

Understanding the Remedy Relationship of Kali Bichromicum

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Abstract: Problems in prescribing are many fold. As a result of this we have several approaches that have been devised by our masters. But at any given point of time it is not possible to be dependent on any single approach. There are times when we struggle in finding the similimum, or acute, or intercurrent remedies in a given case and fail. At this time an in-depth knowledge of remedy relationships can save the day for us and help us in second prescription. Kali bichromicum is frequently prescribe remedy for acute as well as chronic condition . In this article we will discuss the thorough Knowledge of remedy relationship of Kali bichromicum and evolve the concept.

Key Words – Kali bichromicum, Remedy relationship, General relationship, sectorial relationship, Different relationships- Acute, chronic , follow well , complementary .

INTRODUCTION

Relationship word indicates the two things are interconnected to each other. In universe also various things are interconnected to each other by a bond to develop a relationship. Earth is revolving around the sun to form day and night indicative of a relationship maintained them which is dynamic in nature. Though the dynamic force is not seen but the result of each of interaction we will see. Like that in plants also various relationship we seen like, symbiotic, parasitic, commensal which develops the balance on earth.

Human being is also a social animal, he lives in groups and shares various kinds of relationship with each other. Some relationship is either superficial or deep depends on interaction. Means in life we meet different types of people and our relations are totally different with each other. Human life has various shades of relationship which is depends on our nature. Our qualities or characters decides the type of relationship that is formed with others in society.

Homeopathy is basically a study of human beings and also includes the type of relationships he forms with different people. Similarly we see in homoeopathic

world various remedies form different types of relationship namely phasic, acute, chronic types of relationship. If we study the relationship concept it automatically saves our time and helps in second prescription in which we get blocked or confused, or less number of data at that time it will definately helps to choose correct remedy.

Kali bichromicum -a bichromate of potash , the special affinities of this drug are the mucous membrane of stomach , bowels and air passages , kidneys, heart , liver and its disease conditions .Mucous membrane everywhere affected and produce tough , stringy , viscid secretion is produced , perforation of septum , chronic atonic of catarrh (3) By this relationship of topic we definitely get an idea about its acute , chronic , follow well or antidote ..etc.

CONCEPT OF RELATIONSHIP OF REMEDIES

The relationship of remedies is one of the most valuable concept in our Homoeopathy ,yet the most neglected aspects in homoeopathic prescribing .its utility in clinical practice is profound in terms of differentiation required for the sake of arriving at the similimum. Remedy relationship is nothing but the various relations that are shared between remedies in many aspects, facets, dimensions, levels, phases and sectors. To understand the depth relationship of remedies the homoeopathic physician must have the following requisites:

1. The concept of similarity is corollary of the concept of relationship.
2. The in depth knowledge of materia medica, i.e. perceiving the portrait in its Totality
3. The knowledge of allied subjects with materia medica
4. The knowledge of miasms, susceptibility, disease ...etc.

Through this all requisites we can understand the whole concept of relationship of remedies.(1)

DICTIONARY MEANING:

Dictionary meaning of word Relationship indicates the way in which two or more things are connected or the state of being connected means connection between two remedies. Boenninghausen has represented it in a systematic way, so he considered being a pioneer of this concept. Later on various pioneers have tried to explain the same relationships according to their perception

Relationship section in material medica should act as information technology organization that should be capable of delivering new applications of remedies in the shortest time and with clarity. To make this possible, organization must introduce new words, ideas, concepts, methods, relations, alongside the older, traditional ones necessary for a large, mission critical developmental work. A large coverage of remedies with their core and with their peripheral expressions should be the basis of methodological development of relationship of material medica. The relationship section is based on experience and interpretation of the remedial function. No physician can get adequate success in his clinical practice if he doesn't possess the knowledge of relationship of remedies. Thorough knowledge of relations will allow a physician to release the remedial function as per the demand of similarity after observing the movement that will occur after the administration of the remedy. Relationship is classified in general and sectorial.

