

Late Dr. M.L. Sehgal
Never born, Never died, Visited this planet between
23-02-1929 to 29-05-2002

यह किताब
हम अपने पूज्य पिता जी एवं गुरु
स्वर्गीय डॉ. एम. एल. सहगल जी
एवम् अपनी पूज्यनीय माता जी
श्रीमती बिमला सहगल
को
समर्पित करते हैं।

डॉ. संजय सहगल
डॉ. योगेश सहगल

Dr. Sehgal's

REDISCOVERY OF HOMOEOPATHY

(A Different Concept)

By :

Dr. Sanjay Sehgal

Dr. Yogesh Sehgal

Sons and followers of

Late, Dr. M.L. Sehgal

(Founder, Dr. Sehgal's School of Revolutionized Homoeopathy)

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Preface

It will always be our sincere endeavor to bring out the quality literature for the followers of Revolutionized Homoeopathy. With the blessings of our Guru Late Dr.M.L.Sehgal who had taught us this genius and unique theory of prescribing only on the basis of mental state of the patient that, we have been able to practice homoeopathy successfully. Roh series IX, was our first attempt to show glimpses of our successful work to you and we hope we did not disappoint you. In this Roh series X , we have tried to explore our basics and also through various angles we have given informative practical aspect which would be useful for the application of this method. All matter written in this book is collected from our clinical cases as well as from the clinical experience of our friends who are applying this method successfully. We can say that it is not based on any speculation or hypothetical idea.

For the selection of rubrics we have taken the help of following repertories like Synthetic, Synthesis, Complete repertory, and Robin Murphy. For the easy reference we have put sign (as given below) in front of rubrics to indicate the source from which it is taken. The overall emphasis is given to the original placement and formation of rubrics as given in Kent's repertory.

We have marked in front of the rubrics for the identification of the repertory which are as follows :

Synthesis = #

Robin Murphy = R.M.

Complete = C.R.

A few rubric are having s* mark which shows our own additions.

Other rubrics in front of which no mark is present we can find them in every repertory.

This book comprises of 6 parts which are :

1) Observation of patients (How he says, What he says, Why he says, & When he says).
2) Some vital points to observe during case taking (21 different versions of patient).
3) Rubric 'Perseverance' (In depth study of 15 drugs under it).
4) Alumina (In depth study through clinical case).
5) Ars. Alb. (In depth study through clinical cases).
6) Ars.Alb. – Anac. (A comparative study with more discussion on anac. with a cass.).

At last very humbly we submit that we don't claim that this is the only method to practice in homoeopathy. We would be thankful to our friends to pass on us any error they find in this book.

06.09.2003

— Dr. Sanjay Sehgal
— Dr.Yogesh Sehgal

Foreword

Dr. M.L. Sehgal Founder of Revolutionized Homoeopathy was an original thinker, scholar, philosopher, researcher and internationally an acclaimed teacher of Homoeopathy. He introduced innovations in Homeopathy by giving greater importance to the mental state of patients and prescribing accordingly for better results. His approach was not restricted as per the existing philosophies and practices and embarked upon the newer ideas of using common expressions of the patients for prescribing. It is taught to every Homoeopathic student that any disease has its origin from the mind and only the mental state of the patient needs to be set right for permanent cure of the diseases. It is seen in our practice that the mind is given least priority, one of the commonly cited reason is, difficulty in understanding mental symptoms of the patients and application of the concept in prescription. Discovery of Revolutionized Homoeopathy has solved this problem and with relentless research by Late Dr. M.L. Sehgal, Sehgal brothers and their followers have lead to the clinical verification of several commonly used rubrics related to mental state of the patients.

I started learning about this technique in 1982 and have witnessed cures of difficult diseases like Reiter's disease, psoriasis, rheumatoid arthritis, allergic diseases, tumors, warts etc. It is a marvelous technique of prescribing that every Homoeopath must learn. The present publication is Xth book in the ROH series. The first book of this series was published in 1981. The ROH series enlightens on the techniques of prescribing and in every new series the authors have illustrated their experiences and explanations of several rubrics verified in their clinical practice. All the series of the books are to be read together for developing a better understanding of the concept of revolutionized homeopathy. I am very happy to learn that IXth and Xth ROH series written by Sehgal brothers are the extensions of previous works of Late Dr.M.L.Sehgal. The spirit, objective and theme given in these books are the same but the dimension is new. These two books explains about the concept of "Why" and "When" in relation to the mental state of the patients. This is an important development in the school of thought, which shall enlighten the students/aspirants to go deep into the mental state of the patients for hitting the right target. I congratulate Sehgal brothers for the taking the torch lighted by Late Dr. M.L.Sehgal to new heights. I hope this book will help the followers to understand the mental state of their patients in a better way.

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Affectionately
Sehgal Brothers

02.09.2003

Observation in a patient during case taking

In the last Roh series No. IX we had added a new observation '*Why, he says'* to the earlier observations *'How, he says,* & *What, he says.'* These are all expression which according to R.H. we observe in a patient during case taking. In this series we are adding another observation ' **When, he says**'. What is the significance and how these observations helps us in our case taking?

How he says

Means, ***Tone (Speech) and Style (Manner/ Action performed i.e Gesture)*** a patient uses to express himself or herself while narrating his or her sickness.

Tone

Is a vocal sound whose pitch, quality and strength is regularized by **feelings**. It varies with the mood.

There are 3 categories of tone :

1) Heavy (+++)
   A heavy tone will be louder or noisy.
2) Low (++)
   A low tone will be rough, jarring or unpleasant
3) Fine (+)
   A fine tone will be mild or pleasant

Style

A manner or an act of expressing the feeling. It also varies according to characteristic of a

particular person.

If a patient speaks, in a **heavy tone**, in which the pitch, quality and strength of his or her voice gets **louder/noisy** and along with if we observe certain manners

Like, **Impoliteness, rudeness, wildness** etc. or actions like **misusing his authority or retaliation**, etc. together they can form an expression which further can be interpreted into rubrics like *Abusive, Anger, Rage, Rudeness, Threatening , Violent, Brutality etc.*

Or

If a patient speaks, in a **low tone**, in which the pitch, quality and strength of his or her voice gets **rough, jarring or unpleasant** and along with it if we observe certain manners like **insulting, teasing, uncertain behavior** etc. or actions like **stop communicating, gets easily annoyed on small matters**, etc. together they can form an expression which further can be interpreted into rubrics like *Abrupt, Shrieking, Mood , repulsive ,Quarrelsome, Sadness, Crying, Irritability, Lamenting, Moaning etc.*

Or

If a patient speaks in a **fine tone**, in which the pitch, quality and strength of his or her voice gets mild and pleasant and along with it if we observe certain manners like **respectful, polite, courteous** etc. or actions **smiling , laughing , playful** etc. together they can form an expression which further can be interpreted into rubrics like Contented, Smiling, Affectionate, Laughing, Cheerful, Frivolous, Playful, Reverence, Yielding, Timidity etc.

What he says

What : means emphasising or asking for information specifying something.

He says, about his condition
about relief
about Investigation
about recovery etc.

If a patient says, "I can't bear this pain any more". →*he or she is emphasising about his or her condition*

'अब दर्द और सहन नहीं होता।'

Now we observe **WHAT + HOW**

While telling "I can't bear this pain any more".

Tone : **Louder or noisy**
style : **Retaliating,**
Rubrics : **IMPATIENT, ANGER, pain about, RAGE, pain from, ABUSIVE, pain during**

Tone : **Rough, jarring, or unpleasant**
Style : **Annoying**
Rubrics : **IRRITABILITY, pain during, EMBARRASSMENT ailment, from**

Tone : **Mild or pleasant**
Style : **Courteous**
Rubrics : **REVERENCE, for those around him, MILDNESS, CONTENTED, RECOGNIZE, the reality and accepts it, TIMIDITY, LAUGHING, speaking, when, SMILING,) etc.**

If a patient says, "*Cure me quickly; or do something quickly as you have already wasted a lot of my time,*

or simply says do something for me" -→ He or she is speaking about getting relief or to attain a normal state in a less time

'अब जल्दी ठीक करो बहुत लटका लिया आप ने।'

Tone : **Louder or noisy**
style : **Urgency**
Rubrics : **IMPATIENT, pain from**

Tone : **Rough, jarring, or unpleasant**
Style : **Demanding**
Rubrics : **SHRIEKING, aid for,**
DELIRIUM, crying, help, for

Tone : **Mild or pleasant**
Style : **Requesting**
Rubrics : **PRAYING, BEGGING,**
DELUSIONS, help, calling for etc.

If a patient says, " Doctor, I think you are not able to solve my problem I think before it will go out of control I shall go for some investigation."

Tone : **Louder or noisy**
Style : **Suspecting**
Rubrics : **RUDNENESS**

** Anger seizes the hands of those about him*

A patient in frustration when gets angry says, I am not going to leave you until unless you cure me or I find some other good doctor. He calms him self and remain satisfied when he feels there is no other way out except to continue the treatment **CONTENTED, quietly and** *repeatedly he will ask what is wrong in his case or with him that he is not getting cured.* **DELUSIONS, disorder objects appear**

'मरीज निराश हो कर गुस्से में बोलता है कि मैं आपको तब तक पकड़े रहूँगा जब तक आप मुझे ठीक नहीं कर देते या मैं दूसरा डाक्टर नहीं ढूँढ लेता। यह सोच कर की उसको अभी और कोई रास्ता नजर नहीं आ रहा वह अपने मन को सन्तुष्ट और शांत कर लेता है। CONTENTED, quietly and बीच-बीच में कई बार वह यह भी बोलता रहता है कि उसको लगता है कि जरूर कोई ऐसी गड़बड़ है जिसकी वजह से वह ठीक नहीं हो पा रहा है।इतना इलाज करवाने के बाद भी।' DELUSIONS, disorder objects appear

If a patient says, "I need to know what is my problem. I am thinking of going for investigation about my problem"

Tone : **Rough, Jarring, or Unpleasant**
Style : **Fearful**
Rubrics : **SHRIEKING, delusions with**

Tone : **Mild or pleasant**
Style : **Anxious**
Rubrics : **Curious**

If a patient says," I am seriously thinking that if I don' t get relief in a day/ week I will stop taking the medicine.How long one can continue taking the medicine." I came to you for complete cure not for temporary relief."

"I don't want to take the medicine for whole of my life. I am fed up of visiting to you , now I will wait for a few more days otherwise I will change the treatment. Instead of taking homoeopathic medicine I am thinking of taking allopathic medicine".

'मरीज कहता है, अगर और एक आध दिन में मुझे कोई फर्क नजर नहीं आया तो मैं आप से दवाई लेना छोड़ दूँगा। फिर किसी और से ईलाज करवा लूँगा । आप ही सोचें कि कोई कितने दिनों तक एक ही चीज की दवाई कब तक खा सकता है । मैं तो आप के पास बहुत उम्मीद लेकर आया था।

My problem is I can't leave you. I don't know where to go for treatment. Though I am frustrated by your treatment but I have to stick with you.

Tone : **Louder or noisy**
style : **Frustration**

Rubrics	:	**ANGER seizes the hands of those about him, ANGUISH, lamenting, moaning, THREATENING**
Tone	:	**Rough, jarring, or unpleasant**
Style	:	**Disappointment**
Rubrics	:	**CENSORIOUS, critical , BREAK things desire to, DISCONTENTED,DISGUST**
Tone	:	**Mild or pleasant**
Style	:	**Unsatisfactory**
Rubrics	:	**COMPLAINING, OBJECTIVE, reasonable, CHANGE, desires for, CONTENT and quiet**

Why he says

If a patient says," It is too much for me, I can't bear it any more."

Why he says so? Means, what is the reason and purpose for him to say like this.

The reason and the purpose behind his saying so probably could be that he feels that his condition has reached or crossed a limit, which is beyond his tolerance level. He apprehend that when it will increase further then how could he tolerate it. **FEAR, extravagance, of** Here he is asking the dr. to do something before it reaches to that state. **Alert**

Or

If a patient says, "Please cure me quickly, I can't tolerate it any more". **IMPATIENCE**

Why he says so?

The reason and the purpose behind his saying so probably could be he feels it is enough for him to remain

in a sick state. He wishes to come out of the situation to enjoy his normal life **LIGHT, desires for**. Or he is worried that how he would maintain his life if the problem persist.

If a patient says, "Please tell me about my problem" or "I want to know about my disease."

Why he says so ?

The reason and the purpose behind his saying so probably a) could be to have better feeling in the mind, **(LIGHT, desires for)** b) he feels relieved from the mystery or suspense, c) he should know before hand as what he has to face in future, d) he can look for some better treatment, **(FEAR, betrayed of being)** e) his future would be safe if he comes to know early about something which can be harmful in the future. **FEAR, dark, of**

When he says

When : This feeling comes in the mind of the patient that the sickness has started increasing and if it won't stop at this stage it will increase further. **FEAR, extravagance, of**

When : he or she feels that the sickness is creating a nuisance in their life and it is better to get rid of it. **DISTURBED, averse to being**

When : he or she feels discomfort due to the duration of the sickn ess. **FEAR, dark, of**

When : it comes to their mind to have prior knowledge about their problem. **FEAR, betrayed of being**

A few common versions of the patient and their interpretations

This paper was presented during our last seminar held in sep.2002. It was very much appreciated by participants. We promised them to publish it in our next series. This paper is just a small tip about extracting the mental state of a patient from a small information about his/ her attitude towards their problem.

How to understand the psyche of a patient from his/ her common expression.?

Suppose a patient comes to us for the first time and tells us that it is his/her first visit to any doctor for his/ her problem. On asking why he /she did not take any treatment.

There could be various reasons for a patient to not visit a doctor earlier.

Some of the versions of patients to not report a doctor if he / she is sick out of which some are :

1) Before this problem I never had any problem in my life. **WELL, feels very, ill, before falling (bry., helon., n.v., phos., psor., sep.)** Normally sometime I used to get headache, fever etc. as sickness. I never considered them as a problem. I used to consider them a normal routine problem of life. I never took any medicine for that. **DELUSIONS, well, he is**

(For this patient headache, fever, cough etc. is not a problem but in his opinion such ailments are part of a

normal routine trouble for which he had never felt the need to visit a doctor.)

2) I have been suffering from this problem for a long time. It used to heal by itself with in 2 - 3 days. **INDIFFERENCE, complain, does not.** This time it did not happen like this. Today is the 6th day and it is still persisting. It has caused some apprehension **ALERT** in me that if it won't stop it might take more days and with this my problem could increase further **FEAR, extravagance, of.**

3) I had been thinking of coming to you for a long time. But somehow, I could not make it due to some unavoidable circumstances like guest visits, exams of kids, or illness of a family member. I do not have time for myself. Today, I was a bit free so I thought it a better opportunity to come to you. I would not have come to you if there had been some work at home. It is important for me to take care of my family members and to regard my elders.

CARES, others, about
REVERANCE for those around him

4) I was able to manage without any medicine. I never felt the need therefore. **CONTENT**

5) When I mentioned about my sickness to my family members no body took it seriously. Instead they told me that it was only psychological. It seemed no real problem to them and they expected me to ignore it. Then I kept quiet and did not mention it again.

MILDNESS
YIELDING disposition

6) A couple of times I called at your clinic and also visited but you were not there. I came to know that you were out

of town. Meanwhile the problem got subsided and I forgot about it. Today when I felt the pain again it reminded me of you.

UNCONSCIOUSNESS, interrupted by screaming

7) I don't take any medicine easily also I am not very fond of visiting a doctor. Usually I try to manage my problem by myself. I take natural treatment like I take herbal tea if I get a cold or apply some herbal ointment if I get headache. It is only when I feel that it is not possible for me to manage without the medicine then only I go for the homoeopathic medicine

DELUSIONS, help, calling for
SHRIEKING, aid, for

8) I never get scared of any problem whether it is related to my body, my profession, my family or home. For the last 3 months I have been feeling some problem but I ignored it. **INDIFFERENCE, complain, does not** A couple of days back I got some medical investigation done for it. They diagnosed a problem in my stomach for which there is no allopathic medicine except surgery. Since I have come to know that my problem's only solution is surgery, I am thinking on how to avoid surgery. I don't want to have surgery for it. **AFFECTATION***

I wish it would be cured with medicine, no matter how much time and money I have to spend. I am capable to buy even the costliest medicine. I beg and pray you to please take me out of this problem.

PRAYING , DELIRIUM, crying help, for

*why it is affectation? In the beginning he says, " I ignored it" He wanted to show how bold he is but as soon as he comes to know that his problem needs surgery his boldness vanishes. So he is pretending a false image.

9) I must tell you the truth, **TRUTH, tell the plain** I did not take my problem seriously in the beginning. I kept on ignoring it considering it as a minor problem. **INDIFFERENCE, complain does not** One day I read an article in a health magazine about problems related to throat problems, in which they have mentioned that if somebody has such and such symptoms, chances are that he or she could have an impending serious condition of health. **FEAR, betrayed, of being**

Thereafter I have become cautious and now I am taking it seriously. **CAUTIOUS**

10) I had been thinking of doing something for my problem but I could not understand as what to do, and whom to approach for it.
GROPING, as if in the dark

11) I had been thinking of taking treatment for it but was not able to decide which treatment shall I take , allopathy or homoeopathy. I don't mind taking any one of them. For me I am more concerned about relief.

THOUGHTS, two train of thoughts, CONFUSION

12) It was in my mind to consult a Doctor for my treatment but I did not want my parents to know about it. I was worried about them. I did not want to put them into undue anxiety and worry for me.
ANXIETY, others for

13) I have been suffering from this ailment and easily bearing it for a long time. **PERSEVERANCE** I was able to do my work with an ease. **DELUSIONS, wealth, imagination of.** But for a month now I am noticing some weakness with it. Which is affecting my ability to work efficiently. I am worried if it prolongs for some time more it can affect my business. **BUSINESS, talks of**

14) After getting repeated attacks at frequent intervals I have now realized that it is the same old problem, which used to trouble me during my childhood. **DULLNESS, understands the question only after repetition**

15) In our house no body believes in allopathic treatment. For ages we have believed in natural healing. Everybody in my house is aware of its harmful effect on the whole body even if you take it for simple headache. I am full of such fears. **PREJUDICE, traditional, FEAR, poisoned of being**

16) I need medicine for weakness. I had fever during the last two days. For that I myself took paracetamol tablet. **EGOTISM** Now I don't have fever but I am feeling too weak. For that I don't know what to do. I thought it is better to consult a doctor. Perhaps I need some tonic or vitamin. **SHRIEKING, aid for**

17) I am always so busy in my work that I can not give more attention and time to my problem. **BUSINESS, talks of** I don't remember if I ever took leave from my work for my problem. This is the first time that due to my fear of any serious problem I liked to remain in bed.. **BED, remain in, desires for** The thing, which is bothering me is, What is my problem, Is it something serious? **FEAR, betrayed of being**

18) I did not bother to take any medicine. **FRIVOLOUS.** I am taking rest at home. **REST, desires for.** I have taken leave from office. I thought that with the help of taking rest I would be better in a couple of days. It did not happen like this and I have to attend my office very urgently. I can't take any more leave. Please give me such a strong medicine which can give me quick relief so that I will be able to attend my office.

