

HISTORY OF ISOPATHY*

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The case of attempting to treat a disease by the agent which may cause or transmit the disease constitutes one of the most general and the most valid empirical acquisitions of the art of cure.

Numerous primitive peoples know that the repeated inoculations may guard against the effects of poisons and venoms. The Bohimans according to *Flasschoen (The triumph of homoeopathy, 1908, p. 197)* make an incision near the snake bite and introduce into it a pinch of the glands with venom, taken from other serpents and dried ; some inhabitants of Columbia take in a similar case some serum in which the liver of the serpent is macerated.

In the far east, the Chinese people use the preventive vario-
lisation by the compulsory wearing of the dresses of a patient in full suppurating stage or by the dried pustule, preserved one year then introduced into the nostrils (the left for boys and the right for the girls) (*Huard and Wong ; La medicine chinoise a travers le siecle*).

In the West, Hippocrates, who was the first to write in his *Traite de Lieux de l'Homme* (I, 655) : "*Vomitus vomitu curantur*" *Pliny* (28-29, after J. C.) teaches us that : "*Est limus salivae sub lingua rabiosi canis qui, datus in potu, fieri hydrophobos non patitur*". (There is under the tongue of the rabid dog a lemon soaked by its saliva, which taken in drink, guards against rabies). (*Pliny ; Natural history, 1st century after J.—C.*)

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Discorida of Anasarbe (75 after J.—C) recommends to give to eat to a hydrophobic the liver of the dog which has bitten and even grilled earthworms for the treatment of worms (*Dioscoride: Materia Medica*, 1st century after J.—C) said that there where is the disease, there is also the remedy. He recommends to crush the scorpion where it has bitten to eat the flesh of the viper which has bitten (*Aetius—Opera medica*, tr. by Cornarius, 5th century after J.—C).

Later on the doctrine of signature gave a second breath to the proto-history of Isopathy. As a particular stage in the development of the doctrine of signature, having an analogical signification mainly symbolic, primitive form of the law of similitude having rather symbolic expression,—the Doctrine of signature attempts, beyond a very strict causality, hatched in the thought some "other" relations between things disengaging what may be common to them, there "signature". Thus a similitude between the plants and certain "homologous" parts of the human body (as for example *Nux vomica* and the brain according to porta (*Physiognomica*), 1558 (Naples), 1650 (Rouen). That similitude may be stretched towards the identity and Paracelsus (1493-1541), the "cursed doctor" according to the expression of R. Allendy (*Allendy—Paracelsus the cursed doctor*) preconised the medicinal utility of morbid products and formulates the therapeutic by the similar: "The similars cure the similars, the scorpion cures the scorpion, mercury cures mercury. The poison is mortal for man except, if in the organism there is another poison with which it may fight, in which case the patient regains his health (*Paracelsus : Compendium philosophiae*, 1568). With this aim in view he uses very weak doses of the poison in question. In his "*Archidoxes*" he recommends the "fell Tauris" for the hepatic cirrhosis and the extract of the spleen for the "obstruction" of the spleen. He indicates blood serum to stop the hemorrhages and equally preconises the therapeutic utilisation of opotherapic products. In the 16th century Oswal Crollius advises the utilisation of an Isopathy ; in his treatises "Signatures

and correspondences (*Crolius* in *La Royale chemin*, tr. by M. Boulene, Paris, 1633) he writes : "To stop the overflowing of menstruation of women, it is necessary to take 3 or 4 drops of the same blood, always chosing the most clear and let the patient drink it, without her knowing and there is no doubt it will stop the overflow. The rat bite is cured by the powder made of the same after rat having burnt it. The scorpion carry their cure as well as all animals, and it is a fact that in the "Provence" (province) they have the custom to crush the scorpion between two stones and apply it on the bite and by this means the illness goes whence it has come. Thus, according to Jerome Cardan "*Omne similia similibus confirmatur*" in (*Ars curandi, Parva*, 1566).

In the 17th century, *Robert Fludd*, nicknamed the "Researcher Jesuit" of Ireland treats phthisis with the dilution of the sputum of the patient. In his *Philosophia Myosaica (Reclert Fludd : Philosophia Myosaica, Goudae, 1638, sheet 149, col, 2)*, writes "But do we not see generally the similar of which the nature has but modified by putrifaction (Spagyric method of preparation) has a particular noxious effect for the similar. Thus the worms eliminated by the organism, dried and powdered and given internally destroy the worms. The sputum of a patient suffering from Phthisis cures after appropriate preparation (Spagyric method of preparation) phthisis. The spleen of man having undergone a particuliar preparation (Spagyric method of preparation) is a remedy against enlarged spleen. The stone formed in the bladder and in the kidney cure and dissolve the stone. (*Hunewald and Reifer—Historique de l'Isopathy, L'Hom. moderne, 1936, No. 4, p. 225*). *Anthanasius Kircher* in his work : "*Magna sive de arte magnetica* writes, "The poisonings in general are cured by their proper counter-poisons. Thus the bite of the spider will be cured by the application of a spider, the biting of a scorpion by the application of the scorpion, the poison of a rabid dog is drawn out of the body by the application of furs of the same dog". In the treatise of poisons (*Kircher :*

In mundus subterranius, Amsterdam, 1645) he affirms: "Ubi morbus, ibi etiam medicamentum morbo illi oppotunum" (There where is the disease, there also is the proper remedy of the disease).