GENERAL RELATIONSHIP:

This presents an overall similarity of the remedies to the general scope, Sphere, and field of action (pathogenesis of the remedies) and the modifying circumstance. This will include most of the polychrest which come in to close analogous relationship with one another especially the chronic deep-acting remedies with one another. These levels of similarity with their differing degrees can be categorized on the basis of clinic-pathologicomiasmatic correlations, Like metabolism and nutrition, blood vessels heart and circulation, fibro muscular structures and joints, skin mucus membrane and serous membrane, the above mentioned constitute the common base/ground for all polychrests in materia medica

SECTORIAL RELATIONSHIP: This indicates the relationship of the drug under question to other drugs in certain sectors, regions, locations organs, systems

only, and not the overall similarity. Sensations and complaints will go along with the location, modalities, and concomitants being the differentiating features. This all about the sectorial relationship.

Many aspect of relationship of remedies it have not been developed in Literature. A vast amount of work on the relationships of the remedies to each other rather than to symptoms has been done by various stalwarts like

Dr. Boenninghausen,
Dr. Constantine Hering
Dr. Clarke
Dr. Gibson Miller
Dr. Kent
Dr. Lippe

Most of these works has been after considering one main line that of complimentary remedies, in other words those remedies which carry on or complete most successfully the action of other given remedies. (6)

The Relationships of Remedies {Concordances of Boenninghausen} has been the least understood and the most neglected chapter of Boenninghausen's Therapeutic pocket book. The latter with his characteristic logic, deep insight, and intimate knowledge of the action of Homoeopathic drugs, worked hard at charts of relationships of all the well-known polychrests. Under each drug, he mentioned schematically various drugs which were similar to the particular drug. The degree of similarity or one might say the points of conduct were indicated again by four different grades as he had done in the rest of his repertory. The schematic arrangement for relationships is the as chosen for the rest of his work. (2)

TYPES OF RELATIONSHIPS:

1. Acute relationships:-

The acute ones are selected on the basis of Acute presenting totality generally derived by an emphasis on the particular regions involved, the generals being excluded. Acute remedies are superficial acting, and do not have sustained pathogenesis at the structural level.

2. Complementary relationships:

This means complementing the action of the previous remedy and carrying it to its logical conclusion, when

the effects of the previous remedy are no longer sustained.

3. Remedy that follow well:

This is similar to complementary relationships right timing decides the action.

4. Antidote relationships:

This is the remedies which opposes the further action of previous remedy

5. Injurious, inimical or incompatible relationships

This is derived from clinical experience by master prescribes .similar drugs with a tendency to fuse and produce complexes, where there is a peripheral formal similarity but not a central structural similarity (6)

CONCEPT OF REMEDY RELATIONSHIP ACCORDING TO DR.BOENNINGHAUSEN:

In preface, Boenninghausen speaks of his publishing in 1836 a work on RELATIONSHIP OF REMEDIES which he later found to contain a number of errors and omissions and which he then discarded. In earlier editions of the pocket book he refers to this chapter as CONCORDANCE OF REMEDIES but Allen returns to the earlier and more easily comprehended title for this chapter. With this method we are able to comparative study of material medica. He tells us in his preface something of his method in gathering data: how he kept notes for years on various symptoms. Their relations to each other and relationship of remedies to symptom groups. From these accumulated data he devised the pocket book. Each remedy similar to some extent of the attributes of every other remedy. it hardly possible to select two remedies so different from each other that they would not touch at some point at that time Boenninghausen's chapter on RELATIONSHIP OF REMEDIES ,where he compares it in each of its division according to this schema of the chapter. In Allen's preface to the American edition he says,

The relationships as a part only of the new remedies have been added ,and this work has been underdone rather than overdone, for much remains to be determined , and it must be confessed that most of our new symptomatologies have not borne the searching light if clinical experience so well as those left us by Hahnemann .in this chapter we need more help from critical students of materia medica and homoeopathic therapeutics,

The pathogenesis of every remedy seems to be made up of symptoms that touch closely upon those of other remedies .Here in lies one of the dangers in keynote prescribing .it is as if the remedies had all evolved from one common original substance ,becoming modified and in individualized and therefore differentiated in varying proportions ,so that when they become activated by potentization their effects are exhibited as in a varying scale through that complicated and exceedingly delicate laboratory of the living man. Here we can see the symptoms held in general by a number of remedies- the original symptoms ,as it were –as well as their individually developed personalities. One of the best illustrations of this is PULSATILLA, which has a strong individuality of its own ,yet which is so closely allied by evolution to SILICA and KALI SULPH , that it bears a strong family likeness to both of these substances.

