



ANATOMICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE TOWARDS THE ACTION OF HOMEOPATHIC DRUGS

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ABSTRACT

The great inventors like; Hippocrates, Paracelsus and Hahnemann described concept of "principle of similarity" and "like with like". The Hahnemann founder of homeopathy emphasized that like treat like and many of diseases which are non curable by other therapies can be effectively managed by homeopathy using this concept. The trust in homeopathy increasing day by day due to the lower risk of adverse drug reactions and availability of evidence based experimental data. There are still needs to explore homeopathic concept with logical reasoning to enhance global acceptance of this system. This article summarizes anatomical and physiological perspective of some homeopathic drugs in a view to demonstrate rationality of specific use of a particular drug.

KEYWORDS: Medical, Homeopathy, Anatomy and Physiology.

INTRODUCTION

The law of similar described in homeopathy may be expressed through the process since body try to heal itself through various physiological regulation in a view to maintain constant healthy state. Whenever there are changes outside the normal range then physiological mechanism of body compensate for these changes itself. These changes may be in terms of disease and as per homeopathic concept the drug which offers similar physiological effect may be used for treating a particular disease thus the selection of homeopathic drug depends upon the signs and symptoms of disease. Therefore the observation of clinical manifestation (sign and symptoms) play significant role towards the selection of drug for specific disease.

Anatomical aspect and choice of drugs

The positions, structures, shape and size of organs and their relationship studied in subject termed as anatomy and physiology which deals with the relationship between bones, nerves, muscles, artery & other organs. It is believed that the biological action of drugs deeply associated with anatomical perspective of human body. The site of drug action and its distribution related to the anatomical positioning of various organs, for example we can say that the drug meant for heart acts around heart/vessels similarly drugs meant for gastric trouble acts in stomach or liver. The physician must be aware anatomical distribution of drug while prescribing it to prevent any adversity in case of organ failure or weak functioning of any specific organs. The traditional text of

homeopathy also described that the each and every remedy indicated for special part of organs of the body for their biological action. The alternative science of medicine also believe that a drug offer different effect on different body parts/organs depending upon potency of drugs. Therefore it is very essential to know anatomical and physiological aspect of human body for each and every physician to understand exact mechanism of action of drugs.

Importance of consideration of anatomy and physiology while treating disease

In contrast to other therapies anatomical perspective is only necessary to know the structure of the body this is not essential for selection of drug but in homeopathy the knowledge of anatomy play great role towards the selection of remedy also. The homeopathy described importance of major body organs as well as minor structures of body which are not emphasized in other therapies.

The anatomical and physiological correlation of homeopathic drugs with respect to their biological action may be explained with some examples as follows.

1. *Berberis vulgaris*

- ❖ **Physiological action:** Correct ulceration.
- ❖ **Anatomical positioning:** Nerves impulses to excretory system.
- ❖ **Uses:** stitching, cutting pain from left kidney, ureter and urethra.

2. *Kali Bichromatum*

- ❖ **Physiological action:** Control disturbance of deep cardiac nerve plexus.
- ❖ **Anatomical positioning:** Mid sternum to back.
- ❖ **Uses:** in pain at bifurcation of trachea during coughing.

3. *Ruta grave*

- ❖ **Physiological action:** Stimulates the growth of epithelium.
- ❖ **Anatomical positioning:** Ulcerated surface of periosteum epithelium.
- ❖ **Uses:** for cracking and inflammation of periosteum.

4. *Amyle nitrate*

- ❖ **Physiological action:** Relieve coronary stenosis.
- ❖ **Anatomical positioning:** Heart; coronary arteries.
- ❖ **Uses:** pain and constriction around the heart/angina.

5. *Clematis erecta:*

- ❖ **Physiological action:** reduces swelling of lymph glands.
- ❖ **Anatomical positioning:** inguinal lymph glands especially right side.
- ❖ **Uses:** anti inflammatory as local action.

6. *Cannabis satives*

- ❖ **Physiological action:** tendons of quadriceps influenced by *cannabis sativa*.
- ❖ **Anatomical positioning:** femoris muscles and patellar ligament
- ❖ **Uses:** to manage dislocation of patellar on going up stair.

7. *Euphrasia*

- ❖ **Physiological action:** control secretion through membrane.
- ❖ **Anatomical positioning:** act on serous membrane.
- ❖ **Uses:** in profuse acrid lachrymation and conjunctivitis.

9. *Aesculus hip*

- ❖ **Physiological action:** relieve spasm in lumbar region.
- ❖ **Anatomical positioning:** lumbo sacral articulation.
- ❖ **Uses:** backache.

10. *Caulophyllum*

- ❖ **Physiological action:** relax the rigidity of cervix.
- ❖ **Anatomical positioning:** cervix of uterus.
- ❖ **Uses:** to relieve cervix of uterus.

11. *Allium cepa*

- ❖ **Physiological action:** tearing of the eyes and dripping of the nose
- ❖ **Anatomical positioning:** burning nasal discharge that irritates the nostrils
- ❖ **Uses:** for the common cold and hay fever.

12. *Arnica*

- ❖ **Physiological action:** reduces pain and initiate healing process.
- ❖ **Anatomical positioning:** vascular tissue/localized inflammatory action.
- ❖ **Uses:** used for trauma and injury.

13. *Chamomilla*

- ❖ **Physiological action:** calmness, sedation and relieve irritation in infants.
- ❖ **Anatomical positioning:** nervous system
- ❖ **Uses:** for the irritable infant; teething or colic conditions of new born.

14. *Hypericum*

- ❖ **Physiological action:** relieve pain especially nerve pain.
- ❖ **Anatomical positioning:** nerves or parts abundant with nerves such as; fingers, toes and back.
- ❖ **Uses:** injury with shooting pains.

15. *Ignatia*

- ❖ **Physiological action:** impart felling of well being and boost confidence.
- ❖ **Anatomical positioning:** nervous system.
- ❖ **Uses:** for anxiety and depression.

Magnesia phosphorica

- ❖ **Physiological action:** relieve spasm.
- ❖ **Anatomical positioning:** muscles especially uterine or stomach.
- ❖ **Uses:** for cramps; menstrual cramps.

Rhus tox

- ❖ **Physiological action:** relieve pain on initial motion after flu/fever (arthritis).
- ❖ **Anatomical positioning:** muscles, joints and ligaments.
- ❖ **Uses:** for sprains and strains.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion we can say that the contrast to other therapies anatomical consideration is very important not only to know the structure of the body but also for the selection of drugs to offer specific effect on desired body parts. The homeopathic system of medicine suggested that every physician must consider physiological and anatomical perspective while opting any remedy for particular disease. It is well known that the same drug may exert different effects on different body parts. Therefore we can say that the biological effect of drugs may depend upon site of action of drug or anatomical positioning of organs. The article suggest that the correlation between effect of drugs and physiological role of organs with respect to their anatomical positioning must be explore to rationalize use of particular for specific body part.

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