

Six stylized 3D human figures in red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and purple are arranged in a circle, holding hands. The figures are glossy and have a simple, rounded design. The title text is superimposed over the center of the circle.

RELATIONSHIP OF REMEDIES

Dr SHALINI G UNNITHAN MD(Hom.)

Prof. & HOD
Dept of Repertory
SVRHMC, Nemom

- **Concordance** means
- The state of being of the same heart and mind, harmony
- Arrangement in ABC order of important words used by author or on a book
- An index of words or passages of a book.

- This word was first used in the homeopathic literature by Dr. Boenninghausen in the earlier editions of TPB.
- Concordance section was named **ENIGMA** in the earlier editions meaning **puzzle**.
 - The heading was changed in to **concordance** in the later editions because the word used previously was not explaining the contents.
- **121 remedies**
- **ALLEN'S EDN**
 - The word concordance was replaced by **RELATIONSHIPS OF REMEDIES**
 - Added **21** remedies.
 - Allen`s edition is **142** remedies

❖ CONCORDANCES

H A Robert`s writes “To the majority of homoeopathic physicians the last chapter in the TPB –relationships has been a complete mystery. Even though the physician has a fair knowledge of the general use of the book, this section was practically useless to him, except for occasional reference at the bedside.”

- **RELATIONSHIP OF REMEDIES** means the similarity or dissimilarity between the remedies. Similarity can occur at general level or local / specific level.
- **JOSLIN** has illustrated the concentric circles of similarity.
 - Nearer the centre - Smaller the circle - Higher the ratio of similarity.
 - As the circles widens the complementary qualities of the remedies lessens until their similarity to the similitum is very slight.

2. AGARICUS MUSCARIUS.

I. Ant-crud. BELL. bry. cann. hyosc. lach. n-vom. OP.
PHOSPH. STRAM. veratr.

II. Alum. aur. BELL. bry. CALC. canth. carb-veg. caust.
CHIN. con. hep. ignat. kali. inang. MERC. mezer. natr-mur.
PHOSPH. PH-AC. PULS. RHUS. sabin. sassap. SEP. sil. spig. spong.
staph. stram. sulph. zinc.

III. 1. Acon. ars. bar. BELL. bry. CALC. canth. caust.
cham. chin. cocc. con. cupr. hyosc. ignat. kali. lyc. merc. natr-
mur. n-vom. phosph. ph-ac. puls. sep. sil. stann. sulph. zinc.

III. 2. Vacat.

III. 3. Amm-mur. bell. caust. cocc. hep. merc. phosph.
puls. ruta.

III. 4. Ant-crud. bry. CALC. chin. lach. led. lyc. magn. merc.
natr-mur. nitr-ac. petr. phosph. ph-ac. puls. RHUS. selen. sep. sil.
sulph. veratr.

IV. Acon. anac. ant-crud. cycl. lach. n-vom. phosph.
sulph.

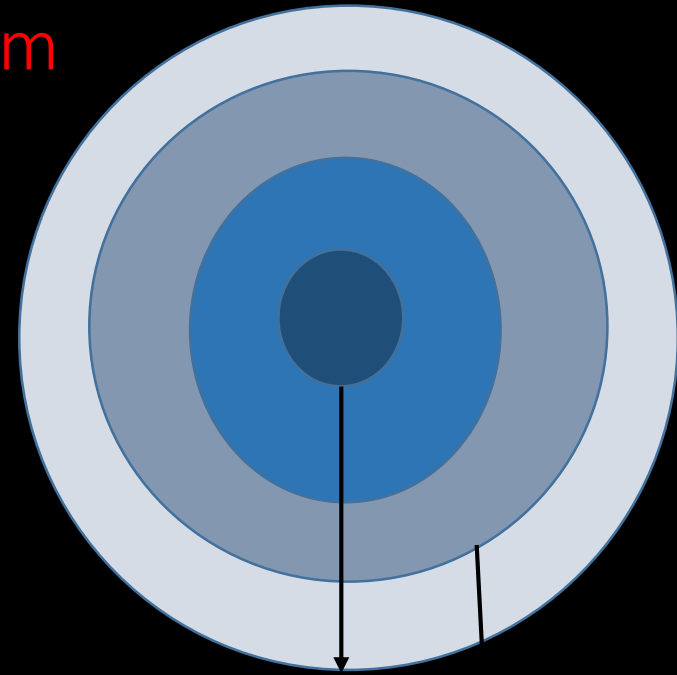
V. Bell. bry. CHIN. graph. hep. lach. merc. NATR-MUR. rhus.
samb. selen. sep. STRAM. sulph.