CARRIED, desires to be fast

19) Because you were not in the town so I waited for you to come. **RELIGIOUS, affection** I have faith only in you, your medicine suits me very well.
SUPERSTITIOUS

20) For 2 years I have left all treatment. In the beginning I had taken a lot of treatment. I tried almost all the good doctors. Ultimately I left all the treatment. Even today I have no hope of having any relief. I don't want to take any medicine. It is because of my husband's persuasion that I agreed to come. What is the use of taking treatment? **DISCONCERTED**

21) Last year I have left all the treatment to give a break in between. **REST, desires for** I got bored of taking treatments. I thought some relief might come without any medicine but nothing happened. Therefore I thought of making another try through your medicine. **PLAY, passion for gambling** May be you can cure me. Please look into my problem carefully and get me rid of it. **CARRIED, desires to be.**

A few common versions of the patient and their interpretations

(In Hindi)

एक मरीज पहली बार आपके पास इलाज के लिये आता है और बताता है कि उसने आज तक अपनी बीमारी का इलाज नही कराया। इस के क्या क्या कारण हो सकते है।

१. डाक्टर साहब मुझे जिन्दगी में आजतक कभी भी कोई तकलीफ नहीं हुई होगी। **WELL, feels very, ill, before falling** कभी कभार मामूली सी खांसी, जुकाम या सरदर्द वगैरह हुआ है, लेकिन कोई बिमारी नहीं हुई और अभी भी मुझे ऐसा नहीं लगता कि मैं बीमार हूँ मुझे अपनी बिमारी से कोई शिकायत नहीं है। **DELUSIONS, well, he i** इसके लिए कभी भी मेरे को दवाई लेने की जरूरत महसूस नहीं हुई। इस मरीज के लिए खांसी, हल्का सरदर्द वगैहरा होना एक सामान्य सी बात है। ऐसा होना उसकी राय में जिन्दगी का ही एक हिस्सा है, जिसके लिए उसने कभी डाक्टर के पास जाने की जरूरत महसूस नहीं की।

२) मरीज कहता है यह दिक्कत मुझे पहले भी हुआ करती थी पर अपने आप ठीक भी हो जाती थी। तो मैंने कभी दवाई की तरफ ध्यान ही नहीं दिया। **INDIFFERENCE, complain, does not.** इस बार पता नहीं क्या हुआ। पहले तो यह अपने आप ही एक या दो दिन मे ठीक हो जाया करती थी पर इस बार तो छः दिन हो गये पर ठीक होने का नाम ही नहीं ले रही। इस बात ने मुझे सावधान

ALERT कर दिया पर मन में एक डर सा लगने लगा है कि ऐसे तो ये और भी बहुत सारे दिन ले लेगा। **FEAR, extravagance, of**

३) मैं आप के पास कई दिनों से आने की सोच रही थी। लेकिन कोई न कोई ऐसा काम आ जाता था कि घर से निकलना ही नहीं हो पाता था। कभी कोई घर मे मेहमान आ गया, तो कभी बच्चों की परीक्षा आ गई, तो कभी कोई घर में बीमार पड़ गया। अपने लिये समय ही नहीं निकाल पाती थी। आज थोड़ा सा टाईम निकल पड़ा तो सोचा कि चल कर पहले दवाई ले आऊँ। आज भी अगर कोई काम निकल आता तो शायद मैं आज भी नहीं आ पाती। अपने आस पास वालों का भी तो ख्याल रखना पड़ता है। या घर में कोई अपने से बड़े किसी काम के लिये कह दे तो उसको ना भी नहीं कह सकते।

CARES, others, about
REVERANCE for those around him

४) मेरा दवाई के बगैर भी आसानी से काम चल रहा था। मुझे कोई ऐसी दवाई की जरुरत महसूस ही नहीं हुई। **CONTENT**

५) एक दो बार घर पर मैंने दवाई का जिक्र भी किया पर आगे से जब मुझे उल्टा ही सुनने को मिला तो फिर मैं चुप हो गई। फिर दुबारा मैंने दवाई का जिक्र ही नहीं किया।

MILDNESS
YIELDING disposition

६) मैनें एक दो बार आपके क्लीनिक पर फोन किया और खुद भी एक दो बार चक्कर काटे पर आप मिले नहीं। फिर मैं भी थोड़ा सा ढीला पड़ गया और इस बीच में तकलीफ भी कुछ कम हो गयी। आज जब फिर से दर्द उठा तो मुझे याद आया कि आप को दिखाना है।

UNCONSCIOUSNESS, interrupted by screaming

७) ऐसा है कि दवाई तो मैं आसानी से नहीं खाता। ना ही मैं किसी डाक्टर के पास जाना पसन्द करता हूँ। कभी कुछ तकलीफ हो भी तो पहले मैं घरेलू नुस्के अपनाता हूँ जैसे- तुलसी डालकर चाय पी ली, अगर जुकाम हो तो या सर पर बाम लगा लिया, अगर सरदर्द हो रहा हो। जब मुझे लगता है कि तकलीफ काबू में नहीं आ रही और दवाई के बगैर ठीक होना मुश्किल है तो ही मैं डाक्टर के पास जाता हूं।

DELUSIONS, help ,calling for
SHRIEKING, aid, for

८) ऐसा है कि तकलीफ से तो मैं डरता नहीं चाहे कैसी भी तकलीफ जिन्दगी में क्यों न आ जाये। कुछ दिनों से तकलीफ चल रही थी पर मैं उसको टालता रहा। **INDIFFERENCE, complain does not** फिर मेरे मन में ख्याल आया की पहले मैं इसकी जांच करवा के देखूं की मुझे तकलीफ है क्या? जांच से पता चला कि मेरे पेट में नुस्क है जिसका आपरेशन के अलावा कोई और चारा नहीं है और मुझे उससे बहुत डर लगता है । मेरी इच्छा तो ये है कि आपरेशन के बगैर ही अगर यह ठीक हो जाये तो ज्यादा अच्छा है। **AFFECTATION*** जब से मुझे इस बात का पता चला तब से मेरे दिमाग में बस एक ही बात घूम रही है के अगर यह दवाई से ही ठीक हो जाये तो अच्छा है कृपया आप मुझे इस मुसीबत से बचा लो। **PRAYING, DELIRIUM, crying, help, for**

९) आपसे क्या छुपाना सच बात तो यह है कि शुरु में मैंनें गम्भीरता से इसके बारे मे इतना सोचा ही नहीं था। **TRUTH, tell the plain**

मैं इसको मामूली सी तकलीफ समझ कर टालता रहा। **INDIFFERENCE, complain does not** एक दिन अचानक मेरी नजर एक स्वास्थ्य पत्रिका पर पड़ी । उसमे गले की कुछ तकलीफों के बारे मे पढ़ा। उनमें से कुछ तकलीफों के लक्षण मेरी तकलीफ से मिलते जुलते थे। उसमें यह भी लिखा था कि इसका समय पर ईलाज न करवाने पर यह भयंकर बीमारी में बदल सकती है। बस उस दिन से मैं बहुत डर गया हूँ कि कहीं मुझे भी वैसी तकलीफ ना हो जायें। **FEAR, betrayed, of being, CAUTIOUS**

१०) तकलीफ तो कई दिनो से चल रही है पर मेरी समझ में यह नही आ रहा था कि इस के लिये क्या करूँ, किसके पास जाऊँ। वो तो भला हो मेरे दोस्त का जिसने मुझे आपके पास आने की सलाह दी। वरना मैं तो अभी भी आपके पास नहीं पहुँच पाता।
GROPING, as if in the dark

११) कई दिनों से ईलाज के बारे मे सोच तो रहा था पर मै यह निश्चय नहीं कर पा रहा था कि इसका ऐलोपैथ से ईलाज लूं या होम्योपैथ से। मेरे लिये दोनो ईलाज एक जैसे है। **THOUGHTS, two train of thoughts CONFUSION**

१२) मै इतनें दिनो से दवाई लेने की सोच रहा था पर घबराता था कि घर वालों को मेरी बिमारी के बारे मे पता चल जायेगा तो बेकार मे वो बहुत परेशान हो जायेंगे। अभी भी मन मे यही एक घबराहट रहती है की कहीं उनको पता ना चल जाये। इसी बात का मन मे हमेशा ध्यान लगा रहता है। **ANXIETY, others for**

१३) पिछले कुछ दिनों से मुझे दर्दों की शिकायत चल रही है उनको तो मैं बर्दाश्त कर सकता हूँ **PERSEVERANCE** और उनसे मेरे काम

पर कोई फर्क भी नहीं पड़ता **DELUSIONS, wealth, imagination of.** लेकिन साथ में यह जो मुझे कमजोरी की शिकायत शुरु हो गई है इस वजह से मैं कोई काम नही कर पा रहा। **BUSINESS, talks of**

१४) कई बार तकलीफ होने के बाद मेरी समझ में अब आया कि यह तकलीफ जो मुझे बार बार हो रही है यह और कुछ नहीं पर वो ही मेरी पुरानी तकलीफ है जो मुझे हर बार होती थी। **DULLNESS, understands the question only after repetition**

१५) हमारे घर में पुश्तों से ही ठीक होने के लिये प्राकृतिक तरीके को ही अपनाते हैं। और यह तो सब ही जानते है कि अंग्रेजी दवाइयों के बहुत नुकसान हैं। मुझे तो उन दवाइयों से सच पूछो तो बहुत डर लगता है क्योंकि वो तो पूरे शरीर को नुकसान पहुँचाती हैं। **PREJUDICE, traditional, FEAR, poisoned of being**

१६) थोड़ी सी कमजोरी की दवाई चाहिये। दो दिन से बुखार था वो तो मैंने अपने आप ही घर में रखी एक बुखार की गोली खा कर उतार लिया। **EGOTISM** बुखार तो उतर गया पर अब कमजोरी ठीक नहीं हो रही तो सोचा इसके लिये आपसे कोई दवाई या ताकत की गोली ले लें क्योंकि लगता है कि अब उसके बगैर मेरा ठीक होना मुश्किल हैं। **SHRIEKING, aid for**

१७) काम में इतना व्यस्त रहता हूँ की इस तरफ ध्यान ही नहीं दिया इतना वक्त ही नहीं होता। **BUSINESS, talks of** मैनें शायद ही कभी बीमारी की वजह से काम छोड़ा होगा। आज पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है कि मुझे कोई तकलीफ हुई है और मैं बिस्तर पर पड़ा हूँ। आज तो सुबह से ही बिस्तर पर पड़ा हुआ हूँ। **BED, remain in, desire for**

दिमाग में बस यही डर सताता है कि कहीं कोई खतरनाक बीमारी तो नही लग गई मेरे को। **FEAR, betrayed of being**

१८) दवाई तो मैनें कोई नहीं ली बस आफिस से छुट्टी ले ली थी। **FRIVOLOUS** मैने सोचा चलो इस बहाने थोड़ा सा आराम मिल जायेगा। **REST, desires for** अच्छा भी लग रहा था। पर अब छुट्टियाँ खत्म हो गई हैं और मुझे हर हाल मे कल आफिस जाना है। काम भी बहुत जरुरी है। बस अब आप ऐसी दवाई दे दें जिससे कल तक मैं किसी तरह से आफिस चला जाऊँ। ऐसा इस लिये नहीं कर रहा हूँ कि मुझें कोई काम की चिन्ता है वो बात यह है कि आफिस में सब यह कहेंगे कि एक मामूली सी तकलीफ के लिये मैनें इतनी छुट्टियाँ कर ली। **CARRIED, desires to be fast**

१९) इतने दिनों से मैनें कोई दवाई नहीं ली क्योंकि आप यहाँ पर नहीं थे। आपको तो मालूम ही है के मैं दवाई किसी और से नहीं लेता। मेरे को आप पर ही विश्वास है। **RELIGIOUS, affection** दवाई भी मुझें आप ही की माफीक आती है। और किसी की दवाई से मुझे इतना फर्क भी नही पड़ता। **SUPERSTITIOUS**

२०) करीब दो साल हो गये मुझे दवाई छोड़े हुऐ। शुरु मे मैनें अपना बहुत ईलाज करवाया। जब कोई आराम नहीं पड़ा तो हार कर सब कुछ छोड़ दिया। अब भी मेरा दवाई लेने का कोई मन नहीं था। अब इन्होने इतनी ज़िद्ध करी तो आना पड़ा । वरना मैं तो यहाँ आने के बिल्कुल हक़ में नहीं थी। मुझे तो अब भी यही विश्वास है कि ठीक तो मैनें होना नहीं। फिर दवाई लेने का क्या फायदा। **DISCONCERTED**

२१) करीब दो साल पहले मैनें सब दवाईयाँ छोड़ दीं थी। यह सोच कर कि कोई आराम तो पड़ नहीं रहा थोड़े दिन दवाईयाँ छोड़ कर देखती हूँ। **REST, desires for** पर उससे भी कोई फायदा नजर नही आया तो सोचा एक बार फिर से दवाई शुरु करके देखती हूँ शायद इस बार कोई फरक पड़ जाये। **PLAY, passion for gambling** हो सकता है कि शायद आप के हाथ से ही मेरा ठीक होना लिखा हो। आप जरा ध्यान देना मेरे पर। अब आप ही ने मुझे इस बीमारी से छुटकारा दिलवाना है। **CARRIED, desires to be**

Perceiving the individuals why they persevere

(हम समझेंगे कि व्यक्ति विशेष निरंतर प्रयत्न क्यों कर रहा है)

Perseverance :

- दीर्घ प्रयत्न, निरंतर उद्योग
- To persist in a state, enterprise or undertaking in spite of counterinfluences, opposition, discouragement/ failure. (असफलताओं, रुकावटों एवं निराशाओं के होते हुए भी निरंतर एक जुट हुए प्रयत्न करते रहना)
- The action, condition or an instance of persevering (steadfastness).
- Keeps making effort in spite of failure.

There are 15 drugs in PERSEVERANCE.

Acon., Alum., Bry., Caps., Dig., Dros., Lac.c., Lach., Lyc., Nat.c., Nit.ac., Nux.v.., Phos., Sil., Sul.

This particular symptom in the repertory caught my attention when in our practice, we came across many patients who in spite of getting no relief for a long time were coming to me again and again. We tried to explore what could be their compulsion. Whether it could be clinging, patience, holding, or simply mesmerism etc.

This quality of steadfastness was **PERSEVERANCE.** How and why do these 15 individualities keep on making efforts in spite of failures? We will be explaining few of them here in this chapter.

There can be many reasons to persevere. One might be tempted to think that people, who are hopeful, patient, content or obstinate etc. will be the ones to make

repeated efforts. Clinically we found out that some of them who are doubtful of recovery, even despair of recovery, do persevere. We started exploring and developing this idea by asking my patients that what is it, which is keeping them with me. Naturally different individuals replied differently- some had faith and belief in homoeopathy, some had fixed notions that allopathy is harmful and any other alternative treatment is a better option. Some said that they had no choice, while some were satisfied with my genuine efforts and affectionate behaviour.

Then we thought of giving a tabulated form to perseverance. Different reasons why people persevered. This would help in an extensive and wider clinical use of this expression.

Here we are sharing with you, few of our clinical experiences. However it should be kept in mind, that apart from these, there can be many different reasons for an individual to persevere. We hope this small exercise will help you in finding many more of them in your own clinics.

Patient unknowingly gives a lot of information to us when he tries to explain why is he persevering. Here we apply the art of interpreting patient's expressions into rubrics as taught by late Dr M.L Sehgal.

We simply stuck to the basics, i.e. understanding the narration of the patient, his tone, style and the reason that he keeps coming to me for treatment in spite of no relief. **(Later on we will be expanding on this)

Ist Combination

1.) We looked at the first posibility that a person may be hopeful. By combining these two (PERSEVERANCE + HOPEFUL) = acon., alum., dig., lach., lyc.,nit.ac., sul.

Hope - desire accompanied by expectation, a feeling that what is wanted will happen.

- to cherish a desire of good with some expectation of fulfillment
- to desire with a belief in the possibility of fulfillment.

Hopeful (adjective) expecting to get what one wants.

- full of hope
- a quality which excites hope, promising good or success
- inspiring or giving hope(a hopeful sign)

Hope has DESIRE, while *Hopeful* has a WANT.

- patient will say that I am taking your treatment as I want to get well and I am hopeful about it.
- The patient comes to you and says I am hopeful.

Then I go further and ask my patients that what is the reason for their hope.? Have they seen or heard any case treated by me? what is that which is giving them hope?

According to the answer my patient gives, for the reason of their hope, I can make further inroads in the given case.

IInd combination

(PERSEVERANCE + DOUBTFUL,recovery of) = acon., alum.,bry.can., ,lac.can., lach., lyc., nit.ac.,n.v.,phos., sil.

2) Doubtful : - not clear, or definite, ambiguous, not clearly predictable, uncertain, unsure, suspicion, questionable.

Perseverance + Doubtful, recovery of

as they are in doubt they may feel, need or take the help of followings.

+ Light, desire for = acon, lac-can, phos
+ Chooses the lesser evil = bry
+ Prejudices, traditional = lach, lyc,
+ superstitious = lach
+ Helpless = lyc, phos
+ Objective = alum, lach, nit-ac, nux-v.
+ Del, wealth of = phos, sul, nit-ac
+ Del, poor = bry, nux-v
+ Contented = alum, phos
+ Gambling = lyc, nux-v, sul
+ Clinging = phos.
+ Mesmerism, desire for = lach, phos
+ Mesmerism, amel-acon, lach, nux. v, phos, sul
+ Frivolous = lach, sul.
+ Fear of poverty = bry, lach. (R.M.), nux-v, sul. (Because they all are doubtful or despair of recovery or both).

IIIrd Combination

(PERSEVERANCE + DESPAIR recovery of) = acon., alum., bry., lac.can., lach., lyc., nat.c., nit.ac., phos., sil., sul.

3) Despair :– without hope, to lose hope, give up hope. Recovery :– a return to health, regaining of something lost or stolen.

As they are hopeless they may feel, need or take help of followings for perseverance :

Perseverance + DESPAIR, recovery of

+ Light, desire for = acon, lac-c, phos
+ Mesmerism, amel = acon, lach, nat-c, nux-v, phos, sil, sul
+ Mesmerism, desire = lach., nat-c., phos., sil.
+ Helplessness, feeling of = lyc., phos.
+ Consolation amel, = phos.
+ Carried - desire to be carried = acon., bry., lyc.
+ Carried-desire to be carried, caressed, and = acon.

4. Out of the 15 drugs which persevere, only 6 have all the three states given below ,i.e

HOPEFUL
DOUBTFUL, recovery of
DESPAIR, recovery of

They are- acon., alum., lach., lyc., nit-ac., sul.

From hope → to doubt → to despair

Patients of bry., lac.can.,n.v. and phos. have perseverance, but in their mind they have a constant doubt about their chances of getting better **(DOUBTFUL, recovery, of).** Later on when they don't see any improvement they get hopeless considering that there is no chance of recovery i.e. **(DESPAIR, recovery of)**, still they don't leave the treatment and keep making efforts for recovery.

Patients of nat.c. and sil. have perseverance. They neither have any doubt in their mind related to their recvoery **(DOUBTFUL , recovery of)** nor in their mind there is any idea that there is full chance of their getting better (**HOPEFUL).** Only when they see no fruitful result after taking treatment for a long time that the feeling of hopeless of recovery comes in their mind.

Out of the two i.e. nat.c. and sil., the later one is positive, objective , reasonable which enables them to persevere. they have desire to remain in bed, while nat.carb. has good self control over him.

5. Out of the 15 drugs in Perseverance only capsicum and drosera do not have despair or doubtful of recovery and they are not hopeful either.

* Both have pertinacity along with stramonium.

Pertinacity :- stubborn persistence, hard to get rid of, persistence (obstinate), tenacious. Adhering resolutaly to an opinion, purpose etc.

A case of capsicum

Case: A man 32 years of age came to my clinic for hyperacidity, headache and a compulsion for excessive smoking. He also complained of pain around eyeballs, which lasted for one hour followed by acidity and nausea. This used to get aggravated from smoking and drinking tea.

Q:How many cigarettes do you smoke per day?

A: On an average I smoke about 10 cigarettes a day. But whenever I am anxious or nervous, I end up smoking up to 20-25 cigarettes, which aggravates my acidity.

Q:What makes you anxious and nervous?

A: Doctor, I am from a family where everyone is very well educated. I have two elder brothers both of whom are I.A S and well settled, so is my father. I got settled late, due to which my marriage was also late. I am okay with my wife. Now my father is living with me for the past 3-4 months. Since my childhood, he was much worried about me, my future and whether I would get settled or not. He always thought I was not good for anything. He treats me like I am still a child and he has to worry about me. Even for a simple work he still feels I am not capable for it and will not be able to do it properly. That is why I avoid going home as whenever I am in home he will ask me what have I done during the day, whether I have done it properly or not ? He will find fault with my actions as he used to do earlier. He says that he never expects me to do anything rightly. That is why I don't feel like going home. My father says that he is always worried about me as my two elder brothers are already well settled and that is why he keeps

correcting my affairs.

When my father was not living with me I used to go home just after office and would relax, have tea but now I feel it is not possible.

Now a days I feel bored after office, I want to go home but I am afraid, my father will again say something. So I kill my time till I know my father would have gone to sleep, and then I go home. During this time I smoke a lot.

Since my childhood my father has never put his hand on my head and never said that I have done something good on earth. According to him I always do things in a wrong way and improperly.

My wife also is angry with me that why do I smoke so much cigarette and drink so much tea to spoil my health. Now I am afraid of even my wife's criticism.

Inference- the strongest fear that this patient has is of reproaches. Reproach means an expression of rebuke or disapproval, a cause or occasion of blame, discredit, or disgrace.

The first rubric taken was **FEAR, reproaches of.**

The patient was running through the feeling of boredom after work, as he could not go home although he wanted to. Just to overcome this boredom he used to drink tea and smoke cigarette. He knew that this is a poison for him and is killing him, but in spite of the sufferings he used to indulge in it.

As a passing thought, this can be equated to the situation of a sailor who has been on ship for months together, going through the routines with boredom. He longs for home but can do nothing about it. He smokes, drinks tea or coffee to pass his time.

Sometimes when looking at the sea there may come a feeling of jumping in the sea to finish his life out of boredom.

Similarly, in this case, the patient knows that smoking is harmful, dangerous for his life, and even after repeated advices of his well wishers he keeps on doing it as if he wants to end his life. वैसे भी कौन सा जी रहे हैं, न घर जा सकते हैं, लगता है अपने को खत्म ही कर लें।

FEAR, reproaches of - caps., carc., dig.

ENNUI homesickness, with- alum., caps., clem.

SUICIDAL homesickness, from- caps.

PERTAINICITY- caps., drosera., stram.

OBSTINATE, headstrong, children, chilly, refractory and clumsy- caps.

Capsicum 6, 1 dose, was prescribed with very good results. During the phases of recovery he passed through the phases of coryza, with bad taste in mouth, followed by excessive salivation. There was corresponding relief in nausea, acidity and pains. He also skipped the routine placebo for three weeks in between which he justified by telling me that he wanted to check that whether his improvement continues even without medicine or not. He reported that he felt improvement even during this phase and also has developed the will power to leave smoking.

A case of DROSERA

A man, 30 years of age came to my clinic. He told me that his sister was under my treatment 10-11 years back for an abscess in right hip region. It had proved to be incurable under allopathic treatment. (This abscess was excised and drained 3 times under the cover of antibiotic and pain killers) She had got relief

with my treatment and he had come to thank me in my clinic then, though he used to live far away.

Now, recently he had been told after some investigations and examination that he was suffering from renal calculi. He also had a long-standing cough. He told me that for this he had taken treatment from a near by doctor but when he did not get any relief he thought of coming to me as I had cured his sister.

He said, "I did not have your contact number. I only remembered the area where your clinic is located. So I decided to come here and look for you. So I came here in the morning and searched a lot. I did not lose heart and somehow kept trying and finally I have reached you by evening", he said laughingly.

He told me how had he managed to reach me without losing heart, even at the cost of his whole day's work. He said that this was his attitude towards his sickness also.

He told me, "these recurring complaints like cough and pain are troubling me. They used to settle for a while with allopathic treatment, but they never completely left me. Not even a day passed when I could be without medications. I now feel as though this cough will not subside even for a day without medicine. (यह खांसी बिना दवाई लिये मानती ही नहीं, इसे दवाई तो चाहिए ही चाहिए) Cough never leaves me even one day. Now I feel it won't leave me that easily".

Q: You spent all day just searching for me. It never occurred to you to go back?

A: "Whenever I decide to do something I pursue it to the very end. (डाक्टर, मैं इसको सिरे चढ़ा कर ही दम लेता हूँ)।

In fact, I had thought of coming to you last week itself but my father told me that it was high time to go and see a boy for the marriage of my sister. The family had been considering him as a match for many days. So I went about 100Km to Meerut to see the boy. But after talking to the parents of the boy, I felt that they were much interested in dowry, which was not feasible for me to pay. But I did not get disheartened. One of my relatives who were accompanying me suggested to me that there is another good boy of marriageable age another 70-80 miles further. May be you can come next week to see him whenever you have time or if it suits you. I thought I am on a mission and I have to complete it. I told my relatives that don't see what time it is or how far is it. If even this proposal does not work and you have someone else in mind, though he might be another 100 miles away, I will visit there also because now I have made up my mind".

