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Title: Comprehensive Treatment of Endocrine Disorders through the Personal Evolution Model and Homoeopathic Kingdom Charts

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Comprehensive Treatment of Endocrine Disorders through the Personal Evolution Model and Homoeopathic Kingdom Charts

ABSTRACT

Background: The Personal Evolution Model (PEM) utilizes kingdom themes and homeopathy to explore their combined potential in improving treatment strategies. PEM establishes a connection between a patient's inner age and their actual biological age, with specific issues manifesting as physical symptoms of disease.

Aim: To access the patient's inner age and their biological age by using homeopathic treatment.

Methods: PEM framework offers a unique perspective for investigating the origins of various clinical conditions, including endocrine disorders. Homeopathy, characterized by its holistic and individualized approach, takes into account both mental and physical symptoms, as well as the overall patient experience.

Results: The advantages of integrating the nuanced concept of inner age, as expressed through the analysis of kingdom themes in PEM, into the broader, symptom-focused methodology of homeopathy. The goal of this integration is to enhance the thoroughness of patient evaluations, particularly regarding issues related to inner age. The findings suggest that while PEM, through kingdom charts, can yield significant insights, it should serve to complement rather than replace the comprehensive strategies employed in homeopathic treatment.

Conclusion: Present study recommended to assess the effects of combining PEM with homeopathic practices on patient outcomes, especially in the context of endocrine disorders, thereby supporting and potentially advancing the tradition of holistic and personalized patient care.

Keywords: Personal Evolution Model, Homoeopathy, Endocrine Disorders, Kingdom Charts

1. INTRODUCTION

Endocrine disorders represent a major global health issue, impacting millions of people across the globe (Marathe et al., 2024). These conditions stem from malfunctions in the endocrine glands, leading to changes in the body's metabolism (Robbins 1981). Prompt diagnosis and appropriate management are essential for improving quality of life and reducing the risk of complications. Treatment options typically include hormone replacement therapy, medications, surgical interventions, lifestyle changes, and homeopathic approaches (Fleseriu et al., 2016; Mameli et al., 2023). The rapid rise in endocrine disorders (EDs) and the progress in contemporary treatment technologies have been insufficient. In this regard, homeopathy plays a crucial role, as it takes a holistic approach by considering the patient in their entirety rather than concentrating solely on the illness (Bendarska-Czerwińska et al., 2023; Giorgini et al., 2024; Srivastava et al., 2024).

Homoeopathic is a scientifically grounded system of constitutional drug therapy that operates on the principle of the Law of Similar and its application is rooted in the individual characteristics and sensitivities of patients (Oberbaum & Gropp 2015). Individualization is viewed as a comprehensive response of both mind and body, driven by the organism's vital force in reaction to adverse environmental conditions. In this study evaluation, the physician prioritizes a holistic

approach that includes physical, mental, emotional, and situational elements, while highlighting the body's natural capacity for self-healing when given the correct treatment (Moffett 2010).

Personal Evolution Model (PEM): The Personal Evolution Model posits that while we are all human, we possess distinct differences that contribute to individuality. Homeopathic therapeutic approach emphasizes these unique characteristics that set each person apart. Every individual is navigating a different stage of evolution in their life journey. Generally, we share an intrinsic energy pattern with a substance from the mineral, plant, or animal kingdoms (Mathie 2015). This substance reflects the same evolutionary stage as the individual, albeit within a different kingdom. During the case-taking process, it is essential to meticulously record the patient's exact words, expressions, and gestures. Additionally, inquire about the patient's nature since childhood, including their fears, interests, hobbies, sensitivities, and experiences of stress and joy, as well as their dreams and general outlook. Pay attention to significant themes that emerge from the patient's spontaneous dialogue, as these can provide insights into their connection with the mineral or plant kingdoms. Observe their coping strategies and behaviors to determine whether they align with the stages of womb, infancy, childhood, adulthood, or old age. Look for indicators in kingdom analysis that will assist in categorizing the case within the mineral, plant, or animal frameworks (Klein et al., 2018; Teut et al., 2020).

Both Homeopathy and PEM take into account the emotional and psychological conditions of individuals in relation to the development and treatment of diseases, though they employ distinct methodologies and philosophical foundations. The use of PEM alongside kingdom charts in Homeopathic treatment provided a more holistic approach, taking into account a broader spectrum of human experiences and symptoms in the treatment process. Present study sought to evaluate both Homeopathic treatment and PEM in order to understand the impact of patients' physical and emotional well-being in comparison to conventional therapies.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

2.1. *The stages of psychological development by Erik Erikson: Human development stages of life from conception to old age:* The proposed eight stages of psychosocial development encompass the Womb stage, Infancy, Toddlerhood, Preschool years, School Age, Adolescence, Young Adulthood, Mature Adulthood, and Old Age. Each stage presents specific psychosocial challenges, referred to as crises, whose resolution influences whether the outcome is positive or negative. Successfully navigating each stage fosters psychological resilience associated with that particular phase of development (Orenstein & Lewis 2022).

