
Robin Murphy Repertory Pdf Free Download --

Apr 14, 2018 - Modern homeopathic practice involves a more clinical and practical approach to patient diagnosis and medication selection. But unlike classical homeopathic methods, there are no strict rules and frameworks. Each homeopath, working according to the method of homeopathy, makes his own decision about the appropriateness of a particular medicine. Therefore, we can say that in homeopathy there is no single, standard scheme of treatment and diagnosis of patients. However, there are some general principles that guide all homeopaths. All homeopathic medicines are divided into 2 large groups: simple and complex. A simple form of homeopathic medicine consists of a single substance (usually of plant origin), without any impurities. Complex homeopathic remedies are a combination of several simple homeopathic remedies, that is, they have at least a two-component homeopathic composition. This means that there may be 2 simple homeopathic remedies as part of such a medication. But there are medications that can contain up to 20 simple homeopathic remedies (and more). Usually these are drugs for the treatment of very serious diseases. In each case, the homeopathic physician prescribes a complex remedy that includes several simple homeopathic remedies. This makes it possible to get as wide a spectrum of action of the drug as possible. In addition, the same remedy can be used to treat different diseases. For example, *Ocillococtinum* is suitable for the treatment of rhinitis, flu, and colds. Acetylsalicylic acid in acute respiratory infections, in turn, is also useful, but not for treatment, but for prevention. In addition, it increases the toxicity of some antibiotics, so to strengthen their action, it should be taken in conjunction with it. Against this background, all other drugs for treatment of acute respiratory viral infections can be excluded, or you can take them in minimal doses, or refuse to take them at all. As an effective remedy for the treatment of acute respiratory viral infections is recommended, first of all, antiviral drugs such as: Amantadine, Rimantadine, Isafirmin, Cyclomeda Amantadine is an anti-influenza drug that reduces neuraminidase, an enzyme necessary for the flu virus to multiply. Rimantadine suppresses viral replication early in the infection, reducing influenza virus reproduction within 48 hours of taking it. Amantadine is an anti-influenza drug that is used to prevent and treat influenza as an agent that activates cellular and humoral immunity. Amantadine blocks interleukin-2 (IL-2), preventing the development of influenza. Rimantadine is well absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract. Absorption is high. Time of reaching maximum concentration (T_{Smax}) - 0.5 - 1 hour. Binding to plasma proteins is up to 95%. Half-life (T_{1/2}) - 17 - 21 hours. Metabolized in the liver. Half-life (T_{1/2}) - 24 hours. It is excreted mainly as conjugates with glucuronic acid and/or with sulfuric acid.



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