

## THE DOCTRINE OF THE IDENTITY OF OPPOSITES AS INDICATING THE SOURCES OF PATHOLOGICAL GERMS

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### ABSTRACT

The plague bacterium is a thermophilic germ infecting the circulatory system of Marmot where it produces warmth to overcome cold of Siberia. It infects rats and plague. Marmot and Rat represent opposites both carrying the same germ. The leprosy germ is also thermophilic but infects the nervous system of North Scandinavian Rat which feeling warm ignores the cold outside and searches its food energetically. Leprosy in man also produces the feeling of excessive warmth as its symptom. The malaria germ is thermophobic preventing a flying bat from increased temperature. Its main function is to lower body heat, or lower the temperature even producing "ague" on account of which malaria is called "ague-fever". Bat and man would be the opposites, in bat as symbiote and in man as pathological. Generalizing it may be said that if a germ is a disease producer in one case it is expected that it is symbiotic in another which then has to be discovered.

It has been stated that dirt is matter in the wrong place. Thus farm yard manure when dropped in a court yard would be dirt but the same on the farm would be a fertilizer and nutrient to plant life. Here it would be matter in the right place. We can correspondingly maintain that a germ is pathological in a wrong host but symbiotic and useful in a right host. We take the case of plague bacterium. It causes Plague in rats and in man but in Marmot of Siberia it is symbiotic and useful, keeping the animal warm while it is hibernating under ground during winter. It is a

thermophilic bacterium useful to Marmot which lives in a cold country and needs an agency to raise body heat when there is cold outside.

If Siberia is cold Northern Scandinavia is still colder. Rats roaming about in search of food-stuff find the climate so cold as to prevent their movement. Then there is no alternative than to select a thermophilic bacterium and allow it to infect the nervous system so that the rat would feel warm while there is cold outside. This thermophilic bacterium in other rats and in man would produce lep-

rosy. I have known a case of a leprous woman whose main complaint was the feeling of heat and she wanted to be bathed with cold water. This case would be the typical one while there are others more obvious but secondary. We have then two germs each thermophilic, the plague germ remaining in the circulatory system keeping the body warm and the other the leprosy germ remaining in the nervous system making the rat feel warm enabling it to move about in search of food-stuff. It is otherwise known that plague is primarily a disease of rats and there is also rat-leprosy. With these germs there are life-forms to which they are useful and also others to which they are pathological and harmful. Thus arise two life forms as opposite of each other.

We may now consider a thermophilic germ which produces "ague" in wrong host but prevents feverish-heat in another carrier. The micro-organism is the malaria germ. And we know a malaria patient first complains of fits of "ague" and later of fever. When a bird flies its body temperature increases. But a bird has hollow bones which allow proper respiration preventing over-heat. The bat also flies but being a mammal its

bones are full of marrow. Hence it needs an agency that would prevent the system experiencing excessive warmth. The Malaria germ is thermophobic and prevents the body from becoming over-heated.

In Mysore the district of Shimoga has a village called Garsappa. There is the highest water-fall in India. This attracts visitors. Now if any one stays there for a week one is sure to return as a patient of malaria. There are forests in the locality and correspondingly a permanent population of bats. Mosquitoes then find it easy to carry the malaria germ from bats to man. I have myself gone there and returned as a malaria patient. From the above facts taking the malaria germ bat and man would be the opposites. In the former case the germ would be symbiotic and normal in the other pathological and harmful. Cosmology recognizes four cosmic elements and four cosmic qualities as heat, cold, moisture and dryness. As disease producers we have plague germ and leprosy germ each as thermophilic while the malaria germ would be thermophobic. There must be germs which produce excessive moisture and excessive dryness but these have not been studied.

सारांश

## रोगजन्य जीवाणु स्रोत द्योतक के रूप में विपरीतों की पहचान के सिद्धान्त

— यस. मेहदीहसन

प्लेग जीवाणु थर्मोफैलिक होता है जो मार्मोट के रक्तवहसंस्थान को दूषित करके उसमें उष्णता उत्पन्न करता है जिसके कारण वह साईबेरिया की सर्दियों को सहन कर सकता है। किन्तु इसी जीवाणु के संक्रमण से चूहों में प्लेग रोग की उत्पत्ति होती है। इस प्रकार मार्मोट तथा चूहों में एक ही जीवाणु के कारण संक्रमण होने पर भी दोनों में परस्पर विरुद्ध भाव उत्पन्न होते हैं। कुष्ठ रोग का जीवाणु भी थर्मोफैलिक होता है किन्तु यह उत्तरी स्केन्डिनेवीय के चूहों के संज्ञावहसंस्थान को दूषित करके उनमें उष्णता को उत्पन्न करता है जिसके कारण वे बाहर की सर्दियों की उपेक्षा करते हुए अपने लिये खाद्यपदार्थों की तत्पत्ता के साथ खोज करते हैं। मानव में कुष्ठरोग के एक लक्षण के रूप में अत्यधिक उष्णता की उत्पत्ति होती है। विषम ज्वर का जीवाणु थर्मोफोबिक होता है जो कि उड़ते हुए चमगादड़ में तापमान की वृद्धि को रोकता है। इसका प्रधान कार्य शरीर के तापमान को कम करना है जिसके कारण शीतज्वर उत्पन्न हो जाता है। इसलिये विषम ज्वर को शीत ज्वर भी कहते हैं। चमगादड़ तथा मानव परस्पर विपरीत होने से यह जीवाणु चमगादड़ के लिये हितकारी और मानव के लिये रोग का कारण होता है। अतः यह कहा जा सकता है कि सामान्यतया यदि एक जीवाणु एक ओर रोगोत्पादक होता है तो वही जीवाणु दूसरी ओर हितकारी सिद्ध होता है, जिसके सम्बन्ध में खोज अपेक्षित है।