

# Advanced Homoeopathic practice

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## THE UNMANAGEABLE PATIENT WHO CROSSES HIS DOCTOR

A patient is supposed to be subservient to his doctor, but suppose he challenges or argues with the doctor. He is crossing! Here two top-ranking remedies that should at once come to your mind are *Chamomilla* and *Nux-vomica*.

Rarely do we come across patients who are unmanageable.\* (\*Under the remedy *Lycopodium* in Boericke Mat. Med. we find the symptom 'haughty and arrogant when sick' which is a botheration for those around the patient, the family members and not for the doctor. This is altogether a different matter.)

In respect of the so-called unmanageable patients you should not quarrel or argue with him, nor argue to say that his attitude is not justified.

The word *cross* should come to your mind while dealing with such harsh and unmanageable patients. Without keeping this word in mind mere repertorisation has led to failures. Actual cured cases alone can illustrate this to avoid failures in these cases. An allopath, in such cases, may simply write on the case sheet 'patient unmanageable and not co-operating.' But in homoeopathy "the high and only mission of the physician is to cure always..." (Section 1 of the *Organon*.)

**Case 1:** A boy of twelve was having unbearable muscular pain in abdomen/hip extending to knee and it was intermittent. A few months prior to this complaint, after diving in a swimming pool this pain started in a few hours. Later it went off. Now for the last few months the pain had been occurring intermittently but almost daily.

The mother pointed out to me one thing. Seeing no improvement with various doctors of several systems of medicine, whenever a new doctor was proposed, the boy would tell that he would give only thirty days (one month) time. If not cured within this time, he would stop that doctor.

This patient is 'crossing' the doctor. No sane person would enter into argument or put conditions on the doctor. Before learning the remedy for this case let us see next case.

**Case 2:** Lady, forty-five, around menopause. For a year she had been under my treatment for burnt hands. I had been giving her herbal remedies. Once I was asked to visit this patient. She was in bed and her daughter told me that her mother was having excess bleeding from uterus. When I entered the house, the patient asked the daughter (in this case the attendant of the patient) to get out of the room; after she left, the patient asked me in an irritable tone, "I have profuse and excess bleeding (menses.) Is it because of the heavy herbal remedies (that you have given me) that caused this bleeding?"

I recalled that she never talked before in such a harsh tone.

A note on the treatment of acute diseases.

In respect of repertorising in acute disease you need not pay much attention as to whether a symptom is 'valuable' or not. You take only those symptoms which are changes from his otherwise formerly healthy state... Section — of *Organon*)

Final Repertory — IRRITABILITY: 12 remedies

I read the above twelve remedies listed under "HAEMORRHAGE FROM UTERUS" (Lilienthal.) In *Chamomilla* I found among other symptoms the word 'irascibility.' Again in the chapter "MENSTRUATION AND ITS AILMENTS" under the remedy *Chamomilla* I found the following:

"... great irritability and crossness all the time, though unnatural to her when well."

Chamomilla-10M single dose arrested the excess bleeding and also she calmed down. When I saw her a month later, lot of improvement in the burnt areas in her body.

**When patient is irritable, cross and unmanageable**, and there is not much of other valueable (uncommon, rare-strange-peculiar) symptom the two remedies which should come to our mind are Chamomilla and Nux-vom.

For case No.1 on page 1, we read both *Chamomilla* and *Nux-v.* in Lilienthal under colic and backache. In the chapter 'Colic' under Chamomilla the words "Colic returns from time to time" agreed with the case under 'Neuralgia' under Chamomilla we find the word 'crossiness' (One important note: In Nux-vomica the picture is slightly different. Chamomilla patient shows crossness in words; Nux-v. patient in action.)

Long ago a patient went abroad to consult a popular homoeopath. That doctor was about to leave his clinic after a day's hectic practice. When this patient entered and started telling his symptom, the doctor asked his assistant to give the patient Nux-vomica. The patient, having come from abroad, took the doctor by his collar and said, "I have come such a long way not to get snap-shot prescribing. I learnt that you take down the symptoms of patient, then work out the case. Do it in my case also."

The doctor sat down, took his symptoms, worked out the case and Nux-vomica came out.

In the practice of the author, a certain patient consulted for impotency. I noted down on the Case Sheet (case sheet means plain white sheet on which you write the name of the patient his age, and date on the top.)

After he finished talking, I told him that I would give him herbal remedies for one month. At that point he got up and said in a snappish manner, "I read in your books that you cure patients completely with one dose. I want you to do that." To this I replied that it is possible in some cases, but his case requires herbal remedies too. He took away the case sheet from my table and went away saying "In that case I don't want your treatment."

Sometimes you get the symptom after you have prescribed! I phoned up the doctor who referred that patient to me to give him Nux-vom.

The attitude of the abovesaid two Nux-vom. patients is aptly described by Boericke in his Mat. Medica in the preamble. "Fiery, zealous temperament."

**'Crossness' (more often found in children and sometimes in adults) along with the symptoms and remedies are given below for ready reference:**

**[For the convenience of the eye and easy reference the word 'cross' is given in bold type.]**

Saccharum offic. (cane sugar.) (Scrofulosis) - child dainty and capricious, cares nothing for substantial food, but wants always sweets or nicknacks; **cross** and whining; indolent, everything seems too much for him; large-limbed, fat and bloated children, with tendency to dropsy; scrofulous ophthalmia with opacity of cornea.

Abrotanum (Atrophy or marasmus of infant/children) - marasmus with emaciation, sometimes only of lower extremities; voracious appetite, craves bread boiled in milk; weak, sinking feeling in bowels; frequent colicky pains; distended abdomen; hard lumps may be felt in different parts of abdomen; alternate diarrhoea and constipation; food passed undigested; helminthiasis, especially ascarides; hydrocele; emaciation, mostly of legs; great weakness and prostration with some hectic fever; face wrinkled as if old, cold and dry; comedones with emaciation; peevishness; child is **cross** and depressed, < from mental exertion.

**Aesc-hip.** - feels miserably **cross**.

**Aethusa** (Constipation) - most obstinate constipation, with feeling as if all action of bowels had been lost; thirst with total loss of appetite for every kind of ailment; intolerance of milk; soreness and painfulness in both hypochondria; head confused, brain feels bound up; morose and **cross**.

**Antimon-crud.** (Blepharitis) - obstinate cases in which the lids are red, swollen and moist, with pustules on the face; especially in **cross** children; pustules on the ciliary margin

**Antimon-crud.** (Gastric catarrh) - mapped tongue, as if it had been whitewashed; slight quantity of food excites nausea and vomiting; borders of tongue sore and red; appetite impaired or gone; colic and diarrhoea, stool watery, containing lumps of faecal matter, < by vinegar and other acids, by overheating or cold bathing; gastric catarrh from pastry, from overloading stomach, after fat food, from excessive heat of summer. children **cross** and peevish; adults sulky or sad; in old folks alternation of constipation and diarrhoea.

**Antimonium crud.** (Dyspepsia, weakness of stomach) - overloading the stomach and gastric derangement in children, women and old people; thickly coated white tongue, with anorexia, slow digestion and foetid eructations, often followed by diarrhoea, particularly after acid wines or new beer; habitual sensation in stomach as if overloaded, excessive **crossness**, even hypochondriasis with suicidal tendencies; dryness of mouth with great thirst, aggr. at night; constipation alternating with diarrhoea; helminthiasis; caused by overeating, hot weather, bathing, during measles; metastasis of gout and rheumatism.

Antimon-crud. (Ophthalmia) - pustules on cornea or conjunctiva, especially in **cross** children afflicted with pustules on face and moist eruptions behind ears; lids red, swollen, excoriated by profuse mucous discharge and lachrymation; excoriation of nostrils and swollen upper lip (graph.).

Ars-alb. - very **cross** and despondent. (chronic intestinal catarrh.)

Benzoic acid. - child **cross**, wants to be nursed in arms.

Bryonia (Arthritis, gout) - joint swollen, tense, not very red, < by motion or touch; deathly sickness when raising the head; tongue white down the centre; patient unbearably **cross**.

Calc-carb. - child **cross**, fretful and restless. (scarlatina.)

Calc-carb. - child restless and **cross** during day. (keratitis.)

Calc-carb. (Atrophy or marasmus of infant/children) - emaciation more marked in other than adipose tissue; atrophy of muscles, soft bones, retarded teeth (defective nutrition), with deceptive appearance of plumpness from excess of fat. when also the fat wastes, the body dwindles, the pale skin hangs in folds, but abdomen remains disproportionately enlarged; partial sweats; scalp covered with cold sweat, knees clammy, feet damp and cold; crusta lactea, crusts dry or filled with a mild thick pus; ringworms; glands engorged, especially the mesenteric; appetite voracious, yet emaciation persists; morbid appetite for indigestible articles of food; fever and thirst in afternoon; stools green, watery, sour, or pungent, or clay-like, and < in the afternoon, or creamy, foetid, frequent; urine strong, foetid, clear; vomiting of sour food or of curdled milk; child obstinate, self-willed, **cross** before stool and faint after; growth retarded, spine weak, it sits stooped, legs curved and bones bent easily, though old enough will not put its feet to the ground; worse by bathing; child craves eggs; thirst at night for cold water Calc-carb. (Rachitis, rickets) - the child cuts its teeth late, does not learn to walk for a long time, the fontanelles are late in closing; abdomen greatly enlarged; whitish frothy diarrhoea; curvature of spine and deformity of extremities; child refuses to move about, lies down almost all the time; rachitic deformity of thorax in costosternal region, with swelling of inframaxillary and other glands; joints begin to swell, but are still normal in color; child is **cross** before

stool and faint afterwards; vomiting of sour food and lumps of curdled milk; perspires when asleep, whether covered or not; pungent odor of urine.

**Chamomilla** (Respiratory affections in children) - dry nightly cough of children from tickling in throat pit; cough awakens it from a sound sleep and makes it **cross** and fretful, or child may sleep through the cough without awaking; < from crying; cold air.

Chamomilla (crying of children) - cries pitifully when refused the least thing, wants to be carried rapidly, is **cross** and fretful; probably has earache, > by heat, wants to rest head on shoulder of nurse.

Chamomilla (diarrhoea of infants) - stools watery or greenish, or like eggs beaten up, with the odor of rotten eggs, and are excoriating, < towards evening; during dentition; moaning in sleep, with hot sticky sweat on forehead; child wants to be carried, is **cross**, feverish and very thirsty; milk thrown up is cheesy.

Chamomilla (mortification, insults:) - deeply felt mortification, with irresistible, impatient, feverish mood; **cross** against others; faintness and prostration; bitter taste; hot, bilious diarrhoea.

Chamomilla (Bedwetting in children) - child **cross**, has to be carried; during whooping-cough.

Chamomilla (Cornea, disease of) - ulceration in **cross**, peevish children during dentition.

Chamomilla (Croup) - child must be carried up and down for relief; dyspnoea, constricted feeling at suprasternal fossa, with constant irritation to cough; short, panting, rattling breathing, slow inspiration and rapid expiration, child snappish, **cross** and piteously moaning, only quiet when carried about.

Chamomilla (Simple continued fever) - chill, with trembling of body and bitter vomiting; chill of posterior, with heat in anterior part of body or vice versa, < by uncovering and cold air; constant alternations of heat and coldness in various parts, mostly one red cheek, the other pale; profuse sweat of covered parts; child is **cross** and irritable when feverish; colic and diarrhoea; hot, burning urine.

Chamomilla (Mammae, diseases of) - mammae hard and tender to touch, with drawing pains, is fretful, sleepless and **cross**.

Chamomilla (Metritis) - after confinement, caused by fit of chagrin or anger; heat all over, with thirst and redness of face; one side of face red, the other pale; irritable and **cross**, can hardly restrain herself to treat people decently; lochia generally increased, with laborlike pains, going through from back to front; greenish, watery, milky diarrhoea; urine abundant and light-colored.

Chamomilla (muscular debility of infants) - child **cross**, has to be carried; during whooping-cough.

Chamomilla (Nursing, lactation) - mammae hard and tender to touch, with drawing pains; is fretful, **cross** and irritable; insomnia.

Chamomilla (ophthalmia neonatorum) - as intercurrent for the **crossness**; blood may ooze out, drop by drop, from between the swollen lids, at any attempt to open eyes; amel. by cold, damp change in weather.

Chamomilla. - insulting, **cross** and uncivil in temper. - She is sleepless and **cross**.

