

Importance of Causation Rubric in Homoeopathic Prescription

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Abstract: Causation is a stimulus which is able to change the inertia of a living substance or it may be called as and animate or inanimate entity, a force or event that produce an effect. In homoeopathy the causation of any disease can be studied in the form of rubrics 'ailments from'. Thus, the study of causation has formed a very important factor in the selection of the homoeopathic remedy. About 30 patients were selected from the Outpatient Department in which the causation was predominantly found. The cases were collected in between the period from 2nd January 2005 to 1st February 2006. The study group received remedies chiefly on the basis of causation while control group was treated with the remedies selected on the basis other than the causation. Results were obtained after the period of one year. It showed that the cure rate is comparatively higher and long lasting in the study group. This shows the efficacy of prescribing on the basis of causation where it is predominantly found.

Key words: causation, repertories, ailments from, homoeopathic prescription.

INTRODUCTION

There are various ways and concepts upon which we can make the Homoeopathic prescription. Dr. Hahnemann writes in the aphorism. No 1 of Organon that the physicians high and only mission is to restore the sick to health to cure as it is termed. To achieve this each of the physician had his own way of reaching towards the goal of cure. Thus, the similimum is the goal of every homoeopath in each case. The entire gamut of activities viz. case taking, symptom analysis, repertory totality, reportorial analysis etc are totally devoted for finding out the similimum. Each physician had his own way of reaching to the similimum. Dr Kent went for mentals and generals while Boenninghausen went for the completion of symptoms by applying the Doctrine of Analogy.

To simplify the technique of prescribing there is a need of study of the causation. Dr. J. H. Clarke in his Clinical repertories says that, almost many

remedies have some relations of some kind to the various accidents and conditions of ordinary life. Many remedies are related to the effects of such conditions.

As compare to mental or even non-reliable physical if the cause of every disease has to be search and, on that basis, the Homoeopathic remedy is prescribed the effects will naturally go off. Dr. Hahnemann noticed that some drugs showed symptoms belonging to causation, characteristic and constitutional nature of the sick individual.

As History of medicine tells us that the theory of causation was first of all introduce by-Aristotle's one of the important contributions was the Theory of Causation for the Scientific development his theories were aimed at utility. Others who have followed theory of Causation were –Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, Dr. Boenninghausen, Dr. Boger, Dr. J. H. Clarke, Dr. Burnett.

Many of other Physicians also prescribe the similimum considering the causation as the basis of their Prescription.

Dr. P. N. Banerjee says, 'two things constitute disease: first the qualities of organism, which constitute the conditions for the disease; second the external causes of the disease though the offending cause may be the same, but every individual reacts to it in a particular way because of his individuality. So, one should also try to find the true cause of disease in the patient himself.'

MATERIALS

From 2 January 2005 to 1 February 2006 the materials for this study were collected from the in-patients of Dr. J.J. Magdum Homoeopathic Medical College Hospital and Modi Hospital, Jaysingpur. For the above work, majority of theoretical, practical and philosophical sources available at college library were collected. Materials related to Causation available in different Homoeopathic software's like HOMPATL CLASSIC, RADAR,

CARA were browsed, different websites related to this topic. I have gone through the original books of higher authorities like Dr. Boenninghausen, Dr. J. H. Clarke, Dr. Boericke, Dr. Phatak, and also various repertories like Synthetic, Synthesis repertory. Besides these various Journals, Organon /Philosophy books related for the same topic were read. Along with this many other genuine recent authors books were explored for the detail study of Causation.

METHODOLOGY

1. Number of Patients - 30 patients of the age group 0 - 100 with a specific causation for the complaints were studied. Cases presented with a specific etiology only are taken up for study. Detailed history was taken in each case with special reference to previous history, family history, occupational history, physical generals and mental generals. Systemic examination was done in all cases. Age, Sex, Socio-economic and occupational status were considered as attributes. The method of approach was a clinical study without the use of control.
2. Period of Study – patients were studied for the minimum period of 1 year.
3. Inclusion Criteria – All cases were taken according to the standardized case proforma previously prepared.
4. Exclusion Criteria - In the present study, Materia medica has not been included because causative modalities and the aggravations are intertwined in Materia medica and also being a vast area of study.
5. Prescription Criteria – In this study the medicines were selected on the basis of reportorial totality giving consideration to the causative modalities which were selected from the repertory specially prepared, which is included in this work. Medicines were repeated only where quantitative increase in the symptoms and other clinical features of the diseases were noticed. In between the period of medication all patients were kept under placebo.
6. Potency Criteria - In this study, treatment started with low potency. The potency was changed if it was necessary. After treatment on causative basis there was significant reduction in the presenting complaints.
7. Follow Up Criteria – During the follow Up in each case all the patients were examined for any untoward reaction to the drug. There was no side-effect seen during the treatment. From the foregoing results it is evident that the causative prescription is

effective and homoeopathic medicines are non-toxic. To evaluate the efficacy of causative prescription in homoeopathy the study to understand the value of using Rubrics and Sub-rubrics of ‘ailments from’ as one of the strategies of prescription in Homoeopathy is necessary.

8. Prognosis Criteria – for prognosis of the case three criterions were fixed Recovered – where symptomatic relief was observed with the evidence of investigations.

