

Acutes



Acute Disease

Situational Disposition or Disease

- The acute disease is a clinical condition with a **sudden onset, sudden progress** and a **sudden decline**.
- Acute disease is mainly **self-limiting** in nature.
- It is characterized by the symptoms having a **rapid onset**.
- The symptoms are fairly **intense** and **resolve in a short period of time**.

Case – Taking in Acutes *Acutes*

General Guideline...

- **Design case-taking according to demand**
- **Try to find causation**
- **Try to find PQRS around common symptoms**
- **Examine Present Predominant Picture**
- **Examine Before, During and After onset**
- **Enquire about the origin, duration and progress of each symptom**
- **Collect information from attendees**

Diagnosis is as important as PQRS in Acutes

Change

§ 6

The unprejudiced observer – well aware of the futility of transcendental speculations which can receive no confirmation from experience – be his powers of penetration ever so great, takes note of nothing in every individual disease, except the **changes in the health of the body and of the mind** (morbid phenomena, accidents, symptoms) which can be perceived externally by means of the senses; that is to say, he **notices only the deviations from the former healthy state of the now diseased individual**, which are felt by the patient himself, remarked by those around him and observed by the physician. All these perceptible signs represent the disease in its whole extent, that is, together they form the true and only conceivable portrait of the disease.

Case – Taking in Acutes *Acutes*

General Guideline...

- **Observe Acutely, Sharply**
- **Investigate if needed**
- **Physical examination is important**
- **Educate patient about the condition**
- **Educate patient about follow-ups**
- **Give immediate and intense care**

Master of Acutes is master of Homeopathy

Perfect management of acutes set the practice

*Easy
Simple
Effective
Good
Results*

*90 %
Successful
homeopaths
have good
acute practice*

Case – Taking in Acutes *Acutes*

Causation	Modality	Concomitants	Commons
Season Exposure to Air Food Infection	< morning < night < eating < walking > Open air > Lying > Sleep > Rest	Back pain Vertigo Nausea Vomiting Appetite Irritability	Fever Headache Body ache Thirst

§ 5

Useful to the physician in assisting him to cure are the particulars of the most probable **exciting cause of the acute disease**, as also the most significant points in the whole history of the chronic disease, to enable him to discover its fundamental cause, which is generally due to a chronic miasm. In these investigations, the ascertainable physical constitution of the patient (especially when the disease is chronic), his moral and intellectual character, his occupation, mode of living and habits, his social and domestic relations, his age, sexual function, etc., are to be taken into consideration.

Modality

§ 133 (About Proving)

On experiencing any particular sensation from the medicine, it is useful, indeed necessary, in order to determine the exact character of the symptom, to assume various positions while it lasts, and to observe whether, by **moving the part affected, by walking in the room or the open air, by standing, sitting or lying** the symptom is increased, diminished or removed, and whether it returns on again assuming the position in which it was first observed, – whether it is **altered by eating or drinking**, or by any other condition, or by **speaking, coughing, sneezing** or any other action of the body, and at the same time to note at what **time of the day or night** it usually occurs in the most marked manner, whereby what is **peculiar to and characteristic of each symptom will become apparent.**

Real Acutes

Respiratory

Coryza
Cold
URTI
LRTI
Sinusitis
Rhinitis
Tonsillitis
Bronchitis
Pneumonia

Fever

Infectious
Septic
Viral
Catarrhal
Typhoid
Malaria
Dengue
PUO

Diarrhea/ Vom

Food
poisoning
Viral
Bacterial
[Dysentery]
Cholera

Pain

Headache
Body ache
Rheumatic
Backache
Earache
Toothache
Colic
Spasm
Dysmenorrh
a

Sub-Acutes

Respiratory

Asthma
Allergy
Sinusitis
Rhinitis

Gynaec

Dysmenorrhea
Leucorrhoea
Menorrhagia
Amenorrhoea
Metrorrhagia

Acute of Chr

Rheumatism
Spinal
Kidney stone
GB Stone

Pain

Migraine
Rheumatic