

*Main concepts of the  
Model of Complexity  
in Homeopathic Medicine*

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# Seeking for coherence in (clinical) phenomena

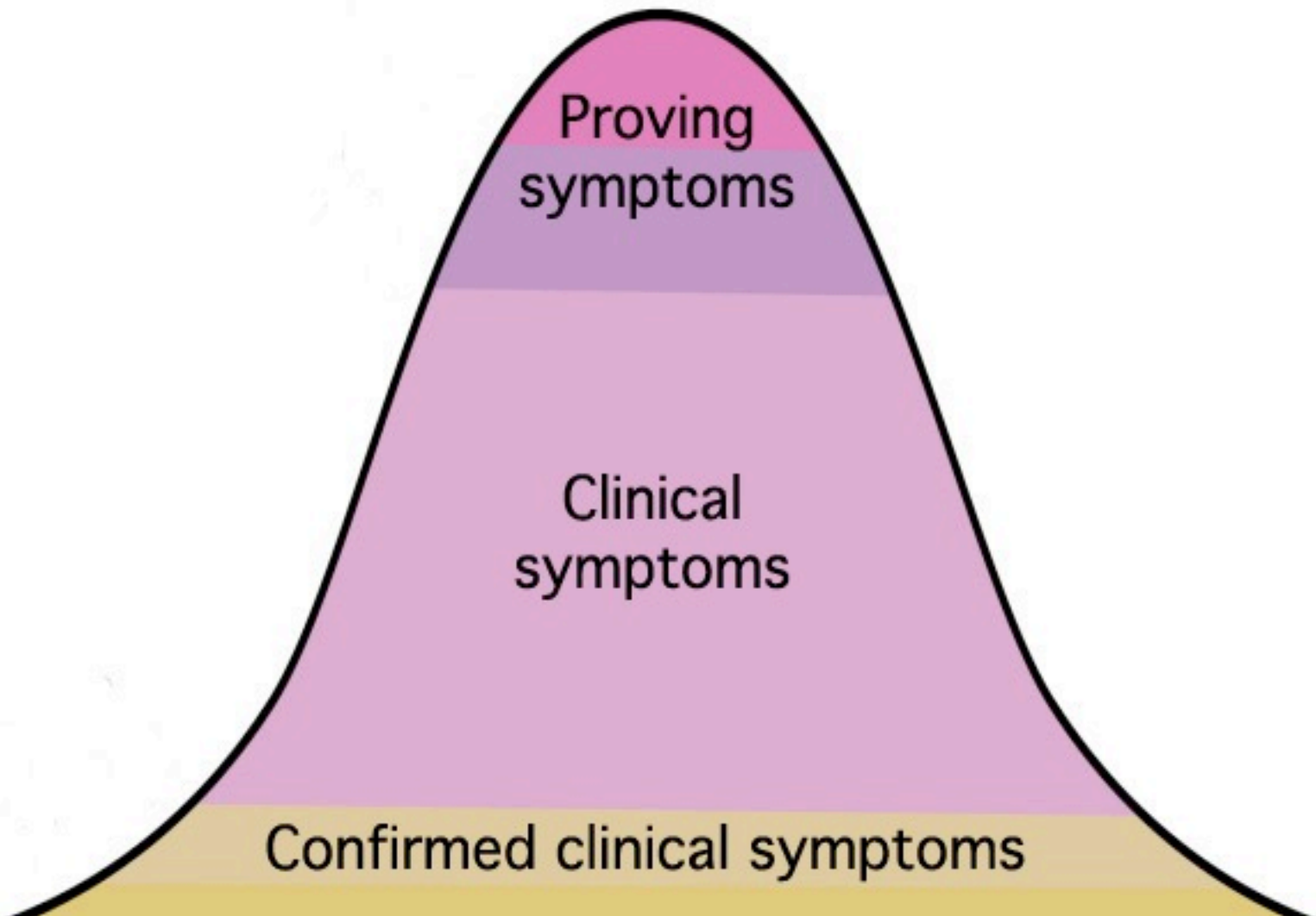
- The substance
- The homeopathic remedy
- Clinical evidence

# The substance

- ... as a process
- ... as an adaptive strategy, to exist as it is
- ... which “relations” does exists between the substance and human beings, in many different fields
- ... what is the reason to study it

# The remedy

- Meaning of the proving
- Study of the proving. Different models.
  - THEMES and ...
- ... one or more shots from an entire film
- Why we call it a “remedy”
- The real sense of the degrees of sympt.
  - Sympt. versus Themes
- Which relations can be found between the substance and the remedy?



# The Limitation of Symptoms



- Imprecision
- Reduction of complex concepts
- Mistakes in translation
- Unbalanced symptom: too many or not enough

# A Coherent Organization of the Symptoms

- Different values of groups of symptoms and THEMES
- Different concept of hierarchy
- From which perspective we consider *something* more valuable

# **We need a model of researching and studying the effect of remedies that could overcome these limits in real time**

- Improve the tremendous amount of disorganized data we already have
- Deepen and synthesize our study of substances used for preparing remedies



**Improve the  
tremendous amount of  
disorganized data we  
already have**



**Some definitions:**

# Homeopathic symptom

Phenomenon observed during Homeopathic experimentation or in clinical experience.

Verbal and not verbal expressions, objective or subjective, that we can observe in a biological system

# Symtoms and Themes



- State of compensation or de-compensation
- Vulnerability Fundamental Permanent
- Defensive (adapt strat.) occasional
- Compensative (adapt strat) changeable and recurrent
- Repairing Healing s./th.

