



JALA HOMOEEO VISION



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“The visible expression of the invisible idea of mind”

INTRODUCTION

The skin (cutis) connects us with our surroundings and protects us from them at the same time. The hair and the ectodermal outer skin (epidermis) have a connecting function, while the cerebellum–mesodermal dermis (corium) has a protective one. Under the dermis lies the medulla controlled, mesodermal subcutis = connective tissue and fat layer.

The skin reflects our nature externally and in a very simple way. It serves as a reflective surface for all our internal organs. Whatever happens to the skin- a reddening, a swelling, an inflammation, a spot, an abscess – the site of this occurrence is no accident, but refers to a corresponding inner process. The skin does not reveal our internal organic state on and within it are also to be seen all our psychological processes and reactions.

We can all see, we go red with embarrassment and pale with shock, we sweat with fear or excitement. It is possible today to display the continual fine alterations in skin-conductivity and to enhance them to such an extent that it is possible to interrogate a person purely via their skin, for every word, every subject, every question draws forth a response from the skin in the form of an immediate fine adjustment in its electrical activity (the so-called electro-galvanic skin response).

Itching is a phenomenon which accompanies many skin ailments (urticaria or nettle- rash, for example), but it can also occur by itself without any particular cause. Itching can drive us almost to distraction; we are constantly obliged to scratch some part of the body or other. A physical itch shows that something is 'biting' us on the psychological level. Behind the itching stands some powerful emotion, some inner fire, and some burning issue that wants to come out into the open and be discovered.

The location of the skin problem always plays a role. Nothing is where it is by chance—it is important to find out exactly what happens where

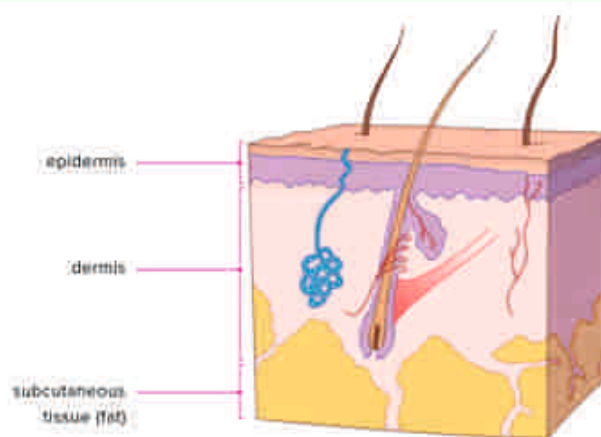


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Location	Issue (conflict)
Skin-Epidermis, Hair Cerebral-Cortex	Loss-of-Touch/Separation
Skin–Epidermis, (Bottom of, Towards	Brutal-Separation
Skin–Dermis/Leather Skin Cerebellum	Defilement–Deformed–Integrity
Subcutaneous Fatty Tissue, Cerebral-Medulla	Self-Devaluation

Explanation: Conflict: Separation conflict—wanting or not wanting to have skin contact.

Separation conflict in the sense of “wanting to have contact:” contact is broken off or one loses contact with a beloved person or pet, being abandoned; sometimes also not noticing a danger, not being able to feel something. Affected are the inner sides of the body parts (Yin meridian): the inner sides of the belly, breast, arm, leg. We embrace with the inner sides of the arms and legs. We make skin contact with the belly or breast if we like someone.

Separation conflict within the meaning of “not-wanting-contact”: Someone is closer than one's right. Affected are the outer sides (Yang Meridian) of the back, buttocks, arms and legs, as well as the elbows, wrists, knee joints and the outer sides of the ankle joints. With the elbow, fist, shinbone, or knee, we shove away unwanted persons, animals, or things. Separation conflicts with regard to the head or face are related to missing the caresses of mother or father (typical mother-child touching). Also think of local conflicts: Many skin symptoms have no mother/child or partner reference, but precisely in the affected area is something conflictive/unpleasant happened.

Example:

A mother, with a 4-year-old daughter, returns to work after a six-month maternity leave. She works 20 hours per week, and the child spends two and a half days per week with her grandmother. The child misses her mother = separation conflict that causes her to suffer from neurodermatitis. The whole family, including the grandmother, then spends a week on vacation. For the first few days the rash is worse than ever before = healing-phase. Towards the end of the vacation, however, the daughter's skin becomes wonderfully smooth and healthy = complete healing. Unfortunately, the mother returns to work after the vacation and cycle renews.

