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## **Exploring Sphere of Action and Tissue Affinity of Phosphoricum Acidum through Clinical Cases**

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### **ABSTRACT:**

Every substance present in nature has its own characteristics and properties on the basis of which they can be distinguished from each other. In other words, each individual substance has properties by which it can be individualized. Each substance has its own specific effect on the human economy that differs from the others. Similarly, homeopathic remedies (plants, animals, minerals, nosodes, sarcodes, etc.) are different from each other and can be distinguished based on the properties and characteristic symptoms that each remedy produces. Each drug also has its own special site of action, which is different from the others. Even if the venue is similar, different remedies will have different effects depending on the nature of the remedy. It will thus help us distinguish one drug from another and help us in the process of individualization.

In homeopathic parlance, the area of action is usually referred to as the main sectors or places where the medicine acts. "Tissue affinity" means the tendency of a drug to attract or affect a particular type of body tissue. Pathogenesis refers to the development of a disease state or disease, which is the development of a disease from its causative factors to its effects, together with associated changes in function and structure. Each drug has its own sphere of action and tissue affinity, so its pathogenesis is also unique. The study of the sphere of action, tissue affinity and pathogenesis will help us in the process of individualization.

In the emergency room, one-sided diseases burn patients unconscious, when the patient cannot say much about their problems, and in the case of drowning, injuries occur even where we do not have much time to prescribe, but we have to prescribe drugs for it. limited data. Likewise, in an uncooperative patient or in rural facilities, we also do not get much data at the mind level, but we have to prescribe drugs based on the available data, at that time knowing the pathogenesis of the disease, which is the sphere of action, helps to choose the right similimum. Therefore, it is important to explore the sphere of action through clinical cases.

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**KEYWORDS:** Phosphoricum Acidum, Acid Phos, Constitutional Homoeopathic Medicines, Homoeopathic Materia Medica, Homoeopathy.

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### **INTRODUCTION:**

Phosphoricum Acidum is a deeply acting polychrestic medicine. Its action on various organs and systems, its rate, its tissue affinity and its pathological changes are available in the literature to some extent. Phosphoricum Acidum has a wide field of action, as is available in the literature, mainly on the mind, respiratory system, GI system, excretory system, male and female genitalia. The main pathogenesis identified are the effects of grief, weakness at all levels, premature senility, rickets in the bones, typhus, difficult assimilation leading to chronic diarrhea. It is important to understand how these spheres are affected and how the pathogenesis develops in Phosphoricum Acidum. This study is conducted to gain a deeper understanding of the sphere of action and tissue affinity by defining the tissues, organs, systems that are affected along with the pathogenesis of Phosphoricum Acidum. This study also attempted to develop clinical-pathological-miasmatic correlations through clinical cases using the Structure-Form-Function tool. Thus, this study will increase the depth and range of tissue affinity and sphere of action of Phosphoricum Acidum, which will aid in more effective bedside prescribing.

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### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE:**

#### **WHOLE:**

After studying with these tools, it will be possible to derive and determine the depth of spheres of action and the tissue affinity of phosphoric acid.

#### **ACTION AREA STUDY FORMAT:**

Structure-form-function-time

This process is one of the preliminary steps to understanding the various components of disease along evolutionary lines (time). In order to be able to put the overall experience of the disease on a standard format and appreciate all its dimensions holistically. It is an analytical tool that helps to further integrate and synthetically understand the whole of a given patient/disease/miasma/medicine.

The format consists of the following components.

- 1- Form- Includes complaints and manifestations in the form of symptoms with which the patient or examiner can report. They are either part of the manifestations of the disease or a characteristic manifestation of an individual disposition.
- 2- Function- It is a malfunction of the function that is responsible for the birth of the form, including the functions of the cell, tissue, organ and the individual as a whole, which has deviated from normal functioning.
- 3- Structure- Functional changes over time lead to structural changes. These changes can be appreciated at the cell/tissue/organ/system/individual level in both natural and man-made diseases.
- 4- Time- The same disease develops differently in different individuals. To understand this, we must understand the onset, duration, and development of each individual phenomenon in order to appreciate individualization.

