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Role of Physiology and Biochemistry in Homoeopathy

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Abstract:

This educational article highlights the significance of physiology and biochemistry in homoeopathic practice. Physiology explains the normal functions of organs, tissues, cells, and body systems, while biochemistry helps clarify the molecular and chemical processes underlying life and disease. In homoeopathy, understanding these basic sciences supports a better grasp of homeostasis, constitutional tendencies, symptom formation, and the patient's overall response to illness. A sound knowledge of physiological mechanisms enables the homoeopathic physician to interpret symptoms more accurately, appreciate individual variation, and monitor changes during treatment. Integration of physiology and biochemistry with homoeopathic principles strengthens clinical reasoning and promotes a more scientific, holistic approach to patient care.

Physiology is a branch of biology concerned with the functions of living organisms and their parts. It studies the mechanisms and regulations operating in living beings, including organs, tissues, cells, and their structural elements. It also explains life processes, interrelationships, and adjustments to internal and external environmental conditions.

The term physiology is derived from the Greek words physis (nature) and logos (knowledge), meaning the study of nature. This concept is similar to homoeopathy, which is based on the laws of nature.

Review of Educational Article

Homoeopathy, as a branch of medicine, helps reveal the normal functioning of the healthy living organism. It is based on the vitalistic view of life and believes in a vital force that maintains health. Human beings follow physicochemical laws that govern every phenomenon of life.

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The human body may be viewed as a complex machine in which different functions can be explained on the basis of simple natural laws governing the universe. Different systems such as the circulatory, respiratory, renal, digestive, and metabolic systems work synchronously to maintain balance and equilibrium.

Every human being is made up of the unit of life called the cell. Each cell contains the nucleus, cytoplasm, Golgi apparatus, mitochondria, vacuoles, and chromosomes containing genes. Genes are mainly responsible for inherited characters from parents and siblings.

In homoeopathy, greater focus is placed on the constitution of the individual. Genes influence body structure, build, appearance, physical and mental tendencies, sensitivity, tolerance to heat and cold, desires, aversions, thirst, and appetite. Together these factors help form the constitution of the individual.

Every human being has love for life and tries to overcome difficulties and obstacles. According to physiology, we maintain homeostasis. All body systems work in harmony to keep us healthy and maintain balance between the internal and external environments.

If there is disturbance in homeostasis, there is imbalance between the internal and external environments of the body. In homoeopathy this condition is expressed as sickness. Functional disharmony of physiological systems gives rise to symptoms, which are clues to the underlying imbalance.

Physiological knowledge supports understanding of how symptoms manifest in the body and helps to match symptoms with appropriate remedies.

Homoeopathy is based on the law of similars. Therefore, the homoeopath treats the patient as a whole person rather than merely the disease. It is necessary for the physician to understand the internal mechanisms of the human body, all body systems, their functions, how they work, and what must be corrected to restore balance.

Thus homoeopathy considers the individual as a whole, focusing on physical, emotional, and mental aspects.

In physiology, through experimental approaches, clinical observation, and documentation, one can record qualitative and quantitative changes occurring in life functions. Physical, chemical, and mechanical devices are employed to study particular functions under artificial biological conditions.

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Understanding physiological changes helps to track patient progress and adjust the dose of homoeopathic medicine.

Thus physiology educates the homoeopathic physician that effective curative treatment of many diseases requires restoration of vital force and improvement of immunity. Enhanced immunity helps halt the spread of disease and gradually remove it from the body.

Therefore, the great physiologist E.H. Starling said: “Physiology of today is the medicine of tomorrow

Conclusion:

Physiology and biochemistry form the scientific foundation for understanding the human body in health and disease. For the homoeopathic physician, these subjects are essential for interpreting symptoms, recognizing functional imbalance, and appreciating the individual as a whole. Their integration with homoeopathic principles supports more meaningful case analysis, better follow-up, and a clearer understanding of remedy response. Thus, a strong background in physiology and biochemistry is indispensable for effective homoeopathic education and practice.