Chamomilla (Menstruation and its ailments) - too early and too profuse, with dark, coagulated, sometimes offensive blood; membranous dysmenorrhoea; suppressed menses. before: frontal headache with icy-cold hands and feet, cutting colic in abdomen and thighs; irritable and snappish; during: profuse discharge of dark clotted blood, with severe laborlike pains in uterus; tearing pains down the thighs; drawing from small of back forward; griping and pinching in uterus, followed by discharge of large clots of blood; flow often in starts and abundant when it comes after: pressure on parts like labor-pains, with frequent urging to urinate; smarting, acrid, watery leucorrhoea; great irritability and **crossness** all the time, though unnatural to her when well.

Chamomilla (Neuralgia) - shooting, tearing, pulsating pains; with sensation of torpor in affected parts; excessive impressionability, so that least pains become unbearable and faints easily away; face puffy, one cheek red, the other pale; hot sweat of head and hair; crying, **crossness**, irritability. neuralgia from abuse of magnesia.

Chamomilla (Rheumatism) - excessive sensitiveness to pain; with great mental irritability and **crossness**; pains drive patient out of bed and compel him to walk about, he is almost beside himself with anguish; drawing pains in muscles of upper and lower limbs; joints sore as if bruised and worn out, no power in hands or feet; wants to move the parts continually (rhus), which are numb and partially paretic; pains in periosteum with paralytic weakness; hot perspiration, especially about head; one cheek red and hot, the other pale and cold; aggr. at night; great thirst.

Chamomilla (Sore throat) - catarrhal sore throats, or in complication with gastric and bilious fevers; extreme sensitiveness to pain, with the characteristic **crossness**; swelling of parotid or submaxillary glands; tonsillitis, threatening suffocation, with pain extending to right ear, amel. by heat; throbbing, stinging, burning pains in throat; dark redness of affected parts; inability to swallow solids, especially when lying; tickling in larynx; hoarseness, dry cough and difficult respiration.

Chamomilla (Tussis convulsiva) - early catarrhal stage; constant irritation in larynx causes a dry, tight, hollow, suffocating cough, accompanied by a crampy sensation and excited by titillation under sternum in upper part of chest; difficult expectoration of tenacious mucus, with hoarseness and followed by soreness on part from which mucus loosened; wheezing, rattling noise after every inspiration, as if trachea were full of phlegm, disappearing after coughing, aggr. daytime, hardly any at night; cough and vomiting most frequently during meals; **crossness** of child keeps up the cough and the latter aggravates crossness; fever, diarrhoea; cough aggr. in windy weather, from emotion, amel. when warm in bed.

China (Toothache, odontalgia) - abuse of mercury (asa., aur.); toothache of nursing mothers, of persons who, otherwise cheerful, become **cross** and irritable; teeth covered with black spots; periodical throbbing, tearing, jerking and drawing pain, with great pressure, as if blood were being forced into the teeth, or boring and numbness about teeth, < from contact, moving body, tea, open air or current of air; > from pressing teeth together; gums swollen; mouth dry, thirst; veins in forehead and hands distended; uneasy sleep, though the pain is bearable; toothache during sleep.

**China-off.** - ill humor; cheerful persons become **cross** and irritable.

Cimic. (Drunkards, diseases of) - no disposition to talk, **cross** and dissatisfied, very restless, cannot sit long in one place, as it makes him frantic; tongue brownish yellow and heavily coated; nausea and retching; dilated pupils; heavy pressing-out headache, trembling of limbs; obstinate sleeplessness; terrible fancies at night as if from some impending evil, talks incessantly, changing from one subject to another, quick pulse, wild look in his eyes; delirium tremens, imagines strange objects on the bed, as rats, mice, sheep, etc. general tremor hardly visible, but apparent to the touch, with sensation to the touch of others as if cool, clammy sweat would break out.

Cina - the cina patient is hungry, **cross**, ugly and wants to be rocked.

Cina maritima (Cardialgia, gastralgia, gastrodynia) - gnawing sensation in stomach, as if from hunger; epigastric pain, aggr. on first waking in the morning and before meal, amel. by food; desire for many and different things; exceeding **crossness** and obstinacy.

Cina (Chorea) - pale, earthy, yellowish face, eyes staring; objects look yellow; choreic motions extend to tongue, oesophagus and larynx, causing a clucking noise from throat to stomach; gnawing sensation in stomach as from hunger; urine clear or turns milky on standing; clear, red tongue; child outrageously **cross** and peevish, does not wish to play; twitching, jerking and distortion of limbs; < after dinner, at night, by contact or by pressing on parts affected.

**Cina (convulsions of children)** - child is feeble, lax and ailing; painful sensibility in the limbs of whole body on motion or touch; attacks worse early in morning and evening, and most violent after eating; convulsive attacks at night; spasms of children, with throwing the arms from side to side; convulsions of extensor muscles, the child becomes suddenly stiff, followed by trembling of whole body, with blue lips, and whining; complains of pain in throat, chest and all the limbs; there is a clucking noise during convulsion as if water were poured out of a bottle from throat down to abdomen; paralytic pains in arms and legs; child **cross**, will not be pleased, strikes around him.

Cina (crying of children) - cries terribly when you take hold of it, as if afraid; wants to be carried, very restless even during sleep; does not want to be touched; is not pleased or satisfied with anything; exceedingly **cross**, cries and strikes at all around him; sullen, unwilling to play during day.

Cina (hernia in children) - child does not thrive and never sleeps quietly, is always in motion even in its most quiet sleep, which is never long at a time; when awake it always cries and is very **cross**, refusing everything offered; it is continually crying and worrying.

Cina (Atrophy or marasmus of infant/children) - bloated abdomen, with disagreeable heat through it; involuntary, yellowish diarrhoea, containing worms; itching in the anus; wetting the bed; canine hunger for bread, which child prefers to breast milk; great hunger at night, though the stomach is full; the greater the emaciation the greater the hunger; child picks nose, is restless, **cross** and unamiable; painful sensitiveness of whole body to motion and touch; inability to hold anything in the hands, wants to be rocked all the time; nothing pleases it.

Cina (Meningitis, encephalitis) - stupefying headache, especially in forehead, then in occiput also; vomiting with clean tongue or discharge of worms by mouth or rectum; milky-white urine; sudden distressing cries in sleep; child **cross** and peevish.

Cina (Nursing, lactation) - child refuses to nurse; constant gnawing sensation in stomach, does not sleep well, feels **cross** and is not easily satisfied.

Cina. - child exceedingly **cross**, cries and strikes at all around him.

Cina. - child, though weak, was **cross** and obstinate, and cried when his will was not humored. (Bronchitis.)

Cina. - usually good-natured child was **cross**, fretful, irritable and dissatisfied with everything, and passed urine involuntarily, with prostration. (After remittent fever.)

Coffea-cr. (complaints in children during dentition) - child very excitable and sleepless, it seems as if it could not sleep; frets and worries in an innocent manner, is not **cross** but sleepless; laughs one moment and cries the next; feverish for want of sleep, which it cannot obtain. (op. after the failure of Coffea.)

Coffea-cr. - child frets and worries in an innocent manner; is not **cross**, but sleepless; it laughs one moment and cries the next.

Coffea-cr. (Rheumatism) - great nervous agitation and restlessness; pains insupportable and driving to despair, but never the **crossness** and uncivility of cham.; rheumatic neuralgia in upper and lower limbs in paroxysms, aggr. afternoon and night, by walking; amel. by pressure; restless and sleepless at night.

Crotalus horridus (Chorea) - chorea, especially when it can be traced to anything septic or toxaemic, or even if autogenetic, as in rheumatic, albuminuric or amenorrhoeic subjects; nervousness and depression of

spirits; irritable, **cross**; infuriated by least annoyance; starting, jerking, trembling and unsteadiness of limbs; easily tired by least exertion; < after sleep.

**Crotalus horridus** (Mind symptoms during the course if any illness) - timidity, fear, anxiety; weeping or snappish temper, **cross**; irritable, infuriated by the least annoyance; sadness; her thoughts dwell on death continually; twitching and nervous agitation; lethargy, loss of co-ordination; incipient stage of senile (old age) dementia.

**Crotalus horridus.** - snappish temper; irritable, **cross**, infuriated by least annoyance.

Cuprum-acet. - restless, **cross** and full of fear; respiration, sobbing, short and anxious; face pale and bloated; when drinking, child bites into glass or spoon; strength gradually sinking. ?irritation of brain, due to dentition.

**Cuprum-met** - changeable mood; children **cross** and irritable, or indifferent and dull, in brain affections.

Cup-met. (Sleeplessness, insomnia) - nervous excitability, with great prostration of body; constant restlessness; driving one out of bed, with groaning and desire to escape; child awakes **cross** and irritable, kicking the clothes off and striking every one about it (bell.).

**Dioscorea.** - irritable; feels **cross** and troubled.

Filix mas (Worm affections) - gnawing and boring in bowels, aggravated by eating sweet things; constipation; loss of appetite; furred tongue; pale face; blue rings around eyes; itching of nose; irritable and **cross**.

Gnaphalium (diarrhoea of infants) - **cross** and irritable children; rumbling of bowels, colicky pains; watery, offensive morning diarrhoea, which repeats itself often during the day; urine scanty; appetite and taste lost.

Helleborus (Urinary difficulties) - black spots in urine; retention of urine in children without any particular cause, child **cross** and fretful, will not allow anyone to touch it.

Hepar sulph - strumous, outrageously **cross** children. Temper obstinate and **cross**, a ferocious spleen which would lead to cold blooded murder even among those habitually gay and benevolent.

Hep-sul. (Cornea, disease of) - ulcers and abscesses of cornea; especially for the deep sloughing form and when hypopion is present; acute aggravations of pannus, tending towards ulceration. intense photophobia, profuse lachrymation, great redness of cornea and conjunctiva, even chemosis; pains severe, throbbing, aching, stinging, > by warmth and < by cold or uncovering the eyes and in the evening; marked sensitiveness of eye to touch. lids red, swollen, spasmodically closed and bleed easily upon opening them. general chilliness. strumous, very **cross** children.

Ictodes - **cross**; impetuous; inclined to contradict.

Ignatia (Asthma of children) - a **cross** word or correcting the child may bring on the attack.

Ignatia (Spasm of glottis or larynx) - difficult inspiration, easy expiration; stitches in throat between acts of deglutition, and difficulty of swallowing solid or fluid food; the more he swallows the better he feels; caused in children by a **cross** word or necessary correction.

Iodum (Hysteria) - remarkable and unaccountable sense of weakness and loss of breath in going up-stairs; leucorrhoea corroding the linen; food does not nourish or strengthen her; patient irritable, **cross** and sulky, hates to be touched anywhere.

Iodum (Influenza) - fluent and hot coryza, with general heat of skin; **cross** and sulky, hates to be touched.

Kali-phos. (Leucaemia) - brain-fag from overwork; **crossness** and ill-temper in children; vertigo from nervous exhaustion and weakness; asthenia; pale, sickly and sallow features; gone sensations in pit of stomach; splenic troubles; flatulence with distress about heart or left side of stomach; foul, putrid diarrhoea; enuresis in larger children; amenorrhoea with depression of spirits, lassitude and general debility; asthma from least food; faint spells from weakness of heart; rachitis; leucaemia lienalis, typhus (more than typhoid);  
putrid states.

**Kalmia** - toward evening and next forenoon very **cross**.

**Lac caninum** (Headache) - migraine, which seems to commence at nape of neck, darting and shooting into the forehead, now here, now there, < by noise and talking, > keeping quiet and in fresh air; confused feeling in head, with icy coldness of body, even when warmly covered or when sitting near the stove (lach.), she finds it impossible to make the least mental effort; severe sharp cutting pain in one or the other temple, waking her at night; neuralgic pain in left side of head, followed by a film over right eye, with inclination to rub it off, but gives no relief; excessive dandruff in head; has the "blues," is **cross** and irritable. - Very **cross** and irritable only while headache lasts.

Ledum (Dropsy) - gout, constant chilliness, only at midnight sense of suffocation, patient throwing off all covering and becoming restless and **cross**; dry skin, want of perspiration. ailments, as dropsy, from abuse of  
alcoholic drinks.

Lycopodium (Chorea) - involuntary alternate extension and contraction of muscles; on awaking; **cross**, kicks, scolds, or awakens terrified, as if dreaming; hungry when awaking at night; great fermentation in abdomen; incarcerated flatus; trembling and jerking in extremities; red sand in urine or urine leaves a red stain;  
constipation.