#### IMPORTANCE:

When the complaints are analyzed and represented in this format and viewed from different places, we get a clear analysis of the whole along with its development and pace, ie.

- 1-clinical diagnosis – condition and stages of the disease, i.e. clinical-pathological and psychological correlation
- 2-miasmatic correlation based on Hahnemann's concept of chronic disease, i.e.
- 3-understanding the artificial disease and shaping its totality, i.e. homeopathic medicines.
- 4-understanding the common and characteristic value of symptoms
- 5-emergence of acute, chronic, intercurrent, phase and related totalities.
- 6-appreciate receptivity in its qualitative dimension, i.e. Psora-sycosis-van-syph and in its quantitative aspect, i.e. high, medium, low.
- Understanding 7-all helps with dosage planning and further management.

#### PRINCIPLES OF ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY: TORTORA 12ed

Tissues are a group of cells and their surrounding materials that work together to perform a specific function.

#### TYPES OF WEAVING:

Epithelial tissue: covers the surface of the body and lines hollow organs, body cavities and ducts. They also form glands.

Connective tissue: Protects and supports the body and its organs. Different types of connective tissue hold organs together, store energy stores as fat, and help provide immunity against disease-causing organisms.

Muscle tissue: Generates the physical force needed to move body structures and generates body heat.

Nervous tissue: Detects changes in various conditions inside and outside the body and responds by generating action potentials (nerve impulses) that activate muscle contractions and gland secretions.

#### EPITHELIAL TISSUE CAN BE DIVIDED INTO TWO TYPES:

##### 1. Covering and lining epithelium

Simple epithelium

Stratified epithelium

##### 2. Glandular epithelium:

Endocrine glands

Exocrine glands

#### CLASSIFICATION OF CONNECTIVE TISSUE:

##### A. Loose connective tissue

Areolar connective tissue

Adipose connective tissue

Reticular connective tissue

B. Dense connective tissue

Dense regular connective tissue

Dense irregular connective tissue.

Elastic connective tissue

C. Cartilage

Hyaline cartilage

Fibrocartilage

Elastic cartilage

D. Bone tissue

E. Liquid connective tissue

Blood tissue

Lymph

**MUSCLE TISSUE TYPE:**

Skeletal tissue

Smooth muscle tissue

Heart muscle tissue.

**NERVOUS TISSUE:**

Despite the amazing complexity of the nervous system, it consists of only two main types of cells, neurons and neuroglia. Neurons or nerve cells are sensitive to various stimuli. Although neuroglia do not generate or conduct a nerve impulse, these cells have many important supporting functions.

**MEMBRANES:**

Membranes are flat layers of pliable tissue that cover or line a body part. The combination of the epithelial layer and the underlying layer of connective tissue forms the epithelial membrane. The basic epithelial membranes of the body are the mucous membrane, the serous membrane, and the dermal membrane or skin. Another type of membrane, the synovial membrane, lines the joints and contains connective tissue but no epithelium.

**SEROUS MEMBRANE:**

The serous membrane or serosa lining a body cavity that does not open directly to the outside and covers the organs that lie within the cavity. The serous membrane contains areolar connective tissue covered by mesothelium (simple squamous epithelium).

Organ - at the organ level, different types of tissues are connected. Organs are structures that are composed of two or more tissue types; they have a specific function and usually recognizable shapes.

System- A system consists of related organs that have a common function.

**PATHOGENESIS:**

It is the sequence of events in the response of a cell or tissue to an etiological agent from the initial stimulus to the final expression of the disease. The study of pathogenesis remains one of the main domains of pathology.

