Emergency Homeopathic Treatment

What is homeopathy ?

Every science has certain fundamental principles which guide the whole system. **Homeopathy** as a science of medical treatment has a philosophy of its own and its therapeutics is based on certain fundamental principles. These are:

Law of Similia
Law of Simplex
Law of Minimum
Doctrine of Drug Proving
Theory of Chronic Disease
Theory of Vital Force
Doctrine of Drug-Dynamisation

These fundamental principles are elaborated in the following sections.

Law of Similia

Homeopathy is a system of medicine founded on a definite law 'Similia Similibus Curantur' which means 'like cures like'. The word Homeopathy is a Greek derivation where 'homeos' means 'similar and pathos means 'suffering'. So Homeopathy may be defined as the therapeutic method of symptom-similarity. The recognition of this law was there even before Hahnemann. Paracelus, Hippocrates, and ancient ayurvedic texts have on

occasions mentioned this law. But it was Hahnemann who recognized the universality of this law and lifted it from oblivion to make it the basis of a complete system of medicine. According to this system, the choice of the medicine is fundamentally based on the principle that the medicine must have the capability of producing most similar symptoms of the disease to be cured in healthy persons. In aphorism 26 of 'Organon of Medicine', Hahnemann states this law: "A weaker dynamic affection is permanently extinguished in the living organism by a stronger one, if the latter (whilst differing in kind) is very similar to the former in its manifestations."

Law of Simplex - The Single Remedy

Hahnemann in aphorisms 272-274 of ' Organon of Medicine' states that only one single, simple medicinal substance is to be administered in a given case of time. This is due to the following reasons:

The homeopathic remedies were proved singly, and the Materia Medica was built up on the observed effects of drugs given singly, either in planned provings or in accidental provings.

Only one remedy can be the most similar at any given time to the condition of any given patient.

Moreover, if more than one remedy is used the doctor will never know which element was curative and our source of future guidance is obscured.

If more than one drug is given in one prescription the possibility of synergistic action cannot be ruled out, but it cannot be argued that the effect will be the sum total of the effects of the separate drugs. The ingredient drugs may even result in interactions that may have adverse effects in the body. A mixture of more than one remedy in a single dose would constitute a new remedy which would require to be proved as such for a proper estimate of its probable effects.

Law of Minimum

The suitableness of a medicine for any given case does not depend on its accurate homeopathic selection alone, but

likewise on the proper size of dose too. Under this principle we give medicine to the patients in very minute doses. The minute dose means that quantity of a medicine which is though smallest in quantity produces the least possible excitation of the vital force and yet sufficient to effect the necessary change in it(§ 246). The quantity is minimum, yet appropriate, for a gentle remedial effect. This concept of minimum dose lead to the discovery of a practical process called potentisation. Administration of the minimum dose has the following advantages:

To avoid unwanted aggravation

The specific dynamic action which produces the uncommon, characteristic, distinguished symptoms of the drug, is produced by the minimum quantity of drug.

The smallness of the dose does not allow the drug to do any organic damage nor there is any risk of drug addiction and drug effects.

The concept of minimum dose can be verified by Arndt-Schultz law that small doses stimulate, medium doses paralyze and large doses kill. I other words, the action of small and very large doses of the same substance on living matter is opposite.

The Law of Least Action, formulated by Maupertius, the French mathematician, states : "The quantity of action necessary to affect any change in nature is the least possible, the decisive amount is always a minimum, an infinitesimal."

Health is a matter of perfect equilibrium, perfect balance, trifling circumstances may sway it, and so may it be balanced by the least possible in medication.

Doctrine of Drug Proving

In **Homeopathy** we prescribe only those medicines whose medicinal properties are known through 'drug proving'. Drug proving is a systematic investigation of pathogenic (disease-producing) power of medicine on healthy human being of different ages, both sexes and of various constitutions. These recordings of drug proving give the only reliable knowledge of medicines which is very essential to cure disease

homeopathically. Different medicines must be proved thoroughly in order to obtain full details of their curative properties. The drug must be proved on human beings because:
Animals do not give subjective or mental symptoms.
Effects of the same drug on animals and on human beings are different.
We do not get the modalities and finer symptoms in animal provings.
The drug must be proved on the healthy human being because:
The symptoms of the drug and the disease will be mixed together.
Moreover, the action of the drug on the sick person is different from normal person.

Theory of Chronic Disease

During the early age of homeopathic practice Hahnemann observed that in spite of best **homeopathic treatment** some cases would return with a recurrence of symptoms at intervals. This failure led him to investigate thoroughly a large number of chronic cases and after 12 years of observations he reached the conclusion that the chronic diseases are caused by chronic miasms. The miasms are Psora, Syphilis and Sycosis.
Psora is the real fundamental cause and producer of innumerable forms of disease. It is the mother of all diseases and at least 7/8th of all the chronic maladies spring from it while the remaining eighth spring from Syphilis and Sycosis.
Cure is only possible by proper anti-miasmatic treatment.

Theory of Vital Force

It is **Homeopathy** which stresses the existence and operation of the vital force in a living organism. The human organism is a triune entity consisting of body, mind, and spirit. This spirit which is responsible for different manifestations of life was termed by Dr. Hahnemann as 'Vital Force'. Hahnemann speaks of the vital force in Aphorism 10 of his **Organon of Medicine** as : "The material organism without the vital force is capable of no sensation, no function, no self preservation; it derives all sensations, and performs all functions of life solely by means

of the immaterial being (the vital force) which animates the material organism in health and disease."

In the healthy condition, it is the vital force which maintains normal functions and sensations of the organism. But when the vital force is primarily dynamically deranged by morbific influence, it causes abnormal sensations and functions which are manifested outwardly through the material body as abnormal signs and symptoms, the totality of which constitutes the disease.

Again if a cure is to be established it is the vital force that must arouse itself or be abided to arise for the recovery. If the vital force is too debilitated and exhausted then no medicinal aid is of help.

Doctrine of Drug-Dynamisation

Homeopathic dynamisation is a process by which the medicinal properties which are latent in natural substances while in their crude state, become awakened and developed into activity to an incredible degree.

According to Dr. Stuart Close, "Homeopathic potentisation is a mathematico-mechanical process for the reduction, according to scale, of crude, inert or poisonous medicinal substances to a state of physical solubility, physiological assimilability and therapeutic activity and harmless, for use as homeopathic healing remedies."

Drugs are potentised by two methods:

Trituration - in case of insoluble substances.

Succussion - in case of soluble substances.

The objectives of potentisation in Homeopathy are:

To reduce the medicinal substance which helps to avoid unwanted medicinal aggravations and side effects.

Homeopathy believes that vital force is dynamic in nature and that is affected by disease, can only be cured by the dynamic power of serviceable medicine, not by its material quantity.

By this process the most virulent and deadly poisons are not only rendered harmless, but are transformed into beneficial healing remedies.

Substances which are medicinally inert in their crude natural state are thus rendered active and effective for healing the sick. The medicinal qualities of other drugs which are more or less active in their natural state are enhanced and their sphere of action is broadened by this process.
The action of potentised medicines is deeper, longer and more wide-spread.

Homeopathy is a system of natural health care in which extreme dilutions of substances from nature are used to stimulate a healing response. The basic principle of homeopathy is that substances that elicit a particular symptom picture in their physical form (for example onion causing itchy watery eyes and a runny nose with discharge that burns) can be used in a diluted form to stimulate the healing of the same set of symptoms.
Using this principle, a homeopath working with an individual that suffers from allergies (with the specific symptoms of watery itchy eyes and a runny nose with discharge that burns) might select homeopathic onion.
Homeopathic pharmaceutical companies prepare homeopathic dilutions according to FDA guidelines. Once completed, the diluted substances are called “remedies”.
Most remedies are derived from plants (such as Belladonna or Pulsatilla), and minerals (such as Phosphorous and Silica). A smaller portion are derived from animal substances (such as dog’s milk or dolphin’s milk). Remedy symptom pictures are derived from research studies called “provings”. Once completed, proving information is recorded in homeopathic materia medicas (large reference books), and homeopathic material medica software.
The role of a professional homeopath is to understand the symptom pictures of a large number of remedies, and then to be able to select the remedy that most closely matches the symptom picture of the patient. (This is called the similimum.) When this match is achieved – that is, the symptom picture of

the remedy matches the symptom picture of the individual suffering from a disease pattern – the individual's innate healing ability is activated and healing occurs.

Are there research studies in homeopathy ?

Yes, there are a significant number of studies completed in the US and Europe on various aspects of homeopathy. The web-site for the National Center for Homeopathy gives an excellent overview of a sampling of these studies. For details, see **www.homeopathic.org/research.htm**.

How does a homeopathic remedy stimulate healing ?

There is a lot of research directed at answering this question from a technical perspective. The book Homeopathy, Frontiers in Medical Science gives a wonderful overview of theories that are being considered and investigated. It includes a discussion of research on the ability of water molecules to hold memory, and an overview of principles in quantum physics, information systems theory and chaos theory and how these areas apply to the energy medicine paradigm.

Homeopathic professionals generally answer this question by explaining that homeopathic remedies cause an action-reaction response within the immune system. The remedy pushes the disease process in one direction and the immune system rebounds back in the opposite direction, stimulating the healing process.

In my practice, my experience has been that well selected homeopathic remedies assist the body wisdom of the individual in focusing on the root cause of the disease pattern. Often this means a retrace to the original insult (mental, emotional, and/or physical) which caused the individual to lock into a stress/defense pattern. When this happens, we often see the individual reconnect with old thoughts, emotions and physical symptoms that were somehow related to the origin of the chronic symptoms. This may take the form of strong memories and emotions coming out during the dream state or waking state, a rethinking of long held beliefs about the individual's

life, and/or acute physical symptoms such as the flaring up of a chronic rash or digestive upset.

Holistic health professionals call this phase of the healing process a "healing crises" or a "retrace". Homeopaths call this type of response an "aggravation" of the disease pattern.

There are different viewpoints in the homeopathic community about the necessity of patients going through an aggravation. Many homeopathic professionals believe this is a necessary step in the resolution of any chronic illness and expect it as part of the remedy response. When these homeopaths see an aggravation, they are rest assured that the individual's body wisdom has responded to the remedy and is doing the necessary restructuring to bring about a permanent resolution of the symptoms.

Others might argue that aggravations are not necessary – but that instead they're a sign that the incorrect remedy was selected, or that it was selected in the wrong potency and/or dosage.

My own practice experience has been that both viewpoints have merit. When the similimum (remedy that best matches the symptom picture of the patient) is selected, the patient is able to get in touch with and process long suppressed memories and emotions with a greater sense of acceptance and grace. The physical symptom aggravation is moderate and temporary (e.g. often just an hour or two).

When a remedy is selected that is close to the similimum (but not the optimal match), or, when the dosage and potency is not optimal, the patient tends to "grip" more – that is, they have greater resistance to the release of toxic thoughts and emotions, feel more threatened by the process, and correspondingly have a more difficult time with the retrace of acute physical symptoms. The physical symptom aggravation is more vivid and lasts longer.

Nevertheless, (in my experience) in cases of deep pathology (such as cancer), most patients have a profound level of resistance to feeling their feelings. Usually this is because of a

built-in survival mechanism which protects them from feeling feelings which could destablize them and/or be more destructive than the disease itself (e.g. suicidal feelings). As a result, patients with deep pathology will tend to either have very moderate reactions to homeopathic remedies (because of the built in protective mechanism), or the remedies will release thoughts, emotions, and memories which are extremely toxic and destabilizing. In either case, there is strong initial resistance to the release process.

When patients are able to release suppressed toxic emotions (via homeopathy or other means), the optimal scenario is for the patient to work with accompanying practitioners (psychotherapists, counselors, healers, etc). Some homeopathic practitioners will provide some support, but often other professionals are needed.

Typically the fact that the patient is even able to surface the emotions is a sign of mental/emotional/spiritual strength – it provides evidence that their body wisdom is convinced that the individual can handle the memories and emotions and still remain safe. In other words, desomatization occurs when the memories and emotions somatized in the body are less life-threatening to the individual than the disease itself.

What are Homeopathic Medicines made of ?

Homeopathic medicines are prepared largely from naturally occurring substances, vegetable, animal or mineral. Some substances are quite poisonous in their original, natural state. But when diluted as per homeopathic guidelines, they lose their toxicity. Mainly plants and minerals are used as base substances.

How are Homeopathic medicines tested ?

Most countries where Homeopathy is well established have a central regulating authority. In the United States, for instance, there is the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia Convention of the United States (HPCUS).

The profile of a medicine is determined by a process called "Proving". Homeopaths in the past have formulated rules for the conduct of provings. But there are variations in the methodologies.

Usually during a "proving" a team of healthy people (twenty or more) are given the remedy and observed for a month or two. They are asked to record their symptoms individually and then their observations are reviewed by a master prover. Some individuals of the team may be given placebos. Sometimes the dosage varies among the subjects. In others, depending on the sensitivity of the subject, another round of trials may be conducted.

The reactions are well documented. Usually, the monitoring agency demands detailed descriptions, statistical analysis, some form of verification.

Yet in a time and society where allopathic drugs and Clinical Trials are the accepted norm, homeopathic provings are viewed with circumspection. As often the main prover is aware that he has taken the drug, it cannot be as impersonal as a double blinded trial.

Homeopathy is the only medical science where medicines are proved on healthy human beings and it is used for managing diseased human beings.

Medicines Register

Homeopathic doctors refer back to comprehensive drug and symptom databases called "Materia Medica." The first of these was compiled by Hahnemann and is called "Materia Medica Pura". Materia Medica runs into several volumes detailing all symptoms, medical substances and dosages.

To access information homeopaths also use a quick reference known as a repertory. This is like an index of symptoms citing references to a materia medica.

Apart from working on their own knowledge and intuition, homeopaths check with one or more repertories and Materia Medica before diagnosing and treating ailments.

Preparation of homeopathic prescriptions.

Homeopathic medicines are prepared from miniscule quantities of plant, animal, mineral or diseased substances. A small portion is dissolved in water or ethyl alcohol and shaken, diluted again and shaken. Repeated dilution leaves hardly a trace of the original substance. By doing this process of potentization the energy is released in a form of a force. • The letter refers to the scale on which dilution has been carried out. There are several different scales of which the decimal (1:10) and centesimal scales (1:100), are the most widely used. The the letter D before the number or x after the number (e.g. D6 or 6x) denotes the decimal method i.e. 1 part of liquid is added to 9 parts of purified water, ethanol, glycerol or lactose. The letter(s) C, c or cH (e.g. C6, 6c or 6cH) indicate the centesimal method i.e. 1 part of liquid is added to 99 parts of diluent.

• Sometimes with centesimal medicines only figures (e.g. 6 or 30) are used.

Repetition of the dose

HAHNEMANNS counsel regarding the repetition of the dose should be closely adhered to in treating children and those who are readily affected by remedies, more particularly in paroxysmal affections. It should be our incurable rule never to repeat the first dose so long as the amelioration obtains. In intermittent affections only give the dose between the paroxysms; never during the attack-preferably immediately after. The same applies to diarrhoea. If after the first dose-which should be given immediately after an evacuation-there be an improvement, give no more medicine so long as the

improvement continues. Convulsions, spasmodic affections, and all maladies of a remittent character come under this rule. Cleave to this. Watch the results. The, if you have not been practicing with this constantly before you, compare your success with your previous practice. G.H. CLARKE, M.D., U.S.A.

This agrees well with the Homeopathic dictum, medication should be in the minimum dose possible.

Today's scientific thinking questions this as often the level of dilutions leaves such a minimal part of the original substance which is well below the Avogadro's number, meaning that the original form of the substance is not present in such a mixture. There are a range of oral dose forms:

• Tablets are made of impregnated milk sugar (lactose).
• Globuli (pillules or granules) may be of milk sugar or sucrose.
• Liquid preparations are solutions of the medication in water with some amount of alcohol added as a preservative.

Are Homeopathic Medicines Safe ?

Homeopathic scientists claim that the medication is safe because the original substance is present in minimal quantities. One of homeopathy's tenets is to do no harm. Sometimes homeopathic medication is known to produce "aggravations" or increase in the symptoms. This homeopath believes is the initial reaction to the medication as the body starts reacting.

Precaution in Diet during the Treatment

As medicines get absorbed through the tongue the patient is advised to minimise or avoid raw onion, raw garlic, coffee,

menthol, camphor or any strong smelling substances. These may sometimes act as antidotes to the homeopathic medicines.

After observing the action of the remedy

Reassess the case through careful observation again.
Look at what has changed after a remedy you gave that has caused an effect. The disappearance of symptoms, the increase or aggravation of symptoms, the amelioration of symptoms, and the order of the symptoms are all changes to be studied.
The patient doesn't always know if he is better or worse. Look at the symptoms. Make sure that match what the patient is saying.
Deep-seated disease can be palliated. Look at the depth of action on the symptoms. The direction of cure is a sufficient observation to make a judgment if cure is progressing. - Kent

What are Homœopathic Medicines ?



Having sketched the origin of homœopathy and described many of its salient features, it seems to me that it might be well to devote a few chapters more particularly to certain practical details. For, as before remarked, there is no excuse for any one to either believe or disbelieve in homœopathy : the proof lies within the reach of any person of intelligence, if he likes to take the trouble to put the principle to the test.

But before one can make the trial, it is necessary to know something of the agents that are to be made use of and tested. This brings us to the query that I have put at the head of this chapter- "What are Homœopathic Medicines ?" Possibly my readers will say, "Aconite, Bryonia, Belladonna, Chamomilla, Hepar sulphuris, Mercurius, Nux Vomica, and Sulphur - these are homœopathic remedies" may be defined for ordinary purposes as "Medicines used by homœopaths" ; and every one of the remedies named above comes under this definition. But a number of these remedies are also used by allopaths ; and, therefore, by the same process of reasoning it would be correct to describe these as allopathic remedies also.

Strictly speaking, a medicine is neither allopathic nor homœopathic in itself, but only in its use-the same remedy is either one or the other according as it is prescribed in a case of disease. For example, it is just as true to say that Opium is an allopathic medicine as it is to say that is a homœopathic medicine. One of the well-known effects of Opium (when taken, for instance, to deaden the sufferings of neuralgia) is that, among other effects, it causes constipation ; when, therefore, it is given to cure a patient of constipation it is a homœopathic remedy. On the other hand, when it is given to a patient suffering from diarrhœa, to check the diarrhœa, it is an allopathic remedy, or, rather, to be perfectly accurate, an antipathic remedy.



There is a sense in which some remedies are peculiar to homœopathy, having been introduced to medicine through the homœopathic providings, and having been used almost exclusively by homœopaths. Pulsatilla, Sepia, Silica, and Thuja may be named as examples of these. But homœopathy claims the whole realm of drug action as its rightful property, awaiting its service for homœopathic use. It is only necessary that the positive effects or a drug shall be known, for homœopaths to be able to make their own peculiar use of it. The constipation-causing action of Opium is a positive effect, which a homœopath may make use of for curing cases of constipation. This is the homœopathic or negative effect, as it has been called.

But we have not even yet exhausted the reply to our query - What are homœopathic medicines ? We have arrived at this answer - "Homœopathic medicines are medicines which can be

used homœopathically." But then comes this further consideration-Are there not special homœopathic chemists ? And if the question whether a medicine is homœopathic or not is only one of use, why cannot any chemists supply the same remedies for both schools ?

The answer to this very proper query is, that remedies need to be differently prepared when used in different ways. Going back to our example of Opium, the homœopath who wished to cure a case of constipation would not give it in the same way, or in the same form, as an allopath would, who gave it to relieve pain. Hahnemann soon found out that patients were infinitely more sensitive to the remedies which were homœopathically related to their cases than they were to other remedies. Therefore he was compelled to reduce the quantities very much below the ordinary dosage current in his day. He gave single drops or half drops of the original mother tincture (Q)s, where the dosage in the books was set down as teaspoonfuls. Then he found that even these apparently minute doses were too great in many cases, and thus he was led to invent this method of attenuating remedies, which I have described in another chapter, and to discover the powers of infinitesimal quantities.

Hence arises a new definition for the term "Homœopathic medicines" -Homœopathic medicines are medicines that have been specially prepared for homœopathic use. Their preparation needs special skill, and herein lies the necessity for a separate class or trained chemists to supply the wants of homœopathic doctors.

The full reply to our query, therefore, must be-Homœopathic medicines are medicines which, having been tested on the healthy body, can be used homœopathically, and which have been specially prepared for homœopathic use.

When not to use homeopathy

Homeopaths have many reasons to not follow the allopathic doctor in methods of practice. But we should always seek appropriate medical care and not ever delude ourselves like the traditional medical professional in thinking that we have the only system that will benefit the patient. Appropriate does not always mean homeopathic. This sort of provincial and self-serving attitude eliminates the possibility of better treatment and lacks a true humanitarian heart.

A number of situations call for competent medical help outside the boundaries of homeopathic care. Knowing the perimeter will allow you to keep out of legal trouble. Sometimes having a support group and gaining satisfaction from having appointments and assurances of any kind of medical professional, alternative or traditional, is not as effective as getting knowledgeable care.

Don't try to take care of these things by yourself without being extremely well trained :-

Neck and back injuries if a person is not getting up on their own

Chest and abdominal wounds

Protruding or broken bones that create unusual contours

Burns greater than the area of the palm of the victim

Increasing cyanosis (turning blue)

Crushing chest pain

Unconsciousness

Severe head injury or with loss of consciousness, seizures, change of pulse, slower breathing, pale skin, increasing shock for more than half an hour.

Classification of homeopathic medicines :-

Animal

Common themes to the animals are snakes and creatures of the sea. Amongst the snakes or Ophidians, the similarities of symptoms make it hard to distinguish Lachesis, Elaps and Crotalus.

Typically, violence and intensity of action characterize symptoms of animal poisons. This is associated with diseases of destructive nature, disturbed nervous conditions, inflammations and fevers. They produce mental symptoms of high emotional state tending to produce the description of animal intensity.

Minerals

Minerals haven't taken off as much as other groupings. Maybe it's because of the previous popularity of Schussler's cell salts during the first part of the century with the related interest in mineral water spas and sanatoriums.

Dividing the mineral kingdom up into two electrically charged parts as Farrington did produces some insights about the action of the mineral remedies. One grouping considered more positive chemically are conductors of heat while the negatively charged ones are conductors of light. The positive remedies act downwards on the body throughout the day while the negative ones start say in the bowels in the morning and work their way up the body to the chest in the afternoon. Sulph might have a morning diarrhea and increasing asthma in the afternoon while many of the salts (Kali) have worse chest symptoms in the late morning and bowel problems in the afternoon.

Plant families

People group remedies into plant families to use a successful model of analysis that hopefully will return a deeper

understanding of the remedies. Botanically, those remedies that have medicinal value are found in similar groups. That can lead to the use and better understanding of a smaller remedy or possibly a new remedy.

The study of the vegetable kingdom also involves to some extent the study of the mineral kingdom because many of the medicinal properties of plants owe their existence to substance derived from the minerals in the soil in which they grow. The principal effects of some of the grasses are the result of the large quantity of Silica they contain. 99% of the effects of Laurocerasus come from hydrocyanic acid.

It is interesting that substances found in the plant kingdom as well as the animal kingdom are more powerful in the animal kingdom. The Colorado potato bug has more powerful Solanine than does the potato. And it is also true that minerals are more potent when they are taken up into the plant kingdom such as with Laur.

Taking plant family study to a new level, ex-hippie David Warkentin and Asa Hershoff also believe that plant family study can increase the accuracy of your view of disease and you can gain a deeper understanding of the spiritual human journey. It is with this evangelical zeal that David has included botanical families into MacRepertory, his computerized repertory program.

Thought question: Check and see if Laurocerasus and Hydrocynanicum acidum do have the same symptom picture. What are the differences? Could they be attributed to lack of a thorough proving?

Plant classification of Apium graveolens (Celery)

Apiaceae (Umbelliferae) family

This botanical family was recently reclassified but most homeopaths still use Umbelliferae as the family name. It is present with 33 members in our materia medica and is probably the one family with the most homeopathic remedies after the Ranunculaceae (with 43 members). The family got its name

from the umbrella shaped flowering stand, which is common to all its members.

There is a surprisingly large number of plants in this family which are used as foods or spice such as carrots, parsley, parsnip, celery, and fennel. It's probably the family with the largest number of food plants and spices in homeopathy. We've heard of the big ones like Cicuta and Conium but the rest could be just as valuable.

In physiological terms, these plants have a strong action on the nervous system sometimes producing hysteria. They also affect the glands producing engorgement or atrophy. All of them act on the mucous membranes producing cold-like symptoms and some of them act upon the skin to develop pustular eruptions. According to Massimo Mangialavori who has done seminars recently on this family, superstition is a common theme to all Umbelliferae. According to Hershoff and Warkentin, the themes are stimulation, withdrawal and conflict.

Thought question: Can you select a remedy from the materia medica that does not involve one of the mental themes mentioned for the Umbelliferae family (superstition, stimulation, withdrawal or conflict) ?

The bad boys – nosodes and sarcodes

Nosodes are produced from diseased tissue or discharges, many of which have been demonstrated to possess medicinal properties. Some nosodes are derived from the diseases of animals and others from plants. Of course, these remedies are not given in low potencies. Nor are the nosodes given as an **isopathic** remedy e.g. Syphilinum to the syphilitic. Other common nosodes are Pyrogenium and Psorinum.

During the middle of the century, a group of nosodes called bowel nosodes gained some popularity and still is used by a small group of people. Bowel nosodes are made from cultures of the bowel intestinal flora as found in human fecal material. Dr. Edward Bach, a bacteriologist who also created the **Bach**

Flower Remedies, Dr. John and Elizabeth Patterson, and Dr. F.J. Wheeler introduced the bowel nosodes into homeopathic practice in the 1930s.

Sarcodes are remedies made from healthy glandular or tissue extract and are not popularly accepted since they are assumed to act to restore the normal functioning of the respective tissue or organ. Pharmacies carrying sarcodes advertise **organotherapy**. Hering advocated the use of sarcodes in 1834 but C.E. Brown-Sequard conducted the first important research.

Thought question: How do vaccines differ from nosodes?

Imponderables

There are those remedies that don't fit into any category above and generally don't get talked about much. But if you look you can find sunlight, magnetism – both north and south poles – and X-rays. The one I'm waiting for is cell phone radio waves.

Teste's Twenty

In 1853, Adolph Teste created a systematic ordering of the materia medica as was known then according to the similarities he saw in their symptom picture. For instance, his Group I was based on Arnica and included Ledum, Croton tiglium, Ferrum magnet., Rhus tox, and Spigelia. This provided a foundation for drug relationships later on. According to Clarke, Arnica is similar to Acon, Am-c, Crot, Ars, Bapt, Bell, Bry, Cham, Chi, Eup, Calend, Hep, Hyper, Ham, Ipec, Led, Merc, Puls, Ran-s, Rho, Ruta, Staph, Sil, Symph, Sul, Sul-ac, and Ver.

What You Can Expect After Taking a Medicine :-

I'm writing this for all of you who use **homeopathic** remedies, but mainly for beginners because I've noticed that orthodox medicine has spoiled us and given the impression that a medicine can cure a "part" to the exclusion of the rest of the organism; and so when this doesn't happen after taking a homeopathic remedy, even

though the person may feel better "on the inside", many a user of **homeopathy** laments, "Homeopathy doesn't work!"
We lose a lot of cases to ignorance of The Law of Cure, and so if I can have your attention please, ladies and gentlemen, I'd like to explain it to you, because without this knowledge, we can scarcely manage even a single case!
The Law of Cure, also known as Hering's Law, observes that true healing takes place:
1. from the inside, out;
2. from the center to the periphery;
3. from the most important organs to the least important organs;
4. from the top, down and
5. in reverse order of occurrence.

What this means is, you cannot go to the homeopath and say, "Can you give me something for my nails? I'm a model and I need to have beautiful nails!" The homeopath knows, because of Hering's Law, that the nails will be one of the last symptoms of the case to resolve due to their superficiality.
The homeopath takes a detailed case of the whole person--mentally, emotionally and physically--and finds a remedy with a similar profile. This remedy--in the form of little sugar pills by the time it leaves the pharmacy--acts as a catalyst, jump-starting the immune system into forward motion, after which, it's: Hands Off! Watch and Wait--an oft-repeated phrase in homeopathy--and observe Hering's Law in action!
Think of the remedy as the ignition key that starts up your car: once started, the car knows what to do and we should not interfere but rather trust that the car will change gears when it should, regulate the flow of exhaust as it should, inject the fuel into the cylinders in a timely manner without us imposing an agenda on the car that is not compatible with its workings; and similarly, we shouldn't keep starting a car over and over again that's already moving; we should have faith that once the car is started, it will go through the proper motions in a logical order.

When we give a remedy, we are starting up our own internal engines and trusting that our bodies will move to make corrections in the appropriate order.

You might ask, "If the immune system is so great, why do we have dysfunctions at all? Why doesn't this fabulous immune system just cure everything?"

A lot of illness--viruses, bacteria, etc.--are in disguise, cleverly cloaked in the material of our own tissues, or hiding inside our own cells, the immune system sometimes really does not know what's going on; but, once made aware of the situation, thanks to the presence of the homeopathic remedy--which is a CLEAR PICTURE of the illness, the immune system acts swiftly and decisively; but, it will cure according to Hering's Law, the law of natural healing, and you must learn to wait and watch and appreciate the direction of cure, appreciate that while the mentals and emotionals return to normal, a simultaneous aggravation at the physical level may temporarily occur; this doesn't mean you're getting worse, on the contrary, this is a good sign.

I had a client with psoriasis who only wanted her psoriasis to end, and eventhough her energy came up after the remedy, and her sleep improved, and she felt more calm, she was dismayed because the psoriasis was only partially better in some spots, and worse in others! I tried to tell her that this worsening was only temporary; the disturbance was moving outward, to the periphery, in accordance with Hering's Law. This (ex) client is now taking CHEMOTHERAPY for her psoriasis, because it's all she cares about (her appearance)! (You may have seen this psoriasis drug advertised on TV.) She didn't have faith that her body would get to the psoriasis in due time, or that the aggravation of the psoriasis was the result of the improvement at a deeper, more significant level and that the disturbance from the deeper level was now showing up on the skin. For her, it was seen as proof that homeopathy could not cure psoriasis.

I have another client whose child has facial twitches. The client wants this to be fixed and has told me that it's the only thing he

cares about. The child is extremely constipated and has emotional issues such as frequent crying. The remedy has made this child very happy and contented and the constipation is getting better, but the client is not happy because the face is not 100%; plus, it fluctuates, sometimes better, sometimes worse. I always ask the same question, "How is the child emotionally?" "Oh he's very happy!" I've tried to explain the Law of Cure and that the child's body finds the face to be not a priority, but I am constantly asked, "When will the face be better?" These people, like most who come to homeopathy, have been trained by the modern medical paradigm to view symptoms as treatable in isolation and so jeapordize their treatment by demanding more repetitions of the remedy (like starting a car that's already moving) or requesting that a "better" remedy be found.

Here's a case in point. I have a client whose digestive problems are back after receiving the correct remedy; so naturally he thinks it's the wrong remedy (eventhough he acknowledges that, "...for the first time in my life, I have composure when speaking in public.") What a shame if he changes his remedy because he's not aware that the body values the mental/emotional sphere more than the digestion. The mental disturbance has moved out to the digestive organs--a less threatening location; it will ultimately move out even further, but if he's impatient and takes the old remedy he used to use to control his digestive problems, he may put the brakes on his case.

Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, founder of homeopathy, said in his ORGANON OF MEDICINE, paragraph #253, "The very beginning of improvement is indicated by a sense of greater ease, composure, mental freedom, higher spirits, and, a return to naturalness." When I see this after giving a remedy, I don't care what happens next; and no one can know, no one can predict. The body knows, and the body should be left to heal.

If you've been given a remedy by your homeopath, and you experience the all-important transformation on the mental-

emotional plane, then please; sit back and relax and watch the fluctuations, watch the odd occurrences come and go and just say, "Hmm...that was interesting...." The body has a plan, a road map that may make no sense to you, but if you experience that improvement on the inside, if your energy comes up, if your appetite improves, if your sleep improves, if your disposition improves, relax in the knowledge that you're going to be fine. If you see a relapse in this all-important area--the mental/emotional/energetic plane, then yes, the homeopath must act; otherwise, let your case alone and be happy that the remedy was well-chosen and acting in accordance with Hering's Law.

What indicates the medicine ?

Hahnemann distinctly says that the sum of the symptoms as stressed by their peculiarities, constitutes the sole indication for the curative remedy; one-sided cases being due to the suppressive power of psora. The way a single dose of Sulphur often develops and defines such cases makes his statement very plausible. A highly particularized disease syndrome is either really essential or is made to look so by a poor examination. Unhappily both phases tend to encourage prescribing for disease names instead of individuals; the specialists are especially guilty of this vile practice in that they only chase symptoms about to the great detriment of the sufferer. the poly-pharmacy against which Hahnemann inveighed never was any more pernicious.

A very partial exhibit of nature's distress necessitates making the most minute examination of all of the antecedent as well as the present symptoms, along with their modifications and connections in order that an accurate and complete picture thereof may be available before the search for a similar among our drug provings is undertaken. In this connection let me

stress the necessity of being adequately equipped with reference works and of knowing how to use them if the prescriber wishes to do the most for his patients. Let it also be remembered that piecemeal prescribing, done carefully enough to actually advance the cure, is more difficult than finding the simillimum, and yet this muddling sort of work has been much more successful than the usual allopathic prescription; if it were not true, homoeopathy would have died out long ago. Fortunately Nature responds so kindly to even a crude similar that our face is often saved in spite of mediocre work.

This is the day of diagnosis so refined that they have thrown confusion into the camp of their own therapists who cannot keep pace with them. If we are wise enough to use these pointers after instead of before generalizing they may be of the greatest help. Pure diagnosis are made from the concurrence of fairly constant factors, hence make little note of those individual divergencies, so precious to the real homoeopath. His outstanding results believe the importance ordinarily accredited to disease types as indicators for therapeutic measures which at best show but a crude conception of what sickness really means. Truly the action of some drugs resembles the corporeal reaction to some disease, hence they have earned the evil reputation of being specifies, yet no one will claim them to be infallible, even when so indicated. Indeed there can be no such thing as a specific because the very statement avoids the personal element present in every sickness. Specificity applies to the resemble of all the symptoms present and that one drug is indicated more frequently than another is largely incidental as well as subject to sudden changes, according as the genus epidemicus change from time to time.

Particular symptoms which are peculiar, strange or bizarre may appear in any sphere whatsoever. We need not look especially to location, sensation, modalities, connections or the mind, etc., for them but rather to the features which make them prominent as individual morbid expressions. These are the real keynotes

and find their greatest usefulness in making differentiations. The temptation to us them as inerrant guide boards pointing the direction which our search should take is the greatest as well as commonest of mistakes in homoeopathic practice, and has done us much harm.

The careful and experienced prescriber learns to associate certain drugs with particular individualities, by his insight into their life histories, activities, etc. The touch of the constitutional remedy has revealed a whole world of information to him, by its reactions, which are almost certain to sweep any form of disease whatsoever right out by equalizing and synchronizing the expenditure of vital energy in the sufferer. Viewed from this stand-point Homoeopathy can only live through the death of what most of us know by that name. Be not deceived, the allopath fully realizes the bankruptcy of his own therapy but is not attracted in the least to a system that is not sure of itself and we so-called homoeopaths can never be sure of ourselves individually until we can fully grasp the underlying philosophy of our method. Everyone unable to do this necessarily lacks the solid basis which underlies all real curing, hence must always be of an uncertain mind, the very greatest of all handicaps.

Every symptom of Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura and Chronic Diseases is pure gold to the good prescriber and merits your most careful scrutiny. Where two or three symptoms are gathered together in the sick there the lead to a possible cure exists and if you will carefully search out all of their ramifications and connections the counterpart thereto will appear in some pathogenesis. The method yields results gratifying enough to put many a pathological dictum to shame. No one can foreknow the possibilities inherent in the vital reserve when once aroused by being contacted by a similarly acting force. Every little while the experienced physician obtains results surprising enough to make him wonder how they came about, not always realizing that it all depends upon

the degree of symptom similarity which in turn is measured by his own proficiency.

Prescribing in Homeopathy

:- Doctor, my daughter had swine flu! I wish I could write it up for you but I wasn't able to help her much. I tried maybe 8 different remedies during the course of the illness but nothing really helped.

Why didn't you call me ? I can come up with wrong remedies too !

You're probably right. My sister had the same symptoms when she stayed with me the month before. Poor thing was sooo sick- she's still talking about it! I tried many remedies to no avail.

After she left, I bought 2 remedies that I thought would have helped her (that I didn't have) just in case one of us came down with it. But, none of them helped my daughter.

I wondered what others have found helpful for this flu because:
gelsemium.
bryonia.
arsenic.
aconite.
eupatorium perfoliatum.

and a bunch of others did nothing.
The symptoms were (in order) sore throat, high (104 F.) fever, severe body aches, severe chilliness, pounding headache.
Well, it sounds plooty, as my daughter Shana would say. Now Kelly, as you know, none of the symptoms you just mentioned mean anything to the homeopath!

Is that so?
And why do I say that? Because the Repertory rubrics for these designations (fever, sore throat, etc.) are so large, so huge, so generic that virtually every homeopathic remedy in the Materia Medica covers them!!! Homeopathy is a system of "peculiars". What's peculiar about your fever? What's strange about your sore throat? That's what we have to know! This is the only way we can find a remedy. Towards that end….
Yes?
….always remember…
Yes?
The Big 4!
The Big 4?

Yes, the Big 4:
Sensation, Location, Modalities, Concomitants

What are modalities?
Modalities are anything that make the complaint better or worse. For example, the sore throat you mentioned, it might be better for hot drinks, worse for outside air, better warm rooms, worse for the slightest draft….

Why do we care? Why should anyone care?
Your symptom of "sore throat" is a lot more than those two words if you stop to think about it. Do you have a "sore throat"? Or do you have a certain KIND of sore throat?! I recently had a client whose sore throat was actually better for talking! This symptom is so rare, so peculiar, so strange, that only three remedies covered it, making the remedy selection rather easy since I only had to take one other characteristic symptom ("desires oranges") and pick a remedy that covered both! (Only one remedy did.) You'll never get this level of confirmation if the rubrics you choose are so common, so general that they contain hundreds of remedies!

And what about concomitants?
Concomitants are the adjunctive symptoms in the case. They are highly valued because they are often the striking, strange, rare or peculiar ones which Hahnemann says the remedy simply must match or the likelihood of cure is rather slim; symptoms like restlessness, bad breath, salivation, food or drink cravings, unusual mental symptoms like not being able to answer questions, or screaming or rudeness and so on; symptoms that seem to have no relation to the chief complaint, occurring for seemingly "no reason", they are just "there"! Take for example, menstrual cramps with burping. What does burping have to do with menstrual cramps? Burping, then, is the concomitant; meaning, to us, we need to find a burping remedy, never mind the cramps! Or, if we can find a cramps remedy that also burps, fine; but, suddenly the burping jumps out at us as being the key to unlocking the case !

Observing the patient is very important and can often give you the concomitant. Observe what the patient is doing and saying. Sometimes body language tells us what we need to know. Bryonia patients are lying perfectly still and won't answer your questions (because the slightest movement aggravates). Colocynth and Mag-phos patients are bent over double. Gelsemium patients answer every question with "Huh…?" because they're in a semi-stupor. Nux vomica patients are rudely making demands ("I'm still waiting for the glass of water I asked you for two seconds ago!"). Arsenicum patients are begging you not to leave! ("Can't you just stay one minute longer?") I'm reminded of how Andre Saine solved the case of a comatose girl by observing that a fan was blowing directly on her. "Why is that fan on?" he asked. "Because if you turn the fan off she becomes unsettled and restless," the nurse said. Andre knew from that he was going to need a "hot"

remedy like Sulphur or Pulsatilla; in fact, the remedy was Pulsatilla.
Do you need to know anything else besides the Big 4?
Which, again, are?

Sensation, Location, Modalities, and Concomitants!
Very good! Yes, yes it would help to know more; three more things:

1. Is there a time issue? Is the patient worse in the evening? Worse at 9 p.m.? Worse at midnight, etc.? Think of this as the Time Modality.
2. Did the complaint come on suddenly or gradually? Complaints that come on suddenly are often covered by just two remedies! Aconite and Belladonna!
Really?

Sometimes Baptisia, if the case is septic.

And what does that mean?

Sepsis is characterized by bad odors, like bad breath. If a septic condition comes on suddenly, think of Baptisia. Baptisia is thought of as a "worse" Gelsemium. Stuporous presentation, apathy, inclination to sleep; but, thirsty while Gels. is thirstless.
Now for # 3. I'm leaving the best for last.

What's that?
3. Etiology!

The cause! Am I right?
Yes. You have to know this! The remedy must cover it! Unless the etiology is something vague, like, "germs", it alone could be so valuable as to solve the case for you! How often has this happened? You've taken the case, it looks really good for Belladonna, the patient is red, full of heat, burning; you're just

about to give Belladonna when you ask, "When did it start, after what?" And the patient says, "Oh! Allergy to peanuts!" Allergic???? That's not Belladonna, that's Apis! See, when you know the cause, it changes everything! Ladies and Gentlemen, take note:
Etiology Over-rules Symptomatology!

Consider the following:
Ailments from cold/dry winds–Aconite
Ailments from acute grief–Ignatia
Ailments from over-eating heavy, rich foods–Pulsatilla
Ailments from excitement and too much joy–Coffea
Ailments from cold/damp weather–Rhus tox.
Ailments from blunt trauma–Arnica
We scarcely need to know any details, such is the importance of etiology.
So, getting back to your daughter's flu, when you say "sore throat", I would say:
What was the sensation?

What makes it better or worse?

Where in the throat is it, right side? left side? whole thing?

We need to do this for every symptom. A properly delivered symptom sounds like this:
I have constipation with no urging which is chronic and causes much abdominal pain which causes me to bend over double and rub as hard as I can; it's a sharp pain that shoots downward; a hot water bottle helps; plus, I also have burping with this and my stomach makes a gurgling noise.
This is a "complete" symptom. "I have constipation", as a statement to the homeopath, is completely worthless! The "constipation" rubric contains over 200 remedies, which means practically every remedy has constipation, how's that going to help you?

Does that mean almost any remedy will solve the case?

NO!!!!!

I didn't think so.

It means you have no hope of finding the remedy unless you learn to talk in complete symptoms!!!!!!
Right: sensation, location, modalities, concomitants. What else does the homeopath need to know?
What makes the patient better or worse in general! We need to ask about the "generals". For instance, better or worse for company, hot bath or shower, cold drinks? Fresh air? Better in the daytime? Better at night? What affects the patient in general? The "generals" are more significant than the "particulars".
Why?
Kelly, think about it. If you're sick "in general" or feeling bad "in general", you're a lot worse off than if you just have a sprained ankle or even a broken leg or some other complaint that's localized. So that means if you had to make a choice between the remedy that covered the "generals" and the one that covered the "particulars", the one that covered the "generals" would be more important. "General" symptoms start with the word "I". "Particular" or "local" symptoms start with the word "my". Example of "Generals":

"I'm nauseous."

"I want the heat turned up."

"I'm scared, I need someone with me at all times!"

"If I can just get out of this warm stuffy room and into the fresh air, I'll be fine!"

Now, let's say you've done all this fancy questionning, you've taken a proper case, and no remedy covers the flu picture really well; or, you tried every remedy known to man and nothing seems to work, then go to a nosode! Influenzinum or oscillococcinum would be appropriate in the flu. Nosodes represent Isopathy which means curing using the thing that's wrong against itself, there may be some bodily fluid that you can make a remedy out of if all else fails. For example, if the saliva is thick and disordered, I would use that. I've written an article called "How To Make Your Own Remedy" which is on my website, scroll down to the "articles" section.

Anything else you need to know in taking an acute case ?

Since you mention it, you should know what you have! I mean, is it the flu or is it food poisoning? Knowing the diagnosis gives you some direction. Which chapter of the Repertory are you supposed to look in if you don't know what's wrong with you? If it's ailments from bad water, I'm not going to give Gelsemium, even if the patient does look stuporous, I'm going to give Zingiber, homeopathic ginger, an excellent remedy for ailments from bad water. Take it to Mexico with you!

Should we recap before succumbing to information-overload?

Good idea! You've got a sick patient. The first thing you want to know is….

WHAT'S WRONG?

Followed by…

WHEN DID IT START, DID IT COME ON SUDDENLY or GRADUALLY?
and

DO YOU KNOW WHAT CAUSED IT?
(Don't forget to observe the patient; what's he doing, what's he saying, what does he look like?)
then…
WHAT MAKES YOU BETTER OR WORSE IN GENERAL?

(this includes time of day when person is better or worse)
followed by…
THE LOCAL SYMPTOMS with THE BIG 4:

sensation, location, modalities, concomitants
(You need to know this for each local symptom that's part of the case.)
Remember that Concomitants are any symptoms that are unexpected, unexplainable or just curious. They may be "normal" but out of place, or in excess, or less than what you'd expect like lack of thirst during fever. But let me clarify that if there are numerous complaints in a case, you won't expect each one to have a concomitant, that would be cumbersome and anyway there would be no way of discerning what was a concomitant to what! Take the flu with fever, sore throat, body aches and headache; is the fever concomitant to the sore throat? Is the headache concomitant to the fever? It gets messy. Just remember to keep asking, "What else? What else? Anything else? What's different?" and so on.
Remember to do: Sensation, Location, Modalities for each of the complaints (e.g., pounding headache, left side, better consolation and hand-holding–if all the complaints turn out to be better consolation and hand-holding, this, then, becomes a "general", and remedies like Arsenicum, which need company and hand-holding, come to the fore).
Is there a hierarchy of symptoms?
I'm glad you asked that question, Kelly! It so happens there is! We've already said that etiology overrules symptomatology,

and that Generals are more valuable than Particulars in terms of remedy selection. So, here it goes:
Diagnosis/name of the condition–also known as "The Chief Complaint" (ask patient to describe in his own words)
Onset–sudden or gradual
Etiology (what caused the complaint, and when)
The Appearance–what does the patient "say" and "do"? (He may say things like, "I'm doomed!" or "Bring me some ice!" all clues to the remedy; he may be tossing and turning; or, conversely, lying perfectly still; all important information.)

Generals

Particulars (the big 4, which are, again?)

Are you askin' me? Are you talkin' to me?

Who are you, Robert DeNiro? No, don't answer that! Let's move on to discharges. If there are discharges, you'll want to know their color, odor and consistency. You'll also want to know if they create a sensation–like burning, irritation or itching, etc.

Plus, for heaven's sake, don't mix up acute and chronic symptoms! Don't tell the homeopath you're thirsty if you're ALWAYS thirsty! Don't tell him you're irritable if you're ALWAYS irritable!
Oh my God, more information! My head is starting to spin!

OK, this would be a good place to stop. I would welcome the hpathy readers to write in and ask whatever questions they have regarding acute prescribing. Did you know, Kelly, that Acute Prescribing and Emergency Prescribing are the highest levels of homoepathy?

I did not know that.

By knowing how to solve acutes, you can stop a complaint from going chronic! You can save a life! You can stop a person's suffering! Even people with chronic disease develop acutes of one kind or another, and the practitioner can't ignore these flare-ups with, "We can't interfere with your chronic remedy. Here, have a Tylenol." Egads! Well, don't get me started. That's another topic for later.

Every month we have a quiz in the Quiz section of the ezine. Every month we submit an acute case; but, very few of you readers actually participate!

No!

So, how about it? Will I see all of you in the Quiz section from now on? How about you, Kelly? Kelly?
Mom, Kelly just left to get her nails done. She said something about her head exploding.

I hate it when that happens.

http://hpathy.com/homeopathy-papers/acute-prescribing-in-homeopathy-even-you-can-learn-to-do-it/

Medicine selection as an art :-

Many years ago a child of five or six lay at deaths door with an influenzal pneumonia which had failed to respond to the combined efforts of two conscientious homoeopathic prescribers; such remedies as Phosphorus, Sulphur and Lycopodium had been given in vain and when finally seen the picture was grave indeed, showing a pronounced cyanotic mottling of the body surface, a failing heart and a general

somnolence which bodied impending dissolution; obviously the prescribing had to be objective entirely, though the pronounced physical signs of the disease itself were of no use in the search for the remedy. Lack of reaction, as evidenced by the appearance of the child, was the motive in the case and, of course, spelled but one remedy, and that one Ammonium carbonicum; a few doses of the 200th saved the patients life and started the child on the road to recovery, to the ever-lasting glory of homoeopathy. It requires no imagination to predict what the outcome would have been under orthodox measures, such as camphor, digitalis and the coal-tars.

Recently, an acute case presented itself, with fever, drawing pains in the limbs, lumbar backache, sore throat, headache and restlessness; the patient is of a highly nervous temperament and was depressed to the point of tearfulness; she complained of the heat of the bed and kept moving her limbs to the cooler spots. An examination of the throat showed an inflammatory redness, but nothing more, the tonsils were not enlarged. Pulsatilla 30th, in three-hourly doses was, of course, given, and found the patient on the following morning free from the drawing pains and backache, but with a higher temperature and a more painful throat; evidently the simillimum had not been found; the throat now showed irregular patches of porcelain whiteness on the left tonsil, slightly so on the right one; from the crypts projected white deposits; the pain was confined to the left side entirely and upon swallowing darted to the ear; a drink of cold water relieved the pain momentarily. Lac caninum 30th, in water, a dose every three hours, was now given and within twenty-four hours had largely cleared the throat, with decided general relief to the patient; within another twenty-four hours the throat was entirely clear, the temperature normal and the patient quite comfortable, although weak. No local applications were used; the diagnosis was obviously "cryptic tonsillitis." Comment upon this case is interesting and of profit; Lac caninum is a

remedy of animal origin, the milk of the dog; in the past, at least, its proving has been viciously criticised and even ridiculed, its employment, except by a few Hahnemannians, has been relegated to the limbo of forgotten things, yet it fills a place which no other remedy can fill. As a remedy in inflammatory diseases of the throat it is easily of the first importance and should be compared with Lachesis and Phytolacca, especially; both these remedies also possess the modality of amelioration of the throat symptoms by cold drinks; Lachesis and Lac caninum symptoms extend from left to right; Lachesis and Phytolacca have throats which look bluish- red, but the throat of Lac caninum is bright red and shows pseudo-membranous deposits which are of a porcelain-like whiteness. Lac caninum has the curious characteristic that its symptoms repeatedly change sides and any disease which shows a similar tendency should call attention to this remedy. Pulsatilla resembles it in some respects, more especially in the modality, relief from cold; these two remedies should also be remembered in nursing mothers, where it is desirable to dry up the milk supply; Lac caninum is of paramount importance in mastitis and in troubles which habitually manifest themselves just before or shortly after the menses, it is quite likely to be the needful remedy. Allen, in the Handbook of Materia Medica, does not mention Lac caninum, nor does he speak of it in the Encyclopaedia; Stauffer gives its pathogenesis in his Klinische homoeopathische Arzneimittellehre and mentions its use in the treatment of post-diphtheritic paralysis. Herings Guiding Symptoms and Clarkes Dictionary of Materia Medica both contain the pathogenesis of his remedy. Nash writes of the medicine in his Leaders in Homoeopathic Therapeutics. The remedy is, therefore, deserving of earnest study, wider acquaintanceship and greater use.

A woman of 52, about a year ago, had her right breast removed on account of alleged carcinoma; the wisdom of this procedure need not be discussed here, except to say that the last

word has by no means been spoken concerning surgical interference in this disease; following the operation there was a long period of tedious healing, marked by a brawny infiltration and thickening of the right arm and hand, together with a malignant-looking, reddish-purple ecchymosis of the upper arm and chest wall, on either side of the gnarled incision. In spite of treatment, this state of affairs did not improve until Bufo cinereus 30th, in frequently repeated doses, was given; this little-used toad poison has reduced the swelling and caused the erythema to become considerably paler, at the same time softening a suspicious, hard, metastatic lump in the remaining breast. The patient has numerous other complaints and is undoubtedly incurable: too much should not, therefore, be expected of this or of any other remedy; the best that can be hoped for is homoeopathic palliation. It is, however, remarkable that the poison of the much despised toad, when given internally and in potentised form, can do so much to relieve in the face of insuperable odds. Among other things, Bufo produces lymphatic inflammation and infiltration, hence its selection in this case.

The taking of the case in a proper manner has been taught in the Organon and by numerous distinguished followers of Hahnemann since his time, yet nevertheless many of us do not know how to take the case from the homoeopathic standpoint and fail therefore, when we should succeed in curing our cases. Here, indeed, is an art which few of us seem to master, for most of us rely upon a few keynote symptoms in the making of a prescription, symptoms which may or may not lead us to the correct remedy, but which more often serve to mislead us entirely. When we speak of the constitution of the patient, we should have in mind his type and temperament, his mental symptoms, his likes and dislikes, his reactions to weather or seasonal changes, his sensitiveness to heat and cold, the sides of the body affected or first affected, in short, to all the things which affect him as an individual; what Royal calls the make-

up of the patient is of the greatest importance in the selection of the remedy. The constitution of the patients envelopes, so to speak, his pathology, and if the latter has not progressed too far, we may with a reasonable hope of success expect to cure it; on the other hand, if we begin by attempting to remove the pathology regardless of the patient , we are certain to fail of cure. Hence the proper taking of the case is the major part of the art of remedy selection; the case well taken, the recognition of the right remedy is comparatively easy, provided, of course, that we know our materia medica as every homoeopathic physician should know it. To know it means wide reading as well as repeated reading of such works as Farrington, Dunham, Nash, Kent, Clarke, etc.

Many years ago one of our homoeopathic physicians had swallowed household ammonia in mistake for aromatic spirits of ammonia, with the result that his mouth and oesophagus were horribly burned, leading to a complete stricture of the gullet; of course, an emergency gastrostomy had to be done, and through the opening thus provided he was fed; his condition became desperate, in spite of all the scientific surgical treatment with which he was overwhelmed. Tacit admission of defeat now induced the surgeon to consign the victim to the tender mercies of Hahnemannian homoeopathy, which looked upon the sufferer as a human to be rescued and not in the light of a pathologico-surgical specimen. The picture was that of a terrified man in horrible anguish, fearing death, clamouring repeatedly for cold water which he was only able to sip, but not to swallow. As he writhed about the bed in his agony of despair and weakness, Arsenicum album fairly screamed for recognition; its administration in repeated doses of the 200h quickly modified the picture and saved a life; the doctor is living today, thought obliged to feed himself through a tube.

Here, then, surgical science had done its utmost; it

remained for the art of homoeopathy to complete the task, forgetting for its purpose pathology altogether.

This, then, is the art of prescribing homoeopathically an art based upon the recognition of the patient primarily his peculiar individuality, his reactions to external things, ad evidenced by temperamental characteristics; this art takes into account anything and everything, nothing is too insignificant for its consideration, thought it reserves the right of discrimination and selection. It is an art which can be cultivated and learned, if we will only thinking terms of human equations, remembering that we are dealing with that priceless possession, life and that we are here to prolong it, to save it if we can; that the study of life, controlled by natural laws, and that one of these laws is the of similars, a law bound to work out correctly, if correctly applied, for the law of homoeopathy is immutable and everlasting.

Sifting of drug symptoms :-

In Vienna and in Prague, according to Heyne (P. 36), the cæsarling, Agaricus cæsareus (The agaricus muscarius or "Bug Agaric" is used as a fly-poison.) is not allowed to be brought to market ; it is forbidden by an order of the police. Why forbidden, because the cæsarling has a red hat, and so also has the Agaricus muscarius, and because the former might be confounded wish he latter ! The ordinance is certainly a well meaning, paternal one, and likewise judicious. In the first place, by means of it the ignorant are protected from injury ; in the second place, by means of it this noble fungus is protected and preserved for him who alone deserves to enjoy it. The solitary connoisseur knows that the sparthous naked pileus, the yellow flesh on the outer circumference of the stripes distinguish the prince of the fungi. But above alt, he is made certain, by the pure yellow color of the lamellæ, that there

stands before him the most complete of all the agarics -the noblest, the fairest, the one in favor ail others surpassing, the one highly renowned since the earliest ages of which even Pliny speaks as that to be preferred (Hist. Nat c. 22) -that the imperial agaric stands before his eyes, and is in his hands, and is thus worthy to reward him who knows it, and to pass over into his juices and blood.

But few may have had the good fortune to hold both in their hands at the same time -in the light the cæsar, in the left the fly-killer. (The agaricus muscarius or "Bug Agaric" is used as a fly-poison.) But whoever is so fortunate as to be able to joy before himself Harper's work on the fungi, let him compare the first plate with the last.

As nobility of sentiment displays itself in every word, and imprints itself on every stage of development so here nobility is to be seen in every line, even down to the burgeoning egg- on the other hand, in every line of the fly-agaric, the malignant, the adder-like, the toad like, ever in the very egg. There is healthy laughing red gold, like apples ; here a sinister, livid aspect, by reason of its sickly warts.

Just so it is in the Hahnemannian Materia Medica. What in Austria is called the police, is called, in relation to the Materia Medica, criticism. Our police requires that we should rather leave patients uncured than cure them by means of symptoms along which there are perhaps false Ones, because these symptoms come from provers whom it pleases as to regard with suspicion, or because they were observed on patients.

The police allows no mushroom with red hat ; scientific criticism allows no symptoms from patients, no symptoms from timid dosers, no symptoms which appeared after the potencies, etc. The police say : they have red caps ; they may be potencies ; away with them ; we are no connoisseurs ! Our criticism gees still farther, for it not only says : they may be false, but it says : they are false ! Surely this criticism might learn so much as this from the police, as to say : they may, they might, they could be ! For precaution's sake let everything that

resembles them be called out. Many of our critics go still one step farther. They not only say : these symptoms are altogether good for nothing ; no, they regard them as a kind of scabby sheep ; they think that even the good symptoms may be poisoned by these bad symptoms : It reminds one of the booth puller of the last century, who taught the people that the black teeth must come out, because otherwise they would infect the rest. In like manner they would tear out the carious symptoms, so that the rest might then stand so much the firmer ; but that, in consequence, the entire row of teeth becomes loose, can only be shown by the result on many thousands of maltreated persons.

That this horrible delusion has fixed itself in the best heads like a mold upon the brain, and disseminates itself probably after the manner of such yeast sporules floating in the air, let an example show.

In a quarto-volume begun in 1852, en honored commentator of the provings of Kali bichrom. says (p. 4, note) : "I have, subjected narratives of the provers to what may appear somewhat rigid criticism ; and in the fear of incorporating any useless or doubtful symptoms, may have left out many that really belong to the drug, and which may turn out to be valuable. But I hold that it is better to reject many real symptoms than admit one false one, as one false symptom tends to vitiate the whole by destroying our confidence in the rest."

Truly we must be thankful for this, that a man has the courage boldly to write and send out into the world such horrible nonsense as this. Thereby we learn things which, otherwise, we should not have understood how to regard as possible.

There are then really men, physicians, Homœopathicians, who have confidence in the collection of drug symptoms : And what sort of confidence ? A confidence in the hundreds of symptoms of the various remedies -a confidence more tender

than the sugar manikin upon a macaroon- one joit and down it goes !

"One false symptom tends to vitiate the whole." What's a false symptom ? Neither is there a single one, among many thousands and thousands, which positively is a false one, nor has it ever been, in a strictly scientific manner, demonstrated of any single one. We have hitherto only suspected, we have sought to make it probable ; but all this is no proof !

There are many "false symptoms" in all probability-it could-at reasonably be expected to be otherwise ; and, for this reason the old school too knew nothing better to say in opposition to is greatest product of the century, than to throw suspicion on the whole of it. Now come along such imitators of our opponents, and think if they throw suspicion on single symptoms -for proof that the suspicion is welt grounded has never yet succeeded even in one single case-then not only must these symptoms thrown out, but even the good, the true ones along with them I If, among the servants of a house, one falls under suspicion, was hang them all ; for the "sugar manikin" of our confidence has come to grief I In this way have they thought to rescue science and to build the highways of truth !

But by what means do we find out that any symptoms whatever, of any drug, really and truly belong to that drug I There must be ways and means, for even the most conscientious most careful prover, the most attentive observer, may possibly err-for he remains a man, and "to err is human." That such a thing is possible, and is to be taken for granted, follows from the very words of the same critic ; for not without emotion do we read his confession that he may, in his zeal for the rescue of our science, "have left out many that really belong to the drug ;" and he is willing to admit that these "may" perhaps, later in the course of time, "turn out to be valuable." But how shall these unlucky symptoms begin to "turn out to be valuable" if, in the collection of symptoms in the symptoms-code they have been already thrown over-board ?

There is but one way in which we can, from time to time, render single symptoms more probable ; in this way many symptoms may gradually turn out to be valuable ; but this is only possible on condition that we do not throw them overboard into the jaws of the revenues sharks of criticism.

But this way is that of the strictest method, the method of Hahnemann, who, a full half century before Applet wrote his theory of induction, solved the great problem practically in the very same manner. In the same way we must continue to travel ; we must develop after the manner of all sound growth, and we shall attain what Hahnemann had in view-mathematical certainty.

To this may belong :

1. Provings on the healthy, with or without poisonings.
2. Observations on the sick.
3. Cures of groups of symptoms.
4. Collocation of all these symptoms in all their relations.
5. Comparison among themselves of the symptoms of each remedy.

This last, the great essential, the estimation of the value of single symptoms, the sifting, the separating, the valuing and everything else that is based on this estimate of the value of single symptoms-in the region of the art ; determination in the choice of the remedy ; in the region of the science ; columns and arches to be erected-all this, however, is most plainly impossible unless we first have collections of all the symptoms-collections of the completes possible I These, too, must be in the hands of everyone, in order that a few prominent ones may not, through their preconceived opinions, confuse and throw dust into the eyes of the many who ought to see for themselves, whether by means of clouds of learned dust from the quartos and folios which they flap open and shut, or through the whirlwinds of sand which they raise.

We must have our Materia Medica before us accessible to all, and just as it was proposed in this journal (Alleg. How. Zeit., 69, 12, 89 and American Homœopathic. Review, p. 90) ;

on the other hand the pure symptomatology in the encyclopedic form as the foundation of the art. All of our contentions bring us not a step forward, and they tend, in spite of our thirty years' war, at the very best, only to a peace of Westphalia, that is, to a still greater distraction. The three editions of the Organon will certainly not unite us, but these two collections of the Materia Medica might at least render a sound and healthy criticism possible.

In the lottery to raise money for the completion of the tower of Cologne Cathedral, every ticket costs one dollar, and it is hoped that the two towers will be built simultaneously. In the enterprise for the building up of our two towers, each share is to cost five dollars. That is a difference to be sure ; but on the other hand, there a building only is to be completed ; here one is to be begun. And whereas there it may chance that one gets something ; here every one is sure of getting his portion. But to contribute to our enterprise is by no means to come over to our party ; and one may contribute for no other reason than this that he approves tho simple accomplishment of an enterprise solely that the thing may at last come into existence, and that the world may have it. But perhaps even this is asking too much ; if so, then we must nurse it quietly until the world is ready to have.

Reaction of medicines :-

One of the first things required of a homœopathic physician is that his powers of observation shall be highly developed. His powers of discrimination should be very keenly attuned, first, that he may observe the patient in the analysis of the symptoms and the selection of the remedy, and second, that he may have the keen perception of the import of the symptoms after the remedy has been carefully selected and administered. After the

administration of the simillimum some action should result. It is upon the development and interpretation of the action of the remedy, or the reaction of the vital energy to the remedy, that successful prescribing very largely depends.

What are we to expect after the remedy has been administered? According to Hahnemann, the nearer similar the remedy the more reaction we may expect (Organon, 154, 155). If the exact simillimum is found we are apt to get a slight aggravation before relief comes. On the other hand, if no changes take place, too long patient waiting is useless, for it is evidence that the simillimum has not been found; but the nearer the symptoms of the patient are to the symptoms of the remedy, the more sure we are to have some reaction. It is for us to determine what the reaction means and to interpret it in prognostic terms. We must be able to listen to the patient's report and from it and our powers of observation to determine what the remedy is doing. We know that when the remedy acts the symptoms will change, in either character or degree. There may be a disappearance of the symptoms, amelioration of the symptoms or increase of the symptoms, and these changes are the manifest action of the remedy on the vital energy or vital force; and it is these manifestations we must study.

Among the most common reactions after the remedy has been administered is aggravation or amelioration. Now there are two types of aggravations, either of which may be manifest. There is the aggravation which is an aggravation of the disease condition, in which the patient grows worse. There may be a very different type of aggravation, in which the symptoms are worse, but the patient is growing better. He will say, "I feel better, Doctor, but such-and-such symptoms are worse." The aggravation from the diseased state is an indication that the patient is growing weaker, and therefore the diseased state is growing stronger while his vital energy is ebbing. On the other hand, the aggravation of the symptoms while the patient reports himself as feeling better is an indication that his vital force is

being set in order, but individual symptoms may show aggravation.

We must also observe how the aggravation or amelioration occurs and the duration of these periods. In this connection we must always bear in mind that is the patient's welfare we are seeking, and it is for us to determine whether he is improving or declining. Sometimes he will say that he is weaker, yet on analysis of the symptoms you will find this is not true. The story of the symptoms is often of greater importance than the patient's opinion. After we have assured him of the amelioration of his condition and called his attention to the particular instances of improvement, he will better immediately.

The aggravation when the patient is growing actually weaker is a sure indication that the symptoms are taking on a more internal phase and the vital organs are more affected. In other words, it is an illustration of the reversal of the order of cure. In these states the patient may sometimes declare himself better, because of the absence of some trying symptoms, yet the careful homœopathic observer will know he is worse because the natural course of cure is reversed and the disease condition is attacking more vital parts. By these differentiations we know whether the patient is progressing or retrogressing. In many of these cases there is corroboration between the patient and the symptoms in the mind of the patient himself; and just in so far as there is this corroboration, the truth of his observations is valuable. We should find whether the symptoms are tending toward the exterior and away from the inner parts. In other words we should know whether there is a peripheral tendency, or a tendency in the reverse order.

The aggravation of the diseased state may come from an incurable state which is stirred to its foundations by the potentized remedy, and unless the remedy is counteracted the disease will become worse and more rapidly approach a fatal termination. In borderline cases, cases bordering on fatal termination, the use of extremely high potencies may react on

the vital energy so deeply as to cause an aggravation of the disease, whereas a more moderate potency (say the 30th or 200th) would not give such dangerously powerful effects. However, no fatal aggravation will occur unless it is already foreshadowed by the symptoms manifest in the patient. The potentized remedy will never produce a fatal aggravation, or a destructive aggravation, that would not have been possible and even probable from the symptomatology; but it may, and often does, when used without discretion, speed the case to a fatal termination. In other words, a single dose of the high potency will not produce disease conditions; it has the power to develop conditions that are already present if it is used carelessly or ignorantly. More careful study might reveal the indications for a less deeply acting remedy, which when administered would greatly mitigate much of the fatal suffering.

You must remember that we are warned in the Organon to discern what is curative in medicine, and also what is curable in disease. This point cannot be too greatly stressed: that in profound states we must be very careful not to stir the vital energy to its depths. There should be more time allowed for attempt at a gradual restoration, as there has likewise been a gradual decline. Very often less deeply acting remedies will react and palliate incurable diseases because they act more superficially. They act upon the sensorium and do not act upon the deep recesses of the vital force itself, and yet make the patient much more comfortable by relieving the symptoms annoying through the sensorium.

We can know, then, whether changes are occurring from the depths of the vital force or whether the patient may recover. The direction taken by the symptoms is the sure indication.

In this connection, the first observations is often a prolonged aggravation and a final decline of the patient. Now just what has happened? Possibly there has been too deep an antipsoric administered and it has set in motion the vital energy and developed a destructive process. In these profound states of incurables the vital reaction toward cure is impossible and we

can be assured that it is an incurable case. In such cases as these profound incurable conditions we should avoid giving a high potency we may be able to go on and develop the case gradually until later it may possibly react favorably to a higher potency. This is well illustrated in advanced cases of tuberculosis, where it is never safe to give a very high attenuation of the exact simillimum. It is probably wiser not to use an antipsoric in these conditions. However, this applies only to those who are profoundly ill with chronic troubles.

In cases where there is not so profound a disturbance, after the remedy has been administered, the aggravation may be long and severe, yet the final reaction and amelioration comes. Sometimes in these states the aggravation may even last for weeks, yet improvement in general is continually taking place and then comes the amelioration and slow but sure recovery, so that the second observation would be a long aggravation but final although slow improvement.

In these borderline cases there has already been established some marked organic changes, and where pathological changes have actually taken place the period of aggravation will be longer, but the general improvement in health in the curable cases will be manifest.

Then there is another reaction, where the aggravation is quick and short and strong, with rapid improvement of the patient. When you find such a reaction to the remedy you will always find rapid improvement. The reaction is vigorous and there has been structural changes they have been of a superficial nature and near the surface and not of the vital parts, such manifestations as furunculosis or abscess formations on the surface. These are surface changes and are not comparable to the effects of the changes in the deeper organs, like the kidneys, the heart, or the brain.

It is well to take note of the difference between organs changes that take place in the vital organs that sustain the economy, which we cannot do without, and those that take

place in less vital parts of the body and are not vital to life itself.

An aggravation that is quick, short, and strong is to be desired, because we know that improvement will be rapid.

Again, there is another class of indications where we find no aggravation whatsoever. There is no organic change: there is no tendency to organic disease. The chronic condition causing disturbances to which the remedy is applicable is not of very great depth, it belongs to the functional conditions, exhibiting its effects in the nervous manifestations and the relations of the patient to his surroundings and to tissue changes. There are changes in the vital force that are so profound as to cause many symptoms that are very trying to the patient and yet so slight that with all the instruments of precision we do not observe any pathological changes. It is in these conditions that we sometimes get considerable suffering, yet cures will come without any aggravation. In these cases the single remedy in a moderate potency (say the 200th) will probably complete the work. In such cases we know the potency and the remedy are correct.

Then we have some cases with amelioration coming first and aggravation coming afterward. This amelioration comes on to last usually for three or four days; the patient seems to be better but at the end of a week or ten days all the symptoms are worse than when he first came to you. These are usually cases that have a great many symptoms. We find that, in spite of what we thought at first was a favorable reaction, the ultimate condition is unfavorable. Either we selected too superficial a remedy, that could act only as a palliative, or the case is incurable and the remedy has been somewhat similar but not completely so. In order to determine the cause of the reaction we must examine the patient and find out whether the symptoms related to the remedy or to the disease. Sometimes you will find the remedy was in error. You will find usually in these cases that the remedy was similar to the most pronounced symptoms but it did not cover the whole case, and therefore did

not strike at the constitutional state of the patient. Here in evaluating the symptoms we missed the essential concomitants, and we based our prescription on the generals only. It may be that we have an incurable patient. It will be fortunate for such cases if the symptoms come back exactly as they were when you first saw the case, but the symptoms often come back changed. Then we must wait, and this will require patience on the part of the physician and cooperation on the part of the patient. It may be necessary to take the patient into your confidence, if he evinces sufficient intelligence to warrant it.

The higher potencies will set in motion in the vital force curative functions which will act a long time, because often times in these chronic conditions it takes a long time to establish order, and the vital energy takes its own time to cure. During this process no medicine should be given.

In cases that are proceeding to a perfect cure, if the improvement continues for some time and then suddenly comes to a halt, find out if the patient has been doing something that is against the rules of health or has interfered with the continuation of the curative action of the remedy. This will often be found to be the cause of too short a period of relief from the symptoms.

In the third observation you will remember there was a quick aggravation followed by a long amelioration. Note the difference here. You have just considered the amelioration, that was of too short duration. In instances where you have an aggravation immediately after the administration of the remedy, and then a quick rebound, you never see too short amelioration of the remedy. If there is a quick rebound, the amelioration should last. If it does not last, it is because of some condition that interferes with the action of the remedy. It may be something that the patient is doing entirely unconsciously, or it may be something that he is doing deliberately and intentionally. A quick rebound means everything to the case. It means that the remedy is well chosen, that it covers the condition of the vital economy; and if

everything goes without interference, it will bring ultimate recovery.

There is this to remember: some remedies have an aggravation immediately after administration, and some have a sharp aggravation some little time after administration. For instance, Phosphorus may have a sharp aggravation, but it rarely occurs under twenty-four hours after administration, and it may be forty-eight hours or longer, and it may last for some little time.

A word about the acute cases in conditions where you get a quick rebound and amelioration lasting for a few hours, only to have another aggravation, when the action of the remedy on the vital force is exhausted. The action of the remedy is much more quickly exhausted in the rapid pace of acute diseases than in the more moderate progress of chronic manifestations, and more frequent repetitions of the remedy may be demanded. The most satisfactory amelioration in acute cases is where amelioration comes gradually and takes an hour or two after the administration of the remedy before it is markedly manifest.

If amelioration is too short in chronic diseases it means that structural changes are taking place and have destroyed or threatened to destroy the proper functions of the patient. It takes close observation to discern these changes from the reaction of the remedy. However, one may acquire much help from careful observation of these indications in detecting the course and progress of the case.

Once in a great while you will find a full period of amelioration of the symptoms, yet no special relief of the patient. This you will encounter in cases where you have structural changes, where the patient will improve on the remedy for some time and then improvement will cease. They can improve only to a certain point, and then improvement can go no further. We meet these conditions where organs like the liver or kidneys are partially involved and can function only in part. The remedy may keep the patient comfortable, however;

and by careful repetitions of the remedy at infrequent intervals the patient may be kept comfortable for a considerable period of time even though you will not be justified in expecting a cure.

There is another reaction that we find in some patients, and that is purely hysterical. They seem to prove any remedy you may give them and get an aggravation from it. This may be because of an idiosyncrasy for the remedy or because of too sensitive reaction of the vital energy. It may be almost impossible to do anything with them in a curative way, but it may be of inestimable help in proving a remedy. Before a remedy is used the constitutional condition of the patient should be very carefully noted. Write down the peculiarities of the patient in as much detail as possible, and then these observations should be deducted from the proving.

In a case where the symptoms found by careful questioning seem to be entirely adequate to cover the case and to warrant a good selection of the simillimum, we may note a reaction where a great number of symptoms appear after the administration of the remedy. If these are a return of former symptoms that have been forgotten, it is an indication that we are on the right road to recover and it is a truly homœopathic action. Old symptoms reappearing we know to be a step in the right direction of cure: CURE TAKES PLACE FROM WITHIN OUTWARD, FROM ABOVE DOWNWARD, FROM THE IMPORTANT ORGANS TO THE LESS IMPORTANT ORGANS; AND SYMPTOMS DISAPPEAR IN THE REVERSE ORDER OF THEIR APPEARANCE.

If, however, these are actually a number of new symptoms, it is an unfavorable sign. Old symptoms reappearing are a step in the right direction, as we know; therefore a group of entirely new symptoms appearing after the administration of a remedy is evidence that we have made a decided step in the wrong direction. We have probably mixed the case.

We occasionally find another class of reactions after the administration of the remedy. In these cases, too, we find the

appearance of new symptoms after the administration of the remedy, but in the first place these cases offered few symptoms for an adequate prescription. It is usually possible to get a complete symptomatic picture of the case if we take the necessary amount of care in taking the case, but we do occasionally meet cases where there is little presented in the way of symptoms, or the symptoms presented have little in the way of modifications as to modalities and concomitants upon which to base a satisfactory analysis of the case. Hahnemann deals with such cases in the Organon, Paragraphs 172-82. In these conditions where even the most careful case-taking fails to reveal an adequate basis for prescription of the simillimum, we may yet find that if the few symptoms are sufficiently well marked a remedy may be selected which will either eliminate the marked symptoms found in the first consideration of the case, with consequent general improvement, or there will be a development of more symptoms.

If there has been a general improvement, the first remedy was homœopathic to the case, and not alone to the few symptoms presented on our first consideration. In the second instance, the first remedy was probably one of a group of similars, and it has served to bring to light the other formerly hidden symptoms which were a definite part of the case. It has unfolded the case to us. In this instance, then, the closely related remedies to the one first administered will probably contain among them the simillimum which will be the remedy to cover and assist most in curing the complete case.

Even in these observations we must be very careful to consider whether we have administered a similar remedy that has unfolded the case to us, or whether our selection has been so far from the similar that we have merely mixed the case.

Diseased states are progressive, ever developing deeper and deeper manifestations. Disease is destruction; cure is constructive development. Cure is always centrifugal, as growth is always centrifugal.

By careful observation of the symptoms before selecting the remedy and by careful observation of the reaction after the administration of the remedy, we may have the assurance that comes from intelligent comprehension of our work, and we can know when we are making satisfactory progress in each individual case.

What is the most necessary attribute of the homœopathic physician? (Answer: His sense of perception).

What are we to expect after the administration of the remedy?

What are the most common reactions (Answer: < and >).

What do we infer when the patient feels better, but the symptoms are < ?

What do we infer when the patient is weaker, but the symptoms are > ?

When there is actual aggravation of the diseased state, after the administration of the simillimum, what is our prognosis?

Does the homœopathic remedy ever produce a fatal aggravation, if there has been no such indication present before?

When actual aggravation of a diseased state gives a prognosis of a deep-acting disease after a deep-acting remedy has been administered what can we do to help the patient? (Answer: Sometimes a complementary remedy, of less depth of action, will actually assist the patient to a place where cure may be carried out by the deep-acting simillimum; or it would surely palliate the dangerous and distressing symptoms if no cure were possible).

What is the sure guide for our prognosis?

What is the most desirable reaction after administration of the remedy? (Answer: A short, quick, strong aggravation, with closely following amelioration and recession of the symptoms in the order of cure).

What do we infer when we find first a strong amelioration, then < ?

In case seemingly proceeding to a perfect cure, when amelioration comes suddenly to a halt, what is our next step? (Answer: Find out if the patient is doing something to interfere with the action of the remedy, or if it is just a cycle of the disease symptoms).

What is the difference between an aggravation occurring immediately after the administration of the remedy, and one occurring two or three days after its administration?

If we find too short an amelioration after administration of the remedy in chronic disease, what is our prognosis?

What do we infer from the patient who seems to prove any remedy that may be given him?

If many symptoms appear after the administration of the remedy, what must we consider?

How do you know that the remedy has acted? What is the first indication of it?

What is the prognosis of the aggravation of the symptoms?

What is the prognosis of the amelioration of the symptoms but the patient does not feel as well?

Can you always depend upon what the patient says?

In case of aggravation, and the patient is actually growing weaker, what does this indicate?

When the patient feels better, but is growing weaker, what does this indicate? (Answer: Reversal of the order of cure, symptoms are taking on a deeper form, although there may be actual amelioration of the more noticeable symptoms).

Why do we have to observe closely the natural course of cure, after the remedy has been administered ?

Does this take precedence over what the patient tells us of the opinion he holds as to his improvement or less in condition ? Why ?

Complementary, Inimical and Antidotal medicines :-

The grouping of remedies is a problem that presents itself to the mind of the homoeopathic student as soon as he begins to gain some insight into the personality of remedies and their application in individual cases. The first step along this line of thought is the inevitable comparison of remedies as brought out by the study of even a few remedies, and the necessary differentiation between remedies as soon as the beginner begins to comprehend the similarities that exist in almost any group of remedies. Usually the beginner learns to recognize Aconite and Belladonna among the earliest remedies in his armamentarium; to the older student of material medica they present marked differentiating symptoms, but the novice sees chiefly marked similarity.

The comparison of symptom similarities as exhibited by drug provings undoubtedly set the minds of the early homoeopathic students into the problem of remedy relationships. There is no question but that the problem of the similimum as against the similar arose even in the mind of Hahnemann, as may be inferred from his reports of cases, especially that of the mental case in which he prescribed first Belladonna and then Hyoscyamus---remedies which certainly have many similarities Whether or not Hahnemann himself devoted serious consideration to remedy relationship is a point we have not been able to check definitely.

We do know, however, that from his era on careful observers and students have given much thought to the problem of remedy relationship, and with all the statement of observations, little explanation has been advanced.

Even a cursory examination, however, seems to indicate that the key to the problem of complementary, inimical and

antidotal remedies lies in similarity in some form---similarity of derivation, or similarity of symptom grouping. Knerr, in his Repertory to Hering's Guiding Symptoms, heads his interesting chapter on Drug Relationships (Indian ed., v. 2, chapter 48, p. 1697) with the following definitions:

Collateral. Drugs following well.
Complementary. Supplying the part of another drug.
Inimical. Drugs disagreeing, incompatible, do not follow well.
Similar. Drugs suggested for comparison by reason of their similarity; usually compatible, unless too similar, like Nux vomica and Ignatia.

There is a well-defined standard by which we can compare any two well-proven remedies for similarity.This is a problem which takes in but two major factors: the sifted symptoms of each remedy, so that (insofar as possible) personal idiosyncrasies do not interfere with the comparison. Hahnemann, in his preface to the Materia Medica Pura tells us how carefully symptoms were sifted so that none might appear that were not pure drug effects; how all symptoms were derived from healthy provers who were under similar conditions and on a similar regime; how all symptoms which appeared after deviation from the normal regime (such as fright, shock, or other psyclic or physical causes) were not recorded in the provings; and how such symptoms as appeared after lesser deviations from the normal were included in brackets as being of doubtful value. Unfortunately, not all later provings have been so carefully guarded, and we are not always sure of the symptom---whether it be of the remedy or of the prover himself---- unless there have been enough provers under similar regime to provide adequate control conditions. However, clinical verifications have tested some symptoms, which were brought out under seemingly uncontrolled conditions to the point where the verifications have provided a sound basis for the elimination of the idiosyncrasic element in comparisons.

The dynamic element of the remedy :-

If apologies were useful or helpful I should apologize in advance for an attempt to throw any light on the long debated question. Potency. But the acceptance of similia as a natural law in therapeutics has had a slow growth. Is it any wonder then that the dynamics of the remedy should still be an unsolved problem ?

Hippocrates, Von Haller, Anderson of Edinburgh and others had glimpses of the law of Similars before the time of Hahnemann. Others saw the star of similia on the Eastern horizon, but to Hahnemann was left the Herculean task of its practical development.

Franklin first proved that electricity could be brought to the earth by means of a good conductor, but it was left to Morse to apply it in the telegraph and to Edison to utilize it in the telephone and the mechanical arts. He occupies the same position in the scientific application of electricity that Von Haller and others do to the Law of Similars.

In 1771, forty years before Hahnemann published the first edition of the Organon, Von Haller wrote, in the Swiss Pharmacopœia :

"In the first place the remedy is to be tried on the healthy body, without any foreign substances mixed with it. A small dose is to be taken and attention is to be directed to every effect produced by it ; e. g. on the pulse or temperature, the respiration and secretions. Having obtained these obvious phenomena in health, you may then pass on to experiment on the body in the state of disease."

But Hahnemann is very careful to give full credit to Von Haller, for he adds in a foot-note :

"No single physician, as far as I know, during the previous 2500 years thought of this so natural, so absolutely necessary and only genuine mode of tasting medicines for their pure and

peculiar effects in altering the health of men, except the great and immortal Albrecht Von Haller. He alone, besides myself, saw the necessity of this."

As Franklin's experiments with the kite proved a hint to other workers in electricity in the mechanic arts, this statement of Von Haller may have been a hint to Hahnemann, for he adds the following pregnant words :

"But no one, not a single physician attended to or followed up this invaluable hint."

It was left to Hahnemann to not only announce a new system in therapeutics based on a natural law, but to begin drug provings on the healthy and thus build a new Materia Medica. To this indefatigable worker and accurate observer it was left to make drug provings the chief business of a life, and to this we are indebted for practical Homœopathy.

Every member of this association believes more or less firmly in the Law of Similars, and, in a more or less scientific and accurate method, attempts to apply its wonderful possibilities in the cure of the sick. These various methods of application, more or less correct, depend upon our knowledge of the law, of the Materia Medica and of the philosophy of its application in therapeutics. But, while we have-thanks to Hahnemann's labors -a practical law in therapeutics, up to date there has been no law discovered or formulated for the dynamic strength of the dose, the dynamic of the remedy.

Thus far, this question had remained an individual one for each member to solve according to his knowledge, and this very largely has been based upon clinical experience. Has the time not arrived when every energy of the profession should be directed to the perfecting of our own science ? Why not endeavor to find some rule approaching a law in practice on this question of dose, often so vital to the best interests of the patient ? We have here a vulnerable point in our armor ; let us attempt to mend it. Why not improve our system of practice instead of running after the "false gods" of empirical therapeutics ? Hahnemann demonstrated that we have a natural

law in therapeutics as unfailing and universal as the law of gravitation or chemical affinity. I appeal to members to strive to find, and to recognize when we do find a rule of action or a law of application for the dynamic strength of the remedy.

Among the first paragraphs of the Organon Hahnemann lays down the broad dividing line between the homœopathic system of therapeutics and all others, in his recognition of the dynamic, spirit-like vitality or life force of the organism. He tells us that it is in this life power, this invisible principle we are to look for the disturbing agent in sickness. It is dynamic, not material.

In 9 he says :

"In the healthy condition of man, the vital force or dynamic that animates the material body, rules with unbounded sway, and retains all the parts or the organism in harmonious operation ; in other words health."

Again in 10 he says :

"A body without the vital force is capable of no sensation, no function, no self-preservation, it derives all sensations and performs all the functions of life solely by means of the immaterial being, which when removed leaves us the cadaver."

In 11 he says :

"When a person falls ill it is only this spiritual, dynamic force every-where present that is primarily deranged by the dynamic influence upon it of a morbid agent inimical to life."

In 12 he affirms :

"It is the morbidly affected vital force alone that produces diseases ; the morbid phenomena which we perceive express at the same time all the internal changes the whole morbid derangement of the internal dynamic ; in a world, the whole disease ; and the removal of these alternations in health, these derangement's, which we call symptoms, restores health to the whole organism.

It is this power or organic force when healthy that protect us against all diseases : la grippe, pneumonia, diphtheria, scarlatina, small pox, coughs, colds, consumption, etc. The

susceptibility to elements to disease producing agents-depends upon a lowered vitality, or weakened dynamic or life force, and it is the first and-highest duty of the physician to employ such means as will increase the strength of this.

This is a simple common-sense system of maintaining health, dynamic resisting power and restoring health, and is advocated by physicians of all schools.

This places the system of Hahnemann upon a different basis from that of all others. The homœopath is dealing with the dynamic effects of deranged vitality which we call disease. Physicians of all other schools of practice may be dealing with the same, but they attempt to control dynamic derangement by mechanical or material means. The system of Hahnemann is based upon dynamics both as to cause and cure. All other systems of medicine are based upon mechanics in their attempt to afford relief.

Faith has no place in science. Confidence is a plant of slow growth, and is the result of experimental knowledge, laboratory, pathogenetic and clinical. The homœopath should know, not simply believe.

Our colleagues of other schools have confidence in their laboratory experiments, but none whatever in therapeutics ; largely for the reason given above, that they attempt to treat dynamic derangements by crude drugs or mechanical methods, and the nearer we approach their methods in practice the nearer will our results approximate theirs. The more advanced allopaths are using the simple remedy our liberal homœopaths are using the combination tablets. Is union of the schools imminent ?

Every homœopath need not be told that Belladonna never can cure a Nux vomica case ; the symptom picture are so totally different. There is no such thing in our practice as substitution. And we believe the same thing is true in regard to the dynamic strength of our remedial agents.

Dr. S. A. Jones, in "The Grounds of a Homœopaths Faith" says :

"If I were asked to state what chiefly distinguished the homœopathic physician from his older brother in the science and art of medicine, I should at once reply : "not the law of cure, not the infinitesimal dose, not the Hahnemannian hypothesis of chronic diseases, none of these ; but simply this, his fixed faith in the efficiency of drugs."

This fixed faith, this confidence, depends upon knowledge ; knowledge of the correctness of the pathogenesis of our remedies, a knowledge gained in the cure of the sick from their accurate use under the law.

The dynamic must be individualized as well as the remedy. The 1st, 3rd, 6th or 12th potency can only cure, quickly and, safely, a similar dynamic in the patient, and vice-versa, the 200 or 1,000 may cure or fail to cure on account of its want of dynamic similarity.

Now in Sec. 16 Hahnemann gives us the nearest approach to a working law of dose that has yet appeared in our school.

He says :

Our vital force, as a spirit-like dynamic, cannot be attached and affected by injurious influences on the healthy organism caused by the external, inimical forces that disturb the harmonious play of life, otherwise than in a dynamic way, and in like manner in all such morbid derangements cannot be removed from it by the physician in any other way than by the dynamic curative powers of medicines.

Perhaps by reading between the lines we may observe the true meaning of Hahnemann, where he says that our rule of action for the selection of the dynamic strength of the remedy must be the dynamic strength of the patient. The crude drug has a dynamic force and has cured many cases to which it is similar in symptoms and similar to the dynamic strength of the patient, but it is not the fault of the drug if it fails to cure, only that it is not in dynamic harmony. This harmony of dynamic strength runs through every line and every gamut in the natural scale of life.

We say one man is strong and vigorous, or is possessed of a phenomenal vitality of mind or body that enables him or her to undertake or accomplish what seems almost impossible, some super human task, perhaps ; while on the other hand we say the man or woman may be weak both mentally and physically- We recognize this vital or dynamic difference in the examination of patients, in the anamnesis, but how often do we overlook it entirely in the adaptation of the dynamic strength of the remedy to what we assume to be the dynamic strength of the patient. There are different planes of dynamic strength and a susceptibility in the healthy, and these same planes become far more pronounced and more puzzling factor in the sick.

Some men or women, endowed with the accurate observation of Hahnemann or the inventive genius of the American mind, will yet discover the secret of the dynamics of the dose, and perhaps out of the discovery formulate a law. It is apparently not more difficult to solve than the method accidentally discovered by Hahnemann of potentising a remedy, of obtaining the dynamic power from a drug which is practically inert in its crude form. Hipp's Chromoscope, by which the dynamic difference between the 3rd, 6th, 12th or stronger powers could be readily distinguished in a healthy sensitive person, may, in future, in some way, be adapted to the needs of the sick.

What great advance has been made in our science of therapeutics either in accuracy or ready selection of the remedy since the death of the Master in 1843 ? What vital progress in the philosophy, the science or the art has been added since the last edition of the Organon ? Neither the science nor the art can be perfected along the empirical line of Allopathy, for that is outside the realm of law. As members of the profession we are daily adding our mite to improvements in surgery, gynecology, in fact every department of medicine, except therapeutics. It is true we-are continually adding new remedies and verifying old ones, but not an advance has been made in the question of dose.

The Limitations and Risks of Homeopathic Medicine :-

Homeopathic medicines are indeed powerful tools but they are not effective in treating all diseased states. Some conditions do not respond to microdoses because they require surgical intervention, others require immediate and certain relief of symptoms, others are addressed by simple nutritional or lifestyle changes, still others are relieved only upon reduced exposure to certain environmental stresses---and then, there are those who don't experience improvement from homeopathic medicine for unknown reasons.

At the turn of the century some of America's leading surgeons were homeopathic physicians. Homeopaths are thus not against surgery since, they, like other medical professionals, recognize the special value of surgery in certain circumstances. Homeopathic medicines, however, can be of great value in reducing the need for surgery in certain circumstances, and at other times, the medicines can be invaluable in helping the person heal after the surgery is completed.

Homeopathic medicines may not also be appropriate for some symptoms which are life-threatening and call for immediate, sometimes heroic means of treatment. Certain cases of asthma where breathing is significantly impaired, meningitis which requires immediate antibiotic treatment to avoid possible brain damage or death, and various other conditions require conventional medical treatment to assure survival. This isn't to say that homeopathic medicines are of no value in these conditions. In fact, homeopathic medicines may reduce the need for conventional medical treatment even in certain of these cases. Microdoses may effectively treat a serious attack

of asthma, may cure the serious infection without the need for antibiotics, and may rapidly relieve various other life-threatening symptoms. However, since the homeopathic medicines require strict individualization to obtain the best results, one cannot always depend on them for rapid, effective relief of symptoms. There is general consensus amongst homeopaths that homeopathic medicines can still be used in emergencies either on the way to the doctor or hospital and/or in conjunction with the heroic conventional medical treatment.

Homeopathic medicines are also ineffective in treating some conditions which cry out for simple nutrition and lifestyle changes. A woman may be anemic from a lack of iron in her diet. Homeopathic medicines may be prescribed to deal with some of her symptoms and may even be used to help her assimilate iron from her food more efficiently, but until she gets iron, she may experience persistent symptoms.

Exposure to environmental toxins is becoming a major modern problem. Although homeopathic medicines may be effective in helping a person re-establish health after exposure to many toxins, real improvement in health isn't likely if exposurecontinues. For instance, a woman with a skin rash went to a homeopathic physician. From her symptoms, the doctor prescribed Sulphur 30. The condition temporarily worsened in a classic response according to Hering's Law, then got better, only to return within two weeks. The homeopath gave a stronger dose of Sulphur, and she once again experienced a similar pattern of exacerbation, relief, and return of her symptoms. Upon obtaining more detail about the woman's job at a food processing plant, it was discovered that she worked at a dried fruit plant which sprays sulphur on the fruit as a preservative. She was experiencing a sulphur proving. Her skin finally improved after she changed jobs.

Probably the greatest frustration for a homeopath (and to the patient as well) are those people who, for some uncertain reason, are not responding effectively to homeopathic medicines. Homeopaths often initially assume that the cause of

the lack of reaction is that they have not correctly analyzed the case and thus are not giving the correct medicine. Experienced homeopaths know that certain medicines sometimes are valuable when the indicated medicine does not cure. Since it is generally recommended to try these medicines one at a time and allow a month or more between medicines,* finding an effective remedy may take several months. When people with chronic indigestion, headaches, arthritis, or other persistent symptoms are not receiving adequate treatment with conventional drugs, delay isn't a major problem, since they have already been waiting for curative care for years or even decades. But a patient in pain and discomfort might understandably seek an alternative to homeopathic care before a "similimum" (most similar medicine) can be found.

[*Different schools of thought in homeopathy recommend varying lengths of time between different medicines and doses. Some homeopaths prescribe daily doses of a medicine and may change the dose or the medicine at any time, while others prescribe a single dose or a couple of doses and then wait one or more months before changing the dose or the medicine. Generally, those homeopaths who give repeated doses of medicine in a week or a month prescribe low potency medicines, that is, the 3rd, 6th, 9th, 12th, or 18th potency.]

When careful analysis of a patient's health history, present lifestyle, and potential environmental exposures does not indicate any obvious reason for nonresponse to a microdose, homeopaths may either consult with another homeopath or refer the patient to some other type of health practitioner.

People often ask: Are there conditions which homeopathy treats most effectively, and which conditions does it not tend to have great success? These are difficult questions that can best be answered by the cliche that homeopathy does not treat diseases, only people.* Case histories in homeopathic books and journals describe successful treatment of just about every acute and chronic disease. Many homeopaths assume that there are no incurable diseases, only incurable people.

[*To those familiar with basic homeopathic principles, it is sometimes confusing to go to a health food store or pharmacy and see homeopathic medicines sold for specific conditions. Most homeopathic manufacturers make mixtures of homeopathic medicines, called "combination remedies" or "complexes," where generally 3-8 substances which are commonly given for a certain type of condition are placed together in a single medicine. It is assumed that this new combination of medicines will be helpful to a broad number of patients suffering from a specific complaint. Although many consumers find these medicines to be helpful, there is general consensus in the homeopathic community that the individually chosen medicine works more often and more effectively.]

These parameters are quite simplistic since a large number of chronic diseases become incurable once they have progressed to a certain stage. Homeopathic medicines may then alleviate pain and discomfort and may slow down the pathological process, but it is questionable if cure is possible under any kind of treatment.

As for the dangers of the homeopathic medicines, it is widely recognized that their greatest danger may be only their delaying the use of other potentially effective medical treatments. Since most homeopaths are medical doctors or some other licensed medical professional, they generally know when conventional medical care is required or when referral to a specialist is indicated.

Another potential danger of homeopathic medicines arises if a person continues to take a medicine when it is not indicated. A small percentage of such people may experience a "proving"---the symptoms produced in overdose of the subsubstance. These symptoms may occur, as previously described, even with high potencies. Homeopaths do not consider the symptoms of a proving to be a major danger since they usually end shortly after the person stops taking the medicine. Some homeopaths stop a proving by prescribing the same medicine in a higher (more dilute) potency, and some homeopaths give a medicine

which is known to antidote the symptoms of the medicine being proven. Because a proving is possible when a person isn't taking the correct medicine, it is recommended not to take a medicine longer than one week unless under professional homeopathic care.

The first time an American medical journal ever published a case suggesting that there is danger in taking homeopathic medicines was in a recent letter to the editor of the New England Journal of Medicine. (1) In the case reported, a patient took eight doses in two hours as recommended by a chiropractor and shortly thereafter experienced severe epigastric pain which was later diagnosed as pancreatitis (a potentially dangerous disease). It should be noted however the remedy prescribed by the chiropractor was a "combination medicine" (with 19 different ingredients) and that it was prescribed for the treatment of cancer. Although the patient's health history was not described in the letter, one might assume that he wasn't healthy prior to treatment, and one should not necessarily assume that the medicine caused this condition.

There is general consensus that homeopathic medicines are safe, though like carrot juice, vitamins, and many "natural" substances, can be misused. Homeopathy is promoted by the National Center of Homeopathy as "The Safer Medicine." There is little disagreement on this fact.

1. H.D. Kerr and G.W. Yarborough, "Pancreatitis Following Ingestion of a Homeopathic Preparation," New England Journal of Medicine, 314,25, June 19, 1986.

Acute Intercurrents & Crisis Medicines :-

Hahnemann's View of Disease

The Organon of the Healing Art is the text on which the homoeopathy is based. In this grand work Samuel Hahnemann

teaches his students how to use the cardinal principles similar cure similars, the single remedy, the minimal dose, and the potentized remedy to cure disease. This simillimum is chosen by the totality of the symptoms of the sufferer but what does this really mean? How id Hahnemann use this term? Vide §6 of **The Organon**

"All these perceptible signs represent the disease in its ENTIRE ESSENCE, that is, together they form the only conceivable GESTALT OF THE DISEASE."

The characteritcs signs, befallments and symptoms of the mistuned vital force are the essence (§6) of the disease. In classical homoeopathy the essence represents complete gestalt of human experience (§6, 91, 92 &175). This is the totality of the symptoms.

The first instruction on case taking is for the homoeopath record all the significant momenta within the complete case history about the nature of the aetiology and chronic miasms as well as the 7 constitutional factors which form a basis for constitution and temperament (§5). These 7 rubrics are constitutional general symptoms of the innate constitution, predisposition, and natural temperament (nature), as well as, reactions to the environmental conditioning factors that affect individuals and groups (nurture). The pathogenic timeline, the aetiological constellation, the chronic miasms and the 7 constitutional factors are combined with the objective signs, coincidental befallment and subjective symptoms to make the complete homoeopathic gestalt. Hahnemann listed the 7 constitutional factors in the second part of §5.

1. The discernible body constitution (esp. in protracted cases). This category includes diathetic constitution such as the scofulous, lympathic, veneous, nervous, tall or thin, short or fat, loose tissue or tight tissue types, etc. These rubrics can be found in Hering Guiding Symptoms and Knerr's Repertory. These are physical generals.

2. The mental and emotional character (character of the Geist (spirit) and Gemut (the emotional disposition).

Hahnemann uses the term 'character' of mental and emotional dispositions. This implies a full psychological work up of the clients innate and acquire mental rubrics. This also includes innate and acquire Hippocratic temperaments. These are mental general symptoms

3. The occupation. The occupation that a person chooses is often characteristic of the individual because of their own innate talents. It also is an area which reveals many maintaining causes (occupational hazards) which keep up the disease state. These can be general symptoms.

4. Lifestyle and habits. These are cardinal general symptoms. How a person chooses to life and what they like to do are very characteristic symptoms. They represent the person and are generals symptoms.

5. Civic and domestic relationships. This includes the family situation as well as social relationships. How a person relates to their mates, family, friends, and society in general, are very important source of general symptoms.

6. Age. Stages of life is a very important part of time and progression in homoeopathy. Some remedies work particularly well on babies while other are more suited to the elderly. Some work well at both extremes of life. Hering recorded this is the section of the Guiding Symptoms called States of Life and Constitution.

7. Sex and sexuality. Some remedies work are more characteristic to females while some are more reflect of males. Some cover problems unique to the female and vice versa. Sexuality is an important part of the general symptoms.

These 7 constitutional general rubrics are the foundation of the general symptoms. Without these constitutional generals the totality of the symptoms is incomplete. What do they look like? What is their character like? What do they do? How do they live? How do they related to people? What is their age and sexuality like? These are all constitutional factors. This is included in the Organon because it gives insight into the make

up of the body and soul of the entire living organism. Vide aphorism. 6.

He goes on to say the unprejudiced observer.....

"perceives nothing in each single case of disease other than the alternations in the condition of the body and soul, disease signs, befallments and symptoms, which are outwardly discernible through the sense. "

What is altered? The make-up of the body and soul (Leibes und Seelenbeschaffenbeit). How is this alternation known? By the nature of the constitution, the aetiological constellation, and the totality of the disease signs, coincidental befallments and symptoms. Lastly, in Org, § 7 he states:

"The totality of these symptoms is the *outwardly reflected image of the inner wesen [essence, nature, being] of the disease, that is, of the suffering of the life force. ".

Hahnemann was the first to integrate the cardinal factors such as the inherited constitutions, spiritual and emotional temperament, the instinctive vital force, inheritance, predispositions, susceptibility, miasms, infection as well as the complete signs, befallments and symptoms. Hippocrates is normally thought of as the father of constitutional healing but Hahnemann brought it to its perfection in Homeopathy.

The gestalt of a disease includes all phenomena related to the physical constitution, spiritual and emotional character, innate predisposition, aetiological constellation, and the chronic miasms (§5), as well as, the totality of the objective signs, coincidental befallments, and subjective symptoms (§6). In the advanced methods we stress the importance of viewing the field of homoeopathic information in homogeneous groups families and species*. These genus groups include Hippocratic temperaments, diathetic constitutions, aetiologies, miasms, and symptoms syndromes, as well as, viewing the mineral, plants and animal remedies and nosodes as genus families.

*homogeneous/homogenic/homogen from Gr. homoios+genos, similar kinds. The Greek word, homoiogenos, shares its root with Greek, homoiopathos, the source of the Latinised term,

Homoeopathy. Hahnemann uses the term, homogen (German for Gr. homoiogenos), in the Introduction of The Organon to describe homoeopathic relationships (The Organon of the Medical Art, page 11.&12.). Homoiogenos-Homoiopathos.

Hahnemann called his all homoeopathic remedies 'the specificum' (§147) of The Organon. In Hahnemannian Homoeopathy there are five case analysis strategies depending on the nature of the aetiological constellation and the character of the symptomatology. In this way it is possible to treat individuals (§153), a homogeneous group suffering a disease of common cause and similar symptoms (§101, 102), and the individual within a chronic miasm genus group (§83-103).The homoeopathic specificum is the perfect simillimum because it matches constitution, the nature of the disease process, as well as the signs and symptoms of the mistuned vital force.

*homogenous, similar owing to common origin.

Hahnemann's Definition of Homoeopathic Specifics

Hahnemann explains in aphorism 143 how true homeopathic specific are tested for there affects on the healthy to collect the pure materia medica. He also points out these proven symptoms are those which demonstrate the remedies similar therapeutic indications. In homeopathy the specific remedy is chosen by the totality of the symptoms. The old homogenic medicines were called specifics in accidental cures because their therapeutic indications were completely unknown. Vide Organon §143

"It is only by proving a considerable number of simple medicines on healthy individuals, and carefully and faithfully recording all the disease elements and symptoms that each medicine (as artificial disease potence) is capable of engendering, that we can have a true materia medica. A true materia medica is a collection of the genuine, pure, unmistakable modes of the action of the simple medicinal substances. It is a code of nature:

In which stand recorded from each efficacious medicine thus investigated, a considerable set of particular condition-

alternations and symptoms as they came to the notice of the observer, and in which are present in similitude, the disease elements which are homeopathic to several natural diseases to be cured by them one day. The disease elements contain artificial disease states that offer, *for similar natural diseases states*, the only true homeopathic (i.e specific) curative implements for certain and permanent recovery. "

To use a homeopathic remedy as a specific it must be proved so that its particular condition alternations and symptoms are known. This is because a true homeopathic specific is chosen by the totality of the symptoms.

Hahnemann viewed disease as a mistunement of the life force as expressed by the totality of the sign and symptoms. Hahnemann prescribed on the totality of the strange, rare and peculiar symptoms of the individual being not the symptoms common to all diseases. In fact, this is exactly what Hahnemann calls the *specific remedy*. Vide §153.

"In the search for the HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC REMEDY, that is, in the comparison of the complex of the natural disease's signs with the symptoms of the available medicines (in order to find, among them an artificial disease potence that corresponds in similarity to the malady to be cured), the more *STRIKING, EXCEPTIONAL, UNUSUAL, AND ODD (characteristics) signs and symptoms of the disease case are to be especially and almost solely kept in view. *These, above all, must correspond to very similar ones in the symptom set of the medicine sought* if it is to the most fitting one for cure. The more common and indeterminate symptoms (lack of appetite, headache, lassitude, restless sleep, discomfort) are to be seen with almost every diseases and medicine and thus deserve little attention unless they are more closely characterized"

As far as use of specifics in chronic miasmatic diseases we can refer §82.

"With the discovery of psora, the great source of chronic diseases, and with the finding of more specific homeopathic

remedies for psora, the medical art has come some step closer to the nature of the majority of disease to be cured. Even so, the homeopathic physician's duty to carefully apprehend the investigable symptoms and peculiarities of the diseases remains just as indispensable as before, the formation of the indicator for each chronic (psoric) diseases to be cured. No genuine cure of the psoric diseases, or any of the remaining diseases, can take place without the strict individualized treatment of each case of diseases.

Thus to find the specifics in homeopathy you must *individualize the remedy* by the constitution, disposition, causations, signs and symptoms. Hahnemannian Homeopathy has specific anti-miasm remedies which must be individualized by the totality of the symptoms to suit the individual. Without this "No genuine cure" can take place.

Homeopathic remedies are specific because they are individualized by the totality of symptoms. This includes all data related to the physical constitution, spiritual and emotional mind, aetiology, miasms (§5) and the objective signs, coincidental befallments and subjective symptoms (§ 6,7,8). This is the totality of the symptoms in Hahnemannian Homeopathy.

The Three Types of Acute Disorders

The Organon teaches that there are three forms of acute crisis (§73). These are the acute indisposition, the acute miasm, and the acute-like acerbation of a chronic miasm. The first type of acute disease are those that attack *individually*. They are usually brought on by an exciting causes such as stress and strains, overheating, being chilled, over eating or bad food, strong physical and mental impressions, etc.. The are usually *acute acerbation of the chronic miasms* stimulated into activity by by a strong exciting cause. If such crisis is slight the best treatment is simple rest, appropriate diet and nursing. When an acute disorder is strong it will repress the chronic symptoms and display a new symptom image. Under these circumstances the intercurrent remedies is the remedy of

choice. After the crisis has subsided complementary constitutional treatment is needed to remove the underlying cause.

The second type of acute disease attack individuals *sporadically* They are caused by atmospheric, meteoric and telluric influences, unseasonable weather, and the like. These are true acute indispositions, and if severe, should be treated with acute remedies as they are prone to complications. These diseases form acute layers which repress the constitutional picture until they have run their course or are removed by homoeopathic remedies. Constitutional and anti miasmic treatment helps the individual to become more resistant to these natural causes.

The third type of acute disease are the *acute miasms*. They are caused by microorganism which are self-limiting but tend to form quick crisis and end with either complications, death or convalescence. They are of two types; those that provide immunity after one attack like measles, mumps, chicken pox and those which reoccur like viral flu and colds, cholera, typhoid,etc. They should be treated with remedies which reflect the picture of the acute miasms only. Follow up with constitutional and anti miasmic remedies help supply immunity by removing the underlying susceptibility.

Acute Intercurrents in The Chronic Diseases

Acute intercurrent remedies are used during temporary disruptions of the chronic treatment (The Chronic Diseases page 224). For example Hahnemann suggests; "Staph: vexation, with indignation, deep internal mortification (attended with throwing things away that was held in the hand." Also, "Ars, taking cold in the stomach by eating fruit (by smelling of Arsenicum). These remedies are chosen by the exciting cause and the active acute symptoms so that they do not disrupted the deeper layers associated with the fundamental cause and constitution. They are crafted to be superficial on purpose so they do not interfere with the complementary constitutional treatment. The acute intercurrent is a specialized

specific which deals with disruption of the chronic treatment by occasional exciting causes that would delay the cure. Many modern 'constitutionalists' do no believe in acute remedies and say they are suppressive. They say they are following the teaching of James Kent but is this how Kent view the relationship between acute and chronic remedies? Vide the article called The Examination of the Patient (Continued) from Kent's Lectures on Homeopathic Philosophy .