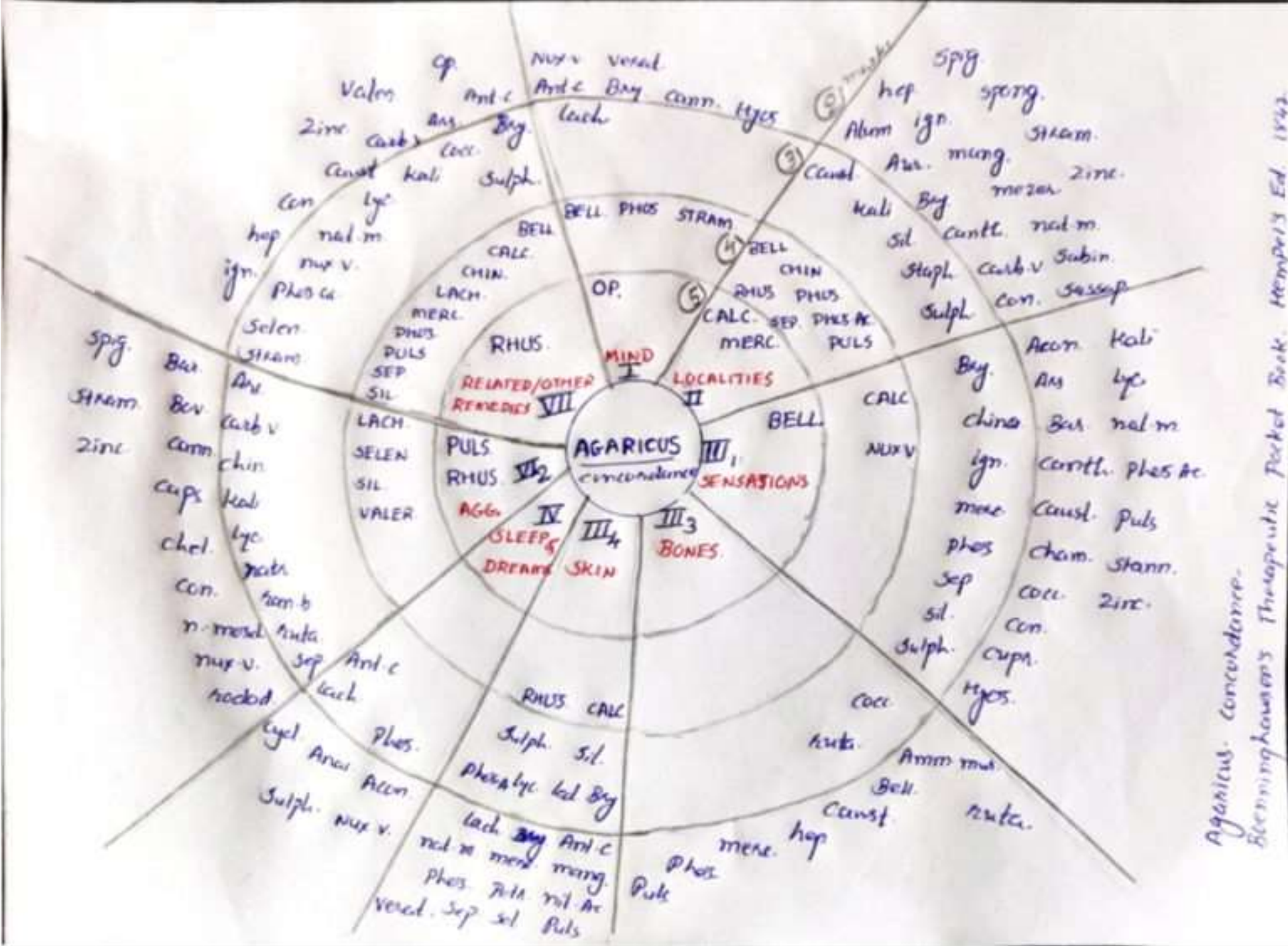
VI. 1. Chel. nitr. n-vom.

VI. 2. Ars. bar. bov. calc. cann. caps. carb-veg. chel. chin.
con. kali. LACH. lyc. natr. n-mosch. n-vom. PULS. ran-bulb.
rhodod. RHUS. ruta. SELEN. sep. SIL. spig. stram. VALER. zinc.

