

Homeopathic Pharmacology and Homeopathy

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Abstract

The author examines the concepts of homeopathy and homeopathic pharmacology and highlights errors resulting from the exclusive designing of homeopathy as a therapeutic method and total ignorance of the existence of homeopathic medicine as a *sine qua non* of homeopathy.

The need for objective consideration of the homeopathic medicine as the sole and indispensable instrument of the therapeutic homeopathic method is demonstrated, and also the inevitability of the existence of a science for homeopathic medicine, homeopathic pharmacology.

The paper advocates for the introduction of homeopathic pharmacology in the curriculum of faculties of medicine and by all physicians prescribing homeopathic medicines, along with the allopathic in ambulatory and hospital.

Keywords: Pharmacology Pharmacology Pharmacology allopathic medicine homeopathic Homeopathy

Rezumat

Autorul analizeaza conceptele de Farmacologie homeopata si de Homeopatie. El scoate in evidenta erorile care au rezultat din conceperea homeopatiei exclusivca metoda terapeutica si ignorarea totala a existentei medicamentului homeopat , ca o conditie sine qua non a homeopatiei.

Se demonstreaza necesitatea obiectiva a considerarii medicamentului homeopat ca unic instrument, indispensabil, al metodei terapeutice homeopate si inevitabilitatea existentei unei stiinte a medicamentului homeopat, Farmacologia homeopata.

Se pledeaza pentru introducerea Farmacologiei homeopate in curricula facultatilor de medicina si pentru prescrierea de catre toti medicii, in ambulator si in spitale, a medicamentelor homeopate, alaturi de cele alopate.

Cuvinte cheie: Medicament Farmacologie Farmacologie homeopata Farmacologie alopata Homeopatie

INTRODUCTION

The drug sphere is an integral part of medicine, present in all specialties of the medical practice, without which you can not conceive of a complete and efficient medical practice. In time, this area has always evolved, unfortunately, accompanied by persistent mistakes of different rankings. Surprisingly, many mistakes are extremely obvious, through the lack of logic and common sense, yet preserving themselves alive in the international medical community.

Because of my complex training as a physician, a homeopath and a pharmacist, and of a rich professional experience, coupled with an analytical and critical mind, in my career of over 66 years, dedicated to medicine, I noticed many of these mistakes and I decided to make them known to the international medical community, having founded the current online journal - *First Homeopathic Journal of Pharmacology*. I will write even more articles that express my ideas and my concepts in the drug field.

I wish to point out that this is not fabrication, but instead I wish to draw attention to the drug phenomena and other aspects that I think are wrong, because they are obviously devoid of logic and against common sense. Although these mistakes are long lasting, surprisingly, inexplicably and intolerably, most do not notice them or tolerate them with

indifference. And all this, despite the fact that those mistakes bring huge harm to global health.

The drug

The drug is the subject of pharmacological medical science and is a singular instrument employed by the two therapeutic methods, called pharmacotherapeutic methods, allopathy and homeopathy.

The drug is defined as "any substance or product that has the ability to influence the structures and functions of the body, causing their stimulation or inhibition and it can be used to treat, improve and prevent diseases." According to this definition and taking into account that the body is unique in structure and their functions, it results that the concept of medicine is singular. According to the general law of nature, "unity in diversity", the drug that is unique as a concept, has multiple concrete forms. These forms, according to the Arndt-Schultz law, may be grouped into two main categories, allopathic medicines and homeopathic medicines.

Pharmacology

Pharmacology is the medical science that studies the multiple and complex interrelationships that form between the body and drugs and use of such interrelations to treat, relieve and prevent disease. It studies the

influence of drugs on normal physiological functions and the pathogens modified ones.

a) Current status

In 1849 Rudolf Buchheim, born in Saxony, with a PhD in Leipzig, he founded the first department of pharmacology at the University of Dorpat (now Tartu), on the territory of the former Baltic countries. Drugs were under study and were used at that time in the medical practice that later became known as allopathic. From then until now pharmacology is known as the allopathic medicines and medical science and is taught in all the faculties of medicine in the world. Hence, doctors only know this type of medication, the only ones that can be called for in ambulatory or hospital practice. In the period indicated, allopathic drug were in the attention of the manufacturers and the pharmaceutical industry has become one of the most profitable. This explains the spectacular evolution of allopathic medicines and their outstanding contribution to the advancement of medicine.

The multiple body-drugs interrelations, always better known and reaching all levels, from the whole body to cellular and molecular scale, made necessary their grouping according to pharmacological criteria. Thus appeared more branches or chapters which represent true specializations in the advanced research. There are six main chapters and only formulated together can fully define a drug or therapeutic group. These are:

- Pharmacokinetics, studying the evolution of drugs in the body from administration to elimination.