Lycopodium (Diarrhoea of infants) - thin, brown, faecal, mixed with hard lumps, < after meal, after cold food, after suppressed eruptions (especially scabies); before stool chilliness in rectum. child sad, listless or nervous. irritable and unmanageable; putrid breath in the morning; canine hunger, > after eating a little; sleep disturbed, child springs up terrified and shrieking, is angry and **cross**; cold feet.

Lycopodium (Atrophy or marasmus of infant/children) - abdomen bloated, while limbs are wasted; face earthy, with blue rings around eyes; wrinkles in face; milk-crust thick, cracks and bleeds, and emits a mousy smell; tendency to capillary bronchitis; inordinate appetite, but food soon satiates; abdomen distended, with much rumbling of wind, especially in left hypochondrium; gastric region distended and intolerant of any pressure, especially after nursing; urine has a red sediment or is suppressed; sleep disturbed by frequent awaking; child weak, with well-developed head, but puny, sickly body, is irritable, nervous and unmanageable when sick, after sleep **cross** and pushes every one away angrily.

Lycopodium (Diphtheria) - diphtheria of right side and nose and spreading to left side; desire for warm drinks which are grateful to the throat; children are **cross** and naughty when awaking from nap; yellow, thick, acrid discharge from nose; fauces brownish-red, dry tongue, and inability to breathe through nostrils; tonsils, tongue and fauces swollen, with spasms on swallowing; he is forced to keep his mouth open to get breath; parotid swellings; projecting tongue and silly expression; perfect stupor, every symptom hinting to cerebral paralysis, drooping of lower jaw; rapid, rattling breathing, snoring, unconsciousness; grinding of teeth, even when fully awake.

Lycopodium (Dropsy) - hydrops siccus from hypertrophy of heart; hydrothorax; dyspnoea worse when lying on back and by motion; constipation; rumbling in left iliac region; red sand in urine; very **cross** after getting awake. ascites from liver affections, abuse of alcoholic drinks; after venesections, intermittent fever; oozing out of water from sore places in the lower extremities, without formation of pus; urine scanty with red sediment; upper portion of body emaciated, lower enormously swollen; one foot cold, the other hot; restless sleep; sad and sensitive, complaining; small, weak pulse.

Lycopodium (Scarlatina) - abnormal cases child becomes drowsy and awakens from sleep frightened, clinging to the crib, seems to know no one; soon they drop asleep again, only to reawaken with the same symptoms; they are very **cross** and irritable after a nap, kicking and fighting; when the rash suddenly pales the glands swell and the face becomes bloated and paler than natural; urine scanty, with or without red sandy deposit. deep blood-poisoning, showing itself by diphtheritic symptoms, stoppage of nose, rattling in throat, coma, deafness and purulent discharge from ears; great peevishness and **crossness** on getting awake, worse from being covered too much; scanty, dark-red and albuminous urine, with strangury; oedema of face, hands and feet; ascites; secondary eruptions of dark-red blotches on hands, thighs, back and face; colic during desquamation with costiveness.

Lycopodium (Typhoid fever) - comes in at the end of second week when the rash fails to appear and the patient sinks into an unconscious state with muttering delirium, picking at the bedclothes, distended abdomen with great rumbling of flatus, constipation, sudden jerking of limbs here and there, involuntary urination, leaving a reddish sandy deposit in the clothing or retention of urine. the continued high temperature leads later on to cerebral paralysis; patient lies in a stupor, eyes do not react to light; lower jaw drops and hangs down; breathing snoring and rattling; tongue swollen, blistered and cannot be protruded, and if patient tries the dry tongue rolls from side to side; pulse intermittent and rapid; cold hands and feet or one foot hot and the other cold; restless sleep, at ease in no position, full of anxious dreams and jerking of limbs; when aroused **cross**, irritable or awakes terrified as from a heavy dream; great emaciation and internal debility, paralysis; upper parts wasted, lower parts swollen. compare calc. and lyc., follows often after lach.

Lycopodium. - sensitive, irritable disposition; peevish and **cross** on getting awake; easily excited to anger; cannot endure slightest opposition, and is speedily beside herself.

Lycopodium. - suitable for?: old women and children; persons of keen intellect, but feeble muscular development; upper part of body wasted, lower part semi-dropsical; lean and predisposed to lung and hepatic affections; herpetic and scrofulous constitutions; hypochondriacs subject to skin diseases; lithic acid diathesis, much red sediment in urine, urine itself transparent; sallow people with cold extremities, haughty disposition, when sick, mistrustful, slow of comprehension, weak memory; weak children with well-developed heads but puny, sickly bodies, irritable, nervous and unmanageable when sick, after sleep **cross**, pushing every one away angrily.

Lyssin. (Hydrophobinum.) - very **cross**, so much so that his children expressed great surprise; he took offense at veriest trifles, scolded his wife and children, felt wretched, could not concentrate his attention on anything; sullen, does not wish to see or speak to anyone.

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Lyssin. (Headache) - maddening, outward pressing pain in forehead, he presses his head against the wall; severe headache in both temples and over the eyes, < during day, from stooping or stirring about; pressing and stupefying pain in vertex; irritable; touching the scalp makes head ache; is **cross** and annoyed by trifles; numbness of extremities.

Medorrhin. - **cross** through day, exhilarated at night, wants to play.

Menyanthes - ill humored, **cross**.

Nat-mur. - great irritability; child irritable and **cross** when spoken to; crying from slightest cause.

Natrum-carb. (diarrhoea of infants) - chronic diarrhoea of children; marasmus, emaciation of neck, greasy appearance of face; longing for salt, salt fish; violent thirst with dry, sticky tongue; map tongue; herpes labialis; stools profuse, gushing, grayish, greenish, watery; ravenous appetite and still emaciation; child **cross** and irritable; slow in learning to walk. [Stumbling while walking—Agaricus.]

Natrum-carb. (Morbus addisonii) - tension and heat in renal region, yellowish-pale color of face, brown spots on back of hands; excessive lassitude and relaxation of mind and body with trembling of lower limbs; dimness of sight, nausea, vomituration, vomiting; pressing and screwing pain in stomach; loss of appetite with aversion to animal food, constipation; pain in abdomen and hypochondria; aversion to motion and labor; frequent yawning and stretching with sleepiness, still he cannot sleep; cold extremities; vertigo when rising up or when trying to walk, with faint feeling; **cross** and irritable.

Nux-vom. (infantile remittent fever) - child **cross** and irritable; flatulence and pain in stomach; constipation or difficult stool; < morning.

Nux-vom. (Gastritis) - bitter or sour taste, sour belching, fulness and pressure in the stomach, constipation, dizziness, headache, irritable, **cross**; after coffee, wine, condiments, after mental overexertion; in persons leading a sedentary life.

Nux-vom. (Menses and its ailments) - too early and too long, though the amount lost is not excessive; too early, too scanty and too short, with spasmodic pains in abdomen, griping in uterus, blood thick, clotted, dark, attended with fainting spells; menses irregular, never at the right time before: anxious, excited, irritable, **cross**; morning nausea and vomiting; distended bowels. during: wishes to be alone, oversensitive to impressions; faints easily; congestive headache with vertigo; griping and digging in uterus; grinding pains in back, as if it were broken, > when lying perfectly still on back; constipation; languor, chills, rheumatic pains in limbs; recent prolapsus from sudden wrenching of body.

Pulsatilla - disposition mild and gentle, never **cross**. ?habitual constipation.

Silicea (Febris intermittens) - scrofulous children; burning heat over the whole body; red, bloated face; bloated abdomen with constant diarrhoea. during apyrexia children very **cross**, cry on being touched or spoken to.

Staphisagria (Crusta lactea, porrigo larvalis) - scales yellow, moist, offensive, itching violently; hair falls out; eruption worse on occiput; scratching changes the place of itching; suits **cross**, sickly children with pale face and dark rings around eyes; crusta lactea breeding lice; after abuse of mercury.

Staphisagria (Eczema) - offensive humid vesicles, burning and itching, about head, face and ears of children; a yellow scaly eruption on cheeks and behind ears; yellow thick scabs on scalp holding offensive pus, breeding lice. scratching stops itching in one place, but it goes to another; skin peels off with itching, hair falls out. sunken face, nose pointed, blue rings around eyes. **cross** words injure feelings; irritable children.

Stramonium (Sleeplessness, insomnia) - child awakes **cross** and irritable, as if frightened, knows no one, shrinks away or jumps out of bed; awakes with a solemn air of importance, all things seem new to him; sleepless and tossing about.

Stramonium. - child is very **cross**, and strikes or bites.

Sulph-acid. (Drunkards, diseases of) - pyrosis, morning vomiting, inappetency, trembling, especially mornings. drunkard on his last legs looks pale, shrivelled and cold, stomach will not tolerate any food, he cannot even take a sip of water unless it contains whisky; liver enlarged, with dry stomach-cough; haemorrhoids; offensive watery diarrhoea; **cross** and irritable.

Sulphur (Blepharitis) - inflammatory redness of lids, with burning pains; secretion of mucus and eye gum; great aversion to water, so that he cannot bear to have the eyes washed; eczema around the eye and in other portions of body; blepharitis after the suppression of an eruption or when the patient is covered by eczema, especially in strumous children, who are **cross** and irritable by day and feverish and restless at night.

Sulphur (Atrophy or marasmus of infant/children) - emaciation; skin dry, harsh and wrinkled, giving the child an "old man" look; offensive odor of body, not removable by washing; eczema (capitis) dry, easily bleeding, itching more at night, scratching relieves but causes bleeding; intertrigo, especially at anus; glands swollen, particularly cervical, axillary and inguinal; appetite voracious, child grasps at everything within reach and thrusts it into its mouth, or drinks much and eats little when the violent thirst is on; abdomen distended and hard; constipation or diarrhoea slimy, green, watery, changeable, > at night; sudden urging awakens him in the morning, followed by copious watery stools; restlessness at night, awakens screaming or on going to sleep is annoyed by sudden jerking of limbs; child **cross**, obstinate, cannot bear to be washed or bathed; dentition slow, bones and muscles develop tardily; easily fatigued; face pale and sunken, with deep, hollow eyes; hunger at 11 a. m.; heat on top of head and cold feet; ravenous desire for sweets which make him sick.

Sulphur (Ophthalmia) - chronic blepharitis in strumous children who are irritable and **cross** by day and feverish and restless at night; edges redder than natural (graph., paler), < in hot weather and near a hot stove, > in winter; itching, biting, burning, or sensation as if sand were in the eye; lids swollen, red and agglutinated in the morning; cannot bear to have the eyes washed; eczematous affections of lids; blennorrhoea of lachrymal sac, fistula lachrymalis; acute or chronic catarrhal conjunctivitis, with sharp darting pains like pins sticking into the eye, or pressing, tensive, cutting and burning pains; ophthalmia neonatorum, with profuse, thick, yellow discharge, swelling of lids; pustular inflammation of cornea and conjunctiva, with sharp sticking pains as if a splinter or some other foreign body were sticking in the eye; photophobia and profuse lachrymation, considerable redness, especially at angles; discharges acrid, corrosive, or tenacious, lids swollen, burn and smart; chronic scleritis; hypopion, cataract, choroiditis and choroï-retinitis, if accompanied by darting pains and where the disease is based upon abdominal venosity, stagnation in portal circulation, habitual constipation, cerebral congestion, or upon metastasis of chronic or suppressed skin diseases.

Uran-nit. - great despondency; ill-temper; **cross**; disagreeable.

Uran-nit. (Albuminuria) - patient is compelled to rise often during the night and urinate, which disturbs his sleep; ill-tempered, **cross** and irritable; pains over left eye; disturbed stomach, faintness of stomach, even after a hearty meal; cardiac complications; diabetes; pregnancy.

Veratrum-vir. (Sleeplessness, insomnia) - restless, quarrelsome and **cross**; insomnia of acute fevers, of puerperal fever and of puerperal mania, or from excitement preceding or following epileptic fits; melancholia activa.

Zincum -met. - child **cross** toward evening; brain affected.

Zincum-met. (complaints in children during dentition) - coma interrupted by piercing screams; slow development of teeth from lack of vitality; slow pulse in long waves; child drowsy and lies with its head pressed deeply into the pillow, eyes half open and squinting; face pale and rather cool or alternately red and pale; trembling all over, boring fingers into nose or pulling nervously at the dry, parched lips; automatic motions at different parts of body, and restless, fidgety movements of feet; child excessively **cross** and irritable, especially at night, while the eruption of several teeth at once undermines his strength.

