



Research Article

Modern Pathology and Organon of Medicine: An Integrative Review of Clinicopathological Correlation and Individualized Therapeutic Decision-Making

Dr. Roshani Sitaram Desale ^{1*}, Dr. Meenakshi Prakash Londhe ²

¹ BHMS, MD Homoeopathy (Practice of Medicine) PGDEMS (Pune),
Assistant Professor, Department of Pathology and Microbiology, Matoshri Homoeopathic Medical College,
Eklahare, Nashik, Maharashtra, India

² BHMS, MD Homoeopathy (Organon of Medicine and Homoeopathic Philosophy), MBA (Hospital
Administration and Healthcare Management- D.Y. Patil University), Pune,
Assistant Professor, Department of Organon of Medicine and Homoeopathic Philosophy, Matoshri Homoeopathic
Medical College, Eklahare, Nashik, Maharashtra, India

Corresponding Author: * Dr. Roshani Sitaram Desale

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.21032119>

Abstract

Background: Modern pathology explains disease through cellular injury, inflammation, immune dysregulation, molecular abnormalities, and genetic mechanisms. In contrast, the Organon of Medicine emphasises symptom totality, individual susceptibility, and constitutional assessment. Integrating these perspectives may strengthen evidence-informed homoeopathic practice.

Objective: To critically evaluate the relationship between modern pathology and organ-based individualised therapeutic decision-making.

Methods: A narrative review of pathology literature, homoeopathic philosophy, and contemporary concepts of clinicopathological correlation was undertaken.

Results: Pathological investigations provide diagnostic precision and prognostic information, whereas Organon principles guide individualised therapeutic choices through constitutional assessment and symptom analysis.

Conclusion: Modern pathology and Organon of Medicine contribute complementary dimensions to patient-centred healthcare and may support interdisciplinary clinical practice.

Manuscript Information

- ISSN No: 2583-7397
- Received: 20-05-2026
- Accepted: 26-06-2026
- Published: 29-06-2026
- IJCRM:5(3); 2026: 1262-1267
- ©2026, All Rights Reserved
- Plagiarism Checked: Yes
- Peer Review Process: Yes

How to Cite this Article

Desale R S, Londhe M P. Modern Pathology and Organon of Medicine: An Integrative Review of Clinicopathological Correlation and Individualized Therapeutic Decision-Making. Int J Contemp Res Multidiscip. 2026;5(3):1262-1267.

Access this Article Online



www.multiarticlesjournal.com

KEYWORDS: Pathology, Organon of Medicine, Clinicopathological Correlation, Biomarkers, Individualisation, Homoeopathy.

1. INTRODUCTION

The twentieth century witnessed major advances in pathology through the development of cellular biology, immunology, molecular genetics, and laboratory medicine. Modern disease classification increasingly depends upon objective evidence obtained through histopathology, biomarkers, imaging, and molecular diagnostics.

Despite these advances, patients with identical pathological diagnoses frequently demonstrate substantial differences in symptom expression, disease progression, and therapeutic response. Such observations have strengthened interest in individualised medicine.

The Organon of Medicine addresses this variability through the concepts of susceptibility, constitutional assessment, and symptom totality. Rather than focusing exclusively on pathological diagnosis, it emphasises the individuality of the patient.

This review explores areas where modern pathology and Organon principles may contribute complementary information to clinical decision-making.

2. Cellular Pathology and Disease Evolution

Modern pathology recognises cellular injury as the fundamental event underlying disease progression.

