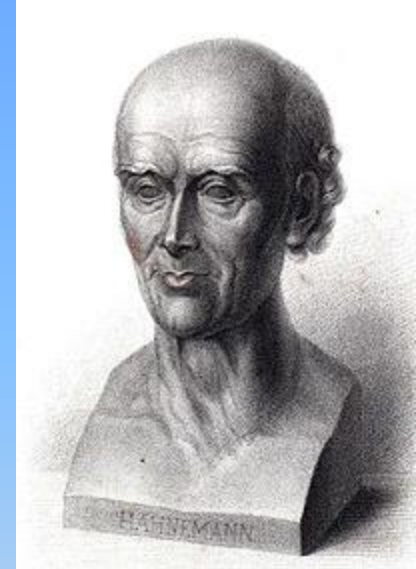


# Homeopathy

## Samuel Hahnemann

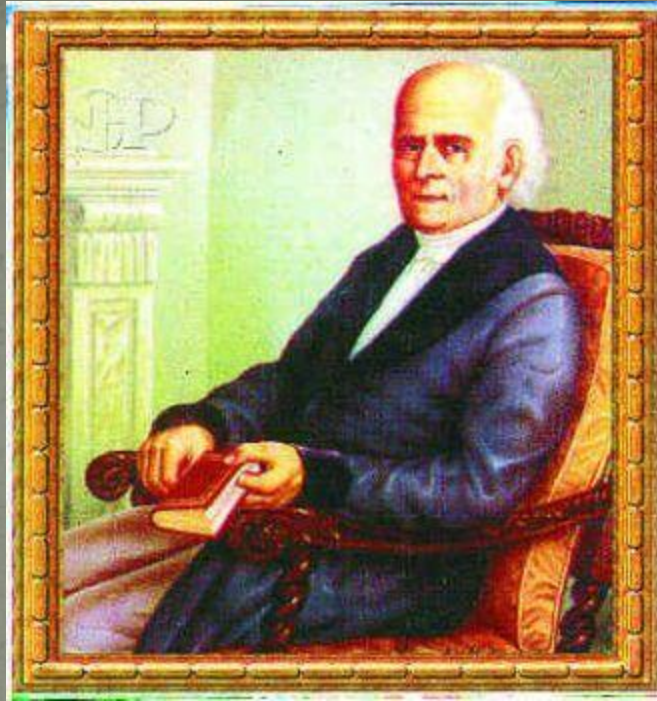
**Homeopathy –  
A Medical Approach  
and Its History**



Samuel Hahnemann is the founder of homeopathy, the concept that a disease can be cured by extremely small doses of a substance that in larger quantities mimics disease symptoms.

During Hahnemann's life time, physicians routinely used bleeding and purging to treat disease, and many medicines were more likely to poison than to cure. Hahnemann was horrified by the toll such treatment took on patients and developed homeopathic medicine as an alternative.





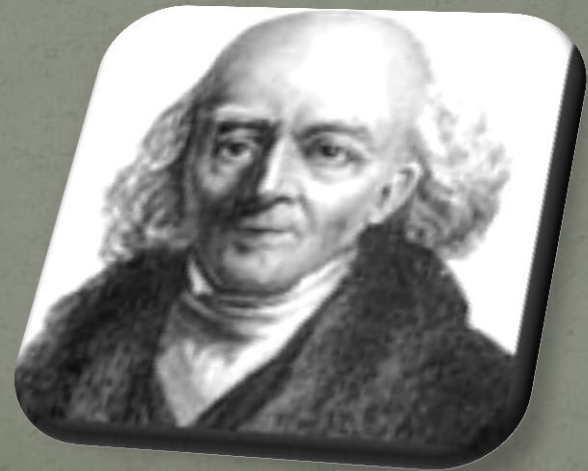
Hahnemann was born on April 10, 1755, in Meissen, Germany . When he was a small child, Samuel Hahnemann was extremely intelligent, but not physically strong. His family was poor and that's why his early schooling was often interrupted so he could help support his family. When he was 15, his teachers proposed giving this bright student lessons for free. He was especially gifted in languages and later turned to translation for part of his income.



After finishing school in Meissen in 1775, Hahnemann enrolled at the University of Leipzig to study medicine then he went to Vienna. In Vienna, Hahnemann received medical training but was only able to remain a short time, again due to lack of funds.