"It is important to avoid getting confused by two disease images that may exist in the body at the same time. A chronic patient, for instance, may be suffering from an acute disease and the physician on being called may think that it is necessary to take the totality of the symptoms; but if he should do that in an acute disease, mixing both the chronic and acute symptoms together, he will become confused and will not find the right remedy. The group of symptoms that constitutes the image and appearance of the acute miasm must now be prescribed for. The chronic symptoms will not, of course, be present when the acute miasm is running, because the latter suppresses or suspends the chronic symptoms, but the diligent physician, not knowing this is so might wrongly gather together all the symptom that the patient has in a lifetime. "

Kent truly followed the teachings of the Organon. He correctly reminds homoeopaths that when a strong crisis mistunes the vital force it suspends the chronic symptoms while the acute disease runs it course. If you give a remedy by the chronic symptoms during an acute crisis it runs the risk of serious disruption of the nature symptoms patterns. Many of our modern constitutional homoeopaths are much like the diligent physician of whom Kent was speaking. They mix all the symptoms of the acute diseases, chronic miasms and innate constitution altogether without even realizing it as they pay little attention to layers and always search for the 'one remedy' that covers everything at once. This can be a great mistake in a strong acerbation of a chronic miasm, and acute shock or

trauma, physical injuries and virulent acute miasm. The proper treatment for true crisis is the acute intercurrent remedy.

Study Guide: The acute acerbation of chronic miasms are brought on by strong exciting causes, acute indispositions are caused by environmental conditions, and the acute miasmic diseases are caused by susceptibility to micro-organisms. There are two treatment strategies for the acute miasms. The acute anti miasmic remedy for the individual, and the genus epidemicus remedies for a homogeneous group of sufferers. The practitioner should study the nature of acute and chronic diseases closely to master the complete case management procedures of Classical Homoeopathy. For a review of the original text of The Chronic Disease with a commentary by David Little refer to **The Chronic Diseases, Their Peculiar Nature and Their Homoeopathic Cure (1828), Acute Intercurrents**.

Boenninghausen on Acute Intercurrents

The use of acute intercurrents for disruptions of chronic treatment was included in 'A Systematic Alphabetic Repertory of Homeopathic Remedies (1832)" written by Baron von Boenninghausen and forwarded by Samuel Hahnemann. This early work was a repertorium for the materia medica for the anti miasmic remedies found in the Hahnemann's The Chronic Diseases. This work deals exclusively with the treatment of chronic miasms but also has a chapter titled *Intercurrent Remedies in Chronic Disease* and a subchapter titled *Interruption of the Antipsoric Cure*. This chapter offers a list of acute intercurrent remedies and their symptoms in crisis. These therapeutic hints are characteristic keynotes of the acute intercurrent remedies. The homeopath must refer to the materia medica for confirmation and comparison with other remedies. The acute intercurrents must be follow with complementary chronic remedies to be complete the cure.

1. Some of the rubrics are listed like materia medica rubrics. For example:

"Coffea, too great sensitiveness and painfulness of the affected parts, irritability and sleeplessness
Magnes. arct., excessive irritation with trembling, great restlessness in limbs causing change of position, great distension of the hypogastrium, mental anxiety and apprehensiveness, great nervousness.
Nux Vomica, the nervous system is deeply affected and irritated, hypersensitive of the senses, fearfulness, anxiety, inclination to lie down, aversion to open air; passionate, peevish, obstinate disposition or when the menses are too early or prolonged.
Mesmerism for nervousness in general."
2. Other examples are listed in a comparative more like the repertorium. For example:
Stomach, overloading of,
deranged with gastric fever, chill and coldness with eructations after eating, qualmishness, Bry..
and inclination to vomit, Ant-c.
by fatty food, esp. pork, Puls.
Chilled as from fruit, Ars.
Weakness caused by loss of fluids, as sweat, pollutions, etc, China

Most of the rubrics in the Baron's list have their origin in Hahnemann's, The Chronic Diseases. The remedies are chosen by the exciting cause and the active acute symptoms so that they do not disrupted the deeper layers associated with the fundamental cause and constitution. They are crafted to be superficial on purpose so they do not interfere with the complementary constitutional treatment. The acute intercurrent is a specialized specific which deals with disruption of the chronic treatment by occasional exciting causes that would delay the cure.

Among the remedies listed are non miasmic remedies like Coff., Bry.,Ign.,Ip., Cham., Acon., Arn., Rhus-t.,Ant-c., etc.. They are used for acute hysterical states, emotional crisis, accidents, digestive problems, weakness from excessive

discharges, vomiting., diarrhoea, dyspenea, fever, coryza and catching acute miasms like colds and flus, etc. One might ask the question, "why is a deep acting remedies like Arsenicum in this list?" It is in this acute list because it is being given for a deranged stomach chilled by fruit. If it had a deeper relationship to the individual's case history it should not be used during a serious crisis. The acute intercurrent is chosen by the aetiology of the location, sensation, modifications and concomitants of the acute complaint only.

This approach certainly covers more situations then you can find at the local drug store and does so homoeopathically. This list in Boenninghausen's work is only fragmentary but it does set the standard for the use of acute intercurrent to treat symptoms that interrupt the progress of constitutional and anti-miasmic treatment. This should only be taken up when it is absolutely necessary and not for every trifling pain or discomfort. Acute intercurrents should be taken up only when the crisis needs special attention. A homeopath should treat strong acute miasms, painful acerbations of chronic states, and dangerous crisis whenever necessary. This is certainly a pragmatic approach for handling crisis conditions that appear during treatment without using allopathic drugs. I would agree, however, that if something becomes intolerable is a dangerous to the person health allopathic palliation may have to be used.

I would like to add that I have not seen relapses from using the correct acute intercurrents during an true crisis. In fact, in some cases I find them to be complementary to the chronic remedies action. . I have see a chronic remedy continue to work after the crisis resolves with an intercurrent remedy *without reintroduction*. Acute intercurrents are specifics that are similar only to the acute layer of symptoms.

The use of deeper acting remedies is contraindicated at this time as they may disrupt the natural symptom layers. This method is enhanced by the use of the medicinal solution instead of the dry dose of pills. This is because the dose can be adjusted with more precision. Most strong aggravations are

produce by the primary action of the remedy due to improper posology. If one carefully adjust the dose to fit the sensitivity of the individual and the nature of the disease state, most aggravations will be only very slight. For more information refer to *Posology*

Suppression

There seems to be a lot of confusion about what to do when an crisis appears while an individual is on chronic treatment. Some homeopaths are of the belief that it is safer to use OTC drugs such as Aspirin, Tylenol, or Aspirin than to give a acute remedy because it may interfere with treatment. These analgesics will suppresses the pain but what if the person gets a high fever, starts vomiting, gets severe diarrhoea, discharges, eruptions, bleedings, dizziness, etc.. Are you going to use more drugs? allopathic drugs? Is this the best alternative for a Homeopathician? Is this the way the founders of homeopathy and their followers managed their cases?

Drugs are toxic and prone to side-effects as well as they suppress the active symptoms at a moment of vital expression. Aspirin, and the like, suppress pain.. Every remedy produces an equal and opposite reaction which can not be avoided once the substance takes effect. Since the primary action of an allopathic drug is opposite (analgesic, sedative, antipyretic, etc,) to the symptoms to be treated (pain, hysteria, fever) it produces an antagonistic secondary action by the vital force (a change to the opposite state of the drug) which takes the organism into a new posture (compensation). This then changes the functions of the vital force (new position) and alters the constitution (change of the vitality level). If the constitution is strong it may overcome this influence on a single occasion but I have witnessed many relapses from using drugs to treat various crisis. The use of drugs are not a safe or easy way out when case management becomes complicated and the moment confusing. If one stays true to our homeopathic principles there is an alternative that is rapid, gentle and permanent without side-effects. When there is too

little time, and too great a danger, allopathic drugs and life support are needed. This may give us a second change to cure the individual.

Summation

An acute intercurrent can be any remedy (deep or superficial) in the materia medica that suits the crisis symptoms but it is chosen by the exciting cause and acute symptoms only. A acute intercurrent is also used when there is an *acute appearing acerbation of a chronic miasm*. Boenninghausen called it a a "palliative intercurrent" because it is not "curative" of the underlying fundamental cause. Deep acting remedies which have a relationship to the miasm or deeper constitution of the individual are avoided. Many times the acute intercurrent is a complement of the chronic remedy. For example, Natrum mur constitution often develop the acute symptoms of Apis, Ignitia and Bryonia or a Sulphur temperament while develop the symptoms of Acorn, Nux-v or Aloe. If there are psychological crisis Bell, Stram, Hyos., Ign., Mochus.,Valerian may also be indicated..

1. In aphorisms 73 Hahnemann first speaks of acute diseases that strike *individually* These are often a *acute acerbation of a chronic miasm* brought on by various exciting stressful causes. If the are only slight changing in fasting changes in diet, rest and lifestyle may be all that is needed. Then you can follow up with a constitutional remedy without giving an acute medicine.
2. If the acute state is more severe one may have to use an acute remedy. This should be selected by the location, sensation, modification, and concomitants of the acute layer. In fact, this is not the time to give them their constitutional remedy. This is because the strong acute layer represses the constitutional symptoms while they are active. If you give a constitution remedy at this time it may activate everything at once producing severe aggravations. The constitutional should be given after the crisis has passed.

3. If a person is already on a constitutional remedy and a acute acerbation of a chronic miasm takes place one has to be more cautious with an intercurrent remedy because we do not want to interfere with the action of the constitutional remedy. If there is no obvious exciting causes it may been a healing crisis brought on by the remedy. One might use measure such as fasting, light food, rest, massage, hot and cold water treatment to make the person more comfortable. Only if the acerbation is moderate to severe do you may want to intervene with intercurrent remedies as an emergency measure. This remedy should be chosen by the location, sensation, modifications and concomitants of the exciting cause and the active layer. The remedy chosen should be more superficial acting so that it will calm the symptoms at the moment without acting too deeply on the case.

The source for the rubrics of the psychological trauma and physical injury remedies, and acute intercurrents, are provings and clinical confirmations. Vide The Materia Medica Pura by Hahnemann, page 89, the lecture on Arnica Montana.

"The symptoms of all injuries caused by severe contusions and lacerations of the fibers are tolerably uniform in character, and, as the following recorded shows, these symptoms are contained in striking homoeopathic similarity in in the alterations of the health which arnica developed in the healthy human subject".

Notice that Hahnemann says that the SYMPTOMS of such injuries are of a TOLERABLY UNIFORM CHARACTER to the PROVINGS. Because of the strong common cause most human constitutions will initially react with the similar symptoms. For this reason Arnica is a first aid specific for such accidents.

I hope this help our understanding

The Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia and the Assurance of Quality :-

Look for the initials "HPUS" after the drug names on all of your homeopathic medicines. "HPUS" means your product is prepared according to the standards of the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States and is your assurance of a quality product.

Homeopathic medicines have been considered to be drug products under the law since the inception of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, authored by Senator Royal Copeland, M.D., himself a homeopathic physician, in 1938.

Homeopathic drugs are recognized as drugs under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act ("FD&C Act"), 21 U.S.C. § 201 et seq. Section 201(g)(1) of the FD&C Act, 21 U.S.C. § 321(g)(1), which defines the term "drug" as "articles recognized in the official United States Pharmacopoeia, official Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States, or official National Formulary, (i) or any supplement to any of them . . . ." (Emphasis added.)

Section 201(j) of the Act, 21 U.S.C. § 321(j), defines the term "official compendium" as the "official United States Pharmacopoeia, official Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States, official National Formulary or any supplement to any of them . . . ." (Emphasis added.)

Section 501 of the Act, 21 U.S.C. § 351, relating to adulterated drugs, provides in subpart (b) that a drug is deemed to be adulterated "[i]f it purports to be or is represented as a drug the name of which is recognized in an official compendium, and its strength differs from, or its quality or purity falls below, the standards set forth in such compendium." That subpart also provides that:

Whenever a drug is recognized in both the United States Pharmacopoeia and the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States it shall be subject to the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia unless it is labeled and offered for sale as a homeopathic drug, in which case it shall be subject to the provisions of the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States and not to those of the United States Pharmacopoeia. (Emphasis added.)

Section 502 of the Act, 21 U.S.C. § 352, relating to misbranded drugs, also recognizes the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States (or any supplement thereto) as one of three recognized "official" compendia.(ii) That section also contains two homeopathic provisos comparable to the language found in Section 501. Consequently, drugs which are recognized in the official Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia are not adulterated when they are manufactured in accordance with HPUS specifications nor are they misbranded when they are labeled in accordance with the labeling provisions of the HPUS.(iii)

On June 9, 1988, the Food and Drug Administration announced in the Federal Register, 53 Fed. Reg. 21728, the availability of Compliance Policy Guide 7132.15, "Conditions Under Which Homeopathic Drugs May be Marketed." The Compliance Policy Guide "provides guidelines on the regulation of OTC and prescription and homeopathic drugs and describes those conditions under which homeopathic drugs may ultimately be marketed in the U.S." The Guide reiterates the statutory declaration of the HPUS as an official compendium under Section 201(j) of the Act, and recognizes the homeopathic status of any drug which is listed in the HPUS.

So, just what is the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia and how does it operate? Homeopathic Pharmacopoeias in one form or another have been part of the American homeopathic landscape since the nineteenth century. At the turn of the twentieth century, the American Institute of Homeopathy took up the task of publishing the HPUS, and did so without significant revision until 1979. In 1980, under the direction of Wyrth Post

Baker, M.D., the AIH divested the HPUS into a separate entity, the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia Convention of the United States (HPCUS).

The responsibility of HPCUS is defined in its Bylaws, "To accumulate pertinent information and publish and to sell the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States and any additions or supplements thereto, to promote the art of healing according to the natural laws of cure from a strictly homeopathic standpoint: to diffuse knowledge among the laity and professionals in the health care field concerning homeopathic principles through means of publications; to research and obtain a thorough knowledge of each drug offered inclusion in the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States as a homeopathic drug; to develop criteria for eligibility of drugs for inclusion in the Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States; to serve as a repository for homeopathic literature and drugs; and generally to do, perform, undertake, direct, encourage and investigate all aspects and functions of any nature directed to the furtherance of homeopathic healing". So the job is fairly complex. Yet, the primary function of HPCUS is to produce a document that allows for the standardized manufacture of homeopathic drugs in the United States; and more importantly, to define methods that assure the high quality of homeopathic medicines to professionals, consumers and government alike.

HPCUS accomplishes its task entirely with volunteers. Functionally, the Convention is divided into Administrative and Operational arms. The administrative comprises sales, marketing and financial functions. The operational involves the Monograph Review Committee and Pharmacopoeia Committee- both responsible for the addition of new substances to and review of existing substances in the HPUS and the Council on Pharmacy that involves itself with methods of manufacturing, pharmacy and labeling issues. In addition, HPCUS has a very active Standards and Controls Committee

which is responsible for updating the Quality Assurance and Controls elements of the HPUS.

For a new drug to be incorporated into the HPUS, it must meet the provisions specified in the Criteria for Eligibility for Inclusion in the HPUS.

"To be eligible for inclusion in the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States, the drug must meet criteria 1, 2, 3 and at least one of 4, 5, 6, or 7 as set forth below:

The HPCUS has determined that the drug is safe and effective.

The drug must be prepared according to the specifications of the General Pharmacy and relevant sections of the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States.

The submitted documentation must be in an approved format as set forth in the relevant sections of the Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States, and must include any data relevant to toxicity.

The therapeutic use of a new and non-official homeopathic drug is established by a homeopathic drug proving and clinical verification acceptable to the HPCUS. During the period of clinical verification, the drug will be accepted for provisional review and should be available on a monitored basis. Refer to the guideline for Homeopathic Drug Provings and the guideline for Clinical Verification for more information.

The therapeutic use of the drug is established through published documentation that the substance was in use prior to 1962. This documentation must include the symptom picture, including subjective and any objective symptoms. Such use and documentation may include but are not limited to the medical literature of the following homeopathic authors: S. Hahnemann, C. Herring, T.F. Allen, H.C. Allen, J.H. Clarke and J.T. Kent.

The therapeutic use of the drug is established by at least two adequately controlled double blind clinical studies using the drug as the single intervention; each study is to be accompanied by adequate statistical analysis and adequate

description of the symptom picture acceptable to the HPCUS which includes the subjective symptoms and, where appropriate, the objective symptomatology.

The therapeutic use of the drug is established by : (A) data gathered from clinical experience encompassing the symptom picture, pre- and post- treatment, including subjective and any available objective symptoms, or (B) data documented in the medical literature (all sources of medical literature may be considered on a case by case basis) subjected to further verification (statistical and/or other forms of verification).

It is the task of the Monograph Review Committee (MRC) evaluate a newly considered substance against these criteria. The MRC must obtain from the editor all of the technical specifications of the substance including names, composition, synonyms, synthesis, and in the case of a botanical or biological substance- identification, part used, range and habitat and collecting data. The MRC also evaluates preparatory methods as well as taking a preliminary look at the Drug Proving and evaluating how the drug will be included in the final text. MRC's comments and questions are forwarded to the monograph sponsor, who then communicates additional information to MRC. When MRC completes its task, its comments are published for 90 days.

The information from MRC is then passed to the Pharmacopoeia Revision Committee (PRC) who review the MRC decision and focus on the drug proving. If PRC agrees with the MRC decision and finds the proving acceptable, The monograph is approved pending clinical verification.

Clinical Verification requires the sponsor to produce data to the MRC and PRC satisfaction that the drug does, in fact, have a clinical effect that is consistent with the proving. When this task is complete and the drug clinically verified, it is forwarded to the Board for final review and with their approval, accepted as an official monograph. The HPUS contains over 1200 of such monographs.

It is important to note that a subtance must meet the HPCUS minimum standards in order to be monographed and made official. In some cases, a substance may be in homeopathic clinical use, for example Petroleum, but not be official. This is because the HPCUS has been unable to determine a standard for the product, an adequate manufacturing method, or a substantiated clinical use. In the case of Petroleum, the original substance on which the proving was done is unknown. Thus the HPCUS cannot write a monograph for Petroleum with a reference standard for the manufacturing of the drug.

Issues relating to manufacturing methods, dosage forms, and general criteria for the HPUS are decided at the Council on Pharmacy (COP). COP is largely responsible for the standardization of manufacturing methodologies in the US and the harmonization of those methods with Europe. If the HPUS is a cookbook, it is the COP that the methods for cooking. Finally, the Standards and Controls Committee (S&C) is working on the standardization for drug substances themselves, along with the creation of specific quality tests for each homeopathic medicine included in the HPUS- important work, indeed. All the work of each committee is carefully reviewed and studied by the HPCUS Board of Directors. With their approval, committee changes and recommendations are enacted.

The HPCUS also serves a crucial role in advising the conditions under which a homeopathic drug should be made available on a prescription or non-prescription basis. Following carefully the FDA guidelines of self-limiting conditions, medical monitoring and diagnosis and toxicity, the HPCUS evaluates each monograph that it publishes and makes recommendations for the potency at which the substance should be sold OTC, Rx and as a homeopathic pharmaceutical necessity- that is only among manufacturers. Typically the discussion centers on the toxicity of the substance (for example, Arnica below 3X is a prescription substance due to toxicity), but in some cases, the actual use of the substance

might lead to classification of Rx. HPCUS sets the minimum potencies for homeopathic drugs to be sold as OTC or Rx medications; however it has not set upper limits, e.g. Arnica Montana is mother tincture (Q) lowest potency on Rx, 3X lowest potency for OTC but is unrestricted in high potencies such as 1M or CM. The homeopathic industry does self-impose some retritctions on higher potencies due to safety concerns. Thus it is rare to find potencies above 30C on retail shelves.

Complicating the matter, and frankly, making some decisions controversial, is the actual licensing of homeopathic practitioners in the United States. Since homeopathic medicines are considered drugs under Federal law, and since the restriction of a homeopathic medicine to Rx status limits its sale to "Federal law prohibits dispensing without a prescription"; often times practitioners well schooled in homeopathy but without a license to practice are prevented from obtaining the substance, while fully licensed practitioners who may know nothing of homeopathy are not. This controversial twist in the regulations warrants further discussion and resolution over the years ahead. The question as to what licenses are sufficient to prescribe Rx homeopathic medicines is a matter of State law. At a minimum, most staes agree that an MD/Do or equivalent licens is sufficient. Some states recognize the ND degree and other will allow advanced practice degrees (such as advanced practice nurses) with supervision.

HPCUS also functions in a critical role of liaison with government. Often questions arise from regulators as to whether a substance is indeed homeopathic, whether it has been properly prepared or labeled, or whether its dosage from is appropriate. These questions are often answered by members of the HPCUS.

So what do the initials HPUS appended to the name of a homeopathic drug mean to the consumer? An official homeopathic drug- one which bears the notation "HPUS" on the label, has been thoroughly researched by the HPCUS. It has

a drug proving or has been in long term clinical use. It has standards for method of preparation, dosage form, and quality assurance. It has bibliographic references. It is a known entity. In short, the initials "HPUS" assure the consumer, the professional and the regulator that the drug is an official homeopathic drug. Look for HPUS on the labels of all your homeopathic medicines.

Alcoholism :- Alcoholism can fall into two separate categories: problem drinking and actual physical dependence on alcohol. Problem drinking is commonly emotional in its roots, whereby the alcoholic uses drink to avoid feeling. Alcohol dependence is where the person needs alcohol in order to function.

Generally four times as many men than women are affected, however, alcohol use and abuse is quickly on the rise with females and younger adults, even children. Women are more affected by alcohol than men due to lower body weight, lower water content, higher fat content and less of the enzyme that breaks down alcohol. Not only do women develop liver disease from a lesser amount of alcohol, they are at a higher risk of developing osteoporosis as alcohol adversely affects bone metabolism.

Acidum sulphuricum is the best homeopathic medicine for alcoholism. Other homeopathic remedies to help recover from alcohol addiction include Nux vomica and especially Avena sativa used for detox and nervous system support. Other support remedies to consider are Opium and Quercus if it fits the case. Use daily in a low potency such as a 6c with a liver support remedy in mother tincture (Q) such as Chelidonium, Carduus marianus, Taraxacum or Hydrastis. Deeply suppressed emotions will probably need to be addressed as well. Think of Carcinosin, Aurum, Staphysagria, the Natrums, Lycopodium, Lachesis and Sepia. If there is a family tendency towards alcoholism look at the nosodes, especially Syphilinum. The

important thing to remember is that recovery is a process, and treating alcoholism is rarely straightforward.

Allergy :- The overall tendency to sensitivity and to allergic reactions can be permanently changed, for life, through homeopathy. This type of constitutional chronic treatment can only be done by a homeopathic physician, however. And your professional homeopath can give you a special remedy available only by prescription: PSORINUM. The beauty of this remedy is that when only a one-time dose is given 14 days before the allergy season starts, it can prevent most allergy attacks and enormously diminish the intensity of the patient's suffering in other cases.

Sure enough, new over-the-counter drugs continuously promise you fast relief and no more drowsiness. Take one a day, they say, and be smiling all the way. I wish it were this simple! Since allergies are related to histamine release, ANTI-histamines are a well-intended prescription. Unfortunately, it's based on the erroneous principle of Western medicine that "the Contrary Cures the Contrary."

For example, if you have constipation, take a laxative. You have a pain, take a pain pill. You have insomnia, take a sleeping pill. Of course this approach can provide quick but TEMPORARY relief.

The big problem is that it ignores Nature's infallible Law: "Action is followed by an equal OPPOSITE reaction." For example, if you take a laxative, it causes the colon muscles to go into spasm: the long-term effect is a weakening of the colon muscles and a dependency on laxatives. If you take a sleeping pill, it mimics the natural brain chemicals associated with sleep—but the brain detects their presence and reduces its own output of these neurotransmitters, again decreasing your ability to fall asleep naturally and increasing your dependency on the

drug.

The result is that attacks of the complaint keep coming back—with a vengeance. An ever-increasing dose of the medication is required as the patient becomes more resistant to its effects. And then side effects, so commonly accepted, add to the misery of the already troubled patient.

Do you understand now that a homeopathic remedy has to be tailored to your individual allergy or hay- fever symptoms? Unlike in Western medicine, one symptom might change the prescription completely because we are curing symptoms, not suppressing them.

In this short article lie many secrets to relieving acute attacks of allergies and hay fever. However, be wise. Don't stop at this stage but consult a well-trained homeopathic physician. He or she alone will be able to eradicate the entire allergic predisposition. And when someone sneezes in your presence, don't say, "Bless you," just say, "Take the right homeopathic remedy!"

ALLIUM CEPA : One of the most popular remedies might be right in your kitchen. Anyone who has cut up raw onions for cooking knows how they irritate the eyes and nose. Onions cause violent sneezing and lachrymation (eyes watering). Then if the homeopathic law of cures is true, it ought to be a good remedy for a runny nose and hay fever. In fact, **ALLIUM CEPA** (red onion) covers more symptoms of common cold and hay fever than any other remedy! It is indicated in increased secretions from nose, eyes, mouth, throat. The patients experience a profuse, runny, burning nasal discharge which is worse in a warm room and better in the open air. They have a profuse, bland (non-burning) tearing from the eyes with reddened eyes and a desire to rub them frequently. But the discharge from the nose is acrid and burning, often burning the skin under the nose and creating a red, raw "mustache". For

onion lovers, this remedy is just another one of Nature's gifts.

EUPHRASIA : From the kitchen we might as well walk straight to our yard and look for the plant **EUPHRASIA** or Eyebright. Its characteristics are easy to remember, because they are the opposite of Allium Cepa: bland nasal discharge and burning eye secretions. The eyes of the patient water so much that they seem to swim in tears. Sometimes thick yellow discharge escapes from the eyes. The whites of the eyes become red and the cheeks become reddened from the burning tears. The eye symptoms are worse in the open air, sunlight and wind.

AMBROSIA : Another very popular remedy, most welcome in the ragweed season (September- October), is **AMBROSIA** or potentized ragweed. The symptom picture is much like Euphrasia, but use Ambrosia instead if your hayfever comes from exposure to ragweed pollen. The eyes itch and water a lot, the throat may be irritated and the breathing asthmatic. The nose and head may feel stuffed up.

ARSENICUM ALBUM : You must be familiar by now with the wonderful remedy Arsenic (**ARSENICUM ALBUM**) from my previous articles: nothing better for travelers' diarrhea or the start of any cold. But it is also a very specific for burning tears (it is a good remedy for burning symptoms in general) and clear, watery nasal discharge with the nose running like a faucet. The nasal discharge is often worse on the right side. A patient who needs Arsenicum will often wake up between midnight and 2 a.m. with sneezing spells, tossing around restlessly, sometimes with anxious cries and a great desire for cold drinks which they drink in little sips. If these symptoms are suppressed by Western medications, asthma attacks can be the result.

WYETHIA : While we are discussing the wonderful poisons,

we might want to mention "Poison weed" or **WYETHIA**, a small but very effective remedy if the hay fever symptoms ask for it. Its distinct symptom is an irritable itching behind the nose and/or at the roof of the mouth. A tickling sensation creates a dry hacking cough. The throat feels hot with a tendency to constant clearing even though it's dry. Often the patient will mention that the throat feels swollen with difficulty in swallowing.

SABADILLA : And to show you how specific Homeopathy is, consider the characteristics of Cevadilla Seed or **SABADILLA**: its symptom picture includes burning red eyelids, with tears flowing worse during sneezing, yawning and coughing. The face and lips feel hot; they burn as if scalded. There is spasmodic sneezing with a runny nose. The secretions are watery, worse from the odor of flowers, even from thinking about flowers. The patient picks at his nose because it feels dry and itchy. Cold air definitely makes the patient feel worse. The throat is painful especially on empty swallowing, is better from hot drinks and the pain can go from left to right.

Anal fissure:- An anal fissure is a small tear or cut in the skin lining the anus which can cause pain and/or bleeding. The typical symptoms of an anal fissure are extreme pain during defecation and red blood streaking the stool. Patients may try to avoid defecation because of the pain.

Treatment & Homeopathic Medicines for Anal Fissure

#Graphites. [Graph]

In eczematous subjects where the anus is extremely sore and the stools are covered with mucus, with no tenesmus or constriction, Graphites is the remedy. There is no special irritability of the parts, but the fissures are usually caused by large faeces. The parts are sore and smart.

#Nitric acid. [Nit-ac]

From its affinity to the outlets of the body this remedy becomes

an important one in fissure where there is a sensation as if splinters or sticks were in the anus. There is much tenesmus and constriction, and a constant oozing of the foetid matter from the parts, with burning, rawness and smarting. Ratanhia has much constriction about the anus, which aches and burns for hours after stool, there are cutting and lancinating pains in the rectum, and dryness of the anus with sudden stitches in it. The temper is irritable. It is also a useful remedy for thread worms. Sanguinaria nitrate has an irritable itching and burning in the rectum.

#Paeonia [Paeon]

has fissures with much oozing. The anus if offensively moist and sore, smarts all the time. Burning and biting, lasting several hours after stool, may also be present; must walk the floor all night.

#Silicea. [Sil]

Here the irritable sphincter comes to mind and the slipping back of the partially expelled stool. It also has great pain, coming on half an hour after stool and lasting several hours. Platina has fissure of the anus, with crawling and itching every evening. Krameria. Severe pain after each stool with burning and tenesmus lasting a long time.

ANGINA PECTORIS (pain in heart) :-

Angina is chest pain or discomfort that occurs when your heart muscle does not get enough blood. Angina may feel like pressure or a squeezing pain in your chest. The pain may also occur in your shoulders, arms, neck, jaw, or back. It may also feel like indigestion.

Angina is a symptom of coronary artery disease (CAD), the most common type of heart disease. CAD occurs when plaque builds up in the coronary arteries. This buildup of plaque is called atherosclerosis. As plaque builds up, the coronary arteries become narrow and stiff. Blood flow to the heart is reduced. This decreases the oxygen supply to the heart muscle.

Angina - Treatment & Homeopathic Medicines

#Crataegus [Crat]

Sudden, terrible pain in the left breast, radiating over the heart and down left arm, despondent and fearful of death. Use mother tincture (Q) in water, frequent doses.

#Amyl nitrite [Aml-n]

In acute attacks of this disease Amyl nitrite is usually the remedy given, and it is given by olfaction of the crude substance, Its action is to produces a speedy dilation of the capillaries in the upper part of the body, the face becomes flushed, the heart's action is rapid and tumultuous, there is a feeling as of a band around the head, constriction about the heart and oppressed breathing. It is very useful in relieving the paroxysm, and if the symptoms correspond it will be found useful at other times. Aconite is especially useful during a attack of vaso-motor angina from exposures to cold, with intense anxiety. Coldness pain radiating from head in all directions, with numbness, tingling, paraesthesia.

#Glonoine [Glon]

or Nitro glycerine is a very similar remedy. It has been proved and its action is fairly well known. Its grand characteristic is throbbing all over the body in every vessel, a feeling of fulness in region of heart, and perhaps sharp pains radiating in all directions from heart, labored breathing, and fluttering of the heart, it feels contracted. Arsenicum has also proved useful especially in preventing the paroxysms.

#Cimicifuga [Cimic]

Has pains radiating all over the chest and a sensation as if the left arm were bound to the side The patient may become unconscious;us, the heart's action suddenly ceases, there is a sense of impending suffocation,l and the pulse is weak and feeble. Kalmia has shooting pains above the heart to the scapula, anguish about heart, pressure form epigastrium to heart. Kali carbonicum has stitches from heart to scapula and there is great weakness. Magnesia phosphorica 6x in hot water will frequently greatly relieve the paroxysms of angina and

lessen their duration. It has contraction of the chest with pains radiating from the heart in all directions. Aurum produces a pressure on sternum as from a heavy weight.

#Spigelia **[Sep]**

Is a useful remedy in anguishing substernal pain which radiates to neck and arms, irregular pulse, tendency to syncope, palpitation and sharp stitches in heart, pulse weak and irregular, or full and bounding with aggravation from the least motion. Cuprum has a slow pulse, and clinically it has proved useful in angina, where there is an uneasy feeling about the heart. In cases ;of "tobacco heart," or uneasy pains about the heart due to tobacco, Nux vomica, Staphisagria and Tabacum have proved useful. Tabacum 3x has cured cases of angina pectoris in patients with arterio-sclerosis. Especially useful in anginas caused by tobacco also in the intermittent hearts of the aged. If organic disease of the heat be present as a cause of the angina, Cactus may be the remedy when the grasp of the "iron hand" is present. Arnica has a sudden pain in the heart as if squeezed and pain in left arm and left arm and left chest. If the sore, bruised feeling be present the choice is easy. An other remedy to be thought of in tobacco heart is Kalmia. a numbness of the right hand and arm should suggest Lilium, which is an excellent remedy in heart troubles. Latrodectus mactans deserves to be studied, as it has worked well in many cases.

Antiseptic :- Calendula officinalis is the chief homoeopathic medicine for wounds. It is magical in its ability to soothe pain, stop bleeding, promote rapid healing, and prevent scarring. It is also an excellent antiseptic, thereby preventing infections. It should be part of every midwife's bag of tricks.

Calendula preparations are widely used as an external application available in the market as liniments, lotions, and ointments. Cosmetically Calendula juice is used as a hair - coloring agent, which gives yellow and golden colour.

Calendula is mixed with chamomile, lavender for making baby oil and creams. Many pharmaceutical preparations are available as talcum powder also! Calendula is used internally, preferably in low potency to treat many septic conditions.

Physiological action of calendula is mainly on circulatory system. Through vasomotor system the capillary vessels become partially paralyzed and consequently receive more blood, which attracts large amount white blood cells together with viscosity or adhesive qualities.

Dr. William Boericke has written

"A most remarkable healing agent, applied locally. Useful for open wounds; parts that will not heal, ulcers, etc. Promotes healthy granulations and rapid healing by first intention."

"Locally. Aqueous Calendula for all wounds, internally mother tincture (Q), to third potency. Use Calendula Cerate for burns sores, fissures, and abrasions."

Calendula contains essential oil, flavonol glycosides, saponins, triterpene alcohols, sterols, carotenes, xanthophylls, polysaccharides, tannins and other constituents. Contains much nitrogen and phosphoric acid.

Calendula is indicated when the individual feels worse in damp, heavy, cloudy weather. There is a tendency to get cold easily and is greatly affected by the cold. As the season shifts from summer into chilly fall days, many people are susceptible to colds and flues. I think Calendula gives us an important hint by not only surviving, but also thriving through the shift in seasons.

Appendicitis, Colitis :-

Belladonna

-Years ago, when making diagrams to show the action of remedies on parts of the body, one grasped the fact that two drugs seemed to share the honours in this area- Belladonna and

Mercurius corrosivus. And one knows that Bell. has earned a great reputation for early, simple inflammation of appendix. Among its symtoms are : Great pain in right ileo-caecal region. Cannot bear the slightest touch, not even of bed covers. Tenderness aggravated by least jar.

-(KENT says, "The jar of the bed will often reveal to you the remedy").

-Bell. has much swelling. Its inflammations throb : feel bursting.

-Kent also says, "There are instances where Bell. :is the remedy of all remedies in appendicitis".

Mercurius solubilis

-Painful, hard, hot swelling, movable, near right ilium; prevents extension of thigh.

-Hard, hot, red swelling between umbilicus and inferior spine of ilium. Must lie on back, leg flexed. Fever, thirst, red dry tongue.

-Constipation; red urine. (Typhlitis).

-Merc. characteristics : Offensive breath, mouth, sweat. Worse heat of bed, but sensitive to draughts and damp cold. Thirst with salivation.

-Typically : large, dirty, tooth-notched tongue.

Mercurius corrosivus

-Kent has this drug down in black type for appendicitis.

-Merc. corr. is violent and active.

-Has far more activity, excitement and burning.

-Caecal region and transverse colon painful.

-Bloated abdomen.

-Characteristic : Great tenesmus of rectum, the "never-get-done" remedy.

-Abdomen bruised, bloated, tender to least touch. Tenesmus of bladder, also. Hot urine passed drop by drop.

Opium

-Opium, morphia, aspirin and such pain-killers in old school dosage are absolutely contra-indicated in acute intestinal affections.

-They mask symptoms, whose urgent gravity is not recognized. They also prevent the possibility of discovering the homoeopathic remedy.

-But Opium, in homoeopathic potency and dose is one of our most useful remedies here. Typically the face is red, bluish, bloated : "For continuous stertorous breathing, give Opium".

-Opium is painless, inactive, torpid : or, develops extreme nervous excitability, especially to noise, "hears flies walking on the wall".

-Paralytic conditions of bowels and bladder : inability to strain.

-A curious determining symptom, if present : Says he is not sick when desperately ill (Arn.).

-Pupils contracted : in fatal cases, they dilate.

Plumbum metallicum

-Large, hard swelling in ileo-caecal region.

-Sensitive to touch and motion (Bell., Lach.).

-Plumb. has terrible colic : relief from bending double and hard pressure. Typically, has retraction of abdomen (Plat.).

-Navel and anus are violently retracted, as if abdomen were drawn to back.

-Sudden constipation.

-Anaesthesia, or excessive hyperaesthesia.

-Cold sweat, or absolute absence of sweat.

Lachesis mutus

-Lies on back with knees drawn up : tenderness, pain, and swelling neighbourhood of caecum.

-Great sensitiveness to contact, especially of clothes (Bell., Hepar, Lyc.). (Typically, also, of neck.). Worse after sleep; from warm bath (Opium). Hot flushes; hot sweat.

-Purple puffiness of face is characteristic.

-"Acute Lachesis has nausea and increased choking from warm drinks : chronic Lach. has nausea from a cold drink".

Lycopodium clavatum

-Is given as one of the remedies of inflammation of colon and caecum.

-Colicky pains right side abdomen, extending into bladder, with frequent urging to urinate.
-Balloon-like distension of abdomen (rev. of Plumb.).
-Abdomen sensitive to pressure and weight of clothes (Lach.).
-Desire for sweet things and warm drinks.
-Worse afternoon.

Bryonia alba

-Appendicitis : peritonitis.
-Must keep very still; stools hard, dry, as if burnt.
-Pain in a limited spot : dull, throbbing or sticking. Bry. is better lying on painful side, for pressure and to limit movement.
-Lies knees drawn up. Better for heat to inflamed part.

Phosphorus

-Weak empty feeling in abdomen with burning between the shoulder blades.
-Loud rumblings in abdomen; distension though much flatus is passed.
-Tympanites, especially about caecum and transverse colon.
-Nausea and vomiting; better cold drinks till they get warm in stomach; then are vomited.
-Regurgitation of food by mouthfuls.
-Worse thunderstorms, dark, cold.

Hepar sulphur

-Deep, circumscribed swelling in ileo-caecal region; lies on back with right knee drawn up.
-Decreased peristalsis.
-Worse cold, dry air, wind; uncovering, touch.
-Better damp weather; warm wraps.
-Chilly; oversensitive, mind and body.
-Sweats easily; dare not uncover.
-Hasty, irritable, dissatisfied.

Crotalus horridus

-Typhlitis and perityphilitis. Low type. Red-tipped tongue.
-Prostration : no stool; or discharges very offensive.
-Prostration of vital force.

-Sudden purpura haemorrhagica.
-Lach. is cold and clammy. Crot. cold and dry.
-Lach. is bluish. Crot. yellowish (or bluish); jaundiced appearance, skin, whites of eyes.
-Deep-acting remedy of sepsis.
-Characteristic : swelled tongue.

Crotalus cascavella

-Has a reputation here; but its mental symptoms are very strange and pronounced.

Apis mellifica

-Abdomen bloated : feels inflated.
-Sensitiveness of ileo-caecal region.
-Pains burning, stinging, sore. Extreme sensitiveness to touch.
-Worse : after sleep (Lach.); hot rooms; better open air, cold water and bathing.

Arsenicum album

-Burning like fire, only relieved by heat, calls for Ars., with restlessness, anxiety, anguish.
-Ars. has coldness externally, with internal, burning heat.
-Tongue bluish, brown, blackish : dry.

Colchicum autumnale

-Distension with gas : cannot stretch out legs.
-Caecum and ascending colon much affected.
-Characteristic : Smell painfully acute; nausea and faintness from odour of cooking food.
-Loathing of food, still more of its smell.
-Abdomen immensely distended; feels it will burst.

Rhus toxicodendron

-Inflammation of caecum and appendix.
-Pains like a knife right abdomen; walks bent from pain and contraction in abdomen.
-Ailments from getting wet, especially after being over-heated.
-Tongue dry, sore, red, cracked; with great thirst.
-Great restlessness, anxiety, apprehension.
-Can't lie in bed; must change position.
-Fear at night. Fear of poison.

-Cravings are for oysters, beer, sweets, cold milk. Or aversion to beer, spirits, meat.

Caladium seguinum

-Burning in abdomen (in typhlitis).

-Abdomen swollen and tender to touch.

-Dreads to move (Bry.).

-Red, dry stripe centre of tongue, widens at tip.

-Sensation of a long worm writhing in transverse colon or duodenum.

-Characteristics : Sweet sweat attracts flies.

Iris versicolor

-Has been found useful (Clarke).

-Characteristic : acrid, burning excretions.

-Acrid vomiting : bilious, acrid watery stools burn like fire.

Cocculus indicus

-Constant pain right iliac region near caecum worse least touch; pain remits, returns much aggravated : during pain, drawings through whole abdomen, causing her to work the limbs constantly : can find relief in no position.

Echinacea purpurea

-(In Repertory for Appendicitis). Boericke says : "It acts on appendix and has been used for appendicitis. But remember, it promotes suppuration, and a neglected appendix with pus formation would probably rupture sooner under its use".

China officinalis

-China is also given as useful here.

-Abdomen distended (Comp. Lyc., Colch., etc.), wants to belch; eructations afford no relief.

-Periodicity : colic at a certain hour each day.

-Better hard pressure, and loose clothes.

Asthma :- Is asthma a disease or a dis-ease? Asthma has Greek etymology, which means panting. So all of us, at all ages, on running or climbing, do pant for breath, do have asthma. Asthma is a potentially serious and even life-

threatening condition. Infants and children with asthma should receive medical attention. Conventional drugs used for treating asthma, particularly steroids, can impair immune function and lead to more serious health problems. Homeopathic constitutional care is necessary to achieve a lasting cure of asthma, while the following remedies can often be helpful in reducing the distress that an acute attack can create.

Aconitum: This remedy is very useful at the very beginning stages of onset of asthmatic breathing. Noticeably present is anxiety, fear, and restlessness with the asthma.

Antimonium tart: The characteristic symptom of children who need this remedy is a rattling cough with an inability to expectorate mucus. Their condition is sometimes precipitated after being angered or annoyed. They feel drowsy, weak, and feeble, and their symptoms are usually worse at 4 a.m. Their difficulty in breathing may cause them to sit up rather than lie down. Concurrent with these breathing difficulties is anxiousness, restless, and irritability. They feel chilly but are averse to stuffy warm rooms and desire cool rooms and open windows. This remedy is rarely given at the beginning of an illness.

ARSENICUM: Restlessness and anxiety are prominent with asthmatic children who need this remedy. As the asthma continues, they get more and more frightened and agitated. Their symptoms are worse from midnight to 2 a.m., and they will toss and turn in bed, unable to find a comfortablable position. Their breathing is best when sitting erect. Despite their restlessness, they are tired and weak. They are very chilly and better by warmth. They are noticeably thirsty but for only sips of water at a time.

Chamomilla: This remedy should be considered for asthma brought on after a tantrum. Chamomilla children are very impatient during their suffering. They have a hard, dry cough during sleep, and their difficult breathing is relieved from bending their head backwards, being in cold air, or drinking cold water.

IPECAC: Persistent nausea with a loose cough and a rattling in the chest but an inability to expectorate are characteristic of children who need this remedy. They have wheezing and tenacious mucus that is blood-streaked. Vomiting provides some relief of their symptoms because it helps to eliminate some mucus. Their symptoms are worse in hot, humid weather and are aggravated by the least motion. They experience cold perspiration of the extremities. They may also have difficulty sleeping and excessive salivation.

#Kali bichromicum [Kali.bi]

The potashes produce asthmatic condition, and under Kali bichromicum we find the attacks coming on about three or four o'clock in the morning, compelling the patient to sit up to breath; he sits up and bends forward which relives somewhat, as does also the expectoration of stringy yellow mucus, which is characteristic of the remedy. It is similar to Arsenicum except for this feature of tenacious mucus. Kali carbonicum has asthma worse towards morning,with a feeling as if there were no air in the chest. Kali phosphoricum has been successfully used in asthma, especially in the nervous variety.

Lobelia: This remedy is known for curing asthmatic breathing concurrent with nausea and vomiting. These children usually have prickling sensations all over, even on the fingers and toes, that precedes the asthma. The asthma is aggravated by exposure to cold. The child may feel weakness in the pit of the stomach and a sensation of a lump above the sternum (the chest bone).

Nux vomica: This remedy is good for treating asthma when children have fullness in the stomach, especially in the morning or after eating. They have asthma with choking, anxiety, pressure in the pit of the belly, humming in the ears, quick pulse, and sweating. Their attack is sometimes incited by hay fever. They feel they must loosen clothing around their waist. Emotionally, they are more irritable than fearful.

PULSATILLA: These children have asthmatic breathing in warm or stuffy rooms, in warm weather, or after eating fatty or

rich foods. They want windows opened and cool air. They are more apt to have breathing difficulties in the evening, especially after a meal. They crave sympathy and the company of others. They are very clingy and needy. They are highly impressionable: if parents are anxious about the child, the child becomes more anxious, but if parents are confident in the child's ability to get healthy soon, the child will be soothed.

Sambucus: These children get their asthma attack during sleep, commonly awakening them at 3 a.m. Their breathing is obstructed when they lie down and partially relieved when they sit up as they gasp for air. Their breathing improves while they sit up, but then is aggravated when they lie back down to sleep, only to rise again gasping for air. They sweat profusely during their waking hours but tend not to perspire during sleep.

Spongia: This remedy is known to be helpful for children with asthma who have a dry, barking, croupy cough. Their air passages are dry, the sputum is absent, and the voice is hoarse. The asthma and coughing can be exacerbated by cold air, warm rooms, tobacco smoke, talking, lying with the head low, drinking cold fluids, or eating sweets. The symptoms also tend to be worse in the early part of the night. Warm food or drinks, even in small doses, provide some relief, as does sitting up and leaning forward.

#Natrum sulphuricum [Nat.s]

This remedy has established a record in curing asthma. Its general symptoms are worse on change to damp weather. It was one of Grauvogl's hydrogenoid remedies. Its symptoms are moist asthma, with a great deal of rattling in the chest. The symptom of looseness of the bowels after each attack has been repeatedly verified; in one case the patient was worse from aerated waters and alcohol. If symptoms indicating a sycotic taint be present,it will be all the more strongly indicated. The attacks generally come on about 4 to 5 o'clock in the morning with cough and raising of glairy slime; expectoration greenish and copious. The asthma of hay fever finds one of its remedies in Natrum sulphuricum, and another in Sabadilla, especially if

much sneezing be present. Another symptom of Natrum sulphuricum which is characteristic is that the patient must sit up and hold the chest with the hands during the attack. Hypericum. Dr.T.F.Allen relates a severe case of asthma, having the symptoms, "dryness of the throat always worse in foggy weather," cured by Hypericum.

#Antimonium tartaricum [Ant.t]

is a remedy used largely in some form by the allopathic school in asthma, and it is homoeopathic to certain cases. The great keynote for the remedy is the presence of fine mucous rales throughout the chest, finer and smaller rales than are found under Ipecac. With this remedy the chest seems full of phlegm, with inability to expectorate it. There is great dyspnoea, the patient must sit up, and there are suffocative attacks coming on as in the potash preparation (and this contains potash) about three o'clock in the morning. Like Ipecac, too, there is great difficulty in the expiratory effort. Antimonium tartaricum is especially adapted to the extremes of life, suiting the asthmatic attacks of the aged and the dyspnoea of the young children when due to pulmonary affections. The sensation that the patient cannot get air enough is characteristic of the remedy. Blatta orientalis has obtained a good clinical record in acute and chronic asthmas, and is well worthy a trail in obstinate cases; precise indications are wanting.

#Moschus [Mosch]

Intense anxiety, intense fear and a smothering sensation. It suits those of a sensitive, highly organized, nervous temperament; neurotic types when increased anxiety and nervousness predominate. Ambra grisea. Dread of people, great desire to be alone. Silphium lancinatum. Dr.A.F.Schulz, for Fort Wayne,Indiana, a very careful prescriber,uses this remedy very successfully in moist asthma with expectoration of large quantities of stringy mucus; rapidly exhausting. It is light colored or yellow. Hale states that horses are cured of the heaves by eating the leaves of Silphium. The 2x trituration is recommended.

Homeopathy vs Allopathy

:- Can Homeopathy and Allopathy be availed together? Whether Homeopathy and Allopathy interact to cause complications?

As World Health Organisation wishes, every human being in this planet regardless of race, gender or status should remain in the reach of all system of medicines and should be allowed to choose according to his interest with awareness of all the benefits and side effects of available system of medicines. As every one knows, each and every system of medicine has at the least some good things to benefit the patients. Sufferer needs to utilize them. Yet that dream remains out of reach for vast numbers of suffering humanity. It's high time to fix it. To inform, to inspire and to ignite, this article can help. Everything in this world is open to dispute being Man as a Reasoning Animal. Pharmaceutical companies, Medical journals and Doctors associations often ignite war between Allopathy and Homeopathy. In spite of all criticism and comments, Homeopathy stands more than two centuries and had showed its Stability, Success rate and Pride. Its popularity comes with its efficient cure and nil side effects. Culture is the habit of being pleased with the best and knowing why. Here every one should aware that those triggering agents are all interested in their betterment and not in patient's well being. Finally losers are sufferers the patients, i.e., with the fear to try another system of medicine, they may happen to suffer for life time.

All the medicines (whatever may be the system) cannot satisfy all the patients – some will provide cure, some will provide just relief for time being, some may provide miraculous betterment but side effects may be horrible, some may provide very less improvement in spite of proper approach and treatment, etc. Likewise sometimes, despite the best efforts of researchers, doctors, patient cooperation, some disease seems to be complex

and remain difficult to treat. Every one should keep in mind that in difficult times, Team work always works. Likewise, Homeopathy and Allopathy, should not remain like water and oil to repel each other, but should be like petrol and oil to fuel the curing process to ease the condition of the suffering humanity without any conflicts.

For acute management, one would have started emergency care with Allopathy. They can also come to Homeopathy by anytime for total comfort or cure, likewise one would have started taking treatment with Homeopathy for his chronic complaints and he might face emergency condition in any of the time. In that time, he can opt for Allopathy immediately at that crucial period for life saving and comfort. For example, in case of dehydration, one can opt emergency care with IV drips and in case of severe migraine, one may go for painkillers for intolerable pain temporarily and can come to homeopathy for total cure. Anyhow, one should aware that depending on painkillers and steroids bring habit of dependency to those drugs most of the time.

Everyone has the right to expect / claim 100% comfort or cure. I.e., if Allopathy provides only 60% improvement, one can claim the balance with other system of medicine like Homeopathy or Ayurveda. Likewise if one feels Homeopathy provided only 70% improvement, he can also opt for Allopathy or other system of medicine for the residual complaints or life threatening complaint(s). Here one's aim should be only on the total comfort and to rule out complication and side effects. Cure and comfort feeling (well-being sensation) can be felt only by the patient and cannot be examined or diagnosed by a doctor or lab findings. Most of the time, Allopathy ignores patients feelings and just rely with lab reports. If lab report could not detect any abnormality, it is helpless. In those cases, Homeopathy can surely help since it gives importance to patient symptoms than to disease symptoms. Patient feelings should always be respected. Also many a times, in chronic complaints, patient may be compelled to depend on medicines

and made to live with its side effects also. Here again, it is worth to give a try with Alternative system of medicines to get betterment without side effects or at the least to reduce the side effects.

Other than natural diseases, our treatment approaches can also sometimes create many artificial diseases with (multiple) drugs. Now-a-days drug disease is one of the major complications in the treatment – it not only complicates the disease but also makes patient sicker and sometimes, convert the disease as "Incurable" one. For example, if one takes pain-killers for headache or body pain, it may cause ulceration of the stomach which in turn would not allow one to go for painkillers again for any pain relief, likewise, if one takes treatment for sleeplessness or fits or allergy, dullness or lack of concentration will come as dividend. Further, some patients may be oversensitive to some drugs – In all these cases, it is better to go for other system of medicines.

For chronic and difficult cases, other system of medicines can also be allowed to continue while one opts for Homeopathic medicines (with half an hour gap between two medications) – since Homeopathic medicines act in the sensory nerve-endings of tongue and most of the other systems of medicine act through blood, there won't be any interaction or side effects.

Likewise in pregnancy, if there arises any complaint, people usually will hesitate to take any medicines since it may contaminate blood and thus the womb – but it is not so with Homeopathy. So during pregnancy period also, homeopathy medicines can be taken with out any adverse reactions or effect on womb.

Also, in many conditions, one cannot take immediate diversion from the path of existing treatment plan – for example in insulin dependent diabetes, after prolonged course of thyroxine for thyroid dysfunctions, after prolonged course of anti hypertensive and cardiac drugs, after prolonged course of steroids for autoimmune disorders, etc. In this regular treatment also, complications & side effects or adverse reactions may be

sometimes inevitable – for example diabetic neuropathy (burning feet) in diabetes, hot flushing in the treatment of thyroid dysfunction, bloating of face in steroidal treatment, etc. Here adding Homeopathy treatment in addition to existing plan of treatment can help patients to reduce the dose, sufferings and complications.

Further in some cases, withdrawal of dependent drugs can cause serious side effects. So, in those cases, dependent drugs steroids / pain killers should not be stopped abruptly and tapering of doses should be done slowly with proper treatment and care. For example, in Allopathy, for Asthma or allergic patients they won't claim for any cure but go just for maintenance. But in such cases, Homeopathy treatment can reduce bout of attacks and intensity of attacks. Also, in course of time, there are chances to get cured completely. Further this is not out of place to inform everyone that childhood asthma will have very good response with Homeopathy. Likewise, in uncontrolled or erratic diabetes or hypertension, adding Homeopathic treatment can bring readings to desirable levels. Homeopathy is not against surgery, if that is the case. But it can be avoided in many cases like piles, uterine masses, breast tumours, pleurisy, gallstones, kidney stones, etc, if it is properly diagnosed and treated before complications arise. So suffering humanity should aware that it is worth to give a try with other system of medicine also.

Finally, treatment is not a religion to follow one like Hinduism or Islam or Christianity. It had been evolved in different parts of the world with the advancement of science for the betterment of the suffering humanity – so best treatment should be provided to the patient with main motto "COMFORT".

In gist,

• Homeopathy medicines can be taken simultaneously / side by side with other system of medicines also.

• In chronic complaints, taking Homeopathy medicines can improve immunity to prevent recurrent illnesses to maintain good health.

• Homeopathy treatment can also improve overall health (physical and mental health) by treating general symptoms – appetite, thirst, sweat, urine, stool, sleep, menses, etc.
• In case of drug dependency (in insulin dependent cases, thyroid dysfunctions, steroidal treatment, inhalers for asthma, etc) Homeopathy can help in reducing the doses and frequency of medicine administration
• As Homeopathy uses minute medicine doses they could not interact with other medicines or cause any side effects.

Autistic Spectrum Disorders

:- When my son Adam was diagnosed with Autism, it was the beginning of a life-changing journey for us both. His subsequent recovery through natural medicine and homeopathy in particular, has been an amazing experience and awakening for me.

My introduction to homeopathy came through the pursuit of healing for my son Adam, who was diagnosed with autism a number of years ago. Since graduating as a homeopath in 2009, as fate would design these things, a large and growing part of my practice has been in the treatment of children on the autism spectrum – Autism, ADD, ADHD, Asperger's Syndrome etc. Autistic Spectrum Disorders (ASD) are defined as behavioural disorders, characterised by impairments in social communication, social interaction and social imagination. Those affected typically have a restricted range of interests and display repetitive behavioural mannerisms, along with altered reactions to the everyday environment. Impairments in language development are common.

I am acutely aware that I would not be practicing homeopathy today, if it was not for Adam and I believe that that is one of his gifts to me and to many others. Adam didn't die, but we lost him to autism. And, with the greatest respect to parents

who have buried a child, it is the closest thing to bereavement on this earth. Thankfully, through natural medicine and especially homeopathy, he has come back to us more and more over the years. Today, Adam is eleven years old, attends regular school, has friends and continues to progress all the time under homeopathic treatment and healing.

Many children are described as having "Special Needs" but the important word is "Special", special to have chosen such a difficult path in order to enlighten others. Adam's autism has ironically been one of the best things that ever happened to me, though at times it felt like the worst. His situation has paved the way for me to bring the healing art of homeopathy to many sick people, including many autistic children. It seems that life tends to give us our greatest gifts brilliantly disguised as our greatest nightmares and how often does it require pain to bring out the best in us. When something is taken from your grasp, it's not punishment, but merely opening your hands to receive something better. It has to get really dark before some people can turn towards the light.

It seldom happens for people to be able to pursue what their heart truly desires. It is proof to me that people can learn to align their deepest desires with their true purpose and talents in the service of others, thus creating fulfilment and abundance in their own lives.

When I look back on how I became a homeopath, it feels like something I was destined to do. I used to think that I chose homeopathy but I now know that it chose me. I had much earlier begun my search for something deeper in life. I felt stuck in my career, feeling some existential angst about the meaningless of how I was living my life and wanting to find something which allowed a greater expression of my true self. It was when I read the book, Impossible Cure, The Promise of Homeopathy, by Amy Lansky, that I had one of those rare

intuitive moments in life when the brain finally realises what the soul has always known. Many little and some greater events conspired to come together in a type of constellation to push me in this direction. I am where I am today because of the bridges that I crossed, the turns I took and the paths I followed. But the important thing is that I merely followed these paths that were placed before me, I didn't create them.

Once I had made the decision to study homeopathy, I had a feeling of destiny being fulfilled. The feeling was like destiny was looking right at me and I had never had a feeling quite like this before. It's a feeling you have that you know something about yourself that nobody else does, that the picture you have in your mind of what you're about will come true. The essence of it is a thing you kind of have to keep to yourself because it's a fragile feeling and if you put it out there somebody may try to harm it.

I had longed for two things in my career; one was to do something enjoyable and worthwhile and the other was to be self employed. I wanted the freedom, flexibility and autonomy that didn't come with the "nine to five" existence and I wanted to do something that made a real difference, to me and to others. In a sense, I didn't want to work for pay but I wanted to be paid for my work. I had to take my own life in my hands and trust that it would work out and know that to get something you never had, you have to do something you never did. I firmly believe, that the energy that created this reality followed my thoughts and intentions.

It is fair to say that for a period I became obsessed about Adam's situation, it completely defined me at times, and forced me to renegotiate my system of beliefs. There were times I lamented, felt bitter, rejoiced, as well as times of deep indifference – you run the whole gamut of experience. I began reading anything I could get my hands on that would shed light

on this thing autism, and about people who had success with treating it. This is the reaction of so many parents when initially confronted with this situation.

Ultimately, it has led me to an understanding that the more I let go of my fears, my need to battle this condition, the more I grew in love and acceptance, the more I trusted in the process of natural healing, then the more Adam progressed, the more I developed personally and the happier I became. Love is the key. I grew to understand that by letting go of our limiting belief systems, the happier we become. Love and acceptance allow us the freedom to support our natural path, which leads us to health. Having fixed ideas about it can cause a great amount of suffering.

Autism – the diagnosis

It is impossible to describe the emotions a parent goes through when coming to terms with a diagnosis of autism for their child. One parent described it like this: "Imagine your child disconnecting from the world. A child whose eyes look, but don't see, whose ears hear, but don't listen, whose cries never end and doctors offer little help. We don't know what's wrong with this child. We'll call them autistic and put them all in a box. And we don't know what causes it. We have no idea how to fix it".

We have a real crisis in Ireland and worldwide, with the numbers of children being diagnosed with Autistic Spectrum Disorders. If we fail to take the right measures, a continuously and rapidly growing number of children will become severely handicapped in the near future. Never more so than now, there is a need for a greater role for homeopathy in this community. Most children on the autism spectrum, have never received homeopathic treatment and in my experience, the reason for this is lack of awareness. When a child receives a diagnosis, parents typically don't know where to turn. The more success

that homeopaths have in treating these children, the more the word will spread. There are few therapies like homeopathy that can treat at the core of the child's problems. Most simply work on the level of the symptoms and the results are usually patchy. Homeopathy gives the parents hope, real hope, based on real healing. Real hope is the ground you can stand on when you feel you are suffocating and sinking fast.

Autism – the experience

I often feel that the daily life experience of a child with autism must be like someone who is living in some foreign country without knowing the local language and who is constantly exposed to the sense of fear, insecurity and stress. These children are unable to get in touch with our emotional world. They have lost confidence in this world and are in an imprisoned state; and will remain there until they regain the confidence to return to the "normal" emotional world. This also helps to explain why autism so often arises after vaccinations. Being injected with toxic vaccines can be the last straw for a sensitive, susceptible child. However, I have also treated autistic children who were never vaccinated, but a common occurrence is some traumatic emotional experience during the pregnancy or early childhood. The bottom line is that the level of trauma has been sufficient to trigger the autistic state and as every child is an individual, that level of trauma and the response to it will be individual. If everybody understood how a little child can become autistic, many preventative measures could be taken to dramatically reduce the number of autistic children all over the world. These children are not grounded, they have not incarnated properly, their spirit is reluctant to enter fully or retreats at any early stage in response to trauma.

Autism – treatment by homeopathy

In my view, the essence of the autistic condition is a loss of the self through cumulative assaults from the moment of conception and through the first few years, when the self

emerges as a conscious entity. The self as a conscious entity has not emerged in these children. Of course, the focus of homeopathy is not to treat the isolated symptoms of the autistic child, but to treat the child as a whole. While any remedy may be required in any individual case, in my experience certain remedies come up more often than others. Some of these include the Solanacea family, particularly Stramonium, Hyoscyamus and Belladonna. Spider remedies, Mercurius, Cuprum, Veratrum Album, Zinc and Opium often arise. A remedy of great effectiveness in many cases is Saccharum Officinale. I owe a lot of my understanding of this remedy to Tinus Smits, the Dutch homeopath who sadly passed away in February 2010 and who wrote extensively about this remedy.* Some other remedies I have found useful are Carcinosin, Milk remedies, Cicuta Virosa, Iodum, Baryta Carb, Placenta and Limestone.

*See the review of Tinus Smit's book on Autism on pXX

If we look at some of the rubrics that three of these remedies have in common, we can get an insight into some causations as well as the terrible mental state of some of these children:

Belladonna, Stramonium and Mercurius all have

Ailments from fright. and

Ailments from vaccination.

There is a huge sense of being under attack:

Delusion, murdered, he will be [Bell, Merc]

Delusion, pursued by enemies [Bell]

Delusion, surrounded by enemies/everyone is an enemy [Merc]

Delusion, is being injured [Stram]

Delusion, dogs attack him [Stram]

Fierce animals are ready to attack:

Delusion, dogs sees [Bell]

Delusion, is alone in the wilderness [Stram]

Delusion, animals jump out of the ground [Stram]

A remedy that I have found very useful in some cases has been Thymus Gland. The word thymos denotes life-force or soul! The thymus gland is the organ that enables us to distinguish between what is "me" and "not me". It helps create and maintain the immune system and it regulates the right amount of immunity, like a thermostat. It is very important in Cancer and Autoimmune diseases and, interestingly, many ASD children have biological markers consistent with an autoimmune disease. The thymus gland has been described as the "Black Box" of negative events, recording whatever has changed the original life pattern and the remedy can open the person up to past traumas, explore the darkness within and unlock and resolve maintaining causes of trauma. Part of its picture is also birth trauma (very common in ASD) and the overuse of all kinds of drugs, as well as a set facial expression (again common in ASD). I have found this remedy to be particularly powerful in bringing "hidden" symptoms into full view, often to be treated with other remedies.

Autism and vaccination

The use of homeopathic antidotes to vaccines, antibiotics and other medications the child has been exposed to, can give great results. I have seen some cases respond very favourably to this

approach, especially to MMR and DPT but also to BCG. Of course, the success of this approach proves that for some children, vaccines are at least part of their difficulty. Despite the damage from them, more and more vaccines are being pushed, with more and more viruses and adjuvants in single shots. I think the word "shot" is very appropriate as it is like playing Russian Roulette with a child's health. There's so much evidence of this harm and yet the mainstream media continues to push the establishment line that all vaccines are necessary and safe. Even when harm is mentioned, anodyne words and phrases are used about how the policy is well intentioned, for the greater good etc. This is a difficult area for people exposed to the constant propaganda and brainwashing that masquerades as healthcare.

Crying of babies :- Babies cryes for many reasons and we should identify the reasons and prescribe accordingly.

Nux vomica : if kids cry for apparently no reasons, then it is sure that he/she is suffering from abdominal pain / gas. Give him nux vomica and his pain will go and probably he will fall into deep sleep. Because nux vomica is also an excellent sleep medicine.

Colocynthis : - if pain in abdomen is relieved by bending double and pressing hard into abdomen, then give colocynthis.

Dioscorea villosa :- if pains worse doubling up (reverse of Coloc., Mag. phos.), better stretching out, or bending back.

Jalapa :- Children cry whole night and he is ok during day.

Lycopodium :- kids cry whole day and he is ok during night.

Teucrium :- When kids cry from the irritation of thread worms, give teucrium.

Thuja occidentalis :- Vaccines (BCG, DPT, ATS, MMR, Polio etc) are the root cause of kid's crying and in this condition give him thuja. if thuja fails, then you can use Silicea, Vaccininum and Sulphur.

Calcarea Carbonica :- After the intake of polio vaccine, you will notice that kids are crying / screaming, then give him calc.-carb.

BIOCHEMIC REMEDIES:-

Also known as the Tissue remedies or Schussler's tissue salt remedies.

This is a system of medicine evolved by Dr.Schussler in 1873. Schussler was a homeopath who propounded the theory that disease is caused by the insufficiency of organic salts in the tissues/cells of the body and that the supply of these deficient salt(s) cures diseases.

Schussler identified 12 homeopathic medicines as the biochemic remedies. These twelve basic salts are :

1) Calcarea fluor (Calcium fluoride)
2) Calcium phosphorica (Calcium phosphate)
3) Calcium sulphate
4) Ferrum phosphorica (Iron phosphate)
5) Kali muriaticum (Potassium chloride)
6) Kali phosphorica (Potassium phosphate)
7) Kali sulphurica (Potassium sulphate)
8) Magnesia Phosphorica (Magnesium phosphate)
9) Natrum muriaticum (Sodium chloride)
10) Natrum sulphuricum(Glauber's salt - Sodium sulphate)
11) Natrum phosphoricum (Sodium phosphate)
12) Silicea.

These medicines given in a low potency 1x,2x,6x,12,x,30x could serve as a healing agent.

Biochemic remedy table

Indicators for use of biochemic remedies in some disorders

BIOCHEMIC REMEDIES

The following table lists out the biochemic remedies. It also points out the indicators for prescription of these medicines - such as the state of the tongue, the discharges, the aggravations (factors worsening the problems) and ameliorations (factors improving / alleviating the problem). This table would be a ready reckoner for practitioners to prescribe.

Medicine	Indicated mainly in	State of tongue	Discharges
Calc fluor	Bone related problems, lumbago, piles	Cracked	Thick, lumpy yellow discharge from Expectoration yellow mucus. Floodi menses, yellow pus from ulcers
Calc phos	General tonic, cough, skin problems	Bad taste in the morning	Discharges albuminous (like the whi egg)
Calc sulph	all kinds of suppurations	Clay coloured, sour, soapy, acrid taste.	Discharges of gonorrhea & leucorrh expectoration much bloody - yellow n with blood
Ferr phos	First stages of all pains, fever, inflammations	Clean & red. Also throat dry.	Dryness, burning & scanty expecto mixed with blood, Menses bright Easily coagulates
Kali mur	Respiratory problems, tonsils/throat problems	White or grey coated	Thick, white, slime or phlegm. Motion coloured, Stools bloody, blood from s (eczema)
Kali phos	Brain disorders. Nerves & muscles related problems	Stale, brownish - mustard like taste. Dry in the morning.	Blood thin,black,offensive odour. Bu scalding. Dysentry with pure blood, st offensive odour.
Kali sulph	Headaches, Skin related, asthmatic problems	Yellow, slimy, whitish edges. Taste lost, burning heat in mouth. Peeling of lip skin.	Slimy, yellowish or greenish m discharge. Skin hot and dry. scalin scalp. Expectoration profuse - s yellow/greenish.
Mag phos	Spasms, pains, cardiac related problems.	Clean / coated white. Dry mouth, sticky saliva at corners of lip.	Diarrohoea watery, menstrual flow - clotted, intermittent.

Nat mur	malarial conditions, gastro-bilous problems.	Dry,parched,sore throat, salty taste, blisters.	Excess secretions, sneezing, vomitin clear,watery phlegm (with great th Diarrhoea watery. Thin watery blood menses. Polyuria (diabetes), Leucorr discharge watery, starch like.
Nat phos	Liver & gastric problems.	Moist, yellow, creamy at back of tongue. Acid taste.	Creamy discharges (eyes, ears). Vom of sour fluids. Morning sickness. smelling stools (with mucus). Ye discharges (eczema, leucorrhoea. .
Nat sulph	Diabetes, chills, pains.	Dirty green, grey, brown. Bitter taste. Full of saliva.	Pus changes to green on exposure to Diarrhoea green stools, urine red, b like. Diabetes, eczema yellow watery.
Sil	Skin, spine & mental problems	Hardening of tongue, ulcers.	Pustules, yellow pus,loose expectora rattling of thick yellow pus. Stools fo offensive. Pus & mucus in urine. sweat.

INDICATORS FOR BIOCHEMIC PRESCRIPTIONS :-

The following medicines are generally indicated for the specified problems. It is advisable to start the medicine with low potency (1x / 3x) and proceed to higher potencies (6x,12x,30x and even 200x) in case there is no improvement. However for severe problems, higher potencies may be started off with.

Dosage generally is three times a day (4-6 pills at a time), taken dry on the tongue, on an empty stomach. In case of acute problems - the medicine may be taken every 15 minutes or half-an-hour.

In case there is no improvement even after 6-7 doses, either change the prescription or consult a competent doctor.

(Remember there is no substitute to the materia medica / repertory)

SYMPTOM / PROBLEM / INDICATOR	REMEDY INDICATED
Abscess (bleeding), boils (painful)	Silicea & Calc sulph
Acidity, indigestion, heart burn, peptic ulcer	Nat phos
Allergic bronchitis (cough,wheezing),breathing disorders	Kali mur
Allergic rhinitis (sneezing, cold, headache)	Nat mur & Nat sulph
Angina (Chest pain)	Mag phos
Anxiety, tension	Kali phos
Constipation	Nat mur
Corns (feet)	Sil
Diabetes	Nat sulph
Fever	Ferr phos & Kali phos
Hair falling - thin hair strands	Nat mur
Hair falls due to weakness or ailments suffering from	Cal phos
Hair falls in bunches	Sil
Hair growth - to stimulate	Calc phos & Sil
Hair loss (bald spots) due to dandruff	Kali sulph
Impotency	Cal phos / Kali phos
Jaundice	Ferr phos, Kali mur, Nat sulph
Leucorrhoea	Cal phos / Kali mur / Nat mur
Lumbago - aches worse by cold & better by heat & pressure	Mag phos
Lumbago - pain at nape & cervical region	Calc phos
Lumbago - pain worse while resting, better by heat.	Calc fluor
Mania (depressions, mental problems)	Kali phos
Mouth ulcers	Ferr phos, Kali mur, Nat phos
Obesity (overweight)	Calc phos, Nat mur & Sil

Osteoarthritis	Mag phos
Pain - colic, abdominal, stomach	Mag phos
Paralysis	Calc phos, Kali phos, Mag phos
Piles (Itching, bleeding)	Calc fluor
Pimples , acne	Calc phos
Sinusitis	Kali mur & Sil
Sleeplessness (Insomnia)	Kali phos & Ferr phos
Stone in kidney	Mag phos to Sil & Calc phos to dissolve stone
Suicidal disposition (wants to die)	Kali phos
Tonsillitis, pharyngitis, sore throat	Kali mur
Toothache	Kali phos
Typhoid (fever)	Ferr phos, Kali phos & Kali mur
Vertigo (giddiness)	Kali phos
Weakness, general debility, exhaustion	Kali phos
Worms (children)	Nat phos & Kali mur

Anemia, Chlorosis, green-sickness :-

This is a condition of general debility chiefly affecting young women about the age of puberty, in which there is Anaemia, or deficiency of the red corpuscles of the blood, which gives the skin a pale, yellowish, or greenish hue.

The temperature of the body is diminished, and the patient morbidly sensitive to cold. Menstruation, though occasionally natural and regular, is more frequently either delayed, suppressed, or imperfectly performed. The breathing is short, the circulation and nervous system are easily disturbed, digestion is imperfect, and the appetite lost or depraved.

Symptoms

Besides the indications given above, there is a state of habitual inertia and melancholy (Ign.); the patient is sombre and taciturn, weeps without cause, and sighs involuntarily (Puls., Aur.); the face is bloated, and the expression, as it were, veiled (Ars., Plumb.); the eyes are sad and languish; the eyelids, which are often swollen, especially in the morning, are encircled by blackish rings, contrasting strongly with the pearly colour of the whites of the eyes and the pallor of the lips; there is also often a dropsical swelling of the ankles; the pulse is frequent, rather full, and easily compressed; the alvine evacuations are white and hard (Plumb.), or fluid; and palpitations and creeping chilly turns are frequent, with debility, lassitude, and a desire for repose.

As the disease advances these symptoms become more strongly marked. Physical or mental exertion is attended by a sense of sinking and fainting, palpitation and hurried breathing; these symptoms often occur also during the night; there is frequently paroxysmal and periodic headache, chiefly affection one temple, and greatly aggravated by emotional influences; the catamenial discharge is superseded by a profuse Leucorrhoea; a slight hacking cough occurs on rising in the morning, and after exercise; and, in few words, prostration of all the energies, and derangements of almost every function of the body, mark the disease.

Chlorosis has often been confounded with Consumption. But though many symptoms of the latter disease, as a slight hacking cough, and dyspnoea, are often observable in Chlorosis, the absence of hectic, and wasting to any great extent, as well as the low temperature of chlorotic patients, are unmistakable diagnostic signs.

Causes

Confinement in over-heated, ill-ventilated, or dark rooms; studious and sedentary habits; long-continued grief, anxiety, or fatigue; disordered menstruation; unrequited love; masturbation; frequent haemorrhages; indigestible food;

chronic inflammation of the intestinal canal; enlargement and inaction of the mesenteric glands.

"Mothers should not hesitate", says Dr. Hempel, "to find out whether the disease may not be induced by secret habits : great delicacy and caution are required in endeavouring to obtain certainty concerning this important subject".

These and similar causes may develop a condition of the reproductive organs that must lead, sooner or later, to watery condition of the blood, and to the whole train of symptoms which are incident to such an impoverishment of that vital fluid.

Treatment

In so complicated a disease a homoeopathic practitioner should be consulted. If however, professional advice cannot be obtained, a selection may be made from the following remedies :

Ferrum metallicum

This is often a prime remedy for the whole condition.

Calcarea carbonica

Inveterate cases, with lost appetite, chronic acidity of the stomach, Leucorrhoea, pallor of face, etc.; especially in the scrofulous.

Pulsatilla pratensis

Indigestion, scanty or absent menses, weeping-mood, etc.

Helonias dioica

Atonic conditions of the womb, with defective digestion and assimilation. Our experience fully justifies the designation it has received of a uterine tonic.

Alfalfa

The chief symptoms are an increased appetite so they could not wait for the regular meals, an increase in the amount of urine and urea, and a general sense of well-being, caused an increase in weight, Sleep very good, sexual desire Increased, Menstrual period came exactly 28 days. and allayed the irritation from an enlarged prostate. In brief, it is the best tonic-vitamin-nutrient in the universe. Take 20 drops 3

times daily mixing with some water as long as your condition improve.

Graphites

Too late, scanty, painful menses; constipation with large knotty stools; unhealthy skin.

Sepia officinalis

Pelvic congestion with deficient or too profuse menstruation; constipation; Leucorrhoea; sick-headache.

Ignatia amara

Constant melancholy, or rapid emotional changes, nervousness, etc.

Arsenicum album

Shortness of breath, languor, etc.

Natrium muriaticum

Sadness, oppression, anxiety, and heat in the face.

Plumbum metallicum

With obstinate constipation.

Phosphoricum acidum

When traceable to masturbation.

Sulphur

With chronic bad health.

Administration

A dose twice or thrice daily. As soon as improvement is manifest, the medicine should be given at longer intervals, and gradually discontinued.

Accessory means

Good nourishing food, including milk and milk diet generally; frequent exercise in the open air and sunshine, avoiding fatigue; good ventilation; and cold bathing, particularly in sea water, are much to be commended. In some cases bathing should be commenced with tepid water, and the temperature gradually diminished, so as to suit the patient's strength. Cold bathing is very necessary, and tends to remove the extreme sensitiveness of chlorotic patients to cold.

As a preventive measure it is also important, as may be inferred from the remarks of Hempel quoted under "Causes",

that girls should be unobtrusively watched, and not allowed, if possible, to remain alone.

Terrible Quotes on Allopathic Cancer Treatment :-

If I contracted cancer, I would never go to a standard cancer treatment centre. Cancer victims who live far from such centres have a chance.
Professor Georges Mathé, French cancer specialist

...as a chemist trained to interpret data, it is incomprehensible to me that physicians can ignore the clear evidence that chemotherapy does much, much more harm than good.
Alan C Nixon, PhD, former president of the American Chemical Society

As a retired physician, I can honestly say that unless you are in a serious accident, YOUR BEST CHANCE OF LIVING TO A RIPE OLD AGE IS TO AVOID DOCTORS AND HOSPITALS AND LEARN NUTRITION, HERBAL MEDICINE AND OTHER FORMS OF NATURAL MEDICINE. Almost all drugs are toxic and are designed only to treat symptoms and not to cure anyone. Most surgery is unnecessary. In short, our mainstream medical system is hopelessly inept and/or corrupt. THE TREATMENT OF CANCER AND DEGENERATIVE DISEASES IS A NATIONAL SCANDAL. The sooner you learn this, the better off you will be.
Dr. Allan Greenberg on 12/24/2002

Stanford University doctors compared the effects of chemotherapy to doing nothing in patients with slow-growing tumors of the lymph nodes. The patients whose treatment was

deferred for years did just as well as patients who immediately received expensive and unpleasant chemotherapy. Nineteen of the 83 (or 23%) experienced spontaneous remission lasting four months to six years. A review of the study in the New England Journal of Medicine concluded, "...deferring treatment ... may allow for spontaneous regression of the disease." "Cheating Fate," Health, April 6, 1992

Medical study shows: untreated patients live up to 4 times longer than those who received conventional cancer therapy "My studies have proved conclusively that cancer patients who refuse chemotherapy and radiation actually live up to FOUR TIMES LONGER THAN TREATED CASES...Beyond a shadow of a doubt, radical surgery on cancer does more harm than good...As for radiation treatment -- most of the time it makes not the slightest difference whether the machine is turned on or not. ...unfortunately, it seems to be only a question of time, usually, before the disease pops up again all over the body... Every cancer patient who keeps in excellent physical shape may have many good years left. The alternative is to squander those years as an invalid through radical medical intervention, which has zero chance of extending life. ...It's utter nonsense to claim that catching cancer symptoms early enough will increase the patient's chances of survival... Furthermore, untreated breast cancer cases show a life expectancy four times longer than treated ones. ~ My wife and I have discussed what she would do if breast cancer was diagnosed in her. And we both agreed that she would do nothing as regards to treatment, except to keep as healthy as possible. I guarantee she would live longer!" Dr. Hardin Jones, prominent cancer researcher & former physiology professor at the University of California Department of Medical Physics, who has been studying cancer for more than 23 years, travelling the world to collect data on the dreaded disease. Published in Transactions, New York Academy of Science, series 2, v.18, n.3, p. 322. Note: Please don't interpret this and similar statements to mean

that someone who has opted to go part or all of the conventional route doesn't have a chance. I believe there always is an excellent chance for health and recovery as long as the person is **really determined** (on all levels) to recover (after all, some people even recover on the conventional road!).
Chemotherapy and radiation can increase the risk of developing a second cancer by up to 100 times, according to Dr. Samuel S. Epstein.
Congressional Record, Sept. 9, 1987e
Biopsies of breast/prostate:
"I was contacted by a lady who successfully dealt with her breast cancer from 1994 to present. She refused all conventional medical procedures. Last year her conventional oncologist convinced her that she was a fool not to get a needle biopsy. This lady now has new tumors growing at each puncture site. Of course her oncologist now has detailed information to help decide which chemos to use for this now rapidly metastasizing cancer. I repeatedly make this same observation with prostate cancer. I rarely see distant metastasis until after a biopsy -- and then it rapidly goes everywhere including the bones."
Dr. Vincent Gammill, Center for the Study of Natural Oncology (CSNO) Solana Beach , California (non profit)

On Alternative Cancer Treatment
Wer heilt, hat recht. (The one who heals is right.) German saying

Dr Linus Pauling, often known as the 'Father of Vitamin C' and twice awarded the Nobel Prize, declared that large intakes of up to 10g of the vitamin C each day aids anti-cancer activity within the body. Pauling was largely derided for making these declarations, but today, large doses of Vitamin C are used by many practitioners for cancer patients in nutritional therapy, who believe Pauling was right and that the popular nutrient is indispensable to the body in its fight to regain health from

cancer (**Vitamin C healing testimony**).
Phillip Day, Cancer, Why We're Still Dying to Know The Truth, Credence Publications, 2001

Essiac Is A Cure For Cancer, Period .
C.A. Brusch, M.D., J.F.K's Personal Physician

It is interesting how many establishment doctors start out, in many cases to disprove the efficacy of alternative therapies and become advocates of alternative therapies. I don't hear many stories of the other way round.
Laura Lee radio show, 1994, interviewing Dr. Ralph Moss on Chemotherapy, Laetrile, Coley's Toxins, Burzynski, & Cancer Politics

Numerous, independent clinical studies published in major medical journals world wide confirm **Dr. Budwig**'s findings….Over 40 years ago Dr Budwig presented clear and convincing evidence, which has been confirmed by hundreds of other related scientific research papers since, that the essential fatty acids were at the core of the answer to the cancer problem…You will come to your own conclusions as to why this simple effective prevention and therapy has not only been ignored—it has been suppressed!
Dr Willner, M.D., Ph.D., author of The Cancer Solution

It is illegal for a homeopath, naturopath, herbalist etc to treat cancer in the UK (Cancer Act), or advertise any remedy for cancer. Only a medical doctor, an allopath, is allowed to treat cancer. This effectively makes it illegal to treat cancer with herbs. You can treat yourself but you can't legally use the advice of a herbal doctor. You can go into any hospital or surgery and get virtually free drug medicine, but if you want to treat your cancer with far cheaper herbs or nutrients you have to first find a doctor, assuming you even know about the alternatives (unlikely), and then pay him, along with all the medications. "We KNOW the answer to cancer... Yet the authorities, in the form of the law of the land (UK), will not allow this book (The Good News On Cancer) to be promoted to lay persons.....it is not permitted that they can even be told

where to find information that might help them. That has got to be democracy with a very small d.....One eminent publisher...backed out as he feared he could be jailed for infringing the Cancer Act by offering the book to the public. Another...was deliberately pressured by an unnamed group after his medical reader (an M.D.), having checked the manuscript, leaked its contents to a confidential authority. Dr Richards & Frank Hourigan

The War Against Quackery is a carefully orchestrated, heavily endowed campaign sponsored by extremists holding positions of power in the orthodox hierarchy.....The mutimillion-dollar campaign against quackery was never meant to root out incompetent doctors; it was, and is, designed specifically to destroy alternative medicine...The millions were raised and spent because orthodox medicine sees alternative, drugless medicine as a real threat to its economic power. And right they are...the majority of the drug houses will not survive. Dr Atkins, M.D. (The Healing of Cancer by Barry Lynes)

If you thumb through a Physician's Desk Reference, which is a very thick volume that details all the thousands and thousands of pharmaceuticals sold and prescribed by MD's, you will find that over and over and over again under the heading, "Mechanism of Action" it reads "UNKNOWN." In other words, MD's do NOT KNOW WHY OR HOW a very great percentage of the pharmaceuticals they prescribe work! One scarcely ever hears of the client of an MD requesting that his or her doctor tell them how a particular drug the doctor is prescribing works. But somehow, when it comes to things alternative, things non-prescription, everyone wants to know how they work and what the mechanism of action is! Also, the FDA is completely two-faced when it comes to approving pharmaceuticals versus approving non-pharmaceuticals. As I have already mentioned, the Physician's Desk Reference contains tremendous numbers of pharmaceuticals for which there is NO known mechanism of action---NO ONE can say how they work. But when Dr.

_____(can't remember his name) tried to get his bovine cartilage approved by the FDA, the FDA turned him down because he could not provide them with the mechanism of action!

Personally, I do not need to know just how an alternative treatment works, provided I can find people I trust who reliably tell me it works, and provided I know that if it does not work for me, it will not hurt or kill me or my savings account. Elliot Yudenfriend

According to scientific criteria, [Dr. Hamer's] New Medicine has to be declared as true according to the present state of science and to the best of our current knowlege. Whereas orthodox (conventional) medicine, scientifically speaking, is an amorphous mush, which cannot even be falsified, let alone verified due to its being based on fundamentally misunderstood (alleged) facts. According to scientific criteria, conventional medicine can only be called a hotchpotch of hypotheses, hence unscientific and to the best of human judgment false. Prof. Dr. Hans-Ulrich Niemitz assessing the scientific validity of **Dr. Ryke Geerd Hamer's German "New Medicine** versus conventional medicine, translated by © Healing Cancer Naturally © 2008

And what do I actually do? I give cancer patients simple, natural foods. That is all. I take sick people out of the hospital, when it is said there that they do not have more than an hour or two left to live, that the scientifically attested diagnosis is at hand and that the patient is completely moribund. In most cases I can help even these patients quickly and conclusively. **Dr. Johanna Budwig**, seven-times Nobel prize nominee, in "Flax Oil as a True Aid"

...remember, nothing works all by itself! You must look at healing in a holistic way! Much literature exists on this interesting subject. Again - no therapy is either effective nor valid all by itself without considering a change in diet, life style and emotional outlook on life. You can't eat like food is going out of style, hate and criticize all of Nature's creation and take

a couple of herbs and hope to heal in 24 hours or less! Nature takes a long time to break down and takes a long time to heal 100%. Absence of symptoms does not necessarily mean a complete return to health!
Dr. Jürgen Buche, Preventorium Institute

You wouldn't believe how many FDA officials or relatives or acquaintances of FDA officials come to see me as patients in Hannover . You wouldn't believe this, or directors of the AMA, or ACA, or the presidents of orthodox cancer institutes. That's the fact.
Hans Nieper M.D. (1928-1998)

Holistic methods focus on working with the body and boosting whatever immune system the patient still has. Chemotherapy and radiation by contrast, usually devastate the immune system at the one time in you life that you need it the most. Lorraine Day tells us: "Cancer is a disease of the immune system. It's caused by a depressed immune system. How can it possibly be cured by a therapy that further damages the immune system?"
Cancer Doesn't Scare Me Any More
Tim O'Shea in TO THE CANCER PATIENT

The more expert—or at least the more educated—a person is, the less likely that person is to see a solution when it is not within the framework in which he or she was taught to think. When a possibility comes up that is ruled out by the accepted framework, an expert—or well-educated individual—is often less likely to see it than an amateur without the confining framework. For example, one naturally prefers to consult a trained doctor than an untrained person about matters of health. But if a new cure happens to be developed that is at variance with accepted concepts, the medical profession is often the last to accept it. This problem has always existed in all professions, but it tends to be accentuated under modern conditions.
Herman Kahn

After more than twenty years of ... specialized work, I have found the nontoxic Nitrilosides - that is, Laetrile [also known as amygdalin or Vitamin B17] - far superior to any other

known cancer treatment or preventative... Dr. Hans Nieper, Germany
Compare **Laetrile background article**, **Ernst Krebs lecturing on Vitamin B17** and the book **World Without Cancer**.
Eminent author **Lothar Hirneise** who travelled the world in search of effective answers to healing cancer writes that in his research of conventional and alternative cancer treatments, he learned that even among the so-called alternative practitioners, making money and satisfying one's personal ego played the major part, similar to what can be observed in the orthodox oncological fraternity (see **On Cancer Business** and **Alternative cancer treatment caveat and advice:** on honesty & deception, money & manipulation, commercialism, theft of copyright, ego & "all that glitters is not gold). Healing Cancer Naturally

On Drugs

During 1983-1992, between 90,000 to 110,000 Americans died from reactions to prescriptions drugs, 320 from over-the-counter drugs, three from all dietary supplements combined including contaminated L-tryptophan, and ZERO FROM HERBS.
Sources: American Association of Poison Control Centers , FDA, AAPCC, USDA, JAMA, New England J. of Medicine.
Medicines are of subordinate importance, because of their very nature they can only work symptomatically. Hans Kusche, M.D.
Drugs tend to worsen whatever they're supposed to cure, which sets up a vicious circle. Dr. Dean Black in Health at the Crossroads p. 20
Drug side effects are the fourth leading cause of death in the industrialized world. September 11, 2001, 2,600 innocent people died in this tragedy.The same number of people die from side effects of prescription drugs every ten days. Quote based on the Journal of the American Medical

Association (JAMA), April 15, 1998 edition

"The latest FDA-approved drug for fighting colon cancer [Celecoxib] may be sitting in your kitchen. Rosemary, turmeric, grapes, a honey bee product called propolis: These all contain chemicals similar to a drug used to prevent the growth of cancerous cells in the large intestine; they work much in the same way." It is interesting that the FDA approved the drug, but not the natural substances that contained a natural version of the synthetic drug. See the book: Beyond Aspirin: Nature's Answer to Arthritis, Cancer & **Alzheimer's** Disease (Hohm Press, 2000), by Thomas M. Newmark and Paul Schulick. Webster Kehr

What hope is there for medical science to ever become a true science when the entire structure of medical knowledge is built around the idea that there is an entity called disease which can be expelled when the right drug is found? John H. Tilden, M.D.

If you thumb through a Physician's Desk Reference, which is a very thick volume that details all the thousands and thousands of pharmaceuticals sold and prescribed by MD's, you will find that over and over and over again under the heading, "Mechanism of Action" it reads "UNKNOWN." In other words, MD's do NOT KNOW WHY OR HOW a very great percentage of the pharmaceuticals they prescribe work! One scarcely ever hears of the client of an MD requesting that his or her doctor tell them how a particular drug the doctor is prescribing works. But somehow, when it comes to things alternative, things non-prescription, everyone wants to know how they work and what the mechanism of action is! Also, the FDA is completely two-faced when it comes to approving pharmaceuticals versus approving non-pharmaceuticals. As I have already mentioned, the Physician's Desk Reference contains tremendous numbers of pharmaceuticals for which there is NO known mechanism of action---NO ONE can say how they work. But when Dr.

_____(can't remember his name) tried to get his bovine cartilage approved by the FDA, the FDA turned him down because he could not provide them with the mechanism of action !

Personally, I do not need to know just how an alternative treatment works, provided I can find people I trust who reliably tell me it works, and provided I know that if it does not work for me, it will not hurt or kill me or my savings account. Elliot Yudenfriend

The natural purpose and driving force of the pharmaceutical industry is to increase sales of pharmaceutical drugs for ongoing diseases and to find new diseases to market existing drugs. By this very nature, the pharmaceutical industry has no interest in curing diseases. The eradication of any disease inevitably destroys a multi-billion dollar market of prescription drugs as a source of revenues. Therefore, pharmaceutical drugs are primarily developed to relieve symptoms, but not to cure. Dr. Matthias Rath

Drugs NEVER cure diseases. Drugs, such as antibiotics, kill bacteria but they kill bacteria indiscriminately which leads to serious bowel problems. In addition, ALL antibiotics have side effects, many that are very severe and can sometimes cause death. But in most cases drugs cover up the symptoms of the disease allowing the disease to get worse. If a patient recovers, it is the immune system that has done the job. If you nourish the immune system by diet, by decreasing stress and by the use of other natural methods, it can keep you free from ALL disease.

Loraine Day, M.D., one of those who cured themselves of breast cancer naturally

Insurance companies are cost plus providers which, have no incentive to reduce costs. They act as "gatekeeper" and for their role in the monopoly will not pay for any treatment which comes from outside the cartel. This nation is coming to understand this horror is a result of complacency as well as collusion between government agency, pharmaceutical

interests and institutional medicine and its powerful financial influence over nearly every facet of the worldwide bureaucracy and mass media.
Pixley

One in 15 hospital patients in the United States can expect to suffer from a prescription or over-the-counter medicine, and about 5 percent of these will die as a result!
The Washington Post, April 15, 1998, quoting the Journal of the American Medical Association

Doctors and Drug Industry have jointly killed thousand times more persons in peace time than all the war-time casualties put together in the last 500 years. There is a graphic book titled Doctors, Drugs and Devils, which traces the grotesque history of modern medicine. There is another equally damning evidence titled America the Poisoned, which records the evil effects of deadly chemicals destroying our environment, our wildlife and ourselves. And then there is that all-time famous treatise by Dr. Ivan Illich called The Medical Nemesis (or Limits to Medicine), which the drug companies bulk-purchased and burnt.
Dr. Leo Rebello

On Modern Medicine

"What you must understand, Mr. Gearin-Tosh, is that we know so little about how the body works."
Sir David Weatherall, Regius professor of medicine at Oxford University and head of the Institute of Molecular Medicine , to a Stanford University professor who **healed himself** of one of the most lethal cancers known using natural means.

More Powerful Statements On Modern Orthodox Medicine,
Its Dangers, “Scientific” Nature, Doctors & A Larger Truth

On Causes of Cancer

In all serious disease states we find a concomitant low oxygen state…Low oxygen in the body tissues is a sure indicator for

disease…Hypoxia, or lack of oxygen in the tissues is the fundamental cause for all degenerative disease.
Dr. Steven Levine, renowned Molecular Biologist and Author, in Antioxidant Adaptations: Its Role In Free Radical Pathology, 1985

Since you are all energy, the problem and the solution healing to your illness begin and end in your energy field.
From ILLNESSES ORIGINATE AND HEAL IN YOUR ENERGY FIELD
Ellen A Mogensen, Past & Now Forward Holistic Counseling

The growth of cancer cells is initiated by a relative lack of oxygen. Cancer cannot live in an oxygen-rich environment.
Dr. Otto Warburg, twice Nobel Laureate, Nobel prize in 1931 for discovering the cause of cancer

Cancer is a disease of stasis, i.e. lack of proper life energy flow.

Tenet of Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), endorsed by eminent cancer researcher **Lothar Hirneise**, Healing Cancer Naturally and others

Cancer has only one prime cause. It is the replacement of normal oxygen respiration of the body's cells by an anaerobic (i.e., oxygen deficient) cell respiration.
Dr. Otto Warburg, twice Nobel Laureate

...the cause of cancer is no longer a mystery, we know it occurs whenever any cell is denied 60% of its oxygen requirements.

Cancer, above all other diseases, has countless secondary causes. But, even for cancer, there is only one prime cause. Summarized in a few words, the prime cause of cancer is the replacement of the respiration of oxygen in normal body cells by a fermentation of sugar. All normal body cells meet their energy needs by respiration of oxygen, whereas cancer cells meet their energy needs in great part by fermentation. All normal body cells are thus obligate aerobes, whereas all cancer cells are partial anaerobes.
Dr. Otto Warburg in **The Prime Cause and Prevention of Cancer**

When I've asked each cancer patient who's come to consult me so far whether there was a part of him or her which wanted to die, the answer was invariably "yes". They then proceeded to tell me a number of reasons why dying would indeed be an easy way out. In such cases it's worth asking under what conditions the patient could wholeheartedly start embracing their life again. The therapist's task is to show the patient ways to arrange their life in such a fashion as to make living worthwhile again.
Dr. Hans-Peter Zimmermann translated by © Healing Cancer Naturally 2007

Numerous, independent clinical studies published in major medical journals world wide confirm **Dr. Budwig**'s findings….Over 40 years ago Dr Budwig presented clear and convincing evidence, which has been confirmed by hundreds of other related scientific research papers since, that the essential fatty acids were at the core of the answer to the cancer problem…You will come to your own conclusions as to why this simple effective prevention and therapy has not only been ignored—it has been suppressed!
Dr Willner, M.D., Ph.D., author of The Cancer Solution

Our current estimate is that about 75% of the current annual incidence of breast cancer in the U.S. is being caused by earlier ionizing radiation, primarily from medical sources.
John W. Goffman, M.D., Ph.D., Committee for Nuclear Responsibility, in Preventing Breast Cancer: The Story of a Major, Proven, Preventable Cause of This Disease, 1995

The severe deficiency or lack of over 60 crucially vital trace elements in our daily food is by far the largest cause of most diseases - at my guess about 80%. Next are the agricultural poisons which our agricultural and horticultural industries have foisted upon us.
Quoted from article by Peter H. Weis

Our immune system, which is vital for destroying cancer cells, requires EFAs, vitamins C, B6, and A, and zinc to function, and requires an exceptionally rich nutrient supply of ALL

essential nutrients for its high level of complex cellular activities. Deficiencies of EFAs and toxic, man-made synthetic drugs that interfere with essential fatty acid functions can create the conditions of fatty degeneration collectively known as cancer.

Udo Erasmus, author of Fats That Heal, Fats That Kill

Cancer is a disease of location triggered off by **geopathic stress**. We all produce cancerous cells on a regular basis, but they are continuously destroyed by our body's immune system. Geopathic stress does not cause cancer, but weakens our immune system.

Dr Ernst Hartmann, MD

...(cancer) patients do not want to die or suffer but they have no compelling purpose for LIVING. They submit passively to regimes and procedures to please their families or their physician but they spiral uncomplainingly downward. The litmus question to a cancer or AIDS patient "What real reason do you have for living?" is often unanswerable. The will to live must come from the patient and no amount of anguish, encouragement or threats from any family or friends will help if this will to live is not present. Often, such a situation is intimately linked to a lack of LOVE.

Search for a universal cancer or AIDS cure has obscured recognition of the fact that these diseases will recur (come back) when their predisposing conditions (mostly mental, environmental or habitual) remain. We can aim for reasonable control with multiple therapies, much as we can control a headache with Aspirin, but the surest therapy is prevention. By improving our environment, our life styles and our deeper motivations, we can help to resist the stresses that we impose, or allow to be imposed, on our bodies and minds. The result is perfect health!

Dr. Jürgen Buche, Preventorium Institute

Everything that happens in your life, and everything that happens in your body, begins with something happening in your consciousness. ... the causes of symptoms are within.

While it's true that germs cause disease and accidents cause injuries, it is also true that this happens in accord with what is happening in the consciousness of the person involved. Germs are everywhere. Why are some people affected and not others? Something different is happening in their consciousness. ... If our consciousness is directing how we develop symptoms, it can also direct how we release these same symptoms. If our consciousness can make our body ill, our consciousness can make our body well.
...You have the ability to love wherever there was a perception of a lack of love, or a call for love. Love heals. You have in your consciousness the potential and ability to heal anything, on any level, in yourself as well as in any other Being, since it's all just love and energy. What remains is for you to realize this fully and actualize that potential. ... Anything can be healed. Martin Brofman, Ph.D. who **healed his terminal cancer** through a consciousness shift

The more advanced your case of cancer, the more obstinate the constipation.
Eli Jones, M.D. 1910

Diseases are but symptoms of nutritional deficiencies combined with retained toxins. These are caused by poor soil resulting in nutritionally deficient plants and fruit and other foodstuff...We must change our nutritional habits to consume at least 75% LIVING and UNPROCESSED foods - those that grow in the ground or fall from a tree. Everything else is hardly worth eating. If we do this we can stop using drugs and even supplements because our food has become our medicine. Dr. Juergen Buche , ND .

All suffering is caused by the illusion of separateness, which generates fear and self-hatred, which eventually causes illness. You are the master of your life. You can do much more than you thought you could, including cure yourself of a ”terminal illness”.
Barbara Brennan, former NASA scientist and atmospheric

physicist in ”Hands of Light: A Guide to Healing Through the **Human Energy Field**”

CANCER... Failing to Take Action to Solve Long-Standing Life Conflicts

In the inner worlds, cancer is known as the "butterfly disease". Like a butterfly, the cancer patient has to struggle to break out of the "cocoon" of their disease or die in the attempt. More often than not, the cancer "victim" has a pattern of long standing life problems that have been "eating them up inside". Their inability or unwillingness to effectively deal with these problems is what created the cancerous cocoon to begin with. Often, cancer is the manifestation of the person's conflicting desires to escape the situation and to "keep things as they are" because change would be too painful.

Spiritual Reasons for the Top 10 Causes of Death

Ellen A Mogensen, Past & Now Forward Holistic Counseling

X-rays are a proven cause of human cancer. It is doubtful that you can find any cancer biologists who would deny that statement. Much of the proof comes from the study of people who accumulated their x-ray exposure from multiple exposures, with each exposure received at extremely low doses... Why are x-rays - an undisputed cause of cancer - rarely mentioned? Why is there no agency or organization dedicated to reducing exposure to x-rays, to the lowest levels at which it is technically possible to acquire good images? It is demonstrably feasible to reduce x-ray dose per x-ray procedure, probably to half on the average, without any loss of image-quality and without the purchase of major new equipment.

John W. Gofman, M.D., Ph.D. The X-rays and Health Project. An educational project of the Committee for Nuclear Responsibility. www.x-raysandhealth.org

The greatest part of all chronic disease is created by the suppression of acute disease by drug poisoning.
Henry Lindlahr, M.D.

Cancer is, basically, a nutritional/environmental disease - it has never been incurable, nor is it anything to do with bad luck. The medical orthodoxy resisted vitamin C as a cure for scurvy for over 200 years; the British Navy, alone, lost over a million men before the academic blockheads could be persuaded to give up their search for mystery "germs" and wonder cures from the chemical industry and turn towards the "witch-doctor cures of ignorant savages." All over the world countless people have been restored to health using naturopathic and other therapies, yet they have been ruthlessly suppressed in order to protect the vested interests of the cancer industry. British Anti-Vivisection Association

Cancer patients suffer from a faulty metabolism caused by a malfunction in the lipid defense system. By **repairing the lipid defense** system the cancer cannot survive. Of course common chemo and radiation causes further harm to the lipid defense system -- the very system that protects you from cancer! The folks who will READILY ADMIT that they don't understand the cancer mechanism will tell you with their next breath that cancer can be killed with poisons. So can you. Would you trust your car to a so-called mechanic who didn't understand what makes a car work properly? If not, why would you let someone who doesn't understand cancer "fix" your body? The average cancer docs don't know -- they admit it. That doesn't make them bad people, it just makes them unqualified to treat your condition if you have cancer. Don't let unqualified people poison you just because they don't know what else to do. William Kelley Eidem, author of "The Doctor Who Cures Cancer (Dr Revici)

More people have died in the last 30 years from cancer connected with fluoridation than all the military deaths in the entire history of the United States . Dean Burk, PhD National Cancer Institute--Fluoridation: A Burning Controversy

Cell Phones

In 1993, when the cell phone industry's chief lobbyist hired epidemiologist and pathologist Carlo to refute claims that cell phones, which had never been subjected to premarket testing, cause cancer, no-one thought he would discover otherwise. But after six years of exhaustive analysis and scrupulous peer review, the results proved, according to this report, that radiation from a cell phone's antenna can cause the formation of micronuclei red flags for cancer in the brain. Children in particular are more susceptible to the radiation than adults. Carlo reported his findings to the industry and the FDA and advocated for continued research, but both parties still maintain that cell phones are safe. ... detailed scientific explanations ...Journalists, policymakers and consumer advocacy groups...will find this no-holds-barred book extraordinarily informative as they continue investigations of the industry. Ronald L. Goldfarb (Cahners Business Information) in Publishers Weekly

Compare **Proposed Cancer Causes (XV): Mobile Phones, Electro Magnetic Radiation** [EMR] and Children's Brain Tumors.

...the condition is still a healthy attempt on the part of the body to maintain balance

Seth commenting on disease in **The Nature of Personal Reality**

... from my experience I am a practical thinker and water makes sense. I can personally claim that your information works and it is amazing that so many other friends of mine think it is just too simple of a solution. It is particularly distressing to encounter the ignorance shown by traditional medical people who seem to be blinded by their training and professional arrogance when it comes to acceptance of your information. Thank you very much Doctor Batmanghelidj and I pray that "WE" are successful in getting your practical information heard by people who can benefit from it. Wells Jackson, cured of prostate cancer by **water drinking** and

diet improvements (cutting out alcohol, coffee & sodas and eating lots of vegetables, particul. greens)
Firstly Bob, I want to thank you for your web site and for your unselfish dedication to Dr. Batmanghelidj and the **water cure**. About five years ago, I was told by Doctors, one at Sloan Kettering Memorial Cancer Center that I had lymphoma (of the stomach lining). I went on a short water fast and after 4 days vomited large amounts of bile. I continued for several more days and increased my water drinking to about 80 - 100 oz. a day. I did not listen to the doctors and took no other treatment. Today I am in great health, all thanks to water. I only wish that I had learned the secret earlier in my life. Lymph is just about 90%+ water and no one should get lymphoma - it is all due to dehydration...I must wonder why it is so difficult to get people to listen and understand about the benefits of water.

Cancer treatment :-

How do homeopathic professionals use homeopathy treat cancer?
There are several different treatment philosophies and approaches for using homeopathy to treat individuals with cancer. Often times practitioners that use homeopathy in the treatment of cancer use a combination of these approaches.
One approach is to use homeopathic remedies to target the tumors themselves. In this case, the homeopath selects remedies which match the symptom picture of the tumor itself (e.g. Conium Maculatum for hard immovable tumors that develop slowly). Homeopaths using this approach might also consider other symptoms (such as the individual's food cravings, disposition, etc), but their primary focus is to target the tumor and reverse its growth. Some physician homeopaths also give remedies at the tumor site itself (in the form of an injection) to more aggressively stimulate a response.
Another approach is to use homeopathic remedies to assist in healing the patient's eliminative channels (kidneys, urinary tract, lymphatic system, liver, etc), and strengthen cell

detoxification. In this case, the homeopath may use drainage remedies. These are low potency combination remedies that are used to target specific systems, or detoxify particular substances (e.g. heavy metals, etc). Homeopaths using this approach select the drainage remedy based on an analysis of the case – or they may use an electro-dermal diagnostic tool, such as the Quantum machine.

Still another approach is to use homeopathy to address the overall constitution of the patient. In this case (called the classical approach), the homeopath does a complete interview of the patient's mental, emotional, and physical symptoms and then selects the best match accordingly. Often the best selected constitutional remedy will directly affect the tumor. By assisting the body in addressing and resolving the energy that underlies the tumor, it can result in complete elimination of the tumor. The best selected constitutional remedy can also support drainage and detoxification, although this is not the primary focus of a classical prescriber.

How effective is homeopathy in the treatment of cancer?

In the US, most alternative health care professionals use homeopathy in combination with other approaches (nutritional and immune system support, diet and detoxification programs, etc), so it's not typically considered as a primary or stand-alone therapy for cancer. However, when used correctly, and in combination with necessary therapies, it can be an amazingly powerful tool for empowering someone to heal themselves of cancer. There are many cases in homeopathic literature (from other countries where homeopathy is more commonly used for cancer) in which the correct homeopathic recommendation resulted in the resolution of tumors, reversal of the cancer process, and recovery by the patient.

Also, homeopathy has an excellent track record in the treatment of animals with cancer and there is much anecdotal evidence that certain remedies (when correctly selected) are effective in reversing the cancer process.

Much of the success with homeopathy, however, depends on the skill level of the practitioner and the resources of the patient to heal on all levels.

Specific Homeopathic Remedies for Cancer:

One of the most frequently. recommended homeopathic remedies for cancer is Arsenicum Album.

Arsenicum Album is a primary remedy for cancer and is often recommended for individuals with terminal cancer that are entering into the death process. It helps the individual confront and deal with their fear of death – feelings of being stuck in limbo, not knowing what lies ahead, not knowing what to expect, feeling terrified of the transition, afraid to let go of their life. When used appropriately, it can be a powerful tool for assisting individuals in coming to greater peace about the death process, enabling them to embrace the transition with greater spiritual centeredness.

Arsenicum Album is also of great value to individuals that have just been diagnosed with cancer and are gripped with profound fear – fear of cancer, fear that they will never get better, fear of death, fear of not having enough money to sustain the treatment, fear of not getting the needed medical care. In this state, the individual sees the cancer as being bigger than themselves and bigger than their own ability to heal themselves. They feel powerless over the cancer, seeing it as being 100 feet tall and seeing themselves as being very small.