CONCLUSION:

In the event of skin problems and eruptions, the following are the questions to ask yourself:

1. Am I delimiting myself too much?
2. How easy am I finding it to make contact with other people?
3. Is there a repressed desire for intimacy behind my tendency to reject others?
4. What is it that is trying to burst through the barriers so as to come to light? (Sexuality? instinctiveness? passion? aggression? enthusiasm?)
5. Have I condemned myself to solitary confinement?

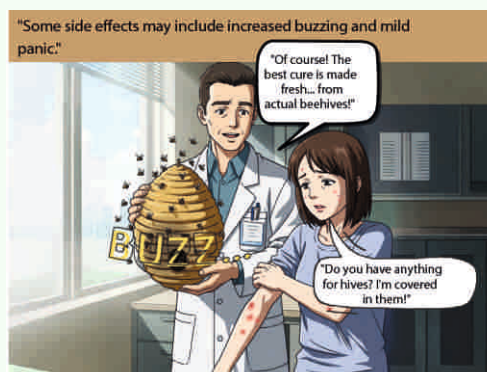
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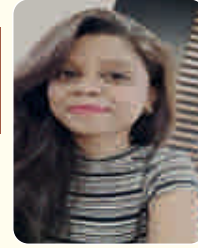
Calcarea carb drawing



Buzzzz..



Burns: A Dermatological and Forensic Perspective with Homoeopathic Insights



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Introduction

Burns are injuries to the skin and underlying tissues caused by heat, radiation, electricity, friction, or chemicals. They are of significant importance not only in clinical medicine but also in forensic medicine and toxicology, as they often raise medico-legal issues regarding cause, manner, and time of injury.

In addition, Homeopathy offers a gentle therapeutic approach in managing burns and their sequelae, drawing references from the Materia Medica and clinical experiences.

Classification of Burns

1. By depth (clinical basis):

- First-degree: Epidermal, erythema without blistering.
- Second-degree: Dermal, with blister formation.
- Third-degree: Full-thickness destruction of skin and underlying structures.
- Fourth-degree: Deep tissues including muscles, bones.

2. By cause (forensic relevance):

- Thermal burns (flame, scalds, contact)
- Chemical burns (acids, alkalis, irritants)
- Electrical burns (entry/exit wounds, charring)
- Radiation burns (UV, X-ray, nuclear exposure)

Forensic Medicine and Toxicology Aspects

Medico-legal Manners:

- **Accidental burns:** Commonly due to kitchen fires, electricity, or occupational hazards.
- **Suicidal burns:** Self-immolation with kerosene or petrol, especially in South Asia (Lalwani, 2019).
- **Homicidal burns:** Often linked to concealment of crime, dowry-related violence, or assault.

Post-mortem findings:

Line of redness (vital reaction) distinguishes antemortem from postmortem burns.

- Pugilistic attitude due to heat-induced muscular contraction.
- Heat ruptures vs. true lacerations differentiation.
- Estimation of percentage of body surface burnt using Rule of Nine.

Toxicological concerns:

- Inhalation of smoke and carbon monoxide poisoning complicates burns.
- Cyanide exposure in fire accidents.
- Acid/alkali burns can indicate criminal assaults or suicidal ingestion.

Homoeopathic Perspective

Homoeopathy offers remedies that complement conventional burn management. Remedies are prescribed based on individualized symptom similarity:

- **Cantharis vesicatoria** : The principal remedy for burns with intense burning pain and blister formation.
- **Urtica urens** : For superficial burns and scalds, with erythema and stinging pains.
- **Causticum** : Useful in deep, chemical, or electrical burns with raw, ulcerated surfaces and slow healing.
- **Arsenicum album** : Indicated when there is burning pain, restlessness, anxiety, or septic tendencies.
- **Calendula officinalis** : Promotes wound granulation and prevents suppuration (Boericke, 2018).
- **Phosphorus** : For complications such as post-burn septicemia and delayed healing.
- **Silicea**: For suppuration in chronic burn ulcers.
- **Hypericum** : For burns involving nerve-rich areas, with intense pain.

