



## RELATION OF HOMOEOPATHIC PHARMACY WITH PHYSIOLOGY

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### ABSTRACT

Homoeopathic pharmacy and physiology are closely connected through the principle of individualized and holistic treatment. Homoeopathic remedies are prepared to support and stimulate the body's natural physiological, functional, and metabolic processes. **Review of Literature:** According to the Delhi Department of Homeopathy, pharmacy applies knowledge of physiology to prepare potentized medicines derived from plants, minerals, and animal sources. These medicines act on the body's nervous systems (cerebrospinal and ganglionic) and help restore balance, thereby assisting in the treatment of both acute and chronic diseases. **Conclusion:** The relationship between Homoeopathic Pharmacy and Physiology is fundamental and complementary. Physiology explains the normal functions and processes of the human body, while Homoeopathic Pharmacy uses this knowledge to prepare medicines that act dynamically on the living organism. These remedies stimulate the body's vital force, helping to restore physiological balance and maintain overall health and well-being.

**KEYWORDS:** Physiology, Pharmacy, Vital force.

### INTRODUCTION

Physiology is the branch of biology studying the normal functions, mechanisms, and physical/chemical processes of living organisms, from cells to whole-body systems. It focuses on how body parts work together to maintain homeostasis (a stable internal environment), explains how organisms adapt to their environment, and is crucial for understanding disease and medicine. Physiology is the branch of medical science concerned with the study of normal functions of the human body and its systems. Physiology provides an understanding of normal and altered body functions. Normal functioning of body when becomes disturbed due to influence of external factors then medicine is required. Homoeopathic Pharmacy is linked with clinical health which focused on selection, collection, combining, compounding, standardization, packaging, Drug Proving and application of medicines capable of influencing these functions to a diseased person.

Homoeopathic pharmacy and physiology are intrinsically interconnected disciplines that together explain therapeutic action of homoeopathic medicines on the living organism. Physiology is the branch of medical science concerned with the study of normal functions of the human body and its systems. Physiology provides an understanding of normal and altered body functions. Since, Homoeopathic medicines exert effects on living tissues, a through understanding of physiological process is essential for interpreting drug action and therapeutic outcomes. This interrelationship forms the scientific foundation of homoeopathic practice.

#### ❖ Aspects

1. Basis of study
2. Medicine preparation
3. Disease and function
4. Vital force
5. Drug action

6. Dose and reaction
7. Observation and experimentation



## Review of Literature

### 1. Basis of Study

- Physiology forms the basic foundation for homoeopathic pharmacy as it explains the normal functions of the human body. Understanding normal physiological processes is essential to recognize how medicines influence the body in health and disease.

Example: Normal gastrointestinal physiology explains secretion, motility, and digestion. During proving, *Nux vomica* produces hyperacidity, nausea, and gastric irritability, reflecting its action on altered physiological functions of the digestive system.

### 2. Medicine Preparation

- Homoeopathic pharmacy prepares medicines in such a way that they can act on the living organism. Knowledge of physiology helps in understanding why medicines are prepared in minute doses to produce gentle and effective physiological responses.

Example: *Belladonna*, when potentized, acts on the nervous and vascular systems, producing functional symptoms such as throbbing headache and flushed face without causing toxic inflammation, illustrating physiological stimulation rather than structural damage.

### 3. Disease and Function

- Physiology views disease as a functional derangement rather than merely a structural pathology. Homoeopathic pharmacy aligns with this concept by preparing medicines aimed at correcting functional disturbances, thereby restoring normal physiological activity instead of suppressing symptoms.

Example: In febrile states, *Aconitum napellus* acts on disturbed thermoregulatory and circulatory physiology, restoring balance in acute functional fevers characterized by sudden onset and anxiety.

### 4. Vital Force

- The vital force is regarded as the dynamic principle governing all physiological functions. Homoeopathic medicines prepared through

pharmaceutical processes act primarily on this vital force, which in turn regulates and coordinates physiological processes, leading to restoration of health.

Example: *Ignatia amara* influences the vital force in cases of emotional shock, where physiological manifestations such as sighing, globus hystericus, and irregular respiration occur without detectable organic pathology.

### 5. Drug Action

- The action of homoeopathic drugs is understood through the physiological changes observed during drug proving on healthy individuals. These changes provide insight into the specific organs and systems affected by a remedy, thereby establishing its therapeutic sphere of action.

Example: *Bryonia alba* produces marked effects on serous membranes and musculoskeletal physiology, leading to dryness, stitching pains, and aggravation from the slightest movement. These physiological alterations define its therapeutic usefulness in conditions such as pleurisy and synovial inflammation, where functional disturbance of serous tissues is predominant.

### 6. Dose and Reaction

- Physiological responsiveness of the organism determines the reaction to a medicinal stimulus. Homoeopathic pharmacy emphasizes the minimum dose, which works in harmony with physiological sensitivity to evoke a curative response without producing adverse effects.

Example: Sulphur in higher potencies produces marked physiological reactions such as heat intolerance and burning sensations, demonstrating how minimal doses can stimulate systemic physiological responses.

### 7. Observation and Experimentation

- Both physiology and homoeopathic pharmacy rely on systematic observation and experimentation. Physiological research explores normal and altered functions, while homoeopathic pharmacy employs drug proving and clinical observations to evaluate the effects of medicines on physiological processes.

Example: Drug proving of *Cinchona officinalis* produced symptoms of weakness, periodic fever, and anemia-like states, correlating with physiological alterations in blood and metabolism, which later guided its therapeutic use.

## CONCLUSION

The relationship between homoeopathic pharmacy and physiology is foundational and complementary. Physiology provides the scientific framework for understanding bodily functions, while homoeopathic pharmacy utilizes this framework to prepare medicines that act dynamically on the living organism, promoting restoration of physiological balance and health.

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