are mainly gummy, mucilaginous drugs from the vegetable kingdom and substances from the mineral kingdom, which take much longer to impart their healing properties to the vehicle.

Percolation:

It's a relatively short process, but it's a special method used to extract the mother tincture from dried plant and animal drug substances in a special vessel called a percolator.

The medicinal substances used are soft, dry, non-greasy and non-mucous in nature.

In the new method, only one standard scale, i.e. the decimal scale, is adopted for the preparation of medicines. And the strength of the drug is said to be uniform, i.e. 1/10. The premise of this new method is the estimation of the moisture content of fresh medicinal substances before their collection for the preparation of the mother tincture.¹

Hahnemann clearly indicated his views and gave his instructions for the preparation of homeopathic mother tinctures from various sources in his Organon of Medicine on aphorisms 269 and 271 including footnotes. Some views are now discarded. We will explore them here.

Hahnemann developed his own method of preparing mother tinctures from vegetable sources. He classified these plant materials into four groups depending on the amount of juice they contained – most juicy, medium juicy, less juicy, dry plant samples and animal products.

This classification is still prevalent in some countries and follows this Hahnemann method of preparation.

Mother Tincture

Mother tincture refers to herbal extracts. In most cases, mother tincture is made from natural minerals or some animals. The mother tincture contains the lowest possible potency of any particular homeopathic preparation.

What is mother tincture?

Simply put, a mother tincture refers to a simple combination of a plant extract with a certain amount of alcohol. In general, the mother tincture contains the lowest possible potency of any particular homeopathic preparation.

Mother tincture can be very helpful in treating a variety of health problems, from mild to severe; however, it should not be taken without the advice of a homeopath.

Mother tinctures are very popular as treatment options mainly because they are fast acting (within 3 to 4 minutes) and also because they remain effective for a long time. In addition, mother tinctures are prepared in alcohol and natural plant extracts, which are easily absorbed by the body, especially the gastrointestinal system.

Use of mother tincture

While the uses of motherwort are many, we have listed some common health problems for which motherwort may prove beneficial.

Overweight - *Fucus Vesiculosus* 6C and *Phytolacca* mother tincture are effective in reducing weight. They work by speeding up the fat burning process and moderate the rate of metabolism.

STANDARD UNIT OF HEALING POWER

While Hahnemann observed that vegetable moisture is a part of the medicinal substance, the modern opinion is that vegetable moisture is merely a carrier or menses and forms no part of the medicinal substance.

In accordance with the proposal of a special committee and adopted by the American Institute of Homeopathy at Niagara Falls in 1888, the Pharmacopoeia Committee prescribed the necessary rules so that the dilution corresponds to the curative power (strength of the medicine) with the spreading of the same substance. number. This is in accordance with the intention of Hahnemann and also with the intention of the older authorities on homoeopathic pharmacy.

MOISTURE CONTENT

Plant moisture is the amount of sap contained in the plant. Fresh succulent plants and other substances containing water should be treated according to the basic rule that the dry raw drug is taken as the starting point from which the strength of the tincture is calculated. So first, take a suitable amount of fresh plant or part of it and estimate the moisture content. In the calculation, only the proportion of the anhydrous drug is taken.

Hahnemann considered moisture to be part of the active components of the plant and based his preparations on this reasoning. But the potency of the tinctures varied due to the variability of the moisture contained in the same plant at different times, seasons, and conditions of growth, acquisition, and storage.

DETERMINATION OF MOISTURE CONTENT OF VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

The moisture content of herbal drugs can be estimated by the following methods. Gravimetric method - Loss on drying (according to HPI)

The mentioned procedure determines the amount of volatile substances (i.e. the drying of water from the drug). For substances that appear to contain water as the only volatile component, this procedure is conveniently used.

About 10 g of the drug (without pre-drying) is placed in a tarred evaporation dish after accurate weighing (weighed accurately to the nearest 0.01 g). For example, for underground or non-powdered drugs, prepare about 10 g of the "Official Sample" by cutting, crushing so that the parts are about 3 mm thick.

Seeds and fruits smaller than 3 mm should be cracked. When preparing samples, avoid using high-speed mills and ensure that no appreciable amount of moisture is lost during preparation and that the sample taken is representative of the official sample. After placing the above amount of drug in a tarred evaporating dish, it is dried at 105°C for 5 hours and weighed. Continue drying and weighing at one-hour intervals until the difference between two consecutive weighings does not exceed 0.25 percent. Constant weight is achieved when two consecutive weighings after 30 minutes of drying and 30 minutes of cooling in the desiccator do not show a difference of more than 0.01 g.

