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A COMPLETE GROUP STUDY

BY

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INTRODUCTION OF GROUP STUDY

INTRODUCTION

Group study is one of the most important and easiest ways of studying materia medica. Group study tells us the basic infrastructure and basic qualities and properties of the remedies in one particular group based on which finer differentiations can be made. Understanding of homoeopathic materia medica requires much study, experience and insight in order to come out of the maze of collection of symptoms.

Number of medicines in Homoeopathic Materia medica is more than 3500 and it is very difficult to study and remember all the characteristics by individual study of drugs. In the study of Materia medica a new concept came ahead i.e. Group study. Group study is the first step to understand each remedy to its fullest aspect. Group study gives us the most of the generals and some very important particulars of the remedies included in that group.

Group study implies the extract of all common characteristics of the remedies included under that group with common elements. Most of the common traits are generals and particulars are very few. Most of the group characteristics are at mental general and physical generals level. Through group study it is very easy to deduct theme of the combination of remedy

The main advantage of the group is we get the separate themes of both composing elements as well as the combination of themes.

Overview of Group Study

The study of Materia medica is an ongoing process and one has to be always a learner, a student. Our Materia medica is a subject of continuous growth and it has now more than 3500 remedies in its armory. It is very fascinating but very vast subject. It always creates a challenge to all students. So its study should be simplified by

different means of studying Materia medica. Group study is one of the ways to make study of Materia medica simpler and livelier.

Historically, Dr. E. A. Farrington in his classical book 'Clinical Materia medica' made an attempt to study the remedies by classifying them in various groups. Dr. Clarke in his clinical repertory attempted to give remedy relationships according to various groups. Otto Lesser in his 'Textbook of homoeopathic Materia medica' attempted to study inorganic Materia medica by dividing medicines in different groups according to periodic table of elements. This was further continued by Jan Scholten in his book 'Homoeopathy and Elements' and 'Homoeopathy and Minerals'. This work was further continued by other stalwarts like M. L. Dhawale, Morrison, Rajan Sankaran.

Objectives of Group Study

1. To simplify the cumbersome data available in materia medica.
2. To arrive at the constitutional remedy in general.
3. To develop the study of the radicals: Cations/Anions and of their inter-relationships, and their correlation with data in materia medica.
4. To study each unit exclusively.
5. To derive unknown facets of remedy and apply them in practice for verification through adequate clinical experience.
6. To formulate some concepts and verify them through experimentation for further study and enrichment of materia medica.
7. To incorporate the work done by researchers and verify it in clinical practice.
8. To derive conceptual data out of logical thinking and to make a portrait of remedy in the absence of drug proving.
9. To see how far logical interpretation has a role to play in the conceptual building of the portrait of a remedy in Materia medica as developed by several authors through the process of collation, the base firmly being determined as clinical verification.
10. To extrapolate remedy relationship of the particular group of remedy.

Limitations of Group study

The study of Materia medica through groups invariably requires the process of generalization. In this process one has to neglect or sacrifice individual attributes that are not homogenous and it is here that the problem develops. What one achieves with the individual remedial study in its totality, one can't achieve with the group study. **The chances of getting prejudiced towards the symptomatology of remedies in a group are more.**

Deriving the conclusions that 'A particular case in hand needs a particular group and out of that group a particular remedy' may appear simple and uncomplicated, but this is a very intricate procedure that involves multi-dimensional aspects having philosophical base. It **requires analytical skills of high degree**, which is not with neophytes.

We need to take a balanced view, towards the study of materia medica with a group consideration. One **should not rely too much** on group study as the contents of **group study exclude the individual features** of the remedy to be studied.

**ANIMAL
KINGDOM**

ANIMAL KINGDOM

The animal remedies present a group picture, which has some similarity to the plant group and some to the mineral family. The animal remedies are more quick in their onset and violent in their actions than the plant group. The animal remedies are more destructive of organic tissue than the plants but do not affect the structure in the same way as the minerals. They are quick in their onset.

Medicines derived from animal kingdom **act rapid and energetically**. They vary in intensity from the fatal snakebite to corals, sponges etc. The animal temperament is **competitive, instinctive, possessive and jealous** and **aggressive** especially when cornered. They possess an animal magnetism and vitality that few remedies of the material medica can rival.

Within the animal kingdom there are several sub groups and species. Many of the animal poison are distinguished by the violence and intensity of their action, and by the decided alterations, which they produce in both structure and function. The blood is often changed in its composition and quality. The nervous system suffers and even the **lower tissues are affected**. The whole tendency of these remedies is to produce diseases, which are never of **asthenic** character and always of a **destructive** form, tending thus to local as well as to general death of the body.

These animal poisons are apt to affect the mind, especially **emotions**. They arouse the lowest qualities in human nature and produce a condition, which is truly shocking. Some of them arouse **the filthiest lust**, the more **intense anger**, and **passions** of a kindered nature.

CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMAL KINGDOM

(I) VERTEBRATA

a. **Mammalia**

- Moschus, Castoreum, Mephitis, Oneum, Animale, Hippomanes, Castor equi, Lac vac, Lac can, Koumyss, Fel tauri, Fel vulpi, and Pulmo vulpis.

b. **Ophidia**

- Lachesis, Crotalus, Bothrops, Agkistrodon, Elaps, Naja, Vipera.

c. **Pisces**

- Oleum jecoris aselli.

d. **Betrachia**

- Bufo rana

(II) MOLLUSCA

- Sepia succus, Murex

(III) RADIATA

- Corallium rubrum, Spongia, Medusa, Badiaga

(IV) ARTICULATA

a. **Hemiptera**

- Coccuc cacti, Cimex

b. **Hymenoptera**

- Apis mel, Vespa, Formica

c. **Coleoptera**

- Cantharis. Doyphora

d. **Orthoptera**

- Blatta

e. **Arachnid**

- Tarentula, Mygale, Theridion, Aranea.

THEME OF ANIMAL GROUP

Common to animal remedies is a “**conflict**” which has its basis in a **split within the self**.

There are two different sides to such personalities, the animal sides and human sides. The animal side is concerned with competition (which is key to survive in the animal world)

They can also be deceitful, malicious and aggressive and all these qualities can be attributed to their animal side.

The main problem for animal remedies from the conflict, they are usually affected by **disappointment in love** and **performance from being looked down upon from being attacked**.

Among animal remedies different group and classes e.g. Snakes, insects, mammals etc will represent its own characteristic features.

OPHIDIA GROUP

INTRODUCTION:

In the animal kingdom one of the large families contributing various drugs to the Homoeopathy is Ophidia group. The Ophidia group contains serpents or snakes proper.

The snake is one of the most ancient and most grandiose mythological characters. The snakes have been playing greater role in medical history and Hindu philosophy since ages.

The early leader of Greek medicine, Aesculapius is still cherished in medical circles- his staff, encircled by a serpent. So serpent continues to be the symbol of medicine.

The snake force involves us in life and living not theoretically, nearly but by deeply. It is a force, which is wrapped around the tree of life in the story of paradise but also to life's healing forces in the staff of Aesculapius.

Snakes are a fascinating part of nature. Their colour, movement and secretive habits make them seem more mysterious than other animals. For people who are especially interested in wild life, snakes are a wonderful introduction to the world of nature.

DISTRIBUTION:

There are more than 2,600 species of snakes in the world, of these about 216 species are found in India of which 52 are poisonous.

The snakes are world widely distributed but in the ancient times not found in New Zealand and Ireland because they got separated from the main land before the evolution of snakes. Majority of snakes inhabit the warm parts of the world.

Most of the snakes are non-poisonous and harmless, only few are poisonous. The poisonous snakes cause a major medical problem in the tropical countries like Africa, India, Brazil, Burma, Srilanka Pakistan and also in Australia.

According to the estimate by WHO about 60,000 to 70,000 persons die of snakebite every year in the world. In India 18,000 to 20,000 persons die of snakebite every year.

The poisonous snakes are cobras, vipers, kraits, coral snakes and sea snakes. Aquatic snakes inhabit sea and fresh water media; terrestrial snakes are generally fossorial (living in burrows) while a few are arboreal (living on trees).

LIFE SITUATION OF SNAKES:

Snakes never stop growing, but they grow fastest in the first two years of their lives. So children always grow out of clothes and shoes, so snakes need new skins once in a while. The outer thin layer of their skin becomes too tight so they grow a new one and crawl out of the old. This is called **shedding of sloughing**. Just before shedding its skin becomes dull and lazy. After it has shed it looks bright and alert. This renewal made the ancient Greeks believe that snakes live forever.

SENSES:

Hearing:

Snakes **cannot hear any sounds**; only the internal ear is present but can **receive vibrations** transmitted through the ground.

Vision:

Snakes have a distinct visual system. They **do not have eyelids**. The eye has a transparent cover, which changes every time the skin is shed. The thinner and active species like tree and rat snakes have good eyesight. Some snakes which **hunt at night has heat sensitive areas on their face**, they can detect and strike prey in the dark by sensing the warmth given off by the animals.

Smell:

Snakes depend mostly on the **forked tongue** to pick up the scent from the air and ground and transfer them to the Jacobson's organs in the roof of the mouth. That is why a snake is constantly flicking its forked tongue out. With the smell they not only hunt preys but also avoid its predators like mongoose and man.

Pain & Temperature:

Snakes **feel pain** and are **acutely sensitive** and can suffer from **changes in temperature and humidity**. When it's too cool their metabolic rate goes down it becomes too sluggish, when **too hot** it gets **dehydrated and dies**.

USES OF SNAKE

1. Snakes are very valuable animals, as they eat rats thus preventing them from spoiling the crops that's why snakes are friends and not enemies of man.
2. Snake venom has many toxins, proteins, and enzymes. Another important use of snake venom is manufacture of anti-venom serum, the remedy for snakebite.
3. In various cultures the snake are eaten for medicinal purposes
4. To cure gangrenes, cholera, tuberculosis, meningitis and in haemorrhagic disorders.
5. Snake skin has ornamental value.

FUNCTION OF SNAKE VENOM

1. The normal function of snake venom is to immobilize the prey and to assist in digestion.

PROPERTIES OF SNAKE POISON

Physical properties:

1. It is an odorless and tasteless, viscid fluid of pale yellow colour.
2. Specific gravity ranges from 1.03 to 1.07.

Chemical properties:

1. It contains peptides.
2. It is acidic to litmus paper.
3. It also contains inorganic phosphorous and metallic ions like Na⁺, K⁺, Zn⁺, Ca⁺, Mg⁺⁺, Fe⁺⁺, and Co⁺⁺ etc

CONSTITUENTS OF SNAKE POISON:

Snake poisons contains

1. Fibrinolysins
2. Proteolysins
3. Neurotoxins
4. Cholinesterase (Predominant in elapid viper)
5. Haemolysins (Predominant in viper venom)
6. Thromboplastin (Predominant in viper venom)
7. Agglutinins
8. Cardiotoxin
9. Coagulase hyaluronidase (helps venom to spread rapidly).

Elapid which consists of cobra, king cobra, krait etc their venom is mainly neurotoxic. Viper venom mainly vasculotoxic and sea snakes venom is myotoxic.

MEDICINAL VALUE OF SNAKE VENOM

1. Cobra poison used to relieve pain due to neural leprosy.
2. It can also cure cancer.
3. In Ayurvedic medicine snake venom is used as antidote in the form of certain Rasas against Tuberculosis.
4. Viper venom used as hemostat. Used in hemophilia, during major surgery, to stop hemorrhages.
5. Poison of Rattlesnake is used as medicine for epilepsy, nerve exhaustion.
6. Certain snake venoms are used as a local agent to treat rheumatism, inflammation of joint and neuralgic condition.

