

Zahed Mir

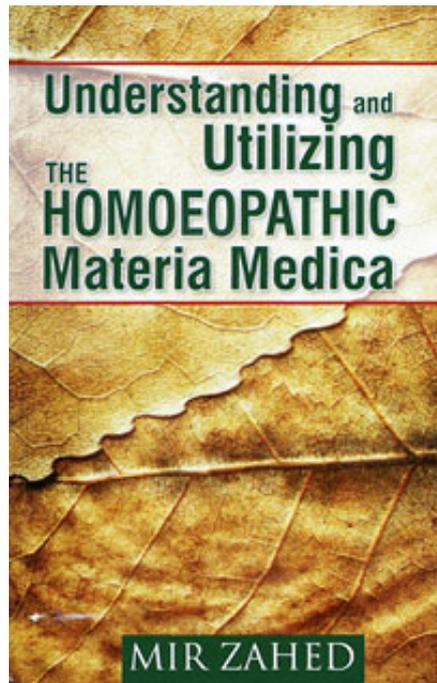
Understanding and Utilizing - the homeopathic materia medica

Leseprobe

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von [Zahed Mir](#)

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Narayana Verlag GmbH, Blumenplatz 2, D-79400 Kandern
Tel. +49 7626 9749 700
Email info@narayana-verlag.de
<http://www.narayana-verlag.de>



RELATIONSHIP OF REMEDIES

In relationship of remedies we study effects or influences of other remedies on a particular medicine.

When a remedy has brought some changes, desirable or undesirable, next what remedies we should prefer or avoid. That is when we have to take a turn or next step we would consult relationship of remedies. In relationship of remedies usually the following information is provided.

- (i) Complementary remedies.
- (ii) Follow well remedies,
- (iii) Inimical remedies,
- (iv) Antidote remedies

Complementary Remedies

Remedies that revive and promote the curative process started by a previous remedy are called its complementary remedies.

Mostly in chronic cases, and some times in acute ones also, a remedy starts its curative action but before the patient is cured completely the case is stopped and the remedy does not benefit any more in spite of applying it in higher or lower potencies. In such a situation we need a complementary remedy which is often a deeper and more powerful remedy to complete the curative process such as Sulphur after Aconite and Calcarea Carb after Belladonna or Rhus-tox.

A remedy can be complementary to the first one on the basis of its following qualities.

- (a) When a remedy has conditions resembling the previous remedy as well as is more deep and powerful such as Sulphur, Kali Carb and Sepia are the complementary remedies to Nux vomica and Ferrum met is complementary to Hamamelis. Farrington says,
"Sulphur is often needed to aid Sepia in chronic cases. The complementary relation lies in the common power of the two drugs to correct abdominal congestion and other vascular irregularities."
(*Farrington, Clinical Materia Medica, P. 147*)
- (b) If a remedy has relieved a miasmatic patient for a while but now the case is stopped then the chief or the most powerful remedy of the concerned miasm can re establish the curative process such as Sulphur in Psora, Thuja in sycosis and Merc Sol in syphilis.
- (c) Or Nosode of the concerned miasm can clear the case or restore the improvement.

We know every remedy acts curatively only on the basis of its symptoms. So when a remedy completes its action but some symptoms have not been cleared, a deep complementary remedy comes to our rescue and often cures the case completely.

Remedies that Follow Well

When a remedy has improved a patient but in the meantime his symptoms have been changed, then we need its Follow Well Remedies.

In chronic and complicated cases mostly a well-selected remedy improves a patient but meanwhile his symptoms change. If the changed image persists for a while, we have to choose a new remedy according to the new totality of the symptoms. So the remedies indicated oftener or acting better after a certain remedy are called its follow well remedies.

It is to be remembered that if a patient needs further treatment, it is not a rule to select a remedy from complementary or follow well remedies. Rather the rule is to retake the case when it has changed positively. Now if the new totality belongs to a follow well or complementary remedy it is good. Otherwise we are bound to follow the symptoms. We do not search the symptoms of follow well and complementary remedies in the patient. Rather we always search a remedy according to the symptoms of the patient.

In regard to making a new selection on a new totality we should also remember that usually changes in the symptoms are a part of the process of cure. The symptoms keep on changing and terminating themselves and the patient is on way towards cure. At this time if we hastily change the remedy it will stop or confuse the case. So if the changed symptoms persist for a considerable length of time (according to the condition or severity of the case) then we can apply aptly a new remedy according to the new totality.

Inimical Remedies

Remedies that are adverse or injurious after a certain remedy are called its "Inimical Remedies"

Contrary to the complementary and follow well remedies there are certain remedies which may confuse or complicate the case if given immediately after certain remedy. Actually any remedy, even an unnecessary dose of the best-fitted remedy can confuse the case. However certain remedies have especially proved, in the experience of experts, to be adverse or inimical to some remedies. If a medicine has made some unfavorable changes in the body its inimical will intensify the suffering or increase the damage already done. Farrington highlights this point as,

"There is this to be remembered, that substances having the same origin generally do not follow each other well. For example, if you have given Ignatia, it is not well to follow it with Nux vomica, and vice versa, because they both contain

Strychnia. Though they have many symptoms in common, they act too much in the same line. Another example may be noted in Glonoin and wine. When Glonoin was proved, it was found to have decided action on the pulse. All the symptoms were aggravated when the provers took wine. Wine produces an excitement very similar to that of Glonoin, but its action seems to be in the same direction, consequently it intensifies the effects of the later."

(Farrington, Clinical Materia Medica, P. 178)

Antidote Remedies

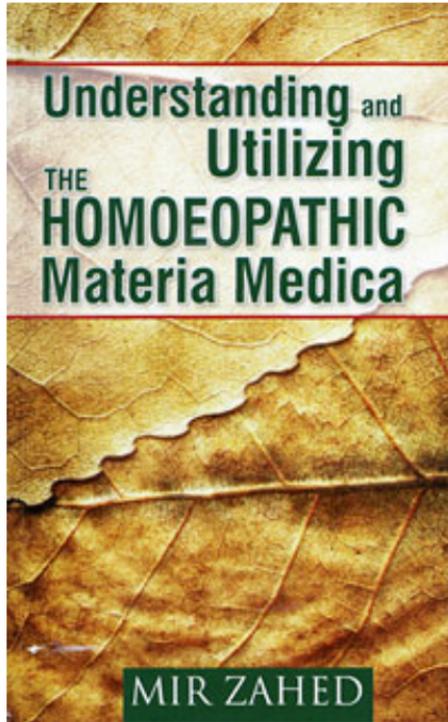
Remedies that can be used to undo or to counteract the effect of certain remedy are called its Antidotes.

The best antidote is the one that covers the troubling symptoms that have come up following the use of a remedy. We can learn how to antidote a medicine by the following description of Farrington,

"The various preparations of Opium enter into the composition of cough-mixtures and soothing syrups used largely in popular practice. Their effects are decidedly pernicious, especially in children. A prominent old-school authority says that the use of soothing-syrup for children is decidedly reprehensible. It stuns their growth, makes them irritable and cross, and interferes sadly with the brain development. Nux vomica is one of the antidotes in cases of injury from anodyne preparations. Still better, perhaps, as an antidote, is Chamomilla, which is suited when opiates have been given for some time, and have produced their secondary effects; the little one is wakeful; slight pains are unbearable. When this condition is present Chamomilla is your remedy, whether the patient is child or adult."

(Farrington, Clinical Materia Medica, PP. 305-6)

We may need to antidote a remedy in the following situations.



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