



# Swasthya Kalyan Homoeopathic Medical College & Research Centre HOMOEOPATHY ARENA

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## COMPARISON AMONG SIMILAR MENTAL RUBRICS (Synthesis Repertory)

### WHAT IS A RUBRIC.?

1. The word rubric is originated from the latin word 'rubrica' which means heading.
2. Rubrics are the converted forms of symptoms of a person. Thus, a rubric is the repertorial language of representing a symptom and clinical terms.
3. When a patient narrates us a symptom we convert it into rubric and look for the medicine against that particular rubric in repertory.

### MENTAL RUBRICS

1. The mental symptoms narrated by the patient converted into rubrics represent the mental rubrics.
2. Although it has been accepted since Hahnemann's time that mental symptoms play a very important role in unfolding the true image of sickness.
3. But in practical experience they are not only difficult to obtain from sick persons but are also very difficult to understand correctly and convert them into rubrics for selection of similimum.

### NEED TO STUDY SIMILAR RUBRICS

1. There are many mental rubrics which somewhat appear similar to each other i.e. are synonyms but have different meanings.
2. So let us understand the differences between these rubrics and know the situations where these can be taken during case taking.

### I. ABSENT MINDED/ABSORBED/ ABSTRACTION OF MIND

#### ABSENT MINDED

- Inattention of mind
- Pre-occupied to the point of failure to respond to the ordinary demands without having any thoughts. A person who is not doing anything and still he doesn't respond to the ordinary calls although he has no other thoughts in his mind.



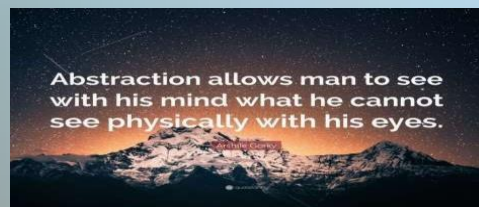
**ABSORBED**

- Being fixed in certain thoughts. The mental capacities are working perfectly and the mind is fixed in certain thoughts, totally engaged in certain problems, and not reading what is going on around him.



**ABSTRACTION OF MIND**

- A destructive symptom; something in the mind has been lost.
- Here the person is totally out of reality, separated from the rest of the world



ABSENT MINDED	ABSORBED	ABSTRACTION OF MIND
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Inattention</b> of mind</li> <li>➤ Mild stimulation is needed to bring the patient back to the immediate surrounding.</li> <li>➤ Ex- Agn., Apis, Cann-i., Hell., caust., lach., puls., sep., plat.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Fixed in certain thoughts</b></li> <li>➤ More deep than absent mindedness; patient comes to present situation with difficulty</li> <li>➤ Ex- <b>HELL.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Something in the mind has been lost.</b></li> <li>➤ It is an <b>impractical idea</b>; something visionary and <b>unrealistic.</b></li> <li>➤ Ex- <b>Kali phos, Nux-m., Puls., Sep</b></li> </ul>

**ABANDONED/ESTRANGED/ DESERTED**

**ABANDONED**

= *Forsaken Feeling*

= *Deserted*

Forsaken feeling is a feeling of loneliness, as if others have left her in his time of need. As he expects too much from others, he feels forsaken when he becomes unable to get help up to his level of expectation.



## ESTRANGED

Estranged is having become a stranger, of one who formerly was close, as a relative, friend, lover, or spouse.

1. Here we can differentiate it from; indifference loved ones to, in which the individual develops a lack of feeling or care (but not unfriendliness) for someone with whom he not only had a good relation but also a strong sense of love.



ABANDONED	ESTRANGED
<p>=Forsaken feeling            = Isolation, sensation of            = loneliness            ➤ Feeling of being <b>left alone</b> by loved ones.            ➤ Ex – Aur., Psor., Puls., Nat.-sil.</p>	<p>➤ Person <b>himself behaves like a stranger</b> to those with whom formerly he was having good relationship.            ➤ Ex- Lach., Nat-m., Sep., puls.            Sulph.</p>

## Dictatorial/Dogmatic

### Dictatorial

- These people try to control other people to obey their order.
- They may impose their thoughts, decision or choice on others which is disliked by others.
- They have an attitude to give direction to others instead of letting others to do their work freely.



## DOGMATIC

- These people always consider their own beliefs and convictions to be right and expect others to accept them without any argument.
- They remain stick to their opinion despite sufficient demonstration are given to prove them wrong.
- But they may or may not impose their views on others.
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### DOGMATISM DEFINED

- *dog·ma·tism* /ˈdɒgmə,tɪzəm/
- Noun: The tendency to lay down principles as incontrovertibly true, without consideration of evidence or the opinions of others
- In other words:
  - Dogmatism states that someone thinks they are right with out valid evidence

WHAT'S SO  
**WRONG**  
WITH BEING ABSOLUTELY  
**RIGHT**



Dictatorial	Dogmatic
Ø=Bossy Ø=Despotic <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Try to <b>control other people and impose their decisions</b> on them.</li> <li>➤ <b>Impose their views on others.</b></li> <li>➤ <b>Ex- Lyc.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Too narrow-minded to accept the truths which are different from their own.</li> <li>➤ May or may not impose their views on others.</li> <li>➤ <b>Ex- Kali-c.</b></li> </ul>

## JEALOUSY / ENVY

Jealousy	Envy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Jealousy says, "<b>I can't bear that he has something that I don't,</b>" with a straight intention, "He should not have it !!"</li> <li>➤ Ex – <b>HYOS., LACH.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 'Envy' simply says, "<b>I want what he has.</b>"</li> <li>➤ It is a positive emotion.</li> <li>➤ Ex- <b>Ars., Hyos., Puls.</b></li> </ul>

# JEALOUSY

VS

# ENVY

Words jealousy and envy, though they mean two very different things, are often confused and misused. Different people might even give you a million different definitions of these two emotions. However, according to psychologists, everything is rather straightforward.