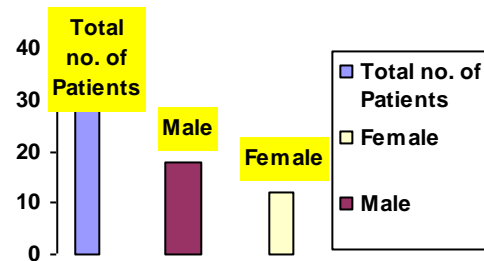
Improved – where symptomatic relief was observed.

Not Improved – where there was no symptomatic relief.

OBSERVATION

1. In this study a total number of 30 Following number of Male and Female Patients were studied.

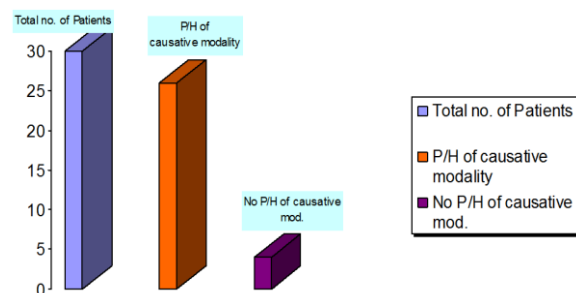
Total number of patients	Males	Females
30	18	12



From the above chart out of 30 cases 18 are male and 12 Female patient's i.e.60 %of males and 40 % of females were studied.

2. The statistical tables showing the prevalence of Past History of Causative modality. From 30 no. of patients 26 patients were having positive past history, while 4 no. of patients were lacking in giving causative past history.

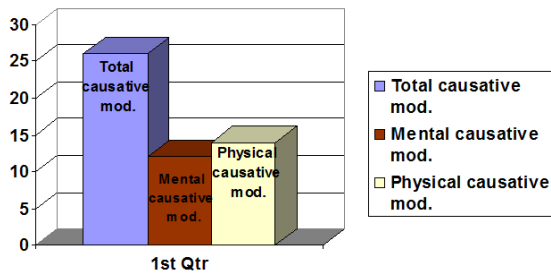
Total No. of Patients	Past History of Causative Modality	No Past History of causative modality
30	26	4



Above chart shows 86% of patients were having Past history of causation and 14 % patients had no past history of causative modality.

3. From 30 cases total 26 patients gave the positive causative modalities in which 12 cases showed mental causative modality and 14patients gave physical causative modality.

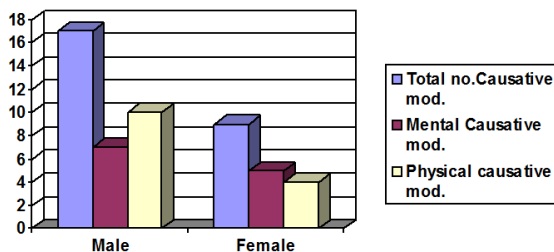
Total Causative Modality	Mental Causative modality	Physical Causative modality
26	12	14



The chart shows 26 cases having causative modality in which 47 % were of mental causative modality and 53 % of patients were of Physical causative modality.

4. Total no. of 26 patients who gave the Positive past history of Causation of disease. In which 7 male Patients were Having Mental causative factor while 10 patients gave the Physical causative factor. In female Patients 5 patients gave the History of mental causative factor and 4 patients had the Physical causative factor.

	Male	Female
Total causative mod.	17	09
Mental causative mod.	07	05
Physical causative mod.	10	04

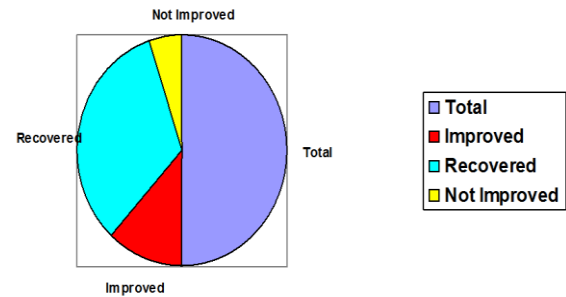


From the above graph it is seen that 65% of male patient and 35% of Female patients where having the causative factor for the occurrence of their disease in their totality. In which 41 % of Male patients gave the mental causative modality while 59 % of showed the physical causative factor. In female patient 56% of patients gave the positive

mental causative factor while the rest 44% showed the physical causative factor in their case history.

5. From 30 cases 20 Patients were recovered while 6 Patients were improved and 4 patients were not improved.

Total no. cases	Recovered cases	Improved cases	Not Improved
30	20	7	3



From the above chart it is seen that 67% of patients were recovered while 23% of patients were improved and 10 % of patients were not improved.

CONCLUSION

Thus, from this study it is evident that in a case where there is prominent causation than one should consider causation as the basis for the reaching towards the similitum.as it is proved from the above study that rate of improved cases in the study group is more as compared to the control group. The patients, which are not improved in the study group, may be due to some faulty diet taken during the homoeopathic treatment or may be due to some maintaining cause, which is causing to maintain the disease condition. Removal of such causes will lead to the cure of those cases.

While the cases that are improved in the control group may be because the remedy also covered the cause though it was not taken into consideration while selecting the remedy; and secondly the remedy selected exclusively on the basis of causation even when it does not seemingly cover the case works many cures.

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