

Negative components of classic homeopathy and solutions for a modern homeopathy

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Abstract

It is known that only about 20% of the data included in the *Materia Medica* homeopathic provings are reliable (1). This is due to the lack of scientific rigor in developing provings, caused by the level of medical knowledge at that age. To this primary cause, it is added that homeopaths were content to consider homeopathy as a therapeutic method, totally neglecting the fact that this method can not be applied without the existence of an instrument, which is the homeopathic drug and that the instrument must and can be scientifically studied, using its own medical science - pharmacology.

The author examines several negative components of classical homeopathy and proposes solutions for a modern homeopathy. This article can be considered as the second part of the article entitled "*Positive attributes and features of classical homeopathy*".

Keywords: Homeopathy, negative components

Rezumat

Se stie ca numai cel mult 20% din datele continute in *Materia Medica* homeopata au fiabilitate (1). Aceasta se datoreste lipsei de rigoare stiintifica in elaborarea patogeneziilor, cauzata de nivelul cunostintelor medicinei la epoca respectiva. La aceasta cauza primara se adauga faptul ca homeopatii s-au multumit sa considere homeopatia ca pe o metoda terapeutica, au neglijat total ca aceasta metoda nu se poate aplica fara existenta unui instrument, care este medicamentul homeopat si ca instrumental trebuie si poate sa fie studiat stiintific, de o stiinta medicala proprie, Farmacologia.

Articolul analizeaza mai multe componente negative ale homeopatiei clasice si propune solutii pentru o homeopatie moderna. Acest articol poate fi considerat ca partea a doua a articolului intitulat "Atribute si caracteristici pozitive ale homeopatiei clasice".

Cuvinte cheie: Homeopatie, componente negative

INTRODUCTIO

In the article "*The reform of homeopathy*"(2), the author analyzed the comparative state of the two existing therapeutic methods in the field of the drug, allopathy and homeopathy and pulled out the differences between them, much in favor of allopathy and in detriment of homeopathy. In this article, the author presents objective and concrete arguments, highlighting the weaknesses of homeopathy, inherent in certain periods of its existence. It is important that they came with the discovery, thus in the beginnings of homeopathy in the 18th-19th centuries, and they persist in the 21st century. Also, although they were observed and communicated to the medical and homeopathic community, the due importance wasn't shown to them. Now, it is of paramount importance for these communities to recognize and accept the real existence of these weaknesses as negative components and to decide to remove them. If this elementary act of professional duty towards the society which they swore to serve, is not performed, they will shift to an amputated clinical medicine. This makes classical homeopathy reach the 21st century in 18-19 century garments, as an amputated, incomplete homeopathy itself. It is time for the very susceptible homeopaths of the 21st century to understand that in every field of knowledge, over time, there have been inconsistencies, controversies and mistakes. Not their inevitable existence, but their maintenance is critical, treating with indifference, ease and in an amateur way, after they were reported and disclosed as general knowledge.

An incredibly negative, ignored and tolerated reality

I think the current situation of homeopathy can be understood very well using a comparison. Traditional homeopathy as practiced for over 200 years, contains two types of components. One part is represented by the knowledge corresponding to the laws of nature, which are fixed, precise, perennial, and give it its inestimable value. They constitute about 20% of the content of the book of homeopathy. Interpretations and unverified and unvalidated scientific ideas, without real value represent the second part. They reflect, in the best case, medical knowledge that was modern at some point, but was later overtaken by scientific progress and which is doomed to obsolescence, oblivion. They constitute about 80% of the content of the homeopathy books. They are maintained in these books and virtually no one makes a distinction between them and the first category.

According to this harsh reality, traditional homeopathy resembles gold ore, in which the reliable, perennial part is 20% represented by the gold. The remaining 80% is sterile that homeopaths will not give up and continue to give patients, instead of pure gold.

To acknowledge the incredible negative dimensions of this situation, it needs to be mentioned that they were reported in the work of Jouanny (1) "*Contribution a l'etude des reliability of pathogenesies*" which appeared in 1983. Since then, dozens of books appeared that have totally ignored homeopathy's alarming report of Jouanny. Personally, I attended dozens of seminars, conferences and congresses and I have not heard any talk about the reliability of homeopathic provings. I have mentioned on many

occasions this problem but nobody gave any sign that he heard what I said.

Ignoring the existence of the unreliability of homeopathic provings, internationally phenomenon always present, is a fact of great gravity, without equal in the history of human knowledge. Therefore, now I report it again.

Recognising, building and currently applying homeopathic pharmacology will represent purifying pure gold of scientific homeopathy from the traditional homeopathy and offering it to patients. This will be, among others, a gesture of honesty of homeopaths to themselves and to the patients.

Other negative components

In the following other negative components of classical homeopathy are highlighted and suggestions for a modern homeopathy are formulated, within the homeopathic pharmacology, anticipating the profile and content of future homeopathy.

1. The principle of similitude.

It was developed by Hahnemann based on observations of the entire body. In the 21st century "*medicine descended into cell*". The law of similitude has to be seen and applied today at cellular and molecular level. We analyzed the "law of similitude at molecular and cellular level" in a previous article (3).

2. The individualization of the remedy

In classical homeopathy, it is performed for vegetal remedies, based on knowledge of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Today, the chemical composition of all herbs is well

known. We know that each plant contains several groups of substances with different chemical structures, which gives them different biological properties that may be synergistic or antagonistic. A plant contains dozens of different active chemicals with different biological properties. Knowing these facts, most certainly it can't be uniqueness in a homeopathic obtained from a plant. This means that for the homeopathic pharmacology, provings need to be made for the pure substances obtained from plants. After achieving this requisite, we will have to question if for homeopathic practice, it is useful to maintain and remedies made from whole plants.

3. Classic *Materia medica* homeopathy

It contains about 50% provings derived from plants. Although allopathic therapy introduced thousands of chemical synthesis substances, homeopathy has not accepted more than 20 such substances. Knowing that the human body does not distinguish between substances derived from plants and those from synthesis, treating them all the same, just depending on the chemical structure, homeopaths' intolerance to synthetic substances is a huge loss, impossible to estimate. Modern Homeopathy will need to focus its attention mainly on this category of medicines, which offers huge reserves for new remedies.

4. Dose-effect relationship.

For allopathy, this relationship is known with great accuracy. Most allopathic prescription drugs have doses between 0.1 mg - 0,x g , so in a span of 10^4 . For all doses used, there is clear scientific evidence. In homeopathy, prescribed doses are indicated as dilutions or

potencies. Hahnemanian potencies are routinely used between 3 CH = 10^{-6} and LM = 10^{-50000} . So a power interval of 10^{50000} . Additionally, decimal potencies and korsakovienal potencies are still used. For the vast majority of these potencies, there is no scientific evidence on dose - effect relationship. Lack of objective scientific evidence for dose - effect relationship is another huge negative component of classical homeopathy, along the unreliability of provings. To fill this gap, huge efforts will be required for many decades. The execution of this large job can not be done except within homeopathic pharmacology, through the efforts of

several generations of devotees homeopaths.

References

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