LIFE SPAN OF SNAKES

The life span of the snakes cannot be exactly known however some common observations have been made as follows,

<u>Snake</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Months</u>
1. Indian cobra	21	06
2. Saw scaled viper	10	03
3. Banded Krait	11	06
4. Indian Python	34	02

5. Common sand Boa	13	10
6. Indian Rat snakes	10	07

MYTHS AND BELIEFS ABOUT SNAKES

1. Many people believe that **snakes drink milk**. A very thirsty snake may take a sip of milk but it certainly is not a natural feed for snakes.
2. People believe that snakes can hear sound and even respond to music, seeing snakes swaying to the charmer's wand or flute. It's not true. The fact is, **snakes cannot hear sounds** but **they perceive the vibrations** from the ground made by the charmer and they respond to it.
3. The wide spread belief is that if you kill a snake it would **return to take revenge**. In fact snakes do not have brains that can think beyond feeding, resting and avoiding enemies. It **cannot think ahead** and **plan** in a way higher animals like humans do. When a snake is killed it releases the musk, which attracts the other snakes to that spot but certainly not to take revenge.
4. The poor Irula tribal snake catchers of Tamilnadu have good answer to the legend of the jewel in the head of the snake. When asked about this there belief Irulas will reply, "If it were so we would be Rajas not snake catchers".

IMPORTANT REMEDIES OF THE SNAKE GROUP

1. **LACHESIS TRIGONOCEPHALUS** – Surukuku snake
2. **NAJA TRIPUDIANS** – Cobra venom
3. **ELAPS CORRALLINUS** – Coral snake
4. **CROTALUS HORRIDUS** – Rattlesnake
5. **CROTALUS CASCAVELLA** – Brazilian snake
6. **CENCHRIS CONTORTRIX** – Copperhead snake
7. **BOTHROPS LANCIOLATUS** – Yellow viper
8. **VIPERA BERUS** – German viper
9. **HYDROPHIS CYANOCINTUS** – Sea snake
10. **TOXICOPHIS** – Moccasin snake

DOCTRINE OF SIGNATURE:

1. The snake is extremely sensitive to heat, so it lives in deep burrows where it is cooler.
THE PATIENT OF OPHIDIA GROUP IS WORSE FROM WARMTH, BY HOT DRINKS, IN SUN AND IN SUMMER.
2. The snake is more ferocious and poisonous when hungry.
**THE PATIENT OF OPHIDIA GROUP IS,
< BY FASTING AND
> AFTER EATING.**
3. Snakes are poisonous, when we say the mind is poisoned, it means that there is jealousy and suspicion.
SUSPICION AND JEALOUS ARE THE CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS OF THE PATIENTS.
4. The snake coils itself from left to right
SYMPTOMS OF THE OPHIDIA GROUP ARE PRECEDED FROM LEFT TO RIGHT (EXCEPT CROTALLUS AND ELAPS AS THEY ARE RIGHT SIDED).
 5. Immediately after a snake bite the blood is let out from that site as a therapeutic measure to limit the extent of damage
GENERAL RELIEF FROM BLEEDING AND ANY OTHER DISCHARGES
6. The snake is very sensitive to touch and vibrations.
PATIENT IS ALSO AGGRAVATED BY TOUCH AND SLIGHT SOUND.
7. The snakes can swallows relatively large creatures easily. Due to pressure created by solids in the throat it can easily swallow the solids.
PATIENTS CAN SWALLOWS SOLIDS EASILY.
8. The stools of the snake are black and offensive.
THE DISCHARGES IN OPHIDIA GROUP ARE DARK AND OFFENSIVE.

CHARACTERISTICS OF OPHIDIA GROUP:

Constitution:

Haemorrhagic constitution, skin shows purple or mottled appearance. They are very much restless people. Face is sickly, pale, anxious, bloated, dark, red or bluish.

Miasm:

Syphilitic & Tubercular background

Temperament:

Melancholic

Diathesis:

Haemorrhagic

Thermal relation:

All ophidians are Hot patients (*except Elaps & Naja which are chilly*)

Ailments From:

Fright, jealousy, alcoholism, Onanism, loss of vital fluids, suppressed menses, physical trauma. Bad effects of poisons, long lasting grief, disappointed love, vexation, summer and spring.

Sphere of Action:

Nerves esp. pneumogastric and spinal accessory, cellular tissues, skin, circulation, CVS, brain, liver, glands, throat, muscles, etc.

Patho-Physiological Action:

The neurotoxic venom causes muscular weakness and paralysis involving the muscles of the face, throat, respiration, legs etc. It acts primarily on the motor nerves.

The vasculotoxic venom produces enzymatic destruction of cell walls and coagulation disorders. As a result the destruction of endothelium of blood vessel occurs.

The myotoxic venom produces generalized muscle pains, followed by myoglobinuria, 3 to 5 hours later, ending in respiratory failure in fatal cases.

The poison of the ophidians decomposes the blood, making it more fluid and non-coagulable resulting in hemorrhage.

The haemolytic venom will cause break down of the RBC's separating plasma and haemoglobin which brings down the oxygen carrying capacity resulting into cyanosis.

The venom produces local inflammation, agonizing pain, and erysipelas, swelling at the site of injury rapidly passing into gangrene, foul ulcers, and absorption of the venom by lymphatic glands or through the veins resulting in pyaemia.

It has paralyzing action upon the nerves. It irritates the peripheral nerves, there is inflammation of malignant character i.e.; cellulites, erysipelas, gangrene. Due to the action on pneumogastric nerve it causes irritation of throat, larynx, bronchus and heart. Its action on blood produces echymosis and jaundice.

Characteristic Mental Symptoms

- **Anxiety**, mental excitement and fear. Fear is a basic mental feature, it leads to nervous depression. Hallucinations are regularly seen.
- **Loquacity**, the ophidians as a group is characterized by their loquacity. They are compelled to talk continuously. They jump from one topic to the other without any connection. Makes speeches in selective phrases.
- **Suspicious**, there is a fear of being poisoned, which causes him to refuse the medicines offered, these people are suspicious because of their survival instincts.
- **Fear** of disease and death.
- **Religious Insanity**, there is a state of religious melancholy and clairvoyance. Thinks he is under control of some super natural powers.
- **Delirium**, muttering like when drunk. This stage is carried unto unconsciousness and further to coma.
- **Fastidious**, hurried tendency with much fastness in doing things.
- **Irritable & Quarrelsome**

- **Competitiveness & attractiveness**, is a common character of all ophidians.
- **Double standards**, ophidians are known to have two sets of rules one for themselves and the other for others because of egotism and jealousy.
- **Hallucinations, delusions, insanity and delirium.**
- **Misanthropy**, secretiveness, quarrelsome as if surrounded by enemies.
- **Greedy, jealous, quarrelsome**, malicious and always playing dirty tricks.
- **Solitude**, obscene gestures are made often.
- **Hydrophobia** and rage at sight of water.
- **Active**, Ophidians have an active memory and a very striking nature.

Characteristic Physical Symptoms:

- **Haemorrhagic diathesis**, dark red and oozes profusely from every orifice of the body.
- **Dark red blood**, The blood is dark red and changes rapidly to purplish colour.
- **Dark spots** appear on the body and blood settles into echymosis. Thus a mottled, purple appearance.
- **Petechial hemorrhages** or spots seen.
- **Side**, all ophidians are left sided (except *Crotalus & Elaps*)
- **Pains**, All ophidian's pains go from left to right (except *Crotalus & Elaps*).
-
- **Gangrene**, Decomposition of blood with death of tissue leading to gangrene.
- **Ulcers bleed black blood**, which soon coagulates and looks like charred straw.
- **Congestive** pains are felt in the head. Gums bleed easily and blood is seen around the teeth.
- **Hematuria** is very often seen. Flushes of heat are also with congestion. Putridity and rapid decomposition.
- **Septicemia**, Patient exhibits symptoms like that of septicemia.
- **Hypersensitiveness**, a marked feature of all ophidians especially of slight noise or touch, to motion to cover and to walk on floor, great sensitiveness of nostrils and lips. The mere

SPIDER GROUP

touch of a finger or hand is unbearable, cannot wear tight clothes and tight bandages around neck and waist.

- **Debility and prostration**, There is great debility and prostration. It often leads to collapse condition afterwards.
- **Inflammation of cellular tissue** leading to effusion of inner organs and septicemia
- **Paralysis**, all ophidians have their characteristic action upon nerves. There is torpidity, numbness, twitching and formications.
- **Constrictiveness**, the ophidians have constrictiveness or choking sensation due to the irritation of pneumogastric. There is presence of diphtheria and yellow mucus from the mouth.
- **Dryness of the skin**, inability to sweat.
- **Discharges**, The discharges of ophidians are very offensive, profuse, bloody and dark. Suppression of these discharges gives rise to the complaints.
- **Periodicity** of complaints seen during spring, before and after menses.
- **Cravings**, alcoholic drinks, cold drinks and oysters.

GENERAL MODALITIES:

Aggravation:

Morning, asleep, noise, jar, suppression of discharges, summer, touch, night.

Amelioration:

When awake, cold, appearance of discharges.

CLINICAL CONDITIONS:

Angina, Asthma, Alcoholism, Boils, Carbuncles, Cardiac Asthma, Ciliary Neuralgia, Cough, Diphtheria, Endocarditis, Gangrene, Haemorrhage, Haemorrhoids, Heart Hypertrophy And Valvular Affections, Jaundice, Laryngitis, Lockjaw, paralysis, Puerperal Fever, Phlegmasia Alba Dolens, Polyneuritis, Purpura, Quinsy, Skin Affections, Ulcers, Varicose Veins, Vertigo.

INTRODUCTION:

Spiders belong to the order **ARANEIDA**, a member of a group of arachnids characterized by having six pairs of appendages, including four pairs of legs and two main body parts attached by a narrow stalk.

Spiders are found all over the world in the deep seas, tall mountains, in forests, in deserts so it is called a cosmopolitan creature. It can survive in every kind of terrain that is in air, water and on the ground wherever food is available.

Even some spiders survive without any water for the whole year especially in the deserts. Their size varies from size of a pin to a human hand. Spider does not have any bone, any wing and shell. The colour varies from brown to black.

The Tarentula belongs to the species of wolf – spider, lycosa. It is common in Italy, Spain and in southern part of Europe. The venomous nature of the Tarentula has an unusual history. It received its name from the town Tarento, from where every year it migrates to the other parts.

The first case of tarentism was reported in 1370. The symptoms appeared in every part of the body varying from pain and swelling to palpitation and vomiting with delirium followed by melancholia, depression and ending in death.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND:

The term 'Arachnida' has its origin from Arachnae, the proud Lydian maid the daughter of Idmon of Colphon in Lydia, a dyer in purple who in ancient Greek mythology challenged Atheni, the Greek Goddess to a contest of weaving and was defeated.

Arachne was a weaver who acquired such skill in her art that she ventured to challenge Athena. The goddess who wove a tapestry depicting the gods in majesty, while that of Arachne showed their amorous adventures. Enraged at the perfection of her rivals work,

Athena tore it to pieces, and in despair Arachne hanged herself. But the goddess out of pity loosened the rope, which became a cobweb. Arachne herself was changed into a spider, hence the name of the zoological class to which spiders belong, Arachnida.

There are many old wives tales about spiders. Robert Bruce, the king of Scotland, won a kingdom thanks to a spider.

Hence the art of spinning and weaving too has been copied from nature's masterly spinner and weaver – the spider. A cobweb is called 'Ghabajariyu' which means 'dressing for a wound'. Spiders are encountered in history, literature, mythology and art.

GROUP CLASSIFICATION:

Spiders belong to the phylum Arthropoda. Spiders are included under class Arachnida. Arachnid bodies are segmented with well-developed heads and hard external skeletons. They range in size from the tiny mite 0.1mm long to the 18cm black scorpion of Africa.

