



International Journal of Homoeopathic Sciences

E-ISSN: 2616-4493

P-ISSN: 2616-4485

www.homoeopathicjournal.com

IJHS 2023; 7(2): 164-166

Received: 22-02-2023

Accepted: 26-03-2023

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Intricacy of proving drug as per hahnemannian and CCRH protocol

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33545/26164485.2023.v7.i2c.825>

Abstract

Elaboration and complex detail with importance of both Hahnemannian and CCRH protocol. Detailing with strides in technique and methodology of proving drug.

Keywords: Drug proving, technique, methodology, protocol

Introduction

Methodology of proving and evaluating drug symptoms with Hahnemannian method and as per the new CCRH protocol. Does and don'ts for physician and prover with implication of strict rules and regulation regarding techniques of proving drug.

Definition

- In § 105, dr. Hahnemann says that, “drug proving is the process of acquiring the knowledge of the instruments intended for the cure of the natural diseases, investigating the pathogenetic power of the medicines, in order when called on to cure, to be able to select from among them one, from the list of whose symptoms an artificial disease may be constructed, as similar as possible to the totality of the principal symptoms of the natural disease sought to be cured”^[1]

Old method of drug proving given by Dr. Hahnemann in his organon of medicine ^[1]:

How the drugs should be prepared for the proving?

- Each medicine for the drug proving has to be taken in simple & unpolluted state.
- The native plants should be converted into fresh juice & alcohol should be added to prevent impairment.
- Imported plants should be prepared in the powder form for preparation of the tincture with alcohol when they are in the fresh state & then mixed up with a definite amount of water.
- The substances like salt & gum should be taken after dissolving it in water.
- The plants which can be only acquired in its dehydrated state should be cut down into small pieces of herbs & then it should be boiled in water to extract its medicinal properties.

It must be swallowed immediately after its preparation while still warm, because without the addition of the spirit, all fresh vegetable juices and hydrated dilutions of herbs rapidly ferments and decomposes, whereby all their medicinal properties are lost (§ 123).

Now, in which doses the medicine should be given?

- strong medicines can produce changes in the health even when given in small doses
- the drugs with light/less power should be given in significant amount
- the drugs with very least/weak actions should be given to irritable, delicate & sensitive persons (§ 121-122)

Precautions regarding the medicine to be proved

- Single & pure form of medicinal substance should be taken.
- The subject should not take any other medicinal substance during the time of proving.

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Precautions concerning the prover

- Strictly regulation of diet should be followed during the proving period.
- Spices, roots, all salads and herb soups should be taken in very much less amount or should be avoided.
- Highly nourishing diet with green vegetables should be taken.

Habits

- Pure wine, brandy, coffee or tea should not be taken before significant time of proving or during the time of proving
- He must be pre- eminently trust worthy & conscientious
- Strenuous activities of mind & body with self-indulgence & self agony should be avoided.
- Attention should not be diverted
- Must be very self observing & self analysing
- Subject should be enough intelligent to the point that he/she can properly narrate their sensations.
- Proving should be done in the people of both gender so that the changes of sexual symptoms can be properly maintained (§ 124-127).

How to conduct the proving?

Drug proving is not a simple and easy task because

- The doses of every drug are different as their capacity of producing different symptoms.
- The susceptibility of every prover is different from each other as the susceptibility of every prover to same drug also varies.
- E.g., one prover will be started throwing symptoms after taking only few drops of sepia but the other one will be require more significant amount of sepia to throw the symptoms.
- Responsiveness of Provers to different dilutions of the drug varies and apparently changeable. (sudden & unaccountable)

One record is of characteristic specific symptoms with large crude doses and not affected by small ones & the other one is acted on by dilutions.

What are the rules for an exhausting proving?

- Medicine should be proved in the form of dilutions & in large amount of doses.
- Should be begin with high dilutions.
- Should be given until the prover starts to throw the symptoms, So that we can notice the responsiveness of the prover.
- When the desirable susceptibility is found, the drug should be prevented.
- Further repetition should be done with a high potency after a long interval till the new symptoms does not appear any longer.
- After that a long period of non-medication should be maintained, then again lower potencies with small doses should be repeated at frequent intervals, then again period of relaxation should be maintained for some time & at last large doses of crude substance can be given.
- In proving with dilutions & with large doses, a long period of time can be occupied in order to produce alteration in health.
- Care should be taken in verifying symptoms by

frequent experiments so that imaginary, chemical and mechanical symptoms can be excluded.

When the medicine is thoroughly proved?

When

- posterior trials can notice little of new character from its action
- the symptoms of proving are similar to the symptoms which are observed by others during proving
- Symptoms are recorded fully as L S M C, so that a complete symptoms can be observed to individualise the patient (§ 133-136).