He told me that he actually went to the third boy's home and fixed the marriage of his sister as he felt that the boy was really good and reached home by midnight. He said that I stop only when my goal is achieved. Otherwise I will keep pursuing the matter.

Inference - he feels the cough is constantly troubling him and annoying him, giving him not even a day's breath and even the doctors these days are such that they give a medicine that temporarily relieve the patient and he continues with the doctor who keeps making money from the innocent patient. They even mislead the patient and ask him to continue with them for a long time.

DELUSIONS, pursued, he was,enemies, by

DELUSIONS, enemy rest, e. allows him no (R.M.)

DELUSIONS, persecuted he is

DELUSIONS, deceived, is

He kept making efforts to combat the cough. Coming to me was also a part of this effort, which mounts to perseverance-keeps on making efforts in spite of failures. What ever he undertakes he pursues it very strongly. Once he makes the plan, he matures and, then he is determined to execute it, unreasonably to have his way, he is not yielding to reasons or pleas.

PERSEVERANCE

PERTINACITY

OBSTINATE, execution of matured plans, in (C.r.)

OBSTINATE, plans; in the execution of (Synthesis)

Drosera 30, 1 dose was prescribed. In between he developed fever with sore throat and coryza, which lasted for three days followed by overall improvement.

DELUSIONS, enemy rest, e. allows him no (R.M.)

Drosera has a delusion of being persecuted (**DELUSIONS, persecuted he is**). He also feels pursued and that also by enemies. For that reason he keeps on making constant efforts **(PERSEVERANCE)**. He insists on carrying out his plans and sticks to them **(PERTINACITY)**. Once he undertakes any actions he persists and obstinately stays in it. That is why drosera does not make many plans like china, who only reflects upon their execution while having no perseverance. **(Plans, reflect upon their execution- china.),** that is why china will feel tormented, persecuted and hindered at work by these serious thoughts about his plans. On the other hand drosera will see to it that if once he has made plans, he gives them final shape (mature) and without yielding starts executing them for their fulfillment. (**OBSTINATE, execution of matured plans, in**).

DELUSIONS, deceived, is - bamb-a, dros, ruta

Deceived : - make a person believe what is false, purposely mislead.

Reflect : to think seriously, contemplate (to look at intently, gaze at, study carefully.

6. **Next Combination (IV)**

(PERSEVERANCE + OPTIMISTIC= calc.,lyc., n.v., sil., sul .)

Optimist :- the tendency to take the most hopeful or cheerful view of the matters. Practice of looking on the bright side of everything.

- the best or the most favorable, condition, degree or amount.

मैं सोचता हूँ कि अगर दुनिया में बीमारी बनी है तो उसका इलाज जरुर बना होगा। कभी मेरे दिमाग में यह ख्याल ही नहीं आया इस बीमारी का कोई इलाज नहीं होगा। मेरी तो सोच और धारणा हमेशा से है कि हर चीज का हल है।

My views is that if there is disease there is surely some treatments for it. It never ever comes to mind that there is no treatment for sickness. My feeling is there is always a way for any problem.

7. **Next Combination (V)**

(PERSEVERANCE. + PESSIMIST= lach., nit-ac., nux.v.)

Pessimist : – expecting the worst -belief that the existing world is worst possible. Belief that the evil in life outweighs the good. The tendency to expect misfortune or worst outcome in any circumstances. Practice of looking on the dark side of things.

**Optimistic - (आशावादी) महसूस करता है कि दुनिया स्वर्ग है। जिसमें सुख ही सुख है। ईश्वर सब अच्छे के लिए करता है। ऐसी धारणा होती है।

**Pessimist - (निराशावादी) महसूस करता है दुनिया नर्क है। जिसमें दुख ही दुख है। यहां तो अच्छा कुछ हो ही नहीं सकता। संसार केवल बुराईयों से परिपूर्ण है ऐसी सोच होती है इस तरह से देखता है।

8. Next Combination (VI)

(PERSEVERANCE. + POSITIVENESS= lach, n.v, sil, sul)

Positive –(meaning) – having the mind set or settled, confident,

- assured; overconfident or dogmatic
- Right always claims to be

Lach and n.v. both have perseverance because they believe what they are doing is right. They do not need any suggestions. According to them they have made very carefully effort to over come their disease and that is why they are right. The both lach. and n.v. keep on complaining and lamenting about their disease and sickness. One is objective reasonable and other is ardent both want rest but n.v. desires tranquillity.

9. Next Combination (VII)

(PERSEVERANCE + YIELDING= alum, lyc, nux-vom, sil)

Yielding- (meaning)- bending easily, flexible

alum. and sil are objective reasonable they feel that when there is no relief even after a long treatment and as there is a strong pressure from the family also they yield for a time being and leave the treatment. They can start it

again after some time.

Lyc. feels helpless and yields is now low in confidence, has timidity facing the people and talking in the public, They are hard to inferiors and kind for superiors. In this weak situation they yield to superiority of others even to the extent of flattering them by their yielding.

N.V. Quiet, wants to be repose and tranquillity, desires is its need. This compels n.v. to yield though they are positive. They also have rest desires (like taking a break) to repose and for tranquillity.

10. Next Combination (VIII)

(PERSEVERANCE + DELUSIONS, poor, he is = bry., nux.v.

Poor :- short of something

One who is short of as much of something as is required to remove poverty (page- 28, ROH Series IV, by Late., Dr M. L. Sehgal) version- " I am not quite fit, it is as if I am lacking in general efficiency.

कुछ कमी आ गई है , अब मैं पहले जैसा काम नहीं कर सकता , उतनी ताजगी नहीं महसूस कर रहा हूँ , कुछ कमी सी महसूस होती है।

N.V. feels he is poor and that is why he has to keep making efforts beacuse he dos't like to be poor and wants to remove its. (MOOD, repulsive)

11. Next Combination (IX)

(PERSEVERANCE + FEAR poverty ,of = Bry., lach., nux.v., sul.) (because he has doubt or despair of recovery)

FEAR, poverty of

Poverty : - lack of something specified. The state of one who lacks a usual or socially acceptable amount of money or material possession.

The feeling is they have to keep making efforts otherwise they will be loosing and became poor further. They feel may be they are not improving with the treatment but at least they should not loose further in their health, to maintain this they keep on making efforts. N.v. does not want to go from poor to poverty.

12. Next Combination (X)

(PERSEVERANCE+DELUSIONS, wealth imagination of) = nit.ac., phos., sul.

DELUSIONS, wealth imagination of

wealth - short of nothing

- he feels he has the means to have anything he desires. it is a relative term. (pg- 46, series- VII)

Nit.ac. is objective reasonable, with the feeling of wealth he is hopeful and he persevers. His words are "when one is taking treatment, then one has to keep hope and make proper efforts for cure.

(अगर उम्मीद रखेंगे तभी तो लगातार दवा खा पायेंगे या लगातार दवाई खाएंगे तभी तो आपसे ठीक होने की उम्मीद कर सकते हैं।)

Sulphur feels wealthy and remains frivolous. But once he gets some signs and symptoms he starts taking care, like if he gets pain in the throat or headache he starts avoiding, cold drinks and other such things which can agg. it, so he becomes careful. He can still be frivolous as he hopes that by taking care things will improve. But after the care if things get worse, the hope starts going down and the problems start troubling him, he starts

feeling annoyed constantly (DELUSIONS persecuted) and even may feel that this is harming him (DELUSIONS, injury, being injured is). Now he becomes doubtful of recovery takes more care and keeps taking medicine religiously. From frivolous to careful and persevering. The wealth (health) starts going down and he develops a feeling of thining down day-by-day (DELUSIONS, thin is, getting). If the health goes down further and he is not improving and the signs symptoms are worsening or are appearing again he feels embarrassed and starts loosing hope and finally may reach to state of despair and develops fear of poverty. This is the journey of sul. from feeling of wealth to fear of poverty. From hope → to doubt → to despair.

13. Next Combination (XI)

(PERSEVERANCE + DELUSIONS,pursued, he is) = bry.,lach.,dros.,nux v.,sil.

DELUSIONS, pursued, he is

pursue : - to chase or follow in order to overtake

Patient's version- (डाक्टर बीमारियां तो मेरे पीछे ही लग गई हैं, यह तो मुझे अपने साथ ले कर ही जायेंगी।

Doctor the disease is after me and it will end with my life or it will go only my death. He is being chased by disease which is trying to over take him (his health).

\+ MOOD, repulsive = nux-v., sil.

That is why nux-v., & sil. want to push the disease they are not in a mood to be pined down by the chaser (disease).

\+ DELUSIONS, injury, injured, is being = bry., lach.

injured : - being harmed

On the top of this bry. and lach. also start feeling that not only it is chasing to overtake but is also harming them. (डाक्टर साहब ये मुझे नुकसान पहुंचा रही है)

Both of them (bry. and lach.) have rest desire for.

Bryonia : on one hand it has perseverance but on other hand it has fear of suffering. How can a person who has such a strong fear of suffering will persever? Here Dr. Sehgal gave us rubric chooses the lesser evil.

Like for example a person is having pains and bodyache which is harming him, he wants to be quiet and rest without being disturbed (DELUSIONS, injured is being, quiet wants to be, rest desire for, disturbed, averse to being). But business is very important for bryonia, as it brings profit (money), so if he rests and doesn't go to his work or attend his business he will loose money or profit which will cause more troubles mounting to much more sufferings (fear of poverty and fear of suffering). If he lies down in bed, he becomes poor which is more than the only physical suffering which he will get if he goes to his job or business. So he prefers going to work, doing business inspite of feeling pain and suffering. Here we can see how he chooses the lesser evil.

Keeps making efforts inspite of counter influnences opposition (Perseverance). The pains, suffering, disease is coming as an obstacle but he bear it and goes to work to earn money. Without work and money he will invite poverty which will cause more miseries. That is why he prefers suffering than poverty so between the two evils suffering and poverty he chooses suffering.

14. Next Combination (XII)

(PERSEVERANCE + DELUSIONS, persecuted, that he is)= calc., dros., lach., nux- v., phos., sulph.

persecuted; - to trouble or annoy constantly

डाक्टर साहब बीमारी ने तंग कर रखा है, मैं तो इससे परेशान हो गई, ये तो लगातार तंग ही किये जा रही है।

Doctor the disease is troubling me constantly and annoying me, I am badly troubled by this disease.

N.v., phos., sul. persever as they want strongly to remove this annoyance (MOOD, repulsive) out of these three sul. is hopeful so are calc. and lach. Phos. with mood repulsive feels helpless. Dros. is obstinate. Plans in the execution of and has pertinacity. Calc. though hopeful wants light to persever (like phos.)

15. Next Combination (XIII)

(PERSEVERANCE + CONTENT)= alum., caps., nat-c., phos.

content ; - to appease the desires of, to limit (oneself) in requirements, desires or actions, satisfied; as much as one wishes patient feels satisfied with the efforts put in by his doctor, also by his own efforts to get well in the given circumstances, though there is no significant improvement.

Thus simply continue to keep making efforts (perseverance) because they feel satisfied with their own as well as their doctor's efforts.

16. Next Combination (XIV)

(PERSEVERANCE + EMBARRASED, ailments ,after) = sulph (s)

Embarrass - make a person feel awkward or ashamed. Though sulphur feels persecuted (annoyed) by the disease (DELUSIONS, persecuted he is), still he is frivolous and wealthy.

But when he feels he is about to receive injury (harm), as the symptom and sign have come back once again. He gets doubtful of recovery, embarrassment comes in.

दवाई करते-करते कल दर्द फिर से आ गया।

Lastly when he feels disease is actually harming him, he becomes sad (SADNESS, disease about) and despairs of recovery. Then he thinks he is losing his wealth, getting thin (DELUSIONS, thin is getting) and FEAR of poverty comes in.

17. Next Combination (XV)

(PERSEVERANCE + LIGHT, desire for) = acon., phos., lac-can., calc.

Light : - Something that makes things visible or affords illuminations.

Desire : - A wish, a prayer or request

For : Directed to (ROH series V, pg-1)

17a. (PERSEVERANCE. + LIGHT, DESIRES FOR + FEAR OF DARK) = ACON, PHOS (NO LAC-CAN)

17b. (PERSEVERANCE + LIGHT, DESIRES FOR + ANXIETY, DARK IN)= PHOS, CALC?

17c. PERSEVERANCE. + LIGHT, DESIRE FOR + THINKING OF COMPLAINTS AGG= CALC, LAC - CAN, PHOS

A patient during consultation says that Dr, I am under your treatment for nearly 1- 11/2 months, and I want to continue though there is no noticeable relief. So, if I can see some relief in my symptoms, that would surely be a big help to me in continuing your treatment.

In these two lines, patient has expressed his desire that if you show him some positive response it will help him to persevere.

He wants to see 5-10% relief which will help him to persevere. This is as if removing the dark and bringing in light in form of some relief to the patient who is

going on though he is seeing nothing, he wants to see some relief. Here he desires some light to persevere.

In acon., phos. and lac-can.light helps in persevering.

Acon. is hopeful ,communicative, expansive as well as expansive.

At every step the patient will desire light and will communicate in detail so that you will give him some light.

If we look in the repertory, we can see acon is hopeful, but not lac-can and phos. It is easy to understand that a person who has hope will persevere, for this he communicats in order to get some light to continue. (perseverance)

Aconite

Case 1 : Mother of an 8 year old girl reported to me that her child is complaining of frequent, recurring pain in the abdomen since yesterday. She had mumps 4-5 days back for which medicine was taken and she was better.

For the pains the parents had gone to the child specialist this morning, who suspected pancreatitis as a consequence of mumps and may be she needed hospitalization for investigations. At that moment they decided to come to me. I asked mother what the child was saying and doing. Mother told me I asked the child yesterday night whether she had passed stools today?

Mother thought that could be the reason for the pain so she told the girl to make an effort and try to pass the stools.

The child made an effort but was unsuccessful and told her mother so. After some time, the girl again

complained of pain that "Mum, it is paining again"

This happened quite a few times, every time she used to tell from the toilet that no stool is coming and she would come back. After 5-6 times , she finally passed stools and like a continuous commentary the child kept on telling in detail about what was happening in the toilet.

Like- "Mum, I am passing stools but they are very thin, etc.

Actually the child was narrating everything she was experiencing in detail. And at every step the mother gave her some explanation and but even after passing stool the child complained again about the pain, so the mother told her it is 10.pm at night and the doctor is away so you will have to wait till the morning. tomorrow we will go to the doctor who gives sweet pills. So again the girl was quiet.

Here, to persevere and to struggle with the suffering the child needed some explanation in the form of assurance and light from the mother. So here we can see that though aconite is hopeful, still needs light for perseverance.

Aconite Case - 2 :

There was another very chronic case of acidity, headache and indigestion. The investigations revealed fatty changes in the liver. The patient was improving on opium 30, 1 dose that was prescribed 9 months back for these complaints. The following rubrics were taken- DELIRIUM, blames himself for his folly , EMBARRASSMENT, ailments after, IRRITABILITY, pains during and CAUTIOUS.

Though there was a very good overall improvement, patient in between had severe bouts of hyperacidity,

and still used to find them unmanageable. He was very hopeful otherwise but during these phases he use to become hopeless.

On fresh case taking I asked the patient to concentrate and tell me that what he does and how he manages these attacks.

His explanation was, "doctor, I can tell you that during these attacks I feel as though someone had tied a thick rope around my neck and it is suffocating me, and I have a strong fear that I will die of this suffocation."

At this juncture, his wife who was accompanying him smiled and said, "doctor, can you tell me that, have you ever heard of someone dying of acidity?"

Seeing her smiling and saying these words he started shouting that you don't know how much I suffer. Only when you experience it you can knnow it.

His wife said that he does this at home also. He says, " I am dying, what would you know," that how much I suffer.

His wife continued, " He wakes us up at 2.00 at night and tells us what is happening to him. As far as doctors have made us understand is that this is because of acidity. So I tell him to take antacids and you will be all right, but he wants to call you and tell about his situation. He won't take the antacid because he wants to stick to your medicine though he is in trouble and shouting. So sometimes I jokingly tell him that why are you killing yourself, and suffering so much. You can take antacid now and continue homoeopathic treatment thereafter."

At this he got angry and said that I am suffering and you are taking it lightly and laughing.

Wife replied that I am only trying to lighten your mood.

Then he said, "doctor, I expect my wife then, to immediately call you and tell about my situation." To which she said that yes, I called but you (doctor) were not available.

He said that in that case I expect my wife to at least give me some assurance and kind words to help me bear my situation. Instead of laughing she could tell me that don't worry, I am there for you if you need anything. I'll call the doctor again.

Just pay attention to these words of the patient.

During the attack, he wanted to communicate, and when I told him that I would have told you on phone that this is a process of cure you have to go through and bear it for permanent relief, would you have been able to endure it though it was troublesome? He said, "yes. Last time I called you when I was suffering for nearly a week but I could only contact you on the 8th day. You told me to wait for another one day; I waited without taking any antacid. Today also I just wanted to tell you everything what is happening to me and even now if you tell me that I have to wait and tolerate, I will".

So I asked him, " Why do you need me to tell you to tolerate".

He replied, so that you know what is happening to me and you give me your care and advise. Same I need from my wife – some comfort to help me tolerate this situation".

Now in this case, for perseverance again this man wants light and the method he is using is by communication. His other desires can be represented in this way-

This man during the crisis phase wants his wife to help him as he is struggling and is not able to pull himself out of this situation on his own. (CARRIED, desires to be) and wants that she should contact the doctor and if he is not available then could at least assure him and show him some care by saying that please don't worry, the doctor will be back soon and we will be able to talk to him for help. I am there for you, can I give you some massage or some other help, like a glass of water, milk etc.

This would help him in his endurance but instead she laughingly tells her husband that I have never ever heard of anyone dying of acidity. And why don't you take some antacid tablet.

Here this man doesn't only want to be carried but also to be handled with care. (Desire to be carried and caressed- acon, kreosote, puls)

- **JESTING, joke can't take a**
- **COMMUNICATIVE, expansive**
- **TORMENTING himself**

He keeps on tolerating acidity and headache though he can overcome it by taking antacid , but in hope of totally removing this problem he bears the suffering for so many days, in spite of his family members telling him to ease himself and them by taking the antacid and then continuing with the homoeopathic treatment.

Now we can move to Phosphorus

I came across a case in which the patient is having or showing patience. The person is under the treatment of a doctor who is giving him all the care he requires. He recognizes it and says that doctor, I am satisfied with your earnest efforts in my case. You are doing your best and I like your way of handling my case with

care and affection though there is no change in my condition. But I have patience; I will wait and would surely like to continue. But if you can show me some change in my condition, it would be wonderful, it would help me to continue your treatment.

Rubrics - CONTENT
PATIENCE
AFFECTIONATE
AFFECTION, desires
MESMERISM, amel
LIGHT, desire for

18. Next Combination (XVI)

(PERSEVERANCE. + DEL, sick he is)= lac-can, lyc, nit- ac, phos

In this one persever because he feels he is not well and to remove this he has to continue his efforts.

19. Next Combination (XVII)

(PERSEVERANCE + DEL. poor, she is)= NUX-V, (BRY?) In this he feels something is lacking, less, short. He feels not quiet fit, lack in general efficiency.

20. Next Combination (XVIII)

(PERSEVERANCE + DEL, PURSUED BY ENEMIES) = dros, lach, nat-c, nux-v, sil.

In this he feels disease like an enemy which is constantly chasing him and troubling him.

21. Next Combination (XIX)

(PERSEVERANCE + MOOD, repulsive) = acon, alum, caps, lyco, nit-ac, nux-v, phos, sil, sulph

SULPH

He is in repulsive mood wants to push the situation, sickness or the conditions which are pining him down. Wants to remain perfectly healthy that why want to push the disease. And this gets reflected in his behaviour and mood.

22. Next Combination (XX)

(PERSEVERANCE+ SECRETIVE)=dig.,lyc.,nit.ac., phos.+(Out of these Phos. is not Hopeful But helpless like Lyc.)

+HOPEFUL = dig.,lyc., nit.ac.

22b. PERSEVERANCE+SECRETIVE + GRIEF, silent + = dig., lyc.

Secretive : - not open or out going in speach, activity or purpose, maitaining privacy, a disposition to conceal. He does not want to part information and would like to conceal as much as possible from others, Silently keeps taking treatment (goes on making efforts) though is deeply and heavily distressed and silently suffers from it.

23. Next Combination (XXI)

(PRESEVERANCE +RELIGIOUS)

=alum.,dig.,lach.,lyc.,nat.c.,nux.v.,sil.,sul.

In his efforts to get well, he is committed and devoted as to a religious faith, cause, principle or system of beliefs. Held to with ardon and faith, beliefs and practices of such faith.

24. Next Combination (XXII)

(PERSEVERANCE +PRAYING)= alum., sul.

To make request in humble manner, this is generaly done to a person who can give, provide or has the power to remove the problems and suffering of the person who is making the request.

25. Next Combination (XXIII)

(PERSEVERANCE+DELUSIONS,wrong he has done + CONSCIENTIOUS)=dig., lach.,lyc.,sil., sul.

In this he persever because he feels he has done wrong and his conscience tells him that as he has done wrong he has to bear the suffering.

26. Next Combination (XXIV)

(PERSEVERANCE + HELPLESSNESS, feeling of) = lyc.,phos., (Lyc. is hopeful)

They keep on making efforts because they have no other choice like if they are advised surgery for a particular problem and are told it is medicinaly imposible to cure, now they have no other way to go than to try Homoeopathy.

27. Next Combination (XXVI)

(PERSEVERANCE + OBJECTIVE, reasonable) = alum., lach., nit.ac.sil. (except sil. all others (3) are hopeful also.)

If one has to get well he has to take proper treatment as well as precautions then only one can expect a cure.

28. Next Combination (XXVII)

(PERSEVERANCE + HOPEFUL + DOUBTFUL) = acon., alum.,lach.,lyc., nit.ac., sul. (No dig.)

When they start the treatment they are generally hopeful but when the disease condition dos't improve inspite of treatment which take continuesly they start doubting. They say "may be they will improve, but they are not sure".

