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Organopathic approach in homoeopathic prescription

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Abstract

The article is an attempt to show the links between different approaches of treatment and how they can complement each other without losing their individuality. Organ remedy is the use of a localized, specific, targeted similimum we use the totality of the symptoms of the organ, tissue or function with its modalities to choose a remedy. The concept of organ remedy is not new it develops with time from Paracelsus, Rademacher's, Burnett and French school of Homoeopathy.

Keywords: Organ remedies, drainage remedy, detoxification

Introduction

Homoeopathy is the treatment of diseases by remedies chosen according to the Law of Similia. How comes that sometimes a remedy, obviously well chosen, works poorly? And this even when the choice is checked by colleagues, and the same remedy is suggested? How comes that a well-chosen remedy sometimes gives terrible aggravations? Wrong potency, wrong dose, are we told. However, is that really all? Hahnemann, Kent and most of the contemporary Classical homoeopaths advocate the use of a single remedy without any interference from any other form of treatment. That is an ideal. But is it always attainable? And is it always justified? In today's world, we are confronted not only with diseases, acute or chronic, but with a slow intoxication (intoxication is the introduction of external harmful compounds in the organism) and intoxication. Our Vital Force is busy fighting the poisons and the diseases with the help of most of our organs. To treat with Homoeopathy, we introduce an artificial disease that is supposed to displace the natural disease. But it does not do that on its own; the remedy needs the involvement of the vital force and the active participation of all our organs. That is the purpose of Drainage, Detoxification and Organopathy.

Definition

This method is based on the assumption that a) certain remedies have specific affinity for certain organs, and b) there are patients in whom it is desirable or necessary to treat specific organs or systems in order that the whole person may be properly cured.

Organ remedies and thus see that organ-remedies by restoring the disturbed organ to health, cure the organism itself. James Campton Burnett

History and development

Paracelsus (1490-1541) made great practical use of the idea that each organ of the body has its counterpart in nature. In traditional herbal medicine many substances have found their way into use by the application of the Doctrine of signatures, whereby the plant's shape, coloring, habitat and other features have been utilized as guides to its therapeutic applications.

Rademacher

Practising in Germany in the early Nineteenth century, Rademacher developed his own therapeutic system, independent of the radical new system being introduced by Hahnemann and his followers. He was largely an empiricist and throughout his writings he acknowledges his gratitude to Paracelsus, from whom he drew much of his inspiration. Rademacher was able to distinguished clearly between "universal remedies" which were needed to treat the whole person, and "organ remedies" which were needed to treat individual parts. His experience taught him that many disease were entirely dependent upon the imbalance within a specific organ, and as such could be entirely cured by a remedy that would restore the proper function of that organ.

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He stressed that organ remedies would only cure primary affections of the organ in questions, and accurate assessment of the source of the organ disease was essential.

Burnett

James Compton Burnett took up the work of organ prescribing in England in the late nineteenth century and placed it in a homoeopathic context. He pointed out the difference between prescribing on the basis of symptom-similarity and on the basis of organ -similarity, both of which he regarded as equally valid case. Burnett freely admits to taking most of his inspiration from the work of Paracelsus and Rademacher, but he was able to clarify the indications for many of the remedies he found recommended for use in treating certain organs. Burnett was amply qualified to develop this work because, apart from being a highly skilled homoeopath he was also a master diagnostician, able by palpation and observation to accurately assess the areas of organ weakness in each individual.

Contribution of French school of homoeopathy

The French homoeopaths Nebel, Vannier, Julian and others have contributed much to the field of organ therapeutics in homoeopathy. They introduced the concept of 'drainage' whereby organs or systems are detoxified and toned up before administering the indicated constitutional remedy, primarily to avoid unnecessary aggravations.

When to use organ remedies

- There are patients whose entire symptomatology revolves around weakness or dysfunction of particular
- Organ, in these case organ weakness may be present as obstacle to cure and often it is found that indicated

Constitutional remedies do not perform well until the weakness is rectified.

- In cases where the disorder is more general but there exists a weak link in the chain and it often advantageous to strengthen this before constitutional treatment.
- In many cases we see aggravation following constitutional Prescription can be lessened or avoided altogether by judicious application of organ remedies.
- In advanced physical pathology.
- To detoxify and tone the weak organ.

Prescribing technique

Case taking with an Organopathic focus is considered much more superficial than that of classical homoeopathy, as only local symptomatology is considered. Organopathic case taking requires the practitioner to have vast knowledge of disease symptomatology and organ function. Burnett had sought a system to utilize for prescribing, when classical Hahnemannian case taking, the identification of a simillimum was not possible. For an appropriate prescription he considered fundamental foci of action of an organ remedy.

