## SURGERY IN HOMOEOPATHY

## Introduction :

Everybody starting from illterate to intelgentice are in a impression that there is no Surgery in homoeopathy. Why they are in such falls impression ? Where is the wrong ? Who are responsible for it ? So far my knowledge goes. we the Homoeopaths are responsible because we go against the follwig criterians so we become the pray of the critics. Any how let us discuss what are those criterians.

## Criterians :

- Homoeopathic physicians should posses a power to discriminate the types of illness
  FOR EXAMPLE
  - a) He who has lacerated wound or broken bone or deformity whether

needs a surgeon or a physician ?

b) If one's tooth is to be extracted whether he needs a dental surgeon or a general

surgeon?

c) If man's house alone needs mending then it needs a carpenter but not a surgeon. So a

Homoeopathic physician if wants to act as a surgeon. then he must know when he has

to act as a surgon. & when he must keep back as a surgeon.

d) Physician must know the things that decrage health and remove them.

FOR EXAMPLE :

- i) Pulples rooth cause headach Which must be removed.
- When a sphlinter is pressing on a nerve causing pain the sphinter must be removed.

Here the sole aim should be to remove external cause into order.

2) Homoeopaths must get a clear conception about surgery and essential surgery.

SURGERY MEANS- "A branch of medical sciency which deals with the treatment of diseases by mechanical means.

ESSENTIAL SURGERY :

"Surgical aid which are necessary along with the internal medicine for cure or recovery of the patient" Type of cases that are related to surgery are given below.

- a) Gross damage to the part or organ or tussue by external violence.
  EXAMPLE : Burn, necrosis and gangrene etc.
- b) Where anatomical continuity is lost.

EXAMPLE : Factures, Dislocations, Rapture vessels, guns hot injury etc. Foregin body in any of the

EXAMPLE : Fish bone in the throt, Foreign body in eye etc.

d) Accumulation of things necessary or harmful to human organism.

EXAMPLE : Gallstone of considerable size, Hydrocole, catarract (mature & hypermature) etc.

e) Removal of the organs which have already lost their sensation and function and prone to discomposition.

EXAMPLE : Obstructive appendi cites, sloughing etc.

f) Anythings that threatens the infection of neighbouring structure.

EXAMPLE : Dental caries. Threatening to cause caries of neighbouring teeyh or

threatening to cause osteomalacia of neighbouring bone.

STONE IN BLEDDER CAUSING : retaintion of urine resulting in hydronephrosis threatening uraemia.

g) Imperfact devlopment of the organs.

EXAMPLE : Imperforateanus, Imperforated hymen causing hidden menstruation,, contracted pelvis etc,

 In any case where life is in immdiete danger and there is no time for the action of the medicine.

EXAMPLE : Inteescetion, Valveloees etc.

3) Homoeopaths who posses little knowledge regarding surgery may overwhelm to exhibit their talent in wrong direction causing irrepairable damage to the patient. The physician should know she differences between the surgical and medical cases in order to apply the why of treatment. They should know that in certain cases Homoeopathic medicine avoid surgical entervention if handled in proper direction.

## AS FOR EXAMPLE :

- a) Catairact- Imature can be treated by Phosphrous, Sulpur, Siliceties
- b) Gall Stone- Belladonna, China, Chelidonium, Berberis Vulgaris, etc.
- c) Appendicites- can be caused by- Bell, Bry, China, Iris-v, silicea, etc.
- d) Piles can be cured by- Aloe. Aesculus, Causticum, Hamamelis, Nit. acid, etc.
- e) Hernia can be cured by : Nux vom, Lycopodium, Plum Met etc.
- Fissure in Ano can be cured by- Arn. Mon., Coium, Puls, silicea, Rhododendron, etc.
- h) Stone in kindey can be cured by- Agaricus, Bell, Ber. Vulg., Sarsa parila, Lyc., etc.
- i) Stone in bladder can be cured by- Lyc. Ber. Vulg., Phos, Sabina, etc.
- j) Styes can be cured by- Puls., Thuja, Staph., A pis, etc.
- k) Chalazian cyst- Graph., Thuja, Staphy., Hep. sui., etc.
- I) Phimosis- Mercurious, Cannabis sativa, etc.
- 4) There are some arthodox, half touht and self made Homoeopaths who fail to discriminate the illness of diffarent varieties but argue that everything is curable only by internal medicine even in pure surgical cases without any mecanical aid. because they take no proper- conception in the follwings.
  - a) Surgery is necessary to remove the obstacle in the way of cure.
  - b) Hahnemann used scraping a dry dressing carious bone.
  - c) Hahnemann's broad actiolog classification & diseases such as
    - i) Disturbances in physical body by trauma or by mechanical violence which ultimately reflect in dynamic plane.
    - ii) The effects of dynamic plane is reflected in physical plane.

