**METHODS OF SELECTION OF THE REMEDY**

It is a way by whom a homoeopathic physician to apply or administer the medicine.

The selection of remedy can be comprised under a single word prescription. There is no necessity to write down a prescription, if the physician makes available the remedy to his patient from his own storage.

**Fundamentals of selecting remedy**

1. Correctness and consistency of the components.
2. Great concern that incompatibles are not utilized.
3. Highest dosage should never be exceeded.
4. Lowest amount of dosage should be recommended.
5. Legibility.
6. Single remedy prescription at a time.

**Components of prescribing a remedy**

1. Superscription: Name of the patient under letter “R” or “Re” which means to take.
2. Inscription: Name of the medicine, its potency, quantity and name of the vehicle.
3. Subscription: Direction to compounder how to dispense.
4. Signature: Instructions to patient how to use the medicine, under physician’s signature and date.

**1st prescription:** Medicine is selected on the basis of individuality and to allow some changes in the patients under the Hering’s law of cure**.**

**2nd prescription:** Following prescription next to this pattern is expressed as 2nd prescription.

**Remedy selection Basis:**

1. Constitution or general characteristics
2. Characteristics
3. Causation
4. Suppression
5. Miasm
6. Nosodes laboratory investigation
7. Auto therapy and autohaemothaerapy
8. Tautopathy
9. Allergy
10. Placebo

**Causes of failure in prescribing**

* Failures to make complete record-keeping
* Due to lack of patience
* Physician fails to observe Hering’s law of cure
* Any obstruction to the action of remedy, e.g., taking coffee with Nux vomica
* Physician does not search out the psychological and sociological obstacle to cure
* Physician sometimes does not recognize soon enough and often too busy to review the case
* Gives the wrong potency of the right remedy
* Gives too high potency in an incurable case or one with marked pathological changes which are irreversible
* Physician prescribes a deep acting constitutional remedy to a case which is too sick to stand it
* Physician must know that some remedies are too dangerous if mishandle
* He may give remedies in wrong order or inimical remedies in succession and can aggravate the disease and can mix up the case