



DETAIL STUDY OF ANTIDOTE MEDICINE & ITS IMPORTANCE IN CLINICAL PRACTICE

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Abstract

The prescription which is given after the past prescription has acted is known as second prescription. The second prescription is not which is given after the one or past prescribed one, but any remedy prescribed after the action of the remedy which is given in the first prescription is called as the second prescription. Even after selecting the first remedy based on the similitum, it may spoil the case if second prescription is not selected properly.

During the selection of remedy in second prescription, the present symptoms should be observed carefully which will give the knowledge whether the first prescription was specific or palliative.

INTRODUCTION

Definition of Antidote:

Something that blocks, reduces or eliminates the action of a remedy. This can be a substance that is ingested or applied topically, as well as an experience or situation such as a trauma, dramatic change in life circumstances or medical procedure. A homeopathic remedy can act as an antidote of previously taken remedy.

Second Prescription:

According to Dr. James Tyler Kent in his book Lecture on Homoeopathy Philosophy, Lecture 36: The second prescription He says..

The second prescription may be a repetition of the first, or it may be an antidote or a complement; but none of these things can be considered unless the record has been again fully studied, unless the first examination, and all the things that have since arisen, have been carefully restudied that they may be brought again to the mind of the physician.

TYPES OF SECOND PRESCRIPTION:

- Repetition of the first prescription.
- Antidote to the first prescription.
- Change of remedy having no relation with the first Prescription.
- Complementary to the first prescription.
- Cognate to the first prescription.
- Change of plan of treatment.

NEED FOR THE STUDY:

As per lay people's views Homoeopathy is useful in chronic diseases then acute, but acute cases provide the homoeopath with an opportunity to prove the efficacy of the system and his own capability decisively. So to learn efficacy of Homoeopathic antidote in individual type of diseases such study is required.

AIMS:

Usefulness of homoeopathic antidote medicines in treating the patients especially after the first prescription.

OBJECTIVES:

- ❖ To give rapid, gentle, permanent cure as mentioned Hahnemann in aphorism no. 2 in Organon of Medicine.
- ❖ To make patients realize their myth about ideas and concept of Homoeopathy.
- ❖ To establish the scope of Homoeopathy in managing and Controlling diseases.
- ❖ To provide faster relief to the patients.
- ❖ To study the utility of Homeopathic Antidote in management of Case.
- ❖ To evolve a group of most efficacious Homoeopathic Antidote useful in the management of cases and to identify the unreliable Indications, most useful potencies,

frequency of administration and relationship with other medicines.

- ❖ To provide an alternative modality of treatment this will be relatively effective, safe, economical, palatable and easily available and having no side effects.

METHODS

Clinical studies on hundred cases with different disorders who develop medicinal aggravation were taken for the study from my clinic as well as OPD, IPD and rural centers of State Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital Chherat, Aligarh. The study cases were selected randomly as per the inclusion criteria and diagnosis was mainly based on the clinical presentation. Improvement criteria were based on the symptomatic relief according to score chart.

METHOD OF COLLECTION OF DATA

- ◆ Sample Size – Minimum 100 cases.
- ◆ Sampling Technique – Purposive Sampling.
- ◆ Cases have been recorded in standard pre-structured case format.
- ◆ The cases were recorded according to holistic concept by interview technique and observation.

INCLUSION CRITERIA

- Patients of all age group.
- Both sexes.
- Diagnostic criteria are mainly based on the clinical presentation.
- All types of socio-economic status people

EXCLUSION CRITERIA

- Pregnant women.
- Cases in which surgical intervention is excluded.
- Cases with severe complications are excluded.
- Patients having other severe systemic disorders.

SELECTION OF TOOLS

- Homoeopathic philosophy.
- Pre-structured case format.
- Suitable repertory according to case

OUTCOME ASSESSMENT

Effectiveness of antidote of homoeopathic medication in second prescription.

DATA COLLECTION

- ❖ By interview technique and observation.
- ❖ Recording will be done in pre-structured case format.

STATISTICAL TECHNIQUES AND DATA ANALYSIS

- Paired 't'-test.
- Data presentation including charts, diagrams and tables

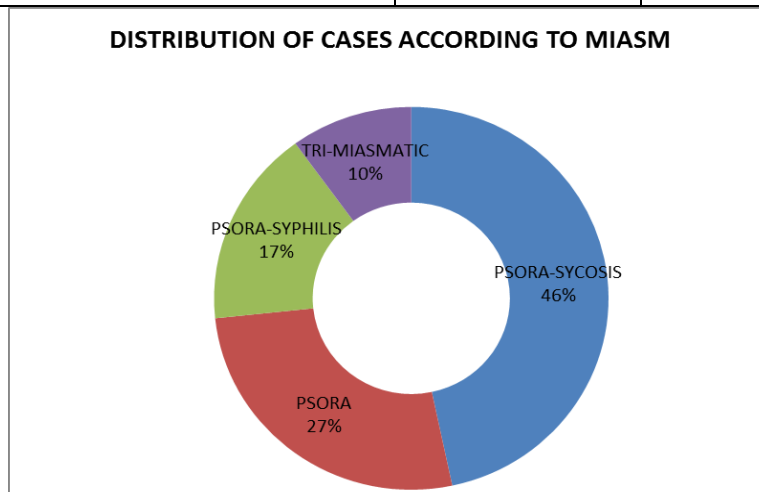
5.1. OBSERVATIONS AND RESULT

This section contains observations and results of tables and charts of the 100 cases and statistical analysis done in these cases.

DISTRIBUTION OF CASES ACCORDING TO MIASM

TABLE NO: 6

SL, NO:	MIASM	NO: OF CASES	PERCENTAGE
1	PSORA- SYCOSIS	46	46%
2	PSORA	27	27%
3	PSORA- SYPHILIS	17	17%
4	TRI- MIASMATIC	10	10%



DISTRIBUTION OF CASES ACCORDING TO POTENCY OF THE MEDICINE GIVEN
TABLE NO: 8

SL. NO	POTENCY	NO: OF CASES	PERCENTAGE
1	200	40	40%
2	0/3	43	43%
3	1M	17	17%

DISCUSSION:

The subjects of the study were selected from patients who attended the Outpatient, Inpatient department and rural health centers of **my clinic and State** Homoeopathic Medical College as per the inclusion criteria.

A total of 100 cases were recorded in pre structured case record format. Cases were analyzed, totality erected, symptoms evaluated, clinical assessment before and after treatment and symptom assessment scores are used. Pre-treatment score and after treatment score was calculated. Paired ‘t’ was applied to test the significance.

CONCLUSION

The sample for the study consisting of hundred patients from Inpatient, Outpatient and Rural health centres of **State** Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital and Shree Laxmi homoeopathic clinic Aligarh.

The study shows various clinical presentations like tonsillitis, pneumonia, appendicitis, typhoid, diabetes, rheumatism, psoriasis, chronic renal disease etc. In my study the condition corresponds to all the three miasms of which psoric miasm is predominant. Out of 100 cases 46 cases were found to be psora sycosis as their predominant miasm. The study shows that prevalence of requirement of antidote were maximum between 00-20 of age accounting to 65 cases and next commonly affected age group was between 20-40. The prevalence was found in females corresponding to 57 cases. On analysing, it was found that students were affected the most.

REFERENCES

1. Hahnemann Samuel - Organon of Medicine, 6th Edition.
2. Dr. J.T KENT- Lectures on Homoeopathic Philosophy.
3. Hahnemann Samuel - The Lesser Writings Collected and Translated by R.E. Dudgeon M.D