

## **Prescribing on the Basis of Relationship of Remedies**

Von Boenninghausen was the first homoeopath who tried to understand "What is to be cured". He felt that drugs that produce symptoms and signs similar to the disease, i.e., on the basis of pathogenesis are the remedies to be chosen as the similimum, this idea was corroborated by homoeopaths like Drs. Richard Hughes, J.C. Burnett, Cyrus M. Boger, Herbert A. Roberts, etc. So according to them Hahnemannian Totality of Symptoms consisted according to Boenninghausen symptoms belonging to the following nature:

1. Mind, 2. Locations, 3. Sensations, 4. Glands 5. Bones, 6. Skin, 7. Sleep and Dreams, 8. Blood Circulation and Fever, 9. Aggravations, and 10. Related Remedies.

In fact these symptoms belonged to the primary action of the drug but not the secondary action, which depends upon the dynamic reaction to the drug by the prover. Therefore the relationships of one drug on the basis of drug pathogenesis were concordant or otherwise upon the above eight varieties of symptoms. And if a drug was selected on the basis of totality of these symptoms fails another similar drug was to be selected from the remedies considered in last chapter of Boger-Boenninghausen's Repertory giving the details of concordances.

As the primary action of a drug is not so important as the secondary reaction to the individual patient, therefore, this kind of relationships of drugs is confined to Epidemic or Acute diseases in which guiding symptoms based on the reaction of the individual are not found in the symptoms of the patients. Hence if Graphites is calculated to be the most similar remedy on the basis of these symptoms and fails to produce a reaction then according to Boenninghausen the following drugs should be considered which are allied to graphites as worked out by Dr. Som Dev. They are: 1. Pulsatilla, 2. Sulphur, 3. Lycopodium, 4. Merc and 5. Sepia. These remedies resemble Graphites on the basis of Boenninghausen's conception of the disease to be cured. Now that the principles of prescribing have been systematically developed by various pioneers of homoeopathy this kind of relationship of remedies are outdated and should depend on the type of sick individual and not on the totality of symptoms of disease as the mission of the physician is to cure the sick individual on the basis of his vital dynamis and obstructions to cure.

### **Drug Relationships**

Dr. John Henry Glarke published relationships of drugs on the basis of the secondary action of the drug or the response to the drug by the sick individual in his "Clinical Repertory to the Dictionary of Materia Medica" in the chapter "Clinical Relationships". These relationships include the following headings:

1.Complementary Remedies, 2.Remedy follows well, 3.Remedy is followed well by or precedes well, 4.Compatible Remedies, 5.Incompatible Remedies, 6.Remedy Antidotes.

1. Complementary Remedies are those that remove all the remaining symptoms after the action of the simillimum. For example complementary remedies for Lycopodium are: Chel., Iod., Ign., Ipecac (in capillary bronchitis)., Kali iod., Lach., Puls.

2. Remedies follows well are those, which are supplementary and are considered as the second prescription when the complementary remedy is not known. For example if above-mentioned remedies as complementary to Lycopodium are not indicated from the response of the patient then one of the remedies that follows well should be considered. They are: Cal carb., Lach and Sulphur.

3 Remedy is followed well by or Remedy that precedes well are those remedies that are generally indicated and when given produce such a response that clears up the picture of the true simillimum. For example remedies that proceed well before Lycopodium are: Anacardium., Bell., Bryonia., Cinchona., Dros., Graphites . Hyos., Kali Carb., Lachesis., Ledum., Nux Vom., Phos., Plus., Sepia., Sil., Stram.; Ther., Verat alb and sometimes Cal carb.

4. Compatible Remedies are those that do not interfere in the action of the main remedy and may be given after the simillimum on the basis of special symptoms. For example Compatible Remedies to Lycopodium are: Bell., Bry., Cal carb., (Pre-disposition to constipation, hard stools evacuated with difficulty or urging ineffective)., Carbo veg (a dose of Carbo veg. every 8th day facilitates action of Lycopodium)., Graphites, Hyos., Lach., Led , Phos., Sep., Sil., Stram., Sulph., and Verat alb.

5. Incompatible Remedies are those that do not follow well after the first prescription. They may be inimical or antidotal. For example the following remedies are antidotal to Lycopodium: Acon., Camphor., Caust., Cham., Op., Graph, Puls.

6. Remedy Antidotes are those remedies that are antidoted by the remedy. For example: Lycopodium antidotes China.

7. Remedy is antidoted by those that remove the good effect of the remedy by antidotal action. They are already considered in the category of Incompatible remedies. They are: Acon., Camph., Caust., Cham., Cof., Graph., Nux v., Puls., which antidote the good effects of Lycopodium.