डाक्टर साहब जब मैं आपके पास आया था तो मुझे पुरा विश्वास था कि मैं ठीक हो जाउंगा, पर लगातार दवाई खाने के बाद भी जब आराम नहीं हुआ, अब लग रहा है कि शायद ही ठीक हूं, पक्का नहीं हैं फिर भी इलाज तो करना है, कोशिश तो करता रहूंगा।

29. Next Combination (XXVIII)

(PERSEVERANCE + DESPAIR recovery of BUT HAS NO CHOICE (HELPLESS)= lyc.,phos., (though phos. feels injured and has patience and is contented.

30. Next Combination (XXIX)

PERSEVERANCE + DELUSIONS,injury , Injured of being = bry.,lach.,phos.,sul.

PERSEVERANCE + DELUSIONS, dirty he is = lac.c.

PERSEVERANCE + DELUSIONS, diseased, loathsome, horrible mass of disease, he were= lac.c.

PERSEVERANCE+ FEAR, duties, she will become unable to perform her= lac.c

HE BEARS SUFFERING AND PAIN BECAUSE OF BUSINESS + PERSEVERANCE, THOUGH FEELS INJURED= bry.,phos., sul.

Now we can move to Phosphorus.

I came across a case in which the patient is having or showing patience. The person is under the treatment of a doctor who is giving him all the care he requires. He recognizes it and says to the doctor, I am satisfied with your earnest efforts in my case. You are doing your best and I like your way of handling my case with care and affection. Though there is no change in my condition, but I have patience. I will wait and would surely like to continue, but if you can show me some change in my condition. It would be wonderful, it would help me to continue your treatment.

Rubrics - **CONTENT**
PATIENCE
AFFECTIONATE
AFFECTION, desires
MESMERISM, amel.
LIGHT, desire for

Perseverance
(Table for ready reference)

PERSEVERANCE.+DEL, sick he is= lac-can, lyc, nit-ac, phos

Perseverance.+Light, desire for+Fear dark, of =acon, phos (no lac-can.)
Perseverance + Light, desire for + Anxiety, dark in= phos, calc(R.M.) Perseverance. + Light, desire for + Thinking complaints agg.= calc, lac - can, phos
PERSEVERANCE + CONTENT = Caps, Alum, Nat-c, Phos Out of these Phos. also has DELUSIONS, wealth imagination, of
PERSEVERANCE + DEL. poor he is =, Bry (r.m.), Nux-v
PERSEVERANCE + DEL. pursued, he is* (to chase or follow in order to overtake)= Bry., lach., dros., nux-v., sil., + MOOD, repulsive= Nux- vom., sil. + DELUSIONS, injury, being injured , is+ bry., lach. * In complete it is **he is** but in other repertories it is **he was. The right one is he is.**
PERSEVERANCE + DELUSIONS pursued, he is, enemies, by = Dros., lach., nat-c., nux-v., sil.
PERSEVERANCE + DELUSIONS wealth imagination, of = nit. – ac., phos., sulph. They keep on persevering as they feel they still have wealth (health and money)
PERSEVERANCE + FEAR poverty, of = Bry, Lach (r.m), Nux-v., Sulph. Even there is no relief they keep on making efforts with the fear of going down further.
PERSEVERANCE + LIGHT, desire for= acon., phos., lac.-can. (Acon. is HOPEFUL and OBJECTIVE, reasonable and communicative, wants light for perseverance. Phos. – patience, contented, still wants light to persevere, LAC- C; (lac- c and Phos. are in DELUSIONS, sick being), but Phos. also feels INJURED).
PERSEVERANCE + MOOD repulsive= acon., alum., caps., lyco., nit-ac., nux-v., phos., sil., sulph
PERSEVERANCE+ PRAYING=alum., sulph.
PRESEVERANCE + RELIGIOUS=alum., dig., lach., lyc., nat-c., nux-v., sil., sulph.
PERSEVERANCE + SECRETIVE=dig., lyc., nit-ac., phos.+(Out of these Phos. is not Hopeful But helpless like Lyc.) + HOPEFUL = dig., lyco., nit- ac.
PERSEVERANCE +GRIEF, silent+SECRETIVE=dig. ,lyc.

PERSEVERANCE+DEL; wrong he has done + CONSCIENTIOUS= dig., lach., lyc., sil., sul.

PERSEV + HOPEFUL = acon., alum., dig. , lach., nit-ac., Sul.

PERSEVERANCE + HELPLESSNESS, feeling of = lyco., phos. (LYCO is hopeful also)

PERSEVERANCE + OBJECTIVE reasonable = alum., lach., nit-ac., sil. (except sil all others (3) are hopeful also.)

PERSEVERANCE + DOUBTFUL recovery, of = acon., alum., bry., Lac-C., Lach., Lyco.,Nit-Ac., Nux-V.,Phos., Sul.

PERSEVERANCE + HOPEFUL + DOUBTFUL= Acon.,Alum., Lach., Lyc., Nit-A., Sul. **(No Dig.)**

PERSEVERANCE+DESPAIR recovery, of=Acon., Alum., Bry., Lac-C., Lach., Lyc., Nat- C.,Nit-Ac., Nux-V., Phos., Sil., Sul.

PERSEVERANCE + DESPAIR recovery, of, BUT HAS NO CHOICE (HELPLESS)= Lyco, Phos (though phos. feels injured and has patience and is contented

*PERSEVERANCE+DEL. injury being injured, is=Bry., Lach.,Phos., Sul.

*Though he is being injured (harmed) but still he perseveres

PERSEVERANCE+DEL., sick being=Lac-Can, Lyc., Nat-C., Nit.-Ac., Phos.

* Out of these lyc. And Nit.ac. are hopeful so that they keep perservering.
* Lyc. And Phos. feel helpless have no choice this is another reason for them to persevere.

Lac. Can.

PERSEVERANCE +DEL., diminished, short he is – Lac-C.

PERSEVERANCE + DEL., dirty he is = Lac-C

PERSEVERANCE + DEL. diseased, loathsome, horrible mass of disease, he were= Lac-Can

PERSEVERANCE+ FEAR, duty, she will become unable to perform her= lac-can

He bears suffering and pain because of business that is why he perseveres though feels continuously harmed by the sickness.
TALKS, business of + PERSEVERANCE+ DEL. injury, being injured, is = bry., phos., sul.
(SEE BARTHEL FOR SULPHUR)
PERSEVERANCE + FRIVOLOUS= Lach., Sil., Sul.
PERSEVERANCE + DELUSIONS wealth, imagination of= nit-ac., phos., sul.

PERSEVERANCE + DEL. wealth, of + FRIVOULOUS + HOPEFUL = Sulph.

↓ + ↓ ↓ +DOUBTFUL recovery, of = Sul.

FEAR, poverty, of+ EMBARRASED ailments after +DESPAIR of recovery=Sul

PERSEVERANCE + EMBARRASED ailments after= Sul.

PERSEVERANCE + SADNESS, disease about= Alum., Sul.

PERSEVERANCE +PLAYFUL →Lach.

PERSEVERANCE + GAMBLING (Passion for gambling) → Lyc., N.V., SUL

PERSEVERANCE –Make money, to →Lyc.,Nat-C., Sul.

PERSEVERANCE +YIELDING →Alum., Lyc., N.V., Sil.,
They are not persevering till the end –Why?
Because: Out of these 4 (Alum; lyc; N.V.,Sil) Lyc feels helpless whereas Alum and Sil are objective reasonable
(WE Persevered but after a reasonable time – period there was no relief, so we gave up)

PERSEVERANCE +POSITIVENESS → Lach; Nux.V.

PERSEVERANCE +CAREFULNESS→Bry.,Lyc.,Natc.,N.V.,Sil.,Sul., Lach., Dig.

PERSEVERANCE +CAUTIOUS →Acon;(C.C.); Dros., Nat-C., N.V., Nit-Ac.

PERSEVERANCE + MAGNETIZED am. → Acon ;(C.C.); lach; Nat-C., Phos., Sil., Sul.

PERSEVERANCE + MAGNETIZED desire for →(C.C.);Lach; Nat-C., Phos., Sil.

DEL is being injured → Bry; Lach; Phos; Sulph;
PERSEVERANCE +
Del inj. By surroundings by (LACH)
And Del; Suffered wrong

PERSEVERANCE + COMPLAINING, disease of à Lach; Nux-V.,

PERSEVERANCE + LAMENTING; about sickness àLach; Nux.V.

PERSEVERANCE + COMMUNICATIVE expansive- acon, alum, lach

PERSEVERANCE + DEL. wealth imagination, of= nit-ac, phos., sul.

LACH.. NUX-V.. PHOS.. SIL.

All desire **to be magnetized**, that's why they **persevere** and all the four of them get **ameliorated by mesmerism**, and on top of this lach., phos. (caust., sep.) are **easy to magnetize.**

i.e they get easily charged up as LACH. is **quick to act**, and is **curious** (inquisitive) like sul. and lyc.

PHOS. is **impressionable** and **sensitive** and has **patience**, because of **DELUSIONS, wealth imagination of** and is **contented**

Though sul., lach. and phos. along with bry. **feel being injured**.

PERSEVERANCE

The remedies that persever because they feel they

are, just about to be harmed, (DELUSIONS, injury about to receive injury is) they are lach., lyc., nux.v., sil., sul.

Out of these lach. and sul. feel they are being constantly harmed (DELUSIONS, injury being injured, is) and only lach. goes a step further where he feels he been harmed by the surroundings. (DELUSIONS, injury being injured , surroundings , by his) hyos., *lach*., naja.

LACHESIS **NUX-V**

Important common rubrics

1) PERSEVERANCE
2) DELUSIONS, injury about to receive injury is
3) POSITIVENESS
4) REST, desires for
5) COMPLAINING, disease of
6) LAMENTING, sickness about his

Comparision of Lach. and Nux.v.

Lach.

Not only feels that he is going to receive the injury but also feels that he is being injured and that too by the surroundings for which first he complaints, communicates expansively and finally laments about his sickness and condition.

Lach. feels he has suffered wrong, for which he complaints and laments. Is careful and cautious in his approach but very positive and objective. He feels whatever he is doing is right.

Lach. does not believe in yielding and is not contented, keeps making complaints and keeps on lamenting.

At other times he may be playful and frivolous, may

desire amusement and traveling. Other times he becomes playful and frivolous desires amusement and traveling.

Lach. has all the three states despair recovery, of, doubtful recovery, of and hopeful. During the stage of hopefulness he is frivolous and playful and in the state of despair and doubt he complaints and laments. Has a desire to be magnetized, which he can easily be (MAGNETIZED, desire to , MAGNETIZE, easy to magnetized.) And being magnetized amel. him. In the frivolous state he may refuse to take the medicine.

DELUSIONS, die about to, he is , exhaustion, from (Single lach.)

DELUSIONS, imagination, die , about to , he wishes someone would help her off. (lach.)

Nux. Vom.

Though is doubtful of recovery and may reach to a state of despair of recovery , but still persevers as he has the feeling that he is poor (DELUSIONS, poor he is). If he does not do anything he may further lose his health, (as he has the strong fear of poverty). He keeps taking treatment because he does not want to go from poor to poverty. He can't afford to be sick and that is why he hates the idea of getting sick. He takes it as an interruption which angers him (ANGER, interruption from) and he loses his tranquility. Being fastidious and ardent by nature, he takes the treatment seriously with all the care (CAREFULNESS) and feels very much irritated and angry if he falls sick (ANGER, contradiction from). He never ever wants to be sick that is why he takes lot of care and is cautious. To him his tranquility is very precious so he wants to be quiet, for repose to have this tranquility.

Because of fastidiousness he keeps on making effort till the perfection in health is regained but as he also wants tranquility he may yield at a stage where he becomes hopeless. Pressure from family members also force him to abandon the treatment for some time as not listening to them causes loss of tranquility in the home,to preserve this tranquillity he yields. Finally a stage may come where he feels, he must die. It can be used two ways one , when he can't struggle and feels too much poor, then he feels he must die. On the other hand as he is fastidious and does not feel satisfied with others efforts, inspite of his poor health and suffering he wants to do the job or the work himself and can only attain the tranquility when he could perform it to his satisfaction. Symbolically the feeling comes to accomplish the perfection and tranquility ,I must die.

डाक्टर साहब, मुझे ही मरना पड़ेगा, चाहे मेरी तबीयत खराब हो। तो भी मेरे किये बिना यह काम ठीक से नहीं हो पायेगा। तो चाहे फिर तबीयत खराब हो तो लगता है की तसल्ली के लिये खुद ही मरो और काम करो।

LACHESIS	NUX. VOM
PERSEVERS, though he feels that he is about to be harmed and troubled ***(Delusion, injury, about to receive, inj. is)***	ALSO PERSEVERS, like lach. inspite of feeling annoyed by the disease constantly and feels it is going to harm him ***(Delusion, persecuted, he is and delusion injury, is about to receive).***
- This situation or problem (disease) is casueing damage continuously ***(Delusion injury, being injured is)*** and also is harmed by his surroundings ***(Delusion, injury, being inj. is, surroundings, by his)***	Like lach. also careful and cautious, makes complains and laments about his disease ***(Complains, disease of and lament, disease, about).***
डाक्टर साहब लग रहा है कि ये सर दर्द मुझे कोई न कोई नुकसान पहुँचायेगा, सर के अन्दर किसी ना किसी जगह कुछ तो खराबी करेगा। वैसे तो लग रहा है कि कुछ नुकसान तो कर ही रहा है। जैसे कि मेरी नजर कमजोर होती जा रही है। मेरे आसपास के हालात, लोग और चीजे भी परेशानी कर रही है। इन से भी मेरी सेहत को नुकसान पहुँच रहा है।	Feels irritated and becomes angry and even quarrels as if feels disease is causing an interruption and is disturbing him ***(Anger, interruption from and Quarrelsome, disturbed when).***
For this he communicates, in details ***(Communicative, expansive),*** does make complaints, if nothing is done starts lamenting about his problems	He also desire to be held like latested and wants to be quite, repose and tranquillity.
(Complaining, disease, of - and lamenting diseases, about) Is careful and cautious and has Positiveness (does not yeild,and is not content) At other times he is frivolous, playful and hopeful, desires amusement and travelling. When he is doubtful he complains of disease, desires to be held, which, if	He is also careful and cautious but still can be playful gambling.
he gets amel. also desire to be magnetized, which he can easily be. Magnetized, desire to be, mesmerism amel.	He does not feel injured or wrong sufered, but has delusion sick of being and for this reason will not work has repulsive mood and wants to be quite
He can reach to a state of despair of recovery may refuse to take the medicine becomes suspicious and cautious feels has suffered wrong has fear of being poisoned in the last stage may have a feeling that he is about to die and wishes someone would help her off ***(DEL, die is, about to, from exhaustion (Singular) and Delusion imaginations; die; about to; he wishes someone would help her off)*** For this also he complains and laments	

NAT- CARB

Out of these nat- carb is CAREFUL as well as CAUTIOUS and has a strong desire to be MAGNETISED, and is AMEL by mesmerism, and is strongly DESPAIR of recovery, and feels SICK,

DEL, body is heavy AND THICK(has inconsolable WEEPING from consolation, and LOQUACITY, exhausted until.)

CHEERFUL, stools after- MAGNETISED, desire to be, MESMERISM amel,

CHEERFUL, exuberant, LOQUACITY, REVELRY, FEASTING

PLAYFUL gambling, to make money and

AMBITION, Money not enough

INABILITY, TO CALCULATE

AVERSION, TO CERTAIN PERSONS

CAPSICUM

Weak lazy and indolent, fat, red, clumsy, awkward and unclear habits.

ANGER, chill during

EXCITEMENT, heat from

IRRITABILITY, heat before

INDIGNATION- acon, bry, caps, n.c, n.v, sul

FEAR, of being censured or REPROACHES of- dig, caps

DIRTYNESS, AND ELEGANCE

HOMESICKNESS (bry, acon, carb-an, dros, ign, nit-ac, phos)

ENNUI with HOMESICKNESS (caps, clem)

WITTY

ACONITE

COMMUNICATIVE

LIGHT, desire for

HOPEFUL, alt. with despair

PREDICTS, the time of death

CARRIED, desires to be

TORMENTS himself

AUDACITY

INDIGNATION

FEAR, touch of

BRYONIA

FEAR, suffering of
FEAR, poverty of
DISTURBED, averse to be
BUSINESS, talks of
BARGAINING
CAREFUL
DEUSIONS, injured being
DEUSIONS, strange land as in a
QUIET, wants to be
UNGRATEFUL, avarice from
DIRTYNESS, dirtying everything
RESIGNATION
CHANGE, desire for

DIGITALIS

SECRETIVE (aur, caust, dig, ign, lyco, nit-ac, phos, sep, zinc)
DISOBEDIANCE
SADNESS, disappointment from
SADNESS, pollutions from
WEEPING, disappointment from
WEEPING amel
FEAR, reproaches of- caps, dig
(reproaches- scolding or blame, rebuke. To reprove gently)
EXCITEMENT, stammers when talking to strangers
DULLNESS, painful (meny, n.c, phos)

DROSERA

PLANS, carrying out insists on
PERTAINICITY
OBSTINATE
THINKING of complaint agg.
SADNESS, work-shy, in

Alumina

PERSEVERANCE= to persist in a state, enterprise or undertaking in spite of counter influences, opposition, discouragement/ failure. The action, condition or an instance of persevering (steadfastness)
keeps making effort in spite of failure.

PERSEVERANCE + CONTENT= alum, caps, nat-c, phos (CONTENT- happy enough with what one has or is, not desiring something more or different, satisfied content implies a filling of requirements to the degree that one is not disturbed by a desire for something more or different).

Alumina; can persever as he/she is content with efforts of his doctors as well as his own as regards to his treatment. But he will still like to tell his doctor in details with a feeling that if the physician would know everything in detail then he can be treated properly. By his talking he wants to help his doctor so that he can get right treatment for him. For this he earnestly prays to his doctor. (Praying is done to the authority or the person who is capable of giving or fullfilling that demand by the one who is praying). The objective is to be cured and that's why he parts with information plainly (**TRUTH** tells the plain).

During the phases of agg. they may get discouraged but some how they assure themselves and become

hopeful agian. They remind themselves that this conditions when happen in the past how they tried to manage and were able to come out of it. This time also it is possible (Hopeful) this assurence comes from within, they don't need others' help for reassuring themselves and can manage to over come discouragement with their own efforts most of the time.

- TIMIDITY alternating with assurance.

- HOPEFUL alternating with discouragement (#)

We will try to give in detail alumina and other drugs in one of the next coming books. Here a compact little reference is given though it is enough to reach the core of the remedy.

COMMUNICATIVE, expansive- acon, alum, bar-c, choc, hydroc, lach, limbest- b. marb-w

PERSEVERANCE + COMMUNICATIVE, expansive= acon., alum., lach.

COMMUNICATIVE, expansive + CONTENT= alum.

COMMUNICATIVE, expansive + TRUTH, tells the plain = alum..

COMMUNICATIVE, expansive + YIELDING= alum.

COMMUNICATIVE, Expansive + MILDNESS= acon., alum.

(Cross reference: - COMMUNICATIVE, expansive + LIGHT, desire for- acon.)

COMMUNICATIVE, expansive + ENNUI= alum., bar.c.choc., hydrc.,lach.

COMMUNICATIVE, expansive + HOPEFUL= acon.

alum., lach.

COMMUNICATIVE, expansive + VIVACIOUS= alum., hydrc., lach.

(Cross reference, COMMUNICATIVE, expansive + CHEERFUL= acon., lach., hydrc. + OPTIMISTIC- hydrc, choc.

COMM, expansive + FRIVOLOUS+ CAREFUL- bar-c, lach

COMMUNICATIVE- willing to talk

EXPANSIVE- friendly and talkative, wide or extensive, having a wide range or extent (psychiatry)- abnormal euphoristic state, DELUSIONS, of Grandeur (R.M.)

Grandeur-(a quality or state of being impressive, something that is grand)

Euphoria- (psychiatry)a feeling of well being especially an exaggerated one having no basis

Alumina (Classical)

Faint and tired= must sit down

Seeing blood or knife, has horrid ideas of killing herself, though she abhors the idea (compare ars, nat-sulph, thuja)

Great desire for death with thoughts of suicide. Weeps constantly without wishing it = (Weeping involuntary).

INTOLERABLE ENNUI, no disposition for any kind of work.

I took two basic rubrics- COMMUNICATIVE, expansive and PERSEVERANCE- acon, alumina, lach

There can be different ways of persevering-

PERSEVERANCE + AFFECTATION= alum., lyc.

PERSEVERANCE + ANGER, trembling with- alum, nux-v., phos., lyc., nit-ac.

PERSEVERANCE + AMBITIOUS= acon, alum, (calc), lach., lyc., nux-v., sil., sul.

PERSEVERANCE + AMBITION, for fame= alum., lach., nux-v.

See the PARADOX – alum wants to COMMUNICATE, but is ANXIOUS, from conversation(ambra-g., plat., stram.) and equally has an ANXIETY, when speaking alum., ambr., aq-mar., hell., n-c., plat., stram.) (R.M.)

ANXIETY, speaking when, in company- plat.

ANXIETY, speaking in public, when- acon., arg-n.,

PERSEVERANCE = P

P + AMBITIOUS → acon., alum., lach., lyc., nux-v., sil, sul ++ARDENT → alum.,n.v. sul.

P + AMBITIOUS, Employs every possible means → lyc.

P + AFFECTATION →alum. and lyc.

And both are mild and yielding

PERSEVERANCE and YIELDING → alum., lyc, n.v., sil

They are not persevering till end. Why?

Because lyc. is helpless

Whereas alum. and sil. are objective reasonable they feel if no relief then one has to give up.

On the other hand Bell,N.M.(want light)

To N.V. tranquility is very precious.

→Though, wants to communicate but has anxiety from conversation and has anxiety speaking when yet he persevere because of his objective reasonably that if he doesn't communicate how will the Dr. know about his condition and treat him . He want to remove sickness (MOOD, repulsive) this is his ambition for which he is ardent.He become sad, disease about(Sul.) in alum., thinking of complaints agg

THINKING complaints of agg + SADNESS disease, about → alum., sin.nig.

Differntial study 1: of Alumina with Sinapsi nigra → (Black Mustard)

(Sin.nig. Is of use in hay-fever,Coryza and pharyngitis

dry nasal and pharynx with thick & lumpy secretion) FEAR, coition during, (lyc., sin-n.,) FEAR , coition, during , impotency, causing

Differntial study 2 : Sin.n. with lyc.