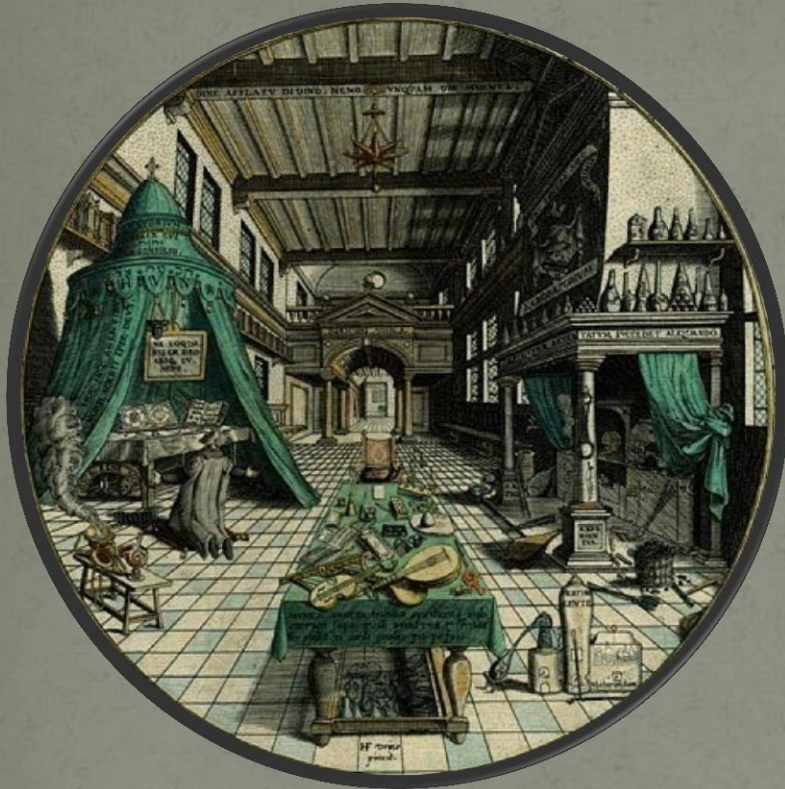
He was recommended to Samuel von Brukental by one of his teachers and became the assistant and private physician of the baron. He took him to Hermannstadt (the German name of Sibiu) because Samuel von Brukental was the Governor of Transylvania.



As the family physician and curator of the museum and capacious library, Hahnemann stayed there for 18 months cataloguing the Governor's coin collection, ancient books and manuscripts, one of the finest collections in Europe of texts on alchemy and magic.



Those books provided his first encounter with another kind of medicine: holistic medicine . Its principles had a great impact on this young and nonconformist doctor.





He learnt a lot about traditional ways of curing diseases from the Romanian peasants he encountered while travelling around Romanian villages with baron von Brukenthal. In Sibiu he also became a member of freemasonry.

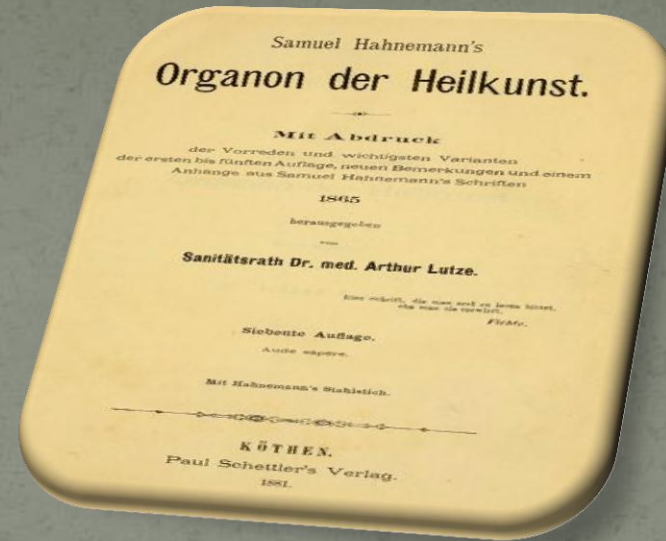
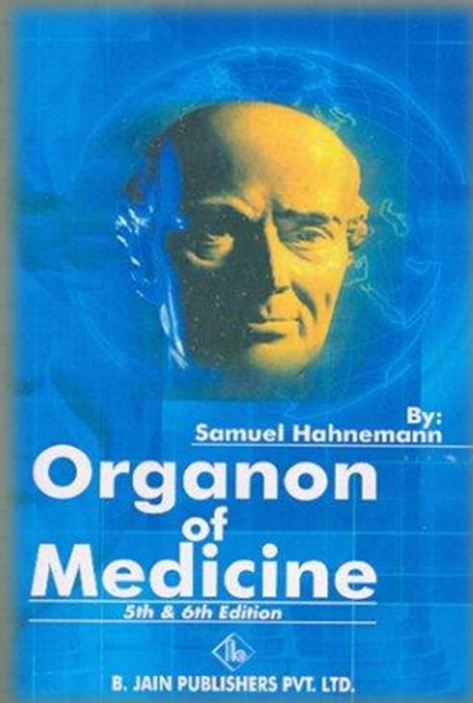




