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Review Article

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**REVIEW OF EMINENT PERSONALITY, THEIR PHILOSOPHY & BASIS OF
TREATMENT DURING PRE-HAHNEMANN & HAHNEMANN'S TIME AND THEIR
IMPACT ON HOMOEOPATHIC MODE OF TREATMENT**

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Abstract

Seventeenth and eighteenth Century was the land stamp for restorative world when a few stalwarts were borne, Hahnemann; originator of Homeopathy was one of them. That time a few speculations for the treatment in course which was the amalgamation of both workmanship and science. This paper fundamentally surveys the premise of treatment of doctors of Pre-Hahnemann and Hahnemann time and how it effect on Hahnemann's manner of thinking.

Key words: *Homoeopathy, Vitalistic, Anima, Mercury, Aetherial fluid, Electricity, Vaccination and Organopathic.*

INTRODUCTION

Hahnemann (1755 - 1843) in *Organon of Medicine*, *Chronic Diseases* and *The Lesser Writing* gave distinctive sorts of treatment in antiquated time also in his period and their diverse comprehension for the thought of reason for illness and moreover their treatment. This paper tries to audit those prominent identities of Hahnemann's chance and before his time that affected to restorative world and furthermore have affect on the disclosure of Homeopathy, with their essential reasoning and their treatment.

1. Thomas Sydenham (1624 - 1689)



Figure 1 (portrait by Mary Beale in a 1689)

Thomas was English doctor. He was the undisputed ace of the English therapeutic world and was known as 'The English Hippocrates'. Sydenham's chorea, otherwise called St Vitus Dance is his enormous accomplishments among other revelation of an illness.

His basic thought was to think about ailments as exhibited in nature and to draw up a total photo of the target characters of each. Intense illnesses, he viewed as a preservationist exertion of the living being to meet the blow of some damaging impact working from without; in such manner he took after the Hippocratic educating nearly. Ideas for Chronic infections, then again, were an unevenness condition of the humors, for the most part because of mistakes of eating routine and general way of life, for which we ourselves were specifically responsible. Hahnemann contrast from Sydenham in the thought regarding Chronic Diseases as in § 78 of *Organon of Medicine*ⁱ.

Hahnemann cited Sydenham as giving case of likeness, "Sydenham (*Opera* p.271) says the soul of wine, over and again connected, is desirable over every single other cure in consumes." (At Para 89 f.n.2 of Introduction)¹

2. Georg Ernst Stahl (1659 –1734)



Figure 2 (Source - <http://www.portraitindex.de/documents/obj/34020816>)

Stahl was German scientific expert, doctor and savant and supporter of vitalism until in the late eighteenth century when his takes a shot at phlogiston were acknowledged as a clarification for concoction forms.

Stahl's principle focussed on the qualification between the living and nonliving. Despite the fact that he never upheld the perspectives of iatro-mechanists, but trusted that non-living animals are mechanical as are living things to a specific degree. As indicated by his perspectives nonliving things are steady all through time and did not quickly change while living things are liable to change and tend to break downⁱⁱ.

Stahl affirmed an animistic framework, contrary to the realism of Hermann Boerhaave and Friedrich Hoffmann. He contended on living things that there is a specialist in charge of postponing this disintegration of living things and that is the anima or soul of the living life form. The anima controls the greater part of the physical procedures that occur in the body. He trusted that three critical movements of the body are the flow of blood, emission and discharge. These convictions were considered in his perspectives prescription. He suspected that pharmaceutical should manage the body overall and its anima, instead of the particular parts of a body. His perspectives had been condemned by Gottfried Leibniz.

What Stahl said Anima (delicate Soul), Hahnemann's Vital Force. Stahl's fundamental wonder was same as of Hahnemann like Holistic view not fragmentary view. Hahnemann cited Stahl at better places in the reference section to Para 82. as 1. Yarrow (*Millefolium*) in different sort of fever. 2. Cinchona in pressive agony in stomachⁱⁱⁱ.

3. Albrecht von Haller (1708 –1777)



Figure 3 (Portrait by Johann Rudolf Huber)

Haller was Swiss anatomist, physiologist, naturalist and writer. Introduction to the Pharmacopeia Helvet., Basil, 1771, fol., p. 12); Nempe primum in corpore sano medela tentanda est, sine peregrina ulla miscela; odoreque et sapore ejus exploratis, exigua illiu dosis ingerenda et advertisement omnes, quae inde contingunt, affectiones, quis pulsus, qui calor, quae respiratia, quaedam excretiones, attendum. Inde promotion ductum phaenomenorum, in sano obviorum, transeas advertisement experimenta in corpore aegroro,"etc. In any case, nobody, not a solitary doctor, took care of or followed up this precious insight." The citation from von Haller might be deciphered from the Latin as takes after: "obviously, initially the cure must be demonstrated on a sound body, without being blended with anything remote; and when its smell and flavor have been discovered, a minor dosage of it ought to be given and consideration paid to every one of the progressions of express that happen, what the beat is, the thing that warmth there is, the thing that kind of breathing and what efforts there are. At that point in connection to the type of the wonders in a sound individual from those presented to it, you should proceed onward to trials on a wiped out body..."