In the 17th century, *Lady Montague*, wife of the English ambassador at Constantinople, got her child vaccinated by the extract of variolic pus (*R. Tichner: Das Werden der Homoeopathie, 1950, p. 20*). Prof. Phillipus Netter of Venise (*R. Ticher—ibid*) (*Ph. Netter Fundamenta medicinae theor. argentor., 1718, v. 2, p. 646*) advised the dry pus of a plague bubo for the treatment of plague. *Francis Home* of Edinburg, used the blood of the patient suffering from measles against that disease (in *R. Tichner—ibid*) (*Homoeo Medical Facts and Experiments, London 1754*). *Adrian La Bruyere* published in 1734 a thesis "*De curatione per similia*" on the use of galenic Simili (*R. Tichner—ibid*). The vaccination against pox preconised by Jenner in 1798 is taken up again under another form of the vaccin method of the Chinese.

Isopathy, we see, is a therapeutic method very ancient and universally known, but we must wait till the beginning of the 19th century and the triumph of Homoeopathy, to see its systematised use. Three great names dominate the history of Isopathy, and all the three were homoeopaths: *Constantine Hering, Wilhelm Lux* and *R. P. Collet*.

Constantine Hering. He was born on the 1st January, 1800 at Oschatz, a small town of Saxony situated between Dresden and Leipzig. His father Carl Gottlieb was an organist and composer of songs for children. While manifesting a very great taste for music, he was soon oriented toward mathematics and natural sciences which already made him famous. From 1811 to 1817 he made classical studies in the College Litten. Wishing to study surgery, he goes to Dresden then to Leipzig and becomes

the assistant of the Surgeon Rabbi. The latter, asked by the publisher Baumgartener to write a book exposing a complete refutation of Homoeopathy, decline to do so for want of time and charges his assistant to do well the task. Therefore Hering begins to study the works of Hahnemann and being gradually interested, finally convinced, declares himself adept of the new "medical heresy". Disapproved by Rabbi and his professors, Hering, however, upholds his doctorate thesis (1826) taking side of Homoeopathy. The following year he goes to Surinam, in Guiana of Holland in the company of the natural scientist Weinholt. He remains six years in Surinam practicing Homoeopathic medicine and works over his book containing important works on natural history. After the publication of his works in the Homoeopathic archives, of Stapf, the court of Saxony ordered him to stop his researches and the practice of Homoeopathy. He, therefore, resigns and continues alone his work. From that time (1831) dates his celebrated study on *Lachesis* and his first ideas on the uses of homoeopathic remedies prepared from the excretions or from the pathological secretions which he named "Nosodes". In 1835 he goes to Philadelphia and founds "Academy of North America for the medical art by homoeopathy" at Allentown, the first institution for the teaching of Homoeopathy of the world. In 1848 that school was transferred in Philadelphia (Homoeopathic medical college of Pennsylvania). There he teaches the materia medica and the doctrinal principles. Finally he also taught in "Hahnemann medical college" from 1867. Hering died in 1880 as a member of the Academy of natural sciences of Philadelphia, principal founder of American Institute of Homoeopathy, indefatigable experimenter. His written work is considerable; let us cite among others his *Materia medica* or "*Guiding symptoms*" 10v and his "*Domestic physician*". Thanks to the impulsion of Hering, Homoeopathy received an uncomparable impetus in U. S. A.

Here are the theses of Hering, scientific father of Isopathy (A. Nebel—Contribution to the history of Isopathy, Journal Belge d' Homoeopathie, 1901, Nos., 3 & 4).

1. **Presumed effect.** The serpent poison taken interiorly must have an action (1822-1828) (in Archives fur die Homoeopathische Heilkunst of Stapf, v. 10, (1831) 2. p. 4 & French tr, in Bibliotheque homoeopathique of Geneva, v. 2, (1833) p. 42 and 10).

Experiment. The action is detailed in the essays of 28th July, 1828 and more then hundred others (Archive 10-2, p. 20 ; 13-1 p. 165, 14-1 p. 170 and Wirkungens des Schlangengiftes, Allentown, 1838).

2. **Presumed effect.** The "venom" of rabies taken interiorly, must also have an action.

Experiment. Experiments are solicited on the 18th June, 1930 (Archive 10-2, p. 17; 13-3, p. 32) but none made the experiment. The author experimented it from July 1883. The "venom" developed some pathogenetic symptoms, like all other substances.

3. **Presumed effect.** There are other products that act thus taken interiorly (Archive 10-2, p.27 , 13-3, p. 32).

