

SOUVENIR

NATIONAL HOMOEOPATHIC CONGRESS 2013

24th OCTOBER 2013



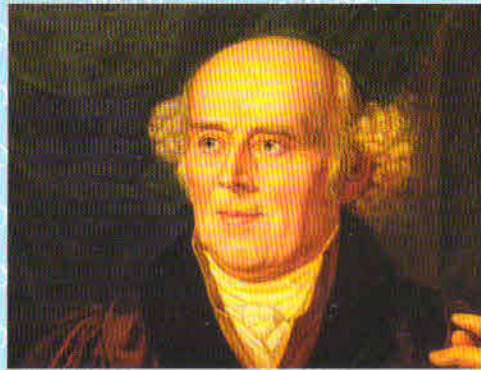
J. T. Kent
(1849 - 1916)



C. Hering
(1800 - 1880)



M. Tyler
(1857 - 1943)



Samuel Hahnemann
(1755 - 1843)



T. F. Allen
(1837 - 1902)



Boenning Haussen
(1785 - 1864)



W. Boericke
(1849 - 1929)

Organised by

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OBSTACLES TO THE CURE

Prof.(Dr.) L. K. Nanda.
M.D. (Hom.)

The true test of the homoeopath's skill comes at the patient's second appointment. If the patient does not improve the experienced homoeopaths will shine, while the beginners will be panic. It is the physician's hard time to search for possible obstacle to recovery. The practitioners should have a list of these obstacles in her mind to review point by point the possible short coming for the failure. Let us have an overview on some important aspect of this problem.

Mistakes in prescribing:

1. **Over emphasis on single symptom** forgetting the totality is mostly not true similimum. Ignoring mental, physical make up prescribing on single key note in 90% cases will bring palliation & rarely lead to a cure.
 2. **Negative matching:** This is probably the biggest mistake observed with the beginners. Always give emphasis to the symptoms present with the patients. It will be wrong to discard a medicine on the basis that the symptom is not with the patients & hence the same medicine though indicated basing on other symptoms cannot be given.
 3. **Overemphasis on healthy symptom:** Do not always prescribe, Phosphorous to a patient who is romantic, good natured, responsible, generous, idealistic without considering the sick symptoms which constitute the leakage of the patient's energy, because these are the healthy symptoms. Of course it may help to distinguish Phos, if other peculiar symptom of Phos. present with the patient.
 4. **Prescribing for the name of the disease:** Remember what Kent told: to check The accuracy of your prescription, ask yourself whether you would prescribing the same remedy for the same patient, if he had an entirely different diagnosis.
- Never think it is an A.P.D. case, rather begins on the patient's individualism, say it is Lycopodium or China or Carbo veg or any other indicated medicine case.
5. **Hasty prescribing & changing the remedy:** The case must be well thought out in the beginning (90% work will be over) and the medicine thus selected should be allowed to act completely without frequent repetition or changing it. If you foul this clear water, the trouble will be endless.
 6. **Do not give high potency in advance pathology.**
 7. **Over reliance on computer:**
Do not over-rely on the computer. Try to know Materia Medica & go through Repertory frequently at the beginning of your practice. If you have tried one or more polychrest & they have failed to improve one can use computer as resort.
 8. **Miasmatic block:** Sometime a well chosen remedy stops working because a miasm needs to be addressed. Before your final choice of remedy miasmatic angle must be thoroughly considered. Because prescribing the current anti-miasmatic drug, will remove the block in the constitution of the patient & hence remove the fundamental cause.
 9. **Limited knowledge in materia medica:** Do not give Ars. to a slob, Phos. to a unsympathetic person, Sulphur to a well dressed man, Sepia to a very active, enthusiastic lady, Chamomilla to a calm child, which are the important innermost mental cast of the persons. So these require a thorough grasp on knowledge of the Materia Medica to be an effective prescriber.
 10. **Life style factors, Drugs, Alcohol**
This obstructs the action of the medicine. Carefully patients should be advised to avoid these things.

II. Patient gives inadequate symptoms or conceals symptoms:

Hahnemann has clearly given how to elicit a symptom from a suspicious Lach lady, haughty Platina lady, anxious Ars, exaggerating Sulphur, Confusion & forgetting Agnus patient. This should be clearly dealt to elicit the symptoms may not be in first sitting but may be in the second sitting.

Likewise a number other factors also may stand on the process of taking the case, choice of remedy, second prescription, diet and life style factor etc.etc. A practitioner is to keep this in mind while treating the patients, particularly cases not improving.



Finally, brethren, what so ever things are true, what so ever things are just, what so ever things are pure, what so ever things are lovely, what so ever things are of good repute, if there be any virtue and if there be any praise; Think on these things” The Bible

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RMTI, Palasuni, Rasulgarh, BBSR-25, Ph. 0674-2370415, Mob.:9937440788