Albrecht von Haller is cited in the reference to §108 in the Organon of Medicine¹, Samuel Hahnemann. In this passage, Hahnemann depicts how the remedial forces of individual medications must be determined through precise perception of their particular consequences for sound people: "Not one single doctor, the extent that I know, amid the past two thousand five hundred years, thought of this so regular, so completely fundamental and just certifiable method of testing prescriptions for their unadulterated and impossible to miss impacts in unhinging the strength of man, with a specific end goal to realize what horrible express each pharmaceutical is equipped for curing, aside from the considerable and everlasting Albrecht von Haller. Only he, other than myself, saw the need of this."

4. William Cullen (1710 –1790)



Figure 4 (Source- <http://www.universitystory.gla.ac.uk/image/?id=UGSP00091>)

Cullen was a Scottish doctor, scientific expert and plant growth specialist, and a standout amongst the most prominent educators at the Edinburgh Medical School, Cullen was viewed as a dynamic mastermind for his chance. He was the first to show in broad daylight the refrigeration impacts of evaporative cooling, a wonder he composed of in "Of the Cold Produced by Evaporating Fluids and of Some Other Means of Producing Cold" (Essays and Observations, Physical and Literary, vol. 2 [1756]). In solution he showed that life was a component of apprehensive vitality and that muscle was a continuation of nerve. He sorted out a powerful arrangement of infection comprising of four noteworthy divisions: pyrexiae, or febrile ailments; mental issues, or apprehensive maladies; cachexiae, illnesses emerging from awful real propensities; and regions, or nearby sicknesses. This framework, which Cullen depicted in his work *Synopsis Nosologiae Methodicae* (1769), depended on the discernible indications that emerge from illness and that are used for finding.

In informative supplement Para 82 to Para 88 of Introduction Hahnemann quote the instance of Lange of Nutmeg (*Nux Moschata*) in Hysterical blacking out fits. Sign of Nutmeg had given by Cullen as, "Suspension of the faculties and general obliviousness³."

5. John Hunter (1728 –1793)



Figure 5 (Portrait by John Jackson - National Portrait Gallery)

Scottish specialist viewed as a standout amongst the most recognized researchers and specialists of his day. He was an early backer of cautious perception and logical strategy in drug.

In May 1767, he trusted that gonorrhoea and syphilis were caused by a solitary pathogen. Living during a time when doctors habitually investigated themselves, he vaccinated himself with gonorrhoea, utilizing a needle that was unwittingly tainted with syphilis. When he reached both syphilis and gonorrhoea, he asserted it demonstrated his mistaken hypothesis that they were the same basic venereal malady. He championed its treatment with mercury and burning. He incorporated his discoveries in his *Treatise on the Venereal Disease*, first issued in 1786.

Hahnemann emphatically restricted the unwise utilization of Mercury in Chronic Malady as it was form around then. He called it *Alterantia* or *Alterative* cures (Para 62 presentation of *Organon of Medicine*)^{1,3}. In *Chronic Disease* he said it as *Mask Syphilis* or *Spurious Syphilis* or *pseudo syphilis*, a beast of twofold malady by substantial measurements of Mercurial cures^{iv} (Page 163).Hahnemann was the main individual who separates genuine sycosis from syphilis, before him this was believed to be same venereal illness.

6. Anton von Störck (1731 – 1803)



Figure 6 (Source: <http://ihm.nlm.nih.gov/images/B08641>)

Störck was Austrian doctor associated with his clinical research of different herbs, and their related poisonous quality and restorative properties. His examinations are thought to be the spearheading work of test pharmacology and his technique can be viewed as shaping a diagram for the clinical trials of current solution. He was persuaded that plants viewed as noxious still had restorative applications if utilized in precisely controlled amounts.

In Para 97 of *Introduction*^{1,3} Hahnemann quote him as, about his proposal "Von Stoerk makes that If stramonium clutters the psyche and produces craziness in solid people, should we not to attempt if in instances of madness it can't reestablish reason by creating a transformation in the thoughts?"

7. Franz Anton Mesmer, (1734-1815)



Figure 7 ([http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image:Franz_Anton_Mesmer])

Mesmer's asserted revelation of another aetherial liquid, creature attraction, which, he battled, penetrated the universe and the groups of every single energize being and whose legitimate adjust was essential to well being and ailment. Creature attraction was yet one of arrangement of hypothesized unpretentious liquids and substances, for example, caloric, phlogiston (a speculative substance display in all materials and discharged amid copying), attraction, and power, which at that point suffused the logical writing. It additionally mirrored Mesmer's doctoral proposal, *De Planatarum Influxu* ("On the Influence of the Planets"), which had explored the effect of the gravitational impact of planetary developments on liquid filled substantial tissues. His attention on attraction and the helpful capability of magnets was gotten from his perusing of Paracelsus and Johannes Baptista van Helmont.