Some remedies are in harmony with others , some neutral, some inimical. The most similar ones, as a rule, are complementary : they antidote each others bad effects, follows each other well and often make up for the deficiencies of others . we may use here the illustration of the concentric circles of similarity , as suggested by *Joslin*. The nearer the center the smaller the circle and higher the ratio of similarity.

As the circle widens the complementary qualities of the remedies occupying the outward curves lessen until their similarity to the similitum ,or their complementary relationship to the similitum , is very slight . Every mineral or chemical element as grouped closely about it a little circle of closely related vegetable remedies. Which are compliments of each other.(2)

BOENNINGHAUSEN THERAPEUTIC POCKET BOOK:

Boenninghausen's contribution in the field of remedy relationships and related portraits stands supreme to this day well proved drugs in the Homoeopathic materia medica. Relationship section under each remedy is presented by 12 rubrics as follows:

1. Mind
2. Localities
3. Sensations
4. Glands
5. Bones
6. Skin
7. Sleep and dreams

8. Blood circulation and fever
9. Aggravation time and circumstances
10. Other remedies
11. Antidote
12. Injurious

ADAPTIBILITY OF RELATIONSHIP OF REMEDIES THROUGH THERAPEUTIC POCKET BOOK

The therapeutic pocket book would be of comparatively little use as a general repertory if it had not had the adaptability by means of which the general principles laid down by Boeninghausens keen analytical mind could be made to cover the widest possible range of symptomatology. In therapeutic pocket book, the relationship of remedies we find it of use in the acute case and in again in chronic case. Suppose, in an acute case, we have symptoms that seemingly lead us to a remedy, yet we are not quite satisfied that one remedy is sufficiently clear cut in its indication. It is possible to select one or two leading rubrics, discarding those remedies that are obviously not indicated in the case, and run against the leading rubrics one or two governing the modalities, or some other outstanding peculiarity of the case. This can be done very quickly at the bedside, and with the excellent results.

Again, suppose we are called in on a case following the initial acute stage. Here is a case that seemed to be a simple cold in a child of three years, and in the hands of good Hahnemannian prescriber the condition apparently cleared under Belladonna, but Belladonna failed to hold and the child was running a daily maximum temperature of 105°F. The glands of the throat were involved, sore and swollen. In the mean time another physician had been on the case. It still seemed as if Belladonna might be indicated, yet there were a few symptoms that seemed to contraindicate it.

After the child was looked over carefully and no definite outstanding indications were secured, the case was analyzed by the chapter on Relationships,

RELATIONSHIP OF REMEDIES BY GIBSON MILLER

Miller can be considered a classic on this subject of relationship of remedies. His book on this subject should always be handy for application of the bedside. It is the compilation from the various sources which are mentioned by the author in his introduction

The duration of action of the remedies is an approximation. We should not accept it as a definite recommendation for action. The best index for the repletion of the remedy is the cessation of action as evidenced by the symptomatic expression in the patient. The whole subject of remedy relationship has grown out of clinical experience, hence the contradictions in the recommendations made by different observers. Miller has given the remedy relationship under the following heads:

1. Compliments
2. Remedy that follow well
3. Inimical
4. Antidotes
5. Duration

The study of the *Materia Medica* reveals a significant feature, viz., the vegetable remedies are often the acute analogues of the mineral and animal remedies.

HERING GUIDING SYMPTOMS OF OUR MATERIA MEDICA BY CALVIN B. KNERR

Collateral is a term so basic in our consideration of remedies as to admit of little question. It frequently provides a similarity simply because of this common derivation or between plant remedies, for instance, of similar or closely allied groupings, or between plant and mineral remedies when the plant shows marked selectivity for certain chemical reactions in the soil, or between chemicals having a similar or related formula, or between groups of elements having approximate atomic weights. A notable illustration of the similarity that exists in a collateral botanical group are the symptoms produced by the provings of the *Anacardiaceae*. The tendency to certain mental symptoms (or to mental symptoms having a general trend), the universal restlessness, the universal skin symptoms, and the similarities of the modalities marking the group, while the individual differentiations mark the specific indications for the individual member of the family.

The relationship between plant and soil is a well known fact, and while we may find a fairly wide range of symptoms present in provings of different parts of a plant because of localized functions, Hahnemann himself noted the similarity of action produced by the chemists of his day, as he put it, by torturing the substance to produce different reactions from the different parts. Thus certain characteristics of the individual plant will run through provings of both

root and branch, and provide interesting comparisons with provings of the basic soil elements. Thus Belladonna and Calcarea have symptom relationships, we find the mineral is compatible and complementary to the vegetable.