Conclusion

Burns occupy a unique space at the intersection of dermatology, forensic medicine, and toxicology. They present diagnostic, therapeutic, and medico-legal challenges. Conventional medicine remains the cornerstone of management, but homoeopathic remedies can offer supportive care for pain relief, healing, and scarring. A multidisciplinary approach integrating clinical dermatology, forensic evaluation, and complementary medicine ensures holistic management and medico-legal justice in burn cases.

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Title: An insight into the Homoeopathic medicine Belladonna in relation to Pharmacological action of its active principles.

ABSTRACT :

There are various ways to study and compare the medicine and its symptoms present in Homoeopathic Materia Medica. Here in this article an effort is made to correlate the Pharmacological action of Atropine, Hyoscyamine and Scopolamine, the chief alkaloids of plant *Atropa Belladonna* on various parts, organs and systems of our body with the symptoms present under various headings of Belladonna in our Materia Medica. An effort is also made to compare the symptoms of Belladonna from our Materia Medica with Toxicology and uses of *Atropa Belladonna* in Allopathic medicine, Ayurvedic medicine, Chinese medicine, Unani medicine and Traditional folk medicine.

Introduction:

- The name Belladonna is derived from Italian which means "Beautiful Lady"

- Other names: *Atropa Belladonna*, Deadly/Black Nightshade. Suchi (Ayurvedic medicine). Dian Qie (Chinese medicine). Bikh Luffah (Unani medicine). (7)

- Family: Solanaceae

- Parts of plant used: The whole plant when beginning to flower. (6)

- Toxicology: All parts are toxic, more so in maturity. The root contains 82 to 97% of Hyoscyamine, 3 to 15% Atropine,

and up to 2.5% Scopolamine. They are absorbed from skin and from parenteral sites. They are rapidly detoxicated in

the liver. The signs and symptoms, treatment and postmortem appearances are similar to *Datura*. 120 mg of atropine or hyoscyamine and 30 mg of hyoscyne are fatal within 24 hours. (4)

The cases of poisoning are also one important source of Homoeopathic Materia Medica.

- Mechanism of Action: This group of compounds acts by inhibiting the muscarine effects of Acetylcholine (Anticholinergic action). (5)

Comparison of pharmacological action of Hyoscyamine, Atropine, Scopolamine in relation with symptoms of Belladonna present in Homoeopathic Materia Medica and its correlation with Toxicology and Various Systems of medicine:

Generalities: As Atropine has overall CNS stimulant action and by relative cholinergic overactivity in basal ganglia, it suppresses tremors and rigidity and Hyoscyne has central depressant effect (5). Leading to:

- Furious excitement, perverted special senses, twitching and convulsions. (3) (Toxicology) (8) (Allopathic medicine) (7)
- Hyperaesthesia of all senses. (1) (3) (Toxicology) (8) (Unani medicine) (7)
- Constrictions occur at various parts of the body. (2) (Toxicology) (8)
- Coma. (10) (Unani medicine) (7)

Mind:

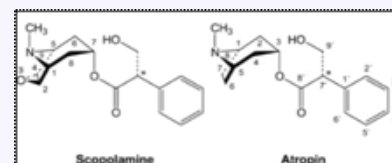
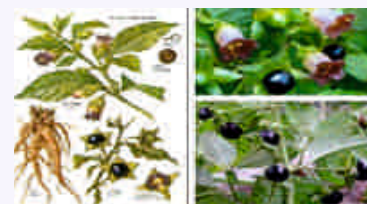
Atropine causes CNS stimulation and in High doses alters sensorium (5) Leading to:

- Visual Hallucinations. (1) (3) (Toxicology) (8)
- Acuteness of all senses. (1) (Toxicology) (9)
- Delirium, Fantastic illusions. (1) (Toxicology) (8)
- Patient lives in the world of his own. (3)



Dr Afzal

BHMS-INTERN



Particulars:

- Head:

Atropine relaxes the smooth muscles of Blood vessels supplying to the head.(5)Leading to:

- Much throbbing and heat(1). (Toxicology)(8) (Ayurvedic medicine) (9)
- Headache.(1)(2)(3) (Traditional folk medicine)(8)
- Sensitiveness of head to least contact. (1)