Fear coition – incontinence of urine causing prolonged lyc.(singular)

FEAR, coition of , indulgence , after too much. lyc.

(singular)

→Sin-n →Fear coition impotence causing sin-n (s)

→ANSWERS abruptly, shortly, curtly :- n.v., ph-ac., phos., sin.n., sul, tarent.

→ANSWERS snappishly :- ant.c., calc.p.., cham., sin-n., staph.

→FEAR heart disease , of → acon., arn., calc.p., phos., sin-n., spong.

Alumina Meanings (M1)

Definations of some rubrics from alumina:-

CONVERSATION :-:Oral exchange of sentiments observations, opinions or ideas of an issue by representation of institution, Govt. or groups.

SPEAKING : That speaks capable of speech.

Speak : - To express thoughts; opinions; or feelings; orally to extend a greeting to be on speaking term. To express before a group. To address once remarks to the issue.

AGONY : - Very great mental or physical pain convulsive struggle ; a sudden; strong outburst (of emotion).

ANGUISH : - Great suffering as from worry , grief, or pain , great physical or mental distress at the present moment.

ARDENT : - (Passion, zeal), Intensely enthusiastic or devoted, zealous.

COMMUNICATIVE : - Willing to talk.

EXPANSIVE : - Friendly and talkative, wide or extensive, having a wide range or extent.

CONFIDENCE : - The fact of being or feeling certain; assurance, belief in own abilities.

CONTENT : - Happy enough with what one has or is, not desiring something more or different, satisfied content implies a filling of requirements to the degree that one is not disturbed by a desire for something more or different.

DEFIANT: - Open resistance or disobedience.

DISCOURAGED : - To deprive of courage; hope or confidence; dishearten; to prevent or try to prevent by disapproving or raising objections or obstacles.

DUTY - The conduct based on moral or legal obligation; or a sense of propriety.

FERVENT - Having or showing great warmth or feeling ; Intensely devoted or earnest, ardent.

IMPULSE - An impelling or driving forward with sudden force , sudden driving force or a sudden inclination to work.

OPTIMISTIC- Confidence in the future, the habit of taking a bright, hopeful view of things, someone who tends to take a positive view of things.

PATIENT- bearing or enduring pain, trouble etc without complaining or losing self control, refusing to be provoked or angered, as by an insult, forbearing, tolerant

PERSEVERANCE- the act of persevering or persisting continuously in anything undertaken, continued pursuit or prosecution of any business or enterprise

begun.

PERTAINICITY- The state or quality of being pertinacious, obstinacy.

-Holding or adhering to any opinion, purpose or design with obstinacy, persevering resolute (pertinacious in opinion)

-Resolute, firm, constant, steady.

TRUTH – In accordance with fact or reality.

TELLS – Make known, express in words, divulge information.

PLAIN – Clear, evident, simple, readily understood.

YIELDING – Bending easily; Flexible, Submissive; Obedient.

MILDNESS: Soft; gentle or kind in disposition, action or effect; not sever harsh; bitter etc.; not extreme in any way; moderate; temperate.

HOPEFUL – Feeling or showing hope; expecting to get what one wants; a person who hopes or feels likely, to succeed.

VIVACIOUS- Lively; Full of life and spark.

CHEERFUL – Full of cheer; gay; joyful.

FRIVOLOUS – Not properly serious or sensible ; silly and light-minded; giddy.

Alumina

ANGUISH, morning →alum.,calc., nux-v.,puls., verat.

ANGUISH; midnight, 4 h. → alum., nux-v.

ANXIETY; air in open; amel → alum.; calc.;cann-l.; graph.;lyc;mag-m.; puls.; rhus-t.; spong.; sulph.

ANXIETY; house entering on → alum., rhod.

ANXIETY; room on entering a → alum (singular)

ANXIETY; conversation from → alum.; ambr.; plat.; stram.

ANXIETY; speaking when → alum.; ambr. ;hell.; nat-c; plat.; stram.

ANXIETY; conscience , as if guilty of a crime → alum. bry., dig., lach., phos., sil., sul.

ARDENT (Passion; zeal) → alum.;-caust.; nux-v., sulph

NARROW MINDED → alum.; am-c.; bar-c.; con

AMBITION much, ambitious → acon.; alum.; caust.; con.; graph.; lach.; lyc.; nux- v.; plat.; puls; staph; verat.

BED desires to, remain in → alum.; ant-c.; arg-n.; con.; hyos.; merc.; puls.; sil.

CARES, full of , morning → puls.; staph.

Morning –bed in → alum. (singular)

CARES , full of , walking on → alum. (singular)

Hydrocotyle Asiatica

(Indian pennywort)

Communicative - Willing to talk.

Expansive - Friendly and talkative, wide or extensive,

having a wide range or extent.

COMMUNICATIVE, expansive- acon., alum., bar-c, choc, hydrc, lach, limbest-b, marb-w.

COMMUNICATIVE, expansive + OPTIMISTIC= choc, hydrc.

Optimistic- confidence in the future, the habit of taking a bright, hopeful view of things, someone who tends to take a positive view of things..

COMMUNICATIVE, expansive + CHEERFUL- acon., hydroc, lach.

COMMUNICATIVE, expansive + VIVACIOUS- alum., hydrc, lach.

Vivacious : - full of life and spark.

Truth tells the plain :- alum., bov, choc., hyos., verat.

Truth : – In accordance with fact or reality.

Tells : – make known,express in words,divulge information

Plain – Clear, evident, simple, readily understood.

Bovista → CHEERFULI ,gay company in – bov (singular)

Sadnes : - despondency dejected- mental depression, gloom, melanopoly company- amel - in (singular)

(Cross reference :SADNESS, company agg. (sul., lyc.)

ANGER alternating with exhilaration – ant.t., bov.,

caps .,op., 2senag.

AVERSION to work with – bov, m- aust.

Arsenicum Album

From the time of Dr. Hahnemann to the present day Arsenicum Album has been one of the most frequently indicated and extensively used medicine.

In this series we shall study Ars. Alb. in a broader spectrum. The explanation is done purely on the basis of the data collected from our clinical findings.

In the last series IX we mentioned about King pin symptom (page No.11). It was one of the finest discoveries of Late, Dr.M.L.Sehgal. It helps in individualizing, understanding, and differentiating a remedy from other.

The king pin of Ars. Alb. is **REST, when things are not in proper place, cannot** – (please read page no. 52 of Roh IV) Dr. Sehgal simplified it to "**DISORDER things appear" .**

It means, this patient talks about the freedom. E.g. A patient says, "I can't eat or lie down till I finish all my work. Only after finishing all my work that I feel relieved and then I can sit or lie down."

Or

"A patient can't be at ease till he gets relieved."

CASE NO.1

A case, of an allopathic doctor, who had injured his back, it was badly injured after he had a fall from a height while he was tracking on a hill. His wife came to take medicine for him, as he was not in a position to move.

It was a hot summer afternoon my daughter came into

my chamber and asked me if I can spare some time for her. She complained to me that I never give her time. Immediately I stopped my work and requested my assistant Doctor – a lady doctor used to come to learn this method – to close the chamber.

Hardly 5 minutes had passed that she – The Doctor - came and asked me to attend to a lady. I did not want to annoy my daughter so I requested her to ask the lady to please visit again in the evening. She came back and said to me, " The lady wants to meet you as it is very urgent and it is not for her but for her husband." I requested her to please take the symptoms of her husband and let me know. After approx. 10 minutes she came and said to me, " I could not find any other symptom except pain in the back. There is no marked mind symptom." I asked her to tell me what lady had told her. She said, " Nothing unusual some common things about patient's behavior."

I asked her to tell me about their conversation.

Doctor narrated to me the information she got from the lady about her husband.

The lady told her that they went for tracking on some hills where accidentally her husband got slipped and fell down due to which he had a very severe pain in the back. They had to rush back. On way back of their journey in train she gave him injections to relieve the pain. Only a few hours before they reached home then she tried hot water fomentation besides giving him injection for pain nothing helped him. Then her husband asked her to bring allopathic doctor immediately. She tried to contact allopathic doctors in the locality but no one was available as it was afternoon. She went back and told him about it and

asked him if she could contact homoeopathic Doctor. To this he became very angry and said, " Are you stupid, you think homoeopathic medicine could help me when the strong injections have failed to relieve me." She told him they had no choice but to try homoeopathic medicine for the time being. After some arguments he agreed to take homoeopathic medicine. She further told the doctor that after their arrival her husband was neither resting himself nor he was allowing her to take any rest. She said that her husband demanded for hot water bottle to relieve the pain. Just after a few minutes he had shouted at her and said, " Why she is taking so long to bring hot water." She told him that it takes time to boil the water. He said to her, " I am dying here and I know you are resting in the kitchen and taking refreshment." She could not sit even for a minute. He was asking her to do one or the other thing to bring him at ease. Any delay made him angry and rude towards her.

I asked the doctor to give her Ars.Alb. 30 for the patient and asked the lady to report to me after 3 hrs. In the evening patient himself came to report. He said, " After taking the dose, in half an hour the pain subsided to 50% and after that he slept. Now it is almost gone." He said to me ," I could not believe that homoeopathic medicine could work so fast." He was able to move and was calmed down. I gave him some placebo for three days. With in a week he recovered fully. I chose Ars alb on the basis of:

1) **CRUELTY, inhumanity**: He was shouting and getting rude to his wife who was trying her best to bring comfort for him. Instead of appreciating her efforts he was shouting at her and was not allowing her to take any rest.

2) **REST, until things are not in proper place, cannot**: He was getting rude as he was not getting freedom from his pain.

3) **CARRIED, desires to be fast**: Whatever he wanted he wanted, it without any delay.

4) **IRRITABILITY, pain during**: During the pain he was getting annoyed if things were not going according to him.

Generally Ars.Alb. Patient is full of desires. He can't be at rest till he fulfills them. He must get whatever he wishes or likes. If he admires something he must get it, no matter how much effort he has to make or money he has to pay for it. In case he is not able to buy or achieve due to some unavoidable circumstances his mind will not be at rest. Also if the need is to take physical help from some one then he needs it more than required. It is difficult to satisfy him. He shows no mercy towards the person who is trying his or her best to help him. He feels that he is not getting the help, as it should be given or the way he wants it.

'जितनी मिलनी चहिये उतनी नहीं मिल रही। या उस तरह से नहीं मिल रही जिस तरह से वह चाहता है।'

DESIRES, more than she needs

CASE NO. 2 :

I had received a call from an allopathic doctor also practicing homoeopathy in some cases. He asked me if I could help in his uncle's case. He briefed me that the patient would not survive for a long time.

He told me his uncle was suffering from cancer of Liver. He had treated him by allopathy, homoeopathy (by himself and also consulted almost all the best homoeopaths around the place). He told me to help

in the case (may be a painless death); he said, "I understand that at this stage of the case nothing much can be done.", He told me "The patient's whole body is like a skeleton and one can easily see the enlargement of liver; he also has ascities. His other problem is that he is not able to swallow anything. He has continuous sever pain in the legs. He is always demanding. He is not able to speak any word properly." Patient was administered food from ryle's tube as he was not in a position to swallow even water.

He asked me if I could personally go to see him though he felt that perhaps patient would not allow me that much time as I had to fly nearly 3000 K.M. and any time patient could die.

I asked him to give me some information about the patient on telephone. I could obtain the following data from him.

He said, " One prominent thing I have noticed in my uncle is that since he has become sick he is losing his temper very easily and gets irritated very easily. **IRRITABILITY, pain during**

"He has lots of desires. **DESIRES, full of (S*)**. Which are more than he needs." **DESRIES, more than she needs** *(ars,* ars-s-f, bar-s, bry, zinc-p)

"It is difficult to satisfy him and his desires. He cannot wait for a minute for the thing he desires. A little delay makes him angry" **IMPATIENT, heat with**.

ars, bell, *cham,* chin-ar, *ip,* lyc, *nat-m, nux-v, puls,* viol-t

"He cannot tolerate any opposition to his idea. **CONTRADICTION, is intolerant of**

acon, aesc, alco, aloe, alum, alum-sil, am-c, anac, *ant-c,* arn, ars, asaf, asar, aster, **AUR,** bell, *bry,* cact, calc-p, cann-i, cann-s, canth, *caps,* carbn-s, carc, cham, chin, *cina, cocc,* coff, *colch,* coloc, con, echi, elaps, *ferr,* flav, gall-ac,

glon, grat, hecla, hell, *helon,* hep, hura, hyos, ictod, **IGN,** kali-i, lach, lact, **LYC,** med, merc, mez, morph, mur-ac, *nat-c, nat-m,* nicc, nit-ac, nuph, nux-v, olnd, *op,* pall, petr, phos, plan, *plat,* prot, puls, sars, **SEP,** *sil, staph,* stram, *sulph,* syph, tarent, thuj, thyr, til, tub, *verat*

E.g. he is on restricted diet but he wants to eat his normal food, which cannot be given to him. He gets annoyed when we refuse to obey his wish. Also when he asks his wife, children to do something and they tell him that they will do the work later on he gets annoyed. He said, " He gets annoyed with me when he asked me to stay at his home and I refused him telling that I had another responsibilities also. In the morning when I visited him he did not talk to me". **ANGER, contradiction, from**

aesc, aloe, am-c, *anac,* ars, **AUR,** aur-ar, *bry,* cact, calc-p, cocc, *ferr, ferr-ar,* gall-ac, grat, helon, hura, **IGN, LYC,** med, merc, nat-ar, nat-c, nat-sil, *nicc,* nit-ac, *nux-v,* olnd, op, petr, pitu-a, prot, **SEP,** *sil,* stram, tarent, *thuj,* til, *verat*

"He takes full hold of the person from whom he needs help." **CLINGING, grasps at others.**

"जो उसकी मदद कर रहा होता है या जिससे भी वह मदद लेना चाहता है उसको आसानी से नहीं छोड़ता। उस व्यक्ति से वह पूरी तरह से काम लेता हैं, बेगेर इस बात कि परवाह किये कि उस व्यक्ति को कितनी तकलीफ हो रही है। अगर उसको अच्छा लग रहा है तो वह खुदगर्ज हो जायेगा, उस वक्त उसको केवल अपनी पड़ी होती है।"

The patient wouldn't care how much inconvenience he is putting others to. **CRUELTY, inhumanity.**

abrot, absin, alco, **ANAC,** androc, *ars, aur,* bell, bry, calc, canth, carc, chin, choc, croc, cur, **HEP,** *hyos, kali-i,* kali-p, *lach,* lap-mar-c, med, nicc, *nit-ac,* nux-v, op, *plat,* sabad, sel, squil, staph, *stram,* sulph, tarent, verat

"He forgets all norms, he can shout, abuse on others

for slight contradiction. Many a time he has abused his wife in the presence of others". He tells his children that their mother does not care about him". "Actually she does her best despite of her suffering from joint pains. He takes full hold of that person." **CLINGING, grasps at others**

agar, ant-t, ars, *camph,* op, phos, puls

"Any other thing", I asked the Doctor he laughed, and said to me, " Presently my uncle is staying at his sister's house. It is a big bungalow, which she had offered him to stay, as it has good facilities. Now he thinks that his sister should gift him the bungalow for his family, as she owns a big house in other city for herself." **GREED, cupidity**

abies-c, acon, agar, all-c, all-s, ang, ant-c, ant-t, arg-n, *ars,* asaf, bry, calc, caps, carb-v, caust, cham, *chin,* chin-ar, cina, coff, euph, ferr, fl-ac, graph, hell, hep, *hyos,* iod, ip, kali-bi, kali-c, lob, *lyc,* mag-c, merc, mur-ac, nat-c, nat-m, nat-p, nat-s, nit-ac, nux-m, nux-v, op, petr, ph-ac, phos, plat, *puls,* rhus-t, sec, *sep,* sil, sol-n, spong, squil, stann, staph, sul-ac, sulph, tarent, thuj, verat, zinc

"He had complained of terrible pain in his legs, for this he used to ask his wife to press them hard by hands. His wife aged 68 yrs., herself suffering from Joints pain was not in a state to press his legs continuously and specially at night when it was not possible for her to sit for a long time. He did not want her to relax for a moment. He wanted her to be there all the time helping him."

DESIRES, more than she needs
CLINGING, held, wants to be
CARRIED, desires to be fast

I suggested him to give the patient Ars. Alb.30. One dose

- **Next day** I got a call from him that after the medicine the patient slept with ease for 3 hrs and at night he complained about pain in the legs but less.
- **On the 2nd day**, I was reported that he passed large quantity of filthy black color offensive liquid with stool, and the doctor was surprised from where it came out. The abdomen, which was swollen due to ascities, became normal. That day patient was on ease and demanded to remove the 'artificial food pipe' as he wished to eat from mouth, which was refused. Then he asked his wife if she could put a little bit of cooked food on his tongue so that he could taste what she was putting in his 'food pipe'. Other important change according to the doctor was change in patient's temperament. He became mild. Not too much demanding.
- **On 3rd day** they tried to give water orally which he swallowed. He was able to speak a few words. He was sleeping more. Slowly he was regaining his energy.
- **On 4th day** he did not ask his wife to press his legs, as was feeling better. The case started progressing well. He started passing loose stools.
- **After a few days** he asked the doctor that he wanted to talk to me. He asked me to prescribe some more good medicine (desire more than he needs) for the quick recovery. Patient was given placebo.
- **After one week** I was told that there is no further change in the patient, and slight irritation has also started coming again I asked the doctor to raise the potency to 200 one dose.
- Mood became better. After this they started giving him food orally in a liquid form. Patient said to his

wife, " I wish to eat some tasty food not the bland liquid food." (Again desire) .Pain in the legs got better. He was able to pass stool. Could speak but was feeling tired after speaking.

- The potency was raised further to Ars.Alb. IM one dose when case did not progress further.
- He survived for one and half month when actually there was no hope that he could survive for a minute.

Nothing more than palliation was expected at his stage of sickness. The main purpose of publishing this case is to show quality of the desires and demands of Arsenic alb patients. (More explanation is given on page No. 73 & 75)

In the above two cases we can observe the different mental state in spite they need the same remedy. The mental state varies from Individual to Individual and to the present state of health. For this we need to have the knowledge of a medicine from all angels.

We have already explained how the feelings get originated in a patient in Roh series I, page no. 20, line no.4. According to it a disturbance in the body influences on the mind in the form of feelings are reflected by a patient in the form of speech and action. It means every word said by a patient or any action done by a patient should be given importance.

(One of my colleague told me about an incident which happened while he was sitting in his friend's clinic – a homeopathic doctor –. He was sitting there when a patient talked roughly to his friend whom his friend was treating.

Actually he wanted to know what I could have done if I were in place of his friend.

He said, "One day a patient whom my friend was treating for a long time came and very annoyingly in a harsh language he said, " As to how long I should have to take the medicine. I am fed up with your treatment." He complained of having been told by the doctor that he would be better in a few days but now after taking medicine for so many months there was no change in his health."

He said, " My friend asked the patient to leave the clinic at once and told his assistant that if this patient comes again do not entertain him."

Here our friend felt insulted and did not give attention to what the patient is telling him. Patient was passing him very vital information, which he could not recognize.

If he would have known the rubrics:

NOISE, inclination to make a

acon, **BELL,** cham, cic, merc, op, verat

FEAR, extravagance, of op.

He would have arrived at Op. and the case could have been solved.)

Let us know Ars. Alb. as an Individual

When asked how are you during the sickness?

He or she will reply that he or she is well.

Normally it is taken as a common remark and neglected by physician but we have to keep in mind that this remark is from a patient who could really mean it.

Which may vary from an individual to individual according to their mental state during the sickness.

What is the need of a patient to say that he is well though he is sick?

It could be due to the false perception in their mind that nothing has happened to them. They don't feel any change in their state of health. This keep themselves satisfied that they are well despite others' feelings that they are not well.

A patient says, " My family members tell me that I am looking sick but to me everything seems to be normal with in me. I don't feel any problem. May be I am looking a bit tired or weak but I am internally satisfied that it is nothing. **DELUSIONS, well, he is , WELL says he is, when very sick.**

Chart - I

	Apis	Am	Ars	Bell	Clinth	Hyos	Iod	Kreos	Merc	Op	Puls
	4	6	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	4	6	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	2
DELUSIONS, well, he is,	2	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
WELL says he is, when very sick	2	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

'हो सकता है कि मैं दूसरों को थोड़ी कमजोर या थकी थकी सी लगती हूँ, लेकिन अपने मे मुझे ऐसा कुछ महसूस नही होता। मुझे तो लगता है कि मैं वैसी ही हूँ जैसे मैं पहले से हूँ। अब थोड़ा बहुत तो जिन्दगी में लगा ही रहता है लेकिन मुझे कोई बिमारी नहीं है।'

With this state of mind they don't come to take the medicine.

If we combine Delusions well he is + Well, says he is, when very sick it will be like this:

We see that there are 11 remedies covering the two. How we can Individualize a single remedy out of 11 remedies → Chart - I. If we know our repertory and interpretation of rubric we can easily do it. Suppose if we add a rubric FRIVOLOUS → Chart - I

→ we get 5 medicines (Apis, Arn, Bell, Merc and Puls). Means it is due to their frivolous nature they have false perception that they are well and also feel so.

Chart - II

Apis	Arn	Bell	Merc	Puls
5	8	3	5	4
3	3	3	3	3
5	8	3	5	4
2	3	1	1	1
2	3	1	1	1
1	2	1	3	2

DELUSIONS, well, he is,
WELL says he is, when very sick
Frivolous

If we add a rubric HIGH , spirited to DELUSIONS,well, he is + WELL says he is, when very sick we get two remedies (Hyos., op.) from the 6 left (see chart no.!). Chart No.III Means they have more than the normal feeling of liveliness and are not affected by their problems.

Chart - III

Hyos	Op
3	3
3	3
3	3
1	1
1	1
1	1

DELUSIONS, well, he is,
WELL, says he is, when very sick
High, spirited

If we add a rubric 'INDIGNATION' to DELUSIONS,well, he is + WELL says he is, when very sick we get Ars. Alb. alone Chart No. IV.

Chart - IV

Ars
4
3
4
1
1
2

DELUSIONS, well, he is,
WELL, says he is, when very sick
INDIGNATION

What we have come to know from the above finding that it is the feeling of Indignation which could be there at the back of the mind due to which Arsenic has to tell others that they are well. They don't want to have bad feelings for them from others.