DISTRIBUTION:

Spiders are abundant and world widely distributed. As per zoologists estimation around 30,000 to 40,000 species of spiders exists on earth, some 34,000 species have been described. They are not found in Antarctica and usually occur at elevations from sea level to 5,000 m (16,000 feet)

LIFE SITUATION:

Spiders change little during growth except in size. They usually molt or shed their cuticles, seven or eight times before maturing. If a leg is broken off during development, it is usually replaced, showing its very high regenerating capacity.

SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR:

Some tropical species of spiders are social and live in large communal webs containing hundreds of individuals, most of them female. They cooperate to build and repair the web. A pack of spiders overpowers and kills the insects that

have been caught in the communal web. Feeding is communal.

SPIDER VENOMS:

A few spiders are toxic to humans. The venom of the black widow spider and others of the Latrodectus genus acts as a painful nerve poison. The bite of the brown recluse and others of the Loxosceles genus may cause localized tissue death. Other venomous spiders include the mygalomorph funnel weaver of southeastern Australia and some members of the family Theraphosidae (Tarentula) of South America. In North America Cheiracanthium mildei, is responsible for the site of bite to become necrotic occasionally.

LIFE SPAN:

Spider lives up to one year. Tarentula lives up to 15 years.

USES AND IMPORTANCE:

Spiders are predators and because of their abundance are the most important predators of the insects. The impact of spider predation is very difficult to assess. One reason for this is that the web of a spider may catch many more insects than the spider can use as food.

Spiders have been used to control insects in apple orchards in Israel and rice fields in china. Spiders also have been observed feeding on insects in South American rice fields and in fields of various North American crops. Modern pest management uses insecticides that do the least damage to natural predators of insect pests.

IMPORTANT REMEDIES:

1. **ARANEA DIADEM – Spider papal cross**
2. **ARANEA SCIENCIA – Gray spider**
3. **TARENTULA HISPANICA – Spanish spider**
4. **TARANTULA CUBENSIS – Cuban spider**

5. **THERIDION CURASSAVICUM** – West Indian orange spider
6. **LATRODECTUS MACTANS** – American black widow
7. **LATRODECTUS HESSELI** – New South Wales spider
8. **LATRODECTUS KAPILLO**– New Zealand spider
9. **MYGALE LASIODORA** – Black Cuban spider
10. **TELA ARNEARUM** – Spider's spider web

DOCTRINE OF SIGNATURE:

1. Spider has eight legs surrounding the whole body and in constant motion; **THE PATIENTS ARE ALWAYS RESTLESS.**
2. The spider captures its prey in a very cunning and deceptively woven web. **THE PATIENTS ARE CUNNING AND DECEPTIVE IN THEIR BEHAVIOUR**
3. The action of the poison of the spider is very violent. **THE COMPLAINTS OF THE PATIENTS ARE ALSO VIOLENT**
4. The male spider is known to dance during the mating season to attract the females. **THE PATIENT DESIRES TO DANCE WHICH RELIEVES HIS COMPLAINTS**

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE SPIDER GROUP:

Constitution:

Restless and nervous hypersensitive people. Suited for those who are quick and agile, having colorful personalities. People with artistic traits and very active.

Miasm:

Tubercular & Syphilitic

Temperament:

Restless, nervous and irritable.

Diathesis:

Tubercular

Thermal relationship:

Chilly, very sensitive to cold.

Sphere of Action:

Acts best on Mind, Blood, Skin, CNS, Peripheral Nerves, Head, Heart, Extremities, Reproductive Organs

Ailments from:

Noise, motion, grief, stooping, closing eyes, sound, riding, washing, sea-traveling, fright, sepsis, disappointed love.

Patho-Physiological changes:

It poisons the blood. The poison decomposes the blood. It has paralyzing action on nerves and irritates the peripheral nerves.

The **important symptoms** are,

- Severe pain and burning sensation.
- Intense pain in extremities, lumbar region and severe backache.
- There is increased arterial pressure and reduced arterial pressure is seen.
- **Cutaneous and mucosal findings**, rosaceous, vesicular papule – Pustular rashes on body with intense itching.
- **Gastro-intestinal findings**, acute abdominal pain with rigidity of abdominal muscle.
- **Urinary findings**, Moderate albuminuria and Haematuria.
- **C.N.S Findings**, Frequent psychomotor excitation, occasional delirium, rarely meningeal symptoms with contraction of extremities, paralysis of facial muscles and widening of pupils.
- **Blood findings**, Moderate leucocytosis with raised E.S.R, increased neutrophil count.

Characteristic Mental Symptoms:

- **Fearless, Courageous**, Spider personalities are courageous people. They are brave enough to face the challenges of life.
- **Mischievous**, witty and cunning
- **Cunning and Destructive**, A peculiar characteristic described as fox-like cunning and destructive. They draw their legs inward and are inclined to be mischievous and destructive to others. When spiders are frightened they feign death or go to a cataleptic reflex.
- **Insanity** - Paroxysms of insanity with restlessness and threatening words. When questioned they do not answer. Their motions are ridiculous.
- **Excitement**, with singing, dancing and weeping. They not only imagine as sick but also pretend sick when they are not.
- **Restlessness**, Spider personalities are extremely restless and excitable both physically and mentally.
- **Nervousness**, They are nervous and jerky. Restlessness with irritability. They have an inclination for tension; mind is always in tantrum and turmoil. It goes in a fit of rage. Sees monsters, animals, faces, insects and ghosts. Sees strangers in room.
- **Time passes too quickly**. Aversion to work. Finds pleasure in nothing.
- **Sociability**, Spider people are very sociable. They like company and conversation. People who are fashionable and aristocratic. Spider people want to possess power. They are very friendly and jovial.
- **Emotional**, They are emotionally imbalanced. Very easily gets effected by emotions. Consolation causes weeping. They are very expressive of emotions and highly susceptible. Fear and grief affects them seriously. Least contradiction affects her.
- Broods over her troubles until they prey upon her system. Thus she becomes more and more nervous and weakened
- **Sadness**, The moods change with wonderful rapidity. She laughs and jokes and quickly bursts into tears. Her manner becomes hurried and she does things hastily. There is marked grief, fright and disappointment.

- **Violence**, Violence is a strong feature of spiders. There is violence with anger, tears clothing etc.
- **Hysteria**, Hysterical conduct. Joyousness and singing. When there are no observers she has no attacks of hysteria. Feels as if head does not belong to her. Luminous vibration before the eye. Becomes restless at the height of paroxysm.

Characteristic Physical Symptoms:

- **Restlessness** is the common feature of the spiders in the physical and mental level.
- **Hypersensitiveness** is present in the group. Every sound penetrates the teeth; every penetrating sound extends through whole body.
- **Hyperesthesia**, all the symptoms are worse from grief and excitement.
- **Pains**, The nerves are very sensitive, pains as if a thrill is passed over the body in waves and nausea follows.
- **The spine** is very sensitive, pain between scapulae, itching of back. There is great spinal irritation.
- **Chorea** is the common feature of the group. There is constant twitching of muscles of face. There is jerking of hand and jerking of muscles of one hand and one leg. When she makes efforts to talk whole words are jerked out.
- **Unsteadiness**, The gait is unsteady; there is constant motion of legs.
- **Tingling and tremors** are excessive. There is involuntary shaking of the body
- **Vertigo** on closing the eyes, from motion, stooping, on board a vessel, noise with nausea, vomiting and cold sweat. Vertigo with dim vision and pain in eyes.
- **Nausea**, with many complaints. Nausea with headache worse on warm drinks.
- **Periodicity of symptoms** is seen in the spiders; all the symptoms occur and recur at same regular intervals. Febrile and neuralgic symptoms return with clock like regularity.
- **Septic conditions**, Most of the spider remedies have main action on blood causing septic fevers. The chills occur at same hour every other day, every week or at some regular period.

INSECT GROUP

INTRODUCTION:

In the Homoeopathic Material Medica drugs are prepared from various sources such as vegetable, animal, mineral, sarcodes, nosodes, impondebilla etc among which animal source is one of the important sources of drugs.

Insects are invertebrate animals i.e.; they are without the backbone and they are included in arthropods.

Arthropoda is the largest and most successful phylum in terms of number of species, distribution and adaptations. It includes about 80% of known animal species and its representatives occur everywhere in abundance, leading various modes of life.

It is the dominant group at the present time. It is the only invertebrate phylum to have creatures capable of flying.

CLASSIFICATION:

The Insecta is classified as follows under four groups:

1. **ORTHOPTERA:** This order includes grasshoppers, locust and crickets
2. **DICTYOPTERA:** This group includes cockroaches
3. **COLEOPTERA:** This group includes beetles; coccinella sep. is the common ladybug beetle in Punjab.
4. **HYMENOPTERA:** This includes bees, from this order we derive apis mellifica, vespa crabro, formica rufa and bombyx.

CHARACTERISTICS:

They have variously shaped body usually segmented externally to varying degrees. The segments are functionally modified and grouped into two or three divisions.

1. Symmetry is bilateral. Right and left halves are mirror images.
2. Body develops from three germ layers, this makes arthropods triploblastic animals.

- **Palpitations with mitral murmurs** in heart. There is sensation of trembling in heart with irregular pulse. There is sudden thumping in the heart as from fright though not frightened. Sensation as if the heart is compressed or squeezed.
- **Extremities** are markedly affected in spiders. They all show marked weakness and prostration from any excitement. There is weakness of legs and choreic movements. There is numbness of the legs. The legs show twitching and jerking movements constantly.
- **Sexual erethism**, Females of spider group show violent, uncontrollable sexual erethism. There is nymphomania.
- **Violent itching** of the genitals extending far up into the vagina. There is increased sensitiveness of the genital organs.
- **Craving**, raw food, cold drinks, bananas, alcoholic drinks, tobacco.
- **Aversions**, bread, meat, chocolates.

GENERAL MODALITIES:

Aggravation:

Motion, touch, noise, jar, sound, damp weather, periodical, at night, sleep

Amelioration:

Open air, music, dance, warmth

CLINICAL CONDITIONS:

Anthrax, Abscess, Carbuncles, Chorea, Epilepsy, Fever, Felon, Gangrene, Hysteria, Multiple Sclerosis, Nymphomania, Meniere's Disease, Paralysis Agitans, Pruritus Vulvae, Septic Fever, Spinal Irritation, Tebes Dorsalis, Ulcers, Vertigo

3. Anterior part of body contains head which bears well developed sense organs.
4. The appendages are jointed and modified to perform various functions.
5. Muscles are segmentally arranged in bundles, each specialized to move particular segment of the body. All muscles are striated and capable of rapid action.
6. Body cavity surrounding the viscera contains blood called 'haemocele'
7. Mouth with movable appendages, there is one pair of mandible and jaw.
8. Endocrine system has been developed especially for controlling metabolic activities, particularly in young stages.
9. Sexes are usually separate and often there is distinct sexual dimorphism. Gonads have ducts.
10. Fertilization is generally internal. Development usually includes larval forms undergoing degree of metamorphosis to become adults.

UNIQUE FEATURES:

1. Jointed appendages modified for various functions.
2. Hard exoskeleton.
3. Trachea for respiration
4. Compound eyes in majority of forms.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE:

Uses:

1. They give many substances of commercial importance. E.g., Honey and Bee's wax from honey bees, Cantharidine by Spanish fly, Silk from silk worms
2. Insects aid in production of fruits, seeds, and vegetables by pollinating flowers, usually done by insects like bees, ants, butterflies, moths, bugs and beetles.
3. They destroy other injurious insects.
4. Insect acts as scavengers. E.g. Ants dispose all sorts of decaying organic matter.

5. They promote soil fertility by making burrows in it and by adding their faeces and dead bodies to it.
6. Insect's forms human blood. In certain parts of the world some insects like crickets, grasshoppers and bugs are consumed as food.
7. Insects like cockroach, grasshoppers, and flies are abundantly used as laboratory animals for specific learning and research.
8. Many insects and their extracts are used in the manufacture of drugs in various parts of the world.