Experiment. Experiment with Psorium and the pus of itch, varionilum and vaccininum, remedies of "nosodes" prepared from excretions or pathological secretions, should be used as "Aequale" (Diluted saliva of rabid dog for a man or for an animal suffering from rabies) or as "Simile", according to the pathogenetic symptoms developed by the experiments of Nosode—remedies on healthy man (such as Psorinum, the pathogenesis of Psorinum established by Hering have not less than 439 symptoms) indicated in the psoric diathesis. Thus what is successful for a virus, may be expected from all others. Every patient would furnish from his germ his remedy and his prophylactic. The contagion would be checked in its start, and the first patient would serve to cure all the others. The plague and anthrax will no more be a terror and other scourges that are brought from the orient, will bring at the same time the remedy.

4. **Supposed effect.** Some products of the human body and some special parts of the organism in healthy condition have a preferable action on the parts from which they are derived (Archive, 14-2, p. 98-99).

Experiment. From 1834 Hering preconises the utilisation of homologous organs diluted and dynamised (iso-organotherapy). These ideas will be taken up by Herrmann of Thalgaun towards 1840.

5. **Supposed effect.** The chemical elements should have an action, such substance on such organ in which it is found as a constituent, a preferable action and influencing on the functions of these organs. (Archive 13-3, p. 65 and 14-3, p. 14).

Experiment. On Calcium phosphate, fluoride, chlorids, oxygen and other gases, Carbonic acid etc...Studies on iron, Manganum, Sulphur, Phosphorus, the Acids, the Potassium salts, Sodium salts etc...representing in this the work of Schussler on Biochemic salts.

6. Hering advises the utilisation as stock of nosodes a secretion or excretion (pathological or not) taken from the patient himself (as Autopsorine).

The theses of Hering, were extraordinary and in their time, would have defined the essential new method and will be the landmarks between which will oscillate the tendency of its history.

The second great "Isopath" is the veterinary doctor Johan Joseph Wilhelm Lux (according to J. Brusck) (*Über Homöopathie in der veterinaermedizin*—Leipzig, 1934) born on the 6th April, 1776 at Oppeln in Silecia (Germany). His father was a small business man, cultivator and also a veterinary doctor. He does his studies at Brisbane and was destined to become a veterinary. In 1800, he, a student of Ecole veterinaire of Berlin. In

1803, he continued his study of medicine and natural sciences at Leipzig. He received his D. Phil in medicine in 1805; he was from 1806, professor of veterinary sciences in the University. Lux becomes an important date in the veterinary medicine in the history of veterinary medicine. In 1800, he published an article in which he concludes: "The veterinary doctor is the most important person of the state". In 1805 he depicts without varnish the lamentable condition of the veterinary school of Berlin. Among his works (of which many remain unknown,) we may cite.

1. CHARACTERISTICS OF THE EPIDEMIC OF BOVIDES, 1803.

2. TRANSLATION OF TOLNAY. *Arteris veterinarie, compendium pathologicum*, 1808.

3. STUDY ON THE TEACHING OF MARECHAL FER-RAND, Leipzig, 1809.

4. JUSTICE OF SHEPHERDS, ITS RELATION TO THE STATE, 1815.

5. POPULAR STUDY ON THE DOMESTIC ANIMALS, 1819.

But Lux, from 1820 begins to read the writings of Hahnemann and applies the new method in veterinary medicine, which brings him immediately some reputation. From that time he becomes an ardent propagator of Veterinary Homoeopathy.

He founded many homoeopathic societies and from 1830, published the first periodical on veterinary medicine, entitled ZOO-ALIASIS (or the Homoeopathic cure destined to animals, Kollmann Leipzig) of which he dedicates the 1st volume to S. Hahnemann with the following inscription "You are the new Sun which rises in the horizon of diseased animals, and as such, I place you among the veterinaries in the temple of Aesculapis of whom you represent the foundation stone". On the 11th December, 1831, M. Valentin Zibrik of Szarvasend, proprietor of the Comital Raaber in Hungary asks him in writing a homoeopathic remedy against

glanders and anthrax. Not knowing yet any homoeopathic means against these epidemics, his reply is negative, but he advises him to replace the wanting Simile by the 30th dilution of a drop of the nasal mucus of an animal attacked by glanders and to give it to all the animals suffering from that disease. Thus he created the stock of Anthracinum then Malleinum. In 1833 Lux publishes his results in a small pamphlet entitled "Isopathik der contagionen" or "All the diseases carry in them the means of their cure (Killman, Leipzig, 1833). The uses for therapeutic ends the morbid agent itself diluted and dynamised becomes a general method by virtue of the principle according to which "Aequalia aequalibus curentur". Thus not only should be diluted and dynamised the "known" morbid agents (as for example Scabby of Sheeps, Tinea of animals, itch (psora) of man, the blood of the spleen of animals suffering from Anthrax, pus of syphilis, serum taken out of vesicles of Marochetti in hydrophobias lymph c. Anthrax and of plague even of the contagion of cholera) but also all sorts of products from secretions and excretions of man and of animals (dynamised fecal matter, or humanine, vesicular calculus, sweats of feet, saliva of epileptics or Herculine etc...). Even Lux proposes the use of diluted and dynamised remedies which have become iatrogenous because of over dosing (thus diluted Sulphur against the abuse of sulphur).