## MEANING

- JEALOUSY is a feeling that has to do with something that you have, this thing or attribute being threatened by a third party.

## MEANING

- ENVY is a feeling that occurs when you don't have something that another person has.

The difference between  
Jealous  
and  
Envious.

You're  
jealous of people,  
and envious of  
things.

Jealous:



Envious:



## RESEARCH RESOURCES

- BOOK- *Decoding the rubrics of mind*- By Dr Amulya Ratna Sahoo 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition
- BOOK- *Rubricism*- By Dr Sushil Dubey
- BOOK- *Key to the Rubrics of Mind*- By Dr M L Aggarwal
- BOOK- *Interpretation of mind rubrics* – By Dr Mansoor Ali

## **DRUG PROVING ACCORDING TO ORGANON OF MEDICINE**

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**Abstract-** The following article provides a general understanding of what homeopathic medicines are. What is the significance of drug examinations, and how does it differentiate our system—or, maybe more precisely, how does it set homeopathy apart from other medical systems.

**Keywords-** Drug proving, homoeopathy, prover, potentization.

### **Introduction**

#### **From which Aphorism it starts?**

It is mentioned in Aphorisms 105–145 regarding drugs. After collecting knowledge about the sickness, the next responsibility of a doctor is to prepare an efficient and secure medicine for treating the disease.

Does anyone know what the drug-proving process involves? In this process, the pathogenetic powers of the medicines become identified. Now, let's see what this power is in reality.

Pathos → suffering

Genetics → producing

The only way to acquire this knowledge is by drug proving.

### **What actually homoeopathic drug proving is all about?**

Drug proving is different when it is carried out using dynamized drugs and on healthy humans. It is a systematic method of investigating the pathogenetic properties of medicines by administering them to healthy individuals of all sexes, ages, and constitutions.

### **The disadvantage of proving the drugs on sick? (107)**

1. Symptoms are going to differ. The symptoms caused by the drugs will actually combine with the symptoms of the disease of the sick person.
2. People with hypo/hypersensitive diseases are either hypersensitive or hyposensitive by nature, which causes them to react either too strongly or too little to the stimulation of their systems.
3. The patient may be cured based on similar principles, or the symptoms caused by medicines may be similar to the symptoms of the state.
4. Mixture of the two the final picture will be a mixture of the drug-induced and disease symptoms, creating a difficult picture if the symptoms created are different from the disease picture.
5. The dormant miasm will be aroused by it. The drug can be difficult because a strong, deep-acting medicine may awaken the patient's latent miasm.

According to Dr. Hahnemann, homeopathic remedies have a negative effect on sick people, whereas medicines have positive effects on healthy people. Drug testing on sick people is not possible for all of these reasons.

### **About provers**

Healthy human drug testing (108–109) is the only reliable way to understand the pathogenetic effects of medicines. As a result, each medicine is tested on people of all ages, genders, and constitutional types. Here, it is also noted that Albrecht von Haller discovered this, but Hahnemann was the first to put it into practice.

### **About materia medica pura footnote to 109**

Hahnemann is the author of this book. German was the original language used to write the book. He referred to it as "Materia pura" because it describes the pure, real, and reliable symptoms that a single medication can create in healthy people. This is what classical homeopathy means: a single dose is administered, and the symptoms that are verified using this concept are the most reliable.

### **Observation of drug action by others (110-111)**

The toxicological signs of crude drug substances were the subject of various authors' observations.

They saw these symptoms during accidental poisoning, homicide, or suicide; therefore, the idea of drug proving was already widespread in the minds of many beliefs.

### **Advantage of using moderate and small dose (112)**

There is always an equal and opposite secondary action by vital forces for every primary action of a drug during drug proving or when giving the drug to sick people. For this reason, when provers are given large or powerful doses of drugs, additional toxicological effects are produced, resulting in a dangerous and poisonous action. These behaviors can occasionally be combined to create more mixed drug images, making it harder to tell which drug symptoms are. However, this can be successfully managed by administering modest and moderate dosages of medication during drug proving.

### **Action of narcotic medicines (113-114)**

In their secondary action, narcotic drugs excite the body with greater susceptibility and extreme irritation at all levels, but in their main action, they actually depress the body by removing sensation and sensibility, even at moderate dosages. During drug testing, some medicines induce symptoms that are completely opposite to those that previously or later occurred because alternative action is a form of primary action, where different paroxysms of primary activity are exhibited in alternative states.

### **Conclusion**

In the homeopathic medical system, homeopathic drug proving is extremely important, even it is the fundamental principle of homeopathy. The reason is, because without it, our Materia Medica would not have been able to be developed, and in order to use the homeopathic principle, the main substance we obtain is actually simply through drug proving.