- There had to be the considered the relation of a remedy to a particular organ, the character of action it was able to produce and its range of impact.
- There is posological aspect to organopathy, that organ remedies had a stronger impact on disease in material doses and in repetitive prescription. The low potency or mother tincture are employed in organ prescribing as due to the reduced similitude that organopathic prescription have.

Table 1: Organopathy remedies

Sr. No	Organ Affection	Remedies
1.	Brain	Arnica, Baryt-c, Bell, Cicuta, Cocclus, Helleb, Kali-br, Nux-v, Paassif, Pic-ac., Stram, Zinc-pic., etc
2.	Nervous System	Alfalfa, Avena-sat, Hyper., Kali-ph., Lecithin, Picric-ac. Scutell., Zinc-ph., Zinc-pic., Passi-inc etc.
3.	Heart	Amyl-nit, Adonis-v, Apocyn, Cactus., Convall., Crataegus, Digit, Latroductus.Lycopus-v., stroph, Spartium., Spigeliaetc
4.	Lungs	Ant. t., Ars-iod., Aspido, Blatta, Eriodac, Grind, Ipecac., Lyc., Phos., Myrtus-com., Pix -liq., Pothos, Illicium, etc.
5.	Liver and Gall Bladder	Berb -v., Carduus -mar., Chelidonium, <i>Chionanthus</i> Cholest., Chin., Myrica Cerifera, Fel tauri, Ptelia, etc.
6.	Spleen	Calc-ars., Ceonathus, Chin-sulph., Helianthus, Quercus, etc.
7.	Skin	Apis, Ars. Alb, Calc-c,Clematis, Caust.,Graph., Hep-S., Kali-ars.,Lach.,Lyc., Merc., Sep, Sil, Sulph., Hydrocotasiatica, Mez.
8.	Joints	Calc-fl, Led., Phy., Rhus-tox., Sanguin, Bry.,Lyc., etc.
9.	Kidneys	Berb-vul, Chimaphila, calc-renalis, Eel serum, Hydrangea, Oci-can, Pareira,sarsap, Solidago.lyco
10.	Anus, Rectum	Aesc, Graph, Mur-ac, Nit -ac.Paeon, Ratan, Ruta.
11.	Arteries	Cact., Calc -hypo., Crataegus, Lith -c., Lycopus -v, Polygon, Stront -c. etc
12.	Blood (Bleeding, haemorrhage)	Arnica, Bell., China, Cort-h, Kreos, Phos, Millif., Secale-c.,Trillium, Ipecac., Sabina, Dios-vill. (hyperlipidemia)
13.	Bones	Asaf, Calc, Calc -ph, Flour -ac., Heckla lava, Mezer, Phos -ac., Ruta., Silic., Symphyt. Etc
14.	Female Sex	Alertris far., Aur -m -nat., Caulo., Hamam., Helon., Hydr., Jonosia asoka, Origanum, Ova tosta, puls., Secale cor., Senecio, Thlasp.trill.,Viburn., etc
15.	Glands	Baryta -carb, Calc-fl., Carb-an., Calciod., Clemathys, Con., Iod.,Lyc., Phyt., Sil.,Thu. Etc
16.	Hair	Graph., Mezer., Nat -mar., Petr., Pho., Flour -ac., Ph -ac., Thu., Vinc -m., Thall., etc.
17.	Lymph Glands	Phyt., Cistus,Rhus-t., Baryt-iod., etc
18.	Membranes. Mucous	Borax, Meec-sol., Sabad.,Samb.,etc.
19.	Membrances Mucous, Serous	Apis, Bry, Canth, Scill etc
20.	Muco-Cutaneous Junction	Cundurango., Nitric -ac., etc.
21.	Mammae (Female)	Bry., Corb -an., Con., Grap., Phyt., Phell, Castor eq., Sil., Lyc., Calc., Phos., etc
22.	Male Sex	Agnus cast., Calad, Damiana, Kali -br., Phos., Selen.,Titanium., Nuph, Yohimb., Zinc-ph., etc.
23.	Parotid Glands	Jabor, Phyt., Cham., Bell., Rhus-t, Merc-sol, etc.

24.	Prostate Glands	Sabal-ser., Selen., Ferrum pic Puls., Sil., Thuja., Con etc.
25.	Salivary Glands	Jabor., Pilocar, Phyt., Merc., Puls., Nitac., etc.
26.	Veins	Adonis, Bellis -p., Arnica, Digi, Hamam, Paeonia, polygon, Vipera, puls.

Conclusion and Comments

Organ remedy is the use of a localized, specific, targeted similimum; we use the totality of the symptoms of the organ, tissue or function with its modalities to choose a remedy. There is absolutely no antagonism between unicism and organopathic approach; these are complementary techniques based on sound understanding of physiology and pathology. We must have to see the links between different approaches and how they can complement each other without losing their individuality for opening wide scope for the benefit of medical fraternity.

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