The four aspects of the disease process that form the core of pathology are its cause (etiology), the mechanisms of its development (pathogenesis), the structural changes induced in the cell and in the body of the organ (morphological changes) and the functional consequences of morphological changes.

**LECTURE ON THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF HOMEOPATHY - DR. R. E. DUDGEON. THE PATHOLOGICAL BASIS OF HOMEOPATHY (II. LECTURE)**

A living organism is made up of a collection of parts or organs endowed with vitality or excitability, which is why they perform certain functions under the action of certain forces or stimuli. These functions differ in different parts and the structure of the part determines the function it is intended to perform. Each organ, having a different structure from the others and performing a different activity, has its own special stimuli, the supply of which causes it to perform its functions normally, and the insufficient supply of which causes abnormal activity or disease.

**PERCEPTION:**

**Object: Form:**

Any object registers on us through the sensory apparatus as diverse impressions, which are integrated into a whole at the moment of observation. We took a given item, when specifically asked what we took, we respond with a careful and comprehensive description of the various attributes if that makes sense to the other. We basically took over the form.

The form is constantly changing from moment to moment, irritating or annoying, depending entirely on our disposition. So form is ephemeral and we are emotionally affected by them, driven by pleasure, pain and principle. Forms really captivate us and noticeably reduce our freedom. Our appreciation of the subject remains superficially stopped at the surface. Not surprisingly, such limited recognition leads to some highly inappropriate action that fails to modify the object in the intended directions.

Such a fixation effectively prevents the correct evaluation of the finer aspects of objects, their function and structure. The two, along with form, come together as a whole when combined with the dimension of time.

**Object: Function**

Despite the environment. The two form a system in constant exchange that establishes a dynamic equilibrium through the continued expenditure of energy by the object of internal action, creating a resultant—a force that produces the activity we value as FUNCTION. Supplying a FUNCTION modifies the energy system, raising the potential of one, lowering the potential of the other, while the total energy remains the same in the system. A Dynamic order systems in mutual communication influence each other by the dynamics they create, by the control passing over an object whose level of dynamics is of a higher order.

Higher dynamics require more complexity to effectively manage the adequate delivery of function, so evaluating form is key. With higher dynamics. A lack of function naturally leads to devotion to forms with correspondingly lower dynamics. When a function is passed from a certain point of view, it appears to us to serve a purpose. A function is what is done and its delivery is valued as an outcome over a period of time.

Function is an intensive activity, a fluid state, it is necessary to appear to the outside observer as a form that is primarily connected by constant change to the function that is performed in movement.

Thus we find that the fulfillment of a function is made possible by a structure that provides the object with the potential to act upon the forces of the environment to provide the function; this delivery, which we must bear in mind, affects the organizational structure of the object, for better or for worse, as required by the qualitative assessment of the delivered function. We also find that the procurement form related to the quality of the delivered function facilitates its delivery. Form, function and structure thus form a square system qualifying the object. He was able to appreciate functionality as the basic quality of the object. Od is superficial and gives us mere similarities. The organizational structure is internal and can only be appreciated through the analytical procedure of obtaining a destructive order. We can thus function in the delivered form and justify the structure. Feature delivery requires an appropriate environment. So a function can only be tested if we are able to dictate the circumstance needed to make it work where it is interpreted when tested.

Delivering a function therefore requires knowledge of the environment and determining the distribution of forces and the optimal way to achieve the necessary advantage. We generally attribute this function and competence to intelligence.

Love of forms is a manifestation of our emotional state. And so profit sweeps us off our feet and makes it impossible to function properly.

In homeopathic parlance, the area of action is generally referred to as the main sectors or places where the medicine acts. Tissue affinity of a drug refers to the propensity to be attracted to and affect a particular type of body tissue. Pathogenesis is the sequence of events in the response of a cell or tissue to an etiological agent from the initial stimulus to the final expression of disease, which helps to understand the development of disease in a susceptible host. Each drug has its specific sphere of action and tissue affinity and pathogenesis, which helps individualization. SFFT is a tool that helps us into the realm of action and tissue affinity and pathogenesis through clinical-pathological-miasmatic correlation.