Demerits:

1. They destroy field crops, fruit trees. More destructive are grasshoppers, caterpillars and bugs.
2. They spoil useful articles in house like books and furniture, especially white ants, beetles, cockroach.
3. They spread diseases among domestic animals and useful plants.
4. Insects spread diseases among human beings. More important disease carriers are housefly, mosquito, lice, sand fly and bugs.
5. They annoy man in various ways, e.g. Bees sting, mosquito, lice, flea's bite and suck blood, and small insects fall in eyes and get trapped.

IMPORTANT REMEDIES:

1. **APIS CHENOPODII GLAUCI**
2. **APIS MELLIFICA**
3. **BLATTA AMERICANA**
4. **BLATTA ORIENTALIS**
5. **BOMBYX PROCESSIONEA**
6. **CANTHARIS**
7. **CIMEX ACANTHIA**
8. **COCCINELLA**
9. **COCCUS CACTI**
10. **CULEX MUSCA**
11. **DORYPHORA**
12. **FORMICA RUFA**
13. **ONISCUS ASELLUS**
14. **PECTEN**

15. PEDICULUS
16. PULEX IRRITANS
17. SCOLOPENDRA
18. TRIATEMA
19. TROMBIDIUM
20. VESPA CRABRO

CHARACTERISTICS:

Constitution:

Irritable, nervous & peevish. These persons are very jealousy. Best adapted to girls at teenage who have awkwardness, tendency to drop things.

Miasm:

Psora, Sycosis and Syphilis

Diathesis:

Scrofulous

Thermal Relation:

Generally Hot

Sphere of Action:

The insect group has predominant action on Skin, Urinary Tract, Gastro Intestinal System, Kidneys, Male & Female Genital system.

Patho-Physiological Action:

Urinary system:

Almost all the drugs in this group have a marked action on urinary organs. They cause inflammations of kidney & urinary organs resulting in haematuria, incontinence of urine and painful urination.

Male genital system:

By acting on male genital organs it causes increased sexual desire, frequent nocturnal emissions and painful erections with cutting and excruciating pain in urethra.

Female genital system:

On female genital organs it causes inflammation, indurations, swelling and dropsy of ovaries. (Right ovary – Apis Mel, Left ovary – Vespa). Ovarian tumors with burning, stinging, cutting pains. Burning micturation and tenderness in uterine region.

Skin:

Skin becomes red and swollen with intense itching. Severe burning & stinging with sensitiveness of skin. On skin causes erythema, eczema, carbuncles, urticaria, erysipelas and vesicles.

Gastrointestinal tract:

Causes inflammation and irritation of mucous membranes of G.I tract resulting in diarrhoea and dysentery where the stools are offensive, containing mucus and associated with Tenesums.

Respiratory system:

By acting on the respiratory organs it causes fluent Coryza with secretion of mucus and inflammation of fauces. There is continuous irritation and tickling in larynx which causes coughing. There is dry, spasmodic and suffocative cough with threatened suffocation. Also indicated in asthma, bronchitis.

Eyes:

Causes erysipalatos inflammation of the lids. Chemosis and baggy swelling of conjunctiva. Pain in the eyes with itching and dimness of vision. Lachryamation and flickering before eyes.

Head:

These remedies cause congestion to the head. Pressive pain, tightening of forehead. Brain feels too heavy and large causing dull headache. Also indicated in meningitis, hydrocephalus and vertigo.

Characteristic Mental Symptoms:

(Incomplete)

- Patient is **irritable, melancholic, and forgetful.**

Characteristic Physical Symptoms:

- **Pale and Waxy**, Generally the patient has pale, waxy look with enormous swelling of the whole body.
- **Over sensitiveness** of all parts to the slightest touch.
- **Burning** all over the body both internal and external.
- **Pains**, Characteristic of pain is burning, stinging and lancinating pains of migrating character.
- **Intense itching** all over the body followed by burning.
- **Sensitive**, Most of the drugs of this group are sensitive to heat except Formica rufa, which is highly chilly.
- **Burning, stinging** with over sensitiveness of skin. Skin is red and edematous.
- **Tenesums**, Frequent urging with scanty urination. **Tenesums** of bladder and urethra. Burning, cutting pain in urethra while urinating. Urine passes drop by drop with shuddering. Burning micturation and bloody urine.
- **Increased sexual desire** with persistent and painful erections. Nocturnal emissions.
- **Offensive** mucus stools associated with Tenesums. Much pain before and after stool. Burning and cutting in anus and shuddering after stool. In cantharis there are mucus stools like scraping of intestine.
- **Spasmodic, suffocative cough** with constant irritation and tickling in larynx.
- **Inflammation** in eyelids with dimness of vision and pain in eyes.
- **Drowsiness**, Patient is always drowsy. Frequent yawning and restless sleep.
- **Intermittent fever** with chilliness all over the body.

GENERAL MODALITIES:

Aggravation:

Night, touch, motion, warmth, drinking cold water

Amelioration:

In open air, cold applications, rubbing

CLINICAL CONDITIONS:

Abscess, Apoplexy, Asthma, Bladder Affections, Bright's Disease, Burns, Bronchitis Carbuncle, Constipation, Cancerous Affections, Diarrhoea, Insect Bites, Intermittent Fevers, Neuralgia, Pleurisy, Skin Affections, Urinary Troubles.

FISH GROUP

INTRODUCTION:

Fish, the symbol of eternal life, was the first and most fascinating creation that gracefully swam across the vast sea.

From the beginning until now fish has undergone many changes in their development. Today there are many more species of fish than any other class of backbone animals. Fish choose their own medium of temperature and salinity. The size of fish has wide range of variation. They are the most colourful creation. They have beautiful structure and graceful movements. The Fish convey good omen of prosperity. Fish is the main survival food for most of the people of coastal region.

The fish play important role in the life of human beings. It is not merely the economical source of the people but also has other medicinal importance.

MYTHS AND BELIEFS:

Since ages, fish is considered as a sign of prosperity. According to some old customs, a newly married bride carries fish to her husband's house as a symbol of prosperity and fertility.

Some believe when you get fish on your dream, you are going to have a hike in your income or some financial gains. Thus, fish is considered as a sign of prosperity.

TYPES:

Generally there are **three types of the fish**,

- Cartilaginous**, it is made of firm but flexible substance with tough horny skin.
- Bony**, they have bony skeleton and are covered with horny scales.
- Lungfish**, they have both lungs and gills usually living in fresh water. Their fins resemble legs.

CLASSIFICATION:

Phylum:	Chordata
Group:	Vertebrata
Subphylum:	Gnathostomata
Species:	Pisces

USES OF FISH:

There are various uses of the fish; a few of them are,

- It is the important economical source.
- Besides being used as food, fish liver is an important source of oil containing Vitamin A and D.
- Fishes have formed an important item of human diet.
- Fishes diet provides Proteins. Vitamin A and D.
- A large amount of Phosphorus and other element is also present.
- 2 types of oils are extracted from the fish. They are liver oil and body oil.
- The liver oil contains vitamin A and D.
- Body oil also contains vitamin A and D but the traces.
- The body oil is used for painting, varnish, soap, candle, leather industry.
- The scales, which are present on the body, are used for cosmetics.
- Fish fins are used in China for preparing soap.
- The liver oil contains – 55 – 75 % Fat, 5 – 10 % Proteins and water.

IMPORTANT REMEDIES:

1. **Rythrinus (Red Mullet Fish)**
2. **Limilus (King Crab)**
3. **Medusa (Jelly Fish)**
4. **Murex (Purple Fish)**
5. **Sepia (Cuttle Fish)**
6. **Trachinus Draco (Sting Fish)**
7. **Ambra Grisea (Ambergris from Whales)**
8. **Astacus Fluviatilis (Shell Fish)**

9. **Asteria Rubens (Red Starfish)**
10. **Homarus (Lobster)**
11. **Oleum Jecoris Aselli (Cod Liver Oil)**
12. **Propylamine – Trimethylamimum (Herring Brine)**
13. **Serum Anguila Icthyotoxin (Eel’s Serum)**
14. **Pyrara (Fish from Amazon)**
15. **Ichthyolum (Fish Fossil)**

DOCTRINE OF SIGNATURE:

1. The fish never rests, darting hither and thither, gently fanning its fins, routing its mouth swimming and diving with ease and grace creating such minimal turbulence. They have wonderfully refined sense organs. **THE PERSONS REQUIRING A FISH REMEDY IS VERY ACTIVE AND ALERT. FISH IS TRILLION TIMES MORE SENSITIVE IN SENSE OF TASTE WITH RESPECT TO MAN.**
2. The fish live in cold water. **SO ALSO THE REMEDIES RELIEVE BURNING SENSATIONS LIKE THE WATER IN WHICH THEY LIVE.**

CHARACTERISTICS:

Constitution:

Most of the fish show weakness either due to age or overwork Red and yellow complexions. Thin or flabby and are anaemic

They are irritable and with weeping tendencies. Tendency for chronic hepatic troubles. They have masculine appearance.

Ailments From:

Climacteric age, business embarrassments, music, bad affects of alcohol and tobacco, exposure to cold, laundry work, before and during menses, thunderstorm and getting wet, grief, anger, vexation, overwork.

Miasm:

Sycotic & Tubercular

Diathesis:

Tubercular

Thermal relation:

Chilly patients

Sphere of Action:

Fish group remedies act prominently on the female reproductive system. They also act on mind, stomach, skin, nerves and kidneys.

Patho-Physiological action:

The remedies of the fish group have a special affinity towards to female reproductive system causing relaxation of the uterine musculature which can be seen by the tendencies to abortion and prolapse of the uterus.

Characteristic Mental Symptoms:

- **Weeping tendency:** Tendency to weep and tell for sufferings. They show marked sadness and grief. Little things trifle then or upset them.
- **Irritability** Easily angered or annoyed. They respond very quickly to stimulation.
- **Indifferent and indolent attitude,** towards others. They have no feelings or concern for those around them. Hysteric people with wild emotional tendencies. Frenzied and crazy people. Crazy ideas get into their mind. Anxious and worried. They are always worrying even for trifling matters.
- **Anxious and worries,** they are very anxious and troubled with some uncertain matter and become very angry with them. Filled with dread of error as well as uneasiness and apprehension.
- **Psychoneurotic condition,** violent emotional paroxysms and disturbances in the sensory level. Abnormal excitement with emotionalism and frenzy.
- **Aversion,** to job, family, exertion and work. They are very lazy

Characteristic Physical Symptoms:

- **Haemorrhagic** All the remedies show bleeding irregularities. Bleeding irregularities are due to hormonal imbalance, puberty in reproductive age and postmenopausal age.
- **Tendency for abortions.** Threatened, inevitable or habitual abortion.
- **Bearing down sensation** is a prominent feature of fish group. Bearing down sensation, false labour like pains, pseudo pregnancies are usually present.
- **Ball like sensation** in inner parts.
- **Itching and numbness** is another characteristics feature of this group.
- **Excessive nervous hypersensitive**, spinal irritation is present.
- **Marked weariness.**
- **Hot flushes** and perspiration.
- **Burning** of cancerous conditions.
- **Tendencies for prolapse, urticaria.**
- **Nervous hyper anesthesia.**
- **Nervous diathesis**, figiditive people, who are constantly moving and restless.
- **Discharges** are yellowish and excoriating.
- **Coldness** in the lower extremities and coldness in spots (head)
- **Cravings**, cold drinks, sweets
- **Aversion**, bread, milk
- **Congestion** leads to stasis.

COMMON INDICATIONS:

All fish remedies act in cases of **Rheumatism. Rheumatic prosopalgia** and **Rheumatic Metastases** specially **heart lesions**. Tingling and numbness of fingers. Aversion for fine touch and tactile sensation lost. Weakness in lumbar and lower dorsal region.

Fish remedies are indicated for **cough, itching, numbness bleeding irregularities, prolapse, urticaria, ichthyosis, Herpes, Abortions, neuralgias, cancers, Insomnia.**

Fish remedies can be compared with ophidia group, carbon group.

