



Homoeopathic Queries & Solutions

Q1 Sir, please throw some light as to when should we advice whole blood transfusion to a patient and when are other blood components used? Can we, as homoeopaths, advise blood transfusions?

-Dr AJAY HANMANE, Kolhapur

A1 Transfusion medicine is an exhaustive subject by itself. In short, whole blood transfusion has 3 absolute indications

- 1) Acute Massive Blood loss where the body has no time to restore the lost blood volume
- 2) Exchange transfusions in neonates
- 3) Hyperleucocytosis in acute leukaemias.

In all other cases, blood components can be used or advised. Various components are red cells, platelets, granulocytes, fresh plasma, fresh frozen plasma, coagulation factors, Factor VIII, etc. But in India, the paucity of the availability of blood components even in bigger cities (leave alone the rural areas) is the major hurdle for their advice / administration. So in their absence, whole blood transfusion is given when required. Homoeopaths are registered medical practitioners and hence are allowed, by law, to advice blood transfusion to the patients whenever need arises. provided the indications are clear and NOT for anemia etc.

Q2 We know that the Life processes are intricately complex. Should we still insist on the easy comprehensibility of Principles for curing such maladies, what Hahnemann mentioned in his Organon regarding "Highest Ideal Of Cure." **-Dr SANTOSH JOHN, Ernakulum**

A2 No one disagrees that the life processes are complicated, but what the Master contended is that if a most

suitable remedy is selected on the basis of law of Similia and is administered in an appropriate potency in a minimum dose, the curative process will begin smoothly according to the Hering's Law of Cure, which is easily comprehensible. No doubt, for selection of similimum, Hahnemann has laid down certain principles, ie individualistic symptoms which every responsible homoeopath must be able to identify if he possesses esp the knowledge enlisted in Aphorism 3 and the qualities mentioned in the article of "Medical Observer."

Q3 Hahnemann often formed his general opinions and used to prescribe medications on very insufficient data. Is it then always necessary for us to take a detailed case? **-Dr SANTOSH JOHN, Ernakulum**

A3 Case taking is extremely essential both for acute as well as chronic cases, without which it is not possible to perceive the patient as a whole and to apply Hahnemannian principles for the management. Hahnemann, himself was a keen observer and in many cases the Master may not have described the case completely. But it is wrong to deduce that he formed his general opinions on insufficient data.

Yes it is true, in our day to day clinical practice, very often we get patients who either are unable to give adequate data or their symptoms have been suppressed to such an extent that the case becomes one-sided with only few symptoms. In such a situation, one has to either use his observational skills for obtaining relevant data for selecting the indicated remedy or manage the case with few doses of deep acting antimiasmatic remedies like nosodes, selected on past and/ or family histories.

Q4 Are there any provings done or are currently on for the Indian herbs?

-Dr RUDRESHWAR TRIPATHI, Mau

A4 The Indian subcontinent has a voluminous variety



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of flora which can be potentised and used as homoeopathic remedies. Rather for a long time I have personally used drugs like *Gossypium*, *Justicia-adhatoda*, *Tinospora-cordifolia*, *Carica-papaya*, *Terminalia-arjuna*, *Tribulus-ter* etc in acute cases or as short acting remedies. The clinical provings of several indigenous drugs like *Aegle-fofia* and *Marmalos*

(Bel) etc. have been carried out by the CCRH, New Delhi. Also Dr P P Biswas, Kolkata has conducted short provings on many indigenous drugs and described vividly in the *Drugs of Hindoostan* by Dr S C Ghose. For details you may contact the office of the CCRH - B1/6, Community center, Janakpuri, New-Delhi.

A CONCISE LIFE SKETCH OF DR SAMUEL HAHNEMANN

Dr P KRISHNAN

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culture, philosophy, science and medical prevalent in the 18th century. Dr P.Krishnan has very nicely portrayed the versatile personality of Dr Hahnemann who was equally intellectual, as a translator, philosopher, multi-linguist chemist and also a writer of great social awareness.

Dr Samuel Hahnemann's life has been portrayed through 13 chapters, subtitled as family and relatives, childhood, student life, love and experiments, Dr Hahnemann as a traveler, as a scientist, in search of treatment principles, publishing the new therapeutics, return to Leipzig, Amid crisis, days of Ecstasy and agony, inerrable return and fate versus wish.

These chapters are written in such a simple style, that one can read in one go as an interesting story book.

The last chapter of this book unfolds the ever unknown events in the life of Melanie, the second wife of Dr Hahnemann after his demise.

It is an excellent handbook, for all to read as a prelude to Haehl's Life and Letters of Hahnemann, which is a much larger 2-vol book.

I thank Dr P Krishnan to bring out such readable books as introduction to various aspects of Homoeopathy.

Dr P Krishnan, an eminent tutor of Govt Homoeopathic Medical College, Calicut has written this modestly priced 56 paged handbook, titled- "A concise life sketch of Dr Samuel Hahnemann".

A handbook sketches Dr Samuel Hahnemann's life and homoeopathic principles with description about the

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**Peace is not the absence of war; it is a virtue,
a state of mind,
a disposition for benevolence,
confidence and justice.....
Spinoza.**