2.2. *The implications of Homeopathic Kingdom Themes and concepts through charts into Homeopathic practice*

The Kingdom Concept presents a more detailed and sophisticated method for comprehending remedies, as it establishes a framework for recognizing patterns in human experiences and ailments. By categorizing remedies according to their respective kingdoms, homeopaths can more effectively align the remedy with an individual's emotional, mental, and physical conditions.

Variations of kingdoms through patient language: Medicines are derived from plants, minerals, and animals. Remedies sourced from the plant kingdom typically embody growth, transformation, and adaptability. These plant-based treatments are frequently associated with emotional and psychological disturbances, emphasizing aspects such as relationships, creativity, and personal

evolution. In contrast, remedies from the mineral kingdom focus on concepts of order, structure, security, and stability, often relating to matters of personal identity, boundaries, and survival. The primary themes of mineral remedies center on "order" and "hierarchy." Meanwhile, animal remedies tend to reflect instinctual, survival-oriented behaviors, addressing themes of power, aggression, social organization, and territoriality. Additionally, animal remedies may also encompass feelings of fear, dominance, and primal emotional reactions (Burch et al., 2008; Roberts et al., 2023)

2.2.1: Michel Yakir plant chart: Michal Yakir created two-dimensional charts of flowering plants that link the evolutionary developmental phases of plants with the stages of human development. In this plant chart, one axis (the columns) features botanical subclasses that illustrate the evolutionary progression of plants, ranging from the most primitive forms to the most advanced, transitioning from feminine to masculine principles, ultimately leading to a distinct, mature individuality (Yakir 2016). The second axis (the rows) consists of plant orders organized according to their botanical development. The nine rows correspond to the human maturation stages outlined by Erikson. When these plant orders are sequenced evolutionarily from primitive to advanced, they reveal a parallel with psychological development stages. While the challenges faced by each subclass are largely similar, the manner in which an individual addresses these challenges is influenced by their psychological developmental stage. This chart not only outlines the themes associated with each plant family but also aids in distinguishing between plant families that may exhibit similar characteristics. By employing this chart, one can gain a deeper understanding of lesser-known and rare remedies (Lobo & Rojas 2020; Hamre et al., 2023).

2.2.2: John Scholten and Rajan Sankaran Mineral Chart: The periodic table of elements serves as a vital tool for identifying remedies from the mineral kingdom. This table consists of six horizontal rows, known as series, and 18 vertical columns, referred to as groups, each representing distinct themes. Each element within a row signifies a particular stage in the evolution of its theme, progressing from growth on the left, through success in the center, to decline and decay on the right. The stages outlined in the periodic table provide an essential framework for analyzing cases and their associated remedies (Scholten 1965; Sankaran 2013).

These stages are designated as such because they represent different phases of development and the life cycle. The process starts with emergence and growth, progresses to full maturation, then undergoes a decline, and finally culminates in a state of absence, mirroring the structure of the periodic table. The two axes of series and stages enable the positioning of each element in relation to these phases and to one another.

2.2.3: Mahesh Gandhi's Animal chart: In this chart we see subkingdoms of animal; the invertebrates and the vertebrates. They are mapped one below the other as they both go through similar evolutionary stages.

Characteristics of aquatic animals include their origin in water, which symbolizes the embryonic stage of development, and a predominantly phlegmatic temperament. These creatures often exhibit a tendency to withdraw, preferring to remain concealed or hidden, and they generally dislike being the center of attention or being observed. They may feel uncomfortable when they sense they are being watched or spied upon, and they often harbor a dislike for humanity, reflecting a misanthropic disposition. Additionally, there is a need for a protective, womb-like structure, such as a shell, to shield them from external threats. Aquatic animals maintain a profound connection

with the unconscious and are associated with themes related to water, including idealism and egotism, as well as the sea. They may experience a sense of living a dual existence, embodying predominantly feminine or Yin energy. Their nature is often timid and reserved, with a propensity to hide, and they may feel inadequate, leading to an aversion to fish and a craving for salt (Fettes 2015).