The method, one sees well, at first applied also to contagious diseases is equally indicated for non-contagious diseases. Thus he prepared the most varied nosodes such as Corbyzine, Hominum, Anthraxinum, Leucorrhoea, Scabiles, Equorum, Variola hominum psorican...

The ideas of Hering and Lux found ardent supporter and propagator in the person of the best disciple of Hahnemann, Stapf, founder of the *Archive fur die Homoeopathische Heilkunst*, in 1822. He however made a difference between nosodes coming out of contagion of contagious diseases and the others, for which he specified the utilisation of stocks coming out of the patient himself (which will be called later on auto-isopathy).

At the same time Gross and Atomyer popularises the knowledge of Psorinum of Hering. In France *Duesfrne* and *Peochier* were the mouthpieces of the new method in the pages of their review *la Bibliotheque homoeopathique de Geneve* ; Weber homoeopathic doctor councillor in the court of Hesse studies for many years the means of fighting isopathically against anthrax (or anthrax of animals) and will publish in the year 1836 the most serious and scientific study on iso-treatment of that disease (*Weber : Der Milzbrand und dessen sichersten Heilmittel*, Leipzig, 1836).

He used the 30th dilution of sanious juice of gangrened spleen (according to the specific localisation of anthrax of animals).

A letter of C. Jolly, dentist of Constantinople written to S. Hahnemann on the 24th December 1835, relates that Theuille homoeopathic doctor of Moscow came "to study and isopathise" the plague and obtained numerous cases of cures in Leprosy using 30th dilution prepared out of the serosity of plague bubos. (In *archive of homoeopathic medicine*, 1837 v.6,) p. 289 and *Bibliotheque homoeopathique of Geneva*, 1836, VII, p. 102).

Later on J.F. Herrmann, doctor of Thalagan near Salzburg, took up the ideas of Pliny, then of Hering, and designates as real isopathy "the medicinal power of substances of homonymous organs (*in Allgemeine Hom. Zeitung*, 1844, Bd. 27, p.187). In 1848 he published "The true Isopathy or the utilisation of healthy animal organs as remedies for the analogous affections in man (*Herrmann: Die wahre Isopathie, oder die Heilraft thierischer stoffe bei Krankheiten gleichmeiniger Organe*, Ausbourg, 1848) and prepares some remedies like Hepatine (diluted extract of the liver of Jackal), Pulminie cerebrina.....His ideas were taken up again by Brown-Squard, father of modern opotherapy.

But the new method had only a few enthusiasts and the fact that the criticisms that followed were strong enough to bring a certain decline of isopathy for some years among homoeopaths.

S. Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy has a slight different opinion about isopathy. At first it was favourable, he becomes frankly hostile. In the 5th ed. of *Organon* (1833), (4th French Ed., 1856), para 56(1), (p.144) he writes "one may admit in fact a fourth method of using medicines against diseases ; the "isopathic method", the method of treating a disease by the same miasm that has produced it. But even in supposing that the method is useful, as the miasm is applied to the patient after having modified it to a certain point by the preparation to which it is submitted, the case in that case will be effected only by opposing "**Similimum Similimo**". The 6th ed. which will appear in 1921 (and will not have for this fact any influence on the decline of Isopathy which goes on its course) is still more categorical (6th ed., Fr. Tr. by P. Schmidt, 1952).

"To desire to cure thus, by a pathogenic power RIGOROUSLY EQUAL (per idem) is contrary to common sense and even to all experiences". Similar criticisms are formulated in his book "*Doctrine and treatment of Chronic diseases*" (tr. Jourdan, 1846, p, 213). At other times Hahnemann has a clearly favourable attitude and does not hesitate to address to "Bibliotheque Homoeopathique" of Geneva the letter of Jolly relating the isopathic success of Theuille in the epidemic of plague of Constantinople. According to Jean Jarricot (*Considerations historiques sur l'Isopathie*, in *Actes de la Societe Rhodanienned 'Homoeopathie*, 1956, fasc, 2, p.13) the reticence of Hahnemann was purely sentimental, which may be explained by the reaction of a pride of the founder of a method towards dissident disciples. According to Denis Demarque (*L'Homoeopathie Medacine de l'Experience*, 1968, p.85) the real reason would be doctorinal, because to admit Isopathy, is to admit a "material cause" of the diseases and it is contrary to vitalism.

Genke (in *Griesschlich : Manuel pour servir a l'etude critique de l'homoeopathie*, 1849), veterinary doctor, is a great adversary of Lux. For him, a prolonged trituration of contagium product deteriorates their properties, except for anthraxinum, because the contagions of anthrax is destructed with difficulty "even by cooking the skin and the (tanning) of the skin" (*Hygea*, 1839, v.2, p. 226 and 243). He even criticises severely the organic Isopathy of Hermann.

After a period of enthusiasm, Rapou, author of the History of the doctrine of Homoeopathy fought violently against Isopathy (*Rapou-Histoire de la doctrine homoeopathique*, 1847, v.2, p.176 and 203). We will see later on, with the argument of Rapou.

