

Comparative analysis of the development of classical and homeopathic pharmacy

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SUMMARY

The aim of this study was to study the prerequisites and main stages of the development of homeopathic pharmacy from the point of view of a systematic approach.

Since the established scientific fact is the emergence of "classical" pharmacy within classical medicine, it is logical to assume that homeopathic pharmacy arose in the same way. Consequently, considering classical medicine and homeopathy as "mother" systems, one can find out at what stage of their development and by virtue of what the division of the "mother" system into medicine and pharmacy takes place.

Key words: homeopathy, homeopathic pharmacy, pharmacy.

The study of scientific publications throughout the entire period of development of homeopathy after its official recognition in Russia shows that interest in this method of treatment is increasing every year.

An important role in the development of the homeopathic method of treatment is played by the section devoted to the definition of the concept of homeopathic pharmacy. In this regard, the creation of a theoretical and experimental basis for a relatively new field called homeopathic pharmacy has become an urgent task of pharmaceutical science.

The problems of homeopathic pharmacy requiring scientific substantiation include management problems, for the solution of which it is necessary to analyze the mechanisms of development and predict trends. From the standpoint of a systems approach, the life cycle of a system includes three stages:

1) emergence (latent and explicit stages),

2) formation (transition period and period of maturity),

3) transformation (one of the mutually exclusive outcomes: reorganization of the system; transformation of it into an element of the highest level of the system; death).

In this case, the mechanism of development of the system is consistently associated with the appearance in the old system of new elements, their quantitative growth, the emergence of a new quality - a new system with new functions, the achievement of relative equilibrium between contradictory elements and, finally, the generation of a new quality caused by the excess of the quantitative the level of contradictions [1].

To achieve the goal of the study, an exhaustive description of the step-by-step development of medicine and homeopathy was not required. Therefore, in order to indicate the turning points, namely, the change in the stage of development of the "mother" system, we have selected a number of indicators, which are key events, informational, temporary and organizational phenomena, confirmed by documents.

The results of a comparative analysis of the development of classical medicine and homeopathy as systems are presented in Table 1. It follows from the above data that traditional medicine served as the basis for the emergence of classical medicine, and ancient and classical medicine for the emergence of homeopathy. In addition, both analyzed systems completed their life cycles at different times and at different rates, transforming into qualitatively new systems and separating elements with pharmaceutical functions.

The objective prerequisites and the basis for the independent existence of pharmacy were the accumulation of empirical experience in the manufacture and use of drugs; accumulation, systematization and philosophical generalization of knowledge about the nature and course of diseases. Due to the growth of contradictions between the accumulated volume of knowledge and the limited capabilities of the system for their use, it was divided into two parts according to the functional principle: the treatment of diseases and the creation of means of treatment.

Similar prerequisites underlie the emergence of homeopathic pharmacy as a system independent of homeopathic therapy: the accumulation of empirical data, their systematization and philosophical generalization in the form of a new method of treating diseases and a new outlook on nature.

diseases, the accumulation of knowledge about a new approach to drug preparation, as well as an important historical experience of the successful division of functions between classical medicine and pharmacy.

When comparing time indicators, it becomes noticeable that the rate of development of the homeopathy system is much higher than the rate of development of classical medicine: from the stage of emergence to the stage of formation of the reorganized system, in the first case, it took only about 200 years, in the second - more than 3500 years (documented period).

This ratio of development rates is typical for the system and its part, for example, for a scientific discipline and a scientific problem [2]. Considering the origin (basis) of homeopathy and the pace of its development, it can be quite definitely asserted that it is not a kind of "parallel" medicine, but is a natural, naturally arising part of medicine. This conclusion is fully applicable to homeopathic pharmacy and pharmacy in general [4].

