

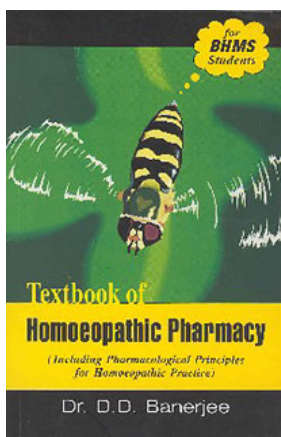
Subrata Kumar Banerjea

Textbook of homoeopathic pharmacy

Leseprobe

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von [Subrata Kumar Banerjea](#)



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CHAPTER 1

PHARMACY AND HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY

Pharmacy. It is the art and science of collecting, combining, preserving, preparing and standardising drugs and medicines derived from natural and synthetic sources. It also includes compounding and dispensing medicines.

The word 'Pharmacy' also implies the place, where the medicines are made and distributed.

Homoeopathic Pharmacy. It is an art and science of collecting, compounding, combining, preparing, preserving and standardising drugs and medicines from vegetable, mineral, animal kingdoms and certain physiological and morbid substances sources, according to the Homoeopathic principle as based in the tenets of Organon of Medicine; and also dispensing medicines or remedies according to the prescriptions of physicians, which are used in Homoeopathic practice. Obviously, it also embraces the legal and professional aspects as also regulates the proper distribution of drugs and medicines.

Dr. Garth Boericke defines Pharmacy as "The art of preparing drugs for use and dispensing them as medicines".

Homoeopathic pharmacy should be fully consistent with the *holistic and individualist* philosophy of Homoeopathy, based on the theory of dynamis.

Homoeopathic Pharmacy Includes

(1) *Collection* : It implies to gather or procure the required drug materials. Exotic drug materials are imported from abroad, as they are not available in our country.

CHAPTER 4

THE PREPARATION OF REMEDIES AND HOMOEOPATHIC SCALES OF DILUTION

Introduction—There are three essential processes involved in preparation of remedies : (a) Serial dilution, (b) Succession, (c) Trituration. Dilution is the means by which we reduce the toxicity of the original crude drug. Serial dilution means that each dilution is prepared from the dilution that immediately preceded it. Succession and trituration are the methods by which mechanical energy is delivered to our preparations in order to imprint the pharmacological message of the original drug upon the molecules of the diluent.

From the pharmaceutical point of view there are two main classes of original substance : (a) Soluble, (b) Insoluble.

In the class of soluble substance, mother tinctures (alcohol-water extraction) of the plant material are used. The symbol 0 is used to denote the mother tincture of any soluble substance. For soluble substance alcohol and water are applied. At each stage Rhythmic violent agitations are carried out, either by hand or machine, and this is known as "Succussion". Insoluble original (*i.e.* natural) substances are prepared in a different way. The diluent in one sense is Lactose. The physical process applied at each stage is known as 'Trituration', it is a prolonged circular grinding with mortar and pestle. Once this trituration has obtained 6x or $1/10^6$, this can be dispersed into alcohol water diluent. Thereafter it is treated like a soluble substance.

These two major scale of preparing medicine is denoted as 'c' for centesimal scale and 'x' for decimal scale.

CHAPTER 13

PRESCRIPTION

Mode of Writing Abbreviations/Notations used in Prescription Writing

Latin or Greek Words with English Translation :

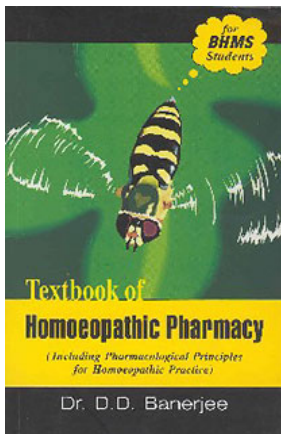
<i>Abbreviations</i>	<i>Latin or Greek Words</i>	<i>English</i>
AA, Aa, aa, ana ;		Of each
A.C., a.c.	Ante Gibos, Ante Cibum	Before food, Before meals.
Ad.	Ad.	to, upto
Add.	Adde.	Add, let them be added, to be added, by adding.
Ad. Lib.	Ad libitum	To the desired amount, at pleasure, freely apply.
Admov.	Admove	
Ad us. exter	Ad usum externum	for external use
Aeq.	Aequales	equal
Agit	agita	Shake (thou) or Stir (thou)
agit. a.us.	Agita ante usum	Shake before using
alb.	albus	White
alt. hor.	alternis hors	every other hour
alt. noc.	alternis nocta	every other night
ante	ante	before
aq. coram.	aqua	water
aq. bull.	aqua bulliens	boiling water

	Drug strength
Mercurious Bromatus Q Solution in purified water	1/100
Mercurious Cyanatus Q Solution in purified water	1/100
Natrum Hydroiodium Q in strong alcohol	1/100
Phosphorus Q	1/667
Propylaminum Q Solution in purified water	1/100
Stannum Perchloratum Q Solution in purified water	1/100
Succini Oleum	J/100
Succus Senecio Cineraria 78% W/W extracted juice	
Sulphur Q in strong alcohol	1/5000
Thalium Aceticum Q	1/100

Formulas and Parts taken for Preparations of Different Drug Substances according to American Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia and German Homoeo Pharmacopoeia (G)

(For Drug Control Authority purpose Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India should be mentioned where such preparations have been mentioned.)

<i>Name of Drugs</i>	<i>Part Used</i>	<i>Class of Old Method</i>
Abies canadensis	Frssh bark and young bud	3
Abies nigra	Gum	6a
Abroma augusta folia	Fresh developed leaves	3
Abroma augusta radix	Fresh root with bark	4
Absinthium	Fresh young leaf and blossom	3
Acalypha indica	Fresh plant	3
Achyranthes aspera	Fresh herb, seed and root	3
Acid acetic	Pure glacial acetic acid	5a
Acid benzoic	Pure benzoic acid 6b (G), 6a,	7
Acid boracic	Pure boracic (or boric) acid	7
Acid carbolic	Pure crystallised carbolic acid	6a
Acid chromic	Pure chromic acid	5a
Acid citric	Pure citric acid	7
Acid fluoric	Pure fluoric acid	5b
Acid formic	Pure formic acid	5a



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