- Pharmacodynamics studies the drug action, its defining characteristics and the affecting factors.

- Pharmacotoxicology studies the adverse effects of drugs.

- Pharmacography studies drug prescribing.

- Pharmacotherapy studies the therapeutic indication of drugs.

- Pharmacoepidemiology, studies drugs contraindications and precautions.

Given the above, it is imperative to use the term pharmacology only when referring to the ensemble of medicines' properties. Otherwise, the term of the pharmacology chapter discussed should be used.

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Since the concept of drug is unique, so is the medical science of medicines, pharmacology. But because the drug has two concrete forms, allopathic and homeopathic, drug science should have two branches, allopathic pharmacology and homeopathic pharmacology. Each branch mainly explores another plane of life phenomena: allopathic pharmacology for the substantial fields and homeopathic pharmacology for the information field.

b) Personal proposal. Homeopathic pharmacology

In the late 18th century, early 19th century, a second type of medication appeared, the homeopathic one. From the beginning and throughout

the time since then, including today, a permanent war went on between followers of the two types of drugs, maintained with perseverance by both academia as well as the allopathic medicines manufacturers. However, the particular effectiveness of homeopathic medicines and their lack of harm, prompted national and international health authorities, to formally accept these drugs and to develop legislation on quality, efficiency and safety, applicable both to the allopathic medicines and homeopathic ones.^[1]

It is an objective reality, not a personal opinion, that the homeopathic medicines are the basis of homeopathy. Therefore, by analogy with allopathy, since the allopathic medicine is studied by (allopathic) pharmacology, there must be a homeopathic drug pharmacology. In these circumstances, the concept of Pharmacology must be revised. Logically, there must be a unique pharmacology, the drug medical science, with two symmetrical branches, allopathic pharmacology and homeopathic pharmacology.

Homeopathic pharmacology is the medical science of the therapeutic tool called homeopathic medicines. It has some features in common with allopathic pharmacology and other specific features.

Based on these reasons, I wrote and published the first book in the world on Homeopathic

Pharmacology, including general pharmacology.^[1] Also, the book represents the foundation of a new health sciences. The book was printed in English ^[2] and in French.^[3] For Romanian language, the book is printed in its third edition.^[4] I wrote and published a chapter in of the special pharmacology, respiratory homeopathic pharmacology.^[5] For the full assertion of homeopathic pharmacology, what was started by myself, needs to be finalised through, by writing the other special chapters (probably 10 to 12), to achieve a treaty of homeopathic pharmacology.

The two branches of pharmacology are not antagonistic and don't exclude one another. On the contrary, they complete themselves, they are complementary. Only by joining the two branches of science, the drug becomes a complete, harmonic whole. Here are the arguments. Allopathic pharmacology is "physiology applied to medicines." It may be called physiopathological pharmacology. Highlighting the pharmacodynamic effects is made on healthy bodies. It is based on the "law of opposites", uses ponderal doses is toxicogenic.

Homeopathic pharmacology represents "physiopathology applied to the medicines". It could also be called physiopathological pharmacology. Highlighting the pharmacotherapeutic effects is produced by inducing artificial illness in healthy individuals (provings, materialized in pathogenesis). It is based on the "law of similarity", uses infinitesimal subponderal doses and is ecological.

Homeopathic pharmacology will use all reliable knowledge of homeopathy today. This means two chapters of pharmacology, pharmacotoxicology and pharmacotherapy. The remaining four chapters of Pharmacology - Pharmacokinetics, Pharmacodynamics, Pharmacography and Pharmacoepidemiology - will be built in the future, by appropriate means, using allopathic pharmacology experience, adapted to the particularities of homeopathy.

Summarizing, we can say that homeopathy was just an initial phase, like a debut in the history of homeopathic medicine, the second type of medicine, possible according to the laws of nature. This stage corresponded to the 19th century medical knowledge. Homeopathic pharmacology is a new stage in homeopathic medicines history, emerged as a necessity imposed by the laws of nature. This stage corresponds to the 21st century medical knowledge.

Homoepathy

Homeopathy is a therapeutic method based on the therapeutic tool called homeopathic drug, on laws common with allopathy some and on other, specific laws.

At the end of the 18th century and early 19th century, the notion of medicines was not known. The few products that were used in treating diseases were called "medicinal

substances" ("*Materia Medica*") and came mostly from vegetable, mineral or fewer of the other origins. Using this type of medicines, thus that kind of pharmacotherapy, has not had a special name for a long period of time. Later, after the appearance of homeopathy, compared with the latter, the first was called allopathic, a term rarely used today. The allopathic medicines, based on the law of opposites and on ponderal doses, experienced a spectacular development. He dominated and continues to dominate the therapeutics in all developed and developing countries. It is the only one that is being taught in medical schools worldwide.

