

# Investigation-the tool for totality and selection of medicine

Dr.Vipul Shastri M.D.(Hom)<sup>1</sup>

Dr. Shivani Chauhan B.H.M.S<sup>2</sup>

**Abstract:** In the scope of Pathology in Homoeopathy as per aphorism 3, knowledge of disease is required. What clinician sees is confirmed by Pathologist. So, for the confirmation of diagnosis investigation is one of the important aspects. Now this will help not only for differentiation of common and uncommon symptoms but also it is one of the important tools for the selection of group of remedy. We will discuss it in the article regarding importance of investigation and Selection of group of remedy from it.

**Key word:** Investigation, Homoeopathy, Symptoms

## Introduction:

<sup>4</sup>As per Aphorism 3 “ **If the physician clearly perceives what is to be cured in diseases, that is to say, in every individual case of disease (knowledge of disease, indication), if he clearly perceives what is curative in medicines, that is to say, in each individual medicine (knowledge of medical powers), and if he knows how to adapt, according to clearly defined principles, what is curative in medicines to what he has discovered to be undoubtedly morbid in the patient, so that the recovery must ensue – to adapt it, as well in respect to the suitability of the medicine most appropriate according to its mode of action to the case before him (choice of the remedy, the medicine indicated), as also in respect to the exact mode of preparation and quantity of it required (proper dose), and the proper period for repeating the dose; – if, finally, he knows the obstacles to recovery in each case and is aware how to remove them, so that the restoration may be permanent, then he understands how to treat judiciously and rationally, and he is a true practitioner of the healing art.**”

Knowledge of disease is one of the important aspects. For the knowledge of disease three components are very important

Common Symptoms

Common Signs

Investigation

**After clinical features for confirmation of the diagnosis, investigation is an important tool. Due to that only it has been said “What clinician sees is confirmed by Pathologist”**

E.g., Patient is suffering from Fever with rigor then common components will be:

1. Fever, Body ache, Rigor, Headache
2. Tachycardia, High Temperature, Any sign of Inflammation
3. Investigation are CBC, MP, Urine Routine and Microscopic

Here by investigation, we will be able to confirm the diagnosis whether it is Malaria or UTI or Pneumonia etc.

This will help to differentiate between the common and uncommon symptoms.

With this investigation are not only helpful for Diagnosis but also helpful to know the stage of homoeopathic medicine also.

E.g., Neutrophil count up to 12000 is suggestive of primary stage infection and group of medicine covering this stage are Aconite, Belladonna, Ferrum Phos, Gelsemium ect. which Will be indicated according to symptom similarity of the patient.

*Belladonna:* Belladonna is always a medicine for the first stage of inflammation. So, if we look out for the cardinal sign of inflammation then they are present in Belladonna. Now when it is first stage then leucocyte count and most important are the neutrophils will be increase up to certain limit. But it can be given when following symptoms agree.

<sup>1</sup>A high feverish state with comparative absence of toxæmia. Burning, pungent, steaming, heat. Feet icy cold. Superficial blood-vessels, distended. Perspiration dry only on head. No thirst with fever.

*Aconite:* <sup>1</sup>Cold stage most marked. Cold sweat and icy coldness of face. Coldness and heat alternate. Evening chilliness soon after going to bed. Cold waves pass through him. Thirst and restlessness always present. Chilly if uncovered or touched. Dry heat, red face. Most valuable febrifuge with mental anguish, restlessness, etc. Sweat drenching, on parts lain on; relieving all symptoms.

*Ferrum phos:* One of the most important Biochemic medicines which has place between Aconite, Belladonna and Gelsemium. It is one of the best anti pyretic if we will see from the angle of Biochemic medicines. If it will be given in repetition then it will reduce the fever when following symptoms present.

<sup>1</sup>Chill daily at 1 pm. All catarrhal and inflammatory fevers; first stage.

*Gelsemium:* <sup>1</sup>Wants to be held, because he shakes so. Pulse slow, full, soft, compressible. Chilliness up and down back. Heat and sweat stages, long and exhausting. Dumb-ague, with much muscular soreness, great prostration, and violent headache. Nervous chills. Bilious remittent fever (In this type we need to go for investigation of SGPT and Serum Bilirubin) with stupor, dizziness, faintness; thirstless, prostrated. Chill, without thirst, along spine; wave-like, extending upward from sacrum to occiput. Dizziness, drowsiness, dullness, trembling along with all the symptoms.

So, when we are giving all above medicines it is very important for us to see the investigations. On doing evolution of investigation if leucocyte and neutrophils increases further then it's going for second stage. So, we must not see it as a homeopathic aggravation.

Neutrophil count Up to 15000 is suggestive of moderate/second stage infection and group of medicine covering this stage are: Kali Mur, Bryonia etc.

*Kali mur:* Biochemic medicine for second stage of inflammation. Has helped very much in Covid when Pneumonitis was present. Even it has helped a lot for strengthening the Lung also. to differentiate one of the most important symptoms is discharge which is whitish grey which differentiate it from Ferrum phos. In the throat, it is very good for Follicular tonsillitis. Whereas Ferrum Phos is for Congestive Tonsillitis and Kali-Sulph will be good for Pyogenic tonsillitis.