Zincum-met. (convulsions of children) - child cries out during sleep, and if awakened expresses fear and rolls its head anxiously from side to side; twitching in various muscles; the whole body of child jerks during sleep; child has been **cross** and irritable for days previous, with hurried motions, distended abdomen and more frequent urination than usual; pale children during teething; child has not strength enough to bring out the eruption; after the disappearance of old eruptions.

## RANDOM NOTES ON SOME REMEDIES

After having selected one or a few remedies for a patient, knowledge of a certain symptom in each remedy would enable us to think of that remedy first and thus either confirm the one selected, or to eliminate others in case of getting a few remedies. Such rare-strange-peculiar-uncommon symptoms are listed below and practitioner would do well to memorise them.

In many cases such a symptom when told by the patient had directly led us to the remedy and even without repertorising the case further, we had confirmed that remedy by putting a few questions to the patient along the picture of that remedy.

**Ammonium-mur.:** Periods of aggravation are peculiarly divided according to the bodily region affected; thus the head and chest symptoms are worse in the mornings, the abdominal, in the afternoon, pain in the limbs, skin and febrile symptoms, in the evenings.

**Ammonium-carb.:** (1) Unreasonable; (2) lack of reaction in skin diseases.

**Muriatic Acid:** Mouth and anus chiefly affected.

**Nitric acid:** (1) Selects for its special seat of action the outlets of the body where the mucous membrane and skin meet; mouth, nose, eyes, ear, anus and urethra. (2) pain as from splinters. Sticking pains. (3) Syphilis past middle life; (4) Prone to frequent catching cold and diarrhea (5) Cachexia; (6) Intermittency of complaints. (Ignatia: Spasmodic and intermittency of symptoms.)

**Ignatia:** (1) Great contradictions; (2) Superficial and erratic (shifting) characteristic of symptoms. Perpetual burden of sorrow. (3) Silently brooding; after shocks, grief, disappointment. Effect of disappointed love.

**Theridion:** < jar, left side. Noises seem to strike on painful spots over the body.

**Sulphur:** Worse standing. Urging to stool on waking in the morning.

**Hamamelis:** Wants "the respect due to me" shown. Rapid swelling after burns and injuries.

**Nux-vom.:** (1) Afraid he may not have enough to live on. Fiery zealous temperament. (2) Anxious reflections about his complaints—describes his complaints in chronological order in the past-present language. (3) Incomplete stool. (4) Stubbornness and obstinate resistance. (Lycopodium: obstinate)

**Aur-met:** Woeful and dejected. (Woe=great sorrow or distress)

**Belladonna:** The inflammation spreads in radii as it extends to adjacent parts. [See case No.10 on page 17 of Bulletin No.1 Longstanding fear.]

**Opium:** Increased excitability and action in voluntary muscles, with diminution of it in involuntary muscles. (See case No.8 on page 16). For constipation with convulsions this remedy is almost a specific. The object of fear remains before the mind's eye long after the incident.

**Phytolacca:** Indifference. Indifference to exposure of her person. (Compare Phosphorus and Hyoscyamus also. Shamelessness is Phosphorus. 'Wants to be naked' is Hyoscyamus.)

**Helleborus:** (1) Coma starts at 2-30 p.m. then hospitalized and in a few days dies. (2) An old woman having been accused of death by the women around took it so much to heart that she hanged herself. This suicide produced such an effect on the women of the village that one after another accused herself of having caused the death of the old women. [See *Kent's Lectures on Hom. Mat. Medica.*]

**Aethusa:** Diarrhoea starts 2 to 5 a.m. By 6 or 7 patient dies. In the case of children around six months convulsions starts at 2 - 5 a.m. and by 6 a.m. patient dies. Death is marked on the face from the beginning. You must keep these remedies in your finger tip. [Read this remedy as well as Helleborus, Phosphorus and Tuberculinum in Kent's Lectures on Materia Medica.]

**Spigelia:** (1) Feels to run away somewhere to escape from the domestic problems. (2) When a patient is shunted from one eye specialist to another and no glasses fit it. Visual axis constantly changing. (See Kent's Lectures on Hom. Mat. Med.)

**Cuprum met.:** (1) Lack of reaction in colic. Colic violent and intermittent. Probably intussusception of intestines, wrongly treated for acidity. (2) Symptoms disposed to appear periodically and in groups.- [See case No. 6 & 7 on page 15 of Bulletin No.1] (3) In the case of children crying intermittently. Probably it did somersault or the child was lifted by someone who does not know how to handle or lift children. In the case of adults sudden pain in abdomen after they climb up the ladder and with stretched hands holds a heavy object from the slab and carrying that with stretched arms climbs down the ladder. This causes intussusception and colic starts that very night.

**Carbo veg.:** (1) Complaints from revelling. (2) Persona who have not recovered completely from some previous illness or injury. (3) Organic detritions without reaction. (3) If you do not know the meaning of any word refer to the dictionary

**Laurocerasus:** Lack of reaction, especially in chest and heart affections. Child places its hands upon chest in heart complaints with cynosis.

**Agaricus:** (1) Cross-wise affection. (2) In the case of school boys they fall down while walking. (In Nux-vomica they trip while walking.)

**Stillingia:** Deplorably downhearted (bone pains etc.) Will give you even half of his wealth worth several multimillions to any one if only his complaint (headache?) is cured.

**Selenium:** (1) "Bone and teeth" should at once bring this remedy to your mind. (2) Abject despair, uncompromising melancholy. He has suffered so much in life that it cannot be compensated even if you make him President of India or U.S.A. but President of all countries in the world. (3) Old age, bone and teeth complaints in old age. Most of the Complaints of bone and teeth are inherent and incidental to old age. Add to this "Easy exhaustion, mental and physical, in old age. Cannot stand or walk in hot sun without a cap" and you have no other remedy than Selenium. Great debility, worse, heat. Call it osteoporosis, spondylitis etc. Bone diseases coupled with teeth complaints in old age, this is the first remedy that should come to your mind. One more keyword for this remedy is that his thighs are not large but as thick as upper arm; Emaciated.

### **A note about the difference in the words used in Kent and this Final Repertory.**

Let us take the symptom 'Talk, indisposed to, desire to be silent, taciturn'. We find this mind symptom in Kent. But the following terms would be more sensible:

1. Serious: silent, taciturn mood;
2. Serious — want of disposition to talk (p.24) OR
3. Repugnance to society, will not talk (p.23)

Serious persons will not talk much; so also those who have repugnance to society (Here we use the word repugnance with the meaning 'intense distaste' or 'not suitable or agreeing'. We do not use 'repugnance' with the meaning 'aversion' which the reader must note)

Therefore, the classifications at Sl. No. 1, 2 and 3 above are used in this repertory. Thus it is possible to reduce the list of remedies for various rubrics.

Again, let us take the rubric 'Company, aversion to or desire for' as found in Kent.

A person desiring company either 'dreads to be alone' or he has 'aversion to be alone.' In other words he is comfortable in company and so does not want loneliness. So also, 'aversion to company' is found in those who love solitude or desire to be alone (because the presence of others is a hindrance or nuisance to do what he likes; he does not want interference or remarks of others in what he does.)

Therefore, we do not use the term 'company, desire for/aversion to' but, in its place, the reader would find the following only:

Desire to be alone:

--dreads to be alone:

Solitude, aversion to:

--love of:

The reader would not find the rubric 'Homesick' in this repertory because 'Restlessness' causes one to leave house and wander. This is the sensible classification and 'Escape' is not apt. (The case is different in the case of a person inside a prison who wants to go out. Here 'escape' may seem to be apt, but here too it is only the restless persons in a prison who plans or tries to escape.)

The careful selection of words for various rubrics herein appeals to reason because they are what we actually see in sick persons. Thus this work excels all other works, be it in respect of Repertory or Materia Medica.

In this Materia Medica of mind symptoms, we are careful in using words/phrases. They are actually seen in sick patients as such and, therefore, is practical in all respects, to find the remedy—the elusive similimum.

Our success rate with Kent was a mere 20 to 40 per cent. But when we started using the present Final & Sensible Repertory our success rate jumped to 85 to 100 per cent. It is with great pleasure and satisfaction that we offer this work to the profession.

### **If medicine is not prescribed for pathology, then what are the 'symptoms' that must be considered for prescribing a homoeo remedy?**

Symptoms not common to pathology of diseases are otherwise called 'uncommon-rare-strange-peculiar' (Section 153 of the Organon.)

Thus, all dictionaries, encyclopaedic dictionaries and encyclopaedias hitherto published are totally wrong in saying that a substance capable of producing a disease (when taken in large quantity) is capable of curing that disease if the same substance is given in minute quantity. The correct definition would be: A substance capable of producing 'uncommon-rare-strange-uncommon' symptom, when given in minute

quantity to a patient with that 'rare-strange-peculiar-uncommon' symptom (whatever may be the disease or pathology) would cure him--cure all diseases that he may be suffering at that particular time.

2. Apart from 'uncommon-rare-strange-peculiar-uncommon' two more symptoms that are considered for selecting a homoeo remedy are:

(i) 'mind symptom' (Section 213 of the Organon). [When Section 213 is read with Section 153 we get "uncommon-rare-strange-peculiar mind symptom."]

(ii) "general symptoms" (and not "generals" which the reader must note.)

Now the question is why should we prescribe on "uncommon-rare..." and/or "mind" and/or "general symptoms?"

To get an answer to this let us go to the next chapter.

## CHAPTER 4

### **ENDOCRINOLOGY AND HOMOEOPATHY: A DEFENCE OF SECTION 213 AND 153 OF THE ORGANON**

A study of endocrinology would help us to justify the reasons for the above two sections for curing a patient gently, quickly and permanently.

*Metabolism* means the sum total of physical and chemical changes taking place in the living human body. The entire metabolism is governed by the secretions of endocrine glands.

Endocrine glands do not receive blood supply from our body. Blood vessels are not connected to endocrine glands as in the case of other organs like liver, lung, etc.

The secretions of endocrine glands are spilled around and get mixed with blood and reach several organs for controlling and regulating various functions of the body.

Since the entire metabolism is governed by secretion of endocrine glands, to cure a patient in toto without side-effects and quickly, gently and permanently we must *a priori* treat the endocrine glands.

#### **Treatment of endocrine gland by direct means is not at all possible for the following reasons:**

1. The quantity secreted by each endocrine gland is less than a drop throughout the lifetime of an individual.
2. You cannot treat each gland individually because each gland is not independent but all of them are inter-dependent. Thus, they are called "endocrine family" or "endocrine orchestra."
3. Endocrine glands are highly individualised. For example, the ratio between the quantity secreted by various endocrine glands is in the ratio of 1:5:4:7 in one patient with cancer. This ratio would be found in another individual while he is having jaundice. Again, in the third lady this ratio would be found while she is pregnant. Assuming that you are going to treat the glands, to treat a person, you must *a priori* have measured the ratio while that patient was in healthy state so that you can take him to that level. This is not at all possible.

We have said that endocrine glands are highly individualised. There is constant change in the balancing of the ratio of secretions between each gland, during various illness or stages of life. If the ratio is 1:2:5:7 in a person with jaundice, it may be, say, 2:1:6:9 while he is having cancer.

Thus treatment of endocrine glands is not at all possible. But we have a shortcut.

Nature's ways are always short. (axiom of philosophy)

All symptoms that are not common to a disease, otherwise called "uncommon-rare-strange-peculiar" must necessarily belong to endocrine glands because the ratio of quantity of quantity of secretions by different

endocrine glands also are not uniform to all individuals. This is something rare-strange-peculiar. Humans are highly individualised.

On the one hand we have "rare-strange..." symptoms in the patient. On the other hand the ratio of quantity of secretions between different endocrine glands in different individuals are not uniform. It is something rare-strange-peculiar.

Thus, when we prescribe on "uncommon-rare..." we are indirectly tackling endocrine glands.

We have said in the previous chapter that apart from "uncommon-rare..." remedy is selected on 'mind' and 'general' symptoms. Let us justify these two also.

There cannot be diseases of body separate and distinct from diseases of mind. There is a two-way of relationship between mind and body through the endocrine glands. You cause constant irritation of mind to a person and soon he gets peptic ulcer. Also, you create peptic ulcer in a patient by wrong food habits, lifestyle etc. and he would soon develop irritation of mind.

When mind is affected simultaneously it is reflected in the body and *vice versa*.

Thus, when we prescribe on 'uncommon mind symptoms' we, in turn, treat the endocrine glands.

