



# The Allopath's View Point

**ABSTRACT:** *This article coming from an allopath definitely stands out to give us a different view point altogether from the one's received from the Homoeopathic traternity. So let us begin with that....*

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The very fact that a large percentage of qualified homoeopaths choose to practice should not be causing such a stir! Let us look at the mindset and circumstances of students joining homoeopathic medical college(s):

1. A small percentage of students join homoeopathy colleges, BY CHOICE. That is they wish to become a Homoeopath – either for their love of homoeopathy or because of a parent, sibling whose practice they are likely to inherit. They may account for 10% of the total numbers.
2. From the other 90%,
  - a. A large group has taken admission on rebound ie after not getting admission in allopathy medical/ dental colleges.
  - b. A parent having roaring general practice (Allopath or homoeopath), who just wants a medical degree;
    - i. Homoeopathy takes little less than MBBS.
    - ii. Even if capitation fee has to be paid, the quantum is definitely less for BHMS as compared to MBBS
    - iii. Barring pharmacology the entire spectrum is taught at BHMS and for drugs there is the ubiquitous medical representative and scores of CMEs and update programmes.
  - c. Some do get interested in homoeopathic stream and sincerely wish to start homoeopathic practice. As time goes by, they also change their aim for one of the following reasons:

- i. When it comes to entering practice, several join nursing homes as medical officers both to learn and earn. Exposure to handling emergencies, receiving appreciation and getting patients easily sways their initial conviction.
  - ii. Since homoeopathy practice is counted as consulting practice, even a paltry (by homoeopathic standards) consulting fee of Rs 200-300 is more for patients to give to a new doctor; slow beginning → frustration → comparison with colleagues who entered allopathic general practice → shift in mind set → allopathy practice.
  - iii. Despite early success in getting patients, inability to deliver ie give demonstrable results → self acceptance of inability – allopathy practice.
3. There is a new section emerging: those who started allopathy practice for one of the above reasons, after 10-15 years realize that they are not able to rise above JUST giving symptomatic treatment (charging Rs 30-50) compare themselves with successful colleagues who started homoeopathic practice → change of heart → switch to homoeopathic practice. The numbers here are small but are likely to rise.

For the policy makers, it is a formidable challenge to ensure that a doctor qualifying in homoeopathy should not stray as one such homoeopath becomes role model for 10 others.