**PHOSPHORIC ACID:**

T. F. ALLEN, "Handbook of Materia Medica and Homoeopathic Therapeutics".

- MIND- Chorea, Hysteria, nervous weakness, Hasty speech.

- Head - Delirium, headache with nosebleeds, vertigo. Gray hair falls out.

-EYE- Pupils dilated, yellow spot on the inner corner, eyelashes falling. Slats on the upper lid.

- EAR - Deafness and ringing in the ears.

-FACE- Brownish crusts in fever.

-TEETH- Degeneration of gums.

-STOMACH- Acid dyspepsia. Tympanitis with enlarged spleen. Cholera.

-URINARY SYSTEM- urine white sediment, jelly-like, Urinary incontinence.

-SEXUAL ORGANS-Involuntary ejaculations, twilight, women with leucorrhoea.

- RESPIRATORY SYSTEM - Inflammation of the larynx and trachea, capillary bronchitis.

- Heart and pulse-nerve palpitations

-LIMBS-Spinal anemia, bearing the lumbar vertebra. Disease of the hip joint.

-SKIN- Atonic leg ulcers, Acne, Blood ulcers. Wart-like growths.

-FEVER- Typhoid fever with quiet delirium, low temperature.

H.C.ALLEN, "Key Notes and Characteristics with a Comparison of Some of the Principal Drugs of Materia Medica".

It is best suited for people with originally strong constitutions.

Weakened by loss of vital fluids, sexual excesses

Scrofulous, sycotic, syphilitic, mercurial; periosteal inflammation.

Caries, rickets, but no bone necrosis.

Neurosis is a stump after amputations.

Painless diarrhea.

Onanism, when the patient is very worried about the guilt of the act.

Phthisis nervous from loss of vital fluids.

Depressing mental emotions.

BOERICKE W., "Pocket Manual of Homeopathic Materia Medica".

Weakness

First, mental weakness; later physical. Young people who grow quickly and are overworked, mentally or physically. Whenever the system has been subjected to the ravages of acute diseases, excesses, grief, loss of vital fluids,

Pyrosis, flatulence, diarrhoea, diabetes, rhachitis and periostitis. Neurosis in stump, after amputation. Bleeding for typhus.

Useful in alleviating cancer pain. Impaired memory. Hard to understand. Effects of grief and mental shock. Delirium with great rigidity. Settled despair.

Pain as if the temples were crushed together. Crushing headache. Pressure up. Gray hair at an early age; it will fall out. Dull headache after coitus; from eye fatigue.

Dizziness.

Hair thins, turns gray soon. Amblyopia in masturbators. Nose-bleed. Bleeding gums;

He voluntarily bites his tongue.

Enlarged spleen. .

Diarrhea, white, watery, involuntary, painless, with much gas,

Delicate rachitic children. Phosphaturia. Emissions at night and during stool. Seminal vasculitis. Lack of sexual power; testicles tender and swollen. Prostatorrhoea, although soft stools.

Eczema of the scrotum.

Edema of the foreskin and swollen glans penis. Herpes preputialis. Sycotic growths.

After grief, self-abuse.

Tearing pains in joints, bones and periosteum. Great weakness. Pains at night, as if the bones were abraded. Pimples, acne, blood boils. Ulcers, hair loss.

Tendency to abscess after fevers. Chilliness fever. Profuse sweat during night and morning.

KENT J. T., "Lectures on Homoeopathic Materia Medica".

typhus, impotence; Mental depression, muscular depression Paralytic weakness. sexual impotence,

Dizziness,

congestive headache;

periosteal pain;

Typhus.

Unconsciousness;

muscle weakness

Old dyspeptics with Brain-Fage. Chronic diarrhea

Tuberculosis, weakness, exhaustion, stroke.