The relationship between any individual members of the groups of compound salts furnishes evidence of collateral relationship, and provides the solutions for the similarities which exist within any chosen group. The compounding element, too, furnishes the link between the primary group and the outside member, and with this element, also, we expect to find, and do find, certain family likenesses.

We have suggested why the collateral relationship of plant and mineral remedies may provide the basis for complementary relationship, because we recognize that just as the plant reaches in to soil which is rich in certain elements, and partakes of those elements and the same elements become a part of the plant itself and necessary to its very existence – its very essence is dependent upon those deeper elements which it assimilates. So it is with the double or compound salts, which partake in varying degrees of the nature of the parent elements, and very frequently we find that these compound salts are complementary to others because they have certain similarities, yet they probe deeper in to the constitutional state than the first remedy to be given, which may have been more single track in its applicability. Complementary remedies usually have a certain similarity, their basic action must be in a similar direction, yet they are not so closely similar as to be presumably antidotal in action.

According to Knerr's definition, similar drugs are usually compatible, unless too similar, like Nux vomica and Ignatia. There are many differences of opinion as to compatibility of drugs, and perhaps no definite standard has been set up whereby we may judge them with any degree of assurance. It has been said that many of our authorities differ in almost every particular when it comes to judging the safety of following one remedy with another. It may be like the sage advice given by Hering as to the administration of Lycopodium – that we should never open a chronic case with Lycopodium unless that remedy is overwhelmingly indicated. We submit that Lycopodium, or any other remedy, should never be given in any acute or chronic case unless in our best opinion it is truly indicated.

COMPATIBILITY AND INCOMPATIBILITY

Compatibility and incompatibility are two facets of the same problem and incompatible and inimical apply to the same angle of the problem differing only in degree. Granted that a second prescription is required within a short time after the first remedy has been given and the problem of inimical remedies, frequently those having similar action and perhaps from a congenital source, seem to have the power not only to each other's action, but to throw back upon itself in disorder the natural flow of vital energy in the patient as stimulated by the remedy first given. The vital energy of the patient in its individual expression in sickness, and the vital power within the remedies which the remedies which has been developed by potentization, are the underlying factors.

1. Remedies listed by some of our observers as having inimical relationships show a close relationship symptomatically, such as Nux vomica and Ignatia, Lachesis and Ammonium carb, Zincum and Nux vomica, Rhustox and Sulphur, Rhustox and Phosphorus and others classically considered as unfriendly in sequence. In many of these groupings we trace the symptomatic relationship through the nervous system, the glandular system, or some other derangement that has its basis in a deeply reactive function in the individual. Thus we find that the animal remedies are very frequently contraindicated in close proximity, and the greater the similarity of the symptoms greater the risk, the more closely similar the remedies, the greater the antagonism between them and the more certain the second remedy will injure the case. (7)

SYNOPTIC KEY TO THE MATERIA MEDICA (BOGER) PART III OF KALI BICHROMICUM

Gives the following Relationships:

1. Complementary remedies
2. Antagonistic remedies- equivalent to inimical remedies.

Following the delineation of every remedy, Boger gives in his Materia Medica the relationships of remedies in the following manner:

1. Follows
2. Complementary
3. Related
4. Antidotes (4)

REMEDY RELATIONSHIP CONCEPT BY DR. H.A.ROBERTS

The grouping of remedies is a problem that presents itself to the mind of the Homoeopathician as soon as he begins to gain some insight into the personality of remedies and their application in individual cases. The first step along this line of thoughts is the inevitable comparison of remedies as brought out by study of even a few remedies, and the necessary differentiation between remedies as soon as the beginner begins to comprehend the similarities that exist in almost any group of remedies.

The comparison of symptom similarities as exhibited by drug provings undoubtedly set the minds of early homoeopathic students into the problem of remedy relationships. There is no question but that the problem of the similimum as against the similar arose even in the mind of Hahnemann, as may be inferred from his reports of cases, especially that of the mental case in which he prescribed first Belladonna and then Hyoscyamus – remedies which certainly have many similarities. Whether or not Hahnemann himself devoted serious consideration to remedy relationship is a point we have not been able to check definitely. We do know, however, that from his ear on careful observers and students have given much thought to the problem of remedy relationship, and with all statement of observations, little explanation has been advanced.