# Occasional Symtoms



- Basic similitude, usually just symptomatic
- Are these important?
- Usually they disappear spontaneously
- Sometimes like the an iceberg, acute appearance of a chronic process

# Recurrent Symptoms



- Periodical
- Sometimes historical
- Usually signs of an articulate sufference

# Structural Symptoms



- Expression of the best possible adaptative strategy of a system
- Usually permanent, but can be modified whenever there is a significant shift in life

# Opium example

- Rubrics of uncertain significance 3 DEGREE

Apoplexy. {0> 10> 118} [5] \*\*\*

Asthmatic attack, ailments during a. {0> 3> 13} [5] \*\*\*

Heated, becoming: agg.: bed, in. {0> 10> 97} \*\*\*

Cheerfulness, gaiety, happiness: general: chill, during. {0> 2> 10} [5] \*\*\*

DELUSIONS, IMAGINATIONS: ANIMALS, OF. {0> 1> 93} [1] \*\*\*

Nausea: seasickness. {0> 9> 49} [5] \*\*\*

Stool Watery. {0> 42> 241} \*\*\*

Extremities TWITCHING: CONVULSIONS: DURING.  
{0> 1> 2} \*\*\*

# Opium Keynote-like symptoms

Analgesia. {0> 7> 34} [5] \*\*\*

CATALEPSY: FRIGHT, AFTER. {0> 1> 5} \*\*\*

Coldness. {0> 7> 172} [5] \*\*\*

# Thematic, though poorly emphasized, rubrics

Delusions, imaginations: light, incorporeal, immaterial, he is.

{6> 32> 0} [116] \*

Delusions, imaginations: flying: he or she is. {1> 19> 0} \*

Delusions, imaginations: heaven, is in. {1> 7> 0} \*

Fancies: power: increased, of. {1> 2> 0} [5] \*

Indifference, apathy: agreeable things, to. {0> 11> 0} \*

Theorizing: gigantic. {1> 1> 0} [36] \*

Extremities Enlargement: sensation of. {1> 50> 0} [111] \*

Motion, motions: lost or diminished power of. {4> 21> 0} \*

# Thematic, though poorly emphasized, rubrics

Head Asleep, as if. {0> 22> 0} \*

Extremities Numbness, insensibility: lower limbs.

{40> 228> 0} \*

Paralysis: general: lungs: congestion, from. {9> 6> 0}

[5] \*

Chill Violent chill: unconsciousness, with. {4> 7> 0} \*

# COHERENT GROUP OF SYMPTOMS:

Symptoms that we can group logically

Usually same modalities, synonyms, similar sympt. about different part of the body

Symptoms that don't belong to CGS are much less important (irregardless of grade in the repertory)

The degree has less importance than the coherency

First degree symptoms are much more important if they belong to a coherent group

# THEME:



Concept that represent characteristic aspect of any substance in its interaction with a biological system and/or the observation of this phenomenon.

Defining a theme includes semantic problems b/c the single word has to encompass complex concepts.

Necessity of explanation of the theme.

# CHARACTERISTIC THEME:

It is complex concept coming from the elaboration of many sympt., often an interpretation more sophisticated than just a simple similitude.

It is an important concept, but not necessarily always present in the entire evolution of the process of the remedy

It is a relevant concept whether or not it is a CGS

# FUNDAMENTAL THEME:

It is a concept belonging to the structure of the remedy, very significant that can be found in all the history and evolution of the remedy

Fundamental Themes are essential elements in the adaptation of any system and a specific approach of the substance

# FUNDAMENTAL THEME:

It usually explain the General Theme and really important keynotes.

A concept without which we cannot apply deeply the law of similars and nor understand deeply the remedy.

Fundamental Themes are not necessarily present in our homeopathic literature

# “MOTIV”



Universal concept containing symptoms as themes, describing something concerning aspects of everybody's life.

Nevertheless it's important to recognize it to define more precisely in which basic context we can find the fundamental themes

# i.d. Forsaken or better ISOLATION

- Fear of being alone
- Seeking for protection
- Depressive sadness
- Possessive jealousy
- Destructive rage toward the one who should have support you
- Marasma and emaciation
- ...

# OPIUM (& drugs in general)

## Fundamental themes

- Avoidance (from their own body, from the environment)
- No Framed identity
- Altered perceptions
- ...

# General or characteristic themes (Opium / drugs)

Omnipotence / Nullipotence

Analgesia / Hypersensitiveness

Space & Time (critical perception)