VII. Ant-crud. ars. BELL. bry. CALC. carb-veg. caust. CHIN.
cocc. con. hep. ignat. kali. LACH. lyc. MERC. natr-mur. n-vom. op.
PHOSPH. ph-ac. PULS. RHUS. selen. SEP. SIL. stram. sulph. valer.
zinc.

Nearer the centre -> Higher the
similarity -> Higher the
Complementary character -> Most
Similimum





Agaricus. concordance.
Blenninghousen's Therapeutic Pocket Book. Hempel's Ed. 1842.

- He discusses the relationship of remedies under the headings
- Mind, Localities, Sensations, glands, bones, skin, sleep and dreams, blood , circulation, fever, aggravation, other remedies , antidote, and inimical/injurious.
 - No concordance chapter in Antipsorics

Construction of the chapter

- Number of medicines – $121 + 21 = 142$ (Aconite to zincum)
- Gradation – 5 - same that of repertory section
 - remedy in () = for the critical evaluation
 - later many authors have not considered this last grade remedies
- Divided into sections- each sections being devoted to a remedy, in alphabetical order
- Each of these remedy section sub divided into rubrics -> all general sections in this book (not particularized symptoms)

Each remedy has 12 subsections

Subsections include

- Mind
- Localities
- Sensations
- Glands
- Bones
- Skin
- Sleep and dreams
- Blood . circulation and fever
- Aggravations: time and circumstances

To this section added 3 additional rubrics

- Other remedies
- Antidotes
- Injurious

Other remedies

- those remedies which have a **general relationship to the remedy** under consideration and not only to the specific subsection
- *antidotes* and *injurious* are occasionally represented
- Seldom used the word “noxious” instead of injurious.

- Dr Boenninghausen wrote “ for myself , materia medica pura is the most indispensable works of homoeopathy, thus concordance has been extreme importance , not only for the recognition of the genius of the remedy , but also for testing and making sure of its choice and for judging of sequence of the various remedies especially in chronic diseases. Clinical relationship does exist on a definite doctrine but it is obscured at present.”

Uses / Adaptability

- In **second prescription**, when the symptomatology has changed
- In the treatment of chronic case , some **acute trouble** has propped up.
- Studying **relationships**
 - **superficial acting remedy and antipsoric or nosodes - in** prescribing the follow up medicines.
 - of remedies **at various levels** – mind, parts, sensations , modalities

- Helps to find out **close running medicine - for** follow up.
- To find out **second medicine** when first one (though indicated) doesn't meet our expectation in a given period of time
- In order to avoid **unwanted precipitation of adverse symptoms, when a deep acting remedy is given**, in those cases **analogous medicine** can be found out.
 - Eg – in case of an advanced tuberculosis

- To elicit the **chronic to acute relationship** of remedies
- To find **sequential** relationship
- It helps in the **study of comparative MM-** the symptomatology in a patient move in closely related field rather extend into totally unrelated one
 - We can use relationship of remedies in antidote, complementary, cognate , change of remedy, change of plan of treatment.

❖ This knowledge grown with additions made subsequently
by Boger, Knerr, Kent, Hering

❖ DISADVANTAGE

❖ Number of remedies less compared to that used in other sections

Working method

- Case of simple fever and cold in a child of 3 years, the remedy suited were **BELLADONNA**, but belladonna failed to control temperature of 105 degree centigrade. So the case was analysed by the chapter on relationships under the remedy belladonna. Only the remedies ranking 3,4,5 under the **FEVER** were taken and the other rubrics under belladonna were checked against them. So that we can find the drug with maximum mark is related very closely to that condition. In this we will get **PULS** as most valuable related remedy.

Bry., *Cact.*, CANNAB. I., *Carb. ac.*, *Cham.*, *Cic.*, *Cimic.*, *Coff.*, *Crotal.*, *Cup.*, *Dig.*, *Dios.*, *Gel.*, *Glon.*, *Hyd. ac.*, HYOS., *Hyper.*, *Ign.*, *K. bi.*, *Kalm.*, *Lil. t.*, *Lyc.*, *Meli.*, *Nat. m.*, *Nux v.*, *Op.*, *Phos.*, *Pho. ac.*, *Phyt.*, *Pic. ac.*, *Plat.*, *Pso.*, *Puls.*, *Rhus.*, *Sang.*, *Sec. c.*, *Sep.*, *Still.*, *Stram.*, *Sul.*, *Ther.*, *Verat. a.*, *Verat. v.*

