

THE HOMOEOPATHIC HERITAGE

Bringing Classical and Contemporary Homoeopathy Together

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PEER REVIEWED



The HOMOEOPATHIC HERITAGE Turns

50 years

Sarcodes & Homeopathic Practice

- Unveiling the Potential of Homoeopathic Remedies in Chronic Suppurative Otitis Media: Ongoing Research at The Calcutta Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital
- Sarcodes - A Bestowal For Ailing Mankind



BJAIN

Dear Readers,

A group of homeopathic preparations sourced from the secretions and tissues of healthy animals, plants and even humans are termed sarcodes. Research says that the concept of utilizing healthy secretions and tissues or organs for the treatment of different diseases was introduced in the field of homeopathic medicine in the early 1830s.

This issue of The Homoeopathic Heritage titled 'Sarcodes and Homoeopathic Practice' has been released with a purpose to bring to light the efficacy of sarcodes- a group of remedies that find their sources in healthy secretions or tissues of animals and humans in treating different diseases.



A group of homeopathic preparations sourced from the secretions and tissues of healthy animals, plants and even humans are termed sarcodes. Research says that the concept of utilizing healthy secretions and tissues or organs for the treatment of different diseases was introduced in the field of homeopathic medicine in the early 1830s.

It was so published- "A French physician Dr. Nobel used secretions of insulin hormone produced by the pancreas for the treatment of diabetes. He later used other substances for the treatment of a variety of conditions with great success. Immediately after this introduction, Organ homoeopathy became widely used due to its simplistic approach and phenomenal results". This therapy came to be known as isotherapy, biotherapy, organotherapy, and immunotherapy.

While there is not much literature on sarcodes and their utilization in different clinical conditions, a few notable works are indeed available to us homeopaths. The paucity of literature stems perhaps from the fact that secretions or tissues of animals, plants and humans are difficult to procure and thus difficult to prove. Largely, the literature that is available to us, though scattered, is from clinical experiences.

When it comes to the sourcing and manufacturing of the drugs with biological origin, the WHO states- 'In general, homeopathic medicinal products of biological origin should warrant sufficient quality and safety within the same principles of the other medicinal products. A risk assessment with respect to viral safety must be carried out for homeopathic medicinal products containing materials of biological origin.

The manufacturer of the stock or homeopathic medicinal product should ensure that animal materials come from documented and recorded sources and should perform regular audits of the suppliers. The supplier of animals should be subject to routine legal supervision by a competent veterinary authority. Any exception to these should be justified. Healthy animals should be used for the production of homeopathic medicinal products unless properly justified. Whenever possible, donor animals should be held in closed breeding and production herds. Wild animal should be avoided as far as possible. The animals should be kept in groups and isolated from contact with other animals at all times during transfer or use. When animal species of higher order are sourced, a regular health monitoring system should be in place ensuring that the animals are subject to continuous and systematic veterinary and laboratory monitoring to ensure freedom from infectious agents."

When using starting materials of human origin for production of homeopathic medicinal products for human use the problem of transmission of adventitious agents (viral and non-viral) should be addressed starting at the level of donor selection and in relation to the tissue involved. Proper criteria for donor eligibility have to be clearly defined. The requirements on tissue donors must follow the Directive 2004/23/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 31 March 2004 and Commission directives implementing Directive 2004/23/EC.

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Sarcodes find their clinical applicability in the following roles-

As constitutional medicines

1. As intercurrent medicines
2. As case openers in situations where there is a paucity of symptoms
3. As antidotes
4. As complementary to non sarcode medicines to close a cured case and prevent recurrence
5. As organ remedies specific to certain organopathies
6. As specific prophylactics

Quick Word on Issue Content

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animals and humans in treating different diseases.

Besides the inclusion of various subjective articles and opinion pieces by young budding homeopaths and seasoned professionals, this issue features a masterpiece by the master of sarcodes Dr Chaturbhujaya Nayak, Former Director General, CCRH, India. The section called Stalwarts’ Expedition authored by Dr Subhas Singh, Director, NIH, Kolkata, delineates the life sketch of Dr Douglas Morrison Borland. We shall see a guest editorial by Dr Amit Sahani and the column titled ‘In Italics’ penned by Dr Rajat Chattopadhyay. Dr Shweta Singh, President, Delhi Homeopathic Medical Association reviews a book titled ‘Miasmatic Prescribing: Its philosophy, diagnostic classifications, clinical tips, miasmatic repertory, miasmatic weightage of medicines and case illustration’ authored by Dr Subrata Kumar Banerjee. The journal concludes with our new section ‘Earnest Colloquy’, and this issue acquaints us with Dr Surjit Singh Makker, author of ‘A Practical Handbook of Veterinary Homeopathy’.

Happy Reading!

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Note: The Homoeopathic Heritage is a peer-reviewed journal since January 2013. All articles are peer-reviewed by the in-house editorial team. Articles selected from each issue are sent for peer-review by an external board of reviewers and marked with a ‘peer-reviewed’ stamp. For inclusion of articles in the peer-review section, kindly send your articles 3-4 months in advance of the said month at hheditor@bjain.com.

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Unbolt Yourself		
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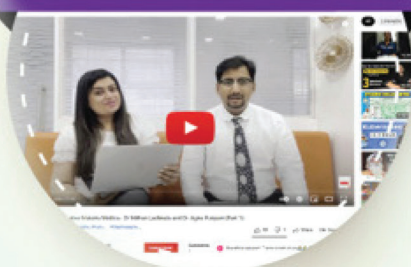
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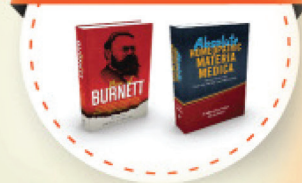
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