Typhoid status. Prostatorrhoea, typhus, pneumonia, hemoptysis.

Abscesses, gout

PHATAK S.R., "Materia Medica of Homeopathic Medicines" (14)

The weakness and malaise common to all acids is very marked in this acid; with free secretion; copious urination; fluid loss

Mental weakness appears first, then physical. Slowness of mind and special senses. Itchy sensation; at the root of the hair; along the spine; limbs. - Useful for young people who are growing fast and are overloaded mentally and physically.

The system is ravaged by acute diseases; sexual excesses; sadness, loss of vital fluids Bleeding

Bone diseases - osteitis, periosteitis, caries, rickets. Diabetes. Neurosis of the stump after amputation

Relieves cancer pain. Bad effects of bad news; disappointed love, sadness; malice, injury; shock. Pinning; with emaciation. Neurasthenia.

Abscess formation after fever. Loose joints. Senile gangrene.

- Silent; reluctance to speak or slurred speech.

- Indifferent; to everything.

- Apathetic; from an unequal struggle with adverse circumstances, both psychological and physical; dull or stiff; with a tendency to diarrhea or sweating.

- Slow grip.

- He cannot collect his ideas; word search.

- Bad memory.

- Constant despair.

- I don't want to talk.

- Answers reluctantly or slowly, briefly, incorrectly.

- Life changing hysteria.

- Homesickness with tendency to cry.

- mild delirium; easily aroused.

- Brain nut.

- Hopelessness.

- Fear of the future; he ponders his condition.

- Vertigo

- Hair thinning, graying soon.

- Hair loss.

- Schoolgirl headache; from excessive use of the eyes.

- Headache; after the crib.

- Yellow spots on the conjunctiva.

- He sees rainbows.

- Photophobia.

- Nervous deafness after typhoid-like fevers.
- Illusion of hearing; - Bleeding.
- Nose swollen, with red spots or pimples on the tip of the nose.
- Acne from masturbation.
- The bread is falling out.
- Bleeding, swollen gums, teeth pulling.
- Painful nodules on the gums.
- The taste of rotten eggs.
- Loss of appetite.
- Diabetes.
- Phosphaturia.
- Burning in the kidney area.
- Enuresis in the first sleep.
- weak relaxed genitalia; suddenly during coitus, preventing emission.
- Nocturnal emissions; with lustful dreams.
- Testicles tender and swollen.
- Prostatorrhoea with soft stools.
- Herpes preputialis. - Eczema of the scrotum.
- Sycotic growths.
- Dysuria during pregnancy.
- Spasmodic tickling cough.
- Salty cough.
- palpitations; in children and young people who are growing too fast; after grief; after self abuse.
- Paralytic weakness along the spine.
- Spondylitis of the cervical vertebrae.
- It cooks on the buttocks.
- Sticky wrinkly.
- Pimples, acne, blood boils.
- Tendency to abscess after fevers.
- Painless ulcers with fetid pus.
- Slow painless fevers.

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### **Conclusion –**

From all the above references, we can conclude that Phosphoricum Acidum has a wide range of effects, especially on – Mind, Bones, Respiratory System, GI System, Urinary Organs, Excretory System, Bones, Male and Female Reproductive Organs. The main pathogenesis identified are the effects of grief, weakness at all levels, premature senility, rickets in the bones, typhus, difficult assimilation leading to chronic diarrhea. This study is conducted to gain a deeper understanding of the sphere of action and tissue affinity by defining the tissues, organs, systems that are affected along with the pathogenesis of Phosphoricum Acidum. This study will attempt to develop clinical-pathological-miasmatic correlations through clinical cases using the Structure-Form-Function tool. Thus, this study will increase the depth and range of tissue affinity and sphere of action of Phosphoricum Acidum, which will aid in more effective bedside prescribing.