In the early years, the future to be allopathic drugs had very poor results. As a reaction to their major shortcomings, the discovery of a new type of medication was reached, the homeopathic ones, based on the law of similars and underponderal-infinitesimal doses. The two types of drugs are an expression of the laws of nature and the only thing that can exist under these laws. The discovery of the second type of medicine was one of the greatest medical discoveries of all time. Unfortunately, the state of medical knowledge at the time did not permit accurate perception of the discovery, and Hahnemann, the discoverer and his followers, believed that they found only a therapeutic method, called partially correct, homeopathy, although Homeotherapy was more accurate. All attention was directed

toward finding the correspondence between symptoms and medications. The role of medicine was completely ignored and thereby, the act of medical care transformed, leading to the abandoning of the complexity of medical knowledge. The practice of homeopathy was considered "alternative medicine", so outside of medicine, one of the biggest mistakes in the history of medicine.

A very important fact, noteworthy and thought hard upon, is the title of Hahnemann's first work, published in the *Journal of Hufeland* (1796): " *Essay on a new principle for the discovery of healing virtues of the medicinal substances* ". It is obvious that Hahnemann did not link the discovery to any body structures (anatomy), no bodily functions (physiology), suffering tissue (pathophysiology), nor any disease or group of diseases (pathology) but it is tied to "medicinal substances", that became the subsequent medicines. It is a big question, why Hahnemann's genius failed to make by himself a clear link between his discovery and the drug, but turned to "therapeutic method". A possible answer would be that he aimed to find a new therapeutic method.

Equally important and noteworthy is the fact that one of the fundamental books of Hahnemann, *Organon of Medicine*^[6], could be considered a general pharmacology book based on solid arguments. The book has 200 pages, the text is divided into 291 sections. The words

"drug, remedy, medicinal substances" appear 673 times in the text, are distributed in 216 paragraphs (75%). The number of such words in a paragraph is of 1 to 11. Other ideas are included in the physiopathology paragraphs which is the basis for drug action.

If those were the facts in Hahnemann's time, when medicine was practiced, mostly on an empirical basis, it is not understood how it was and still is possible that in over 200 years of homeopathy, none of the over 100,000 homeopathic doctors in the world never noticed the defining role of homeopathic medicine in the existence of homeopathy, that without homeopathic medicine, homeopathy can not exist. So, naturally, after Hahnemann, homeopathy lived without developing itself and without contributing to the development of medicine. Because homeopathy was immobilised (initial avant-garde therapeutics), it was and is surpassed by the progress of constantly evolving modern medicine.

Knowledge representing homeopathy content can be divided into two categories. The first category consists of provings, monographs of symptoms manifested in the provings, which produce, in reality, some artificial diseases, a phenomenon reported even by Hahnemann. The second category consists of the description of the correspondence between the symptoms described by provings and

symptoms presented by the patient to be treated. These are therapeutic indications.

These two categories are obviously related through the homeopathic medicines, so they are pharmacological manifestations. Provings represent the pharmacotoxicological chapter and the therapeutic indications represent the pharmacotherapy chapter.

From the overview of the Pharmacology chapter in this article, it is clear that for the flawless and complete knowledge of a drug and therefore benefiting at a maximum from its actions, prior knowledge belonging to six chapters are necessary. It follows that, from the standing point of homeopathic pharmacology, and therefore a complete therapy, the homeopathic therapeutic method, practiced for over 200 years, uses only the knowledge in two chapters of pharmacology. In other words, the possibilities offered by the type of homeopathic medicines are not fully used.

Designed and exclusively practiced as a therapeutic method, but using the homeopathic drug as a tool, homeopathy will never demonstrate and provide its great therapeutic potential. This is because it lacks a good deal of knowledge

about other aspects of homeopathic medicine, which are ignored by the therapeutic method, but are part of homeopathic pharmacology. It is clear. Homeopathy can not ever be fulfilled if it remains in its current form, as a therapeutic method. The only possibility, with no other alternative, for homeopathy to become a medical science is the accurate recognition of its correct situation, as part of the medical science of homeopathic pharmacology. It can be said that the discovery of the place of homeopathy as part of homeopathic pharmacology is as important as the discovery of homeopathy itself; it actually represents the rediscovering of homeopathy or its second discovery. It is a logical conclusion because, in this form, homeopathy will bring incalculable benefits to global health.

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