COMMON GENERAL MODALITIES:

Aggravation:

Washing, cold applications, cold air, touch, music, early morning, menses before

Amelioration:

Exercise, warmth, crossing limbs, fresh air

COMMON CLINICAL CONDITIONS:

Acne, Abortion, Amenorrhoea, Asthma, Cancer, Constipation, Convulsions, Cough, Climacteric Troubles, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Dysentery, Eye Affections, Eczema, Hysteria, Jaundice, Leucorrhoea, Menstrual Disorders, Nymphomania, Pregnancy, Psoriasis, Ranula, Uterine Prolapse, Varicose Veins, Whooping Cough.

PLANT KINGDOM

ARACEAE FAMILY

INTRODUCTION:

Araceae family has total 8 homeopathically important remedies. Though it is a small family still it has its own characteristic features. The plants in this group all contain in their juices an acrid principle in more or less quantity. They all contain any irritant poison, causing inflammation of mucus membrane and destruction of tissue.

MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY:

These Herbs are usually with watery acrid or milky juice. They are stemless shrubs with sympodial branches climbing by aerial roots. The leaves in spirally herbaceous species alternate solitary or radical appearing without or after the flowers. The petiole is hermaphrodite, which is more or less completely enclosed in green colour. Fruit are many, small and free. Seeds in each drupe are berrylike small or large. Albumin is copious or scanty. Embryos axile are in exalbuminous genera thick with plumule in a lateral slit. It has 107 Genera and about 1000 species. The various species of the Anthurium, Arum, and Philodendron are acrid and purgative and contain more or less stimulant or poisonous juices.

IMPORTANT REMEDIES:

1. **Arum Triphyllum**
2. **Arum Dracontium**
3. **Arum Italicum**
4. **Arum Maculatum**
5. **Caladium**
6. **Pothos Foetidus**
7. **Acorus Calamus**
8. **Dieffenbachia**

SPHERE OF ACTION:

- Mucous membrane
- Eyes
- Nose
- Rectum
- Larynx
- Urinary organ
- Extremities

COMMON CHARACTERISTIC:**Common Constitutions:**

It is suited to lax phlegmatic persons.

Common Temperament:

Leucophlegmatic

Miasm:

Psora, Syphilis, Sycosis

Common Relation to Heat & Cold:

Predominantly Chilly

Side affinity:

Most remedies are RIGHT SIDED.

Ailments from:

Over use of voice, Exposure to cold, Sexual excess, Sudden noise, Tobacco smoking

Common Characteristic Mental Symptoms:

- Unconscious about what he is doing
- Forgetful
- Absence of mind
- Great delirium
- Irritable disposition

- Restlessness or irritability – in delirium he bores the nose, picks at one spot or dry lips until it sore or bleeds.
- “Picking of the ends of Fingers”
- “Bores head into pillow”
- Children excessively cross stubborn, nervous, irritable and restless
- Apprehension about any thing.
- Great languor and depression during asthma at night

Common Characteristic Physical Symptoms:

- Headache with dull heavy sensation from least intellectual effort.
- Heavy sensation shooting pain in head.
- Discharges are excoriating, make the nostril raw and lips sour swollen.
- Dryness of mouth, drink little at a time.
- Glandular enlargement
- Violent action of heart shakes the chest wall, flushing of hands and face.
- Sleepless from itching of skin and sourness in throat and mouth.
- Sleepless due to vivid dreams.
- Offensive urine, burning of urethra after micturation.
- Desire for sour things and pickles.
- Burning stinging pain in mouth and lips “as with a hundred needles”.
- Constant desire to swallow.
- Sensation of rawness and burning of parts.
- Both hands feel stiff and more swollen.
- Cramps in right leg, worse while walking.
- Tongue and buccal cavity raw and bleed with profuse acrid salivation.
- Fluent coryza with raw nostrils.
- Complete aphonia after exposure to northwest winds and from singing.
- Discharges excoriate the mucosal surface.
- Styptic metallic taste at back of mouth.
- Pricking and formication as from hundreds of needles on tip of fingers.

ANACARDIACEAE FAMILY

- On rubbing fingers together, sensation as if a vast number of stings were driven perpendicularly into them.
- Pain sour raw and burning the parts.
- Pruritus vagina inducing Onanism.
- Profuse Catamenia in females.
- Sensitive to noise, slight noise startles from sleep.
- Laryngismus between 12 – 2 am.
- Tongue cracked and bleeds.
- Hoarseness on waking in morning.
- Disposition to clear the throat by hawking and coughing.
- Fine shooting pains in course of left spermatic cord
- Chronic pruritus scroti.
- Nocturnal micturation

COMMON GENERAL MODALITIES:

Aggravation:

Over use of eyes, Talking, motion, Night and Warmth

Amelioration:

(Incomplete)

CLINICAL CONDITIONS:

Encephalitis, Glandular swelling, Delirium, Diphtheria, Scarletina, Typhoid fever, Nettle rash, colic, Hoarseness, Itching, Brain fag, Asthma, Laryngismus stridulus, Pruritus, Sore throat, Gleet, Impotence, Spermatorrhoea, worm infestation, Insomnia, Headache, Urinary tract infection, Hoarseness of voice, Diarrhoea.

INTRODUCTION:

“Despite of the similarities, there are many great differences in their physiological action; in fact their differences may be so great that in some points they may bring some of the members of the Anacardiaceae family into an opposite relation to each other.”

- Dr. E. A. Farrington

This family produces most violent affection by slightest contact. Bees feed at the time of the blossoming of these plants; people who have increased intake of honey at such times are liable to become affected from an eruption that resembles erysipelas. The remedies predominantly affect nerves, spinal cord, muscle, joints and bones producing inflammation in joints and paresis of muscles. The mental symptoms include Nervous exertion, Strong fear of being injured by the surroundings, aversion to people, extreme lack of confidence and mental restlessness.

IMPORTANT REMEDIES:

1. **Anacardium orientale (Marking nut)**
2. **Anacardium occidentale (Cashew nut)**
3. **Comocladia dentate (Guao)**
4. **Karaka (Kopi)**
5. **Mangifera indica (Mango)**
6. **Rhus aromatica (Fragrant Sumach)**
7. **Rhus glabara (Smooth Sumach)**
8. **Rhus radicans (Poison ivy)**
9. **Rhus toxicodendron (Poison oak)**

10. Rhus venenata (Poison Sumach)

11. Schinus molle (Chili pepper)

**ACTIVE PRINCIPLES AND THEIR ACTION
(Incomplete)**

**THE ACTION OF SOME RARE REMEDIES
(Incomplete)**

COMOCLADIA:

- Eruption which results in erysipelas
- Weakness
- Numbness
- Restlessness
- Pain which is ameliorated by motion
- Scarlet redness of body
- Burning with intolerable itching
- Sensation as if the eyes are large
- Sensation as if the eyes are Pushed out of the socket
- Aggravated by Warmth of Stove
- Ameliorated by heat

RHUS GLABRA:

- Occipital Headache
- Epistaxis Proceeding from left side

RHUS VENENATA:

- This remedy has got a large blossom of dark reddish brown colour

EFFECTS OF RHUS POISONING

- On external application of poison oak an erythema appears firstly with an inflammation and pitting oedema
- Then small vesicles form with excessive itching, burning and stinging

- Vesicles filled up with yellowish serum and finally break and form thick crusts.

COMMON CHARACTERISTIC:

Constitution:

Temperament:

Irritable, easily angered people

Thermal status:

Miasm:

Psora + Syphilis (Anacardium orientale), Psora (Rhus)

Diathesis:

Rheumatic + Gouty (Rhus tox)

Sphere of action:

- Skin
- Central Nervous system
- Gastro intestinal system
- Genito urinary system
- Muscles
- Eyes
- Blood

Ailments from:

- Overuse of brain
- Excessive mental or physical work
- Sedentary habits
- Mental excitement

Pathology and Pathogenesis

Skin:

It causes vesicular eruption which turns Pustular and eczematous later. Produces erythema, which turns into erysipelas

CHARACTERISTIC MENTAL SYMPTOMS

- **Brain fag**, ill effects of overuse of body and mind. Tired feeling with mental irritability. Tearing headache and plug like sensation.
- **Restlessness** associated with brain fag. Excessive restlessness in typhoid fever. Has to keep moving as it ameliorates. Restlessness with illusions. Extremely confused state of mind.
- **Loss of memory** sudden loss of memory. Cannot recall names of places and friends.
- **Illusions and delusions**, fears death and fear of being poisoned. Illusions of body being scattered or body being too loose or body has got two wills.
- **Doubtfulness** doubts surroundings, doubts that someone wants to poison him.
- **Absentmindedness**
- **Plug like sensation** in the visceral organs, in stomach, oesophagus and in rectum. Brain feels plugged and hence the inactivity of mind and the thought process is clouded.
- **Stupidity** with inability to think. Unable to decide what to do.
- **Suicidal thoughts** (Anac, Rhus tox, Rhus venenata) great melancholy, gloomy state of mind with no will to live.

CHARACTERISTIC PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS

Head:

Occipital or frontal headache, aggravated by motion

Eyes:

Swollen red with profuse oedema (Rhus tox, Rhus venenata)

Mouth:

Foetid odour

Corners of mouth cracked

Aphthous ulcerations (Rhus tox, Rhus venenata, Rhus glabra)

Tongue:

Red tipped tongue (Rhus tox, Rhus venenata)

Respiratory system:

Stitching pain with in chest with pleuritis

Haemoptysis aggravated by mental excitement

Dry cough with oppression of chest

Stuffed heavy feeling in chest with difficult coughing

Feels breathless and stuffed up

Heart:

Hypertrophy of heart from over exertion

Violent palpitations < from anxiety, mental work

Stitching pain in heart region

Rheumatic pericarditis

Urine:

Haematuria or albuminuria (Rhus aromatica, Rhus glabra)

Sharp pain in the kidney region

Large quantities of pale albuminous urine

Paralysis of bladder resulting in enuresis

Cystitis

Severe cutting pain before urination

Male and female symptoms:

Erysipelas and eczema of genitals

Oedema of genitals

Early profuse and acrid menstruation

Intense itching of vulva

Extremities:

Tearing pain
Numbness of extremities with rheumatic pain
< By cold damp weather, overwork, overstretching,
overexertion and suppression of sweat
Cramps in calves
Ill effects of tearing of tendons and ligaments

Skin:

Red and angry looking errythema over skin
Errythema progresses to vesicular form ultimately resulting into
pustules and scabs
Carbuncles with very sharp and acute pains and shiny
appearance of skin
Burning along with itching over the whole skin surface
Eczematous appearance over face (Rhus tox, Rhus venenata)
Urticaria (Rhus tox, Anac)
Ill effects of suddenly checked perspiration

COMMON GENERAL MODALITY**Aggravation**

By Initial motion, sitting at house, Rest, Night, Cold
(Except in Comocladia), Excessive mental work

Amelioration

By Continued Motion (Rhus), Lying down, Eating
(A.oc) (Warm things – Rhus)

CLINICAL CONDITIONS:

Anxiety neurosis, Albuminuria, Brain fag, Cellulitis, Diabetes,
Debility, Errythema, Erysipelas, Eczema, Haematuria, Heart
affectations, Haemoptysis, Headache, Loss of memory,
Myalgia, , Sprain, Restlessness, Suicidal tendencies, Typhoid
fever, Urticaria

COMPOSITAE FAMILY

INTRODUCTION:

Composite or daisy or sunflower family is also known as ASTARACAE. Different remedies of this family have been employed in various clinical conditions by different schools of medicines since ancient times. There are about 60 remedies of this family mentioned in our Materia medica, some being well proved and some partially. It is one of the large families widely distributed throughout world consisting of most highly evolved dicotyledonous plants. They are annual or perennial herbs, shrubs and rarely trees. They are mostly cultivated as ornamental plants, food plants or grow as weeds. They are approximately 900 genera and 19,000 species of family.