This is not to say that the fears that come with a cancer diagnosis are not justified, but that these fears in an of themselves severely weaken the immune system of the cancer individual. By taking Arsenicum Album (when indicated), it can help the individual reconnect with a greater spiritual center, such that they see themselves and their immune system as being bigger than the cancer.

Arsenicum album may also be indicated for family members and friends that are gripped with these same types of fears – terror that their family member will die, that there are no therapies available, that the situation is out of control, that a

new or different doctor is needed, that people are not taking the situation seriously enough. In these cases, Arsenicum Album can help the individual let go of some of these fears, making it easier for them to affirm the ability of their friend or family member to heal themselves.

On a physical level, Arsenicum Album helps the body release fear and tension held in the kidneys, adrenals, and nervous system. This sometimes correlates with the detoxification of the heavy metal arsenic from these areas as well.

In some cases, Arsenicum Album can be instrumental in actually turning the cancer around, arresting tumor growth and empowering the individual's immune system to turn the disease around.

Some of the physical symptoms that are included in the profile of an individual needing Arsenicum Album are:

Burning pains, better with heat (this is specific to arsenicum album – for the majority of other homeopathic remedies indicated for burning pains, the pain is better with cold application. is one of the few remedies in which the pain is better with heat.)

Burning pains, felt deep within the body, burning pain in the bones, the nervous system, the digestive tract, etc

Neck stiffness

Craves sour foods and drinks

Cold hands and feet, ice cold feeling, lack of body heat

Itchy scalp

Eczema, especially on the hands and on the scalp

Key mental/emotional symptoms associated with Arsenicum Album include:

Fear of death, disease, cancer

Survival issues

Despair of recovery

Fear of poverty, that there is not enough money to support oneself, that the insurance company is being stingy, that everywhere one goes there is not enough

Perfectionism, fear of making a mistake which will be severely detrimental to one's health and/or financial situation

Obsessive/compulsive, rigid behavior, ritualistic, the tremendous fear drives the individual to a strict adherence to a protocol or routine, the feeling is that if they divert from this routine, they will not survive physically and/or financially .

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The treatment of Cancer can be quite successful with Homeopathy, often in conjunction with allopathic medicine in advanced cases. In early stages, particularly with breast and prostate, the success rate is close to 80% with compliance by the patient. Currently we have over 400 active Cancer cases and this number reflects the results we are seeing. Over the last 10 years there have been more than 3,000 Cancer cases that reflect long term follow up of those cured.

Many people first approach Dr. Ramakrishnan for treatment when the Cancer is advanced, has recurred, or they have exhausted all the conventional possibilities for treatment. These patients are offered improved quality of life and length of prognosis. Many families report the patients live quite comfortably and actively.

Our results are confirmed by conventional laboratory testing, scans and ultrasound. Throughout this treatment we ask the patient to keep scheduled visits with an oncologist to monitor the progress. All our results are verifiable in this way.

The treatment involves taking a dose of the Homeopathic medicine daily over 2.5 hours. The remedies are prescribed individually after an extensive interview. For specifics of the protocol it is best to read the book.

Various cancer cases will be listed below with more specific results mentioned. Specific questions about other cancers should be addressed to: **eileen@drramakrishnan.com**

Prostate Cancer

January 1988 a man, 71 presented with Adenocarcinoma of the Prostate. Aggressive Gleason grade 8, Metatstasis in L4 & S1 vertebrae and PSA 15.8. Urinary symptoms of frequency,

precipitancy and intermitant incontinence. He was advised to go for surgery and radiation. He was lean, fastidious, irritable, flatulent and having a huge erectile dysfunction since about 10 years.

After 3 months on the protocol a CT scan of the prostate showed a regression of the tumor and PSA down to 9.3. Another 3 months (with the remedies adjusted), the tumor continued to shrink ant the PSA came down to 8.0 and the Bone scan showed that the metastatic deposits in the vertebrae had fully cleared.

He remained on the regimen for another year, the tumor totally regressed and the PSA 3.2. He was kept on the remedies in a less intense dosing schedule for another 2 years and is now monitored only occasionally and continues to do well.

Breast Cancer

January, 1995 a female, 39 years presented with a 1 cm. lump in the right breast, lower quadrant. Diagnosis, cancer Stage 2. One axillary lymph node involved with no other metastasis. She refused a lumpectomy (though Dr. Ramakrishnan usually supports surgical intervention) and turned to homeopathy. She had a history of painful menses, was overweight but could eat only a little at a time, liked pastries and craved fresh air though easily chilled. She was sensitive and gentle, spirits were low mornings and evenings.

After 8 weeks on the protcol a CT scan confirmed the tumor was reduced by 25%. At the end of 6 months a CT scan showed the tumor disappeared and the lymph node appeared normal. She continued with the homeopathic remedies for the next 2 years during which time her menses became regular and pain free. She continues to be well at the present time.

Brain Cancer

November, 1997 an 8 year old boy presented with Stage 3 glioma of the parietal lobe, a recurrance. Chief complaints were headaches and nausea. History was in February, 1997 the

glioma was operated on, followed by six months of chemo. A CT scan showed the recurrance in the same place so this time the parents turned to homeopathy. The child looked and behaved mentally delayed, was a poor student and had difficulty with comprehension.

After 12 weeks on the protocol a CT scan showed the tumor had not grown. After 24 weeks the tumor had shrunk by more than 50%. In one year the CT scan was almost clear and was completely clear after 16 months from the start of homeopathic treatment.

The headaches disappeared with the tumor and the child grew more alert and articulate. He now does well in school and is completely normal.

Causes and Modalities :-

Nux vom :

After aromatics in food, or as medicines, particularly ginger, pepper, etc., and after many of the so-called "hot medicines".

Zinc. :

Most symptoms appear after dinner and toward evening, or from wine (Nux vom.), while sitting, > during the menses.

Sulph. :

Child dislikes to be washed or bathed.

Merc. :

Most complaints < in the evening or at night; from heat of bed and during perspiration.

Camph. :

Great sensitiveness to cold air; the pains are < by it.

Bell. :

Usually worse after 3 p. m. and 3 a. m.

Ars. alb. :

Generally worse at night, especially at 1 to 3 a. m.

Cina. :

Child flops over on its belly; sleeps better that way.

Petroleum. :

Sensation of coldness in spots.

Ferrum. :
Always better from walking slowly about, nothwithstanding weakness obliges the patient to lie down.
Secale. :
Heat applied to any part of the body aggravates his pains; extreme aversion to being covered.
Bryonia. :
The great characteristic is aggravation from motion.
Mercrius. :
Complaints increase during sweat.
Spong. :
Worse after sleep (laryngeal troubles).
Ant. crud. :
Complaints after bathing, especially in cold water.
Silicea :
Complaints < during new moon or from uncovering the head.
Zinc. :
Wine greatly aggravates all the symptoms.
Nux vom. :
Complaints from the open air; longing to sit or lie down; ill-humored and resisting obstinately the wishes of others.
Cham. :
Over-sensitiveness after the abuse of coffee or opium.
Phos. :
Complaints < before midnight; during a thunderstorm; when lying on the back or left side.
Bell. :
Takes cold in every draft of air, especially when uncovering the head, or having the hair cut.
Ars. alb. :
Ameliorated from warmth in general, warm applications, wraps, warm food, drink etc., lying with head high.
Bryon. :
Complaints when warm weather sets in after cold.
Cicuta. :
Brain affections caused or < from concussion

Ant. crud. :
In warm weather nausea, exhaustion, diarrhoea; overheating, sun heat, fire heat.
Dulc. :
All symptoms < from a cool change of weather, especially damp, cool weather.
Cham. :
Neither lying down, nor sleeping, nor sweating lessens the pains, but is > after the sweat or on rising.
Arnica. :
Gout with great fear of being struck by persons coming towards him across the room.
Ignat. :
Change of position > the pains.
Secale. :
Worse from warmth, even when the affected parts are cold to the touch; wants them uncovered.
Dulc. :
If cold air or water chills him, his tongue gets lame and even the jaws.
Nux vom. :
Feels the worst in the morning soon after awaking, also after mental exertion, and after eating.
Ars. alb. :
Worse from cold in general, cold air, food, drinks, cold washings, after eating and drinking, or lying with head low.
Bryon. :
Complaints from ironing or working over hot stove.
Acon. :
Bad effects from exposure to dry, cold air, suppressed perspiration, excitement, fright, anger, chagrin.
Kali carb. :
Many complaints < at 3 a. m.
Cocc. :
Affections caused or < by the motions of a carriage, cars, or swing of a ship.

Calc. ost. :
Complaints < on ascending a height; during or after coition; near or during a full moon.
Cham. :
Over-sensitiveness to open air; aversion to wind, particularly about the ears.
Lach. :
Many affections at the climacteric.
Lach. :
Always worse after sleep.
China. :
Pains renewed by slightest touch, and afterwards increased to a great height.
Ignat. :
Ailments from mortification, bad news, grief or suppressed mental suffering.
Ledum. :
Stings of insects, specially mosquitos, punctured wounds, etc.
Hyper. :
Bad effects from falls or blows upon the head, or concussion of the spine.
Lycop. :
All symptoms < from 4 to 8 p. m.
Camph. :
Pains disappear when thinking of them; most felt when half conscious.
Arnica. :
Bad effect even in inflammations, from mechanical injuries, falls, bruises, and contusions.
Ars. alb. :
Effect of poisoning from decayed or morbid animal matter by inoculation or swallowing.
Rhus tox. :
Complaints < while at rest; after midnight; before storms, or on rising from a seat or bed; on beginning to move after quiet; from getting wet and in wet weather.

Phos. ac. :
Bad effects from growing too rapidly; from sexual excesses; grief, sorrow, homesickness, or unfortunate love.
Cham. :
Bad effects following anger, or during dentition.
Thuja. :
Horizontal position < neuralgia.
Nit. ac. :
Riding in carriage >
Ox ac. :
Complaints < when thinking of them.
Nat mur. :
Intermittent fever made inveterate by the use of quinine.
Throm. :
< by eating (general)
Kali sulph. :
Pains grow worse in warm room and evening. > in cool open air.
Rhus tox. :
Bad effects from sprains, bruises etc.
Cina. :
Troubles caused or complicated by worms (children).
China. :
Complaints from the loss of blood or other vital fluids.
China. :
Complaints < periodically, especially every other day.
Rhus tox. :
Bad effect from getting wet in a rain storm while sweating or over-heated.
Rhod. :
Complaints < during rest; before a thunder storm; in cold, wet, or windy weather.
Sulph. ac. :
Bad effects from mechanical injuries, bruises, chaffing, ecchymoses, etc.
Cup. met. :

Affections arising from repercussed eruptions, brain affections, convulsions etc.

Stram. :

Worse when alone; in the dark, from being touched; looking at bright object; on attempting to swallow; especially liquids.

Conium. :

Affections, especially of glands, from contusions or bruises.

Glon. :

Bad effects from exposure to the rays of the sun (sunstroke).

Gels. :

Complaints from bad or exiting news; fright, or the anticipation of some unusual ordeal.

Hep. sul. :

Affections arising from mercurial and other metallic preparations; iodine, particularly iodide of potassium.

Hyos. :

Bad effects from jealousy or unhappy love.

Hyper. :

Injuries to parts rich in sentient nerves, especially fingers, toes, and matrices of mails.

Nat. mur. :

After all kinds of cauterizations with Argent. nit.

Kali iod. :

Mercurial, syphilitic,and scrofulous troubles of glands, bones, or chronic rheumatism.

Hyper. :

Lacerations, when intolerable pains shows that the nerves are involved; to prevent or cure lockjaw, or convulsions.

Calc ost. :

Very sensitive to the least cold air, which goes right through her.

Hep. sul. :

Ailments from west or north west wind, or soon after it; improved by warmth.

Lach. :

General aversion to outward pressure or confinement, as of tight clothes, especially about the throat, chest, stomach, abdomen, uterus, etc.
Puls. :
Relieved in open air, < on retiring to close, warm room.
Mag. phos. :
Pains relieved by hot applications.
Caps. :
< between the acts of deglutition (Ign.).
Caust. :
< in clear, fine weather; > in damp, wet weather.
Led. :
Rheumatic pains are < in warmth of bed and bed covering, only when holding feet in cold water.
Cham. :
Amelioration from begin carried
Caust. :
Burns that recover slowly, or remote effects of them.
Zinc. :
Symptoms of chest > by expectoration, of bladder > by urinating; of back > by emissions; (< by cobalt); general, by menstrual flow.
Thuja. :
< by extension.
Naja. :
Chest and heart symptoms < lying on left side; > lying on right side.

The Chronic Diseases, Their Peculiar Nature and Their Homoeopathic Cure :-

INDIA has become a stronghold of Homoeopathy. In that great country about twenty Homoeopathic journals are published in English

and in the various local languages. To the subtle Indian mind the wonderful science and art of Homoeopathy appeals strongly. There are excellent doctors in India, there are hundreds of excellent homoeopathic doctors and thousands of lay practitioners of every kind. The age-old Indian medical lore which is based on the experience of countless generations has many points of resemblance with the Hahnemannian method of healing. Although India has a large homoeopathic literature produced by her sons, all Indian homoeopaths have the greatest veneration for the founder of homoeopathy, and they study ardently all homoeopathic books published in the English language. There are some excellent publishing houses in India, and they have had the great merit of bringing out many books which had gone out of print. Hahnemanns "Chronic Diseases" is considered his masterpiece. It was the last great book which he published. It had gone out of print and had become extremely difficult to obtain by advertising for it. Now enthusiastic homoeopaths here and in India can obtain that magnum opus at a reasonable price.

"Chronic Diseases" is an imposing work. Messrs. Ringers have published it in two tall and stout volumes which together run to 1,672 pages. The work is introduced by an essay of 132 pages written by Hahnemann, entitled "The Nature of Chronic Diseases." Doctors frequently express the principle, "chronic diseases are incurable". It is to the glory of homoeopathy that it specializes in the cure of chronic disease, and therefore the work before us is particularly valuable to every true homoeopath.

Hahnemann stated in the introductory chapter:.

"The Homoeopathic Healing Art, as taught in my own writings and in those of my pupils, when faithfully followed, has hitherto shown its natural superiority over any allopathic treatment in a very decided and striking manner; and this not

only in those diseases which suddenly attack men (the acute diseases), but also in epidemic diseases and in sporadic fevers.

"Venereal diseases, also have been radically healed by Homoeopathy much more surely, with less trouble and without any sequelae; for without disturbing or destroying the local manifestation it heals the internal fundamental disease from within only, through the best specific remedy. But the number of the other chronic diseases on this great earth has been immeasurably greater, and remains so".

In this introduction Hahnemann gives full directions, how to treat chronic diseases. If we wish to cure, we can, of course, do no better than to listen to the words of that great master of the new healing art.

In the pages following the large introductory chapter, which is by itself equivalent to a big volume, we have an alphabetical list of the more important remedies. The list starts with Agaricus, Alumina, Ammonium carbonicum, Ammonium muriaticum, Anacardium orientale, and it ends with Zincum.

These volumes form a wonderful quarry in which every earnest worker can find priceless treasures. Each remedy is first described and its potentialities, and summarized briefly but adequately. Then follows a description of the various effects produced by the various remedies in the treatment of diseases of the mind, the inner head, the outer head, the eyes, the apparatus of hearing, the nose, the face, the teeth, the mouth and throat, the stomach, the abdomen, the rectum and anus, the urinary organs, the male sex organs, the female sex organs, the respiratory organs, the chest, the neck and back, the upper extremities, the lower extremities, the nervous system, the skin, sleep, fever, etc.

It seems worth while to quote a few paragraphs in order to

show the literary style and practical value of this wonderful book. We read under the heading of Aurum (Gold):.

"Just as superstition, inexact observations and credulous conjectures have been the source of innumerable untrue statements as to the virtue of medicines in the Materia Medica, so also lack of proving and groundless theoretic reasons of physicians have with just as little reason denied to exceedingly powerful, and therefore highly curative substances, all medicinal powers, and have thus deprived us of these remedies.

"Here I will only mention gold, and, indeed, not the gold changed through the ordinary chemical processes, neither that dissolved by acids, nor that which is separated again by precipitation (the fulminating gold), both of which were also stated to be, if not useless, still utterly injurious substances; probably because they could not be given in a so-called just a dose, i.e., in an excessive quantity, without incurring danger.

"No ! I speak of the pure gold, unchanged by any chemical process.

"This the modern physicians have declared to be entirely without effect, and have finally omitted it altogether from all their teachings of Materia Medica, and have thus deprived us of all its great curative powers.

"It was stated, that it cannot be dissolved in the gastric juice, and that it is, therefore, altogether without power or use. This was their theoretical supposition, and such theoretical dicta have always, in medicine, had the force of conviction. As they do not question experience the only possible revealer in the healing art, which rests altogether on experience because it was more convenient merely to assert, they usually put bold affirmation, theoretic, empty supposition and arbitrary decrees in the place of well-founded truth.

"The excuse, that older physicians also supposed gold to be without any use or efficacy, will not here avail them. So, e.g. FABRICUS (in "Obs. med.") says: How could the slight heat of our stomach have any effect on leaf-gold, when it loses nothing even in the most violent fire? Or NIC. MONARDES ("de ferro," pp. 32, 33): The patients may believe me and save the expense of putting gold into their medicine; they will in no wise gain from it any medicinal virtue in their diseases. Or again, ALSTON ("Nat Med." I., p. 69_: Since gold in its metallic state is not dissolved and can not be changed by our vital force, it cannot, therefore, have any medicinal power, except such action as it may exert on the bowels by means of its weight, hardness and mechanical form. Or, finally, J. F. GMELIN ("Appar. med. min." I., p. 445): Since gold is indestructible, cannot be dissolved in vapour, and cannot therefore combine with the juices of the animal body, it cannot therefore have any curative power.

"Nor can it serve them as an excuse if they can adduce many other old physicians as deniers of the medicinal powers of gold, and can name men like ANT. MUSA BRASSAVOLUS, FEL. PLATERUS, HIER, CARDANUS, JO. BRAVUS PETRAFIT, FRANC. PIC MIRANDOLA, MERINUS MERCENIUS, DURETUS, CAMERARIUS, CORDOSUS, CONRINGIUS, LEMARY, ANGELUS SALA, and even JOH. SCHROEDER, so credulous in other matters.

"They are all wrong, and with them all the modern physicians.

"Gold has great medicinal virtues which cannot be supplied by anything else. At first I allowed myself to be kept back by these deniers from hoping to find any medicinal virtues in pure gold; but as I could not be satisfied in believing that any metal was, in itself, without medicinal virtues, I first made use of

gold in solution. From this experiment were derived the few symptoms of the solution of gold. I then would give, where the symptoms would lead me to its homoeopathic use with patients, one quintillionth or a sextillionth of a grain of gold solution as a dose, and found even here a similar curative virtue as I afterwards discovered in pure gold".

Many of the readers of this journal will be delighted by being able to obtain Hahnemanns masterpiece, which has been practically unobtainable for many years. We owe a debt of gratitude to the publishing house for having brought out this wonderful work.

The volumes are printed in excellent clear type on excellent paper, and are sumptuously bound. They are a delight to the eye. Even those who have very poor eyesight will easily be able to read them.

Common Cold, Coryza, Catarrh, Flu :-

The information provided here is not only applicable to children but to most people with the common cold. Not every cold needs to be treated, since the body's natural reaction to the cold virus is a healthy response. Consider treating a cold if the symptoms are significantly disturbing the child, if the condition lingers, or if the child needs to attend a special event without having respiratory difficulties.

ALLIUM CEPA: This common remedy for colds is effective when the child has a profuse, fluent, burning nasal discharge which is worse in a warm room and better in open air. The nasal discharge will irritate the child's nostrils, causing pain from simply wiping his nose. He may also have profuse bland (non-burning) tearing from the eyes. He has reddened eyes and a tendency to rub them. He also tends to have a raw feeling in

the nose with a tingling sensation as well as violent sneezing. Sometimes the discharge starts in the left nostril and moves to the right. The child may occasionally experience a congestive headache in the front part of the head.

Arsenicum: These children have a burning nasal discharge that irritates the nostrils and upper lip. They are very chilly and are sensitive to drafts or cold air. They may, in fact, sneeze from any change in temperature. Typically, the cold begins in the nose and moves down to the throat (once it goes down into the chest a different remedy is usually needed). They also have dryness of the mouth that leads to a great thirst but for only sips of water at a time.

Natrum mur: This remedy is most often given to children who get recurrent colds and whose symptoms match the certain Natrum mur characteristics. These children tend to develop their symptoms after an emotional experience, especially after grief. Death, divorce, unrequited love, or homesickness may create a grief that is not fully expressed, eventually leading to various physical complaints. They experience frequent sneezing and a profuse watery discharge from the nose and eyes, and a loss of taste and smell. Eventually, the nasal discharge may lead to a state of chronic nasal congestion and thick white mucus. Their symptoms are worse in the morning, at which time they usually hawk up much mucus. Dry and cracked lips or a cold sore may accompany the cold.

EUPHRASIA: Children who need Euphrasia have profuse burning tears from the eyes and a bland nasal discharge. The whites of the eyes and the cheeks become reddened from the burning tears. The eye symptoms are worse in the open air. The profuse bland nasal discharge, often accompanied by sneezing, is worse at night, while lying down, and in windy weather. After a day or two of these profuse discharges, the cold then moves to the larnyx, creating a hard cough and a hoarse voice. The cough is worse in the daytime and is ameliorated by lying down.

Calcarea carb: This remedy is for infants or children who experience frequent colds and who fit the typical Calc carb syndrome. These children are chilly and very sensitive to anything cold, though they prefer to drink ice drinks. They may develop their cold after being chilled. They sweat profusely and have a sour perspiration. Likewise, their stools are sour smelling. Typically, these children are fair skinned and pudgy with poor muscle tone. They may concurrently get a sore throat with swelling of the tonsils and lymph nodes. They have a thick yellowish nasal discharge and rattling respiration due to loose mucus in the throat and chest.

Kali bichromicum: Stringy, ropy, yellow mucus is characteristic of children who need this remedy. When children get a thick, viscid nasal discharge, this medicine is invaluable. They may also experience post-nasal drip with tenacious mucus and pain at the root of the nose which is better from applying pressure there. There may be a constant inclination to blow the nose. The discharge, along with the sneezing, is worse by exposure to cold or in the open air. Sometimes these children get a swollen throat which is relieved by warm liquids. A cough may also occur concurrently.

PULSATILLA: This remedy is commonly given to children who experience either acute or chronic colds. Typically, they have a thick, yellow or greenish mucus, and a bland discharge (a discharge that does not irritate or burn the nostrils or facial skin). They have nasal congestion that is worse at night, especially upon lying down, which leads to mouth breathing during sleep. Nasal congestion tends to alternate sides. This congestion is worse in a warm room and is more fluent in the open air. They sometimes develop their cold after overindulging in fatty or rich foods. Despite having a dry mouth, they are thirstless. Pulsatilla is a very common remedy for the sniffles in newborns, especially when their nasal discharge is yellow or green. The children who most commonly fit the Pulsatilla syndrome are emotional, sensitive, and easily hurt. They are moody and weep easily. They crave

affection and sympathy and cannot get enough of it. They are impressionaonable, so much so that if parents are worried about their child's health, the child will tend to get worse, while if parents are confident that the child will get better, the child usually does.

Fatigue, Chronic Fatigue Syndrome:-

What is it ? This is the current name for the syndrome characterized by debilitating fatigue and a variety of associated physical, constitutional, and psychological complaints. In the past, persons labeled with varied diagnoses like neurasthenia, effort syndrome, post-viral fatigue syndrome, epidemic neuromyasthenia, etc., probably had the Chronic Fatigue Syndrome, as defined by the U. S. Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

Who would suffer from it ? Women are twice as likely to suffer from it as men are. The patients are usually in the age-group 25-45 years, though cases in childhood and middle age are described.

What causes it ? There are numerous theories and hypotheses about the cause of the syndrome. Viruses have been blamed since this syndrome often follows a variety of acute infections. It is however unlikely that they contribute to its long term features.

Numerous subtle immunologic disturbances have been reported in patients with Chronic Fatigue Syndrome. These are not specific for this syndrome, nor do all the patients have these findings. Recent controlled studies of patients have documented abnormalities in endocrine function. These neuro-endocrine abnormalities may contribute to the impaired energy and mood of the patients.

Mild to moderate depression is evident in two-thirds of patients. Thus, some believe that chronic fatigue syndrome is a

psychiatric disorder and that the various neuro-endocrine and immune disturbances arise secondarily.

What are the symptoms ? The symptoms appear suddenly in a previously active individual. A flu-like illness or an acute stress is often recalled as the triggering event. This is followed by an unbearable exhaustion. Other symptoms such as headache, sore throat, muscle and joint aches, tender lymph nodes and feverishness, lead to the belief that an infection persists. Over several weeks the other features of the syndrome become evident- disturbed sleep, difficulty in concentration and depression.

The diagnosis of chronic fatigue syndrome is more by exclusion of other illnesses. A thorough history, a complete physical examination, and judicious use of the laboratory will help to rule out other illnesses. No laboratory test can diagnose or measure the severity of this condition.

Can Homeopathy help ? The homeopathic system believes in treating the patient who has the disease and not the disease in the patient. Hence, it is more likely to help such cases. The constitutional remedy selected on the basis of a detailed history and examination would bring the patient back to normal activity. Apart from the deep acting constitutional remedies like Phosphorus, Lycopodium, Pulsatilla, Nux vomica and Sepia, the other remedies that may help in tackling the fatigue are:

Kali phos: This is the chief Biochemic "nerve salt," and is found in the brain cells and nerve fluids, and the intercellular fluids. It is useful for patients with despondency, anxiety, fearfulness, weak memory, mental decay, mental and physical breakdown, neurasthenia, hypochondriasis, hysteria, insomnia, night terrors, irritability, insanity and paralysis. This salt has proved curative in nervousness, neurasthenia, anxiety, depression, brain-fag, loss of memory, sleeplessness, delirium tremens, horrors, dread, epileptic fits, and exhaustion.

Phosphoric acid: This remedy is to nervous debility what iron is to anemia, and it corresponds to that debility arising

from continued grief, over- exertion of the mind, sexual excesses or any nervous strain on the body or mind. Indifference, apathy, and torpidity of body and mind characterize the remedy. There is burning in the spine and limbs and the patient is inclined to be drowsy and listless. Any attempt to study causes heaviness in the head and limbs. It suits also young, rapidly growing people, and especially cases of nervous depression from spermatorrhoea.

Gelsemium: A mainstay in this disease. Stupid, dull, unable to concentrate mind; vertigo, dull ache at base of brain. Lacks self-confidence. Sudden emotions bring on diarrhoea or indigestion.

Picric acid: Corresponds well to the brain fag of businessmen who become depressed and wearied from slight fatigue. It is a mental inactivity, with a desire to lie down and rest. The great characteristic is that slight exertion brings on exhaustion and headache, incapacitating for work, and extinguishes that quality which we call grit. Even the slightest mental exertion causes heavy feelings and a sensation of heat. The headache may be frontal or occipital and extended down the spine, in fact, the head symptoms seems to be concentrated in the occiput. Sexual irritability may be a prominent symptom. In the morning there is a tired aching in the lumbar region, the legs are heavy and weak with the soreness of the muscles and joints.

Avena sativa: Has a selective action on brain and nervous system, favorably influencing their nutritive function. Weakness of nerves, tired brain, irritability, gets excited at least thing. Urine has excess of phosphates, history of sexual excesses and occipital headache. Best tonic for debility after exhausting diseases. Nerve tremors of the aged. Sleeplessness in alcoholics. This remedy will calm and strengthen the nerves.

Note: A detailed history followed by constitutional treatment by a good and qualified homoeopath is necessary to treat the complaints that appear during any disease. It is not advisable to resort to self-medication for any disease. The

above mentioned drugs are just a few of the remedies and are mentioned solely to create awareness about the efficacy of homeopathic medicines in chronic fatigue syndrome.

Influenza, Flu, seasonal fever, viral fever, bird flu, swine flu :-

Aconitum napellus

-Sudden onset of fever, with chilliness, throbbing pulses, and great restlessness- from anxiety.

-A remedy of cold dry, dry weather, bitter winds. (Reverse of Gels.).

Gelsemium sempervirens

-Heaviness and tiredness of body and limbs.

-Head heavy, eyelids heavy, limbs heavy.

-Colds and fevers of mild winters. (Reverse of Acon.).

-Chills in back. "Chills and heats chase one another".

-Bursting Headache, from neck, over head to eyes and forehead; relieved by copious urination.

-No thirst.

Rhus toxicodendron

-Stiff, lame and bruised on first moving (reverse of Pyrogen.), passes off with motion, till he becomes weak and must rest; then restlessness and uneasiness drive him to move again.

-The worst sufferings when at rest and kept without motion. (Reverse of Bry.).

-Illness from cold, damp weather; from cold damp when perspiring.

-(Dulc.).

-Anxiety, fear; worse at night. (Acon.).

-Restlessness, intense fever, thirst, great prostration. Weeps without knowing why. (Puls.).

-Severe aching in bones. (Eup. per.).
-A mental symptom of Rhus tox. is fear of poison.

Eupatorium perfoliatum

-Intense aching limbs and back, as if bones were broken.
-Dare not move for pain. (Reverse of Pyrogen.).
-Aching in all bones, with soreness of flesh.
-Bones feel broken, dislocated, as if would break.
-Bursting Headache.
-Shivering; chills in back. (Gels., Pyrogen.).
-Chill begin 7 to 9 a.m.
-Eyeballs sore. (Bry., Gels.).
-There may be vomiting of bile.
-Like "break-bone fever", (Dengue).

Pyrogenium

-For the fever of violent pulsations and intense restlessness.
-Pulse very rapid; ratio between pulse and temperature disturbed. High temperature with slow pulse, or the reverse.
-Chilliness no fire can warm. (Nux, Gels.).
-Creeping chills in back, with thumping heart.
-Bursting Headache, with intense restlessness.
-Hard bed sensation; feels beaten, bruised. (Arn.).
-Better beginning to move (reverse of Rhus), has to keep on moving, rocking, wriggling, for momentary relief. [*] Copious urination of clear water, with fever.
-[*] One very bad 'flu year, all the cases one came across cleared up in twenty-four to forty-eight hours with Pyrogenium 6 six-hourly. The symptoms, besides the thumping heart and the fever, were agonizing pain in lumbar and upper thigh muscles that made it impossible to keep still one moment.

Baptisia tinctoria

-Rapid onset. Sinks rapidly into a stuporous state.
-Dull red face; drugged, besotted appearance.
-High temperature, comatose.
-Drops asleep while answering.
-"Gastric 'flu"; sudden attacks of violent diarrhea and vomiting. Great prostration. (In such cases Baptisia will ensure

as sudden a recovery).
-'Flu-pneumonias with this besotted appearance.
-In the worst cases, mouth and throat are foul, and discharges very offensive. (Merc.).
-(Curious symptom) Disturbance of body-image, feels limbs scattered over the bed and cannot be re-assembled. (Petrol., Pyrogen.).

Bryonia alba

-White tongue; thirst for much cold fluid. (Phos.).
-From every movement, every noise, attacked with dry heat; (Reverse of Nux, Gels.).
-Wants to lie quite still, and be let alone.
-Especially with pleurisy, or pleuro-pneumonia.
-Headaches and pain all better for pressure, and worse for movement.
-(Eup. per.).
-The anxiety, dreams and delirium of Bry. are of business; in delirium be "wants to go home".
-Pains in head from coughing. Irritable.

Mercurius solubilis

-Profuse, very offensive sweat.
-Very foul mouth. (Bapt.).
-Salivation offensive.
-Worse, or no relief, from sweating.
-Colds extend to chest.

Influenza: complaints after

Gelsemium sempervirens

-Patients come to hospital who "cannot get well after 'flu a few weeks ago". They are found to have a temperature of somewhere about 99.
-Not ill, not well.
-If they are chilly, with heats and chills, if they feel a weakness and heaviness of limbs and eyelids, Gels. quickly puts them right.

Kali phosphoricum

-General weakness and gloom.

Arsenicum album

-Chilliness, restlessness, anxiety, fear, Fear of death (Acon.), prostration.

-Burnings, relieved by heat.

-Oversensitive, fastidious.

-Queer symptoms - red-hot-needle pains.

-Sensation of ice-water running through veins.

-Or boiling water going through blood-vessels.

-Thirst for sips of cold water.

Cough, whooping cough, asthma, bronchitis :-

Aconitum napellus

-Constant short dry cough, with feeling of suffocation, which increases with every respiration.

-Cough hoarse, dry, loud, spasmodic, hard, ringing.

-Cough wakes him from sleep, dry, croupy, suffocating; Anxiety and fear. Restlessness. Worse at night.

-Comes down suddenly after exposure to cold, dry winds.

-Sensation of dryness whole chest. "No expectoration except a little watery mucus and blood. Otherwise dry".

Belladonna

-Dry cough, from dryness larynx.

-Cough with red injected throat.

-Violent scraping in larynx exciting dry cough.

-**Tickling and burning in larynx with violent paroxysms of cough.** As if head will burst. (Phos., Nux., Bry.)

-Child begins to cry immediately before cough comes on.

-Attacks of cough end with sneezing.

-The typical Belladonna patient is red, and burning hot, with dilated pupils.

-Cough begins with peculiar clutching in larynx as if a speck of something had got into larynx.

-Dry cough, spasmodic barking, short.

-Kent: The Bell. cough is peculiar. As soon as its great violence and effort have raised a little mucus, he gets peace, and stops coughing.

-Then air passages grow drier, and drier, and begin to tickle, then comes the spasm, as if all air passages were taking part in it, and the whoop, the gagging and, possibly, vomiting. (A great Whooping-cough medicine with spasms in larynx, causing whoop and difficulty of breathing.)

Bryonia alba

-Hard, dry cough, with soreness in chest.

-Dry spasmodic cough, worse night, after eating and drinking, when entering a warm room, after taking a deep breath.

-Cough with stitches in chest; with Headache, as if head would fly to pieces. (Bell., Phos.)

-When coughing, must press hand to sternum.

-Cough compels to spring up in bed.

-Cough shakes whole body.

-Wants to sigh, to breathe deeply, which hurts.

-Bry. is one of the worse cold, dry medicines; worse East wind. (Hep., Nux, Spong., etc.)

-Bry. is always worse from movement, better for pressure.

-Irritable, wants to be let alone, thirsty.

Hepar sulphur

-Worse from cold, dry weather.

-Better in warm, moist weather.

-Cough when any part of the body becomes uncovered. (Rhus, Rumex) Worse breathing cold air (Rumex); worse putting a hand out of bed.

-Suffocative coughing spells.

-Croup from cold, dry wind, or cold air.

-In croup, after Acon. and Spongia.

Phosphorus

-Dry, tickling cough; irritation in larynx and below sternum.

-Violent, hard, dry, tight cough, which racks the patient and is very exhausting.

-With pain in head as if it would burst. (Bell., Nux) Violent

pain in chest with coughing, obliged to hold chest with hand. -(Bry.)
-Cough with pain in chest and abdomen, obliged to hold abdomen with hand. (Dros.)
-There may be involuntary stool when coughing.
-Oppression and constriction, as if a great weight lying on chest.
-Tightness across chest, better external pressure.
-Violent, shaking cough. Trembles with cough.
-Cough worse laughing, talking, reading aloud, eating, lying on left side.
-Sputum saltish, yellow, sour, purulent, bloody, rusty.
-Cold sputum, tasting sour, salt or sweet.
-Worse open air. Going from warm to cold room (Rumex) or vice versa.
-The typical Phos. patient is chilly, with thirst for cold drinks. Thirst for ice-cold water.
-Craves salt.
-Sensitive to thunder.
-Nervous to thunder.
-Suspicious. Anxious. Indifferent.

Causticum

-Dryness, rawness, hoarseness, aphonia.
-Cough hard, and racks the whole chest.
-Chest seems full of mucus, "Feels if he could only cough a little deeper he could get it up".
-"**Struggles and coughs till exhausted or till he finds that a drink of cold water will relieve** : ice-cold".
-With each cough escape of urine.
-Obliged to swallow the sputum raised.
-Inability to expectorate.
-Part of the Causticum local paralyses.
-Greasy-tasting expectoration. (Puls.)

Spongia tosta

-Chest dry. No wheezing or rattling with respiration or cough.
-Croupy cough, sounds like a saw driven through a board.

-Wakes out of sleep with suffocation, with loud violent cough, great alarm, anxiety and difficult breathing. (Acon.)
-Cough worse talking, reading, singing, swallowing, lying with head low.
-Later tough mucus, difficult to expectorate, has to be swallowed. (Caust.)

Stannum metallicum

-Loose cough, with heavy, green, sweet or salty sputum.
-Sensation of great weakness in chest.
-Chest feels empty.

Drosera rotundifolia

-Crawling in larynx which provokes coughing.
-Violent tickling in larynx brings on cough, and wakes him.
-Spasmodic cough till he retches and vomits.
-Cough coming from deep down in chest.
-Provokes pain in hypochondrium, must hold it in coughing.
-Oppression of chest so that breath could not be expelled.
-Cough, the impulses follow one another so violently that he can hardly get his breath.
-Hoarseness. Clutching, cramping, constricting and burning in larynx.
-Cough worse at night.
-Coughs of tuberculosis, asthma, Whooping-cough.
-N.-B.-Drosera is especially indicated when there is a history of tuberculosis.

Rumex crispus

-Cough on changing rooms, **from breathing cold air.** (Phos.)
-Cough provoked by change from warm to cold.
-Covers mouth.
-Every fit of coughing produces the passage of a few drops of urine.
-(Caust.)
-Tough, stringy, tenacious mucus.
-(Symptoms very like Dros.)
-Much tough mucus in larynx with constant desire to hawk it but without relief. Hoarseness.

-Dry spasmodic cough like early stage of Whooping-cough. (Dros.)

-Dry at first. In paroxysms, preceded by tickling in throat pit with congestion and slight pain in head and wrenching pains right chest. The most violent paroxysms were a few minutes after lying down at night (11 p.m.) after which slept all night. Paroxysms also on waking and through day. Later, expectoration of adhesive mucus in small quantities, detached with difficulty.

-Breathlessness, especially out of doors.

Ipecacuanha

-Spasmodic or asthmatic cough. Suffocative cough.

-Child becomes blue and stiff.

-Respiration wheezing, rattling.

-Violent dyspnea with wheezing and great weight and anxiety in chest.

-Loss of breath with cough, with inclination to vomit without nausea.

-Or, more often, Ipecac. has intense nausea unrelieved by vomiting; with clean tongue.

Arsenicum album

-Wheezing respiration with cough and frothy expectoration.

-Air passages seem constricted, cannot breathe fully.

-Asthma type of cough.

-Great prostration and debility.

-Very sensitive to cold.

-"**Catarrh keeps traveling down. From nose to larynx, with hoarseness; down trachea with burning and smarting worse from coughing**. Then constriction of chest, asthmatic dyspnea, with dry hacking cough and no expectoration. With the Ars. anxiety, prostration, restlessness, exhaustion, sweat.

-"Then constriction, wheezing, suffocation. Expectorates great quantities of thin, watery discharge. Expectoration is excoriating. **Burning in chest**".

-Patient is worse after midnight. 1 a.m.

Kali carbonicum

-Cough at 3 – 5 a.m. or worse at 3 – 5 a.m.
-Cough asthmatic, must lean forward, head on knees.
-Cough with cutting or stitching in chest with respiration (Bry.); or between breaths.
-Sputum, of small round lumps, of blood-streaked mucus, of pus.

Kali bichromicum
-Cough with white mucus, though, ropy, can be drawn out in strings.
-Membranous shreds with cough.

Tuberculinum bovinum kent
-Hard, dry cough. Craves air. (Puls.)
-Better in cold wind. Suffocation in warm room.
-To clear up coughs or pneumonias that hang fire; where there is a history of T.B.
-Night sweats.

Cessation of menstruation, change of life, critical age, hot flash

The most common time for the cessation of the menses is between the fortieth and fiftieth years, generally about the forty-fifth year; but, like the first appearance, its termination is influenced by the varied temperament, constitution, and habits of the ladies themselves, or by variety of climate. There is generally a relation between the periods of the first and last menstruations, the cessation occurring at a later period in proportion to the first appearance having been wanting in precociousness.

symptoms

As the change progresses, there is commonly more or less functional disturbance, as vertigo, headache, flushes of heat, nervousness, urinary difficulties, pains in the back and loins extending, down the thighs part of the abdomen, occasional

swelling of the extremities, itching of the parts, etc.

Sometimes menstruation ceases abruptly. The monthly discharge may be arrested by cold, fright, or general illness. Earlier in life a restoration to general health would have been attended by the reappearance of the menses; now, however, nature takes this opportunity to terminate the function. But the gradual termination is the most frequent, and is attended with the least disturbance of health. In gradual extinction, one period is missed, and then there is a return; a longer time elapses, and there is, perhaps, an excessive flow; afterwards some months may pass away without any reappearance, then there may be a scanty discharge, followed perhaps by flooding; at last the discharge becomes so scanty and so slightly coloured as scarcely to attract notice, and then finally disappears.

Treatment

When the change is accompanied by deranged health, one or more of the following remedies may be administered : - Lach., Cimic., Puls., China, Ferr., Acon., Sep., Bry., Gels., Plat., Cocc.

Lachesis mutus

For nervousness, numbness, sinking sensation, constipation, melancholy, flushes. Symptoms worse after sleep.

Cimicifuga racemosa

A prime remedy for many of the sufferings incidental to the critical age - pains under the left breast and in various parts of the left side; sinking at the stomach; headache, with aching in the eye-balls and limbs; depression of spirits even to melancholy; irritability and restlessness.

Pulsatilla pratensis

Should be taken by women of the temperament and complexion to which this remedy is suitable. See previous pages.

China officinalis

One of these remedies should be used when there are repeated profuse discharges, burning pains at the top of, sense of tightness round, and noises in, the head. The latter remedy

should have the preference when there is great poverty of blood, tendency to dropsy, etc.

Ferrum metallicum

One of these remedies should be used when there are repeated profuse discharges, burning pains at the top of, sense of tightness round, and noises in, the head. The latter remedy should have the preference when there is great poverty of blood, tendency to dropsy, etc.

Aconitum napellus

Is recommended as being, in robust or plethoric patients, the most soothing of all medicines at the climacteric period.

Bryonia alba

Congestion of the lungs or chest; sense as of a stone lying in the stomach; suppression of the menses with bleeding at the nose; pain in the limbs and small of the back.

Arsenicum album

Dropsical symptoms, oppressed breathing, and general debility.

Belladonna

These are recommended for congestive headache and brain symptoms.

Glonoinum

These are recommended for congestive headache and brain symptoms.

Gelsemium sempervirens

These are recommended for congestive headache and brain symptoms.

Ignatia amara

For nervousness, numbness, sinking sensation, constipation, melancholy, flushes. Symptoms worse after sleep.

Administration

A dose every three or four hours for acute symptoms, otherwise thrice daily.

Accessory means

A light and nourishing, but by no means an extra diet, should be allowed, with little or no wine, and no malt liquors. An

accustomed discharge is about to cease, or has already ceased; the system is oppressed, the weakness so often complained of at this period being sensational rather than real. If, to remove the languor and inactivity present, stimulants and generous diet be allowed, some important organs would most likely suffer. Small quantities of spirits are sometimes prescribed to remove the distressing sensations commonly felt at this period, and are generally taken by the patient with great satisfaction; but their continued use is most mischievous. Veal, pork, salt meat, pastry, and made-dishes should be avoided; wine, bottled beer, or any liquid containing free acid, or gaseous matter, seems to aggravate the disorder in a marked degree. Vegetables should enter largely into the diet, with beef, mutton, white fish, or fresh game, taken in moderation once a day. Cocoa forms the best drink for breakfast, and one or two small cups of tea for the afternoon meal. The sleeping-room should be cool and well-ventilated, and a mattress should be used instead of a feather bed. The changes of the weather should be guarded against by appropriate dress; and exercise should be daily taken in the open air. Sea-bathing should be avoided.

The point we have italicized is of the highest -moment. The function of menstruation is one probably by which the blood is freed from morbid elements; but when this function ceases, or becomes irregular, the perturbed nervous system induces disordered digestion, and the balance between secretion and excretion is lost; and unless the lungs, the digestive organs, the kidneys, and the skin are maintained in efficient action, various products which ought to be eliminated are retained, and embarrass the system.

Further, the condition of the nervous system favours physical inactivity; consequently a vigorous effort is necessary to overcome this inertia, and to escape the serious consequences which would otherwise result.

Flooding after delivery, Post partum hemorrhage :-

This is one of the most serious accidents which complicate the expulsion of the afterbirth. The haemorrhage often occurs with a rush a few minutes after the child is born; sometimes; or, in rare cases, even for several days. But this need scarcely ever occur; and will not occur if the various suggestions before pointed out are faithfully acted upon, and no serious constitutional or accidental circumstances occasion it.

Symptoms

Pallor of the face, dimness of vision, fainting, etc. When the blood appears externally, there need be no doubt about the case; but at times the discharge is confined to the cavity of the womb, and can only be detected by the above symptoms.

Treatment

Ipecac : bright red bleeding, vomiting tendency, feels she is gonna faint, difficult respiration.

Aconitum napellus : excessive fear of death, patient thinks that she is sure gonna die.

Phosphorus : congenital excessive bleeding tendency, mad for drinking ice cold water.

Secale cornutum : patient is thin, can not tolerate heat, put off her cloths.

Trillium pendulum : it is also an effective medicine to control bleeding.

* China should follow any other remedy after the bleeding has abated to restore body energy.

Accessory means

After delivery the patient should enjoy the most absolute repose of mind and body for an hour or two. A clean warm

napkin should be applied to the vulva as soon after delivery as possible, and be examined every few minutes by the nurse. Thus any excessive discharge may be easily detected. After flooding, the patient is naturally inclined to sleep; this tendency should not be interrupted too soon, as sleep wonderfully recruits the exhausted powers. The patient must not, however, be left alone, for she will require frequent examinations.

Pneumonia, broncho-pneumonias :- An important point in treating pneumonia, is not to imagine that you have cured because the temperature has dropped to almost normal, and so stop the medicine. Don't be happy till the patient has been normal or sub-normal for 48 hours.

-It is only in the earlier stages of pneumonia in patients previously healthy, that the first prescription may be expected to finish the case. You may need to retake the symptoms and prescribe again.

-Again.-At the end of pneumonias and broncho-pneumonias, treat afterwards, so as not to get further attacks.

Bryonia alba

-Hard, dry cough, with soreness in chest.

-Dry spasmodic cough, worse night, after eating and drinking, when entering a warm room, after taking a deep breath.

-Cough with stitches in chest; with Headache, as if head would fly to pieces. (Bell., Phos.)

-When coughing, must press hand to sternum.

-Cough compels to spring up in bed.

-Cough shakes whole body.

-Wants to sigh, to breathe deeply, which hurts.

-Bry. is one of the worse cold, dry medicines; worse East wind. (Hep., Nux, Spong., etc.)

-Bry. is always worse from movement, better for pressure.

-Irritable, wants to be let alone, thirsty.

Ranunculus bulbosus

-Acute, stabbing pains in chest, with effusion.
-Anxiety, dyspnea and distress.
-Sore spots persist in chest after pneumonia.
-Sensation of sub-cutaneous ulceration.
-Extremely sore, bruised, very sensitive to touch.
-Bright red cheeks with clean tongue. (Ipecac.)
-Short, very oppressed breathing.
-Dry heat; prostration from the start.
-Small, very rapid pulse.
-Palpitations, flushes, nausea, even faintness, on motion. (Bry.)

Chelidonium majus

-Pneumonia, generally right-sided.
-Pleura generally involved, also, possibly, diaphragm.
-If stirs, pain shoots through him like a knife.
-Sits up with pain that transfixes chest. Worse movement. (Bry., but Bry. must lie still) Tight girdle sensation. Apt to get jaundiced.
-Tongue coated, tooth-notched. (Merc.)
-Deep-seated pain in whole of right chest.
-Pain lower angle right shoulder-blade, from chest to shoulder-angle.
-(Characteristic) Cough loose and rattling, but expectoration difficult. (Ant. t., Ammon. , carb., Kali carb.)
-"In catarrhal pneumonia of young children very like Ant. tart.; chest seems full of mucus, not easily expectorated".

Kali carbonicum

-Pneumonia, or pleuro-pneumonia with stabbing pains (chest) worse motion, worse respiration (Bry.) but (unlike Bry.) also independently of respiration.
-Hepatization of lungs, with much rattling of mucus during cough.
-Affects especially lower, right chest. (Phos., Merc.)

-Hepatization right lung, cannot lie on right side. (Bry. lies on affected side-or back) Infantile pneumonia, or broncho-pneumonia, with intense dyspnea, much mucus, raised with difficulty, though constantly coughing.
-Child oppressed, can neither sleep nor drink.
-Wheezing, whistling, choking cough. (Ant. t.)
-Worse 2, 3 or 5 a.m.

Phosphorus
-"Great weight on chest". Constriction.
-Pneumonia with anxiety, oppression.
-Expectoration of bright-red blood; or sputum rust-coloured, purulent, saltish, sweet, cold.
-Especially right lower lobe (Kali carb., Merc.) but Phos. lies on right side, Merc. on left.
-Stitching pains in chest; in left chest, better lying on right side.
-(Bry. better lying on and steadying sore side. Reverse of Kali c.)
-Pleurisy, pleuro- or broncho-pneumonia, typhoid pneumonia-with Phos. symptoms.
-To clear up hepatization. (Tub. bov., Sulph.)
-Dryness of air passages.
-Hard, dry, tight cough; racks him. Trembles with cough. Suppresses cough, it hurts so.
-Bronchitis with yellow, blood streaked sputum.
-Thirsty for cold water. (Bry.)
-Better for sleep. (Reverse of Lach.)
-Wants company, fear alone.
-Typical Phos. is tall, slender, "artistic" type.

Lycopodium clavatum
-Unresolved pneumonia.
-Fever worse 4-8 p.m.
-Frowning forehead, in chest troubles.
-Fan-like motions of alae nasi.

-Short, rattling breathing.
-Wakes angry or cross.
-A little food fills up.
-Fulness and noisy flatulence.
-Worse cold food, or drink.
-Bronchitis, capillary bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, pneumonia, with above symptoms.

Kali bichromicum

-Yellow, thick, lumpy, tough, stringy or sticky secretions. (Sang.) Sputum sticks to teeth, tongue, lips, draws out in strings-coughs up casts.
-Worse 2-3 a.m.
-Worse from cold.

Cantharis vesicatoria

-Inflammation of lungs, gangrenous type, prostration, and the lung affected burns like fire (Tereb., Kreos., Carbo v.) or as if full of boiling water.
-Especially with frequent micturition with burning, cutting pain.

Apis mellifica

-Constant sensation in chest as if he couldn't live.
-Anguish of mind. Impossible to get another breath, so great the suffocative feeling.
-"Pleurisy with exudation; one of the best remedies to bring about absorption.
-Apis and Sulph. will cure most cases".
-Apis cannot stand heat. (Puls., Sulph.)

Arnica montana

-Says he is well, although desperately ill.

Antimonium tartaricum

-Sudden and alarming symptoms of suffocation.
-Oppression and short breathing; must sit up.
-Accumulation of mucus in chest with coarse rattling, expectoration of thick white mucus after great efforts to raise it. Chest filling up, threatened paralysis of lungs.

-Capillary bronchitis. Broncho-pneumonia.
-Especially infants and old people.
-Drowsiness, weakness, lacking in reaction.
-Must sit up.
-Sickly, sunken, pale, bluish face; twitching; covered with cool sweat.

Pyrogenium

-"Baptisia, only more so".
-General aching and soreness.
-"Bed too hard". (Arnica) Intense restlessness. ("Rhus, only more so") Offensiveness. (Bapt., Kreos.)
-Fiery-red, smooth tongue.
-Quickly oscillating temperature.
-Pulse quick, or reverse; out of proportion to temperature. Delirium with dual personality.

Opium

-Insensitive. Comatose.
-Stertor; blows out cheeks in expiration.
-Hot sweat.
-Constipation; dry, dark, hard stools.
-Probably our most frequently useful medicine in pneumonia.

Rhus toxicodendron

-Pneumonia has taken a typhoid form. (Bapt.)
-Pleuro-pneumonia, with stitching pain. (Bry., Kali carb.)
-Much fever; aching bones; marked prostration. Dry hot skin.
-Restlessness, relieved by motion.
-Pain and dyspnea worse at rest. (Reverse of Bry.)
-Bloody expectoration, or cold, green putrid-smelling sputum.
-Tongue, red tip, dry. (Red line, center, Verat. v.)
-Possibly incontinence of stool and urine.

Lachesis mutus

-Worse after sleep. Sleeps into an aggravation.
-Throat sensitive to touch.
-Cyanosis.
-Fits of suffocation, must sit up, or worse sitting erect, must bend forward. (Kali carb.)

-Least thing near mouth produces suffocative dyspnea.
-Oppression of chest, constriction (Phos.) worse afternoon, worse after sleep. Worse lying on left side. (Phos.) Worse covering mouth or nose.
-Asthma during sleep. (Sluph.)
-Dry, hacking cough, worse touching throat, after sleep.
-Tickling cough.
-Cough "as if some food had got into wrong passage".
-Hepatization, especially of left lung.
-Threatened paralysis of lungs with much dyspnea, and long-lasting, suffocating paroxysms.
-(Worse pressure, Lach. Better pressure Bry.)
-Starts left side, may go over to right.
-Face puffy, purple, mottled. (Bapt., Ant. t.)

Carbo vegetabilis

-The homeopathic "corpse-reviver".
-Burning in chest, as from glowing coals.
-Capillary bronchitis.
-Pneumonia, third stage. Patient moribund.
-Fetid sputum.
-Cold breath and sweat, wants to be fanned.
-Air-hunger. Threatened paralysis of lungs.
-Cold throat, mouth; tongue cold.
-Face yellow-grey, greenish, hippocratic.
-Patient collapsed- "almost gone".

Sulphur

-Torpid condition. Bryonia helped but he does not rally.
-Load on chest. Flushes without much fever.
-Deficiency of reaction; to help absorption.
-Especially in the typical Sulph. patient-shock-headed, argumentative, **not too tidy or clean, feels the heat, throws off the clothes** and won't be covered; very red lips.

Psorinum

-Patients convalesce very slowly; are chilly, offensive, with despair of recovery.
-Psor. is a chilly Sulphur.

Tuberculinum bovinum kent

-Has promptly cleared up many a pneumonia, where it hangs fire, **in persons of tuberculous family history**. (In rare cases one of the other nosodes may be needed on such indication)

Asthma, bronchial asthma, bronchitis :-

Arsenicum album

-Worse at night, after midnight.
-Worst hour 2 a.m. (1 to 2 a.m.)
-Periodic attacks, spasmodic.
-Worse cold air. (Reverse of Puls.)
-Better bending forward (Kali carb., Kali bich., Lach., Spong.); better rocking. (Kali carb.)
-Leaps from bed; worse lying; lying impossible. (Kali carb.)
-Worse motion.
-Great debility and burning in chest.
-Ars. is typically restless, anxious, in fear.
-Anguish. Agonizing Fear of death. (Acon.)
-Worse for ice-cream.
-Better for applied heat, and hot drinks.
-Hippocratic face.

Kali carbonicum

-Worst hours 2 to 3, and 3 a.m. (Samb.) or 2 to 4 a.m.
-Better sitting upright, sitting forward, head on table or knees; better rocking. (Ars.)
-Worse lying, lying impossible. (Ars.)
-Worse drinking, worse motion.
-Sensation of no air in chest.
-Worse draughts. (Hep., Nux)

Kali arsenicosum

-Worst hour 2 to 3 a.m. (Kali carb.)
-Worse touch, noise.
-Can't get too warm, even in summer.
-Worse every other day, or every third day.

Aralia racemosa

-Asthma, loud wheezing with cough.

-Worse evening and night, after first sleep, after short sleep, after a nap.

-Would suffocate if did not sit up.

-Expectoration warm and salty.

Sambucus nigra

-Attacks 3 a.m. (Kali carb.) Must spring out of bed. (Ars.)

-Sudden attacks in the night. Child wakes, sits up, turns blue, gasps for breath, seems almost dying. Then it goes to sleep, to wake up with another attack, again and again.

-Asthma with suffocative attacks; may be well when awake, but sleeps into the trouble. (Lach., Aral.)

-Samb. has dry heat when asleep, profuse sweat when awake. (Profuse sweat when asleep Con.)

Cuprum metallicum

-Spasmodic asthma. Violent sudden attacks, last one to three hours, suddenly cease. (Samb.)

-Dreadful spasmodic breathing. Great rattling.

-The more the dyspnea the more the thumbs will be clenched and fingers cramped.

-Spasmodic asthma, and violent dry spasmodic cough; "will be suffocated".

-A characteristic strong metallic taste. (Rhus)

Natrum sulphuricum

-Worst hour 4 to 5 a.m.

-Worse wet weather, warm wet. (Worse cold dry Acon., Hep., Nux) Great dyspnea, violent attacks.

-Profuse greenish purulent expectoration.

-Dyspnea with cough and copious expectoration. Humid asthma.

-"If a child, give it as first remedy".

-From damp weather, cold damp dwellings, night air.

-Worse lying on left side.

-Pneumonia of left lower chest.

-Loose cough with soreness and pain through left chest. (Bry.,

with dry cough) Springs up in bed (Ars.) and holds chest.
-Pain lower left chest. (Lower right chest, Ars.)

Dulcamara

-Humid asthma; loose cough and rattling of mucus. Worse cold, wet weather (Nat. sul.)
-From suppressed sweat; going from heat into icy cold. (Its "chronic" is Sulph.)

Ipecacuanha

-"Violent degree of dyspnea, with wheezing and great precordial weight and anxiety".
-Asthmatic bronchitis. Suffocates and gags with cough, spits up a little blood. (Ferr.)
-Has to sit up at night to breathe.
-Gasps for air at the open window.
-Worse warmth, better open air. (Puls.)
-"suffocative cough, stiffens out, turns red or blue, gags or vomits".
-Kent "Hands and feet drip cold sweat".

Antimonium tartaricum

-Dyspnea; must be supported in sitting position.
-Great accumulation of mucus with coarse rattling (Ipec., but Ipec.
-has great expulsive power), filling up with it, with inability to raise it. Especially in children and old people.
-Suffocative shortness of breath. Chest seems full, but less and less is raised. (Zinc.).
-Increasingly weak, drowsy, sweaty and relaxed.
-Great drowsiness-almost to coma.
-Face pale, or cyanotic.
-Nausea and loathing of food. Thirstless.
-Irritable, won't be touched or disturbed.

Aconitum napellus

-Aconitum is sudden, violent, acute.
-Anguish, sits straight up, can hardly breathe. Thready pulse. Sweats with anxiety.
-Asthma from active hyperaemia of lungs and brain.

-Face red, eyes staring. Result of intense emotion.
-"A great storm, sweeps over and passes away".
-From exposure to cold, dry wind. (Hep., Spong.)
-Fear, anxiety. "Going to die." Restlessness.
-Anxious, short, difficult breathing. (Possibly with open mouth) (With protruding tongue, Psor.)
-"Never give Acon. where the sickness is borne with calmness and patience".
-Ailments from fright, shock, vexation, Cold, dry winds.

Spongia tosta

-Cardiac dyspnea, and the most violent forms of asthma.
-Dryness of air passages; whistling, wheezing, seldom rattling.
-Must sit up and bend forward. (Ars., Kali carb.)
-At times, after dyspnea, white, tough mucus, difficult to expectorate, may be swallowed.
-Worse cold, dry wind. (Acon., Hep.)
-Anxiety and fear. (Acon.)

Kali nitricum

-Asthma with violent dyspnea, rapid gasping breathing, faintness, nausea.
-Thirsty, but can only drink in sips between breaths.
-Dull stitches or burning pain in chest.
-External coldness, internal burning.

Chamomilla

-Asthma after a fit of anger. (Ars., Rhus, Ign.)
-Suffocative dyspnea. "Chest not wide enough".
-Windpipe as if tied with a string.
-Better bending head backwards, in cold air, from drinking cold water.
-Hard, dry cough; coughs in sleep. (Arn., Lach.)
-Coughs when angry. Impatience of suffering.
-Irritable and capricious.
-One cheek flushed.

Ferrum phosphoricum

-Asthma after midnight; must sit up.
-Better walking slowly about and talking.

-Suffocative fits, with warmth of neck and trunk, and limbs cold.

-Oppression from hyperaemia, expectoration of blood. (Ipec.)

Apis mellifica

-"Cough impossible, lest something burst" or tear loose. All tense and stretched.

-Throat feels strangled. Suffocation, can't bear anything about throat (Lach.)

-Warm room unbearable. Worse warm drinks, heat of fire. Better cold.

-"As if every breath would be his last".

-Worse bending forwards or backwards. (Reverse of Kali carb., Cham.)

-Attacks with violence and rapidity.

Cactus grandiflorus

-Especially useful in acute attacks.

-Chest constricted, squeezed, caged, as if normal movement prevented by an iron band.

-Congestion of blood in chest - cannot lie down.

-Cardiac asthma. (Aur., Naja., Lach.)

Lachesis mutus

-Attack may occur in sleep (Sulph. and not wake.

-Attacks of suffocation in sleep, when falling asleep, on waking after sleep. (Samb.)

-Better bending forward. (Ars., Kali carb.)

-Worse covering mouth, nose, touching throat.

-Worse motion of arms, after talking.

-Wants doors and windows open. (Apis, Puls.)

-Useful in cardiac asthma. (Cact., Aur., Naja) Typical Lach. is purple, suspicious, loquacious.

Naja tripudians

-"A great remedy for asthma, especially cardiac asthma (with heart diseases)". (Cact., Aur., Lach.) "The breathing is so bad that he cannot lie down".

-Nervous palpitation, can't speak for choking.

-Wakes suffocating, gasping, choking. (Lach.)

-Inability to lie on left side.
-"Our most useful remedy in a cardiac state with very few symptoms".

Aurum metallicum

-Suffocative fits with spasmodic constriction of chest.
-Asthma from congestion of chest.
-Face bluish red, cyanotic.
-Palpitation; falls down unconscious.
-Cardiac dyspnea.
-Deepest depression, hopeless, suicidal.
-Worse warm wet. (Nat. sul., Lach., Carbo veg.)

Lobelia inflata

-Extremely difficult breathing from constriction of chest. (Cact.)
-Want of breath, hysterical.
-Asthma with sensation of lump above sternum.
-Worse shortest exposure to cold during paroxysm.
-Deep breath relieves pressure in epigastrium.
-Attack often preceded by prickling all over, even to fingers and toes.
-Urine deep red, with much red sediment.

Ambra grisea

-Difficult breathing with cardiac symptoms.
-Asthmatic dyspnea, from any little exertion, from music, from excitement.
-"Asthma of old people and children.
-Violent spasmodic cough with eructations.
-Distention with much flatulence, worse after eating.
-Worse presence of others. Can only pass stool, or urinate (Nat. m.)
-when alone.
-"Hysteria of old age".

Nux vomica

-"Asthma from every disordered stomach".
-"Connected with imperfect and slow digestion".
-"Something disagrees, and he sits up all night with asthma".

-Nux is oversensitive, to noise, light, least draught. Is touchy.
-Craves stimulants, something to brace him up.
-"Selects his food, and digests almost none".
-Worse morning, after eating, from cold air.

Lycopodium clavatum

-Asthma with great distention.
-Feels will burst, must loosen clothes.
-Asthma and dyspnea in catarrh of chest.
-Forehead frowning, alae nasi flap, inability to expectorate. (Zinc.)
-Hours of aggravation (especially of fever) 4 to 8 p.m.

Carbo vegetabilis

-Asthma with great flatulent distention.
-Desperate cases of asthma; patient appears to be dying.
-Air hunger, "Fan me! fan me!".
-Coldness and collapse, cold face, breath.
-Asthma ever since whooping cough.

Bromium

-Asthma of sailors as soon as they go ashore.
-Asthma of fair and fat children, "like Puls. but where Puls. fails".
-Gasping, wheezing, rattling; spasmodic closure of glottis.
-"Can't breathe deeply enough".
-Must sit up in bed. Constriction.
-"Air passages full of smoke".
-Peculiar symptom - coldness in larynx.
-Worse from dust.

Hahnemann's chronic remed. constitutions
that may be needed for Asthma

Sulphur

-The more chronic cases with dyspnea and oppression of chest.
-Chest, rattling and heat, especially 11 a.m.
-Sensation of a band, or load.
-"Every cold ends in asthma". (Dulc. but the deep-acting remedy to follow may be Sulph.")

-Sulph. is warm, hungry, often craves fat, kicks off the bedclothes or puts feet out.

-The "ragged philosopher" type.

Psorinum

-Asthma, anxious dyspnoea and palpitation.

-Worse sitting up, better lying, the wider apart he can keep his arms, the better he breathes.

-Worse in open air.

-Thinks he will die, will fail in business.

-"A chilly edition of Sulphur".

-From suppressed eruptions. (Ars., Sulph.)

Pulsatilla pratensis

-After suppression of rash (Ars.); of menses; in hysteria.

-Worse evenings; after eating. As if throat and chest constricted, or as if fumes of sulphur had been inhaled. (Full of smoke, Brom.)

-In the Puls. type - mild, weepy, craves sympathy, intolerant of heat, craves air. Not hungry, not thirsty, not constipated.

-Changeable symptoms, mental and physical.

Silicea terra

-"Humid asthma. Coarse rattling. Chest seems filled with mucus, seems as if he would suffocate.

-Asthma of old 'sycotics', or children of such.

-Pale, waxy, anaemic, with prostration and thirst". (Kent) Asthma from suppressed gonorrhea. (Thuja) Worse cold, draught, thunderstorms.

-From checked perspiration or foot-sweat.

-Often fetid or suppressed fetid foot-sweats.

-Head sweats profusely at night.

Zincum metallicum

-Can't expectorate; if he can is relieved.

Kali bichromicum

-With ropy mucus, stringy, tough, lumpy.

-Worse cold, damp.

Tuberculinum bovinum kent

-In persons with a T.B. history or family history.

-"Takes cold every time he gets a breath of fresh air". Yet craves fresh air.

Drosera rotundifolia

-Asthma with T.B. history - or family, or after whooping cough.

-Asthma, where the cough is violent, especially with spasmodic and constricting pains in abdomen, throat, chest, etc.

-Worse at night.

Thuja occidentalis

-Short breath from mucus in trachea (Ars.); from fullness and constriction upper abdomen.

-Sensation of adhesion of lungs.

-Dreams of falling from a height.

-Worse from onions.

-Cases that follow vaccination, or many vaccinations, or bad vaccination.

-After gonorrhea, or offensive green discharges.

-Greenish expectoration (Nat. sul.- in a.m.

-Copious sweat, offensive, pungent, sweetish.

-Peculiar symptom, sweat only on uncovered parts.

-Worse cold damp (Nat. sul.) 3 a.m. (Kali carb.)

-A left side remedy. "Often the chronic of Ars."

Medorrhinum

-"Asthma; choking from weakness or spasm of epiglottis.

-Larynx stopped so that no air can enter.

-Only better by lying on face and protruding tongue".

-Better seaside. (Brom.)

-Where asthma is connected, even remotely, with gonorrhea. (Thuja)

Syphilinum

-Worse at night; night a dreadful time.

-In children showing syphilitic stigmata.

-"Attacks only at night, after lying down, or during a thunderstorm".

-Aggravation from sunset to sunrise.

-Queer sensation, "as if sternum were being drawn to dorsal

vertebrae".
-(As if navel drawn to spine, Plat., Plumb.)

Bypass the Bypass surgery:- I will unhesitatingly say that I owe my life to homeopathy. In November 1999, I was diagnosed with disease and asked to undergo immediate bypass surgery. One artery was 100% blocked and another was 75% blocked. Instead of bypass surgery, I went to a homeopath Dr. Sukumaran of Mumbai. Dr. Sukumaran, never mentioned what medicines he was giving me, but one day I heard him ask his assistant to mix with and give it to me. Dr. Sukumaran has treated nearly 2000 patients who were previously asked to undergo bypass surgery.

Abortion – miscarriage :-

When miscarriage or abortion has once occurred, a predisposition to a recurrence of it, at a corresponding period in subsequent pregnancies, is established. When the foetus is expelled during the early months it is called Abortion, when during the later months, Premature Birth. We here include both conditions.

The treatment should, if possible, be confided to a homoeopathic practitioner. Abortion must be regarded as a very serious evil; it not only deprives the mother of the product of her pregnancy, but often imperils life and health.

Symptoms

(1) A feeling of indisposition to exertion, depression, weakness and uneasiness at the bottom of the back and at the lower part of the abdomen, and other symptoms resembling those which often precede menstruation. (2) Slight and increasing discharge of blood, and cutting pains in the loins and abdomen. (3) Pains, at first slight and irregular, now

become severe, and recur at regular intervals, with bearing down, watery discharge, and expulsion of the foetus.

Causes

Exciting causes are, - over-reaching, falls, blows, false steps, lifting heavy weights, long walks, horseback-exercise, dancing, tight stays; indigestible food, purgative drugs; violent mental emotions. Predisposing causes are, - feebleness of constitution; too slight an attachment of the embryo to the womb during the early part of pregnancy; profuse menstruation; a relaxed condition of the neck of the womb from long-continued Leucorrhoea; acute diseases, particularly those of the uterus and abdominal viscera; want of sufficient healthy exercise to maintain unimpaired the vigour of the entire system; late hours, etc.

Treatment

Homoeopathy possesses such effective remedies for averting Miscarriage, or, where it is inevitable, of preventing its injurious effects upon the constitution, that none need despair of a favourable result. The following are a few of the remedies to be used, according to the indications present, when medical aid cannot be immediately secured.

Secale cornutum

Severe forcing-pains, with discharge of dark coagulated blood at each pain. Especially suitable to premature labour.

Sabina

Abortion, with a sense of heat and soreness in the womb, and discharge of blood.

Aconitum napellus

In full-blooded patient, with strong, quick pulse. This remedy may be alternated with another.

Chamomilla

Extreme sensitiveness to the pains, with nervousness and irritability.

Other remedies

Ipec., Plat., Bell., or Croc., may be required : see their indications under Profuse Menstruation, page 50.

Arnica should be given in alternation with another remedy, when a fall, blow, or overexertion, has induced the symptoms. If administered in frequently-repeated doses, on the first approach of malaise, it will often remove the threatened Miscarriage altogether.

Administration

A dose every twenty, thirty, or sixty minutes, according to the urgency of the symptoms; as these abate, at longer intervals.

Accessory means

Immediately after a patient has had the least "show", she should lie down in a cool, well-ventilated room, on a sofa or hair mattress, and maintain that posture till all symptoms of Miscarriage have disappeared. Merely resting the legs and feet is insufficient. In cases, however, in which Miscarriage is only apprehended at a future time, it is not necessary thus to restrict the patient; gentle, moderate open-air exercise is necessary, an entire rest weakens the constitution and augments any existing predisposition. Sexual intercourse must be avoided; also coffee and all kinds of drink that occasion flushings, excitement, etc., and the circumstances tending to produce Abortion or Miscarriage, as enumerated under "Causes".

When miscarriage has actually occurred, the immediate after-treatment should be the same as that pointed out under Labour.

Prevention. - When a woman who has miscarried once becomes pregnant again, she should avoid all causes likely to excite a recurrence, and take, once a day for two or three months before the period corresponding to that of the Miscarriage, a dose of Secale if it were premature labour, or of Sabina if it were abortion. Cimicifuga or Pulsatilla may be substituted for a few days occasionally if the patient's symptoms indicate one of these remedies.

Constitutional remedies, where the general health is defective, are likewise necessary - pre-eminently Sepia and Calcarea; the latter if the women is scrofulous, the former if she has been subject to scanty or irregular menstruation, affections of the skin, sick-headaches, and is delicate.

Every attention should be directed towards maintaining as vigorous a state of constitution as possible. The diet should be good and sufficiently liberal. Open-air exercise should be taken for two or three hours a day, if it can be borne without fatigue. For the bed, a hair mattress over a feather bed is the most suitable; and cold or tepid sponging should be practised night and morning, both in summer and winter. Sometimes a hip-bath should be conjoined with the sponging. The patient should sit in the bath, about half filled with water, for three or four minutes, daily on rising, and whilst in the bath should dash the water upon the stomach and back, with the hand or by means of a sponge.

After the bath, the body should be rubbed into a glow with a large towel or sheet. Where there are threatenings or Miscarriage, the patient must strictly confine herself to the recumbent posture, even for weeks should it b necessary; and after Miscarriage must retain that posture for at least several days. A period of rest is then as necessary to the uterus as after confinement. The repose of body here recommended should be supplemented by a quiet and tranquil state of mind.

Indigestion, Flatulence, dyspepsia, gastralgia :-

Nux vomica

-Nausea in morning (Sep.) after dinner: Qualmish nausea after eating: Inclination to vomit.

-Contractive, squeezing stomachache.

-Contractive pain in abdomen.

-Distention and tenderness over stomach.

-Flatulent colic upper part of abdomen, in the evening, lying.

-Vomiting of sour smelling and tasting mucus.

-Constipation from irregular peristalsis: frequent, ineffectual desire for stool: or passes small quantities with each attempt.

-The typical Nux patient is: Very chilly and worse cold.

-Very particular (Ars.), careful, zealous.

-Gets excited, angry, even spiteful and malicious.

-Oversensitive to noise, slightest noise, strong odors, bright light, music.

-Feels everything too strongly music, singing.

-Sensitiveness; nervousness; chilliness.

-Worse dry winds, east wind. Better warm wet weather. (Acon., Asar., Bry., Caust., Hep., K.c. , etc.)

-Spasms from disorderly peristalsis. Reversed peristalsis.

Pulsatilla pratensis

-Inclination to vomit, with rumbling and grumbling in subcostal region.

-Aching and drawing pain stomach, in the morning.

-Immediately after supper flatulent colic; flatulence rumbles about painfully, especially in upper part of abdomen.

-Flatus discharged with cutting abdominal pain in the morning.

-Bellyache as if diarrhea must ensue, yet only a natural stool occurs.

-Bellyache after stool.

-Urgings to stool to soft stool with mucus.

-Bad taste: dryness in mouth, with no thirst.

-Worse for pastry, cakes, rich, fat foods.

-Not hungry: no thirsty: not constipated.

-The typical Pulsatilla patient is: Mild, gentle, yielding: **cries easily**: can hardly give her symptoms for weeping.

-Conscientious about business. Loves steady work, hates hustle.

-Changeableness in everything: in disposition: in the pains that wander from joint to joint: in character of stools menses, etc.

-Pulsatilla feels the heat.

-Worse warm room, warm applications.

-Better in cool, open air: by walking slowly: but the pains of Puls are accompanied by chilliness.

-Loves sympathy and fuss.

Sepia officinalis

-Nausea. Morning nausea. (Nux.).

-Nausea after eating, or, often relieved by eating.

-Vomiting of food and bile in the morning.

-Nausea and morning sickness of pregnancy. (Ipec.).

-Peculiar faint, sinking emptiness and goneness at pit of stomach. (Sulph.).

-Sagging of all viscera. Bearing-down in pelvic organs. (Lil. tigr.).

-Aversion to food meat fat bread (during pregnancy) to milk, which causes diarrhoea.

-Nausea from the smell of food and cooking (Colch., Ars., etc.).

-Characteristic symptoms: Indifference: indifference to loved ones. (Phos.).

-Wants to get away: to be alone. (Nat. mur.).

-Hates fuss and sympathy (Nat. mur.) talking; talking of others. Hates noise.

-Flashes of heat with perspiration, and faintness.

-General relaxation, mental and physical.

-Faintness--kneeling and standing.

-Often, yellow saddle across nose and cheeks.

Ipecacuanha

-Nausea, with empty eructations and great flow of saliva. VOMITING.

-Vomiting with a clean tongue.

-Persistent nausea: not relieved by vomiting.

-Distress as if stomach hung down, relaxed.

-Griping, as from a hand in abdomen: esp. about umbilicus.

-Diarrhoeic, as it were fermented, stools.

-Sulky: despises everything: desires that others should not esteem or care for anything.

Phosphorus

-Excessive thirst. Thirst for cold drinks.

-Regurgitation of food. Empty eructations.

-Nausea. Vomiting. Burning in stomach. (Ars.)

-Thirst for cold water. (Or unable to drink water, even the sight of it causes nausea and vomiting. Must close eyes when bathing.)
-Water vomited as soon as warm in stomach.
-Goneness, as if stomach had been removed.
-Weak, empty, gone sensation whole abdomen.
-Stomach pains better for cold food, ice cream.
-Profuse diarrhoea. Blood in stools.
-Sphincter relaxed: involuntary stool. Oozing of stool from unclosed sphincter.
-(Comp. Apis.)
-The typical Phos. patient is: Tall, thin, the artistic type. Fine, dark hair.
-Easy bleedings of bright blood. Small wounds bleed much. Bruises easily.
-Desire for salt for cold drinks for ices.
-Fear alone dark thunder; "someone-behind."
-Relief from rubbing: from a short sleep. (Sep.)
-Burnings; stomach, intestines, up spine, between scapulae (Lyc.).
-(N.B. Ars. burnings everywhere are better for heat; distinguishes from Phos.)
-Answers slowly. Indifferent; to loved ones (Sep.).

Arsenicum album

-Burning pain stomach, relieved by heat. (Rev. of Phos.).
-Burning, violent pain, like red-hot coals.
-Epigastrium sensitive to slightest touch.
-Great anxiety about epigastric region.
-Acute gastritis; painful vomiting of grass green solids: or fluids; or after drinking.
-Haematemesis, often with black stools.
-Violent pains in abdomen with great anguish: rolls about on the floor and despairs of life.
-Periodic colic.
-Burning in intestines. Abdomen distended.
-The great remedy of PTOMAINE POISONING.

-The burning pains of Ars. are everywhere relieved by heat.
-Diarrhoea, worse after midnight and after eating, with great prostration.
-Intense thirst: for small quantities: for cold drinks, which disagree.
-Characteristic symptoms: Great anguish. Anxious impatience.
-GREAT ANXIETY.
-GREAT RESTLESSNESS.
-GREAT PROSTRATION.
-Worse at night: after midnight: 1 to 3 a.m.
-Worse cold air: cold drinks: cold applications.

Chamomilla

-Putrid breath after dinner. Ptyalism.
-The pains are aggravated by eructation.
-After a meal distension, with heat of face.
-Obstructed flatus. Vomiting of bile.
-Typical characteristic symptoms: A spiteful, sudden, irritable incivility.
-Moans, weeps and howls in sleep.
-Shivers at cold air. Redness in one cheek.
-Evenings, burning cheeks with transient rigor.
-Extreme restlessness, anxious tossing, with tearing pain in abdomen.
-Howling on account of a slight, even imaginary insult perhaps of long ago.
-(Staph.)
-Oversensitive to pain. "Unsuited for persons who bear pain calmy and patiently."

Sulphur

-Burning in stomach. (Phos., Ars.: Phos. desires cold drinks, ices; Ars.
-hot drinks.)
-Empty, weak sense (stomach) about 11 a.m.
-Big appetite: craves food at 11 a.m.
-Or, drinks little, but eats much. Worse for milk.
-Desire sweets, fat, alcohol, beer and ale.

-Liable to early morning diarrhoea.

-In the typical Sulph. patient, worse for heat: intolerant of clothing and its weight.

Natrum carbonicum

-"Greedy persons: love sweets and nibbling."

-Excessive flatulence: always belching with sour stomachs and rheumatism.

-Better eating. When chilly eats, and is warm.

-All-gone feeling and pain in stomach, which drives him to eat. (At about 11 a.m. Sulph.)

-At 5 a.m. so hungry; is forced out of bed to eat something, which also ameliorates the pain.

-At 11 p.m. hungry. (11 a.m. Sulph.)

-Fatigue and weakness; mind and body. Nervous exhaustion. Confusion. Bad tempered.

-Cannot digest milk; diarrhoea from milk.

-Flatulence and looseness of bowels from starchy foods.

-(Patient who take much carbonate of soda to neutralize acidity, with temporary relief.

-Where indicated acts curatively in potencies.)

Bryonia alba

-After eating, pressure in the stomach; it was as if a stone lay there and made him cross.

-Stomach extremely sensitive to touch and pressure.

-Vomiting: of bile: of what has been eaten.

-Mouth dry: tongue white: thirst for large quantities at long intervals.

-(Comp. Phos) Patient cannot bear a disturbance of any kind, either mental or physical.

-Cannot sit up in bed, as it makes him so sick and faint.

-Better lying quite still, and left alone.

-Stools dry, hard, as if burnt; dark.

-Nausea on waking: from slightest motion.

-Unnatural hunger: of loss of appetite.

-Desires acids, sweets, oysters, etc.

-Characteristic symptoms: Worse for motion. Dryness of

mucous membranes.
-Pains stitching in character, provoked by motion.
-Anxious; irritable.
-Dreams of quarrelling, and of business.
Antimonium crudum
-A characteristic symptom is Thick, milky white coating on tongue. (Bry.)
-Deranged stomach from eating what does not agree. Easily disturbed digestion.
-Gastric catarrh: nausea and vomiting.
-Loathing; for food and drink.
-Desire for acids, pickles. Worse for vinegar.
-The typical Ant. crud. patient is : Sentimental: peevish: dislikes to be touched or looked at.

Colocynthis

-Frequent vomiting. Vomiting caused by PAIN.
-Annoyance or distress may result in extreme pain in any part of body, causing vomiting.
-Agonizing pain in abdomen, only relieved by bending double and pressing hard into abdomen.
-Colics, better heat and pressure. (Mag. phos.)

Robinia pseudacacia

-A great remedy for HEARTBURN and acidity.
-Everything turns to acid.
-"The chief keynote of Robinia is acidity, especially if the time of aggravation is night."

Lycopodium clavatum

-Fullness, flatulence, distension and bloating of stomach and abdomen (Arg., nit., Chin.).
-Discomfort, pressure, tenderness, heaviness in stomach after eating a little.
-Must loosen clothing. Very sensitive to pressure there.
-Sudden, easy repletion. Loses appetite after first mouthful: or, eating increases appetite.
-Acidity waterbrash heartburn.
-Typical nervous dyspepsia of the brain-worker coming on in

afternoon and better in evening after getting home and being at peace often felt only on leaving office in evening.

-Hunger Headache.

-The typical lycopodium patient: Craves sweets (Arg. nit.), hot drinks.

-Is worse for cold food, flatulent food, cabbage, onions, oysters.

-Is generally better in the morning.

-Worse 4-8 p.m. is very typical of Lyc. In fevers, and pneumonias, also.

-Worse afternoons and evenings, better later.

-Likes, and fears to be alone. "Wants to be alone with someone in the next room."

-One of the "anticipation drugs". Dreads ordeals speaking in public singing.

-In Lycopodium the intellectual predominates over the physical: and it is the intellectual that is apt to suffer memory, etc.

Argentum nitricum

-Flatulent dyspepsia. (Lyc., Carbo veg., etc.)

-Gastric derangements accompanied by belching.

-"Belching after every meal, as if stomach would burst; belching difficult, finally air rushes out with great noise and violence."

-Irresistible craving for sugar, and sweets.

-Fluids "go right through him".

-Red painful tip to tongue, papillae prominent.

-Characteristic symptoms : Apprehension. Anticipation, even to diarrhoea (Gels.). Examination funk (Aeth.).

-Queer fears: of high places: of corners: of walls closing in. Worse shut in anywhere.

-Hurried feeling. Must walk fast (Lil. tigr.).

Carbo vegetabilis

-Great distension of the abdomen with gas.

-Constricting and cramping pains from distension.

-Belching, and sour disordered stomach.

-Burning in stomach: anxiety: distension.

-Constant eructations, flatulence, heartburn, waterbrash.

-If he eats or drinks, abdomen feels as if it would burst. (China, etc.)

-Worse lying down.

-Aversion to fats and to milk.

-Longs for coffee (Bry.), acids sweet and salt things (Arg. nit.).

-"Aversion to the most digestible things and the best kinds of food." "Mince pie fiends."

-RELIEF FROM BELCHING: Headaches better from belching; rheumatism and other sufferings better from belching. Always belching.

-In Carbo veg. the face flushes to the roots of the hair after a little wine.

-A chilly patient with air-hunger. COLDNESS.

-Burnings. Internal burnings with external coldness.

-"Sluggish, lazy, turgid, full, distended, swollen, puffed." "Veins large, relaxed, paralyzed."

Carbo animalis

-The rapid and magical relief of abdominal distension after abdominal operations that follows a dose of Carbo an. 200 must be seen to be believed.

Colchicum autumnale

-Colchicum has great meteoric distension of the abdomen. (Lyc., Carbo veg., Carbo animalis, China.)

-Aversion to food: loathing the sight, and still more the smell of it (Sep., Ars.).

-The smell of fish, eggs, fat, meats and broth causes nausea even to faintness.

-Smell of cooking gives extreme nausea.

-Great distension of abdomen with gas.

-Violent burning in epigastrium.

-His suffering seems intolerable to him: external impressions, light, noise, strong smells, contact disturb his temper (Nux).

-Gouty patients. Worse extremes of heat or cold.

Asafoetida

-In dyspepsia, "Is you have seen a typical case of Asaf. you will wonder where all the air comes from: it comes up in volumes.

-"Expulsion of wind like the sound of a small pop-gun going off almost every second."

-Loud belching: flatus is not passed down, but all upwards.

-Offensive: Asaf. is offensive everywhere: "horribly offensive" liquid stools of most disgusting smell.

-Puffed, venous, purples faces. Asaf. is "fat, flabby and purple".

-Hysterical spasm of oesophagus and trachea.

Graphites

-Aversion to animal food and sweet food.

-Constrictive or gnawing pain in stomach: in empty stomach: with relief from from eating.

-Pain in upper abdomen. Great distension in abdomen.

-The three characteristic symptoms of Graphites in stomach complaints are: Relief from eating.

-Relief from hot food, and drink. (Chel.)

-Relief from lying down.

Ornithogalum umbellatum

-Dr. Robert Cooper's little proved, but valuable remedy in gastric ulcer, even malignant.

-Distension of stomach and abdomen.

-Belchings of mouthfuls of offensive flatus.

-Must loosen clothes.

-Writhing in agony. Pains worse at night, spread to heart and shoulders.

-As if an iron brick were being forced through stomach and chest.

-Cooper says, "Ornithogalum, in those sensitive to it, goes at once to the pylorus, causes painful spasmodic contraction of it, and distends the duodenum with flatus, its pains being invariably increased when food attempts to pass the pyloric outlet of the stomach." Cooper gave a single drop of the o

(allowed to act for several weeks.)

I want to increase my height with homeopathic medicine :-

Date: Mon, 20 Sep 2010 15:40:14 +0500
Subject: very nice research
From: **abc…@gmail.com**
To: bashirmahmudellias@hotmail.com

Dear Ellias Sahib,

I saw your article on diabetes it was amazing for me any i believe on homeopathic.

Dr. Sahib i want to share with you my problem with hope that you will consider it as Doctor, that i am 34 years old I my Hight is 4.9 and i want to increase it with homeopathic medicine can it possible. if yes plz help me bcz i have been fed up from people & children those who laugh on my height. i only give you my prayer for u nathing els.

Regards

KM Hussain
from:
Sindh, Pakistan.

Aassalamu Aallaikum (The blessings and mercy of almighty ALLAH be upon you). Thank you very much for giving me chance to serve you.

℞

(1) Thyroidinum 30

(Take this homeopathic medicine 10 pills every friday for 06 months (mixing with half of a glass of water)

(2) Calcarea Phos 6x

(Take this homeopathic medicine 5 pills 2 times daily for 03 months).

Try to buy Germany or U.S.A. made medicine. Stop the medicine for a few days if your disease condition aggravates. Do not change my recommendation on potency and dose, otherwise you may get no benefit. But you can take the nearest potency if the recommended potency is not available in the local market. Yea, it is better to take all homeopathic medicines in empty stomach ; but you can take them after meal if you forget. Write to me after 3 months with a brief account of changes you got from the medicine. (N.B.-your problem will most probably take 06 months to cure fully. Eat foods like egg, meat, milk etc. Physical exercise is a must.)

warm regards

Dr. Bashir Mahmud Ellias

……

Date: Thu, 15 Sep 2011 20:50:30 -0700
From: rafi_sad….@ymail.com
Subject: Re: Height problem.
To: bashirmahmudellias@hotmail.com

Assalamualaikum. Thank you for this wonderful prescription. I will do as you say. But doctor saheb, tell me one thing.My mother wants to know this-- what is the possibility of my growing tall and how much I can grow ?

And what kind of physical exercise are you recommending ? WALKING, RUNNING or STRETCHING EXERCISES ?

Date: Thu, 15 Sep 2011 20:50:30 -0700
To: rafi_sad….@ymail.com
Subject: Re: Height problem.
From: bashirmahmudellias@hotmail.com

There is 99% possibility of getting benefit. The amount of increase depends on the type of your body construction and the matching of the medicines with your body.

Have such exercise that will affect your joints and take much milk regularly.

Thanks again,

Dr. Bashir Mahmud Ellias

Date: Sat, 17 Sep 2011 04:30:49 -0700
From: rafi_sa…@ymail.com
Subject: Re: Height problem.
To: bashirmahmudellias@hotmail.com

ASSALAMUALAIKUM.You said that the increase depends on the body type and if the medicine matches my body. What if it doesnt work ? actually I and my AMMA is trying hard to find a cure for this for the last 4 years. I am so depressed. And you said to inform you after 2 weeks of taking medicine. Will I increase a bit in 2 weeks ? Shall I noticed the effect of medicines within 2 weeks or after 6 months ? Doctors said that some bones of spine never fused and if they can be corrected then everybody can grow their height 2.5 inches more. Sir I want to know the mode of action of these medicines. That means how they will work in my body ?

Thank you.

Date: Thu, 18 Sep 2011 20:50:30 -0700
To: rafi_sad....@ymail.com
Subject: Re: Height problem.
From: bashirmahmudellias@hotmail.com

The medicine must work whether it may be 100% or 80% or 50%. 2 weeks was a mistake ; actually it will be 2 months. But you can write to me after 1 or 2 weeks if you face any problem and then i will change the dose or prescribe new medicines if necessary. You will notice the effect of medicines after 6 months. These medicines will act something like growth hormones and vitamins. They will not only improve you height but also overall body.

Thanks,

Dr. Bashir Mahmud Ellias

……

℞

(1) Argentum metallicum 30

(Take this homeopathic medicine 1 drop / 5 pills 02 times daily for 02 weeks).

Date: Thu, 22 Sep 2011 04:25:30 -0700
From: khanfaria….@yahoo.com
Subject: Assalam-0-Alaiakum! Sir...
To: bashirmahmudellias@hotmail.com
CC: khanfaria….@yahoo.com

Asssalam-0-Aalaiakaummm!
Dr. Sahabbb i usesd ur Medican only 1drop...
as u said informe u after 2weekss...
or will again start ur last threee medican??
what Next Sir??
and Sir Pleasee gv me any reactable medicann ...
am going in 26....
Help me Out...

(1) Zincum metallicum 10M

(Take this homeopathic medicine 1 drop / 10 only one dose in your whole life [be careful, no repeat without my permission]).

From: Dr. Bashir Mahmud Ellias
<bashirmahmudellias@hotmail.com>
Subject: RE: Assalam-0-Alaiakum! Sir...
To: khanfaria….@yahoo.com
Date: Tuesday, August 30, 2011, 12:29 AM

(1) Zincum metallicum 10M

(Take this homeopathic medicine 1 drop / 10 only one dose in your whole life [be careful, no repeat without my permission]).

stop all other medicines.

Date: Mon, 29 Aug 2011 12:45:38 -0700
From: khanfaria….@yahoo.com
Subject: Assalam-0-Alaiakum! Sir...
To: bashirmahmudellias@hotmail.com
CC: khanfaria…@yahoo.com

Assalam-0-Alaiakaumm!!!

EID MUBARAKK

Dr. Sahab .. i Used ur Height growth medicannn...
3months have beeen passed as u said after 3mon .. remind uu abt the medicann...
So Wat Next i 'll do ?
r Wat u'lll recomend me moree... coz my height is same as 3mon b4....
its still 5'2....
infact i toldd u i need 2 get atleastt 3inches increasess...
Pleasee Dr Sahabb... Recomend mee ...more effective thn tht.. having army test after 4, 5monthsss...

TakeCareee
AllahHafizz.. waiting 4u...

There is 99% possibility of getting benefit. So keep on trying and hope for the best……

Date: Fri, 22 Jul 2011 14:07:33 -0700
From: khanfaria….@yahoo.com
Subject: Assalam-0-Alaiakum! Sir...
To: bashirmahmudellias@hotmail.com
CC: khanfaria….@yahoo.com

Assalam-0-Alaiakaummm!

Dr Sahab.. i am USing ur Height IncreseMedicannn .. 1mon Have passed...
But I did'nt seee any Benifitsss Of thiss..
i Used ur Medican as u Said... or @Time 2Timee....
Use Milk alot, Water , vegitables, meat, beaf, chicken.. avoid cold water , coffee, pickless...
But ... Wat Should i Do.. 2Get 100% Result... ??
Thankxx Alot waiting 4Reply...

Asssalam-0-Alaiakaumm!!!!
Sir am Using Ur medicannn... its almost 2weeks, am okey i did'nt get any side effect..
But Sir am Very Hopefullll with this Medicann...
I Really want 2Increse my Height 3,4inchess..
if u want 2change any other medican or want 2give more.. so please recomend me...
Thnakxxx alot...
waiting 4Ur Reply....
4rm Arifa Khannn!

Aassalmu Aallaikum (The blessings and mercy of almighty ALLAH be upon you). Thank you so much for giving me opportunity to serve you.

$\mathcal{R}_x$

(1) Thyroidinum 30

(Take this homeopathic medicine 1 drop / 10 pills 01 time in every friday for 06 months).

(2) Phosphoricum acidum 30

(Take this homeopathic medicine 1 drop / 10 pills 01 time in every monday for 06 months [be careful, no repeat]).

(3) Thuja occidentalis 10M

(Take this homeopathic medicine 1 drop / 10 pills 01 times in 01 month [in this way you will take maximum 3 drops in three months.]).

Lochia, the cleansings :-

After delivery a healthy discharge takes place, which in colour and appearance at first resembles that of menstruation. Gradually however, it becomes lighter, yellowish, and before its cessation is but slightly coloured. This change from red to a yellowish tinge, is generally effected in about a week. The discharge varies considerably in different females : in some it is thin and scanty, and continues only a few days; in others it is so profuse as almost to amount to Flooding, and lasts for

weeks.

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Treatment

Aconitum napellus

Plethoric patients with profuse bright-red discharge, and quick pulse.

Pulsatilla pratensis

Simple scanty discharge.

Belladonna

Scanty discharge; headache; flushed face; confusion of ideas; offensive Lochia.

Secale cornutum

Very offensive dark discharge.

Sabina

Similar discharge to that described under Aconitum, but without the febrile symptoms; also when the red flow is too persistent.

Bryonia alba

Suppression of the Lochia, with intense headache, fullness and heaviness, aching in the back, and hot, red, and scanty urine. In such a condition, Acon., or Bell. may be alternated with Bry., according to the special symptoms.

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Accessory means

If the discharge is too bright, or continues too long, the patient should retain the horizontal posture, and be kept quiet, and fed with simple diet. In suppression of the Lochia, warm moist applications should be made to the external parts, or, if necessary, injections of a warm infusion of camomile flowers. Of course the discharge must not be allowed to become offensive for want of frequent ablutions.

Gathered breast , Mastitis

(mammary abscess)

This disease may arise at any time during the nursing period,

but is most likely to occur about the fourth of fifth day after delivery.

Causes

Exposure to cold, by not covering the breasts during nursing; sitting up in bed to nurse the child; too small, too depressed, or sore nipples, so that the breast becomes distended with milk, favouring inflammation and suppuration; strong emotions; mechanical injuries; too prolonged nursing; in the latter case, the Abscess may not appear until a late period - from the tenth to the twelfth month. The great predisposing cause is constitutional debility.

Treatment

Bryonia alba

Large collection of milk, hard, heavy, hot, and painful breasts. A dose every three hours. Bell. may be alternated with Bry. every three hours, if the surface of the breast has an erysipelatous and glossy appearance; or Acon. if there is much feverishness.

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Phytolacca decandra

Inflammatory engorgements of the gland; it may be used internally and as a lotion. The testimony to its value is very strong.

Phosphorus

Fistulous mammary Abscess.

Silicea terra

If suppuration be tardy, or seem to require aid. Hep. S. is also good in these conditions.

China officinalis

Much weakness from excessive discharge. If the suppuration continue profuse, this remedy should be alternated with Sil.

Arsenicum album

Abscesses with burning pain and great debility.

Accessory means

The preventive treatment consists in applying the infant to the breasts in order to empty them as soon as they are filled, when

the milk is unaffected; in keeping the breasts and person of the patient warm; and in moderate diet. The enlarged breast should be supported by a broad handkerchief, so as to take off the weight, which aggravates the patient's sufferings greatly; also a linseed poultice, when suppuration is threatened, or a piece of spongio-piline immersed in hot water, should be applied to the part; this will allay the pain by relieving tension. Fomentations with hot water are also highly useful. In extensive engorgements and induration an opening may be necessary, which should be made, as soon as fluctuation is discovered, in the most dependent part.

Constipation, hard stool :-

Nux vomica

-Constant urging for a stool which never comes; or a small stool is passed with urging, leaving sensation of more remaining behind.

-Always as if evacuation were incomplete.

-Ineffectual desire for stool.

-Tearing and sticking and contracting pain, as from piles in rectum and anus after a meal; and especially on exerting the mind, and studying.

-(Comp. Caust).

-Bright blood with faeces, with constriction and contraction during stool.

-Nux is the medicine of the sedentary, the studious, the hypersensitive and the irritable.

-The key to the Nux constipation (and colic) is irregular peristalsis.

-Spasmodic constrictions (Strych.) which drive the intestinal contents at once backwards and forwards.

Strychninum purum

-Obstinate constipation, with griping pains (Nux).

Bryonia alba

-Chronic constipation, with severe Headache.

-No desire; or urging with several attempts before result.

-Stool unsatisfactory, after much straining with rush of blood to head.

-(Nose bleed. Coff.).

-Stools hard, dark, dry; as if burnt (Sulph.).

-Stools too thick: too large (Sulph.).

-Obstruction from induration of faeces.

-Distended abdomen; rumbling and cutting, yet obstinate constipation. After stool long-continued burning in rectum (Thuja).

-Bryonia is irritable (Nux): everywhere DRY: -motion; white tongue; great thirst.

Natrum muriaticum

-Constipation: obstinate retention of stool.

-Irregular; hard, dry; on alternate days.

-During M.P. Anus contracted, or torn.

-Knows not whether flatus or stool escapes; dryness of mucous linings, with watery secretion in other parts.

-Nat. mur. is irritable; weepy; hates fuss.

-Craves salt. Aversion to fats; to bread.

-[*] N.B. "To every action there is an equal and contrary reaction, " and most of the great remedies of constipation are also great remedies for diarrhoea.

Sulphur

-Stool with "something left behind" (Nux).

-Hard, as if burnt (Bry.). Extreme constipation.

-Stool every 2, 3 or 4 days, hard and difficult.

-Stools large, painful: held back from pain.

-Sulphur is a warm patient; hungry about 11 a.m. ; kicks off the clothes at night; puts feet out; hungry for fat, for everything.

-Red orifices; acrid excoriating discharges.

Lac vaccinum defloratum

-Large painful stools (Sulph.). Dry (Bry.).

-Invincible constipation with chronic Headache.

-Constipation with coldness; cannot get warm.

-Lac deflor. is supersensitive to cold: to least draught.

-Complaints from putting hands into cold water.
-Worse milk: aversion to milk.

Graphites

-Stool large, hard, knotty, in agglomerated masses, mixed with tough slimy mucus.
-"Sometimes great quantities of mucus with hard stool, as much as a crupful of thick, tough, stinking mucus."
-Haemorrhoids with burning rhagades.
-Itching; smarting, sore pain at anus.
-(Characteristics of Graph.) Obesity; relief from eating; from hot foods and drinks.
-Skin troubles, with sticky oozing.

Collinsonia canadensis

-Obstinate constipation with haemorrhoids.
-Piles with constipation (even diarrhoea) bleeding, or blind and protruding; feeling of sticks (Aesc.), gravel, or sand in rectum.
-Chronic, bleeding painful hemorrhoids.
-Very constipated, with colic.

Aesculus hippocastanum

-Hard, dry, difficult stools.
-Rectum dry, hot: "full of small sticks."
-Knife-like pains shoot up.
-Severe lumbo-sacral backache.
-Stool followed by fulness in rectum, and intense pain for hours (Nit. ac., Aloe, Ign., Sul., etc.).
-Painful, purple external piles, with burning (Collinsonia's bleed more).
-(A queer sensation, a bug crawling from anus.).

Nitricum acidum

-Pain with stool as if something would be torn.
-Sticking pain (rectum) and spasmodic constriction (anus), during stool, and lasting many hours after (Aesc.).
-Fissures and haemorrhoids. Great pain after stool (even soft stool) lasts for hours.
-Burning in anus. Itching in rectum.

-Nitric acid affects especially parts where skin and mucous membrane join.

-Its pains are splinter pains, worse for contact.

-Nitric acid patient is very like the Sepia patient, but loves fat and salt (unlike Sepia).

Arsenicum album

-Constipation with tenesmus: with pain in bowels. (More characteristic, diarrhoea and purging.)

-Haemorrhoids: with stitching pain walking and sitting, but not at stool: pain like slow pricks of a hot needle: protrude like coals of fire.

-Burning pains anus, relieved by heat.

-Diarrhoea alt. constipation in an Ars. patient, with restlessness, anxiety and prostration.

Opium

-Almost unconquerable chronic constipation.

-Constipation from inaction, or paresis for 6 or 8 weeks, with loss of appetite.

-Peristaltic action entirely suspended; even reversed peristalsis with faecal vomiting.

-Faeces protrude and recede (Sanic., Sil., Thuja).

-Or, stool invol. after a fright from paresis.

-Stools hard, round, black balls; obstruction from indurated faeces.

-Opium has the most startling opposite conditions. Inveterate constipation persistent diarrhoea. Coma, to complete insensibility exalted sensibility, "Can hear the flies walk on the walls, and distant clocks chiming"; sleepy but cannot sleep; hears noises not generally noticed.

Stramonium

-Stool and urine suppressed.

-Obstinate constipation.

-Cannot bear solitude, or darkness.

-Face red and bloated.

-Painlessness with most complaints.

Plumbum metallicum

-Obstinate habitual constipation.
-Paresis of intestines. Cannot strain at stool: cannot expel the faeces.
-Obstruction from induration, from impaction.
-Urging and terrible pain from constriction and spasm of anus ("Where Platina fails").
-Violent colic. Abdominal wall "drawn towards spine: retraction both objective and subjective.
-Boat-shapped abdomen.
-Stools like sheep's dung: balls in conglomerate masses.
-Typical Plumbum has slowness; torpor; emaciation: must stretch for hours.
-A keynote, "Paralysis with hyperaesthesia."

Alumen

-Ineffectual urging: or several days without desire for stool. No ability to pass stool.
-Long useless straining, then after many days stool is passed an agglomeration of little hard balls.
-After stool, sensation as if rectum still full (Nux).
-Cramps and colic: sensation of abdomen drawn to navel (Plumb., Plat.).
-Haemorrhoids ulcerate: prolonged suffering after stool (Nit. ac., Aesc., etc.).
-Antidote to lead poisoning: and for lead constipation.
-Symptoms very similar to lead.

Platinum metallicum

-Difficult stool: sticks to anus and rectum like putty.
-Frequent urging with inability to strain at stool (Alum.).
-Inveterate constipation and unsuccessful urging (Nux).
-Stool, hard, scanty, or sticky. Undigested.
-Peculiar symptom of Platina. Feels tall: everything looks small to her.
-Mentally also, pride, and looks down on others.
-Another curious symptom, navel feels retracted by a string (Plumb.).

Alumina

-Inactivity rectum and bladder.
-Great straining to pass even a soft stool.
-Must strain at stool to urinate.
-No desire for and no ability to pass stool with large accumulation. Great straining.
-Rectum seems paralysed: has not strength to press the contents out.
-Stool hard, knotty, covered with mucous, or soft, clayey, adhering to parts (Plat.).
-Patients are asking for help in regard to a curious and very obstinate form of constipation, evidently from the use of aluminium cooking pots, because it promptly disappears when these are discarded, the bowels resuming their normal functioning. This is how these aluminium sensitives describe their constipation: No desire whatever for stool.
-No physical inconvenience from "No stool for days, even to a fortnight!" "Nothing seems to go down lower than the upper left abdomen" (the splenic flexure).
-"Rectum seems not only inactive, but empty."

Veratrum album

-Digestion good; but defaecation almost impossible from inertia of rectum.
-No desire for stool: which is large, hard, in round black balls. No expulsive action.
-Verat. is cold: sweats much. Cold sweat on forehead.

Causticum

-Frequent ineffectual efforts to stool, with pain, anxiety and redness of face (with nosebleed, Coff.).
-Rectum inactive: fills with hard faeces, which pass involuntarily and unnoticed (Aloe).
-Passes little balls unnoticed.
-Stool tough and shiny: shines like grease.
-Passes better standing.
-Haemorrhoids: impeding stool: swell; itch; stitch; worse walking; thinking of them; preaching or straining voice. (Comp. Nux.)

-Causticum is intensely sympathetic with suffering.
-A remedy of local paralysis. Urine involuntary when sneezing or coughing.
-Enuresis in children.

Phosphorus

-Inveterate constipation.
-Faeces slender, long, dry, tough and hard, voided with difficulty. "May be compared to a dog's stool in appearance and manner of evacuation."
-Paralysis of bowel, so that it is impossible to strain at stool (Alum.).
-(Phos. has also a paralytic condition in which anus stands open (Apis.)
-and stool oozes out.)
-Haemorrhage from bowel.
-Typical Phos. is the slender, artistic type: fears dark alone thunder; craves salt, ices, cold drinks: Chilly (Apis, warm).

Apis mellifica

-Constipation: sensation (abdomen), "something tight, will break if effort used." (See Plub., Plat.)
-Bowels seem to be paralysed.
-No stool for days for a week.
-Or stools occur with every motion of the body as if anus were constantly open (Phos.)
-Its pains everywhere are STINGING and burning.
-It is one of the remedies for dropsical conditions.

Conium maculatum

-Ineffectual urging; hard stool.
-Inability to strain at stool; inability to expel contents because of the paralytic weakness of all the muscles that take part in expulsion.
-Strains so much at stool that uterus protrudes.
-At every stool tremulous weakness and palpitation.
-Conium has dizziness; numbness; paralytic weakness, mental and physical.
-A queer symptom: sweats copiously during sleep on merely

closing eyes.

Ruta graveolens

-Large stool evacuated with difficulty, as from loss of peristaltic action of rectum (Alum., Phos. ac.).

-Frequent urging to stool, but only rectum prolapses (Ign.). The slightest stooping, or crouching down, caused rectum to protrude.

Sepia officinalis

-Ineffectual urging: or days with no urging, then the effort as if in labour.

-Stool not hard, but much straining.

-Constipation of pregnancy.

-"A ball in rectum"; fullness, prolapse.

-Straining and sweating with stool.

-Sepia is dull and indifferent, has heaviness and sagging of all viscera; tendency to prolapse.

Mezereum

-Stool hard as stone: threatens to split anus: dark hard balls; much painless straining.

-During stool prolapsus ani with constriction: it is difficult to replace.

-Before stool copious discharge of fetid flatus.

-"Frightened in the stomach" (Calc., Kali c., Phos.).

Cocculus indicus

-Paralytic condition rectum. Inability to press at stool, or to evacuate stool.

-Disposition to stool; but peristalsis wanting in upper intestines.

-Inability to use muscles of evacuation.

-After stool violent tenesmus, even to fainting.

-Nausea at thought or smell of food (Colch., Ars., Sep.).

Lachesis mutus

-Stool lies in rectum without urging.

-Drawing and constriction of anus (Lyc.).

-Pain extends from anus to navel.

-Lach. cannot bear touch (abdomen or throat).

-Foul stools. Piles, worse coughing.
-Lach. sleeps into aggravation of symptoms.
-Lach. is purplish and loquacious.

Calcarea carbonica

-Old, lingering, stubborn constipation.
-Constipated stool white, like chalk.
-Patient generally better when constipated.
-(Diarrhoea, and no worse, or better, Phos. ac.)
-Hard, difficult, light-coloured stool. Undigested stool (Chin.). Smells like bad eggs.
-Sour eructations, vomit, stool, sweat.
-Head and neck sweat at night (Sil., Sanic.).
-Coldness of single parts: sensation of cold damp stockings (Sepia).