What is that indignation feeling?

Indignation means a feeling caused by what is considered as unworthy of one's dignity.

Ars.alb.patient fears to lose the commanding respect they gets from people, friends or relatives. For this they hide their sickness from others. They don't want that any one – except very close member of the family (husband, wife and children) – should come to know that they are sick. **HIDE, fear, on account of**

ars, bell, cupr, *hyos,* tarent

A patient told me that she has stopped going outside, as she doesn't want that other should come to know about her problem. She did not attend any family gathering since she has become sick. **HIDE, desire to**

acon, ars, aur, bar-c, **BELL,** bry, camph, chlol, choc, coca, cupr, elaps, eug, *hell,* hyos, *ign,* lach, lap-c-b, lap-mar-c, meli, op, oper, *puls,* rhus-t, staph, *stram,* tarent, verat

She said, " Recently I had attended a family function for the reasons that due to my problem I could not attend one earlier function and my husband had told the relatives that I was absent due to same sickness. So this time I visited there so that others do not think that I am a sick person."

When asked why she wants that they should not know about her problem.

she said, "They will carry a bad impression about me. They will start talking about me. They will laugh at me. I don't want to show them my sickness."

I asked her if somebody meets you and asks you about your health what would you answer?

She said, "Definitely I will say, I am well".

She told me that while talking to people on phone – which otherwise she avoids – she talks in such a way that the other person should not come to know about her sickness. **HIDE, desire to**

"मैं छुपाती हूँ इस डर से के किसी को मेरे बारे में पता ना चल जाये। वह मेरे बारे में क्या सोचेगा।"

It was very hard for the family members to bring her to me. She had a fear in her mind that what would I think of her.

"डाक्टर मेरे बारे में क्या सोचेगा।"

Differential :

IINDIGNATION, discomfort , from general

Discomfort : Embarrassment

General : Overall

A patient says, " In the beginning I ignored my problem because it was limited to a small part and no one could see it. Now I am noticing that it is increasing day by day. I am feeling discomfort – a sort of fear in my mind – that if it will spread further on my face or on any exposed part of the body then people can see it. At present no body knows about it and they behave very normally with me but when it will come to their notice they will not regard me as they do now.

Here the feeling of indignation is from general embarrassment.

'जब यह चेहरे पर नजर आने लग जायेगा तो लोग मुझे नीची नजर से देखेंगे। मेरी पहले जेसी इज्जत नहीं करेंगे।'

Where as in Indignation, it is a concern for his dignity.

A patient wants that people should respect him. For this he wants to maintain himself.

'मुझे लगता है कि लोग मुझे पहले कि तरह से नहीं पूछेगें । बिमारी कि वजह से कोई मुझसे ढंग से बात नहीं करेगा।'

This indignation feeling in ars.alb is due to there eagerness to maintain perfection and accuracy. They are. very much concerned about maintaining their life **STANDARD.** Quality, decent and an honorable persons are her sets standards for life during the sickness, which she likes to maintain in whatever way possible. **FASTIDIOUS.** These feelings come to his mind when he is sick otherwise in normal life he is not bothered about all these things.

Why it so happens that he gets so much concerned about all those things during the sickness?

This is what we call Mental state which changes from one state (normal healthy condition) to another state (during sickness) of the patient.

It is because of the feeling that others are looking at him or her attentively. **DELUSIONS, watched, she is being.** aq-mar, **ARS,** *bar-c, calc,* choc, *hyos,* med, meli, rhus-t

And if they come to know that she or he has become sick they will not give her or him that respect which they used to give him or her. Others will make bad impression in their mind about her. **SENSITIVE, mental impression, to.**

am-c, ars, *aur,* bar-c, calc, clem, croc, dig, gaert, *graph,* hep, iod, *lyc,* mag-c, *nat-c,* nit-ac, *nux-v,* phos, plat, *sep, sil,* tarent, zinc

"लोगों के दिमाग में उसके प्रति गलत धारणा बैठ जायेगी।"

In order to maintain his or her dignity they develop

such a mental state. They become very sensitive about the feelings of others for them.

For this he or she keeps on doing their work as usual without showing any sign of fatigue or ailments. Though others can observe his or her condition that probably he or she is not well. They may advise him or her to take rest but he or she keeps on saying that they are well and there is no problem with them. **WELL, says he is, when very sick.**

androc, *apis,* **ARN,** ars, atro, bac, bell, *cann-s,* cinnb, *coff,* hyos, iod, kreos, merc, op, plb, puls, stram, valer

By doing so, he or she tries to hide them self from other people.

'लोग क्या कहेंगे कि मैं अपने आप को ठीक नहीं रख सकती । इससे उनको पता चल जायेगा कि मैं बिमार हूँ।'

A patient says, "Please **(PRAYING)** cure me immediately **(CARRIED, desires to be fast)** as I don't want people should see me in this condition". **(HIDE, fear, on account of)**

Why do you feel so?

"Sir, you don't know people around us are very attentive about others condition. They start talking about others problem. **They also have a feeling some one around me is keeping an eye on me". DELUSIONS, watched she is being**

Ars. **alb. have the impression that others are looking at her (DELUSIONS, looking at her, that everyone is** R.M.), **normal talking about her, laughing at her SUSPICIOUS, talking about her people are** (s*, only ars.)

Also they don't show their anger, agony or frustration they are having due to the problem in front of others. They try to maintain their calm. **MILDNESS**

acon, aln, alum, alumn, ambr, amph, anac, apis, **ARN, ARS,** *ars-i,* asar, aur, bell, **BOR,** bov, *cact, calad, calc,* calc-sil, *cann-i,* caps, carb-an, **CARC,** cast, caust, cedr, chel, chim-m, chin, cic, *cina,* clem, **COCC,** *croc, cupr,* cycl, euph, euphr, hell, hydr, hypoth, *ign, indg,* iod, kali-c, kali-cy, kali-p, lac-c, laur, *lil-t, lyc, m-p-a,* mag-m, manc, mang, mosch, mur-ac, murx, nat-ar, nat-c, **NAT-M,** *nit-ac, nux-v,* op, ph-ac, *phos,* plat, plb, **PULS, RHUS-T,** sac-alb, *sep,* **SIL,** *spong,* stann, staph, *stram, sulph,* sumb, *thuj,* tub, *verat,* viol-o, zinc

and keep smiling even if they are in deep pain " **SMILING**

alco, alum, am-c, ambr, anan, arn, ars, ars-s-r, atro, aur, bar-c, bell, cadm-s, carc, chlol, cocc, croc, ferr-ma, galv, hep, **HYOS,** lyc, merc, nux-v, op, ozone, ph-ac, plat, 1 stry, 1 sumb, *verat*

Probably they won't show this character with their family members. They can shout and abuse at them.

When asked why they do so to his wife, her husband or to their children?

They comment, "My husband, my wife or children never listen to me. If I don't shout at them they won't move." **ANGER, contradiction from**

They feel the way the events – one after the other problem - are taking place in their life are not a good sign for their overall health and they feel concerned about that. **ANTICIPATION, complaints from, ANXIETY, health about.** A patient says, "I had experienced such horrible problems in the past and I know how troublesome they are. When I recollect of those problems I get terrified." **HORRIBLE, things, sad stories, affect her profoundly.**

ars, *aur, aur-m,* benz-ac, **CALC,** calc-s, carb-v, carc, *caust,* cench, chin, **CIC,** coca, cocc, con, ferr, gels, *hep,* ign, **IOD,** *kali-c, lach,* lap-c-b, lap-mar-c, *lyc,* manc, nat-c, nat-m, *nit-ac, nux-v,* op, ozone, *phos,* plat, prot, *puls, sep, sil,* staph, *sulph, teucr, zinc*

Patient says, "Doctor, frankly I tell you that now whenever I get some kind of pain it horrifies me to think of those traumatic pains I used to have before. I don't want to experience them again. it horrifies me to think of those pains."I fear If things go like this one day something (Unspecified) will happen which could be bad for their health. **FEAR, happen, something will, FEAR, disease, of impending, ANXIETY, hypochondriacal**

The patient further tells "If anything like that recurs then what would happen in the future. **ANXIETY, future about**. My kids are too young to look after themselves and my family members get worried about me. Every one at home gets tensed I don't want that due to me others get into any trouble. I am not totally concerned about my condition but I think of others also. **ANXIETY, others for.** I did not tell anybody at home that I have such a sever pain. Otherwise they won't have allowed me to visit you alone. I did not want that due to my problem any of my family member s have to leave their work."

ANXIETY, fear with,

'अभी अगर मेरी ऐसी हालत है तो आगे चल के क्या हाल होगा मेरा, इससे तो बुरा ही होगा यही डर लगा रहता है।'

'जरा सा कुछ हो जाता है तो मुझे इस बात का ख्याल आता है कि अब मेरा क्या होगा, क्या बनेगा, साथ ही डर जाती हूँ क्योंकि मुझे यह बात सताती है कि अब मैं बचूँगी नहीं।'

Ars. patients generally have discomfortt due to their concern for health, that it becomes a must situation for them to relieve or heal the disorder. This discomfort also compels them to do something for it.

ANXIETY, therapy from anxiety, wants a

ANXIETY, do something, compelled to

Due to their anxiety they can't be at rest till they get freedom from their problem.

REST, cannot until things are in proper place

DISORDER, things appears (S*)

To him or her everything seems to be in disorder.

Ars. Patient can tell you that they can't tolerate the sight of the bed and dislike to lie down **BED, aversion to, shuns b.** बिस्तर को देख कर ही मैं परेशान हो जाती हूँ उससे दूर भागती हूँ।

They can tell you that the moment they lie down all kind of negative thoughts, like what would happen to their health, future, and what kind of disease they are suffering from, something bad would happen to them, what would happen to their family, enters into their mind. Some unconnected thoughts come into their mind, which she does not remember. They try to control thinking about them but they keep on coming into their mind. **ANXIETY, lying while, THOUGHTS, intrude, crowds around each other.**

'बिस्तर को देखते ही मुझे धबराहट होनी शुरु हो जाती है। मुझे पता है कि लेटते ही बुरे बुरे विचार मन में आने शुरु हो जाते हैं।'

These thoughts make them restless and force them to move out of the bed (it could be anywhere where a person can sit, lie or rest) **RESLESSNESS, bed, driving out of.**

'एक बार अगर वह बिस्तर पर लेट गयी तो फिर शायद उठ नहीं पायेगी इस डर से वह बिस्तर पर लेटते ही उठ बैठती है।'

A patient says, " When I can not lie down then I get up and start working which gives me some kind of relief as

my mind gets diverted from the pain for a while. **OCCUPATION, diversion amel.**

The attendant of the patient can tell you that he or she becomes very fussy about his or her work or wish. He or She will keep on working even if it is difficult for him or her to do. He or she will not ask someone to help them. They refuse to take help firstly because he or she thinks that It is not a right thing to do **so.** Why should he or she depend upon others**? T**hey also don't want to trouble others for their work. Neither they like to bother others for their work nor they like that others should bother them for their work. **FASTIDIOUS** (THIS IS ONE OF THE SHADE OF FASTIDIOUSNESS). Secondly they feel that the other person won't do or able to do things as he or she wishes**.** If they are not able to do their work then they may ask someone to do it but they will never be satisfied with others way of working. They can further tell you that to keep busy they engaged themselves by taking up work, which is of no use. **BUSY, fruitlessly**

An ars.lady can't rest if she sees the work pending. For example: " She never washes utensils as she has a maid servant to do. Even if someday maid takes leave she won't wash them but during the sickness if maid does not come then she starts washing the utensils even if next day maid will wash them. She will say that she can't tolerate to see this mess around." **FASTIDIOUS, DISORDER, things appear**

Due to their restlessness they create physical and mental problem for others. (Like in case no.1, husband gave his wife so much trouble that his behavior frustrated her). **TORMENTS, those around him (R.M.)** They become fussy about everything. They

become irritated on every small thing. **IRRITBILITY, pains during.**

Ars. Patient prefers to do her work on her own. Because

1) **They won't like the work done by others.**
2) **If they ask then it should be done as they like**
3) **It should be done immediately**
4) **They can not tolerate any sort of contradiction**

ANGER, contradiction from

CARRIED, desires to be fast

During the problem the patient may forget all good norms and may become rude to others, which is not there if the need is not so strong or if he or she is able to bear the problem.

They can behave nicely **AFFECTIONATE**, and if needed they can care for others **CARES, others, about** they also feel concerned and think for others' problem **ANXIETY, others for**

Prescribing **Ars.Alb.** In cases of children.

In children we observe that during the problem they keep on asking the things and will not be quite till they get it. If a child wants ice cream he wants it and if mother tries to divert his mind he will not agree and get furious.

CASE NO. 3

One day a mother came to me for her son. She was terribly horrified. She asked me if I could help her 7 years' old son who she thought had got affected by some supernatural power. She said to me, "Doctor you are my last hope, I have tried everything for my son. I had been to **पीर बाबा,** (religious healer)

PSYCHIATRIST but nothing helped him."

She told me that since 3 weeks she had been noticing a sudden change in his son's behavior. She said, " my son was a well behaved boy. He used to listen to me and obey my instructions. But since 3 weeks he has started behaving abnormally. He gets angry very easily if I refuse to buy him anything. In the beginning I thought that it would get better by itself. But today what he did has scared me a lot. I thought of visiting to an another साधू (A person who people believe has the knowledge to get rid of supernatural powers) but then I thought of consulting you."

She told me today around 4 p.m. her son asked her for an ice cream. She told him that it is very hot outside and after 2-3 hrs when it will become a little better she will buy him an ice cream. He insisted he wanted to eat and can't wait till evening. She said to him, "No, we will go later on." To this he started abusing her and went into the kitchen and brought a knife. He pointed the knife towards her and said, "I will stab you with this knife if you don't buy me an ice cream now." She got so much afraid that immediately she took him to the market and brought him an ice cream.

She started weeping and said to me, "I have never before seen this sort of behavior in my son." She believed some body had done something to her son.

I asked the mother if she knows some particular reason behind his sudden change in behavior.

She said, "There is no apparent reason she could tell me for her son's sudden change in behavior."

Did you ask him later on why he behaved like this to you?

She said, " Yes, I asked him to which he replied I did

it because you were not buying me an ice cream."

While analyzing the case I tried to understand the mental state of the boy. In my opinion he did not bring the knife with the intention to kill his mother. It was his anger upon her mother as she refused to give him what he wanted. He forgot whom he was pointing the knife and in ignorance that he can harm his mother who feeds, cares & love him.

BITE tumbler, bites his

He reacted with an impulse to strike his mother so that she must bring him an ice-cream.

IMPULSIVE

He could not tolerate the refusal from his mother to buy an ice cream when he wanted to have.

CONTRADICTION, is intolerant of

IMPATIENCE, heat, with

His mother told me that once he likes something then he must have it. Till he gets its, he will keep on asking her when she is going to buy him that thing. His mood remains bad and he could only be quieted after she fulfilled his demands.

QUIETED, carried rapidly, on being

A few common observations about Ars.Alb in cases of children:

While reporting, the mother of the Ars. child shows the signs of irritability and exhaustion. May be she starts weeping.

She says, " I am tired of my child. I can't handle him or her anymore. Since morning I am standing on my foot. I did not sit for a moment. He or she did not allow me to eat or do my routine work. I haven't taken bath today." Instead of asking for medicine for her or his

problem she could ask the doctor to first improve the mood of her child.

डाक्टर अगर यह जल्दी से ठीक नहीं हुआ तो मैं जरूर बीमार पड़ जाऊँगी। दुखी हो गई हूँ मैं इस तकलीफ से।

Ars.alb .child does not leave the person who is carrying him or her . He or she not only wants to be carried but also to be moved) rapidly and constantly-non stop. A little pause and he or she gets irritated and starts weeping.

It becomes difficult for the parents to handle the child as he or she constantly changes the position while he or she is in their arms. He or she does not know what he or she wants. He or she points out at one thing which he or she wants immediately without delay of even a second. He or she holds the things for a while probably a few seconds- and throws it on the person or floor and then wants something else.

It also annoys the mother who fails to understand what he or she wants.

CAPRICIOUSNESS

THROWS, things away

They shift quickly from one person to another person.

ANGUISH, driving from place to place, restlessness, with

This they do when they realize that the person who is carrying them has no more strength to carry them or is not fulfilling their demands as they wish. And they cannot rest till their demand is fulfilled. If a child who is grown enough to understand the difficulty of the mother that she can't carry or move him or her continuously would not agree to any of her requests to lie down on his or her own for some time as she has got tired. This is ars. who never shows any mercy

at the time when they need help from others. This sort of behavior is not particular in children but elders can also show this sort of behavior during sickness but in some other way.

UNSYMPATHETIC, unscrupulous

It becomes difficult for the mother to prepare the food for an ars. child. She has to rush to prepare the food. **CARRIED, desires to be, fast**

QUIETED carried rapidly, only by being It makes her nervous due to which she may make some mistakes. Like she may forget to put sugar in the milk or because of lack of time she could not prepare the bottle to the desired temp. Or if the food is not according to the childs taste he will spit it out quickly and then he is totally out of control. Child starts weeping loudly and on the second attempt refuses to accept the milk in anger. **ANGER face, with pale, livid** Child starts weeping while eyes are closed. A mother has to make a lot of efforts to calm the child.

'आँखे बंद हैं और वह रोये जा रहा है चुप होने का नाम ही नहीं लेता, एक दम अपने आप को लाल, पीला कर लेगा, कुछ नहीं सुनेगा बस रोता ही चला जायेगा।'

While the ars.child wants the person to move constantly **RESTLESSNESS, move, must constantly** while carrying him or her but the person should be careful that his or her body should not shake or get jerks. His or her body has to be close to the body of the person carrying him or her but not away from them while the person carrying is moving fast. He or she reacts to it and gets annoyed due to it which a mother fails to understand that why he or she is reacting in such a manner while she is making best efforts to do as the child wants.

ROCKING, agg.

CASE NO. 4

A girl 4 yrs. Old was brought to me for Eczema on her right cheeks and scalp. Her father brought her to me. He told me that it had developed after she had been given Pencillin injections for fever. After two days fever had subsided but her skin on face and scalp started getting worse. She got some eruptions on her face and scalp. Because of itching she scratched and wounded the area very badly. Due to this they removed hair from her scalp as she did not allow them to wash. They reported about it to their Allopathic doctor who prescribed medicines but they did not help her.

I asked the father to tell me about the girl. He said to me, "What I knew I told you, I don't know anything more about it." He said, "In the morning I leave for my shop and in the evening I return, so I don't know how she reacts or what she does the whole day. Today my neighbor suggested me to carry her to you. Now you can see yourself and give her medicine."

I asked him may be your wife had told you some thing or somebody in the family mentioned about her to you.

He said, "One thing I can tell you that now a days she likes to stay with her grandmother. She does not allow her grandmother to go anywhere. Now she sleeps only with her during the night. Or sometimes she hides herself behind the furniture to scratch it, as she knows that we will beat her." **HIDES, fear, on account of, CLINGING, grasp at others , held wants to be**

Any reason for that, I asked him.

He said, "Because we stop and sometime scold and slap her for doing scratching. And my mother allows

her to do it. My mother even sometimes helps her in scratching. Now whenever she has to scratch she goes to my mother." **CLINGING, held am., being**

He said, "Doctor her problem is when blood starts oozing after scratching the area. Her clothes get spoiled and then she wants them to be changed immediately. **IMPATIENCE, CARRIED, desires to be fast.**

My wife is very much annoyed with this habit. of her's. Sometimes she has to change her dress 8 –10 times a day. Sometimes she beats her after she tells her that there is no need to change the clothe as there is only a minute blood mark. Even after getting harsh treatment from my wife she keeps on asking for changing her clothes and ultimately my wife has no other option but to change them. She can't be at rest till her clothes get changed. She wants them to be changed within seconds. **FASTIDIOUS, QUIETED, carried, only by being, REST, until things are in proper place ,cannot, QUIETD, carried, rapidly, only by being.**

Also while eating if she starts scratching and she spoils her hands with blood stains she won't eat and immediately ask to wash her hands first.

According to me Ars. Alb. patient (especially children) are like a bee. A bee continuously moves around a thing till it gets what it wants or settle down after it gets a proper place. I hope readers can understand the annoyance a bee creater when it moves around a person.)

'मक्खी की तरह भिन भिनाना जब तक उसको बैठने की जगह नहीं मिल जाती। इसी तरह से बच्चे भी माँ, बाप या ऐसे व्यक्ति के आस पास मंडराते रहते है जिससे उनको

कुछ लेना होता है। और तब तक मंडराते रहते हैं जब तक उनको उनकी इच्छा वाली चिज मिल नहीं जाती।'

I prescribed the child Ars. Alb. 30, one dose. After one week itching was much reduced and patches started healing. In another one week it was completely healed. After the 2nd day of healing she was brought to me with high fever (104). The fever came back again. I gave only placebo and told the father that in 24 hours it will come down but very slowly. Next evening fever settled down. The child did not have any problem of skin after wards till today.



Before the Medicine



After the Medicine

Let us study the change in Mood of Ars.Alb.

In most of the cases the presentation of Ars Alb. in front of physician is with a smiling expression. The reason in my opinion is this patient does not want to present himself or herself in an unpleasant manner.

SMILING

Ars. Is concerned about **STANDARD.** He won't talk, do or indulge in any sort of activities, which are below his standard. He believes in a good presentation. It is not for fear of his position but for dignity. If a work has to be done it should be done to its worth. He would not tolerate to be seen as an unworthy person.

INDIGNATION, feeling

The mental state of an individual gets changed with the onset of the problems. Which we can observe through the changes in his behavior and attitude. Unlike a person in a normal state** who can tolerate

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*(** foot note : In normal condition a person is free from any restrictions. He or she can work as he or she wishes, he or she could eat as per their liking, and also he or she can adjust their routine according to their own choice.*

But when he or she gets sick he or she may has to follow certain restrictions. He or she has to adjust his routine according to the problem. Like, after the problem he / she could not move, eat or enjoy his / her drinks freely. A person suffering from ineffectual desire to pass stool can only be relaxed after passing stool 2-3 times in the morning , for that reason he / she won't be able to take any appointment in the morning.

He / she can only start his / her day after 11 A.M. but before this problem he / she could start his / her day at 9 A.M.