CONCEPT OF REMEDY RELATIONSHIP OF REMEDIES BY DR.SOM DEV

Dr. SomDev also did the work on relationship of remedies on Boenninghausen therapeutic pocket book. He explains the work of Boenninghausen very schematically in his book. If we see in Kali Bichromicum study of some of relationship with others under the LOCATION let us study the remedies of the top value viz. Ars, Bell, Bry, Merc, Nit ac, Nux v, Phos, Puls, Sep, Sil, Sul. It means that Kali Bichromicum in its Location is predominately closest to these drugs. But final selection is totally depend upon symptoms of the case. (5)

PERCEIVING AND PRACTICE OF REMEDY RELATIONSHIP BY DR. K.N. KASAD:

When a chronic case is worked out classically with the THERAPEUTIC POCKET BOOK, the spectrum of remedies that emerges comprises all the

relationship alluded to above and at all levels/sectors/phases: acute /chronic/intercurrent, sequential, complementary, etc. A reasonable working knowledge of the Homoeopathic MateriaMedica enables to differentiate.

SECOND PRESCRIPTION:

This comes up for consideration only when the first prescription has helped partially even in higher potencies and no more. The second remedy has cognate or analogue of the first remedy which includes those symptoms which are not removed by the first remedy. This can be worked out with the help of Som Dev BOENNINGHAUSEN RELATIONSHIP OF REMEDIES. Against the list of remedies emerging through Boenninghausen's relationship filter, we run the symptoms or rubrics still persisting in the case. The final choice of prescription is determined from amongst remedies emerging and with the help of MateriaMedica.

ACUTE ➡ CHRONIC, CHRONIC ➡ ACUTE

It is quite possible to arrive at the chronic constitutional remedy via the acute remedy indicated on the basis of the presenting totality, and vice versa. This is because of relationship existing between the two. There are no acute and chronic diseases/remedies, these are only two aspects/facets/phases or dimensions of a continuous spectrum of the same process of derangement through sign and symptoms. Every remedy in homoeopathic materia medica has both acute as well as the chronic phases in the wide spectrum of its pathogenesis. These should be appreciated in precise manner to avoid states of confusion in the Homoeopathic prescriber. Since these are phases of unity, a two way communication is perfectly logical and practicable.

MAJOR INTERCURRENTS

The Nosodes – Tuberculinum, Bacillinum, Medorrhinum, Psorinum and Syphilinum being later accretions to the MateriaMedica, are often not listed adequately in Repertories. Besides, these are not as well proved as the common polychrests. The study of MateriaMedica of these common nosodes will fill up the existing lacunae. These are the major intercurrents in common usage, selected on the basis of the miasmatic background and expression. The other intercurrents are Thuja, Sul, Nat S. Paucity of symptoms due to suppressions resulting in poor

reaction demands the intercurrent chosen from the group of remedies listed in therepertories under Reaction, lack, Irritability, physical, lack of , Op, CarbV, Sul, Laur, Med, Psor,etc. are some of important remedies worth mentioning in this category of the intercurrent remedies.

MISSED PRESCRIPTIONS

At times, after most careful reportorial analysis and scrutiny of the case, the remedy selected does not help the patient. The study of the remedy relationship reveals two or more remedies that are close cognates/analogues of this remedy. Further study now reveals more clearly the *missed* prescription. Every remedy differ s ever so little from every other. Such is the distinctiveness and individuality of the drugs in the Homoeopathic MateriaMedica, which has always to be consulted in order to clinch the remedy.

