Quick reference guide to biochemic medicines

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. 	 Discharges : white of an egg. INDICATIONS: Neurasthenia; growth disturbance; rickets; dentition problem; tuberculosis of glands; leucorrhoea.
		Supplies new blood cellsCoagulates	
SULPHATE OF CALCIUM (CaSO4. 2H2O)	CALCAREA SULPHURICA	 blood. 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 (K2SO4)	KALIUM SULPHURICUM	 Supply oxygen to cells from the blood stream. It also act as a " oxygen carrier" 	 Tongue: yellow, with white edges; taste lost. Discharges: yellowish, slimy or greenish INDICATIONS: Blepharoconjunctivitis; ottitis media; dry skin, bronchitis, gastritis.
PHOSPHATE OF MAGNESIA (MgHPO4. 3H2O)	MAGNESIUM PHOSPHORICA	 Anti-spasmodic tissue salt. Without this salt muscles fibres contracts. 	 Tongue: clean Discharges: watery, dark INDICATIONS: Cramps & colics; neuralgia; etc.
CHLORIDE OF SODIUM (NaCI)	NATRUM MURIATICUM	 Distributes water in the system; by regulating fluid metabolism. Multiplication & growth of new cells 	 Tongue: dry, froathy saliva;m loss of taste Discharges: thin, watery , profuse INDICATIONS: Scrofulous, chronic headaches, chronic rhinitis, nervous cardiac disturbance; hyperthyrodism; chronic constipation, etc.

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 PHOSPHORICUM	This is our alkali, it	Tongue: moist creamy, golden yellow coating. Acid or coppery taste
OF SODIUM		breaks lactic	
		acid into carbon	□Discharges: golden yellow discharges
(Na2HPO4 12H2O)		dioxide &	INDICATIONS: Hyperacidity;
- ,		water	heartburn; fermentative dyspepsia, etc.
		Act as" acid	
		neutralizer"	
OXIDE OF	SILICEA	To promote	□Tongue: induration of tongue
SILICEA		pus.	Discharges: corroding discharges,
(SiO2. XH2O)		□ Act as "	thick yellow, offensive
		cleanser &	
		eliminator"	INDICATIONS: Rachitic- scrofulous
			children, hair & nails problem; pyoderma; badly healing skin. Etc.
			pyouenna, bauly nealing skin. Elc.