After these nearly two years worked for Samuel von Brukenthal he was given enough money to enable him to enter the University of Erlangen and complete his medical studies. He was awarded his degree in August 1779 and began to practice medicine in 1780.



In 1810, he published *Organon der rationellen Heilkunde* (Handbook of Rational Healing), the book in which he set out the principles of homeopathic medicine.



His first position was in Hettstedt, a small German mining town. He next moved to Dessau, where he focused his energy on chemistry. In Dessau, he met his future wife, Johanna Küchler, whom he married on November 17, 1782.



In 1785, Hahnemann and his family moved to Dresden where the opportunities to study chemistry and medicine were greater.



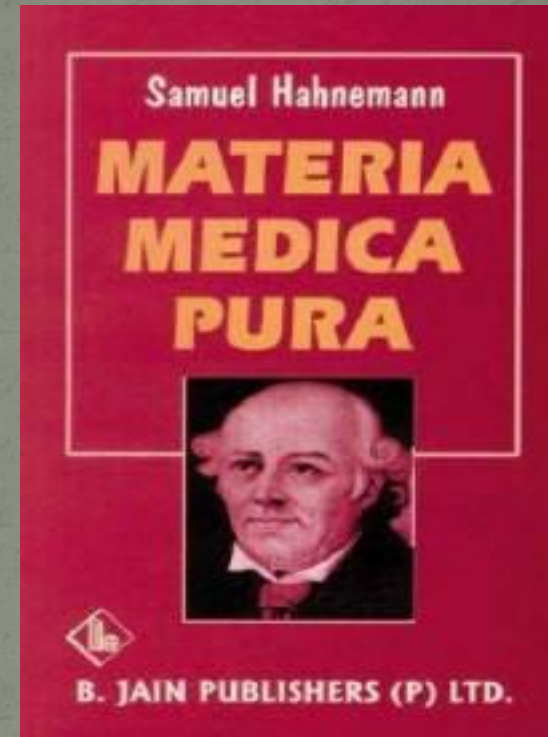


The third principle addresses the way homeopathic physicians prescribe medicine according to a person's lifestyle and temperament rather than just the symptoms of a disease.

The first principle was the law of similars, "**Similia Similibus Curentur**", or "**Like Cures Like**", and the second principle was the law of infinitesimals . He used herbs and plants, minerals, and other materials and proposed that they were most effective when they were highly diluted .

After the publication of the book, Hahnemann began giving lectures. He later published *Materia medica pura* (Pure Materia Medica)

In the last decades of his life, Hahnemann witnessed a widespread acceptance of homeopathic medicine. Acceptance of homeopathy has continued intermittently ever since.





•Hahnemann's theories were met with scorn by the medical community, arguing that homeopathy was ineffective and science was on their side. In several places, laws against homeopathy were passed. To avoid prosecution and to continue his studies, Hahnemann and his family moved frequently. In 1830, Hahnemann's wife died, and five years later, at the age of 80, Hahnemann remarried. His new wife was Melanie D'Hervilly, a Frenchwoman. Shortly after they married, they moved to Paris where Hahnemann died in July 1843.

Homeopathy is widely accepted today especially because homeopathic medicine doesn't use bleeding, purging , and other brutal medical treatments.





Considering his commitment to improve the practice of medicine, his rejecting of the standard medical practices of the day and promoting health measures such as **exercise** and a sensible diet, he showed himself to be a doctor ahead of his time.



**Project realised**

**By**

**Dobreanu Rares**

**And**

**Mihai Claudiu**