Table 1

Stages of development of classical medicine and homeopathy (according to sources [3, 4, 7])

Этап развития системы	Индикатор	Классическая медицина	Гомеопатия
1. Возникновение	основа для возникновения	народная медицина	античная и классическая медицина
	появление первого известного письменного источника	папирус Эберса (Книга приготовления лекарств для всех частей тела)	статья С. Ганемана «Исследование нового принципа для обнаружения лечебных свойств лекарственных веществ»
	время появления письменного источника	17 век до нашей эры	1796 г.
2. Становление (эмпирический период)	первый опыт систематизации и философского обобщения	труды Гиппократ	труд С. Ганемана «Опытная медицина»
	время первого опыта систематизации	4 век до нашей эры	1806 г.
	введение метода	труды К. Галена (терапевтический метод)	труд С. Ганемана «Органон врачебного искусства» (гомеопатический метод)
	время введения метода	2 век до нашей эры	1810 г.
3. Преобразование (деление системы на собственно медицинскую и фармацию)	открытие первой аптеки	754 г. (Багдад)	не позднее 1833 г. (Рига)
	начало экспериментальной медицины	16-17 вв.	19 век
4. Становление реорганизованной системы (научный период)	начало систематических научных исследований	18-19 вв.	80-е годы 20 века

The prerequisites for the emergence and changes of homeopathic pharmacy can also be judged on the basis of a logical analysis of the literature data on the nature of development, first of all, on the existing similarities between the systems of classical medicine and homeopathy [5].

The similarity lies, firstly, in the fact that doctors were the founders of both fundamental principles - therapeutic and homeopathic. Physician Galen in the 2nd century BC formulated the basic principle of the official therapeutic method: "the opposite is treated by the opposite", the doctor Hahnemann at the beginning of the 19th century formulated the basic principle of the homeopathic method of treatment: "like is treated by like." Secondly, at the initial stage of development of one and the other methods, doctors combine the activity of diagnosing and treating diseases with the activity of manufacturing and selling drugs that correspond to the practiced method.

In the future, the need for the division of labor, due to the objective laws of social development, leads to the transfer of the functions of manufacturing and dispensing drugs from the doctor to the pharmacist (pharmacist). At the same time, the doctor retains a "normative", "prescriptive" role - it is he who decides which drug composition and in what form the pharmacist should prepare and dispense a particular patient.

Based on the results of treatment, allopathic doctors and homeopaths select the most effective drugs of extemporal production and prescribe them more often. This gives the pharmacist the opportunity to make intra-pharmaceutical preparations, i.e. resort to small-scale production. With scientific and technological progress, the industrial production of frequently repeated prescriptions in dosage forms is being established, allowing for a longer storage of drugs in comparison with extemporal drugs.

The stage of industrial production of allopathic drugs gradually and significantly reduced the importance of pharmacy workers only as specialists in the individual manufacture of drugs.

At the present stage, the role of pharmacists in the creation of new drugs, in the organization of drug services for the population and health care facilities, in monitoring and ensuring the quality of drugs, in providing multifaceted information about drugs to medical workers and the population has significantly increased.

Since the beginning of the 20th century, the transition of pharmacy as a predominantly empirical, descriptive field of knowledge to the stage of a typical science has taken place with the development of its theoretical and prognostic functions. Homeopathic pharmacy is currently entering the stage of transition from empiricism to theory. This is evidenced by such facts as the development of industrial production technologies, the intensification of research to identify and scientifically substantiate the mechanisms of action, to develop theoretical and methodological principles for standardization and quality control of homeopathic medicines, to determine the need for them, etc. [6].

A comparative analysis of the nature of the development of pharmacy and homeopathic pharmacy indicates the observance of the dialectical principle of historicism: homeopathic pharmacy repeats the path traveled by traditional pharmacy, but develops at a faster pace and takes into account the achievements and progressive trends of pharmacy in general. It can be assumed that, while maintaining the nature and pace of development, homeopathic pharmacy in the near future will equal the level of development with traditional pharmacy.

conclusions

Thus, as a result of the study, it was found that the prerequisites for the emergence of homeopathic pharmacy as an independent scientific and practical direction were:

1) from the point of view of a systems approach: exacerbation of the contradictions between the internal structural functional growth of the system (growth in the volume of knowledge and tasks, i.e., content) and the external form of its existence (the framework of one specialty); transformation of the system by dividing it into two independent parts due to the aggravated contradictions between form and content, according to the theory of the life cycle of systems;

2) from the point of view of the laws of social development: the industrial revolution and scientific technical progress; the historically conditioned need for specialization and division of labor.

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