<sup>2</sup>Catarrhal fever, great chilliness, the least cold air chills him through, has to sit close to fire to keep warm and is chilly. Rheumatic fever; exudation and swelling around the joints.

*Bryonia*: <sup>1</sup>Pulse full and hard, tense, and quick; seldom intermitting. Chill, with external coldness, dry cough, stitches. Internal heat. Sour sweat after slight exertion. Easy, profuse perspiration. Rheumatic and typhoid marked by gastro hepatic complications.

Neutrophil count upto 18000-20000 per cmm is suggestive of pyogenic infection and group of medicine covering this stage are: Hepar sulph., Silicea., Myristica

*Hepar Sulph*: <sup>1</sup>Chilly in open air or from slightest draught. Dry heat at night. Profuse sweat; sour, sticky, offensive.

*Silicea*: <sup>1</sup>Chilliness; very sensitive to cold air. Creeping, shivering over the whole body. Cold extremities, even in a warm room. Sweat at night; worse towards morning. Suffering parts feel cold.

The presence of a neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) greater than 5.0, leukocyte count above 20000 per cmm indicate sepsis hence group of medicine will be Pyrogen, Anthracinum, Baptisia, Kali-Sulph, Pulsatilla, Nat-Sulph etc. according to symptom similarity.

*Pyrogen*: Pyrogen is the great remedy for septic states, with intense restlessness. <sup>5</sup>"In septic fevers, especially puerperal, Pyrogen has demonstrated its great value as a homeopathic dynamic antiseptic." (H. C. Allen).

<sup>1</sup>Coldness and chilliness. Septic fevers. Latent pyogenic condition. Chill begins in back. Temperature rises rapidly. Great heat with profuse hot sweat, but sweating does not cause a fall in temperature.

*Anthracinum*: <sup>1</sup>This nosode has proven a great remedy in epidemic spleen diseases of domestic animals, and in septic inflammation, carbuncles and malignant ulcers.

<sup>5</sup>Septic fever, rapid loss of strength, sinking pulse, delirium and fainting.

Septic inflammation from absorption of pus or other deleterious substances, with burning pain and great prostration.

If platelet count is decreased then priority will be given to Eupatorium, Carica Papaya, colch, lyc., crot. h., iod., kreos., bothrops., etc.

*Eupatorium*: <sup>1</sup>Perspiration relieves all symptoms except headache. Chill between 7 and 9 am, preceded by thirst with great soreness and aching of bones. Nausea, vomiting of bile at close of chill or hot stage; throbbing headache. Knows chill is coming on because he cannot drink enough.

*Carica papaya*: Many national & international journals have shown the efficacy of Carica papaya in increasing platelet count.

Lymphocytopenia: If lymphocytes decreases then following medicine will do great work.

*Cortico.*: corticosteroids cause lymphocytopenia via two mechanism: in the short term, they shift lymphocyte out of the circulating pool; over the long term, they decrease lymphopoiesis. Hence, if homeopathically given it

can increase the lymphocytes count.

As you have seen group of remedies are working in different stages but symptoms differ. Hence, always keep it in mind that investigation is a helping tool and not the whole base the only rule to select correct remedy is through individuality which we will get through the law of cure Similia Similibus Curenter.

### **Investigation : an important tool for differentiating symptoms.**

Ex, A patient come with a c/o frequent urination, increased thirst, increased appetite then according to kent's symptom totality:

increased thirst & increased appetite will go under general symptoms & frequent urination under particulars but if lab investigation shows high blood sugar, then these symptoms are common symptoms of disease.

Accordingly, if investigation shows high blood sugar but patient is thirstless then this symptom will get importance in totality.

Here in this article few examples are given. It requires more research study on it. If it will be done then it will be very helpful to homoeopaths. Homoeopaths also needs to open the window where it will not only be helpful to younger generation but will also made the practice easy.

### **References:**

1. Boericke William (2015) pocket manual of homoeopathic Materia medica with Indian medicine & repertory; 9<sup>th</sup> edition; new Delhi; IBPP;
2. Clarke John Henry (1990) A dictionary of practical Materia Medica; London; the homoeopathic publishing company; vol I; vol II;
3. James Tyler Kent (2002) Repertory of the Homoeopathic Materia Medica ; low price edition ; Noida; B.Jain Publishers (P) Ltd.;
4. B.K.Sarkar(1955) Organon of Medicine, 5<sup>th</sup> and 6<sup>TH</sup> Edition with an introduction and commentary First Indian Edition: Calcutta : Bhattacharya
5. C.Allen (2015) Keynotes Rearranged & Classified with Leading Remedies of the Materia Medica added with other Leading Nosodes & Bowel Nosodes; 13<sup>th</sup> reprint edition; new Delhi; IBPP;

(1) **Dr.Vipul Shastri** M.D.(Hom)

Dean, Faculty of Homeopathy, VNSGU, Surat

Principial, Vidhyadeep Homeopathic Medical College, Anita, Di: Surat

Professor and Head, Department of Pathology.

Chief Homoeopath: Kreena's Homoeopathy

(2) **Dr. Shivani Chauhan** B.H.M.S

Asst. Homoeopath: Kreena's Homoeopathy, Surat.