As he has described in the aphorism of organon of Medicine that.

"The organism is indeed the material instrument of life but it is not conceivable without the animation imparted to it by the instinctly perceiving and regulating vital force just as the vital force is not conceivable without the organism. consequently the two together constitute theunity.

- d) In tracemat'c diseases which need mechanical aid and don't require any dynamil aid, regarding which our master has clearly mentioned in his 186 of organon of medicine that " For the case of injuries occuring to the body from without if they be at all severe the hole living organism sympathiis where occur fever etc. The treatment of such diseases is related to surgery but that weight only in so far the affected part require mechanical and where by the external obsracle to the cure which can only be expected to take place by the agency of vital force may be removed by mechanical aid.
- 5. In certain cases medicine removed the sign and symptom living reversible tissue changes which needs mechanical and over which the Homoeopath remain silent.

EXAMPLE : Filarial Lymphadenitis.

6. Allopaths do surgery under the umberella of antibioties and pre and post operative complications are talked by their medicines. Like wipe we must do with our medicines regarding which we will dicuss briefly.

Before operation we can give -

- i) For fright Aco, gels Ign etc.
- ii) For shock due to pain (even before catheterisation) Aco, Nop, cham etc.

After operation we can gave -

- i) Surgical shock after anaestheties Acetic Acid.
- ii) Vomiting Neex-vom, phosphrous.
- iii) For collapse & Peripheral circulatory failure strotium carb,
- iv) Post operative gas pain Raphanous
- v) Healing of the clear cut wound by knife Stophisagria.
- vi) For bleeding Phos, Kreos, calendule, cacnathus Amer etc.
- vii) Phlebitis after forcep delivery Allium Cepa
- viii) If any infection dressing with calendul (Eonnasia)
- ix) If leads to gangrene Lach, Carbo Anamsis, Aral, Echhacia dressing.
- x) If septicaemia Pyrogen.

- 7. Besides taking the pre and post operative complications we have to face other surgical conditions in day-to-day practice. Regarding which few is discussed below.
  - a) Injury
    - i) Arinca mont. Bruise and compund frocture.
    - ii) Rhus Tox. over tendon if any sprain injury.
    - iii) Ruta grav. over periosteum,
    - iv) Bellis perenis over tendens and ligaments.
    - v) Cal. Carb., Cal. phos. , Nat. carb., symphytum on bones.
    - vi) Nat. sulph. on brain injury.
    - vii) Baryta mur., Hypericum, Arnica mont., Nat. sulph. on spinal injury.
  - b) For dental Surgery Phos, Calendula, Plantago, Kreos., Hamamelis, etc.
  - c) Burn Canth, Urt urens
  - d) Panctured wound-Ledum, Hypericum, Calendula, etc.
  - e) Incised wound-Aco, Calendula, Staphysagria, etc.
  - f) Lacerated wound Staphysagria, Calendula, etc.
  - g) Contusion Arnica.
  - h) Injury over nerve Coffea cruda, Baryta mur., Hypericum, etc.
  - i) Wound with open bruised or lacerated with cent which collensiniac
  - j) For congestive stage of inflammation before localisation takes place Aconite.
  - k) For non-union of fracture Cat-Cal-phos, Symphytu, Rata, Arn. Mont., etc.
  - I) For dislocation of joints---- Arnica, Phos, Rhus tox., Ruta.
  - m) Dislocation of Pateila-- Canabis India

Modern Physician learn most of their mistake at the cost of their patients.

Sir John Wier