Eyes:

Atropine causes relaxation of muscles of eyes including Iris sphincter muscle leading to Dilatation of pupil.(9)

Leading to:

- Pupils dilated.(1)(2)(3)(Toxicology)(8)
- Photophobia.(1)(3)

Face:

Atropine relaxes the smooth muscles of Blood vessels supplying to the face.(9)Leading to:

- Red, bluish red, hot, swollen, shining of face. (1)(3) (Anemia-Allopathic medicine, Chinese medicine, Traditional folk medicine)(8) (Compare with Strychninum)

Atropine by its action on basal ganglia(5) relieves:

- Facial neuralgia with twitching of muscles. (1)(2)(3)

Mouth:

Atropine by its anticholinergic action on mouth reduces saliva production (9) Leading to:

- Dry. (1)(2)(3)(Toxicology)(8)(Ayurvedic medicine) (11)

Atropine relaxes the smooth muscles of Blood vessels supplying to the mouth.(9) Leading to:

- Tongue red, hot, swollen. (1)(2)(3)

Throat:

Atropine by its anticholinergic action causes dryness of throat (9) Leading to:

- Dry as if glazed. (1)(Toxicology)(8)
- Difficult deglutition. (1)(2)(3)

Stomach and Abdomen:

All visceral smooth muscles that receive parasympathetic motor innervation are relaxed by Atropine(5)

Relieving:

- Pain in stomach.(1)(2)(3)(Toxicology)(8) (Allopathic medicine, Chinese medicine, Traditional folk medicine)(7)(Ayurvedic medicine) (11)
- Extreme sensitiveness to touch, cloths etc.(3)
- Nausea and Vomiting. (1)(2)(3) (Toxicology)(8) (Chinese medicine, Traditional folk medicine)(7)
- Colic with constipation.(1)(Traditional folk medicine) (7)

Stool and Anus:

Atropine by its action on smooth muscles of GI viscera causes relaxation.(9)Leading to:

- Suppressed evacuation and constipation.(1) (Traditional folk medicine) (7)
- Hard and scanty evacuation. (1)

Atropine also causes relaxation of smooth muscles of anal sphincter.(9) Leading to:

- Involuntary evacuations from paralysis of sphincter of ani. (1)(Traditional folk medicine)(7)

Urinary organs:

Atropine also causes relaxation of smooth muscles of Urinary sphincter. (9).(9)Leading to:

- Incontinence, continuous dropping of urine. (1)
- Frequent desire to pass urine. (1)

Nervous system:

As Atropine has overall CNS stimulant action and by relative cholinergic overactivity in basal ganglia, it suppresses tremors and rigidity and Hyoscine has central depressant effect. High dose of Atropine also causes cortical excitation.(5)Leading to:

- Furious excitement, perverted special senses, twitching and convulsions. (3) (Toxicology)(8) (Allopathic medicine)(7)
- Parkinsonism. (10)(Allopathic medicine, Traditional folk medicine) (7)

Heart :

Atropine causes tachycardia by blockade of M2 receptors on SA nodes through which vagal tone decreases HR. (7) Leading to:

- Violent beating of the heart. (1)(2)(3) (Toxicology)(8)
- Cardiac insufficiency.(10) (Allopathic medicine, Traditional folk medicine) (7)
- Trembling of heart with anguish and pressive pain.(1)
- Rapid but weakened pulse.(3) (Toxicology)(8)(9)

Respiratory system:

Atropine stimulate many medullary centers including the respiratory center.(5) It also causes dryness of secretions .(9)Leading to:

- Respiration oppressed, quick, unequal. (3) (Toxicology)(8)(Allopathic medicine, Traditional folk medicine) (7)(Ayurvedic medicine) (11)
- Dryness in nose, larynx and trachea. (3) (Ayurvedic medicine) (11)
- Tickling, short, dry cough. (1)(2)(3)(Allopathic medicine, Traditional folk medicine) (7)(Ayurvedic medicine) (11)
- Cheyne-Stokes respiration. (3)

Skin:

Atropine causes inhibition of sweating.(9)Leading to:

- Dry and hot skin. (1)(2)(3) (Toxicology)(8)