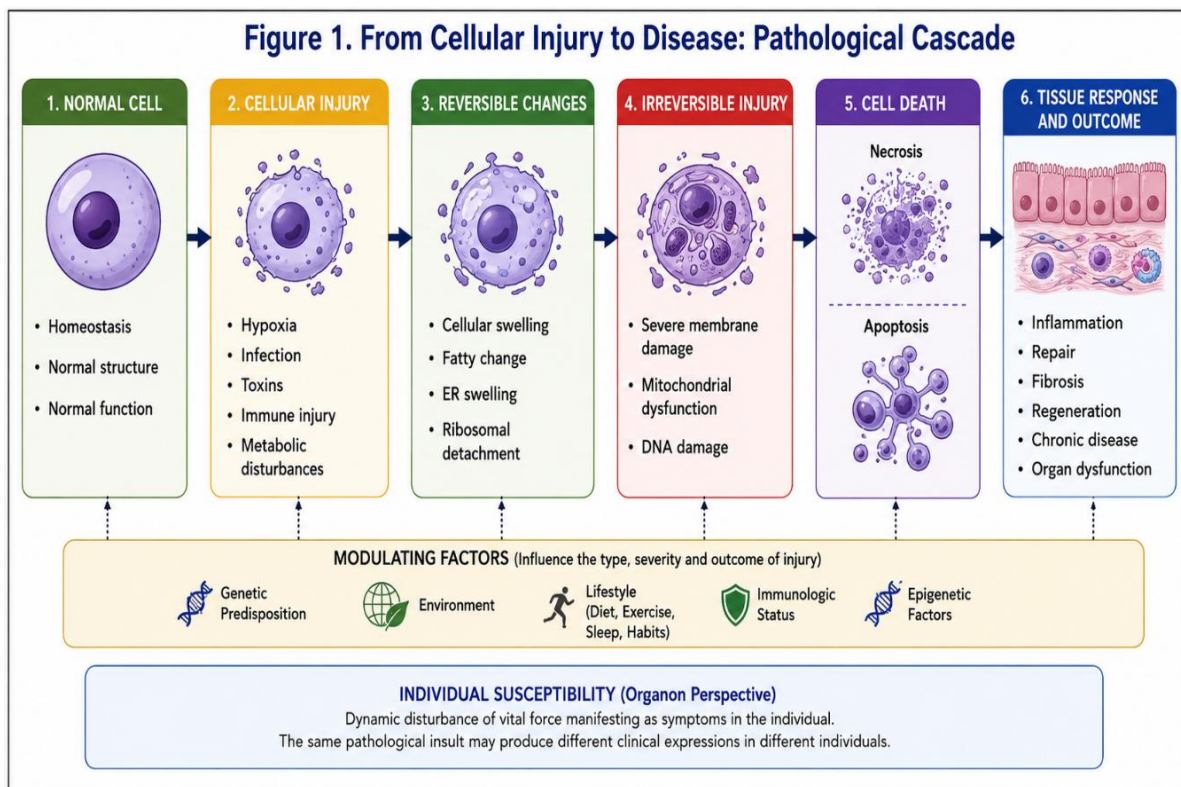
Major mechanisms include:

- Hypoxia
- Oxidative stress
- Infection
- Autoimmune injury
- Toxic exposure
- Metabolic disturbances

These processes may result in:

- Cellular adaptation
- Reversible injury
- Apoptosis
- Necrosis
- Fibrosis
- Organ dysfunction

From an Organon perspective, pathological lesions represent objective manifestations of disease progression rather than the entirety of disease itself.



3. Inflammation and Immunopathology

Inflammation remains a central mechanism in many chronic diseases.

Acute Inflammation

Characterised by:

- Vasodilatation

- Increased vascular permeability
- Leukocyte migration

Chronic Inflammation
Associated with:

- Persistent immune activation
- Cytokine release
- Tissue destruction

- Fibrosis

Modern pathology explains these processes through cytokines, chemokines, and immune mediators. Homoeopathic philosophy interprets individual variations in inflammatory response through susceptibility and constitutional predisposition.

4. Molecular Pathology and Biomarkers

Recent advances in molecular pathology have transformed diagnostic medicine.

Important biomarkers include:

- C-reactive protein
- HbA1c
- Autoantibodies
- Tumour markers
- Cytokine profiles
- Genetic mutations

These investigations assist in:

- Diagnosis
- Prognosis
- Monitoring treatment response

However, biomarkers alone cannot explain the variability of clinical experience among patients with similar pathological findings.