In the same manner his mental state also gets changed. Before the sickness he does not bother about things around him but when he becomes sick he can not tolerate if things are not in their proper place or if not moving according to his wishes.)

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any sort of mess or delay or even during the sickness. But as soon as Arsenicum gets some problem he loses the patience and get irritated upon the mess. In prolonged recent cases we can see this sort of changes more predominantly as compared to usual cases, which skips from the observation of a physician.

According to the severity of the symptoms or progress of the sickness their mood gets changed. They easily get annoyed on every small matter. Their tolerance power goes low. They want to be on their own. If they have to lie down then they won't tolerate any noise or activity around. A little bit of noise or activity annoys them to which they can shout at the person.

QUIET, disposition

QUIET, wants to be

IRRITABILITY, pain, during

No one is allowed to talk in his or her room. But if the discussion or talk is going on for his or her own benefit then it is o.k.

They can't rest and won't like to be on the bed for a long time. They request the Doctor to give such a medicine, which can at least help in restoring their movements.

IMPATIENCE, cures him at once, the patient insist that the doctor

He says, " Sir, please do something, **PRAYING** to bring me out of this crisis." "I am depending upon you. You are the only one who can bring me out of this crisis." **CARRIED, desires to be.** "I am afraid of my survival. First you cure my this problem later on I will take treatment from you for my other problems or recovery for the same problem." Ars. Patient don't show their

keenness in the full recovery. They get angry when family members advise them to take more rest till they achieve complete recovery.

'डाक्टर साहिब सब कहते है कि आराम करो, जब पूरी तरह से ठीक हो जाओ तो ही काम के लिये उठना। आप ही बताओ ऐसा क्या मुमकीन है। घर का सारा काम कौन करेगा। इस बात पर मुझे गुस्सा भी आता है जब वह बार बार मेरे पूरी तरह ठीक होने की बात करते हैं।'

INDIFFERENT, recovery , about his

ANGER, recovery, if one spoke of her complete

"They can tell you that they get angry if somebody asks them to take more rest till they recover fully." "They can't tolerate such remarks. Such remarks make them restless."

MOOD , repulsive

TOUCHED, aversion to being

A different view of ars.alb. through a case.

CASE NO. 5

On 07.12.02 a lady aged 40 came to me for low grade fever since July 2002. She had the same problem between July – sep.2001 with the same symptoms and got cured by allopathic medicines.

When she came this time to me she was on allopathic treatment for tuberculosis. Except one medicine Forecox no other medicine responded on her.

Her other symptoms were :

- Shivering accompanied by fever.
- General weakness. She used to get tired after least exertion

- Continuous dry cough – 1 month
- Pain in throat with and without cough
- Dryness feeling in the throat
- Loss of appetite < after allopathic medicine
- Pain left side below the breast > if she press it with her hand or lying down < by movement , least exertion and standing.
- Sleep : Increased after the allopathic medicine
- Urine : Normal
- M/c : Normal
- Stool : Constipation < after allopathic treatment
- Thirst : Normal.
- Taste : Bitter taste (water)

She told me that she covers herself with quilt even in summer (July is the hot time in India) because of chill.

Personal history : Pure vegetarian .

Family history : No history suggestive of any major disease in her family.

Her first statement was last time when she had suffered from the similar problem she got cured by allopathic medicines. This time same medicine had failed to cure her. She said , "I have a feeling that I am not going to survive."

'पिछली बार जब मुझे यह तकलीफ हुई थी तो मैं ठीक हो गई थी। इस बार तो बहुत दवाईयाँ खाने पर भी मेरे ऊपर कुछ असर नहीं पडा। लगता है कि अब बचूँगी नहीं ।'

DELUSIONS, injury, is about to receive (ars., bell., cannb.ind., carbn.s., con., hyos., lach., lyc., merc.,

nux.v., op., sil., stram., sul.)

Why do you think so, I asked her?

She said, "I can feel it from my condition." "Last time I did not feel this much of weakness but this time as I am feeling and due to some other symptoms I can foresee that I shall not survive."

ANTICIPATION, complaints from (ars., arg.n., gels.)

She said, "Please give me some good medicine so that I can get rid of this problem as soon as possible."

CARRIED, desires to be fast (ars., bell.. brom., rhus tox., verat.)

She said, "I have a doubt if there is some solution to my problem. Would it be cured?" Other feeling, which was causing discomfort for her, is about her future. She used to feel that something would happen to her.

She said, "due to the weakness I have lost my interest in doing house hold work. I only do the things, which are very necessary, or I do only my personal work." She said, " I don't like some other person to cook for my family. So I was cooking the food inspite of pain in the abdomen."

'कमजोरी इतनी है कि कुछ काम करने का मन नहीं करता। फिर भी जितना हो सकता है लगी रहती हूँ। काम सामने नजर आ रहा हो या पड़ा हो तो फिर मैं उसको निबटाये बगैर बैठ नही सकती। जब बिमारी हल्की थी मैं कोई काम छोड़ती नहीं थी। अब किसी चीज में मन नहीं लगता।'

She said, "I have no interest towards my children. I don't care about them. I don't want to talk with them."

She did not want to talk at all even if somebody comes. She only speaks a few sentences.

She did not want to talk for a long time.

She said, "It is mainly because she is not happy from her own health and failure of medicines to cure her."

'जब अंदर से ही आदमी को खुशी नहीं हो तो फिर बात करने का मन कहाँ करता है।'

SADNESS, talk, indisposed to

(**ARG.N**., **ars**., bar.c., **cact**., ign., mag.c., nit.ac., ph.ac., **puls**., stann., verat.a.)

She neither wanted to have any activity around her nor liked to do or involve in any sort of activity, particularly during shivering which used to come with fever.

QUIET, wants to be

(ars., bell., **BRY**., cadm.s., cann., coca., cupr., dios., eryt.j., euph.,**GELS**.,salac.,)

chill during (ars, **BRY.,kali.c.)**

She told me one of my patients has highly praised about me and strongly recommended her to visit me.

She said, " Doctor I doubt if there is any possibility that I may be able to get back to my normal state of health. I doubt if any cure is possible in my case. Frankly I have lost all my hopes."

DOUBTFUL, recovery of (**acon.,** agn., **alum.,** arn., **ars.,**ars.h., aur., bry., calc., calc.sil., cecr., **ign.,**kali.c., kreos., lac.c., lach., **lept.,**lil.t., **lyc.,merc.,**nat.s.,nit.ac., nux.v., ph.ac., phos., psor., puls., sep., **stann.,** sulph., syph.)

DESPAIR, recovery of (acon., ALUM., ARS., aur.ar.,aur.i.,**a ur.s. ,**bapt .,b ar.c., **bry., CALC. ,**calc. ar.,ca lc.s.,cann .i., caust., cham.,ch lol.,cimic., **hell.,** hura., **ign.,** kali.ar., kali.br., kali.c., kreos., lac.c., lach., **lyc.,** mag.c., med., **merc.,** nat.s., nit.ac., nux.v., **psor., sep.,** sil., **SYPH.,** ther., verat., zinc.)

आप को लगता है की मैं ठीक हो जाऊंगी, मेरे को तो अब कोई उम्मीद नहीं लगती।

She said, "I could not tolerate allopathic medicine." "I hate to consume them."

She used to lose her temper when her husband and in - laws asked her to take medicine." She asked them not to even mention about it infront of her. She said, "They insist me telling me that I have to consume as I have no other options."

'कहते तो वो मेरी भलाई के लिये ही हैं पर मेरा तो दिमाग एक दम गरम हो जाता है गुस्से के कारण जब भी कोई मुझे सलाह दे या दवाई खाने को कहे। मन करता है कि उसको कहूँ के तू ही खा ले।' **ANGER, eat, when obliged to (ars. alb.)**

She said , "I have lost interest in everything. I have no desire. Even I don't like my family members."

'मुझे अब कोई भी अच्छा नहीं लगता। अपने बच्चे और घर के दूसरे लोग कोई भी अच्छा नहीं लगता।'

AVERSION, to those around her (ars. alb.)

I prescribed her ars.alb 30, one dose.

IInd consultaion : on 14.12.02

- No shivering before the fever
- No desire for lying down
- Pain in throat with cough same
- Intensity of pain near the left breast reduced.
- She could work with ease.
- Stool : Improvement in the bowel movement
- Sleep : Sleepiness gone.

Placebo was given for a week.

IIIrd consultaion : on 20.12.02

- No fever in the morning time.
- Sleep : started becoming normal
- Body ache : mild
- Cough : duration less
- Pain in the throat : intensity reduced

Placebo was given for a week.

IVth consultation : on 28.12.02

- Fever only in the evening time.
- No shivering at all
- Pain under the left breast reduced
- Cough almost 50% better in intensity, duration and frequency.
- Pain in the throat 50% reduced

Placebo for one week was given.

Between the period from 28.12.02 to 20.01.03 her condition started improving with much energy.

On 21.01 .03 she reported :

- Pain in the throat only while swallowing solid food
- Cough mostly night
- Weakness got better but still some left
- Pain in the region of back of the shoulder (according to the patient it could be due to work she had done after a long time)

Patient reported that there is no further change in her condition.

Ars. alb. 200 one dose was given

On 28.01.03 she reported

- No fever for the first time since she had been sick

- She had bodyache for 3 days which was gone completely
- Pain in the epigastrium with eructation
- Cough 70% better
- Pain in the throat 85% better
- Pain in the legs for the first time.

On 04.02.2003 she reported

- Unbearable pain in the legs
- Pain in epigastrium reduced

Ars. alb.1M, one dose was given.

On 11.02.2003 she reported

- Pain in the legs relieved immediately after the medicine. Overall she felt better.

On 28.02.2003 she reported

- No fever
- No bodyache
- No pain in abdomen
- No cough
- No pain in the throat

Placebo continued and the case remained under my observation till 15.04.2003 with no problem.

Test for T.B. normal

Ars.alb. - Anac.
A Comparative Study

We must widen our knowledge of methods to individualize a remedy from another when we conclude a rubric having 2 or more remedies.

Suppose from the common version of a patient we arrive at the rubric **Rest, when things are not in proper place, cannot** - Earlier there were two remedies ars. alb. and anac.(Now more drugs have been added like carc., sep., & sulph.) – then how shall we differentiate between two drugs ars. alb. and anac.

Ars.alb. we have already discussed in the earlier chapter (No.5) of this book.

Anac. has the same KING PIN rubric **REST, when things are not in proper place, cannot** which is also of ars.alb.

The meaning and the interpretation of the rubric for both the drugs will be the same. The difference will be the way a patient is going to express it. Why he can't be at rest? For this the most important is to keep our observation on :

HOW HE SAYS,

WHAT HE SAYS,

WHY HE SAYS

WHEN HE SAYS (a new dimension for the observation of a patient)

This feeling comes when an individual becomes sick.

Anac. : - 'अब मन में यही इच्छा है कि चैन (a peace of mind) मिल जाये और यह तभी मुमकीन होगा जब यह तक्लीफ हटेगी, जब तक यह हटेगी नहीं चैन नहीं मिलेगा।' (Cannot achieve rest till disorder is there)

A patient says, "**I wish to have a rest** (a peace of mind) which I can't achieve till this problem is with me (a disorder). If you could remove this **disorder (अव्यवस्था, आकुलता)** from my life, I would be able to get my peace of mind."

This patient finds so many disorders around him or her, which does not allow them to settle.

REST, desire for

aesc., alum., *anac.,* arn., bell., brom., **BRY.,** clem., coca., *colch.,* eug., haem., kali-bi., lach., lyc., mez., morph., nux-v., op., *ph-ac.,* sabad., *stann.,* vesp.

+ REST, when things are not in proper place, cannot

anac., *ars.,* carc., sep., sulph.

(Differential Study I could only get settled if you can remove this **disturbance (अड़चन)**. Till this problem is causing disturbance I can't be all right.

(In the above example a patient wants to settle down but the problem is not allowing him or her to settle down) A patient says, "I don't like this situation of unsettlement". **DISTURBDED, av. to being** A patient says, "I have come to you to have a permanent solution of this problem." "I am tired (**TORPOR, feeling**) of facing this problem everyday." **(EMBARRASSMENT, ailments, after**). Medicine for this kind of expression would be **Gels**.

'यह बिमारी थोड़ा ठीक हो तो मैं टिकूँ। कभी दर्द यहाँ है तो कभी वहाँ है, मैं आराम करुँ तो कैसे। यह बिमारी के होते तो मैं आराम नहीं कर सकती। यह रोज रोज की तकलीफ से होने वाली अड़चन मुझे पसंद नहीं है।'

Anac. has a desire for rest, which he cannot achieve when things are not in proper place.

'मन तो करता है आराम कर लूँ, पर जिदंगी में इतने झंझट हैं की आराम कहाँ से मिल सकता है।' **DISORDER, things appear (s*)** 'जब काम पड़ा हुआ देखती हूँ तो घबरा जाती हूँ कि इनको कौन करेगा। पता है खुद ही करना है किसी से मदद माँगना बिल्कुल भी अच्छा नहीं लगता। काम भी खुद ही करना है तो फिर आराम कहाँ से मिलेगा।'

A patient says, "Doctor, you ask me to take rest and I also wish to have it, but how is it possible when there is so much disorder in my life. Like my son he does not listen to me, my husband he never shows any affection to me. Also my problems are not getting cured. It is not possible for me to have rest when I see so much disorder around me."

Ars. Alb. : - 'जब तक मैं इसमे से निकल नहीं जाती या जाता मैं चैन से नहीं बैठूँगा/बैठूँगी।' (can't be at rest).

A patient says, "**I will not rest** till I come out of this problem. Please remove this disorder as soon as possible no matter how it could be possible. Any method, any strong medicine, I am ready to go for it."

CARRIED, desires to be fast

acon, **ARS,** bell, brom, cham, lob, rhus-t, verat

+ REST, when things are not in proper place, cannot.

Although there are many rubrics common and

uncommon to the two drugs but for the finer understanding we have selected those rubrics, which shows their predominance in most of the cases. (It does not mean that we can ignore or should not use other rubrics. One should not limit oneself. He or she should keep on working on each and every rubric. We sincerely welcome whatever experiences our friends' get in their practice for our future research.)*

Some of the selected common and uncommon rubric of **ars.alb** and **anac.** are :

Common

AFFECTIONATE

SENSITIVE, external impressions, to all

REPROACHES, himself

AILMENTS, from mortification

MOOD repulsive

ABUSIVE, insulting

CRUELTY, brutality, inhumanity

FASTIDIOUS

IMPATIENCE

ANGER, contradiction from

Uncommon

ARSENIC	ANACARDIUM
1) ANTICIPATION, complaints from	1) ANTAGONISM, with herself
2) ANXIETY, health about	2) BUSINESS, averse to
3) ANXIETY, hypochondriacal	3) CARESSED, caressing, husband and child, then pushes away
4) AVARICE	4) CONFIDENCE, want of self
5) ASKS, for nothing	5) CURSING, restrain himself in order not to curse, has to
6) BEGGING, entreating, supplicating	6) DELUSIONS, right, does nothing
7) CAPRICIOUSNESS	7) EGOTISM, self esteem

8) CARES, others about

9) CARRIED, desires to be fast

10) GREED, cupidity

11) INDIFFERENCE, recovery about his

12) PRAYING

13) PLAY, passion for gambling

14) QUIET, wants to be

15) REVERENCE, lack of

16) RUDENESS

17) SHRIEKING, pain with the

18) WELL, says he is when very sick

8) FORSAKEN, isolation, sensation of

9) GODLESS, want of religious feeling

10) HELPLESSNESS, feeling of

11) INDIFFERENCE, religion to his

12) JEALOUSY

13) RELIGIOUS, feeling want of

15) QUIETED, carried , only by being

16) REFUSES, treatment,every, sick , in spite of being very

17) SHRIEKING , must shriek, feels as though she

18) TALKING, agg. all complaints

19) THOUGHT two trains of thought

20) WILL, contradiction of

In the new repertories , under some rubrics ars.alb. has been added which originally was not present in the Kent's repertory like in helplessness.

HELPLESSNESS, feeling of

aether, am-c, anac, ant-t, arg-n, ars. bamb-a, *calad,* cench, *gels,* germ, hecla, hell, hydrog, jasm, kali-br, lith-c, **LYC,** *med,* ozone, petr, phos, puls, rhus-t, sang, sep, stram, tax

If we study ars.alb's helplessness (असहाय) it comes when he feels helpless to manage the situation anymore then he has no other option but to take help – which other wise he does not like to take from someone or any therapy, to come out of the situation.

Where as anac. feels helpless due to his health, which he thinks is not coming under control and he fears paralysis – total stagnation of mobility.

Other rubric, which is common to both, is:

FASTIDIOUS

alum, *anac,* androc, arg-n, *ars,* asar, aur, aur-ar, bar-ar, bufo, calc-p, calc-sil, **CARC,** con, cupr, *graph,* iod, kali-ar, kali-bi, *kali-c,* lac-ac, lac-c, lac-eq, lac-h, *lob,* med, morg-g, nat-ar, nat-c, *nat-m,* nat-p, nat-s, *nux-v,* oro-ac, phos, pip-m, plat, plb, **PULS,** sep, sil, sulph, thuj

An ars.alb. patient is fastidious about maintaining the civil code. – means they are very much conscious about their way of living in the society. A standard - (which cham. does not have). Like they feel that their house should be neat and clean, as it will carry a bad impression among people who visit them if they see their house in a bad condition. Ars.alb. is not eccentric. They believe in following the norms of living in a society. They become fussy about law and order. They bring into the notice of others about their mistakes or errors even if they are very minor. And they want others to amend their mistakes or error immediately.

'कायदा + कानून का पक्का होना चाहिये। दूसरो की कोई भी गलत हरकत से उसको खीज़ चढ़ जाती है।'

They cannot tolerate any nonsense around them. They see much disorder around them **(DISORDER, objects appear**).

'यह चीज ठीक नहीं है, वह चीज ठीक नहीं रखी है, यह ऐसे क्यों रखा हुआ है, उसको वैसा क्यों रखा, तुम लेटे क्यों हो, कुछ काम क्यों नहीं करते, ऐसे ही वह दूसरों के काम मे मीन मेख और गल्तियाँ निकालते रहेंगे।'

It does not mean that they want to project themselves at higher position but they feel that it is the right conduct. They are highly conscious about their **dignity**

(no body should come to know that they are sick, they feel bad about moving in the society with a sick face, it affects them badly, it can cause depression in them with the fear that there status will be harmed if someone will come to know about their problem so they hide it) *(We have studied **about** the Hiding of Bell. Bell hides but they don't mind if they get exposed, they don't feel depressed or have any kind of fear or conscious about their status) and **moral** (they should not bother others, nor ask for any help for their problem. They feel guilty if they couldn't maintain it or have to ask for help from others).*

Anac. Is fastidious about his mobility (free movement)., means when he gets sick he is mainly concerned about MOBILITY of his body. He fears that due to the problem there can be danger to his mobility (means not been able to move freely or easily). **FEAR, paralysis of.**

anac, arn, saf, bapt, bell, kali-p, med, syph

He has apprehension about his survival in the future once he becomes immobile. He suspects that no one will help him when due to the problem he gets bed ridden or not able to help himself. He has lack of trust for his family members. **SUSPICIOUS, mistrustful**

ACON, act-sp, ambr, **ANAC,** anan, androc, ang, anh, ant-c, apis, *arn,* **ARS,** ars-s-f, *aur,* aur-s, *bapt,* bar-acet, **BAR-C,** *bar-m, bar-s, bell, bor,* **BRY,** bufo, *cact,* cadm-s, calc, *calc-p,* calc-s, **CANN-I,** cann-s, canth, caps, carb-v, carbn-s, carc, **CAUST, CENCH,** 1 cham, 1 chin, chin-ar, **CIC,** *cimic,* coca, *cocc,* con, *crot-h,* croto-t, *cupr,***DIG,** *dros, dulc,* eup-a, graph, *hell,* hydrog, *hyos,* ign, ip, **KALI-AR,** kali-bi, kali-br, *kali-p,* **LACH,** lap-gr-m, 1 lap-mar-c, **LYC,** *lycps,* macrin, *med,* meli, meny,

merc, mez, *morph,* mur-ac, *nat-ar, nat-c,* nat-p, nat-s, *nit-ac, nux-v, op,* pall, ph-ac, *phos,* plat, *plb,* psor, **PULS, RHUS-T,** 1 ruta, 1 sanic, sarr, **SEC,** sel, *sep,* seq-s, sil, *spig, stann, staph,* still, **STRAM,** *sul-ac,* sul-i, **SULPH,** syph, thuj, thyr, verat, *verat-v,* viol-t

A patient says, "At the time of need your own people with whom you are having blood relation may refuse to help you or support you. They can leave you to die. He fears that who is going to help him. He comments that no body (even her own– children, wife , mother or father) will be there to give him a glass of water. Such feelings makes him fearful. Which causes a negative thinking towards life and for others.

Due to their this fear they get over conscious about their problem that even a mild fever make them very much concern about their health. **ANXIETY, hypochondriacal**

acon, **AGAR,** agn, aloe, alum, am-c, anac, arg-n, *arn, ars,* asaf, asar, bar-c, *bell,* bry, calad, calc, calc-sil, cann-i, canth, caust, cham, *con,* cupr, dros, ferr-p, graph, *grat,* hyos, ign, *iod,* kali-ar, *kali-c,* kali-chl, kali-p, lach, lob, lyc, m-arct, med, mosch, nat-c, **NAT-M,** *nit-ac, nux-v,* ol-an, ox-ac, ph-ac, **PHOS,** plat, psor, *puls, raph, rhus-t, sep,* squil, staph, sulph, **SYPH,** valer

They immediately call the doctor to ask if some step has to be taken before it aggravates further.. **CAUTIOUS, anxiously cautious.**

am-c, bar-c, carc, caust, lyc, puls, sil, sulph

"ऐसे वक्त पर अपने भी हाथ खींच लेते हैं, कोई साथ नहीं देता।"

This feeling is there in bell. also. "They also fear about their mobility - **FEAR, paralysis of** - but it is not very

much constant in their mind. They take of this burden immediately out of their mind by thinking that they will see or manage if such a situation will come into their life. Why to ruin your present now.