The study of composite family made under following headings:

- Morphology
- Constituents
- Physiological and toxicological action
- Sphere of action and pathogenicity
- Characteristic symptomatology
- Their therapeutic utility

This family have wide spectrum of remedies can be divided into three groups.

1. **Convulsion group of remedies** – In these remedies there is deficiency of nutrition causing emaciation though the patient eats. Problem of nursing mother, lot of behavioral disturbances
2. **Injury group of remedies** - In this group there is profuse and easy bleeding, soreness. This group show extreme fear and fright, accidental dreams.
3. **GIT, GUT & fever group of remedies** - This group affect ciliac ganglia leading to various complains related to intestine, kidney, spleen, liver etc.

CLASSIFICATION:

Kingdom:	Plant
Natural order:	Compositae
Division:	Angiosperm
Subdivision:	Dicotyledon

MORPHOLOGY:

Leaves are alternate opposite, radical simple or compound. Uniqueness of family is what appears to be a single flower is actually composite of many small florets - Hence the name of this family is COMPOSITAE. These florets are arranged in disc like flower head or receptacle in centripetal manner enclosed in involucre of whorled bracts of modified leaves. True sepals are converted with woolly hair. Flowers are composite of many individual florets, which are of two types, Regular or disc florets and Irregular or ray florets.

Disc florets form the central disc of short flower and ray florets form outside petals with large edge on outside of flower head. Some members of family have only ray florets→**Lingulaeflorae**, some have only tubular disc florets→**Tubuliflorae** and some have both.

All plants are characterized by strong aromatic odour either pleasant or pungent. Bitterness is prevailing characterized of these plants, which compose the order.

IMPORTANT REMEDIES:

1. **Artemisia** - **Artemisia Abrotinum**
- **Artemisia Vulgaris**
- **Artemisia Absinthium**
- **Artemisia Maritima**
2. **Achillea Millifolium**
3. **Anthemis Nobilis**
4. **Arcticum Lappa**
5. **Arnica Montana**
6. **Bellis Perensis**
7. **Cardus Marianus and Benedictus**

8. **Echinacea Angustifolia**
9. **Eupatorium Perfoliatum, Purpurium**
10. **Erigeron Canadensis**
11. **Gnaphallium**
12. **Inula**
13. **Lactuca Virosa**
14. **Matricaria Chamomilla**
15. **Solidago Virgaurea**
16. **Senecio Aureus**
17. **Tanacetum Vulgare**
18. **Taraxacum**
19. **Tussilago**

COMMON GENERAL FEATURES:

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES:

- **Hydrocarbons:** Cadinene, Diapenntene, Limonene, Phellandrene, Pinene
- **Alcohols:** Cineol, Borneol, Mannitol, Terpeneol, Thuyol.
- **Phenolic ester:** Anthol.
- **Acetone:** Camphor, Thuyone
- **Acids:** Actinic, Alantic, Angelic, Caprok, Carthamic, Gallic, Lactucic, Nonylic, Tiglic
- **Esters:** Pyrethrin.
- **Sugars:** Glucose, Laevulose
- **Starch:** Inulin
- **Resinoid:** Senecin, Lactuopicrin
- **Glucosides:** Absinthin, Arnicin, Anthemiacid, Centaurein, Cyanin, Eutattorin, Gualthein, Inulio, Lactucenin Lactucit
- **Alkaloids:** Abortin, Achillene, Echinopsine, Lobelanidine, Seneciofoline
- **Miscellaneous:** Absinthin, Santonin

These constituents are present in different proportions in different species in different parts of plants. Because of these specific constituents they exhibit certain physiological and toxicological actions. These plants are known to have stimulant, vulnerary, stomachic, anthelmintic, tonic, and astringent anti-inflammatory, antibacterial, narcotic diaphoretic, emmenagogue properties. Hence

these plants were employed in management of various clinical conditions like Trauma, convulsions, fevers, worms, Respiratory, and GI affections haemorrhages etc.

Dr. Hahnemann and others proved these remedies on healthy human beings to ascertain their curative properties. Many characteristic symptoms were noticed during the provings e.g. characteristic hypersensitivity to touch in Arnica, Mental irritability of Chamomilla, General sensation of soreness, which were brought about due to dynamic effects of the substances on the specific constitutions. When these remedies are selected based upon such characteristic symptoms cure is achieved based on Law of similars.

Sphere of Action:

- Blood Capillaries
- Muscle and soft connective tissues
- Mucus Membrane of GI, RS, GUT
- Mind
- Nerves
- Blood
- Skin
- Internal organs (brain, liver, kidney, spleen)
- Glands - Breast
- Female Reproductive system
- Joints

Ailments from:

Mechanical injury and wounds, Falls from height, over exertion, Lifting, Shock, Being chilled or over heated, repeated trauma, Blood poisoning, Suppression of discharges, Grief and bad news, Fright, Suppression of anger.

Patho - Physiological action:

- Blood vessels esp. capillaries. Relaxation and weakening of capillary wall → stasis → Extravasations → capillary oozing, echymosis, internal haemorrhages
- Muscles and soft connective tissues → Inflammation → SORE LAME BRUISED FEELING

- Mucous membrane of GI, RS, GUT → Inflammation with exudation and soreness → Congestion → Discharges with bleeding
- CNS- Congestion → Convulsions
- Glands → Inflammation → Indurations with congestion
- Joint → Inflammation → Rheumatism
- Skin → Inflammation → Suppuration
- Nerves → Injuries → Inflammation → Intense pain with soreness
- FRS → Uterus muscles → Atonic condition → Haemorrhage
- Heart → Hypertrophy

COMMON CHARACTERISTIC MENTAL SYMPTOMS:

- **Sensitive** to effects of recent or past trauma
- **Fear** of accidents, of dead bodies
- **Anxious**
- **Aversion to work**, Unsatisfaction all the times
-
- **Nervousness**, Hysteria in female during menses
- **Frightened** starts with fright
- **Contradiction intolerable**
- **Kleptomania**
- **Somnambulism**, Gets up in night to work but forgets in morning
- **Forgetful**, Sensation as if forgotten something, suddenly stops while walking
- **Irritability**, gets aggravated by noise
- **Child** – Spiteful, Ill natured, Uncivil, Cruel, Peevish, Irritable
Poor Comprehension

COMMON CHARACTERISTIC PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS:

- Acute and chronic effects of trauma.
- Sore lame bruised feeling of affected parts with congestion; hard bed feeling with marked restlessness accompanies various ailments.
- Hypersensitivity to touch- out of proportion to affection

- Ecchymosis, internal bleeding. Haemorrhagic tendency: - haemorrhage from a relaxed blood vessels, which is profuse bright red, painless fluid.
 - Oozing of blood from edges of closed wounds.
 - Open, torn, cut lacerated ragged, suppurating wounds.
 - Haemorrhage from all orifice and mucous membrane of the body.
- Discharges acrid, offensive, involuntary
- Sudden shifting paralytic pains
- Septic fever with delirium and pseudo euphoria
- Recurrent symmetrical sore crops of boils
- Convulsion with trembling *tremulousness in internal organs*.
- Convulsions after suppression of menses, lochia and milk.
 - Haemoptysis after suppression of menses.
 - Dysmenorrhoea with sensation of weight in pelvis with scanty menses.
- Attacks of colic after hard labour.
- Epilepsy after puberty.
- Marasmus – ascending wasting inspite of ravenous appetite.
 - Lienteric stools, milky urine.
 - Circumscribed red cheeks
 - Blue rings around eyes.
- Oversensitiveness arising from abuse from coffee and narcotics.
- Thirsty
- Anxious dreams with restless sleep

GENERAL MODALITIES:

Aggravation:

Damp cloudy weather, touch, motion, cold air, drinking, injury, evening, jar, night, alcohol, music, and suppressed discharges.

Amelioration:

Continued motion, lying on abdomen, better after discharges, rest, profuse sweating, and open air

CLINICAL CONDITIONS:

Wounds and trauma, mechanical injury, chronic cough, bronchitis, hysteria, sedatives effect, nephritis, Uraemia, menstrual disorder, rheumatic pains, intermittent fever, sciatica, convulsions, worms infestations, neuralgias, diarrhoea, marasmus, gangrene, tumors, recurrent boils.

CUCURBITACEAE FAMILY

INTRODUCTION:

The Cucurbitaceae is a medium-sized and botanical highly specialized family of mainly climbing plants. It is of major importance to man as a source of food. The number of genera is about 90 and the number of species about 700.

The family is well represented in the moist and moderately dry tropics, particularly in the rain forest areas of South America and wood, grass and bush land areas of Africa. Some species occur in semi-desert or even desert vegetation. Cucurbitaceae are poorly represented in Australia and all temperate regions.

The climbing plants have palmately veined leaves, unisexual flowers with yellowish petals and climb by means of spiraling tendrils. In most species a solitary, branched or unbranched tendril arises at the side of each leaf base. The tendril tip curls round any suitable nearby object, such as a plant stem; the rest of the tendril then coils in a spring-like manner, drawing the stem in close to its support. Some are annual, most are perennial herbs and a few are softly woody lianas.

The swollen tuberous rootstock can be subterranean or wholly or partly superficial. The fruits may be berries, firm-walled berries (such as the melon) known as **pepos**, fleshy or dry capsules, or leathery and indehiscent.

The wild Cucurbitaceae taste mostly bitter from the presence of cucurbitacinen (amino acids) in the seeds of many Cucurbitaceae is found the amino acid citrulline (mentioned to the watermelon *Citrillus lanatus*). The seeds of the *Cucurbita pepo* are poisonous for eelworms and flat worms but eatable for man. Some wild bitter species were in the past used as purgatives.

The watermelon, cucumber, pumpkin, courgette and gherkin are important sources of food and water.

Luffa Cylindrica (loofah) is the source of loofah sponges (dried skeleton of the fruit). The dry fruits of *Lagenaria Siceraria* (bottle gourd) have been used as containers since ancient times. The berries of *Ecballium elaterium* (squirting cucumber) were used for outward application in cases of scabies and localized nerve pains.

Characteristic features are their extremely rapid growth, their dependence on heat and their storage of water. The tendrils are also characteristic, being extremely active and sensitive. The cramp-like and explosive character of the family is expressed in the explosive diarrhoea of *Elaterium* and the explosive emotions of *Colocynthis*.

IMPORTANT REMEDIES:

1. *Bryonia alba* (wild hopes)
2. *Colocynthis* (bitter apple)
3. *Cucurbita citrullus* (water melon)
4. *Cucurbita pepo* (pumpkin)
5. *Elaterium* (squirting cucumber)
6. *Luffa bindal* (ghosalata)
7. *Luffa operculata* (vegetable Schwann)
8. *Momordica* (balsam apple)

DOCTRINE OF SIGNATURE:

1. In the Cucurbitaceae we see that the more fruits we pick from them, the more they will grow. This is seen in mentals as **productivity**. The cucurbitaceae are very productive.
2. The huge fruits and or roots represent storage for future need. Cucurbitaceae are willing to share their savings with others, and can look at it as an **investment** for the future, when their generosity or hard work will be rewarded.
3. The harder their exterior, the longer they can be put aside for times of hardship and shortage, like the pumpkins that are stored for the winter. Just like they store the nutritional value and sweetness of life for future usage, **they store the bitterness of their deception and indignation**.
4. In the signs of the cucurbitaceae we see plants that grow over large distances, either climbing on other plants, or just crawling over the soil. They need to be supported, and in exchange, they offer themselves to others. It is remarkable that these plants, which grow the largest fruits on earth so abundantly and crawl over the soil for many meters, do not root themselves at more

places. They receive all the juice that is stored in their many fruits from one root. They travel out into the world, do not settle, but keep in contact with and stay dependent on their original root, their home. **Desire to travel, homesickness**

COMMON FEATURES:

Sphere of action: -

The drugs of this family predominantly act on the alimentary canal. It also acts on the Mind, Serous membrane, Gastro intestinal tract, Synovial membrane, Joints, Nerves, Female genital organs

PathoPhysiological Action:

Its action on serous membrane and synovial membrane leads to effusion, or exudation.