Characteristics of terrestrial animals: The fire element is primarily associated with a melancholic temperament. Columns 4, 5, and 6 illustrate the stages of infancy, early childhood, and school-age development, along with the challenges encountered during these periods. Invertebrates, represented in the school-age insect category, exhibit industriousness, impulsivity, a desire for immediate gratification, instinctual behaviors, and heightened sexuality. Vertebrates, particularly in the 4th column, face issues related to milk consumption, maintain strong familial bonds, display pronounced social behaviors, experience guilt in relation to societal norms, and have a fundamental need for safety and security. The 5th column pertains to terrestrial prey animals across both subkingdoms, while the 6th column focuses on terrestrial predator species. Characteristics of aerial animals: The 7th column in the chart highlights the dominant expression of the air element, corresponding to the adolescent stage of development. The sanguine temperament is characterized by a desire for freedom, often accompanied by feelings of entrapment and suffocation, leading to a strong yearning for liberation. This temperament is often associated with narcissistic and self-centered personality traits (Khambhaty et al., 2012)

2.3. Integrating PEM into Homeopathic Practice: Unraveling Different inner age and Enhancing Patient Understanding

In holistic healing, it is crucial to view the patient as an integrated whole. Homeopathic treatment is well-known for its all-encompassing approach, taking into account every aspect of an individual's existence during the process of remedy selection. A healthy individual exhibits ease and adaptability in various situations; however, any area where this ease or flexibility is lacking indicates a point of struggle in their life, influenced by different stages and challenges. If the emphasis in a diseased state lies on the sensitivity associated with that stage, it suggests the use of a plant remedy. Conversely, if the focus is on the functioning and capabilities relevant to that stage, a mineral remedy is indicated. Animal remedies, on the other hand, reflect a tendency to rely on specific survival strategies (Bell 2008; Bell et al., 2012).

In the PEM approach to Homoeopathic case analysis, it is essential to distinguish between the kingdom analysis and the primary issue at hand for each case. If the concerns pertain to sensitivity at a particular stage, a plant remedy is indicated. Conversely, if the issues relate to survival strategies, an animal remedy is appropriate. For cases that involve structural function and capability, a remedy from the mineral kingdom should be considered.

Integrating PEM and Kingdom concepts into Homoeopathic practice could have several beneficial and challenges of implications. Major practices are follows

- A. Improved Patient Assessment: By emphasizing the Patient Experience Model (PEM) in relation to human developmental stages and coping mechanisms, homeopaths can delve deeper into a patient's history to identify potential illness triggers specific to that stage. This approach allows practitioners to uncover critical life events that may aid in selecting the most appropriate remedy from the extensive array of homeopathic treatments available.

- B. **Holistic Perspective:** Both Homoeopathy and PEM adopt a holistic perspective on health, focusing on the treatment of the individual as a whole rather than merely addressing the illness. This approach can facilitate the creation of a more tailored treatment plan that reflects the Homoeopathic principle of individualization.
- C. **Potential Therapeutic Advantages:** Following a thorough case analysis, this methodology aids in addressing issues related to human developmental stages, which can contribute to overall health enhancements. As suggested by PEM, patients may gain from an approach that takes these elements into account within the framework of Homoeopathic care.
- D. **Research and Innovation:** The integration of PEM and kingdom concepts may stimulate additional research into the relationship between case assessment and the analysis of individuals with diseases, thereby fostering a more comprehensive understanding of the Homoeopathic perspective on the connection between biological age and inner age.
- E. **Analytical Thinking and Receptiveness:** A reputable practice would entail a balanced methodology, remaining receptive to innovative ideas while rigorously assessing them against established scientific criteria.

In summary, the integration of PEM and kingdom concept themes into Homoeopathic practice necessitates a comprehensive understanding and a careful equilibrium between embracing holistic perspectives on the emotional influences on health and maintaining adherence to scientifically validated diagnostic and treatment methods. This integration must be executed with transparency and ethical considerations, placing the patient's wellbeing and informed consent at the forefront. Homoeopathy, while focusing on a patient-centered and symptom-specific methodology, fundamentally aligns with the PEM aspect and the assessment of the patient's inner age to determine the similitum, all while upholding the core principles of Homoeopathy (Roberts et al., 2023).