Fever:

Atropine inhibit the sweating and stimulate the temperature regulating center in hypothalamus.(5)Leading to:

- Dry, burning heat (Fever). (1)(2)(3)(Traditional folk medicine)(7)
- Perspiration dry, only on head. (1)(3)
- Hot head and cold limbs. (2)

Conclusion: There are different ways to study our Homoeopathic materia medica with the help of which we can understand our medicines and its actions much better, here an effort is made to corelate the action of our medicine with the Pharmacological actions of various active principles which are present in the same medicine which can help us in enlightening our knowledge of Homoeopathic Materia Medica and can give us a little insight that how our Homoeopathic medicines act, so we can use this knowledge for the betterment of Mankind.

Andragogy: A Milestone in Adult Learning



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Till the mid-twentieth century, educators were unable to distinguish between adult and child learners. They used to teach their material with the same old traditional techniques, using the same pedagogy for students of any age group. This idea began to change in the 1970s, particularly with the work of Malcolm Knowles, a leader in the field of adult education throughout the 20th century. He suggested that adult learners are fundamentally different from infant or childhood learners, and they have different needs.

He drew a clear line between the science of teaching children and the methods used for educating adults, which he called Andragogy.

Knowles furnished his ideas about andragogy around six core principles, that should guide how we build learning experiences for adults.

So, try to understand these principles and examine what they mean for adult learning & development of professionals:

1. Adults need to know why they need to learn something:

- Adults don't want to go into learning without a justifiable purpose.
- Adults have more limited time and resources to dedicate to learning.
- If they don't understand the value of what they're learning, and how they can benefit from it, they're less likely to want to dedicate the time and effort required.

2. Adults have a self-concept of being responsible for their own decisions:

- This means that adults are responsible for managing their time and setting priorities they choose what they study and how they learn it, but also how long it takes them to complete a task or project.

3. Adults are a learning resource for their peers:

Adult learning should emphasize learning techniques that make use of the experience of learners, with group discussions, peer to peer collaboration, and problem-solving activities, instead of transmitting information one way, from the teacher to the students.

4. Adults are ready to learn what they need to know:

- Adults become ready to learn things as they become relevant to their current needs and priorities they prioritize different learnings at different points, depending on the context.
- In other words, adult learners have a readiness to learn the things they need in order to cope with real life situations.

5. Adult learning is solution oriented:

- In school, learners tend to learn about a subject they learn about all the different aspects of mathematics like algebra, statistics, or calculus without always needing to know why or how this would help them to become better at being teenagers.
- Conversely, adults want to learn something that will help them solve problems or achieve specific goals adults want to learn things that will help them perform tasks, and they are more likely to absorb new knowledge and skills when their application to real life situations is clear.

6. Adults need internal motivation:

- Internal things like job satisfaction, self-esteem, self-actualization, and quality of life are their biggest priorities.
- External motivators like raises, promotions, accolades, and pressure can still have an impact on their desire to learn, but they won't be as potent as internal factors, according to Knowles.

Different types of activities for adult learners:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| ▪ Quizzes | ▪ Presentations |
| ▪ Buzz groups | ▪ Role-play |
| ▪ Snowballing | ▪ Training games for learners |
| ▪ Brainstorming | ▪ Problem-solving activities for learners |
| ▪ Discussions and group learning | ▪ Case studies in lesson plans |
| ▪ Debates | ▪ Asking questions |

So, our objective is to understand Andragogy to create more effective learning experiences.

Afterall, we are responsible for setting our own learning goals, choosing our own journey to get there, and deciding for ourselves how well we are doing.

Are you ready to start designing more engaging adult learning for the development of organisation and yours as well ?

DEADLY NIGHTSHADE, BELLADONNA, DEVIL'S CHERRIES (ATROPA BELLADONNA)

ABSTRACT :

Atropa belladonna, commonly known as Deadly Nightshade, is a plant steeped in mystery, mythology, and medicinal history. Named after Atropos, the Greek Fate who cuts the thread of life, Belladonna has been used since ancient times for both healing and harm. In Roman warfare, it served as a biological weapon; in Renaissance Italy, it was used cosmetically to dilate the eyes; in medieval witchcraft, it played a role in hallucinogenic ointments. Despite its high toxicity, Belladonna also held spiritual and symbolic significance, closely associated with death, fate, and the supernatural. This article explores the plant's multifaceted role in ancient societies — as poison, potion, and powerful mythic symbol — tracing its path from ancient ritual to modern pharmacology.