Activity / Apathy

Coldness

Music / art / creativity

Trasgression

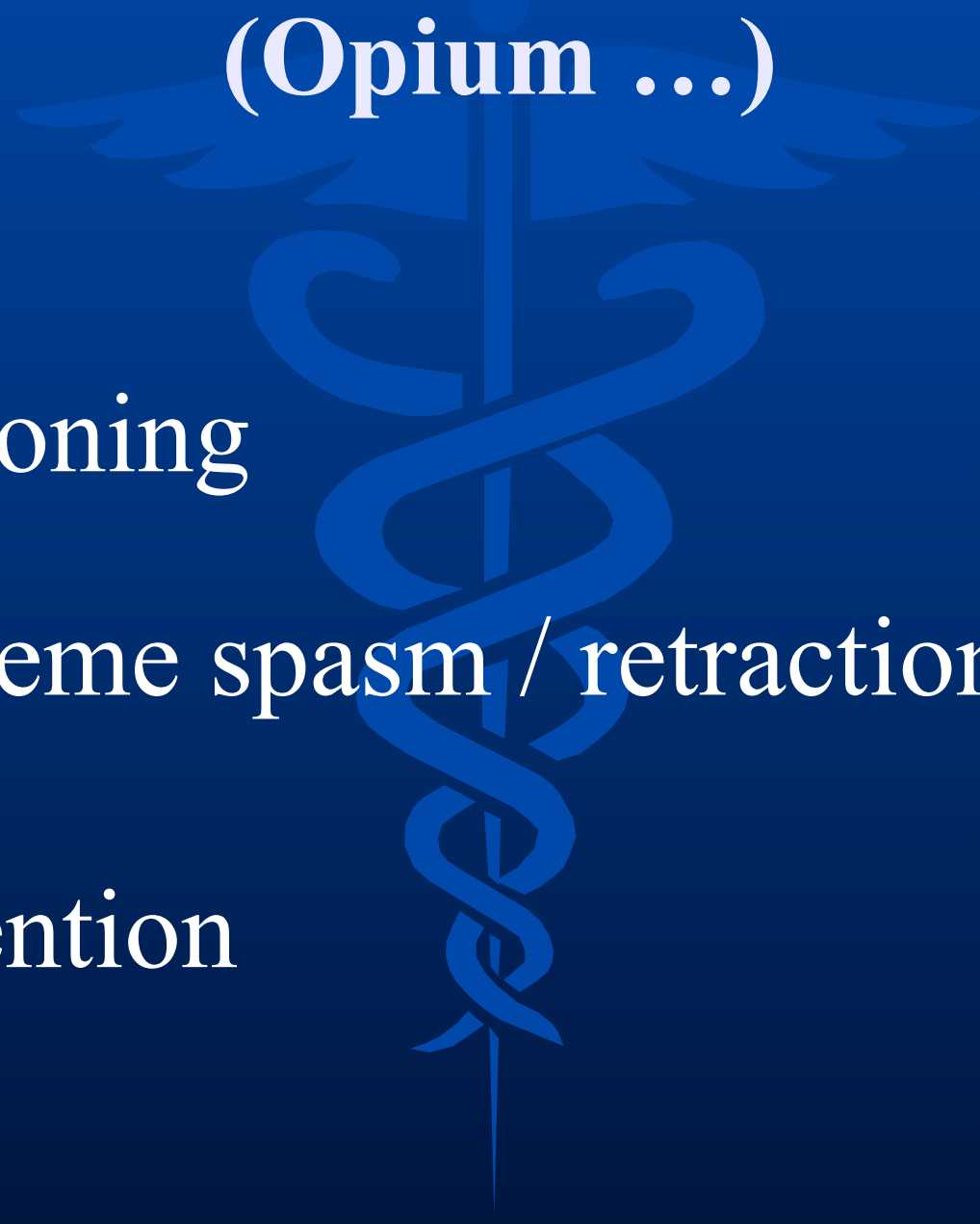
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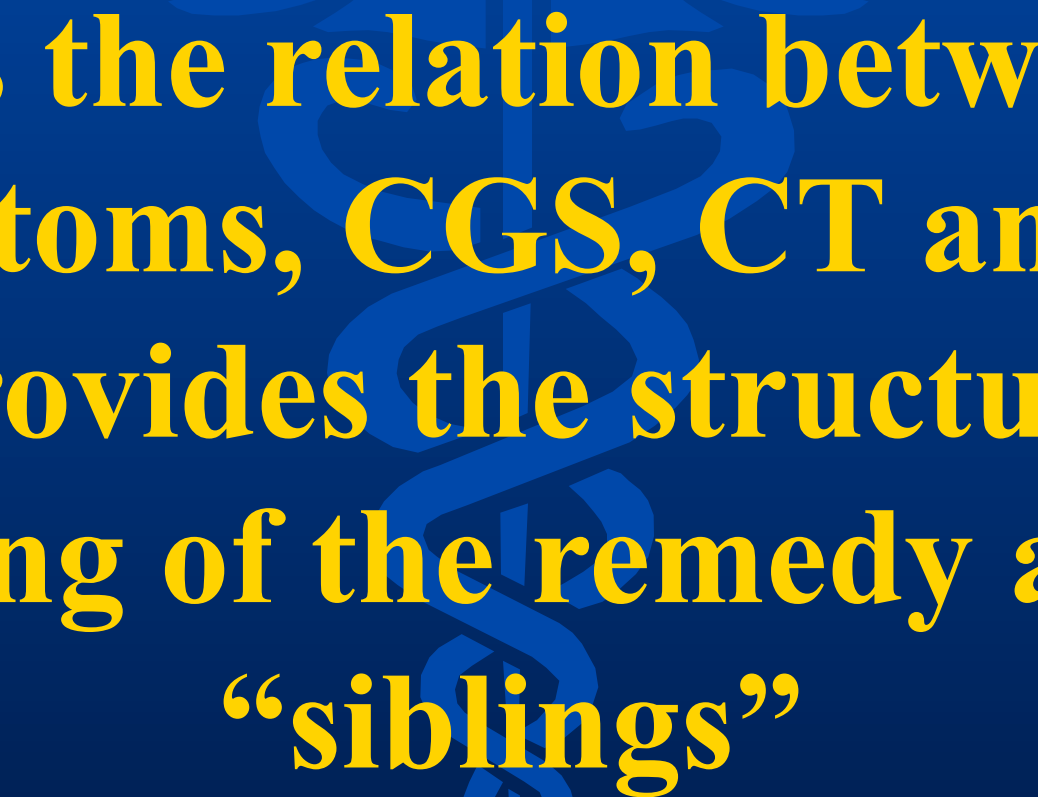
# Coherent group of symptoms (Opium ...)