Griesselich, promoter of specificism in Germany at first favourable because he uses the Psorinum, condemns openly Isopathy (*Hygea*, v. 3, p. 327). "What is recently called Isopathy, attributing to it some value, is only a subject of confusion, a superficial analogy less or not well understood". Further on he adds, "A development of that question seems to us absolutely superfluous ; A so audacious opinion raised to a law wrongly understood, should not be brought to light and it requires that one should guard himself against such an abominable madness. The positive facts that serve as foundation of Isopathy are less numerous and are easy to bring back to the principle of Homoeopathy." The judgement, considering the considerable impact of the author over his contemporaries, decided the fate of Homoeopathy. The result was that most of the Homoeopaths will forget Isopathy ; however some isolated ones will continue to use some isopathics (Des Guidi used *Morbillinum* ; Rapou, *Anthraxinum*, Arnaud, *Vaccinum* of Isopathy and its founders, Fouche, *l'Homoeopathie moderne*, 1933 No. 4, P 260).

Concomittant with the works of Collet (from 1865) and of Kruger Nimes), Hering, the founder of Isopathy, continued his researches in America and publishes a monography on Lyssin (or *Hydrophobinum*) in the North American Journal of Homoeopathy

of 1870). The same year Swan published in the *New Organon* two cases of tuberculosis cured by Tuberculinum (ex-Phthysine of Hering and Lux) prepared from the suppurated tubercular cavity.

Burnett of London, disciple of Swan utilises Bacillinum (dilution of the sputum of T.B. patient containing K.B.) and publishes his experience of five years in the treatment of tuberculosis (Burnett—Five years experience in the new cure of Consumption, Nov., 1890, London). This happened five years before Koch. Drysdale preconises Pyrogenium (product of decomposed meat) in typhus and in septic conditions. Swan recommends Erysypalinum, Diptherinum etc... (Homoeopathic Physician, 1892). From these numerous observations Dr. Kighel of Belgium first established a clinical pathogenesis of Tuberculinum (*l'Union Homoeopathique*, 1891, v. 5, No. 3, p. 85). Later on J.N. Clarke (*Homoeopathic world*, 1891, v. 26, p. 304) published analytical pathogenesis called from all the cases observed up to that time by the allopathic doctors relating to the action of Tuberculine on the tubercular patients and also on the non-tubercular patients. Mersch (*Journal Belge d'Homoeopathie*, 1894, p. 236) will do in 1894 a synthesis very much pruned, of the two preceding pathogenesis. It is interesting to underline the chronology of these works, which were done many years before those done by Koch on the therapeutic action of Tuberculine. The pathogenesis of Tuberculinum will be re-studied by Kruger (*Kruger-Therapeutique isopathique and harmonique : le virus, remedes internes*, 1899,) of Nimes and A. Nebel of Lausanne (in *Zeitschrift des Berlin : Vereius Hom. Artze*, Jun^e, 1902 and tr. in *Journal Belge d'hom.*, 1902, No. 4, p. 149 and No. 6, p. 226).

In Germany appears in 1861, the work of Dr. Hagero, *Medicamenta homoeopathica et Isopathica omnia*, written in Latin and which gave a description regarding the isopathics used at that time. In France it was Denys collet (According to Ch. Janot—*Denys Collet in Homoeopathie mederne*, 1936, No. 2, p. 132) who from the year 1865 began again the isopathic movement.

Father Denys Collet, a religious person of the order of dominican and Dr. of Medicine, was born on 21st Dec., 1824, at Frazi, village of Eure-et-Loire, student of the college of Nogent le-Retrou, comes to study medicine at Paris. He practices during about 12 years, during which he met father Monsabre and knocks at the door of Dominican apprenticeship of Fravingy-sur-Ozean, at the age of 40. Becomes a witness of Homoeopathic cure engaged himself from the year 1865 to study the new method. Himself re-discovering Isopathy he prevented an epidemic of small pox at Flanigny in 1871 using a dilution of 4CH of vaccin (Vaccinum). From that time being convinced of his method he takes the advantage of a sojourn of many years in Mossoul, a town of Asia Minor, for the application in a large scale of Isopathy. Returned in France for his illness, he acts as a physician of a small convent and treats his community by Isopathic method. Desirous to make known his method of therapeutics, he writes and publishes his book, at the age of 74 (*J.J.M. Collet Isopathie, methode Pasteur par voie Interne*, 1898).

In 1903 his community being dissolved he exiled himself at Aubagne (Luxembourg) and died there in 1909. The book of Collet that contains a number of excellent ideas and still more unsupportable opinions, has been very well analysed by Parrot (*Parrot : Isopathie dans sa individuelle*, 1967, p. 28) of which here is the essential points : a preface disabused on the absence of real therapeutic science precedes the "first book" by some general ideas on the life, health, disease, the death that invite the author to attempt to build up a "law" of general therapeutics which may be defined as follows : "To cure a diseased organism, it is necessary that the organism is not universally ill, that there are still some parts that are healthy, and that one uses then an identical or analogous morbid agent but in relatively minimum dose, to create in the healthy parts of that organism some reactive powers, by the intermediary of nervous and circulatory system, for being reversed on the diseased part, and help them to disburden themselves of their enemy, the morbid agent" (p. 28).