MRUNALI .K.CHAVADA
BHMS IV YEAR



This extremely poisonous plant has a long and colorful history of use and abuse. When Linnaeus formally applied a scientific name to this plant in 1753, he acknowledged its toxic nature as well as its social value.

THE THREE FATES (THE MOIRAI), CLOTHO, LACHESIS AND ATROPOS :-

The Moirai, also known as the Fates, were three powerful goddesses in Greek mythology who governed the destiny of all beings — mortals and gods alike. They were believed to spin, measure, and cut the thread of life.

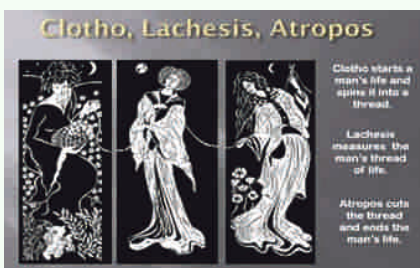
In Greek mythology, the Fates or the Moirai, were three sisters; Clotho, Lachesis and Atropos, the daughters of Erebus (deep darkness and shadow) and Nyx (night), who were both primordial deities and children of chaos.

They were believed to be the mother of all things mysterious such as death, disease, sleep, ghosts, dreams, witchcraft and enchantments.

Clotho : The Spinner

Lachesis: The Caster of Lots

Atropos: The Goddess of Death



The oldest of the three sisters, Atropos, represented the past; she cut the thread of life, she chose the manner and time of each mortal's death; whoever the thread was attached to, died.

Atropos, the most terrible of the three sisters, was also known as the **Goddess of Death**.

The Fates were said to be present at the birth of all babies, gods and mortals alike, to determine the course of its life, yes, even the great Greek gods could not escape destiny.

At the moment of birth, Clotho, the spinner, whom, if you remember depicts the present, spins the baby's destiny, with what criteria fate was allotted; only Clotho knew.

Lachesis, representing the future, looked ahead, took note of all deeds done, good or bad, consulted her sister, Atropos, who, after all, made the final cut, measured the thread of life accordingly and allotted to the baby, the appropriate number of years they would walk upon the Earth.

Now, Atropos, who portrayed the past, with her sharp scissors ever ready to cut through the thread of life, was taking stock, looking back, weighing up the good against the bad.

Belladonna in Ancient Times: Beauty, Battle, Medicine, poison and Belief :-

The species epithet comes from the Italian word "belladonna" for beautiful woman, a reference to this plants' use by Venetian ladies of the court who dilated their pupils with a tincture of belladonna eye-drops.

With all these highly toxic compounds, one might wonder why deadly nightshade was and is still being used by people.

As with many poisonous plants there are many reasons for their use, both good (medicinal) and bad (weapons and poisons).

The Romans used belladonna as a biological weapon to contaminate their enemies' food reserves. In Shakespeare's play, Macbeth, the Scottish army defeats the Danes by contaminating their liquor supply with belladonna, inducing a deep, comatose sleep, and murdering them in their hapless state. Deadly nightshade was also an important plant in the medieval witches' pharmacopoeia in brews and salves, used as a constituent in their flying ointments.

During World War II, the Germans invented a deadly, odorless nerve gas and the only antidote to its paralyzing effects turned out to be atropine.

Today, various medicinal preparations of belladonna are in use:-

Ophthalmologists use atropine to dilate their patient's pupils for eye-examinations and surgery. Atropine is also used as an antidote to opium and chloroform poisoning. Various preparations of belladonna are used as lotions, plasters and salves to relieve pain from sciatica, gout, and cardiac palpitations.