Now coming to 'general symptoms'. General symptoms are those which do not belong to a particular part of body but affect the person *as a whole*. You cannot attribute them to any part of body. *e.g.*, aversion to bathing; diseases of blood; color and consistency of discharge; nerves; muscle; skin; because these run throughout the body. So also symptoms of sleep, dreams. (For a list of generals see page 51 to 55 of Bulletin No.1). Endocrine glands control the entire metabolism. General symptoms also belong to the person as a whole. Therefore, when we prescribe on 'general symptoms' we are taking care of endocrine glands.

## **CHAPTER 5**

### **MIND SYMPTOMS—UNCOMMON SYMPTOMS—CLASSICAL OR HAHNEMANNIAN HOMOEOPATHY**

Section 213 and 153 of the Organon

Most homoeopaths are being lured by 'mind symptoms' in practice.

In Section 153 of the Organon Dr. Hahnemann advises that we must consider 'rare-strange-peculiar, uncommon' symptoms and in S. 213 he continues that without selecting a remedy on 'mind' symptoms a cure is not possible

When S. 153 is read with S. 213 we get the following:  
"rare-strange-peculiar, uncommon mind symptoms."

Mind symptoms not at all related to the pathology of a disease (that the patient is suffering from) are 'uncommon.' Actual treated cases alone can illustrate 'mind' symptoms. [Mind symptoms as listed out in the repertories may not be told by the patient.]

**Case 6:** A chronic renal failure patient came to me with a few relatives, all of whom were allopathic doctors. Those doctors showed me the file containing the diagnostic and other papers of the patient. After this, one by one, the relatives went out.

The patient was still sitting. He said, "Doctor, my sons say that I am sick and so I should not ride bicycle, go out and do our business work. They say they will do everything and ask me to sit at home taking rest. As my children, they should only tell me that I am all right and that I would recover soon. But instead of encouraging me for speedy recovery they have branded me a permanent and incurable patient."

The reader may note here that in most cases the 'uncommon' symptoms (on which we can make a prescription) is told by the patient at the end of the consultation, or, in some cases, *after* you have made the prescription!)

This patient feels that his sons, instead of encouraging, are letting him down. What one requires from his or her sons and relatives is not money or help but *moral support*. The patient feels that this is completely missing in his case.

This symptom we find in two remedies. They are

"... a feeling of moral deficiency..." – *Kali brom*.

"... despondency, sadness, moral depression and relaxation..." – *Tarentula hisp*. (See Lilienthal, page 698 and 702)

We are quoting this not as a case report but it is an actual case to illustrate how to translate the words of the patient into a mind symptom.

The 'uncommon mind symptom' may, in most cases, be one only. In the above renal failure case, the above quoted two symptoms cannot be classified in any existing rubrics in the repertory. Homoeo software would be of utter failure. The practitioner must memorise the symptom of the above two remedies and keep it in his finger tips. Homoeopathic practice is not a *mechanical* work but it is *artistic*. Therefore homoeo software would but be a mockery.

To illustrate this point, let us examine more cases; in the following two cases, only one "*uncommon*" mind symptom was present and the reader, after studying the three cases, would at once agree that with computer and homoeo software he cannot do anything to find the similimum.

**Case 7:** A lady of 55, school teacher, was under my treatment for three months for sinusitis with little relief. She lives thirteen kilometers away from my clinic and she works in a school which is less than one kilometer from my clinic. Before going to the school she would come to me once a month, take medicine and go to school. Seeing no relief in spite of three visits, I told her that a certain acupressure doctor would come and give just 3-minute treatment once only; for this she need not pay any fees and also she would get total relief. Since the acupressure doctor comes to my clinic on Sundays only I asked her to come on a Sunday. To this she replied, ... "I have to come all the way... from ... (her place of residence.)"

During the last three visits she would come to me in the morning before going to her school which is near my clinic. Sunday is holiday for the school and she feels it an ordeal to come for acupressure treatment all... the... way from her residence thirteen kilometers away.

It is hesitation. I told her no need to pay anything and 100% cure was also assured. Therefore, travelling 13 kilometre cannot be a crime. But to do this she has hesitation. Before we show the reader how we selected the remedy on this symptom let us see the other two cases also.

**Case 8:** A lady allopathic doctor was learning homoeopathy from me. She consulted for her complaints and got partial relief. Once she said, "Doctor, can you give one-dose treatment for my son? Since birth he is having perennial cold; now he is five years and almost every week he has to take drugs?" I told her that she must bring her son at least once and I would cure him completely. Bringing her son once (and I am not going to charge her since she is my student) is not an ordeal or something immoral. To this she replied, "For this I have to... bring him all the way from my home (which is just twenty kilometers away.)"

For this small thing of bringing the boy once only (and for that he is going to get total relief permanently) she hesitates.

Only if you actually listen to the patient's reply in person you may understand this. Let me explain and elaborate on this.

Suppose you (the reader of this book) are my student and one day I ask you to murder a certain person. What would be your reaction? Immediately you would reply as under:

"Sir, I... have to do..." (The sentence would be incomplete. Because you have hesitation since doing this job pricks your conscience.)

But in the above said two cases for merely travelling 15-20 kilometer they have lot of hesitation as if I am asking them to do some crime or immoral thing. In other words, they are over conscious of a trivial thing. The apt term would be "Conscientious scruples." This symptom is in the remedy Aresenicum album. [See Lilienthal - p.694.]

Let us repeat, that uncommon mind symptom may be in most cases one and the computer-software or 'remedy finders' are of no use. To the above sinusitis case one single dose of Arsenicum Album-10M completely cured her.

## CHAPTER 7

### HOW TO TRANSLATE THE WORDS/ACTIONS OF PATIENTS INTO THE RUBRICS OF THE REPERTORY

(This is the only biggest difficulty faced both by the beginner as well as the experienced homoeopathic practitioners.) We are giving below only examples of what the rubric mean in terms of the report of the patients. The practitioner must go through all the rubrics (more particularly in the chapters Mind and Generalities) till he becomes familiar with them.

1. "Doctor, I have come to you as a last resort after finding no cure in the hands of so many doctors. I now entirely rely upon you for the cure of my joint pains..."

2. "Doctor, please cure me somehow. It is my humble request to you. I beg you to cure me." Praying. If a patient uses any one of the above or similar statements go to the rubric "Praying, begging" on (page 22 of *Final Repertory of Mind Symptoms*)

3. We do occasionally come across a child who would do just the opposite of what the parents tell to do. Go to the rubric "Perverse, refractory..." on page 22. [This symptom we see in actual practice but all other existing repertories do not list this.]

4. Whenever the patient points out more than one spot with his finger tip or points to an area of suffering by placing his palm on or above along that area, go to the rubric "Gesticulating all the time" page 14. (This you will, of course, take only if you do not have other more valuable mind or general symptom in a given case.)

5. A lady of forty-three tells pain in her joints for three years. She uses both her palms and holds it above ankle, knee etc. to show the affected joints. Then telling that the pain is quite drawing, with both of her hands, she brings it from ankle to her knee as if pulling something from below upwards to show me the type of pain. (See GESTURES page ...). This is not so much a valuable symptom but in the absence of more valuable symptoms we may make use of this rubric.

6. A lady of thirty-two is brought by her friend and it is the friend who is describing her complaint. The patient looked indifferent to the treatment. The friend continues, "Doctor, when I ask her to come to you (the doctor) she just does not come. Even if I forcibly take her to a doctor and get medicines for her she

won't                                      take                                      them                                      regularly."-Indifference.

7. Let us now listen to a patient: "Doctor, I have so much tiredness. My husband is a heart patient and I used to take care of him by regularly giving the tablet etc. Yesterday he complained of chest pain but it did not occur me to me to give him the tablet required during the chest pain."

In another case the wife of a patient said, "Doctor, my husband is such an indifferent person. Last week my daughter fell down with profuse bleeding on her leg. He was simply watching it and showed no reaction."

In both the above cases it is not indifference because in emergencies no one would be indifferent. This is 'inactivity' of mind.

We read all these remedies in the MATERIA OF MIND SYMPTOMS and under the remedy *Opium* the following words agree with the above two cases.

...imbecility of will, as if annihilated...

This cannot be included in the repertory. Better we have to memorise it.

The practitioner should know the difference between TORPOR and ABSENTMINDEDNESS. Also DULLNESS and IMBECILITY.

8. During case taking one patient remarked about the corrupt government officials, "Doctor, we must shoot down these corrupt and bribe taking officials."—For this you must go to the rubric Indignation

9. Learn the difference between the rubric "MEN, dread of" and "FEAR of men"

### **BULLETIN NO. 3 CACHEXIA, CACHECTIC**

Diseases, more particularly acute, that are long standing and not cured in spite of best treatment, and where patient is affected much and disturbing his daily routine: We may call these by the term 'Cachexia.'

Acute diseases such cough, cold, diarrhoea, skin rash etc. normally do not last long. When you find a patient with these complaints standing long for years and bothering him much, you may use the term 'Cachexia.' We may otherwise call this as weakness of the system or of a part of body.

Analogous to the above is another term. It is called 'lack of reaction' about which we would study in the next bulletin.

[See *also* Nutrition in Bulletin No. 11]

### **Remedies containing the symptom cachexia among other symptoms are given below:**

[For the convenience of the eye and easy reference the words "Cachexia" "Cachectic" are given in bold type]

Weakly, **cachectic** individuals: 1, *arn.*, *calc.*, *chin.*, *natr. m.*, *nux v.*, *phos. ac.*, *sulph.*, *veratr.*; 2, *ars.*, *carb. v.*, *lach.*, *merc.*, *phos.*, *sec.*, *sep.*, etc.

Arg-nit - cachectic states, with loss of strength.

Arsenic alb - man, aged 40, lean, cachectic; drinking spirituous liquors. ---quotidian for a week.

Badiaga. - general cachectic appearance.

Baryta carb - (bar. a) old cachectic people of scrofulous habit, especially when they suffer with gouty complaints.

Capsicum. - seasickness; cholera; cachexia africana; yellow fever; typhus ictorodes.

Carbo veg - gangrene: humid; senile; in cachectic persons; when vital powers have become weakened; great foulness of secretions; great prostration.

Chimaphila umb. - cachectic and scrofulous individuals.

Chimaphila umb. - woman, aged 26; in a cachectic condition, menses always scant; scirrhus tumor of breast; the mother of patient had also had scirrhus tumor of breast, necessitating extirpation of gland.

China-off. - young man, pale, cachectic appearance, suffered for ten weeks from quartan ague; enlarged spleen.

China-sulph. - intermittent fever in cachectic persons by loss of blood or from continued and long prostration.

China-sulph. - cachectic persons weakened by loss of blood.

Cina. - cachexia of helminthiasis.

Cinnamomum. - lymphatic, feeble, cachectic women, with lax tissues and languid circulation.

Clematis. - torpid, cachectic conditions; swelling and induration of glandular system; syphilitic taint.

Cocculus - man, aged 30, cachectic appearance; colic.

Colchicum - cachectic appearance. ---dysentery. ---gout.

Condurango. - cachectic state of system, ordinary wounds and ulcers tend to take on a bad appearance.

Eucalyptus. - quinine cachexia.

Eupatorium perf. - cachectic condition of system from long continued or frequent attacks of bilious and intermittent fevers.

Ferrum met. - a cachectic state from faulty nutrition and assimilation.

Ferrum iod. - mercurial cachexia.

Formica. - watery swellings; dropsy; cachexies.

Hydrastis. - catarrhal affections: in patients of a cachectic habit.

Hydrastis. - marasmus; scrofula; cancer cachexia.

Hydrastis. - cachectic persons, with marked disturbance of gastric and hepatic functions.

Hydrastis. - man, aged 18, cachectic, consumptive appearance; scrofulous ulcers on leg.

Iodum. - low cachectic state of the system, with feeble pulse.

Iodum. - syphilis: mercurial cachexia; salivation; ulcers in throat; skin and muscles lax; nightly bone pain;

very hard chronic buboes.

Iodum. - low cachectic condition with profound debility and great emaciation.

Kali-bich. - emaciation; anemia; general cachexia.

Kali-iod. - condylomata of long standing in cachectic subjects.

Lachesis. - lady, aged 43, slim, large, cachectic, scrofulous; intestinal croup.

Lachesis. - elderly woman, thin and cachectic; phthisis pulmonalis.

Lycopodium. - man, aged 50, thin, cachectic, musician; cramps in stomach.