Further on he adds : "If the real medicine should be an agent similar to that of the disease, and nothing is more similar to the agent of the disease but the disease itself and because the secretions of man who is diseased are more or less charged with morbid elements which are naturally expelled by the outlets, if one knows how to collect these elements from the secretions, one can surely have in these morbid elements some medicinal agents". Thus according to him, there are three methods of cure : Allopathy, Homoeopathy and Isopathy, each one of which is valuable to select in function of the clinical indications. In the "second book" Collet distinguished three kinds of Isopathies : 1. "Pure isopathy" which takes the products of secretion of a patient as medicinal agent to cure the same disease, 2. The organic isopathy (at present our organotherapy) and 3. Serotherapeutic isopathy" (dilution of hyper-immune serum). In fact Collet shows that the natural or artificial secretions, even the blood, may be the sources medicines. Let us cite for example the diluted and dynamised tears in case of grave conjunctivitis, of ulcers, Keratitis, nyctalopias, of hemeralopias ; the Diphterine, in grave anginas, the bronchial mucous in acute or chronic catarrhs, the mucosity of throat for catarrhal otitis. Similarly, urine, sweat, the secretions of human cutaneous affections, the blood and secretions of varicose ulcer, blood taken out of goitre, in case of want of secretion by causing artificially phlyctenule. He specifies the lower dilutions in acute case, the mediums and high in the chronic cases and preferably using the secretion of the patient himself. The "second book" ends by recalling the history of isopathy (let us mention that the author had the knowledges of these works well after his re-discovery) in which he criticises sentence by sentence the accusations of Rapou (*Rapou : Histoire de la doctrine homoeopathique*, 1847, p. 176 to 203) which is as follows : 1. Isopathy is absurd ; 2. Isopathy is nauseating ; 3. Isopathy has inconstant results ; 4. Isopathy causes a loss of considerable time ; 5. Aequale is finally nothing but simile ; 6. Isopathy should be left out because it causes the doctors to deviate from homoeopathy (Loc. cit, p. 179 to 193 and Parrot, loc. cit, p. 58 to 65). The

third book contains 42 personal cases (human and animal) as well as the rules of pharmacopraxis. Thus Collet seems to be the father of individual isopathy and his works are the starting points of a considerable renovation of the model.

The following year (1899) Kruger of Nimes publishes his **Isopathic and Harmonic treatment virus and Venoms internal Remedies**, a work of general homoeopathic and Isopathic therapeutics in which he makes a very complete study of Tuberculins. Some years later, Antoine Nebel (1870-1954) makes a real experiment of Tuberculine of Koch and he made of it a pathogenesis to which we refer even now. In 1907 Jules Gallivardin of Lyon, published his book **Allopathy—Homoeopathy—Isopathy** which is a critical examination of the **Constitution De La Therapeutique De Jousset** (1902). He reproaches the latter for his silence on the real precursors of Pasteur, the isopaths, the students of Hahnemann. The ideas of Pasteur raises in fact a considerable interest in the circle of homoeopaths. Thus Sieffert writes "And however, the effect of serums of Pasteur absolutely conform to the law of Similitude (*Sieffert : Introduction generale a la therapeutique positive*, 1910). Similarly writes Pierris Jousset "After examining these facts in the light of the doctrines of therapeutics formulated by Hippocrates, we see that they are governed by the Law of Similars : That which causes stranguria in healthy man cure it in man who is suffering from it has said Hippocrates : that which produces diphteria cures diphteria, says Pasteur. And Pasteur, like hippocrates may give as formula of the law of indications "Similia Similibus Curentur (Serotherapy and Homoeopathy in *l'Art medicalé, mars*, 1906). J.P. Tessier writes "Then in whatever manner we examine the question, we see that the specific curative medicine, the serum acts in an absolutely indential manner to the disease producing a sort of medicinal disease which replaces the other and cure rapidly. Now we may affirm and say without fear that it is of course a homoeopathic cure (in Sieffert, loc. cit. p. 79).

In 1910 appears the fundamental book of H.C. Allen, the *Materia Medica of the Nosodes* (B.T. 1910). Allen (1836-1909) at first professor of Anatomy in Cleveland Medical College, then of *Materia Medica* in Hahnemann College of Chicago and finally the founder professor of Hering Medical College is in fact the first to have published a book uniquely meant for nosodes and one should wait till 1960, when appears a second study of the same type, the *Materia Medica der Nosoden* by O.A. Julian (Haug Verlag, Heidelberg, 1960 and 2nd ed. 1975 and *Biotherapies and Nosodes*, Ed. Maloine, Paris 1962). Allen describes by the side of classical Nosodes like *Mædorrhinum*, *Psorinum*... a series of medicine which are sensibly different from the idea of Nosode such as its history teaches. These are studies on "Adrenalinum" which is a hormone. It is true that at the time of Allen, this one might be considered as a poison, natural and powerful but not well-known. "Amber Grisea" is according to Hering "probably" a nosode coming from Cachalot, there is no doubt because Amber Grey is a pathological secretion of this Cetaceae. "Cholesterinum" was at that time a product obtained by the dynamisation of biliary Calculus.