5. Clinicopathological Correlation

Clinicopathological correlation integrates:

- Clinical history
- Physical examination
- Laboratory investigations
- Histopathology
- Imaging studies

Within homoeopathic practice, these findings support disease assessment while remedy selection remains individualised.

Figure 2. Integrated Framework: Modern Pathology and Organon of Medicine

An integrative approach to clinicopathological correlation and individualized therapeutic decision-making

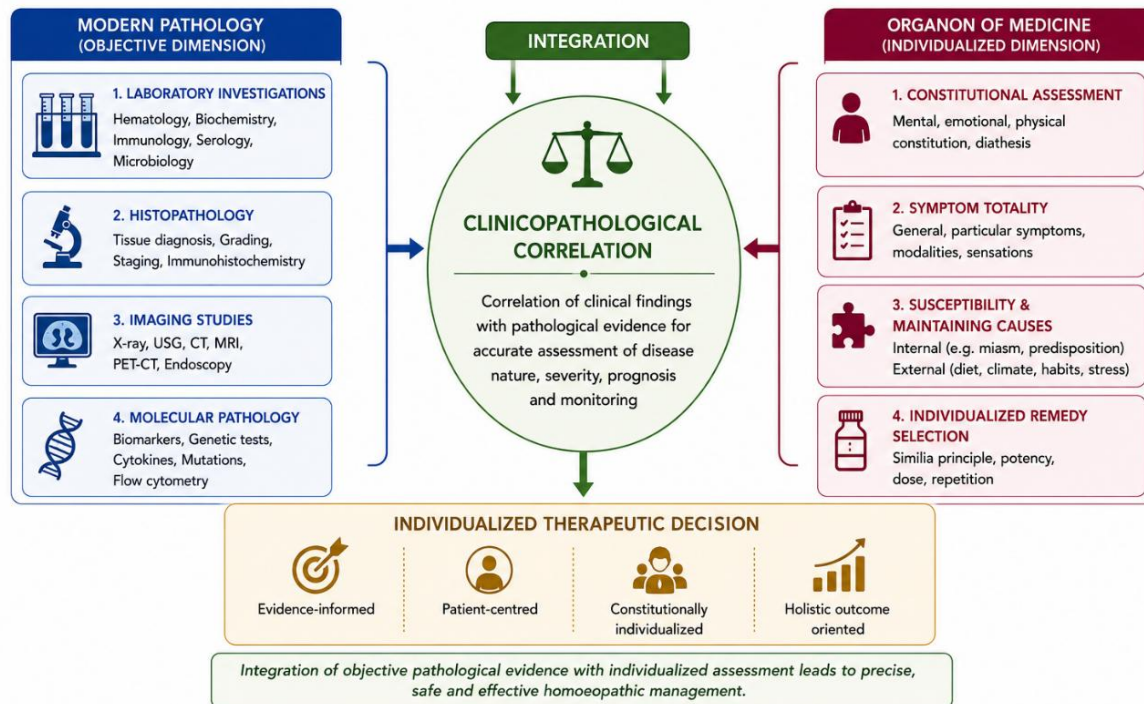
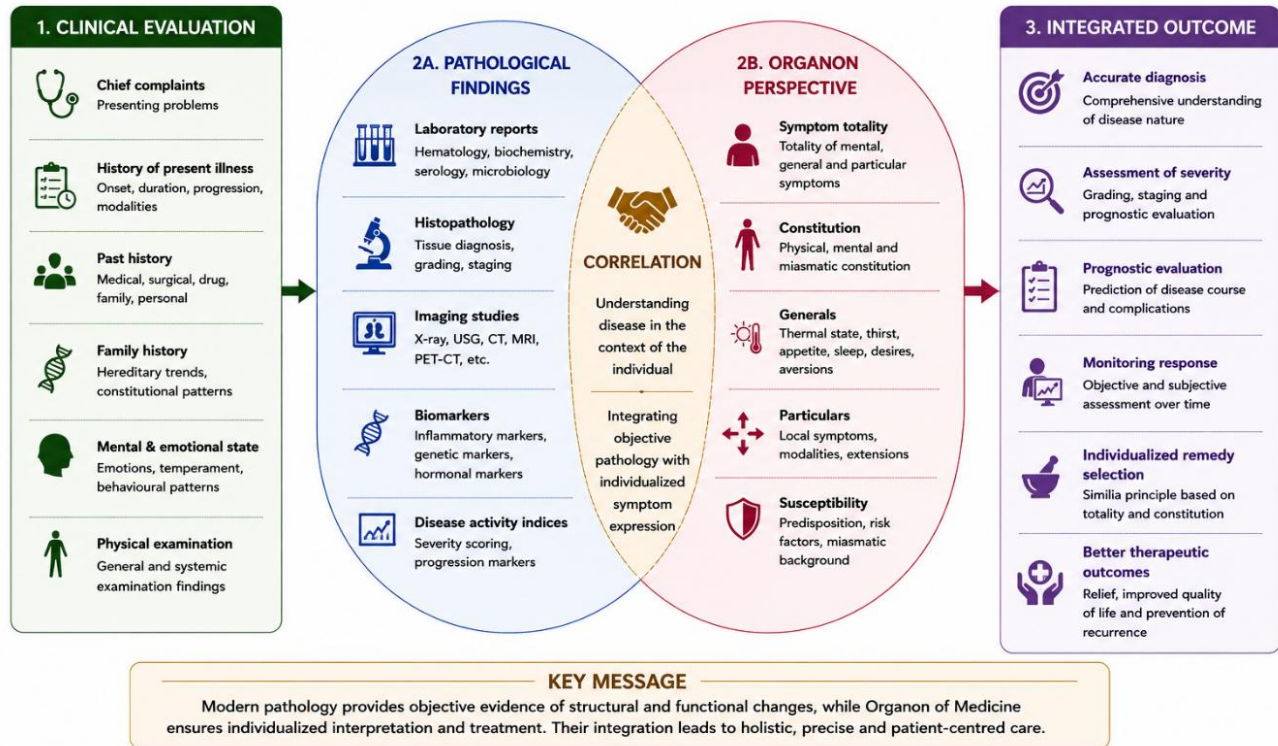


