

Dear Readers,

While writing this note I'm mostly using quotations rather than own words as what is said by masters is invaluable and interpretations would change the essence and also as I feel it's imperative that this text shall be read as it is.

Let's explore the dose concept from the start. Before Hahnemann time and indeed in his early work, dose played an important part. Crude doses were used for treatment. Even after Hahnemann discovered the Similia Similibus Curanter law – he continued to use crude doses and was getting results for the logic of selection of medicine was correct. But from his close observation and continual experiments he found that there were effects of drug coming in patients other than what he intended the drug to do.

Then, he started experimenting with dose result and concluded the law of potentiation. He found the smaller the dose, more beneficial the result. This conception did not come in a day, but after a series of prescriptions and observations. The more Hahnemann became convinced of dynamic nature of disease, the more he sought the dynamic plane in medicine. With observation and need the minimum dose became smaller and then infinitesimal.

This concept is also demonstrated in Arndth-Scheltz law of action and reaction. But the hindrance being, the natural tendency to look upon material substitute as the remedy.

In § 156, Hahnemann ascertains that even a correctly selected homeopathic remedy if is not sufficiently reduced in its dose, will call for an unusual sensation (its is worthy to note that when he says not sufficiently reduced refers to diluting to a higher degree. So, it implies that Hahnemann refers 30 to be bigger dose than 200 and so on, whereas people are simply calling higher potencies as stronger and lower to be more safer whereas Hahnemann suggests otherwise). So the understanding and implication of potentiation calls for a revision. Note: applicable only when remedy selected is correct.

In § 157 he again emphasizes that larger doses may cause aggravation (large dose implies here to lower potencies and frequent repetitions)

Kent says the understanding of concept of repetition of doses and susceptibility is crucial for a homeopathic physician to be a good prescriber. "He must know why he should give but one dose and the rational by which susceptibility is satisfied." He therefore says that giving just one dose and wait (as practiced by few practitioners) and giving more frequent repetitions in not homeopathy. But the main idea is detailed further where he says that whatever is done in each particular case should be supported by logic and reasoning. If one dose is to be given or more doses are to be given it should be on the

basis of susceptibility and not what we think is right or wrong as per our concepts.

Dr Kent says "In diseases, there is one dose given, if symptoms disappear (cause ceases to flow) because medicine is acting this shows susceptibility is satisfied. In cure we have the advantage of change of potency and this enables us to suit the varying susceptibility of sick man. Because of varying degrees of susceptibility some are made sick and some are protected."

Dr Kent has given an example of giving just the enough dose. He says any dose which is more than required will do harm. Any more than just enough to supply the susceptibility is a surplus and dangerous. A medicine will act only if it's homeopathic. Enough to effect a change that can be homeopathic, when certain changes are affected, then physician must wait. But enough does not mean a single dose but a dose and repetition as called for by the susceptibility.

H.A. Robert says Homeopathic dosages require that no new symptom shall be produced as results of their administration, for these would be drug effect, but we may find a slight aggravation of the symptoms already present after the administration of the homeopathic remedy. Only the single remedy in the smallest possible dose will usher in these happy results.

"We must not think that infinitesimal dose cannot produce symptom, this is frequently found in very susceptible patient. In fact, the best provings are obtained with the high potencies on susceptible patients."

"It is the similarity of the characteristic symptoms of the drug to those of the disease, how nearly smaller it is to the number of characteristic symptoms, that marks the exact similitude. The greater the number of characteristic symptoms of the disease that are found corresponding to the drug, the less the quantity and higher the potency that can be used."

The whole relationship of drug to disease rests on the susceptibility. Knowledge of the basic principles of this law explains why often a very high potency will cure intractable disease states where the low potency do not even give relief. Again, the knowledge of this law necessitates thorough knowledge of our Materia Medica. Knowledge of this law makes for a clever understanding of the homeopathic art.

I strongly suggest reading works of H.A. Roberts (The Principles and Art of Cure by Homeopathy, Kent (Homeopathic Philosophy) and Stuart Close (The Genius of Homeopathy, Lectures and Essays on Homeopathic Philosophy) on the same subject.

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Unbolt Yourself

Month	Topics	Submission Starts	Last Date of Submission
November 2012	Surgical Cases	Already open	September, 20 th , 2012
December 2012	Rheumatism	Already open	October, 20 th , 2012
January 2013	Research Methodology in Homoeopathy	Already open	November 1, 2012
February 2013	Case Taking	Already open	December 1, 2012
March 2013	Homeopathy in Radiation Therapy and Allopathic Drug Reaction	Already open	January 1, 2013
April 2013	Role of Homeopathy in Allergic Disorders	Already open	February 1, 2013
May 2013	Boennighausen Method of Repertorization	Already open	March 1, 2013

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