Staphisagria

-Frequent desire for stool with scanty evacuations, hard or soft. Difficult evacuations.
-Staph. is sensitive, angry, petulant. Dwells on old injuries, insults: on things done by himself or others.

Thuja occidentalis

-Difficult evacuation after 2, 3, or 8 days; subsequent burning in anus (Bry.).
-Moisture at anus. Anus fissured; painful; surrounded with flat warts.
-Violent pains compel cessation of effort (Sul.).
-Stool recedes (Sil., Sanic.).
-Sensation of something alive in abdomen (Croc.).
-Great remedy for the much vaccinated, or the "worse for vaccination".

Silicea terra

-Stool of hard lumps: scanty ; difficult; after urging and straining till abdominal walls sore. Stool already protruded slips back ("bashful stool") (Thuja, Sanicula).
-Much urging, but inability to expel (Alum. no urging).
-Straining with suffering and sweating head.
-Silica is chilly; great want of self-confidence.

-Head is apt to sweat in sleep (Calc., Sanic.).

Sanicula aqua

-No desire for stool till a large accumulation.

-Stool hard, impossible to evacuate; of greyish white balls (Comp. Calc.).

-Stool, partly expelled, recedes (Sil., Thuja).

-Odour of stool persists, despite bathing (Sul.).

-Children, look old, dirty, greasy, brownish.

-Head sweats profusely at night (Sil., Calc.).

Lycopodium clavatum

-No desire for days : yet rectum full, no urging.

-Stool hard, difficult, small and incomplete.

-Spasmodic constriction of anus preventing stool.

-Lycopodium is always belching: distension of abdomen; has to loosen clothing.

-Desire for sweets; hot drinks; 4-8 p.m.

Magnesium muriaticum

-The keynote for Mag. mur. is worse from salt: salt food, salt baths, sea air.

-Constipation at the sea side.

-Stools dry: crumble at anus.

-(Compare Intestinal Conditions and Colic: also Cholera Infantum.)

Diarrhoea, loose motion :-

Camphora officinalis

-A couple of drops of tincture on sugar, repeated in a quarter-hour, if necessary, will generally cure acute diarrhoea.

-N.B. keep Camphor away from other medicines.

Colocynthis

-Doubled up with colic.

-Pain only relieved by bending double, and pressing into abdomen.

Cuprum metallicum

-Diarrhoea associated with cramps. Cramps in abdomen, in fingers, calves, feet.

China officinalis
-Painless diarrhoea. Much flatulence.
-Passes undigested food.
Veratrum album
-Coldness.
-COLD SWEAT.
-Profuse evacuations with profuse, cold sweat.
-Cold sweat on forehead.
Arsenicum album
-After eating ices; or cold drinks when hot.
-After tainted meat and foods or fruit.
-Relentless vomiting and purging.
Carbo vegetabilis
-Diarrhoea from bad food (like Ars.) but with more distension.
Podophyllum peltatum
-Excessive evacuations, very offensive: with much flatus, and much colic.
Phosphoricum acidum
-Like Podoph. But not offensive, and no colic.
Aloe socotrina
-Stool urgent: at once after eating.
Dulcamara
-Diarrhoea from DAMP, OR DAMP COLD.
Baptisia tinctoria
-Influenzal diarrhoea: very sudden onset: with prostration, drowsiness, putridity.
Pyrogenium
-Rapidly curative in sudden, exhausting summer diarrhoea; profuse, watery, painless: extreme restlessness.

Colic, Acute colic, Abdominal pains :-

In case of acute colic, renal, hepatic, or intestinal one can give quick relief by fairly snapshot prescribing. When you go to such a case and know that morphia and atropine will relieve the

spasm, it is very tempting to use them. If you cannot get your homoeopathic drug in a snapshot way I think you are bound to give the patient relief with your hypodermic. To my mind the disadvantages of this procedure are two fold. First, there is the disadvantage that after such relief it is necessary to begin to treat the case now masked, if not actually complicated, by the action of the morphia. Secondly, there is always the danger that in an acute case of this kind the morphia may conceal the development of a surgical emergency which in consequence may be missed. Suppose you have a hepatic colic, it is quite likely to be use to a stone pressing down into the bile ducts, which may perforate. If morphia has been used it is quite possible - one has seen it happen - that owing to the sedative, indications of the perforation are not detected for hours afterwards. The clinical picture is masked, and you are exposing the patient to a very grave risk.

If you have a case of a first attack of colic, whether it be hepatic or renal it is a very devastating experience for the patient and he is usually terrified. The pains are usually extreme and nearly drive the patient crazy, and **if, in addition, the patient feels frightfully cold, very anxious, faint whenever he sits up or stands up, and yet cannot bear the room being hot, Aconite will usually give relief within a couple of minutes.**

You will seldom get indication for Aconite in repeated attacks. The patients somehow begin to realise that although the condition is frightfully painful it is not moral, so the mental anxiety necessary for the administration of Aconite is not present, and without that mental anxiety Aconite does not seem to act.

Another case having repeated attacks, **each short in duration, developing quite suddenly, stopping as suddenly**, associated with a feeling of fullness in the epigastrium, and where the attacks are induced, or very much aggravated, by any fluids, and accompanied by flushing of the face dilated pupils and a

full bounding pulse, **Belladonna** relieves them almost immediately.

Consider another patient who has **had liver symptoms** for some time, just vague discomfort, slight fullness in the right hypochondrium, **a good deal of flatulence, intolerance of fats,** and who is losing condition becoming sallow and slightly yellow. He develops an acute hepatic colic, with violent shoots of pain going right through to the back, particularly to the angle of the right scapula, which subside and leave a constant ache in the hepatic region, and then he gets another violent colicky attack. **These attacks are relieved by very hot applications, or the drinking of water as hot as it can be swallowed. Chelidonium** relieves these attacks in the most astonishing way.

In these cases, X-rays usually reveal a number of gallstones. And, in contrast with what happens with morphia and atropine treatment, subsequent X-rays after Chelidonium has been given frequently show that one or more of these gallstones have passed almost painlessly. So with Chelidonium you are well under way with your treatment of the gallstones, whereas with morphia and atropine you merely relieve the acute attack of pain.

I remember seeing a case of gallstones colic with one of our very good physicians. It was an elderly woman, and she had that typical Chelidonium picture. Of course she had had Chelidonium already, but without benefit. The doctor said, "I don't understand this case at all; I think she must have a malignant liver." I asked why, and he said, "Because she has all the Chelidonium indications and she does not respond." This is the sort of old case you will meet with, so if that should happen to be your first one do not think therefore that Homoeopathy does not work; you will find that as time goes on you get more and more cases that do work and the exceptions are fewer and fewer. As a matter of fact that particular case responded to a dose of one of the Snake Poisons, but I have never seen another case that had a Snake Poison for that condition, and one gave it

purely because she had already had her Chelidonium; had I seen the case in the first instance I should certainly have given Chelidonium.

In spite of the old cases it is worth while getting these ordinary drugs at your finger ends so that when cases crop up you can prescribe easily on the few indications of the acute condition as presented to you.

There are one or two other drugs that I can touch on which you will find very helpful in these colics.

For instance, **Berberis**, which is extremely useful in colics whether renal or gallstone. The outstanding point about the Berberis colic, no matter its situation, is that **from one centre the pain radiates in all directions.** it goes through to the back, into the chest, into the abdomen. That is the outstanding point about these Berberis colics.

There are two drugs which one always thinks of for colics of any kind, and they are **Colocynth. and Mag. Phos**. It does not matter where the colic is; when you have an acute abdominal colic of any kind one always thinks of the possibility of either Colocynth. or Mag. Phos. Both remedies are often useful for colic in any area, uterine, intestinal, bile ducts, or renal - it does not matter which it is. The point about these drugs is that they are almost identical, that always in their colics **the pain is very extreme, and the patients are doubled up with pain**. **In both cases the pains are relieved by external pressure, and by heat. In Mag. Phos. there is rather more relief from rubbing than there is in Colocynth., which prefers steady, hard pressure.**

There is another drug which is very useful as a contrast to these two, and that is Dioscorea. **Dioscorea** has the same relief from applied heat, and it is sometimes more comfortable for him pressure, but, in contradistinction to the other two drugs, **instead of the patients being doubled up with pain they are hyper-extended; you find them bending back as far as possible.** And the only drug I know which has that violent

abdominal colic which does get relief from extreme extension is Dioscorea.

There is one other drug I want to mention because one tends to forget it as a colic medicine, and that is **Ipecacuanha**. The character of the pain described in Ipecac. is much more cutting than the acute spasmodic pain occurring in most other drugs. **But the outstanding feature of Ipecac. is the feeling of intense nausea which develops with each spasm of pain.** Accompanying that nausea is the other Ipecac. characteristic that in spite of that feeling of deathly sickness the patient has a **clean tongue.**

There are three drugs I always tend to associate in my own mind for colics : **Lycopodium, Raphanus and Opium**, the reason being that in all three the colic is accompanied by violent abdominal flatulence.

It may be associated with a gall-bladder disturbance, and if so it is much more likely to be Lycopodium than either of the other two.

In all three you are likely to get indications in post-operative **abdominal distensions, semi-paralytic conditions of the bowel**. Where you have definite paralytic conditions like a paralytic ileus following abdominal section you are more likely to get indications for Raphanus and Opium than for Lycopodium, but if the paralytic condition happens to be more in the region of the caecum the indications are probably for Lycopodium rather than for the other two.

For instance, in **Lycopodium the colicky pain is likely to start on the right side of the abdomen**, down towards the right iliac fossa, **4 to 8 p.m. aggravation** and spread over to the left side, whereas in the other two it remains more or less localised in the one definite area.

Points that lead you to Opium is that there is apt to be a definite area of distension, as if everything simply churned up to one point and could not get past it, or as if something were trying to squeeze the intestinal contents past some obstructing band, or as if something were being forced through a very

narrow opening, patient tends to become very flushed and hot, feels the bed abominably hot, wants to push the blankets off, extreme hyperaesthesia to noise and after the spasm has subsided tends to become very pale, limp, and **often stuporose**.

I remember one patient who had a paralytic ileus after an abdominal section and as he was working up to another attack of vomiting he had that hyperaesthesia to noise more marked than I have ever seen it. If the nurse in the room happened to jangle the basin into which he was going to be sick he nearly went off his head and he turned and fairly cursed her. That hyperaesthesia to noise made me think of Opium, and it completely controlled his attack and the whole condition subsided. This hyperaesthesia is worth remembering as it is so different from the sluggish condition induced by the administration of Opium in material doses.

in Raphanus you get pockets of wind, a small area coming up in one place, getting quite hard, and then subsiding, followed by fresh areas doing exactly the same. These pockets of wind may be in any part of the abdomen. In acute attacks of pain the patients tend to get a little flushed, but not so flushed as the Opium patients, and they do not have the tendency to eructation that one associates with Lycopodium. I have seen quite a number of them now, post-operative cases, and it is astonishing how quickly after a dose of this remedy the disturbance subsides and the patient begins to pass flatulence quite comfortably.

There is one other which you ought to know Podophyllum. Podophyllum you will find useful in hepatic colics mainly. It is helpful in intestinal colics associated with diarrhoea, I mean with acute diarrhoea, but then you prescribe it much more on the diarrhoea symptoms than on those of the colic.

Dysentery, Amoebiasis :-

Mercurius corrosivus

-Persistent straining before, during, and after stool (rev. of Nux.).
-Scanty stools of bloody or shreddy slime.
-Stools excoriate, burn. Burning in rectum.
-"Never-get-done" sensation.
-Straining to pass hot urine, drop by drop.
-Merc. cor. IS ALMOST A SPECIFIC FOR DYSENTERY.
-Tongue large, flabby, tooth-notched.
-Mouth foul. Salivation.

Mercurius solubilis

-Bloody, slimy stools with much straining: never-get-done feeling (Merc. , cor.); but Merc. cor. has a more violent attack.
-Stools followed by chilliness.
-Rarely indicated where there is no slime.
-Rarely indicated where the tongue is dry.
-"Your first prescription should cure in epidemic dysentery, and if you work cautiously you will cure every case." KENT.

Aloe socotrina

-"Violent tenesmus, heat in rectum, prostration to fainting and profuse clammy sweats."
-Bloody mucus passes after urging and straining.
-Rumbling, gurgling, sudden urge to stool.
-Urine and faeces pass at the same time: cannot pass one without the orthe (Mur. a.).
-Curious symptom. Stools, even solid, pass unnoticed. Sense of insecurity at anus.
-Another curious verified symptom. On laying head on pillow, as if a fine globe broke at base of brain, fragments could be heard tinkling as they fell.

Nux vomica

-Stools of slimy mucus and blood, but small and unsatisfactory: with relief, pro tem., after every stool (rev. of Merc. and Merc. cor.).
-Irregular peristalsis.
-Griping pains, now here, now there, in abdomen. COLIC.
-Nux is irritable, hypersensitive, offended.

-Is chilly, with great aversion to uncovering.

Colocynthis

-With much colic, only relieved by bending double, and pressing hard into abdomen.

Sulphur

-Stools bloody with constant straining: with the Merc. "never-get-done" sensation.

-Dysenteric stools, esp. at night, with colic and violent tenesmus.

-"Follows Nux, esp. when worse at night: discharge of blood, slime, pus, with fever."

-Pain so violent as to cause nausea and drenching perspiration.

-Stools acrid: excoriate. Characteristic symptom, redness about anus.

Phosphorus

-Dysenteric stools oozing from an open anus.

-Patient craves COLD DRINKS and food; ices.

Apis mellifica

-Stools with every motion of body as if anus constantly open (Phos.); oozes blood.

-"Tomato-sauce" stools blood, mucus, food.

-Thirstless: can't bear heat warm room.

Ipecacuanha

-Dysentery with constant nausea.

-Sits almost constantly on stool and passes a little slime, or a little bright-red blood.

-Tenesmus awful: pain so great that nausea comes on and he vomits bile.

-Tongue clean with nausea.

Colchicum autumnale

-Dysentery in the fall of the year, when days are warm and nights cold (Dulc.).

-Stools: shreddy and bloody like scrapings: thin, watery, but they cool to form a jelly.

-Great meteoric distension (Carbo ver.).

-Bloody discharges from bowels with deathly nausea.

-The smell of food causes nausea to faintness.

Gelsemium sempervirens

-Epidemic dysentery, malarial or catarrhal.

-Acute catarrhal enteritis, mucous diarrhoea.

-Discharges almost involuntary: intense spasmodic colic and tenesmus.

-Fright, emotion, anticipation will produce diarrhoea (Arg. nit.).

-Gels. has chills up and down back: trembling; and heaviness of limbs and eyelids.

Arsenicum album

-RESTLESSNESS, ANGUISH, FEARFUL ANXIETY.

-Worse after midnight.

-Burning thirst for sips of cold water.

-Internal, violent burning pain, with cold extremities. Better heat, hot drinks. (Rev. of Phos.)

-Great collapse and prostration.

-Tongue dry, to brown, or black.

-Putrid stools: involuntary: with prostration: blood and straining.

-THE GREAT REMEDY IN PTOMAINE POISONING.

-(N.B. "Don't give Ars. in dysentery unless there is the Ars.

-restlessness, anxiety, and thirst for frequent small drinks.")

Rhus toxicodendron

-Cases with extreme restlessness (Ars.).

-Worse damp weather: damp cold weather.

-Dry, dark-coated tongue: or triangular red tip.

-Herpetic eruptions about mouth.

-Copious, watery, bloody stools; drive him out of bed (Sulph.) as early as 4 a.m.

-"Diarrhoea with tearing pains running down back of leg with every stool.

-Painful tenesmus with every stool."

Aconitum napellus

-Stools of pure blood, with a little slime.

-With anguish, cramp, terrible urging.

-Or black, very fetid stools.
-Sensation, warm fluid escaping from anus.

Cuprum metallicum

-Frightful colic; pressure.
-Spouting stool of bloody, greenish water.
-Cramps-abdomen, calves, soles, fingers, toes.
-Strong metallic taste.

Podophyllum peltatum

-"Abdomen becomes tumultuous."
-Gurgling: then sudden, profuse, putrid stools: generally painless: with perhaps prolapsus recti.

Psorinum

-Stools dark, gushing, horridly putrid.
-Worse at night. Patient greasy, offensive.
-Cases which do not respond to apparently indicated remedy (Tub.).

Capsicum annuum

-Small frequent stools of blood and mucus.
-After stool tenesmus and thirst: but drinking causes shuddering.
-Thirst after every dysenteric stool: sudden craving for ice-cold water, which causes chilliness.
-Violent tenesmus in rectum and bladder at the same time (Canth.).
-Smarting and burning in anus and rectum.
-(Caps. burnings are like cayenne pepper.)
-Typical Caps. is plump, flabby, sensitive to cold: red, cold face: nose red and cold.

Cantharis vesicatoria

-Stools like scrapings of intestines.
-Great burning: burning at anus.
-Tenesmus in rectum and bladder (Caps.).
-"It is a singular fact that if there be frequent micturition with burning cutting pain attending the flow, Cantharis is almost always the remedy for whatever other sufferings there may be."

Carbo vegetabilis

-"No matter what the trouble is, in Carbo veg. there is always burning."
-Diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, with bloody watery stool. Watery mucus mixed with blood.
-Stools horribly putrid, with putrid flatulence.
-The more thin, dark, bloody mucus there is, the better the remedy is indicated.
-Anus red (Sulph.), raw, bleeding, itching.
-Cold breath, cold sweat, cold nose.
-Internal burning with external coldness.
-Coldness and collapse, with air hunger.

Veratrum album

-Colic: burning, twisting, constricting, cutting.
-Distension, tenderness.
-Stools frequent; watery, greenish; blackish; bloody. Involuntary when passing flatus: from least movement of body.
-May be simultaneous stool and vomiting (Ars.).
-Sunken, hippocratic face. Characteristic symptom, cold sweat on forehead.
-(One of Hahnemann's great cholera medicines.)
-The straining is not marked in Verat.

Cholera, Asiatic cholera :-

HOMOEOPATHY won its first great world-wide laurels in the cholera epidemics
some 100 years ago, reversing everywhere the mortality: i.e. where ordinary
medicine lost three-quarters of its cholera patients, Homoeopathy saved
three-quarters even in some localities and under certain doctors it lost
none.
Hahnemann never having seen the disease, but knowing its headlong rush and
symptoms, laid down the remedies that would be curative: and his disciples

everywhere were absolutely masters of the situation.

His three great remedies were: Camphor, Cuprum and Veratrum album.

Camphora officinalis

-For early stage. Promptly curative.

-Dose Give a drop of the strong tincture every five minutes on sugar, till warmth and rest are restored.

-(The strong tincture is a saturated solution of camphor in rectified spirits of wine.)

-(A lump of camphor in a small bottle of whisky, etc., will make a saturated solution. The spirit dissolves only as much as it can.)

-(N.B. Give Camphor on sugar. In water it nauseates and burns. Keep Camphor away from medicines.)

Cuprum metallicum

-In the later stage of excessive vomiting and purging, and especially where CRAMPS are the feature of the case.

-(Copper poisoning and camphor poisoning are difficult to distinguish.

-Copper, a plate worn on the skin, is said to protect against cholera."

Veratrum album

-For the cases with every profuse evacuations, profuse vomiting and purging, and profuse, cold sweat.

-Repeat every hour or half-hour till warmth and rest are restored.

-There has been the idea that Camphor (perhaps because of the need for frequent repetition) was not homoeopathic to cholera; but that it was only proposed by Hahnemann for the treatment of cholera because of its destructiveness to the micro-organisms which he sensed.

-No greater mistake could be made. Camphor is absolutely homoeopathic to cholera in its first stage for which Hahnemann alone prescribed it.

-Later on, if the patient survived, with the same organism, but changed symptoms, camphor was no longer indicated.

;Cuprum or Veratrum alb., according to symptoms, would now be homoeopathic, and therefore curative.

CAMPHOR :-

-Let us contrast the symptoms of cholera in its first stage with those of camphor poisonings, and we shall see the absolute homoeopathicity of the drug.

-CHOLERA SYMPTOMS First stage.	CAMPHOR POISONING SYMPTOMS.
-Giddy faint powerlessness.	Vertigo as if drunk. His senses leave him; he slides and falls to the ground.
-Icy coldness of the body.	Icy coldness of body.
-Strength suddenly sinks.	Great prostration and weakness.
-Could hardly be held upright.	
-Attempted to stand, but lay down again.	
-Expression altered.	Face pale, distorded, sunken, hollow.
-Face bluish and icy cold.	Face and hands deathly pale cold blue.
-Closure of jaws, trismus.	Closure of jaws, trismus.
-Whole body cold.	Body quite cold. Skin cold.
-Extremities icy cold.	
-Hopeless discouragement and anxiety.	Great anxiety.
-Dread of suffocation.	Suffocative dyspnoea.
-Burning in stomach and gullet.	Burning in throat and stomach.
-Cramps in calves and other muscles.	Violent cramps.
-On touching precordial region, he cries When spoken out.	Precordial anxiety. to loudly complained of indefinable distress in precordial region.

-No thirst, no sickness, no vomiting or purging (as in the later stage).

-And here, observe! Homoeopathy can not only cure abort

prevent give instant relief in acute sickness, even before it is possible to make a diagnosis but it can also lay down the remedy or remedies that will be curative in an unknown disease, never seen; but whole symptoms are known.

Dentition :-

Chamomilla

-Painful dentition.
-Oversensitive to pain, which maddens.
-Very irritable : snaps and snarls (Cina).
-Excessive uneasiness, anxiety, tossing, (Acon.).
-Only to be quieted by being carried about.
-Drowsiness with sleeplessness.
-Sweats with the pain.
-One cheek red and hot, the other pale and cold.
-Wants this or that, only to push it away.
-Turmoil in temper, Chamomilla is frantic : "cannot bear it!" Dentition diarrhoea (Calc. carb., Kreos.). Stools green : odour like rotten eggs : colicky pain.
-Draws the legs up. Abdomen bloated.

Aconitum napellus

-Fever. Dry hot skin (Bell.). Child gnaws its fists; frets and cries.
-Sleepless; excited; tosses; heat; startings and twitchings (Bell.)
-of single muscles.
-Convulsions of teething children (Bell.).
-Costive, or dark, watery stools.

Belladonna

-Red, hot face. Dry skin. Dilated pupils.
-Starts and wakes when just falling asleep.
-Twitchings and jerkings.
-Quickness of sensations and emotions. Sudden pains, suddenly gone.
-Convulsions.
-In delirium bites, strikes, wants to escape.

-Acute attacks in Calcarea children.

Calcarea carbonica

-Fat, fair, flabby, perspiring.

-Fontanelles remain open (Calc. phos., Sil.). Deformed extremities.

-Deficient, or irregular bone development.

-Profuse perspiration : soaks the pillow (Sil.).

-Sour sweat : sour diarrhoea : sour vomit.

-Flabby; FAT : lax muscles; bones that bend.

-Can't learn to walk; won't put feet to ground.

-Milk crust and eruptions in the Calcarea child.

-Teething cough or diarrhoea : in the Calcarea child.

Calcarea phosphorica

-Slow dentition with emaciation (reverse of Calc. carb.).

-Fontanelles remain open.

-Soft thin skull, crackles when pressed upon.

-Can't hold head up : it must be supported.

-Flabby, emaciated : doesn't learn to walk.

-"Great desire to nurse all the time".

-Cough with rattling chest.

-The Calc. phos. child is more wiry; less fair; without the sweating head of Calc. carb.

-Diarrhoea, stools green and spluttering.

-Child shrunken and anaemic (Sil.).

Coffea cruda

-Wakeful : constantly on the move.

-Not distressed : happy, but sleepless.

-Remarkable wakefulness.

-Over excitement of brain.

Kreosotum

-"Child suffering from very painful dentition : won't sleep at night unless caressed and fondled all the time". (Cham, unless carried up and down the room).

-Gums painful, dark-red or blue : teeth decay as soon as they come.

-May have constipation, or diarrhoea.

-Cholera infantum during teething : very severe : vomiting incessant, with cadaveric-smelling stools.

Podophyllum peltatum

-Pod. has a great desire to press the gums together during dentition.

-Cholera infantum, stools profuse and gushing : larger than could be expected from amount of food taken : offensive.

Sulphur

-The Sulphur baby will not remain covered.

-Rough skin and hair : red lips and eyelids.

-Redness around anus, hot palms and soles.

-Acrid stools (Calc. carb.) that irritate and inflame wherever they touch the skin. (The urine of Lyc. irritates the parts.)

Zincum metallicum

-"Brain troubles during dentition.

-Child cries out in sleep, rolls head from side to side : face alternately red and pale".

-Incessant, fidgety feet, must move them constantly.

Diabetes Mellitus :- Dear friends, Take these eleven homeopathic medicines (as a cure for diabetes mellitus) according to my direction. I am optimistic that my formula will give a full cure for 95% of diabetic patients. Although few cases will not get full cure ; still you will get ten fold better result than any other healing systems. You should take each of these medicines every time for one week only. **Take these medicines repeatedly in a cyclical way (i.e. after no.- 11 start again from no.- 1).** You can double the dose (i.e. 20 drops) if your sugar level is much higher. Insulin dependant patients also can take these medicines along with their insulin and other allopathic and herbal medicines. All the rules and regulations are same for the kids and teens but you can reduce their dose to 5 drops if their sugar level is not much higher. Yea, it is better to take all homeopathic medicines in empty stomach ; but

you can take them after meal if you forget. **You can take these homeopathic medicines along with other allopathic or herbal medicines (whether they may be tablet, capsule or injection). It will not cause any trouble. But it is better to take all homeopathic medicines half an hour before or after other medicines. You should reduce the dose of other diabetic medicines to half when your diabetic condition has sufficiently improved and totally stop all those rubbish medicines when the sugar level comes to normal.** Try to buy Germany or U.S.A. made medicines.

You can exclude any of these eleven medicines if it seems don't helping or causing undesirable side-effects (like acidity, allergy, pain, sexual over excitement etc) or is not available in the local market. Continue rest of the medicines according to their suggested order or serial. **Do not change my recommendation on potency and dose, but you can take the nearest (and the lowest) potency if the recommended potency is not available in the local market. In homeopathic potencies, Q means mother tincture (Q), that means the lowest potency (that means one or zero). As we all know, the lowest potencies (like Q, 3X, 6X, 12X, 30X, 200X, 3C, 6C, 3, 6 etc) usually causes less side-effects.** *If any of these medicines are available in pill or pellet form, you should take them in* same *dose ; that means take 10 pills or pellets in lieu of 10 drops.* You should know that the names of the homeopathic medicines are universal (that means they could be found with the same name in every country). Always try to buy liquid medicines and take them mixing with water ; because homeopathic medicines are more effective in liquid form. In some rare cases, you may need to consult a homeopathic specialist to be able to use more precisely selected medicines (which best suit with your physical and mental make-up). You will need

to take these medicines at least one to two years (or little longer) for a full cure. Inshallah, My FORMULA will reverse your biological system to it's previous good condition (and consequently you will need not to take any diabetic medicines till death). When you are free from diabetes (and other related complications), then stop these eleven medicines and start taking these new thirteen medicines (**Natrum sulphuricum, Nux vomica, Kali phosphorica, Natrum muriaticum, Acidum Picricum, Iodium, Calcarea Phosphorica, Crataegus oxyacantha, Sanicula, Magnesia Phosphorica, Alfalfa, Calcarea fluor, Vanadium**) for at least one year or more in similar potency and style (but the dose will be 5 drops or 5 pills twice daily). These thirteen medicines will purify, repair and restore your body and mind to its previous good condition (and will end the possibility of the return of diabetes and other killer diseases). (**N.B.- Must obey the diet rules & exercise for rest of your life.**)

{**Removing the causes of diabetes :-** At the same time we need to remove the underlying cause of diabetes. (1) If you got diabetes after a mental shock, you should take one dose (i.e. one drop or 10 pills) of Natrum muriaticum 1M, then after one month of interval take one dose (i.e. one drop or 10 pills) of Natrum muriaticum 10M and then after one month of interval take one dose (i.e. one drop or 10 pills) of Natrum muriaticum 50M. (2) If you got diabetes after vaccines, you should take one dose (i.e. one drop or 10 pills) of Thuja occidentalis 1M, then again after one month of interval take one dose (i.e. one drop or 10 pills) of Thuja occidentalis 10M and then after one month of interval take one dose (i.e. one drop or 10 pills) of Thuja occidentalis 50M. (3) If you have a family history of diabetes, you should take one dose (i.e. one drop) of Syphilinum 1M, then after one month of interval take one dose (i.e. one drop) of

Syphilinum 10M and then again after one month of interval take one dose (i.e. one drop) of Syphilinum 50M. (4) If you have a family history of tuberculosis or Asthma or in the habit of catching cold frequently, you should take one dose (i.e. one drop) of Bacillinum 1M, then after two months of interval take one dose (i.e. one drop) of Bacillinum 10M and then again after three months of interval take one dose (i.e. one drop) of Bacillinum 50M. **All these 4 causative medicines must not be taken more than 3 doses. You can start taking these causative medicines any time you wish. But you should not take them together with other medicine. Rather you should take them one hour before or after other medicines.**}

[It is a fact that none but a homeopathic specialist can offer a real cure for diabetes. But the proportion of the number of homeopathic specialist in the whole world in comparison with the billions of diabetic patients is very tiny. That's why I have developed such a "SELF TREATMENT FORMULA" which will help these vast number of suffering people and will not harm them. At first I have to select such medicines which has very positive effect on diabetes and on the contrary less side-effects. Then I have to serialize them in such a way that one will not interact with other and one will not damage the effect of it's previous medicine. Actually diabetes is not a single disease, rather its a group of diseases (I mean, many troubles jointly promotes diabetes). And that's why, a homeopathic physician needs to apply all available weapons to fight this virulent enemy of mankind. **Don't be surprised if these eleven medicines at the same time also cure your other associated terrible diseases (like high blood pressure, asthma, obesity, kidney diseases, heart diseases etc) along with diabetes !** Because most of these eleven medicines also have very positive effects

on our heart, lungs, kidney, liver, brain, stomach, nerve, hormonal glands, blood, sexual organs, eyes, bones etc.). God bless us all.]

Many people are writing to me enquiring how to collect these homeopathic medicines. These eleven homeopathic medicines are actually the most common homeo medicines. You can buy them from any homeopathic pharmacy. As far as I know, homeopathic medicines are available in most of the major cities in the world. If these are not available in your area, then you can collect them by ordering to many companies over e-mail. In this regards, these following three links may greatly help you :-

1. http://hpathy.com/homeopathy-pharmacies/
2. http://www.hmedicine.com/homeopathic/single_remedies
3. http://bashirmahmudellias.blogspot.com/2009/01/great-homeopathic-dispensaries-in-dhaka.html

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(1) Acidum Phosphoricum Q/3x/6x/12x/3c/6c/3/6
(Take this homeopathic medicine 10 drops 03 times daily in first week. Mixing with half of a glass of water)

(2) Gymnema sylvestra Q/3x/6x/12x/3c/6c/3/6
(Take this homeopathic medicine 10 drops 03 times daily in second week. Mixing with half of a glass of water)

(3) Arsenicum bromatum Q/3x/6x/12x/3c/6c/3/6
(Take this homeopathic medicine 10 drops 03 times daily in third week. Mixing with half of a glass of water)

(4) Syzygium Jambos Q/3x/6x/12x/3c/6c/3/6
(Take this homeopathic medicine 10 drops 03 times daily in fourth week. Mixing with half of a glass of water)

(5) Rhus aromaticum Q/3x/6x/12x/3c/6c/3/6
(Take this homeopathic medicine 10 drops 03 times daily in fifth week. Mixing with half of a glass of water)

(6) Murex purpurea Q/3x/6x/12x/3c/6c/3/6
(Take this homeopathic medicine 10 drops morning and afternoon in sixth week. Mixing with half of a glass of water)

(7) Sanicula Q/3x/6x/12x/3c/6c/3/6
(Take this homeopathic medicine 10 drops 03 times daily in seventh week. Mixing with half of a glass of water)

(8) Helonias Dioica Q/3x/6x/12x/3c/6c/3/6
(Take this homeopathic medicine 10 drops morning and afternoon in eighth week. Mixing with half of a glass of water)

(9) Calcarea Phosphorica Q/3x/6x/12x/3c/6c/3/6
(Take this homeopathic medicine 10 drops 03 times daily in ninth week. Mixing with half of a glass of water)

(10) Uranium nitricum Q/3x/6x/12x/3c/6c/3/6
(Take this homeopathic medicine 10 drops 03 times daily in tenth week. Mixing with half of a glass of water)

(11) Iodium Q/3x/6x/12x/3c/6c/3/6
(Take this homeopathic medicine 10 drops 03 times daily in eleventh week. Mixing with half of a glass of water. Now start taking from no. 1 medicine in similar rules.)

Fever, Pyrexia :-

A rise in the temperature of the body; frequently a symptom of infection. A fever occurs when your temperature rises above its normal range. What's normal for you may be a little higher or lower than the average temperature of 98.6 F. That's why it's hard to say just what a fever is. But a "significant" fever is usually defined as an oral or ear temperature of 102 F or a rectal temperature of 103 F. If you're an adult, a fever may be uncomfortable, but it usually isn't dangerous unless it rises above 103 F. For very young children and infants, however, even slightly elevated temperatures may indicate a serious infection.

Homeopathic Medicines for Fever-

#Aconite.[Acon]

This remedy typifies a synochal sthenic fever, and corresponds to hyperaemia congestion and chill preceding inflammatory fever. Frequent chilliness is common in fevers calling for Aconite. There is redness of the face, great heat and oftentimes an outward pressing headache. A slight degree of delirium does not contra-indicate Aconite. The mental symptoms are all important; there is anxiety, and restlessness from the violent circulatory storm; there is dry skin, violent thirst, full bounding frequent pulse and sweating relieves. If it is brought on by exposure to dry cold winds or chilling of the body after overheat, especially when warm and sweaty it is well indicated. It suits the young and robust and has no relation to the weak and sickly. The never failing characteristics of mental anguish must be present. The attack of fever often terminates with a critical sweat. Veratrum viride. This remedy suits cases similar to Aconite, but it has more arterial excitement and no anxiety.

#Arsenicum Album. [Ars]

This is one of our most important remedies, and, next to Cinchona, it is more frequently indicated than any other. The characteristics are intensity and long duration of paroxysms, especially of the burning heat, the unquenchable thirst, anxiety and restlessness, a small, quick pulse and a clean tongue. The cleaner the tongue in violent paroxysms the more is it indicated. After the attack there is pallor and exhaustion. It is the sovereign remedy for the malarial cachexia; it antidotes quinine and its attacks are accompanied with a high grade of gastric irritability. Hughes and Kippax, however, do not consider Arsenic as being suited to the typical forms of intermittent fever, but rather to those types known as typo-malarial fevers. Other characteristics of Arsenicum are the illy-defined paroxysms with, perhaps, one of the stages wanting the collapse of vital power and the marked prostration. The longer the disease has lasted the more likely will Arsenicum be indicated.

#Gelsemium.[Gels]

This remedy suits dull, stupid, apathetic conditions. The patient is dizzy and drowsy, the chill is partial; there is a full flowing pulse with an element of weakness in it. It corresponds especially to remittent types of fever and to fevers brought on by warm, relaxing weather. The fever is accompanied by languor, muscular weakness and a desire for absolute rest and is unaccompanied by thirst. Ferrum phosphoricum. This remedy stands midway between Aconite and Gelsemium in febrile conditions, and it may be differentiated from its neighbors by the pulse, which, under Aconite, is full and bounding and under Gelsemium soft and flowing, and by the mental symptoms, Aconite being marked by anxiety and Gelsemium by drowsiness and dullness. Baptisia. Hughes praises this remedy in simple continued fevers, where he believes it is specific. Gastric fever, he claims, will never run into typhoid if treated with this remedy. Pulsatilla has a thirstless fever, hot head, dry lips and chilliness all over, especially in the evening. Chilliness predominates with the remedy, there being but little heat.

#Sulphur. [Sulph]

An excellent fever remedy, it comes in after Aconite when the skin is dry and hot and there is no sweat; the fever seems to burn the patient up,the tongue is dry and red and the patient at first is sleepless and restless, but soon becomes drowsy. There are no blood changes; it is a chronic Aconite or a passive Aconite does to the arteries.

#Belladonna. [Bell]

This remedy is marked by erethism, violent delirium, headache, throbbing carotids and cerebral symptoms. Eyes red and glistering; the skin is hot and burning; the heat seems to steam out from the body; it may be followed by a profuse sweat which brings no relief. The characteristics are briefly: General dry heat with chills, little or no thirst, in fact, the patient may have a dread of water, cool extremities and throbbing headache. The fever is worse at night. The Nux

vomica fever is characterized by great heat; the whole body is burning hot, the face is especially red and hot, yet the patient feels chilly when uncovering.

#Bryonia. [Bry]

Suits especially a quite form of fever; true, the patient may be restless and toss about, but is always made worse thereby. There is intense headache, dull, stupefying with a sensation as if the head would burst at the temples; sharp pains over the eyes, faintness on rising up, dry mouth and a tongue coated white in the middle. Cold, chilly sensations predominate in fevers calling for Bryonia, and there is much thirst for large drinks of water at rather infrequent intervals. The fever of Bryonia is unmarked by the violence, acuteness and general storm of Aconite or the decomposition and great debility of the acids. It is neither synochal nor so markedly asthenic in character, it is between the two and is dependent upon local affections, state of stomach, liver, chest, etc.

#Rhus toxicodendron. [Rhus-t]

A form of catarrhal fever, so-called, which is met with frequently calls for Rhus more than for any other remedy. It commences with weakness of the whole body with desire to lie down, soreness or bruised sensations in the limbs, aching of limbs and bones, great pain in back, restlessness, worse while lying still, sickness at the stomach, loss of appetite, repugnance for food, great thirst, dry tongue and mouth. It is useful on that borderland where febrile cases merge into a typhoid condition. Mercurius. Here the fever is characterized by weariness, prostration and trembling. It is slow, lingering fever, generally a gastric or a bilious, remittent fever. It is characterized by the following combination of symptoms which no other drug has: Profuse salivation, dry throat and great thirst for cold water.

#Cinchona. [Cinch]

This remedy is most suitable in epidemic and endemic form of chills and fever, being of little if any use in the general malarial cachexia. The paroxysms are irregular and it corresponds more to the tertian type, if to any. The precursory symptoms to the

chill are nervous excitement, anxiety, headache, nausea and irritability. The chill is of short duration and it soon becomes mingled with the heat, and the remedy may be said to be one of the thirstless remedies in fever, as there is very little, if any, thirst during the chill and no real thirst during the heat, it being from a desire to moisten the mouth, rather than to quench the thirst, that the patient may desire water. During the fever the veins appear enlarged and there is congestion to the head, redness and heat of face, even though other parts of the body be chilly. During the chill the patient sits near the fire and wraps himself up, but the warmth obtained does no good. During the sweat, however, which is long and profuse, there is much thirst. Cinchona is seldom of use in inveterate cases, where the liver and spleen are hypertrophied or where much quinine has been taken, though a swollen spleen does not contra-indicate the remedy. The apyrexia is marked with debility, restlessness, loss of appetite or great hunger, anaemia, gray complexion, congestions, backache and oedema, scanty urine with brickdust sediment.

#Nux vomica. [Nux-v]

Nux vomica is another remedy not so much indicated in inveterate cases, but it corresponds to cases where the gastro-bilious symptoms are prominent, and accompanied by nervous symptoms proceeding from the spinal cord. The chill is perhaps more commonly quotidian, coming on in the afternoon and evening . The chill is predominant and starts with blueness of the fingernails, preceded by aching of the body, gaping and yawing, there being no special thirst, but a dull frontal headache and vertigo and nausea, disordered stomach and weakness of the limbs. There is no relief from covering or from external heat, and another condition may be an alternation of chills and heat. Eucalyptus globulus. Also useful in some forms. There are no characteristic indications. Pulsatilla. Long chill, little heat and no thirst. Menyanthes. Chill predominates without thirst; icy coldness of finger tips. Ignatia. Warmth from stove relieves; thirst only during chill. Lachesis. Desires heat,

but no relief therefrom. A most important remedy after abuse of quinine. Carbo vegetabilis. Old cases, with coldness of feet.

#Natrum muriaticum. [Nat-m]

This is a remedy seldom of use in recent cases corresponding more to inveterate and badly treated cases. The stages are very unequal, the chill perhaps being continuous, heat moderate with violent headache, and perspiration wanting or excessive and debilitating and relieving the headache. The complexion is yellowish gray and the spleen and liver are enlarged. Perhaps the most typical case calling for this remedy would have a chill commencing about ten o'clock in the morning, beginning in the back and feet with great thirst pains in the bones, pains in the back,headache, debility, accompanied with shortness of breath; and especially if fever blisters or hydroa form on the lips; this is most characteristic. Such patients during the apyerxia the apyrexia are dejected and apprehensive, have a swallow complexion and white coated tongue, sleepy in the daytime and sleepless at night. It especially corresponds to cases where there is a psoric taint. Capsicum. Chill prevails, intense thirst, drinking causes an aggravation ; the chill begins in the back; heat applied relieves. Thirst is waiting during the hot stage.

#Eupatorium perfoliatum. [Eup-per]

The bone pains and the vomiting as the chill passes off are the chief characteristics of this remedy. There are gastric symptoms similar to Ipecac; there is muscular soreness all over the body, and the chill is apt to occur on the morning of one day and in the evening of the next; it is preceded by thirst and bitter vomiting. The patient knows the chill is coming on because he cannot drink enough, the chill commences in the small of the back and is accompanied with a sense of pressure over the skull cap. Bayes considers this pressure and weight over the forehead the surest indication for the remedy. With the heat, the aching increases and the sweat is inconsiderable or absent. The paroxysms calling for Eupatorium are irregular in their development. The liver is at fault and there is a yellow tinge to the complexion. Cedron. Great regularity marks this

remedy, also violent symptoms; headache. It is useful in masked agues,and the agues of warm and damp, low, marshy regions. Congestion to the head is a marked symptoms, during apyrexia malaise and debility. Apis. No thirst, with sweat. According to Wolf, one of the most important remedies; chill with thirst at 3 or 4 P.M., protracted cases, nettle rash. Rhus. Chill begins in the thigh and is usually attended with a dry cough.

#Chininum sulphuricum. [Chin-s]

This remedy has great periodicity ; chill towards evening with slight or violent thirst and after the sweat there is much prostration, great weakness at the epigastrium and debility. It has been found that the lower potencies act better, such as two-grain doses of the IX trituration every two hours. During the paroxysm a pain in the dorsal vertebrae on pressure is a good indication.

Dysmenorrhoea, Painful menstruation, menstrual colic :-

Menstruation may be painful, with either too scanty or profuse discharge, when the function may be otherwise healthily performed.

Symptoms

Severe bearing-down pains in the uterine region, resembling the pains of labour, and occurring in paroxysms; aching in the small of the back, loins, pelvis, sometimes extending to the limbs; headache, flushed cheeks, hurried breathing, palpitation, cutting and pressing pains in the abdomen. The pain sometimes precedes the flow several hours or days, continuing for a longer or shorter period, and may or may not cease when the discharge is established. At other times the pain continues till a membranous substance is expelled, after which a healthy

discharge may take place. In some cases the breasts become extremely sensitive and painful through sympathy with the corresponding organs of generation. Females subject to Dysmenorrhoea are generally troubled with confined bowels and frequent headaches, from congestion in the intervals between the monthly periods.

Causes

An inflamed condition of the secretory vessels of the uterus; disease of the ovaries; inveterate constipation, and a contracted state of the canal of the neck of the womb. The first of these causes is most common to females of a full plethoric habit, of strong passions, who are fond of the pleasures of the table and of the gaieties of life. In obstinate constipation, the rectum may become so distended with impacted faecal matter, as by its pressure on the neck of the womb to render the escape of the menstrual fluid difficult and painful. Ovarian irritation, sometimes induced by self-abuse, is not an uncommon cause. In congenital contraction of the neck of the womb, the cause of pain is apparent, and may be thus explained : - the cavity of the unimpregnated healthy womb will only contain a small quantity of fluid; and as soon as the menstrual blood accumulates, unless it finds free exit, it will distend the uterus, and thus give rise to great pain.

Treatment

Senec., Cham., Sec., Puls., Bell., Cimic., Ham., Sab., Cocc., Gels., Nux V., Coff., Ver., Ign., Plat., etc.

Senecio. - Functional Dysmenorrhoea, scanty discharge. It gives the most marked relief if administered for at least ten days preceding the flow.

Chamomilla

Pains very severe, resembling those of labour; pressure from the small of the back forwards and downwards; colic, with sensitiveness to the touch; discharge of a dark colour and clotted; especially suited to highly-sensitive, nervous, and irritable patients troubled with biliousness.

Secale cornutum

Expulsive forcing-pains, followed by lumps of dark discharge; cutting pains in the bladder or bowel; pale face; cold sweat; flagging pulse; or the agonizing forcing-pains may occur without any discharge. We have met with great success from the administration of this remedy.

Pulsatilla pratensis

Scanty menses, the discharge being attended with cutting pains in the region of the womb, abdomen, back, and loins, with loss of appetite, chilliness, vertigo, etc., the pains moving from one part to another. This remedy is specially suited to young women of light hair and complexion, and mild disposition.

Belladonna

Suspected inflammation or congestion of the womb, with severe pain, bearing-down, throbbing, etc., and especially in plethoric women. There is also great determination of blood to the head, confusion of sight, redness of the face, and the discharge may be profuse. As a rule, Acon. may be alternated with Bell.

Cimicifuga racemosa

Nervous and rheumatic patients, with severe headache, aching of the limbs, dark and coagulated discharge, pain under the left breast, depression of spirits, etc. This drug or its concentrated preparation - Macrotin - is most useful in the inter-menstrual periods.

Hamamelis virginiana

Dysmenorrhoea from ovarian irritation, pain in the groins, profuse Leucorrhoea, irregular menses, extreme pain and soreness, smarting-pain on passing water, and frequent urging.

Sabina

Pain chiefly at the beginning of the period, ceasing after the discharge is established.

Calcarea carbonica

Menses appearing at too short intervals.

Cocculus indicus

Severe menstrual colic; spasms or cramps in the abdomen, with flatulence, nausea, dizziness, and faintness.

Gelsemium sempervirens

Neuralgic and spasmodic Dysmenorrhoea. It is, however, palliative rather than curative.

Nux vomica

Constipation and piles; frequent desire to urinate; pains in the back, as if it were dislocated; paroxysms of pressing and drawing pain; indigestion, etc. Nux V. is well suited to women of vigorous constitution, and irritable temperament.

Coffea cruda

Exquisite sensitiveness to pain extreme nervous restlessness, sleeplessness, etc.

Crocus sativus

Dark, clotted discharge.

Administration

In acute cases, six or eight drops of tincture or twelve pilules, mixed in half a tumbler of filtered cold water, and a dessert-spoonful taken every two or three hours; as improvement takes place, or in chronic cases, a dose every six, eight, or twelve hours.

Accessory measures

Daily active exercise in the open air; the use of the cold-bath in the morning (in the intervals of menstruation), or tepid in the evening, (during the period), followed by vigorous friction; regular and early hours; a plain regimen; and avoidance of wine, coffee, and green tea, and influences that disturb the mind and temper, are important auxiliaries in the treatment of Dysmenorrhoea. As palliatives, during the period, hot bottles, or flannels wrung out of hot water, and applied to the lower part of the abdomen, or the warm hip-bath in which the patient may remain twenty or thirty minutes, generally give relief.

Rickets :-

Arnica montana

-Tender to touch.

-Does not want to be disturbed, or irritated, or handled.

-Worse from heat.
-Especially if there has been any injury at birth or otherwise.

Calcarea carbonica

-For the fat, fair, lethargic type of child, with profusely sweating head, especially in sleep (Sanic., Sil.) : with soft, fat, flabby, inadequate limbs that bend under its weight : with big abdomen.
-The child of plus tissue of minus quality.

Calcarea phosphorica

-Like Calc. head large, fontanelles long open; but less sweating.
-Bones of skull thin.
-Thin - even emaciated.
-Sunken, flabby abdomen (reverse of Calc. carb.).
-Spine too weak to support body : thin neck, too weak to support head.
-Child pale and cold. Seems stupid.
-"Even cretinism may be developed by the continued use of Calc. phos."
-(i.e. think of Calc. phos. in cretinism).

Chamomilla

-Intensely sensitive. Intensely irritable.
-Changeable : never satisfied.
-Wants to be carried : can't keep still.
-"The Chamomilla child can't be touched".
-Painful gums, painful teething : will hold cold glass against its gums.
-Pain - colic : doubles up and screams. Kicks.
-Diarrhoea. Grass green stool.
-One cheek red, the other pale.
-Coughing or ailments from anger.
-Sleepy but can't sleep.

Sanicula aqua

-Sanicula aqua contains Calcarea carbonica, Silica, etc. and combines many of the symptoms of these remedies. Invaluable remedy for unflourishing, ill-developing children.

-Defective nutrition.
-Thin and old-looking. Dirty brownish skin.
-Stubborn and touchy.
-Cold, clammy hands and feet.
-Profuse sweat, occiput and neck.

Silicea terra

-Pale, waxen, earthy face.
-Head large (the Calc. carb., Sulph.), fontanelles open.
-Body small and emaciated, except the plump abdomen.
-Bones and muscles poorly developed : i.e. slow in learning to walk.
-Worse from milk : infant unable to take any kind of milk (Aeth.).
-Diarrhoea from milk.
-Offensive sweat, head, neck, face, feet.

Sulphur

-Large head (like the Calc. carb.).
-Tendency to Rickets . (Calc. carb.).
-Voracious appetite, defective assimilation.
-Hungry yet emaciated. (Iod.).
-Shrivelled and dried up, like a little old man.
-Skin hangs in folds, yellowish, wrinkled, and flabby. (See Dentition- Sulph.).

Scurvy rickets:-

Arnica montana

-(See Rickets). A great remedy here.

Kreosotum

-Gums bleed and ulcerate.
-Offensive odours, mouth, etc.
-The Cham. temperament (see Rickets .) but offensive and bleeds.

Manganum-act. + -c. (old abbr.)

-General aching, soreness, tenderness (Arn.).
-Bones ache, especially tibiae.
-Sickly face, anaemic.

-Constantly whining; fretful.
-Everything better lying down.
-Worse cold, damp weather.

Phosphorus

-Bruising : extravasative. Gums bleed.
-Especially in nervous, slender children.

Malnutrion, wasting, marasmus, Emaciation :-

Calcarea carbonica

-COLDNESS.
-Profuse sweats, head (Sil.), at night (Sil.).
-Cold, damp feet : cold legs with night-sweats.
-Milk disagrees. (Aeth., Calc. phos., Lac. can., Mag. carb., Nat. carb., Sil.).
-Big head, with large, hard abdomen. (Sil.).
-"A big-bellied child, with emaciated limbs and neck". (Sil.).
-(Opp. of Calc. phos.).
-Faulty bony development : late teething : Rickets .
-"Bones stop growing, and child goes into marasmus".
-"Enlarged glands, emaciation of neck and limbs, while the fat and the glands of the belly increase".
-Flabby : feeble : tired.
-Sourness of sweat, of sweating head. Sour stool. Sour vomit.
-While stools : constipation with white stools.
-"Wormy babies", pass and vomit worms.
-Chew and swallow, or grit teeth in sleep (Cina).
-Cross and fretful : easily frightened.

Sanicula aqua

-Child looks old (Arg. nit., etc.), dirty, greasy, and brownish.
-Progressive emaciation.
-Kicks off clothing in coldest weather. (Sulph.).
-Sweats on falling asleep, mostly neck. Wets clothing through. (Calc. , carb., Sil.).
-Cold clammy sweat occiput and neck.

-Child craves meat, fat bacon, Salt. (Arg. nit., Nat. mur., Nit. ac.).
-Child wants to nurse all the time, yet loses flesh.
-After intense straining the stool, nearly evacuated, recedes (Sil.).
-Body smells like old cheese.
-Foul footsweat, chafes toes (Sil.).

Calcarea phosphorica

-Vomits milk. (Calc. carb., Mag. carb., Nat. carb.).
-Stools green, slimy, lienteric, with foetid flatus.
-Face pale. White; sallow.
-Neck cannot support head.
-Marasmus : shrunken, emaciated, and very anaemic looking.
-Tall scrawny children with dirty, brownish skins.
-Peevish, restless, fretful.
-Flabby, sunken abdomen (opp. of Calc. carb.).

Abrotanum

-Emaciation mostly of legs. Ascending (rev. of Lyc., Nat. mur., etc.).
-Bloated abdomen.
-Cross irritable children.
-Pale, hollow-eyed, old face (Iod., Nat. mur., Sulph., etc.). Wrinkled.
-Appetite very great : ravenous while emaciating. (Iod., etc.).
-In marasmus : skin flabby; and hangs loose.

Argentum nitricum

-Child looks dried up, like a mummy (Ars., Op.).
-Old-looking, pale, bluish face.
-Progressive emaciation.
-Craves sweets, (Lyc.) which disagree.
-Craves salt (Nat. mur., Phos.).
-Wants cold air (Lyc.) cold drinks (opp. of Lyc.).
-A most flatulent remedy (Lyc.) distended to bursting (Lyc.).
-Emotional diarrhoea : from anticipation (Gels.).
-Examination funk. Fear of high places.

Arsenicum album

-Atrophy of infants.
-Marasmus. "Dried-up mummy" child.
-Face pale, anxious, distorted.
-Skin harsh, dry, tawny.
-Rapid emaciation : sinking of strength.
-Least effort exhausting.
-Chilliness.
-Diarrhoea as soon as begins to eat or drink.
-Stools undigested : offensive.
-Restlessness : constant distress.
-"Ars. has anxiety, restlessness, prostrating, burning and cadaveric odours".

Baryta carbonica

-"Dwarfishness : mind and body. Mental dwarfishness, and dwarfishness of organs".
-"Emaciation in those who have been well nourished". (Iod., etc.).
-"Enlarged glands : enlarged abdomen : emaciation of tissues, emaciated limbs and dwarfishness of mind. You have there the whole of Baryta carb. marasmus".
-Shy, bashful. Easily frightened.

Iodium

-General emaciation : wants to eat all the time.
-While the body withers, the glands enlarge.
-"Withering throughout the body, muscles shrink, skin wrinkles, and face of child like a little old person, but glands under arms, in groins, and belly, enlarged and hard. (Abrot., Arg. nit., Nat. mur.).
-Always hungry : eats between meals, and yet is hungry.
-Better eating. Emaciates with an enormous appetite.
-Excitement : anxiety : impulses. Worse trying to keep still.
-Worse heat : better cold. (Opp. to Sil. etc.).
-Always too hot.

Lycopodium clavatum

-Emaciates from above downwards (Nat. mur., Sanic). Lower limbs fairly nourished.

-Flatulent : distended like a drum (Arg. nit.), can hardly breathe.
-So full, he cannot eat.
-Wakes "ugly". Worse 4-8 p.m.
-No self-confidence (Sil.) : miseries of anticipation (Arg. nit., Ars., Sil.).
-Cries when thanked : when receiving a gift.
-Withered lads with dry cough; Headache.
-Better from cold. Worse warm room (Iod.).
-Red sand in urine : "red pepper deposit".
-Craves sweets (Arg. nit.) : hot drinks.
-One foot hot, one cold (characteristic) Sickly wrinkled face with contracted eyebrows.

Magnesium carbonicum

-Puny and sickly from defective nutrition.
-Milk refused : causes pain. Passed undigested.
-Griping colic. Limbs drawn up for relief.
-Stools sour, green, like frog-spawn on pond : or with lumps like tallow. (Coloc. but has not the green, slimy stool).

Natrum carbonicum

-Nervous withered infants : cannot stand milk : diarrhoea from milk.
-Aversion to milk.
-"A nervous, cold baby, easily startled".
-Better for eating : eats to keep warm.
-All-gone feeling and pain in stomach, which drives him to eat : constantly "picking".
-Abdomen hard and bloated : much flatus : loud rumbling.
-Worse and especially hungry at 11 p.m. and 5 a.m.
-Headache from any mental exertion.
-Ankles "turn"-weak.

Natrum muriaticum

-Nutrition impaired. Eats and emaciates all the time (Iod.), neck particularly. (Sars.).
-Emaciation, weakness, nervous prostration, nervous irritability.

-Skin shiny, pale, waxy, as if greased; or, Skin dry, withered, shrunken.
-An infant looks like a little old man (Abrot., Arg. nit., Ars., Iod., Op., Sanic., Sars.).
-Collar-bones become prominent and neck scrawny : but hips and lower limbs remain plump and round. (Opp. of Abrot. : Lyc. also emaciates downwards).
-Children with voracious appetite, yet emaciate. (Iod., Sulph., etc.).
-One of the few "mapped-tongue" remedies.
-Gets herpes about lips.
-Terrible Headaches.
-Graving for salt. Hates bread and fat.
-Weeps easily : but not amenable to sympathy.

Nux vomica

-"Oversensitive : irritable : touchy : never satisfied. Violent temper : uncontrollable".
-"Jerks things about : tears them up".
-Very chilly : cannot uncover (rev. of Sulph.).
-"Always selecting his food, and digesting almost none".
-Yellow, sallow, bloated face.
-Constipation : alternating diarrhoea and constipation.
-Irregular peristalsis : i.e. contents of intestine driven both ways : i.e. fitful or fruitless urging to stool.

Opium

-"Shrivelled little dried up old man".
-Painlessness : inactivity : torpor :- Or, sleeplessness : inquietude, nervous excitability.
-Lack of reaction to well-selected remedy. (Sul.).
-Fear and fright.
-Constipation from painless paresis of bowels.

Petroleum

-Emaciation, with diarrhoea by day only.
-Hunger immediately after stool.
-Aversion from fat, meat and open air.
-"Coldness (Calc. carb.) and sweating in single parts".

-Offensive feet and axillae (Sil.).
-Dirty, hard, rough and thickened skin.
-Skin fragile, cracks deeply (Graph.).
-Eruptions worse in winter, better summer.
-Hands crack and bleed : worse in winter.
-Chilblains, sea and train sickness.
-"Constant hunger with diarrhoea, but can't eat without pain : emaciation : eruptions : unhealthy ragged fingers that never look clean : can't wash them, as this chaps them".
-"Hands and feet burn : wants palms and soles (Cham., Med., Puls., Sulph.) out of bed".
-("Don't be too sure of Sulph. because soles burn, or too sure of Sil. because feet sweat".-Kent).

Phosphorus

-Tall, slender, delicate : grow too rapidly.
-"Children emaciating rapidly : going into marasmus. Tendency to tuberculosis".
-Delicate : waxy : anaemic. Hectic blush.
-Bleed easily : bruise easily. Sensitive to cold.
-Love to be touched : stroked.
-Fear that something will happen : of thunder : of the dark : of being alone.
-Indifferent.
-Desire for cold water : ices : salt : savouries.
-May complain of a hot spine.
-Chilly patient, yet stomach and head better for cold : chest and limbs better for heat.
-Better for sleep-for short sleep. (Sep.).
-One of the great vertigo medicines. (Con.).

Psorinum

-Pale, sickly, delicate children. Look unwashed (Sulph.).
-Have a filthy smell, even after a bath.
-Dread the bath (Sulph.).
-Kent says, "Offensive to sight and smell".
-Very chilly : worse open air : also worse warm bed.
-Stools fluid, foetid.

-Works miracles in these amazingly offensive (perhaps tuberculous) children. One has seen it!

Sarsaparilla officinalis

-Neck emaciates (Nat. mur.) : skin lies in folds. (Abrot.).
-Weakness of mind and tissues.
-Marasmus of children from heredity.
-Emaciation about the neck. (Nat. mur.).
-Dry, purple copper-like eruptions.
-No assimilation.
-Children emaciated : face looks old. (Arg. nit., Nat. mur., etc.).
-Big belly : dry, flabby skin.
-Screams when about to urinate. Or, at close of urination gives an unearthly yell.

Sepia officinalis

-"No ability to feel natural love". Indifference.
-Absence of joy. "Never happy unless he is annoying someone".
-Comprehension difficult.
-Progressive emaciation. Skin wrinkled.
-Child looks like a shrivelled, dried-up old man.
-Freckled, esp. across nose and cheeks, "the Sepia saddle".
-Child wets the bed in its first sleep.
-Damp cold legs and feet : (Calc. carb.).

Silicea terra

-Child weak, puny, from defective assimilation.
-"Large head, body small, emaciated, except abdomen which is round and plump".
-Face pale, waxy, earthy or yellowish.
-Pinched and old-looking. Limbs shrunken.
-Bones and muscles poorly developed; for that reason late walking.
-Coldness : chilliness.
-Head sweats profusely in sleep (Calc. carb.).
-Offensive sweat head and face.
-Feet sweat : offensive foot sweat (Bar. carb., Petr.).

-Little injuries fester : poor healing (Hep.).
-Boils and pustules : sepsis.
-Want of self-confidence.

Sulphur

-Farrington says, of marasmus of children.
-"Ravenous, especially at 11 a.m. Heat of vertex : with cold feet.
-With these three symptoms Sulphur will never fail you".
-Wakes screaming.
-Great voracity : puts everything into its mouth.
-Or, "drinks much and eats little".
-Thirsty, wants much water.
-Craves fat : will eat raw suet.
-"Slow, lazy, hungry, and always tired".
-Red lips, nostrils, eyelids, anus.
-Stool offensive, excoriating.
-Frequent, slimy diarrhoea, or obstinate constipation. Screams before large stool.
-"Sulphur children have the most astonishing tendency to be filthy".
-Fear of bath : hates bath : worse from bath.
-Limbs emaciate, with distended abdomen.
-Muscles wither, even abdominal, with much distension of abdomen itself.
-Emaciates with good appetite. (Iod., etc.).
-Eruptions : itching : worse at night. Boils.

Tuberculinum bovinum kent

-"Deep-acting : long-acting : affects constitutions more deeply than most remedies (Dros., Sil., Sulph., etc.)".
-"Tubercular taint: debilitated and anaemic : here give Tub. on a paucity of symptoms".
-Hopelessness : desire to travel : to go somewhere.
-"Closely related to Calc. carb., to Sil. All go deep into life : interchangeable, i.e. one may be indicated for a while, then the other" (Kent).
-Sensitive : dissatisfied. Fear of dogs.

-Aversion from meat : craves cold milk.
-"Gradual emaciation - increasing weakness - fatigue".
-Excessive sweat in chronic diarrhoea.
-Driven out of bed with diarrhoea.
-Air-hunger : suffocated in a warm room.
-Better riding in a cold wind. Worse damp cold.
-"When at every coming back of the case, a new remedy is called for".
-Old, dingy look.
-Very red lips (Sulph.) and very blue sclerotics suggest Tub.
-Other disease products may have to be considered, in cases that make no progress, such as.

Syphilinum

-Dwarfish (Bar. carb.). Marasmic.
-Worse at night.
-Impulse to wash hands.
-Where Syphilitic taint is the bar to progress.

Medorrhinum

-Sycotic taint blocks progress. Poor reaction.
-Lies on abdomen : sleeps in knee-elbow position.
-Fiery-red, moist, itching anus (Sulph.).
-Worse by day (opp. of Luet.).

Diseases of glands and bones :-

Baryta carbonica

-Glands swell, infiltrate, hypertrophy : sometimes suppurate.
-Dwarfish children, late to develop : with dwarfish minds.
-Slow, inept : mistrustful of strangers. Shy.
-Affected by every cold.
-Cold, foul footsweat. (Sil.).
-Tearing and tension in long bones : boring in bones.

Bromium

-Very useful in enlarged glands with great hardness without any tendency to suppurate.

-Glands take on tuberculosis, and tissues take on tuberculosis.
-Glands that inflame for a while begin to take on a lower form of degeneration.
-"It is very similar to those enlarged, hard, scrofulous glands that we often find in the neck ..."
-Swelling and induration of glands is a strong feature of the remedy.
-Those needing Brom. for chronic glands, etc. will have a "grey, earthy colour of the face. Oldish appearance".
-Or plethoric children, with red face, easily overheated.
-Left-sided remedy.
-Worse dampness.
-Weak and easily over-heated, then sweaty and sensitive to draughts.
-Glands in persons of light complexion, fair skin and light blue eyes (distinguishes from Iod.).
-Tonsils deep-red, swollen, with net-work of dilated vessels.

Calcarea carbonica

-Affects the glands of neck and all the glands.
-Glands of abdomen become hard, sore, inflamed.
-Useful in tuberculous formations, calcareous degenerations.
-But in the Calc. carb. child: i.e. the child of plus quantity, minus quality : with large, sweating head, especially at night. Phlegmatic; the "lump of chalk" child, fair, pale, fat.
-Necrosis of bone in such children.
-Very useful in tuberculous abdomen - when symptoms agree : which they generally do. (Psor., when odour of child is very offensive).

Cistus canadensis

-Scrofulous swelling and suppuration of glands of throat.
-Scrofulous hip disease, with fistulous openings leading to the bone, and ulcers on the surface, with night sweats.
-A curious Cistus symptom, which has led to the cure of chronic colds and nasal catarrh, is great desire for cheese.

Drosera rotundifolia

-Drosera has been proved to break down resistance to

tuberculosis in animals said to be immune; therefore, homoeopathically it should, and does, raise resistance to tuberculous infection. Tubercular manifestations, or a strong family history of tuberculosis, put up a strong plea for the consideration of Drosera in any disease. Under the influence of Drosera glands of neck, if they have to "break", produce only very small openings; old suppurating glands soon diminish in size, and close. Old cicatricial tissue yields and softens; deep, tied-down scars relax, and come up, so that deformity is greatly lessened. While the improvement in health, in appearance, in nutrition, where Drosera comes into play, is rapid and striking.

-Drosera has also great use in the diseases of joints and bone (in persons with a tuberculous background), even when these are not tuberculous : quickly taking away pain, and improving health and well-being.

-Hahnemann urged that Dros. should be given in infrequent doses, and the 30th potency. This, "one of the most powerful medicinal herbs in our zone"still (as he said then) "needs further proving".

Iodium

-Scrofulous swellings and induration of glands : large, hard, usually painless.

-"Iodine is torpidity and sluggishness. The very indolence of the disease suggests Iod".

-Cross and restless. Impulsive.

-Anxiety : the more he keeps still, the more anxious.

-Always too hot.

-Eats ravenously yet emaciates.

-Dark hair and complexion. (Brom. fair and blue eyes.).

-"Enlargement of all the glands except the mammae : these waste and atrophy".

-Compelled to keep on doing something to drive away his impulses and anxiety.

-(Ars.) But Iod. is warmblooded, and wants cold : Ars. is cold and wants heat - warm room, warm clothing, etc.

Mercurius solubilis

-A curious, but useful symptom, "sensation of shivering in an abscess", or in a sinus from diseased bone.

Phosphorus

-Like Dros. appears to break down resistance to tuberculosis, since workers in match factories have been especially liable to lung tuberculosis, and have suffered from caries and necrosis of bone.

-Phos. helps to cure not only bone troubles, but "scrofulous glands", but always in the typical slender Phos. children, who grow too rapidly : delicate, waxy, anaemic.

-Bruise easily : easy bleeders : with Thirst for cold water, hunger for salt : love of ices: Are nervous alone - fear the dark, rather apathetic and indifferent.

Sepia officinalis

-A case of bone tuberculosis with a sinus on each side of the right middle finger, one above and one below the first joint. Also other tuberculous manifestations; in a woman who had nursed her husband dying of phthisis.

-Sil. and Tub. failed to help, even with three weeks at a Convalescent Home. At long last, she was given Sepia, BECAUSE HER INDIVIDUAL SYMPTOMS DEMANDED SEPIA; whereupon the finger got well in spite of the fact that it was all day long in dirty water, scrubbing and cleaning in the public-house in which she worked. It is sometimes difficult to remember that it is the remedy called for by the individual symptoms of the patient, that will stimulate him to put his house in order, and get well.

-One is too apt to stress the disease and treat that! The typical Sepia patient is indifferent : over-burdened : dull.

-Has axillary sweats, offensive (Sil.), hates noise and smells : only "wants to get away alone and be quiet".

Silicea terra

-Hardened glands, especially about the neck : "Scrofulous glands".

-A deep remedy for eradicating the tuberculous tendency when symptoms agree.

-Worse in wet, cold weather, better in dry, cold weather, but very chilly.
-Tendency to swelling of glands, which suppurate.
-The Silica child is timid, lacks confidence, "grit".
-Head sweats in sleep (Calc. carb.).
-For nearly all disease of bone.
-Fistulous openings : discharges offensive : swollen; pouting round them hard, swollen, bluish-red.
-Sweat of feet, often offensive feet.

Sulphur

-"Prince of remedies in scrofula - in caries in early childhood.
-"Voracious appetite : greedily clutches at all that is offered, edible or not, as if starved.
-"Shrivelled and dried up like a little old man".

Symphytum officinale

-A case of necrosis of lower jaw, after an accident. Sil. and Tub.
-failed to effect improvement. Then Symph. was given, with the expulsion of a sequestrum, whereupon it healed. But Symph. has its "schmertz-punct" in that situation - left lower jaw, and is an outstanding remedy for BONE.
-(Dros., Phos.).

Theridion curassavicum

-"Has an affinity for the tubercular diatheses".
-Has been used with success in caries and necrosis of bone. "It appears to go to the root of the evil and destroys the cause" (Dr. BARUCH).
-Theridion is hypersensitive, especially to noise : shrill sounds penetrate the teeth.
-Nausea from motion, and from closing the eyes.

Tuberculinum bovinum kent

-Patients with a tuberculous family history, or with tuberculous manifestations, glands, etc.
-A deep-acting, long-acting remedy.
-Closely related to Calc. carb.: one may be indicated for a while, then the other. (Dros., Sil.).

-Always wanting to go somewhere - to travel.
-Feeble vitality : tired : debilitated : losing flesh.
-Emaciation, with hunger (Iod.).
-Worse in a close room, in damp weather; better cold wind, open air.
-Desire for alcohol, bacon, fat ham, smoked meat, cold milk, refreshing things, sweets.

Convulsions, seizure, epilepsy :-

Aethusa cynapium

-Convulsions with clenched thumbs (Cup.), red face (Bell., Glon.): staring (Cic., Ign., Stram., etc.), dilated immovable pupils; teeth set.
-"Drowsiness after vomiting, after stool, with Convulsions". Great weakness and prostration, with sleepiness.
-Convulsions in cholera infantum.

Argentum nitricum

-Pupils permanently dilated hours or days before fit (Bufo).
-Convulsions at night.
-Convulsions preceded by great restlessness. (Cup. has great restlessness between attacks).
-The Arg. nit. patient feels the heat : craves salt and sweets. Fears lights.

Arsenicum album

-"The child lies as if dead; pale but warm; breathless for some time; finally it twists its mouth, first to one side then to the other; a violent jerk passes through body, and respiration and consciousness gradually return".

Belladonna

-"Bell. is sudden. It has no continuance, no periodicity". Burning, boiling.
-Convulsions in infants, etc.; associated with violent cerebral congestion.
-Skin burning; Hot, bright-red face.

-Wild, staring eyes (Cic., Ign., Mosch., Stram.)
-Spasm of glottis : clutching at throat.
-Suddenly rigid : stiffens out.
-Violent Convulsions with distortion of limbs and eyes. May begin in arm: then body thrown backwards and forwards.
-Light (Stram.) motion and cold (rev. of Op.) will bring on a convulsion (Caust.).
-Convulsions re-excited by least touch (Nux. Cic., Strych.) or draught (Stram., Cic., etc.).

Bufo rana

-Pupils widely dilated and unaffected by light before attack (Arg. nit.).
-Eyeballs rolled upwards and to left before attack.
-Head drawn to one side, then back, before attack.
-Eyes sunken during spasm.
-Twitching of face muscles, extending to body.
-Face bathed in sweat during Convulsions.
-Lapping motion of tongue : feels face, and rubs nose before attack.

Calcarea carbonica

-Teething Convulsions. When after Belladonna, the Convulsions persist.
-Convulsions in large-headed children whose heads sweat profusely : especially in sleep; fat, lethargic, of "pus quantity minus quality".

Causticum

-Convulsions at puberty : from fright (Bell., Op., etc.) with screams, gnashing of teeth, violent movements of limbs, jerking.
-Convulsions from being chilled (Bell.).
-Convulsions during sleep, with disturbed eyes, and icy coldness of body.
-Right-sided Convulsions.
-Urine flows copiously and involuntarily during Convulsions. (Bufo, Hyos., Oena., Plumb., Zinc.).

Chamomilla

-Snappish. Complaints from contradiction.
-Convulsions from anger (Nux), teething (Calc.).
-Worse 9 p.m. , and often 9 a.m.
-One cheek red, one pale.
-Hot sweat face and head.
-Thumbs in palms. (Cup. and Glon.).

Cicuta virosa

-Excessively violent Convulsions. Patient is thrown into all sorts of odd shapes and violent contortions; but one of the most invariable is the bending of head, neck and spine backwards - opisthotonos., (Bell., Cup., Hyos., Nux, Op., Stram., Strych., etc.).
-Convulsions spread from above downwards.
-(Opp. of Cup., where they start in fingers and toes.).
-Great difficulty of breathing from spasm (Bell.).
-Touch and draughts bring on Convulsions (Nux, Bell., Lyssin, Stram., Strych., etc.).
-Head hot, and extremities cold.
-"More staring than in any other remedy" (Ign., Mosch., Aeth.).
-Between attacks, patient mild, gentle, placid, yielding (opp. of Cup. which is spiteful and violent between fits : and Nux and Cham., which are very irritable).

Cimicifuga racemosa

-(Actea Racemosa) Children wake, frightened and trembling.
-Periodic Convulsions. Hysteric spasms.
-During the menses, epileptic spasms.
-Sadness and gloom : comes over like a cloud.

Cina maritima

-Child cannot stand any disturbance, cannot be punished (Ign., Op.), because it goes into a convulsion.
-Grits teeth and clenches thumbs.
-Chewing motions, even before teeth erupt.
-Jerking, twitching, Convulsions with worms.
-Sleeps on abdomen (Med.).

Cuprum metallicum

-Convulsions of every degree of violence.
-Earliest threatenings are drawings n fingers, clenchings of thumbs, or twitching of muscles.
-Thumbs first drawn into palms (Cham., Glon., Aeth., fingers close over them with great violence.
-Rigidity of muscles of jaw : bites spoon if attempt to give medicine.
-Spasms followed by appearance as if patient were dead.
-Between attacks, spiteful, violent, weeping, crying out and shrieking (opp. of Cicuta).
-In epilepsy, clenching of fingers : falls with a shriek; and passes urine and faeces.
-Eyes, jerk, twitch, roll.
-Face and lips blue.

Glonoinum

-Convulsions. Great congestion to head and heart. Heart violent and irregular.
-Glowing redness of face (Bell.), but more dusky.
-During attack spreads fingers and toes apart. (Opp. to Cup.).
-Convulsions from exposure to sun (Bell.).
-Contracted pupils (Op.; rev. of Bell.).

Hyoscyamus niger

-Convulsions of children, especially after a fright (Op.).
-Convulsions after eating.
-Convulsions from worms (Cina, Art., Stann.).
-Sudden starting and twitchings : one arm will twitch, then the other.
-Motions angular : frothing at mouth. Patient seems wild.
-Convulsions during deep, heavy sleep.
-Convulsions not general, but wandering.
-Convulsions followed by squinting and disturbances of vision.
-Hyosc. is suspicious, and jealous (Lach.).

Ignatia amara

-Convulsions from fear, fright, after punishment.
-Children are convulsed in sleep after punishment.

-Face pale (opp. of Bell., Stram., Op., Nux), sometimes flushed; usually deathly pale.
-Convulsive twitchings. Twitches about eye-lids and mouth, then stiffens out.
-The child is cold and pale, has a fixed, staring look (stares Cic., Stram., Mosch., Aeth.).
-Convulsions in first period of dentition.

Ipecacuanha

-Nausea and vomiting, before or during spasm.
-Frightful spasms, affecting whole of left side.
-Clonic and tonic spasms of children and hysterical women. Rigidity of body with flushed, red face, then spasmodic jerking of arms.
-Jerks arms towards each other.
-From indigestible food (Nux, Puls.), or suppressed eruptions (Cup., Zinc.).
-"All the complaints in Ipecac. are attended more or less with nausea".

Lyssinum

-Spasms and Convulsions. "Always associated with throat symptoms, i.e.
-always affects muscles of deglutition" (of jaw, Nux, Oen.).
-Convulsions from reflex causes : i.e. attempts to swallow : to speak : a draught of air : sight or sound of running water : bright light (Stram.), or shining object : a loud noise : strong odours.
-Convulsions with exalted state of sense of smell, taste and touch.
-Violent epileptic attacks in quick succession.

Nux vomica

-Infantile Convulsions from indigestion (Ipec.) or bad temper.
-Conscious or semi-conscious during spasm.
-Convulsions of all the muscles of the body, with teeth clenched; with purple face and loss of breath.
-Twitchings, spasms; Convulsions worse from the slightest touch, noise, jar (Cic., etc), from slightest draught (Lyss.).

-Patient is nervous and chilly. Oversensitive and irritable.

Opium

-"Is full of Convulsions".

-Wants cool air; open air; to be uncovered.

-Convulsions if room is too warm. Worse hot bath.

-Opisthotonos : head drawn back nearly to heels (Cic., Op., Strych.), or legs and arms spread out. (See. Glon., Plat.).

-Kicks off covers : skin red; face red, mottled.

-Pupils contracted.

-"Now if the mother puts that child into a hot bath to relieve the Convulsions it will become unconscious and cold as death. If called to see such a case, be sure to give Opium" (Kent).

-Convulsions from fright.

-"Body stiffens, mouth and face twitch, exactly like Ignatia: only with Opium the face is dark red and bloated. Loud screams".

Platinum metallicum

-Convulsions of teething children : pale, anaemic.

-Jaws locked (Nux, Oena., Strych.).

-Lies on back with flexed legs and knees widely separated.

-Spasms without loss of consciousness. (Nux.).

Plumbum metallicum

-Legs heavy and numb before attack. Swollen tongue.

-Consciousness returns slowly, and symptoms of paralysis remain.

-Plumbum is emaciated : boat-shaped abdomen, with "string from navel to back" sensation.

-Great hyperoesthesia with loss of power.

Pulsatilla pratensis

-One of the effective medicines in epilepsy; but in the Pulsatilla patient - mild, irritable, changeable; easy weeping - and smiling; jealous; loves and craves fuss and affection.

-Convulsions with violent tossings of limbs followed by relaxation; with disposition to vomit (Ipec.) and eructations.

Silicea terra

-Nocturnal Convulsions, especially about the time of the new

moon.

-Before attack, coldness of left side, shaking and twisting of left arm. (Chronic of Puls.).

Stramonium

-Violent Convulsions involving every muscle.

-Violent distortions.

-Biting of tongue.

-Convulsions from bright light (Lyss.), dazzling objects. Renewal of spasms from light. (Stram. is less rigid - less angular than Bell., Cic., Cup.). If a liquid touches lips spasms return with great violence.

-Shrieks.

-One side paralysed, the other convulsed.

-Jerks head suddenly from pillow.

-Very sensitive to light : fears the dark : yet Convulsions, worse from light. "An absolute stand by in renal Convulsions".

Sulphur

-Great medicine for epilepsy - in a Sulphur child.

-Rough hair that will not lie down.

-Hates a bath - even fears it.

-Hungry : craves fat. Kicks off the clothes.

-Spasms start with twitching of hands (Cup.), the general convulsed movements of body and limbs, with sensitiveness of abdomen.

-Aura in arms : like a mouse running up or down. (Bell., Calc.).

Tarentula hispanica

-Falls unconsciously without warning.

-Rigidity : grinds teeth : bites tongue.

-Eyes remain open, squinting (Hyos.).

-Dizziness before fit : then Convulsions with precordial anguish.

-Music soothes.

Veratrum album

-Convulsions of children with face pale or blue, and cold sweat on forehead.

-Cough before or after the attack.
Zincum metallicum
-Convulsions during acute infective fevers (Cup.).
-Feeble children : eruption does not come out : tendency to Convulsions : suppression of urine : rolling of head from side to side.
-Restless - especially feet : "nervous feet."
-Whole body jerks during sleep.
-Cross before attack.

i want to increase my weight :-

Date: Fri, 24 Jun 2011 03:48:27 -0700
From: abcd...@yahoo.com
Subject: i want to increase my weight
To: bashirmahmudellias@hotmail.com

Salam,
Dr.sahab my name is sania khan after 5 mnths my wedding ceremony.but i m so upset becouse bfore 2 mnths my weight is lose my age is 23 my hight is 5.4 but my weight is just 40,i m feeling weekness ,i don't feel hungry..now i want to increase my weight and be healthy.and want healthy life .plz suggest me medicine . thanks
waiting for answer

Dr. Bashir Mahmud Ellias
bashirmahmudellias@hotmail.com

- To abcd...@yahoo.com

From: **Dr. Bashir Mahmud Ellias**
(bashirmahmudellias@hotmail.com)
Sent: Sat 6/25/11 12:51 AM
To: abcd....@yahoo.com

Aassalamu Aallaikum (The blessings and mercy of almighty ALLAH be upon you). Thank you so much for giving me opportunity to serve you.

$\mathcal{R}_x$

(1) Alfalfa Q

(Take this homeopathic medicine 20 drops daily in the morning for 3 months or more).

(2) Kali phos 3x

(Take this homeopathic medicine 05 pills daily in the evening for 3 months).

(3) Zincum metallicum 10M

(Take this homeopathic medicine 1 drop / 10 pills one dose in one moth and in this way you will take maximum 3 dose in three months.)

Try to buy Germany or U.S.A. made medicine. Stop the medicine for a few days if your disease condition aggravates. Do not change my recommendation on potency and dose, otherwise you may get no benefit. But you can take the nearest potency if the recommended potency is not available in the local market. Yea, it is better to take all homeopathic medicines in empty stomach ; but you can take them after meal if you forget. Write to me after 5 weeks with a detailed account of changes you got from the medicine and then i will prescribe new medicines if necessary. Eat animal foods like egg, meat, milk, fat etc as much as possible.

warm regards

Dr. Bashir Mahmud Ellias

Chorea :-

Agaricus muscarius

-Clumsy : drops things : tumbles over things.
-Frequent jumping of muscles in different parts of the body.
-Involuntary movements when awake : cease during sleep.
(Mygale - reverse of Tarent.).
-Twitching of eyes - cheeks - chest - abdomen.
-Jerking, twitching and trembling.
-Creeping and crawling sensations.
-May sweat alternate sides.
-Agaricus is very chilly and worse from cold.

Arsenicum album

-"Useful in stubborn cases of Chorea".
-Anxious : restless : fear : especially after midnight.
Fastidious.

Belladonna

-Much twitching and jerking of muscles.

-Remarkable quickness of sensation and motion.
-Eyes snap and move quickly. Pupils dilated.
-Spasmodic motions : generally backwards.
-Jumping, jerking, terrifying sleep (reverse of Agar., Mygale).
-Starts and talks in sleep.
-Staggers when walking.
-Excitable and sensitive.
-Flushed face, bright eyes, big pupils, hot skin.
-After mental excitement.

Chamomilla

-Twitching eyes, facial muscles, limbs.
-Aversion to touch : must not be spoken to.
-Spiteful, sudden or uncivil irritability.
-Ailments from anger.

Cicuta virosa

-Violent jerkings : motion is convulsive. Spasms, clonic and tonic.
-Actions violent.
-Chorea attacks twist child into curious frightful contortions, causing it to scream.
-Walks feet turned in : on outer edge of foot.
-Swings feet, each step describing an arc of a circle.
-Strange desires, to eat coal, etc. (Alum.).
-After accidents : concussion : injuries to head.

Cimicifuga racemosa

-(Actea Racemosa) Mental unbalace; gloom comes over like a cloud.
-Irregular motions of left arm; or as if bound to side.

Cuprum metallicum

-Periodic Chorea Irregular movements : start in fingers and toes (rev. of Agar.) and spread over body.
-Twitchings, often one-sided.
-Awkward movements, with laughter, grimacing, distortion of mouth and eyes.
-Terrible contortions.
-Speech difficult or imperfect.

-Cramps.
-Better lying down.
-From a fright (Opium, Hyos., Stram.).
-Where eruptions are suppressed (Scarlet fever, etc.).

Hyoscyamus niger

-"Is full of Convulsions and contractions and trembling and quivering and jerking of muscles".
-Convulsive jerks of the limbs, so that all sorts of angular motions are made. (Stram. is more graceful in its spasms.).
-Where every muscle in the body twitches, eyes to toes.
-Suspicious. Loquacious.
-Will not remain covered.
-Dull mentally, if not excited.
-After a fright. (Opium, Hyos., Stram.).

Ignatia amara

-Emotional Chorea, after grief - fright - excitement or threats of punishment. Sighing and sobbing.
-Gait affected : stumbles and falls over small objects (Agar.).
-Drops things (Agar.). Constant involuntary twitchings and throwing about of arms.
-Cannot walk, or use hands to write.
-Sitting and standing extremely difficult.
-Mentally unstable.
-Bright child becomes almost imbecile.

Magnesium phosphoricum

-Chorea : involuntary movements and contortions of limbs. Spasm of larynx, etc.
-Convulsive twitchings of corners of mouth.
-Mag. phos. is worse right side.
-Worse from cold - air - draught -washing.
-Worse from touch. Better for warmth and heat.

Mygale lasiodora

-Twitchings and contractions of facial muscles especially : eyes and mouth open and close rapidly. Head jerked especially to right side.
-Words jerked out in talking.

-Twitching and jerking of one arm leg, generally right. Hand raised to head is violently jerked backwards, or down.
-Uncontrollable movements of arms and legs.
-Drags legs in attempting to walk.
-Limbs quiet in sleep. (Agar. Rev. of Tarent.).
-"One of our best remedies in uncomplicated Chorea" (Farrington).

Opium

-Emotional Chorea (Ign., Lauro., Cham.) from fright; anger; reproaches.
-Limbs tossed at right angles to body.
-Spasmodic jerking of flexors.

Phosphorus

-To clear up, in tall slender, nervous child : thirst for cold water : craves salt.

Stramonium

-Involuntary movements : spasms.
-Very violent convulsive movements.
-Raises arms over head : makes graceful gyratory movements (reverse of Hyos.).
-Facial muscles constantly in play.
-Chorea from fright. (Hyos., Opium.).
-Twitching of hands - feet - tendons.
-"Affects all parts of the body crosswise : or especially upper extremities".
-Staggers when walking.
-Cannot keep on feet in a dark room : falls.
-Fear in dark: fear alone.

Tarentula hispanica

-Right arm and leg especially affected.
-Nocturnal Chorea : the contortions not even ceasing at night.
-(Reverse of Agar., Mygale.).
-Eating causes involuntary movements of tongue, causing food to drop from mouth.
-Choreic, irregular movements.
-Very destructive. Tears or bites bedclothes.

-Chorea with inclination to bite and tear.
-Impending imbecility. (Ign.).
-Sensitive to music : amelioration from music.
-Worse when observed.

Heart diseases, cardiac diseases :-

Aurum metallicum

-Frequent attacks of anguish about the heart, and tremulous fearfulness.
-Violent palpitation of the heart.
-Rheumatism that has gone to heart (Kalm.).
-Acute rheumatism with desperate heart conditions; extreme dyspnoea; impossible to lie down.
-A queer symptom - heart seems to shake, as if loose, when walking.
-The Aurum mental state is profound despondency and melancholy.
-Disgust of life. Tendency to suicide.
-Absolute loss of enjoyment in everything.
-Pains wander from joint to joint and finally settle in the heart.

Crataegus oxyacantha

-"Weak heart muscles".
-Pulse irregular, feeble, intermittent.
-"Must be used for some time to obtain good results". - Boericke.

Digitalis purpurea

-Sensation as though heart stood still, with great anxiety : must hold breath, dare not move.
-Pulse very slow: thready, slow, intermittent.
-Sensation as if heart would stop beating if she moved. (Gels. must move or it will stop.).
-Respiration difficult : sighing : stops when she drops off to sleep.
-Digitalis affects heart and liver : jaundice - white stools, with

very slow pulse. (Kalm.).
-Diarrhoea and nausea with heart disease.

Aconitum napellus

-Great distress in heart and chest.
-Dreadful oppression of the precordial region.
-Inward pressing in the region of the heart.
-Palpitation with great anxiety and difficulty of breathing. Anguish with dyspnoea.
-Sensation of something rushing into head, with confusion and flying heat in face.
-Sudden attacks of pain in heart, with dyspnoea.
-Aconite is ANXIOUS; restless; with fears : Fear of death.
-Sudden acute conditions from chill, shock, fright.
-All ailments and fears worse at night.
-"Sits up straight and can hardly breathe. Aconite has such a violent cardiac irritation, pulse fluttering, weak, full and bounding; sits up in bed, grasps the throat, wants everything thrown off; before midnight a hot skin, great thirst, great fear - everything is associated together ....
-Sudden attacks of pain in the heart with dyspnoea... breaks into a profuse sweat ... awful anxiety". - Kent.

Arnica montana

-Pain in region of heart, as if it were squeezed together (Cact., Lil. tigr.), or had shock or blow.
-Heart first rapid, then extremely slow.
-Stitches in cardiac region : stitches left to right.
-Pulse feeble - hurried - irregular.
-Horror of instant death with cardiac distress in the night.
-One of our greatest remedies for tired heart : dilated after strain or exertion.
-Tired out from physical or mental strain.
-Feels bruised, beaten, sore : bruises easily.
-Restless because bed feels too hard.
-Does not wish to be touched : fears approach.

Arsenicum album

-Useful in advanced and desperate heart cases.

-Palpitation, with anguish; cannot lie on back : worse going up stairs; walking. Heartbeats irritable.

-Palpitation and tremulous weakness after stool.

-Angina pectoris; sudden tightness above the heart; agonizing precordial pain; pains extend into neck and occiput; (Latrodect. and Kalm. to left arm and hand); breathing difficult; fainting spells. Least motion makes him lose his breath; sits bent forward, or with head thrown back.

-Worse at night, especially 1 to 5 a.m.

-Rheumatism affecting heart, with great prostration, cold, sticky sweat; great anxiety and oppression; burning about the heart.

-Pulse small, rapid, feeble : intermittent.

-Valvular disease, with dyspnoea, anasarca.

-Hydropericardium with great irritability, anguish and restlessness.

-N.B. - The cardinal symptoms of Ars. are generally present : extreme restlessness, driving out of bed, or from bed to bed.

-Thirst for small quantities, often. Aggravation from cold : relief from heat. (Reverse of Apis. But one has seen Ars. rapidly curative in a desperate case of hydropericardium, where these were absent.

Aurum muriaticum

-Is also very valuable in heart troubles.

-Hering (Guiding Symptoms) says, "Angina pectoris (next to Arnica indispensable)".

-Heaviness, aching, sensation of rigidity in heart. Cardiac anguish.

-Sticking in heart.

Cactus grandiflorus

-Palpitation of the heart : heart squeezed.

-Sensation of constriction in the heart, as if an iron band prevented its normal movement.

-Several violent, irregular beats of the heart, with sensation of pressure and heaviness.

-Small, irregular heart-beats, with necessity for deep inspiration.
-Congestion in chest.
-Painful constriction lower chest; "a cord tightly bound round false ribs, obstructing breathing".
-Great constriction (sternum) "compressed by iron pincers".
-"It is the nature of Cactus to constrict.
-Tightness and constriction about head - chest - diaphragm - heart - uterus : - clutchings.
-Chest as if filled with hot gushes of blood.
-"Cactus has a profound curative action upon the heart".
-Fear and distress. Violent suffering.
-Screaming with the pain.
-Strong pulsations felt in strange places - stomach - bowels - even extremities.
-"11 o'clock remedy : 11 a.m. and 11 p.m. "

Apis mellifica

-"The lancinating, darting pains, palpitation, orthopnoea, have rendered Apis invaluable in cardiac inflammations and dropsy".
-Sudden oedema, dyspnoea, and sudden lancinating or STINGING pains, restlessness and anxiety.
-Think of Apis for burning and stinging pains - anywhere.
-Apis is generally thirstless.
-Is worse after sleep : from warm room, and heat : better cold air, cold room, cold applications. (Reverse of Ars.).
-"Skin alternately dry and hot, or perspiring".

Kali carbonicum

-Stitching pains - chest - heart, extort cries.
-Stitches about heart and through to scapula.
-Heart's action, intermittent, irregular, tumultuous, weak. Mitral insufficiency.
-Leans forward resting on arms to take weight off chest (rev. Spig.).
-Stitching pains (like Bry.), but also independently of motion and respiration (unlike Bry.).

-Worse hours are 2-4 a.m.
-Has profuse sweat. Puffiness about the eyes.
-Complementary to Carbo veg.
-One has seen Kali carb. following a few doses of Carbo veg., bring back to life a dying child, an old mitral case, with pericarditis with effusion, and pneumonia with plural effusion

Kalmia latifolia

-Violent palpitations of the heart with faint feelings : with oppressed breathing.
-Wandering rheumatic pains in region of heart, extend down left arm.
-(Lat. mact., Med.).
-Heart disease, after frequent attacks of rheumatism, or alternating with it.
-Hypertrophy and valvular insufficiency, or thickening after rheumatism; paroxysms of anguish about heart, with dyspnoea and febrile excitement.
-Remarkable slowness of pulse (Dig.). Pulse very feeble : or, heart's action very tumultuous, rapid and visible (Spig.).
-"When rheumatism has been treated externally and cardiac symptoms ensue". - Kent.

Lachesis mutus

-Cramp-like pain in precordial region, causing palpitation with anxiety.
-"Heart feels too large for containing cavity".
-Bluish lips. Cyanosis. (Spongia.).
-Intolerance of touch or pressure on throat - larynx - stomach abdomen.
-As if something swollen in pit of throat would suffocate him.
-Worse after sleep. (Spongia).
-"Lachesis is one of our most useful remedies in heart troubles, acute or chronic; the peculiar suffocation, cough, and aggravation from constriction being the guiding symptoms". - Nash.

Latrodectus mactans

-Violent precordial pains extending to axilla and down left arm

and forearm to fingers, with numbness and apnoea. Angina.
-Violent precordial pains and pain left arm, which was almost paralysed.
-Pulse uncountable : quick and thready.

Lilium tigrinum

-Dull oppressive pain in heart; sharp quick pain, with fluttering.
-Roused from sleep by pain as if heart were violently grasped, the grasp gradually relaxed, interrupting heartbeat and breathing.
-Sensation as if heart was grasped or squeezed in a vice (Cactus); as if all blood had gone to heart : must bend double; (reverse of Spig.).
-Heart alternately grasped and released.
-Heart feels over-loaded with blood.
-Violent palpitation with throbbing of carotids.
-Depression of spirits. Weeps.
-Characteristics : Hurried feeling, as of imperative duties and inability to perform them.
-Pressure on rectum and bladder. Terrible urging to stool, to urinate, all the time.
-Bearing down with heavy weight, as if whole contents of pelvis would issue through vagina, but for upward pressure of hand.

Lycopus virginicus

-Protrusion of eyes, with tumultuous action of heart. (Spig.).
-Eyes feel full and heavy; pressing outwards.
-Cardiac irritability. Pulse frequent, small, compressible : or quick hard, wiry, not compressible.
-Trembling hands.

Naja tripudians

-A great heart medicine, only proved in low potencies, so we lack the finer indications.
-Heart weak. Post-diphtheritic heart.
-"For a heart damaged by Acute rheumatism".

Phosphorus

-Palpitation, violent, on slightest motion.
-Violent, lying on left side.
-Precordial anguish from emotion.
-Heaviness, chest, as if a weight lying on it.
-Constriction : pressing sensation about heart.
-Burning pain between scapulae. (Lyc.).
-The Phos. type : tall, fine : fear alone, dark, thunder. Thirst for cold drinks.

Pulsatilla pratensis

-Rheumatic irritation of heart, where pains shift rapidly about the body.
-Heart symptoms reflex from indigestion.
-Heaviness, pressure, fullness (heart). Violent palpitation with anguish : sight obscured.
-Patient nervous, weepy, intolerant of heat : craves air and fuss.

Sepia officinalis

-Violent palpitation of the heart and beating of all the arteries, in bed. Stitches in heart.
-Violent palpitations of heart, as if it would force its way through chest wall : relieved by walking a long distance, and walking very fast.
-The Sepia patient is indifferent : hates fuss.
-Tendency to ptosis and dragging down, especially in pelvic organs.
-(Lil. tigr.).
-Profuse perspirations, especially axillae.
-General relief from motion - food - sleep.

Spigelia anthelmia

-VIOLENT beating of heart that frequently he could hear the pulsation, or that the beasts could be seen through the clothes.
-Palpitation aggravated by sitting down and bending forward (rev. of Kali carb.).
-Heart seemed to be in tremulous motion.
-Worse for deep inspiration, or holding breath.
-"Heart sounds may be audible several inches away". - Nash.

-Must lie on right side, or with head very high.

-Spigelia's pains are stitching. Sharp neuralgic pains (chest, head, heart, eyes, etc.).

-Worse for slightest motion.

Spongia tosta

-Constricting pain (cardiac) with anxiety.

-Attacks of oppression and cardiac pain agg. lying with head low. Anxious sweat.

-Palpitation : violent, with pain, gasping respiration : suddenly awakened after midnight with suffocation, great alarm, anxiety.

-Awoke often in a fright, felt suffocating (Lach.). Lips blue (Lach.).

-Angina pectoris : contracting pain in chest, heat, suffocation, faintness, anxious sweat.

Sulphur

-Anxious palpitation. Violent palpitation.

-Rush of blood to heart. "Too much blood in heart". (Cact.).

-Heart feels enlarged.

-Great orgasm of blood, with burning hands.

-Stitches heart and chest; worse deep breathing.

-Sulphur is hungry - untidy - argumentative.

-Worse heat : intolerant of clothing : fond of fat.

nosodes

-In cases that do not respond normally to treatment one must not forget the Nosodes. One of Hahnemann's "chronic parasitic diseases" may be the bar to progress in acute sickness also - and that not only with tubercle, syphilis and gonorrhoea, but also in regard to Scarlet fever, Diphtheria, Small-pox, Measles and all the rest. Therefore, one should remember: -

Diphtherinum

-With history of Diphtheria.

-Feeble, irregular or intermittent pulse, quick or slow, with vomiting and cyanosis.

Syphilinum

-Pain and pressure behind the sternum.

-Lancinating pains in heart at night, base to apex (Medorrh. is

worse by day).

Medorrhinum

-Heart felt very hot : beat fast : with bursting sensation : or feeling of a cavity where heart ought to be.

-Sharp pain at apex, worse motion.

-Great pain, heart, extending to left arm (Latro. mact.) and throat.

-Intense pain, heart, radiates to all parts of left chest : worse least movement.

-The troubles of Medorrh. are worse by day - sunrise to sunset.

-Those of Luet. by night : sunset to sunrise.

-Medorrh. is rich in mental symptoms : Everything seems unreal like a dream.

-Time moves so slowly : things done an hour ago, as if done a week ago.

-(Cann. ind.).

-Anguish : introspection : always anticipating evil happenings.

-"Someone behind her".

-Cannot concentrate : forgets what she is reading; cannot spell simple words.

Tuberculinum bovinum

-Heart cases where there is a family, or past history of tubercular manifestations.

-Palpitation : heaviness : pressure over heart.

-Irritable : irritable on waking : nothing pleases : nothing satisfies.

-"Wants to travel : cosmopolitan condition of mind". Suffocates in a warm room. (Puls.).

Chicken-pox :-

Aconitum napellus

-Early cases, with restlessness, anxiety and high fever.

Antimonium tartaricum

-Delayed or receding, blue or pustular eruptions.

-Drowsy, sweaty and relaxed; nausea.

-Tardy eruption, to accelerate it.

-Associated with bronchitis, especially in children. (Ant. crud.).

Belladonna

-Severe Headache : face flushed; hot skin.

-Drowsiness with inability to sleep.

Mercurius solubilis

-"Should vesicles suppurate".

Rhus toxicodendron

-Intense itching.

-"Generally the only remedy required; under its action the disease soon disappears".

Diphtheria :-

Apis mellifica

-Throat bright-red, puffy, "varnished". Uvula long; oedematous.

-Nothing must touch throat (Lach.).

Arsenicum album

-Membrane looks dry, shrivelled. The Arsenicum anxiety, restlessness and prostration are present.

-Worse at night : 1-2 a.m.

-Chilliness : incessant thirst for small quantities.

Baptisia tinctoria

-Putridity : with dull red face; drowsiness; patient as if drugged.

-Membrane dark : dry brown tongue.

Diphtherinum

-When the attack from the onset tends to malignancy.

-Painless Diphtheria. Symptoms almost, or entirely objective.

-Patient weak, apathetic. Stupor.

-Dark-red swelling of tonsils and throat.

-Breath and discharges very offensive (Merc. cy.).

-Membrane thick, dark-grey or brownish black.

-Temperature low, or subnormal. Pulse weak and rapid. Vital reaction very low.

-Epistaxis, or profound prostration from the onset. Collapse

almost at the very beginning.

-Swallows without pain, but fluids are vomited or returned through nose.

-Laryngeal Diphtheria; post-diphtheric paralysis. (Caust., Cocc., Gels.

-and Lycopodium.).

-When the patient from the first seems doomed, and the most carefully- selected remedies fail to relieve, or permanently improve.

-To remove persistent Diphtheria-organisms, in "carriers".

-Like all the nosodes, it is practically worthless below the 30th potency while its curative virtues increase with the higher potencies.

-It should not be repeated too frequently.

Kali bichromicum

-Nasal Diphtheria : ropy discharges.

-Exudation tough and firmly adherent.

Lac caninum

-Patients nervous, imaginative, highly sensitive.

-Skin hypersensitive (Lach.). Touch unbearable, though hard pressure gives no pain.

-Membrane pearly, or silver white.

-Milky coating on tongue.

-Characteristic feature is alternation of sides.

-Pain will jump back and forth from side to side.

Lachesis mutus

-Membrane starts on left side, spreads to right.

-Face and throat look cyanotic. Choking.

-Cold things more easily swallowed than hot.

-Great sensitiveness of neck and throat, so that patient cannot stand the touch of bedclothes, and pulls neck of night attire open.

-General and local aggravation from heat, and all symptoms are worse after sleep. The longer the sleep, the worse he is on waking.

-Characteristics are loquacity and suspicion.

Lycopodium clavatum

-Patient worse from 4 to 8 p.m.

-Starts in nose (Kali bic.) or right side throat, spreads to left.

-Warm drinks more easily swallowed : but reverse sometimes the case.

-Movement of nostrils.

-Diminished urine or copious sediment of urates, or fine red sand.

Mercurius cyanatus

-Fairly rapid onset, with prostration.

-One or both sides of throat affected.

-Membrane spreads rapidly over entire throat.

-Colour white, yellow, or greenish.

-Tongue thickly coated, moist; salivation.

-Odour always putrid. Hot sweats.

-Tepid liquids better swallowed than hot or cold.

-Patient (generally) worse late evening and night.

-Has also proved curative in Vincent's Angina.

Phytolacca decandra

-Frequently indicated.

-Membrane grey or white, may start on uvula.

-May spread from right tonsil to left (Lyc.). But, unlike Lyc., the pain is worse from heat.

-Fauces dark-red : complains of lump in throat; or as if red-hot ball had stuck in throat.

-Pain goes to ear.

Erysipelas, skin diseases :-

Aconitum napellus

-Sudden violent onset after exposure to cold wind.

-Intense fever, with restlessness, and Fear of death.

Apis mellifica

-May be in patches. Great tumefaction.

-High degree of inflammation, with stinging, burning, and oedema and vesication.

-Eyelids like sacs of water.

-Amelioration from cold; aggravation from heat; Fidgety, nervous, fretful : sleepless.

Arsenicum album

-"Sudden inflammatory conditions like gangrenous and erysipelatous inflammations.

-A sudden inflammation that tends to produce malignancy in the part, belongs to Arsenicum".

-The secretions of Arsen. are acrid.

-Characteristic, burnings relieved by heat: intense anxiety, restlessness and prostration.

Baptisia tinctoria

-Drowsy, dusky, comatose; face dark-red, with besotted expression. May be roused, but falls asleep answering.

-Typhoid conditions, in the course of disease.

-Acts very rapidly; rapid collapse, and rapid restoration. (Crot. h.)

Belladonna

-Swelling, smooth, bright-red, streaked red; or deep, dark red.

-Not much tendency to oedema or vesication.

-Pains are throbbing; throbbing in brain.

-Brain affected. Cases with delirium.

-Jerking of limbs.

-Belladonna is acute, sudden, and violent.

-Belladonna is red, and intensely hot, dry.

Cantharis vesicatoria

-Erysipelas of face with large blisters.

-Burning in eyes : whole atmosphere looks yellow : scalding tears.

-Like Rhus, but when very violent, Canth. will be indicated.

-"Rhus has the blisters and the burning, but in Canth. between your two visits the Erysipelas has grown black : it is a dusky rapid change that has taken place, looks as if gangrene would set in. Burning like fire from touch : as if the finger were a coal of fire. Not so in Rhus.

-"The little blisters, if touched, burn like fire. Eruptions burn when touched" (Kent).

-Erysipelas of eyes, with gangrenous tendency. "Unquenchable thirst with disgust for drinks".

Crotalus horridus

-Frequently recurring Erysipelas of face.

-General local phlegmonous or oedematous Erysipelas. Skin bluish-red; low fever.

-Gangrene : skin separated from muscles by a foetid fluid. Black spots with red areola and dark, blackish redness of adjacent tissues.

-"Crotalus is indicated in disease of the very lowest, the most putrid type, coming on with unusual rapidity, reaching that putrid state in an unusually short time" (Kent). (Bapt.).

Croton tiglium

-"Erysipelas that itches very much".

-"Eruptions that itch very much; but cannot bear to scratch, as it hurts. A very slight scratch, a mere rub, serves to allay the irritation" (GUERNSEY).

-Sensation, "Insects creeping on face".

-"Cough disappears and the eruption comes; then eruption goes and cough comes back".

Cuprum metallicum

-Erysipelas of face disappears suddenly.

-Eruptions "strike in" and cramps, spasms, Convulsions supervene. To bring the eruption back, with relief.

-Cramps begin characteristically in fingers and toes.

Euphorbium officinarum

-Vesicular Erysipelas : Erysipelas bulbosum.

-Red inflammatory swelling, with vesicles as large as peas, filled with yellow liquid.

-Red inflammatory swelling, with boring, grinding, gnawing from gums into ear, followed by itching and tingling.

-Vesicles burst and emit a "yellow humour".

-Shuddering and chilliness.

-Temporary attacks of craziness.

Hippozaeninum

-(Nosode of Glanders) "Malignant Erysipelas, particularly if

attended by large formation of pus, and destruction of parts. Ulcers with not disposition to heal, livid appearance" (Clarke).

Lachesis mutus

-Purple, mottled, puffy.

-"When the cerebral condition does not yield to Belladonna". Bell.

-is red : Lach. less and more blue.

-Especially affects the left side.

-Lachesis, typically, is worse after sleep : is loquacious-suspicious jealous.

-Is hypersensitive to touch, esp. on throat; wants face free, or suffocates.

Mercurius solubilis

-With salivation: bitter or salt taste.

-With offensiveness : breath, sweat.

-Erysipelas with sloughing : with "brown mortification". With burning : ulceration.

-Chilliness and heat alternately : or heat and shuddering at the same time.

-Creeping chilliness : in single parts : in places of pus formation, or ulceration.

-Worse at night.

Rhus toxicodendron

-Erysipelas of the vesicular variety, accompanied by restlessness.

-Erysipelas of face with burning; large blisters, rapidly extending : becomes very purple and pits on pressure.

-Often extends from l. to r. across face.

-Rhus is worse from damp : from cold : relieved, temporarily, by motion.

Secale cornutum

-Gangrenous Erysipelas : competes with Ars. The only distinguishing feature between the two remedies may be that Secale wants cold and Arsenicum wants heat.

-Burning : "sparks of fire" falling on the part.

-Formication : "mice creeping under the skin".

Thuja occidentalis

-Oedematous Erysipelas of face.

-Cases that occur in the much vaccinated may need Thuja, or cases that occur after vaccination.

-A curious, characteristic symptom, profuse sweat only on uncovered parts.

Veratrum viride

-"One peculiar symptom I have verified in a very severe case of Erysipelas, which was accompanied by great delirium, is a narrow, well-defined red streak right through the middle of the tongue". (NASH).

-"Phlegmonous Erysipelas of face and head". (CLARKE).

Ammonium carbonicum

-"Erysipelas of old, debilitated persons.