As indicated by Mesmer, the rationale of this cure proposed that well being was needy upon the continuous stream of a putative attractive liquid and that evil well being was ensuing to its blockage. His treatment strategies asserted to determine this by either straightforwardly exchanging his own superabundant or normally happening creature attraction to his patients by touch or through the transmission of these energies from attractive articles.

In § 293 and § 294 Hahnemann say it with some carefulness. He says about positive and negative pass^{1,3}.

8. John Brown (1735 – 17 October 1788)



Figure 8 (Source- <http://boston1775.blogspot.in/2017/10/>)

Brown was Scottish doctor native of Berwickshire. In 1780 Brown distributed his *Elementa Medicinae*, or the Brownian arrangement of pharmaceutical, which for a period was a prevalent content. He passed from attack of Apoplexy on October 17, 1788.

The Brownian arrangement of solution is a hypothesis of drug which views and regards issue as caused by flawed or unnecessary excitation. As indicated by this each person has a more noteworthy or less level of peevishness. Wellbeing relies on the ownership of simply the appropriate measure of aggravation. The assignment of the doctor was basically to direct the overabundance of disturbance, or to fortify the excessively powerless bothering. In this way all illnesses were partitioned into two classes and furthermore all cures, these were "sthenic" and "asthenic." In affections relying on an excessive amount of quality, "disturbance lessening" drugs were utilized, which in the request of their effectiveness, were drying, frosty, emetics, laxatives, diaphoretics.

In the asthenic types of malady, sthenic cures were utilized, which, in the request of their proficiency, were meat, warm, counteractive action of retching, cleansing and sweating, by meat eat less carbs, flavors, wine, practice ; in the more serious instances of sickness, unpredictable stimulants : musk, smelling salts, camphor, ether and opium.

The Brownians, e.g., gave in typhus fever, together with different cures, 10-12 drops of opium each quarter a hour till rest was prompted, when the dosage was to be multiplied, and was then to be continuously expanded till the wellbeing of the patient could be kept up by less capable stimulants.

Hufeland stated, "There were doctors who, as indicated by their own particular articulation, recommended a few pounds of unadulterated opium in the year. "A huge number of wiped out

people, and among them the most confident youthful subjects, were relinquished to the wrath for opium," [Hufeland's Journ., XXXII., St. 2, p. 16.] . In The Lesser Writing Of Hahnemann^v, "Fragmentary perception On Brown's Element Of Medicine (1801)" Hahnemann firmly censure his hypothesis of Sthenic and Asthenic also giving all purported Tonic, Syrups, Roborantia (Strengthening drug), Reprcutients and Repellents (Suppressing medicine) (f.n. para 46), Ungueta Nervina (Strengthening medicine) etc.

9. Luigi Aloisio Galvani (1737 - 1798)



Figure 9 (Source- <http://blog.targethealth.com/history-of-medicine-123/>)

Italian doctor, physicist and thinker who had likewise considered pharmaceutical and had polished as a specialist, lived and died in Bologna. In 1771, he found that the muscles of dead frog's legs jerked when struck by a spark. This was one of the main raids into the investigation of bioelectricity, a field that still today examines the electrical examples and signs of the sensory system. The perception made Galvani the main specialist to value the connection amongst power and movement — or life. This finding gave the premise to the new understanding that the stimulus behind muscle development was electrical vitality conveyed by a fluid (particles), and not air or liquid.

In §59^{1,3} Hahnemann Opposed this sort of treatment as it is Antipathic to the case... " by power and galvanism, with in their essential activity extraordinarily animate strong activity, incessantly frail and relatively disabled appendages were soon eager to more dynamic developments, however the result (the optional activity) was finished stifling of all solid fractiousness and finish loss of motion;"

In Appendix para 120 f.n.to para 82¹ presentation in first release as ... "I don't say anything here in regards to the cures which Electricity, as an oppositely acting drug now and again influenced in late instances of loss of sensation-circulatory trouble, loss of motion and amaurosis....like different palliatives."

10. Edward Anthony Jenner (17 May 1749 – 26 January 1823)



Figure 10 (Source- <http://slideplayer.fr/slide/3705243/>)

Jenner was English doctor and researcher from Berkeley, Gloucestershire, who was the pioneer of smallpox immunization. He is frequently called "the father of immunology". Little pox is more hazardous and Cow pox less risky than Variolation. By along these lines he considered that cowpox offers resistance to smallpox.