Poisoning

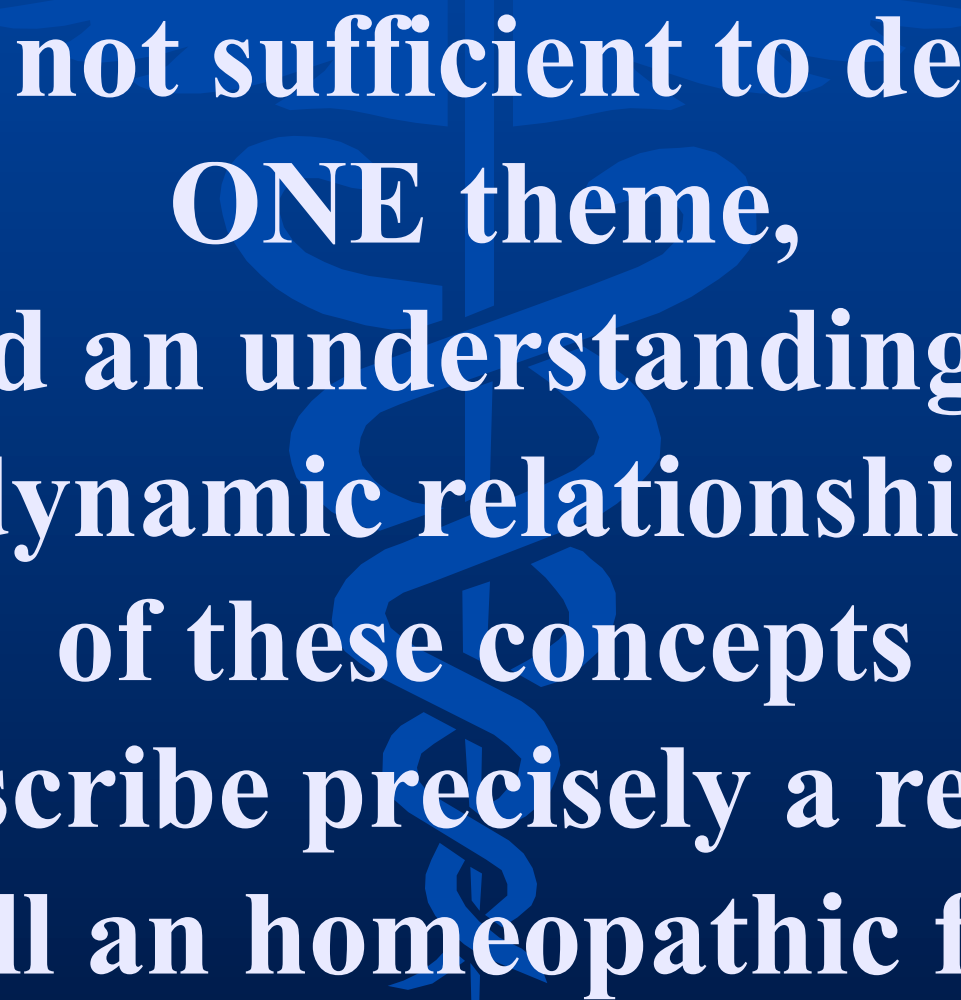
Extreme spasm / retraction

Retention





**It is the relation between  
symptoms, CGS, CT and FT  
that provides the structure and  
meaning of the remedy and its  
“siblings”**

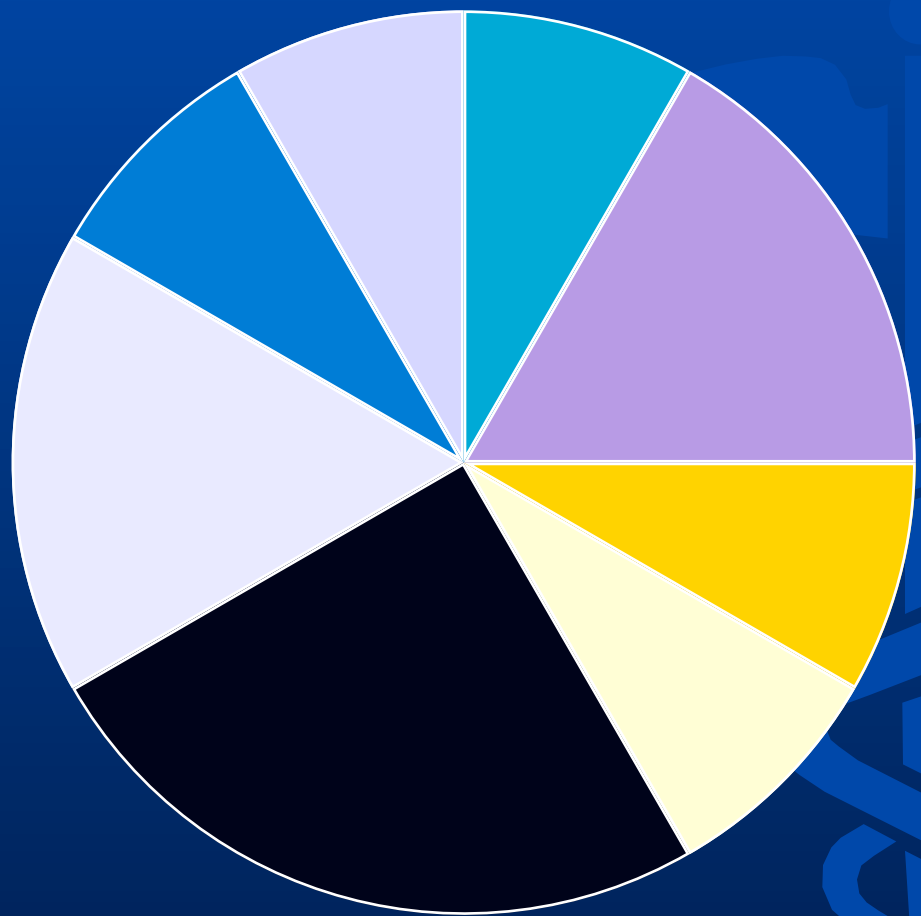


**It's not sufficient to define  
ONE theme,  
we need an understanding of this  
dynamic relationship  
of these concepts  
to describe precisely a remedy  
(as well an homeopathic family)**



**Is a theme of a Substance  
the same of a  
theme of a Remedy  
and a theme of a Patient?**

**Instead of a pyramidal structure  
could be more precise to consider a  
THREE DIMENSIONAL  
MODEL  
(Sphere)  
of various themes/nuclei interacting  
together**