Table 1: Components of Clinicopathological Correlation

Clinical Component	Pathological Component
History	Laboratory investigations
Physical examination	Histopathology
Symptom analysis	Biomarkers
Constitutional assessment	Imaging findings

Figure 3. Clinicopathological Correlation in Homoeopathic Practice

Dynamic interplay between clinical evaluation, pathological evidence and Organon perspective for individualized care



6. Organon Principles Relevant to Pathology

Several aphorisms remain clinically relevant.

Aphorism 5

Assessment of maintaining causes and patient circumstances.

Aphorism 6

Objective observation of disease manifestations.

Aphorism 7

Removal of obstacles to cure.

Aphorism 153

Importance of characteristic symptoms.

These principles encourage a comprehensive patient-centred assessment that complements pathological diagnosis.

7. Individualised Therapeutic Decision-Making

Therapeutic decisions in homoeopathy are based upon:

- Mental symptoms
- General symptoms
- Particular symptoms
- Modalities
- Constitutional characteristics
- Disease susceptibility

Pathological diagnosis assists in determining disease severity and prognosis, but does not solely determine remedy selection.

Figure 4. Individualized Therapeutic Decision-Making Model

A stepwise approach integrating modern pathology with Organon of Medicine for patient-centred care

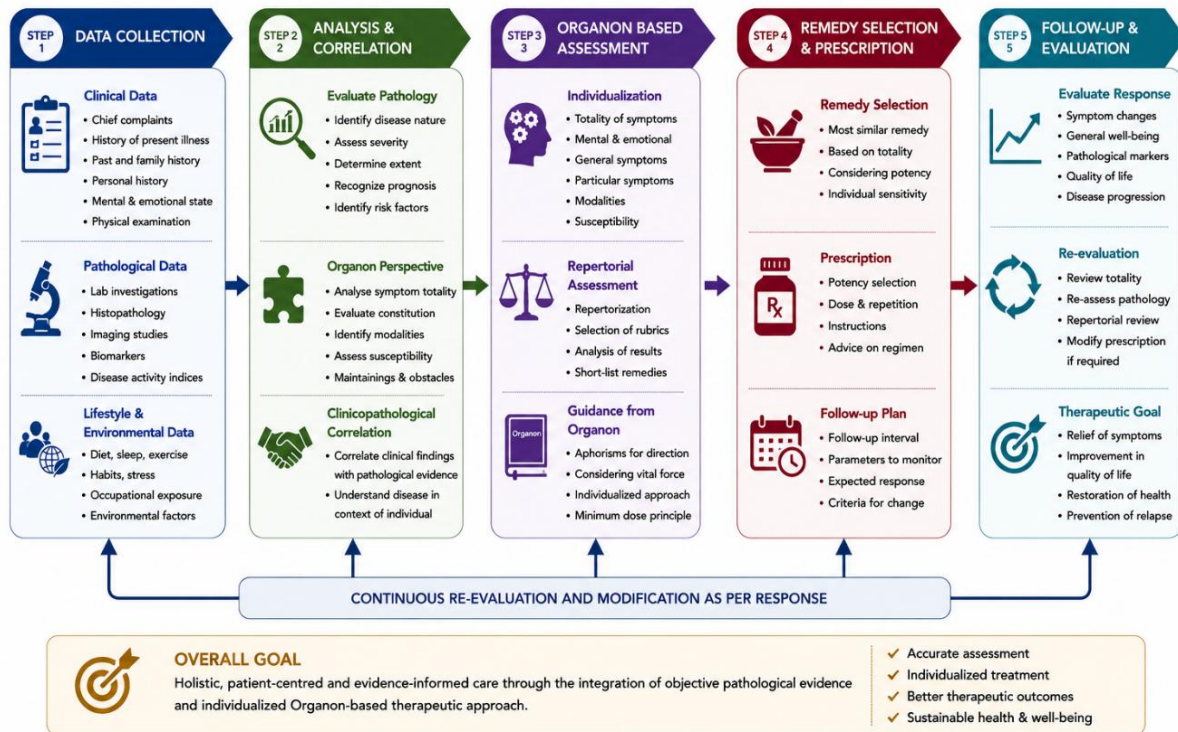


Table 2: Integrated Therapeutic Framework

Pathology	Organon
Diagnosis	Individualization
Biomarkers	Symptom totality
Prognosis	Constitutional assessment
Monitoring	Follow-up evaluation

8. Challenges and Opportunities

Challenges include:

- Differences in disease philosophy
- Limited interdisciplinary studies
- Lack of standardised outcome measures

Opportunities include:

- Biomarker-supported outcome studies
- Precision medicine approaches
- Integrative clinical models
- Improved documentation of therapeutic outcomes

9. Future Perspectives

Future research should explore:

- Molecular biomarkers and susceptibility
- Longitudinal clinicopathological studies
- Standardised reporting systems
- Integrative clinical outcome measures
- Collaborative research involving pathology and homoeopathy

10. CONCLUSION

Modern pathology and the Organon of Medicine approach disease through different yet potentially complementary frameworks. Pathology provides an objective understanding of structural and molecular abnormalities, whereas the Organon emphasises individualised symptom expression and constitutional assessment.

The integration of clinicopathological evidence with individualised therapeutic decision-making may contribute to evidence-informed, patient-centred homoeopathic practice while maintaining the philosophical foundations of the Organon.