Acting on the nerves it produces neuralgia e.g. sciatica and other neuralgic affections.

Miasm:

Psora and sycosis

Common Characteristic Mental Symptoms:

- **Delusion of shortage** - In general there is a feeling of lacking something, of being short of. Based on this there is a strong tendency to hold on to what is important to them (like the cucurbitaceae hold on to other plants), and a strong reaction when what they have is threatened, or when their attempt to obtain what they need is frustrated or interfered with.
- **Productivity** - As a compensation for the feeling of shortage, the Cucurbitaceae are very productive. They are active, busy and productive. They are willing to share their savings with others, and can look at it as an investment for the future, when their generosity or hard work will be rewarded.

- **Investment** - To be active, busy and productive is an important issue as a result of the feeling of need. It is an investment made to assure the realization of the desired commodity. The huge fruits and / or roots represent this storage for future need. In their tendency to save and accumulate we could call them bankers. They loan their money, work, dedication, etc., to others and build up a credit. Problems arise when the accounts are not balanced, when they invest more than what ultimately is paid back to them.
- **Disturbance** - This drive to produce what they need is so strong that they don't want to be disturbed at their work or business, or get very irritated and impatient when they are obstructed in achieving their goals. They want to be left alone to work, or when their objectives are frustrated, to experience the bitterness of their deceptions.
- **Indignation** - When neither their investment nor their sacrifice is rewarded, they experience this as a great injustice, which causes a deep emotional pain. The bigger the investment they have made, and the more interest that has accumulated, the greater their indignation when their claim is not acknowledged or answered. They feel maltreated, because no respect is shown to them, and become embittered. Morose, Discontented, Complaining, Lamenting
- **Storage** - They store the bitterness of their deception and indignation. They can have all kinds of physical symptoms due to repressed anger, mainly expressed in pain. Pain from the despair and despair from the pain. Ailments from anger, indignation, vexation, disappointment, mortification and grief are their domain.
- **Thunderstorm** - Both Colocynthis and Bryonia fear thunderstorms.
- **Home and traveling** - In the signs of the cucurbitaceae we see plants that grow over large distances, either climbing on other plants, or just crawling over the soil. They need to be supported, and in exchange, they offer themselves to others. It is remarkable that these plants, which grow the largest fruits on earth so abundantly and crawl over the soil for many meters, do not root themselves at more places. They travel out into the world, do not settle, but keep in contact with and stay dependent on their original root, their home.

COMMON CHARACTERISTIC PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS:

- There is profuse, clammy perspiration.
- Cucurbitaceae family has affinity towards right side of the body.
- **Bitter taste** in mouth.
- Nausea and vomiting. Vomiting of greenish, bilious matter.
- **Pains**, Cramping, cutting, neuralgic, wandering type of pain in general.
- **Right-sided affections**, Most of the complaints are right sided- affections; left side of body is also affected.
- Neuralgic pain extending to distant parts.
- **Stiffness of joints** with shortening of tendons.
- **Sciatica** with pain extending down the thighs.
- Aching sore bruised, tearing pain in the extremities.
- Neuralgic stitching, shooting, pressing type of pain.
- **Weakness, exhaustion, prostration.**

COMMON GENERAL MODALITIES:

Aggravation:

Anger or indignation, motion

Amelioration:

Pressure, prolonged perspiration

CLINICAL CONDITIONS:

Constipation, cold coryza, rheumatic conditions, dyspepsia, dry cough, in dropsical condition, in gastro-hepatic complication, in catarrhal condition, sciatica, neuralgia, Bladder Affections

LOGANIACEAE FAMILY

INTROCDUCTION:

In this family remedies produce mainly two types of action hyper-reflexia, secondly exertion and paralysis. In hyperreflexic state it produces over sensitivity and irritability like vivulant, fitful, convulsions, neuralgia, fainting, hysteria, destructiveness and suicidal tendency. At the physical level they produce great exertion and functional paralysis. These remedies produce vivulant and frightful reflex actions.

Drugs belonging to this group are poisonous. They are used as arrow poisons in their crude form. They have a characteristic manifestation on mind, nerves and central nervous system. All patients belonging to this family are anaemic. There is strong Aversion to tobacco (Spig, Ign, NV), Coffee and Mental work. There is Desire for fatty food though it aggravates most of the complaints.

IMPORTANT REMEDIES

1. Curare
2. Gelsemium
3. Ignatia
4. Nux vomica
5. Spigelia

ACTIVE PRINCIPLES AND THEIR ACTION

1. Gelsemine: Mydriatric effect - In large doses it Dilates Pupil. In small dose it contracts pupil

2. Strychnine: This is a very poisonous alkaloid. When given in crude form it causes restlessness, trembling of limbs, stiffness of jaw muscles, Constricted feeling in the throat, Paralysis of afferent nerves, Excessive irritability

with oversensitivity to all external impressions, Tetanic convulsions (The symptoms are not of true tetanus as in strychnine Poisoning the muscles relax in between while in tetanus no relaxation Occurs), Convulsions are excited by slightest of touch, Convulsions with consciousness.

Potentised form symptoms:

- Irritability
 - Paralysis
 - Flaccidity
 - Oversensitivity to all external impressions
 - Tremors with excitement
 - Odours cause fainting
 - Increased desire for coitus with flaccidity of penis
4. **Curarine:** It destructs irritability of end organ, Diminution of reflex action of muscles, Respiratory paralysis, Paralysis of the vagus nerve resulting in accelerated heart rate, Dilated blood vessels with decreased blood pressure, Paralysis of inhibitory fibers leading to increased peristalsis

COMMON GENERAL CHARACTERSTICS:

Active principles:

Strychnine, Curarine, Gelsemine, Brucia

Constitution:

Pale, Anaemic, Lax fibered, Black hair with black skin

Temperament:

Nervous, Irritable, hysterical people with sedentary habits

Miasm:

Psora

Diathesis:

Rheumatic, Gouty

Thermal status:

Chilly patients

Sphere of action:

- Mucous membranes
- Nervous system
- Respiratory system
- GI tract
- Urogenital organs
- Cardiovascular system
- Motor sensory system
- Brain
- Mind

Pathology and Pathogenesis:

- Paralysis of voluntary and involuntary muscles resulting in,
 1. Stupefied mind
 2. Relaxed sphincters
 3. Respiratory paralysis Difficult labored breathing
 4. Ptosis
 5. Decreased action of smooth muscles of heart
- Mucous membranes – Catarrhal inflammation
- Vascular system – Acting through vasomotor nerves it causes passive congestion resulting in hyperaemia
- Nerves - Neuralgia with sharp stitching neuralgic pain
- Mind – Stupor, Congestion, Brooding, Bad effects of overuse of brain.
- Gastrointestinal tract – Irritation of mucous membrane, Sluggishness of peristaltic action, ineffectual urging, congestion resulting in protrusion of piles, increased bile production resulting into biliousness and vomiting of bile

CHARACTERISTIC MENTAL SYMPTOMS

- **Hypersensitivity** to all external impressions, to light, to sound, jar, motion, Odours, touch
- **Emotional Excitability**, slightest of emotion excessive emotions aggravates their general status. Generally aggravated by stress, over joy, sorrow, grief, and unfortunate love.
- **Wants to be left alone**, Do not wish to be in anyone's company
- **Brooding** over past gloomy event
- **Loves solitude**, talks to one's own self when alone
- **Fear** of darkness, of being alone, of bad news, failure, accidents, losing precious possession
- **Mental irritability** slightest of emotion irritates. Irritability increased by excitement from Stimuli, alcohol, coffee, tobacco, light, odour, noise.
- **Nervousness**, Extremely nervous before exams or public appearance, interviews, cannot recall properly. Poor concentration
- **Suicidal thoughts**, want to commit suicide but lack the courage to do it.
- **Easily angered**, very excitable, quarrelsome, abusive, uses bad language
- **Faultfinding**, finds fault with everything, nothing satisfies them.
- **Intolerability to contradiction**, cannot withstand least contradiction. Contradiction aggravates their mental and physical complaints.
- **Hysterical manifestations** - Hysterical unconsciousness, loss of voice especially after bad news or disappointed love in women. (Gels, Ign) Specially adapted to hysterical women who tend to become unconscious any unfortunate event
- **Globus Hystericus** - Feeling of a ball inside the cardiac end of stomach which is not relieved by vomitin

CHARACTERISTIC PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS

GENERALITIES

1. Sharp stitching pain
2. Headache relieved by bilious vomiting
3. Gastric irritation with ineffectual desire for stool
4. Sluggishness with weakness and muscular paralysis
5. Gradual (Slow) paralysis of the organs and system.

Head:

- Headache caused by excessive heat of summer, sudden joy, overuse of mind, bad news, worry, grief, failure (in business or in love or at exams) etc.
- Pain starts at the nape of neck (in occiput) and travels across head and settles over left eye. (Gels, Spig, Nux vom)
- There is heavy bursting lancinating sensation (Curare)
- This headache is aggravated by coldness in general and is ameliorated by profuse urination, by rest and by warmth
- Headache is followed by gastric irritation, which ultimately is followed by vomiting of bilious matter. (Ign, Nux vom, Spig, Gels)
- Headache is associated with ciliary neuralgic pain and intense photophobia.

Eyes:

- Ciliary neuralgia with sharp stitching pain (Spig, Curare)
- Intense photophobia (Nux vom, Spig, Ign, Gels)
- Cannot bear excess of heat and light
- Aggravated by sun, from morning till evening
- Eyeballs feels swollen or as if it is too large (Ign, Spig)
- General aggravation in morning
- Profuse Lachrymation with Coryza
- Drooping of eyelids, right sided (Gels, Curare)
- Diplopia (Gels)

COMMON GENERAL MODALITY:

Aggravation:

By Grief, Sudden joy (excitement), Cold, Tobacco, Coffee, Motion, Touch, Mental excitement, Overuse of mind, early morning, Slightest of motion

Amelioration:

By Continued motion (Walking), Damp wet weather, Profuse Urination, Rest, Evening (Sunset time)

Generally all the complaints of this group start at early morning them increase within daytime and subside in the evening time.

CLINICAL CONDITIONS

Anemia, Ciliary Neuralgia, Convulsions, Paralysis, Jaundice, Haemorrhoids, Bilious Vomiting, Diplopia, Ptosis, Aphthous Ulcerations, Typhoid, Fever, Worm Infestation, Croup, Headache, Metrorrhoea, Hysteria, Anxiety Neurosis, Epilepsy, Myalgia, Labour pains, Lumbago, Vertigo

PAPAVARACEAE FAMILY

INTRODUCTION:

Papervaceae family is the source of what we as “*The Pain Busters of Homoeopathy*”. This family consists Herbs or sub shrubs, shrubs, or small trees, annual, biennial, or perennial, scapose or caulescent, usually from taproots, sometimes from rhizomes; sap clear, white, or colored, often sticky. Stems leafy or naked, erect, spreading, or decumbent, simple or branching Leaves basal and/or cauline, alternate to opposite or whorled, simple, without stipules, petiolate or sessile; blade unlobed or with 1-3 odd-pinnate, sub palmate, or palmate orders of lobes. Inflorescences axillary or terminal, unifloral or else multifloral and cymiform, racemose, umbelliform, corybiform, or paniculate, pedunculate or subsessile; bracts usually present. Flowers radially symmetric, pedicellate or sessile; receptacle sometimes expanded and forming cup or ring beneath calyx (only in *Eschscholzia*, *Meconella*, and *Platystemon*); perianth and androecium sometimes perigynous; sepals caducous, 2 or 3, distinct or connate, usually obovate; petals distinct, usually obovate, mostly 2 times number of sepals, sometimes more or absent; stamens many or 4-15 (only in *Meconella* and *Canbya*); anthers 2-locular; pistil 1, 2-18[-22]-carpellate; ovary 1-2-locular or incompletely to completely multilocular by placental intrusion; placentas 2 or more, parietal; style 1 or absent; stigmas or stigma lobes 2-many. Fruits capsular, dehiscence valvate, poricidal, or transverse, or carpels dissociating and breaking transversely into 1-seeded segments (only in *Platystemon*) Seeds usually many, small, sometimes arillate or carunculate.