Localities.—*Acon.*, *Aesc.*, *All. c.*, *Aloe.*, *Ant. cr.*, *APIS.*, *Apoc. c.*, *ARG. N.*, *Arn.*, *Ars.*, *Arum. t.*, *Aur.*, *Bap.*, *Bar. c.*, *Bry.*, *Cact.*, *CALC. C.*, *Cannab. i.*, *Canth.*, *Caps.*, *Carb. ac.*, *Carb. v.*, *Caust.*, *Cham.*, *Chin.*, *Cic.*, *CIMIC.*, *Cocc.*, *Con.*, *Crotal.*, *Cup.*, *Dios.*, *Dros.*, *Eup. per.*, *Euphr.*, *Fl. ac.*, *Gel.*, *Glon.*, *Graph.*, *Hep.*, (*Hyd. ac.*), *Hyos.*, *Ign.*, *Ip.*, *Iris v.*, *K. BI.*, *K. carb.*, *Kalm.*, *Kre.*, *Lil. t.*, *Lith.*, *Lyc.*, *Meli.*, *Merc.*, *Nat. c.*, *Nat. m.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Nux v.*, *Oleand.*, *Op.*, *Petrol.*, *Phos.*, *Pho. ac.*, *Phyt.*, (*Pic. ac.*), *Plat.*, *Pb.*, *Pod.*, *Pso.*, *PULS.*, *Rhus.*, *Ruta.*, *Saba.*, *Sang.*, *Sec. c.*, *Sep.*, *Sil.*, *Spig.*, *Stan.*, *Staph.*, *Stram.*, *SUL.*, *Ther.*, *Verat. a.*, *Verat. v.*, *Zinc.*

Sensations.—*Acon.*, *Aesc.*, *Aloe.*, *Apis.*, *ARG. N.*, *Arn.*, *Ars.*, *Arum. t.*, *Asaf.*, *Bap.*, *Berb.*, *Bry.*, *Cact.*, *CALC. C.*, *Cannab. i.*, *Canth.*, *Caust.*, *Cham.*, *Chin.*, *Cic.*, *Cimic.*, *Cocc.*, *Con.*, (*Crotal.*), *Cup.*, (*Dios.*), *Dulc.*, (*Eup. per.*), *Fer.*, *Gel.*, *Glon.*, *Hyos.*, *Ign.*, *Iris v.*, *K. BI.*, *K. carb.*, *Kalm.*, *Lil. t.*, *Lith.*, *Lyc.*, (*Meli.*), *Merc.*, *Nat. c.*, *Nat. m.*, *Nit. ac.*, *NUX V.*, *Op.*, *Phos.*, *Phyt.*, *Plat.*, *Pb.*, *Pod.*, *Pso.*, *PULS.*, *Rhus.*, *Sabi.*, *Sang.*, *Sec. c.*, *SEP.*, *Sil.*, *Spig.*, *Stan.*, *Staph.*, *Stram.*, *Stro.*, *SUL.*, *Thuj.*, *Verat. a.*, *Verat. v.*

Glands.—*Acon.*, *Arn.*, *Arum. t.*, *Bry.*, *Calc. c.*, *Carb. an.*, *Chin.*, *Clem.*, *Con.*, *Hyos.*, *Iod.*, *LYC.*, *MERC.*, *PHOS.*, *Puls.*, *Rhus.*, *Sep.*, *Sil.*, *Spo.*, *Sul.*

Bones.—*Arg.*, *Asaf.*, *Calc. c.*, *Caust.*, *Chin.*, *Cimic.*, *Con.*, *Cup.*, *Cyc.*, *Dros.*, *Hell.*, *Hep.*, *K. carb.*, *Lyc.*, *MERC.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Phos.*, *Puls.*, *Ruta.*, *Sabi.*, *Sars.*, *Sep.*, *Sil.*, *Spig.*, *Staph.*, *Sul.*

Skin.—*Acon.*, *Am. carb.*, *Apis.*, *Ars.*, *Asaf.*, *Bry.*, *Calc. c.*, (*Carb. ac.*), *Caust.*, *Chin.*, *Con.*, *Crotal.*, *Dulc.*, *Fer.*, *Graph.*, *Hep.*, *Hyos.*, (*K. bi.*), *K. carb.*, *Lach.*, *Lyc.*, *MERC.*, *Mez.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Oleand.*, *Phos.*, *PULS.*, *RHUS.*, (*Sang.*), *Sec. c.*, *Sep.*, *Sil.*, *Staph.*, *Sul.*, *Verat. a.*, (*Verat. v.*)