Lycopodium. - woman, aged 50, weak, cachectic, formerly troubled with abdominal complaints and itch, has not menstruated for five years; impairment of hearing.

Merc-sol. - woman, aged 36, no children, two years ago had inflammatory affection of chest, after nursing a cachectic husband; phthisis.

Mezereum. - man, aged 43, nervo-bilious constitution, cachectic habit, leaden colored face, had lived the life of a tramp and had been several times syphilitic; pain and swelling in tibiae.

Muriatic-acid. - woman, aged 60, unmarried, cachectic, has an eruption on lower limbs; typhoid fever.

Natrum-mur. - cachexia from ague plus quinine.

Natrum-mur. - adapted to cachectic persons and to those who have lost animal fluids; quinine cachexia.

Natrum-sulph. - man, aged 43, middle height, father of two healthy children, blonde hair, grey eyes, gonorrhoeal cachexy, hydrogenoid constitution; diabetes.

Nitric-acid. - diseases depending upon presence of syphilitic, scrofulous or mercurial poison; broken down, cachectic constitutions.

Nux-vom. - mania puerperalis from excitement, sleeplessness and prostration; had menorrhagia, and for the subsequent weakness drank much whisky and strong coffee; cachectic appearance; large, dim, languid eyes; lies in bed half uncovered, sits up and then lies down again; constantly complaining, criticizing or explaining, at times words are well chosen, at others uses high-sounding phrases; as soon as she recognized physician she spoke of the imperfection of medical knowledge and declared it an error that one could not live without a heart, inasmuch as she felt very well without one, it having come away with the afterbirth to which it had grown fast, the nurse having separated the two before her eyes; complains of her husband, says he wishes to convince her she is sick, although she is able to dance and sing; makes grotesque motions and wild leaps, but soon sinks down breathless; nymphomania; often enraged; frequently sips at a bowl of warm sugar-water, declaring it will form her a new heart; bloating of abdomen; epigastric, hepatic and uterine regions sensitive to pressure; stool absent five to six days; very frequent and profuse discharge of pale, watery urine; white mucous discharge from vagina.

Nux-vom. - man, aged 48, yellow skin, cachectic appearance, small stature, suffering three years; cardialgia.

Nux-vom. - man, aged 75; sickly, cachectic; extravasation of blood into conjunctiva.

Oleum-jec. - rheumatism of long standing; patient confined to bed or room, and only in warm summer months experienced a slight alleviation of her sufferings; nearly whole body was attacked, but principally inferior extremities, sacrum, back and shoulders; walking was entirely prevented by the insupportable pains, stiffness and swelling of joints; a kind of hectic fever and constant nightly exacerbations destroyed all repose; patient was wasted, of a blechy whiteness, of a cachetic appearance and habit, and had lost all hope of relief.

Oleum-jec. - scrofulosis: diseases of joints; in pale, thin cachectic subjects.

Phosphorus. - suitable to young people with blonde hair, blue eyes, delicate skin, slender stature, with cachectic cough, diarrhoea, frequent exhausting sweats, great debility, with orgasm of blood; palpitation of heart or oppression of chest after exercise; copious stools, pouring away like water from a hydrant, with great exhaustion; glandular swellings, suppuration; appetite good; craves cold food, ice cream, etc.

Phosphorus. - glands enlarged, especially after contusions; glandular affections in weak cachectic individuals suffering from diarrhoea and colliquative sweats.

Platin. - woman, aged 38, cachectic appearance, suffering two years; dysmenorrhoea.

Plumb-met. - deep melancholy, with timidity and restlessness; anxiety at heart, with sighing and trembling; dislikes to talk or work; maniacal rage, with cries and convulsions; absence of mind; stupidity; pale, miserable, cachectic appearance; somnolency; colic.

Podophyllum - man, aged 33, cachectic appearance, liver or spleen or both disordered; asthma.

Prunus-sp. - dropsy caused by defective heart; abdominal dropsy; anasarca after any debilitating, chronic diseases, and particularly in those connected with cachectic affections.

Pulsatilla - woman, aged 26, yellow, cachectic appearance, suffering six months; vertigo.

Rhus-tox. - woman, aged 36, poorly nourished, cachectic, six months pregnant; urinary difficulty.

Secale - passive hemorrhage; blood dark and red, in feeble and cachectic persons, accompanied by tingling in limbs and prostration; desire for air; does not like to be covered; wishes to have limbs extended; skin cold.

Secale - rheumatism (peliosis rheumatica of schoenlein) generally is found in cachectic individuals, with purpura; affects joints, especially of lower extremities; thrombosis of abdominal vessels.

Secale - feeble, cachectic women; thin, scrawny.

Secale - woman, aged 40, mother of seven children, weak, cachectic looking, suffering from prolapsus uteri; hysteria.

Senega. - subacute or chronic exudations of pleura, catarrhal pleuropneumonia (after bry.) in cachectic pleuritis, in hydrothorax, oedema pulmonum, in diseases of heart, primary and secondary anasarca; in dropsies after albuminuria; hydrophthemia with intraocular compression; in ascites accompanying hepatic diseases, peritonitis and abdominal tumors; in lymphatic constitutions with tendency to mucous and serous exudations.

Silicea - n., aged 12, cachectic and anemic; fistulae of thigh.

Spongia - boy, aged 4, scrofulous, cachectic-looking; croup.

Sulphur. - girl, aged 8, cachectic-looking; coxalgia of spine.

Sulphur. - girl, aged 12, delicate, cachectic; vaginitis.

Corydalis - cancer cachexia pronounced.

Eupatorium perf. - cachexia from old chronic, bilious intermittents.

Hydrastis - hydrastis is especially active in old, easily-tired people, cachectic individuals with great debility. *Diseases in which cachexia was found, their symptoms and the respective remedies are given below: [The disease or pathology is arranged in alphabetical order.]*

(Amenorrhoea.) Suppression of the menses in consequence of a cold, principally: 1, Caul., Cimicif., Gels., Nux m., Puls.; or, 2, Bell., Dulc., Sep., Sulph.-or, if occasioned by fright or sudden emotion: 1, Acon., Lyc.; 2, Coff., Op., Veratr. For feeble though not entirely suppressed menses: Asclep., Calc., Caul., Caust., Con., Graph., Kali carb., Lyc., Magn., Natr. m., Phos., Puls., Sil., Sulph., Veratr., Zinc. - for amenia of plethoric individuals use: acon., bell., bry., gels., nux v., op., plat., sabin., sulph.; for debilitated or cachectic individuals: alet., ars., chin., cyrip., con., graph., helon., iod., natr. m., puls., polyg., sep., sulph.

(Anaemia.) Natrum mur - blood impoverished; anaemia from loss of fluids; malarious cachexia; emaciation; skin harsh, dry, yellow; great exhaustion from any little exertion of mind or body; palpitation, with sensation as if a bird's wing were fluttering in left chest; pressure and distension of stomach; constipation, with contraction of anus; terrible sadness.

(Asthma) Carduus mar - nervous asthma of miners; cachexia of tunnel laborers; frequent urging to deep breathing, followed by painful sensations in abdomen; great debility; loss of appetite; empty eructations; restless, dreamy sleep; fulness of hypochondria which are painful to pressure.

(Asthma) Silicea - asthma on a cachectic base, after its removal gummatous nodes on skull, clavicles and ribs; shortness of breath and panting from walking fast and from manual labor; dyspnoea when at rest or when lying on back; oppression of chest, cannot take a long breath, cannot bear the slightest draught on the back of his neck, spasmodic cough, with spasm of larynx; catarrh of aged people

(Atrophy of children) Phosphorus - emaciation combined with nervous debility; brain and spine suffered severely; child overtall, but slender, emaciated but big-bellied; face pale, almost waxen. delicate eyelashes, soft hair, rapid breathing hint to sequelae; even thus early diarrhoea associated with dry cough, hence suitable to young girls with blonde hair, blue eyes, delicate skin, slender stature, with cachectic cough, diarrhoea; frequent exhausting sweats; great debility, with orgasm of the blood; palpitation of the heart or oppression of the chest after exercise. copious stools, pouring away like water from a hydrant, with great

exhaustion; glandular swellings, suppuration and caries (sil.) ; appetite good; he craves cold food, ice cream; often awakens at night, hot and restless, and will drop off to sleep if fed; child irascible, vehement, susceptible to external impressions and to electric changes in atmosphere.

(Blepharophthalmia, blepharitis) Ars-alb. - burning in the oedematous swollen lids; lachrymation profuse, hot and acrid, excoriating the lids and cheek; cachexia, with great restlessness, aggravation after midnight; thirst, etc.

(Bronchitis chronica) Hydrastis - bronchitis of old people, with great debility, loss of appetite, cachectic state, great weakness; chronic cough, accompanied by febrile paroxysms evenings and night, and excessive prostration; sputa thick, yellowish, very tenacious, stringy and profuse; dry, hard cough with much laryngeal irritation, or loose but hard cough with much nasopharyngeal catarrh and marked prostration.

(Bronchitis chronica) Lycopodium - distressing, fatiguing, tickling cough, < afternoon, and evening, and on going to sleep and in the morning; chronic bronchitis, with copious muco-serous or muco-purulent sputa; congestion of liver, flatulency, constipation, cachectic complexion, red gravel, acid dyspepsia; dry cough, day and night, in feeble emaciated boys (florid scrofula) ; emphysema, dilation of air-tubes and senile catarrh; respiration short before and during cough, ending with loud belching; salty expectoration; emaciation of upper part of body; great fear of solitude.

(Bronchitis chronica) Phosphorus - subacute attacks of bronchitis in emaciated, cachectic, or young overgrown invalids; broncho-pulmonary catarrhs from dilatation or fatty degeneration of the heart. cough abrupt, rough, sharp, dry; between each coughing spell a short interval; dry, tickling cough in the evening, with tightness across the chest and expectoration in the morning; pain in chest when coughing, relieved by external pressure; trembling of the whole body while coughing; cough gets worse when other people come into the room; tingling, soreness and rawness in the air-passages; dry cough, with expectoration of viscid or bloody mucus. dilatation of the bronchi.

(Cancer) Carbo an - cachexia fully developed. scirrhus cancer on the forehead; sudden and short aching from colloid cancer in the pit of the stomach, on taking a deep inspiration, clawing and griping in stomach; violent pressing in loins, small of back and thighs during menses, with chilliness and yawning; weak, empty feeling in the pit of the stomach; it checks the putrid taste, the waterbrash, and contracting, spasmodic burning; scirrhus mammae with dirty bluish, loose skin or red spots on skin, burning and drawing towards axilla; axillary glands indurated.

(Cancer) Cundurango - most efficacious in open cancer or cancerous ulcers, where it effectually moderates the severity of the pain; epithelial cancer on lower eyelid, on left side of nose; cancer of lip, an unclean and sinuous ulcer, with surrounding hardness and swelling, burning pains, lip inverted; painful cracks at the angle of the mouth; ulcer on chin, perforating the gums; lumps on chin; cancer of tongue; cancer of stomach, severe pains, vomiting of coffee-ground masses; hard, knobby, large swelling in pylorus, complete loss of appetite, emaciation, cachectic look, constipation; scirrhus mammae, whole breast, skin and axillary glands; tumor hard, immovable, with severe lancinating pains, nipple retracted; skin purple in spots and wrinkled: ulceration with foetid sanious discharge and much sloughing.

(Cancer) Kali mur - epithelioma of lip; ulceration of mouth has perforated cheeks and threatens to become cancer of the face; discharge ichorous and foetid; scurvy in cachectic people.

(Ophthalmia neonatorum) Rhus tox - exposure to wet; lids red, oedematous and spasmodically closed with a

copious, yellow, purulent discharge, or discharge may be less and a profuse gush of tears may take place. cachectic restless children.

(Coryza, snuffles of children) Iodum - chronic coryza in cachectic, emaciated children, with enlarged and indurated glands; nose painful and swollen, with foetid secretions, which at times become a clear and continuous stream; discharge hot.

(Coryza, snuffles of children) Kali carb. - anaemic children of cachectic appearance, with puffy swelling over upper eyelids, especially mornings; cannot breathe through nostrils in a warm room, > in open air; nostrils raw and bleeding; profuse, foetid, yellow-green discharge.

(Bedwetting in children) Squilla - especially for strumous or cachectic children who are troubled with worms; inability to retain the urine on account of abnormal irritation of the lining membrane of the bladder, often of rheumatic origin.