Finally a series of physical remedies : *Electricitus*, *Magnetis Poly-Ambo* ; *Magnetis Poly Arcticus* ; *Magnetis-Poli-Austratis* ; X-ray. These products are obtained by irradiation or saturation of lactose and cannot be included among the nosodes,

Similarly, different kinds of milk cannot be retained such as *Lac-caninum*, *Lac felinum*, *Lacvaccinum*, which are some normal secretions. They are rather organotherapies.

Leon Vannier founds in 1912 the review *l' Homœopathie française* in which from the first number he preconises the use of Isopathy which he renamed "Isotherapie". He takes up the idea of his Master Antoine Nebel who has described some important types of hereditary or acquired intoxications in relation to such and such nosodes. Vannier was an ardent defender of individual isotherapy (Cf. "Deux années de pratique iso-

therapique" in Bulletin de la societe d'Homoeopathie de France, 1929, p. 140 and l'Auto-isotherapie Sanguine, Bulletin du Centre Homoeopathique de France, 1936, fasc. of 2, p. 584) and utilises from 1927 Sanguin Isotherapy. Similarly Jules Roy makes of it a very deep study (*J. Roy : Les regles de l' Isotherapie Sanguine* Bulletin de S.H.F, 1929, p. 135). Later on in 1934 J.M. Munoz published a very interesting study on the **Modification of the blood formula by the use of isopathy and homoeopathic medicine** (in La Revue française d'Homoeopathie, 1933, No. 9, p. 516).

In 1923 Doctor Lucinio Cardoso, of *Rio de Janeiro*, published his book "Autonosique dyniotherapy or treatment of the diseases by their agents and their dynamised products (*L. Cardoso : Dyniotherapie autosinique on traitement des maladies pcr leurs agents et leurs produits dynamises*, Fr. tr. by Nebal fils. 1932). Homoeopathic doctor professor of general mathematics and of rational mechanics in Ecole Polytechnique of Rio, Cardoso takes up the thesis of Prof. Rogers, of Chicago, on an to-hemotherapy. It is in fact the question of injectable auto-blood-isotherapy, very often intramuscular (Cf. Compte rendu du Dr. Rousseau, l'Hom. Moderne, II, p. 6).

In 1836 Fortier-Bernoville published an important inquiry on Isopathy and Nosodes (in l'Hom Moderne, 1936, Nos. 4 and 6). From the articles it appears that all the homoeopaths questioned, systematically use the nosodes and almost half of them use individual Isotherapy. Fortier-Bernoville himself preconises the use of Phlyctenular isopathy or auto-Phlyctenotherapy, provoking artificially by using a Cantharidine paste for example) a phlyctenula which may serve as individual stock for isopethic remedy. His essay is written on the Syndrome of Parkinson, multiple sclerosis stubborn headaches, Zona, Chronic evolutive polyarthrititis with more or good results.

Leon Vannier advises isopathic "Renal calculus" in lithiasis (*l' Isopathie en renal lithiasis* : Bulletin du C.H.F. 1937, II, p. 697) while Vincent de Laurier (Isotherapie, in Revue française

d'Hom, 1938, p. 321) exposes his experience on "Gastric juice" in gastritis, on "Leucorrhoea" in metritis, on "Venous blood" in migrains, on Menstrual blood (of the 1st day) in hypermenorrhoea and metrorrhagia and denounces the sometimes noxious effects of the utilisation of Complex isotherapies, increasing the number of stocks. Pichet (Short notes on 23 years of the practice of Isotherapy : Propagateur de l'Homoeopathie, 1938, No. 9, p. 282) preconises like the stock vaccins of Allopathy, the the vaccins of Allopathy, the utilisation of Complex Isopathics, by augumenting the number of stocks. In this way prepared "Angina complex", similarly the vaccin "Furoncle complex" (which includes a hundred of stocks of anthrax).

In 1947 appers the book of *P. Brotteaux : Homoeopathy and Isopathy* (1947, Peyronnet, Paris). The second part of the book is devoted to Isopathy, which according to him, comes out of Homoeopathy, because it is founded on the research of true simillimum. The failures of Isopathy do not results out of the princple itself, but from the excretion and secretion of the patient do not contain always the cause of the disease ; or better the cause is in the secretion, but mixed with the latter, because according to the author, the real cause should be used as pure as possible. Are also preconised the isopathy of intoxicating products or consumæd in great quantity such as, coffe, chocolate, alcohol, tobacco and medicines like quinine, gardenal, anesthetics etc...

Finally we may note one interesting attempt of explanation of the action of homoeopathic remedies based on the theories of conditioned reflex of Pavlov.