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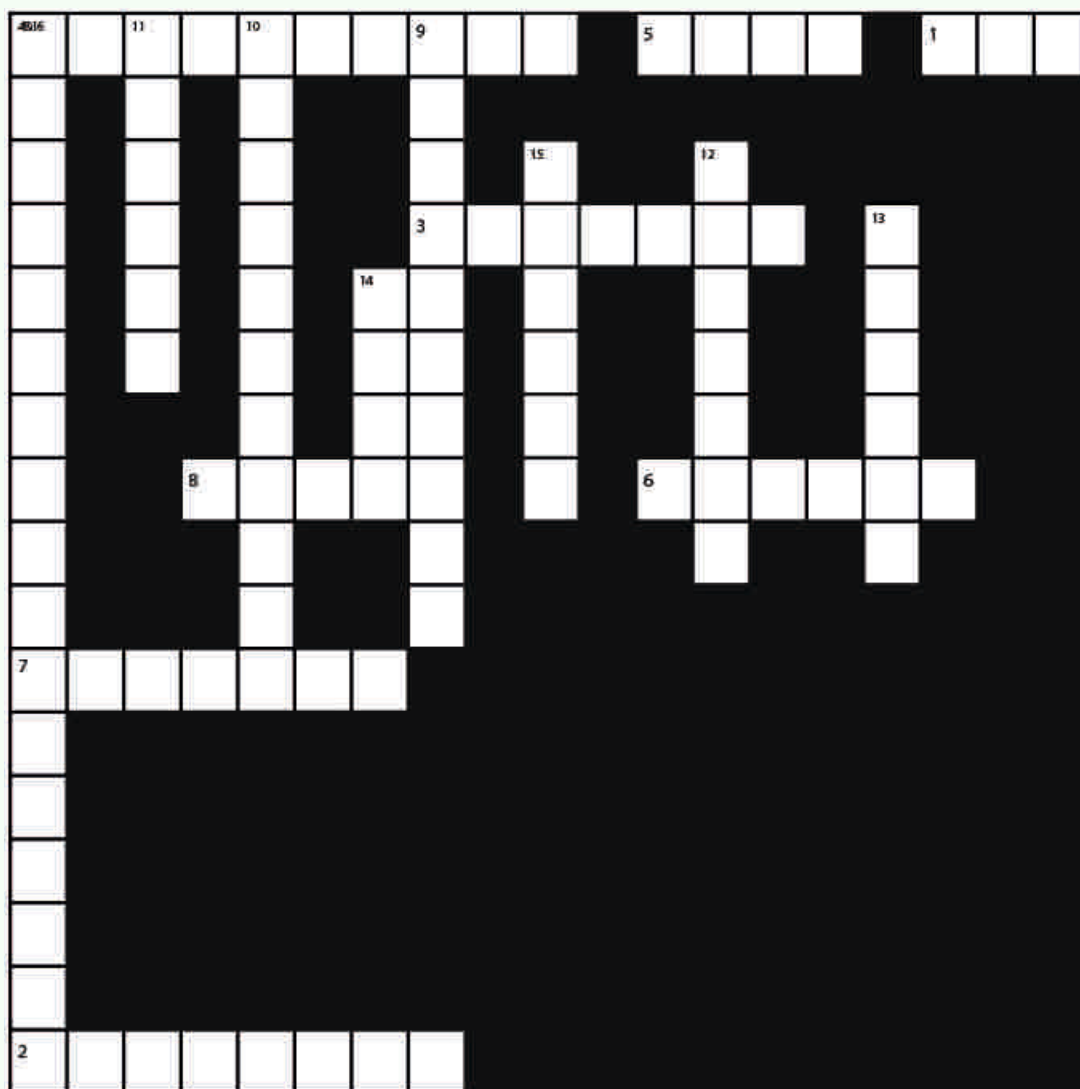
https://www.fs.usda.gov/wildflowers/ethnobotany/Mind_and_Spirit/belladonna.shtml

POEM ON NATRUM MURIATICUM

A hidden pain deep in the heart,
An ocean of tears tearing apart.
A smile outside, a desert within,
Hiding the sorrow held deep within.
Old memories surround the mind,
Broken dreams they often remind.
Silent grief locked in quiet seas,
Lonely heart, no comfort, no ease.
Sometimes crying without a cause,
Speaking in silence, lost in pause.
Pain grows deeper day by day,
Lonely thoughts that never stray.
The sun's harsh rays bring burning pain,
Cold winds chill like a sad refrain.
Fatigue and weakness take their toll,
Body and spirit both lose control.
Fear of death, haunted past,
Like heavy shadows that ever last.
Yet a glimmer of hope does shine,
Natrum Muriaticum heals the mind.