-Eruption faintly developed, or has seemed to disappear, from weakness of patient's vitality to keep it on the surface.

-With cerebral symptoms, simulating a drunken stupor" (NASH).

-"Eruption comes out, and does not give relief to the patient".

-"Erysipelas of old people when cerebral symptoms are developed".

-Defective reaction.

Arnica montana

-"Erysipelas of face, with soreness, and sore bruised feeling all over the body : you need not wait longer before prescribing Arnica".

-"Bed feels too hard : must move to get into a new place". "Rhus moves from restlessness and uneasiness, cannot lie still : Arnica, to ease the soreness by getting into a new place" (KENT).

Graphites

-"Eruptions oozing out a thick, honey-like fluid ... Erysipelas sometimes takes this form, and in such cases recurs again and again". (Sulph.)

-Erysipelatous, moist, scurfy sores.

-Or, "Thin, sticky, glutinous, transparent watery fluid"

(GUERNSEY, Keynotes).

Hepar sulphur

-Any trouble occurring on the skin, when there is great sensitiveness to the slightest touch (Canth.).

-Extreme sensitiveness runs through the whole remedy : to the slightest draught of air : to the slightest noise : and also mental sensitiveness and irritability - almost to murder, when angered.

Pulsatilla pratensis

-Erysipelas in the typical Pulsatilla patient.

-Mild, but irritable : changeable : weeps : craves sympathy.

-Craves open air : cool air : worse for heat. Not hungry or thirsty.

Sulphur

-Recurrent attacks of Erysipelas (Graph.).

-Much burning : worse from heat of bed or room. Purplish appearance (Lach.).

-"For Erysipelas, as a name, we have no remedy, but when a patient has Erysipelas and his symptoms conform to those of Sulphur, you will cure him with Sulph". (KENT).

-"When symptoms agree, Sulph. will be found a curative medicine in Erysipelas.

-The typical Sulph. patient is hungry, especially at 10 to 11 a.m. Loves fat, "Eats anything".

-Kicks off the clothes at night, or puts feet out; Craves, or hates, or is worse from fats.

-His eruptions itch; are worse from heat, warm room, warm bed and from washing.

-Worse at night. Skin cannot bear woollens.

-The untidy ragged philosopher. Selfish.

-"Sulphur may be given on a paucity of symptoms".

Irregular menstruation :-

Sometimes the period comes on twice or three times consecutively, and then is absent one or more months; or it may occur at one time too early and at another too late. These

and other irregularities usually depend on defective constitutional vigour; or on circumstances connected with the patient's habits, such as close confinement indoors, sedentary occupations, want of variety in mental and physical employment, etc.

Treatment

Injurious habits must be corrected, and measures taken to remedy the defective health. The Sections on "Delayed Menstruation", page 27, "Too profuse, frequent, or long-lasting Menstruation", page 50, and the following Section should also be studied. China or Quinine will be most likely to aid Pulsatilla, or any other suitable remedy, when simple irregularity is the most prominent fault. Puls. may be taken for three days, then China for three days, and the course repeated as necessary.

Vicarious menstruation

Sometimes in absent or scanty menstruation there is spitting or even vomiting of blood, bleeding from the nose, Leucorrhoea, or some other periodical discharge, which seems to be substituted for the true menses, and hence is said to be vicarious.

No anxiety need be excited by these discharges, except to restore the equilibrium of health. This should be done promptly, lest the condition become chronic, and further mischief result.

Treatment

Bryonia alba

Spitting of blood with stitches in the chest, painful cough, etc.

Ipecacuanha

Vomiting of blood, with much nausea.

Pulsatilla pratensis

Frequent haemorrhage from nose and ears; hot, dry skin; pains in breast.

Hamamelis virginiana

Hamamelis may be used for haemorrhage from any part when other medicines have failed to effect a cure; also for

Leucorrhoea occurring vicariously, when there is pain in the groin, painful smarting in passing water, bleeding from piles, etc. In the latter case Collin., Nux V., or sulph. may also be required.

Senecio aureus

Troublesome cough, with spitting of blood, debility, paleness of face, wasting, and scanty or suppressed menstruation. It is especially suited to those who have a consumptive tendency. Ferr., or Phos. may also be necessary.

General measures

Fainting and hysterical fits

These are not frequent accompaniments of pregnancy, except at the period of quickening in delicate females. The fits are in no wise serious, unless associated with organic disease of the heart. If they occur towards the end of pregnancy they may render convalescence after parturition more tedious than it would otherwise be. They are also unpleasant occurrences at the time of labour.

Symptoms

The fits differ from those of Epilepsy, as there is no choking noise in the throat, and no biting of the tongue. There is a sensation of languor, with disposition to yawn; things appear to turn round; the sight becomes defective, the face pale, and there is a buzzing or ringing in the ears; the patient sighs, and becomes partially insensible.

Causes

Overpowering of the sensitive nervous system, as by fright, anger, prolonged sleeplessness, Neuralgia, etc. Fainting after labour may arise from haemorrhage, and requires immediate treatment.

Treatment

Moschus

Moschus may be administered during a fit, either in the usual manner, or by olfaction.

Camphora officinalis

Camphor may be substituted for Mosch., and given also by olfaction, or two drops on small piece of sugar.

Iodium

For the constitutional debility, of which the tendency to faint is a symptom.

China officinalis

Fainting consequent upon profuse losses.

Other remedies

Cham., Ign., Puls., Cimic., etc., are suited to the hysterical fits.

Administration

During a fit, a dose every ten or fifteen minutes; afterwards, every four hours.

Accessory means

The exciting cause should as far as possible be removed, and the diet and general habits be well regulated. During a hysteric fit, cold water may be dashed on the face. For a simple fainting fit, the patient should recline with the head and shoulders slightly raised, abundance of air should be admitted to the room, and quiet maintained. If the extremities are cold, warmth should be applied.

Herpes zoster :-

Apis mellifica

-Burning and Stinging pain, much swelling.
-Vesicles large, sometimes confluent.
-Come out in cold weather.
-Ulcerate with great burning, stinging pain.
-Worse warmth : better cold applications.

Arsenicum album

-Confluent herpetic eruptions with intense burning of the blisters.
-Sleepless after midnight.
-Nausea and prostration : weakness.
-Worse from cold of any kind, better from warmth.
-"Herpes having a red, unwholesome appearance".

Mezereum

-With severe neuralgic pains.

-Itching, after scratching, turns to burning.

-Worse from touch : in bed.

-Vesicles from a brownish scab.

Ranunculus bulbosus

-One has over and over again seen shingles clear up rapidly with 2 or 3 doses of Ran. b. in high potency.- 10 m.

-Vesicles filled with thin, acrid fluid.

-Burning itching vesicles in clusters.

-Worse from touch, motion, after eating.

-Severe neuralgic pains, especially intercostal.

Rhus toxicodendron

-"Probably no remedy more often found useful in Herpes zoster.

-Especially when it occurs after a wetting.

Variolinum

-BURNETT said Variolinum had wiped out the condition, pain and all- and one has seen this also.

Measles :-

Aconitum napellus

-Catarrh and high fever : before rash clinches diagnosis.

-Redness conjunctivae : dry, barking cough.

-Itching, burning skin : rash rough and miliary.

-Restless, anxious, tossing : frightened.

Belladonna

-Rash bright-red : skin hot and dry - such cases as suggest Scarlet fever.

Euphrasia officinalis

-Cases with great catarrhal intensity.

-"A wonderful medicine in Measles. When symptoms agree will make a violent attack of Measles turn into a very simple from ...

-"Streaming, burning tears; photophobia; running from nose; intense, throbbing Headache, dry cough and rash" (KENT).

-Copious acrid lachrymation, with streaming, band discharge from nose (rev. of Allium cepa, which has acrid discharge from nose, but bland from eyes).

Gelsemium sempervirens

-Chills and heats chase one another. Sneezing and sore throat : excoriating nasal discharge.

-Severe, heavy Headache; occipital pain.

-Thirstlessness in the rule with Gels. (Puls.).

-Drowsy and stupid. Lids heavy : eyes inflamed.

-Face dark-red, swollen, besotted look (Bapt.).

Kali bichromicum

-"Is like Puls. only worse." Follows Puls. Puls. in the mild cases.

-It has a rash like Measles, with catarrh of eyes.

-Measles with purulent discharge eyes and ears. With pustules on cornea.

-Salivary glands swollen : catarrhal deafness.

-Kali bich. has stringy, ropy discharges.

Morbillinum

-Prophylactic for contacts.

Pulsatilla pratensis

-"If much fever, Puls. will not be the remedy".

-Catarrhal symptoms : profuse lachrymation.

-Dry mouth, but seldom thirsty.

Sulphur

-"Measles with a purplish appearance. Sulphur to modify the case when the skin is dusky and the rash does not come out".

-"The routinist can do pretty well in this disease with Puls. and Sulph., occasionally requiring Acon. and Euphrasia" (KENT).

-Convalescence slow, and the patient is weak and prostrate.

Apis mellifica

-Rash goes in and brain symptoms appear.

-Stupor with stinging pains, extorting cries (Crie cerebrale).

-Thirstless : worse from heat, hot room, hot fire.

-Better cool air. Urine scanty.

-A great remedy for oedema and effusions.

Bryonia alba

-Rash tardy to appear.
-Hard, dry cough with tearing pain.
-Little or no expectoration.
-Or rash disappears and child drowsy : pale, twitching face, chewing motion of jaws (Zinc. grits teeth).
-Any motion causes child to scream with pain.
-Mild delirium, "Wants to go home", when at home.
-Or, instead of rash, bronchitis or pneumonia, with Bry. symptoms.

Cuprum metallicum

-Symptoms violent. Starts up from sleep.
-Spasms : cramps : Convulsions.
-Cramps of fingers and toes, or start there.

Helleborus niger

-"When entire sensorial life is suspended, and child lies in profound stupor".

Stramonium

-Rash not out properly. Child hot, bright-red face. Tosses, cries as if frightened in sleep. Convulsive movements.

Zincum metallicum

-Where child is too weak to develop eruption.
-Rash comes out sparingly. Body rather cool.
-Lies in stupor gritting teeth. (Bry. chews.)
-Dilated pupils : squinting and rolling eyes.
-Fidgety feet.

Morning–sickness, Vomiting in pregnancy :-

Symptoms

The first intimation of it generally occurs on rising from bed. Before getting up the patient may feel as well as usual, but while dressing will be overtaken by nausea, followed by retching, and perhaps by vomiting before leaving the room; or

it may not occur until some little time after leaving the apartment, or not till after breakfast, which may be eaten with zest.

In this case there will probably be no return of the symptoms till the following day. In some cases, however, sickness is not felt till evening, when it may be simple nausea, or vomiting may occur; in others, sickness may be present all day. The sickness may begin almost immediately after conception, but more frequently it does not commence until after the lapse of several weeks, and then continues more or less constantly and severely for three or four weeks, and in some instances till near the time of quickening, or even until confinement. In some rare instances it does not occur before the last weeks of pregnancy, and is then apt to be severe; in other cases it is altogether absent during the whole period of gestation.

Cause

Exaltation of the nerve-force of digestion, to furnish material for enlarged growth, carried to so high a degree as to disturb the equilibrium of the digestive and assimilative forces. It is most common among the wealthy and inactive.

Treatment

Medorrhinum

Medorrhinum is the best medicine for morning sickness. Take one dose once in a week.

Ipecacuanha

Uneasiness about the stomach; continuous nausea and retching; vomiting of fluids and undigested food, or of bile; relaxed bowels. It is generally sufficient in mild cases; in chronic cases it may be alternated with Sepia.

Arsenicum album

Vomiting, with great weakness, and attacks of fainting.

Nux vomica

Vomiting with vertigo, restlessness, and irritability; acid and bitter risings, hiccough, sense of weight at the pit of the stomach, water-brash, constipation. When this remedy is

indicated, it often affords striking and immediate relief, and carries the patient through the remaining term of pregnancy with comparative comfort.

Kreosotum

A most valuable medicine for persistent morning-sickness, and one which seldom fails.

Tabacum

Continued sick feeling all day without vomiting.

Pulsatilla pratensis

Symptoms similar to Nux V., but with tendency to relaxation.

Accessory means

The diet should be regulated, and, if necessary, a change made in the times of eating to those hours when the stomach is least likely to be affected. Cold or cool food will sometimes be retained when hot is rejected.

In some cases two or three teaspoonful of beef-tea, or soda-water and milk, should be taken frequently; or, when these cannot be borne, small pieces of ice may be sucked. In extreme cases, it may be necessary to give up the attempt of feeding by the mouth, and to depend upon injections by the rectum for a day or two. Several cases have been recorded in which raw beef has been retained after every other kind of food has been rejected. Instead of mincing, it is preferable in point of palatableness and digestibility to prepare the beef as follows : a small block of the steak is scraped with a silver spoon till all the pulp is extracted, a new surface is cut, and the operation repeated. The pulp may then be mixed with red currant jelly, or eaten as a sandwich, with salt and pepper. Meat in this form has been found highly beneficial in Diarrhoea, Consumption, or debility from any cause.

Mumps :-

Jaborandi

-(Jaborandi) Dr. Burnett's homoeopathic remedy for Mumps seems to surpass all the rest, i.e. PILOCARPUS. It acts very quickly, and also relieves the pain.

-Moreover, Pilocarpus has a reputation for the metastases in which Mumps excels, whether to testes or mammae; when the swelling suddenly subsides, as the result of a chill, and worse troubles supervene. Pilocarpus also acts as a prophylatic.

Aconitum napellus

-For the Acon. fever with restlessness and anxiety.

Dd bar-i., bar-m.

-In the Baryta child : backward - shy - "deficient".

Belladonna

-Inflammation of right parotid with bright redness and violent shooting pains.

-Glowing redness of face. Sensitive to cold.

Bromium

-Parotids, especially left affected : especially after Scarlet fever.

-"Swelling and hardness of left parotid : warm to touch".

-Swelling of all glands about throat.

-Slow inflammation of glands, with hardness.

-Brom. especially helps those who are upset by being overheated : but when attack comes on, sensitive to colds and draughts.

-Worse damp, hot weather.

Carbo vegetabilis

-Parotitis. Face pale, cold. Involvement of mammae or testes.

Lachesis mutus

-Especially left side parotid, enormously swollen : sensitive to least touch; least possible pressure - severe pain; shrinks away when approached : can scarcely swallow.

-Throat sore internally. Face red and swollen. Eyes glassy and wild.

-There is not the offensive mouth and dirty tongue of the Mercs., but more throbbing; with the usual Lachesis horrible tension.

Lycopodium clavatum

-Begins right side, and goes to left.

-It has not the offensive mouth and salivation of Merc.

-Desires warm drinks.

Mercurius solubilis

-Mumps, especially right side. Offensive salivation.

-Foul tongue, and offensive sweat. (Merc. corr.).

Phytolacca decandra

-Inflammation of sub-maxillary and parotid glands with stony hardness.

-Pain shoots into ear when swallowing.

-Worse cold and wet.

Pulsatilla pratensis

-Lingering fever, or metastases (Carbo veg.; Abrot.).

-If in Mumps the patient gets a cold, the breasts swell in girls, the testicles in boys.

Rhus toxicodendron

-Parotid and sub-maxillary glands highly inflamed and enlarged.

-Mumps on left side.

-Worse cold : cold winds : cold wet.

-"Always with herpes on lips".

Scarlet fever :-

Belladonna

-Bright red, hot face; Glossy, scarlet skin : intense heat : "burns the hand".

-"In the true Sydenham Scarlet fever, where the eruption is perfectly smooth and truly scarlet".

-Eyes red; injected : pupils later very dilated.

-Lips - mouth - throat, red, dry, burning.

-Strawberry tongue.

-For eruptions like roseola and Scarlet fever, with fever, sore throat, cough and Headache.

-Twitching, jerking; possibly wild delirium.

-(Apis wants to be cool, uncovered : Bell. wants to be warm. Bell.

-also has more thirst).

-Cases where it has been used as a prophylatic, or used

suitably on its indications, abort, or run a very mild course, leaving no sequelae, and are practically (as so many report), not even infectious.

Ailanthus glandulosa

-Scarlet fever; plentiful eruption of bluish tint.
-Eruption slow to appear, remains livid.
-Irregular, patchy eruption of a very livid colour.
-Throat livid, swollen, tonsils swollen with deep ulcers.
-Pupils widely dilated (Bell.).
-Semi-conscious, cannot comprehend.
-Dizzy : can't sit up. Restless and anxious : later, insensible with muttering delirium.
-Tongue dry, parched, cracked.
-"Malignant Scarlet fever".

Ammonium carbonicum

-Malignant type (Ail.) with somnolence.
-Body red, as if covered with rash.
-Dark red and putrid throat. External throat swollen.
-As if forehead would burst.
-State like blood poisoning : great dyspnoea; face dusky and puffy.

Apis mellifica

-Thick rose-coloured rash, feels rough. Or, When rash does not come out, with great inflammation of throat, with Scarlet fever in family.
-Throat sore, swollen, oedematous : with stinging pain.
-Convulsions when rash fails to come out (compare : Bry., Cup., Zinc.,) as given, under Measles).
-Worse from heat : wants covers off : a cool room : (reverse of Bell., wants warmth).

Lachesis mutus

-Advanced stages : malignant Scarlet fever.
-Purple face.
-Worse for heat (reverse of Bell.).
-Bursting, hammering pains in head.
-Throat worse left side : may extend to right.

-Jealousy and suspicion suggests Lach.
-Impelled to talk : loquacious delirium.
-Lach. sleeps into an aggravation.

Mercurius solubilis

-May follow Bell. for sore mouth, throat, tonsils, with ulceration and excessively foul breath.
-Perspiration which aggravates the symptoms.

Rhus toxicodendron

-"Useful in Scarlet fever with coarse rash. Or rash suppressed with inflammation of glands and sore throat" (KENT).
-"You may rely on Rhus whenever acute diseases take on a typhoid form, as in Scarlet fever, when no other remedy is positively indicated" (FARRINGTON).
-Rhus supplants Bell. when child grows drowsy and restless".
-Fauces dark-red, with oedema (Apis).
-Tongue red (? smooth) with triangular red tip.

Terebinthinae oleum

-Albuminuria and uraemia following Scarlet fever.
-Toxic : confused : better profuse urination.
-Often indicated in dropsy after Scarlet fever.
-Haematuria : urine cloudy and smoky.
-"Haematuria : dyspnoea : drowsiness".
-Tongue dry and glossy.

Small-pox :-

Aconitum napellus

-To modify first stage and early second stage.
-High fever : great restlessness. Fear of death.

Anthracinum

-Gangrenous cases, with severe burning.

Variolinum

-Probably the most potent of all, having the complete picture of the disease from which it is prepared.
-Dullness of head.
-Severe pains in back and limbs, which became quite numb.
-Chills, followed by high fever.

-Violent Headache.
-White coated tongue.
-Great thirst.
-Severe pains and distress in epigastric region with nausea and vomiting, mostly of greenish water.
-In many cases profuse diarrhoea. In some, despondency.
-Small-pox pustules on different parts of the body, mostly abdomen and back. Pustules perfectly formed, some umbilicated, some purulent.
-"Given steadily the disease will run a milder course. It changes imperfect pustules into regular ones, which soon dry up. Promotes suppuration and desiccation. Prevents pitting" (LILIENTHAL).

Antimonium tartaricum

-Long held by homoeopaths to be specific for Small-pox.
-Pustules with red areola, like Small-pox, which leave a crust and form a scar.
-Pains in back and loins.
-Violent pain in sacro-lumbar region : slightest movement causes retching and cold sweat.
-Violent Headache : agg. evening; agg. lying; agg. sitting up; >> cold.
-Variola; backache, Headache; cough with crushing weight on chest; before or at beginning of eruptive stage; diarrhoea, etc. Also when eruption fails.
-LILIENTHAL says : "Tardy eruption with nausea, vomiting, sleeplessness, or suppression of eruption. Putrid variola with typhoid symptoms (Bapt.).

Apis mellifica

-Erysipelatous redness and swelling, with stinging-burning pains, throat and skin.
-Absence of thirst.
-Urine scanty - later suppressed.

Arsenicum album

-Great sinking of strength.
-Burning heat : frequent small pulse.

-Great thirst. Great restlessness.
-Rash irregularly developed with typhoid symptoms.
-Haemorrhagic cases, or when pustules sink in, and areolae grow livid.
-Metastasis to mouth and throat.
-Worse cold. (Apis worse heat).

Baptisia tinctoria

-Typhoid symptoms : foetid breath.
-Pustules thick on arch of palate, tonsils, uvula, in nasal cavities; but scanty on skin.
-Great prostration with pain in sacral region.
-Drowsy; comatose; limbs feel "scattered".

Belladonna

-First stage; high fever and cerebral congestion.
-Intense swelling of skin and mucous membrane.
-Dysuria and tenesmus of bladder.
-Delirium and Convulsions. Photophobia.

Crotalus horridus

-Pustular eruptions. After vaccination.
-Eruptions, boils, pustules, gangrenous conditions, when fever is low and parts bluish.
-Haemorrhagic cases.

Cuprum sulphuricum

-Cerebral irritation, where eruption fails to appear. Convulsive phenomena.

Hamamelis virginiana

-Haemorrhagic cases oozing of dark blood from nose; bleeding gums; haematemesis, bloody stools.

Hippozaeninum

-(Nosode of Glanders) Low forms of malignant ulcerations, especially where nasal cartilages are affected.
-Confluent Small-pox.
-Pustules and ulcers spread extensively over body till hardly a part remains free.

Hyoscyamus niger

-Eruption fails to appear, causing great excitement, rage,

anguish, delirium in paroxysms. Wants to get out of bed, and uncover.

Lachesis mutus

-Haemorrhagic cases.

-Worse after sleep.

-Dusky or purplish appearance, with excessive tenderness to touch.

Malandrinum

-(The nosode of "grease" [*] in horses).

-CLARKE says : Homoeopaths have found in Maland. a very effectual protection against infection with Small-pox and vaccination.

-[*] "Grease" in horses was, or is believed to be identical with pustules occurring on the udders of cows, which affected the hands of milkmaids and rendered them immune from Small-pox : it was from this observation that inoculation and later vaccination (from "cow-pox") arose.

Mercurius solubilis

-Stage of maturation : ptyalism. Tendency of blood to head.

-Moist swollen tongue with great thirst.

-Diarrhoea or dysentery with tenesmus, especially during desiccation.

Phosphoricum acidum

-Confluent, with typhoid conditions.

-"Pustules fail to pustulate; degenerate into large blisters, which leave raw surface".

-Stupid : wants nothing : not even a drink.

-Answers questions but does not talk.

-Subsultus tendinum : restlessness. Fear of death.

-Watery diarrhoea.

Phosphorus

-Haemorrhagic diathesis. Bloody pustules.

-Hard dry cough : chest raw.

-Haemorrhage from lungs.

-Back as if broken : faintings. Great thirst.

Rhus toxicodendron

-"Eruption turns livid and typhoid symptoms supervene".
-Dry tongue. Sordes lips and teeth.
-Wants to get out of bed. Great restlessness (Ars.).
-Confluent : great swelling at first, afterwards eruption shrinks, and becomes livid.

Sarracenia purpurea

-(Drug of the North American Indians) seems to have done marvellous work in aborting and curing Small-pox.

Sulphur

-Tendency to metastasis to brain during suppuration.
-Stage of desiccation : or occasionally inter-current remedy where others fail.

Thuja occidentalis

-Which will cause the pustules of vaccination to wither and abort, should be one of the remedies of Small-pox also.
-LILIENTHAL says : "Pains in arms, fingers, hands, with fullness and soreness of throat.
-"Areola round pustules marked and dark red.
-"Pustules milky and flat, painful to touch. Give especially during stage of maturation, it may prevent pitting".

Hysteria , hysteric fits :-

The term hysteria is derived from the Greek word hystera, a womb - from its being formerly supposed that the disease depended on the uterus; but since it may exist in those in whom the uterine functions are undeveloped or have ceased, in persons born without a womb, and even sometimes in men, the uterus is not the seat of the disease. At the same time, derangement of uterine functions may co-exist and materially contribute to the intensity of the malady.

Hysteria is a nervous disease, caused by some irritation supervening upon a condition of depressed nerve-power from emotional causes. A predisposition to the disease may be transmitted from the parent, and may be fostered by the force of the example of a nervous mother or elder sister.

Symptoms

Hysteria is remarkable for the wide range and indistinctive character of its symptoms, and the multitudinous diseases it may mimic. It usually assumes one of three forms : first, that in which there is the sensation of a ball rising in the throat (globus hystericus), or a sense of suffocation, without convulsions; second, the paroxysmal form, in which there is the globus hystericus, succeeded by shrieks and screams, irrepressible crying or laughter, convulsions, etc.; third, those irregular forms which often arise in the intervals of severe attacks. There is often a great variation in the discharge of urine, which may be at one time scanty, at another profuse and watery.

It is very common for the patient to imagine herself the victim of some serious disease of the heart, uterus, etc., but the belief rest only on imaginary grounds, the pains and sensations she complains of being of a purely nervous character.

Hysterical Fit and Epilepsy. - In Hysteria there is not the suddenness of seizure, the complete loss of consciousness, the bitten tongue, the dilated pupils, and the total disregard of injury to person and clothes that mark Epilepsy. There are much sobbing, crying, panting, and exhaustion, but no perfect stupor or profound sleep, after an attack of Hysteria.

Treatment

For the condition (to be administered chiefly during the intervals between the fits). - Ign., Puls., Cimic., Gels., Plat., Cocc., Hyos., Bell., Asaf., etc.

For the fits. - Camph., Mosc., Acon., etc.

Ignatia amara

Frequent changes from high spirits to dejection; sense of a ball or suffocation in the throat; Hysteria associated with grief, or mental excitement.

Pulsatilla pratensis

Suppressed or scanty menses, pains in the back, weeping mood, especially when the temperament corresponds with this remedy.

Asa foetida

Inertia or irritability of the biliary system; burning dryness of the throat; crampy pains in the abdomen; nausea; constipation, or diarrhoea, with frequent urging; high-coloured, strong-smelling urine; globus hystericus; premature, painful menses; uterine excitement; depressed, fitful spirits.

Platinum metallicum

Excessive menstruation; constipation, and depression.

Cimicifuga racemosa

Nervousness, pain under the breast and in various parts of the left side; uterine disturbance; despondency; sinking at the stomach, etc.

Cocculus indicus

Copious discharge of pale urine; irritability; dejection; menstrual colic.

Gelsemium sempervirens

Nervous shiverings, with chattering of the teeth without chilliness; excessive irritability of body and mind; nervous excitement; pains in the back, etc.

Camphora officinalis

One of these may be given during a paroxysm. Two or three drops of the former on a piece of sugar, or a few drops of the latter in a little water, the dose being repeated every few minutes if necessary. Or the strong tincture may be administered by olfaction.

Moschus

One of these may be given during a paroxysm. Two or three drops of the former on a piece of sugar, or a few drops of the latter in a little water, the dose being repeated every few minutes if necessary. Or the strong tincture may be administered by olfaction.

Other remedies

Chamomilla, Coffea, Valeriana, Senecio, and other remedies, are also sometimes required.

Accessory means

Occupation of both mind and body; removal from sympathizing friends; the shower-bath, in the use of which an

oiled silk covering may be applied over the head to keep the long hair dry, tepid water being used a first; the disuse of stimulants. The daily consumption of alcoholic beverages for the debility of Hysteria is a delusion which should be strenuously opposed. Stimulants yield but the semblance of strength, while they tend to confirm the worst symptoms of the complaint. Of this fact the patient is not easily to be persuaded, but Dr. Habershon asserts that the exhaustion arising from defective nervous supplies "is really increased by the stimulant; and that if she will withhold the irritating draught, the nerve-power will recover, the appetite return, and the functions be restored". Crowded and badly - ventilated buildings, theatrical exhibitions, sensational novel-reading, late hours in retiring and arising, and tight stays, should be resolutely avoided.

The diet, rest, study, recreation, as well as the various bodily functions, should receive intelligent and uniform attention.

During a fit, the patient's clothes, especially about the neck and chest, should be loosened, and an abundance of fresh air supplied. The nose and mouth may be held for a short time to prevent breathing, or a jug of cold water poured directly over the face from a considerable height.

Prolonged attacks are remarkably benefited by the temporary constraint which these expedients impose. The patient is induced to "draw a long breath", and this vigorous inspiration is usually followed by a relaxation of all spasm, and a disappearance of the fit.

Typhoid fevers :-

Arnica montana

-Says she is "So well!" when desperately ill.

-Can be roused, answers correctly, then goes back into stupor (Bapt., Phos. a.).

-"I am not sick : I did not send for you; go away!" Foul breath - stool. Haemorrhagic tendency.

-"Bed feels so hard" (Bapt., Pyrogen).

-"So sore", can only lie on one part a little time : restlessness from this cause.
-Involuntary and unnoticed stools and urine.

Arsenicum album

-Rapid sinking of strength : great emaciation.
-Least effort exhausts.
-Great restlessness : constantly moves head and limbs : trunk still, because of extreme weakness. Tongue dry, brown, black.
-Face distorted, hippocratic, sunken, anxious.
-Rapid sinking of forces : extreme prostration.
-ANXIETY : RESTLESSNESS : EXHAUSTION.
-Thinks he must die (Arn. says he is "not ill".).
-Worse 1-2 a.m. and p.m.
-Cadaveric aspect : cadaveric smelling stools.
-Thirst for cold sips.

Baptisia tinctoria

-Typhoid fever. Typhoid conditions in fevers.
-Rapid onset. Rapid course.
-Abdomen distends early.
-Odour horrible. Delirium.
-Besotted condition : purple, bloated face.
-Answers a word or two, and is back in stupor.
-Feels there are two of him. Is scattered.
-Tries to get the pieces together (Pyrog.).
-In typhoid, "Bapt. vies with Pyrog. and Arn."

Bryonia alba

-A most persistent remedy : develops slowly.
-Lacerating, throbbing, jerking Headache.
-Nausea and disgust, whitish tongue.
-Bitter taste. Thirst for large draughts of cold water (Phos.).
-"Nervous, versatile or cerebral typhoid".
-Sluggishness, then complete stupefaction.
-When roused, is confused : sees images.
-Thinks he is away from home and wants to be taken home.
-Irrational talk : prattles of his business: worse after 3 p.m.
-Delirium apt to start about 9 p.m.

-Wants to be quiet. Pain, limbs, when moving.
-Tongue dry.
-Easily angered.
-Faint if sits up.

Carbo vegetabilis

-"A sheet-anchor in low states of typhoid, in the last stages of collapse; where there is coldness, cold sweat, great prostration; dyspnoea -wants to be fanned. Cold tongue".
-"Desperate cases. Blood stagnates in the capillaries".
-Blueness - coldness - ecchymoses.
-Can hardly breathe, air-hunger. Says "Fan me! Fan me!" Haemorrhages, dark, decomposed, unclotted (Crot. h.).
-Indescribable paleness face and body.

Crotalus horridus

-Typhoid with decomposition of blood and haemorrhages - anywhere.
-Intestinal haemorrhage; blood dark, fluid, non-coagulable.
-Tongue fiery-red, smooth, polished (Pyrog.), intensely swollen.
-Yellowness of skin is an indication for Crot. h..
-"Lach. cold and clammy: crot. h. cold and dry".
-Attacks that come on with great rapidity (Bapt., Hyos.).
-Rapidly increasing unconsciousness. Besotted appearance (Bapt.).
-Typhoid when it becomes putrid.
-"Diseases of the very lowest, the most putrid type, coming on with unsual rapidity".

Hyoscyamus niger

-Fevers rapidly develop the typhoid state (Bapt., Crot. h.).
-Sensorium clouded.
-Staring eyes : Carphology. Picks bedclothes.
-Teeth covered with sordes.
-Tongue dry, unwieldy, rattles in mouth, so dry.
-Involuntary stool and urine (Phos., Arn.).
-Subsultus tendinum.
-Mutters, or says no word for hours.

-Mentally very suspicious : refuses medicine, thinks you will poison him (Rhus., Lach.).
-Jealous (Lach.). Alternately mild and timid, then violent. Will scratch, and try to injure.
-Exposes person (Phos.). Wants to be naked.
-Talks to imaginary people : to dead people.
-Illusions : hallucinations; talking, with delirium, then stupor.
-Early can be roused : later complete unconsciousness.

Lachesis mutus

-Loquacity : delirium with great loquacity.
-Face puffy, purple, mottled.
-Much rumbling in distended abdomen.
-Clothing cannot be tolerated : must not touch abdomen or throat.
-Tongue swells (Crot. h.) : difficult to protrude.
-Suspicious. "Trying to poison her!" (Rhus.).
-Worse after sleep : sleeps into aggravation.
-Cold, clammy (Crot. h. cold, dry).
-Stool with dark blood.

Muriaticum acidum

-"Also one of our best remedies in typhoid".
-Tongue dry, leathery, shrunken (Hyos., Ars.).
-Muscular prostration comes first, mind remains long clear (reverse of Phos. acid).
-Lower jaw drops. Slides down in bed from excessive weakness (Phos. acid).
-Cannot urinate without the bowels also moving.
-"Nearer to Carbo veg. than any other remedy".

Phosphoricum acidum

-"One of our best remedies in typhoid".
-Simultaneous depression of animal, sensorial and mental life from the start.
-Slowly increasing prostration.
-Advanced typhoid.
-Lies in stupor, unconscious of all that goes on : but if roused is fully conscious.

-Glassy stare, as if slowly comprehending.
-Prostration. Tympanitic abdomen.
-Dry brown tongue. Dark lips. Sordes.
-Bleeding; nose, lungs, bowels (Crot. h.).
-Jaw drops : "as if must die of exhaustion".

Phosphorus

-Abdomen distended, sore, very sensitive to touch (Lach.).
-Worse lying left side : better, right.
-Stools offensive, bloody, involuntary. The Anus appearing to remain open (Apis).
-Burning in stomach : burning thirst for cold water. Desire for ice cream.
-Fear alone : in the dark : of thunder.
-Especially useful in typhoid pneumonias.
-Suspicious (Lach.).

Pyrogenium

-(BURNETT'S great remedy for typhoid.)
-Bed feels hard (Bapt.).
-Great restlessness : must constantly move (Rhus), to relieve soreness of parts (Arn.).
-Tongue clean, smooth, fiery-red; or dry and cracked.
-Horribly offensive diarrhoea (Bapt.).
-Sense of duality (Bapt.).
-Pulse quick : or out of proportion to temperature.

Rhus toxicodendron

-"Fevers take on the typhoid type : triangular red-tipped tongue and restlessness".
-Cannot rest in any position (Pyrog.).
-Slow and difficult mentation. May answer correctly. Talks to himself.
-Refuses food and medicine. Fears poison (Hyos., Lach.).
-Dreams of strenuous exertion.

Taraxacum officinale

-Restlessness of limbs with tearing pain. "Like Rhus only mapped tongue".

Terebinthinae oleum

-Tongue bright-red, smooth, glazed (Pyrog.).
-Extreme tympanites (Phos. acid., Phos.).
-Thick scanty urine : mixed with blood, or cloudy, smoky, albuminous.
-Diarrhoea with blood intermixed.
-Fresh ecchymoses in great numbers (Arn.).

Vaccinosis, ill-effects of vaccition :-

Thuja occidentalis

-A direct antidote to the vaccinial poison.
-In acute cases, wipes out the fever and eruption, and causes the pustules to disappear.
-In chronic diseases, it may be impossible to cure many conditions without Thuja. Where symptoms improve to a point, and then always recur, while the disease can be traced back to a vaccination, or vaccinations, Thuja will generally supply the deep stimulus that leads to cure.

Arnica montana

-Must not be forgotten. It does not destroy the vaccination like Thuja and Maland., but it has amazing power of taking away pain, swelling, and general malaise, while the process goes on to completion.

Malandrinum

-Nosode, prepared from "grease" in horses; Very like Thuja in symptoms and effects.
-CLARKE says : "Burnett's indications are - Lower half of body : greasy skin and eruptions. Slow pustulation, never ending".

Silicea terra

-The Sil. patient is feeble, lacks "grit", shrinks from responsability.
-Is chilly : sensitive to draughts, but enervated with very hot weather.
-Head sweats at night. (Calc.) Sweaty, offensive feet.

Sulphur

-Warm patient. Hungry for everything : for fats.
-Intolerant of clothing and weight of clothes.
-Kicks off bedclothes : puts feet out. Eruptions of every kind.

Labour and its management :-

Calculation of the time of labour

The period of pregnancy, from conception till confinement, is calculated at ten lunar months, or forty weeks, which amount to 280 days. It is sometimes reckoned at nine calendar months, that is, 273 days, or thirty-nine weeks; forty weeks, however, is the safer reckoning. When the date of conception is known, the reckoning begins from that day. If that be not known, the calculation must commence from the last monthly appearance. If the period of the last monthly course cannot be remembered, then the time of quickening, or when the motions of the child are first perceived (usually about four and a half month after conception), may be made use of, but this is not a very reliable basis for calculation.

Since it is highly important that the period of labour be known, we add a calendar, showing 280 days from any given date.

Its service will be especially appreciated by the newly-married lady, who, through delicacy, might hesitate to seek advice on this important point. Much time might often be saved, and great anxiety avoided, by being able to reckon approximately the hour of solicitude and hope. In point of economy, too, the advantage of bespeaking medical and other assistance at the proper time, is self-evident.

Those, however, who make use of the calendar should bear in mind that the period of pregnancy is slightly altered by the age of the parties concerned; the fact being fully proved that the younger the husband and wife the shorter the period of utero-gestation; and, vice versâ, as age increases, the term of

gestation is proportionably lengthened (Clay).

In reference to this subject, Dr. Clay adduces a curious experiment on the eggs of domestic fowls. Poult eggs can be easily distinguished from those of hens of three or more years old. A certain number of the former were placed under a young hen, and an equal number of eggs from older fowls under an old hen. The result was, that every chick had escaped from its shell under the young hen at least twenty-four hours, some even as much as thirty-six, sooner than those of the old hen. The difference is very remarkable in so short a period of incubation. He infers from this and other circumstances, that the duration of the gestative period is far more definite than has hitherto been supposed, and that where the circumstances are similar, the result as to the length of term is very nearly the same. Maintaining that utero-gestation is definite and regulated by age, we do not calculate by that of the mother alone, but by the combined ages of both parents.

Symptoms of labour

The earliest is a diminution in the size of the waist, from the child's sinking lower in the abdomen. The more immediate indications are agitation, lowness of spirits, flying-pains, frequent desire to pass water, etc. A slight discharge of mucus tinged red, technically called the "show", is the most certain sign that labour has commenced.

Our sole intention I this manual is so describe the general course of a perfectly natural labour that, in the unavoidable absence of a medical man, any intelligent person may be enabled to act with some degree of correctness, and to modify any distressing symptoms which may arise, by means of suitable remedies. I

Towards the close of gestation, ladies are apt to suffer from pains which may be mistaken for those of labour, but which the following table will aid in distinguishing :

TRUE PAINS.

(1) Come on and go off regularly, gradually increasing in frequency and severity.

(2) Are situated in the back and loins.

(3) Are grinding or bearing-down, according to the stage of labour.

(4) Arise from the contraction of the uterus, and the resistance made to its efforts, and produce dilatation of the mouth of the womb.

(5) Are usually attended with a "show".

FALSE PAINS.

(1) Are irregular in their recurrence, or, in some instances, are unremitting.

(2) Are chiefly confined to the abdomen.

(3) Are of a colicky nature.

(4) Are caused by cold, flatulence, indigestion, spasm, fatigue, etc., and have no effect upon the mouth of the womb, which is found closed.

(5) Are unattended with a "show".

If the character of the pains points to true labour, although the proper time has not arrived, Pulsatilla will generally quiet the abnormal tendency. If, after a few doses at intervals of forty or sixty minutes, the symptoms continue, Cimicifuga may be given in like manner. If yet the pains increase, then the Section on Miscarriage should be consulted.

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Assuming the proper time for childbirth to have arrived, and the symptoms of labour to have set in, an occasional dose of one of the forementioned remedies may be administered with advantage, unless some other be indicated.

Treatment

Gelsemium sempervirens

To produce relaxation of a rigid, unyielding os uteri in labour, this remedy, in from one to five drops of the strong tincture, every half-hour, is probably superior to every other.

Chamomilla

Excessive painfulness in highly sensitive, irritable patients.

Coffea cruda

Extreme nervous restlessness, sharp and severe pains.

Pulsatilla pratensis

Irregularity, uncertain and fitful pains, chiefly in the back.

China officinalis

Pains recurring regularly for a time, and then ceasing. Two or three doses are usually sufficient.

Secale cornutum

Pains that are too weak and seem to be declining.

Cimicifuga racemosa

Violent, spasmodic pains, cramps in the limbs, a tendency to convulsions, nervous irritability and dejection.

Nux vomica

Spasmodic pains.

Belladonna

Flushed face, throbbing headache, confusion of ideas; a tendency to wander; convulsive movements, sensitiveness to noise, light, etc. Bell. is also sometimes useful when the pains are strong and normal, but an apparent resistance in the womb itself impedes progress.

Aconitum napellus

Feverishness, palpitation, etc.

Caulophyllum thalictroides

Is preferable to Ergot as a uterine excitant.

Administration

A dose every fifteen, twenty, or thirty minutes, as the case may require. If no relief follows the third or fourth dose, another remedy should be selected.

Accessory means

No rugs, stimulants, spirituous liquors, etc., should be taken, as they often increase the difficulties and dangers of parturition. A calm assured manner in attendant, and in all persons concerned, is necessary to dissipate alarm and anxiety. All whispering or signs should be avoided, as the patient is very susceptible at this period, and is ready to apprehend every

kind of evil. Friction over the abdomen, with moderate pressure, especially during the pains in the latter stages of labour, is often of much service, by exciting the action of the womb. This should be continued till the placenta is detached. Protracted labour should always be expected to terminate favourably. I

Patience is most important on the part of both the mother and attendant.

After delivery

After the birth, all being otherwise satisfactory, a dose of Arnica may be given every forty minutes for three or four times; this remedy will help to prevent soreness and After-pains. When the after-birth has expelled, lotion of the same remedy, - twenty drops of the tincture in a tumbler of water, - may be applied by means of a saturated napkin, and renewed as often as necessary.

The child should be applied to the breast as soon as possible; it needs nourishment, and the breasts need to be relieved if distended with milk, or excited and stimulated, if the milk be not yet ready. Moreover, the child's sucking at the breasts, by reflex action, causes a contraction of the womb, which is absolutely necessary to the mother's welfare. When the application of the child to the breast is duly attended to, Flooding is an unlikely occurrence. Should the milk be delayed for a day or two, the child should still be occasionally applied to the breast, and fed meantime with pure cow's milk made sufficiently warm and thin by the addition of an equal quantity of hot (but not boiling) water. Nothing else whatever ought to be given to the infant.

The patient having been made comfortable, and the child applied to the breast, the first few hours should be essentially hours of repose. The patient should not be disturbed, except to remove the soiled napkins, apply the blinder, and otherwise to render her as comfortable as possible. If after good management she be left to herself, one or two hours refreshing sleep will have a wonderfully beneficial effect. After this,

should no untoward circumstances forbid, she may be changed and placed in bed, preserving the horizontal posture, and not making the slightest effort herself.

After-pains, if not prevented by Arnica, may require Chamomilla or Coffea, if the patient is sensitive and irritable, or Gelsemium if the pains are the only indication present. Other remedies are, Puls., Sec., Ign., Zanth., etc.

Coffea - Sleeplessness, nervous excitement, and restlessness. Two pilules, or a drop of the tincture, may be administered in a teaspoonful of water, every hour until sleep ensues.

Aconitum may be substituted for Coffea, and given in the same manner, should there be any symptoms of fever.

The diet should be simple and nourishing, and given not at regular intervals, but it should not be restricted to gruel even the first day.

Whooping-cough :-

Antimonium tartaricum

-Cough when child gets angry, and after eating. Ends in vomiting.

-"Chest full of rattles". Thirstless : coated tongue.

Cuprum metallicum

-Better by swallowing cold water.

-Uninterrupted paroxysms till breath completely exhausted. Grasps with repeated crowing inspirations till black in the face. Mucus in trachea and spams in larynx.

-Cramps beginning in fingers and toes.

-Thumbs tucked in during cough.

Drosera rotundifolia

-Impulses to cough follow one another so violently, that he can hardly get his breath.

-Oppression of the chest, as if something kept back the air when he coughed and spoke, so that the breath could not be expelled.

-When he breathes out a sudden contraction in hypogastrium makes him heave and excites coughing.

-Crawling in larynx which provokes coughing.
-On coughing he vomits water, mucus and food.
-When coughing, contractive pain in the hypochondria. Cannot cough on account of the pain, unless he presses his hand on the pit of the stomach.
-The region below the ribs is painful when touched and, when coughing, must press his hand on the spot to mitigate the pain.
-Spasmodic cough, with retching and vomiting, caused by tickling or dryness in throat.

Ipecacuanha

-Stiffens : goes rigid, loses breath : grows pale : then relaxes and vomits phlegm with relief.
-Convulsions in Whooping-cough, frightful spasms especially of left side.

Arnica montana

-"A wonderful Whooping-cough remedy".
-Violent tickling cough if child gets angry : Begins to cry before cough (Bell.) : knows it is coming and dreads it.

Belladonna

-Weeping and pains in stomach before coughing. Feels head will burst.
-Dry spasmodic cough, worse at night; lying.
-"Spasms of larynx which cause cough and difficulty of breathing" (KENT).
-Kent says, "The Bell. cough is peculiar. As soon as great violence and great effort have raised a little mucus there is peace, during which larynx and trachea get dryer and dryer and begin to tickle, then comes the spasm and the whoop, and the gagging". Especially after exposure to cold.

Bromium

-With sensation of coldness in throat.
-Larynx as if covered with velvet, but feels cold.
-"Whooping cough in spring, towards hot weather". Worse hot weather.

Bryonia alba

-"Child coughs immediately after eating and drinking and

vomits, then returns to the table, finishes his meal, but coughs and vomits again".

-(LILIENTHAL).

-"Dry spasmodic cough; whooping cough, shaking the whole body".

-Cough makes him spring up in bed - even Bry.

Carbo animalis

-With feeling of coldness in chest.

-Severe dry cough, shakes abdomen as if all would fall out; must support belly (Dros.).

Carbo vegetabilis

-Cough, mostly hard and dry : or sounds rough : apt to occur after a full meal.

-Every violent spell brings up a lump of phlegm, or is followed by retching, gagging and waterbrash.

-Pain in chest after cough : burning as from a coal of fire.

-Craving for salt. (This determined the remedy in a case that promptly recovered).

-"One of the greatest medicines we have in the beginning of Whooping-cough.

-Gagging, vomiting and redness of face". (KENT).

-Paroxysms of violent spasmodic coughing : with cold sweat and cold pinched face after attack.

Cina maritima

-Becomes rigid, with clucking sound down in oesophagus as paroxysm ends.

-Not relieved by eating : stomach bloated, yet hungry. Grits teeth.

Coccus cacti

-Worse at night, when hot in bed.

-Better lying in cool room without much covering : wants room cold.

-If mother can get to it quickly enough with a drink of cold water she can ward off the paroxysm.

-Child holds its breath to prevent coughing.

-"Wakes in morning with paroxysm of Whooping-cough,

which ends in vomiting ropy mucus, which hangs in long strings from mouth - great ropes. Here Coccus c. will cut short the disease".

-("Kali bi. stringy but yellow : Coccus c. clear" or white).

Corallium rubrum

-Smothered sensation before cough. Exhaustion after.

Kali carbonicum

-Convulsive and tickling cough at night.

-Cough so violent as to cause vomiting.

-Cough at 3 a.m. , repeated every half hour.

-Bag-like swellings between the the upper lids and the eyebrows; often puffy face also.

-"Dry, hard, racking, hacking cough".

Kali sulphuricum

-Whooping-cough, with retching, without vomiting. Yellow, slimy expectoration.

-Tongue coated with yellow mucus.

-Hot and sweating. Hates cough and weeps. (Bell.).

-Looks "fair, fat and forty" even a child.

Lobelia inflata

-Cough ends with violent sneezing.

Magnesium phosphoricum

-Violent spasmodic attacks of cough, with face blue and turgid. Ends in a whoop.

Mephitis putorius

-Whooping or any violent cough : very violent, spasmodic, as if each spell would terminate life.

-Frequent paroxysms especially at night.

-Desire for salt (Carbo veg.).

-Worse lying down. Child must be raised.

Psychiatric diseases, mental diseases :-

Sulphur

-The ragged philosopher. Untidy: and full of theories (Cann.

ind.).

-"Not disturbed by uncleanliness, but after a dose of Sulph. he puts on a clean shirt."

-But he is over-sensitive to filthy odours.

-Dwells on religious or philosophic speculations: anxiety about soul's salvation: indifference about the the lot of others. Answers irrelevantly.

-Foolish happiness and pride: thinks he is possessed of beautiful things: even rags seem beautiful. Fantastic illusions. Too lazy to rouse himself: too unhappy to live.

-Wants to touch things. Children dread being washed.

China officinalis

-Broken down from exhausting discharges.

-No desire to live; lacks courage for suicide (Nux, Rhus).

-Apathetic, indifferent, taciturn.

-Extreme sensitiveness: noise or excitement unendurable. Extreme irritability of nerves.

Nux moschata

-Drowsiness and sleepiness: stupor and insensibility: unconquerable sleep.

-Absence of mind. Cannot think. Great indifference to everything.

-Appears to be dazed. Automatic.

-Complete loss of memory.

-Performs all her duties in a dream.

-A doctor after bad bouts of Influenza; used to go into a state of indifference and ineptitude. He would carry his letters about unopened.

-At last Nux mosch. ended the the trouble.

-She was at death's door after a cerebral thrombosis: so drowsy and comatose that it was almost impossible to get her to swallow anything. Could not be roused. A dose of Nux mosch. rapidly brought back life and animation, and (at eighty years of age) she made a good recovery. Nux mosch. was the turning point of the illness. A unique, powerful and rapidly-acting remedy in such conditions.

Depressed mentality

Silicea terra

-Mental weakness, embarassment, dread, yielding. Hates disputes and arguments.

-Dreads to appear in public (Lyc., Arg., Nit., Gels.).

-Worn out by prolonged effort or mental work.

-Nervous exhaustion from brain-fag. Never the same since some great mental effort.

-"Anything for a quiet life."

-Dread of failure: that he will fail with his mental effort yet does it well (Lyc.).

-Irritable: retiring: wants to shirk everything: mild, gentle, tearful.

-"Puls. only more so."

-Dreads undertaking anything. Chronic of Puls.(Kali sulph.).

Lycopodium clavatum

-Mind tired: forgetful: worried business men when times have been difficult: can't think.

-Aversion to work: to undertaking new things.

-Apprehension before the event: that he will forget something: make mistakes: yet goes through it fluently: i.e. a public speech.

-No self-confidence (Sil.). Conscientious scruples.

-Distrustful: suspicious: fault-finding.

-Fear of men (Nat. c., Plat., Puls., etc.).

-Aversion to company; yet dreads solitude.

-Wants to be alone with someone in the next room. Doesn't want to talk.

-Weeps at least joy: weeps when thanked.

-Worse afternoon, especially 4-8 p.m. Not worse morning, except "wakes ugly."

Manganum-act. + -c. (old abbr.)

-"Anxiety and fear. Great apprehensiveness.

-"Something awful is going to happen.

-"Cannot think. Business difficulties because he cannot do good thinking.

-"The queerest thing is how he gets relief. He lies down, and it all passes away.

-"His very life is excited, tired and anxious: he lies down and says, 'Why didn't I think of that before?"

Phosphoricum acidum

-"Mental enfeeblement." Mind tired (Lyc.).

-From prolonged business worry: of feeble overtaxed school children.

-Answers slowly, or not: looks at the questioner.

-"Don't talk: let me alone: I'm tired."

-Mental prostration: profound indifference.

Ambra grisea

-Loss of comprehension (Aeth.):reads a sentence over and over again, and then does not understand it. Thinking powers impaired.

-Asks question after question, never waiting to have them answered.

-The presence of others, even the nurse, unbearable during stool, or during urination (Nat. mur.).

-Presence of another person aggravates symptoms.

-Mind runs on unpleasant fancies, diabolical faces and sights. Melancholy.

Baryta carbonica

-Mentally and physically dwarfish.

-Cannot grasp ordinary ideas.

-Great aversion to strangers. Shy.

-Cannot be taught because cannot remember.

-Development suspended.

Coca

-Bashful: timid: ill at ease in society.

-Want of will-power: shakiness and depression.

-Fear of falling when walking (Gels., etc.).

-Sensation as of small foreign bodies or of worms under the skin ("cocaine bugs").

-(Cures of various conditions, as rheumatism, recorded, where this symptom was present.)

Picricum acidum

-Great indifference: lack of will power.

-Brain-fag: mental prostration after least intellectual work (Phos. acid).

-Disinclined for mental and physical work.

-From the least study, burning along spine (comp. Phos., Zinc.).

-Useful in neurasthenia; pernicious anaemia.

-Burnett verified a characteristic symptom: Sensation of coldness, male genitalia.

Aethusa cynapium

-"Fool's Parsley, " Clarke's great remedy for examination funk (Arg. , nit.). He gives cases. Inability to think, or to fix the attention.

-Loss of comprehension (Ambra) as if a barrier were between the senses and external objects.

-In delirium sees cats and dogs: tried to jump out of bed: out of window (Bell.).

Natrum carbonicum

-Nervous exhaustion: physical exhaustion: weakness of mind and body.

-Forgets what he reads. "Memory will not hold out from beginning to end of sentence."

-Bookkeepers lose the ability to add up figures.

-Confusion of mind: brain-fag.

-Worse from sun: ailments after sunstroke.

Phosphorus

-Very sensitive to external impressions (Nux).

-Better after sleep (Sep.). Long sleep. Better rubbed.

-Sympathetic (Puls. craves sympathy).

-Imaginations to clairvoyance (Acon.) and ecstasy.

-Feels as if in several pieces; cannot set the bits properly together (comp.

-Bapt., Raph., Pyrog.).

-Fear; in the dark: alone: of thunder: that something will happen: of death.

-Strange faces look from the corner.
-Indifferent to loved ones, friends (Sepia).
-May uncover and expose person (Hyos., Stram.).
-Maniacal attacks with extreme violence.

Tuberculinum bovinum kent

-Kent gives many mental symptoms, observed and cured (by his own prepatation).
-Hopelessness, in many complaints.
-Anxiety evenings (Puls.), till midnight.
-Anxiety and loquacity (Lach.) during fever.
-Thoughts, tormenting, persistent, intrude and crowd upon each other during the night.
-Persons gradually running down, never finding the right remedy. Constant desire to change, to travel, to go somewhere, do something different, to find a new doctor.
-"The cosmopolitain desire to travel belongs strongly to one who needs Tub."
-Persons on the borderline of insanity.
-Intellectual and lung symptoms interchangeable.
-Desire for air. Suffocates in warm room (Puls.).
-"When at every coming back of the case, it needs a new remedy."
-Especially helpful for persons with T.B. history.

Ailanthus glandulosa

-Since the poisoning all incidents of past life are forgotten, or remembered as things read about, or belonging to another.

Glonoinum

-Could not remember which side of street her house was on. Well-known streets strange.
-Loss of location: loses himself in streets that he has traversed for years.
-All right in regard to everything else.
-Disinclined to speak: would scarcely answer.
-Recognized no one: repulsed husband and children: raved, screamed, wished to rush from house, to jump from window.
-For bad effects of excitement, fright, fear, injuries (Acon.)

and their later effects.

-Broods on old unhappiness.

-Fear of death: has been poisoned (Rhus, etc.).

Camphora bromata

-Felt he was journeying in one direction, when he was actually moving in the opposite.

-Sensation of going in wrong direction, but numbers on houses showed he was going the right way.

Kali bromatum

-Loss of memory, had to be told word before he could speak it (Plumb.).

-Dull: torpid: perception slow: answers slow.

-Delusions: pursued by police: will be poisoned (Rhus, Lach., Glon.): is selected for divine vengeance: that her child is dead.

-Hands constantly busy: walks the room groaning: full of fear. fearful delusions.

-"Life threatened by members of his family."

-Fear to be alone: at night: under the impression that they have committed, or are about to commit some great crime and cruelty.

-Religious delusions, feeling of moral deficiency.

-Indifference: almost disgust for life.

-Night terror of children (Calc. carb.): cannot recognize or be followed by squinting.

Eupatorium purpureum

-Dull, stupid. Various delusions.

-Homesick at home (Bry.).

Conium maculatum

-A gradually increasing state of imbecility.

-Unable to sustain any mental effort, or to rivet the attention.

-A delirium, not constant, and without fever.

-Forms of insanity that are slow and passive.

-Great unhappiness recurring every fourteen days.

-Cannot endure the slightest alcoholic drink.

-Characteristic, Sweat during sleep.

Plumbum metallicum

-Slow of perception. Loss of memory: while talking, unable to find the proper word (Kali br.).

-Apathy: intellectual torpor to coma.

-Language extravagant. Searching about on the floor.

-People in the ward seemed as small as dolls (comp. Plat.), and the opposite wall of room seemed to be sunk 40 ft. below his own level.

-Illusions of vision, saw castles, palaces.

-Fiends that pursued him and sought his life.

-Abused the doctors, tried to strike and bite the nurses (comp. Bell.).

-Waits before answering: answers rationally, then is off the track again: talk a mixture of sense and nonsense: bursts into laughter.

-Violent delirium, impelled to tear themselves and bite their own fingers.

-Violent delirium succeeded the epileptic spasm.

-In delirium his life was in danger from assassination or poisoning; everyone about was a murderer (comp. Ars.).

-Greatly increased muscular strength.

Zincum metallicum

-Enfeeblement. Mind slow: weak and tired.

-"Repeats all questions before answering."

-Waits a moment, looking blank: then face lights up and he answers.

-Torments everyone with his complaints.

-"Not the mentally deficient: but the mental enfeeblement of disease."

-(Brain trouble: spinal meningitis, etc.)

-"When the reflexes are abolished, Zinc. comes in."

-(In paralysis from cerebral thrombosis, one has seen reflexes restored by Zinc. and recovery rapid thereafter.)

Depressed and grief

Pulsatilla pratensis

-Mild, gentle, tearful: yet remarkably irritable.

-Bursts into tears when spoken to, or giving symptoms (Sep.).

-CHANGEABLE, mentally and physically.
-Pleasure in nothing. Vexed about "nothing".
-May have aversion to marriage; thinks company of opposite sex dangerous: Abhors women (Raph.).
-Lachrymose. Peevishness. Slow, phlegmatic.
-Worse warm room: better cool open air; walking slowly out of doors.

Raphanus sativus

-Aversion to all women: weariness, disgust and rage at approach of women (Puls., Lach.).
-Aversion to children: especially to little girls.
-Attracted to all men without distinction.
-Moral feeling completely extinct (Absinth.).
-Extreme anxiety and Fear of death.

Cimicifuga racemosa

-Thinks she is going crazy. Fear of death (Acon.).
-Sensation of a heavy cloud settling over her.
-All dark and confused, with weight on head.
-Loquacity: goes from subject to subject (Lach.).
-Grieved, troubled: sighing (Ign.): next day joy.
-Mind disturbed by disappointed love (Nat. mur., Ign., etc.): business failures.

Ignatia amara

-"The sighing remedy." Remedy of silent grief. Sobbing: utterly absorbed in grief.
-Unable to control emotions and excitement.
-Effects from long-continued grief; bad news.
-Unhappy love: misplaced affections (Nat. mur.).
-The remedy of MOODS, of changeable moods.
-Delights to bring on her fits and make a scene.
-You cannot depend on her being reasonable or rational: what you say will be distorded.
-Does unaccountable and unexpected things.
-Thinks she has neglected some duty.
-The remedy of contradictions: of the unnatural: the unexpected.

-Can't stand contradiction or fault-finding.
-Over-sensitive to pain (Cham., Acon.).
-N.B. Ign. cannot stand past worries and grief; Staph. past annoyances.

Menorrhagia, Too profuse, frequent or long-lasting menstruation :-

It is difficult to determine, except approximately, the quantity of discharge which should take place : it should, however, never be such as to cause debility. A deep-rooted and dangerous notion prevails, by which women suppose that, however great may be the discharge, if it occur regularly, it is in perfect accordance with the economy of nature. If a medical man directs a parent's attention to the debility and ill-health following an habitually too-copious flow, he frequently receives the answer, "She is always so". The fact of a girl's being always so, furnishes the most urgent reason for adopting such measures as should prevent her ever being so.

The quantity of menstrual discharge varies according to constitution, temperament, habits of life, and climate. Robust and plethoric females, who eat largely and drink wine, may lose each monthly period without inconvenience; whilst others of delicate and relaxed constitution would immediately experience serious consequences from a profuse flow. It is when this otherwise healthy discharge becomes morbidly increased, recurs too often, or lasts too long, that a selection of one or more of the following remedies is necessary : - Sec., Sabi., Croc., Ipec., Puls., Cimic., Calc., Phos., china, Sulph., Bell., Acon., etc.

Secale cornutum

Severe expulsive pains accompanying the discharge, which is dark, offensive, and increased by movement and coughing;

great weakness, pale face, coldness of the surface and extremities, and feeble pulse.

Sabina

Bright-red discharge, with irritation of the urinary organs, and dimness of sight.

Crocus sativus

Dark-coloured, clotted, and very abundant discharge, recurring too early.

Ipecacuanha

Menorrhagia bright-red blood, amounting even to flooding, with nausea, and great pressure in the region of the womb.

Pulsatilla pratensis

Profuse discharge with shifting pains in back and abdomen, especially at the change of life, during pregnancy, or after parturition.

Calcarea carbonica

Profuse menstruation recurring too early, in scrofulous patients subject to itching and burning Leucorrhoea, and having a tendency to fatness. It is most useful during the inter-menstrual periods.

Cimicifuga racemosa

In rheumatic and neuralgic patients, with heavy pressing-down pains, aching of the limbs, depression of spirits, and nervousness. This remedy will be found of great service in many cases if taken twice a day during the intervals between the menses.

Phosphorus

As a constitutional remedy in patients disposed to phthisis.

China officinalis

After a heavy discharge, for the resulting debility; and also when there is irregular Menorrhagia, the blood being dark and thick, flowing too long, with burning at the top of the head, debility, etc.

Sulphur

Profuse discharge of black, clotted or gluey blood, in patients of scrofulous constitution and unhealthy skin.

Aconitum napellus

These are also sometimes useful; the latter any time, either at the commencement or during the flow, alone or in turns with another remedy, when there is disturbance of the circulation - feverishness, palpitation, throbbing, etc.; and the former when there is congestive headache - the face being much flushed, the temples throbbing, the mind confused, the eyes and ears sensitive to light and sound, etc.

Belladonna

These are also sometimes useful; the latter any time, either at the commencement or during the flow, alone or in turns with another remedy, when there is disturbance of the circulation - feverishness, palpitation, throbbing, etc.; and the former when there is congestive headache - the face being much flushed, the temples throbbing, the mind confused, the eyes and ears sensitive to light and sound, etc.

Arnica montana

Excessive discharge produced by injury, over-exertion, or lifting too great a weight.

Administration

When the discharge is so profuse as to be dangerous, the dose should be repeated every fifteen or thirty minutes, for several times, or until the flooding cease. In less urgent case, every two, three, or four hours, as long as necessary. Regularly excessive Menstruation indicates some grave constitutional cachexia, and requires good professional treatment.

Accessory treatment

This consists in quietude, the patient sparing herself as much as possible a day or two before, and especially during the discharge; only moderate exercise, little labour, and no lifting should be permitted; warm beverages, even of black tea, should be avoided, cold water being the most suitable drink; injections of cool or cold water up the bowel may be used with much benefit, especially if the patient be costive and troubled with piles; cool vaginal injections, with a female-syringe, will often relieve the congested state of the womb, without any risk of too

abruptly suppressing the discharge. In more severe cases, cold wet (or hot) cloths suddenly applied over the abdomen, so as to produce a shock, the horizontal posture, and light covering are absolutely necessary; the hips should be as higher than the shoulders, so as to relieve the uterus of the column of blood, and the patient be kept cool, quiet, and free from excitement. At the same time, general order and quietness should be maintained in her apartment.

Suicidal instinct, Depression :-

Aurum metallicum

-The greatest among the suicide remedies, and a remedy of the deepest depression.

-Melancholy: imagines he is unfitted for the world: filled with intense delight when he thinks of death, so that he longs to die.

-Meditates on death: on suicide: wants to get out of the world, to destroy himself. Has no love for his life, which he thinks worthless.

-Morose: indisposed to talk. Sulky.

-Sits apart in deepest melancholy. The slightest contradiction excites anger and he forgets himself; with quarrelling.

-Discontent with his circumstances: with himself: hopeless: "people find him no good."

-Great anxiety felt in the precordium.

-Feels hateful and quarrelsome: anxious palpitation with desire to commit suicide.

-"Among the causes of the Aurum mental state of insanity, grief and hopelessness, syphilis is a common one; loss of property is another."

-KENT.

-Lack of gold had driven many to suicide: potentized gold has brought many back to life and hope.

Natrum muriaticum

-Easily weeps: grieves for no cause. Consolation aggravates

angers her.
-The remedy of unrequited affections, misplaced affections.
-(Cimic.: Nat.m. is the chronic of Ign.).

Psorinum

-Sad: hopeless. All dark.
-Business a failure: going to the poor-house.
-Sinned away his day of grace (Stram., Lach.).
-No joy: despair of recovery.

Sepia officinalis

-Propensity to suicide from despair about his miserable existence.
-Resigned despair.
-Aversion to ones occupation and family, great indifference to those they love best (Phos.).
-Sad about health and domestic affairs; discontented with everything.
-Did not care what happened: no desire to work: inattentive, absent-minded, indolent.
-Causeless weepings (Nat. mur., Apis, Puls., Sul., etc.). Passionate.
-Irritable.
-"Sepia seems to abolish the ability to feel natural love" (i.e. can restore it).
-"Absence of all joy: things seem strange; no affection for the delightful things of life."
-Face shows no sharp lines of intellect.
-Symptom-complex, "gnawing hunger, 'dragging down, ' constipation and indifference."

Natrum sulphuricum

-Depressed: tearful: music makes her sad.
-Irritable in a.m. , hates to speak or be spoken to.
-Satiety of life: must use self-control to prevent shooting himself.
-After injuries to head. With chronic lung affections, with green discharges. Hypersensitive to warm and WET COLD.
-N.B. "Aur., wants to kill himself: Nat. sul. wants not to."

-Nat. sulph., lungs affected: Aurum, heart.

Nitricum acidum

-Satiety of life with Fear of death.

-Anxious about his illness: thinks of his past troubles: mind weak and wandering.

-Nervous: excitable: discontended with himself. Fits of rage, despair, cursing, maledictions. Typical Nit. ac. craves fats and salt.

Drosera rotundifolia

-Dejected about the malice of others; disheartened and concerned about the future.

-Extremely uneasy, sad disposition: imagined he was being deceived by spiteful, envious people.

-Anxiety as if his enemies would not leave him quiet; envied and persecuted him.

-Anxiety, especially in the evening; impelled to jump into the water to take his own life not impelled to any other mode of death.

-Takes insults resentfully. Trifles excite him so much that he is beside himself with rage.

-Restlessness: reading, cannot stick long to one subject must always go to something else.

-"Curative reaction of vital powers, happy, stedfast disposition: dreads no evil because conscious of having acted honourably."

-Particularly useful where there is a T.B. history. Dros. breaks down, and therefore enhances resistance to tubercle.

Insane ideas :-

Lyssinum

-Something terrible going to happen to him: impelled to throw child which he carries through the window, and the like.

-Insane ideas, to throw glass of water into someone's face; to stab him with the knife he is holding.

-Mental faculties in state of excitement; with quick perception, amazing acuteness of understanding and rapidity of answers.

-Or, range of ideas very limited: occupied continuously with the same manner.

-Energetically protect themselves against fancied attacks and insults.

-Se objects, animals and men, not present.

-Fear of becoming mad.

-Cannot sleep: driven from bed by indescribable anxiety. Can only sit and walk and pray.

-(Hering gives cases of persons bitten by dogs, with symptoms of hydrophobia, quickly cured by Lyssin 200.)

-Hearing water or seeing it, becomes irritable, nervous, with desire for stool, involuntary urination and other ailments.

-Driven incessantly about without definite aim.

-Felt the same rheumatic pain his brother complained of.

-A curious symptom, "copper, in his room, makes him restless and full of pain."

-Curious exalted senses: on a watch held to epigastrium, he sees the hour and minute hands.

-Can see hands on dial-plate of church clock.

-Can hear what is spoken in next room, and counting of coppers in the room below.

-Lines dipped in sugar water, put on pit of stomach, gives a sweet taste in mouth.

-The sight of water, a looking-glass or white substance, renews pain, distress, or Convulsions.

-Current of air, bright light, sight of any shining object, slight touch, even conversation nearby, may throw him into violent agitation, or bring on a convulsion.

Medorrhinum

-Time moves too slowly. Dazed far-off sensation, as if things of to-day occured a week ago (comp. Cann. ind.).

-Is in a great hurry (comp. Lil. tigr., Arg. nit.) when doing things, in such a hurry that she gets fatigued.

-Is always anticipating: feels things before they occur and generally correctly.

-Seems to herself to make wrong statements.

-Thinks someone is behind her, hears whispering (Rhodium): sees faces that peer at her from behind bed and furniture. One night saw large people in room: large rats running; felt a delicate hand smoothing her head from front to back.

-Sensation as if all life were unreal, like a dream.

-Suicidal. Wild, desperate feeling, as of incipient insanity: gloom, relieved by torrents of tears.

-Fear of the dark.

-Had committed the unpardonable sin and was going to hell (Psor., Lil. tigr., Kali ph., Rob., Kali br., Chel., etc.).

-Very impatient. Very selfish (Puls., Sul.).

-Intense sulfishness and self-pity.

--sunrise to sunset (Luet. sunset to sunrise).

Rhodium metallicum

-In the evening a constant whispering heard (Medorrh.), as if caused by human beings, makes him look to see if there were somebody near causing the whisper.

Indigo tinctoria

-Illusions of sensation: it constantly seems to her as though she had a large goitre, which was very prominent; she was constantly obliged to look down and feel whether it was so (comp. Zincum, Sabadilla).

-(N.B. Such sensations have given us valuable remedies, as in Silica and Arnica: i.e. Indigo should be a remedy to be considered in goitre.

-Indigo has also "pressure in ball of eye".)

Sabadilla

-Imagines strange things: that his body had shrunk like that of dead persons; his stomach was corroded, his scrotum swollen, etc. Knows it is all fancy, yet continues to imagine it (comp. Indigo).

Secale cornutum

-Frightful anxiety: anxiety and Fear of death.

-Delirium bordering on mania. Raving, with an attempt to jump into the water (Dros., etc.).

-Impression that there were two sick persons in the bed (Bapt.,

Pyrog., Petrol.), one of whom recovered and the other did not.

-The room gave the impression of water, agitated like the "foaming of a troubled sea".

-"Must have something to relieve her, or will die." Or, all the senses

Crotalus cascavella

-Hears a strange voice to left and behind her; follows it; throws herself against closed doors and scratches them with her nails.

-Attempts to throw herself out of the window.

-Fancies her eyes are falling out: hears groans.

-Thoughts of death. Clairvoyant (Acon., etc.).

Anacardium orientale

-LOSS OF MEMORY.

-Everything strange: nothing real (Med.).

-Things have non reality: as if in a dream.

-Thinks he is double (Bapt., Petrol., Pyrog.).

-Fixed ideas: mind and body separated: about redemption of soul and the devil: stranger is at his side: strange forms accompany him, one to his right and one to his left.

-Has a devil in his ear whispering blasphemy.

-A demon sits on his neck telling offensive things.

-In one ear a devil, in the other an angel prompts to murder or acts of benevolence.

-Contradiction between reason and will.

-Her husband not her husband, her child not her child: now fondles, nos pushes them away.

-Disposed to malice: bent on wickedness.

-Irresistible desire to curse and swear (Stram.).

-Plug sensations. Hoop sensations.

-"Wants to swear" a mental disease in a minister, with "plug" and "band" sensations, was cured by Anac.

Osmium metallicum

-Thoughts of accidents which have happened: grow on him, till he thinks of doing the same injuries to others.

Excitement, restlessness, anguish :-

Aconitum napellus

-Terror: ANXIETY. Agonizing fear: of death.

-Frantic with pain (Cham.).

-Palpitation with great anxiety.

-Inconsolable anxiety and piteous howling.

-Complaints and reproaches about trifles.

-Pains are intolerable; drive him crazy (Cham.).

-Restlessness, agony, internal anxiety: does things in great haste.

-Must move often.

-Screams at slightest touch: screams with the pain (Coloc., Mag. phos.).

-Cannot bear light.

-Slightest noise intolerable: music intolerable, goes through every limb.

-Excessive tendency to be startled. Extremely cross.

-Clairvoyant. Predicts the day of his death.

-Bids friends good-bye.

-Fear of some misfortune happening to him.

-Remote effects of fear, fright; exposure to cold dry winds; operation.

Arsenicum album

-"INTENSE ANXIETY: RESTLESSNESS: PROSTRATION: with BURNINGS.

-"Anxiety with fear; impulse; suicidal inclinations; with sudden freaks: with mania."

-Weary of life: loathes it: wants to die.

-A remedy of suicidal tendencies (AUR., but Aur. has not the restlessness of Ars.).

-Thoughts of death; "incurable!" Fear: alone; things will injure him (Arn.) if alone.

-Dread of death when alone, or going to bed.

-Worst sufferings from 1 to 2 a.m. and p.m. : after midnight: from midnight on.
-Melancholy: dread of death when alone: "going to die and wants someone with him."
-Despair of recovery after midnight.
-"Anxiety as of one who has committed a murder" (Rob., Chel., Thuja).
-"Officers coming to arrest him."
-Fear that something terrible is going to happen.
-Very chilly. Very particular: "The gentleman with the gold-headed cane."
-Fastidious: exacting: fault-finding: violent.
Excitement: with delusions, violence

Rhus toxicodendron

-Great RESTLESSNESS: anxiety, apprehension (Acon.). Great fear at night (Acon., Ars).
-Fear of poison (Lach., Hyos., Bell., Kli br., Phos.).
-Despondent. Mental prostration.
-Disgust to life and thoughts of suicide.
-Wants to drown himself, but fears death.

Hyoscyamus niger

-Suspicious (Lach., Phos., etc.). Says medicine is poisoned (comp. Lach., Rhus, Bell., Kali br.).
-Non-inflammatory cerebral activity.
-Jumps out of bed: tries to escape (Bell.).
-"In delirium midway between Bell. and Stram.
-Lacks the fever and congestion of Bell. and rage and maniacal delirium of Stram."
-Of the three, Bell. has most fever, Hyos. least.
-Stram. is the most violent, Hyos. the least.
-All three have fear of water (Lyssin).
-Wants to uncover: to go naked (Phos.)
-Invol. stool, from excitement jealousy.

Belladonna

-Remarkable quickness of sensation, motion.
-Excitement: delirium. Raves. Spits.

-Wants to bite, injure, strike, escape (Crot.h.).
-"The Mental symptoms active, never passive."
-"Delirium better by eating a little light food."
-Heat, redness, burning, with the fever and delirium. Sees ghosts, hideous faces, black animals (Aeth.): things on fire (Calc., Hep., Puls.).
-Twitches and screams out in sleep.

Stramonium

-Young people, hysterical, praying (comp. Opuntia) and singing.
-Fear alone, in the dark: or cannot bear light.
-"Stram. stands alone among deep-acting remedies in its violence of mental symptoms."
-The mind in an uproar, cursing, tearing clothes, violent speech, frenzy, exposes person (Hyos., Phos., Sec., Tarent., Verat., Phyto.).
-Screams days and night. Violent laughter.
-Queer notions: dogs attacking him (Bell., etc.)
-Sees animals, ghosts, angels, devils, .
-Has sinned away her day of grace (Psor., etc.).
-Exhorts people to repent: prays.

Camphora officinalis

-Agitation. Indescribable wretchedness.
-Afraid of the mirrors, lest he should see himself in them. So excessive was this fear in the night that he would have got up and broken them, only he was still more afraid to get up alone in the dark.
-Screaming "I shall not faint! for if I do I will have fits and never come out of them."
-"I am dead. No, I am not dead! but indeed I must be dead!" "The external world existed for me no longer.
-My thoughts were gone. I sat up in bed, but all about me had disappeared.
-I was alone in a great universe, the last of all things.
-My ideas of the world, God, and religion now seemed to have existed only in my imagination. No feeling in my soul, but of

hopeless, endless damnation believing that I was the spirit of evil in a world forsaken of God.

-The infinite, like His works, had ceased to be. What soul could paint to itself my everlasting dwelling as the Evil One, alone in a vast universe without faith or hope, and my heart forever broken by unimagined tortures;" "Horror! my hand no longer perceived resistance, my whole body was insensible and dry as marble. In evergrowing terror I sought to recall sensation, even pain, and tore the skin of face and hands. Since that time, I have been subject to these attacks of terror at night when alone: constrained to this agonizing self-contemplation."

-(Years ago, a patient came with just such terrible nights. She was continually taking Camphor a doctor had told her to, for her "attacks".

-Discontinued, and Phos., as an antidote, put her right).

Elaps corallinus

-Irresistible desire to scream at top of her voice (Calc., Lil. tigr., Sep.).

-Desires to be alone.

-Dread of being alone.

-Excessive horror of rain.

Veratrum album

-Violence and destructiveness. Wants to destroy, tear (Cup.). Tears off clothes.

-Religious frenzy. Preaches, prays (Stram., Opunt.). Despair of salvation (Ars., Arn., Lach., Lil. tigr., etc.): of recovery. Attempts suicide.

-Cold sweat on forehead with anguish and Fear of death.

-Curses: groans: howls: kisses.

-Silent: or talks of faults of others. Scolds (Nux) and calls names.

-Attacks of pain, driving to madness. (Acon., Cham., etc.).

-Head cold: forehead wet and cold.

Opuntia vulgaris

-Desire to be at prayer; then, in a minute or two, desires to go and "tidy up"; soon went on an errand downstairs, then up

again to prayer (com.
-Stram.).
-Involuntary, blasphemous mood (comp. Stram.).
-Petulance: anger at near relatives: swearing on disappointment of plans: cannot get over injuries done by friends (Staph., Ipec.).

Cuprum metallicum

-"Mental and bodily exhaustion from over-exertion of find, or loss of sleep." (FARRINGTON.)
-The great remedy of spasms: begin in fingers and toes, and spread.
-Remedy of violence. (In may ways like Bell.)
-Mania with biting, beating, tearing things.
-Foolish gestures of imitation and mimicry.
-Full of insane, spiteful tricks (Tarent.).
-Illusions of imagination.
-Does not recognize his own family. Attacks end in sweat.
-Bellows like a calf during delirium. Shrill screams.
-Tongue darts forth and back with great rapidity, like a snake.

Viscum album

-Incoherent talk and spectral illusions.
-Inclined to be violent.
-Feels as if going to do something dreadful.
-Keeps waking, thinking horrible things.
-Stupor: roused by noise: answers questions, then relapses into former condition (Bapt.).
Over-sensitive violent impulses

Bryonia alba

-Dread of the future: prattles of his business.
-In delirium, thinks he is away from home (Op.) and wants to go home (Eup. pur.).
-Irritable: wants to be left alone.
-"Do not cross a Bry. patient: it makes him worse".

Kali carbonicum

-Cannot bear to be touched (Ant.t. , Ant. crud.): starts when touched ever so slightly, especially on the feet.

-Great aversion to being alone.

Antimonium crudum

-Serious minded. No desire to live.

-Over-excitable; intense; hysterical ecstasy.

-"Sentimental mood in the moonlight."

-Desire to talk in rhymes or repeat verses.

-Fretful: peevish: child cannot bear to be touched (Kali c.) or looked at (Ant.t.).

-Is angry at every little attention.

-An intensely white tongue, no mere coating, is a curious characteristic of Ant. crud.

Kali phosphoricum

-Weariness of life, and dread of death.

-Melancholy. Says she is eternally and irretrievably damned (Med., Lil. tigr., Verat., etc.). Weeps: wrings hands.

-Shyness: excessive blushing.

-Morbid activity of memory: haunted by visions of the past: longing after them.

-Delirium tremens. Fear of drunkards.

Mercurius solubilis

-Hastiness. Hurried, restless, anxious, impulsive.

-Mind won't work on cold, cloudy, damp days: it is slow and sluggish and he is forgetful.

-Impulses he tries to control in a "Merc. patient".

-Sudden anger with impulse to do violence (Nux, Hep.).

-Impulse to kill or to commit suicide.

-Some evil impending, worse at night, with sweat.

-But all with the Merc. trembling, weakness, sweat, foetor: the aggravation at night and from heat and cold.

Nux vomica

-Frightfully over-sensitive: (Hep.) to noise, light, touch, smells, draughts: to contradiction.

-Lack of balance. Uncontrollably irritable.

-Violent temper: cannot be contradicted or opposed. Jerks about: tears things.

-Takes everything amiss: breaks into abuse.

-Scolds. (Verat. Comp. Kali iod.)

-Anxious, zealous, fiery temperament: or malicious, wicked, irascible disposition.

-Feels everything too strongly.

-Driven by impulses to commit acts that verge on insanity: the destruction of others (Hep.).

-Suicidal, but lacks courage (China, Rhus).

-Desire, or sudden impulse to kill (Hep., Aloe).

-Persons addicted to wine, coffee, live sedentary lives with much mental exertion.

Hepar sulphur

-The slightest thing puts him into a violent passion: could have murdered anyone without hesitation. Very cross: trifles annoy.

-Frightful anxiety (evening). Thought he was ruined: so sad he could have killed himself.

-Over-sensitive to impressions: to surroundings: to pain (Nux, Acon., Cham.).

-What would be to a normal person an ache, or a disagreeable sensation, is with Hepar intense suffering (Cham.).

-Extremely irritable: anything that disturbs makes him wild and abusive and impulsive.

-Impulse, sudden (Tarent.), to kill his best friend: to stab: to throw child into fire (Nux), or set herself on fire; to do violent things and to destroy (Aloe). Mania to set fire to things.

-Hyperaesthesia: mental; physical (Nux).

Tarentula hispanica

-Mental Chorea. Nervous excitement.

-RESTLESSNESS; cannot keep quiet in any position: worse walking (rev. of Rhus).

-Very sensitive to music (Nux): better from.

-Lacks control. Sudden violent actions.

-Sudden violent impulse to do harm (Hep.).

-Sudden sly destructive tendency. Changed to someone terribly self- centred and selfish.

-Feigns sick, to have people around.

Over-sensitive irritable

Chamomilla

-Frantic irritability: CANNOT BEAR IT whatever it may be! Hypersensitive to every impression: to PAIN.

-"Excessive sensibility of nerves, so excessive that only a few remedies equal it, such as Coff., Nux and Opium." (KENT.)

-Driven to frenzy by the pains (Acon.).

-Inability to control temper. Cross, uncivil.

-Wants something new every minute, and hurls it away (Staph., Cina).

-Cannot keep still.

-Angry at the pain. Scolds (Nux).

-Complaints that come on after anger (Coloc.): uterine haemorrhages; jaundice; Convulsions.

-9 a.m. fevers: many complaints worse 9 p.m.

-One cheek red and hot.

-Vomiting after MORPHIA uncontrollable retching; "Cham. will stop that instantly."

-(After CHLOROFORM, Phos.)

-Pains so violent, especially at night, cannot keep still: Child must be carried: adult must get up and walk.

-Numbness with the pains (Plat.).

-A remedy for teething, rheumatism, and indeed for any condition with these mentals.

Cina maritima

-Children wake in a fright; jump up, see sights, scream, tremble, talk about it. Pitiful weeping.

-(Very like the Cham. child, must be rocked, carried, dandled constantly: or must not be touched, and you must not come near.

-Desires many things, which it refuses. Throws away things, cries about nothing. (Cham., Staph.))

-Exceedingly cross, cries and strikes out.

-Can't be quieted, proof against persuasion and caresses.

-"Troubles cause a constant desire to rub, pick or bore into nose" (Ail.).

-Children with dilated pupils; night terrors and WORMS.

Antimonium tartaricum

-Wants to be let alone (Bry.).

-Child will not allow itself to be touched.

-(Ant. crud. to be looked at or touched.)

-Peevish and quarrelsome.

Effects of anger :-

Magnesium phosphoricum

-Laments all the time about her pain: screams out (with abdominal pain).

-Talks to herself constantly: or sits in moody silence: carries things from place to place and then back (comp. Opuntia).

-Pains: stab, shoot, paroxysms unbearable, drive patientto frenzy (Acon., etc.). Rapidly change place.

Colocynthis

-"Pins due to a very singular cause, viz. anger with indignation (Cham.).

-"Anger will be followed by violent neuralgia, in head, eyes, down spine, in intestines.

-"Screams with the pain (Mag. phos.).

-"Friends irritate him: wants to be alone.

-"He has all he can do to stand those terrible pains often the result of anger with indignation." (KENT.) (Comp. Staph., Cham.) pressure and heat: worse and pressing hard.

Staphisagria

-Suppressed anger: suppressed indignation.

-Control it, then suffers from it. (Ipec., etc.).

-Great indignation about things done by himself or others (Opuntia).

-Ailments from indignation or vexation.

-Sufferings from pride, envy or chagrin.

-If Staph. has to control himself, goes all to pieces; loses voice sleep ability to work.

-Broods over old slights or injuries.

-Whole mind and nervous system in a fret.

-Children ill-tempered: cry for things which they throw away

(Cham., Cina).

-Ailments from chagrin, indignation, quarrels.

Ipecacuanha

-Peevish: irritable: impatient: morose, scornful.

-Despises everything. Scorns everything, and desires that others shall not appreciate or value anything.

-Ailments from vexation (Cham.), and reserved displeasure (Staph., Opunt.).

-But the great characteristic of Ipec. is NAUSEA nausea unrelieved by vomiting. Nausea and vomiting with a clean tongue.

Excited cruel obscene

Aloe socotrina

-Easily excited, angry, revengeful: brooks no opposition: wants to destroy objects of wrath (Hep., Nux).

-Better for tea, or mild stimulant.

-(Action centres on rectum. A strange symptom, strains in vain for stool, then a large stool slips out unnoticed.)

Kali iodatum

-A strong degree of irritability, cruelty and harshness. Harsh with family and children: abusive (comp. Nux).

-Nervous: better in open air (Puls.): walking (Ferr., Puls.); can walk long distances without fatigue; back in house, weak, tired, exhausted.

-A nervous and mental exhaustion comes on from resting (comp. odum, Puls.).

Absinthium

-Brutality: mental dulness.

-Great terror: terrifying hallucinations.

-Stupefaction with dangerous violence.

-Walks about in distress, seeing all sorts of demons (comp. Anac., Bell., etc.).

Phytolacca decandra

-Great loss of personal delicacy: a total disregard of all surrounding objects: no disposition to adjust their persons under any circumstances (comp. Hyos., Phos., Stram.).

-Sense of entire indifference to life.
-Irresistible desire to bite teeth together.

Bufo rana

-Feeling of intoxication; intoxication a pleasure.
-Paroxysms of fury, cease when he sees anyone.
-Defiance, duplicity, spitefulness (Tarent.): bites (Bell. Stram.).
-Enfeebled intellect: apathy: stupidity.
-Pronounces badly: angry when not understood.
-Aversion to strangers: desires solitude: yet fear of being alone and dying forsaken.
-Moral depravity (Selen.). "Sexual epilepsy."

Baryta muriatica

-In every form of mania, as soon as the sexual desire is increased Idiocy.
Excitement, alienation, and craziness

Robinia pseudacacia

-Mental alienation and craziness: furious motions or laughter, buffoonery, jumping and dancing (Croc.).
-Always under the impression that he will be disgraced: has committed a crime (Ars., Thuja, etc.)
-Dread of everything that is sombre and black.
-Bacchanalian, erotic, or religious mania.
-Love and excited passions lead him to the grossest excesses, even to homicide.
-Disposition to be obscene, to gormandize, and for all kinds of orgies.

Cantharis vesicatoria

-Great amativeness: amorous frenzy.
-IRRITATION: mental and physical.
-Anger: paroxysms of rage.
-Constant, complete, almost frenzied delirium.
-The characteristic symptom, leading to the use of Cantharis in almost any disease, violent burning, cutting pains, before, with and after urination: violent pains in bladder; intolerable tenesmus.

Agaricus muscarius

-One of the delirium tremens remedies.

-Constant raving: tries to get out of bed.

-Sings, talks, does not answer questions.

-Extraordinary fancies and delusions, as "commanded by a mushroom to commit suicide".

-Ecstasy: makes verses (Ant. crud.), prophecies.

Oenanthe crocata

-Disturbances of intellect: mad and furious.

-Extreme restlessness, approaching mania.

-Furious delirium tremens. Constantly moved from place to place; talked without cessation, without knowing what they said.

-Grasped at imaginary objects.

-Epileptic insanity: sudden furious attack.

Cicuta virosa

-Does rash and absurd things.

-Frightened, suspicious, distrustful, moans, howls.

-Is violent in all his actions.

-Strange desires, to eat coal, etc. (Alum., etc.)

-Spasms and Convulsions of great violence.

Craziness apprehension

Lilium tigrinum

-Crazy feeling in head: as if she would go crazy.

-Hurry: aimless hurried motion (Arg. nit.).

-Wants to walk. Must keep busy to repress sexual excitement.

-Tormented about her salvation (comp. Med., Lach., Stram., Psor.).

-Imperative duties, and cannot perform them.

-Depressed: weep: indifferent (Sepia, Phos., etc.).

-Pelvic symptoms, also, are those of Sepia.

-But Sep. is chilly and different, while Lilium feels the heat, and is full of rush and torment.

Argentum nitricum

-Greatest remedy for ANTICIPATION.

-When ready for church, opera, interview, gets diarrhoea

(Gels., Phos., etc.).
-Diarrhoea from anticipation. "Exam. funk."
-Hurried, anxious, irritable, nervous.
-Must walk fast faster: so hurried! (Lil. tigr.).
-Disturbances of memory: of reason.
-Irrational: does strange things: has strange obsessions: fear of passing a certain corner: of bridges and high places: he might have impulse to jump off; to jump into river.
-Sight of high houses makes him dizzy and stagger: houses might approach and crush him.
-Craves sweets which disagree: salt.
-"A fool beyond hope for this world."

Borax veneta

-Great fear of downward motion (Gels., Cup., p. 31).
-Afraid to go downstairs; can't swing, ride, use a rocking chair, such is the fear of downward motion.
-Children wake, scream, grasp sides of cradle.
-Easily startled by sudden noise.
-Nervous: fidgety: sensitive.
-Anxiety increased till 11 p.m.
-"When thinking at his work, nausea. Strong nausea."
-One of remedies of sea-sickness, "When boat went down, felt everything inside me come up."

Gelsemium sempervirens

-Bad effects of great fright or fear (Acon., Opium).
-Stage fright: fear of appearing in public: anticipation brings on diarrhoea (Arg. nit.).
-Involuntary discharges from fright, or surprises.
-Fear of falling (Bor., Cup. p. 31, Stram. p. 34, Lac.c. p. 33).
-Tremor: wants to be held. Lack of courage.
-Wants to be quiet: to be let alone.

Arnica montana

-In serious illness, says there is nothing the matter with him (Opium).
-Or..
-Horrors in the night (Acon.).

-Horror of instant death, with cardiac distress at night. "Send for the doctor at once!" Restlessness, because everything he lies on is too hard. Must move for ease.

-Everything coming towards him is going to hurt him (Ars., Stram., Valer., p. 34). Fears approach being struck.

-Great desire to scratch, will scratch wall, bed, his head, etc.

Opium

-Tells you she is not sick (Arn.).

-Says she is well and happy: wants nothing: has no symptoms: (when desperately ill).

-Talkative: mental activity (Coff.).

-Much affected by sound light faintness odours.

-Not at home sensation (Bry., Eup., pur.).

-Most of the complaints are painless.

-Wants a cool room: kicks the clothes off.

-Dullness, insensibility, to deep coma.

-Again rouses from stupor with a look of awful fear or anxiety.

-Complaints from fear, when the fear remains.

-Sees frightful images: black forms: ghosts, devils, etc. (comp. Bell.).

-Complaints from joy (Coff.), anger (Cham.), shame (Staph.) sudden fright (Acon.).

Hura brasiliensis

-Sensation of floating.

-Imagines she sees a dead person and cries.

-Sensation of falling to the ground: as if hanging three feet from the ground.

-Imagines she is alone in the world.

-Impatient: because her ideas flow too slowly.

-Sadness: despair: feels abandoned.

Dissociation and dual personality

Baptisia tinctoria

-In delirium, imagines he is in pieces and scattered about the bed. Cannot get himself together (Petrol., Pyrog., Phos.).

-Cannot sleep, because she cannot get herself together. Thought she was three persons and could not keep them

covered (comp. Anac., Valer., Sec., Petr., Pyrog.).
-Stupor: falls asleep while being spoken to.
-Indisposed to, or want of power to think.

Petroleum

-Did not know where she was in the street.
-Thinks another person lies alongside of him; or that one limb is double (comp. Bapt., etc.).
-That another baby is in bed and needs attention.
-That she has a third leg which would not remain quiet.
-Little time left to make his will.

Pyrogenium

-Loquacious: thinks and talks faster than ever before.
-Sees a man at the foot of the bed.
-Feels she covers the whole bed. Knows her head is on the pillow, but not where her body is (comp. Bapt., etc.).
-Feels crowded, with arms and legs.
-Is one person, when lying on one side, and another when she turns over.
-Hallucinations of wealth: during fever.

Valeriana officinalis

-Nervous irritation: cannot keeps still.
-Feels as if floating in the air: legs floating in the air (Sticta, Phos., ac.).
-Hysteria. Hallucinations, especially at night; sees figures, animals, men, etc.
-Ideas: that she is someone else. Moves to edge of bed to make room (comp.
-Sec., Bapt., Petr., Pyrog.). Imagines animals lying near her that she fears she may hurt.
-"Raving, tearing, swearing mania (Stram.).
-Worse evening: worse when still: sleepless in early night: all like Pulsatilla, but temper decides."
-Suddenly changeable mood and symptoms (Croc., Puls.).

Excitement-loquacity-exalted ideas

Crotalus horridus

-Loquacity with desire to escape (Bell, etc.) from bed.

-Stupid: cannot express herself. Makes ridiculous mistakes.
-Torpid: sluggish: incoherent: hesitating.
-Snappish temper.

Sticta pulmonaria

-Great desire to talk about anything and everything whether anyone listens or not: feels cannot keep her tongue still (Lach.).
-Felt light and airy: legs as if floating in air (Valer., Phos. ac.).
-(Ancient remedy for larynx, chest, rheumatism.)

Veratrum viride

-Loquacity (Lach., Sticta, Crot.h. , etc.), with exaltation of ideas (comp. Lach.).
-Exalted opinion of her ideas and powers (Plat.).
-Everything seems clear: clearly understands formerly mysterious things.
-Wants no medicine, as that may restore her former condition.
-Talks: laughs: pays no attention to what is said to her. Will not answer questions : nothing must be said that she cannot hear.
-Characteristic tongue, white or yellow, with red streak down middle, or no coating sides;

Platinum metallicum

-"Represents the woman's perverted mind."
-Arrogant, proud, contemptuous, haughty.
-Over-estimates herself. Contemptuous.
-FEELS TALL: other people and things small, and persons physically and mentally inferior.
-"The prim old maid gone insane."
-Any disturbance to pride brings on symptoms.
-Fears death and loathes life.
-Amativeness: madness: hysteria.
-Characteristic, Numbness with pain (Cham.).

Atropinum-pur. + -s. (old abbr.)

-Rambling speech: fits of idiotic laughter.
-Spectral illusions. Speaks with imaginary beings. In talking, has to stop and ask what she is talking about.
-Says her blood does not circulate.

-"Feet must be in hot water or she will die."
Loquacity jealousy suspicion

Thuja occidentalis

-Many strange symptoms and fixed ideas.
-Thinks she is followed: so delicate, as if made of glass, and will break: someone walking beside her: body and soul separated: is pregnant: something alive inside (Croc.).
-Violent irritability, jealousy, quarrelsomeness.
-Can control herself with strangers (Sep.).
-Disposition to cheat.
-Walks room in a circle (Bell.) unable for simple work. Mental symptoms after vaccinations.

Lachesis mutus

-From slightest exertion of mind or emotions, extremities become cold.
-Self-conscious. Conceit, envy, hatred.
-Revengeful: cruel. An improper love of self.
-JEALOUSY. SUSPICION. Impulsive insanity.
-People talking about her: trying to injure her: poison her: put her into an asylum.
-Thinks she is somebody else: is under superhuman control.
-Compelled to do things by spirits: hears voices: hears commands that she must obey.
-Confesses what she has never done.
-Religious insanity: full of wickedness: has committed the unpardonable sin (Psor., Med., Arg. nit.).
-Is going to die, and going to hell.
-LOQUACITY (Sticta, etc.). Impelled to talk continuously (Cann. ind.).
-Jumps from one idea into another.
-SUSPICION: JEALOUSY: LOQUACITY.
-One remembers a woman, frantically jealous of her husband: always peeping to see if he was not flirting with their shop-girl: with all sorts of delusions: even suicidal. Lach. completely cured her in a short time: and she became her own rosy and sunny self.

Apis mellifica

-Jealous and suspicious (Lach., Hyos.).
-Sad, constant weeping without cause.
-Mental, and all symptoms, worse in warm room.
-Premonition of death (Acon.).
-Stupor, with sudden shrill, sharp cries.
-Alternately dry and hot, or perspiring.
Loquacity: excessive mental activity

Coffea cruda

-Unusual activity of mind and body.
-All senses more acute. Over-sensitive.
-Excitable and over-active (rev. of Nux mosch.).
-Sleeplessness from mental activity.
-Full of ideas.
-Over-sensitive to noise. pains of extremities aggravated by noise.
-Pains insupportable (Cham.).
-Effects of violent emotion, especially joy.
-All senses more acute, sight, hearing, smell, taste, touch (Bell., Cham., Opium, Nux).
-A great sleep remedy.
-She had been very ill: doctor suggested a cup of strong coffee.
-That night absolutely sleepness: quite cheery and happy, but hour after hour, wide awake. At last she got a dose of Coffea 200, and was asleep in a few minutes.

Crocus sativus

-Jumping, dancing, laughing, whistling: very affectionate: wants to kiss everybody.
-Alternations of excessive happy affectionate tenderness, and rage.
-"Hysteria, all changes in mood she rings, She loves and she kisses and jumps and sings, Then cries and abuses and rages; and then Starts loving and whistling and dancing again."
-Sings involuntarily, on hearing even one note sung: laughs at herself, but soon sings again, in spite of her determination to

stop.
-Feels something alive in her, jumping about (Thuja).

Cannabis indica

-Very forgetful: cannot finish a sentence: forgets what he was about to say.
-Time seems long: spaces and distances immense. (Characteristic.)
-Thoughts crowd on the brain (Coff.).
-Laughs immoderately at trifles.
-Excessive loquacity (Lach., Hyos.), constantly theorizing (Sulph.).
-Horror of darkness, of approaching death.
-Fixed ideas. In constant fear he would become insane.
Fear of death

Fears and Anxieties(with their dreams) :-

Aconitum napellus

-"Fear is depicted on his countenance" (Op., Stram., Lac.c. , etc.).
-Fear of death: "no use, I am going to die."
-Fear of ghosts (Ars., Manc., Phos., Puls., etc.): of the dark (Phos., etc.).
-Fear of death with great loquacity, or great anxiety in the region of the heart (compare Lyss., Med., Rhus).
-Extreme fearfulness.
-Dread of some accident happening.
-Fear lest he might stagger and fall.
-Fear to go out alone after dark.
-"Intense fear: awful anxiety, and great restlessness." Not only fear, but ailments from fear: remote effects of fright (Op.), especially jaundice.
-ANXIOUS DREAMS with anxiety in chest.
-Frightful dreams.

Secale cornutum

-Anxiety. Great anxiety. Frightful anxiety.

-Great anguish: wild with anxiety.

-Constant moaning and Fear of death: with strong desire to live.

Variolinum

-Fear of death: wild excitement, begs to know if he is to die, and before answer, drops into a heavy sleep. Morbid fear of smallpox.

-(Mental and neurasthenic conditions in persons who have, even years ago, had smallpox.)

Arnica montana

-Hypochondriac anxiety. "No doctor any use."

-Violent attacks of anxiety.

-Apprehension of future evils.

-Horror of instant death (Plat., comp. Cann. ind.).

-DREAMS that she is overwhelmed with reproaches. Can hardly realize it has been a dream.

-Fearful dreams of large black dogs (Bell.), cats.

-Of men being flayed: about frightful objects: of lightning having struck: of graves.

-Typically, Arn. feels bruised and sore.

Fear of death: of sleep: of danger

Raphanus sativus

-Extreme anxiety and Fear of death. Believes she has an unrecognized disease (Lil. tigr.).

-Raph. has distension: accumulation and retention of flatus.

Hyoscyamus niger

-Excessive Fear of death. Wishes to run away (Bell.).

-Fear: being left alone: being bitten: poisoned, or sold: betrayed: injured.

-Remarkable fear that he had been devoured by animals.

-Dread of drinks: of water. (Lyss., Stram.).

Lachesis mutus

-Religious monomania: fear she will be damned.

-(Psor., Med., Arg. nit.). Is in the hands of a stronger power.

-Robbers in the house (Nat. mur., Ars.), wants to jump out of the window (Aeth., Bell.).

-Pursued by enemies: tries to leave the room, as if frightened by visions behind him.

-Afraid to go to bed. Dread of death. Afraid to sleep lest he die before he wakes.

-Fear of being poisoned (Rhus, Hyos.).

-Fear of suicide (Ars., Merc., Nat.s.).

-Nightly attacks of anxiety: cramps in calves from fear. Ailments from fright (Acon.).

-Sleepless from anxiety: short naps with frightful dreams: springs up with terror and suffocation (Spong.) and palpitation.

-Dreaming; frequent waking: again and again dozing and dreaming.

Syphilinum

-Terrible dread of night (of sleep, Lach.): the mental and physical exhaustion on waking.

-It is intolerable: death is preferable.

-Fears to prepare for night, is in abject fear of suffering on waking.

-Always worse as night approaches: leaves her at daylight, which she prays for. (How often has one seen this "worse at night" relieved by Luet.).

Sambucus nigra

-A dread of some undefined danger: that the horse might run away: or the wagon break.

Anthemis nobilis

-Fear out of doors: exceedingly afraid of being run over.

Fears of death, endless fears

Arsenicum album

-Fixed idea that he and his family will die of starvation (Sepia).

-Fear drives him out of bed: he hides in a closet: runs about at night looking for thieves (comp. Lach., Nat. mur., Psor.).

-Says little, but complains of fear (Acon.).

-Fear of being left alone.

-Fear of death (Acon.) when alone, or going to bed.
-Anxiety and restlessness; worse after midnight.
-Excessive anxiety: drives out of bed: must jump out of bed.
-Anxiety like that of one who has committed a murder: driven from place to place.
-ANXIETY: with restlessness: yet cannot rest anywhere. Fears something may have happened to his relatives (comp. Sulph., Phos.).
-Sees all kind of vermin on his bed: throws handfuls of them away: tries to escape from them.
-Imagines he sees burglars in his room: listens under the bed: is bathed in cold sweat.
-Imagines space under bed, and whole house is full of thieves: sees thieves in his room, and hides under his bed (comp. Nat. mur.).
-Sees a man who has hanged himself beckoning to him to cut him loose.
-Has offended people: he knows not how.
-Wakes with horrible anxiety, palpitation and restlessness: Fear of death.
-The greatest fear and anguish: sees ghosts day and night (comp. Acon., Mand., Phos., Puls.).
-Anxiety and restlessness indescribable.
-Fear: Deadly fear.
-Afraid he will not prevent himself from killing a person with a knife (Nux, Merc.).
-DREAMS of care, sorrow, fear, danger, fire, thunder, black water, darkness, death.

Cuprum metallicum

-In delirium, afraid of everyone, shrinks away: tries to escape (Bell.): in the evening and dark.
-Fears he will lose his reason.
-Afraid of strangers. Shrinks from everyone who approaches.
-Fear of falling: clings to nurse (Gels., Bor., Coca, Lac.c.).
Fear of ghosts: halluctions
Fear of imaginary things, wants to run away; to escape

(Opium, Hepar,
Cup.).
Fear of a big black dog (Arn.): the gallows.
A crimson snake at foot of bed threatens to fasten on his neck (Lac can.).
Fear of ghosts, soldiers who come to take him away: of black animals,
rats, dogs, wolves.
Starts in fright when approached (Arn., Cup., Stram., Thuja, etc.), even
in street.
Great anxiety: must flee away.
Delirium and mania; violent and furious.
"Violence runs through all the mental symptoms of Bell."
DREAMS of murder; street robbers; danger from fire; of swimming; pursued
by giants.
Wakes full of fright and fear; something under the bed (comp. Ars.) making
a noise.
Jumps out of bed with fear: tries to run away and hide (Hell., Puls.,
Stram.).
Characteristically Bell. has a red, hot face, and big pupils.

Opium

-Sees frightful ghosts (Bell., etc.): easily frightened.
-Frenzy: desires to escape (Bell.). Says a regiment of horses are on his bed, and he fears to be trodden on. Told that horses are very careful, says, he will be crushed by the wagons following.
-Face wears a constant expression of fright and terror (Stram., Lac can., Acon.).
-They see frightful objects and are in great fear.
-Believe themselves murderers; criminals to be executed; want to run away (Bell., Rob.).
-After fright with fear (Acon.).

-After fright, the fear of the fright still remaining.

-Anxiety; apprehension; fear of impending death (Arn., Acon., etc.).

-Characteristic: contracted pupils.

Absinthium

-Fear of assassination (Cimic., Op., Phos., Plumb., Stram.).

-Terrifying hallucinations: persons pursuing him (Bell., etc.): sees animals: is pursued by soldiers, imaginary enemies, naked women.

Fear of death: horrors & halluctions

Lac caninum

-Fear of falling downstairs. (See Gels., etc.).

-That she will be unable to perform duties.

-Fear of death with anxious face (Acon., Stram.).

-Wakes distressed: must rise and occupy herself. Fear she will be crazy.

-Imagines that any symptom is some settled disease: that everything she says is a lie: that she is looked down upon by everyone: that she is of no importance in life: that she is dirty: that she wears someone else's nose: that she sees spiders.

-That she is surrounded by myriads of SNAKES.

-Some running like lightning up and down inside skin; some inside feel long and thin.

-Fears to step on floor lest she should tread on them, and make them squirm and wind round her legs (comp. Arg. nit., Sep.).

-Fears to look behind lest she should see snakes: seldom troubled with them after dark.

-On going to bed, afraid to shut her eyes lest a large snake should hit her in the face (Bell.).

-Horrid sights presented to her mental vision (not always snakes). Terror lest they show themselves to her natural eye.

-Fear lest pimples would prove little snakes, and twine and twist round each other.

-Feels she is a loathsome mass of disease; cannot intensifies the feeling of disgust and horror.

-Can't bear any part of body to touch another: one finger to

touch another.

-If she cannot get out of her body, will soon become crazy.

-Feels that heart or breathing would stop; frightens herself, which makes heart palpitate.

-Fancies he is going out of his mind.

-Looks under chairs, table, sofa, expecting some horrible monster to creep forth: feels that it would drive her mad. Not afraid in the dark: sees them only in the light (rev. Luet.).

-Feels that she is going to become unconscious: wakes with sensation of bed in motion (Bell.).

-DREAMED of a large snake in her bed (Bell.).

-Dreams often that she is urinating: wakes to find herself on the point of doing so (Sep.).

Fear of insanity: diverse terrors

Mancinella

-FEAR OF INSANITY (Lac can., Calc., tec.).

-Fear of going crazy: of evil spirits: of being taken by the devil.

-DREAMS of ghosts: bashful: timid.)

-Thought vanishes: forgets from minute to minute what she wishes to do.

-A case. She had a terror of insanity; if heard of a case, nearly went crazy with fear. Sat apart: neglected her duties: said nothing. Lost appetite, flesh and colour. No interest in anything only consumed with her fear.

-Puls. and Ign. were useless. Then for the strong mental, Mancinella was given and quickly cured. Later, on the first slight sign of recurrence (two or three times only in some twenty years), Mancinella put her right promptly.

Onosmodium virginianum

-Something terrible going to happen, and powerless to prevent it.

-Fear to look down, lest she fall downstairs (Gels.).

-Fear that he might fall into the fire when walking by it, and spite of his will power, he did stagger into the fire.

-Wants to think, and thinks till she forgets everything and

where she is.

Stramonium

-Fears: he will loses his senses: that his lips will grow together: of suffocation: of falling: of everything falling on her (comp. Arg. nit.).

