



Auxiliary Measures: Enhance the Action of Homoeopathic Remedy

Editor: A good first article, to set off the tone of the issue. There are many things which help complete healing - and can be adjunct to the Homoeopathic treatment.



Dr AMIT PANDEY BHMS (3RD)

Anushree Homoeopathic Medical College, Jabalpur, MP

C/o Dr S C Mishra, 651, Yadav Colony, Jabalpur, MP-482002. Mob:09893735331 Email- amitpandey007@rediffmail.com

The saving of life is the supreme consideration of every Physician, be he a Homoeopath or other. The Homoeopath is a Physician first and then a Homoeopath. The welfare of the patient is the first and only priority. The Homoeopath, generally speaking, is almost exclusively absorbed in the selection of the proper remedy, which is both interesting and intriguing and time-consuming. His general experience is that once the remedy has been properly selected and administered, the reaction is so satisfactory that the patient is often relieved and cured. While Homoeopathic medicines can do everything that a medicine is capable of doing, yet we must ensure that no obstruction is placed in its way of action. Besides removing such obstruction and hindrances, we have to give every type of facility for the medicine to act favourably.

Many Homoeopathic Practitioners who make brilliant prescriptions completely neglect to make use of auxiliary measures either because they are ignorant of their value or non conversant with their application or because of indifference or because their faith in the supreme powers of Homoeopathic medicine is supreme. The Homoeopathic Physician has all the responsibilities of Physician-ship and he must consider all the auxiliary measures that can be employed usefully in each case. In fact, these measures must be also taught in all the Homoeopathic Colleges as part of the curriculum. Textbooks on the practice of medicine described the various auxiliary measures that can be used in various disease

conditions. Generally speaking, these can be taken as guiding points. But it is not necessary that we should accept, adopt and apply all these methods. We have to examine them carefully and employ only those which will enhance the action of the Homoeopathic remedy, ie whenever any accessory treatment can be adopted which does not go against the interest of the Homoeopathic treatment.

There is a list of some such possible auxiliary measures:

1. Administration of Oxygen in respiratory distress with cyanosis.
2. Administration of Glucose in hypoglycemia. Many Homoeopath may not be aware of the diagnosis or pathology and may go on giving the medicines which seem indicated whereas all that is necessary would be to give the patient some glucose to raise the blood sugar level for immediate relief.
3. Administration of Intravenous fluids in dehydration and maintain the electrolyte balance. This is a must. No medicine can work over and above this. It can control diarrhoea and stop further loss.
4. Transfusion of blood (or Plasma) can be extraordinarily valuable eg in leukemia, Hodgkin's disease, haemorrhagic conditions, severe anaemia, etc and can avert disaster.
5. Physiotherapy helps to keep the muscles alive and quite considerably adds to the effect of the Homoeopathic remedy. Yogic exercises (eg *Shavasan* in high BP)
6. In fractures and tuberculosis of the joints,

- immobilization of the part with plaster may do as much good as the Homoeopathic remedy itself. In fact the Homoeopathic remedy alone, unaided by the joining and immobilization of the fractured ends, may be unable to cure, not vice versa
7. Application of cold (eg Ice) in hyperpyrexia or heat stroke and of heat (such as infrared) in painful or inflammatory conditions.
 8. In retention of urine, if the Homoeopathic remedies fail, or take time to act, we must certainly catheterize and relieve the distended and possibly painful bladder.
 9. In case of prolapse of uterus, the use of pessary may help the patient considerably till she is cured by medicine or relieved by surgery.
 10. In hernias even if the physician fails, a hernia belt may be of use. So also in certain lesion of the lumbar spine such as prolapse of the disc, a lumbo-sacral belt may be very useful.
 11. In poisonous snakebites, application of a tourniquet may spell the difference between life and death. In modern times, freezing of the limbs to prevent the circulation and dissemination of the toxin is practiced.
 12. Feeding by nasal catheter where oral feeding is not possible as in comatose conditions may be useful.
 13. Cases of pain in the heels due to calcaneal spur may improve with a padded heel as much as they improve with our remedies.
 14. Paracentesis – In case of ascites and pleurisy with effusion, where the accumulation of fluid becomes a source of embarrassment to the respiration, removal of the fluid may help.
 15. In constipation, while the indicated remedy may suffice, a small enema may considerably relieve the patients physically as well as psychologically.
 16. Diathermy- The therapeutic use of a high frequency current to generate heat with in some part of the body. The frequency is greater than the maximum frequency for neuromuscular response and ranges from several hundred thousand to millions of cycles per second. It is used to increase blood flow to specific areas. It should not be used in the acute stage of recovery from trauma.
 17. Cervical Collar for Spondylitis.
 18. Filling or extracting tooth.
 19. Elastic bandaging for varicose veins and varicose ulcers.
 20. Special shoes for flat feet and in poliomyelitis.

ADVERTISEMENT INDEX

Backbone Enterprises Ltd	Inside Front Cover	Pareek Hospital	Page 02
MLD Trust	Inside Back Cover	Mafkhar Charitable Trust	Page 04
J K Cement	Back Cover	Sarla Sonawala Memorial Seminar	Page 07
Unison Insurance Pvt Ltd	Page 28	NJH Book Club	Page 30