Sleep and Dreams.—(*Apis.*), (*Arg. n.*), *Ars.*, (*Bap.*), *Bry.*, *Calc. c.*, *Cannab. i.*, *Cham.*, *Chin.*, (*Cimic.*), (*Gel.*), *Graph.*, *Hep.*, *Hyos.*, *Ign.*, *K. carb.*, *Led.*, *Lyc.*, *Merc.*, *Nux v.*, *Phos.*, *Pho. ac.*, (*Pod.*), *PULS.*, *Rhus.*, *Sep.*, *Sil.*, *Spig.*, *Stram.*, *Sul.*

Blood, Circulation and Fever.—*ACON.*, *Aloe.*, *Apis.*, *Arg. n.*, *Ars.*, (*Bap.*), (*Berb.*), *Bry.*, *Cact.*, *Calc. c.*, *Cham.*, *Chin.*, *Cocc.*, (*Crotal.*), *Fer.*, *Glon.*, *Graph.*, *Hep.*, *Hyos.*, *Ign.*, *Iod.*, (*Lil. t.*), *Merc.*, *Nat. m.*, *Nit. ac.*

NUX V., *Phos.*, *Pho. ac.*, *Pod.*, *PULS.*, *Rhus.*, *Saba.*, *Sang.*, *Sep.*, *Sil.*, *Stram.*, *Sul.*, *Thuj.*, *Verat. a.*, *Verat. v.*

Aggravations: Time and Circumstances.—*Acon.*, *Aesc.*, (*All. c.*), (*Aloe.*), *Ant. cr.*, *Ant. t.*, *Apis.*, *Arg. n.*, *Arn.*, *Ars.*, (*Bap.*), *Bar. c.*, *BRY.*, *Calc. c.*, (*Cannab. i.*), *Canth.*, *Caps.*, *Carb. v.*, *Caust.*, *Cham.*, *Chin.*, *Cimic.*, *Colch.*, *Con.*, *Croc.*, *Cup.*, *Fer.*, *Glon.*, *Hep.*, *Hyos.*, *Ign.*, *Ip.*, *K. bi.*, *K. carb.*, *K. nit.*, *Lach.*, *Led.*, *Lil. t.*, *Lyc.*, *Merc.*, *Mez.*, *Nat. m.*, *Nux m.*, *Nux v.*, *Op.*, *Phos.*, *Pho. ac.*, (*Phyt.*), (*Pod.*), *PULS.*, *Ran. t.*, *Rhus.*, *Sang.*, *SEP.*, *Sil.*, *Spig.*, *Stram.*, *Stro.*, *Sul.*, (*Verat. v.*)

Other Remedies.—*Acon.*, *Aesc.*, (*All. c.*), *Aloe.*, *APIS.*, *ARG. N.*, *Arn.*, *Ars.*, *Arum. t.*, *Asaf.*, *Aur.*, *Bap.*, *Bar. c.*, *Berb.*, *Bry.*, *Cact.*, *Calc. c.*, *Cannab. i.*, *Canth.*, *Caust.*, *Cham.*, *Chin.*, *Cic.*, *CIMIC.*, *Cocc.*, *Con.*, *Crotal.*, *Cup.*, *Fer.*, *Gel.*, *Glon.*, *Graph.*, *Hep.*, *Hyos.*, *Ign.*, *K. bi.*, *K. carb.*, *Lach.*, *Led.*, *Lil. t.*, *Lith.*, *Lyc.*, *Merc.*, *Nat. m.*, *Nit. ac.*, *Nux v.*, *Op.*, *Phos.*, *Pho. ac.*, *Phyt.*, *Plat.*, *Pod.*, *PULS.*, *Rhus.*, *SANG.*, *Sec. c.*, *Sep.*, *Sil.*, *Spig.*, *Staph.*, *Stram.*, *Stro.*, *Sul.*, *Verat. a.*, *VERAT. V.*

Antidotes.—*Coff.*, *Hep.*, *Hyos.*, *Op.*, *Puls.*, *Vinum.*

Injurious.—*Acetum.*, *Dulc.*

Mind.

Berberis.