-Frightful fancies: face expresses fright and terror (Acon., Opium, Lac can.).

-Sees more horrifying images at his side than in front of him, and they all occasion terror.

-Sees frightful figures, cats, rats, mice, dogs (Bell., Abs.). Springs away with signs of terror.

-Delirium of fear as though a dog were attacking him (Verat., comp.

-Bell.).

-Asked her mother not to leave her, as something was going to hurt her (Valer., comp. Arn.).

-Mania for light and company: cannot be alone.

-Hydrophobia (Bell., Hyos., Lyssin, Agave).

-Child wakes terrified, knows no one, screams with fright, clings to those near (Calc.).

-Imagines he is alone all the time: tries to escape (Bell.).

-Is afraid.

Lyssinum

-Fear of becoming mad.

-Fear that he cannot physically endure his fears much longer.

-Something terrible going to happen to him.

-Fear of being alone.

-Restlessness and anxiety at precordia (Med., Rhus), frequent change of position and sighing.

-Frightened at a bird: thought it was a mouse.

-When he heats water (Bell., Hyos., Stram., etc.). poured out, or hears it run, or sees it, becomes irritable and nervous: it causes desire for stool and other ailments.

-Thinking of fluids, even of blood, brings on Convulsions.

-Symptoms brought on by dread and fear.

-DREAMS. Of influential persons to whom he is a servant or

subordinate.

-Of a Latin debate with law students: astonished at the facility and fluency with which he has spoken Latin: fat greater than was possible to him when awake (comp. Ign., Nux).

-Of dogs all the time (Bell., Stram.).

-Of fighting: of high places: of insane asylum: of churches.

-Exciting dreams: frightful dreams.

Cannabis indica

-Constant fear of becoming insane (Manc., etc.).

-Horror of darkness: of approaching death (Arn.).

-Dread of congestion: of apoplexy, haemorrhage, and a multiplicity of deaths.

-Dare not use his voice, lest he should knock down the walls, or burst himself like a bomb.

-DREAMS: delightful: delicious: prophetic: Or, of danger and dead bodies.

Lilium tigrinum

-Tormented about her salvation (Lach.).

-Fear: disease incurable: that symptoms denote an internal organic disease that nobody understands.

-Fear insanity: heart disease: incurable.

-Frightful, laborious dreams (Rhus).

-Frantic hurry walks fast (Arg. nit.).

Fear of insanity, apprehension

Argentum nitricum

-Apprehension of some serious disease.

-Apprehension; when ready to go to church or opera, diarrhoea sets in (Gels., comp. Puls.).

-Examination funk (Aeth.).

-Fear, or thinking, brings on diarrhoea.

-Fears to be alone, s he thinks he will die.

-Fear in passing a certain corner or building that he will drop down and create a sensation: is relieved by going in another

direction.

-Tormented with anxiety: faint with anxiety when walking, which makes him walk faster.

-Nervous when walking: will have a fit, or die suddenly.

-Dizzy and staggers at sight of high houses: seems as if the houses both sides of the road would approach and crush him.

-Often wakes his wife or child to have someone to talk to.

-"Lost beyond hope for this world."

-Horrible DREAMS: sees departed friends, ghosts: dreams of putrid water: of serpents, which fill him with horror (Lac can., Bell., etc.).

-Dreams: hungry: wakes with violent spasm, hunger, nausea and flatulence.

-Typically, loves salt; sweets, which disagree.

Digitalis purpurea

-Great anxiety; as from a troubled conscience.

-Tortured by Fear of death, or loss of reason.

-Fear of the future: with desire to escape (Bell.).

-DREAMS: frequent waking at night by dreams of falling from a height (Thuja) or into water.

Chelidonium majus

-Imagines she cannot think, and will lose her reason (Calc., etc.).

-That she has committed the unpardonable sin, and will be eternally lost (Med., etc.).

-As if she had committed a crime (Op., Rob., Chel.); fear of going crazy with restlessness and heat.

-DREAMS: corpses: funerals (Calc., Thuja, etc.).

-Vivid dreams of business matters (Bry., Psor.).

-Dreams of great lice (Nux) on her shoulders.

-Dreams: pneumonia, falling, bloody wounds, being killed, being buried alive (Arn., Ign.).

Unreality: agonies of fear

Medorrhinum

-Everything startles her: news coming seems to touch her heart before she hears it (compare Rhus, Psor.).

-Woke with frightened sensation, as if something dreadful had happened.

-Fear of the dark. Sensation of unreality (Valer., Cic., Alum., Cann., ind., Lac.c. , Lil. tigr., Staph.).

-Had committed the unpardonable sin and was going to hell (Chel.).

-Dreadful DREAMS of ghosts, dead people.

Thuja occidentalis

-Fearful anxiety, like death agony: a nameless internal ache, as if the soul were escaping from the body, with most terrible uneasiness.

-Constantly tormented by groundless anxiety.

-Constant anxiety as if he had committed great crime (Ars., Rob., Ign.).

-Fear of misfortune.

-Frightful anxiety at night (Acon., Ars., etc.).

-Fear of apoplexy: with anxious perspiration.

-Terrible DREAMS of the dead.

-When asleep, dead persons appear to her; distinctly sees them feels them (Elaps): thinks she is talking with them.

-Constant dreams of the features of a corpse.

-Espec. useful after vaccinations, or inoculations.

-Voluptuous dreams. Dreams of danger and death. Of falling from a height.

Valeriana officinalis

-Fearfulness in the evening when sitting in the dark, imagining that someone might hurt him (Stram., Arn.).

-Anxiety as if objects round him had been estranged from him: rooms seem to him desolate: does not feel at home, is impelled to leave it (Med., comp. Cic.).

Cicuta virosa

-Everything appears strange: almost terrible.

-Feels in a strange place (Valer.) which causes fear. Sensation of unreality (see Med.).

-Old men fear long spell of sickness before dying.

-Afraid of society: wants to be alone.

-Thinks himself a young child: likes childish toys.
-Disposition to be frightened.

Every fear, crime sensation, panic

Calcarea carbonica

-"Calc. has every kind of fear."
-Concern about imaginary things that might happen to her.
-Anxiety, as if he had done evil, or ought to apprehend reproaches.
-Great anxiety with palpitation.
-Uneasiness of mind. Fearful and uneasy, as if some accident or misfortune were to happen to himself, or someone else (Ars., Phos., Sulph.). As if expecting sad news. Dread and anxiety for the future.
-Fear of consumption.
-Fears to lose her reason.
-Fears lest people should observe her confusion of mind. That they look at her suspiciously.
-Fears of disease and misery, with foreboding.
-Despairs of life; imagines she must die (Acon., etc.); despairs of salvation (Lach., etc.): wants to stab himself.
-Fear about health: of an organic heart disease: that something terrible will happen.
-Fear of death: consumption: that she has some fatal disease (Lil. tig.); misfortune; being alone.
-Child afraid of everything it sees.
-Fear excited by report of cruelties.
-Easily frightened: tendency to start.
-Night-terrors in children (has cured many cases).
-When closing eyes, horrid visions.
-DREAMS. Horrible, frightful: of sickness, death and corpses; smell of corpses (comp. Thuja).
-Fear of fantastic dreams during sleep.
-Voluptuous dreams.

Mercurius solubilis

-Anxiety and apprehension in the blood.

-As if he had committed a crime; done wrong.(Rob.).

-As though he had no control over his senses.

-Fearful DREAMS: of falling from a height (Thuja): of robbers (Ars., Nat. mur., etc.) of shooting: of a flood.

-Excessive sweating; at night.

Ruta graveolens

-Anxious as if he had done something wrong.

-If anyone opened the door, feared someone had come to arrest him (Ars.).

Fears and crime sensation

Cocculus indicus

-Overpowered with the most frightful fearfulness.

-Sudden excessive anxiety, as if he had committed a crime done evil (Ars., Calc., Ruta, Rob., Zinc.).

Robinia pseudacacia

-Fear and confusion of conscience, as if he had committed a crime (Merc.).

-Fears disgrace.

-Dread of everything sombre and black (Ars., Verat., Stram., Tarent).

-DREAMS full of disputes, scolding, anger, cruelties which have happened, or will.

-The great feature of Robinia is heartburn: especially at night.

-Eructations and vomiting of an intensely sour fluid: sets teeth on edge.

Ignatia amara

-Dread of every trifle (Calc.); especially of things coming near him (Arn.).

-Fears she will have an ulcer in the stomach.

-Fear of thieves on waking after midnight (Ars., Lach., Nat.m. , etc.).

-Fearfulness; does not like to talk; prefers to be alone.

-As if he had committed crime (Ars., Merc., Rob.).

-As though something terrible had happened: cannot speak of

it.

-As if she had done something wrong; or as if some great misfortune were about to happen.

-A state of anguish in which she shrieks for help.

-DREAMS with reflections and deliberations.

-Dreams full of mental exertion and scientific investigations (comp.

-Lyssin, Nux).

Zincum metallicum

-Anxiety; uneasy mood as though he had committed a crime (Calc., Ruta, Rob., Cocc.).

-On account of thieves (Ars. etc.), or horrible apparitions while awake.

-DREAMS: being strangled: after waking, fear lest the man who strangled her would return.

-Dreams of corpses (Thuja, etc.); horses which changed to dogs under him: of being smeared with human excrement. Quarrelsome, vexacious dreams.

Crime sensation: anxiety: fear

Rhus toxicodendron

-Restlessness and anxiety about heart (Psor., Med.), as if had committed a crime (Ars., Merc., Rob., or of some great misfortune in store for her.

-Inexpressible anxiety, esp. at heart (Acon., Psor.).

-Restlessness with anxiety and apprehensions that clawed at her heart.

-Great fear at night; cannot remain in bed.

-Fear and despair because of sad thoughts which she cannot get rid of.

-Frightened by a trifle (Calc., Lyc., Anac.).

-Fearful DREAMS: that the world was on fire (Puls.): of great exertion; rowing, swimming, walking, climbing, working hard (comp. Ars.).

-Anxious dreams of business (Bry., Psor.).

Psorinum

-Anxiety: full of forebodings.

-Great Fear of death: anxiety about heart (Acon., Rhus, Med.): believes stitches in heart will kill him if they do not cease.
-Despair of recovery: thinks he will die (Acon.)
-Anxiety when riding in a carriage (Sep.).
-Fears to fail in business.
-DREAMS of business and plans (Bry., Chel., Nux).
-Of robbers (Ars., Nat. mur.) travels; danger.
-That he is in a closet, and nearly soils his bed (comp. Sep., Sulph.).
-In many ways a chilly Sulph. patient.

Sulphur

-Anxiety as if he would cease to live: fear of some great misfortune.
-Great anxiety in bed at time of full moon.
-Fear for others (Ars., Phos., Plat., etc.).
-Fear that he would take cold in open air.
-DREAMS vivid: anxious; vexatious.
-That she sat on the chamber, so passed her water in bed (Sep.).
-DREAMS of danger from fire: water: that he had been bitten by a dog (Stram., etc.); of falling (Thuja); disgust; and nausea.

Bryonia alba

-Anxiety and apprehension about the future (comp. Psor): great sense of insecurity.
-In DREAMS: busy about his household affairs.
-Anxiety about his business (Psor., Chel.).
Crime sensation:fears; insanity; danger

Veratrum album

-If he stands, is tormented with frightful anxiety; the forehead becomes covered with cold sweat, with nausea even to vomiting.
-Anxiety as if he had committed a crime (Ars., Rob., Chel., Thuja); as if he dreaded a misfortune (Lyc., Anac., Nat. mur., etc.).
-Anxiety causing crawling in the fingers.
-Fear of apoplexy during an evacuation.

-DREAMS of robbers: is pursued: that a dog was biting him and he could not get away (Stram.). Frightful dreams.

Strychninum purum

-Like a mad woman all night: shouted, "they are coming for me" (comp. Ars., ect.).

-Begged piteously that I would not hurt him.(Arn.). Excessive anxiety and restlessness.

-Feeling of dread: begged that he might not be left alone.

-Afraid weeps: asked why "I don't know!" Characteristic: hyperaesthesia, and a shrinking from draughts (Nux, Hep.).

Natrum muriaticum

-Fears to lose his reason . Startled.

-Fearfulness: "Something going to happen."

-Fear of robbers (see Ars.), of insanity: of dying.

-Anxiety, as if he had done something wrong.

-As if he would fall when walking.

-DREAMS anxious, vivid, frightful: of conflagrations (Rhus, Puls.): of death and battles; of scenes of murder; that he had been poisoned.

-Of robbers in the house, and will not believe the contrary till search is made (Ars., Lach.).

-Anxious dreams: weeps in sleep (Cham., Puls.).

-Horrible, disgusting dreams; reproaches himself for past mistakes, for crimes for which he must answer (comp. Ars., K. br., Rob.).

Elaps corallinus

-Fear of being alone: something will happen: rowdies will break in (comp.

-Ars., etc.).

-Excessive horror of rain.

-DREAMS: fighting with a galley slave: puts a dead body in a shroud and digs a knife into its wounds, then is remorseful and weeps.

-Dreams of the dead and embraces them (Thuja, Calc.): falls into pits: bites herself.

Frightful imagining:fear death:suicide

Hepar sulphur

-Frightful imaginings. Frightful visions of fire (Rhus, Puls., Anac.) and dead persons (Thuja, Anac., etc.).

-Great anxiety, evenings (Puls., Phos., Lyc.).

-Violent fright on slumbering, even p.c.

-Starts from sleep as if about to suffocate (comp. Lach., Spong.).

-DREAMS of danger, anxiety: of fleeing from danger: expectorating blood and pus.

-Hepar is chilly, with hyperaesthesia mental and physical (Nux.).

Nux vomica

-Anxiety with irritability: inclined to suicide, but afraid to die.

-Great anxiety of mind with no particular cause: easily frightened.

-Fears to be alone.

-Fear of knives, lest she should kill herself or others (Ars., Merc., Alum.).

-DREAMS, sad or frightful. Of mutilations; pursued by cats and dogs (Stram., Bell.), etc.: about fatal accidents; of quarreling: about exerting the mind (Lyss., Ign.). Amorous.

-Wakes from troubled, busy dreams (Bry., Psor., Chel.), frightened as if someone were in room.

-Dreams of lice (Chel.) and vermin.

-Nux is irritable and chilly; with hyperaesthesia, mental and physical (Hep.).

Alumina

-Seeing blood on a knife (Nux, Ars.), horrid ideas of killing herself: abhors the idea.

-Fear of losing his reason (Ars., Calc., Merc.).

Anacardium orientale

-Fearfulness. Cowardice.

-Fear of paralysis. Despair of getting well.

-When walking, anxious as if pursued: suspected everything around him.

-Fear of death close at hand (Acon., Arn.).

-Every trifle might lead to great misfortune.
-Characteristic, Warring wills to evil, to good.
-"Devil and angel sensation" .
-DREAMS vivid: recur during day as if real; as if they had really happened.
-Of smelling burning spunk or sulphur: of fire (Puls., Rhus): of dead bodies.
Everything terrifying: dark: men: death

Camphora officinalis

-Very great anxiety and extreme restlessness.
-Extremely fearful, especially in the dark: of being alone in the dark (Calc., Cann. ind., Phos., etc.).
-Indescribable fear of being drawn upwards.
-Fear of mirrors lest he see himself in them.
-"I shall faint! I shall have fits, and never come out of them!"

Conium maculatum

-Dread of men, of their approach: yet dread of being alone (comp. Lyc., Puls.).
-Fear of thieves (Nat. mur., Ars., Merc., Lach.).
-DREAMS: full of shame: of threatening dangers: of anger and vexation.
-Of physical mutilation: of wretched diseases.
-Of dead people, and deaths of those living.

Spongia tosta

-Very easily frightened: startles: it seemed to shoot into her feet, which remained heavy.
-Anxiety: in features: looks round anxiously.
-Very timorous: starts with every trifle, which makes feet feel heavy.
-Terror and fear: of approaching death: that she will die of suffocation (comp. Lach.).
-Wakes at night in great fear (Acon.).

Platinum metallicum

-Every serious thought is terrifying.
-Deathly anxiety, as if senses would vanish, with trembling of limbs.

-Satiety of life, with taciturnity and Fear of death, great dread of death which she believed near at hand (Arn., Acon.).

-Precordial anguish, with Fear of death and of imaginary forms; ghosts (Puls., etc.).

-Fear of men (Lyc., Con., Nat.c. , Plat., Puls.).

-Mental disturbance after fright, grief or vexation (Acon.).

-DREAMS amorous: of fire (Rhus, Puls.).

-"Wants to go, but cannot get there."

Natrum carbonicum

-Intolerable melancholy and apprehension constant fear and forebodings.

-Anxiety during thunderstorm (Phos., Sep.): worse from music.

Fear of disease: alone: of men

Sepia officinalis

-Filled with concern about health: thinks she will have consumption and die (comp. Calc.).

-Fearfulness: dare not be alone for a moment.

-Very fearful and frightened.

-Fear of real and imaginary evils: evening.

-Afraid to speak, or to be spoken to.

-Fearful when riding in carriage (comp. Cocc.).

-Fear of starvation (Ars.): full of evil forebodings. Total loss of courage.

-Anxious DREAMS as if body were disfigured. As if threatened with rape: voluptuous dreams.

-As if chased and had to run backwards.

-Frightful dreams of murder: falling from high mountain (Thuja).

-Dreams full of dispute.

-Of urinating into chamber, but was wetting the bed (Sulph., comp. Psor., Lac can.).

-Of mice, rats, snakes (Bell., Lac can.).

-Of spectres outside the window.

-Awakes screaming: imagines she has swallowed something; feels it lodged in her throat.

Lycopodium clavatum

-Dread of men (Aur., Nat.c. , Plat., Puls.); of solitude (Ars., etc.).

-Easily frightened, starts up. Feels frightened at everything, even ringing of the door bell.

-Fear lest something should happen: lest he should forget something.

-Very fearful all day: fear of going to bed: on entering a room as if he saw someone: seized with fear if a door opens with difficulty.

-Or frightful imaginary images in the evening.

-Increasing dread of appearing in public, yet a horror at times of solitude.

-Fear of appearing in public, lest he stumble and make mistakes: yet gets through with ease.

-Anticipation (Arg. nit., Gels., Ars., Sil., Thuja).

-DREAMS anxious: vivid: frightful: horrid. Of sickness: people drowning; boats capsizing.

-Wakes cross: or terrified.

-Children scream out suddenly in sleep: stare about and cannot be pacified (Calc.).

Kali carbonicum

-Fears about her disease: that she cannot recover.

-Frightened if anything touches the body lightly.

-Shocks are felt in epigastrium.

Fear and dread: "creepy fears"

Phosphorus

-Anxious: filled with gloomy forebodings: "About to die": about the future: during a thunderstorm. Fear of the dark.

-Fear and dread: in the evening (Calc., Camph., Puls): of death: something were creeping out of every corner: a horrible face looking out of every corner.

-Uncommon fearfulness with great fatigue.

-Fear; anguish when alone, or stormy weather.

-After excitement at theatre: sleepless; then full of fear, especially at piano.

-DREAMS, vivid: of restless work and business (Bry., Psor., Rhus) which he could not finish.

-Of fire (Stram., etc.): of biting animals (Merc., Stram., Puls., etc.); lascivious.

-After a great fright 2 years before, involuntary stool and urine, especially at night; was always wet and dirty.

-When threatened with a whipping would immediately soil himself from fright.

-(One of the curious symptoms of Phos., anus stands open, i.e. , incontinence of faeces.)

-(N.B. Hyos. has involuntary stool from jealousy; verified in a cured case.)

Pulsatilla pratensis

-When evening comes he begins to dread ghosts.

-Sleeplessness on account of great fear. Fear and rage in spells. Despairs of salivation.

-Forebodings: anxiety from epigastrium.

-Hides in a corner to escape from a little grey man who wanted to pull out her leg.

-Abhors and hates women (Raph.). He looks upon them as evil beings and is afraid.

-Sees the devil coming to take her (Manc.): the world on fire during the night (Rhus).

-Afraid of everybody. Cannot sleep on account of fear and dread. Dread of people.

-Fright followed by diarrhoea (Arg. nit., Gels.).

-Anxiety worse during rest sitting, lying; better by motion.

-DREAMS. Confused. Full of fright and disgust.

-All her dreams are about men: a naked man wrapped in her bed clothes under her bed, while she has only a sheet to cover her.

Fearfulness vague suicidal

Iodium

-Peculiar anxiety; with a thrill that goes through body, unless he removes it by motion and change position. The more he tries to keep still, the worse the anxious state (comp. Puls.).

-While attempting to keep still is overwhelmed with impulses to tear things to kill himself to commit murder.
-Attacks come on at most unexpected times.
-Violent palpitation drives him out of bed.
-Worse by quiet and meditation: must be in action, in some laborious occupation.
-Feels some dreadful thing is coming on (Lyc.).
-A doctor described his experiences after taking Iodine: his unbearable apprehension; how he awaited in terror an expected telephone ring: his indescribable restlessness and apprehension; for no cause.
-And numbers of persons are taking "iodized salt" and other iodized preparations with the idea, "oding is good for you!" A doctor wrote recently to the British Medical Journal protesting against the universal use of iodine for wounds, etc.
-He had seen the harm it can do.
-One patient, afraid of goitre, ate iodized salt till she produced one.

Aurum metallicum

-Apprehensiveness: full of fear: a mere noise at the door makes him anxious (comp. Lyc.).
-fearfulness: a longing for death.
-Dread of men (Lyc., etc.): anxiety and dread.
-Characteristically, Aur. is suicidal.
-Feels that he is not fit for this world: that he can never succeed: that he is irretrievably lost: thought of death gives him intense joy.
-DREAMED a great deal of death.
-Dreaming of the dead and corpses (Thuja, Elaps, etc.).
-Anxious dreams, full of disputes.
-Frightful dreams about thieves (Ars., Nat. mur.), falling from a height (Thuja).

Drosera rotundifolia

-Anxiety at 7-8 p.m. , as if impelled to take his life by drowning (Bell., Hell., Hyos., Lach., etc.).
-Anxiety as if his companions allowed him no rest, but

persecuted and pursued him.
-DREAMS frightful: of being maltreated: of thirst, and drinking.

Nephritis, kidney infection :-

Aconitum napellus
-Incipient nephritis Stinging and pressing pains, kidney region.
-Kidneys act but slightly : urine contains albumen and fragments of casts.
-Urine hot, dark; red, with white faeces : red and clear. Bloody urine.
-Also, urine suppressed or retained.
-Renal region sensitive, with shooting pains.
-Painful urging to urinate.
-Aconite has FEAR : tosses about with anxiety.
-Attacks are sudden, violent.
-Ailments from fright, vexation, chill : cold winds (Bry., Nux, Hepar).

Apis mellifica
-Pain in both kidneys (Bright's disease).
-Renal pains; soreness; pressure on stooping.
-Pain left kidney (Benz. a., Thuja, K. ars.).
-Suppression of urine.
-"Acute inflammatory affection of kidneys, with albuminuria, as in Scarlet fever or Diphtheria : or, after these, as a sequel to acute disease."
-KENT
"Inflammation of kidneys closes up the case" (Scarlet fever) "and kills off a good many in allopathic practice, never in homoeopathic hands".
-KENT.
-Typical Apis is thirstless : intolerant of heat.

Arnica montana
-In inflammation of kidneys, bladder, even pneumonia : its

mental state, and the sore bruised feeling all over the body would enable you to do astonishing work.

-Does not want to be touched.

-Horrors in the night (Acon.). Horror of instant death.

-Chill followed by nephritic pains, nausea and vomiting.

-Piercing pains as from knives plunged into kidneys : chilly and inclined to vomit.

-Urine difficult, scanty, dark, with thick brown sediment. Suppression of urine.

Terebinthina oleum

-"Congestive kidneys, with dull aching, and smoky-looking urine".

-Violent burning and drawing pains in kidneys, bladder and urethra.

-Pressure in kidneys when sitting; relieved by motion.

-Stiff all over; heaviness and pains in region of kidneys.

-Renal disease producing dropsy. Rapid attack with lumbar pain. Urine greatly diminished : loaded with albumen : contains casts and blood.

-Suppressed.

-Urine smoky : with "coffee grounds" or thick, slimy, sediment. Smells of violets.

-Early scarlatinal nephritis.

-Tongue smooth, glossy, red (Crot. hor., Pyrog.). Or a coating which peels in patches.

-Tereb. has purpuric conditions : ecchymoses (Arn.).

-"Haemorrhages from all outlets, especially in connection with urinary or kidney troubles". NASH. (Comp. Phos., Crot. hor.)

-Ascites with anasarca, in organic lesions of kidneys.

Belladonna

-Stinging, burning pain, from region of kidneys down into bladder.

-Suppression.

-"No remedy has a greater irritation in the bladder and along the urinary tract".

-Bell. pains, clutch : come and go suddenly.

-Bell., typically, has redness, great heat to touch : dilated pupils.

Helonias dioica

-Burning sensation, Kidneys : can trace their outlines by the burning.

-Congestion and pain in kidneys with albuminuria. Right kidney extremely sensitive. Albuminuria acute or chronic. Usually tired but knows no reason.

-Burning, scalding pain when urinating (Canth.).

-Affects the female genital organs.

Cantharis vesicatoria

-The whole urinary organs and genitalia are in a state of inflammation and irritation.

-Discharge of bloody urine burns like fire.

-Intensity and rapidity are the features of this remedy.

-Dull pressing or paroxysmal cutting and burning pains in both kidneys; very sensitive to slightest touch. Urging to urinate. Painful evacuation, by drops, of bloody urine, or pure blood.

-Intolerable urging, before, during and after urination. Suppression.

-Violently acute inflammation, or rapidly destructive. (Compare Merc. c.).

Mercurius corrosivus

-Tenesmus vesicae with intense burning.

-Urine suppressed, or hot urine passed drop by drop with much pain (Canth.).

-Urine, hot, burning, bloody : contains filaments, or flesh-like pieces of mucus : albuminous : shows granular fatty tubuli, with epithelial cells on their surface also in a state of granular fatty degeneration (Ars., Phos.).

-Patient looks pinched; shrivelled; melancholy.

-A drug of violence : of inflammation with burning (Canth.) of desperate tenesmus: the "Never get done" remedy, in dysentery.

Ocimum canum

-Kent gives this in black type for nephritis.

-Used in Brazil as a specific for diseases of kidneys, bladder and urethra.
-Crampy pain in kidneys.
-Turbid urine : saffron coloured.
-"Discharge of large quantities of bloody or thick purulent urine".
-HANSEN.
-Urine with intolerable odour, like musk.

Mercurius solubilis

-Nephritis with diminished secretion of urine, with great desire to pass it.
-Urine saturated with albumin : dark brown : mixed with blood : with dirty white sediment.
-Haematuria, with violent and frequent urging to urinate.
-Urine dark-red; becomes turbid and fetid : smells sour and pungent (Benz. ac.) : mixed with blood : white flakes; or as if containing pus : flesh-like lumps of mucus : as if flour had been stirred in : scanty, fiery-red; very dark : With burning and scalding sensation during urination as form raw surfaces (Canth.).
-Worse at night : worse heat and cold; profuse, oily sweat, which does not ameliorate.

Chelidonium majus

-Violent paroxysms of pain in kidneys, with intense Headache, vertigo and syncope.
-Pain and tenderness kidneys regions : sensitive to pressure even of clothing (Arg. nit., Hep.) (Compare Lach.)
-Urine reddish, turbid, contains fibrin, flakes and sand.
-Characteristic. Pain under right shoulder angle. A great liver medicine : a right-sided medicine.

Colchicum autumnale

-Pain in region of Kidneys. Hyperaemia.
-Nephritis; bloody, ink-like, albuminous urine.
-Dropsy after scarlatina.
-Urine like ink, after scarlatina. (Compare Lach., Kali. chlor.).
-Urine burns when it passes.

-Suppression; retention : "The kidneys manufacture no urine : scanty urine with dropsy".
-"Chiefly in acute form of Bright's disease".
-Characteristics of Colch. Smell painfully acute : nausea and faintness from smell of cooking (Ars., Sep.).
-Loathing of food, sight and smell of it.
-Urine contains clots of putrid decomposed blood, albumin, sugar.

Helleborus niger

-Post Scarlet fever nephritis.
-Congestion of kidneys with extensive effusion of serum in abdominal cavity and tissue of lower extremities.
-Dropsy after Scarlet fever with albumen and fibrin casts in urine.
-Suppression of urine; or urine highly albuminous, dark, no sediment; breathes easier lying down: acute dropsies.
-Urine scanty, dark, or smoky with decomposed blood with floating dark specks, like coffee grounds; albuminous, scanty. Top part clear.
-A great remedy in meningitis and hydrocephalus. Chewing motions : boring head into pillow. Automatic motion of one arm and leg.
-Staring : eyes wide open : insensible to light.

Allium cepa

-Pains in renal region, and region of bladder very sensitive.
-Burning pressure in bladder, then in sacrum : pain in kidney region, more left side.
-Urine frothy and iridescent (Hepar.). Red.

Berberis vulgaris

-Soreness lumbar region and kidneys. Can bear no pressure : no jar Has to step down carefully. Jar or jolt intolerable (Bell.). Burning; burning stitches, loins and kidneys. Sore kidneys with urinary disturbances; and excessive deposits.
-"Little calculi form, start down ureter : pains run up kidney and down to bladder".
-Berb. has bubbling sensations, and pains that radiate from a

point.

-"Pain in back a chief indication for Berberis."

Sabina

-Nephritis with retention, or discharge by drops with burning (Canth., etc.).

-Urine bloody and albuminous.

-Pain from lumbar region to pubes.

-Ardor urinae in rheumatic subjects.

-Metrorrhagia from plethora.

Benzoicum acidum

-Kidney pains, which penetrate the chest on taking a deep breath.

-Sore pain in back : burning in left kidney; with drawing pain when stooping. Dull pain in kidneys; loins stiff.

-Urine of a very repulsive odour (Ocim. can., Calc., Ars., etc.).

-Pungent (Merc.). From the time of first passing it.

-"Urine on clothing scents the room".

-Contains mucus and pus.

-Strong, hot, dark-brown urine.

Phosphorus

-"Bright's disease, with sensations of weakness and emptiness".

-Albumen and exudation cells in urine.

-"Fatty degeneration (Merc. cor., Ars) of kidneys, liver and heart, with anaemia".

-Urine contains epithelial, fatty or waxy casts.

-Dropsy accompanied by diarrhoea.

-Uraemia, with acute atrophy brain and medulla.

-Haematuria : general dissolution of blood.

-Thirst : craves ices : worse lying on left side : fears thunder, dark.

-Phos. is a profuse, easy bleeder. (Comp. Crot. hor., Terebinth.)

-Blood bright.

Hepar sulphur

-Pain, kidneys, with incessant, painful urging and voiding a few drops of purulent urine.
-Emaciation : renal region sensitive to slightest touch (Arg. nit.).
-Violent fever with unquenchable thirst : diarrhoea and night-sweats.
-Croupous nephritis, suppurative stage; fever; chills, alternating with burning heat.
-Has to wait for urine to pass : never able to finish urinating, some remains in bladder.
-Urine : dark red and hot : acrid : scalding : brown-red; last drops mixed with blood : on standing, turbid and thick : with greasy pellicle, or iridescent (All. cepa).
-Hepar is characteristically chilly, with hyperaesthesia mental and physical.

Silicea terra

-Suppuration of kidneys : abscesses.
-"All sorts of suppurative conditions in the urinary tract; catarrh of the mucous membranes.
-Old inveterate catarrhs of bladder, with pus and blood in the urine".
-Bloody, purulent discharge, thick or curdy.
-Sil. is chilly : worse cold damp weather.
-Sensitive to noise, pain, cold. Every hurt festers.
-Silica Headaches need heat, and wrapping up.
-Foot-sweats : especially foul : ailments from suppressed foot-sweat.

Hippozaeninum

-Tubercles and abscesses in kidneys.
-Albuminuria; also leucine and tyrosine.
-"Used in a large number of cases involving low forms of suppuration and catarrh, malignant ulcerations and swellings, abscesses and enlarged glands". CLARKE.

Arsenicum album

-Nephritis with stitches in renal region; on breathing or sneezing.

-Abscess of kidney (Merc., Hipp., Hep., Sil., Crot.).
-Uraemia, with vomiting, colic.
-Urine, dark-brown; dark yellow; turbid: mixed with blood and pus; greenish.
-Urine like thick beer; rotten smell (Benz. acid, etc.).
-Suppression of urine.
-Albuminuria; fatty degeneration (Merc. cor., Phos.).
-Extreme restlessness, anxiety, prostration.

Crotalus horridus

-Nephritis albuminosa, in toxaemia, or pregnancy.
-Urine dark, smoky from admixture of fluid blood. Haematuria.
-Urine extremely scanty, dark red with blood; jelly-like; green-yellow from much bile.
-One of our greatest remedies for sepsis.
-Black water fever, urine like dark bloody jelly.
-Skin may be yellow to green : yellow colour of eyes.
-May have haemorrhage from any and every part of body (Tereb.). Dark thin blood.
-Putridity.
-Even the most rapid and desperate cases.

Lachesis mutus

-Stitches in kidneys, extending through ureters; Urine almost black : frequent, foamy, dark (Kali ars.).
-Like coffee grounds : black, scanty after scarlatina (Colch.). Loaded with albumen.
-Suppressed. No urine : no stool.
-Lach. is cyanosed : extremely sensitive to heat and TOUCH : especially about neck and abdomen.
-Sleeps into an aggravation.
-Typically, loquacious, suspicious and jealous.

Kali arsenicosum

-Tensive pain in left kidney : oedema left foot, extending to right and over whole body.
-Blackish urine (Lach.), foams on shaking, on standing leaves a thick, reddish, slime.

-Stitches, dull, or sharp in both renal regions.
-Urine : the more one presses the less the flow.

Kali chlorosum

-Nephritis. Frequent urging. Could only pass a few drops of bloody urine (Canth., etc.). Urine black and albuminous, greenish black.
-Prostration, coldness and easy haemorrhage.
-A cold day had "cooled off her blood".

Argentum nitricum

-Touching the kidney region increases the pain to the highest degree (Hep., Chel., etc.).
-Acute pain, kidneys, extends down ureters to bladder (Lach.); worse slightest touch or motion, even deep inspiration.
-Typical Arg. nit. has apprehension. Gets diarrhoea from anticipation (Gels.).
-Craves sweets, which disagree : salt.
-Is nervous : hurried : walks fast (Lil. tigr.).

Cannabis indica

-Constant pain right kidney : sharp stitches both kidneys. Aching, burning, in kidneys keep him awake at night.
-Pain in kidneys when laughing.
-Cann. ind. (Hashish) has the most extravagant mental symptoms; with exaggerations of time and space.

Cannabis sativa

-Ulcerative pain in Kidney regions.
-Sensation of soreness kidneys and bladder.
-Gonorrhoeal cases (Thuja).

Aurum metallicum

-Kidneys hyperaemic, with pressure round waist, and increase of urine (Cardiac hypertrophy).
-Suppression or retention of urine. Haematuria.
-In Aur. all the natural healthy affections are perverted : he loathes life : is weary of life : longs to die; is suicidal.
-Absolute loss of enjoyment in everything.

Eupatorium purpureum

-Chronic nephritis.

-Dull, deep pain in kidneys : cutting pain.
-Suppression of urine.

Senecio aureus

-Recurrent attacks nephritis, especially right kidney.
-With intense pain, fever. Every time he passed water, cried out in anguish. CLARKE.

Sarsaparilla officinalis

-Neuralgia; attacks of most excruciating pain from right kidney downwards.
-Chronic nephritis.
-Renal colic and passage of gravel.
-Much pain at conclusion of passing water, almost unbearable.
-"Lyc. has red sand with clear urine; Sars. white sand with scanty, slimy or flaky urine". NASH.
-Urine dribbles while sitting.

Lycopodium clavatum

-Nephritis with characteristic Lyc. symptoms.
-One of the suppression of urine drugs.
-4 to 8 p.m. aggravation of symptoms.
-Desire for hot drinks : sweets.
-Characteristics, Red sand in (? clear) urine.
-Urine reddens and causes eruptions if allowed to remain in contact with parts (esp. babies).
-A (Lyc.)symptom : polyuria at night only.

Bryonia alba

-Inflammation and pain kidneys.
-"Pinkish urinary deposits : uric acid crystals".
-Whenever he strains himself, lifting, or unusual motion, pain in kidneys; a rousing up of congestion and long-lasting pain.
-"After overheating or over exertion, he gets pain in the back". KENT.

Sulphur

-Violent pain kidney region after long stooping.
-Chronic nephritis, especially.
-Secretions burn and redden orifices : eyelids, anus, etc.
-11 a.m. emptiness and hunger.

-Burning soles at night : puts them out.
-Theorizing : "the ragged philosopher".

Nux vomica

-Nephritis from stagnation of portal circulation.
-Bloating of abdomen.
-Pressure, heat, burning in loins and kidneys.
-Pains in small of back, as if bruised : so violent, he cannot move.
-Haematuria, after abuse of alcoholic stimulants, or drugs; suppression of haemorrhoidal or menstrual discharges. Pressure and distension in abdomen, loins, and kidneys.
-Spasmodic retention of urine : discharge drop by drop.
-Strangury after beer.
-Nux is irritable and chilly : with hyperaesthesia mental and physical (Hep.).

Rhus toxicodendron

-Tearing pain in kidneys : oedema : after exposure to wet.
-After exposure to much dampness, oedema of face, feet, developing into general anasarca : urine full of albumen.
-Tearing pains small of back; urine contains blood and albumen.
-Urine voided slowly, paralytic weakness of bladder.
-Rhus is worse for COLD : WET (Dulc.) : washing; chill, and draught.
-Worse for first moving : but better for continued motion.

Natrum muriaticum

-Must be considered where there has been much malaria, and quinine.
-Tension and heat in renal regions.
-Polyuria with violent desire to urinate; inability to retain urine.
-Curious symptom, unable to urinate unless alone.

Thuja occidentalis

-Kidneys inflamed : feet swollen.
-Urine : profuse, light yellow : contains sugar : foams, scanty, exceedingly dark : deposits brown mucus.

-Pain left kidney to epigastrium.
-Especially useful in gonorrhoeal, or "Vaccinosis" (BURNETT) cases.

Laurocerasus

-Urinary difficulties, with palpitation and gasping for breath, coming on by spells.
-Suppressed urine : retention from paralysis of bladder. Involuntary urination.

Stramonium

-Kidneys secrete less urine or none, in acute diseases, in children, in eruptive fevers etc.
-Great desire to urinate, though secretion is suppressed.
-Urine dribbles away very slowly and feebly.
-Retention : sensation urine could not be passed, because of narrowness of urethra. After straining, a few drops are passed. Better after drinking vinegar.

Scarlatinum

-As an intercurrent remedy in cases that have followed an attack of Scarlet fever.

Streptococcinum

-After Scarlet fever, or acute tonsillitis.
-"Scarlet fever is a well-known cause" (of nephritis) "but acute tonsillitis is eight times as common as Scarlet fever as the predisposing cause".
-(TAYLOR'S Practice of Medicine).

Urtica urens

-Burnett's great remedy for suppression of urine : (5 or 10 drops of the in hot water). (Dramatically verified in the case of a child dying of T.B. meningitis).

Kidney stone, kidney pain, Renal calculi, renal colic:-

Berberis vulgaris

-"Excellent remedy for renal calculi".
-Pains shoot : radiate from a point (Bell.).
-Cannot make the least motion : sits over to painful side for relief.
-Sharp, darting pains following ureter and extending down into legs.
-Pains run up into kidneys and down into bladder.
-Formation of little calculi like pin-heads in pelvis of kidney, start to go down to bladder, with great suffering.
-"You will be astonished to know how quickly Berberis will relieve this particular colic".
-"Anything that is spasmodic can be relieved instantly."-KENT Burning and soreness, lumbar, in region of kidneys. Cannot bear any jar (Bell.) : has to step down carefully.
-Urine dark, turbid, with copious sediment : slow to flow : but constant urging.
-May be associated with biliary calculi.

Nux vomica

-Indicated in renal colic when one kidney (especially the night) is the seat of the disease.
-Pains extend to genitalia and down leg, with nausea and vomiting.
-Renal colic, especially when each pain shoots to the rectum and urges to stool. (Compare Canth.).
-"Must strain to urinate : bladder is full and urine dribbles aways; yet when he strains it ceases to dribble".
-"Renal colic is caused by a stone in the ureter, which by its irritation causes a spasmodic clutching of the little circular fibres of that canal; the proper medicine relaxes these fibres, and the pressure from behind forces these calculi out at once". -KENT.
-The Nux patient is hypersensitive, mentally and physically : choleric; irascible : quick and active : generally lean. Chilly.

Tabacum

-"Pains down the ureter, with deathly sickness and cold sweat.
-Nausea with burning heat in abdomen, the rest of the body

being cold.
-Patient persists in uncovering the abdomen.
-Such sickness suggests Tab. in renal colic".

Ocimum canum

-Renal colic where there is considerable haemorrhage. Urine has brick-dust sediment and considerable blood.
-Clarke says, "Used in Brazil as a specific for diseases of kidneys, bladder, and urethra".
-Renal colic with violent vomiting every fifteen minutes: wrings the hands and moans all the time.
-Urine "saffron colour; or thick, purulent, with an intolerable smell of musk".

Nitricum acidum

-Urinary calculi when the urine contains oxalic acid : and for oxalic acid calculi.
-Fetid urine of intolerable odour : or smells like horse's urine. May feel cold as passed.
-Typical Nit. ac. craves salt and fats.
-Has "splinters" pains : agg. touch.

Benzoicum acidum

-Nephritic colic with offensive urine.
-Urine deep-red, of strong odour : - dark-brown; smells cadaverous, putrid.
-Urine alternately thick like pea-soup, then clear like water.
-But patient feels better when urine is profuse, thick and offensive : suffers in joints - heart - when it is clear and scanty.
-Highly intensified urinous odour.

Hydrangea arborescens

-"Has been used for the intense pain of gravel and calculus.
-"Relieves distress from renal calculus, with soreness kidney region and bloody urine.
-"The thirstiest plant known (diabetes)".

Belladonna

-Renal calculi with sharp, shooting pains.
-Come suddenly, and radiate (Berb.).
-Spasmodic, crampy straining along ureter, during passage of

calculus.
-Feverish and excitable.
-"Irritation and clutching and spasm where there are little circular fibres in small canals - as in gall-stones (which see) or in renal calculi".
-Bell. is red, and hot, and dry : hypersensitive, especially to jarring (Berb.).
-Bell. pains come and go suddenly.

Cantharis vesicatoria

-"One of the best remedies during the paroxysms of renal colic".
-Pain and excitement found in no other remedy.
-Pains lancinating, cutting, stabbing like knives, shoot off in different directions.
-Burning pain, with intolerable urging to urinate. Tenesmus. Sits and strains and gets no relief. "If he could only pass a few drops more urine (or a little more bloody stool) he would get relief : but no relief comes.
-Intolerable urging, before, with and after urination : violent pain in bladder" (Cystitis).
-Thirst, with aversion to all fluids.
-"The burning pain and intolerable urging to urinate point to Canth.
-in all inflammatory diseases of other parts".

Argentum nitricum

-"Nephralgia from congestion of kidneys or passage of calculi".
-Dull aching in small of back and over bladder.
-Urine dark, contains blood, or deposit of renal epithelium and uric acid : passed often and little at a time, in drops (Nephritic colic).
-Urine burns while passing (Canth.) and urethra feels swollen.
-Face dark : dried-up look.
-Arg. nit. craves sweets and sugar, which disagree.
-Suffers from anticipation : hurry.
-Flatulent dyspepsia.

Lycopodium clavatum

-Usually right sided. Pain extends along ureter and ends in bladder : not down leg.

-Back-ache, >> by urination.

-Lithic acid in urine. Red sand in clear urine.

-Characteristics of Lyc.. Desire for sweets (Arg. nit.) and hot drinks.

-All symptoms agg. 4-8 p.m.

-Hunger : but fullness after a little food.

-Distension, must loosen clothing.

Pareira brava

-Renal colic. Excruciating pain radiates from left kidney to groin : follows course of ureter.

-Excessive pain in kidneys, shoots down left ureter; urine passes drop by drop with violent tenesmus, nausea, vomiting of bile.

-Constant urging to urinate : pain extorts screams. Must go down on all fours to urinate. Almost touches floor with forehead in order to be able to pass urine. (Compare Sarsa., Chim.).

-With tearing, burning pains at point of penis.

-Copious sediment of uric acid and blood.

-Thick, stringy, white mucus, or red sand (Lyc.).

Sarsaparilla officinalis

-Excruciating neuralgia of the kidneys.

-Renal colic. Passes gravel : vesical calculi.

-Tenesmus : extreme pain at conclusion of urination : yells with pain (Pareira); - or urine passes without sensation.

-"White sand in scanty, slimy or flaky urine, or red sand in clear urine (Lyc.)" -NASH.

-Renal and vesical calculi.

-Kent says, "This medicine has many times dissolved a stone in the bladder; it so changes the character of the urine that it is no longer possible for the stone to build up, and it grows smaller by continually dissolving off from the surface".

-Curious symptom, "Urine only passes freely when standing".

-(Comp. Pareira) Hot food and drink aggravate all the complaints; but wants heat applied externally. After the remedy has been given there is a deposit of sand in the urine, which should not be stopped.

Chimaphila umbellata

-Constant pain in region of kidneys.
-Fluttering sensation in kidneys.
-Catarrh of bladder caused by stones.
-Smarting pain from neck of bladder to end of urethra. (Compare Pareira).
-Great quantities of thick, ropy, bloody mucus in urine.
-Urine colour of green tea.
-Queer symptom : feels as if sitting on a ball.
-Worse damp weather : washing in cold water.

Uva ursi

-Farrington says, "Has no equal when cystic and urethral symptoms are referable to stone in bladder".
-Burning; scalding : flow stops as if a stone had rolled in front of orifice of urethra.
-Diminishes the inflammatory thickening of cystic walls and relieves suffering.
-Urine ropy from mucus and blood.
-Feels bruised all over.

Hydrastis canadensis

-Dull aching in kidney region.
-Intense pain in left ureter.
-Frequent, scanty urination, with burning at the end of it.
-Thick, ropy, mucous sediment in urine.

Lachesis mutus

-Stitches in kidneys, extend down through ureters.
-Pain in left lumbar region.
-Pain and tenderness left iliac region, intolerance of pressure. Lifts clothing from abdomen.
-Extremely sensitive to touch : especially about throat and abdomen.
-Left side ailments.

-Worse for sleep : worse on waking : sleeps into an aggravation.

Lithium carbonicum

-Kent's Repertory gives Lith. in black type for renal calculi.

-Curious symptom, Pains in heart when urinating:when bending over".

-Heavy deposits, urine; dark, reddish-brown.

-Soreness and sharp sticking pain right side of bladder.

Phosphorus

-Dull pain in renal region.

-Renal calculi : congestive and inflammatory symptoms, with purulent, chalky or sandy sediment.

-Phos. craves cold food : ices : salt. Can't lie on left side. Fear of thunder : darkness.

Calcarea carbonica

-Gravel : urinary calculi.

-In a Calc. patient : chilly : cold sweating feet : sweating face : head sweats at night (Sil.).

-Often fat, flabby and weak. Lethargic Longs for eggs.

Silicea terra

-Renal and vesical calculus.

-Involuntary discharge of urine after urination.

-Constant urging. Nightly incontinence. (Sep., etc.).

-Sil. is a weakling mind and body : "lacks grit".

-Worse cold feet : damp feet : checked sweat.

-Often, offensive foot-sweat : or (?) suppressed.

Sepia officinalis

-Gravel.

-Urine leaves adhesive sediment: may have cuticle on surface.

-Urinary troubles - enuresis - extreme urging to urinate - frequency : in a Sepia patient.

-Typical Sepia, is indifferent : brown saddle across nose and cheeks : tiredness and downward sagging of all parts and organs.

-As always, be careful to treat the past history of the patient, possible Chronic Measles, Diphtheria, Mumps, etc., besides the

Venereal Diseases, T.B. , etc.

Ipomoea purpurea

-For the passage of stone from kidney to bladder : with severe cutting in either renal region, extending down ureter. Pains excite nausea.

Cystitis, urinary tract infection :-

Cantharis vesicatoria

-The remedy par excellence of cystitis. Violent tenesmus and strangury (Lil. tigr.).

-Painful discharge of a few drops of bloody urine with very severe pain, as if a red-hot iron were passed along urethra.

-Violent burning, cutting, stabbing pain in neck of bladder. - worse before and after urinating.

-Urging to urinate, from smallest quantity urine in bladder (Puls.).

-Must double up and scream from the pain.

-Urine only drop by drop (Apis.) with extreme pain.

-"Cures acute cystitis more frequently than all other remedies put together".

-(FARRINGTON.)

-GUERNSEY : "It is a singular fact, that if there be frequent micturition attended with burning, cutting pain, or if burning and cutting attend the flow, Canth. is almost always the remedy for whatever other suffering there may be, even in inflammation of brain or lungs".

-KENT : "The most important feature of this medicine is the rapidity with which it develops a gangrenous state... The patient is violently sick in a great hurry.... The bladder and genitals are inflamed, and the excitement and congestion often arouse the sexual instinct to sexual thoughts, and even sexual frenzy.... Intensity and rapidity are its features. A state of pain and excitement found in no other remedy".

Tarentula hispanica

-Cystitis with high fever, gastric derangement; excruciating pains and impossibility to pass a drop of urine. Bladder seems swollen and hard. Great spasmodic tenesmus.

-Passes by drops a dark-red, brown, fetid urine, with gravel-like sediment.

-Excessive restlessness : hurried and fidgety: rolls from side to side.

Pareira brava

-Atrocious pains with strangury.

-Constant urging : violent pain extorts screams.

-Must get down on hand and knees to urinate : almost touches floor with forehead, in order to be able to pass urine. (Comp. Chimaph., Sarsa.).

-Pains down thighs in efforts to urinate.

-Passes stringy white mucus, or red sand .

Apis mellifica

-Excessive pain in region of bladder.

-Frequent, painful, scanty, bloody urination.

-Much straining, then a few drops : dribbles a little hot bloody urine (Canth.).

-Urine almost suppressed.

-Scanty urine in little boys, with foreskin enormously distended, or hydrocele.

-When call comes to urinate, will shriek, because he remembers the pain last time (Acon.).

-Whole urinary tract irritated, like (Canth.) : - "these two, antidote one another".

-Agony in voiding urine. Retention in nursing infants. KENT says : "Old women knew, long before Apis was proved, that when the new-born babe did not pass its water, they could find a cure by catching bees, over which they poured hot water, and gave the baby a teaspoonful".

-The pains of Apis are burning, stinging.

-Apis is worse from heat : better from cold.

-Has plenty of oedema. Is thirstless (Rev. of Acon.).

Belladonna

-No remedy has a greater irritation of bladder and along urinary tract.
-Urging to urinate constant. Urine dribbles : burns intensely along length of urethra.
-Bladder sensitive to pressure : to jar.
-After urination sits and strains : intense torment.
-Sometimes bloody urination : or blood in bladder comes away in little clots.
-Urine strongly acid. Fiery red urine.
-Bell. has quick sensations and motion.
-Pains come suddenly, and go suddenly.
-Bell. in fever, craves lemons. Is usually hot, and red. Tends to violent delirium.

Aconitum napellus

-Inflammation of bladder and kidneys; bloody urine. Violent burning in bladder.
-Urine scanty, suppressed or retained. From shock.
-Cystitis; cutting, tearing pains : burning. Urine hot, dark, red; clear or bloody.
-Retention from cold. In children urging; crying; fear of the pain (Apis).
-"Inflammation of bladder, in adults or infants : with the Aconite anxiety; restlessness; fear". KENT.
-Acon. is thirsty : Apis. thirstless.

Sarsaparilla officinalis

-Unbearable pain at end of urination (Equiset.).
-Tenderness and distension of bladder.
-Cannot pass urine when sitting : it passes freely when standing.
-Dribbles while sitting.
-Floods the bed at night; by day can only pass it standing.
-"Passes enormous quantities of sand. In one case, this mitigated the catarrh and kept bladder comfortable". KENT.
-Also, "Urine passed without sensation". (See Caust., p. 25).

Terebinthinae oleum

-Violent burning and cutting in bladder, alternating with

similar pain in umbilicus agg. at rest >> walking in open air. (Comp. Puls.).

-Sensitive in hypogastrium; tenesmus, bladder.

-Spasmodic tenesmus, urging and pressing while sitting : pain streaks up to kidneys.

-Haematuria : albuminuria : urine cloudy, smoky. (A great haemorrhagic remedy).

-Smooth, glossy, red tongue (Pyrog., Crot.).

-Urine smells strongly of violets.

-Tereb. has also excessive tympanites. Ecchymoses : purpura (A less acute Canth.).

Equisetum hyemale

-Dull pain in bladder, as from distension.

-Constant desire to urinate and pass large quantities of pale urine without relief.

-HERING'S case : - "General paralysis in an old woman in whom control over stools and urine, long completely lost, was rapidly restored".

-Has severe pain at end of urination (Sarsa.).

Lachesis mutus

-Cystitis with offensive mucus, tending to putrescence. "The more the offensiveness, the more it is Lach."

-Sensitiveness over abdomen. Can hardly allow her clothes to touch her.

-Urine blackish, or dark brown : foamy : or has little black spots like soot floating in it.

-Feeling as of a ball rolling about in bladder or abdomen.

-Ineffectual urging; Violent burning when it does pass.

-No urine : no stool.

-Always has to urinate after lying down : especially after sleep.

-Typically Lach. is purple : loquacious : suspicious : sleeps into an aggravation, or is worse after sleep.

-Is hypersensitive to heat and touch.

Chimaphila umbellata

-Cystitis with great quantities of ropy bloody mucus in urine :

muco-purulent : foul, scanty.
-Curious sensation of swelling in perineum, or near anus, "as if sitting on a ball".
-Must stand, feet wide apart to urinate. (Comp. Sarsa.).
-"Prostatic troubles" NASH.
-Acute inflammation in urinary tract.

Pulsatilla pratensis

-Wonderful tenesmus : extremely painful, bloody, burning, smarting urine : scarcely a drop collects in bladder, but it must be expelled (Canth.).
-Cannot lie on back, without desire to urinate.
-Dribbling urine : on slightest provocation - coughing, sneezing, (comp.
-Caust.), surprise, joy, laughing, the slam of a door (Sep.).
-Great urgency : impossible to delay : when going to urinate, sensation as if it will gush away.
-Tenesmus vesicae : cystitis or catarrh. As if bladder too full.
-Must keep mind constantly on bladder, or she will lose her urine (Sepia).
-Flows away in sleep (Lyc., Caust., etc.).
-In the Pulsatilla patient : changeable, extremely touchy and weepy.
-Heat and stuffiness unbearable. (Comp. Terebinth.).

Chamomilla

-Sticking pain in neck of bladder when not urinating : burning pain, when urinating.
-Ineffectual urging, with anguish : smarting or burning in urethra when urinating.
-Urine hot, scanty, turbid; red as blood.
-But with the Cham. mentality:- Piteous moaning, in child : because he cannot have what he wants.
-Wants this and that, then pushes it away.
-Snappish : uncivil : irritable : impatient.
-Oversensitve to pain : "cannot bear it".

Staphisagria

-KENT says, "Staphisagria is very comforting to the young

wife".

-Frequent and painful urging to urinate : urine bloody, involuntary, acrid and corroding, with burning : worse from motion.

-Burning during and after urination.

-NASH says, "our only remedy for burning all the time, between the acts of urinating".

-A remedy of strong mentality : ailments from indignation about acts of others - or his own.

Arnica montana

-Bladder affections after mechanical injuries.

-Constant urging, while urine passes involuntarily by drops.

-Frequent attempts to urinate : has to wait a long time for urine to pass.

-Urination involuntarily during sleep : when running.

-Haematuria from mechanical causes : Urine thick, with much pus.

-Urine very acrid, with increased specific gravity.

-With Arn. the body feels sore and bruised, and the bed too hard.

-Fear of touch : of approach.

-A curious symptom : says she is well, when very ill.

Petroselinum sativum

-Such pain when he passes urine, as to cause him to shiver and dance round the room in agony.

-Sudden agonizing desire to urinate.

Mercurius corrosivus

-Tenesmus vesicae with intense burning in urethra; discharge of mucus and blood with urine or after it.

-Micturition frequent : urine in drops with much pain. Scanty : hot; burning; bloody (Canth., Apis.).

-Stools also hot, scanty, bloody, with great straining, not relieved by stool. (Dysentery).

-Ptyalism, with salty taste.

-Skin cold, pale, dripping with sweat.

-A remedy of violent conditions.

Dulcamara

-Cystitis, or catarrh of bladder : from changes in the weather : from hot to cold : especially to damp cold.

-If chilled must hurry to urinate.

-"Every time he takes a little cold, urine bloody, with frequency".

-KENT.

-Constant desire to urinate, felt deep in abdomen.

-Dulc. is a medicine of Autumn; hot days and cold evenings. They bring out sweat, then suppress it.

-"Dulc. is for affections of damp cold, what Acon. is for the same, from dry cold." NASH.

Causticum

-Frequent urging, day and night.

-Ineffectual attempts to urinate : when a few drops passed, had violent pain in bladder.

-Urging : had to wait a long time, when only a little passed : urging soon renewed without pain.

-Painful retention, brought on by cold (Acon.).

-Catarrh of bladder.

-Queer symptom, itching at urethral orifice. KENT says, Caust. has two kinds of paralysis of bladder : one of muscles of expulsion, when urine is retained : one sphincter vesicae, when urine is passed involuntarily.

-Again, paralysis of bladder, from over-distension; after having to delay urination.

-Post-operative retention.

Sepia officinalis

-Sepia also, may be compelled to keep her mind on the neck of the bladder, or she will lose her urine (Puls.).

-Enuresis when coughing, laughing, the slam of a door, or when mind is diverted (Puls.).

-Constant urging for a milky urine that burns like fire, and deposits a material hard to wash off the vessel.

-Bloody urine, scanty and suppressed : sudden desire, and tenesmus as if uterus would come out.

-"Sudden desire with cutting like knives, and chill all over the body".
-KENT.
-More chronic, and in the Sepia patient. Indifferent : cold, mentally : no joy in life. Chilly; sallow; brownish skin. Faint sinking at epigastrium. Wants to get away and be at peace. (Antithesis of Puls.).

Lycopodium clavatum

-Cystitis : turbid, milky urine, with offensive purulent sediment : dull pressing in bladder and abdomen. Heaviness in bladder.
-Urging to urinate : must wait long before it will pass, with constant bearing down.
-Supports abdomen with hands. (Vulva, Sep.).
-Urging, children cry out and grasp abdomen.
-"Copious red sand in urine, in acute cases : in chronic, when the patient feels best, red sand is found in urine." KENT.
-Involuntary urination in sleep.
-Polyuria during the night, though normal or even scanty by day.
-Involuntary in sleep.
-Passes enormous quantities of urine, very clear and of light specific gravity.
-Red sand in the baby's diaper : the urine causes great irritation where left in contact with skin.
-But in the Lyc. patient; more mental than physical development.
-Worse 4-8 p.m.
-Desire for sweets and hot drinks.
-A remedy of great flatulence and fullness after eating but a little.

Enuresis, bed-wetting, nocturnal enuresis:-

Causticum

-Caust. has weakness or paralysis of single parts; -paralysis of face, or of anus, or of bladder, etc. Expectoration slips back.

-Or anus prolapses on coughing. Or urine spurts on coughing. Paresis of vocal cords.

-"Unconscious of urine as it passes" (Apis, arg n., Cup., Mag. m., Sars.) (Aloe, of stool).

-Urinates so easily that he is not sensible of the tream". Useful in children who wet the bed, especially in first sleep (Sepia, Kreos).

-Typical Caust. is worse for cold dry weather and winds. (Rhus and Dulc. worse cold wet).

-"Worse in clear fine weather : better in wet weather". Worse changes of the weather.

Sepia officinalis

-Sepia is compelled to keep her mind on the neck of the bladder, or she will lose her urine".

-Involuntary urine as soon as the child goes to sleep at night. The bed is wet almost as soon as the child goes to sleep (Caust., Kreos.).

-Typical Sepia is sallow : indifferent : hates sympathy; wants to get away alone. (Comp. Nat. mur.).

Kreosotum

-Sudden urging to urinate : can't go quick enough (Petroselinum).

-Sudden urging during first, very profound sleep : (Caust., Sepia) wets the bed.

-Frequent urging : at night can't get out of bed quick enough.

-Wakes with urging, but cannot retain urine, or dreams he is urinating and wets bed (Bell.).

-Urine flows during first (Sep.) deep sleep, from which the child is roused with difficulty.

Apis mellifica

-Incontinence of urine with great irritation of the parts. Worse night and from coughing.

-(It may have, also, incontinence of stool, as if anus were constantly open. Phos.).

-Typical Apis is apathetic, indifferent, joyless, jealous. Its pains burn and sting.
-Intolerance of heat. Thirstless (Puls.).

Pulsatilla pratensis

-Involuntary micturition : urine dribbles while sitting (Compare Nat. mur.) or walking, while coughing (Caust.), passing wind : at night in bed, especially in little girls.
-As "Enuresis noctura for 2 years in a girl of 5 1/2, of mild disposition, fair, frequently changing colour".
-Especially after Measles : worse in autumn.
-Typical Puls. is changeable and fickle : touchy and weepy. Loves fuss and sympathy.
-Worse heat : stuffy room : fat and rich food.
-Better moving about in the open air.

Belladonna

-"No remedy has greater irritation in bladder and along urinary tract than Bell." (Staph.).
-Constant urging : dribbles : burns (Staph.) like fire along whole length of urethra.
-Spasmodic retention, or involuntary passage.
-During sleep, dribbling of urine.
-Dreams of passing urine, and involuntarily passes it (Kreos.).
-Dribbling when standing or walking : or from mere motion, urine spurts (Puls.). (Reverse of Rhus.).
-When cold or chilled, they lose their urine (Dulc., Rhus, Caust.).
-Starts in sleep, and wets the bed.

Staphisagria

-Teasing and tearing all night long : bloody urine : involuntary urine, acrid and corroding; with burning (Bell.). Worse from motion (reverse of Rhus). In young women after marriage : in old men with prostatic troubles, continued teasing with dribbling (Bell.).
-After urination feels bladder not empty, for urine continues to dribble away.
-Staph. is a great remedy of sphincters : for sphincters

stretched during operations.
-Also the great remedy of suppressed anger, suppressed feelings.
-Irritable bladder after suppressed wrath; after insults.
-"Great indignation about things done by others or by himself".
-Hypersensitive spots and areas; little points.
-"Whole mind and nervous system are in a fret".

Lycopodium clavatum

-Involuntary urination during sleep.
-"A marked feature of Lyc. is polyuria during the night. Passes enormous quantities of clear urine : by day, quantity normal".
-Urine dribbles away, afternoon and evening, after 4 p.m.
-Urine reddens and irritates skin : especially babies, -if left in contact.
-Another leading symptom, RED SAND IN URINE: on child's diaper.
-Typical Lyc. craves sweets, sugar; hot drinks; has afternoon or evening aggravation of symptoms : especially 4-8 p.m.
-Lyc. is more alive mentally than physically.
-"Ugly on waking", otherwise better in the mornings. May have the curious symptom, weeps when thanked.

Equisetum hyemale

-Enuresis day and night; profuse, watery urine : especially enuresis from habit.
-Has many urinary troubles. Pain in bladder as from distension : tenderness.
-Constant desire to urinate and pass large quantities of pale urine without relief.
-"Rapidly restored control over stools and urine in an old woman with general paralysis".

Argentum nitricum

-Urine passed unconsciously and uninterruptedly.
-Spasmodic enuresis at night : (by day too).
-Typical Arg. nit. craves sugar - which disagrees : craves salt; cool, open air : is worse in high places.

Hepar sulphur

-"Urine passes very slowly, drops perpendicularly, is not voided with force. If with this you find wetting of the bed at night, Hepar is the remedy".

Cina maritima

-Urine copious and involuntary : with worm symptoms and ravenous appetite.

-Typical Cina is cross and "ugly" : wants to be carried : or won't be looked at or touched. Wants things and throws them away.

-Bores into nose with fingers.

-Urine turns milky on standing.

Natrum muriaticum

-Involuntary escape of urine while walking, coughing or sneezing (Caust., Puls.).

-Violent desire and inability to retain urine. (Sulph.).

-Whenever he sat down urine came away (Compare Puls.): day and night; necessitating very frequent change of clothing and bed-clothes : continual craving for salt.

-Has to wait long for urine to pass (Lyc.) especially if others are near by.

-Morbid appetite for salt (Phos., Nit. a., etc.).

-Typical Nat. mur.: mapped tongue : herpes about lips : crack middle lower lip.

-Better alone : hates sympathy : maddening Headaches.

-After malaria and much quinine.

Sulphur

-Constant desire to urinate : a few drops pass involuntarily.

-Nocturnal enuresis.

-Sudden, imperative desire, if not gratified urine passes involuntarily (Thuj., Nat. m., Kreos.).

-Irresistible desire to urinate on seeing water running from a hydrant (Canth., Lyssin.).

-Must rise at night to urinate : rushes away from work to relieve bladder, or wets clothes.

-"Enuresis in pale, lean children, with large abdomen, who

love sugar and highly seasoned food, and abhor to be washed" (Phos.).

-Hungry at 11 a.m. Won't be covered at night.

Thuja occidentalis

-Involuntary urination at night or when coughing (Caust.).

-Got up at least six times nightly : saturated the bed frequently : urine highly coloured, strong odour.

-Incontinence of urine (Sulph., Nat. mur., Kreos., etc.) : sudden desire, unable to retain it without grasping penis.

-Cannot hold urine when riding, or during a long walk (Bell.).

-Chronic incontinence from paralysis of sphincter.

-After vaccination. From tea-drinking.

-Drops in sleep : worse onions (? Warts, etc.).

Dulcamara

-If chilled must hurry to urinate.

-Bladder troubles better in summer : worse in winter.

-Involuntary urination after wading in cold water.

-Typically : worse cold wet weather; suppressed discharges, sweat, etc. (Comp. Rhus; rev. Caust.).

Rhus toxicodendron

-Urine involuntary at night : when at rest (reverse of Bell.).

-Weakness of bladder in girls and women, with frequent desire to urinate.

-Constant dribbling in boys.

-Dribbling of urine in cold air, and on becoming very cold.

-(Compare Dulc.).

-May be violent tenesmus of bladder, with dribbling of bloody drops.

-Typical Rhus is much affected by Damp and cold : by washing (Sulph., Psor.). Better for heat. Relieved by motion (Puls.).

Nux moschata

-Incontinence of urine.

-Typical Nux mosch. is worse from COLD : Dulc., Rhus, Ars.) from cold winds, draughts, drinks, bath.

-Is indifferent, apathetic, automatic, drowsy, with dry mouth

and no thirst.

Arsenicum album

-Involuntary micturition, and bed-wetting.

-Typical Ars. is nervous and anxious : restless : fastidious (Nux).

-"Will get out of bed to put a chair straight". Very chilly.

-Its worst hour, 1-2 a.m. - thereabouts.

Phosphorus

-Involuntary urination in children of the Phos. build, who grow too rapidly.

-Typical Phos. craves salt : cold drinks : ices. Fears the dark, being alone, ghosts, thunder.

-The Phos. build is tall and slender : fine hair.

-May pass copious, watery, colourless urine.

Psorinum

-Vesical paresis. Obstinate cases of enuresis : wets the bed : during full moon.

-Typical Psor. is chilly. Dreads washing (Sulph.) : is greasy and "offensive to sight and smell".

Retention urine:-

[*] For Suppression see also Nephritis.

Aconitum napellus

-Retention from shock. In the new born it is the principle remedy. The child cries and is restless.

-Retention from cold, especially in children, with much crying and restlessness.

-Retention or suppression with pressure ein bladder, or stitches in kidney region.

-Painful, anxious urging to urinate.

-Retention, with agonized tossings and extreme anxiety (Ars.).

-Ailments from chill, fright, injury, operation.

Apis mellifica

-Retention of urine in nursing infants. "It is queer how the old women knew, long before Apis was proved, that when the little new-born baby did not pass its water they could find a cure by

going out to the bee-hive and catching a few bees, over which they poured hot water, and of which they gave the baby a teaspoonful. ...

-it is consistent, because it is just like what we give Apis for".

-KENT.

-Retention or suppression - with thirstlessness.

-Characteristics : pains stinging : with thirstlessness and intolerance of heat.

Opium

-Urine retained from fright (Acon.).

-Bladder full.

-Urine suppressed : passes with difficulty.

-Cannot strain to urinate : retention. Acceleration muscles are in a state of paresis (see Caust., Con., etc.).

-Paralytic atony of bowels and bladder after laparotomy (Acon., Arn.).

-Strangury and retention from excessive use of tobacco.

-Guiding symptoms may be :- Great fear, and the fear remains.

-Placid : says nothing ails him (Arn.).

-Imagines that parts swell, and that he is going to burst (Pareira).

Arnica montana

-Retention of urine from over-exertion.

-Frequent attempts to urinate.

-Has to wait a long time for urine to pass.

-Bladder affections after mechanical injuries.

-Urine retained after labour. (Compare Acon.).

-Bladder feels overfilled, ineffectual urging.

-Arnica is bruised : sore : weary. "Bed too hard".

Causticum

-"Has two kinds of paralysis of bladder : one affects the muscles of expulsion and urine is retained, the other the sphincter, when urine is passed involuntarily".

-Paralysis of bladder after urine has been too long retained, with inability to pass it.

-"Rhus and Caust. are the two great remedies for paralytic

weakness of the muscles from being overstrained, or overstrained and chilled".

-KENT.

-Typical Caust. is better on warm, wet days.

Nux vomica

-Urine retained in the bladder after drinking beer. Spasmodic retention : discharged drop by drop.

-Painful, ineffectual urging to urinate.

-Paralysis of bladder : urine dribbles.

-Nux is excitable; irritable : oversensitive. Chilly if he uncovers or moves.

Lycopodium clavatum

-Retention of urine : flows in fits and starts.

-Violent pain in back every time before urinating : retention, gets into position to pass urine, but waits a great while before it comes, (Lyc.) accompanied by characteristic pain in back, which ceases when the water flows.

-Inability to pass urine, with constant bearing down : supports abdomen with hands.

-In children, urging with inability to pass water : they cry and grasp abdomen.

-Often, brick dust or red sand in urine.

-Children wake "ugly"; cross and crying.

-The Lyc. cravings are for sweets, for hot drinks.

-Afternoon aggravation of symptoms.

Natrum muriaticum

-Slowing down of action of bladder. Must wait before urine will start (compare Lyc.); then it comes slowly, dribbles.

-If anyone is present cannot pass his urine : cannot pass it in a public place.

-Typical Nat. mur. can weep easily - but no one must see. Irritable with sympathy (reverse of Puls.). Often a craving for salt; and not well at the seaside.

Conium maculatum

-Intermittent flow of urine with cutting after micturition.

-The urine stops and starts. Strains to expel urine, get tired and

stops. Stream stops, and without pressure starts again - two or three times during urination. Irregular muscular action while passing urine.

Belladonna

-Suppression or retention : or urine passes drop by drop.

-Much difficulty in passing a small quantity.

-Urine flows in a feeble stream, or in drops. Spasmodic retention or involuntary passage.

-Retention after shock, parturition, in congestion of brain.

-(Compare Arn.; Aconite, with anguish and tossing; Bell., twitching and dry heat).

-When a little urine has collected, a sudden, painful, violent urging, with clutching at neck of bladder.

-Belladonna burns and throbs : has intense dry heat. (Typically) pupils dilated; thirst for cold drinks, especially lemonade : starts and jerks in sleep : can't stand least jar.

Arsenicum album

-Atony of bladder : no desire to urinate and no power to do so.

-Seems to have lost all control over power to emit. (Comp. Caust).

-Paralysis of bladder : atony in old persons; or, great desire but passes no urine.

-Urination scanty : passed with difficulty, with burning during discharge.

-Probably with the Ars. chilliness, restlessness and anxiety.

Pareira brava

-Great desire to pass urine : fancies quarts will come away, but the greatest difficulty to pass any. Must get on knees, pressing head against floor, and remain, forcing, till sweats profusely : then, in ten to twenty minutes, urine dribbles away with great pain.

-Strangury with bursting feeling in bladder.

Stramonium

-Retention, sensation that urine could not be passed for narrowness of urethra.

-Better after drinking vinegar.

-Kidneys secrete less or no urine : especially in acute diseases, and of children.
-Great desire, though secretion suppressed.
-Rigor during urination.
-"An absolute stand by for renal Convulsions".

Cantharis vesicatoria

-Retention of urine, causing pain.
-Retention : passes none or only a drop or two.
-Constant tenesmus : sits and strains without relief.
-Urinary organs and genitalia are in a state of inflammation and irritation : even to threatened gangrene.
-The intensity and rapidity are the features of this remedy. KENT.

Tarentula hispanica

-Cystitis : high fever : gastric derangement : excruciating pain and inability to pass a drop of urine : or passes drop by drop a dark-brown, fetid urine with gravel-like sediment.
-Restless, fidgety, hurried. Jerking and twitching.
-Hysterical : lacks control.
-"Keeps hands busy".

Terebinthinae oleum

-Spasmodic retention of urine (? gonorrhoea).
-Suppression of urine.
-Retained urine from atony of bladder.
-Violent burning and cutting in bladder.
-A feature of Terebinth is the haemorrages from kidneys and bladder.
-Spasms from any attempt to urinate.

Vertigo, dizziness, giddiness :-

-[*]N.B. Manipulation of neck atlas will often cure vertigo.

Cocculus indicus

-Vertigo: things go round: whirl from right to left; with confusion; with nausea.

-Whirling vertigo: worse rising from lying.
-Nausea to fainting with severe vertigo.
-Sick-Headache with vertigo and nausea: from riding in carriage, boat, train, car.
-(Sea-sickness Tab.)
-Head, abdomen, chest "empty and hollow".
-Hot, flushed face.
-Extreme aversion to food: nausea from smell of food (Colch., Sep., Ars.)
-but with hunger.
-Inco-ordination: tremor: prostration.
-"Occiput opens and shuts" (Comp. Cann. ind.).

Petroleum

-Vertigo: in occiput: as if intoxicated: like sea-sickness.
-Obliges him to stoop: more violent when standing that sitting (Comp.
-Puls.). Goes all over him, makes him numb and stiff.

Conium maculatum

-A very great remedy of vertigo of its kind.
-Vertigo, turning or moving head, turning eyes.
-Sensation of turning in a circle.
-Lying, as if bed turned in a circle. Vertigo on turning eyes when lying.
-Vertigo turning in bed: looking round: When rising from a seat: When watching moving objects.
-Cannot endure the slightest alcoholic drink.
-Curious symptom: sweats, day and night, on closing eyes.

Sanguinaria canadensis

-Dizzy: cannot turn quickly without fear of falling.
-Vertigo with long-continued nausea and Headache: then spasmodic vomiting.
-With sensation of some hard heavy substance in stomach.
-Vertigo on quickly turning head: looking up: lying down: during sleep.
-Rush of blood to head with dizziness; feels sick and faint: would fall if she rose from sitting.

-(One of the "sick-Headache" remedies.)
-Vertigo in cold weather.

Aconitum napellus

-Vertigo: on rising up from lying; red face becomes deathly pale; or, becomes dizzy, falls: and fears to rise again; with nausea.
-Vanishing of sight, or unconsciousness.
-Vertigo, from fall or concussion: after a fright: anxious as if dying: must lie down.
-Vertigo from congestion, as in the sun (Bell.): on stooping: staggers to right.
-Ailments with anxiety and restlessness.
-"Aconite is a great storm and soon over."
-"A woman runs up suddenly against a dog and becomes violently dizzy.
-Vertigo that comes on from fear: from sudden fear."

Bryonia alba

-Vertigo, rising; from a seat, or from lying.
-Dizzy and faint on raising head.
-Worse from least motion.
-Vertigo and confusion on least motion.
-Typically, tongue dry: constipation with hard dry stools.
-Thirst for large drinks. White tongue: irritable. Better left alone.
-Curious symptoms, sinking with, or through bed. (Comp. Thuja.)
-Tendency to run backwards. (Comp. Camph. monobrom.).

Nux vomica

-Vertigo: rising from seat or bed (Acon., etc.): or raising head (Bry.).
-Vertigo with vanishing of sight and hearing: At night, wakes him from sleep.
-After stooping: when looking up: must clutch something to avoid falling.
-Objects seem to move round him.
-Falls forward to one side backward.

-As if brain turning in circle: room whirling.
-Reeling in a.m. ; after dinner; red, hot face, vision obscured: staggering.
-From digestive disturbances; constipation; sedentary habits; alcohol; smoking; smell of flowers, gas; from mental over-exertion.
-(Comp. Phos.).
-Nux, typically, is irritable: oversensitive: drowsy p.c. Chilly if uncovers or moves.
-Better for sleep. Red face.

Belladonna

-A remedy of suddenness: of violence.
-Has quickness of sensation: of motion.
-Pains come and go suddenly.
-Blood goes to head, with vertigo.
-Vertigo with pulsations in head, dilated pupils, nausea.
-As if being rocked: when lying down: as if bed bounced her up and down.
-When stooping: at night: turning in bed: with every change of position.
-As if sinking with, or through bed (Bry., comp. Thuja).
-Tends to fall to left, or backwards.
-Objects sway to and fro.

Phosphorus

-Vertigo: looking upwards, downwards.
-On rising from a seat: on moving head.
-Sensation, as if looking down.
-Chair seems to rise with him.
-Sensation, as if would fall forwards.
-Staggers while walking. Everything turns.
-Worse lying on left side.
-Worse mental exertion: smell of flowers (Nux.).
-Typical Phos. tall, thin; craves cold drinks: ices: salt.
-Fears thunder, the dark: being alone.

Natrum muriaticum

-Vertigo with flickering before eyes. Objects turn round.

-Tends to fall forward.
-After coffee, tea, alcohol, tobacco (Nux.).
-From straining eyes or close study.
-Typical Nat. mur. weeps, but no one must see: sad, reserved. Craves salt.

Opium

-Great vertigo compels him to lie down.
-As if all went round in a circle with him.
-Giddy intoxication: staggers hither and thither.
-Vertigo from injuries to head: after fright.
-As if flying or hovering in air (rev. of Bry., etc.).
-Fainting turns with vertigo, rising from bed: with return of animation on lying down.

Secale cornutum

-VERTIGO: constantly increasing: stupefaction.
-Reeling: inability to stand upright.
-Head, esp. occiput, feels light (Gels., rev. of Tabac). Unsteady gait.
-Typical Secale is emaciated, withered, wrinkled; with unhealthy skin.
-Externally icy-cold; yet burns internally.
-Numbness; tingling; crawling.

Onosmodium virginianum

-Fear to look down, she fall down (Comp. Gels.) that she might fall into fire: "in spite of all his will power, did fall into fire."
-Inco-ordination. Misjudges distances.
-Staggering. Feels as walking on cotton.
-Curious symptom: Headache worse in the dark.

Camphora bromata

-Feels he is journeying in one direction when actually moving in the opposite.
-Imagines that he is turned round, going north instead of south.
-Feels he is going in wrong direction: though house numbers show he is not.

China officinalis

-Dizziness and fainting after loss of blood.
-Vertigo, head tends to sink backwards: worse moving and walking: better lying down.

Salicylicum acidum

-Vertigo, tends to fall to left side, while surrounding objects seem falling to right.
-Auditory nerve vertigo. (Meniere's disease.)
-Comes and goes from no known caus.
-Noises in ear. (?) deafness.

Lycopodium clavatum

-Nausea: everything turning round: dreads falling.
-Vertigo while drinking: in hot room (Puls.): rising from seat: from bed.
-Reels back and forth.
-Gets hot, face reddens, eyes dim and watery.
-Flatulence and distension: has to loosen clothing about waist. Worse cold drinks.
-Lyc. has the 4-8 p.m. aggravations.

Dulcamara

-Momentary vertigo, with darkness before eyes.
-At noon, before eating, while walking, giddy, as if all objects remained standing before him, and as if it became black before eyes.
-On rising, almost fell: with weakness and trembling.

Tabacum

-Vertigo: excessive heaviness of head (rev. of Secale).
-Qualmishness stomach: deathlike paleness of face: weakness, to loss of consciousness.
-Better in open air, and by vomiting.
-Vertigo on rising, and looking upwards.
-From immoderate smoking of cigars (Nux).
-Excessive vertigo with copious (cold) sweat.
-Deathly nausea with violent vomiting: worse least movement. Worse opening eyes.

Gelsemium sempervirens

-Head feels light and large, with vertigo.

-Dizziness with blurring of vision: gradually increasing. Spreads from occiput over head: pupils dilated (Bell.); sight dim: from heat of sun, or summer.
-Seems intoxicated when trying to move.
-Worse from smoking (Nux).
-Giddiness, with loss of sight, chilliness, quick pulse: double sight.
-Muscles refuse to obey will: giddy: confused; loss of co-ordination.
-Sensation of falling. Child clings to nurse, or crib: screams with fear of falling (Borax).
-(Case: child with this fear of falling: must hold to something firm not even to her mother.
-After Gels. she was climbing trees.)

Ferrum metallicum

-Face fiery red (Comp. Bell.), feet cold: with vertigo worse rising from lying or sitting (Acon.).
-From walking over a bridge, or by running water, or riding in car or carriage.

Argentum metallicum

-Crawling and whirling in head, as if drunken.
-When loosing at running water, is giddy.
-Or when crossing running water. (Comp. Con.).

Argentum nitricum

-Vertigo looking at high buildings.
-Has great fear of high places.
-Craves sugar and sweets, which disagree.

Pulsatilla pratensis

-Excessive violent vertigo like intoxication: as if one had turned round in a circle a long time: with nausea.
-Worse sitting; lying. Better walking in open air: or the opposite, "as a secondary or alternating state" (rev. of Sulph.).
-Vertigo when turns eyes upwards: as if would fall: as if dancing. Better in cold room.
-Stooping: could scarcely raise herself again.
-Typical Puls. is changeable, weepy, exacting, irritable the

wind-flower.
-"A remedy of many uses (polycrest)."

Ceanothus americanus

-Violent vertigo, on lying down and then turning over to right side.
-Everything turning violently to right: has to cling to sides of bed.

Chelidonium majus

-Vertigo: with bilious vomiting: with pain in liver.
-With confusion: stumbling, as if to fall forwards.
-On closing eyes, as if everything turned in a circle. (Comp. Con., Apis.) On sitting up in bed.
-With shivering, upper part of body.
-On attempting to rise. Keeps him in bed.
-Giddiness on waking, with indigestion.
-Typical Chel. has pain under angle rt. scapula.
-Tongue coated thickly yellow with red edge: tooth-notched.
-Desire hot drinks: hot milk. (Phos. cold.)

Apis mellifica

-Vertigo on closing the eyes: worse sitting than walking, extreme when lying and closing the eyes (Chel.).
-Typical Apis is intolerant of heat: thirstless: has relief from cold.
-Ailments from jealousy, fright, rage.

Silicea terra

-Vertigo: to fainting: with nausea.
-Vertigo creeping up spine into head.
-Tends to fall forward: worse motion: looking up. Staggering.
-Worse closing eyes (Chel., Apis): lying on right side (Phos. worse lying on left).
-Vertigo during sleep.
-On closing eyes all things turn with him: passes off on opening them.
-Vertigo as if moving to and fro in head.
-Vertigo with retching: water comes from mouth.
-Better riding in open air: worse back in room.

-"As if head were timing with live things whirling around it."
-Silica patients lack "grit" "Sand".
-Are worse for cold: head and feet sweat ailments from suppressed foot-sweat (?foul).

Sulphur

-Much troubled with dizziness. When he goes into the open air, or when he stands any length of time, he becomes dizzy.
-On rising in the morning his head feels stupid, and on getting on his feet he is dizzy.
-Not rested by sleep: "things go round". "Takes time to establish an equilibrium."
-Worse from sleep and from standing.
-Vertigo lying on back.
-After lying a quarter of an hour, whirling vertigo, as if would faint.
-Typical Sulphur is the "ragged philosopher": unkempt: argumentative.

Agaricus muscarius

-"Vertigo and confusion of mind are mixed up."
-Vertigo when walking in open air (Sulph.): reeling: great sensitiveness to cold air.
-Objects whirling: tends to fall forward.
-Better by quickly turning the head (rev. Con.).

Cannabis indica

-Vertigo on rising, with stunning pain back of head, and he falls.
-Heavy pressure on brain, must stoop.
-(Typically) Cann. ind. has exalted sensations: with exaggeration of time and distance.
-Sensation of calvarium opening and shutting: as if brain boiling over and lifting cranium like lid of tea-kettle. (Comp. Cocc.).

Digitalis purpurea

-Vertigo from cardiac weakness (Ars., Hydrocy. acid, Camph., Verat.).
-Severe vertigo with very slow pulse.

-Wit anxiety, as if she would faint.
-On rising from sitting: limbs weak.
-Constant dizziness with ringing in ears.
-"As if heart would stop if she moved "(Gels. must move to keep it beating).
-Pulse full, irregular, slow and weak; intermits.

Cyclamen europaeum

-A curious 'transparent vertigo" to coin an expression.
-On waking in a.m. , or on rising, looking ahead, any object say a wardrobe is seen whirling unsteadily, and flickering away to the side (? right side); while all the time, through the whirl, the same object is seen standing solid and immovable.
-Cycl. has promptly cured.
-Sensation of brain moving within cranium.
-Vertigo: objects turn in a circle, or about her, or make a see-saw motion: when walking in open air.
-"Visual effects, or vertigo."

Baptisia tinctoria

-A rapid septic state.
-Stupid: prostrated: looks besotted.
-Swimming sensation: worse stooping and noise.
-Confusion as if drunk.
-Vertigo with paralysis of eyelids.
-Feels scattered about: can't get the pieces together (Pyrog., Petr.).

Ailanthus glandulosa

-Dizzy: face hot: cannot sit up: drowsy but restless and anxious. In malignant Scarlet fever, diphteria, etc.: with stupidity and mottled skin.

Varicose veins

A dilation of the veins of the legs, by which they become swollen and painful, and the patient is prevented from taking the necessary walking-exercise, is a frequent symptoms
The enlarged veins are most frequently below the knee, but the

veins of the thigh may also be involved, and, in some cases, those of the sexual organs. The veins appear bluish, tortuous, and knotted; and are sometimes apt to become inflamed and ulcerated, or even to burst. When the womb is more inclined to one side than the other, the corresponding limb will be most affected. The veins get larger when the patient is much on her feet, or allows the limb to hang down, but decrease in size during rest in the horizontal posture.

Causes

Pressure of the enlarged womb, which obstructs the return of blood from the parts below. Such being the general cause of the derangement, after delivery the veins speedily regain their usual size.

Treatment

Hamamellis virginiana

Painful and inflamed veins, causing swelling of the limbs in patients.

Ferrum phosphoricum

In severe cases, when bleeding is threatened. A dose every eight or twelve hours.

Acidum fluoricum

May be alternated with Ham. to relieve .

Nux vomica

Varices, with enlargement of the abdomen, Haemorrhoids, Constipation, and bearing-down pains.

Belladonna

Are also useful under certain conditions. Further information may be found in the author's Vade Mecum of Modern Medicine and Surgery.

Arsenicum album

Are also useful under certain conditions. Further information may be found in the author's Vade Mecum of Modern Medicine and Surgery.

Silicea terra

Are also useful under certain conditions. Further information

may be found in the author's Vade Mecum of Modern Medicine and Surgery.

Sulphur

Are also useful under certain conditions. Further information may be found in the author's Vade Mecum of Modern Medicine and Surgery.

Accessory means

The limb should be bandaged from the toes to a little above the knee or to the hips if the disease extends above the knees; beneath this bandage linen compresses should be laid over the enlarged veins, and kept wet with a lotion of Hamamelis tincture, four teaspoonfuls of water to one of the tincture. All ligatures should be removed. In severe cases it is necessary to keep the limb in a horizontal posture, and to wear elastic stockings.

Piles (haemorrhoids)

Piles is one of the most frequent diseases of pregnancy. External piles seldom give rise to bleeding, while internal piles often bleed profusely. The disease is really a varicose condition of the veins of the rectum (lower bowel).

Causes

The chief cause is pressure of the enlarged womb upon the vessels of the pelvis; minor causes are - mechanical pressure of the contents of the bowels in Constipation, acrid Diarrhoea, etc.

Treatment

Nux vomica

In the majority of cases, the alternate use of these medicines will afford marked relief, especially in persons who have indulged in stimulating drinks, or who lead an inactive life, and when there are alternate Constipation and Diarrhoea, frequent protrusion of the lower bowel, pain in the small of the back, painful urination, with aggravation of the symptoms after meals and during mental labour. A dose of Nux V. at night, and one of Sulph. in the morning, for a week or two. The dose may be repeated every four hours, during an attack.

Sulphur

In the majority of cases, the alternate use of these medicines will afford marked relief, especially in persons who have indulged in stimulating drinks, or who lead an inactive life, and when there are alternate Constipation and Diarrhoea, frequent protrusion of the lower bowel, pain in the small of the back, painful urination, with aggravation of the symptoms after meals and during mental labour. A dose of Nux V. at night, and one of Sulph. in the morning, for a week or two. The dose may be repeated every four hours, during an attack.

Aloe socotrina

Haemorrhoids attended with bilious derangement or torpor of the liver, Diarrhoea, or profuse bleeding. It may be administered in alternation with Sulph., or may precede that remedy.

Aconitum napellus

Often useful at the commencement, especially if there are heat, fullness, and throbbing in the anus and small of the back.

Collinsonia canadensis

is also valuable. (See likewise the Section on Constipation).

Hamamelis virginiana

is also valuable. (See likewise the Section on Constipation).

Accessory means

In external piles, great comfort will be found by applying cotton wool, saturated with Hamamelis lotion, to the part; it requires no bandage to keep it in its place, and can be renewed as often as required. In internal piles, half-a-pint to a pint of water injected up the bowel in the morning has often a most salutary effect; it constricts the blood-vessels and softens the faeces before the accustomed evacuation. If the tumours are too painful to permit of injections, the parts should be washed or fomented with warm water; and the patient should sit over the steam of hat water. After the inflammatory symptoms have subsided, cold water ablutions, with occasional injections, are useful.

Diet. - This should be moderate, unstimulating, and easy of

digestion. Bread made from unbolted wheat is sometimes unsuitable, as the spicula of the bran, if undigested irritate the rectum and produce an aggravation of the disease. Coffee, stimulating beverages, pepper, spices, and too much animal food should be eschewed.

Swelling of the extremities (oedema)

In advanced pregnancy women often suffer from puffy swelling of the lower extremities, and of the thighs, or even of the external parts of the sexual organs.

Treatment

Arsenicum album

Oedema with much prostration; feeble, irregular pulse; coldness of the extremities.

Ferrum metallicum

When the dropsy is associated with an anaemic or chlorotic condition.

Apis mellifica

Rapid and extreme swelling, with urinary difficulties.

China officinalis

Dropsy, occasioned by loss of blood, Diarrhoea, or Dysentery.

Sulphur

If the patient has been subject to affections of the skin, which have disappeared during the pregnancy, this will be the most suitable remedy.

Accessory means

The recumbent posture lessens the inconvenience; accordingly, the swelling is usually much diminished after a night's rest. Standing is more prejudicial than walking. The patient should raise the legs when seated.

Headache, Migraine :-

Natrum muriaticum

-"One of our best remedies for chronic Headaches."

-"The Headaches are awful: dreadful pains: bursting, compressing as in a vice: as if skull would be crushed in."
-"Little hammers in the head as soon as moves: on waking in a.m. "
-May begin at 10 or 11 a.m. , last till 3 p.m. or evening.
-Periodic, every day, or third or fourth day.
-Better sleep: must go to bed and be perfectly quiet (Bry.).
-Intermittent fever Headaches, after much malaria and quinine.
-Relief from sweating: or relief to all but head from sweating.
-(Gels. has >> from copious urination.)
-May begin with fiery zigzags (Sep.).
-Beware of Nat. mur. when acute and violent: it may needlessly increase the suffering: give its "acute" Bry.: and after the paroxysm, Nat. mur.
-Characteristics. Weepy (Puls.) but no one must see. Emotional to pathetic things, books, plays. Worse, or anger from consolation. Aversion to bread, fats: desire for salt. A crack in middle of lower lip (Sep.).

Sepia officinalis

-Headaches nervous, bilious, periodic, violent.
-Better lying and quiet: often cured by sleep, even a short sleep (Phos.).
-Relief from lying down, or from violent motion (slow Puls.). Long walk in open air that warms her, relieves.
-Worse stooping, coughing, jarring, light, thinking.
-Better hard exercise or a tight bandage, or applied heat: but worse hot room.
-Occipital Headaches, loathing of food: then nausea and vomiting: then sleep and wakes without it. Headache with nausea: worse smell of food. Fiery zigzags (Nat. mur.).
-In the Sepia patient: characteristically sallow with brown patches.
-Indifferent: wants to get away and be at peace. Hates fuss.
Headache

Aconitum napellus

-"The Headaches can scarcely be described, they come with

such violence.

-"Tearing, burning in brain, in scalp, with fear with fever, with anguish."

-Fullness and heaviness in forehead, as if an outpressing weight there: as if all would be forced out at the forehead. (Compare Sulph., Bell., down one nostril Borax.)

-Throbbing in left forehead with strong beats in right side by fits.

-Skull constricted by a ligature (Sulph.).

-Acon. is sudden: wild: worse from cold winds; with restlessness, anguish, fear.

Belladonna

-Headaches of great violence.

-Congestion: red, hot face: dilated pupils.

-Violent throbbing in brain...and carotids.

-Violent shoots and cutting stabs.

-Jerking Headache: worse walking, going up stairs. At every step jerked downwards like a weight in occiput.

-Cutting knife-stabs and shoots.

-Bursting pain: as if brain would be pressed out: worse stooping, as if brain would fall out, push forward: or eyes would drop out.

-Worse noise, jar, motion, light, lying: better pressure.

-Rush of blood to head.

-Violent Headaches, better for drawing head back.

-Headache with dizziness: worse stooping.

-Headache from washing the head.

-Bell. Headaches come suddenly, last an indefinite time, and depart suddenly.

-CASE. A little maid would come down at night, "Oh! my head!" frantic with pain: her hands held out quivering before her. A dose of Bell.

-and, in a few minutes, suddenly, "Its gone!"and off she would go happily to bed.

-(A case of cerebral tumour, as it turned out: but showed the wonderful palliative action of Belladonna.)

-Another case: boy, after exposure to a very hot sun, got a terrific Headache, with very high temperature. Bell.: and well by next day. (Compare Glon.)

Glonoinum

-Very like Bell.: perhaps"more so".
-Upward rushes of blood (Bell.).
-Waves of terrible, bursting, pulsating Headache.
-("A tempestuous remedy.")
-Worse bending head back (reverse of Bell.).
-A great remedy for sunstroke (Bell.).
-Worse for having hair cut (Bell., head washed).
-Can't bear heat about head.
-Throbbing head: holds is with both hands.
-Brain too large: full: bursting: throbs at every jar, step, pulse (Bell.).
-Head hot: face flushed purple or bright red.
-"Skull too small: brain will burst it."
-Waves of pain: and brain seems to move in waves.
-CASES. Youth, after an appalling smash (motor bicycle) skull fractured: terrific, unbearable pain in head for which he implored morphia. Got Glonoin instead, and never asked for morphia again. Its effect was magic.

Melilotus officinalis

-Congestion to brain equal to Bell. and Glon.
-Intense redness of face: throbbing carotids.
-Better for profuse epistaxis.

Lachesis mutus

-Violent congestion to head: with vomiting and loss of sight. Almost delirious with Headache.
-Throbbing, bursting pains in head (Bell., Glon.) as if all the blood of body had gone to head.
-Sun-Headaches, of the more chronic type (Bell., Glon. for the every acute violent "sunstroke" Headache). Chronic Headaches whenever exposed to the sun. Worse heat.
-Pressure on vertex: relieved by pressure: often extending to root of nose.

-Sleeps into the Headache: dreads to sleep, as wakes with such a distressing Headache (reverse of Phos. and Sepia). Headaches from suppressed discharges nasal, uterine, etc. Relief from their reappearance.

-Characteristics. Loquacity; or great slowness. Intolerance of pressure, especially on throat and abdomen. Left-sided ailments; may cross to right side.

Cocculus indicus

-Headache as if skull would burst: or like a great valve opening and shutting.

-Sick-Headaches with vertigo.

-Thought or smell of food nauseates (Ars., Sep., Colch.): makes the patient gag.

-"Train sickness" with nausea and vertigo.

-Effects of night-nursing and loss of sleep.

-On motion, eyes as if being torn from sockets: or head empty and hollow: or constriction.

-Pulsative pains, vertex or temples.

-Headache, occiput and nape, pain as if opening and shutting like a door.

-Worse eating, drinking, sleeping: better rest indoors.

-Slow in answering.

-Least jar unbearable (Bell., etc.).

Crotalus cascavella

-Skull compress brain like an iron helmet.

-Something alive walks in a circle in the head.

-Head and chest compressed by iron armour.

-A red-hot iron stuck into vertex.

-Acute lancinations right temple (many of the pains are lancinating).

-Shocks in head, almost throw her off balance.

-Headache, epistaxis and great excitement, caused by starting from sleep.

-Great coldness: icy feet.

-Crot. casc. has peculiar hallucinations.

-"This terrible serpent...whose poison acts with frightful

intensity."

Gelsemium sempervirens

-Congestive Headache: most violent in occiput.

-Every pulsation, "a hammering base of brain".

-Lies high, exhausted and paralysed with pain.

-Later, whole head congested. One grand pain too dreadful to describe; lies bolstered up in bed, eyes glassy, pupils dilated, face mottled, extremities cold.

-Or, neuralgic Headache, temples and over eyes, with nausea and aggravation from vomiting.

-Relieved by copious urination, i.e. urine, scanty, becomes free, and Headache subsides.

-A great Influenza medicine.

Phosphorus

-Congestive and throbbing Headaches.

-Better from cold: worse from heat. Worse motion; better rest; but worse lying down.

-Phos. is chilly and worse from cold; yet needs cold for his stomach and head: craves ices or quantities of ice-cold water.

-Headaches most violent; with hunger, or preceded by hunger. With red face: scanty urine.

-Violent neuralgic pains also; darting, tearing, shooting.

-Periodic Headaches: from mental exertion: with stiffness of face and jaws.

-Worse noise; light; becoming heated.

Pulsatilla pratensis

-Throbbing, congestive Headaches.

-Head hot, better for cold applications.

-Better slowly walking in open air.

-Headaches connected with menses: or from suppressed menses.

-Periodic sick Headache: vomits sour food.

-Headache from over-eating: from ice cream.

-**Thirstless: easily weeping**: changeable.

-Must have air; better motion. Worse heat.

Apis mellifica

-Pain, occiput, with occasional sharp shrieks.
-Pains like bee-stings, with the thurst and the burning pain following.
-Brain affections of children with sudden sharp shriek (Crie cerebrale).
-Bends head back, or bores in pillow.
-Thirstless: sweat without thirst: scanty urine: piercing screams sleeping or waking.
-"Bruised all over, " sensitive to touch.
-Worse heat: warm room: hot bath. Better cold room: cold air: cold applications.
-"Alternately dry and hot, then perspiring."

Chamomilla

-A little Headache seems an enormous thing.
-Congestive Headaches.
-Pressing, bursting pain, worse thinking of it.
-Irritable: capricious: over-sensitive to pain.
-"Cannot bear it."
-Face red and hot on one side, pale the other.

Mercurius solubilis

-Congestion, head: feels it will burst: fulness of brain: constricted by a hand: as if in a vice with nausea: worse at night.
-Burning in head, especially left temple: worse at night.
-Burning in head, especially left temple: worse at night.
-Headache over nose and round eyes, as if tied with a tape, or tight hat pressing.
-Sensitive to air: worse cold, damp: violently worse in a draught.
-Better in room: worse in cold or warm room.
-Wants to be covered, but worse from heat.
-Dirty offensive tongue and mouth: offensive sweat.
-Catarrhal, rheumatic or syphilitic Headaches.

China officinalis

-Congestive Headaches: extremities covered with cold sweat.
-Stitches from to temple.

-Pain from temple to temple.
-Pain from one temple to the other: from occiput over whole head.
-Intense throbbing Headache; Brain beats in waves against skull (compare Glon.).
-After loss of fluids, haemorrhages, etc.
-Ringing in ears.
-Worse draught; open air; sun; touch; better from hard pressure.

Nux vomica

-Headaches connected with gastric, hepatic, abdominal or hemorrhoidal troubles.
-"Congestive and abdominal Headaches."
-A nail driven into brain (Thuja, Ruta): stitching pains with nausea and sour vomiting.
-"As if skull would split" (Cocc.).
-Headaches on waking: on rising: after eating: in open air: on moving eyes.
-Headaches of sedentary persons: after coffee.
-Irritable, vehement disposition.
-Oversensitive and touchy.
-Better head wrapped up: covered: lying down: warmth and heat (Compare Sil.): warm in bed: in damp warm weather.

Iris versicolor

-"One of our best remedies for sick-Headache."
-Sick-Headaches of gastric or hepatic origin: always begin with a blur before eyes.
-Nausea and vomiting: burning of tongue, throat, oesophagus and stomach.
-Profuse secretion of ropy saliva. (Compare Kali bich.)
-Vomit ropy, hangs like strings from mouth.
-Watery stools: anus feels on fire.
-Vomiting spells every month or six weeks.

Sanguinaria canadensis

-Sick-Headaches (Iris) Pain starts occiput, spreads over head to right eye (Sil.; Spig., left) with nausea and vomiting.

-Periodic sick-Headache: every seventh day (or third).
-Sun-Headache, starts morning, increases all day, lasts till evening.
-With chills, nausea, vomiting of bile.
-Feels head must burst (Merc., Chin., Glon., Bell.).
-Better lying down in the dark: better sleep.
-Vomits bile, slime, yesterday's food, then relief and sleep.
-Palms and soles burn: puts feet out of bed (Sulph., Puls., Cham., Medorrh.).
-Circumscribed redness of cheeks.

Sulphur

-Burnings: vertex: palms: soles. Everywhere.
-Heaviness in head, stooping, moving, even when sitting and lying.
-"Tight hat" sensation. An Headache from pressure of hat: better head uncovered.
-Throbbing, beating, hammering: rush of blood to head, and pressure, as out of eyes.
-Periodic sick Headaches: congestive: with stupefaction, nausea and vomiting.
-Sick-Headache one a week or two weeks the characteristic seven-day aggravation.
-"The Sunday Headache of working men."
-Worse motion, eating, drinking.
-Red engorged face, eyes red, engorged.
-The characteristic Sulph. patient in hungry: starving about 10 a.m. : loves fat: cannot stand long; untidy: argumentative.

Cedron

-Attacks of Headache occur with clock-like regularity.
-Head felt as if swollen.
-Sick-Headache every other day at 11 a.m.

Arsenicum album

-Periodic Headaches: every other day every fourth day seventh day fourteenth day. Malarial Headaches.
-Ars. is very chilly and needs warm clothing, but with congestive Headache wants body warm and head bathed in

cold water; "blankets to the chin, and head out of the window."
-(Compare Phos.).
-But Ars. neuralgic Headaches need to be wrapped up and kept warm.
-Head, and physical symptoms alternate.
-Congestive Headaches, throb and burn, with restlessness and anxiety: hot head and relief from cold.
-Headaches with nausea and vomiting. Sick-Headaches of the worst sort; with thirst for little and often.
-Dreadful occipital Headaches; stunned and dazed: they start after midnight, or from excitement.
-With head symptoms, head in constant motion.
-Ars. is restless: anxious; prostrate, and characteristically, very fastidious (Nux).

Argentum metallicum

-Precisely at the hour of noon many troubles come on. Headaches, etc.
-Violent neuralgias one side at a time, deep in brain, involving one half of brain.
-Painful sensation of emptiness in the head.
-Pressing, burning pain in skull, every day at noon.
-Gradually the pain gets more violent, then ceases suddenly. (Bell. sudden onset and sudden cessation.)
-Often, old history of suffering from heat of sun (Nat. sul.).
-"All the nervous excitement that is possible in remedies comes up in this remedy."

Spigelia anthelmia

-"Sun-Headaches." Start every morning with sunrise: get worse till noon: gradually decrease till sun sets: this even on cloudy days.
-Pains from occiput to eyes, especially left, which waters (Sang; Sil., to right).
-Worse from all movement (Bry.): noise: jar.
-Stitching, shooting, burning pains: like hot needles (Ars.).
-Very violent neuralgia, followed by soreness.
-Very violent heart-action is characteristic of Spigelia.

-Intolerable pain in eyeballs: feel too large for orbits (Lycopersicum); sensitive to touch.
-Stitching pains.

Bryonia alba

-Worse from any motion. Cannot bear any disturbance, mental or physical.
-Cannot sit up in bed.
-Bursting, or splitting, or heavy crushing Headache: worse any movement.
-Fronto-occipital Headache.
-Nausea or faintness rising or sitting up: better lying still.
-Irritable: thirsty: dry lips and mouth.
-Vehement and quarrelsome.
-Pain in head from coughing: grasps head when going to cough. Worse straining at stool.
-Headache after washing with cold water when face was sweating: "from ironing".
-Rush of blood to head. Epistaxis.
-Worse from slightest motion: after eating.

Eupatorium perfoliatum

-Sick Headache: on waking: lasts all day.
-Pain and weight occiput: must use hand to raise head. "Terrible sick Headaches."
-Pains throbbing, shooting, darting, thumping.
-Painful soreness of eyeballs.
-Malarial and Influenzal Headaches, with aching and breaking sensations in bones and joints.
-promptly cured a case of Influenza, with soreness in bones and a Headache so intense that she dared not move a hand, as the slightest movement made the pain intolerable (Bry.).

Silicea terra

-Chronic sick-Headaches with nausea, even vomiting.
-Begins nape of neck, goes forward over vertex to eyes, especially right eye (left, Spig.).
-Better pressure: better lying: wrapping head up warmly: tying head up tightly. Better applied heat. Better profuse urination.

(Gels.).
-Silica is chilly, yet sweats much, especially face and feet. Offensive foot sweat.

Calcarea carbonica

-Icy coldness in and on head: on vertex.
-Heaviness in forehead.
-Stunning, pressive pain in forehead.
-Tearing Headache above eyes down to nose.
-Semilateral Headaches with empty risings.
-Head numb, as if wearing a cap (Sulph.).
-But in the Calc. patient "Fat blondes who sweat easily: especially head, neck, chest, during sleep."
-Cold, damp feet (Sep.).
-Chilly: lax muscles.
-Profuse head-sweats during sleep (Sil.).
-Worse milk.

Veratrum album

-Head feels as if packed in ice. Feels as if ice lay on vertex and occiput.
-Troublesome neuralgic Headaches of great violence.
-Violent pains drive despair: great prostration, fainting, cold sweat and great thirst.
-CASE. Elderly woman with violent, unendurable pains in head. Almost out of her mind: utterly changed in appearance and mentality. Sensation of ice on vertex suggested Verat. alb., which gave rapid relief and cured.
Heloderma-h. + -s. (old abbr.)
-Very violent Headaches: pressure as if skull too full (Bell., Glon., China, Merc., Sng.): as of a tumour forming and pressing inside skull.
-Burning in brain: or sensation of a cold band round head.
-Characteristic. Intense, arctic coldness: internal coldness, as if being frozen to death from within outwads. Coldness at heart, as if being frozen to death.
-Cold rings round body: cold waves.

Arnica montana

-Burning in head in brain, the rest of the body being cool.
-Aching pain over eyes, to temples; as if integuments were spasmodically contracted.
-Great shoots in head from coughing, sneezing.
-Cutting in head, as from a knife; then coldness.
-Effects of injuries to head; of concussion.
-After cerebral haemorrhages.
-Arn. feels bruised and beaten; says "bed too hard".

Epiphegus virginiana

-Headache when "tired out". Better for a good sleep (Phos., Sep.).
-Characteristic: constantly wants to spit: saliva viscid.

Argentum nitricum

-Constitutional Headaches from brain fag.
-Hemicrania. Feeling of expansion, as if head were enormously enlarged.
-Better tied up tight.
-Wants cold air, cold drinks, cold things.
-Craving for sweets: sugar, which disagree.
-Strange notions and impulses.

Psorinum

-Always hungry during Headache. (Compare Phos.), but the antithesis of Phos. in appearance.
-"Hungry Headaches" may alternate with cough.
-If goes without a meal, has a Headache.
-Fulness vertex as if brain would burst out.
-Not room in forehead for brain, in a.m. ; better after washing and eating.
-A chilly edition of Sulph. Typically, looks dirty: "offensive to eye and smell". "No amount of washing will make him look clean."