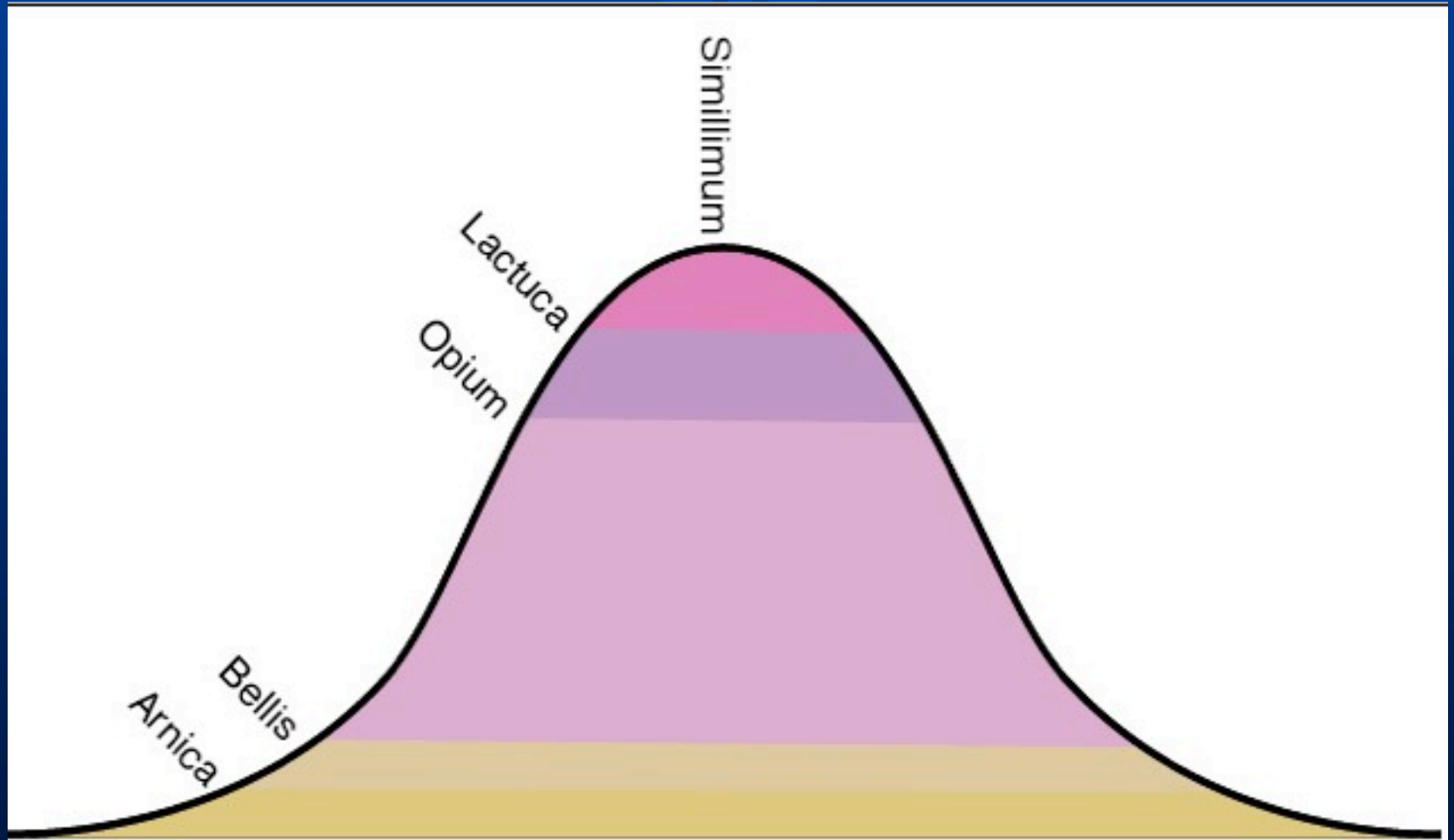


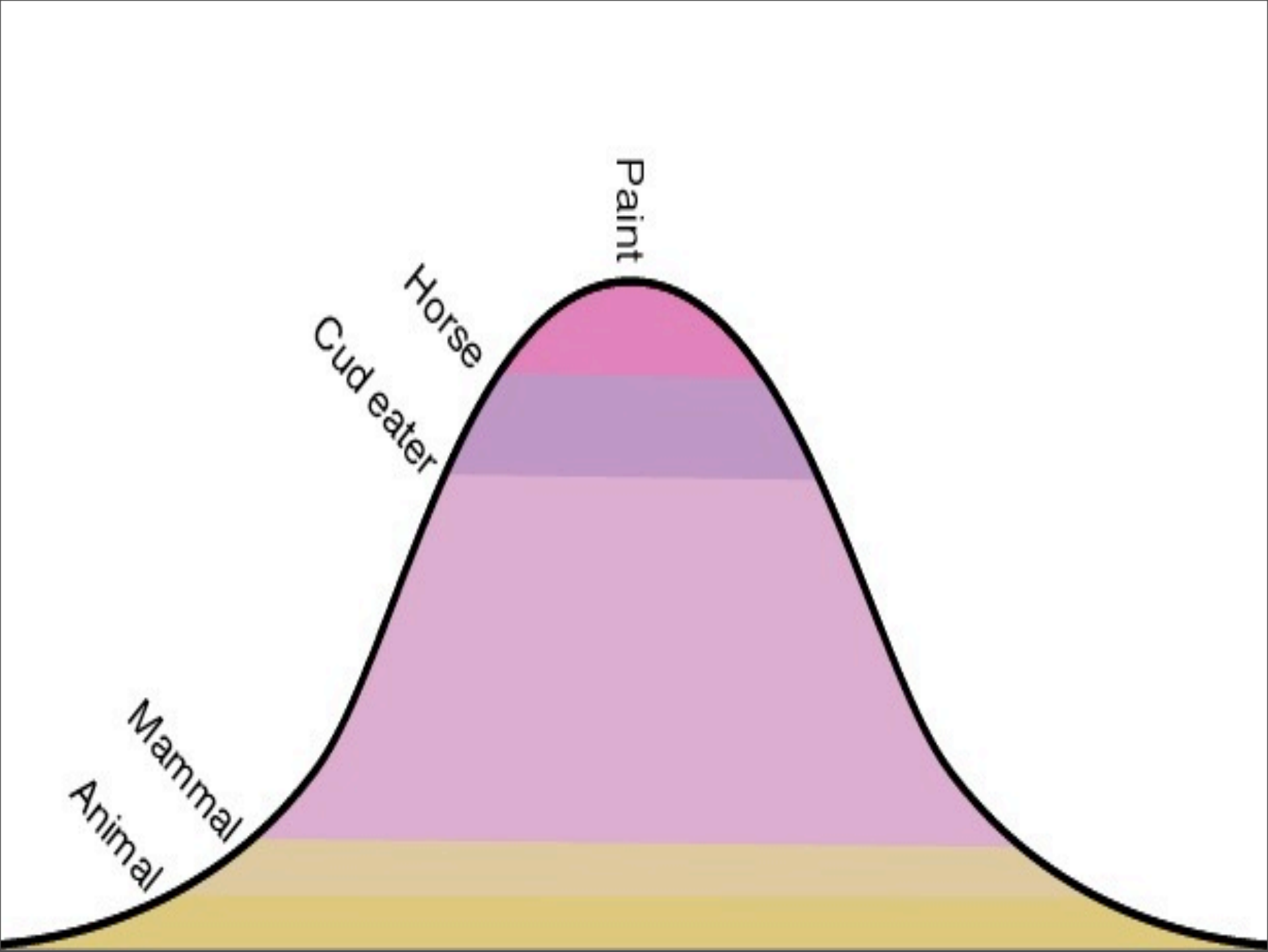
- **Proving**
- **Clinical**
- **Toxicology**
- **Pharmacology**
- **Traditional**
- **Myths**
- **Personal**
- **Others**