### **Drug Grouping on the Basis of Emmanometric Biophysical Research**

Dr William Earnest Boyd proved by experiments that homoeopathic drugs in infinitesimal potencies emanate electrophysical energy, which acts on human body, and produce similar symptoms as produced by diseased conditions. He discovered eleven groups on the basis of his Emmanometric Research according to vibrations or emanations produced by homoeopathic drugs.

Drugs of each group have a complementary or supplementary relationship with each drug of the same group so that if a drug is found to be the simillimum but does not act vigorously another suitable drug of the same group should be chosen as complimentary or supplementary remedy.

<b>Group1</b>	Aconite Nap, Fer. Met, Glonine, Guaicum, Sepia, Verat. Alb, Verat v, Adonis v, Bromium, Cal Bro, Camphor, Chlorine, Cimex, Cobalt, Emerald, Eryngium Aq, Ferrum Bro, Ferr. Mur, Ferr. Pic, Fucus B, Hydrocotyle A, Ibris A, Manicella, Nicc. Met, Olender, Ol An, Ol J, Aselli, Pyrar B, Skatol, Staphyl, Staph Abd, Tuber, Ocos, Tungsten, Wen.
<b>Group 2</b>	Aurm Met, Aurm Mur, Bothrops, Cenchris, Crotallis H, Elapse, Hura, Murex, Naja, Squilla, Aur brom, Aur Sulph, Cal m, Hyoscymus, Astac f, Aur Iod, Avena Sat, Bacte Rhinophage, Ballis p, Cholest, Croton Tig, Eugina J, Fel Tauri, Helod, Homarus a, Lach, Lathyrus S, Scrof Nod, Streptococcus Vir Card, Trillium p, Trombodium, Vip torv.
<b>Group 3</b>	Alfalfa, Angustura, Sarcolactic Acid, X-Ray
<b>Group 4</b>	Ammon Carb, Cal Hypophos, Cal Lact, Cal Ova Test, Conium, Digitalis, Dulc, Ign, Podo, Thyroid, Absinth, Aesculus hip, Agraphis N, Ammon Mur, Badiaga, Baryta Carb, Baryta met, Baryta mur, Bryoinia, Caladium, Cal Acet, Cal Carb, Cal fl, Cardus, Equist, Flour Acid, Formica, Grant, Maland, Millif, Mosch, Onsomod, Para Thyroid, Ptel tri, Sarasp, Sinapis, Thiosin, Vib op.
<b>Group 5</b>	Allium Sat, Aloes, Alumina, Apis, Arg met, Arg nit, Bell, Bovista, Cadm Phos, Cal Phos, China, Cimici, Cup Met, Ferr Phos, Kalmia, Lact acid, Led, Lobelia, Mag phos, Nat carb, Nat mur, Nat phos, Nat sil, Nux M, Orintho, Phos, Phos acid, Plumb met, Secale, Tabaccum
<b>Group 6</b>	All cepa, Anacard, Anthracinum, Ant Ars, Ant Tart, Ars Alb, Bapt, Bismuth, Cactus G, Cad ars, Capsicum, Causticum, Cal sil, Cereus, Cocculus, Euphrasia, Graphites, Gelse, Hypericum, Nat ars, Sambucus, Sangunaria, Spongia, Squilla, Sticta P, Tarentula h.
<b>Group 7</b>	Syphilinum, Kai ars, Kali carb, Lac def, Lac vac, Vanad
<b>Group 8</b>	Agari, Bacill, Berb vulg, Cad iod, Canth, Carb Ani, Chamo, Chelid, Chenopodium, Coffea, Colch, Diasocorea, Drosera, Colocy, EupPerf, Eup pur, Ferr iod, Graph, Ham, Iod, Ipecac, Kali bich, Kali brom, Kali sulph, Latrod mac, Mag sulph, Medo, Merc cyn, Merc d, Merc iod rub, Merc iod F, Merc sol, Merc sulph, Meze, Nux vom, Opium, Petrol, Platina, Psor, Puls, Pyro, Rad brom, Rhodo, Rhus tox, Stanum, Stramonium, Sulph, Sulph iod, Taraxa, Tellu, Terebinth, Zinc Mur, Zinc Met, Zinc Phos, Zinc sulph, Bach's nosodes.
<b>Group 9</b>	Sabina, Borax, Gambo, Phaseolus, Stellar m
<b>Group 10</b>	Arnica, Cal Sulph, Hellebo, Hepar Sulph, Laur, Nit acid, Symphyt, Tub boyd, Tub bov, Tub koch, Tub heath, Tub syph, X-Ray
<b>Group 11</b>	Thuja, Thall met, Still, Scirrhinum, Strych

## Bowel Nosodes Groupings

Bowel nosodes may be divided, into four groups according to their discoverers. They belong to Bach Group, Paterson's Group, Stearn's Group and C.W. Coat's Group.