Why not large doses?

- Threatening of poisoning the prover and his life
- Appearance of primary goods which are mixed with similar violence that nothing else can be observed
- Mixing up of primary and secondary actions

Why moderate doses?

Primary effects can be solely perceived without any secondary effects.

How do we select a prover?**What should be the qualities necessary for the prover?**

Ideal Prover

1. Healthy
2. Intelligent
3. Delicate, sensitive, irritable
4. trust worthy, lover of truth

Best prover

The healthy, unprejudiced, and sensitive physician

Idiosyncratic prover**Prover of both genders and of all the age groups****Noting down the symptoms of proving:****A) Literate Prover**

- Must give diurnal report in detail from what has passed and how it took place
- The physician records these symptoms everyday if the trial lasts for several days; while everything is still fresh in his mind and takes note of remaining precise details so that each symptom can be converted into possible complete symptom.

B) Illiterate Prover

- Must give daily report to the physician in detail from what has happened & how it happened.
- The physician must note down every detail from voluntary narration without asking any leading question

Types of symptoms to be recorded

- Except narcotics, the primary action of all the medicines is to be observed
- The symptoms of secondary action are to be observed in case of narcotics.
- Alternating actions are also to be noted
- modalities: what changes are seen in different positions, by standing, sitting, heat, cold, day, night, etc.vvv
- Every change from normal health is a symptom
- In case of proving on diseased person, symptoms of disease should not be recorded but the new symptoms of medicine should be recorded.

Recent method of drug proving By CCRH ^[2]**Title:** Homoeopathic drug proving**Study Design:** Randomised control trial (Placebo control)**Proving Study Duration:** 6 months - 1 year**Study Centre(s)**

Recognised research centres of the Council

- Each medicine should be proved at minimum 2 different centres of different areas..

Objective: to bring out the patho-genetic effects of proving sample on healthy human beings.**Number of Provers:** 25**Inclusion criteria**

- **Age group:** 18-60 years
- both genders
- Healthy persons without any minute alterations in health & routine lab investigations with normal report.
- Proper intelligent person who can narrate the changes appropriately.
- Person should be enough knowledgeable so that he can understand the nature of the study & be ready to give their written consent.

Exclusion criteria

1. Diseases or conditions that can cause poor haematopoiesis, kidney, endocrine, lung, central nervous system, heart, immune system, dermatological, gastrointestinal, or other diseases of the body.
2. Color-blind patients.
3. Those who have had surgery in the last two months.
4. All kinds of treatment including medical/dental treatment
5. Patients who take Allopathic, Ayurvedic, homeopathic, naturopathic, unani etc. treatment for an acute or chronic illness.
6. Participants must not have used homeopathic medicine in the last month and must not have experienced a significant change in their health in the last month.
7. Stressed, anxious or depressed people.
8. Allergy, food allergy, etc.
9. Pregnancy, puerperal and lactating women and women who have had a hysterectomy.
10. Smokers: more than 10 cigarettes per day.
11. Recent history of alcohol/drug use or unlikely to abstain from alcohol/drug use during the study period.
12. Participation in other previously approved clinical trials for 6 months

Proving cycle

In every cycle proving of proving sample should be start with lower potency & then further higher potency of that proving sample should be given.

Study product, Dose, Route, and Regimen

Homeopathic remedies must prove to be more effective. A group of witnesses will be prepared for each force. The data used will be saved for pre-diagnosis. After 1 week of study, medical training will be given for certificates. There will be 12 doses per pack; 4 tablets (size 30) per dose. Certifications require taking the prescribed drug in 4 doses per day (4 doses per hour) for 3 consecutive days. After a batch is over, all validators will have one month left to clear before

starting the next batch.

Duration of administration

1 group should be given the medicine till 3 days (Maximum 12 doses can be administered).

Number of groups should be depending on the number of potencies of proving sample.

Blinding

The drug sample for proving should be coded and the method of blinding should be maintained during the whole time of proving.

The codes should be only broken after the proving duration is over.

At the end of that data should be inspected.

Study course and Data collection

An analysis to bring out trustworthy homeopathic prescribing indications from a drug proving is required to contain the following steps:

- All symptoms of the Proving should be 1st analyse.
- Assessment & analysis of the proving symptoms to distinguish them
- Characteristic individualise symptoms

Data analysis

The proving symptoms will be recognised and isolated from the symptoms produced in placebo group. Demonstration of symptoms will determine the pathogenesis of the drug.

Conflict of Interest

Not available

Financial Support

Not available

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How to Cite This Article

Vaghela RN, Tungal V, Panchani S. Intricacy of Proving Drug as per Hahnemannian and CCRH protocol. International Journal of Homoeopathic Sciences 2023; 7(2): 164-166.

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