'जिन्दगी चलनी चहिये, कहीं भी रुके नहीं, फिर वह तकलीफ की भी परवाह नहीं करता ।'

Case No. 6 : Case of a lady 36 yrs old, a teacher by profession. She came to me with the following complaints :

1. Joints pain – both Knees and fingers - (sometime in shoulder and elbow joints too). Though it remains throughout the year but mostly aggravated during winters. Pains started with fingers followed by pains in both knees. Slowly they spreads to shoulder and elbow. *8 yrs.* R.A.Factor was negative.
2. Recurrent throat infection, nearly every week. In the beginning it used to happen once in two to three months. Sensitive to pickles, cold air. *6 yrs.*
3. Cyst in the right thigh – approx.5 yrs Could be earlier than that but it came to her notice only at that time.
4. Flatulence. Mostly aggravated by slight overeating 3 yrs. If by chance she ate ½ chapati or small portion of vegetable extra then immediately she used to feel the heaviness in the stomach and for two to three hrs. she had sour eructation.
5. Irregular menstrual cycle. Periods profuse only after 2-3 months. – 8 months

   For her above ailments she had taken only allopathic treatment. She left the treatment as there was no relief. Remained without any treatment for the last 6 months. The patient presented herself with the following mental state.

- Fearful whether she will get cured or not.
- Occupied by negative thoughts through out the day.
- Fear of consequences of her ailments.
- Had no interest in her job but doing it because only of getting good salary. She had desire to remain in bed and gets annoyed if children make any demand
- Annoyed from her son who did not obey her.
- Curious to know about her problem but fear to go for investigation as she had apprehension of some serious outcome
- During the case taking she enquired repeatedly if there is something serious in my opinion, whether she was curable (आप की तरफ से क्या लगता है कुछ घबराने वाली बात तो नहीं है। मेरा मतलब मैं ठीक तो हो जाऊँगी। कोई डरने की बात तो नहीं है।)
- She always had negative forebodings about her problems. Because of her this state she always remains under fear. A slight fluctuation in her problem makes her uncomfortable and negative thoughts again start coming into her mind.
- Despite my assurance she kept on asking my opinion about her problem. (डाक्टर साहब आपका क्या ख्याल है मैं ठीक तो हो जाऊँगी न।) She told me that the whole day she was occupied in thinking about it.
- She was very doubtful about her condition that it may betray her.

- A little bit idea I had about this lady. She used to call me for her husband who was my patient. If he used to get some trouble she got more worried than him. She used to ask me many questions related to his ailment. Sometime she used to accompany him. That time she was the one who asked many questions about his ailment than him. This time her husband wanted to tell about her. He told me that by nature she gets tensed very easily. As soon as something happens to any member of the family all negative thoughts starts coming into her mind.
- In a nutshell two symptoms were more predominant in her case : one was suspicious (about her health and also regarding my careful case recording of all cases pertaining to all members of her family including her own.) and her negative thoughts (which kept her always fearful)

  On the basis of above I selected the Following rubrics:

  1. **SUSPICIOUS, mistrustful**
  2. **FEAR, betrayed , of being**
  3. **BUSINESS, neglects her**
  4. **LIGHT, shuns**
  5. **BED, remain in , desires to**

  I prescribed her HYOS. 6 one dose.

  Next day I received a call from her. She said, I am sorry Dr. but I wanted to confirm from you if you have noted down all my problems. This was enough for me to be sure that she was hyos. I assured her that everything will

be fine and I have noted all her symptoms.

After one week she reported me that after 3 days of taking the medicine :

- Her menses appeared after a gap of three months. The bleeding was profuse.
- She felt slight relief in her flatulence
- No change in the size of cyst.
- Pain in fingers and knee joints were slightly better.

On the basis of this report I gave her placebo for 2 weeks. For nearly two months the case was static. I kept on giving her placebo. On some days there was relief in one or two symptoms next time the same were worse and other symptoms got better.

I raised the potency to Hyos. 30, one dose.

- First relief she got that her menses regularized, with normal bleeding.
- Flatulence much less.
- Pain in joints relieved.
- She continued to get recurrent throat infection.
- Acidity increased.
- General efficiency – no improvement. The case remained on placebo – no repetition of medicine - for another two months. The patient told me again that she had relief. But not the well being feeling. Normal feeling lived for very short span in between during these two months.

After that I raised the potency to Hyos.200, one dose.

- Menses normal.
- Pain in joints sometime relieved.
- But the feeling was always there. This time I did not wait for long. When I realized that relief was not coming in a proper way I raised the potency to Hyos.1M I could have changed the remedy but I did not. As from my practical experience I learnt that sometime we change the remedy in haste and don't look for the right potency. As I was convinced that hyos. was the right remedy for her. Why?

- She was never sure whether she reported me about her symptoms accurately. She came back nearly every time after taking the medicine to ask me if I had noted down her particular symptoms as she was not sure if she had narrated her condition completely.
- She often called me on the same day or after one or two days of taking the medicine to inquire whether she had told me about her particular symptoms. She was also suspicious about my careful listening of her story. She called me immediately if she had noticed any thing new or worse in her symptoms if there was some appearance of new symptom or some aggravation. She wanted to know the reason saying it did not happened to her before or this sort of feeling she never had earlier.

Because of the above two strong feelings I was convinced that she was a patient of Hyos.

I continued with the same medicine and I kept raising the potency at quicker intervals. I exhausted the

potency of hyos. from IM –CM. I switched from IM-10 M-50M-CM just in a time span of 20 days.

The patient kept on stressing that inspite of symptomatic relief the normal feeling was missing. Then I concluded that hyos. had worked but its action was limited. I gave her another sitting and reanalyzed her case.

I probed about her fear and suspicious behaviour which were persisting in her case.

Q. I asked her what kind of fear she was having.

A. Related to my sickness

Q. What exactly is that?

A. I have an apprehension that one day it shall render me non – functional.

I have fear that one day I will become bed ridden. Who will look after me in that event.

Q. I asked her why she did not express about this feeling to me before?

A. I never thought like it before. Before that I was more worried about its consequences. Which I think got better by your medicine. It means hyos. worked.

She told me that the medicine had worked on her but not in the way she had expected.

She told me that a normal feeling, which had to come in a patient after the medicine, was missing. Physically and mentally medicine gave her some relief but not the stability.

She further said, "Who will look after me in that event?"

"Sir, once I get bed ridden, no body is there to give me support".

"I have no faith in my children. They won't help me in

this state what would they do later on".

"Also I can't think of taking help from any body. Even though I am sick but still I like to do my work on my own. It is only when I feel tired that I take rest. But it is impossible for me take rest for long time when I see work around."

Q. How do you feel when you see work around you.?

A. I get very restless.

'मुझे घबराहट सी होने लगती है जब मुझे काम पड़ा हुआ नजर आता है।'

"From inside I don't like to work. I wish to take some rest in between. But I could not rest till I finish it. When I lie down my mind gets occupied with the negative thoughts. To avoid them I think it is better to occupy myself in work. When I work I get tired very easily. Then I get irritated. That time I don't like to fulfill the demand of my children".

"I like that they should help themselves and don't bother me."

"It doesn't mean I don't care about them. I keep everything ready for them. But I don't get worried or take it more seriously if I could not prepare food for them."

'मुझे लगता है कि वह अपने आप खुद काम संभाल लेगें। इतना ख्याल जरुर रखती हूँ कि उनको कोई दिक्कत ना हो। पर ज्यादा इस बारे मे सोचती नहीं हूँ।'

"My son is a totally obstinate. There is always an argument between us. He doesn't care about his studies. I am worried about him. He never listens to me. I get very angry about it and feel very sad that he does not listens to me. I can't tolerate If he says I would study later on. I like that he should obey me at

once."

"I feel very sad when he misbehaves with me. Then I tell to my self why I shall worry about him let him bear the consequences."

"I like my children to be perfect. I wish that when I come back from my duty I see my house as I left it in the morning i.e. neat and clean. I expect my children to keep it as it is. But they never do like that. "

Q. What do you do then?

A. I have to do it myself. Who else would do it. I curse them and get irritated on them.

'गुस्सा भी आता है, सुना भी देती हूँ, कभी पिटाई भी कर देती हूँ। कई बार मैं अपने आप को रोकती हूँ की मैंने अगर इतना जोर दिया तो चीजे मेरे हाथ से ना निकल जायें।'

"I am not able to reach at any decision. If I curse them then I could not decide if I was wrong or right."

"I am never able to reach to any decision. I always fight myself for my negative thoughts. But I am not able to control them to coming into my mind."

On the basis of her that state I chose these rubrics:

FEAR, paralysis, of

HELPLESSNESS , feeling of

BUSINESS, averse to

REST, desires for

REST, when things are not in their proper place, can not

CURSING, restrain herself in order not to curse, has to

ANGER, contradiction from

ANTAGONISM, with herself

WILL, contradiction of

THOUGHTS, two trains of thoughts

WILL, two will, feels as if she had

SUSPICIOUS, mistrustful

CARES, worries, full of others

EGOTISM

IMPATIENCE

CONFIDENCE, want of self

FORSAKEN, isolation, sensation of

I prescribed her Anac.30 , one dose. After a week she came and said to me, " Why haven't you given me this medicine before." She felt relaxed. This case showed overall progress. Her acidity and flatulence problem went away with in two weeks of the medicine. 3-4 times she had reported for throat infection. Placebo was given. After a while it stopped. No joint pain. No cyst. After a few months treatment – on placebo – she used to send some one from home to pick medicine for her whereas earlier she could only be satisfied after talking to me personally. Last she called me for fever, I gave placebo – no medicine, no repetition of remedy or potency– and she got better in 2 days.

Further study about Anacardium

Why are they so concerned about the mobility?

The reason behind it is their fear, that if they become immobile then they have to depend upon others, which they can't tolerate, as it will make their position lower to others. So even if they require help they won't ask. And if somebody tries to help they feel bad about it. A patient says, "My friend so many times has offered his help but I have always refused to take the help. I don't know but inspite of the fact that he is my best

friend I can't take help from him. I don't want to feel low before him." **EGOTISM.**

act-sp, agar, alco, anac, anan, androc, arn, aur, bufo, calc, cic, cimic, croto-t, cur, hydrog, lach, lap-gr-m, lap-mar-c, lyc, med, merc, nux-v, pall, par, phos, **PLAT,** sil, staph, stram, sulph, verat

"They want it but they can't take it."

'मुझे नहीं अच्छा लगता के कोई मेरी मदद करे या किसी से मुझे मदद लेनी पड़े।'

"They should take help or they should not take help. These two thoughts run simultaneously in their mind." **THOUGHTS, two train of thoughts**

acon, ANAC, anh, ant-t, aur, bar-c, cann-i, cann-s, caps, irid, kali-c, lac-c, lach, lyss, naja, op, paro-i, sep, sil, verb

"On one side in their mind they think that there is nothing wrong in asking help from others" –they should take the help – "but on other side they think how can they ask for help as it will put them low" – they should not ask for help – **WILL, contradiction of.**

acon, **ANAC,** anh, ant-t, aq-mar, aur, bar-c, cann-i, cann-s, caps, irid, *kali-c,* lac-c, *lach,* lyss, naja, op, paro-i, sep, *sil,* verb

WILL, two will, feels as if he had

Divided between the two thoughts they get confused and feel helpless to reach to a conclusion. **HELPLESSNESS, feeling** (It is a state where one feels that nothing can help them or they are in a situation where it is not possible for any one to help them or they feel struck to bring themselves out of a situation.)

They curse themselves – "I am a stupid, I am an idiot, to think like this" - for this condition. **REPROACHES, himself.**

acon, ambr, anac, *ars, aur,* aur-ar, calc-p, cob, con, cupr, cycl, *dig,* germ, gink, hell, hura, hydrog, *hyos, ign,* lach, lap-c-b, lyc, *m-arct,* med, merc, myric, nat-ar, *nat-m, op,* ph-ac, plb, *puls, sarr,* sil, stram, sulph, *thuj,* verat

There goes a fight inside them against their own thoughts **ANTAGONISM with himself**

acon, **ANAC,** anh, ant-t, aur, bar-c, cann-i, cann-s, caps, irid, *kali-c,* lac-c, *lach,* lyss, naja, op, paro-i, *sep, sil,* verb

In their mind there are always two options runs simultaneously to fulfill a wish or work. For this reason they belive and which actually happence also that they are not capable of doing anything right, **DELUSIONS, right, does nothing** anac, arg-n, *aur,* nat-c

'कोई भी काम से पहले मन में दो इच्छायें रहती हैं, एक इच्छा होती है वह काम कर लूँ, दूसरी इच्छा होती है की ना करूँ।' और इस वजह से ऐसा होता भी है और मरीज को लगता भी है कि वह कुछ भी ठीक तरह से नहीं सकता।

Because of their this instabilty of mind on one side they curse their own blood relations and on the other side they show lots of affection towards them. One time she becomes gentle towards her husband and children and at other time she moves them away **from her. CARESSED, caressing, husband and child, then pushes away** *anac*

'उसको पहले दूसरो पर बहुत प्यार आता है फिर वह उनको उतना ही अपने से दूर हटाती है।'

The family members of the patient are not able to understand her this behavior that one time she becomes so gentle and showers so much of affection and next time it followes by repulsive attitude of pushing away. At one moment she is talking normaly to a person and the other moment she starts cursing the same person.

A patient says, "Several time in the past it has happened that I have attempted to do a new thing and I failed miserably. But I did not feel anything bad about it. Now since this problem has started I assume before starting the work that I won't succeed, I will fail". **ANTICIPATION, examination before**.

acon, aesc, aeth, agn, alum, am-c, ambr, *anac,* androc, apis, **ARG-N,** arist-cl, **ARS,** aur, bamb-a, *bar-c,* bell, bor, bry, calad, **CALC,** *calc-p,* calc-s, camph, cann-i, canth, carb-v, **CARC, CAUST,** cench, chin, chin-s, *cic,* cina, *cocc,* coff, crot-c, crot-h, *cupr,* cypr, dig, dys-co, *elaps,* epip, ferr-p, fl-ac, **GELS, GRAPH,** hyos, **IGN,** *iod, kali-acet,* kali-br, kali-c, kali-i, *kali-p, lac-c,* lach, lec, levo, **LYC,** lyss, **MED,** merc, **MEZ,** mosch, mur-ac, naja, *nat-c,* nat-m, nat-p, nat-s, nux-v, ox-ac, ozone, petr, *ph-ac,* phos, pic-ac, plat, plb, **PSOR, PULS,** rhus-t, *sec,* sep, sil, spig, spong, staph, still, *stram,* stront-c, stroph, sul-ac, sulph, syc-co, syph, thuj, *tub,* verat, visc, zinc

"Now I have lost the confidence which I used have earlier before starting anything new." **CONFIDENCE, want of self** .

agn, alum, am-br, am-c, am-m, **AMBR,** *aml-n,* **ANAC,** anan, ang, anh, aq-mar, arg-n, arist-cl, ars, *aur,* aur-i, aur-s, bamb-a, bar-acet, *bar-c,* bell, *bry,* buth-aust, calc, calc-sil, canth, carb-an, carb-

v, carc, caust, *chin,*chlor, choc, cob, cocc, dros, *dys-co,* foll, gall-ac, gels, germ, graph, hydrog, hyos, ign, iod, *kali-c,* kali-n, kali-s, kali-sil, *lac-c,* lac-h, lach, lap-c-b, lap-gr-m, *lyc,* manc, *med,* merc, mur-ac, naja, nat-c, *nat-m,* nat-s, nat-sil, nit-ac, nitro-o, nux-v, olnd, op, ozone, pall, *petr, ph-ac,* phos, pic-ac, plb, prot, *puls,* ran-b, rhus-t, ruta, *sac-alb,* sant, **SIL,** spong, staph, stram, sul-ac, sul-i, sulph, sumb, syph, tab, thea, ther, verat, verb, viol-t, zinc

"Now before starting anything I have a feeling that its end would be the same as I had experienced with my last assignment. It is a fact that now I can't handle the things properly". A patient says, before starting something I feel that there is already something in me due to which I can not decide which way I have to go. should I do this work or not do this work". **WILL, contradiction of** "Now I have a belief that everything I do is wrong and I can't succeed in life". **DELUSIONS, succeed, he cannot, does everything wrong.**

anac, *arg-n,* arn, *aur,* bamb-a, bapt, bar-c, gels, naja, nat-c, nat-m, ozone, phos, sulph

"Due to this reason I don't like to invest or start any new project." **BUSINESS, averse to**

acon-l, agar, aloe, am-c, anac, androc, arg-n, arn, ars, ars-h, asar, aur-m, bapt, *brom,* calc, carb-v, chel, *chin,* chin-s, cimic, *con,* cop, cycl, fl-ac, graph, ham, hipp, kali-ar, kali-bi, kali-br, kali-c, kali-i, kali-s, lac-ac,*lach,* laur, lil-t, lyc, mag-s, nat-ar, nat-c, **NAT-M,** nux-v, opun-a, *ph-ac, phos, phyt,* psor, *puls,* rhod, rhus-t, **SEP,** stann, *stram, sulph,* syph, ther

'डाक्टर साहिब जब पिछली बार भी यह तक्लीफ हुई थी तो मैं कुछ भी नहीं कर सकी थी, मुझे ऐसे लगता है कि इस बार भी मैं कुछ

नहीं कर सकूँगी।'

A patient says, "Since this problem has started I am noticing remarkable change in my behaviour. Earlier I used to be religious and mild. I used to talk nicely with others and give respect to my elders. Now I have become impolite". The patient told me that he has slapped his daughter who refuesed to obey him which he had never done before. **RUDENESS**

ambr, *anac,* androc, ant-c, aran-ix, arn, aur, aur-s, bar-c, bell, bufo, canth, carc, *cham, chin,* cina, dulc, eug, ferr, gall-ac, graph, hell, *hyos,* ign, *lac-c,* lach, lap-gr-m, **LYC,** lyss, med merc, nat-m, nit-ac, nux-m, *nux-v,* op, pall, par, petr, phos, **PLAT,** *psor,* rauw, rheum, sieg, spong, staph, *stram,* **VERAT**

"Now everything is changed I don't have any feeling for God". **GODLESS, want of religious feeling** "Many a time I curse my family members without caring about their age. I try to keep myself away from them. I feel that if I don't face them I won't do such things." **CURSING, restrain himself in order not to curse, has to.(#)**

Another observation from Anac. patient :

A lady told me that sometime she feels that she is not able to express her self properly to others. OR she feels that others are not listening to her properly. For this she put some more stress in her voice so that they can hear her. This annoys the other person.

She said, " My husband has asked me many a times to stop doing so. I am listening to you then why are you speaking to me in such a tone."

SHRIEKING, must shriek ,feels as though she

'मुझे लगता है शायद मैं अपनी बात दूसरो को पूरी तरह से समझा नहीं पा रहीं हूँ, फिर मैं थोडा जोर देकर उस बात को दोहराती हूँ, ताकि वो मुझे सुन सकें । पर दूसरा आदमी मेरी इस बात से परेशान हो जाता है कि इसमे इतना चिल्लाने की क्या बात थी। आराम से या धीरे से भी तो कह सकती थी। मुझे लगता है शायद किसी ने मेरी बात सुनी ही नहीं या उन लोगों के कान तक मेरी बात पहुँच ही नहीं रही है। मुझे लगता है की शायद चिल्लाने से उस बात का वजन बढेगा और वह मेरी बात अच्छे से सुन लेगें।'

SHRIEKING, must shriek ,feels as though she

ANACARDIUM : - Some important rubrics :

REST, when things are not in proper place, cannot

REST , desire for

FEAR , paralysis, of

WILL, two wills, feels as if he had

WILL, contradiction of

THOUGHTS, two trains of thought

ANTAGONISM, with herself

HELPLESSNESS

EGOTISM, self esteem

FASTIDIOUS

ANTICIPATION, examination before

DELUSIONS, right, does nothing

DELUSIONS, succeed, he cannot, does everything wrong

CURSING, restrain himself in order not to curse, has

to

INDIFFERENCE, religion, to his

RELIGIOUS, feeling, want of

SHRIEKING, must shriek, feels as though she

RUDENESS

GODLESS, want of religious feeling

CARESSED, caressing, husband and child, then pushes away

AFFECTIONATE

BUSINESS, averse to

REPROACHES, himself

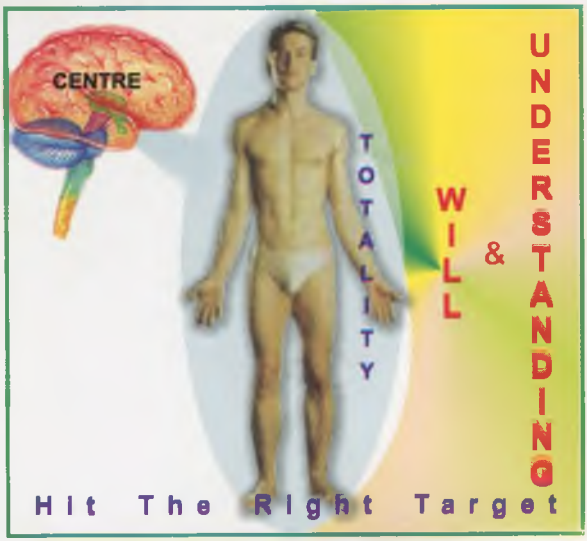
REVERENCE, lack of

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By : Dr. Sanjay Sehgal
Dr. Yogesh Sehgal

About the Authors

Dr. Sanjay Sehgal & Dr. Yogesh Sehgal both known in the homoeopathic circle and affectionately called by their friends as Sehgal Brothers. Together as a team they have presented many seminars on Revolutionized Homoeopathy in India and abroad. They have written two books perfect materia medica of mind and ROH series IX. This series no. X is in continuation to their father late Dr. M.L. Sehgal's work which he wrote till ROH series I to VIII.



Dr. Sanjay Sehgal (Right)
Dr. Yogesh Sehgal (Left)

Dr. Sanjay Sehgal the senior most member of the school has been very actively involved in the progression of the school. He has been practicing on this system very successfully since 1977.

Dr. Yogesh Sehgal joined the school in 1987. Apart from organizing seminars for Late Dr. M.L. Sehgal, he had also assisted Late Dr. M.L. Sehgal in his writings and practice. For the last 16 years he has been practicing on this system very successfully.

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Seminar in Zurich (Switzerland)