(i) Bach's Group consists of: 1.Morgan co, 2.Gaertner, 3.Dysentery Co, 4.Proteus, 5.Coli mutabilis, 6.Faecalis alkali, and 7.Polyvalent.

(ii) Paterson's Group consists of: 1.Morgan Pure, 2.Morgan Gaertner, 3.Bacillus No. 7., and 4.Sycotic Co.

(iii) Stearn's Group consists of: 1. Skatol, 2.Flexner Dysentery, 3.Bacteriophage, 4.Muco Coli, 5.Streptococcus Viridans Cardiac Rheumaticus.

(iv) C. W Coat's Group consists of only one bowel nosode, i.e., Polyphage. Associated remedies to the following bowel nosodes are given by the founders of these bowel nosodes. They are for:

1. Associated Remedies to **Morgan Pure**: Alumina., Baryta carb., Cal carb., Cal sulph., Digitalis., Ferr carb., Graph., Kali carb., Mag carb., Nat carb.; Petrol., Sep., Sulphur., Medorrhinum., Psorinum., Tuberculinum Bov.

2. Associated Remedies to **Morgan Gaertner**: Chelidonium., Chenopodium., Helleborus., Hepar sulph., Lachesis., Lycopodium., Merc Sulph., Sanguinaria, Taraxacum., Carbo veg and other carbons.

3. Associated Remedies to **Dysentery Co** (Bach): Anacardium., Arg nit., Ars alb., Cadmium met., Kalmia., Viratum alb., Veratrum viride.

4. Associated Remedies to **Gaertner**: Cal Fluor., Cal hypophos., Cal phos., Cal sil., Kali phos., Merc v., Nat phos., Nat sil., fluor., Phosphorus., Phytolacca., Puls., Sil., Zinc phos.

5. Associated Remedies to **Mutable** (Bach): Ferr phos., Kali s., Pulsatilla.

6. Associated Remedy to **Faecalis Alkali** (Bach): Sepia.

7. Associated Remedies to **Bacillus 7** (Paterson): Ars iod., Brom., Ferr iod., Iod., Kali bich., Kali brom., Kali carb., Kali iod., Mag mur., Mur ac., NAT MUR., Secale cor.

8. Associated Remedies to **Sycotic Co** (Paterson): Ant t., Cal mur., Ferr met., Nat sulph., Nit ac., Rhus tox., Sulphur, Thuja, Baccilinum.

**-Dr William E. Boyd. M.D.**

## ILLUSTRATIONS OF COMPLEMENTARY RELATIONSHIP

Menstrual headache in the occiput.

Pain pressing, bursting, violent; agg. by motion, turning head, bending head back ; lying on right side ; amel. by standing or sitting. Must lie on left side or back. Face pale, cold and dry, haggard. Eyes wide open. Winking agg. the pain in the back of head.

Eyes seem to be forcibly held open. . Drawing or tension in eyes.

Wild look on the face: Feel icy cold to knees.

This patient usually menstruated copiously bright red. She took Puls. some weeks ago for some nervous symptoms. At the next period the flow was scanty, black and putrid.

Carb. V. 500 cured the headache at once and improved the general state.

This case serves to show how it is that a partially indicated remedy seems to cure many symptoms, but leaves the patient's condition in confusion; and also how it is when the real complementary remedy follows. In the above case Carbo. v. complemented Puls. and left the case in a good state of order. Symptoms must be treated conservatively, must be nursed so that the complex of symptoms will be a good index to the next required medicine.

A hard, loose cough appeared after a long study, to call for Puls., but after the remedy was given it was seen that it had only created confusion, as the patient was losing, growing weaker, having sweats, and the loose cough had become dry and most distressing. Stann. cured promptly, yet it could not be made out from the first study. This is another instance given to show the antidotal relation as well as the complementary. It often requires two remedies given in this way to cure. The first only seems to arouse. If the patient is left after the first remedy, or if he quits his doctor at that moment, or if his doctor were too ignorant to grasp the situation, I have no doubt of fatal termination. It is a critical time and must be known at once and duly met.