Hahnemann in §38^{1,3} (Two disparate infections never cure each other whether the new illness might be of more prominent force) allude Jenner, in *Medicinische Annalen*, August, 1800, p.747. In §46 Hahnemann gave cases of cure of Small pox and Cow pox because of its comparative sort of nature not same (§56 f.n. to sixth release). McGavack additionally specify this is homoeopathically cured not isopathically.

11. Francois-Joseph-Victor Broussais (1772-1838)



Figure 11 (Source- <http://wellcomeimages.org/indexplus/image/M0009106.html>)

Broussais was French doctor who advocated bleeding, leech treatments, and fasting commanded Parisian restorative practice right on time in the nineteenth century. Following production of *L'Examen des regulations médicales* (1816; "The Examination of Medical Doctrines"), Broussais' arrangement of "physiological solution" quickly turned into the most prominent restorative theory around Paris. His convention demanded that all ailment begins as an aggravation of the gastrointestinal tract that goes to different organs "thoughtfully." Broussais is one of history's

most infamous "bleeders." His strategies fell into disgrace, nonetheless, when his treatment of casualties of the 1832 Paris cholera pestilence finished appallingly².

About Broussais hypothesis, In sixth release Preface of Organon of Medicine Hahnemann denied, "...to reduce an expected plenty which never exist as in well ladies a couple of days before their menses, an aggregation of blood the loss of which is of no apparent outcome."

In Para 11 of Introduction^{1,3,vi} Hahnemann say about this Physician as , "... every one of their assortments of blood – letting , their principle cure in Inflammation , which they now, following the case of an outstanding ruthless Parisian doctor envision to experience in relatively every horribly influenced piece of the body.....to evacuate by use of regularly a deadly number of bloodsuckers."

In §59 Hahnemann ... "by phlebotomies it was endeavored to evacuate endless assurance of blood to the head, however they were constantly trailed by more prominent blockage;"

12. Johann Gottfried Rademacher (1772 – 1849)



Figure 12 (Source- <http://www.rheinische-geschichte.lvr.de/persoenlichkeiten/R/Seiten/JohannGottfriedRademacher.aspx>)

Rademacher was German customary doctor who changed over to homeopathy to end up the cutting edge father of Organopathy. Rademacher was a contemporary of Samuel Hahnemann. Rademacher's little book Rademacher's Universal and Organ Remedies is a standby for present day homeopaths today. James Compton Burnett was an awesome fanatic of Rademacher and Organopathy.

Rademacher distributed his 1600-page *Erfahrungsheillehre* (Empiric Medical Practice) in 1841, bringing forth the act of Organopathy. Rademacher construct his work in light of his own experimental perceptions, which he upheld on the compositions of Theophrastus Bombast von Hohenheim (Paracelsus), the sixteenth century Swiss chemist/doctor. Rademacher's Organopathy – attracting on Paracelsus to sanely bolster his experimental perceptions – placed the physical organs as the seat of infection, regularly making manifestations seen and felt somewhere else in the body "through thoughtful affections of the most interesting nature". A considerable lot of Rademacher's cures were acquainted with homeopathic

practice, or saw homeopathic applications motivated by their organopathic utilizes, by means of James Compton Burnett. Similarly as with Samuel Hahnemann, Rademacher did not look for the idea of these maladies in the "undetectable inside of the living being" yet rather recognized them by likeness to their medicinal substance – a Celandine liver illness, a Carduus Marianus liver ailment, and so on.

Cures were chosen based on their proclivity for the organ in which the ailment was felt to live, and separated further based on the "sort" of the ailment – an idea less very much characterized than Samuel Hahnemann's totality of manifestations, and in light of experimentation and contemplations arcane to the training.

13. Justus Friedrich Karl Hecker (1795 - 1850)



Figure 13 (Source: <http://ihm.nlm.nih.gov/images/B14477>)

Hecker was German doctor and therapeutic author, whose works show up in encyclopedia and journals. He especially examined ailment in connection to mankind's history, including plague, smallpox, baby mortality, moving madness and the sweating affliction, and is regularly said to have established the investigation of the historical backdrop of sickness^{vii}. Hahnemann said in supplement para 119 of Para 82^{1,3,6} of Introduction, "Hecker utilized different restorative mixes effectively for a situation of caries happening after smallpox. Luckily every one of these blends contain Mercury, to which it might be envisioned that this illness will yield (homoeopathically)".

Conclusion: These basic review investigations of seventeenth and eighteenth century have featured the need of comprehension of "Dynamic idea" around then. Hahnemann was impacted with these hypotheses and in his disclosure of Homeopathy he considerably offered weight to every one of these doctors. In spite of the fact that looks into are going on yet the standards of Human Pathogenetic Trials and potentiation of solutions (otherwise called Ultra dilutions) in Homeopathy are as yet trying for therapeutic world to get it.

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