(Dentition, morbid) Kreosotum - suitable to delicate, cachectic children; very painful, difficult dentition, < during whole night, so that the child gets little sleep and wants to be petted all the time; protruding gums filled with a dark, watery fluid, bluish-red, very painful and bleed easily; swelling of gum over a tooth which is not quite through causes convulsions; teeth, as seen through the gums, dark and show specks of decay down to the gums; teeth decay almost as soon as they appear; constipation, stools very hard and dry, or diarrhoea with dark-brown, watery, very offensive stools, very exhausting, excoriating, containing sometimes portions of undigested food; > after a good sleep.

(Chlorosis) Natrum mur - chronic malaria in cachectic persons with dead, dirty, withered skin; palpitation and fluttering of heart; dyspnoea; splenitic stitches; suppressed menses, leucorrhoea; diminished sexual desire; sadness; gets easily tired, > towards evening; sad and tearful disposition.

(phlegmasia dolens, obstruction of venous and lymphatic systems after childbirth) Calc-carb - white swelling of foot and leg, with sensation of coldness as though covered with a cold damp cloth; suppression of milk, with sensation of coldness all through the body; strumous cachexia.

(Constitution) for weakly, cachectic individuals: 1, arn., calc., chin., natr. m., nux v., phos. ac., sulph., veratr.; 2, ars., carb. v., lach., merc., phos., sec., sep., etc.

(Cornea, diseases of) Calc-carb - particularly valuable for corneal ulceration in fat, unhealthy children with a large abdomen who sweat much, especially about the head, and are very susceptible to cold air, also in deep, sloughing ulcers, found in weak, cachectic persons. pains, redness, photophobia, lachrymation are variable with no characteristic eye symptoms; pus is mostly bland and the opacity of cornea milky white or bluish. calc. ars. ought to be remembered.

(Cornea, diseases of) Merc-dulcis - deep or superficial ulcers or abscesses in pale, flabby, strumous children, with enlarged glands and general scrofulous cachexia.

(Cough) Borax - dry, cachectic cough, especially mornings when rising and in the evening when lying down; with stitching pain in upper part of right chest and right flank, > by pressure; washing the chest with cold water affords most relief; pains < after wine; violent dry cough with sticking pain in region of right nipple, has to press the chest with both hands, occasionally raises small white or yellow lumps of a mouldy odor. cough after cold bathing

(Cough) Coffea cruda - dry, hacking cough, like whooping-cough, but spasms are more felt during inspirations; short, dry cough, as from constriction of larynx; during cough stitches in side, anxiety, dimness before eyes and vertigo; < during evening to midnight, when falling asleep or soon after; during measles; irritation to cough, out-doors; feels exhausted after coughing, with emaciation and cachectic appearance. (Coxalgia, hip-disease) Merc. - first and second stage, worse at night, restlessness and inclination to sweat; sharp stitching flashes through the joint, acute stitches in right ileum, boring pain in glutei; burning of nates; tearing pain in hip-joint, knee and femur, worse during motion; limbs feel stiff when walking; involuntary twitching of limbs; pain in right thigh as if bruised, worse after walking, suppuration seems inevitable; cachectic children, sweating from least exertion and pains < after getting warm in bed. first sleep may be easy and quiet, but in a short time the child will wake up crying and unable to go to sleep again for some time; eruptions on different parts of body.

(Diarrhoea) Kali-carb. - chronic cases in cachectic, dyspeptic persons, with the characteristic puffiness under the eyebrows. stools light-gray or brownish, corrosive, sometimes painless, < towards morning, with rumbling in bowels, acid eructations and irritable disposition; colicky pains before and during stool, and burning at anus after. desire for acids and sugar; aversion to rye-bread; much weariness with a desire to lie down.

(Diphtheria) Kali bich. - diphtheritic deposits in nose, pharynx, larynx, vulva and vagina; membrane greenish-gray, brownish-yellow, like wash-leather, with increased redness and sensitiveness of the still healthy parts of the mucous membrane of mouth and fauces; swelling of tonsils and submaxillary gland; oedematous swelling of the uvula; tongue, cheeks, gums smelling like decayed meat. disease spreading upward into nostrils and down into larynx and trachea, all throat symptoms worse by putting out tongue; shrill, croupy cough or whistling and wheezing, with difficulty of breathing as though the lungs were stuffed with cotton, expectoration of viscid, tough mucus which may be drawn out in long strings, frequently streaked with blood; hoarseness; tongue red or covered with a thick, yellow layer; exudation tough and deeply adhering (carb. ac., loosely adhering) ; deep-eating ulcers in fauces, throat purple with numerous isolated patches of greenish-yellow exudation; pains extending to the ears when swallowing; nasal discharge yellow, excoriating; cachectic look; swollen glands; thirst and desire for beer; measly-like eruptions.

(Dropsy) Manganum oxydatum - ascites from intermittent fever; cachexia; strong, irregular, trembling palpitation of the heart, without abnormal sounds.

(Dyspepsia, weakness of stomach) Nitric acid - intestinal dyspepsia based upon mercurial or syphilitic cachexia; cadaverous smell from mouth; ulcers on tongue, with tough, ropy mucus; saliva foetid, acrid, corroding lips; longing for fat, herrings, chalk, lime, aversion to meat and drink; milk disagrees; nausea better from moving about or carriage-riding; bitter and sour vomiting, with much eructation; pain in cardiac orifice on swallowing food; abdomen distended with flatulence, very tender; painless constipation for several days, stools hard, preceded by great pressure and followed by mucous discharges; lancinating pains in rectum after stool, following even a soft stool; painful haemorrhoids, prolapsing with every stool, with loss of blood.

(Dyspepsia, weakness of stomach) Sulphuric acid - stomach rejects water, unless it is mixed with brandy; craving for alcoholic stimulants; vomiting of drunkards, of cachectic persons, going into steady decline; stomach feels relaxed and cold; excessive secretion of gastric mucosities rising up into the mouth, rendering teeth dull by their acidity; sour vomit, first water, then food; debilitating diarrhoea, yellow stringy stools, having a chopped appearance.

(Ecthyma) *Secale cornutum* - cachectic females with rough skin; black pustules with tendency to gangrene; < in warmth, > in cold weather.

(Eczema) *Cundurango* - chiefly when rhagades are present, oozing out a foetid fluid; cachectic or syphilitic dyscrasia.

(Febris intermittens) *Amm-picr* - fevers maltreated with quinine or having a quinine cachexia engrafted upon a malarial one. periodical headaches, nervous, bilious, gastric, recurring every four, seven, fourteen days or once a month, in women just before or after menses.

(Febris intermittens) *Causticum* - chill without thirst, lessened in bed and by drinking, of whole left side, beginning in face and moving downward, at about 4 p. m.; shivering and coldness of single parts; he is always chilly or in sweat. heat without thirst, alternating with chilliness, towards morning. sweat without thirst, often immediately after chill, without intervening heat; profuse sweat from motion, in open air, at 4 a. m.; viscid sweat of strong urinous odor. apyrexia: chronic constitutional cachexia, desire for smoked meat, for beer, aversion to sweet things; paralysis of single parts.

(Febris intermittens) *China* - paludal fevers antepoising fevers of any type; paroxysms tertian, quartan or every seventh day (amm. m.) . before great attack thirst, canine hunger, anguish, headache, restless sleep. chill without thirst; thirst ceases as soon as chill begins, < by every drink; internal and violent chill, with icy-cold hands and feet and congestion to head, evening a warm room, with pains in hepatic region. heat without thirst, with distended veins, congested headache, desire to uncover, but chilly when uncovered; long-lasting heat with sleep; canine hunger, and sleepy after eating; sensation of heat in abdomen, as of hot water running down. sweat with great thirst, on being covered profuse sweating which weakens, but he is so sleepy he cannot get up; profuse sweat when walking in open air; profuse sweat on neck and back when he sleeps. apyrexia: anaemic and cachectic appearance, swelling of hypochondria; enlarged spleen, profuse sweating and great debility.

(Febris intermittens) *Hydrastis* - quotidians with considerable hepatic or gastric disturbance in cachectic persons. chill, morning or evening, especially in back or thighs, with aching. heat in flushes over face, neck and hands or great heat of body followed by faintness, sinking, goneness of stomach and general debility. sweat profuse, offensive, of the genital organs.

(Febris intermittens) *Natrum mur* - malarial cachexia, exposure to emanations from salt or fresh water patient dreads the chill, complains of languor, headache, thirst. chill at 8 or 9 a. m. (apis, 3 p. m.) , severe with great thirst which continues through all stages, beginning in knees, elbows and small of back; violent headache with sensation as if head would fly to pieces; great dyspnoea, icy coldness about heart, followed by dry heat and thirst and ending in profuse sweat with relief of all symptoms; blindness and unconsciousness during chill, with great prostration after it; internal chilliness from want of natural heat, with icy coldness of hands and feet. heat with thirst, drinks large quantities and often, which refresh him; vomiting of bile between chill and fever or during heat; intolerable hammering headache with stupefaction, unconsciousness, blindness and fainting, forcing him to lie down; fever-blisters around lips. sweat with thirst, profuse, gradually relieving all pains, except headache (eup. perf.) ; pulse intermittent, < when lying on left side. apyrexia never clear; emaciation, languor, debility, livid, sallow complexion; stitches in liver and spleen; disgust for bread and craving for salt; sensation of fulness in stomach after eating ever so little.

(Febris intermittens) *Nitric acid* - quotidian, tertian. chill in the evening, in bed, < from uncovering or

moving; cold hands, constant coldness of feet, preventing sleep. internal dry heat, with desire to uncover, dryness of throat; great heat in face and hands or hot face with cold hands. sweat sour, offensive, especially on parts on which he is lying; profuse sweat on soles. aversion to meat and bread, longing for fat. apyrexia: long-lasting cases with hepatic troubles and general cachectic condition.

(Febris intermittens) Sulphur - chronic malarial cachexia, with venous congestion, no reaction, stupid, constantly sinking. sulphur possesses the power of eradicating the morbid principle which keeps up the ague. periodical neuralgia, not affected by extremes of temperature. quotidian, double quotidian, tertian at any time of day. chill without thirst, internal, with headache in the evening; chill and shivering over the whole body, not followed by heat and thirst, creeping up from sacrum to back, icy coldness of genitals, > by heat of stove. heat with thirst, flushes of heat in face, burning heat of palms and soles, > by putting them out of bed, ending in moisture and faintness; alternate heat with chilliness. sweat profuse at night all over and restless sleep; sweat on slightest motion or manual labor; morning sweat, setting in after waking; sour sweat. apyrexia: great prostration after every paroxysm, with thirst for beer, burning heat on vertex, early morning diarrhoea.

(Fever, relapsing) China - anaemic and cachectic persons; great malaise from mere weakness; severe, pulsating headache, dizziness, heat in face, exhausting sweats; enlarged liver and spleen, jaundice.

(Gangrene) Carbo veg - senile gangrene humid gangrene in cachectic persons whose vital powers are exhausted; great foulness of the secretions; great prostration; sepsis; indifference; fainting after sleep, while yet in bed, morning; no restlessness.

(Haemorrhage from uterus) For active haemorrhage in plethoric persons give: 1, Acon., Bell., Bry., Calc., Cham., Fer., Nux v., Plat., Sab., Sulph.; 2, Arn., Croc., Hyosc., Ign., Ipec., Phos., Sil., Veratr.; 3, Trill. - for passive haemorrhage in debilitated cachectic subjects: 1, chin., croc., puls., sec., sep., sulph.; 2, capsella bursa pastoris, carb. v., nux v., ipec., phos., ruta, veratr.; 3, alet., cauloph., cimicif., trill., ust.

(Haemorrhage from uterus) Ars-alb. - tedious, long-continued flooding in feeble cachectic women afflicted with rheumatism, disorganization of uterus or ovaries, with great debility, restlessness and lancinating burning pains; uterus larger and softer than usual, with dilated capillaries; aphthae in mouth indicate the low state of the system, the least effort exhausts her; chronic endometritis and passive hyperaemia, based on atony.

(Haemorrhage from uterus) Carbo an - menses too early, not too profuse, but last too long; great weakness of the thighs. after the appearance of the menses she feels so tired she is scarcely able to speak; menorrhagia from chronic induration of uterus, also in cachectic women with glandular affections, cancer, etc.; blood black, clotted, putrid.

(Haemorrhage from uterus) Nitric acid - uterine haemorrhage from overexertion of body; long-lasting cases; absence of pain, copious flooding kept up by ulcers on os uteri, especially in cachectic women; blood rather fluid from loss of plasticity; asthenia. after miscarriage or confinement, with violent pressure, as if everything would come out of the vulva, with pain in small of back and down through the hips to thighs.