Separation and Measurement of Moisture - Distillation Method "Loss on drying" methods can be refined to determine water by separating and evaluating the water obtained from the sample. This can be achieved by passing a dry inert gas through the heated sample and using a water-specific absorption array to collect the carried water; such methods can be extremely accurate.

The sample to be analyzed is placed in a flask together with a suitable water-saturated immiscible solvent (toluene, xylene, carbon chloride) and pieces of porous container and distilled. The water in the sample has a significant partial pressure and distills with the solvent and condenses in the distillate as an immiscible layer. The equipment designed for this purpose allows direct measurement of the obtained water and the less dense solvent (toluene, xylene) is continuously returned to the distillation flask. Gas Chromatography Method Gas chromatography methods have become important for moisture determination due to their specificity and efficiency. The water in the weighed powder sample can be extracted with dry methanol and subjected to column chromatography. The water separated in this way is easily determined from this chromatogram.

Chemical method - Karl Fischer titration This method is particularly applicable to drugs containing a small amount of moisture.

EXTRACTION

In Hahnemann's time, the plants he used were collected from a limited area where soil and climate conditions varied little from year to year. Tinctures were made by simply squeezing the juice from the plant and adding alcohol. The processes of maceration and percolation replaced this primitive pharmaceutical method. Extraction is a process in which the active and soluble components of the drug are separated from the inert, insoluble part using a suitable solvent (menstruation). This is mainly done in homeopathy by the process of maceration and percolation.

To understand the principle of the extraction process, it is necessary to appreciate the structure of a common herbal drug. Any drug representing a part of a plant consists of a collection of cells, either fresh, recently living, or long dead; each of which has a wall of greater or lesser thickness. This wall is composed of various types of cellulose or tuberos cork tissue. The cell wall is an insoluble thick covering, hardly permeable to liquid, while the active

substances we are looking for are generally found in the vessels and openings that are surrounded by the wall. In order for the solvent to come into direct contact with the soluble components in the cell, it is necessary for the cell wall to be ruptured. Thus, during extraction, the drugs are first crushed or crushed and ground into a powder. There is great variation in the characters of herbal drugs. Thus, some are soft and spongy and can be easily removed whole while others are very hard and tough. The cells of some drugs are larger than others; therefore, some drugs are aimed at a finer powder than others, aiming to reduce the powder to a fineness sufficient to ensure that every single cell is broken. Knowledge of the botanical structure of the drug is therefore important as a preparation for extraction.

Infusions and decoctions (B.H.P)

Although these are not generally recognized, they may be occasionally employed. Many plants give their preference more fully to water than to alcohol or any other menstruum. However, there is a great practical difficulty with these preparations that they cannot be stored for a long time. Adding a certain proportion of alcohol can prevent its decomposition. These preparations must be fresh if necessary.

If their dilution is required, they must be done as soon as the preparations are ready - pure distilled water is used for the first decimal and centesimal number, diluted alcohol for the third decimal place and rectified spirit (alcohol output) for the second decimal number and higher.

Cold infusions.

We reduce the drug to a coarse powder and moisten it thoroughly with a little water. Then pack into a percolator and for every 1 part of dry material add 10 parts of distilled water to the percolator in the usual way.

Hot infusions.

Crush the drug into a coarse powder, loosely tie it in a bag made of clear, washed book muslin, and then pour 10 parts of boiling distilled water into an infusion container for 1 part of dry matter. Place the bag containing the substance on the membrane cover over the container and leave it in a warm place for one hour. The liquid is drained and the one left in the bag is squeezed out and both are mixed and filtered.

Conclusion:

After the literature study, clinical studies, data collection, data classification, data presentation and data analysis in the work "OLD AND NEW METHOD OF PREPARATION OF MOTHER TINCTURE" it is time to conclude several interferences found from the study.

1. Mother tinctures are useful for a wide range of chronic conditions.
2. Both preparations are safe and useful in homeopathic practice.
3. Study result In group A, 19 patients improved and 11 patients did not improve. In group B, 20 patients improved and 10 patients did not improve.
4. Evaluation of the preparation of the mother tincture from the old and new method is effective, safe, easy to consume, easily available, cost-effective.
5. No complications or adverse effects of mother tinctures during the study.

In conclusion, it can be stated that there is no difference in the old and new way of preparing the mother tincture.

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