The study of vast Homoeopathic MateriaMedica becomes easy when we study the internal relationships of remedies. It is helpful to understand very well by studying relationship of remedies with others. Thus through this the review of literature we will find that in our Homoeopathy different remedies forms the different types of relations with each other which will of course helps in our clinical practice .like remedies forms the ACUTE, CHRONIC, COMPLEMENTARY, SIMILAR, FOLLOW WELL, INTERCURRENT with other remedy.(6)

DIFFERENT RELATIONSHIPS OF REMEDIES OF KALI BICHROMICUM: BOENNINGHAUSEN THERAPEUTIC POCKET BOOK-

Under Kali Bichromicum is related at
Mind: *Bap, Bry, Con, Gel, Phos, Pho.ac, Pic.ac, Lyc, Merc, Nat c, Nux m, Op, Sep.*

Location:
ARS, BELL, BRY, MERC, NIT AC, NUX V, PHOS, PULS, SEP, SIL, SUL
Acon, Arg n, Arn,

Sensation:
BELL, PHOS, PULS.
Acon, Calcc, Coloc, Nat m, Nit ac, Nux v, Rhus, Zinc

Skin:
Ant t, Ars, Bell, Merc, Phos, Rhus Sep

Aggravation:
BRY, PULS, RHUS, SULPH
Hep, Lach, Lyc, Mos

Other remedies:
PULS, RHUS, SUL
Acon, Calc c, Lach, Led, Lyc, Nat m, Nit.ac

RELATIONSHIP OF REMEDIES BY GIBSON MILLER-

Gibson Miller gave greatest contribution towards the remedy relationships

Complementary: Arsenic
(*Knerr, Calvin ,B: {Rep. 1980- 1100 Copies} "A Repertory of Herings guiding symptoms of our Materia Medica" Pub:Jain Publishing Co. New Delhi -110055, Page no. 1209*)

HERING GUIDING SYMPTOMS OF OUR MATERIA MRDICA BY C.B.KNERR-

Drug relationship by Dr. C. B. Knerr of Kali Bichromicum

1. Antidote: To the effects of massive and molecular dose, chemical antidotes in poisoning, to the lasting or chronic effects super induced by drug.
Arsenic, Lachesis, Merc, merciod, Pulsatilla to effects of beer, effect of arsenical vapors.
2. Collateral: side relation {cogners} belonging to the same or allied botanical family or chemical group.
3. Compatible: drugs follow well Ant tart, Canth, Iod
4. Complementary: Supplying the part of another drug.
5. Inimical: drugs disagreeing, incompatible, do not follow well
6. Similar: Drugs suggested for comparison by reason of their similarity.
Brom, Cann, Hep, Kali iod, Mez, Nit ac, Phyt, Spongia, Silicea (8)

SYNOPTIC KEY OF MATERIA MEDICA BY DR. BOGER-

Complementary: Ars, phos, psor

Related: Kali c, merc, phyt, pul

REMEDY RELATIONSHIP OF KALI BICHROMICUM BY DR. C. HERING

Antidotedby :Ars , Lach{ croup , Diphtheria}
Pulsatilla {wondering pains}
Compare: Bromium in croup, Cannab in orbital pain,
Hepar in croup ulcer, Kali iod in syphilitic affection
after mercury, Mezer in bone diseases, Nit ac in
syphilis, Spongia in croup, Silicea in bone affection.

RELATIONSHIP OF REMEDY BY DR. SOM DEV-

Under KALI BICHROMICUM we find that there are five top most remedies with highest evaluation of relationship with it:

- 1.PHOS 23/6 3.MERC 21/6 5.SUL 24/5a
2.SEP 22/6 4. PHOS AC 15/6

The numerator in each case means the added points from different sections and denominator means the number of sections (Centre of actions). On studying the materiamedica under various headings we can verify and confirm these results .Thus , these worked out values can be utilized at the bedside and can save ones lot of time.

From review of literature it is clear that Kali Bichromicum forms
COMPLEMENTARY relationship with Ant tart, Berb, Pulsatilla, Arsenic, Phosphorous, Psorinum , Cantharis, Iodum . and ACUTE relationship with Ars, Acon, Arn ,Bell, Bap, Bry, Coloc, Gels, Hep, Nux v, Puls. And CHRONIC relationship with Lach , Lyco, Nat m, Nat c, Phos, Phos ac, Sep , Sil, Sul and SIMILAR relationship with Brom , Cann, Hep, Kali iod, Mez, Nit ac, Phyt, Spongia, Silica.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The concept of remedy relation ship is important for first as well as second prescription , through this knowledge we select the similimum for further follow sup of the patient for acutes , any follow well or intercurrent remedy .

Kali Bichromicum is one of the remedy that is frequently used in our day to day practice for both acute as well as chronic conditions. But at the same time it is not a well proved drug. This above

understanding will help us for application of Kali Bichromicum at the bed-side with the help of a detailed study of remedy relationships.

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