The integration of PEM and Kingdom concept into Homoeopathic practice can, therefore pose challenges such as:

- A. **Absence of Scientific Validation:** There is a lack of research evidence that supports the credibility of the biological effects of homeopathic remedies and the clinical efficacy of homeopathic treatments utilizing the PEM approach.
- B. **Professional Boundaries and Scope of Practice:** Homeopaths must be aware of their professional boundaries and the limits of their practice. The integration of PEM concepts may risk overstepping these boundaries, potentially leading to legal and ethical complications.
- C. **Education and Training:** The implementation of PEM concepts through thematic frameworks necessitates further education and training for homeopaths, which may not be compatible with traditional homeopathic education. This could result in inconsistencies in practice and the risk of disseminating misinformation.
- D. **Quality of Care and Safety:** Emphasizing invalidated methods may jeopardize patient safety and the overall quality of care, particularly if it leads to the neglect or delay of established treatments.
- E. **Integration with Conventional Medicine:** Given that PEM is not acknowledged by conventional medical practices, the incorporation of its principles into homeopathic practice could further alienate homeopaths from the wider medical community, potentially hindering opportunities for collaborative care.

In summary, although both the PEM through kingdom approach and Homoeopathic practices share a common understanding of the importance of expression and internal responses in evaluating and treating patients, the integration of PEM and kingdom concepts into Homoeopathic practice must be undertaken with careful consideration of scientific validity and patient welfare. While enhanced patient exploration is valuable, it should not replace the reliance on established, evidence-based medical practices. Both PEM and Homoeopathic traditions acknowledge the role of psycho-emotional factors in human development and their physical and emotional manifestations in individuals suffering from illness, albeit through distinct conceptual lenses. In Homoeopathy, psycho-emotional symptoms are interpreted as indicators of the body's imbalance, offering insights for remedy selection. A comprehensive understanding of a patient's mental and emotional landscape is essential for Homoeopathic diagnosis and treatment, reflecting the belief that emotional conditions can profoundly affect physical health. Both systems recognize the intricate relationship between the mind and body. However, despite the centrality of psycho-emotional factors in both approaches, the methods of interpreting and incorporating these elements into a treatment strategy differ, with the goal of activating the body's innate healing capabilities (Witt et al., 2005; Fleseriu et al., 2016; Mamei et al., 2023).

3. RESULTS

3.1. The possible advantages and drawbacks of employing the PEM kingdom concept themes to enhance the analysis and comprehension of a patient

Exploring a patient's life space through the concepts of PEM and the kingdom theme may present both advantages and challenges in a therapeutic setting:

Potential Advantages:

A. Improved Insight into Core Issues: PEM facilitates an in-depth examination of a patient's developmental challenges and experiences, potentially uncovering critical psychological elements that influence their physical well-being.

B. Increased Patient Involvement: By emphasizing emotional backgrounds, healthcare providers may enhance patient participation in their treatment, enabling them to comprehend and tackle the underlying causes of their health issues.

C. Comprehensive Perspective: The focus of PEM on the relationship between challenges and coping mechanisms may align with a holistic view of individuals in both illness and wellness, providing a more complete understanding of health.

D. Tailored Care: By prioritizing the unique expressions and narratives of patient experiences, PEM can lead to highly individualized care and treatment strategies, aligning with the patient-centered philosophy of integrative medicine.

Potential Limitations:

A. Insufficient Empirical Support: The theories associated with PEM lack robust backing from scientific studies, which may hinder their credibility and acceptance within the wider medical community.

B. Risk of Oversimplification: There is a potential risk of reducing complex medical issues to mere emotional triggers, which may lead to the neglect of other significant biological, environmental, and genetic influences.

C. Possible Treatment Delays: Focusing on emotional causes may postpone the initiation of more conventional treatments that could be more suitable or urgent, especially in critical or life-threatening situations.

D. Ethical Considerations: Should practitioners favor PEM concepts over established medical interventions, ethical dilemmas may arise, particularly if they disregard evidence-based practices.

E. Training and Expertise: The application of PEM necessitates a comprehensive understanding of its principles, which may not be part of the standard training for many healthcare professionals, resulting in varied treatment approaches.

While examining a patient's emotional history through the lens of PEM may yield valuable insights and enhance personalized care, it is essential to proceed with caution. Healthcare professionals should critically assess PEM concepts, weigh the existing evidence supporting these methods, and ensure that their application does not impede the patient's access to proven and effective medical treatments.

3.2. Critical analysis of empirical evidence supporting PEM kingdom concepts in treating Endocrine disorders

A critical analysis reveals several concerns:

A. Scientific Validation: Medical practices are typically endorsed based on empirical evidence derived from rigorously conducted research, such as clinical trials and epidemiological studies. The concepts of PEM and the kingdom model, introduced by various pioneers in homeopathy, lack sufficient scientific evidence and, consequently, do not possess the validation required for acceptance by the wider medical community.

B. Peer Review and Reproducibility: A fundamental aspect of scientific acceptance is the process of peer review and the capacity for other researchers to replicate findings. PEM has not successfully undergone this level of evaluation, which raises further doubts about its reliability and effectiveness.

