



Hahnemann's Observations After Administration Of The Remedy

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Abstract: Observation after administration of the remedy is a very significant part of the profession as a Homoeopathic physician. It may be amelioration, aggravation, no effect, new and trouble some symptoms, disappearance of prominent symptoms or the induction of accessory symptoms. These are arranged in schematic way vaguely distributed in different parts of Organon of Medicine and chronic diseases. The summarisation of these facts shall be helpful in the prognosis, planning of treatment, anti-doting the medicine and repetition of the same medicine for the profession to attain the god of mission for the practitioners and the researchers in Homoeopathy.

Index Terms - Hahnemann's observations, after administration of the remedy, Organon of Medicine.

I. INTRODUCTION

The prime duty of a homoeopathic physician after the administration of the remedy is to observe the patient ⁽¹⁾ carefully and correctly interpret the changes occurring in the patient's condition so that the further action can be planned depending upon them. The observations ⁽²⁾ may be amelioration of symptoms suddenly, progressively increasing, slowly progressive amelioration of the symptoms or may be increase of symptoms, remedy may be exhausted easily, or remain unaltered or does not effect improvement or presenting a different groups of symptoms. The administration of partially similar remedy and its action, also the administration of medicine externally is also to be considered for observation. These informations observed by Hahnemann is distributed in the book on chronic disease and Organon of medicine. Hence Hahnemann's observation of the remedy is essential for the practitioners and researchers.

II. SCHEME OF ARRANGEMENT OF OBSERVATION

The scheme of arrangement of observations is as follows: after administration of similar remedy, similar remedy having alternating action, partially similar remedy, wrongly selected remedy and similar medicine applied externally. This is for the convenience of easy comprehension.

1. Observation after administration of similar remedy

Observation 01:

- Perceptibly progressive and strikingly increasing amelioration ⁽³⁾
- The medicine taken continues to be effective, is towards completion.
- It precludes every repetition of the administration of medicine.

Observation 02:

- Slowly progressive amelioration ⁽³⁾
- The nature of the performance of the good remedy in question in a given case is somewhat more in time as, forty, fifty or hundred days
- The period should be diminished, to the physician as well as to the patient.
- The best selected medicine be repeated at suitable intervals.

Observation 03:

- Quickly and entirely destroys the disease as if by stroke of magic ⁽³⁾
- Almost immediately after taking the medicine, the patient himself is much free from sufferings.
- This deceptive effect shows that the medicine acts enantioopathically but an aggravation of original disease occurs in the following days.
- Need to prescribe non antipsoric medication.

Observation 04:

- Some beginning towards an improvement but its power soon exhausted⁽³⁾
- This is rare in chronic diseases, but in acute disease and in chronic, rise into an acute state.
- Administrate the similar medicine similarly in small amount but in different degree of dynamic potency.

Observation 05:

- Recovery again speedy occurrence of symptoms ⁽³⁾
- Recovery is not considered as cure.
- The treatment done was by non antipsoric medicines.
- The disease is due to transient explosion of latent psora.
- Needs prolonged antipsoric medication.

Observation 06:

- The latest symptoms are always first to yield ⁽³⁾
- The oldest ailments more constant and unchanged among which constant local ailments are the last to give way, all the remaining disorders disappeared, almost health restored.
- The latest symptoms are always first to yield
- The administered remedy is acting, do not disturb.

Observation 07

- Seems to increase the symptoms of original disease ⁽³⁾
- It is homoepathic aggravation, medicinal disease somewhat stronger than the malady to be cured.
- After the apparent increase of the symptoms of original diseases, amelioration follows, towards the perfect cure.
- A very good prognosis, allow the medicine to act.

Observation 08

- Some symptoms usually remain unaltered ⁽³⁾
- These symptoms are present during the employment of medicine for curative purpose, during the whole course of the disease might have observed only a long time previously or never before, consequently new ones, belongs to the medicine.
- These shall be distinguished, to the higher art of judgement and must be left to masters in observation.
- Need to reconsider the totality, another similar medicine is to be administered.

Observation 09

- Does not effect an improvement ⁽³⁾
- Sure sign that the cause that keeps up the disease still persist.
- Some circumstances in the mode of life of the patient or the situation in which he is placed must be removed.