Funding

No external funding was received.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

Ethical Statement

This review involved no human participants or patient data; therefore, ethical approval was not required.

Acknowledgements

The authors acknowledge researchers in pathology, laboratory medicine, and homoeopathic philosophy whose contributions informed this review.

Author Contributions: -

Dr. Roshani Sitaram Desale

- Conceptualisation and study design
- Development of a pathology-oriented framework
- Manuscript drafting and supervision
- Critical revision and final approval

Dr. Meenakshi Prakash Londhe

- Literature search and evidence synthesis
- Organon interpretation and academic editing
- Preparation of tables and figure concepts
- Reference management and final approval

REFERENCES

1. Abbas AK, Lichtman AH, Pillai S. Basic Immunology. 7th ed. Philadelphia: Elsevier; 2022.
2. Aster JC, Kumar V, Abbas AK. Robbins Basic Pathology. 11th ed. Philadelphia: Elsevier; 2023.
3. Close S. The Genius of Homoeopathy. New Delhi: B. Jain Publishers; 2005.
4. Greenhalgh T. How to Read a Paper. 6th ed. Hoboken (NJ): Wiley-Blackwell; 2019.
5. Hahnemann S. Organon of Medicine. 6th ed. New Delhi: B. Jain Publishers; 2021.
6. Kent JT. Lectures on Homoeopathic Philosophy. New Delhi: B. Jain Publishers; 2004.
7. Kumar P, Clark M. Kumar and Clark's Clinical Medicine. 10th ed. Philadelphia: Elsevier; 2020.
8. Kumar V, Abbas AK, Aster JC. Robbins and Cotran Pathologic Basis of Disease. 10th ed. Philadelphia: Elsevier; 2020.
9. Mathie RT, et al. Randomised placebo-controlled trials of individualised homoeopathic treatment. Syst Rev. 2014; 3:142.
10. Relton C, O'Cathain A, Thomas K, et al. Pragmatic clinical trials in complementary medicine. BMC Med Res Methodol. 2017; 17:151.
11. Rosai J. Rosai and Ackerman's Surgical Pathology. 11th ed. Philadelphia: Elsevier; 2018.
12. Sackett DL, Rosenberg WMC, Grey JAM, Haynes RB, Richardson WS. Evidence-based medicine: What it is and what it isn't. BMJ. 1996;312(7023):71-72.
13. Vithoukias G. The Science of Homoeopathy. Alonissos (Greece): International Academy of Classical Homoeopathy; 2012.
14. World Health Organisation. Traditional, Complementary and Integrative Medicine Strategy. Geneva: World Health Organisation; 2023.
15. Guyatt G, Rennie D, Meade M, Cook D. Users' Guides to the Medical Literature. 3rd ed. New York: McGraw-Hill Education; 2015.

Creative Commons (CC) License

This article is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution–Non-Commercial–No Derivatives 4.0 International (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0) license. This license permits sharing and redistribution of the article in any medium or format for non-commercial purposes only, provided that appropriate credit is given to the original author(s) and source. No modifications, adaptations, or derivative works are permitted under this license.

About the Author



Dr. Roshani Sitaram Desale is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Pathology and Microbiology at Matoshri Homoeopathic Medical College, Eklahare, Nashik, Maharashtra, India. She holds a BHMS, an MD in Homoeopathy (Practice of Medicine), and a PGDEMS (Pune). Her academic interests include pathology, microbiology, clinical homoeopathy, medical education, and evidence-based healthcare. She is actively involved in teaching, research, and the advancement of homoeopathic medical sciences.



Dr. Meenakshi Prakash Londhe is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Organon of Medicine and Homoeopathic Philosophy at Matoshri Homoeopathic Medical College, Eklahare, Nashik, Maharashtra, India. She holds BHMS, MD (Homoeopathy), and an MBA in Hospital Administration and Healthcare Management, with academic interests in homoeopathic philosophy, medical education, and healthcare management.