C. Clinical Outcomes and Safety: The lack of supporting evidence raises concerns regarding patient safety and treatment efficacy. Healthcare professionals depend on established therapies to provide optimal care for their patients.

D. Psychological Harm: PEM attributes the cause of illness to unresolved emotional conflicts in an individual's life, which may lead to a form of victim-blaming, making patients feel accountable for their own health issues. This can impose an unnecessary psychological burden without offering any therapeutic advantage.

E. Regulatory and Ethical Standards: Medical regulatory authorities mandate evidence of safety and efficacy before approving and recommending treatments. The absence of empirical support for PEM means it does not satisfy these regulatory criteria, raising ethical issues regarding its application in clinical settings.

F. Interdisciplinary Support: The acceptance of medical practices often requires endorsement from various fields within the healthcare sector. A therapy that lacks empirical evidence creates obstacles to interdisciplinary collaboration and integrated care strategies.

G. Research and Investment: The medical community is generally reluctant to allocate resources for researching modalities that do not present preliminary evidence of potential effectiveness. This hesitance further reduces the likelihood of PEM receiving empirical support in the future.

As a result, the incorporation of PEM kingdom concepts into mainstream medical practice remains challenging.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. The potential intersection of PEM and Homoeopathy as tools for understanding the holistic aspect of patients

The potential convergence of PEM and Homeopathic treatments is rooted in their mutual holistic perspective on patient care, which transcends mere physical symptoms to encompass the psychological and emotional dimensions of the individual. PEM emphasizes the specific psycho-emotional traumas and their biological links, suggesting a direct relationship between emotional disturbances and physical ailments. In contrast, Homeopathy considers the emotional health, personality traits, and mental condition of the patient as integral to the overall symptomatology that informs remedy selection. However, it is essential to recognize the significant differences between the two approaches, particularly regarding their scientific validation and acceptance in the medical field. Homeopathy, with its extensive historical application, employs a methodology for remedy selection that is based on the principle of symptom similarity and the unique profile of the patient. In conclusion, while both PEM and Homeopathic treatments can enhance the holistic understanding of patients, it is crucial for practitioners to emphasize methodologies and treatments that are rooted in evidence-based medicine, thereby ensuring patient care that is ethically sound, safe, and effective (Rankin 1988; Fleseriu et al., 2016; Mameli et al., 2023).

4.2. Emphasize that while PEM provides an interesting lens through which to view disease, effective treatment should always be grounded in evidence-based medicine

The PEM provides a compelling viewpoint on the connection between an individual's emotional state and illness. It is crucial to underscore that effective treatment and patient care must be firmly rooted in evidence-based medicine. This approach guarantees the use of therapies that have undergone scientific validation and are recognized as safe and effective. Evidence-based medicine merges the most reliable research with clinical expertise and the values of patients, creating a healthcare standard that emphasizes verified outcomes and patient safety. While the insights offered by PEM regarding emotional wellbeing are valuable, they should be integrated judiciously and must not replace therapeutic methods that are backed by empirical evidence and adhere to established medical and ethical guidelines (BORLAND 1950; Mutlu et al., 2015; Gaertner et al., 2023).

5. CONCLUSION

It is essential to take into account a patient's overall health, which encompasses emotional and psychological aspects in addition to physical well-being. Homeopathy operates on the deeper levels of an individual, linking the body and mind. The use of PEM through the kingdom facilitates

the personalization of treatment, aligning the pathology with the patient's inner age perspective to identify the similimum. This approach clarifies the understanding of the mind and its dysfunctions, which is a vital component of homeopathic care. The foundation of treating endocrine disorders should always rely on evidence-based interventions that have undergone rigorous scientific evaluation. This evidence-based methodology not only enhances the quality of life through effective therapies but also upholds ethical standards in practice.

6. DECLARATION

We confirm that all the listed authors have read and approved the manuscript. We further confirm that the order of authors listed in the manuscript has been approved by all.

6.1. Ethics approval and consent to participate: Ethical approval was not required for the present study as it is based on secondary information.

6.2. Consent for publication: All the listed authors give their due consent for the publication

6.3. Availability of data and material: The present study is based on secondary sources, which are available at the mentioned references in the public domain. We have used data from published articles for the present study.

6.4. Competing interests: authors declare no conflicts of interest.

6.5. Funding: The author is unaware of any affiliations, memberships, funding, or financial holdings that might be perceived as affecting the objectivity of this study.

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6.7. AI Statement: We confirm that the AI wasn't used to prepare the manuscript and was not approved by all the listed authors.

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