Observation 10

- Presenting a different group of symptoms ⁽³⁾
- Remedy ceases to do good
- The different groups of symptoms demands a different Homoeopathic remedy.

2. Observation after administration of medicines having alternating action.

Observation 11

- No improvement follows ⁽³⁾
- The medicine has alternating action, the symptoms are in part opposed to each other.
- A fresh and equally small dose of the same medicine in acute diseases shall be administered.

3. Observation after administration of partially similar remedy

Observation 12

- Produce accessory symptoms and new symptoms of the disease ⁽³⁾
- After administration of partially similar remedy when there is not sufficient number of medicines or no sufficient number of symptoms of disease.
- Accessory symptoms of medicine, new symptoms of the disease which this disease is capable of producing to the organism, is induced by the medicine which was administered.
- Whole collection of symptoms belonging to the disease and actual existing condition shall be considered for the selection of another remedy.

4. Observation after administration of wrongly selected medicine

Observation 13:

- Produce new and trouble symptoms ⁽³⁾
- The Physician investigates after administration of remedy, in its action produces new and troublesome symptoms not appertaining to disease, it cannot be considered as homoeopathically selected, his duty to remedy has a mistake.
- Partially neutralized by an antidote as soon as possible
- Next remedy must be given immediately if possible for the existing state of the disease.

5. Observation after administration of medicine externally

Observation 14:

- Chief symptom (local affection) usually annihilated sooner than the internal disease ⁽³⁾
- Simultaneous local application, along with the internal employment, of the remedy in disease.
- Whose chief symptom is constant local affection this disadvantage will happen.
- It is inadmissible to administer similar remedy both externally and internally.

Observation 15:

- Chief symptom (local affections) is gone, what remains is the other less distinguishable symptoms.
- Local affection of the chronic disease is only removed but less indistinguishable, does not display the picture of the disease in clear and peculiar outlines.
- The more topical employment of medicines, powerful to cure internally, is quite inadmissible.
- Which may disturb the work of amelioration.
- Allow the medicine to acts on its own, towards completion without any disturbance.

Table.1. Hahnemann's observation after administration of the remedy

Observation 01	Perceptibly progressive and strikingly increasing amelioration
Observation 02	Slowly progressive amelioration
Observation 03	Quickly an entirely destroys the disease as if by stroke of magic
Observation 04	Some beginnings towards an improvement but its power soon exhausted
Observation 05	Recovery again speedy occurrence of symptoms
Observation 06	The latest symptoms are always first to yield
Observation 07	Seems to increase the symptoms of original disease
Observation 08	Some symptoms usually remain unaltered
Observation 09	Does not effect an improvement
Observation 10	Presenting a different group of symptoms
Observation 11	No improvement follows
Observation 12	Produce accessory symptoms and new symptoms of the disease
Observation 13	Produce new and trouble symptoms
Observation 14	Chief symptom (local affection) usually annihilated soon than the internal disease ⁽³⁾
Observation 15	Chief symptom (local affections) is gone, remain the other less distinguishable symptoms.

III. NECESSITY OF THESE OBSERVATIONS IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

1. For the prognosis of the patient, by the action of the remedy.
2. To rectify the mistake after administration of wrong selection of the remedy.
3. To analyse the symptoms, as accessory symptoms, or the real symptoms of the disease.
4. To realise about the repetition of medicine after administration of medicines having alternating action.
5. To realise the deceptive effect of the similar medicine as if cured by magic.
6. To confirm the action of the long acting remedies in acute diseases.
7. To understand the failure after external application of medicine.
8. To plan the antipsoric medicine after administration of acute remedies.

9. To confirm about the direction of cure.
10. To realise the unaltered symptoms during the course of treatment.

IV. CONCLUSION

The observations in different incidents after the administration of remedy by Hahnemann distributed in Organon of Medicine and Chronic diseases are collected and arranged for the better planning of treatment and follow up for the mission of curing by the physician and the researchers in Homoeopathy.

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I sincerely thank the Chairman of our institution, Dr. C. K. Mohan and the Principal Dr. N. V. Sugathan for their support. I would like to thank Dr. S. Jain for his timely help and support. I would also like to thank my PG student, Dr. Sahaana Srikumar for her help.

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