

Positive attributes and features of classical homeopathy

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Abstract

This article highlights the lack of a complete and accurate list of the fundamental principles of homeopathy, a list known and recognized by the entire homeopathic community. Five of the best known principles are discussed.

Discovered during the early stages of homeopathy, in the 18th-19th centuries, these principles have been understood within the limits of medical knowledge of those times. Although they remained valid, these principles are necessary but not sufficient for the 21st century. They must be updated in line with the evolution of modern medical science knowledge.

Keywords: Homeopathy, principles

Rezumat

Articolul scoate in evidenta inexistenta unei liste precise si complete a principiilor fundamentale ale homeopatiei, o lista cunoscuta si recunoscuta de toata comunitatea homeopatilor. Sunt trecute in revista cinci dintre cele mai cunoscute principii fundamentale.

Descoperite la inceputurile homeopatiei, in sec.18-19, aceste principii au fost intelese in limitele de atunci ale cunostintelor medicinei. Desi au ramas valabile, in secolul 21 aceste principii sunt necesare dar nu suficiente. Ele trebuie completate in consens cu evolutia cunoasterii in stiintele medicale moderne.

Cuvinte cheie: Homeopatie, principii

INTRODUCTION

An attribute represents the essential feature of an object, without which it can not exist. Based on this definition, it can be said that the discovery of homeopathy by Hahnemann is bringing

some features of the human body and the of some substances into the treasury of human knowledge. These features are present in their very existence but still unknown until then. These attributes are

part of the harmony of the universe, are awaiting their discovery by science to make them available to the people, in order to better integrate into nature and their harmonization with it.

These features are at the same time characteristic of a phenomenon or entity.

Classical homeopathy

In classical homeopathy, the characteristics and features mentioned above are considered basic or fundamental principles or laws of homeopathic doctrine. It is particularly important to note that although the term *fundamental principles* can be found in all the books of homeopathy, there aren't many books that contain the same principles. In the 200 years of homeopathy, numerous authors who have written books on homeopathy, failed to establish the exact number or the types of fundamental principles of homeopathy. This demonstrates the lack of an objective, logical criteria, or of some scientific benchmarks, and thus the lack of a stable scientific construction.

Considering this confusing reality, I will choose the benchmarks set by Pierre Vannier (1) which state that "the great principles of homeopathy have not changed at all since Hahnemann defined them."

1. Law of similitude. "Any substance that can lead in a healthy individual some events, may determine the disappearance of similar events in a sick person." (1). In therapeutic practice, this law involves the principle of reversing the action (2) "Very small doses of a substance determine the symptoms to disappear, contrary to moderate or high

doses of the same substance that are able to produce them" (2).

2. Patient individualization. We know that each individual is different from others. This is caused by the existence of different constitutions and temperaments, on which, homeopathy places great emphasis. This reality requires the need for individualization, and also defining the constitution and temperament of each patient.

3. Remedy individualization. Each homeopathic remedy is characterized by a set of symptoms that it determines in healthy people. Thus, it produces a type of artificial disease. In homeopathic therapeutics, this property translates into the existence of a "spectrum of activity" for each substance.

4. *Materia medica* and provings. Experimentation on healthy individuals has been introduced for the first time in human medicine, by Hahnemann, which began with himself, then he experimented on those around him.

5. Medicinal substances attenuation. Launched subsequently to the similitude law, this principle is the result of observation that some substances, used according to the law of similitude, work best if taken in small or very small doses. This avoids the direct appearance of actions due to high doses, therefore worsening.

These principles stated in the early stages of homeopathy were fortunately in accordance with the laws of nature, although nobody considered this at the time, as such thinking was not possible then. This was still possible in the form in which they appeared, because the observations on which they were made

were correct. However, the principles enunciated were understood within the limits of medical knowledge of those says. They were and remain valid permanently because they correspond to the immutable laws of nature. They are promoted in all schools of homeopathy, which is correct and positive. *Nota bene!* They are necessary but not sufficient for the 21st century. Not as positive, is the fact that the current schools of homeopathy do not accept the idea that homeopathy has to evolve in parallel with all the medical sciences and sciences in general, which caused stagnation for homeopathy in its early stages.

As a promoter of progress, the author pleads with all his energy for homeopathy to end stagnation and for a

transition to a radical reform in order to remove large backlogs.

In order for homeopathy to become a modern therapeutic method, it is imperative that the fundamental driving forces mentioned in this article, like other outdated features of classical homeopathy, be updated with the data of modern medicine. In another article the orher will analyze the negative components of classical homeopathy and will suggest solutions for modern homeopathy.

References

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