In 1960 appears in Germany the *Materia Medica der Nosoden* of O.A. Julian. The book was an enormous success in the Homoeopathiy circle of Germany, and thanks to this book, the study of Nosodes got again a considerable impetus while it was practically non-existent there. Thus R. Voll, in the therapeutic application of Electro-Acupuncture-Organometry depended essen-

tially on this book and gives an important place to Nosodotherapy. H.H. Reckeweg who founded his conception of Homoeotoxicosis incorporates in his "Biotherapy" the use of nosodes. It results that thanks to these two authors, the Nosodotherapy, is now widely diffused in German speaking countries. The book is "re-written" in French in 1962, taking into account the new pharmaceutical legislation, and, for this fact it contains after a general introduction, two parts : The first contains the description of New nosodes, called Biotherapics, that may be prescribed freely by every doctor in France ; the second part contains most of the Nosodes of which the prescription cannot be made for all (excepting a few). But the description of the latter are given in the hope of taking positively new steps. This book is the only modern book which gather together the informations on the present day Nosodotherapy and always serves today as a reference book.

In 1961, the *National Federation of Homoeopathic Societies* of France organises a vast enquiry on the practice of Isopathy (Cf La Revue des congres de F. Junot, in les Annales Homoeopathiques francaises, 1969, p. 656). Thus F. Lamasson imparts his fortunate results by using his urinary Isopathy specially for the diseases of the urinary tracts, blood isotherapy in parasitosis (30CH) Seric isotherapy in irido-cyclitis even in chronic glaucoma. P. Chavanon retraces his experience of Isotherapy in E.N.T., while M. Denis publishes 23 observations of isotherapeutic treatment of Dermatology. Doctor Iliovici takes up the interesting dispute with the intention to know "Is Isopathy is Really the Perfect Simillimum"? Dano preconises the Isotherapeutic "Menstrual blood" in mental troubles connected with the menstrual cycle. Professor Bordet, veterinary doctor of Ecole de Maison-Alfort reports his very encouraging results of urinary Isotherapy from urine (and iso-sediment" or "iso-oalculus") in chronic or subacute cystitis without calculus and in urinary lithiasis of dogs and of cats. Finally here are some extracts of conclusions of Dr. Dano on that enquiry". The Isopathphic medicines represents the Simillimum par excellence, the faithful image of the morbid state of the

moment and may be successful there where homoeopathy hesitates or fails even with the exact medicine. It is a powerful adjuvant of a well conducted homoeopathic treatment. The possibilities of Isotherapeutic method goes much beyond that what is generally thought of. An Isotherapeutic medicine is a perfect image of the individual who has supplied its stock, *i.e.* to say it contains the simillimum of which any Materia Medica cannot furnish the equivalent by the application of the law of Analogy. The reaction that it causes is therefore perfectly adapted to the individual. It is somewhat "total", covering the apparent or unapparent troubles. Each of us can take account of it clinically by the equilibrium that it brings on the neuro-endocrinal system, on the general functions, on the mind and on the local sphere' and to conclude it is specially in affection unattainable by other methods, that one finds one of the spheres of Isopathy'.

G. Hage published a similar enquiry 1964 (*Hage—Enquete sur la pratique de l'Isotherapie* L'Hom française, 1964, p. 131) which clarifies the different opinions of homoeopathic doctor who use Isotherapeutic method of treatment. It appears from this work that if some isotherapeutics seem to be effective (blood, urine, purulent excretions) the others are clearly less dependable (like the products from cutaneous excretion). According to the greater part of the doctors interrogated, Isopathy is not as much as a primordial therapeutic, but rather on *appoint de depannage* before a failure of the Homoeopathic treatment.

G. Dano in his "Contribution of the therapeutic of allergic diseases and of their equivalents (Le Francois, Paris, 1964) builds a bridge between Isotherapy and Allergology and prepares the remedy "Poummon-Histamine", dilution of the lung of anaphylactised Cobaye by repeated injections Ovalbumine. The lung of Cobaye is in fact the 'Shock' organ of the antigen-antibody reaction and liberates an important quantity of chemical mediators of which specially hastamine is one. Dano specifies 'Poummon-histamine' in allergic diseases and their equivalents such as asthma,

the hay fever, the allergic migrains allergic dermatitics, paroxystic attack of tachycardia, hyperfolliculine of allergics, as well as psychic troubles.

The book of Parrot deals finally with the present-day situation of individual Isotherapics or Auto-isotherapy. After a first devoted to the works of Collet, Parrot describes the result of an experience of more than 20 years of the method. Are successfully studied : Blood isotherapy (injectable and by mouth), Isopathy of menstrual blood, Seric and phycetenular Isotherapy and finally {urinary Isotherapy, Isotherapy of pus, renal calculus and Saliva (Parrot : Isotherapy dans sa forme individuelle, Ed. Doin, Paris, 1967).

Such is briefly the historic sketch of Iso-nosodotherapy or according to the name given by O.A. Julian, Micro-Immunothe-rapy dynamisee. The latter has a new impetus as well in France as in foreign lands and this situation is mainly due to the works of this author.

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(These books are either in French or in German language. Translations are given here). This article is only a part of a book on 'Nosodes' by Dr. A.O. Julian which is now under preparation).



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