Localities.—*Acon.*, *Aesc.*, (*Agar.*), *Aloe.*, (*Alum.*), (*Ambr.*), (*Am. carb.*), (*Am. m.*), (*Anac.*), (*Ant. cr.*), (*Ant. t.*), *Apis.*, (*Apoc. c.*), (*Arg.*), (*Arg. n.*), *Arn.*, *Ars.*, *Aur.*, *Bap.*, (*Bar. c.*), *Bell.*, (*Bor.*), *Bry.*, *Calc. c.*, *Cannab. i.*, (*Cannab. s.*), *Canth.*, (*Caps.*), (*Carb. ac.*), (*Carb. an.*), (*Carb. v.*), (*Caust.*), (*Cham.*), *Chel.*, *Chin.*, (*Cina.*), (*Clem.*), (*Cocc.*), *Colch.*, *Coloc.*, *Con.*, (*Crotal.*), (*Cup.*), *Dig.*, (*Fer.*), (*Graph.*), (*Hell.*), (*Hep.*), (*Ign.*), (*Ip.*), (*Iod.*), (*Iris v.*), (*K. bi.*), *K. carb.*, (*K. nit.*), (*Kre.*), (*Lach.*), (*Laur.*), (*Lith.*), *Lyc.*, *Merc.*, (*Mez.*), *Nat. m.*, (*Nit. ac.*), *Nux v.*, (*Op.*), *Petrol.*, *Phos.*, (*Pho. ac.*), (*Phyt.*), (*Pb.*), (*Pod.*), (*Pso.*), *Puls.*, (*Rhodo.*), (*Rhus.*), (*Ruta.*), (*Saba.*), (*Sars.*), (*Sec. c.*), (*Sele.*), *Sep.*, *Sil.*, (*Spig.*), (*Spo.*), (*Stan.*), (*Staph.*), *Sul.*, (*Sul. ac.*), (*Thuj.*), (*Valer.*), *Verat. a.*, *Zinc.*

Sensations.—*Acon.*, (*Aesc.*), *Agar.*, *Alum.*, (*Ant. t.*), *Apis.*, *Arg. n.*, *Arn.*, *Ars.*, *Arum. t.*, *Asaf.*, (*Aur.*), *Bap.*, *Bar. c.*, *Bell.*, (*Bor.*), *Bry.*, (*Calad.*), *Calc. c.*, *Cannab. i.*, *Canth.*, (*Caps.*), (*Carb. v.*), *Caust.*, (*Cham.*), (*Chel.*), *Chin.*, (*Cic.*), (*Cimic.*), (*Clem.*), (*Cocc.*), *Coloc.*, *Con.*, (*Dios.*), *Dulc.*, (*Eup. per.*), (*Euphr.*), *Glon.*, *Graph.*, *Hyos.*, *Ign.*, *Iris v.*, *K. bi.*, *K. carb.*, *Nit. ac.*, (*Nux m.*), *Nux v.*, *Oleand.*, *Op.*, *Par.*, (*Petrol.*), *Phos.*, *Pho. ac.*, *Phyt.*, (*Plat.*), (*Pb.*), *PULS.*, *Ran. d.*, (*Rheum.*), (*Rhodo.*), *Rhus.*, *Saba.*, (*Sabi.*), *Sang.*, *Sec. c.*, *Seneg.*, *Sep.*, *Sil.*, *Spig.*, (*Spo.*), (*Squ.*), *Sun.*

RELATIONSHIP

- Family relationship – derived by similarity of origin (eg- OPHIDIA group have similar tendencies like haemorrhagic diathesis, constrictions etc)
- Concordant relationship – marked similarity in action though dissimilar in origin, they may follow each other well (aloes and sulphur – both have abdominal plethora and portal congestion)
- Complementary—one drug completes a cure which the other begins but is unable to complete. Eg: BRY and RHUS
 - There are acute and chronic complementary.
 - **COGNATES** are the complementary remedies in series (eg – Bry- sulph - calc carb - tub)

- Antidotes – medicine given to counter act, minimize, or moderate the over action or undesired effects of a drug either during proving or during the therapeutic use. Symptom similarity is the basis
- Inimical -drugs although resembling each other apparently , will not follow one another. They seems to mix up the case. The more closely similar the remedies , the greater the similarity of their symptoms, the greater risk of antagonism between them and the second remedy will injure the case
- Intercurrent— needed after a remedy, for the repetition of the first one with much advantage. Usually they have a complementary relation to first one. (nat mur will not be repeated without an intercurrent. (dr. Hahnemann))