Anthracinum

-Headache, "as if a smoke with a heating pain was passing through head" (fumée de douleur chaude).
-Head is affected in an indescribable manner.
-Dullness: confusion: dizziness: loss of consciousness.

-If conscious complain of great pain in head.

Rhus toxicodendron

-Headache, as if stupified: as if intoxicated.

-As if brain loose and falls against skull.

-Weight in head: stooping, a weight falls forward into forehead, drawing head down.

-Must hold head up straight to relieve this.

-On waking and opening eyes gets violent Headache: first occiput then occiput-temples.

-Brain loaded, loose, torn, fluctuating; as if much blood shot into it when stooping.

-Worse from wetting head (Bell.), from cold; damp: getting wet when perspiring (Dulc.).

Thuja occidentalis

-As if a nail were driven into vertex: into right parietal bone: into left frontal eminence (Rumex).

-Severe stitches in left temporal region.

-Boring-pressing in head.

-Pulsation in temples.

-Heaviness in head: cross and disinclined to speak.

-Dull, stupifying Headache: worse stooping: better bending head back.

-Worse from tea: from onions.

-Has cured the most severe and chronic Headaches, after repeated vaccinations.

-Always remember the nosodes of previous (acute) or family illness.

-Remember also manipulation of neck.

Apoplexy, stroke, CVA, cerebrovascular accident :-

Arnica montana

-"Chief remedy, because of its great power to produce absorption of extravasated blood."

-Stupor with involuntary stool and urine.

-Paralysis especially left side.
-Pulse full and strong.
-Head and face hot: body cool.
-Falls into a deep stupor while answering.
-Sore, as if bruised. Restless because bed feels so hard. Bedsores form rapidly.
-Characteristic symptoms. Horror of instant death, especially at night (Acon.).
-Says he is "well" when desperately ill (Opium.).
-Fear of bei Fear of being touched.

Aconitum napellus

-Congestion, often apoplectic. Apoplexy.
-Head hot. Pulsation of carotids. Pulse full, hard, strong (Arn.).
-Especially after fright or vexation: or in cold dry weather (high barometer).
-Dry hot skin. Arterial tension.
-Often, one cheek red and hot, the other pale and cold. Looks frightened (Stram.).
-Burning Headache, as if brain agitated by boiling water. Fullness, as if everything would push out of forehead.
-If conscious, terror, anxiety, agonizing fear.

Glonoinum

-"Throbbing Headache seems to arise from neck is characteristic: no mere sensation visible in carotids. The vessels are full to bursting, and if walls unhealthy, there is danger of apoplexy." NASH.
-"Violent pulsations, upward rushes of blood.
-Waves of terrible bursting pulsating pain in head." BOGER.
-Worse heat: shaking: jar (Bell.).
-Throbbing in front of head.
-Pressure and throbbing in temples.
-"Skull too small: brain trying to burst it."

Belladonna

-Apoplexy: flushed, hot, bloated face: dilated pupils; a fixed, threatening look. Nausea.
-Threatening apoplexy: rush of blood to head (Glon.).

Pulsation of cerebral arteries: THROBBING inside head.
-The pain worse leaning forward, better bending back. Worse stooping: light: JAR.
-"Head will burst!" Pressure, especially in forehead: eyes as if starting from their sockets.
-Pain comes suddenly, lasts indefinitely, ceases suddenly.
-First stage apoplexy where severe congestive symptoms are present; or later, when extravasation causes inflammatory reaction.
-Violent delirium with intense redness, burning. Especially in plethoric, vigorous intellectuals.
-"The more congestion in Bell., the more excitability: the more the congestion in Opium, the less the excitability." KENT.
-(Bell. craves lemons, Stram., >>vinegar.)

Opium

-Comatose sleep, with rattling and stertor.
-Red, bloated face.
-Eyes blood-shot and half open. Jaw drops.
-Skin covered with hot sweat.
-Cheeks blown out with hot sweat.
-Cheeks blown out with every expiration.
-There is no response to light, touch, noise or anything else, except the indicated remedy, which is Opium. NASH.
-Characteristics: Abnormal painlessness. (Compare Arn., Stram.).
-Bed feels so hot, cannot lie on it. (Arn., bed so hard.)

Veratrum viride

-Congestive apoplexy: cerebral hyperaemia.
-Sudden cerebral congestion. Intensely congestive Headaches.
-Becomes stupid: thick speech; slow, full, hard pulse.
-Convulsions from intense congestion of brain.
-Ringing in ears: bloodshot eyes: dim vision, with nausea and vomiting.

Millefolium

-All the blood seems to ascend to head.
-Nose bleed; excessive congestion to chest and head.

-Confused: especially in evening: knows not what he is about.
-At night a stream from chest to head, like a gust of wind, with nose bleed.
-Apoplexy.
-Violent Headache: strikes head against wall.
-Worse stooping. (Compare Bell.).
-Red face (?without heat).

Bryonia alba

-Rush of blood to head: heat in head.
-Fullness, heaviness, forehead, as if brain were pressing out.
-Worse moving head, or eyes: better closing eyes: better pressure.
-Vertigo and confusion on slightest motion.
-Nose bleed.
-Apoplexy.

Natrum sulphuricum

-As if forehead would burst: especially p.c.
-Brain feels loose, when stooping: as if it fell towards left temple.
-Base of brain as if crushed in a vice: something gnawing there.
-Especially after injuries to head.
-Indescribable pain vertex, as if it would split.
-Worse from damp.

Natrum carbonicum

-Head feels too large: as if forehead would burst (Nat. sul.).
-Headache from slightest mental exertion.
-Worse from sun: heat.
-Chronic effects of sunstroke.

Strontium carbonicum

-Threatened apoplexy with violent congestion of head. Thickened arteries.
-Hot, red face every time he walks.
-Exertion increases circulation towards head.
-Smothering sensation, heart.
-Cannot rest.

-Better wrapping head, cannot bear least draught of air.
-Headache, better wrapping head warmly (Sil.).

Nux vomica

-Apoplexy in drunkards: of high livers.
-Fall unconscious: tends to fall backwards.
-Face pale: head hot: automatic motions of right hand to mouth.
-Whole left side paralysed and motionless (Lach., Arn.).
-Mouth distorded: loss of speech: stertor.
-Jaw drops. Legs cold, without sensation.
-Attack preceded by vertigo: buzzing in ears: nausea, urging to vomit.
-Attack after a hearty dinner; abuse of liquor or coffee: of high livers, leading an easy life.
-Paralysis, especially of lower limbs.
-When spoken to opens eyes, stutters, and sinks again to sleep. Eyes muddy, with purulent matter in canthi.
-Pulse quick, hard: or full, sluggish.
-Organs of deglutition and lower limbs completely paralysed. Maxilla right side relaxed.

Crotalus horridus

-Apoplectic convulsion.
-Apoplexy in haemorrhagic or broken down constitutions; or in inebriates.
-Softening of brain, etc., or apoplexy following toxaemic states.
-Fevers from septic absorption.
-Haemorrhages from every part of body.
-Yellow colour of whole body.
-Broken-down constitutions.
-Occipital ache, in waves from spine. (Comp. Glon.).
-Right side, and worse lying on right side.

Lachesis mutus

-Purple, puffy face, with convulsive movements.
-Blowing expiration (Op.).
-Paralysis especially of left side.

-Preceded by absence of mind: rushes of blood to head: throbbing, burning: worse vertex.
-Face spotted, or purple: eyes engorged: looks suspicious (Hyos.).
-Suffocation and strangling: cannot bear touch on throat, or anything near mouth.
-Rouses from sleep with suffocation, dyspnoea, violent pain back of head.
-Worse heat, worse sleep, loquacity, suspicion, belong to Lachesis.

Cocculus indicus

-Headache as if skull would burst: or like a great valve opening and shutting.
-(Comp. actea.)
-Pain as if opening and shutting in occiput and nape.
-Apoplexy: violent Headache, from vertex to left forehead and nose.
-With nausea and inclination to vomit.
-Whirling vertigo.
-Inco-ordination. Numbness.
-Loathing of food thought, smell of food.
-"Attack preceded by vertigo, nausea, convulsive motions of eyes, paralysis, especially of lower limbs, with insensibility."

Cimicifuga racemosa

-Brain as if too large: pressing from within outwards.
-Rush of blood to head: brain feels too large for cranium.
-An opening and shutting sensation, when moving head and eyes. (Comp.
-Cocc.).
-Top of head as if it would fly off, worse going upstairs.
-"Vertex opens and lets in cold air." (Comp. Cocc.).

Aurum metallicum

-Rushes of blood to head with violent palpitation.
-Sparks before eyes: glossy, bloated face.
-Intense pain in head: especially in syphilitic patients.
-The Aurum patient looks on the dark side : is weary of life:

loathes life: suicidal.
-Absolute loss of enjoyment in everything.

Ipecacuanha

-"Apoplexia nervosa et serosa: vertigo: drooping of lips: impaired speech; dribbling of saliva: paralysis of extremities.
-"Headaches, as if bruised all through bones of head, down to root of nose, and roots of teeth, with nausea and vomiting.
-"Nausea, distressing, constant; not relieved by vomiting.
-"Loose rattle in chest.
-"No thirst.
-"Ipec. is a great stopper of bleeding." KENT.

Phosphorus

-Apoplexy: suddenly fell unconscious. Life apparently extinct: pulse and resp.
-lost.
-Face red, but, like body, cool to touch.
-Irresponsive to all stimuli.
-Apoplexy: grasps at head: mouth drawn to left.
-Heaviness, dulness, confusion in head.
-Hyperaemia of brain: heat, vertex: buzzing and throbbing in head: heat, vertex: buzzing and throbbing in head: swelling under eyes.
-Congestion up spine to head: burning, stinging, pulsations; begin in occiput.
-Thirst for cold drinks.
-Worse lying left side: alone: in twilight and in the dark.
-Sees "things coming out of corners".

Stramonium

-apoplectic seizures: paroxysms of syncope, with stertor. Bloody froth at mouth. Dark brown face. Lies on back with open, staring eyes. Fetches breath with great difficulty.
-Paralysis after apoplexy: spasmodic drawing of head to either side. One side twitches, the other paralysed. (Compare Hell.).
-"An absolute stand-by in renal Convulsions."
-"Stram. has more violent delirium. Hell. is more stupid."

Helleborus niger

-Stupor complete or partial. Unconsciousness.
-Lies on back, eyes partly open: or wide open and insensible to light.
-Rolling head: bores into pillow.
-Automatic motion of one arm and leg. (Compare Stram.).
-Answers slowly, if at all: appears semi-idiotic.
-Greedily swallows water: bites the spoon.
-Chewing motions of mouth.
-Apoplexy followed by idiocy.

Gelsemium sempervirens

-Threatened or actual apoplexy with stupor, coma, and nearly general paralysis.
-Intense passive congestion to head.
-Headaches with nausea, giddiness, staggering.
-Brain tight: eyelids and limbs heavy.
-Great weight and tiredness, body and limbs.
-Face purple, mottled. "The trembling remedy."
-Speech incoherent, stupid, forgetful.

Pulsatilla pratensis

-Throbbing, pressive Headache, worse pressure.
-(Better pressure, Bry.)
-Congestion of blood to head: stinging pulsation in brain, especially when stooping (Bell.).
-Puls. is worse from heat: craves fresh cool air.
-Weeps. Craves sympathy.

Sulphur

-An old homoepathic doctor, who had recovered from several cerebral haemorrhages, used to say, "Mind! first Arnica and then Sulphur, for apoplexy." The Sulphur patient is lean, lank, hungry, dyspeptic.
-Rush of blood to head: burning vertex with cold feet.

Nux moschata

-Stupor and insensibility. Comatose condition.
-Apoplexy: A case: woman of 80. Comatose condition for nine weeks, after thrombosis.
-Com increased till it was almost impossible to feed her. Nux

mosch. 200, promptly brought back consciousness; she went on to complete recovery and lived another five years, in full possession of her senses.

Zincum metallicum

-Followed Nux mosch. in the above case, and seemed to quickly re-establish the reflexes, and restore motion to the paralysed limbs.

-Kent says: "When reflexes are abolished then Zinc. comes in."

Causticum

-"Paralysis from apoplexy: not for immediate results, but for remote symptoms when, after absorption, paralysis persists on opposite side of body."

Baryta carbonica

-Complaints of both ends of life.

-Especially adapted to apoplexy of old people, or tendency thereto. Mental and physical weakness. In persons addicted to alcohol.

-Serous apoplexy, loss of speech, trembling limbs.

-Absent minded.

-Has no clear perception.

-(A tip one doctor gives Diphterinum for all paralytic cases.)

Sleeplessness :-

Aconitum napellus

-Restlessness :excitement: tossing: fear: anguish: Fear of death. Sudden chill in cold, dry weather.

-Especially useful after chill: shock: fright: operation. But in any illness the Aconite condition may come on at night, when Acon. will give peace and sleep.

Chamomilla

-Sleepy, but cannot sleep (Bell.). Restless.

-If he sits down by day, wishes to sleep, but if he lies down, is unable to sleep.

-Pain that comes on at night, so violent that he cannot keep still: in a child, it wants to be carried: an adult, gets up and

walks the floor.
-Pains that drive him out of bed at night, with twitchings of limbs.
-As soon as bedtime comes, is wide awake: is sleepless and restless, especially early night.
-Chamomilla is irritable; capricious; uncivil.
-Frantic with "cannot bear it!" in adults and teething babies.

Staphisagria

-"Doctor, if I ever have a dispute with a man, I come down with nervous excitement, sleeplessness: Headache."
-Child wakes, pushes everything away, and wants everybody to go away: restless, as from frightful dreams; calls for mother often.

Calcarea carbonica

-Sleepless from many thoughts crowding mind: or mind turning on same thought: from mortification at trifles.
-The same disagreeable idea always rouses the sick as often as they fall into a light sleep.
-Cold feet at night in bed.
-Head sweats in sleep, wetting the pillow.
-"Especially helps the real leucophlegmatic constitutions, with large head , large features, pale skin with chalky look and, in infants, open fontanelles:" (and delayed dentition).

Coffea cruda

-The kind of lively sleeplessness some persons experience after drinking coffee.
-Sleeplessness from coffee: also: Simply wide awake. Unusual activity of mind and body. Full of ideas, i.e.
-cannot sleep.
-From sudden emotions, pleasant surprises, exciting or bad news. (Comp.
-Cypreped.).

Cypripedium pubescens

-Sleeplessness: with desire to talk, or with crowding of pleasant ideas.
-Children wake and are unnaturally bright and playful, with no

desire to go to sleep again.

Pulsatilla pratensis

-"Sleep before midnight is prevented by a fixed idea: as a recurrent melody."

-Wide awake in the evening, does not want to go to bed; first sleep restless: sound sleep when it is time to get up. (Compare Nux.).

Nux vomica

-Insomnia after mental strain: abuse of coffee, wine, alcohol, opium or tobacco.

-Sleeplessness from excessive study late at night.

-Sleepy in the evening, hours before bedtime: awakes at 3 or 4 a.m. ; ideas crowd on him: then falls into a dreamy sleep at daybreak from which he is hard to rouse: wakes tired.

-All complaints worse from morning sleep.

-Nux is irritable and hypersensitive.

Sulphur

-Irresistibly drowsy by day: wakeful at night.

-Sleepy in evening; but nights full of unrest.

-Tosses, nervous, excitable; orgasm of blood.

-Cannot go to sleep for great flow of thoughts with inclination to perspire.

-Wakes at 3, 4, 5 a.m. , and cannot sleep again.

-If does sleep later, cannot be roused. Gets his best and soundest sleep late in morning.

-Soles burn at night: puts feet out (Cham., Puls., Med.). Worse warmth of bed (Merc.).

Arnica montana

-Too tired to sleep.

-Bed feels too hard: and part laid on too sore; must move to try for relief.

-After exertion and strain, physical or mental.

Cocculus indicus

-From vexation, grief, anxiety, and prolonged loss of sleep.

-Worn out and exhausted, and when the time has come for sleep cannot sleep.

-Ill-effects from long nursing and from night watching. Slightest loss of sleep tells on him.
-Extreme irritability of nervous system.

Rhus toxicodendron

-Sleeplessness after midnight.
-Sleeplessness with restlessness and moaning.
-Tossing: uneasiness: anguish (Acon.).
-Attacks of anxiety drive him out of bed.
-Despair of life: Fear of death: thinks it near.
-Sleepless from anguish, restless: tossing: worse after midnight.
-From climbing mountains, or other muscular exertion: want of breath, prostration, cannot sleep.
-Nocturnal sleeplessness, with agitation and constant tossing.
-Ars. is anxious, restless, usually chilly; fastidious.
-Constant thirst for small sips.

Thuja occidentalis

-Persistent sleeplessness.
-Restless sleep, with frequent rising from bed, and much talking. agg. by moonlight (Sil.).
-If he slumbers for a moment he dreams about dead people.
-Sees apparitions on closing eyes, disappear when they are open, reappear as soon as they are closed (Spongia.).
-After vaccination, or re-vaccination.

Spongia tosta

-Very short sleep, with many dreams. Wakes at midnight, but cannot sleep again on account of restlessness; whenever he closes his lids the most vivid pictures would immediately arise before his vision, while waking: it seemed to him as if a battery of guns were discharged, or as if everything were in flames; again scientific objects forced themselves upon his mind: in short a mass of subjects crossed each other in his imagination, disappearing at once when he opened his eyes, but reappearing so soon as they were closed.
-Awakens in a fright and feels suffocating (Lach.).

Lachesis mutus

-Has some of its most characteristic symptoms in regard to sleep.
-All symptoms are worse after sleep.
-Afraid to go to sleep, or the mother afraid to let the child sleep, (croup, Convulsions, etc.).
-As soon as he goes to sleep, the breathing stops; cannot go clear off to sleep, because just on the verge of it he wakes catching for breath (Spong.).
-Sleeps into an aggravation.
-Awakens at night and cannot sleep again.
-Could not sleep on account of strangulation.
-Persistent sleeplessness. Sleepless from anxiety.
-Afraid to go to sleep for fear he will die before he wakes.
-Wakes in a fright: worse after sleep.
-Nothing must touch throat: bedclothes must be lifted from abdomen at night.
-["I one had a very obstinate case of constipation...he was at last taken with very severe attacks of colic. The pains seemed to extend all through the abdomen, and always came on at night. After trying various remedies until I was discouraged, he let drop this expression: 'Doctor, if I could only keep awake all the time, I would never have another attack.' I looked askance at him. 'I mean', said he, 'that I sleep into the attack, and waken in it.' I left a dose of Lachesis 200. He never had another attack of the pain, and his bowels became perfectly regular from that day and remained so. I could give more cases where this symptom has led me to the cure of ailments of different kinds." NASH.]

Silicea terra

-Sleepless from ebullitions, orgasm of blood.
-Night sweats.
-Somnambulism: esp. at new and full moon.

Argentum nitricum

-Prevented from falling asleep by fancies and images.
-Wakes wife or child, for someone to talk to.
-Arg. nit. has irresistible desire for sweets and sugar, which

disagree.
-Feels the heat. Full of weird apprehensions.

Belladonna

-Sleepy yet cannot sleep.
-Uneasy sleep before midnight: child tosses, kicks and quarrels in sleep.
-Twitches.
-Restless sleep with frightful dreams.
-Skin dry and hot to touch: face red. Dilated pupils. Quick sensations and motions.
-Fear of imaginary things: sees ghosts, animals, hideous faces. (Comp.
-Thuja, Spong.).

Stramonium

-Sleep full of turmoil and dreams.
-Sleepy, but cannot sleep (Bell., Cham., Opium).
-Desires light and company: cannot bear to be alone: worse in dark and solitude.
-Cannot go to sleep in the dark: but soon falls asleep in a lighted room.

Hyoscyamus niger

-Intense sleeplessness of excitable persons from business troubles; often imaginary.
-From nocturnal, spasmodic cough: agg. lying down, >>sitting up. Diseases with increased cerebral activity, but non-inflammatory.
-"The sleep is a great tribulation to this nervous patient: times of sleeplessness: then again, profound sleep."
-Sleepless; or constant sleep...
-Lying on back suddenly sits up, looks all round, wonders what terrible thing he has been dreaming about. Sees nothing: lies down again. He keeps doing that all night.
-Starts up: jerks: cries out: grits teeth: laughs in sleep.
-Hyoscyamus is jealous and suspicious (Lach.) and has much delirium.

Opium

-Sleepy but cannot sleep. (Bell., Cham.)
-Sleepless, with acuteness of hearing. Distant clocks striking and cocks crowing keep him awake.
-Bed so hot she cannot lie on it: moves to find a cool place (Sulph.).
-(Bed too hard, moves to relieve soreness of parts lain on, Arn.).
-Sleepless, full of unwelcome fancies and imaginations... as in delirium.

Capsicum annuum

-Sleepless from emotions, homesickness, cough.
-Great drowsiness after eating.
-Characteristic: "Homesickness: with red cheeks and sleeplessness."

Bryonia alba

-Restless: could hardly sleep for half an hour; and when slumbering was continually busy with what he has read the previous evening.
-Sleeplessness before midnight, with thirst, heat, ebullitions: with frequent shivering sensation of one arm and foot: then sweat.
-Delusion, "away from home and wants to go home."

Cactus grandiflorus

-Sleeplessness from suffocative constriction (Lach.) and palpitation.

Ignatia amara

-Sleepless from grief, care, sadness.

Baptisia tinctoria

-Restless from 3 a.m. Tosses about. Head and body feel scattered about the bed.

Abies nigra

-Sleepy by day: sleepless at night.
-Indigestion with sensation of undigested hard boiled egg in stomach.

Allium sativum

-Sleep prevented by thirst.

Selenium metallicum

-Sleeps in cat-naps: (Sulph.) Wakes often: roused by slight disturbance.

-Hungry in the night.

Plumbum metallicum

-Sleepiness by day: sleepless at night: from colic.

-Inclined to take strangest attitudes and positions in bed.

Phosphorus

-Sleepy all day, all night restless: awakened by vivid dreams.

-Sleeplessness before midnight.

-Sleeplessness with drowsiness.

-Phos. has fears alone, in the dark, of something creeping out of the corners.

Sepia officinalis

-A great remedy for sleeplessness in the Sepia patient: dull and indifferent: chilly, yet craves air. Hates sympathy and fuss. Often, with weariness and sagging of internal organs.

Mercurius solubilis

-Sleepless at night; on account of anxiety, ebullitions and congestions; from itching: from seeing frightful faces. Frequent waking.

-Falls asleep late: wakeful till 3 a.m.

-As soon as he went to bed, pains recommenced and banished sleep.

-Night sweats.

Syphilinum

-Sleepless nights: dreadful nights. All the sufferings are worse at night.

-Always remember the nosodes of previous acute diseases, if severe or repeated: also family histories.

Collapse, shock, faint, anaphylactic shock :-

Carbo vegetabilis

-An almost "corpse-reviver" (as one has seen).

-Lack of reaction after some violent shock, some violent attack, some violent suffering.
-After surgical shock, collapse; and danger of dying of shock.
-Air-hunger: desire to be fanned: must have more air.
-Cold: Knees cold: breath cold: tongue cold: cold sweat: cold nose.
-Nose and face pinched; cadaveric.
-Face: very pale: greyish-yellow; greenish; corpse like.
-May be distension of stomach and abdomen (Colch.).

Veratrum album

-Wonderful coldness: coldness of discharges: coldness of body.
-Profuse cold sweat: cold sweat on forehead.
-Fluids run out of body; produces watery discharges.
-Lies in bed, relaxed and prostrated, cold to finger-tips: blue, or purplish: lips cold and blue: face pinched and shrunken: sensation as if the blood were ice-water (Ars.).
-Head packed in ice: ice on vertex.
-One of Hahnemann's great cholera medicines.

Opium

-From fright. Shock from injury (Arn.), severe cases. Rapid breathing: every breath a loud moan: face livid or pale; lips livid.
-Cool clammy skin: eyes fixed unequally: or, Long, slow expirations; cheeks blown out: or mouth wide open.
-Coldness, extremities; or burning heat of perspiring body.
-Characteristics: "painlessness, inactivity and torpor".
-Increased excitability of voluntary muscles with decreased excitability of involuntary muscles.

Arnica montana

-From mechanical injuries (Opium). Concussion, with unconsciousness, pallor, drowsiness.
-Cold surface; depressed vitality from shock.
-Stupor with involuntary discharges.
-Characteristic: While answering falls into a deep stupor before finishing.

Camphora officinalis

-Coldness, blueness, scanty sweat. Scanty discharges (rev. of Verat.).

-"Camp. is cold and dry. Cold, with profuse discharges, Verat."

-"Camphor in heat, wants to be covered up: his coldness is relieved by cold: wants more cold.

-"A troublesome patient to nurse: the more violent the suffering, the sooner he is cold, and when cold must uncover and be in a cold room: then a flash of heat, and h wants covers on, wants hot bottles: and while this is being done, is cold again, and wants windows open, and everything cool.

-"Here the camphor bottle has established a reputation[*]: but potentized camphor will do far more, and will put him into a refreshing sleep." KENT.

-[*] N.B. Camphor may need to be repeated every five minutes in desperate cases, till reaction is established. A couple of drops on a lump of sugar is the best way to administer it or in potency.

Arsenicum album

-The collapse of Ars. is marked by restlessness, and fear. Prostration with awful anxiety.

-"The prominent characteristics of Ars. are anxiety, restlessness, prostration, burning, and cadaveric odours.

-"In bed, first moves whole body; as prostration becomes marked can only move limbs. At last so weak, he lies quiet, like a corpse.

-"Every symptom is Arsenic: he looks like it, acts like it, smells like it, and is it.

-"Mouth black, parched and dry.

-"Ceaseless thirst for small quantities often.

-"With his violent chills and rigors, says the blood flowing through his veins is like ice-water (Verat.) then fever comes, and he feels that boiling water is going through his bloodvessels." KENT.

Aconitum napellus

-Agonized tossing about. Excessively restless.
-Extreme anxiety (Ars.). Expression of fear and anxiety; especially Fear of death.
-Condition sudden and violent.
-After exposure to cold, dry, wind.
-Sits straight up and can hardly breathe: grasps throat: wants everything thrown off.
-Anguish with dyspnoea.
-As if boiling water poured into chest: warm blood rushing into the parts.
-(Comp. Ars.).
-Compare Ars. all through: but Ars. comes far on in the condition, with terrific exhaustion, instead of terrific violence.

Antimonium tartaricum

-Asphyxia: from mechanical causes, as apparent death from drowning, from pneumonia, capillary bronchitis, etc., from accumulation of mucus which cannot be expectorated.
-Impending paralysis of lungs.
-Drowsiness or coma, pale or dark-red face; blue lips: delirium; twitchings.
-Thread-like pulse.

Ammonium carbonicum

-Skin mottled, with great pallor. Face dusky, puffy.
-Lack of reaction: livid, weak and drowsy.
-Increasing shortness of breath: better cool air. Rattling in chest, but gets up little.
-Weak heart, causing stasis, dyspnoea, etc.
-Cold sweat: tendency to syncopy.
-"One of the best remedies in emphysema."
-Oedema of lungs with somnolence from poison of blood with CO_2.
-Sputa thin, foamy: a dynamic state: with rattling of large bubbles in chest.
-Vehement palpitation with great precordial distress, followed by syncope.
-Audible palpitation: great anxiety as if dying, cold sweat:

invol. flow of tears: loud, difficult breathing, with trembling hands.

-Angina pectoris (Latrodect. mact., etc.).

-Exhaustion with defective reaction.

-Hysteria; symptoms simulate organic disease.

Carboneum sulphuratum

-Kent gives Carb. sulph. in black type for collapse.

-Frequent attacks of fainting: asphyxia.

-Violent Headache till mind is affected.

-Sunken, staring eyes.

-Expression bewildered, as if demented.

-Pushed lower jaw forward, and gnashed with it against the upper.

-Great thirst: great desire for beer.

-Colic about umbilicus, drawing navel in (Plumb.).

-Asphyxia from alcohol, or coal gas.

-Feeling of heavy load hanging on back between scapulae.

-Sensation of vibration and trembling of whole body.

-Heard voices and believed he had committed a robbery. Sensation of a hole close by, into which he was in danger of falling.

Colchicum autumnale

-Sinking of strength, as if life will flow out from motion or exertion.

-If he attempts to raise head, it falls back, mouth wide open.

-Tongue heavy, stiff (?bluish, especially at base).

-Bruised, sore, sensitive: nauseated by smell or thought of food.

-Vomiting. Profuse diarrhoea and passage of blood. Stools involuntary.

-Great distension of abdomen: tympanitic.

-Restlessness: cramps in legs.

-Great prostration, skin cold, bedewed with sweat: cold sweat forehead (Verat.).

-Respiration slow.

-But, "without the fearfulness and dread of death of some such

remedies".

Crotalus horridus

-Rapidly becomes besotted, benumbed, putrid, semi-conscious.

-Prostration almost paralytic in character.

-Skin yellow, pale, bloodless with blue spots.

-Rapid breaking down of bloodvessels.

Sunstroke, heat stroke :-

Glonoinum

-Bad effects from being exposed inordinately to sun's rays: "For over-heating in the sun, or sunstroke."

-"Sudden local congestions, especially to head and chest.

-"Bursting Headache, rising up from the neck.

-"Great throbbing: sense of expansion, as if head would burst.

-"Cannot bear the least jar." NASH.

-Undulating sensation in head: Waves of heat, upwards.

-Head feels larger.

-Congestions; blood tends upwards.

-Vessels (jugular, temporal,) pulsate.

-Temporal arteries raised, felt like whipcord.

-Throbbing: constriction neck, as if blood could not return from head.

-Sensation of strangulation in throat (Lach.).

-Whole head felt crowded with blood.

-All arteries in head felt as distinct as though they had been dissected out.

-Skull too small: brain attempting to burst it.

-Even nausea, followed by unconsciousness.

-"Bell. and Glon. both have the fulness, pain and throbbing, but that of Glon. is more intense and sudden in onset; and subsides more rapidly when relieved.

-Bell. is better bending head back: Glon. worse." NASH.

-Glon. has waves of pain, of blood, upwards.

-Glon. has more disturbance of heart's action: Bell. more intense burning of skin.

-Both have very red faces (Mel.).

Melilotus officinalis

-Fearful Headaches.

-Confusion of thought.

-Violent congestion to head.

-Violent throbbing Headache, relieved by nosebleed.

-Most intense redness of face with throbbing carotids.

Belladonna

-Also (with Glon.), sudden onset.

-Red, flushed face: throbbing carotids: perhaps delirium, spasms, jerks and twitchings.

-Eyes staring, red, bloodshot: pupils first contracted, then greatly dilated.

-Skin very red and hor: "When you put your hand on a Bell. subject, you want to suddenly withdraw it; the heat is so intense. "KENT.

-Rush of blood to head: pulsation of cerebral arteries; throbbing in head.

-Inflammation of base of brain and medulla from exposure to sun.

-Bell. absolutely covers the text-book description of sunstroke even at its worst: i.e. restlessness; vertigo: breathlessness; nausea and vomiting; with frequent micturition ("even if only a few drops have accumulated"). Temperature high.

-Incontinence of urine and faeces.

-Stertor. Pulse rapid.

-Face congested: cyanosed: and (of course) Convulsions.

-Early cases are best remembered! Ages ago a cottage boy who had been reading in a broiling sun had, at 5.30 p.m. a burning head, a severe frontal Headache and a Temp. of 103.8. In a funny little first Case Book one finds it recorded that he got Bell. cm. and (in those days of inexperience) Acon. cm.; frequent sips. At 10.30 next morning, Temp. was 98; skin moist and cool; no Headache.

Aconitum napellus

-Where there is much FEAR, restlessness, and anxiety.

-"Sunstroke, especially from sleeping in the sun's rays."
-Head excessively hot (Bell.): with burning, as though brain were moved by boiling water.
-Boiling and seething sensations.
-High fever. Vertigo.
-Face very red (Bell., Stram., Melilotus): feels as if it has grown much larger (Nat. carb.).
-Tingling sensations exceedingly characteristic.
-One of the remedies of apoplexy: of heat apoplexy.
-Acon. is one of the remedies of sudden, violently acute, painful conditions.

Amylenum nitrosum

-Heat and throbbing in head. Intense fullness in head.
-Intense surging of blood to face and head (Glon.) as if blood would start through the skin.
-Can't endure warmth: must throw off coverings and open doors and windows.
-Difficulty of breathing is a very prominent symptom.
-(One will never forget a personal experience with Amyl nitrate, bought for an epileptic patient. When the little glass was broken, and the contents sniffed at, the instant sensation was as if the brain would burst: there was a rush to open the window, and to take deep breaths.
-Soon over luckily!) Glonoine, potentized, is useful to avert cerebral haemorrhage: in crude form it might be disastrous.

Camphora officinalis

-Sunstroke, with restlessness and depression of spirits.
-Contraction, tightness in head, with coldness all over.
-Throbbing (head) with beats like a hammer; head hot, face red, limbs cool.
-(Comp. Arn.)
-Rush of blood to head.
-"The more violently the patient suffers the sooner he is cold, and when he is cold he must uncover, even in a cold room."
-"Then, with a flash of heat, wants the covers on, and hot bottles." KENT.

Veratrum viride

-Sudden cerebral congestion: sunstroke.
-Prostration: accelerated pulse.
-Head full and heavy.
-Intense cerebral congestion: as if head would burst open.
-Congestive apoplexy: intense Headache; stupid: ringing in ears; bloodshot eyes; thick speech: slow, full pulse, hard as iron.
-?nausea and vomiting. ? Convulsions.
-Worse warm drinks.
-Face, cold, bluish; covered with cold sweat.
-Or, face flushed.
-Characteristic; tongue (? white or yellow) with a red streak down the centre.

Cactus grandiflorus

-"Constriction, contractions, congestions: the blood is always in the wrong place."
-Vertigo from congestion: face red, bloated.
-Irregularities of respiration: if he holds his breath, it seems as if his heart would fly to pieces. Increased pulsations also over body when holding breath.
-Violent Headaches; intense heat of head; As if top of head would be pressed in, relieved by pressing hard on the pain.
-Sounds go through the head.
-Threatened apoplexy when congestion is so violent; face flushed and purple, or very red; pulsation felts in brain and all over. Choking as from a tight collar. (Comp. Lach.).
-The great characteristic, constriction about heart, as if held in a vice, a wire cage; screwed tighter and tighter.

Gelsemium sempervirens

-From heat of sun in summer.
-Weakness and trembling, of any part, or the whole body.
-Headache, begins in cervical spine: with bursting sensation in forehead and eyeballs.
-Worse from heat of sun.
-Sensation of a band around head above eyes.

-Great heaviness of eyelids.

Lachesis mutus

-Lachesis has also a reputation for sunstroke, or effects of sunstroke.

-"Paralysis depending on an apoplectic condition of brain, after extremes of heat or cold."

-Face: dark red, bluish bloated; as in apoplexy.

-Great characteristic: worse from SLEEP.

-Sleeps into an aggravation.

-Dreads to go to sleep, because she wakes with such a Headache.

-Rush of blood to head: weight and pressure on vertex.

-Great sensitiveness to touch, especially throat and abdomen.

Stramonium

-Face very red: blood rushes to face.

-Congestion to head: beating of carotids.

-Rushes of blood to head, with furious, loquatious delirium.

-After sunstroke tormenting heat in head: pain nape of neck: very sensitive to noise, to contradiction.

-NASH gives a Stramonium mental case, in a woman of 30, who had been over- heated in the sun, during an excursion. She was 'lost, lost, lost, eternally lost, " and begged minister, doctor, everybody to pray with and for her.

-Talked day and night about it. She would not sleep a wink, or let anybody else sleep. Said her head was as big as a bushel...Glonoine, Lachesis, Natrum Carb., etc., prescribed on the CAUSE as the basis o the prescription, were useless. But Stramonium covered her symptoms, and in 24 hours every vestige of that mania was gone.

-She had narrowly escaped the "Utica Asylum".

Arnica montana

-Arnica may be needed. Apoplexy; loss of consciousness.

-Here the great characteristic, in any sickness, is, intense soreness and bruised feeling of body.

-EVERYTHING ON WHICH HE LIES FEELS TOO HARD.

-Must move, to get a new place, not yet sore.

-Heat of upper part of body; coldness of lower.
-Face and head alone hot: body cool (Camph.).

Carbo vegetabilis

-Ailments from getting over-heated.
-Obtuseness: vertigo: heaviness of head.
-Pale greenish face, cold, with cold sweat.
-Vital force nearly exhausted. Complete collapse.
-Blood stagnates in capillaries: surface cold and blue. Air hunger.

Natrum carbonicum

-Chronic effects of sunstroke.
-Headache from slightest mental exertion: from the sun, even working under gas light.
-Inability to think. Feels stupid: comprehension slow, difficult.
-Head feels too large, as if it would burst (Acon..
-Great debility from heat of summer.
-Aversion to, and worse from milk.

Natrum muriaticum

-Sunstroke. Heat in head, with red face, nausea and vomiting.
-Rush of blood to head: Headache as if head would burst (Glon. etc.).
-Heaviness occiput; draws eyes together.
-Blinding of eyes: fiery zig-zags characteristic.
-Worse sun: worse seaside: worse summer.

Pulsatilla pratensis

-Ailments from heat of sun.
-Excessive vertigo. Headache with throbbing in brain.
-Even apoplexy; unconscious: face purplish, bloated: violent beating of heart. Pulse collapsed.
-Puls. is worse sitting; lying: better walking in open air. Puls. is apt to be tearful.
-N.B. A red, or orange lining to hat, and coat along spine, is said to protect from sunstroke. One remembers well the case of an officer who, in India, had had many attacks of sunstroke, but was free from these, when he got his red linings. But his brother officers, thinking it imaginative, secretly removed

them, whereupon, believing himself safe in the intense sunshine, he got his worst "stroke".

Gall-stone colic :-

-Squeeze a flannel out in hot water, and apply.
-Have a hot bottle over this, to keep up the supply of moist relaxing heat.

Belladonna

-Extreme sensitiveness : especially to jarring; Face red : hot.
-Hyperaesthesia : extreme irritability of whole economy or nerve centres.
-Extreme excitability.

Chelidonium majus

-Pains from region of liver, shooting towards back and shoulder. (Hydras.).
-Pain in region of liver, extending quickly down across navel into intestines.
-"Biliary calculi : chill : intense pain in gall-bladder region; vomiting; clay-coloured stools".
-Cutting pains and stitches : constriction like a cord.
-Pain inner angle of right shoulder blade, running into chest.
-Yellow tongue with indented edges.
-Liver region tense and tender.

China officinalis

-FARRINGTON says : "Bell. is useful in cholelithiasis, but the remedy to cure the condition permanently is Cinchona. Unless some symptom or symptoms call specifically for another drug, put your patient on a course of Cinchona".
-Pain in hepatic region, worse from touch.
-Shooting in region of liver, tenderness and pain on touching the part. Liver region sensitive to least pressure.
-Obstruction in gall bladder with colic; periodic recurrence; yellow skin and conjunctivae; constipation with dark greenish scybala.
-Biliary calculi.
-Intensely sensitive to touch, to motion, to cold air.

-Periodicity : pains come on regularly at a given time each day : or every night at 12 o'clock. Drenching night sweats.

Aconitum napellus

-RUDDOCK gives Aconite as a chief remedy for gall-stone colic. It has- Hot, tense swelling under right short ribs.

-Agony, must sit straight up; can hardly breath; sweats with anxiety; abdomen swollen, particularly under short ribs.

-Agonized tossing about. Fear of death.

Nux vomica

-Gall-stone colic with sudden severe pains right side; spasms of abdominal muscles with stitching pains in liver.

-Jaundice, aversion to food, fainting turns; gall-stones. Constipation nearly always.

-Liver swollen, indurated, sensitive, with pressure and stinging.

-Cannot bear tight clothing (Lyc., Nat. sulph.).

-Oversensitive, irritable, touchy.

-Ineffectual urging to stool, irregular peristalsis.

-Chilly, if he uncovers or moves.

-KENT says : "The proper medicine relaxes the circular fibres in the canal, and lets the stone pass. The remedy that ameliorates, or some of its cognates, will overcome the tendency to form stones.

-Healthy bile dissolves gall-stones in the sac : healthy urine does the same to a stone in pelvis or kidney".

Berberis vulgaris

-"An excellent remedy for renal calculi; also for gall-stones associated with renal disease".

-Pains shooting. The patient cannot make the slightest motion, sits bent over to painful side for relief.

-Symptom peculiar to Berb. is a bubbling feeling, as if water were coming up through the skin.

-Sticking pains under border of false ribs on right side, shoot from hepatic region down through abdomen". FARRINGTON.

-"Radiating pain from a particular point puts Berb. almost alone for radiating pains.

-Has cured renal colic many times, because of its well-known ability to shoot out in every direction. It cures gall-stone colic when these little twinges go in every direction from that locality. (Dios.).

-The liver is full of suffering.

-Sudden stabbing like a knife puncturing the liver. Dreadful suffering.

-Berberis, when it is indicated, will let the little gall-stone loose, and it will pass through (Bell.), and the patient will take a long breath. ... Anything that is spasmodic can be relieved instantly". KENT.

Dioscorea villosa

-Hard, dull pain, gall bladder, at 7 p.m.

-Neuralgia and spasmodic affections of liver and gall-ducts. Cutting, squeezing, twisting pain.

-Colic begins at umbilicus and radiates to all parts of body, even extremities (see Berb.).

-A constant pain, aggravated at regular intervals by paroxysms of intense suffering. Unbearably sharp, cutting, twisting, griping or grinding pains; dart about and radiate to distant parts. (Berb.).

-Worse doubling up (reverse of Coloc., Mag. phos.).

-Better stretching out, or bending back.

-Better hard pressure.

-Also, writhing, twitching and crampy pains with passage of renal calculi.

Magnesium phosphoricum

-Sharp twinges, border of right lower ribs.

-Severs griping colic pains, >> hot applications.

-Spasms or cramp in stomach : clean tongue : as if a band were tightly drawn round body.

-Cramping pains round navel and above it towards stomach, radiating to both sides towards back. Violent cutting pains; has to scream out : then shooting and violently contracting.

-Better bending double and pressure of hand (Coloc.) Better external warmth (reverse of Apis).

-Worse slightest movement.
-Worse cold air : cold water : draughts : uncovering.
-Sudden paroxysms of pain.
-Better warmth : hot bathing : pressure : doubling up.

Podophyllum peltatum

-Pod. indicated in bilious colic.
-Stools constipated and clay-coloured.
-Tongue yellow or white, takes imprint of teeth.
-Pain liver, inclined to rub part with hand.
-(Curious), "sweat profuse, dropped off the prover's fingers".
-Colic at daylight every morning.
-Better bending forward : external warmth.

Lithium carbonicum

-Gall-stones. Violent pain in hepatic region between ilium and ribs.
-Violent pain across upper part of abdomen.
-Soreness and pain in bladder; sharp, sticking.
-Red nose is characteristic.

Kali bichromicum

-Pain in a small spot in right hypochondrium : a sharp stitch on sudden movement after sitting.
-Spasmodic attacks resembling those accompanying gall-stones. Pains in small spots, can be covered with point of finger.
-In evening is seized with violent aching pain, dragging her down, right hypochondrium, stretching round to shoulder : must undress, though not perceptibly swelled. Great oppression of breathing. Lasts several hours and subsides gradually, without passage of wind.

Carduus marianus

-Liver engorged. Gall-stones.
-Tongue, white centre with red indented edges (reverse of Iris).
-Crawling sensation, like the passage of a small body like a pea through a narrow canal on posterior side of liver extending to pit of stomach (Nat. sulph.).

Iris versicolor

-Also set down for gall-stone colic.

-Cutting pain, region of liver : agg. motion.

-Tongue dry, coated on each side : red streak in centre (reverse of Carduus).

-Great burning distress in epigastrium.

Baptisia tinctoria

-Pain over gall bladder.

-Pain in liver from right lateral ligament to gall bladder; can scarcely walk, it so increases the pain in gall bladder.

-Must stir about, yet motion is painful to gall bladder. May extend to spine.

-Face dark red, purple : besotted.

-Drowsiness. Prostration.

-Rapid onset and rapid prostration.

Leptandra virginica

-Burnings, liver : near gall bladder; Dull aching, liver, agg. near gall bladder.

-Yellow coated tongue. Jaundice.

-Better lying on stomach or side.

Chionanthus virginica

-A great liver and gall-stone colic medicine.

-Better lying on abdomen.

-Heat with aversion to uncover. (Nux.).

-Very bitter eructations. Hot, bitter, sour, set teeth on edge. (Lyc.).

-Hypertrophy of liver : obstruction : jaundice.

-Soreness.

-Nausea and retching with desire for stool.

-Sensation of double action in stomach, while vomiting, one trying to force something up, the other sucked it back. (? Nux.).

-Colic and cold sweat on forehead (Verat.).

Lycopodium clavatum

-"Pain in liver; recurrent bilious attacks with vomiting of bile.

-Subject to gall-stone colic.

-After Lyc. the attacks come on less frequently, the bilious

secretion becomes normal and the gall-stones have a spongy appearance, as though being dissolved.

-Lyc. patients are always belching : sour eructations like strong acid burning in pharynx". (Chion.).

-Bloating : obliged to loosen clothes. (Nat. sulph.).

-Worse cold drinks, often >> warm drinks.

-Worse afternoons : 4-8 p.m. aggravation.

-Generally, craving for sweets.

Natrum sulphuricum

-In black type for gall-stone colic.

-Sore, heavy liver : stitches Sensation of lump below liver.

-Crawling in gall bladder. (Card. mar.).

-Cannot bear tight clothing about waist. (Lyc.).

-Liver swollen : sore to touch : agg. lying left side. Colic, agg. rubbing.

-When taking deep breath, sharp violent stitch in liver; as if it would burst open. (Compare Apis).

-Worse damp weather : touch : pressure.

-Many symptoms worse at 4 a.m.

Apis mellifica

-Apis is set down for gall-stone colic.

-Severe burning pain under short ribs (but especially the left).

-Great soreness and sensitiveness to touch.

-Tension, as if something would break. (Nat. sulph.).

-The pains are stinging : exerting cries.

-Apis is intolerant of heat.

-Thirstless.

Cocculus indicus

-Pressive pain hepatic region : worse bending and coughing.

-Pain right hypochondriac region extends towards stomach : agg. bending, coughing, breathing, least touch.

-Nausea from smell or thought of food.

Ipecacuanha

-Epigastric pain - colic goes from left to right (reverse of Calc.).

-Holds him transfixed. Stabs like a knife. Cannot stir or breath.

With nausea.
-"Has cured cases of gall-stone colic : relief prompt and lasting".
-Persistent, constant, anxious NAUSEA, with clean tongue, not relieved by vomiting.
-Cold sweat forehead : no thirst.
-Nausea with itching of skin.

Hydrastis canadensis

-Skin yellow : stools white and frequent : fullness and tenderness over hepatic region.
-Catarrhal inflammation of mucous lining of gall bladder and biliary ducts.
-Cutting from liver to right scapula (Chel.) : agg. lying on back or right side.
-BURNETT : "I have found myself best in the painful attacks with Hydrastis. I have used as much as ten-drop doses of the strong tincture, given every half-hour in very warm water, and known it succeed in a few hours after everything had failed. After the attack of pain is over, it is best to set about curing the liver itself...
-gall-stones are a secondary affection, due to a previous condition of the liver, or the gall, or the gall bladder, or the lining of the ducts".

Bryonia alba

-Bryonia is also in the lists for gall-stone colic. KENT says : "It has inflammation of the liver, and many other liver symptoms.
-Liver lies like a load with soreness and tenderness, and he cannot move.
-Every motion, every touch, every deep breath causes pain. Breathing short, sharp, quick : burns and stitches. Stitching pains.
-When he coughs it feels as if the liver or right hypochondrium would burst". (Nat. sulph.).
-Thirsty for big, cold drinks. White tongue : constipation. Irritable.

Kali carbonicum

-Pains stitching, darting, worse during rest and lying on affected side (reverse of Bry.).

-Cutting in abdomen, as if torn to pieces.

-Violent cutting : must sit bent over, pressing with both hands (Coloc.) or lean far back (Dios.). Cannot sit upright.

-Cannot bear to be touched.

-Painful stitches right lumbar and region of liver. Stitches agg. on motion : must sit stooped forward, elbows on knees and head in palms of hands. Walks stooped forward with hands on knees.

-Everything - noise, etc. - felt in stomach.

-Worse 2-4 a.m.

-Easily startled with noise or touch.

Hepar sulphur

-LILIENTHAL gives Hepar as one of the remedies of gall-stone colic.

-It has stitches in region of liver.

-Hepatitis, stools white or green.

-Is extremely sensitive mentally and physically.

-Cannot bear the slightest touch : or pain.

-Cannot stand draughts : craves vinegar.

Chamomilla

-Another of the greatly sensitive remedies, mentally and physically.

-"Cannot bear it!".

-Liver troubles and jaundice after anger or vexation. (One has seen this.) (Cocc.).

-Cham. tosses in agony : bends double (Coloc.).

-Stitches in liver region, and severe colic.

Veratrum album

-Is in KENT'S Repertory for gall-stone colic.

-It has, Hyperaemia of liver, gastric catarrh, putrid taste, disgust for warm food, great pressure on hepatic region with vomiting and diarrhoea.

-In Verat. cases, there will be profuse sweating : cold sweat on

forehead: hippocratic face.
-Pains maddening, driving patient to delirium.
-Typically; cold skin; cold face; cold back; cold hands, feet and legs, cold sweat.

Calcarea carbonica

-Cramp at navel.
-Biliary colic. Calculi.
-Darting pains, right to left (reverse of Ipecac.) with profuse sweat : has to bend double and clench hands, writhing in agony.
-Tight clothes about hypochondria are unbearable.
-Sweat, especially about head, feet and hands; cold sweat, when rest of body is warm.
-Sensation of damp, cold stockings.
-Sensitive to cold : to wet weather.
-Desire for eggs : boiled eggs.

Mercurius solubilis

-Pressing pains; stitching; in liver. Cannot lie on right side (reverse of Phos.).
-Jaundice : violent rush of blood to head; bad taste : tongue moist and furred : soreness hepatic region : from gall-stones.
-Violent stitches in hepatic region, could not breathe or eructate.
-Worse night : worse warm in bed : worse for the profuse sweat.
-Foulness of mouth and sweat.
-Merc. loves bread and butter.

Phosphorus

-Probably more important for the treatment of liver, leading to gall-stones, than for the actual attack? Great tenderness liver region.
-Craving for ice-cold drinks, vomited when warm, vomiting followed by violent thirst.
-Worse lying on left side (reverse of Merc.).
-Anxious and restless in the dark.

Nitri spiritus dulcis

-HERING says : "incarcerated gall-stones (with yolk of egg beaten up and applied inwardly and outwardly)....
-Has the same action upon disturbed innervation as the so-called anti-spasmodics".
-HAHNEMANN said it should be given (in certain fevers) a few drops dissolved in an ounce of water, a teaspoonful every three hours.
-Desire for salt : or ailments from eating too much salt, and salt foods.
-agg. from cheese.

Aether

-FARRINGTON : "In the passage of gall-stones, when remedies fail to relieve, I find that ether, externally and internally, is very good, acting better than chloroform".

Chloroformium

-"Cholestric gall-stones and biliary colic".
-CLARKE says : "Choloform will dissolve gall-stones, and cases have been treated by injection of chloroform into gall bladder".

Carlsbad aqua

-Almost specific, RUDDOCK says, for gall-stone colic.

Hepatitis, viral hepatitis (A,B,C), Jaundice :-

Aconitum napellus

-"Sudden inflammation of liver, first attack.
-Violent, rending, tearing pains : burning.
-Restlessness : tortures of anxiety : moving constantly : Fear of death : great thirst". KENT.

Belladonna

-"More sensitive to jar and more sensitive to motion (Bry.) than almost any other remedy". KENT.
-Severe pain right hypochondrium on a small spot near and above umbilicus. Worse motion : very sensitive to touch.

-Acute pain, liver, worse lying right side (Merc., Mag. mur.); pains go to shoulder (Chel., Crot. h.) and neck : or spread to back (Chel.) and kidneys. Get rapidly worse.
-Cause retching and vomiting of bile : has to bend double (Kali c.).
-Can tolerate no pressure OR JAR.
-Thirst for cold water : or thirst for water changed into thirst for beer (Nat. m., Merc.).
-Desire for lemons and lemonade which help.
-Belladonna is red, and hot.

Bryonia alba

-"Inflammation and many liver symptoms.
-Liver, especially right lobe, lies like a load in hypochondrium.
-Every breath, every motion, every touch cause pain. Stitches and burning, with nausea and retching. Spits up bile.
-When he coughs, feels liver will burst" (Nat. sulph.). KENT.

Chamomilla

-"Excessive sensibility of nerves; so excessive that few remedies can equal it" (Hep., Nux).
-Intense irritability : and its consequences.
-Hepatitis after vexation, or taking cold.
-Stitching pains in liver with vomiting and chilliness : after vexation.
-Jaundice after a fit of anger (Nux).
-Vomiting of bile and food.

Chelidonium majus

-One of our greatest liver medicines.
-Congestion; inflammation; fullness; enlargement; in semi-chronic and acute cases this remedy proves suitable.
-Stitching; shooting; tearing pains from liver region through to back. (See Bell., Kali carb.).
-Characteristic pain below right shoulder angle; cord-like constriction round hypochondria (Lyc.). JAUNDICE.
-An old reputation with homoeopaths for early pneumonias. "Liver and Lungs".

-Better hot drinks (Ars.) : HOT MILK : eating.

Podophyllum peltatum

-Congestion, and enlargement of liver : acute and chronic hepatitis.

-Great irritability of liver : excessive secretion of bile.

-Pain, liver : inclined to rub it with hand.

-Stuffed feeling : distension, liver (Ars.).

-Worse thought or smell of food (Ars., Sep.).

-Slimy tongue : a if spread with mustard : tooth-notched.

-Everything goes wrong : all dark : no light.

-Cannot sit still for fidgets, body (feet, Zinc.).

Mercurius solubilis

-Pressing pain or stitches, liver. Cannot lie on right side (Bell., Mag. mur.). Liver tender to touch.

-Bitter taste, thirst, little appetite.

-Liver swollen, hard. Distension. JAUNDICE.

-"The liver furnishes much trouble. Our forefathers took blue mass every Spring to regulate the liver, and tapped their livers with it! i.e. they had worse livers than if the doctors had stayed at home." KENT.

-Worse Spring, night, warmth of bed.

-Desire for beer (Bell., Nat. m.); iced water; milk; for sweets, which disagree; bread and butter.

-Aversion to meat, wine, brandy, coffee.

Cornus circinata

-Chronic hepatitis and bilious derangements. Jaundice.

-Constant working of bowels, as if they were all in motion.

-Sensation as if she would break in two at waist.

Magnesium muriaticum

-Pressing pain, liver, when walking (Hep., Ptel.), or touching it : worse lying right side (Bell., Merc.); liver hard and enlarged.

-Can only lie on left side for sensation of something dragging over to that side.

-Chronic induration and pressive pain, extending to stomach and back.

-Recurring attacks indigestion, biliousness, constipation : large

hard stools like balls.
-Eats frequently to ease gnawing in stomach. (Comp. Chel., Graph.).
-Marked enlargement liver, with ascites.

Nux vomica

-Constrictive pain hypochondriac region.
-Liver swollen, indurated, sensitive, with pressure and stinging : must loosen clothing.
-Soreness, with pain right shoulder (Bell., Chel., Crot. h.). Acute congestion, liver.
-Jaundice from anger (Cham.), high living.
-Sufferings from much worry; from too much mental and too little bodily exertion.
-Longs for brandy, beer, fats which disagree.
-Aversion to meat, tobacco, coffee, water, ale.
-Chilly : irritable (Cham., Hep.)to verge of insanity : hyper-sensitive to air, light, noise.

China officinalis

-Swollen, hard liver : sensitive to least pressure or touch.
-Sensation of subcutaneous ulceration.
-Obstruction of gall-bladder with colic : periodic recurrence : jaundice. Biliary calculi.
-"Nerves in a fret", feeble, sensitive, anaemic, chilly.
-Periodicity in regard to pains, and complaints.

Hepar sulphur

-Hepatitis with jaundice; with white or greenish stools.
-Sticking pain in liver when walking (Mag. mur.).
-Liver enlarged two or three inches beyond ribs.
-Chronic engorgement of liver.
-Useful during inflammatory process in cirrhosis of liver. Hepatic abscesses (Phos., Lach., Sil., etc.).
-Typical Hepar is quarrelsome : nothing pleases, everything disturbs. Becomes intensely angry; abusive; impulsive : even to violent impulses to destroy. (Comp. Nux.).
-Oversensitive physically also, to cold, to draughts. Desire for vinegar.

Hippozaeninum

-Hepatitis with gangrenous and ulcerative inflammation of gall ducts.

-Liver greatly enlarged, often showing signs of fatty degeneration.

-Useful in low forms of suppuration and catarrh, malignant ulcerations and swellings.

-Abscesses.

Lachesis mutus

-Acute pain liver; extends to stomach (Ars.).

-Inflammation and chronic obstruction.

-Cannot bear any pressure about hypochondria. (Calc., Lyc., Nat. sul., Nux, Crot. h., Ptel.).

-Pain ulcerative; as from suppuration : under ribs.

-Liver swollen and painful in anterior, superior aspect.

-Abscess of liver (Phos., Hep., Crot. h., Hipp., Sil.).

-Typical Lachesis is hot, bluish, loquacious, jealous, suspicious.

Crotalus horridus

-Intolerance of clothing about hypochondria and epigastric region (Lach.).

-Pain, stitches, aching in liver and on the top of shoulder (Bell., Chel., Nux. Urine jelly-like and red like blood.

-Passive hepatic congestion : acute atrophy of liver.

-Jaundice; malignant jaundice : dark haemorrhage from nose, mouth, etc., black vomit.

-In malignant or malarial fevers. Specific for black water fever.

Sulphur

-(KENT says), "The liver is a very troublesome organ, with enlargement, engorgement, induration, pain, pressure and distress.

-If stomach symptoms, they are exaggerated.

-He becomes jaundiced, is subject to gall-stones. A victim to chronic sallowness, which increases and decreases.

-Every cold settles in the liver : every 'cold', every bath, every

change of weather aggravates his liver symptoms, and when these are worse he has less of other troubles.

-It localizes itself in bilious vomiting and bilious Headaches.

-Stools black, then green, then white; alternate and change with engorgement of liver".

-But in the Sulphur patient. Warm : hungry : loves fat, etc., will clinch diagnosis.

Phosphorus

-Diffuse hepatitis.

-Hyperaemia and enlargement of liver.

-Liver hard, large, with subsequent atrophy.

-Hepatitis when suppuration ensues, hectic fever, night sweats, marked soreness over liver (Hepar, Hipp. Lach., Crot. h., Sil.).

-Jaundice. Pale stools. Abdomen tympanitic.

-Hepatic congestion, quantities of bright, or dark blood discharged with stool.

-Craves cold food and drink : ice cream : wine.

-"Bad effects from excessive use of salt".

-A characteristic symptom : as soon as water becomes warm in stomach it is vomited.

Arsenicum album

-Hepatitis. Tension, pressing pain in liver which is enlarged.

-Painful bloating right hypochondrium with stitches which extend to stomach (Lach.).

-Violent burning, like red-hot coals in epigastrium. Burning thirst with no desire to drink : or thirst for small quantities.

-The burnings of Ars. are relieved by heat : by hot drinks.

-Always with the Ars. restlessness; anxiety; prostration.

Nitricum acidum

-Liver enormously enlarged. Jaundice.

-Urine scanty and strong smelling.

-Chronic hepatitis : "ague cake".

-Stitches in liver region.

Lycopodium clavatum

-Tension like a cord or hoop, liver region (Chel.) : cannot stretch or stand upright (Sil.).

-Sore pain, as from a blow, right hypochondriac region : worse touch.
-Hepatitis, especially of children (? with pneumonia). Jaundice with flatulence.
-Characteristics : worse afternoon : 4-8 p.m. .
-Intense flatulence : everything turns to wind.
-Bloating : must loosen clothes. A mouthful fills him up to throat.
-Better warm drinks (Ars.). Desire for sweets (Arg. nit.).

Ptelea trifoliata

-Dragging weight in both hypochondria when walking (Hep., Mag. mur.).
-Liver swollen, sore : clothes too tight.
-Congestion of liver : chronic hepatitis.
-Voracious (or poor) appetite.
-Repugnance to animal food and rich puddings of which he is fond; to butter; fats, which aggravate epigastric pain.
-Hepatic and gastric symptoms worse from cheese, meat, puddings.

Natrum sulphuricum

-Cannot bear tight clothing about waist.
-Liver enlarged, swollen and sore to touch.
-With deep breath, violent stitch as if in liver; as if it would burst open there (Bry.).
-Worse lying on left side (Card. m., Kali carb.).
-Nausea : vomit sour : then bile.
-Worse wet weather : damp houses : sea air.
-Suicidal. After head-injuries.

Carduus marianus

-Liver engorged : swelled laterally.
-Pressure, drawing pain, stitches in liver.
-Worse lying left side.
-Sensitiveness and induration left lobe liver, causing difficult breathing and a cough.
-Diseased liver has implicated lungs, with haemoptysis : simple congestion, or inflammation of liver and lungs.

Vomiting of blood.

-A proving showed nausea, uneasiness, pain, vomiting, with inflation of abdomen.

Kali carbonicum

-Heat, burning, pinching in liver : wrenching pain on stooping.

-Painful stitches right lumbar and liver : worse motion : sits stooped forward, elbows on knees and face in hands.

-Must walk stooped forward, hands on knees, to steady body against motion. (See Bell.).

-Sprained pain, liver; can only lie on right side (Nat. sul., etc.).

Calcarea carbonica

-"A peculiar feature : the greater the internal congestion, the colder the surface". KENT.

-Sore pain, liver and spleen.

-Pressure hepatic region with every step.

-Enlargement of liver.

-Tight clothes about hypochondria are unbearable (Lach., etc.).

-Characteristics : longing for eggs : ice-cream : lemonade (Bell.).

-Coldness : general : of single parts.

-Sweat : general, of single parts. Of head during sleep.

-Disposed to grow fat.

Digitalis purpurea

-Excessive jaundice, with slow weak heart and ashy-white stools. [*] [*] NASH gives an interesting case of Digitalis jaundice. A young man of good habits was taken with nausea and vomiting. He was drowsy, and after a couple of days he began to grow very jaundiced all over.

-The sclerotica were yellow as gold, as was, indeed, the skin all over the body, even to the nails. The stools were natural as to consistence, but perfectly colourless, while the urine was as brown as lager beer, or even more so. Where you could see through it, on the edge of the receptacle, it was as yellow as fresh bile. The pulse was only thirty beats per minute, and often dropped a beat.

-This was a perfect Digitalis case of jaundice, and this remedy cured him perfectly in a few days, improvement in his feelings taking place very shortly after beginning it, the stools and urine gradually taking on their natural colour. The characteristic slow pulse was the leading symptom to the prescription, for all the rest of the symptoms may be found in almost any well-developed case of severe jaundice.

Myrica cerifera

-Proving shows "an accurate picture of severe catarrhal jaundice".

-Dull : drowsy : despondent : giddy.

-Eyes congested and yellow.

-Thick, yellow, dark, dry coating on tongue : renders it almost immovable; also on palate.

-Sensation as if pharynx would crack.

-Taste bad, foul, bitter, nauseous.

-Stools daily paler, till destitute of bile.

-Jaundice of infants.

Chionanthus virginica

-Enormous liver : constipation : stools clay-coloured : Skin and urine as in severe cases of jaundice : great emaciation.

-Hypertrophy of liver. Obstruction of liver in malarious districts.

-Sore liver : stools undigested showing absence of bile : urine almost black.

-Chronic jaundice.

-Jaundice of years standing, recurring every summer.

-Sensation of something alive and moving in stomach (Croc., Thuja).

-"Jaundice with arrest of menses". CLARKE.

Aurum muriaticum natronatum

-"Obstinate cases of jaundice, with alternating white and black stools".

-NASH.

Leptandra virginica

-Has a reputation for jaundice : its typical stools are "black,

tarry, bilious, with a jaundiced skin".
-Burnings, hepatic region.
-Sore bursting ache over gall-bladder or liver, extending to navel, or left scapula.
-agg. cold drinks - motion.
->> lying on stomach or side.

Dolichos pruriens

-Jaundice; white stools.
-Violent itching over the body, without visible eruption.

Plumbum metallicum

-"H.N. Guernsey claimed great powers for it in jaundice; whites of eyes, skin, stool and urine all very yellow, and I have prescribed it with success". NASH.
-NASH'S great indication for Plumb. is, Great hyperaesthesia with loss of power.

Iodium

-"Chronic : not due to obstruction". CLARKE.
-Typical Iodum: emaciates while eating well.
-"The same restlessness and anxiety of body and mind as Ars. but if the patient is hot-blooded we would never think of Ars., if a cold-blooded and shivering patient, we would never think of Iodine". KENT.

Phosphorus

-Jaundice with liver symptoms. Phos. causes and may cure, congestion, fullness, pain, tenderness, induration of liver.
-Phos. craves cold food and drink : ices.
-Is worse lying on the left side.
-Is better after sleep, even a short sleep (Sep.).
-Usually loves salt : fears thunder - the dark - being alone.

Pancreatitis :-

Phosphorus

-Phos. is one of the few remedies known to act on the pancreas.
-Especially useful for fatty degeneration of that organ, liver,

etc.

-Oily stool : sometimes like frog's spawn, or like cooked sago. In diabetes and Bright's disease when preceded or accompanied by disease of the pancreas (FARRINGTON).

-Phos. is also a haemorrhage remedy : often small haemorrhages of bright blood.

-Characteristic are : thirst, for cold drinks, desire for ices.

-Suits tall, slender fine-haired persons; sensitive; with fears of dark, thunder, etc. One of the great remedies of diabetes.

Iodium

-Rather singular diarrhoea.

-"Spleen enlarged and very sensitive. Liver affected, with white stools, sometimes whey-like : these you will find in obscure disease of pancreas. Iodine has such affinity for glands that it attacks pancreas also" (FARRINGTON).

-Stools whitish, whey-like, fatty.

-Pain, pit of stomach to navel and back.

-Pancreas enlarged : abdominal pulsations.

-Chronic disease of pancreas.

-Iodum cannot stand warmth.

-Eats often and eats much, and emaciates.

-Profound debility and great emaciation.

-Hypertrophy and induration of all glands, except mammae.

Spongia tosta

-Spongia figures in black type for disease of pancreas, especially for chronic pancreatitis.

-All glands affected; gradually enlarge and become increasingly hard.

-"Goitre heart".

-A great goitre remedy.

-Worse cold, dry wind.

-Wakes, like Lach., in great alarm, anxiety and difficult respiration (i.e. a great croup remedy).

Iris versicolor

-Acute affections of pancreas, inflammation or salivation.

-Affects especially the digestive tract, liver, and pancreas.

-Characterized by acrid, burning secretions.
-"Oily nose, greasy tastes and fatty stool".
-Or sweet taste.
-Profuse, ropy saliva is characteristic.
-Bilious, acrid watery stools burn like fire.
-Curious symptom : tongue feels cold.
-One of the diabetic remedies.

Conium maculatum

-Acute inflammation of pancreas. "Sudden vomiting of white substance, saliva, without any stomach contents".
-Pain in liver, with enlargement.
-Pressing, burning, squeezing pain from pit of stomach into back and shoulders.
-Conium is one of our greatest vertigo remedies.
-Affects glands, with stony hardness. A characteristic : sweats at once on falling asleep.

Parotidinum

-"Pancreatitis may start in infectious diseases - enteric, pyaemia, septicaemia, also in Mumps : which is of interest from the structural resemblance of the pancreas to the salivary glands....
-"Mumps affects the pancreas, and diabetes has followed Mumps, indicating that the Islets of Langerhans are affected".
-Dr. X, impressed by his results with the nosodes of previous acute diseases in difficult chronic conditions, tells of two cases of diabetes which had not been progressing favourably in spite of careful prescribing.
-"No. I suffered from neuritis and rheumatism of thighs, of several years' duration. After 3 6 hourly doses of Parotidinum 30, the rheumatism vanished and has not returned during the past 5 months. The blood sugar has not been tested owing to war conditions.
-No. 2 had a severe aggravation, and then clinical improvement. These cases are merely suggestive".
-Let us carry matter further, on the same lines. If pancreatitis may start in infectious diseases, as enteric, pyraemia,

septicaemia, and may entail diabetes, goitre, etc., we have also to consider.

nosodes (germ drugs)

-TYPHINUM, PYROGEN (with which one remembers curing a case of diabetes), STAPHYLOCOCCIN, STREPTOCOCCIN, or any other nosode responsible for or associated with previous acute illness. In this way, triumph may lie. Very many of our hospital out-patients come for chronic conditions : and the difference in one's results, and in the improved healthy appearance of the patients since the frequent use of Morbillinum, Diphtherinum, Streptococcin, and all the rest, is amazing. It has to be seen to be believed.

Mercurius iodatus ruber

-Heavy, painful sensation in liver, pancreas and spleen.

Rheumatism, Arthritis, joint pain:-

Aconitum napellus

-Intense sudden attacks due to cold, dry weather. Temp. to 104°. High fever, dry skin; thirst; red cheeks.

-Shooting, tearing pains : often numbness (Cham.).

-Oppression of chest : hard, bounding pulse.

-Palpitation of heart with great anguish.

-(But, always with the Acon. restlessness, anxiety, and night aggravation).

Aurum metallicum

-Rheumatism which jumps from joint to joint and finally settles on heart.

-Impossible to lie down : must sit bent forward.

-Visible throbbing of carotids.

-Face cyanotic : gasps for breath; can hardly speak above a whisper.

-Much perspiration.

-Swelling of feet and legs.

-Aurum is of all drugs the most depressed and despairing.

Belladonna

-Acute inflammatory rheumatism.
-Blush over affected joints, which are red, hot, sore, and burn.
-Worse for motion (Bry. Spig.); for jar..
-The pains of Bell. come and go suddenly.
-Bell. craves lemons which ameliorate.
-Is worse for getting head wet or hair cut.

Bryonia alba

-Joints red, swollen, stiff, with stitching pains.
-Worse from the slightest motion.
-Thirst for big drinks.
-Dry coated tongue.
-Wants to be let alone.

Chamomilla

-Pains come on at night, especially early night : so violent, cannot keep still.
-Must be carried : or older, gets up and walks the floor.
-Pains with numbness : with twitching of limbs.
-Oversensitive to pain. "Cannot bear it".
-Cham. is cross, snappish, intolerant.

Cimicifuga racemosa

-(Actea Racemosa) Muscular rheumatism, especially neck. Cannot turn head. Stiff neck (Rhus.).
-Chilly : affected by cold, by damp cold. (Rhus., Dulc.).
-Hysterical and rheumatic conditions.
-Mental states follow disappearance of rheumatism.
-A black cloud comes over her.
-Numbness, jerking, trembling, soreness.

Kalmia latifolia

-Wandering pains, worse motion.
-Go downwards : down arms, legs; shoulders to fingers.
-Shoot and tear along nerves.
-Pains shift suddenly (Puls.). Come and go suddenly (Bell.).
-Rheumatism that finally attacks heart, with thickening of valves.

-Violent, tumultuous, visible action of heart (Spig.): or, at times, remarkably slow pulse.

Ledum palustre

-Chilly patient, but rheumatic pains relieved by cold. (Puls.).
-Pains worse at night : worse heat of bed : wants them uncovered.
-(Merc.-but Merc. has, also, profuse sweat without relief).
Manganum-act. + -c. (old abbr.)
-Soreness of periosteum, especially of shin-bones.
-Soreness to touch and jarring. (Bell.).
-Bones very sensitive to touch. Skin sensitive.
-Intolerable pains in periosteum and bones.
-Rheumatism wanders from joint to joint : worse touch, motion, at night.
-Cannot bear weight on heels : (some rheumatic children have to walk on their toes).
-Pulse soft and weak : sometimes rapid, sometimes slow.
-Worse cold, damp weather. (Dulc., Rhus.).
-Face sickly, pale, sunken.
-Anxiety and fear : "something going to happen".
-Relief from lying down.

Mercurius solubilis

-Rheumatism with filthy tongue.
-Offensive sweat.
-Worse for heat and cold.
-Worse at night.
-Worse for heat of bed.

Naja tripudians

-Trembling of muscles. Rheumatic diathesis : tendency of all complaints to settle about the heart.
-"Young people who grow up with valvular disease.
-"The most useful of all the remedies we have in a cardiac state with very few symptoms". -Kent.
-Aching pain between shoulders with heart complaint.
-Wakes suffocating, choking (Lach.).

Natrum phosphoricum

-Tightness of muscles and tendons.
-Weakness and heaviness of limbs. (Gels.).
-Tendons feel shortened : about knees : "calves pulled tight".
-Right wrist and knees especially affected.
-Heart trembling, uneasy; especially when limbs are better.
-A great remedy in the Rheumatism of children : one has seen acute attacks subside in a couple of days.
-Rheumatic conditions affecting periosteum (Comp. Ruta) and fibrous tissues.

Pulsatilla pratensis

-Rheumatic pains fly from one part to another.
-Pain, as if sprained, in joints, with redness and swelling.
-Rheumatic pains in spine and limbs, worse during rest, better from slow motion. (Ferr.).
-Worse wet : getting feet wet.
-Worse warm room : most pains better from cold.
-But - in the Puls. patient : weepy : irritable; changeable.
-Never wants water. Craves things that make her sick.

Rhus toxicodendron

-Constant movement is the patient's only relief (Pyrog.).
-Or, must move, though movement is painful.
-All sorts of rheumatic pains and lameness, ameliorated from motion : worse when keeping still : worse when beginning to move.
-From cold air : from suppressed perspiration (Dulc.) from cold, wet weather. (Dulc.: but Dulc. has not the marked relief from motion).
-Cannot bear cold water. Worse from washing, or bathing.

Spigelia anthelmia

-Rheumatic pericarditis and endocarditis.
-Irregularity of heart.
-Violent beating of heart, shakes the chest - the kind of heart-action "that can be seen and heard across the room".
-Must lie on right side, with head high.
-(Like Bry.) worse from motion.
-Thrusts, in chest, like a knife.

-Spigelia's pains are violent, shooting, rending : like burning-hot needles (Ars.) : like hot wires. Intense pains.
-Worse cold, damp. Sensitive to cold.
-Worse stooping, motion, noise.
-(Queer symptom) fear of pointed things - pins.
-"Useful for acute heart attacks, and in chronic valvular disease, with attacks of violent palpitation".

Anacardium orientale

-Rheumatic affections of pericardium.
-Sharp stitches through cardiac region. (Sulph., Spig.).
-Stitches being "double", i.e. one stitch quickly followed by another, then a long interval.

Arnica montana

-Soreness, numbness, swelling of affected joint.
-Dreads touch.
-"Bed too hard, lumps". (Pyrog.). Worse moving the part.
-Intercostal rheumatism, simulates pleurisy. (Here, acts like a charm.).
-Worse damp cold weather. (Rhus., Dulc.).
-Heart affected, with dilatation and dyspnoea.

Arsenicum album

-Indicated by its periodicity and time aggravation : after midnight, and from 1 to 2 a.m.
-And by its intense restlessness, mental and physical : its anxiety and prostration.

Cactus grandiflorus

-Inflammatory rheumatism with heart trouble.
-Constriction, everywhere.
-Constriction of the heart, as if an iron band prevented its normal movement; or as if caged.

Causticum

-From cold, dry weather (Acon., Bry., Nux).
-Better wet weather : warm wet (Nux, Hep.).
-Burning pain in joints.
-Rheumatism of articulation of jaws (Rhus).
-Stiffness, hips, back; rises with difficulty.

China officinalis

-Has cured acute inflammatory rheumatism with every-other-day aggravation of symptoms.

Cimicifuga racemosa

-(Actea Racemosa) Rheumatic pains in joints, with heat and swelling.

-Affects the bellies of muscles; cramping, stitching pains.

-Extreme muscular soreness.

-Gloom.

-"A heavy black cloud has settled all over her".

Colchicum autumnale

-Arthritic pains; a jar makes patient scream.

-Affects periosteum and synovial membranes.

-Redness, heat, swelling of affected joints.

-Worse cold, wet weather; checked sweats.

-Worse autumn. Better warmth.

-Patient is cold, weak, sensitive, restless.

-Loathes the smell or sight of food. (Ars., Sep.).

Drosera rotundifolia

-"A case of Acute rheumatism, following Whooping-cough, cleared up rapidly after Drosera".

-Gnawing and shooting in the shafts of the long bones, arms, thighs and legs : with severe stitches in the joints.

-Ankle bones are speciallly affected.

-Pains as if dislocated : great stiffness.

-"Bed too hard" sensation (Ars., Pyrogen.).

-Shivering when at rest : when moving, no shivering (reverse of Nux).

-Febrile rigor all over body, with heat in face, but cold hands : without thirst.

-Sweats. Night-sweats.

Dulcamara

-From a chill when hot; suppressed sweat or eruptions. From cold wet weather (Rhus).

-Sudden change to cold weather.

-Neck stiff, back painful, loins sore and lame.

-Better moving about (Rhus).

Eupatorium perfoliatum

-Feels bruised - broken - dislocated.

-Bones as if broken.

-Rheumatism with perspiration and soreness of bones.

-Chills and high fever. Much shivering.

-Joints especially affected, hip, shoulder, inside knee, foot, great toe, elbow.

-Sharp pains in hip, ankle and shoulder.

-Pains worse 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

-Wants to keep still, but must move.

Ferrum phosphoricum

-"Like an acutely developed rheumatism in a Phos. patient".

-Acute articular rheumatism; attacking one joint after another : joints puffy, but little red; high fever. Or red, swollen, and very sensitive.

-Worse from slightest movement.

Gelsemium sempervirens

-Rheumatic pains with heaviness and loss of power in limbs. With trembling.

-Fever with chills up and down the back.

-Illness begins in warm weather.

Hepar sulphur

-Sweats day and night without relief.

-Sweats from slightest motion.

-Dread of, and extreme sensitiveness to contact (Arn.) out of proportion to actual pain.

-agg. Cold : agg. Draught.

Kali bichromicum

-Wanders from joint to joint (Mang., Puls., Lac. can.)

-Alternates with digestive troubles.

Lac caninum

-Inflammatory rheumatism; wanders from joint to joint, crosses from side to side (ankle to ankle, etc.) then comes back.

-Worse by slightest motion, by touch.

-Hyperaesthesia : hypersensitive.

-(?-Peculiar delusions : "Infested by snakes.").

Ledum palustre

-Like Puls., worse from heat; better from cold - Pulsatilla, but even more so.

-Worse warm in bed.

-Always chilly, yet pains worse heat, and better cold.

-Worse moving, especially joints (Puls. is better slow motion).

-Pain starts in feet and travels up (reverse of Kalm.).

-Affected joints worse the least jar.

-"Ledum is bloated and purple".

Medorrhinum

-Several joints affected - later one.

-Extensive redness, swelling, pain and tenderness.

-Pain very severe, agg. slightest movement.

-Wrists and ankles especially affected - knees.

-Burning palms and soles : wants feet uncovered.

-Acute (and chronic) gonorrhoeal rheumatism (Thuja. Nit. acid.)

Mercurius solubilis

-Profuse and persistent sweating without relief.

-Worse for sweat.

-Drenched in offensive sweat; offensive mouth.

-Worse night : from heat of bed (reverse of Nux).

-Creepy chills; creepy chills in affected parts.

Nux vomica

-"Whole body burning hot, especially face red and hot, yet cannot move or uncover in the least without feeling chilly".

-"Rheumatic fever : vertigo, chilliness alternating with heat, pains in head, back and limbs; thirst; dry skin; scanty, dark urine; delayed stool. Evening fever agg. towards morning".

-Lumbago; pains drawing and spasmodic. Must sit up to turn over.

-Attacks especially trunks of muscles and large joints; pale, tensive swellings.

-Worse motion (Bry.); dread of motion.

-Worse least jar (Bell., and cold.

-Very chilly; cannot bear to uncover.
-Better for warmth, hot things, getting warm.
-Nux is irritable, sullen, surly.
-Is worse in dry, better in wet weather (Caust.).
-agg. Wind.

Phytolacca decandra

-Acute rheumatism which is prolonged; worse at night.
-Worse from warmth of bed, and warm applications.
-Restlessness; pain unbearable (Cham.).
-Gonorrhoeal rheumatism (Med., Thuj.).

Pulsatilla pratensis

-Changeable in every way.
-Pains shift rapidly from part to part.
-Now intensely severe; now mild.
-Also with redness and swelling of joints.
-From wet weather; wet feet (Sil.).
-Chilliness increases with the pains : yet worse from heat-at night- in bed.
-Better uncovering; cold drink; cool open air.
-Sensitive to jar, touch, pressure.
-Can hardly give symptoms for weeping.
-Changeable moods; irritable - then tearful - then smiling.
-Dry mouth but thirstless (Merc. moist mouth with intense thirst).
-"Drawing, tearing pains in limbs, better motion and after motion; worse warm room; better cold applications". (Compare Kali sulp.).

Rhododendron chrysanthum

-Like Rhus. Worse cold, wet, stormy weather.
-Better motion. But pains shift more than those of Rhus. Move from above downwards.
-agg. Thunder.

Sticta pulmonaria

-Acute inflammatory rheumatism, especially of knee.
-Worse from motion.
-Loquacity; must talk.

-Levitation; limb as if not resting on bed.

Thuja occidentalis

-Here the knee-joint is most affected.

-Very offensive sweat (Merc.) - oily : stains yellow.

-Night-sweats, even soaking bed : end at 2 to 3 a.m.

-A queer symptom, "Sweat only on uncovered parts".

Tuberculinum bovinum kent

-With a T.B. family history, or history of some previous T.B. manifestation.

-We have recently seen, in Hospital, two cases of protracted Acute rheumatism, that only began promptly to clear up when one of these T.B. nosodes was given.

Veratrum album

-Pains very severe, driving the patient to delirium. Worse wet weather.

-Keynote : cold sweat, face, especially forehead.

Too scanty, short-lasting, or deficient menstruation, menstrua exilia :-

This condition, like "Delay of the First Menstruation", is often due to constitutional causes, and must be treated accordingly. At the same time, if the patient enjoy good health notwithstanding the scanty flow, no medicinal interference is justifiable. If, on the other hand, sufferings are present during the monthly period, and there is a general derangement of the system, medicinal and general means must be adopted to correct the morbid condition.

Treatment

Pulsatilla pratensis

Pale, scanty, and watery menses, preceded and accompanied by cutting pains in the loins, dejected mood, chilliness, etc., in patients of light complexions and mild disposition.

Sepia officinalis
Patients with torpid skin-action, weariness, sensitiveness to cold, subject to sick-headache and Leucorrhoea.
Mercurius solubilis
Scanty menses, with sallow unhealthy appearance, deranged liver, or general feebleness, dyspnoea, etc.
Helonias dioica
Anaemic patients.
Aconitum napellus
Plethoric patients.
Belladonna
Plethoric patients.
Graphites
Patients who suffer from constipation and unhealthy skin.
Natrium muriaticum
Subjects of earthy complexion. Constipation.
Senecio aureus
Irregular, late, painful.
Other remedies are : - Coni., Sulph., Nux V., Phos., Iod., Ferr., Plat., Cimic., Senec., etc. The previous two Sections should also be consulted.

Spleen diseases, splenomegaly :-

Ceanothus americanus
-"Where the spleen is affected from any cause, with enlargement, deep sticking pains, worse by motion, but unable to lie on left side, case will yield generally quickly to Ceano.".
-"Pernicious anaemia, with spleen pains".
-Quoted by Burnett, Diseases of Spleen.
China officinalis
-Enlarged spleen.
-Aching, stitching pains in spleen when walking slowly. Pains extend in long axis of spleen.
-Swelling and hardness of spleen : region of spleen hard and

tender. (Intermittent).
-China is worse from slightest touch : better from hard pressure.
-Worse draught of air : worse every other day.
-Has excessive flatulence and distension.
-China has painless, very debilitating diarrhoea, with undigested food.
-One remembers a striking case, when a student. A woman with an enormous spleen, etc., greatly benefited by a prescription of Quinine and Arsenic. One looked up the drugs and there was no question as to which was the curative agent, since quinine is well known as a spleen poison and a contributing cause of ague-cake.

Urtica urens

-With the tincture of Urtica Burnett cured brilliantly a case of ague-cake in a young officer invalided from Burma with malarial fever and enlarged spleen. He says : "The stinging nettle is a splenic of very high order".
-He gave it in ten drops in water night and morning.

Ignatia amara

-Swelling and induration of spleen.
-Painful pressure, spleen and pit of stomach.
-Pain, left hypochondrium : worse pressure.
-Ign. is emotional : worse grief, worry.
-Lies better on painful side.
-"Remedy for contradictions" : worse for what should relieve : better for what should aggravate. "The sighing remedy".

Aranea diadema

-Swelling of spleen after checked intermittent with quinine.
-(Compare Nat. mur.).
-Worse wet weather. Worse damp walls.
-Enlarged spleen, in man subject to ague : constantly chilly, worse when it rained.
-Langour and lassitude.
-Worse every other day at same hour (China).

Natrum muriaticum

-Stitches and pressure, region of spleen : spleen swollen.
-Much pain and soreness in left hypochondrium, going through to lower border of right scapula; worse lying left side.
-Liver and spleen swollen (Intermittent).
-Worse 10 or 11 a.m. : at seaside : heat of sun and stove : mental exertion : lying down.
-Better : air; cold bathing; "going without regular meals". (Allen's Keynotes).
-A great remedy after much malaria and quinine.
-(Intermittents).
-Irritable : gets into a passion about trifles : especially if consoled with.

Arnica montana

-Pressing in region of left ribs below heart, day and night.
-Splenitis in intermittents (Apis, etc.).
-Stitches, splenic region : sore on pressure.
-Stitches under left false ribs, interrupting breathing when standing.
-Keynote of Arn. As if bruised or beaten. Bed too hard : moves for new position, which is no better : restless.
-Another Keynote says, "There is nothing the matter, " when desperately ill.

Bryonia alba

-Frequent stitches in liver, and spleen.
-Stitching pains in spleen during chill (intermittents).
-Hard swelling of spleen.
-Keynote of Bry. Worse from the slightest motion, or emotion; better, rest, mind and body.
-Usually better lying on painful side, to keep it still.

Aconitum napellus

-Splenitis with inflammatory fever.
-Acon. is restless : great fear and anxiety.
-Face expresses fear : "disease will prove fatal".
-"Anguish of mind and body : restlessness : disquiet not to be allayed".
-Worse from dry, cold winds. Generally, sudden onset.

Citrus vulgaris

-Affections of spleen; painful enlargement.

-Stiffness in joints, especially fingers; as if bruised feet.

-Dyspnoea, gasping, in splenitis.

Apis mellifica

-Inflammation of spleen.

-Considerable swelling of spleen.

-Pain left abdomen, under short ribs.

-Soreness and bruised feeling, most about last ribs left side.

-Severe burning pain under short ribs, both sides, most severe on left; deprives her of sleep.

-Obliged to bend forward from contractive feeling in hypochondria : with ascites.

-Apis is intolerant of heat : usually thirstless.

-Worse : from sleep; warm and heated rooms; from getting wet; but better washing or moistening part in cold water.

-Better open air; cold water and cold bathing.

-Worse jealousy, fright, vexation.

-Its pains burn and sting.

Asa foetida

-Heat in spleen and abdomen.

-Asaf. is oversensitive. Has much flatulence and noisy, rancid or explosive belching.

-Everything presses towards throat.

-Better motion : open air. Worse night : sitting : warm wraps.

-Fits of violent, hard throbbing (Ranunc. bulb.).

-One of the remedies of hysteria.

Helianthus annuus

-Spleen enlarged and painful.

-Burnett regards Helian. as a great spleen remedy. (Used in Russia as a remedy for malaria).

Arsenicum album

-Tensive, pressive pain in spleen. (Intermittent).

-Drawing, stitching pain under left hypochondrium.

-Burning in stomach, followed by vomiting blood.

-Stitches in spleen precede vomiting of blood; dark, partly

coagulated.
-(Haematemesis).
-Induration and enlargement of spleen.
-Liver and spleen swollen : dropsy. Soreness to touch spleen-region : worse during heat. (Intermittent).
-Spleen is expanded, tumefied.
-Ars. is worse : after midnight : 2 a.m. and 2 p.m. ; from cold; cold drinks and food; lying on affected side; better from heat; burning pains relieved by heat.
-Great characteristics : great prostration : restless : anxious.
-"The greater the suffering, the greater the anguish, restlessness and Fear of death".

Anthracinum

-Enlargement of spleen : especially a spleen remedy.
-"Epidemic spleen disease, the main seat of anthrax".
-Pains of Anthrac. are "horrible, burning pains".
-Sudden prostration with great abdominal soreness, worse epigastrium, with vomiting, and cold limbs.
-Great restlessness : trembling : spasms.
-Cyanosis : ecchymoses.
-Headache is described "as if a smoke with a heating pain was passing through head".
-A great remedy for septic conditions - very like Arsenicum, but more so!

Iodium

-Left hypochondrium hard and acutely painful to pressure : enlarged spleen after intermittent.
-Characteristics : Profound debility with great emaciation : ravenous hunger, eats well : better when eating : yet loses flesh all the time.
-Excessive nervousness.

Nitricum acidum

-Spleen large after yellow fever.
-Liver enormously enlarged : liver-cake of ague.
-Kent gives it as one of the notable spleen remedies.
-Longs for fats, herring, chalk, lime, earth. But fat food causes

acidity and nausea.
-Aversion to meat; bread. Worse milk.
-Curious symptom : Urine strong-smelling, like horses' urine; cold when it passes.
-"Splinter-sensation" in suffering part.

Nux vomica

-Pain region of spleen : very perceptible enlargement of spleen.
-(But a great liver medicine, with bilious attacks : jaundice).
-Nux is worse, at 4 a.m. : from mental exertion; over-eating; touch; noise; anger; alcohol; dry, cold.
-Better damp, wet weather.
-Nux is particular, careful, irascible.
-Oversensitive physically and mentally.
-Quarrelsome : every harmless word offends.

Nux moschata

-Stitches in spleen : must bend double.
-Enlarged spleen, loose bowels.
-Colic after eating and drinking, with dry mouth and thirstlessness.
-Diaphragmitis.
-Drowsy : sleepy : inclined to faint. Great indifference to everything.
-Worse cold : wet : wind : changes of weather. Cold food : driving in carriage.
-Better : warm, dry weather, room. Wrapping up.

Secale cornutum

-Burning in spleen : thrombosis of abdominal vessels.
-"Similar to Ars. But cold and heat are opposite".
-Skin feels cold to touch, yet cannot tolerate coverings.
-In all diseases, worse from heat.
-Better cold air : getting cold; uncovering.
-Swelling of spleen after checked intermittent fever with quinine. Worse damp weather.

Tonsilitis, Sore throat , Diphtheria :-

Aconitum napellus

-Throat very red, tingling.

-Uvula feels long, comes in contact with tongue.

-"Acute inflammation of all that can be seen and called throat". (Kent) Burning, smarting, dryness, great redness.

-"Sudden onset in the night after exposure to cold, raw mind.

-Plethoric person, wakes at night with violent, burning, tearing sore throat.

-Cannot swallow. High fever, with great thirst for cold water.

-Anxiety and fever".

Gelsemium sempervirens

-A Gels. condition develops several days after exposure. Acon. comes on in a few hours.

-Gels. for colds and fevers of mild winters. Acon. for those of violent winters and biting cold winds. (Bell.).

-Gels. catarrhs excited by warm, moist, relaxing weather.

-Sore throat, tonsils red; difficult in swallowing, from weakness of muscles of deglutition. (Bell. from spasms, not weakness).

-Shuddering, as if ice rubbed up the back.

-Hot skin; high temp, with cold extremities.

-Weight and tiredness of whole body.

-Sore throat, comes gradually; with muscular weakness, so that food and drink come back through nose. (Bell. from spasm).

-Great remedy of diphtheritic paralysis. (Phyt.).

Belladonna

-Inflammation of throat. Tongue bright red or "strawberry"; dry, burning.

-Fauces and tonsils inflamed and bright red. Esp. right side; extends to left (Lyc.).

-Rapid progress. Constriction on attempting to swallow;

ejection of food and drink through nose and mouth. (Gels. from paresis. Bell.
-from spasm).
-Dryness of fauces. Aversion to liquids.
-Typical Bell. has congested, red, hot face and skin; big pupils; heat and dryness marked.

Phytolacca decandra

-Throat sore. Isthmus congested and dark red.
-Dark red inflammation of fauces; tonsils swollen.
-Feeling of a lump when swallowing saliva, or when turning head to left.
-Dryness, roughness, burning and smarting (fauces).
-"As if a ball of red-hot iron had lodged in throat".
-Throat so full, as if choked, or Pharynx dry, feels like a cavern.
-Every attempt to swallow sends shooting pains through ears. (Nit. a.).
-Unable to swallow even water.
-Diphtheric inflammation and ulceration of throat.
-Diphtheria, with above symptoms. Here Phyt. has made notable cures.
-Tongue fiery-red, feels burnt, or pain at root of tongue and into ear on swallowing.
-In less severe sore throats one sees not the smooth red swelling of Bell., but a bluish-red inflammation. (Lach.).

Nux vomica

-Sore throat.
-Colds settle in nose, throat, chest, ears.
-Sensitive to least draught; sneezing from itching in nose, and to throat and trachea.
-"Great heat; burning hot, but cannot move or uncover in the least without feeling chilly".
-Nux is hypersensitive (Hep.) irritable.

Apis mellifica

-Burning, stinging pains in throat, better for cold, worse for heat.

-Oedematous condition; uvula and throat look as if water would flow if pricked.
-Pains like bee-stings, with the thrust, and the burning following.
-Absence of thirst. (Gels.).
-Must be cool; worse for heat; wants cool things.
-Especially worse from fire and radiated heat.

Kali carbonicum

-Hoarseness and loss of voice. (Phos., Dros.).
-Catches cold with every exposure to fresh air.
-"Lump in throat, must be swallowed".
-Stinging pains when swallowing. (Apis.).
-Uvula long, and neck stiff.
-Always taking cold, and it settles in throat.
-Chilliness; perspires much. Worse cold air, water, draughts; better warmth.
-"Fish-bone sensation in throat" so soon as he catches, or becomes, cold. (Hep., Merc., Nit. a.).
-Hawks and hems.

Hepar sulphur

-"Seldom of use in incipient colds and throats - more for established cold".
-Fish-bone or crumb sensation. (Merc., Alum., Nit. a., Kali).
-Worse any exposure; worse cold dry wind.
-Intensely sensitive, mind and body.
-Easily angry, abusive.
-Throat extremely sensitive to touch. (Lach.). Pain as if full of splinters (Nit. a.), pain on swallowing.
-The whole pharynx in a catarrhal state with copious discharge.
-Larynx painful; painful as a bolus of food goes down behind the larynx.
-Putting hand out of bed will increase the pain in larynx and cough.
-Croup after exposure to cold, dry wind. (Acon.).

Dulcamara

-Sore throat from damp, cold weather.
-Tendency to ulceration, which eats and spreads.
-Vincent's angina after catching cold.
-Sore throat, fills with mucus, with yellow slime.
-Tonsils inflamed, possible quinsy. (Baryt. c.).

Phosphorus

-Larynx raw, sore, furry; "cotton" in throat.
-Tonsils and uvula much swollen; uvula elongated, with dry, burning sensation.
-Worse passing from warm to cold air.
-Worse talking and coughing.
-Hoarseness and aphonia, worse evening.

Arum triphyllum

-Sore throats of speakers and singers.
-"Clergyman's sore throat" from straining voice, or a cold.
-Arum triph. has a marked effect on larynx.
-Hoarseness; lack of control over vocal cords.
-If raises voice, it goes up with a squeak.
-Graph. also for "uncertainty of voice, cannot control vocal cords, voice cracks".
-And Carbo veg. has "deep voice, fails when he attempts to raise it".
-But Phyto. also with very bad sore throats.
-Corners of mouth and tongue cracked.
-Excoriating saliva.
-Tingling and pricking, lips, tongue, throat, nose; "in spite of soreness they pinch and scratch, and pick and bore into sore parts".
-Stinging pain in throat, which is ulcerated, raw and bleeding.

Alumina

-Like "Clergyman's sore throat". (Arum triph.).
-Throat dry on waking, with husky weak voice.
-It is dark red; uvula long.
-Better hot drinks.
-Splinter sensation on swallowing. (Hep., Nit. a.).

Ignatia amara

-"A plug in throat", worse when not swallowing.
-Tonsils studded with small, superficial ulcers.
-Constriction about throat, with nervousness and insomnia. (Aphthous sore throat).
-Constriction also of larynx; "a feather there".
-The more he coughs the worse the tickling.

Capsicum annuum

-Throat feels "constricted, spasmodically closed".
-Worse when not swallowing. (Ing.).
-The pain is smarting, as from cayenne pepper.
-Chill or shuddering after every drink.
-Odor from mouth like carrion.
-"Caps. is loose, flabby, red, fat and cold".
-"Throat looks as if it would bleed, so red. It is puffed, discolored, purple, mottled.
-Throat remains sore a long time after a cold, or sore throat. (Sulph.).
-Does not get very bad, but gets no better.
-Nose and cheeks red, and cold.

Aesculus hippocastanum

-Useful in coryza and sore throat.
-Coryza thin, watery, burning; with rawness.
-Sensitive to inhaled cold air. (Phos.).
-Violent burning in throat, with raw feeling.
-Fauces dark, congested.
-"After the sore throat, engorged veins left".
-Hot, dry, stiff. Feeling of fullness in throat and anus.
-Chronic sore throat with hemorrhoids.

Pulsatilla pratensis

-Catarrh of throat. Veins distended, throat bluish-red.
-Redness and varicose condition of tonsils.
-Stinging pains (Apis) worse swallowing saliva.
-Better cold, fresh, open air. (Reverse of Phos.).
-Worse warm air, room, getting feet wet.
-(A Puls. patient is weepy, wants fuss and help.)

Sulphur

-Sore throat with great burning and dryness.
-Chronic sore throat. Tonsils enlarged, with purplish aspect lasting for weeks and months; a sore and painfully sensitive throat.
-Inflammation purplish, venous.
-In a Sulphur patient, "the ragged philosopher", argumentative and speculative. Intolerant of heat. Loves fat. Intolerant of clothing, kicks off covers, and thrusts feet out of bed.

Baryta muriatica

-Warm, damp skin.
-Saliva sticking round tonsils.
-Tonsils very large, look like big plums.
-"A lump in throat".
-Pains shoot to neck. (Phyt. to ears).

Baryta carbonica

-Every little exposure to damp or cold results in inflammation of tonsils, throat. (Dulc.).
-Granulations, throat; worse every cold spell.
-A very sore throat that comes on slowly after days of exposure.
-Children with big tonsils; intellectually and physically dwarfish; slow to develop.
-Even the sore throat is of very slow development.

Sepia officinalis

-Left side inflamed; much swelling but little redness.
-Sensation of lump in throat. (Ing.).
-Waked with sensation as if had swallowed something which has stuck in throat.
-Contraction of throat when swallowing.
-Sepia is chilly, indifferent, intolerant alike a cold and of close places.

Cinnabaris

-Throat swollen, tonsils enlarged and red.
-"Sensation of something pressing on nose, like a heavy pair of spectacles".
-Throat very dry, awakening from sleep.

Natrum arsenicosum

-Throat dark-red, swollen, covered with yellow, gelatinous mucus which gags the patient when he attempts to hawk it out.

-Sneezing from draught, or breathing cold air.

Mercurius solubilis

-Smarting, raw, sore throat.

-Sore throat with every cold.

-Tongue : thick, yellow, moist covering.

-Profuse sweating without relief.

-Thirst with salivation.

-Bad smell from mouth.

-Nasal discharge yellow-green, thick, muco-purulent.

-Worse at night, and in bed.

-("Rarely give Merc. if tongue is dry").

Nitricum acidum

-One of the "fish-bone in throat" remedies.

-Ulcers in throat, irregular in outline.

-"A morsel stuck in pharynx", "as if pharynx constricted".

-Swallowing difficult, distorts face and draws head down.

-Swallowing even a teaspoonful of fluid causes violent pain extending to ear. (Phyto.).

-Suddenly appearing, or slowly creeping ulcers on fauces and soft palate.

-Large deep ulcers, with bluish margins.

-Nit. a. is chilly; loves salt and fat; is depressed and anxious. The pains are splinter-like, as if sticking in the part, worse for touch.

Aurum metallicum

-Tonsils red swollen; parotid gland on affected side feels sore.

-(Phyto.).

-Ulceration of palate and throat (Nit. a.), possibly syphilitic.

-Aurum especially where the patient is depressed to the verge of suicide. Loathing of life.

Kali bichromicum

-Throat ulcers which tend to perforate.

-Tonsils swollen and inflamed, ulcerated, deep ulcers,

dropsical, shiny, red, puffy.
-Discharges ropy and stringy.
-Nose, throat, bronchi, all share in this catarrhal condition; discharges thick, yellow, ropy and stick like glue; tough, jelly-like; form hard masses.
-Exudate in throat looks like fine ashes sprinkled on the part.

Cantharis vesicatoria

-Inflammation of throat with severe burning and rawness. Vesication.
-Great constriction of throat and larynx, with suffocation on any attempt to swallow water. (Bell., Merc. cor., Ars., Aurum triph., Caps.).

Mercurius corrosivus

-Symptoms "almost identical with Canth. But Merc. cor. has more swelling, throat and tongue, and deep ulcers, rather than the extensive vesication of Canth.".
-Intense burning in throat. (Ars., Ars. i., Caps.).
-Uvula swollen, elongated, dark red.
-Throat symptoms very violent.
-"Any attempt to swallow causes violent spasms of throat (Bell.) with ejection of the solid or liquid. Distinguished from Bell. by its intense destructive inflammation of throat".

Mercurius cyanatus

-Throat feels raw and sore.
-Looks raw in spots, as if denuded.
-Broken-down appearance of mucous membrane, bordering on suppuration.
-One of our most frequently-useful remedies in follicular tonsillitis also in Diphtheria, for which it has a great reputation.
-In poisonings Merc. cy. has produced membrane in throat, mistaken for Diphtheria.

Lycopodium clavatum

-Has peculiar hours of aggravation : 4-8 p.m.
-Affects right side (in throats, quinsy, Diphtheria) but may extend across to left side.
-Also extends from above downwards, as when Diphtheria

begins in upper part of pharynx, or in nose, and spreads downwards.

-Generally better from swallowing warm fluids, or better from holding cold water in mouth.

-(Lach. is better for cold, and has spasms of throat from attempting to drink warm drinks) "The throat is extremely painful, it has all the violence of the worst cases of Diphtheria".

Lachesis mutus

-Left throat especially affected; left tonsil; tends to pass from left to right. (Reverse of Lyc. which goes from right to left) Lac. can.

-(in throats also, and in Diphtheria) alternates from side to side.

-Throat bluish-red. (Phyto., Nat. ars.).

-Sense of constriction : "Throat suddenly closing up" or "lump in throat that he must constantly swallow".

-Rawness and burning.

-External throat is excessively sensitive to touch. (Hep.).

-Can swallow solids better than liquids; worse empty swallowing. Even relief from swallowing solids.

-Nothing must touch larynx or throat.

-Worse after sleep; sleeps into an aggravation; or wakes smothering.

-A most valuable remedy in Diphtheria - left side, or left to right, with above symptoms but without the filthy mouth and tongue of the Mercs.

Mercurius iodatus flavus

-Throat right side, then left. (Lyc.)(Left to right Lach., Merc. iod. rub.).

-Tongue yellow at base. Better cold drinks.

Lac caninum

-"Throat closing, will choke!".

-Very sensitive to external touch. (Lach.).

-Swallowing almost impossible.

-Pain in throat pushes towards left ear. (Phyto. shoots to ears).

-Pain, membrane, goes from side to side and back.

-Throat dry, husky, as if scalded.
-Sore throat before menses since Diphtheria, with patches of exudation on tonsil. Glazed, shiny red throat. A grey, fuzzy coating. Better cold, or warm drink. Worse empty swallowing.
-Has cured tonsillitis, Diphtheria; has been used as prophylactic against Diphtheria.
-Lac. can. is intensely sensitive and obsessed, sees faces, sees spiders, snakes, vermin.
-Cannot bear to be alone.
-Thinks she has a loathsome disease, that everything she says is a lie.

Baptisia tinctoria

-Pain and soreness of fauces.
-Fauces dark red, dark putrid ulcers, tonsils and parotids swollen.
-Unusual absence of pain, in an extremely bad throat, is characteristic of Baptisia.
-Oesophagus feels constricted, can only swallow water.
-But all this with the Baptisia "typhoid condition", drowsy, dull red, as if drugged, lapses into a comatose condition. Rapid onset of very severe symptoms, and rapidly curative in the Baptisia case.

Pyrogenium

-Septic throats, with extreme fetor.
-Taste as if mouth full of pus. Carrion-like odor. Offensive sweats.
-Tongue, red glazed; then dark red, intensely dry, or flabby; yellow-brown streak down center.
-Pulse very high or out of proportion to temperature.
-Diphtheria with extreme fetor.
-Quinsy with rapid suppuration.
-Extreme restlessness.

kidney diseases, urinary bladder diseases :-

Apis mellifica

-Pain in region of both kidneys.
-Swelling of left kidney : acute Bright's disease.
-Hyperaemic state of kidneys (organic disease of heart).
-Albuminuria during desquamation of Scarlet fever.
-Vesical tenesmus with frequent discharge of red urine; morbid irritability of urinary organs.
-Agony in voiding urine.
-Frequent, painful, scanty, bloody urination.
-Retention of urine : bladder but slightly distended.
-Cystitis, in hydrocephalus, typhoid, typhus, etc.
-Scanty, high-coloured, often scalding, urine : or Scanty, milky, albuminous, dark, with sediment like coffee grounds : contains uriniferous tubules and epithelium.
-Urine has the odour of violets. (Strophanthus).
-Half the bulk of urine is albumen.
-Urine scanty and foetid : or frothy.
-Apis is worse at night; from cold, yet worse warm room.
-Its pains are of a stinging character. Has swelling and puffing up of whole body.

Cantharis vesicatoria

-Paroxysmal cutting and burning pains in both kidneys, the region sensitive to slightest touch; alternating with pain in tip of penis.
-Urging to urinate; painful evacuation, by drops, of bloody urine; at times, of pure blood.
-Dull, heavy, distensive pain in region of kidneys, either side; no relief in any position : rolling and twisting of body with groans and cries; resulting in nausea, retching and vomiting.
-Painful urging to urinate but was not able to.
-Violent tenesmus vesicae and stranguary.
-Painful discharge of a few drops of bloody urine, causing very severe sharp pain, as if a red-hot iron were passed along urethra....
-Violent pains in bladder; frequent urging : intolerable tenesmus.

-Urging to urinate from smallest quantity of urine in bladder.
-Violent cutting and burning pains in bladder, before, during and after micturition.
-Paralysis, neck of bladder. Nephritis.
-Cantharis is worse from coffee; from drinking cold water.

Terebinthinae oleum

-Nephritis. Violent burning and drawing pains in kidneys; haematuria.
-Pain, renal region, extending down ureters : in right kidney, extending into hip.
-Dropsy dependent on congestion of kidneys. Smoky urine.
-Early stages of albuminuria when blood and albumen abound more than casts and epithelium.
-Affections of kidneys, worse from living in damp places.
-Violent burning and cutting in bladder alternate with similar pain in umbilicus.

Helonias dioica

-Burning, kidneys : can trace their outlines by burning.
-Pain and congestion in kidneys, with albuminuria.
-Burning, scalding when urinating; frequent desire and urging.
-Involuntary discharge after bladder seemed to be emptied.
-Diabetes. Dropsy.
-Burning, stomach and spine.

Berberis vulgaris

-Sticking, or tearing digging pain in either kidney, as if suppurating. Worse deep pressure.
-Bubbling, left kidney region, extends across into bladder. Burning pain in bladder, sometimes when full, sometimes empty.
-Drawing sticking in one or other side of bladder extending down into urethra; or arises in lumbar region and extends along ureters.
-Painful cuttings left side bladder into urethra, comes from left kidney along course of ureter.
-Violent sticking pain in bladder extends from kidneys.
-Blood-red urine, speedily becomes turbid, deposits thick,

mealy, bright red sediment, slowly becoming clear, but always retaining its blood.

-Or pale yellow urine with gelatinous sediment which does not deposit.

-Berb. affects kidneys, liver, bladder, back (lumbar region).

-Bubbling sensations, kidneys (Med.).