**Organization, coherence of  
symptoms and themes allow  
us to understand a remedy in  
its relationship to others and  
for purposes  
of differential diagnosis**

# We have different levels of similitude

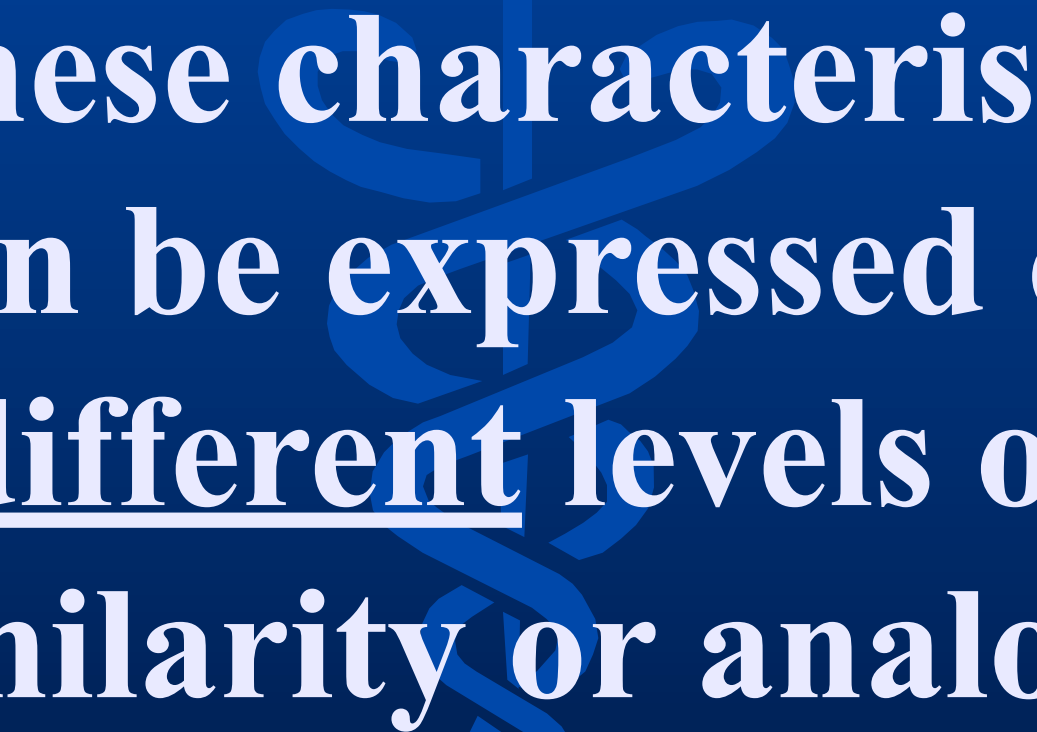




# HOMEOPATHIC FAMILY



Group of remedies  
with common  
characteristic ...



**These characteristic  
can be expressed on  
different levels of  
similarity or analogy**

# Drug like:

agar, aether, anh, bani-c, bov, bufo,  
camph, cann-i, coca, convo-d, cub,  
laur, hell, hydrog, ibo, lact-v, laur,  
lith-c, nabal, nux-m, op, pen, pip-  
m, psil, salv-d, ...and more

# Belladonna like:

bell, gall-ac, hyos, lyss,  
mand, par, sol-n, stram,  
tanac, and more ...