(Haemorrhage from uterus) Secale - painless flooding in feeble, cachectic, dyscratic women, or who have long resided in tropical climates; general coldness, while the patient feels too warm and does not wish to be covered; feverish pulse; haemorrhage passive, dark-colored and continuous, seldom clotted, sometimes offensive, and the slightest motion aggravates the flow, particularly where the weakness is not caused by

loss of blood. haemorrhage, with strong and spasmodic contraction of the uterus, every flow preceded by strong, bearing-down pains; haemorrhage from atony of the uterus, especially after protracted labor or miscarriage, aggravated by the slightest motion; menses usually too profuse and too long-lasting, with spasms and mental depression or melancholy.

(Heart, diseases of) *Ars-alb.* - cardiac cachexia irritable heart, trembling, irregular action of the heart, intermitting; palpitations with anguish, < after stool, from going up-stairs; heartbeat too strong, visible to the person standing by and audible to the patient himself, < at night and when lying on back. endocarditis and pericarditis with restlessness, agony and tingling of fingers of left hand, after suppressed measles or scarlatina; palpitation of suppressed herpes or foot-sweat. valvular disease with intermittent pulse, dyspnoea, anasarca, < towards evening and at night, on going upstairs, after deep inspirations or getting angry. general oedema, beginning with puffiness in eyes and swelling of feet. hydrothorax and hydropericardium, with spells of suffocation, < after midnight and when lying down, skin cool and clammy with internal burning heat; urine albinous with waxy casts; exhausting diarrhoea; burning thirst, with intolerance of water; pulse sometimes suppressed, with strong beat of the heart.

(Hepatic derangements) *Arg-nit* - cirrhosis from malaria cachexia; stitches in liver, coming on as with a jerk; peculiar fulness in liver, painful, with occasional drawing and stinging, especially when walking, sometimes reaching into the chest; periodical dull stitches in the anterior surface of the liver; hepatic affection, ending in fatal dropsy; pigmentary degeneration, the fever may be stopped but the degeneration remains.

(Hepatic derangements) *Carduus mar* - cachexia of miners working deep under ground; portal hyperaemia; gall-stones; catarrh of the biliary ducts; hepatic region sensitive to pressure, stitching, drawing pain in liver, < by pressure and lying on left side. dropsical diseases, depending on organic affections of liver, frequently of long standing; jaundice, with dull headache, bitter taste, tongue white in centre, tips and edges red; nausea with vomiting of an acrid green fluid, stools pasty, clayey, urine golden-yellow. implication of the lungs, showing itself by haemopto◆; vomiting of blood.

(Hepatic derangements) *Natrum mur* - malarial cachexia; dull, heavy aching and distention about liver after eating, > as digestion advances; stitches and tension in liver, skin yellow, earthy; obstinate constipation; short breathing, palpitations; stitches in spleen, < with every motion; parietic feeling in upper and lower extremities; < in summer and in thunderstorms.

(Jaundice) *Carbo veg* - hepatic region very sensitive and painful to touch, clothing unendurable, pain and tenseness in hypochondria; flatulent colic < from least food; stools of ashy-gray color; dark-red, bloody-looking urine; loathing of meat, butter, fat; jaundice in cachectic or old people

(Insanity) *Plumbum met* - deep melancholy, with timidity, restlessness, anxiety at the heart, with sighing and trembling; imagines he hears voices and thinks he is to be shot or poisoned (*lach.*, *rhus*, *veratr. vir.*, fear of being poisoned), sees frightful things which chase him out of bed; dislike to talk or to work; maniacal rage with cries, brawling and convulsions; absence of mind, stupidity; pale, miserable, cachectic appearance, colic, dry skin, dry short cough, sleeplessness or somnolency. cirrhosis renalis

(Leucorrhoea) *Kreosotum* - leucorrhoea, like menses, inclined to be intermittent, discharge nearly ceases, when, without cause, it reappears as bad as ever; discharge bland or acrid; before and after menses, especially when standing, hardly any when sitting or lying down; discharge of blood and mucus in the morning when getting up; acrid, yellowish-white leucorrhoea, with great itching at vulva; milky leucorrhoea, acrid leucorrhoea, leaving yellow spots on linen and stiffening it like starch, flesh-colored discharge, having

a foul smell; yellow, offensive and acrid discharge with itching, biting, smarting and burning in pudendum, between labia and thighs; stitches in vagina from above downward, causing her to start; frequent urging to urinate, preceded by a white discharge from vagina, which colors her clothes yellow; ineffectual urging to urinate, and when accomplished is accompanied by chilliness and milky leucorrhoea; great debility, every little exertion throws her into a profuse sweat; white, painless leucorrhoea, smelling like fresh green corn, flowing like the menses, with pain in back and flushes of heat in face; especially adapted to a cachectic state during and after climaxis or to blonde, overgrown girls of a sad, irritable disposition.

(Leucorrhoea) - leucorrhoea from chlorosis: calc. carb., chin., fer., natr. m., phos., puls., sep.; with marked irritations, erosions, granulations: ant. tart., arg. nit., bell., calend., hydrast., iod., merc., sabin., thuja.; with cachectic appearance, and organic diseases of uterus and neighboring organs: ars., ars. iod., carb. v., graph., kreos., merc., sulph.; with digestive disturbances: calc. carb., cocc., coff., lyc., nux v., phos., puls; with sexual excitement: chin., plat.; with indifference to coition or aversion: caust., natr. m.

(Mercury, ill effects of) The ill effects of mercury and sulphur together require: Bell., Puls., or even Merc. - antidotes to mercurial cachexia: asa., aur., chin., chionanth., hep., iod., kali iod., mez.

(Metritis) Iodum - acute pain in mammae, developed by the metritis; the mammae very sore; low cachectic state of the system, with feeble pulse.

(Morbus addisonii) China - yellow, cachectic color of skin, debility., prostration of mind and body; aversion to labor; irritability with excessive debility of nervous system; coldness and trembling and extremities, dimness of sight and surring in ears, fainting, restless sleep, nausea, anorexia, vomiting, gastric and abdominal pains with constipation or diarrhoea; dull, stitching pains in renal region; hydraemia (chin. ars. and chin. sulph. or mur.) .

(Morbus basedowii) Badiaga - eyeballs tender, felt even when closing lids firmly; tremulous, vibrating palpitation upon slightest mental emotion; lying on right side heart is heard and felt to pulsate from chest up to neck; indurated and enlarged glands; general cachectic appearance; dulness and dizziness of head; restless at night, must often change position, body feels so sore.

(Albuminuria) Aur-met - interstitial nephritis; contracted kidney, marked cardiac hypertrophy; mercurial and syphilitic cachexia, swelling of liver, caries. renal troubles secondary to cardiac affections, causing a decided albinous crasis, passing over into hydraemia; at first the urine is increased in quantity, later it becomes scanty and albinous; bloated, shining face; vertigo as if he would fall to the left side; bruised pain in head and confusion in thinking, dyspnoea, palpitations.

(Albuminuria) Sarsaparilla - syphilitic taint, mercurial poisoning, scrofula, cachectic states from hepatic diseases or rheumatism; cloudiness of head; dim sight, as if looking through a mist; aphthae; frequent and copious micturition of pale urine, depositing a sediment; frequent desire, but scanty urination; foetid breath; dyspnoea; tearing in almost all the joints and limbs; great weakness; languid feeling; emaciation.

(Orchitis, and other affections of the testicles) Aur-met - atrophy, testes mere pendent shreds, especially in pining boys; chronic induration of testes, especially of right one; sensation as if a knife were drawn through the swollen testicle; pressive pain when touched or rubbed, as from a bruise; itching of scrotum; mercurial cachexia.

(Pemphigus) - a cachexia, with bullae on shin: ars., bell., calc., canth., caust., chin., dulc., gamb., hep.,

hydrocot., jugl., lach., merc., nitr. ac., phos., ran., rhus, sep., sulph., sulph. ac., thuj.; ars. and lach. in chronic cases, the latter especially in old people; ars. and hydrocot. sometimes in weekly alternation.

(Phthisis pulmonum) Asarum europ - constant short, hacking cough; always sick, always cold, and shrinking from the cold; < in dry, cold weather, > in damp weather, frequent dull stitches in both lungs; thin, scrawny, cachectic persons.

(Pleurisy) - in neglected cases, or where the disease developed itself in cachectic constitutions, study: ars., ars. iod., calc., camph., canth., carb. v., chin., fer., hep., iod., lach., lyc., seneg., sep., sil., and others; for pleuritic exudations: apis, ars., dig., when serous; alum., bry., hep., sulph., when plastic.

(Pneumonia) Ant-tart - pneumonia biliosa with hepatic congestion; pleuro-pneumonia, when parts of lungs are hepatized and fine rales heard over hepatized part; great oppression of breathing towards morning, must sit up to breathe. broncho-pneumonia, pneumonia catarrhalis: second stage, resolution has set in, but fails, and oppression and prostration prevail, at first we found the sharp, stitching pains of bry., but now the pain ceased, mucous rales are heard distinctly over chest with extreme want of breath; rattling, hollow cough, with heat and moist hands, sweat on forehead; dyspnoea with desire to cough, and, though chest is full of mucus, inability to bring it up; vertigo with dimness of vision and pressing headache; eyes congested, staring, dull, unsteady, half open or one closed; face red, bloated, anxious, or cool, pale and sallow; nostrils dark, sooty, dilated; mouth open, parched; tongue dry and brown; great thirst; tendency to diarrhoea or diarrhoea. pneumonia of drunkards, with bilious complications; even jaundice, meteorism, nausea and vomiting; typhoid complications; oedema pulmonum; impending paralysis of lungs or of heart; suitable especially to infants and old or cachectic people.

(Pneumonia) Nitric acid - pneumonia of old and cachectic people; sputa are raised with difficulty; awakens often all stopped up with mucus and must expectorate before he can breathe more easily; sputa of blood mixed with clots during the day; pulse intermits.

(Prosopalgia) Silicea - dental nerves especially affected, pains more in jawbones than teeth; jaw swollen; toothache, < after being a short time in bed; gums very sore, inflamed; face pale, cachectic; restless and fidgety, starting at least noise; inveterate intermitting neuralgia.

(Pruritus) Iodum - papules that are very apt to run together or around which the skin is brownish and covered with scales; irresistible nocturnal itching, compelling one to scratch and thus causing insomnia, cachectic appearance, emaciation and dyspepsia.

(Scrofulosis) Hydrastis - chronic catarrhs of mucous membranes wherever situated; constipation from weakened and congestive state of the lower bowel; cancerous cachexia; cancers hard, adherent; skin mottled, puckered, with lancinating cutting pains; atony of muscles.

(Scrofulosis) Merc-sol - scrofulosis in children with unusually large heads and open fontanelles, particularly anterior ones; child is slow in learning to walk, teeth form imperfectly and slowly, and a damp, clammy feeling about limbs; offensive, oily perspiration on head; enlarged glands, with or without suppuration; cachexia and emaciation; exostosis, curvature, caries and other affections of bones; eruptions and corrosive herpes with crusts; tinea capitis; crusts in the face; ophthalmia, otitis, otorrhoea, coryza; slimy diarrhoea; suppuration, especially if too profuse; grayish ulcers on mouth and fauces; ulceration of tonsils; false membranes grayish, thick, with shredlike borders, adherent or free, but of marked consistence.

(Syphilis and sycosis) Badiaga - syphilis of infants, whole convolutes of hard, glandular swellings; bubo, left groin, hard, unequal, like scirrhus, violent burning stitches during night; chancres suppressed by cautery or mercurial ointment, leaving elevated, discolored cicatrices; general cachectic appearance and rhagades here and there; indurated, maltreated buboes

(Ulcers) We should use more particularly: - for atonic ulcers, as we find them among old, feeble, and cachectic persons, especially on the legs, *ulcera atonica pedum*: 1, ars., lach., sil., sulph.; 2, calc., carb. v., graph., ipec., lyc., mur. ac., natr., phos. ac., puls., ruta; 3, amm., amm. m., fluor. ac., nux j.; 4, aral., bapt., lycopus, polyg.

(Urinary difficulties) Squilla - especially for strumous and cachectic children who are troubled with worms; inability to retain the urine on account of an abnormal irritation of the lining membrane of bladder, often of rheumatic origin; frequent urging to urinate, with profuse discharge of pale, limpid urine; continuous painful pressure on bladder.

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