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## SUMMARY

I have found it difficult to understand the exact sphere of action of Phosphoricum Acidum because very few authors have given details about the sphere of action of this medicine. Detailed data on which system is significantly involved, which organ, which tissues are affected, which pathological conditions are commonly observed with Phosphoricum Acidum, are not available in the literature.

The Structure - Form - Function - Time tool serves to understand all this in detail. It contains the form, which is the patient's complaints, which change the function of the healthy person, according to which the structure engages with the present of time. Changes that occur at the level of the cell, tissue, organ, system. It gives rise to form and altered function and also speaks to the pathology that occurs in disease through its pathogenesis

The study was carried out retrospectively on 30 cases of Phosphoricum Acidum administered in different age groups with indisputable results, which were randomly selected. Each case is analyzed through a proper presentation of all the patient's complaints in LSMC format with their onset, duration, course and frequency; About examination findings, investigations and the patient as a person. From this data, the SFFT of all complaints together with their conclusion is then carried out in each case. Then all the findings of one case are synthesized under System, Organ, Tissue, Duration, Functional change, Pathology for each case. According to the objectives Age, Sex, Diagnosis, System, Organ, Tissue, Duration, Functional change, pathology helped me to compile a checklist. In order to understand the frequency of the various systems, organs and tissues involved, the criteria were met and a rank of 1-5 was given, which was done using a frequency distribution table and a pie chart.

Studies have found that Phosphoricum Acidum has an affinity for the respiratory system, the skin system, the musculoskeletal system, the primary organs are: nose, penis, skin, muscles, throat, joints, the tissue affinity is manifested at the level of epithelial tissue, glandular epithelial tissue, connective tissue, loose connective tissue, muscle tissue, Hypersecretion, hypertrophy, hypersensitivity, hyper proliferation, inflammation, it can be seen that the gradual pace of the disease and the dominant sycosis of the miasma.

This study will enrich our knowledge of various spheres of action and tissue affinity along with its pathogenesis which will further our knowledge of materia medica and also help in bedside prescribing.

This type of study helps in the following additional studies:

- 1) To understand the pace of the disease with its correct LSMC of any drug, which will help in formulating the whole, especially in cases where characteristic mind data is not available.
- 3) In order to understand the dominant miasma in a given case, a given remedy can also be studied using the SFFT format.
- 4) Further reflection of this study will help in the dosage that can be studied.
- 5) A particular clinical condition and its various manifestations can be studied to understand the group of homeopathic remedies commonly found in that condition.
- 6) To understand the clinical-pathological-miasmatic correlation of the drug.

This study was carried out because Phosphoricum Acidum as a polychrest drug has its effect on various organs and systems, its speed, its tissue affinity and its pathological changes are not well defined. So his research to increase his usefulness in forming totality due to the decreasing characteristics.

A study of 30 cases was conducted on all Phosphoricum Acidum patients and each case was treated with SFFT. The study was carried out on the patient by comparing the changes that were observed in all age groups in both sexes based on his involvement on the system, tissue, localization pathology and organ, by conducting this study we could identify what are the main localizations of systemic tissue pathology having their affinity. A checklist of diseases that are more common in males than females was created in the literature and the cases were reviewed along with the diseases and placed in an Excel spreadsheet to assist us in our analysis and observation. As we see in the discussion sections where we explained more affinity in system, tissue, location, organ, pathology. The development of the disease is also said to be gradual without major changes in the system. We have also discussed the miasma based on the time of onset and progression of the disease according to which we can say that the miasma is sycotic and tuberculous which is seen in most of the cases being worked on.

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## RECOMMENDATION

1. The study should be done with more women to understand that the result is the same or different.
2. A study should be conducted with various polychrest drugs to determine their sphere of action
3. Comparative study of rural and urban area in different polychrest drugs.
4. Most cases were observed in the age group of 10-30 years. For more advanced age groups, a study can be performed that will show the full range of tissue affinity and sphere of action of Acidum Phosphoricum.

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