-Berb. is worse for movement; JAR (Bell.).

Benzoicum acidum

-Nephritic colic, with very offensive urine.

-Urinous odour exceedingly strong.

-Brownish, very repulsive-smelling urine.

Cannabis sativa

-Ulcerative pain, kidney region.

-Pain in neck of bladder and in both kidneys.

-Frequent urging to pass urine, or retention.

-Patient walks very slowly with legs stretched apart : cannot walk with legs close together : it hurts urethra.

-Painful jerks, abdomen, as if something alive there. (Crocus. Thuja).

Cannabis indica

-Pain in kidneys when laughing. Sharp stitches in both kidneys.

-Loses himself : forgets his last words and ideas : speaks as if tired.

-Constantly theorizing.

-Hallucinations and imaginations innumerable.

-Time and space exaggerated.

-Laughs immoderately. Horror of darkness.

Mercurius corrosivus

-One of the violent medicines. It has violent burnings.

-Tenesmus vesecae with intense burning in urethra.

-Discharge of blood and mucus with, or after, urine.

-Micturition frequent, urine in drops with much pain.

-Urine scanty, or increased; hot, burning, bloody.

-Albuminuria.

-Pinched and shrivelled face.

-Vertigo with coldness : cold perspiration.
-Ptyalism, with salty taste.

Arsenicum album

-Difficult urination.
-No desire, and no power, to urinate.
-Suppression of urine. Retention of urine.
-Or great desire, but passes no urine.
-Scanty urine, passed with difficulty. Burning during discharge.
-Urine like thick beer : rotten smell. Turbid, mixed with pus and blood.
-Albuminuria. Fatty degeneration or atrophy of Bellinian tubes, tufts, and capsules of Muller.
-Ars. is very restless, very anxious : jerks about till exhausted.
-Worse : from cold, cold foods, fruit. Wants to be wrapped up warmly : better warmth in general : warm fire.
-Worse during stool : when vomiting may occur.

Phosphorus

-Bright's Disease.
-Fatty or amyloid degeneration of kidneys, especially if associated with similar condition of liver.
-Nephritis. Dropsy accompanied by diarrhoea.
-Bladder is full, but urine does not flow because of absence of urging.
-Especially useful in a typical Phos. patient : - tall, slender, refined.
-Desire for salt, fear of thunder, etc.

Thuja occidentalis

-Kidneys inflamed.
-Bladder feels paralysed, has no power to expel urine.
-Sensation of moisture running forward in urethra. Orifice closed with slimy fluid, or serous liquid, or a lump of mucus.

Plumbum metallicum

-Granular degeneration or cirrhosis of kidneys : marked tendency to uraemic Convulsions.
-Morbus Brightii, contracted kidney. Haematuria. Diabetes.

-Not able to pass urine, apparently from want of sensation to do so.
-Urine scanty, high-coloured, passed in drops. Dribbles. Stranguary.
-Typical pain : as though abdomen were drawn in, towards backbone : as though a string inside were drawing it in. (See Tereb., Verat.-v., Zinc.).

Lycopodium clavatum

-Aching in kidney, worse before and better after urinating.
-Renal colic, especially right ureter to bladder. Red sand in urine.
-Cystitis : turbid, milky urine, with offensive, purulent sediment.
-Dull pressure, or bearing down over bladder.
-Left kidney affected. Pain in back before urinating.
-Frequent haematuria : large clots of blood in urine.
-Retention : or, no urine secreted.
-Urging : must wait long before urine will pass; with constant bearing down. Supports abdomen with hands.
-Urine of strong, pungent odour. Causes eruption where it comes in contact with skin.

Nux vomica

-Nephritis from stagnation of portal circulation caused by suppression of habitual sanguineous discharge. Burning in loins and region of kidneys; after suppression of haemorrhoidal flow, abuse of liquors, or when caused by a calculus.
-Renal colic, especially in right kidney, extending to genitalia and right leg. Better lying on back.
-Violent pains in small of back, as if bruised. Cannot move.
-Pain culminated every little while in distressing retching and vomiting.
-Painful ineffectual urging to urinate : urine passes in drops with burning and tearing. Spasmodic stranguary.
-Paralysis of bladder : urine dribbles. Paralytic incontinence of urine.
-Involuntary micturition when laughing, coughing or sneezing.

-Nux is irritable and sullen. Scolds.
-Cannot turn over, must rise to do so.
-Strong aversion to open air (rev. of Puls.).

Zincum metallicum

-Pressing, stinging, soreness in kidneys. Pressure, left kidney.
-Retention of urine when beginning to urinate.
-Sits with legs crossed, bending forward, and cannot pass water, or but very little. Feels bladder will burst.
-Zincum can't keep still : keeps feet in continual motion.
-Asked why she swung her feet incessantly, the child said it was to prevent urine escaping.

Pulsatilla pratensis

-Pains in kidneys : also on urinating.
-Tenesmus of bladder : stinging, neck of bladder.
-Urine scanty, bloody, with mucus; reddish. Involuntary.
-Incontinence in bed. Before making water, a sensation as if it would gush away. Can scarcely wait.
-Bladder region very sensitive to pressure.
-Remedy of changes. Pains change character; position : are very severe, then suddenly mild. Puls. is easily excited to tears.

Sulphur

-Violent pain in kidney regions, after long stooping.
-Hard pressure in bladder; Itching and burning in urethra.
-Sudden, imperative desire to urinate : if not gratified, urine escapes.
-Sulph. is worse on waking : after eating : from milk, from bodily exertion; from water and washing; on getting warm in bed.
-Very painful passage of stool and urine.

Kali carbonicum

-Pressing stitches, dull or acute : smarting in both renal regions.
-Cutting tearing in region of bladder.
-Frequent urging with slow discharge after long waiting and effort.
-Frequency, especially at night, with much pressure and scanty

emission.
-Urine flows slowly with soreness and burning.
-Sharp, sticking pains are characteristic (in any kind of trouble).
-Better warmth in general.

Strophanthus hispidus

-Kidneys become hyperaemic. Frequent urination at night with intense burning and pain in small of back. Or; no urine passed for hours.
-Burning in urethra when urinating.
-Urine cloudy, smoky, bloody; or clear, watery, profuse.
-Urine black, with coffee-grounds sediment.
-Urine smells strongly of violets. (Apis.)

Apocynum cannabinum

-Great remedy of dropsy and urinary difficulties.
-Urinary organs torpid. Retention. Suppression.
-Urine scanty, high-coloured, voided with difficulty; or very profuse, pale, several gallons a day. Has cured inveterate bedwetting.
-(One remembers a man with extensive inoperable abdominal cancer, kept alive, while the disease extended, by homoeopathic remedies; who, at one time, developed ascites with enormous distension of abdomen. Apoc. removed that; and it never recurred. It was very striking).

Gallstone and its homeopathic Self treatment scheme :-

Take these seven homeopathic medicines (as a cure for gallstones) according to my direction. I am optimistic that my formula will give a full cure for 99% of gallstones

patients. Although few cases will not get full cure ; still they will get ten fold better result than any other healing systems. You should take each of these medicines every time for one week only. **Take these medicines repeatedly in a cyclical way (i.e. after no.- 7 start again from no.- 1).** You can double the dose (i.e. 10 drops) if your number of stones are many or large in size. Yea, it is better to take all homeopathic medicines in empty stomach ; but you can take them after meal if you forget. **You can take these homeopathic medicines along with other allopathic or herbal medicines (whether they may be tablet, capsule or injection). It will not cause any trouble. But it is better to take all homeopathic medicines half an hour before or after other medicines.**

Try to buy Germany or U.S.A. made homeopathic medicines. You can exclude any of these eleven medicines if it seems don't helping or causing undesirable side-effects (like acidity, allergy, pain, diarrhoea, burning etc) or is not available in the local market. Continue rest of the medicines according to their suggested order or serial. **Do not change my recommendation on potency and dose, but you can take the nearest (and the lowest) potency if the recommended potency is not available in the local market. In homeopathic potencies, Q means mother tincture (Q), that means the lowest potency (that means one or zero). As we all know, the lowest potencies (like Q, 3X, 6X, 12X, 30X, 200X, 3C, 6C, 3, 6 etc) usually causes less side-effects.** *If any of these medicines are available in pill or pellet form, you should take them in double dose ; that means take 10 pills or pellets in lieu of 5 drops.* You should know that the names of the homeopathic medicines are universal (that means they could be found with the same name in every country). Always try to buy liquid medicines and

take them mixing with water ; because homeopathic medicines are more effective in liquid form.

In some rare cases, you may need to consult a homeopathic specialist to be able to use more precisely selected medicines (which best suit with your physical and mental make-up). You will need to take these medicines at least one to two years (or little longer) for a full cure. Inshallah, My FORMULA will reverse your biological system to it's previous good condition (and consequently your stones will be dissolved and excreted). When you are free from gallstones (and other related complications), then stop these seven medicines.

Rx

(1) Natrum Sulph Q/3x/6x/30x/3c/6c/12/30c/3/6/12/30
(Take this homeopathic medicine 5 drops or 10 pills 02 times daily in first week. Mixing with some water)

(2) Baptisia tinctora Q/3x/6x/30x/3c/6c/12/30c/3/6/12/30
(Take this homeopathic medicine 5 drops or 10 pills 02 times daily in second week. Mixing with some water)

(3) China officinalis Q/3x/6x/30x/3c/6c/12/30c/3/6/12/30
(Take this homeopathic medicine 5 drops or 10 pills 02 times daily in third week. Mixing with some water)

(4) Cholesterinum Q/3x/6x/30x/3c/6c/12/30c/3/6/12/30
(Take this homeopathic medicine 5 drops or 10 pills 02 times daily in fourth week. Mixing with some water)

(5) Chelidonium majus Q/3x/6x/30x/3c/6c/30c/3/6/12/30
(Take this homeopathic medicine 5 drops or 10 pills 02 times daily in fifth week. Mixing with some water)

(6) Calcarea carbonica Q/3x/6x/3c/6c/12/30c/3/6/12/30

(Take this homeopathic medicine 5 drops or 10 pills 02 times daily in sixth week. Mixing with some water)

(7) Hydrastis canadensis Q/3x/6x/30x/3c/6c/30c/3/6/12/30

(Take this homeopathic medicine 5 drops or 10 pills 02 times daily in seventh week. Mixing with some water. Now start taking from no. 1 medicine in similar rules.)

Hair loss from dandraft and its homeopathic cure :-

(1) Vinca minor 30

(Take this homeopathic medicine 1 drop / 10 pills 02 times daily for 02 weeks

(2) Arnica Q

(Mix this homeopathic medicine 01 ounce with coconut oil and rub it on your head 2 times daily after shaking each time). (Stop using shampoo for rest of your life.)

Hypotension or low blood pressure :-

Hypotension or low blood pressure and its homeopathic cure

(1) NAT-PHOS 6X plus KALI-MUR 6X and (2) CALC-PHOS 6X plus KALI-PHOS 6X, 2 tabs. of each, dissolved in 1/4th cup of hot water, to be taken alternately every 4 hrs., 4 times a day, for 7 days.

HOMOEOPATHY AND LONGEVITY :-

SAMUEL HAHNEMANN and many of his successors down to the present day have frequently asserted that orthodox medication shortens life and that homoeopathic treatment promises longevity. These statements which may be found in innumerable books are usually considered to be empty boasts and wild statements impossible to prove by those who doubt that homoeopathy is superior to orthodox treatment. As far as I know, no attempt has ever been made to support these assertions by facts and figures. Yet it can easily be shown that homoeopathy promises length of life to those who follow it.

It is a well known fact that medical men are "bad lives" from the life insurance point of view although they are not as bad as publicans. Publicans have to pay double premiums. Some years ago the Registrar-General published a Blue Book which contains comparative death rates among occupied males, from which I would extract the following figures:.

COMPARATIVE MORALITY FROM ALL CAUSES.

Clergymen, Priests, Ministers	443
Agricultural labourers	470
Farmers	495
Railway guards, Porters	607
Barristers, solicitors	627
Builders	656

Physicians and surgeons	693
Coal miners	727
Barmen	1724.

There are, of course, many intermediate figures which cannot be given for lack of space. It will be noticed that the mortality among physicians and surgeons is nearly 50 per cent. greater than the mortality among agricultural labourers, the poorest, the worst housed and the most exposed workers of the community who, incidentally, get only the minimum of dental and medical attention-possibly to their good. As a rule the high mortality among doctors and surgeons is explained by their leading a very active life, having most irregular mealtimes, being exposed to infection, etc. I often maintained in the past that the unsatisfactory health of medical men is due to their readiness of employing their own medicines on themselves and neglecting elementary rules of health with regard to diet, etc., of which the average doctor knows little. It is worth pointing out that the medical mortality form Brights disease, diabetes, diseases of the liver and diseases of the digestive system is exceptionally high, proclaiming faulty nutrition.

If the argument that the high medical mortality is due to the demands of the profession was correct, it would logically follow that the mortality among homoeopathic physicians also should be high and that only a few would teach old age. Hahnemann himself lived and worked to the age of 88 and he worked strenuously up to his death. He went to Paris when 80 and he never worked harder than during the eight years in Paris. During the last year of this life he wrote the sixth edition of the Organon. An extraordinarily large number of homoeopathic physicians have reached extreme old age and most of them have been active to the end of their days. It think a young and enthusiastic homoeopath might do an extremely

useful piece of work in tabulating all the deaths among the allopathic doctors during the last twenty years, tabulating separately the deaths of all the homoeopathic doctors during the same period and drawing the average. That would probably show the justification of the claim that long life is given to those who are treated homoeopathically.

I am engaged on a book on homoeopathy in which I would have liked to have made such a comprehensive comparison, but unfortunately I have not the time to go fully into the matter. I have collected from some homoeopathic periodicals a number of data given in the obituaries, and I shall be grateful to any reader who may complete my list sending me additional names. At any rate the lost of old doctors and surgeons whose age could be obtained from the British homoeopathic periodicals of fairly recent and from Haehls Life of Hahnemann is extraordinarily impressive, especially if we consider the small number of homoeopathic doctors. From this list it appears that longevity is extremely frequent among homoeopathic medical men.

Samuel Hahnemann lived to 88, his wife Melanie, who practised medicine as well, lived to 88, his wife grandson Dr. Leopold Suss Hahnemann lived to 88 and among his friends and disciples we notice the following ages at death: Dr. Constantine Hering 80, Dr. F. von Boenninghausen 83, Dr. H.A. von Gersdorff 77, Dr. Hermann Hartlaub 79, Dr. A. H. Gerstal 83, Dr. M. Marenzeller 89, DR. S.G.S.M. Count Des Guidi 94, Dr.F.H.F. Quin 79, Dr. T.J. Riickert 86, Dr. C.C. Peschier 72, Dr. G. Lehman 77. Very likely this list is incomplete. Still, it is very impressive.

Rather perfunctory and hasty examination of the obituaries published by various British homoeopathic periodicals during the last thirty years or so has furnished the following names and ages. Of course the list is far from complete. In many cases

the obituary notice merely mentions that Dr. So-and-so, one of the oldest homoeopaths, or a nestor of homoeopathy, died without giving date of birth or age. As I said before, I would very much like to have the following list completed by readers of the "HOMOEOPATHIC WORLD": Dr. S. Lilienthal 76, Dr. T. Hayle 79, Dr. H.C. Allen 75, Dr. Johann E. Veith 97, Dr. J.J. Drysdale 75, Dr. W. Purdie 79, Dr. C.B. Ker 78, Dr. C. Ransford 79, Dr. G. Dunn 82, Mr. J. Moore 80m, Mr. T. Engall 80, Mr. J. Lawrence 92, Dr. E.C. Holland 95, Dr. D. Roth 79, DR. G.M. Scott 82, Dr. W. Bell 83, Dr. D. Wilson 78, Dr. J. Love 765, Dr. A.C. Clifton 84, Dr. S. Kennedy 85, Dr. T. Wilson 83, DR. Max Quaglio 84, Dr. G. Clifton 80, Dr. H. Gray 78, Dr. E. Cronin 81, Dr. Houat 73, Dr. J. Pritchard 84, Dr. Spiers Alexander 77, Dr. J.C. Torry 88, Dr. A.C. Pope 81, Dr. S.J. Capper 85, Dr. S.B. Brookes 75, Dr. T. Miles 83, Dr. Leo De Perry 77, Dr. E. Thomas 83, Dr. G. Wyld 86, Dr. T. Skinner 81, Dr. W. B.B. Scriven 89, Dr. D. Dyce Brown 70, Dr. J. Kidd 94, Dr. J.J. Garth Wilkinson 87, Professor Cesare Lombroso 75, Dr. S. Churchill 85, DR. A. de nose Walker 80, Dr. A.E. Ingersoll 82, Dr. R. Moore Barrows 81, Dr. William Boericke 80, Dr Hayward 86, R.M. Theobald 84, Dr. Murry Moore 70, Dr. R. Ellis Dudgeon 84, Dr. T. Wesley Burwood 84, Dr. J. Lawrence 92, Dr. B. Fincke 85, Dr. W. Huntingdon Leonard 82, Dr. E. Mahony 73, Dr. T. Cigliano 71, Dr. A.C. Chalmers 84, Dr. T.R. Jones 73, Dr. W. Bradshaw 85, Dr. Hamilton 89, Dr. James Wardrop 87, Dr. S. Morgan 88, Dr. W. T.P. Wolston 77, Professor Imbert-Gourbeyre 94, DR. Eubulus Williams 74, Dr. E. Hamilton 88, Dr. T.S. Verdi 74, Dr. J.H. Mackechnie 75, Dr. H. M. Paine 76, Dr. Claude 80, Mr. C.F. Watts (M.R.C.S.) 83, Mr. George Muller (lay healer) 93, DR. Teste 80, Dr. Espanet 80, Dr. Charge 80, Dr. Collet 80, Dr. Boyer 85, Dr. Chatain 88, Dr. De La Tremlais 90, Dr. Jousset 94, Dr. Charles De Moor 81, Dr. J. Blyth 76, Dr. A. C. Pope 78, Dr. J. Feild Deck 95.

In the foregoing list, taken from the English periodicals,

there are a few foreigners. Leaving these out it appears that about ninety English physicians and surgeons lived to an average age of about 80. The list of names is, of course, incomplete. Possibly the number of very aged practitioners might be increased to increased to increased to 150 or 200. I think the number of homoeopathic doctors in this country has never exceeded 300. In view of the small number of homoeopathic medical men, the percentage of those how have reached extreme old age is extraordinarily large and I think the facts given justify to lengthen the span of life, as Hahnemann and so many of his successors have asserted. I think it would be exceedingly desirable to obtain a complete list of English homoeopathic doctors with their ages at death so that one could ascertain their average age at death, compare it with the average death age among allopathic doctors and ascertain the percentage of octogenarians and nonogenarians among the practitioners of the two schools.

Haemorrhoids / Piles :-

Haemorrhoids (often known as Piles) are enlarged and engorged blood vessels in or around the back passage (anus). These may be associated with pain, bleeding, itching and feeling as if a lump or bump is hanging down.

Homeopathic Medicine for Piles, Hemorrhoids

#Aesculus. [Aesc]

This remedy is especially suitable to the form of haemorrhoids arising from portal congestion, abdominal plethora. They may or may not bleed, but there is a feeling in the rectum as of splinters or sticks. This remedy actually produced many liver symptoms and haemorrhoids in the provers. Other indicating symptoms are aching in the lumbar region, protruding purple piles with severe pains in the sacrum and small of the back and fullness in the region of the liver. Dryness, burning and itching are good indications. Hughes prefers Nux vomica and Sulphur in haemorrhoids dependent on congestion of the portal system. Pulsatilla is one of the best remedies in haemorrhoids after

AEsculus. Passive congestion and dyspeptic troubles are the keynotes; blind haemorrhoids. Haemorrhoids that bleed easily. It acts best in the higher potencies. Haemorrhoids from chronic constipation may be cured with Aesculus.

#Collinsonia. [Coll]

But says that no remedy can equal Collinsonia in obstinate cases of haemorrhoids, which bleed almost incessantly, he recommends the mother tincture (Q). It is of special use in females with inertia of the rectum and a congestive tendency to the pelvic organs. It suits pregnant women who suffer from piles, and pruritus may be a marked symptom. The indicating symptoms are chiefly a sensation of sticks in the rectum, with constipation from inertia of the lower bowel. It is especially applicable to heart pains resulting from a suppression of a habitual haemorrhoidal flow. It is somewhat similar to Nux, but is a far more useful remedy. Ignatia. Haemorrhoids characterized by sharp, stitching pains, shooting up the rectum.

#Hamamelis. [Ham]

Hughes esteems this remedy as one of the best in haemorrhoids, and clinical testimony is decidedly with him. It has bleeding haemorrhoids, and the flow of blood is quite copious, and the great characterizing indication is excessive soreness. Hughes recommends the second dilution, and experience shows that an external application either hot or cold of Hamamelis extract will promptly reduce the inflammation and soreness. Sulphur has constipation and itching about the anus, worse at night, which may be considered as keynotes for its use.

#Aloes. [Aloe]

This is also a most useful haemorrhoidal remedy. It is indicated where the piles protrude like a bunch of grapes, bleeding often and profusely, and are greatly relieved by the application of cold water. There is a very marked burning in the anus the bowels feel as if scraped. There is a tendency to diarrhoea, with the well-known uncertain feeling in the lower bowel. This tendency to diarrhoea will distinguish from Collinsonia, which

has the tendency to constipation. Ratanhia has burning in the anus, and protrusion of varices after a hard stool. The characteristics of this remedy are burning and fissure of the anus, great painfulness and sensitiveness of rectum Capsicum. Bleeding piles with burning pain, itching, smarting and stinging in anus during stool are characteristic of Capsicum.

#Nux vomica. [Nux-v]

If the haemorrhoids be large and blind, with a burning, stinging and constricted feeling in the rectum and a bruised pain in the small of the back, and especially if excited by sedentary habits or abuse of stimulants, them Nux may be prescribed with confidence. Itching haemorrhoids keeping the sufferer awake at night, relieved by cold water, or bleeding piles with constant urging to stool, and a feeling as if the bowel would not empty itself are further indications. Arsenicum. Indicated in bluish piles with burning pain, prostration and debility. Muriatic acid. Great sensitiveness of the anus, cannot make use of the softest toilet paper; the piles are so sore and sensitive that the slightest touch is unbreakable. Haemorrhoids in the aged. Graphites. Haemorrhoids which burn and sting , anus sore, worse sitting. The rectum seems to have lost its contractile power, and the varices protrude.

#Lycopodium. [Lyc]

A very useful remedy for piles which do not mature, but remain as hard bluish lumps, and also for bleeding piles containing large quantities of blood. Sepia. Haemorrhoids from retarded portal circulation; bleeding haemorrhoids with fullness in the rectum; oozing of moisture with great soreness.

#Sulphur. [Sulph]

This remedy corresponds to ailments producing haemorrhoids and to the troubles resulting from piles which have stopped bleeding, and as a result fullness in the head and uneasiness in the liver; constipation is present; a desire for stool and itching of the anus. Jousset asserts that Nux and Sulphur dominate the therapeutics of haemorrhoids. Sulphuric acid. Piles burn and fill up the rectum. Verbascum thapsus. Dr. S. A. Jones gives

the following indications as trustworthy: Inflamed and very painful piles, scanty evacuation of faeces in small, hard bits, like sheep's dung, with pressing; frequent or copious urination. Petroselinum is mentioned by Gilchrist as being of value when intense itching is present.

Retarded, scanty, or arrested flow of breast milk

The secretion of milk may be tardy or deficient; or it may be suddenly suppressed from exposure to cold, powerful emotions of the mind, or from any circumstances likely to cause febrile symptoms.

Treatment •

Urtica urens

it is the best medicine to increase breast milk. Take 20 drops 3 times daily mixing with some water as long as your condition improve.

Pulsatilla pratensis

Tardy flow, or partial or entire suppression. The immediate administration of this remedy almost invariably arrests these symptoms, and indeed exerts a healthful influence over the female constitution, in almost every departure from the normal course during the whole period of nursing.

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Calcarea carbonica

Deficiency in the secretion of milk at the outset, or fullness or enlargement of the breasts, with tardiness in the formation of milk. This remedy may follow Pulsatilla.

Aconitum napellus

Febrile symptoms; a dose every hour or two for three or four times; afterwards every four hours for several times.

Coffea cruda

Great restlessness or sleeplessness. A dose or two will generally remove these symptoms.

Chamomilla

Suppression caused by a fit of anger; Ignatia - by grief; Dulcamara - by a chill.

Accessory means

When the distension and consequent irritation have been relieved by the appropriate medicine, the milk which has been arrested will generally flow freely. Should the discharge continue imperfect, the breast-pump may be used, or better still, a stronger child may be applied; or the following may be tried :

Over-nursing :-

The mother may suffer from the consequences of suckling, though not extended beyond the usual term, if her constitution is too feeble to sustain the drain even for a short time.

Symptoms

A dragging sensation in the back when in the act of nursing the child, and an exhausted feeling of sinking and emptiness afterwards; general weariness and fatigue; unrefreshing sleep; dimness of vision; loss of appetite; dyspnoea and palpitation after exertion or ascending stairs. If the nursing is continued, the patient becomes pale, thin, and weak; the night-sweats, swelling of the ankles, and nervousness follow.

Causes

The symptoms of prolonged nursing may occur, as before intimated, from inherent delicacy of constitution; from bearing children in too rapid succession; from imperfect nutrition; haemorrhage, abortion, Leucorrhoea, or any other accidental cause of debility. Injurious consequences may result in the case of some women from nursing their children twelve, fourteen, or even eighteen months, under the erroneous impression that they will thus prevent pregnancy.

Treatment

China officinalis

Great weakness, noises in the ears, palpitation, swelling of the legs, etc., especially if the patient has been subject to night-

sweats, excessive menstruation. Haemorrhages, or Leucorrhoea.

China is a prime remedy in this condition. Ferrum may follow, or be alternated with China.

Alfalfa

The chief symptoms are an increased appetite so they could not wait for the regular meals, an increase in the amount of urine and urea, and a general sense of well-being, caused an increase in weight, Sleep very good, sexual desire Increased, Menstrual period came exactly 28 days. and allayed the irritation from an enlarged prostate. In brief, it is the best tonic-vitamin-nutrient in the universe. Take 20 drops 3 times daily mixing with some water as long as your condition improve.

Homeopathy is the best in renal or kidney diseases :-

Homeopathy is the best in Renal or Kidney failure (CKD). A comparison in Homeopathic and allopathic treatment of Kidney Failure.

Allopathic treatment	Homeopathic treatment
1) In comparison to life long treatment in allopathy	1) Homeopathic medicines can be stopped in 2 to 5 years depending on the severity and underlying cause of the disease.
2) Damaged Kidneys cannot be repaired in allopathy. Modern medicine try to facilitate the bodily waste products to pass out by the process of dialysis through artificial or by transplanted	2) Though Homeopathy does not provide any substitute (dialysis or new Kidney) for any organ (Kidney) but it can revive the damaged organ as it has been proved at many times

natural kidney and simultaneously by doing forced diuresis with the help of tab. Lasix, Dytor etc. that eventually lead to more damage to the remaining renal cells.	in my treated **TB Cases** where I always found normal tissue in place of fibrocavitory lesions (Completely damaged tissue).
3) The process of dialysis could not be stopped once a patient starts on it. As the time passes this procedure has to done more frequently. Even doctors cannot imagine that it can be slow down (gap in dialysis can be increased) so they (doctors) compel their patient to come for dialysis more frequently.	3) Patient's kidney starts improving as soon as he starts taking homeopathic treatment. It helps the patient withdrawing from dialysis. That's why homeopath advises his patient to increase gap in the subsequent dialysis.
4) There is no curative procedure for CRF in modern medicine. Kidney transplantation and Dialysis does not cure renal failure, but instead keeps a person alive by performing the crucial functions of the kidneys.	4) But homeopathy stimulates someone's immune system to perform normal functions, in this way damaged kidneys and other organ's functions start improving.
5) There is very high percentage of rejection of new kidney.	5) If such patient starts taking homeopathic treatment that would minimize the rejection percentage.
6) In allopathic system patient has to spend Rs.5000 to 20000/- per month exclusively on medicines. Expanses of hospital's fee	6) Homeopathic treatment cost depends on the severity of disease and knowledge and experience of the doctor, even a costliest doctor's treatment

and investigations are superfluous.	remains quite economical than allopathic expenses.
7) In case of kidney transplanted patients kidney's linked diseases like Diabetes mellitus and Hypertension may become uncontrolled instead of taking full medical care.	7) But Classical Homeopathic treatment not only repairs the damaged kidneys but simultaneously it helps in maintaining the blood sugar level and blood pressure to a normal level.
8) In allopathic system damage is a continuous process, it can be slow down up to a certain limit but cannot be stopped.	8)Very well selected Homeopathic medicine can stop the further damage of diseased organ without delay and further treatment may revive the damaged tissue.
9) In the similar way it can not treat (correct) the cysts or tumors of kidneys.	9) It can treat the tumors as well as polycystic kidneys also.
10) Doctors and patient always remain worried about the bio-chemistry (Sodium, potassium, calcium, phosphorus, etc.) otherwise some complications may likely to occur. Even with taking care of all the measures patient starts complaining of symptoms related to electrolyte imbalance almost every day.	10) Once patient's immunity improves (you can feel it just within days) all organs' functions will start improving simultaneously bio-chemistry also becomes normal naturally.
11) Doctors (except classical homeopaths) remain busy in managing one or the other problem.	11) Classical Homeopaths have to take lot of time for the first prescription then things become quite easier in comparison to other doctors.

12) Allopathic doctors know that they have very limited role in such cases so they keep on experimenting on different food supplements etc.	12) While we have enough evidences of more damage to the remaining nephrons by experimenting with any artificial food material or chemicals.

Chronic Renal (Kidney) Failure is a fatal disease where bodily waste products (in the form of urine) collected in the body which leads to multiorgan failure.
There are three procedures in modern medicine for such condition…
1) Symptomatic medicines with some specific medicines to control the causative disease such as Diabetes mellitus, hypertension, etc.
2) Dialysis (Haemodialysis or Peritoneal dialysis depending on the doctors decision)
3) Kidney transplantation.
These are not the curative procedure for CRF but instead they keep a person alive by performing the crucial functions of the kidneys. But homeopathy stimulates someone's immune system to perform normal functions in this way damaged kidneys start functioning normally.
Which type of kidney patients should take Homeopathic treatment?
1. Healthy persons who have strong family history of renal failure should take classical homeopathic treatment to avoid the risk of renal failure.
2. Diabetic patients who are suffering from Hypertension also must take homeopathic treatment.
3. Persons who are having symptoms of early renal failure of unknown etiology.
4. Patients suffering from recurrent **renal stone** formation or having stone lodged somewhere in the ureter.
5. Kidney patients of any stage should start homeopathic treatment earliest possible for avoiding passing into the complete renal damage.

6. Patients who are taking some urine forming medicines such as Lasix, Dytor etc. should start homeopathic treatment otherwise their kidneys will have to suffer badly.
7. Patients who are on dialysis can get rid off the frequent dialysis by taking classical homeopathic treatment.
8. Patients who are waiting for renal transplantation should start homeopathic treatment which can stop the urgent need of kidney donor.

It's mean to say that nothing is too late for classical homeopathic treatment; every patient should start it as soon as they come to know about benefits of homeopathy.

Please Note: Dehydration is one of the most important causes of kidney failure. Diuretics (Dytor, Lasix etc) may cause dehydration if person is lacking in proper fluid intake (as in case of most CRF patients) so, they can never improve the kidney functions in such cases. Diuretics are simply used to protect the heart (temporarily) for getting overload by accumulation of water in the body.

Actually allopathic system does not think about any improvement even in the first stage of kidney failure. They think that ultimately patient has to go for dialysis or kidney transplantation later or sooner, so, they least bother about further damage of kidney tissue.

One more important point to be noted: Our 99% life functions are being carried out by proteins. Do you think protein intake can be injurious to health? But as you know its intake is being restricted by some doctors in most cases of kidney disease patients.

Do you think its further intake can damage the nephrons? Or

Its restriction can slow down the disease process? Or

Have you ever heard that protein intake was responsible of kidney failure?

Answer of all these questions is NO.

You should know that every one carries a genetic message, which decides his or her illness type. Inheritance of **Diabetes** or Hypertension etc. with weaker Immunity = May lead to **Chronic Kidney Disease**

* **Ramdev's treatment failed in CKD ----> Now She is well**

*Again and again one and half years of **Ramdev's treatment and yoga** is proved to be ineffective in treating Kidney failure. Yoga is not a **therapeutic (treatment) system** rather yoga is a life style that has to be done lifelong by a person for keeping himself healthy.

*Homeopathy helped when **Ramdev's pranayam and yoga** for 30 years failed in keeping a person healthy. in English *__Homeopathy shows improvement just within days in ESRD also__ .

*It can also reduce **serum creatinine and Urea within week even in Insuline dependent diabetic patient (diabetic nephropathy).**

*Our happiest moment to see satisfactory smile on the kidneys patients face.

Health is Wealth, so keep yourself healthy by improving the immune system.

We can keep our immune system (body's defence system) up to date by so many means such as - by taking good nutrients; good and mild physical exercise (yoga); keeping activity of life in good routine; avoiding mental and physical stress etc. But when someone's immunity is influenced by some disease process then Homeopathic treatment can treat the patient in a better way, even end stage kidney disease, chronic kidney failure, up to 90% damaged kidneys, nephrotic syndrome, nephritis, recurrent kidney stone formation, TB of Kidney, recurrent Kidney infections, etc. even blood urea and serum creatinine starts controlling just within days.

When allopathy fails in treating the cases of terminal stage then Homeopathy helps a lot. Though it is very difficult to treat a case of drug resistant TB or Chronic Kidney disease or a

polycystic Kidney or a kidney tumor etc. with homeopathy yet we have treated many such cases successfully.

Pancreatitis :-

#Iris versicolor. [Iris]

This remedy has a positive effect upon the pancreas, and Dr. Farrington gives the following symptoms as indicative of the remedy: Burning distress in the region go the pancreas, with vomiting of a sweetish water; the saliva has a greasy taste; there is a watery diarrhoea which contains undigested fat, worse in the morning ; sick headaches may accompany.

#Iodine. [Iod]

This remedy causes in its action upon the salivary gland an increased secretion of watery saliva. It also has violent copious vomiting of a watery or sour substance, has a diarrhoea of copious soft, watery, foamy stools, which contain fat, and there is a violent pain in the epigastrium and back. There is great emaciation: the patient is hungry, eats enormously and yet grows thin; there is a soapy taste in the mouth and general enlargement of the glands.

#Phosphorus. [Phos]

This remedy will prove valuable in tuberculous patients, where there are evidences of fatty degeneration of the various organs, especially of the heart, liver or kidneys. The stools are undigested, containing particles, of fat the face is pale, yellow, and the patient anaemic. It is useful, in atrophy of the pancreas with diabetes. Oily looking stool with particles in the looking like frog spawn or sago, is characteristic.

#Belladonna. [Bell]

Reil and Buechner class Belladonna among remedies for pancreatic affections. The later says: "Catarrh of the pancreatic duct is best met by Belladonna followed by Mercurius." Baehr recommends Atropine sulphate in pancreatic diseases.

Belladonna is the most efficacious remedy in acute haemorrhagic pancreatitis.

Panic attack :- A few days back I had a chance to treat a friend of mine through the Private Messaging system at Hpathy Forums. It was an acute case. Instead of presenting the case in my words, I am reproducing the case through all the messages that the two of us exchanged over a period of 2-3 days. The PM's are presented without editing. Only some personal details have been removed. The date and time of PM is also give so that you can see how the case progressed. I have added two comments to explain the remedy and potency selection.

Carole - Sent: 12 Aug. 04 at 18:33

I am no good at treating myself.

On Tuesday evening a natural gas main was broken right across the street from where I live, and everyone in our area was told to go outside of their homes for fresh air. I am very sensitive to chemicals, perfume etc. I started feeling very anxious and asked my husband Bob to put me in the car and drive away from the area. I was too confused to grab my homeopathic emergency kit. Before we got out of the driveway I passed out in the car. The fire department was on the seen and put me on oxygen right away, but the car could not be driven out because it had to go through the extreme danger zone. An ambulance was soon there but could not enter closer than 1/2 block from the area and so fire fighters with gas masks brought a stretcher in to get me and took me to hospital emergency treatment room.

I tried to get as much info as I could after I regained consciousness. It was about 4 PM that it all started and I regained consciousness about 8 PM. I was told it was 'touch and go for a while" as my pulse went up to about 140 beats per minute, and my blood pressure went, as they said "through the

roof' to 240/118 for a while before the oxygen cut in, my face was very red and my hands and feet were cold. when I came to I had no pain and was allowed to come home after the danger area was clear and I was stabilized. I was told I had periods of retching like I would vomit, but I didn't and I don't remember any of this. I was told that I may have stopped breathing too for a short period of time. I was told I appeared lethargic and semi conscious some of the time. During recovery I was repeatedly asked if I had pain and I had none.

When I got home I took Arnica 200C and then arnica 1M which made me feel a lot stronger and a few doses of carbo veg 200C. During that night a headache developed and some pain down my left side. I still have the headache and numbness on the left side of my face and down my left arm. It feels like the left side of my face is hanging down, but it isn't. In the past Nat Mur has been my main remedy.
I went to a Medical doctor today and he said I had a spasm on my left side. I do not believe this, to me it is like nerve pain and problem. I was very sensitive to pressure on the left temple area of my head and towards the top back of the head. The doc didn't even test my reflexes. however he does believe in homeopathy. I also have nerve pain my down to my left foot and big toe. My husband says that my head flopped a few times when I passed out. I have full range of neck movement, so I don't think there is any problem there.

Yesterday when I went to brush my teeth my mouth filled with blood from bleeding gums. I took more arnica and buffered vit C, and it is much better now.

My concern now is the numbness on my left side with a dull pain and lack of peripheral feeling on my face and arm. I wonder if I had a slight stroke with my blood pressure going so high and the tendency to bleed. Today when I went shopping, my son said I got confused easily and I was asking him dumb

questions of things that I know. I was asking him as if I didn't know. I don't remember.
If you have any suggestions, I would apprieciate it.
Regards and thank you, Carole

---------- Comments by Dr. B ----------

Here it was very evident to me that Carole had suffered from a Panic attack. The symptoms were quite clear - Sudden onset, Anxiety, Sudden Unconciousness, Fluctuating B.P., Apnoea due to anxiety, Red face and Cold extremities, Left sided complaints. The medicine was also very clear - Aconite.

Manish Bhatia - Sent : 12 Aug. 04 at 20:30
Dear Carole,
Take Aconite 6c, every 2 hrs for 1 day. Give 2 downward strokes (succussions) everytime u take the medicine. Then get back to me. I think you would be very much ok in that much time.
Take care and lots of rest,
Dr. B

---------- Comments by Dr. B ----------

The reason for selecting a low potency was that I had not seen the case myself. It was an online case and an acute one at that. Also, carole had told that she was a sensitive person. Lastly, I wanted frequent repetition for the acute situation. Hence, a low potency was justified. I asked her to plus every dose so that the repetition proves more beneficial.

Peptic ulcer, dudenal ulcer, Gastric ulcer :-

Homeopathy offers some very good medicines for peptic ulcer disease. But for a homeopath, the symptoms of the disease are much more important than the ulcer itself. This is because to select the right medicine a homeopaths needs to differentiate between the finer presentations of a disease which, vary from person to

person. A homeopath not only tries to heal the ulcer but also tries to remove the general predisposition to acquire it. The homeopath not only tries to find 'What is wrong?', but also 'Why it went wrong?'; 'Where it started going wrong?'; 'How it evolved to the current stage?' etc. To find the answers to all these questions, a homeopath tries to gather as much information as possible regarding the pat and present medical history of the patient, his/her family history, his/her general physical and psychological characteristics etc. This hard work on the part of homeopath not only helps in removing the acute symptoms and the ulcer but also is usually able to remove the tendency for relapse. The 'on-again/off-again' nature of the disease is often removed and the general health of the person also improves as a result.

Some of the commonly used medicines for gastritis and duodenal ulcers are argentum-nit, arsenic-alb, atropine, geranium, hydrastis, kali-bichrom, merc-cor, ornithogalum, phosphorus, uranium-nit, terebintha, lycopodium, pulsatilla, graphites, natrum-phos, medorrhinum etc.

Rhinitis :- IN this paper I will treat of two forms of chronic catarrh- those in which there exist permanent hypertrophies; and those which are characterized by intermittent swellings of the Schneiderian mucous membrane.

These two forms are the most frequent of all varieties of chronic rhinitis.

In the treatment of chronic catarrh, where there exist obstructions of any kind, the first step to be taken is, to remove these obstructions; then; with Homoeopathic remedies, we may expect favorable results. These results we would not obtain without this preliminary treatment.

I know that objections have been made by some Homoeopathic physicians to such a course; they claiming, that

unfavorable results follow operative treatment.

These objections, however, come from those who have had very little experience, but who, on the other hand, are always heavily loaded with theories. The large practical experience which I have had, warrants me in saying that these objections are unfounded. I shall prove, on the contrary, that only the most favorable results follow operative procedures when performed in a proper and skilful manner.

It has been said that, where such line of treatment is followed, it does not differ from that used by Old-School specialists; and, moreover, that it makes very little difference, whether a patient is operated upon by an Old-School or a Homoeopathic specialist.

I shall have to take exception to this; because the two have different objects in view; and their respective operative procedures are entirely different.

In the first place, the Old-School specialist uses operative measures as a last resort, and expects such measures will complete the cure. This, it too often, does not do. The Homoeopathic specialist, on the other hand, resorts to operative measures for the purpose of paving the way to future treatment, which must be in part Homoeopathic-to effect a permanent cure.

In the second place, Old-School specialists, as a general thing, remove as much tissue from the nose as possible, leaving the cavities specious, and, often, too much so. The Homoeopathic specialist, on the other hand, removes as little tissue as possible and yet quite enough to produce the desired result-which is, to prepare the case for future treatment.

Having differentiate thus between the Old-School and the

Homoeopathic specialist, I shall next endeavor to meet the objections made to operative treatment, by adducing facts instead of theories.

It is claimed that the removal of bone, cartilage and mucous membrane, from the nasal cavities, is followed, in time, by their becoming abnormally large, and frequently results in atrophic catarrh.

To the first objection, I will say that it has been proved to be groundless. I have not one, out of the large number of cases upon which I have operated, that presented results claimed above, after the operation. In fact, in two cases to which I wish to call special attention, the operation produced effects just the opposite. Instead of shrinkage of the parts, there was an increase of tissue, and a consequent narrowing of the usual cavity.

Miss. M. came to me, complaining of an obstruction in the left nasal cavity. On examination, I discovered that the septum was slightly deflected to the left, while along the cartilaginous portion there was a horizontal ridge, which completely obstructed the left side. The latter was removed and the septum planed off, leaving the cavity large enough to pass a wooden plug one-quarter inch wide and one-half inch high. This was kept in position for six days-removing it every other day for antiseptic cleansing of the parts. Three months afterwards, I found the nasal cavity in almost as bad condition as before the operation was performed. A second operation was resorted to. After this, I kept the patient under observation, seeing her two or three times a week. At the end of six weeks, I could see that the cavity was gradually filling up, and that something must be done to arrest the overgrowth of tissue. I then had recourse to the galvanic cautery, using a flat electrode. This was effectual, not only n removing some of the redundant tissue, but also in arresting the further progress of the growth. I will not tax your

patience with a description of the second case, as it was similar to the one just cited, and was treated in the same manner, with good results.

In reply to the second objection-that operations on the nasal cavities are frequently followed by atrophic catarrh, I would say, that it is without any foundation whatever. In twenty- five cases, which I have had the opportunity of keeping under observation, and which I examined eighteen and thirty months after the operation, not one presented any evidence of dryness of the parts operated upon, or of atrophic catarrh. In fact, it would have been impossible for any one but the operator, to have discovered what portion of the septum had been operated upon, as the mucous membrane had been reproduced, to all appearance in its original and normal condition. I believe, that all who have had any wide experience in operations upon the nasal cavities, will agree, that only good can result from a properly performed operation.

The failure to obtain good results from operations of this character is due, to most instances, to neglected after-treatment. Hence its supreme importance. It must be frequent and long-continued.

I am decidedly in favor of conservative surgical procedures in cases of chronic catarrh; but there are only three classes of cases in which I would consider it necessary to use operative measures; First, those in which obstructions prevent proper drainage of the nasal cavities; second, those in which the passages are so narrow that the least irritation, whether the result of atmospheric changes, particles of dust or irritating vapors, causing swelling of the parts, and producing contact of the external and internal walls. If left alone, this would result in adhesion of the parts. Third, those in which adhesion of the external and internal walls has already taken place, and to which Browne has given the name of Synostosis.

It is not necessary that every spur and ridge upon the septum should be removed; nor is it necessary that the septum should be perfectly smooth. It is not good surgery, to hold that every departure from the right line in the position of the septum demands treatment. And here is where a great many inexperienced operators make their mistake. It is the neglect of not paying particular attention to what is proper and necessary to be removed that justly brings specialist into disrepute. It is desirable, also, to operate by artificial light reflected from the forehead-mirror; but in that case the operator must be familiar with the use of the head-mirror, and be able instantly and automatically to follow any motion of the patient's head with the directed illumination during the few minutes consumed by the operations. Antiseptic cleansing of the parts before operating and during healing is desirable. The nasal cavities having been cleansed, the parts should be thoroughly anaesthetized, so that all pain may be avoided. This is best accomplished by saturating a strip of lintine, about half in inch wide, with a 10 to 20 per cent. solution of Cocaine. This is passed into the side to be operated upon by means of a flat applicator, and made to cover the tissue to be removed. Satisfied that all sensibility has been destroyed, we should perform the operation with as little inconvenience to the patient as possible, selecting those instruments which will give the least disturbance to the patient, consistent with the best attainable results. The nasal saw, snare, trephine, drill, chisel and gouge, together with various other accessories, have each their proper place in the domain of nasal surgery.

Having finished the operation, the next important part is the after-treatment. The results will depend largely upon the attention paid to it.

The conditions presents in the nasal cavities will not allow of an antiseptic dressing that may be left there for three or four

days, as may be done in other parts of the body; but the healing process must go on in the presence of septic surroundings. In consequence of this, the patient should be seen and treated every other day for two weeks; afterwards, twice a week, until the healing process is completed. During the first week after the operation I would advise insufflation of powdered Europhen. In the second week, and until the parts are completely healed, liquid Petroleum, to which has been added Calendula and Eucalyptol. By means of an atomizer they are easily brought into contact with the membrane of the nasal cavities, and are not only soothing to the mucous surface, but also protect the membrane from atmospheric influences. During the first week, Arnica may be employed with good result, unless some other remedy is plainly indicated.

There are so many medicines that can be used locally in chronic catarrh that it would consume too much time even to enumerate them.

A few only, and the most important, may be mentioned: menthol, Eucalyptol, Calendula, Tar, Thuja, Carbolic acid, Aceto- tartrate of aluminum. By various means, liquid Petroleum will take into solution the drugs mentioned and act as a better medium than water, with the exception of the Aluminum-aceto-tartrate, which should be used in an aqueous solution.

Some specialists have seen quoted as using Menthol with Petroleum in the proportion of sixty grains to the ounce, and oil of Eucalyptus, one drachm to the ounce. This proportion I consider far too strong, as it is not only painful but irritating to the membrane. Menthol should not be used in a proportion to exceed ten grains to the ounce, and sometimes five grains will suffice.

Menthol is indicated in painful inflammatory affections,

and where there is frequent erection of the mucous membrane, especially of that covering the turbinated bodies.

Eucalyptol (Sanders) should not be used stronger than half a drachm to the ounce, and, in some cases, ten drops are sufficient. It is indicated in inflammatory swellings of the mucous membrane, accompanied by excessive secretions.

Thuja, combined with Petroleum, has not been mentioned by Old-School specialists, yet it is one of the best local remedies we have. It is useful after operations to assist the healing process, and is also indicated where there is a discharge of offensive purulent mucus and ulceration and scabs in the nostril. It has also given satisfactory results, when not too strong, in dry coryza.

The Aceto-tartrate of aluminum may be used either in solution, in the proportion of one drachm to the ounce, or in combination with Boric acid; equal parts. It has styptic and antiseptic qualities, and is, therefore, used chiefly to arrest haemorrhage after operations and for its antiseptic qualities. It is, however, also useful in hypertrophic rhinitis, a rapid subsidence of the swelling being brought about by insufflations of this drug with Boric acid; equal parts, or one to two.

Hypertrophy of the mucous membrane, the turbinated bodies, may be reduced either by the galvano-cautery or some strong acid. I know of no acid that answers the purpose so well as the Trichloracetic. It has an advantage over all other acids of which I have any knowledge. The pain produced by the cauterization is insignificant; the eschar which is formed is uniformly thick, is almost inodorous, produces no unsatisfactory action, and leaves no unpleasant after-effects. Immediately after the application of the acid a bright ivory-white scab is formed, which remains localized to the point of application. This latter quality is of great advantage, as it does

not spread to other parts, as do many delinquescent caustics; for instance, Chromic acid.

Special attention should be paid to keeping spray tubes and instruments clean, for back of the unclean instrument is an unclean and careless operator.

Having journeyed thus far with the Old-School specialist, operating possibly in the same manner and with the same kind of instruments, yet with different objects in view, come we to the place where we must part company.

The Old-School specialist, having finished the operation, and the healing process being completed, if the case is not entirely cured, has nothing else to resort to but local remedies. These, to often, fail to complete the cure.

On the other hand, the Homoeopathic specialist, having prepared his case for future Homoeopathic treatment, looks forward with confidence, knowing that he has a host of remedies which, if carefully selected and applied according to the principle of similia similibus curantur, will effect a permanent cure.

There is no branch of medicine in which greater laurels could be won for Homoeopathy, if we were not too conservative, than in this branch of rhinology.

After the obstructions have been removed, the remedies that will be found to give the best results are as follows:.

Belladonna-Throbbing headache; worse fro motion and leaning forward; tip of the nose red, with burning in the nose; discharge of mucus mixed with blood. Especially useful in the first and second work after operation.

Kali Bichromicum.-Frontal headache; formation of hard plugs in the nostrils; dryness of the nose; with a feeling of pressure at the root of the nose; tenacious, ropy discharge from the posterior nares, adhering to the pharynx and removed with difficulty.

Kali Iodatum.-Acts similarly to Kali bichromicum, except that the Kali iodatum patient has more hypertrophy of the mucous membrane of the nose; the threat is dry; the glands enlarged, or presenting some evidence of scrofulous or syphilitic taint.

Lobelia Cerulea.-Great depression of spirits; pain in the left side of the head and over the root of the nose; first, itching and tingling feeling in the left nostril, followed by frequent sneezing, with copious discharge of thick mucus from both nostrils; nostrils very sensitive, so that inhalation of air creates a slightly painful feeling. This remedy is especially adapted to such cases as are subject to catarrhal inflammation of the posterior nares and fauces, and in which there appear upon the posterior and lateral walls of the pharynx red elevated spots.

Passiflora Incarnata.-Distressing pain at the root of the nose; complete stoppage of one or both nostrils; discharge slight and thick; restless asleep.

Paris Quadrifolia.-Pain in the right temporal region, extending to the frontal sinus and root of the nose; discharge of red or greenish mucus on blowing the nose; stiffed condition and fulness at the root of the nose; constant hawking of tenacious mucus; fauces dry in the morning.

Hyoscyamus.-Buzzing and singing in the ears; sense of smell weak; jerking pain at the root of the nose; mucous membrane of the nose dry; this remedy is given by the Old-School when the secretions are excessive, and there is much

restlessness- a few drops of the mother tincture (Q) being given; when the secretions are suppressed, especially after operations, it will give good results when given in the 3d or 6th potency.

Spigelia.-Pain in the temple or forehead, extending towards the eyes; discharge thin, copious, flows mostly through the posterior nares, causing choking at night, and when lying down; I have verified the latter symptoms in my practice repeatedly.

Senecio Aurens.-Inability to fix the mind on any one subject; dull, stupefying headache; secretions slight or suppressed; sneezing, burning and fulness in the nostrils-the burning being especially confined to the naso-pharynx; dryness of the mouth and pharynx; some pain in swallowing.

Thuja.-Pain at the root of the nose; ulceration and scabs in the nose; discharge of thick, sometimes offensive, green mucus, mixed with blood; red, itching eruption on the alae of the nose, which is frequently moist.

Wyethia.-Pain over the right eye; picking, dry sensation in posterior nares; sensation as if some foreign substance were in the nasal passages-an effort to clear them through the throat affords no relief; dryness of the fauces, with constant desire to clear the throat by hemming.

Besides these remedies, the following deserve due consideration: Arsenicum, Ars. iod., Calc. phos. Calc. carb. Calc. iod., Hepar., Hydrast. can.,, Hydrast. mur., Puls., Sepia, Bals. Peru.

As a general rule, the above remedies will be found sufficient. However, in particular cases, other remedies may have to be chosen.

In addition to the treatment given above, the nasal cavities should be cleansed once a day with some non-irritating solution, either with a douche, atomizer, or very small syringe.

I always advise the use of a small glass syringe, directing the patient, as the piston or rod is pushed in to gently snuff up the solution, propelling it along the nose to the naso-pharynx, cleansing this cavity, and allowing it to pass out through the mouth.

DISCUSSION.

GEORGE H. QUAY, M.D.: I like the ring of Dr. Teets' paper. Would that every Homoeopathist in the land could read it and profit thereby.

There are two classes of men in our school: one, who thinks that every case he has demands an operation, and when he is unable to perform it must turn it over to and Old-School surgeon who will not even recognize him as a physician; the other class, who imagine that everything under the sun is amenable to internal medication-this is then class who, in the main, bring our school into disrepute. We accuse the Old-School of not investigating, when our won ranks are full of the same tribe.

The men in our school, possessing the largest experience in the treatment of catarrhal troubles of the upper respiratory track, are the ones who most readily acknowledge the need of surgical interference in these complaints. In fact, there is no rhinologist of extended experience but can adduce case after case of hypertrophic rhinitis that failed to obtain relief from internal prescribing alone, or combined with spray, until redundant tissue was removed. In the form of rhinitis just alluded to, the results following proper operative treatment are

often little less than miraculous.

There is one condition that I think is often overlooked or neglected in hypertrophic rhinitis. I refer to the enlargement of the posterior end of the lower turbinals. In m,y experience this raspberry-appearing enlargement is one of the most frequent accompaniments of hypertrophic catarrh. The quickest and surest way to reduce it is to slowly amputate with the cold snare.

In cases combined with sneezing do not fail to treat this portion of the lower turbinal, and septum directly opposite.

In regard to the means of cauterizing, I find nothing that gives the pleasure and satisfaction of the galvano-cautery. Acids I seldom resort to, except acetic on the septum. The fumes of chromic, in fact of all acids, are too penetrating. There is another condition frequently existing in chronic rhinitis that causes much discomfort. I refer to hard pieces of mucus attached to the vault of the pharynx. The remedy is the post-nasal douche; sprays usually have no effect. Finally, do no forget local cleanliness.

Scrofula :- Scrofula is a tuberculous infection of the skin of the neck, most often caused by mycobacteria (including Mycobacteriumtuberculosis), in adults. In children, it is usually caused by Mycobacterium scrofulaceum or Mycobacterium avium.

Infection with mycobacteria is usually caused by inhaling air contaminated by these organisms. The bacteria spread throughout the body, and may cause rubbery enlargement of the lymph nodes in the neck (cervical lymph nodes) as well as elsewhere. If these are not treated, the lymph nodes may become ulcerated, producing draining sores.

Scrofula Tuberculosis - Symptoms

painless swelling of cervical (neck) lymph nodes ulceration is rare today lymph nodes may be enlarged elsewhere fevers, chills, sweats, and weight loss can occur in 20% of individuals

Homeopathic Medicines & Treatment for Scrofula Tuberculosis

#Calcarea carbonica. [Calc]

Our chief remedy in scrofula which corresponds to Hahnemann's psora and to what is called now by the modern term arthritism. Its symptoms mark the diathesis, of which it presents a perfect picture. Thus there is sweat on the head which is chiefly confined to the scalp and is sour and offensive. The glands swell readily and tend to suppurate, the face is pale, and such patients are slow and sluggish; the fontanelles are open, there is a large abdomen and a swollen upper lip; this is characteristic. Dentition is slow, the feet are cold and clammy. There is constipation with chalky stools. Partial sweating is very characteristic as about the head at night. Emaciation, the skin hangs in folds which are flabby. Children of this type are slow in learning to talk and walk. Arthritic affections of the spine and hip-joint, imperfect nutrition from mal-assimilation, tendency to eruptions. The ophthalmias and otorrhoeas of Calcarea are decidedly scrofulous; craving for eggs is an indicating symptom. Phosphorus. Here the psoric patient is delicate and refined; the child is beautiful, with a consumptive tendency. Causticum. Defective nutrition of the whole nervous system. Calcarea phosphorica is rather more adapted to cases where the tuberculous tendency is more manifest and the bones are involved. Alnus rubra. Glandular enlargement, unhealthy skin eczema, impaired digestion from lack of gastric juice and consequent marasmus. Use the mother tincture (Q).

#Sulphur. [Sulph]

A prince of remedies and one of our mainstays in the treatment of scrofula; the child is active, nervous and quick, sweats about the head and has a coarse, dry skin and a tendency to eruptions;

the head is large, the fontanelles open, there is a defective osseous growth, a tendency to rickets and caries of the spine, appetite is voracious, glands diseased, patient hungry and emaciated. Child looks like a dried-up old man skin is yellow wrinkled, flabby and dirty.

#Baryta carbonica. [Bar-c]

Emaciated, large abdomen, hunger and emaciation. Mental and bodily weakness. It also has pimples, humid sores and other skin manifestations. Stony hard indurations also are marked.

#Silicea. [Sil]

This remedy corresponds well to the scrofulous diathesis, swellings and suppurations of glands. Imperfect nutrition from mal-assimilation, not from want of food, sweat of head and offensive sweating ;of feet indicate Silicea. Tendency to boils, indurations and carbuncles. Magnesia muriatica. Sweating of feet, enlarged liver and skin eruptions. Bromine. Indurated glands with tendency to suppuration, hardness of the glands. Iodine. Hungry, eats all the time and yet emaciates, indolent swelling of the glands; they are hard and painless; torpor and sluggishness mark the patient. The whole lymphatic system seems invaded. Iodoform. Dr.C.S. Raue recommends highly this remedy in the 3x, to check glandular swellings. He has used it empirically in a large number of cases with success.

#Graphites. [Graph]

Enlargement of glands of axilla, groin and neck, skin symptoms, diarrhoea which is thin, offensive and partially digested. The abdomen is large and hard. It is especially indicated by the unhealthy skin conditions, the eruptions it produces and also; the anaemia; it produces an anaemia almost as marked as Ferrum. The patients requiring Graphites are especially liable to take cold. Infiltration of tissues is another condition.

#Mercurius. [Merc]

This remedy produces a scrofulous dyscrasia, an anaemia and it corresponds well to the tendency of scrofula to localize itself in glandular structures and in the mucous membranes, as shown

in scrofulous affection of the eyes, nose and mouth. Its special indications are the oily or sour sweat, especially on the scalp, the cold and damp limbs, the swollen glands and the profuse suppurations. Such a child will have open fontanelles, imperfect teeth, slimy diarrhoea with much straining, a dirty color of the skin, etc. It is often useful after Sulphur; it seems to rouse the action of Sulphur where that languishes. These scrofulous manifestations are part and parcel of Hahnemann's psora. Mercurius under the rule of sulphur roots out the psoric taint and scrofulous tendencies. Hepar sulphur. Suppurative conditions of scrofula, vertebral caries, etc.

Smoking :-

China officinalis = Reduces the body's craving for nicotine.
Staphysagria= Increases will power and helps break the smoking habit.
Tabacum= Controls the body's desire for tobacco.
Caladium= Reduces the body's craving for nicotine.

Toothache or face-ache :-

The toothache of pregnancy is a Neuralgia, from which some ladies begin to suffer soon after conception, and thus recognise their condition. It is, however, liable to happen at any period during pregnancy. The pain may attack one or more teeth, decayed or sound, or it may extend along the jaw without affecting any tooth in particular. Extraction of the teeth during the time of pregnancy should be voided, the shock to the system is dangerous; it is rarely necessary, and should only be resorted to when the medical attendant advises it, as homoeopathic treatment will generally remove the pain.

Treatment

Aconitum napellus

Toothache from cold or wet, febrile symptoms, throbbing pains aggravated by stimulants. The writer has in some cases applied the tincture locally - a few drops in a little water - with almost immediate relief.

Chamomilla

Face-ache with swelling, irritability, flushes of heat, palpitation, and sensitiveness to external impressions, pains worse on taking warm food or drink at night.

Coffea cruda

Extreme sensitiveness to pain, sleeplessness, flushed face, great restlessness; pain relieved by cold water, accompanied by palpitation, recurring every night.

Belladonna

Toothache with determination of blood to the head; irritability of the nervous system; the pains increase at night, are of a throbbing, piercing character, and often alternate with intense headache.

Administration

The foregoing are most useful, during an attack, when a dose may be given every sixty, thirty, or fifteen minutes, according to its severity.

As preventives one of the following should be taken : - Sep., Cimic., Nux V., Calc., Kreas., Merc., or Staph.; the three last if decayed teeth are affected.

Accessory means

Avoidance of cold and damp; improvement of the general health, especially of the digestive organs, by means of wholesome food, pure air, out-of-door exercise, bathing, and regular, early habits.

Thalassemia is curable with homeopathic treatment :-

People with thalassemia have an inherited blood disorder that causes mild or severe **anemia**. The anemia is due to reduced **hemoglobin** and fewer red blood cells than normal. Hemoglobin is the protein in red blood cells that carries oxygen to all parts of the body.

In people with Thalassemia, the genes that code for

hemoglobin are missing or variant (different than the normal genes). Severe forms of thalassemia are usually diagnosed in early childhood and are lifelong conditions.

The two main types of thalassemia, **alpha** and **beta**, are named for the two protein chains that make up normal hemoglobin. The genes for each type of thalassemia are passed from parents to their children. There are mild and severe forms of the disease, the latter often called Cooley's anemia. **Cooley's anemia** is the most common severe form of thalassemia seen in the U.S.

Frequent transfusions are necessary to maintain oxygen-carrying capacity of the blood. Red cells are rapidly destroyed, freeing large amounts of iron to be deposited in the skin, which becomes bronzed and freckled. The iron is also deposited in the heart, liver, and pancreas, which become fibrotic and dysfunctional. The spleen may become so enlarged that respiratory excursion is impeded and the abdominal organs are crowded. Headache, abdominal pain, fatigue, and anorexia often occur. No cure exists. The nurse is aware that the child is uncomfortable and that growth and sexual development are usually retarded. Rarely, a child with thalassemia major is able to function without transfusions, thereby avoiding the massive ill effects of accumulated iron deposits. **Thalassemia minor,** the heterozygous form, is characterized only by a mild anemia and minimal red blood cell changes. Thalassemia minima is a form that lacks clinical symptoms, although patients show hematologic evidence of the disease. Nursing considerations in the care of thalassemia patients and their families should include observation for ill effects of transfusion, education and counseling about the disease, and referral for genetic counseling. See also **hemochromatosis, hemosiderosis.**

℞

(1) Alfalfa Q/3x/6x/12x/3c/6c/12c/3/6/12

(Take this homeopathic medicine 10 drops daily for 02 weeks in the morning. (mixing with some water.).

Then take **Calcarea phos 3x/6x/12x** 05 pills daily for 02 weeks in the morning. Continue these two medicines alternately until you are cured or your condition sufficiently improved.

(2) Arsenicum album (for restless patient) / **Cadmium Sulfuratum** (for quiet patient) 3x/6x/12x/3c/6c/12c/3/6/12/30

(Take this homeopathic medicine 1 drops or 05 pills daily for 02 weeks at noon. (mixing with some water.). Then take **Kali phos 3x/6x/12x** 05 pills daily for 02 weeks at noon. Continue these two medicines alternately until you are cured or your condition sufficiently improved.

(3) Lecithinum 3x/6x/12x/3c/6c/12c/3/6/12/30

(Take this homeopathic medicine 1 drop or 5 pills daily for 02 weeks at night. (mixing with some water.). Then take **Natrum mur 3x/6x/12x** 05 pills daily for 02 weeks at night. Continue these two medicines alternately until you are cured or your condition sufficiently improved.

(4) Medorrhinum 200

(Take this homeopathic medicine 01 drop / 10 pills at every two months and in this way 3 doses in six months (at the first week of month).

(5) Calcarea Carbonica 10M

(Take this homeopathic medicine 01 drop / 10 pills at every two months and in this way 3 doses in six months (at the second week of month).

(6) Zincum metallicum 200

(Take this homeopathic medicine 01 drop / 10 pills at every two months and in this way 2 doses in four months (at the third week of month).

(7) Carcinosinum 200

(Take this homeopathic medicine 01 drop / 10 pills at every two months and in this way 3 doses in six months (at the fourth week of month).

Try to buy Germany or U.S.A. made medicine. Do not change my recommendation on potency and dose, otherwise you may get no benefit. But you can take the nearest potency if the recommended potency is not available in the local market. Yea, it is better to take all homeopathic medicines in empty stomach ; but you can take them after meal if you forget. All the rules and regulations are same for the kids and teens but you can reduce their dose to half. Yea, it is better to take all homeopathic medicines in empty stomach ; but you can take them after meal if you forget. **You can take these homeopathic medicines along with other allopathic or herbal medicines (whether they may be tablet, capsule or injection). It will not cause any trouble. But it is better to take all homeopathic medicines half an hour before or after other medicines.** You can write to me after 04 weeks with a detailed account of changes you got from the medicine. (**50% of Thalassemia patients get full cure from homeopathic treatment. And the remaining 50% patients get such an improvement (from homeopathic treatment) that they can live 6 to 12 months with a single blood transfusion. Every Thalassemia patients should follow this prescription. And you should stop all the medicines for one week after every one month. In this way all these medicines will act with new and fresh force. In some rare cases,**

you may need to consult a homeopathic specialist to be able to use more precisely selected medicines (which best suit with your physical and mental make-up). When you are free from Thalassemia (or your disease condition sufficiently improved), then stop these medicines. You should again start taking these medicines in similar style if the disease return. Most of the Thalassemia patient also suffer from Splenomegaly (enlargement of the spleen) which is easily curable with homeopathic medicines (without surgery – i.e. cutting off the spleen). Ceanothus Americanus (Q) and Carduus marianus (Q) are the two homeopathic medicines which can effectively cure Spleenomegalia (take 10 drops thrice daily.) **http://bashirmahmudellias.blogspot.com/2011/03/thalassemia-is-curable-with-homeopathic.html**

Twelve Most Essential Medicines :-

IT must be noted first of all that it is not correct to speak of acute or chronic remedies. Any remedy can be used in either acute or chronic cases. We have seen **Aconite and Belladonna**, for instance, most successful (and in unit dosage) in very chronic complaints.

One is sometimes asked which twelve remedies should be chosen to fill a small pocket case for acute work, and this is an attempt to arrive at some conclusion on the matter. It should be said that twelve remedies is too small a number for any but the beginner in Homoeopathy, and one who starts with twelve will soon want to increase to twice or three times that number.

Remedies, by the way, appear to be affected to some extent by fashion. Certain it is that some of the medicine cases of the past generation contain remedies very seldom used in acute

work nowadays.

The writer has a small pocket case that belonged to the late Dr. Washington Epps, and possibly before him to his father. This small case contains such remedies as **Cicuta, Jalap, Rheum**, although it omits the (to us) well-tried ones, **Gelsemium, Baptisia, Lycopodium**.

The final choice of remedies for our little case may differ according to whether the former are to be used in this country (or at any rate in Europe) or in the Tropics, but the first medicines to spring to mind will probably be **Aconite, Belladonna, Bryonia, Nux vomica**. These at least cannot be omitted.

Then we must include the two vulnaries, **Arnica and Rhus tox**; there is unfortunately no room for **Ledum and Hypericum** also. Then we can hardly afford to leave out **Gelsemium and Arsenicum album**. Some form of Mercury should go in, and probably the most generally useful is Merc. sol. (**Merc. vivus** is practically identical in symptomatology).

That leaves us three more remedies for our dozen. One is tempted to put in **Sulphur**, but this present selection is supposed to be intended for the beginner, who will treat only acute complaints, and chiefly the beginnings of these. So, although Sulphur is quite often used in acute work by more advanced prescribers for example, to stimulate reaction in a patient who does not respond and who presents few or no symptoms on which to prescribe, yet we shall have to leave that king of remedies for a larger case.

Sulphurs relative, **Hepar sulph**. might well be included, however, and then well, the choice of the last two is exceedingly difficult, and much will depend on personal preferences.

Some would decide at once for **Drosera**, on account of its well- nigh indispensable place in whooping cough. Others would say that **Pulsatilla** cannot be left out, and that **Lachesis** and **Lycopodium** should both be in. There are others again who would refuse to be without **Baptisia**. Then, especially for work amongst children, there is **Chamomilla** clamouring for inclusion.

One other remedy, which has been forgotten, must go in, and that is **Phosphorus**.

Our own final list would be: **Aconite, Arnica, Arsenic, Belladonna, Bryonia, Gelsemium, Hepar sulph., Merc. sol., Nux vomica, Phosphorus, Pulsatilla, Rhus tox**.

But we would repeat that any list of only twelve remedies is open to serious criticism, and the more ones knowledge of the Materia Medica, the more difficult the task of selection.

Sterility – barrenness :-

When a reasonable period has elapsed after marriage, and conception not taken place, the question arises, What is the cause?

As we have fully entered into the subject in the Lady's Manual, we shall here only point out a few of the conditions or causes of sterility, and give general hints as to the treatment when they are at all amenable to personal measures. In nearly all cases, however, a physician should be consulted.

Causes

When non-conception is due to faults on the side of the female, the causes may be local or constitutional. Amongst local causes are - a natural defects in the formation of the vagina, uterus, ovaries, etc., which is comparatively rare; polypi or other tumours in the uterus; displacement of that organ; self-abuse; ill-timed or too frequent sexual intercourse;

Leucorrhoea, etc.

Constitutional causes include those in which the general physical powers are impaired, or exhausted by acute or chronic disease; also, obesity; too severe exertion; too close mental application, by which an undue amount of nervous power is diverted from the reproductive organs; a luxurious or inactive mode of life, the hard-working and the poorer classes being much more prolific than the rich, the indolent, and the free liver; sexual frigidity, etc.

Treatment

This must be regulated by the cause. If uterine irregularity, Leucorrhoea, or other functional derangement exist, it must be remedied by such means as have been previously pointed out; and injurious habits must be corrected.

The remedies most serviceable in sterility are – Aurum metallicum, Sepia, Agnus Castus, Baryta Carbonica, Bovista, Conium, Platina, Ferrum, Phosphorus, etc. Read their indications and decide which remedy, and strength, etc., are necessary. Many drugs recommended as curative of sterility are of doubtful character.

Typhoid fever :- Now we will take up the remedies as they are most frequently indicated after the stage of invasion of typhoid is established, in case we are not able to "abort." Sometimes with our best efforts we are not able to "abort" the case. And in some cases we are called in too late to do so. Nevertheless, we need not despair of so modifying the disease during the first and second weeks so as to render the case a mild one, and in most instances to entirely avert the stage of ulceration and hæmorrhage, which is always serious and sometimes fatal. Baptisia, Bryonia, Lachesis, Phosphoric acid, Rhus toxicodendron and, exceptionally, Gelsemium should here hold first place.

Baptisia and Gelsemium.

I have seen the whole aspect of a very serious case changed to a favorable one on the ninth or tenth day by Baptisia 30th, being guided to its selection by its characteristic mind symptom, and the same with Gelsemium 200th after Bryonia had done all it could, the guiding symptom being the trembling so characteristic of this drug. So it would be a great mistake to lose sight of these remedies, because as a general thing they are most useful in the beginning.

Bryonia.

Bryonia more than either of these is liable to be the remedy all through the case. As long as the white or, may be, yellowish tongue, parched lips and thirst, constipation, pain in the head and delirium in mild forms about the business of the day and dread of motion continues Bryonia must be continued.

Rhus toxicodendron.

But if, as is often the case, diarrhœa supervenes, the tongue becomes dry as a board and especially if red at the tip in the shape of a triangle ; pointing backward ; again, if the delirium and stupor increase with low form of muttering much of the time, and the patient cannot lie still but must toss and change position every little while, as if temporarily relieved of suffering by so doing, Bryonia is no longer "in it," but Rhus toxicodendron, and no two remedies follow each other better than these.

Of course other symptoms will often be present, but these are reliable "leaders" and no case needs Rhus toxicodendron without them.

Phosphoric acid.

But the case may not take on this restless form, but while a stupid, indifferent or apathetic condition remains the patient lies on his back very still. He doesn't want to talk and answers lowly ; the whole case seems one of torpor. In addition to this, there is diarrhœa, actual or threatened, with excessive meteoric

distension of the abdomen, with great rumbling and noise as from water ; if diarrhœa, it is painless, yellow, watery, or very light colored, even WHITE. For this condition there is no remedy like Phosphoric acid. I have oftener found it indicated in men, young, or married, whom I suspected, or knew, had been to excess in onanism or venery.

Arnica.

Arnica has an apathetic condition, or indifference, similar to Phosphoric acid, but the Arni²ca depression is more profound as is also that of Baptisia, for they both go to sleep in the midst of answering a question. The stupor-apathy overpowers them, but here the similarity ends.

Lachesis.

Lachesis is one of our best remedies in typhoid, and may be indicated in any except the first and last stages. Its symptomatic indications are very positive and reliable, as follows : Muttering stupor, even almost complete insensibility ; sleeps with mouth open ; dry, red or black tongue, which, on attempting to protrude, trembles and catches on the lower teeth (this indicates great weakness). The stools are very offensive, whether formed or not, and if there is hæmorrhage, it is of dark decomposed blood, with sometimes an appearance as of flakes of charred straw in it ; the throat seems full, with loud breathing, and the patient, though stupid, is very restless, seems to feel suffocated and does not like to have anything about the throat or chest, throws off the covers therefrom ; but, as is not the case with other remedies, if he does get any real sleep all his sufferings are greatly aggravated. The more he sleeps the worse he feels. This cannot be emphasized too strongly. I have seen several just such cases as this and can testify that Lachesis is a "friend indeed." Time and again I have seen a serious case changed to a mild and easily man-aged one, within twenty-four hours, by the 200th potency of this wonderful remedy.

I will, I hope, be pardoned if I seem enthusiastic here, for it is hard to withhold my praise justly due such an old and faithful servant. It is sometimes a little difficult to choose between this and some other remedies having equally depressing effects upon the sensorium, but if we do not allow ourselves to be hurried in the examination of such serious cases, but take time, examine closely, and choose deliberately, it will pay.

Urinary difficulties :-

The bladder is often affected; there may be either frequent urgent desire, amounting to incontinence of urine, or inability to pass water - retention of urine.

In the first condition the patient has a constant and painful desire to urinate, which, if not gratified, results in an involuntary discharge. A cough will greatly increase the inconvenience, as each paroxysm will be likely to allow the urine to escape. In many cases this condition is very distressing; the constant discharge excoriates the parts so that the patient can only move about with pain, whilst an offensive urinous odour is exhaled from the person.

Retention - inability to pass water - requires prompt treatment, or the pressure of the distended bladder may occasion serious inconvenience.

Treatment

Pulsatilla pratensis

Incontinence, with spasmodic pain in the neck of the bladder, and watery urine, in feeble, sensitive patients. A dose every four hours.

Nux vomica

Spasmodic retention, with painful urging, especially in females accustomed to alcoholic drinks.

Belladonna

Incontinence, from relaxation of the neck of the bladder; copious and frequent emissions of pale and watery, or yellow

and turbid, urine.

Cantharis vesicatoria

Irresistible desire, with scalding, cutting, and tearing pains.

Ferrum muriaticum

Incontinence of urine during day time, or on coughing.

Camphora officinalis

Sudden and urgent retention, with burning and great pain : a dose every few minutes till relieved.

Cina maritima

Frequent desire, and passage of turbid urine, which may occur involuntarily in bed, from the irritation of worms.

Cocculus indicus

Scanty emission, pains in the urethra; or Phosphoric Acid.

Accessory means in urinary difficulties

Retention - Homoeopathic treatment will generally suffice to restore the functions of the bladder without the use of instruments. But if the retention arise from delay in satisfying the call of nature, a single introduction of the catheter may be advisable. This becomes necessary in retention from displacement of the neck of the womb. The sudden application of a towel, after immersion in cold water, to the lower part of the abdomen, often causes contraction of the bladder and consequent discharge of the urine. Fomentations and injections of water often afford relief. The diet should be sparing, and demulcents, - barley-water, gum-water, linseed teas, - or simple cold water, should be preferred to other beverages. Acids, and too much salt, must be avoided, and the attendant should be acquainted with the actual state of the patient.

Incontinence - A cold compress should be applied over the region of the bladder; but in neither difficulty ought domestic treatment to be relied upon, if the measures pointed out fail to give speedy relief. It is essential in all cases, that the patient should make regular efforts to pass water.

Uterus prolapsus, Falling of the womb, prolapsed uterus :-

This troublesome derangement occurs most frequently in married women beyond the middle age, but it also occurs in others of relaxed constitution, and after dancing, running, or too severe exertion during menstruation.

Three degrees of descent of the womb are recognized, viz., relaxation, where the slightest descent has happened; prolapsus, where it exists to a great extent; procidentia, where there is protrusion through the external parts. A slight relaxation often exists a long time without attention being called to it.

Symptoms

Bearing-down, dragging sensations in the lower part of the abdomen; drawing from the small of the back and around the loins and hips; weariness, soreness, and faintness, with indisposition to stand; leucorrhoeal discharge, increased menstruation, and frequent desire to pass water; nervousness, irritability of temper, constipation, dyspepsia, etc.

Causes

A relaxed condition of the system, which may be natural, or acquired by sedentary habits, too high living, etc. The immediate exciting causes are : getting up too soon and engaging in too active employments after confinement; Leucorrhoea; sexual excesses; injuries from falls, strains, or lifting heavy weights; purgatives; long-continued coughs, severe vomitings, tight lacing, etc.

Treatment

Sepia officinalis

Prolapsus attended with great irritability and disposition to faint, or consequent upon Leucorrhoea, or when the menses are

irregular, scanty, and attended with loss of appetite, nausea, constipation, bearing-down after exercise, frequent desire to urinate, drawing pains in the thighs, and a feeling as if the contents of the pelvis would fall out. Sepia is suited to women of feeble and delicate frame, sensitive skin, nervous habits, and whose muscular system is easily strained. A yellowish leucorrhoeal discharge, itchings, and eruptions, and tendency to uterine complaints and piles, are further indications.

Belladonna

Sense of weight, and bearing down, in the region of the womb, with heat and tenderness; especially suited to plethoric females who menstruate profusely.

Nux vomica

Constant dribbling discharge, prolapsus of the womb and vagina, and constipation, especially when these symptoms occur in dark-complexioned women of irritable, active disposition, who are subject to piles, dyspepsia, such headache, etc.

Stannum metallicum

Excessive sense of bearing-down : it is one of the best remedies.

Sulphur

May be given in alternation with Nux V.; and when the affection is associated with a strumous constitution.

Arnica montana

When a fall, over-exertion or other injury has led to the condition.

Other remedies

Helionas, Calcarea, Ferrum, and China are other remedies. Professional treatment is, however, nearly always necessary.

Administration

In severe cases, a dose every three or four hours; in mild or threatened cases, every six or twelve hours.

Accessory means

In slight cases, the recumbent posture, maintained for some

time, with raised hips, and the use of one or more of the above remedies, will ordinarily suffice to effect a cure. In severe of procidentia it may be necessary to employ mechanical means to support the womb until, by the administration of suitable remedies, the parts have recovered their natural tone and contractility. A good pessary, accurately adapted to the size of the of the vagina, may be used with advantage, it properly applied and not worn to long. Its injudicious use aggravates the mischief. A medical man should always be consulted.

The application of cold water to the body generally, and the daily use of the hip-bath, followed by vigorous friction, are remedial agents whose great value is authenticated by long practice.

Prolapsus uteri is so often associated with constitutional causes as to render it desirable, if possible, to confide the treatment to a homoeopathic practitioner.

40 Infallible Reasons Why You Should Not Vaccinate Infants

By **Jagannath Chatterjee**
(Fighting Vaccines Since 1985) August 30, 2008

1. There is no scientific study to determine whether vaccines have really prevented diseases. Rather disease graphs show vaccines have been introduced at the fag end of epidemics when the disease was already in its last stages. In case of Small Pox the vaccine actually caused a great spurt in the incidence of disease killing thousands before public outcry led to its withdrawal.
2. There are no long-term studies on vaccine safety. Very short-term unscientific tests are carried out where the vaccinated subjects are checked against another group who are given another vaccine. Technically the tests

should be carried out against a non-vaccinated group. No one really knows what protocols are followed at such industry-sponsored trials.

3. There has never been any attempt to compare a vaccinated population against a non vaccinated population to know what vaccines are doing to the children and the society.
4. The child receives not one but many vaccines. There are no tests to determine the effects of multiple vaccines.
5. There is no scientific basis for vaccinating infants. As per senior doctors quoted by the Times of India, "Children suffer from less that 2% of vaccine preventable illnesses but 100% of the vaccines are targeted towards them." The vaccine pioneers who have recommended abundant caution before vaccinating the population have never advocated Mass vaccinations.
6. Children are vaccinated simply because parents can be frightened to forcefully vaccinate their children. Vaccinating infants is the most profitable business both for the manufacturers as well as the doctors.
7. The Government of India has come out with a quarter page advertisement in The Hindu warning parents not to vaccinate beyond the Government approved vaccines. Parents have been advised against vaccinating in private clinics and hospitals.
8. The Orissa Chapter of the Indian Association of Pediatricians has admitted in a letter to the CM, Orissa, that private clinics and hospitals are ill equipped to store vaccines and warned parents not to vaccinate upon the advise of private practitioners and hospitals.
9. ALL THE VACCINE INGREDIENTS ARE EXTREMELY TOXIC IN NATURE.
10. Vaccines contain heavy metals, cancer causing substances, toxic chemicals, live and genetically modified viruses, contaminated serum containing

animal viruses and foreign genetic material, extremely toxic decontaminants and adjuvants, untested antibiotics, none of which can be injected without causing any harm.

11. The mercury, aluminum and live viruses in vaccines is behind the huge epidemic of autism (1 in 10 worldwide as per doctors in the USA), a fact that has been admitted by the US Vaccine Court.
12. The CDC of USA, the vaccine watchdog, has publicly admitted that its much-publicized 2003 study denying any link between vaccines and autism, is flawed. The Chief of CDC Dr Gerberding has confessed to the media (CNN) that vaccines can cause "autism like symptoms". The Autism epidemic is found only in those countries that have allowed mass vaccinations.
13. In the year 1999, the US Government instructed vaccine manufacturers to remove mercury from vaccines "with immediate effect". But mercury still remains a part of many vaccines. The vaccines with mercury were never recalled and were given to children up to the year 2006. "Mercury free" vaccines contain 0.05mcg of mercury, enough to permanently damage a infant.
14. IN INDIA NO ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE TO ENSURE THAT MERCURY AND OTHER HEAVY METALS ARE REMOVED FROM VACCINES SIMPLY BECAUSE IT WOULD MAKE VACCINES COSTLIER.
15. In a reply to then President Sri Abdul Kalam, the Health Ministry informed, "mercury is required to make the vaccines safe". To the authors query that "what are these vaccines that it requires the second most dangerous neurotoxin, mercury, to make them safe?", there was no reply.
16. Mercury used in vaccines is second in toxicity only to the radioactive substance, Uranium. It is a neurotoxin

that can damage the entire nervous system of the infant in no time.

17. Mercury accumulates in fat. The brain being made entirely of fat cells, most of the mercury accumulates there giving rise to the peculiar symptoms of the autistic children.
18. The mercury used in vaccines is ethyl mercury. According to Indian doctors this is 1000 times more toxic than the usual methyl mercury.
19. The aluminum present in vaccines makes the mercury, in any form, 100 times more toxic.
20. As per an independent study aluminum and formaldehyde present in vaccines can increase the toxicity of mercury, in any form, by 1000 times.
21. As per a Tehelka article on Autism, children are receiving 250 times more mercury through vaccines than they can possibly tolerate. The same article states that if one considers the WHO limit for mercury in water, they are receiving 50,000 times the limit. The limits set, incidentally, are for adults and not infants.
22. Autism in India has emerged as the most rapidly growing epidemic amongst children. From 1 in 500 it has steadily climbed to 1 in 37 today. As per Indian doctors, "You can go to any class of any school today and find an autistic child."
23. Autism is a permanent disability that affects the child physically, mentally and emotionally. It makes the child loose social contact. It impedes both the physical and mental growth of the child. It destroys the brain causing severe memory and attention problems. According to vaccine researcher Dr Harris Coulter, vaccines cause children to become pervert and criminal. All the school shootings by the children in the USA are by autistic children. Vaccines can cause more harm that even the medical community privately acknowledges.

24. Autistic children also suffer from severe bowel disorders. As per Dr Andrew Wakefield, this is due to the vaccine strain live measles virus in the MMR vaccine. Nearly all children become fully autistic after the MMR shot.
25. The DPT also causes children to regress giving rise to fears that multiple live virus vaccines are an important cause behind autism. If three live viruses can cause so much harm we can well imagine what today's five and seven viruses vaccines will do to children.
26. Before the autism epidemic, it is already well known that vaccines have caused the cancer epidemic in today's society. Both the Small Pox and the Oral Polio Vaccine are made from monkey serum. This serum has helped many cancer causing monkey viruses, 60 found so far, to enter the human blood stream.
27. It is also known that it is the use of green monkey serum in vaccines that has led to the transfer of the Sivian Immune deficiency Virus (SIV) from monkeys into humans. The SIV and the HIV that causes AIDS are very similar.
28. Not only AIDS, a blood cancer in infants (Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia) that is affecting children in thousands is also due to the extremely toxic nature of vaccine ingredients.
29. Infantile jaundice and also infantile diabetes is also scientifically connected to the toxic vaccines.
30. The live polio viruses used in the Oral Polio Vaccine has caused Vaccine Attributed Paralytic Polio in more than 65,000 children as per doctors of the Indian Medical Association. In the USA this vaccine has caused polio 16 years after administration. The OPV has also let loose a new strain of polio in both India and Africa. The OPV is banned in other countries.
31. Vaccines contain serum from not only chimpanzees and monkeys but also from cows, pigs, chickens, eggs,

horses, and even human serum and tissues extracted from aborted fetuses.

32. Deaths and permanent disability from vaccines is very common and known by the medical community. They are instructed by the Government to keep quiet and not to associate such cases with vaccines.
33. Many doctors argue that diseases during childhood are due to the body exercising its immune system. Suppressing these diseases causes the immune system to remain undeveloped causing the various autoimmune disorders like diabetes and arthritis that have become epidemics today.
34. Vaccines suppress the natural immunity and the body does not have natural antibodies anymore. The mothers milk therefore does not contain natural antibodies and can no longer protect the child against illnesses.
35. In the USA vaccine adverse effects are recorded and the Government offers compensation of millions of dollars to victims (the most recent case in its Vaccine Court may have received upto $200 million in damages). The Indian Government simply refuses to acknowledge that vaccines can cause deaths and permanent disability.
36. It has been scientifically proven that vaccines cannot prevent disease. Vaccines try to create humoral (blood related immunity) whereas it has been found that immunity is developed at various levels, humoral as well as cellular. We still do not know enough about the human immune system and therefore should not interfere with it.
37. In the USA parents are informed about vaccine after effects and their consent has to be taken before vaccinating their children. In India the Government assures the population through massive advertising campaigns that vaccines are extremely safe. Parents refusing to vaccinate are threatened by the administration.

38. THERE IS NO SYSTEM OF TREATMENT TO TREAT A VACCINE DAMAGED CHILD. The parents have to run from one hospital to another. The Government turns a blind eye and refuses to even acknowledge the vaccine connection.
39. Medical doctors have challenged even the vaccines recommended by the Government of India. The BCG vaccine for tuberculosis has been extensively tested in India as long back as 1961 and found to be totally ineffective. The OPV is causing polio and other neurological and intestinal disorders in tens of thousands of Indian children. The Hep-B vaccine introduced recently is not meant for children at all, it is a vaccine for a sexually transmitted disease that should be targeted only at promiscuous adults. The tetanus vaccine contains both aluminum and mercury besides the tetanus toxoid.. The doctors themselves avoid the DPT as it is one of the most toxic vaccines ever devised. The measles vaccine is a vaccine that regularly causes severe adverse effects and the health workers want it out.
40. The pediatricians are introducing dubious vaccines in India, which are being opposed by the doctors, politicians, and public in American and European countries. The Rotavirus vaccine, Hib vaccine, HPV vaccine and the various multi virus vaccines being introduced without any kind of testing is only because the vaccine manufacturers and the doctors administering them want to ensure a good income from them. They care two hoots about medical ethics and the fate of the children who will receive these vaccines. Vaccines containing nano particles and viruses and also plant based genetically modified vaccines are being opposed by honest doctors worldwide.

Leucorrhoea, Whites, Vaginal discharge :-

This disease may occur at any period of female life, but is most common during the time between puberty and the critical age, i.e. , during the menstrual period of a woman's life. It is a catarrh of he mucous membrane of the uterus and vagina, the result of previous inflammation or irritation.

Symptoms

A discharge of a whitish, yellowish, or greenish colour, either thin and watery or thick and gelatinous, sometimes of an excoriating character, or having an offensive smell, from the vaginal orifice. In severe cases the whole system suffers : the face becomes pale or sallow; the functions of digestion are impaired; there are dull pains in the back, loins, and abdomen; cold extremities; palpitation and dyspnoea after exertion; debility and loss of energy; partial or entire suppression of the menstrual flow. Sometimes the discharge appears to be more or less vicarious of menstruation. In slight cases the disease may exist for years without giving rise to any very marked symptoms.

Causes

Cold; congestion; defective health; scrofulous habit; the irritation of worms; want of cleanliness; disease of the uterine organs, or of the ovaries, etc. Leucorrhoea is very common in the rich, indolent, luxurious, and dissipated, and in those who live in crowded cities; it is less frequent in persons of industrious and regular habits, and in those who live in the country. When the disease occurs in children of tender years, it is generally the result of uncleanliness, of worms, or of some irritating substance introduced into the vaginal passage.

Other causes are - the employment of purgatives; tight-lacing; the excessive use of tea, coffee, and spices; menstrual derangements; abnormal growths; uterine debility and relaxation consequent on difficult parturition, or too early

exercise after confinement; general debility and relaxation of the muscular and membranous structures, whether from natural organization or previous disease.

Treatment

Pulsatilla pratensis

Suitable in the majority of cases; in Leucorrhoea during pregnancy, when the discharge is a thick white mucus, or is corrosive, with itching; or in girls who have not menstruated. Shifting pains in the abdomen, flatulence, and the Pulsatilla temperament, etc., are further indications.

Sepia officinalis

Yellow, greenish, or fetid discharge, worse before the menses; scanty menstruation; bearing-down pains; costiveness; sensitiveness to cold; languor; unhealthy skin.

Calcarea carbonica

Chronic Leucorrhoea in children and in women of weak, scrofulous, and lymphatic constitution, particularly those who menstruate too frequently and to profusely; the Leucorrhoea has a milky appearance, is worst just before the menses, is often attended with itching or burning, or with pains shooting through the parts, and with falling of the womb.

Iodium

In constitutions similar to those mentioned under Calcarea, when there is an offensive, thin discharge, with emaciation.

Sulphur

Chronic cases and scrofulous constitutions. It may follow either in turns two foregoing remedies, or be given in turns with one of them - Sulph. one week, the other the next week, and so on.

Mercurius solubilis

Leucorrhoea of a yellowish character, containing matter (pus), with soreness and itching; profuse menstruation, the discharge being thin and unhealthy-looking; weakness, coldness, sallow complexion, etc.

China officinalis

After long-continued or excessive discharges, for the

consequent debility; also after other debilitating diseases which have induced Leucorrhoea.

Hamamelis virginiana

Moderate or excessive discharge, more or less taking the place of menstruation, with much pain about the groin, scalding when passing water, etc.

Other remedies

Helionas, Ferrum, Collinsonia, Aloes, Arsenicum, Hydrastis, etc., the last named may be used locally also - twenty drops of the strong tincture in half a pint of water.

Administration

A dose thrice daily, for a week or ten days; in chronic cases, night and morning for a longer period.

Accessory means

There are several conditions which are absolutely essential to the successful treatment of "Whites", the most important of which are - active exercise in the open air, short of inducing fatigue; avoidance of all sexual excesses, indulgence in the pleasures of the table, exciting spectacles, crowded balls and parties, lascivious imaginings, etc.; and, lastly, frequent injections of cold water, and daily ablutions, including the hip-bath I, are necessary, in order to ensure the most perfect cleanliness of the utero-genital organs.

The importance of this last points cannot be too strongly stated, for without a due attention to cleanliness, all other efforts may prove futile. This morbid secretion is at best exceedingly irritating, but when it is permitted to accumulate and remain for a long time in contact with the mucous membrane, it becomes partially decomposed, fetid, and highly pernicious to the healthy condition of the parts. On this account the constant and thorough use of local applications of tepid or cold water should be strictly carried out. The use of the enema-syringe, having the vaginal tube attached, is the best means of carrying out the important directions now given.

I want to increase my weight

:- Aassalamu Aallaikum (The blessings and mercy of almighty ALLAH be upon you). Thank you so much for giving me opportunity to serve you.

Rx

(1) Alfalfa Q

(Take this homeopathic medicine 20 drops daily in the morning for 6 months).

(2) Kali phos 3x/6x/12x

(Take this homeopathic medicine 05 pills daily in the evening for 6 months).

(3) Thyroidinum 30

(Take this homeopathic medicine 05 pills every friday in the evening for 6 months).

(4) Zincum metallicum 10M

(Take this homeopathic medicine 1 drop / 10 pills one dose in two months and in this way you will take maximum 2 doses in four months.)

Try to buy Germany or U.S.A. made medicine. Stop the medicine for a few days if your disease condition aggravates. Do not change my recommendation on potency and dose, otherwise you may get no benefit. But you can take the nearest potency if the recommended potency is not available in the local market. Yea, it is better to take all homeopathic medicines

in empty stomach ; but you can take them after meal if you forget. Write to me after 5 weeks with a detailed account of changes you got from the medicine and then i will prescribe new medicines if necessary. Eat animal foods like egg, meat, milk, fat etc as much as possible.

Working area of Medicine :-

You can easily select a best suitable medicine for your problems using this table.

Working area	Name of Medicines
Abdomen	Dioscorea**,** Nux vomica,
Adenoid tissue	Conium ,
Anus	**Peonia**, Æsculus Hippo., Aloe socotrina, Lach Graphites,
Bone	Argentum met., Angustura vera, Aurum met., Calca carb, Calcarea Fluor, Castor Equi, Fluoric acid, He Lava, Mezereum (Long, facial), Nitric acid, Phospho (legs), Symphytum, Strontium carbonicum, Theridion,
Bowel	Æsculus Hippo (lower),
Bladder, urinary	Berberis vulgaris., Equisetum, Ocimum canum, Merc-b iod, Sabal serrulata, Senega,
Blood	**AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA,** Aurum met., Bryo Cinnamon, Crotalus hor.(haemorrhagic), Cale Echinacea (poisoning), Erigeron, Glonoine, Hamame Kreosote, Millefolium, Phosphorus(on the blood cells),
Brain	**ABSINTHIUM,** Agaricus muscarius, **Anacardiu** Artemisia vulgaris, Asafoetida, Bufo, Cannabis Ind Cicuta virosa, Coca, Cocculus, Cuprum met, Helleb niger, **Hyoscyamus**, Kali brom., Naja tri.(medu oblongata and cerebellum), Nux moschata, Veratr

	viride (cerebellum), Actea racemosa,
Blood vessels	Adrenalin, Allium Sativum, Baryta carb, Belladonna,
Breast	Sarsaparilla, Scirrhinum, Phytolacca,
Cancer cell	Anilinum,
Capillaries	Arnica ,
Cartilage	Argentum Metallicum,
Chest	Senega,
Children	Ambra grisea, Baryta carb, Bufo, **Cina**, Gelsemium, K bichrom, **Mag Carb**, Mag mur, Natrum phos, N moschata, Rheum (sour smelling), Sanicula, Terebinthin
Cicatricial tissue	Graphites (dissolution of cicatricial tissue),
Connective tissue	**Silicia, Chamomilla, Bryonia**,
Diuretic	☞ diuretic (Alfalfa, Collinsonia canadensis, Coralli rubrum, Galium aparine, Guaiacum officinale, Kali aceti Kali nitricum, Liatris spicata, Magnesia sulphurica, So maritima, Solanum nigrum, Thyroidinum, Urea, **Chima umbellata).**
Ear	Chenopodium anth, Morbillinum, **Plantago M Tellurium**, Verbascum thapsus,
Emergency Life saving drug	**Camphora**, Carbo Vegetabilis, Strontium carbonicum,
Eyes	Actea racemosa, Allium cepa, **Euphrasia**, Hydrastis **Jaborandi**, Morbillinum, **Nitricum acidum** Onosmodium virginianum, Paris quadrifolia, **Pulsati** Senega, Tellurium,
Fat guys	Allium Sativum, Ammon-Mur, **Antim crud**, Bl orientalis, **Calcarea carb**, **Graphites**,
Female	**Caulophyllum**, Gossypium, **Sabina**, Sabal serrul

genitals	Secale cornutum, **Viburnum pru**, Ustilago,
Fibrous tissue	Kali carbonicum,
Foot	Tellurium (foot sweat),
Forehead	Ammon mur, Bismuth,
Gastro-intestinal tract	**Aethusa**, Alumen, **Antim Cr**, Argentum nit, Arsenic Asafoetida, Asarum euro, Bismuth, Carbo-V Colocynthis, Croton tig, Dioscorea, **Ipecac**, Iris v Jatropha, Kali carb, Mag phos, **Nux vomica**, Petrole Podophyllum, Ptelea trifoliata, Ricinus, ***Robinia**,
Gland	Aurum met., Baryta carb, Belladonna, Bromi Calcarea-C, Calc-F, Hepar, Iodium, Jabora (sweat+saliva), Spongia, Lac caninum, Lapis Alb Phosphorus, Psorinum,
Gall bladder	Carduus marinus, Chelidonium, Podophyllum, Yu filamentosa,
Haematin	Ferrum,
Heart	Adonis vernalis, Amyl-n., Apocynum can., Arnica, A Bryonia, Cactus, **Convallaria, Crataegus oxy**, **Digita** Iberis, Kalmia Lat, **Lachesis**, **Latrodectus macta** Laurocerasus, Lilium tig, Lithium carb, Lycopus, **N tri.**, Natrum mur, **Phaseolus**, Scilla maritima, Spige Strophanthus hispidus, **Veratrum viride**,
Head	Actea racemosa, Colocynthis, Glonoine, Juglans cin (occiput), Melilotus alba (congestion),
Immunity	Bacillinum,
Intestine	Allium Sativum, Cina,
Joint	Actea spicata (*small joints+Wrist*), Anacardium orien Angustura vera, Baryta mur, **Bryonia**, Colocynt Hepar, Kali carb (ligament of), Kalmia Lat, **Ledu** Lithium carb, Natrum salicylicum,
Jaws	Hekla Lava,
Kidney	Apocynum, **Berberis vul.,** Chimaphila umb., Equiset Ocimum can, Pareira, Scarlatininum, Scilla mariti **Solidago**, Vipera,

Knee	Bryonia, Kali carb, Medorrhinum, Silica.
Larynx	Argentum met., Bromium,
Ligament	Argentum met.,
Liver	Aloe socotrina (portal congestion), Aesculus-h., A Berberis-v, Bryonia, **Calendula**, **Carduus Marianus** (lobe of liver), **Chelidonium**, Chelone glabra (left lobe liver), **Chionathus vir**, Collinsonia (portal congesti **Cholesterinum**, Leptandra Virginica, **Lycopodium**, M mur, Merc-bin-iod, **Myrica**, Nux-v, Oleum jecoris as Podophyllum, Ptelea trifoliata, Quassia
Left side of body	Arnica (upper extremity), **Argentum nit**, Argentum n Ammon mur., Allium Cepa, Actea race, Bellis pe Bromium, Jaborandi, **Lachesis**, Lilium tig, **Sene** Spigelia,
Lymphatic gland	Arsenic Iod.,
Lung	**Antim tart**., Aralia-R, Arnica (right), **Bryonia**, Ca an(right lung), Corallium-R, **Drosera, Ipe** Morbillinum, Myrtus (upper left), Oxalic acid(lower le Phosphorus, **Rumex** (left), Sanguinaria (rt), Chelidoniu Kali carb. (lower lobe right lung),
Male genitals	Agnus, Cannabis Indica, Cannbis Sativa, Merc-bin- **Moschus**, Nitricum acidum, **Picric acid**, Sabal serrul Selenium, Ustilago, Yohimbinum (stimulent),
Man	Actea Spicata, Nux vomica,
Metabolism	Abrotanum, Bromium, **Calcarea carb, Iodium,** Natr mur.,
Mind	Bufo, Crocus sat., **Hyoscyamus**, Ignatia, Palladi **Staphisagria**,
Mouth	Merc cor., **Muriatic acid**, Nitric acid,
Muscle	Arnica, Baryta mur, Colchicum, Anacardium orien Alumen, Hyoscyamus (esp. face), **Rhus tox** (fibr tissues), Strophanthus hispidus,
Mucous membrane	Abies can, Allium Cepa, **Aloe**, Alumina, Ammon C Apis, Argentum Met.(secretion of), **Argentum**

	Calendula, Euphrasia (eye+nose), Kali bichrom, **M Carb**, Morbillinum, Natrum mur, Nitric-acid (muc outlet), Podophyllum, Rhus tox, Sabal serrulata,
Nails	Castor-Equi, Fluoric acid, **Silicea**,
Nutrient / tonic	**Alfalfa**, Alstonia (*after exhausting fevers*), Ambra gri (*age or overwork*), Arsenic album, **Avena sati Calcarea carb, Calcarea phos**, Hydrastis can, K phos, Nux vomica, Oleum jecoris aselli, Phosphoric a Sabal serrulata,
Nerves	**Aconite,** Ambra grisea, Angustura**,** Aranea diade **Arsenic-A**, **Aurum met**, Avena-S, Belladonna, Ca Veg, Cedron, Chamomilla, Chenopodium ant (auditory), China, Cicuta virosa, Coca, **Coff** Colocynthis (arround hip-joint), Dioscorea, **Gelsemiu** Helleborus niger, **Hypericum, Ignatia**, Kali phos, M Carb, Mag phos, Mezereum, **Moschus**, Naja (respirato pneumogastric and glossopharyngeal), **Opium**, Passifl incarnata, Strychnine, **Theridion**, Viscum album,
Nose	**Allium Cepa, Euphrasia**, **Lemna minor**, Natrum ars,
Old guys	Aurum met, **Ambra grisea**, Amyl-nit (menopau Baryta carb, Carbo-ani, Cicuta virosa, Coca, Coni mac, Fluoric acid, Secale cornutum, **senega**, Nux m **Veratrum album**,
Ovary	**Palladium(rt),** Sabal serrulata, Tarantula, **Ustilago (lt),**
Pancreas	Atropinum, Baryta mur, Chionanthus vir., **Iodium**, **ver.,** Jaborandi, Kali-iod., Merc-bin-iod, Natrum sulp, Nux vomica, **Pancreatinum**, Phosphorus, Pilocarpin Pulsatilla, Trifolium pratense,
Parenchyma	Belladonna,
Parotid gland	Pilocarpinum, **Jaborandi,**
Pelvic organs	***Æsculus Hippo***, Sabal serrulata, **Sabina,**
Periosteum	Colchicum, Calcarea fluor, **Ruta**, Sarsaparilla,
Polycrest	Calcarea carb, Causticum, Equisetum hyem

	Medorrhinum, Merc sol., Natrum carb, Natrum mur, Nux vomica, Psorinum, Syphilinum, Sulphur, Thuja,
Prostate gland	Sabal serrulata,
Premature senility	Agnus castus, **Ambra grisea,** Conium mac, Fluoric ac
Pus	***Mercury (***production of pus formation), ***Silicia*** (preven of pus formation)
Pylorus	Uranium Nitricum,
Right side of body	Ammon-C., Ammon-m., Apis, Atropinum, Belledor **Calcarea carb**, Coloc, **Crotalus hor,** Ferrum phos, Kali carb, Lycopodium, Mag phos, Phosphorus, **R tox, Sanguinaria,**
Rectum	**Aesculus Hippo**, Aloe, Alumen, Baryta mur, **Collinso** (pelvic congestion), Muriatic acid, **Nitric acid**, Peo Podophyllum, Ratanhia,
Respirator y tract	Ammon br, **Antim tart**., Aralia racemosa, Bacillin Causticum, **Drosera**, Ipecac, Nitricum acidum,
Retina	Phosphorus, Lithium Carbonicum, Strychnine.
Salivary gland	Iodium, Jaborandi, Trifolium pratense,
Scalp	Oleander (back part),
Serous membrane	Aconite napellus, Apocynum can.,
Spleen	**Ceanothus americanus**, Helianthus Annuus, Merc-l iod, **Scilla maritima**,
Spine	Angustura vera **(**motor nerves), **Argentum-N (ner Cobaltum**, Juglans cineria (spinal cord), Kali c Plumbum (spinal cord), Tellurium, Theridion,
Sexual organs	Actea Race(female), Agnus castus, Cann-Ind, Can Kali brom, Kreosote(female), Lilium tig(female), Me Moschus, Murex (female), Nitric-ac, Picric-ac, Sa serrulata, ***Sabina** (female), Selenium, Senecio aur (female), Titanium, Viscum album(fema

	Yohimbinum(stimulent),
Skin	**AILANTHUS GLANDULOSA,** Ammon C Anacardium, **Anthracinum, ABRUS PRECATORIU JEQUIRITY, Arnica, Arsenic,** Belladonna, Cinnaba Dulcamara, Euphorbium, **Graphites**, **Hydrocotyle,** sulph, **Mezereum, Natrum carb**, Passiflora incarn Petroleum, **Psorinum, Rhus tox**, Scarlatinin Tellurium, **Thuja**, Vinca minor, Viola tricolor, X-ray,
Synovial membranes	Colchicum,
Strong guys	Belladonna,
Stomach	Abies canadensis, Abies nigra, **Antim crude**, Asafoet Cadmium sulph, Dioscorea**, Kreosote (**mucous lining the stomach), **Nux vom**, Ornithogalum,
Sweat gland	Pilocarpinum, **Jaborandi**,
Teeth	Calcarea fluor, **Fluoric acid**, Hekla Lava, **Mezereu Plantago Maj, Thuja,**
Tendon	Valeriana officinalis (tendon of Achilles),
Testes	Sabal serrulata,
Throat	**Argentum nit**, **Diphtherinum, Lac caninum,** Lache **Merc cyan**, Natrum ars, Phytolacca decan Scarlatininum,
Tissue	Sabal serrulata,
Thin guys	Ambra grisea, Argentum nitricum, Lachesis, Sepia,
Tongue	**Muriatic acid**, Cundurango,
Tonsil	Baryta mur.
Tumor	Arsenic, Calcarea Carb (soft), Calcarea fluor (ha Conium (originated from injury), Hydrastis canade (pre-cancerous stage), Lapis Albus, Thuja (fatty), Silice
Uterus	**Caulophyllum**, Crocus sat, Gossypium, Helonias d Jonosia, Kali carb, Kreosote, **Sabina**, Sabal serrul **Secale cornutum**, Senecio aureus, Tarantula, Ustila

	Viburnum pru,
Urethra	**Cantharis,** Ocimum can, Petroselinum,
Urinary tract	**Cantharis**, Causticum, Chimaphila umb., Pareira, Sene aureus, **Uva-ursi**,
Upper extremities	Arnica, Bismuth (rt), Phosphorus,
Urine	Benzoic Acid,
Vein/ artery	Allium Sativum, **Calcarea Flour**, Ferrum met, **Ferr phos, Fluoric acid**, Glonoine, **Hamamelis**, Pulsa Vipera,
Wasting health	Aceticum acid, Alumina, **Argentum nitricum**, Helo Dioica (woman), **Iodium**, Kali carb, Mag Carb (wom Picric acid,
Woman	**Actea race**., Castor equi., Caulophyllum, Ced Cyclamen, Gelsemium, Graphites, Helonias dioica, Igna Kali carb, Lachesis, Mag mur, Murex (climacteric), mos., Platinum, **Pulsatilla, Sepia**, Ustilago mai Viburnum pru.,
Young guys	Gelsemium,