# Concept of “Families”:



A possible evolution in  
Homeopathic thoughts



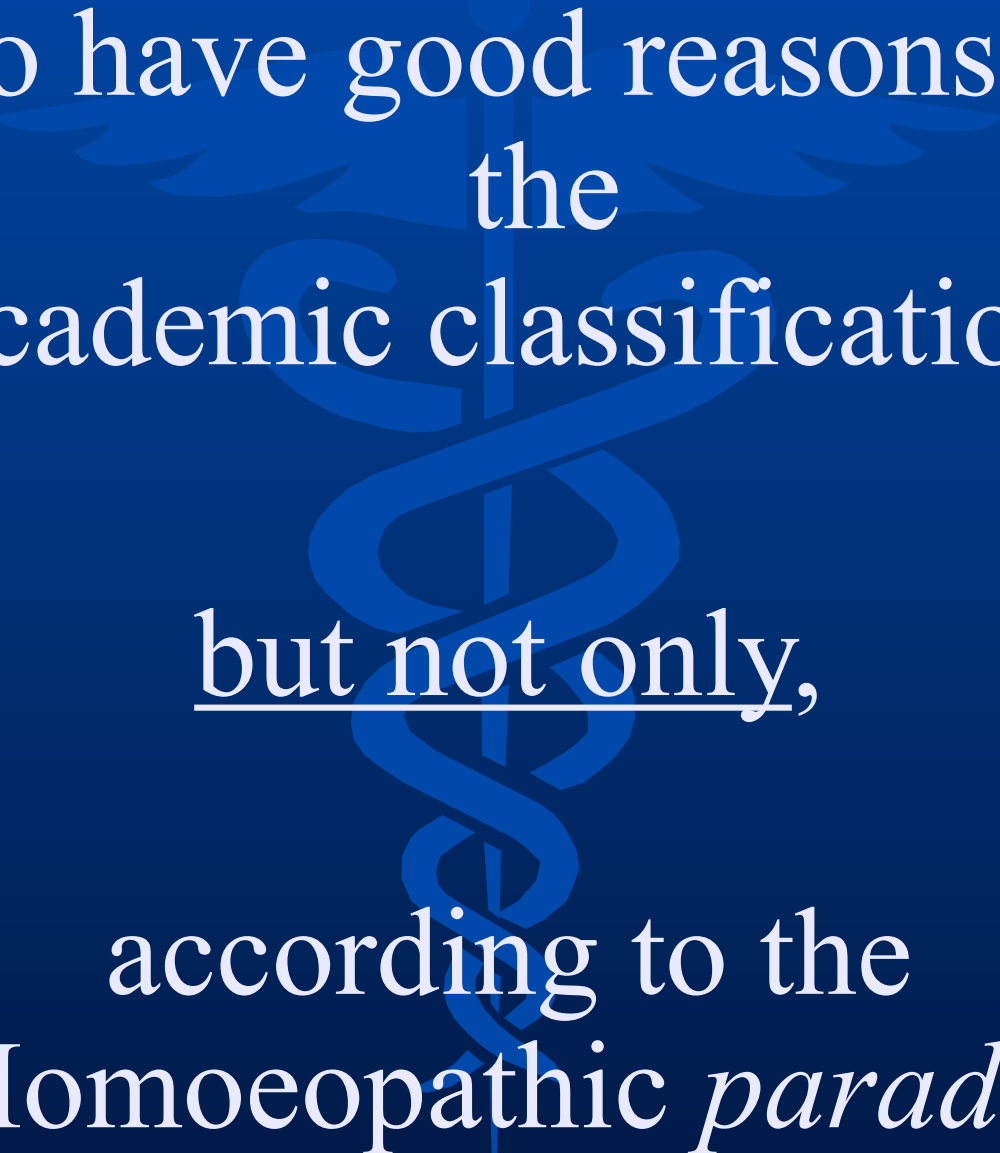
The idea of a “family”  
is only a

PERSPECTIVE

# Perspective:



- Miasmas (according to different aa.)
- Kingdoms
- Academic classificationS (like Bothany, but which one?)
- Syndroms classifications: from Hahnemann until today
- Tipologies
- Organization of symptoms and different themes
- ....



We do have good reasons to use  
the  
academic classifications,  
but not only,  
according to the  
Homoeopathic *paradigm*

# Families and sub-families

- Reptiles: sauri, snakes
  - Snakes: crotalidae, elapidae ...
- Insects: parasites and many others
  - ectoparasites of animals or plants ...
- Mammals:
  - specific characteristic of MILK (lacs)
  - specific characteristic of certain mammals
  - (i.e. horse: lac-eq, castor equi, hippomanes, hippozeanium)

# But in the case of DRUGS?

- Bufo doesn't seem to be a plant
- Aether ...
- Hydrogenum ... not at all ...
- Agaricus is not clear if it's closer to animals or plants ...
- Opium is a "Papaveracea", Cannabis a "Cannabacea", Coca an "Erytroxylacea"
- ...

**According to  
the Method of Complexity  
an Homeopathic family shares  
Fundamental Themes,  
General Themes,  
Coherent Group of Symptoms,  
Homeopathic Symptoms.**

**More often a good definition of a family  
includes the same fundamental themes**

**A Family according to the “Model of Complexity” consider a remedy like an “Anthropological Model”**

**a real  
Psychosomatic concept**

**=>**

**the island of Peter Pan**

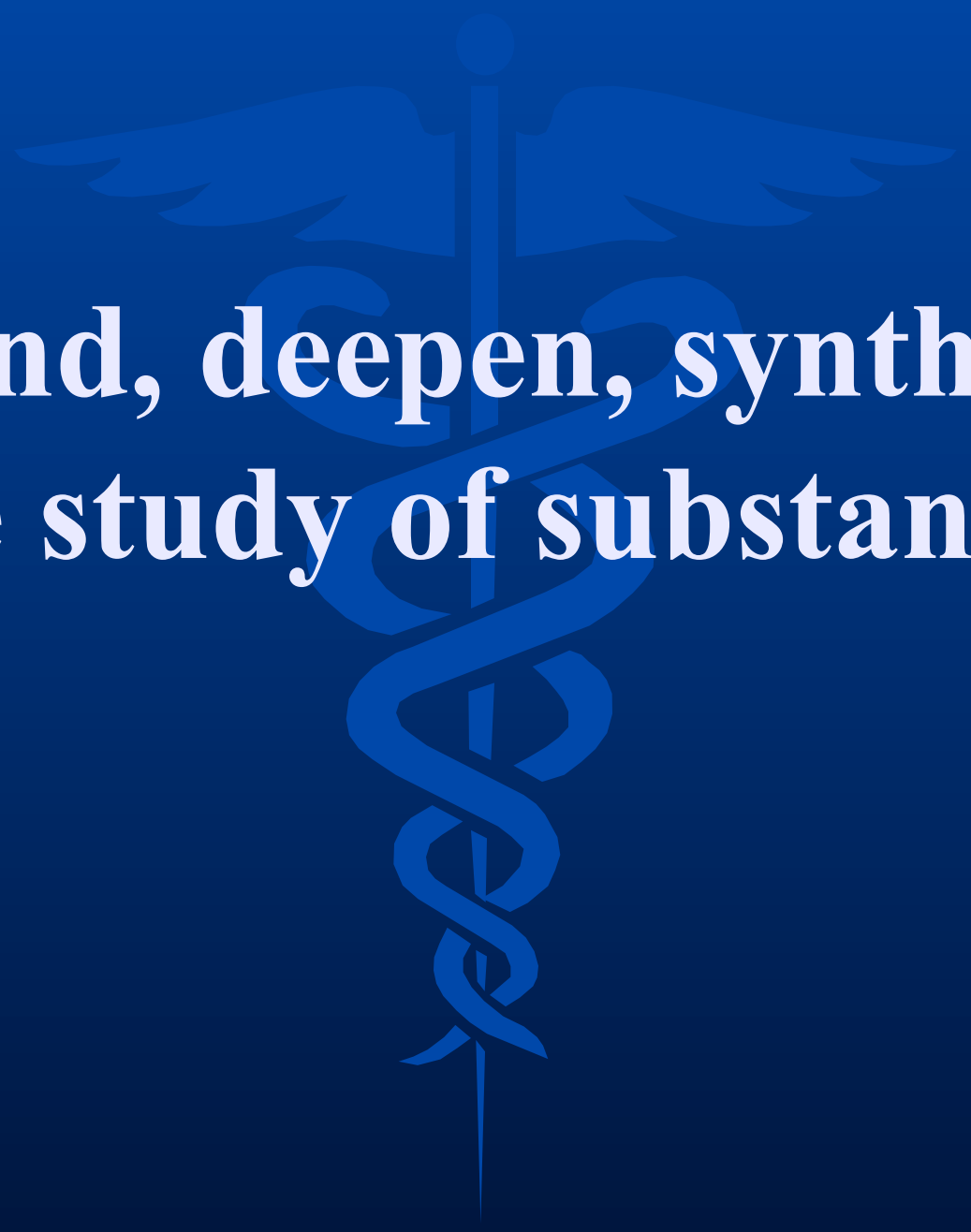
# The concept of family is open and dynamic

