

# M.P. Arya

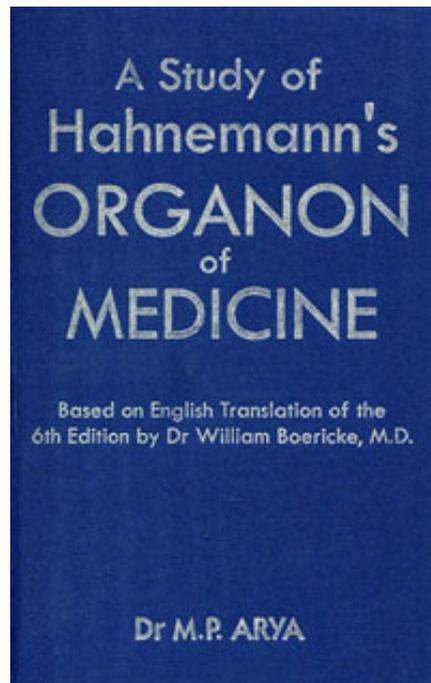
## A Study of Hahnemann's Organon of Medicine

Leseprobe

[A Study of Hahnemann's Organon of Medicine](#)

von [M.P. Arya](#)

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- Antipathic treatment
- Alternative treatment of the old school
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  - What is curative in medicine?
  - How to adapt what is curative in medicine to what is curable in disease, according to clearly defined principles?
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- Totality of symptoms is the only guide to the selection of medicine-§ 18

#### **Knowledge of medicine-§ 19- 46**

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- The curative power of medicine can only be ascertained by noting its effects on a healthy person-§ 20
- Disease curing-power of medicine is same as its disease-producing power-§ 21
- We may either select the medicine which produces similar or dissimilar symptoms to the disease and experience helps us to select a medicine which manifests *similar* or *dissimilar* symptoms to the disease symptomatology-§ 22
- Experience and research convince us that the disease symptoms are far from being removed by the medicine, which has *opposite* symptoms-§ 23
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- The proposition: The vital principle affected by the weaker dynamis of disease is seized and over-powered by the stronger dynamis of a similar medicine-§ 29
- Natural diseases are cured and over-come by the suitable medicine because the human body is readily affected by medicines than by natural diseases-§30

- Morbific noxious agents do not possess the power of morbidly deranging the health of man unconditionally-^ 31
- Every real medicine acts at all time, under all circumstances and in every living being-§ 32
- It is undeniably shown by experience that medicinal agents have an absolute unconditional power; greatly superior to the morbific noxious agents that disturb health and produce disease-§ 33
- Medicinal agents should be capable of producing in the human body an artificial drug disease as similar as possible to the disease in order to effect a cure; greater strength is not the sole cause for it-§ 34
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- What happens when a disease is treated with unsuitable allopathic medicine even though it is stronger?-§ 35
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- In ordinary treatment with a strong dissimilar medicine the disease is kept in abeyance, merely suppressed, merely suspended as long as the treatment is instituted, it however always returns-§ 39
- The new disease having acted on the organism joins the old dissimilar disease to form a 'complex disease', as they cannot cure or repel each other-§40
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- How to adapt what is curative in medicine to what is curable in disease, according to clearly defined principles-§ 47-69
  - Nothing better could teach the physician than Nature how he ought to choose the medicine to cure rapidly, gently and in a permanent manner-§ 47
  - Neither in Nature nor through the medical art can a *dissimilar* disease or medicine eradicate the other natural disease only a *similar* agent can only do so-§ 48
  - Unfortunately there are very few diseases, which are similar to other and can cure homoeopathically other natural diseases-§ 49
  - Nature has but few diseases as remedial agents and that they have serious disadvantages too -§ 50
  - On the other hand, the physician has many remedial agents possessing greater advantages-§ 51
  - There are thus two chief methods of treatment:
    - (a) The homoeopathic (similar),
    - (b) The allopathic (opposite) -§ 52
  - The pure homoeopathic art is the only correct method, only one possible way to cure natural diseases; it is unquestionable as pure experience teaches us a proper one, as it is based on the internal, infallible law of Nature-§ 53
  - Antipathic, palliative allopathic method of treatment utilizes many things against diseases but usually improper ones; it comprises of so many systems; each one believes that in diseases only the morbid matter is to be removed; when these methods are classified and the materia medica are constructed these are full of conjunctures and compound prescriptions-§ 54
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1. Investigation of the disease
2. Investigation of the effects of medicine
3. Appropriate employment of medicines

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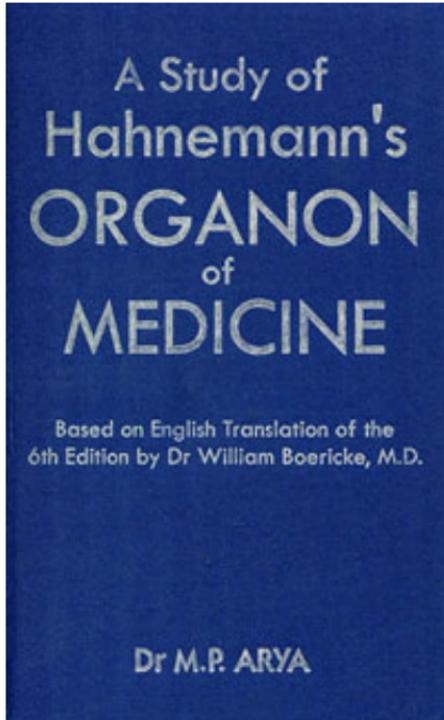
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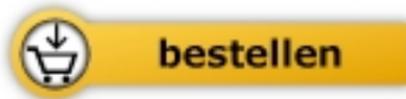
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