Farhan S Mansuri
First year BHMS



Crossword Questions

Across :

01. Aphorism of Drug proving on healthy individual.
02. Sea snake venom is.
03. Rain drop pigmentation of skin is seen In poisoning of.
04. 'Swallow tails' are seen in wound of.
05. Moletova cocktail is a.
06. Medullary index is used to determination of.
07. A method of homicidal smothering and traumatic asphyxia.
08. Boxer's attitude is seen in persons dying of.

Down :

09. Colour changes of putrefaction are first observed in
10. Rare form of Syndrome of zoster affecting facial nerve with eruption on areas of tympanic membrane and external auditory canal with facial palsy.
11. The most common site for intestinal amoebiasis is
12. Fat necrosis is due to the action of
13. Appearance of liver in Congestive heart failure
14. Which of the parts of body can be used as a route for administration of medicine.
15. Craving sweets is symptom of which miasm
16. Name the medicine which was prescribed to Dunham by Dr. Hering which help him recover from his illness.

JALA HOMOEOPATH QUIZ

IDENTIFY THE FOLLOWING:

1. Identify the plant name-

- a) Rumex crispus
- b) Ratanhia
- c) Lobelia inflata
- d) Bellis perennis



2. Identify the Dermatological condition

- a) Ranula
- b) Cystic hygroma
- c) Lipoma
- d) Salivary gland tumour



3. Which medicine has the following symptom

all over < on neck; not > itching

- a) Mezereum
- b) Dolichos
- c) Niccolum
- d) Palladium

- 1. Ratanhia
- 2. Ranula
- 3. Niccolum

WORLD YOGA DAY 21-6-25



FSL VISIT IBHMS II YR 24-06-25



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Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India
6m66+p5p, Police Bhavan Rd, Sector 9,
Gandhinagar, Gujarat 382021, India
Lat 23.212418° Long 72.66025°
24/06/2025 11:40 AM GMT +05:30



Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India
6m66+p5p, Police Bhavan Rd, Sector 9,
Gandhinagar, Gujarat 382021, India
Lat 23.212507° Long 72.660261°
24/06/2025 11:39 AM GMT +05:30

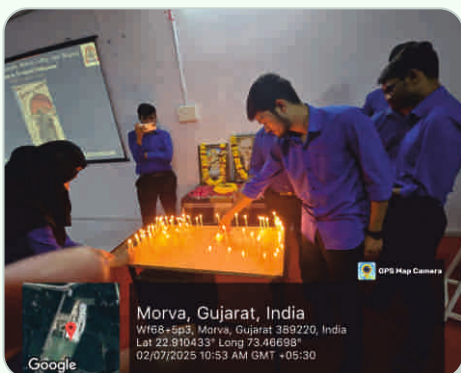


Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India
6m66+p5p, Police Bhavan Rd, Sector 9,
Gandhinagar, Gujarat 382021, India
Lat 23.212586° Long 72.660541°
24/06/2025 01:00 PM GMT +05:30



Gandhinagar, Gujarat, India
6m66+p5p, Police Bhavan Rd, Sector 9,
Gandhinagar, Gujarat 382021, India
Lat 23.212578° Long 72.660426°

NATIONAL DOCTOR'S DAY 01-07-25



Morva, Gujarat, India
W68+sp3, Morva, Gujarat 389220, India
Lat 22.910433° Long 73.46698°
02/07/2025 10:53 AM GMT +05:30



Morva, Gujarat, India
W68+sp3, Morva, Gujarat 389220, India
Lat 22.910331° Long 73.466929°
01/07/2025 02:36 PM GMT +05:30



DEATH ANNIVERSARY OF MASTER HAHNEMANN 02-07-25**FIRE SAFETY TRAINING 05-07-25****FELICITATION OF VC SIR OF SGGU 5-7-25**

WORLD POPULATION DAY 11-7-25



WORLD NATURE CONSERVATION DAY 28-7-25



BREAST FEEDING WEEK 1-8 TO 6-8-25



WORLD INDIGENOUS DAY 20-8-25



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