- Remedies could belong to more than one family
- A family's Fundamental Themes could be seen in other families as Fundamental or General Themes
- Several families can share some Fundamental Themes, but are different because of the other Fundamental Themes involved

# An HOMEOPATHIC FAMILY



is a relative  
and  
practical concept



**Extend, deepen, synthesize  
the study of substances**

# It is important to understand the coherence and the similarity between:

- the substance
- the remedy
- the clinical experience and  
evidence

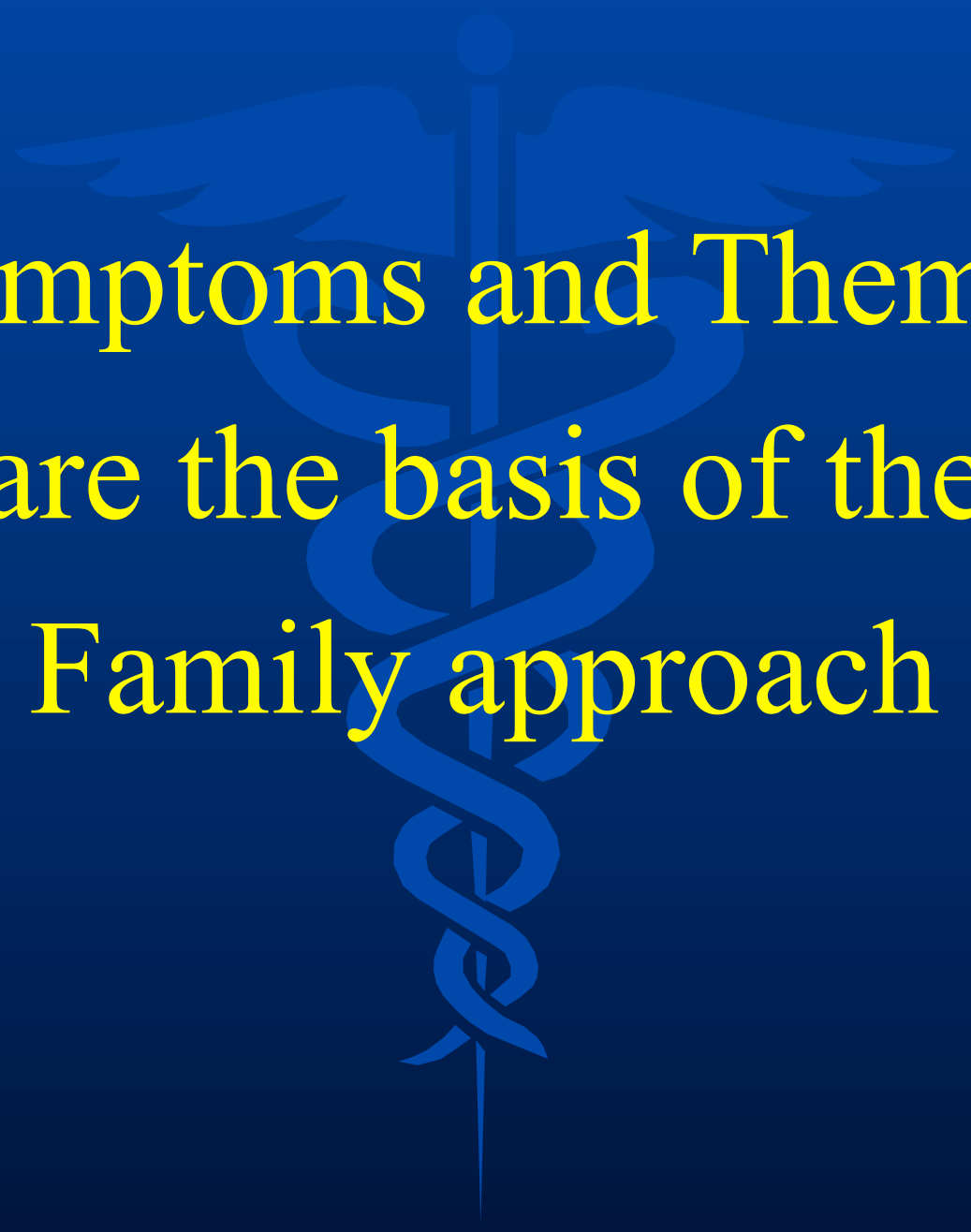


# This coherence is based on:

- 1) pathogenetic activity and/or toxicological activity on a biological system
- 2) similitude between the main adaptative strategy of the substance and the main strategy of the biological system
- 3) studies in ethno-anthropology, history, traditional use, mythology, etc..



Logical approach  
&  
Analogical approach



Symptoms and Themes  
are the basis of the  
Family approach

# Concept of a coherent “SECOND PRESCRIPTION”

Follows a prescription that had a  
clearly good effect  
and lasted a long time  
BUT  
has now stopped its action

# The “second remedy” always has to do with the previous one!

To be successful it should share important themes with the previous one (similar family)

A second prescription that acts can give us ideas about potential family relationship between the remedies

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