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Dr. Harshita C Tenge
Intern, Bvvs Homoeopathic
Medical College and Hospital
Bagalkot, Karnataka, India

Dr. Shamshad Ankalagi
Associate Professor,
Department of Organon of
Medicine Bvvs Homoeopathic
Medical College and Hospital
Bagalkot, Karnataka, India

The Role of Silence and Non-verbal Communication in Homoeopathic Case Taking

Harhsita C Tenge and Shamshad Ankalagi

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Abstract

Silence and non-verbal communication are central yet often underestimated aspects of homoeopathic case taking and healing. While spoken words convey the conscious account of illness, silence and non-verbal cues reveal subconscious experiences, emotional states, and individual characteristics. Hahnemann, in the Organon of Medicine (Aphorisms 6–7, 84–104), emphasized that the physician must attend to both spoken symptoms and what is “observable to the senses.” Silence fosters free expression, prevents physician bias, and creates therapeutic space. Non-verbal communication—including facial expressions, posture, gestures, tone, and involuntary reactions—offers insight into the totality of symptoms and strengthens rapport. Modern methods, such as the Sensation Approach, further highlight the importance of observing non-verbal expressions to access the patient’s vital sensation. Together, silence and non-verbal communication enhance holistic perception, enabling the most individualized prescription.

Keywords: Silence, Non-verbal communication, Homoeopathy, Case taking, Healing, Organon of Medicine

Introduction

Homoeopathy views man as a multidimensional unity of mind, body, and spirit. Case taking in this system is not limited to diagnosis but aims to capture the patient’s individuality (Hahnemann, 1994). Patients often struggle to verbalize deeper experiences; instead, their body language, pauses, or subtle expressions reveal crucial information (Birdwhistell, 1970) ^[1].

Silence in consultation is not emptiness but an active presence. It allows patients to speak at their own rhythm, while enabling physicians to observe subconscious expressions. Non-verbal communication—facial cues, gestures, tone, posture—corroborates or even outweighs verbal symptoms. Together, these elements fulfill Hahnemann’s directive to perceive the totality of symptoms (Organon, Aphorism 7).

The Unprejudiced Observer in Homoeopathy

The success of homoeopathic practice depends largely on the physician’s ability to observe without prejudice or preconceived notions. Hahnemann emphasized that the physician must record faithfully what is presented by the patient and observed through the senses, rather than interpreting or modifying it with bias. This impartial approach is referred to as the role of the “unprejudiced observer.”

Aphorism 6: The physician must clearly perceive what is to be cured in disease by observing all perceptible signs and symptoms. These include both subjective symptoms (experienced by the patient) and objective symptoms (observable to the senses).

Aphorism 7: The physician must also clearly perceive what is curative in medicines, and must compare the two without preconceived theories. The role of the physician is that of an unbiased recorder of facts.

Aphorism 83: During case taking, the physician should act as an unprejudiced observer, listening to the patient, family, or attendants carefully, while noting down symptoms exactly as expressed. He should avoid inserting his own opinions, interpretations, or medical jargon.

Corresponding Author:
Dr. Harshita C Tenge
Intern, Bvvs Homoeopathic
Medical College and Hospital
Bagalkot, Karnataka, India

Aphorism 84–85

Hahnemann instructs that the physician should write down the patient's expressions verbatim. Even seemingly irrelevant or peculiar details may carry great individualizing value. The physician's task is not to filter but to faithfully record, so that nothing is lost in the totality.

Importance of Being an Unprejudiced Observer

- **Avoids Distortion of the Case:** Prejudiced interpretation may lead to suppression of peculiar symptoms and distortion of the totality.
- **Preserves Individuality:** Each patient expresses disease in a unique way. Impartial observation helps the physician recognize the characteristic individuality.
- **Balances Subjective and Objective:** Silence, gestures, facial expressions, and other objective signs may escape the patient's narration but are caught by the unbiased physician.
- **Ensures Correct Remedy Selection:** A remedy corresponds to the totality of symptoms, not to theoretical diagnoses. Only an unprejudiced approach ensures this accurate match.

Silence in Homoeopathic Healing

1. Silence as Space for Free Expression: Hahnemann instructed that patients be allowed to "speak freely" (*Organon*, Aphorisms 84–104). Silence gives patients autonomy, reducing distortion from premature questioning.
2. Silence as an Observational Tool: During pauses, physicians can observe tone, hesitations, posture, and involuntary reactions—valuable indicators of individuality (Kent, 1993)^[3].
3. Silence and Therapeutic Listening: Silence conveys empathy and non-judgment. Carl Rogers (1951)^[7] emphasized its role in therapeutic rapport.
4. Silence as Gateway to the Subconscious: Reflective silence helps patients move from superficial narratives to symbolic expressions (Sankaran, 2005)^[8].
5. Silence Prevents Physician Bias: Excessive questioning risks imposing the physician's interpretations. Silence protects objectivity (Roberts, 1993)^[6].

Non-verbal Communication in Case Taking

1. Theoretical Basis: Hahnemann recognized non-verbal signs as part of what is "observable by the senses" (Aphorism 6). Kent emphasized demeanor and mannerisms as essential to understanding individuality (Kent, 1993)^[3].
2. Common Forms of Non-verbal Communication: Facial expressions, posture, gestures, tone, and involuntary reactions provide key clinical clues.
3. Clinical Importance: Non-verbal communication reveals subconscious states, confirms peculiarities guiding remedy selection, prevents distortion by over-questioning, and builds rapport.

Importance of Objective Symptoms in Homoeopathy

In homoeopathy, the totality of symptoms guides remedy selection. This includes both subjective and objective symptoms. Objective symptoms, being independent of the patient's perception, are critical for a complete and reliable case history.

Examples of Remedies Recognized Largely by Non-verbal Communication

- **Stramonium:** Wide-open staring eyes, terrified look, clinging to the attendant, violent gestures.
- **Opium:** Coma with half-open eyes, snoring respiration, dull expression.
- **Ignatia amara:** Frequent sighing, sobbing, contradictory gestures.
- **Hyoscyamus niger:** Lewd gestures, silly laughter, inappropriate grimaces.
- **Arsenicum album:** Restlessness, anxious pacing, pale anxious face.
- **Baryta carbonica:** Childish behavior in adult, shy demeanor, avoiding eye contact.
- **Aurum metallicum:** Deep sadness visible in face, drooping posture, gestures of despair.

Discussion

Silence and non-verbal communication are not secondary but central to homoeopathic practice. Silence bridges conscious and subconscious layers, prevents physician bias, and allows authentic expression. Non-verbal cues enrich the totality of symptoms, aligning with Hahnemann's holistic principles.

Conclusion

Silence and non-verbal communication together form a dynamic duo in homoeopathic healing. Silence nurtures trust, deepens observation, and allows unfiltered narratives. Non-verbal cues—gestures, expressions, posture—capture individuality beyond words. Together, they empower the homoeopath to perceive the "whole person" and select the most individualized remedy, fulfilling the essence of the *Organon*.

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