Quick reference guide to biochemic medicines

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NAME OF SALT	NAME IN BIOCHEMISTRY	PRINCIPAL FUNCTIONS	CLINICAL INDICATIONS
FLOURIDE OF CALCIUM	CALCAREA FLOURIDE	Replaces the elastic tissues.	□Tongue : hard or cracked or flabby □Discharges: thick & lumpy, yellow
(CaF2)		☐ Gives to the tissue quality of elasticity	INDICATIONS: Weakness of connective tissue, varicose veins; bone caries, periostitis, induration of the connective tissues & glands
PHOSPHATE OF CALCIUM	CALCAREA PHOSPHATE	☐ This is our bone salt.	□Tongue: swollen or blistered. Bad disgusting taste.
(CaHPO4. 2H2O)		 Essential for & nutrition of the body. Has especial chemical affinity for albumin. Supplies new blood cells Coagulates blood. 	□ Discharges : white of an egg. INDICATIONS: Neurasthenia; growth disturbance; rickets; dentition problem; tuberculosis of glands; leucorrhoea.
SULPHATE OF CALCIUM (CaSO4. 2H2O)	CALCAREA SULPHURICA	□ Destroys worn out red blood corpuscles & thus prevents the formation of pus	 □Tongue: coated as if dry clay, sore, acrid taste. □Discharges: yellow purulent; mixed with blood. INDICATIONS: Abscesses; furuncles; pyoderma; keratitits; purulent processes.
PHOSPHATE OF IRON	FERRUM PHOSPHORICUM	☐ It takes up the oxygen from the inspired air, & act as "oxygen carrier".	 □Tongue: clean; red, inflamed or swollen. □Discharges: bright red blood. INDICATIONS: Initial condition of fever or any inflammatory processes, anaemia.

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CHLORIDE OF POTASSIUM (KCL)	KALIUM MURIATICUM	 □ Works with fibrin & thus prevents the formation of mucous. □ It also act as "blood conditioner" 	□Tongue: white or grayish white □Discharges: thick white, fibrinous. INDICATIONS: Catarrh of upper resp. tract; middle ear; conjunctiva. Swelling of lymph glands.
PHOSPHATE OF POTASSIUM (KH2PO4)	KALIUM PHOSPHORICUM	☐ This is our nerve salt, necessary in all nervous complaints.	□Tongue: brownish , dry or inflamed, offensive breath.□Discharges: thin blackish, putrid, offensive
			INDICATIONS: Neurasthenia; general exhaustion; mental & muscular weakness, anxiety, depression, sleeplessness. Nervous diarrhoea etc.
SULPHATE OF POTASSIUM	KALIUM SULPHURICUM	☐ Supply oxygen to cells from the blood	□Tongue: yellow, with white edges; taste lost.
(K2SO4)		stream.	□Discharges: yellowish, slimy or greenish
		☐ It also act as a " oxygen carrier"	INDICATIONS: Blepharoconjunctivitis; ottitis media; dry skin, bronchitis, gastritis.
PHOSPHATE	MAGNESIUM	☐ Anti-spasmodic	□Tongue: clean
OF MAGNESIA	PHOSPHORICA	tissue salt.	□Discharges: watery, dark
(MgHPO4. 3H2O)		salt muscles fibres contracts.	INDICATIONS: Cramps & colics; neuralgia; etc.
CHLORIDE OF	NATRUM	☐ Distributes	□Tongue: dry, froathy saliva;m loss of
SODIUM	MURIATICUM	water in the system; by regulating fluid	taste □Discharges: thin, watery , profuse
(NaCl)		metabolism. Multiplication & growth of new cells	INDICATIONS: Scrofulous, chronic headaches, chronic rhinitis, nervous cardiac disturbance; hyperthyrodism; chronic constipation, etc.

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SULPHATE OF SODIUM (Na2SO4)	NATRUM SULPHURICUM	 Helps to throw away urine, perspiration etc. out of the system 	□Tongue: greenish brown; bitter taste□Discharges: green discharges, profuse
		Regulates the density of the intracellular fluid.	INDICATIONS: Gastroduodenitis, hepatopathia, jaundice, hepatogenic diarrhoea, uric acid diathesis.
PHOSPHATE	NATRUM	☐ This is our	□Tongue: moist creamy, golden yellow
OF SODIUM	PHOSPHORICUM	alkali. it breaks lactic	coating. Acid or coppery taste
		acid into carbon	□Discharges: golden yellow discharges
(Na2HPO4		dioxide &	INDICATIONS: Hyperacidity;
12H2O)		water	heartburn; fermentative dyspepsia, etc.
		☐ Act as" acid neutralizer"	
OXIDE OF	SILICEA	☐ To promote	□Tongue: induration of tongue
SILICEA		pus.	Discharges: correding discharges
(SiO2. XH2O)		□ Act as "	□Discharges: corroding discharges, thick yellow, offensive
		cleanser &	, 3, 333
		eliminator"	INDICATIONS: Rachitic- scrofulous
			children, hair & nails problem; pyoderma; badly healing skin. Etc.

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