IMPORTANT REMEDIES:

1. **Opium**
2. ***Sanguinaria canadensis***
3. ***Chelidonium majus***
4. ***Argemone mexicana***
5. **Apomorphium**
6. **Morphenum**

COMMON FEATURES:

Sphere of Action:

- Mind
- Blood
- Circulation
- Nervous System
- Cardio Vascular System
- Digestive System
- Musculo-Skeletal System

Active Principle:

Most remedies of this group have Sangunarin, Chelidonin and morphine as active principles.

Pathogenesis:

It acts on the circulatory system and causes engorgement of blood vessels of the brain and produces *narcosis* of a greater or lesser degree depending on the degree of engorgement thus producing an effect on the sensorium, which may range from sleepiness to stupor.

Miasm:

- Chelidonium, Morphenum, Opium are predominantly **PSORIC**
- Opium is **PSORIC AND SYCOTIC**

Thermal:

Most remedies of this family are **CHILLY**.

Side Affinity:

Most remedies are **RIGHT SIDED**.

COMMON CHARACTERISTIC PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS:

- ANAESTHESIA
- SLEEPINESS
- HEAVINESS

- STUPIFICATION
- UNCONSCIOUSNESS
- COMA
- CONVULSIONS
- PAIN
- NUMBNESS

- **Extreme susceptibility** to pain.
- **Pains** violent to threaten convulsion.
- Reflex vomiting from the brain / vomiting of cerebral origin.
- **Seasickness**
- Sleep varies from a pleasant feeling of easy drowsiness to the most profound stupors.
- Congested face and stertorous breathing and tetanic rigidity of the body.
- Stools are little, hard, dry black balls.
- The papavaraceae remedies have numerous references of **shock, fright, and grief.**
- Violence and rage at the level of the mind.
- **Guilty**, Feeling of guilt is also a common symptom seen in this family.
- **Sensitiveness**
- **Extremes**, This family has many polarities like it has pain and painlessness, violence, rage along with calmness and tranquility, sensitiveness along with indifference.

Incarcerated flatus, Hysteroepilepsy, Ileus Intestines obstruction of, Labour pains, abnormal Lead colic Marasmus. Measles, Melancholia, Meningitis, Paralysis, Puerperal convulsions, Sighing, Sleep, abnormal Snoring, Starting, Sunstroke, Tympanitis, Uraemia, Urine suppression of, retention of Uterus, inertia of Veins, fullness of Whooping cough. Jaundice, Liver affections etc

COMMON GENERAL MODALITIES:

Aggravation:

Open air

Amelioration:

Lying down

Rest

CLINICAL CONDITIONS:

After-pains, Apoplexy, ladder, paralysis of Brain, affections of Cancer, Catalepsy, Chilblains, Colic, Constipation, Diabetes mellitus, Epilepsy, Fear, effects of. Foetus, movements of, excessive, Hernia

RANUNCULACEAE

INTRODUCTION:

This Family belongs to vegetable kingdom. Most of the remedies from this family are herbs (rarely shrubs and very rarely trees paeonia). They are distinguished by their herbaceous (soft stemmed) texture, the flowers mostly bisexual with reduced or modified petals and numerous stamen. Corolla often has ten metalloid with more showy sepals.

Due to corrosive property most of the remedies produce inflammation of serous and mucous membrane. The remedies like Aconite and Pulsatilla are suited to plethoric types of people, whereas in Hydrastis and Helleborus there is a very low state of vitality. These remedies are capable of producing a range of pathological condition from influenza and rheumatism to Gonorrhoea, syphilis and cancer leading to cachetic, gangrenous and degenerative states, therefore there is more useful as deep constitutional remedies. Basically all remedies have nervous excitable and irritable temperament. In this family hysteria, gluminous and depression, timidity is due to low inner strength or low pressure.

CLASSIFICATION:

DIVISION:	PHANEROGAMIA
SUB DIVISION:	ANGIOSPERMIA
CLASS:	POLYPETALAE
SERIES:	THALAMIFLORA
FAMILY:	RANUNCULACEAE

DISTRIBUTION:

In cold and temperate region of the world especially at night altitude in mountains. In India it is found in plane submountainous regions and at higher altitudes in eastern and northwestern Himalayas and nilgiri hills. The plant flowers in winter season

IMPORTANT REMEDIES:

1. **Aconitum cammarum**
2. **Aconitum ferox**
3. **Aconitum Lycoctonum**
4. **Aconitum Napellus**
5. **Actaea Racemosa**
6. **Actaea Spicata**
7. **Adonis vernalis**
8. **Aquilegia Vulgaris**
9. **Caltha Palustris**
10. **Clematis Erect**
11. **Helleborus Foetidus**
12. **Helleborus Niger**
13. **Helleborus orientalis**
14. **Helleborus Viridis**
15. **Hepatica**
16. **Hydrastis Canadensis**
17. **Paeonia**
18. **Pulsatilla nigricans**
19. **Pulsatilla nuttalliana**
20. **Ranunculus acris**
21. **Ranunculus bulbosus**
22. **Ranunculus glacialis**
23. **Ranunculus repens**
24. **Ranunculus sceleratus**
25. **Staphisagria**

COMMON FEATURES:

Sphere of Action:

Nervous system, Muscles and mucous membranes

Temperament

Basically these remedies have an irritable, excitable, nervous yet feeble and delicate temperament. By this sentence alone, these remedies can be explained at mental as well as physical level.

Miasm

Psora (1), Syco (3), Tuber (1), Syph (2).

Physiological Action:

Neuro-Muscular system:

Family shows marked action on muscle and nerves producing.

- Soreness
- Bruised sensation
- Aching
- Nausea
- Vertigo
- Debility
- Twitching
- Convulsion
- Feverish feeling.

On Mucous membranes:

Mostly they cause moderate to severe inflammation (because of their highly corrosive qualities) of the mucous and serous membrane producing increased or profuse discharges to severe inflammation, tumefaction and ulceration with burning and smarting. Most peculiarly seen in all buttercups, clematis, caltha, hepatica, and hydrates

COMMON CHARACTERISTIC MENTAL SYMPTOMS:

- **Extreme touchiness**, irritable, easily gets vexed or fell slighted, leading to either tearful, weeping or quarrelsome, scolding biting, striking type of reaction. Anger and irritability in high degree.
- **Extreme fearfulness** and timidity fear of dark, ghosts, frightened easily with its consequences. They mainly show fear of insanity (losing control). And fear of death **AGONIZING FEAR FROM TRIFLES**, suicidal tendency.
- **Sadness and Melancholy**, Simultaneously the most peculiar and characteristic feature of these remedies is sadness and melancholy sad hopeless, sits and stares say or do nothing.

Sadness depression, gloomy. Sad without cause. Indifferent, disinclined to meet even agreeable company and aversion to company with desire for solitude.

- **Depression, hysteria and gloominess** or extreme touchiness and timidity are due to low inner strength or lack of volition or the low pressure i.e. weak will.
- **Impaired memory and intellectual function** found in almost all drugs of the family except in aconitum ferox where ideas are very rapid and complete unconsciousness and thoughtlessness.
- **Hysteria** is found in Helleborus Niger, Aquilegia and Actea racemosa with illusion of "black cloud settled around her."
- **Changeful mood** is found in Hydrastis and Pulsatilla Nig.
- **Depression**
- **Illusive state of mind** is reflected in Ranunculus sceleratus and Actea racemosa. There is lack of will balance or great disturbance in the voluntary system which is the underlying feature of hysteria

COMMON CHARACTERISTIC PHYSICAL SYMPTOMS:

- **Desire for acids and stimulants** are commonly found in the most of the drug of Ranunculus family except Clematis, which has aversion for beer.
- **Increased thirst** is found in maximum number of drugs of family except Adonis, Pulsatilla, and Helleborus Niger (Has both thirst and Thirstlessness)
- **Frequent and copious urine** with mucous is found in most of the drugs of family except Adonis, Aconitum, Aquilegia where urine is scanty, red, and painful; in Staphisigria painful urination is found in newly married couples.
- Pulsatilla nigra has involuntary urination while white sediments in urine are found in Aconite, Actaea spicata.
- **Irritability of mucous of rectum and anus** with intestine leads to loose, bloody, slimy stool containing mucous with burning and pain in rectum in most of the drugs except Hydrastis, where stool is lumpy with mucous. Both diarrhoea and constipation are found in clematis, Pulsatilla. Nig. Pulsatilla.nutt, Aconite.lycoct. And Staphisagria.
- **Amenorrhoea, dysmenorrhoea and scanty menses** are found in many drugs of the family. But Hydrastis and Pulsatilla nutt.

SOLANACEAE

Is exception for scanty menses has menorrhagia and metrorrhagia and produce copious menses.

- **Sleeplessness** is found in maximum no. of drugs except ranun. Repens, Aconite lycoc. Helleb. Niger and staphisagria.
- **Sexual sphere** is affected by only two polycrest remedies i.e. Pulsatilla. Niger. Has **strong sexual desire** and Staphisagria is sexual minded.
- **Numbness and complete paralysis** is seen in Helleborus Niger, where muscles do not obey the will with automotive motions.
- Intense painful sensitivity with acute special senses leading to severe pains.
- **Pains** in eye, heart, stomach; lachrymation; yellow and dirty white tongue with increased salivation; eructation.
- **Dim vision and night blindness** found in Ran. b. Aco. C. and Aco. F.

COMMON GENERAL MODALITIES:

Aggravation:

In warm room and from warmth is commonly found except in *Actea spicata* r. and *Staph.* In these two remedies the aggravation is: Evening, night, extreme cold.

Amelioration:

Coffee, gentle motion, and in open air

CLINICAL CONDITIONS:

Hyperaemia, influenza, catarrhal conditions, haematemesis, colic, cough, cardiac dyspnoea, tachycardia, rheumatic conditions with swelling, *Purpura miliaris*, neuralgia, mental and physical restlessness, depression, Hodgkin's disease, intermittent fever and typhoid, paralytic conditions, night blindness, hydro thorax, suppression of urine, skin complaints.

INTRODUCTION:

The Solanaceae group contains many drugs like *Belladonna*, *Hyoscyamus* etc. that present great symptomatic similarity. The drug belonging to Solanaceae family is not only botanically similar but they are also similar in their medicinal relation. For instance, *Belladonna*, *Hyoscyamus*, *Stramonium*, *Solanum nigrum* affect predominantly on the brain and have narcotic properties, again *Tabaccum* which also has narcotic properties but acts also on other part of body beside the brain.

Dulcamara is another drug, which belongs to Solanaceae group and has slight narcotic properties of **solanine** that is similar to *Stramonium* and *Hyoscyamus*.

Thus if we study the group Solanaceae as a whole we will have a sound knowledge of characteristics of these remedies, and which will give us a theme to understand each remedy very easily.

MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY:

1. Solanaceae Jesus:

Including Cestrineae (Cestranaceae) Schlecht, Salp
glossidaceae Huthch
Sclerophylacaceae Mires
Excluding Duceodendraceae, Goetzeaceae

2. Atropinae Sulphas, B.P.

Other tomes: King's
 $C_{34}H_{48}N_2O_{10}S = 676.474$

3. Atropina, B.P.

Atropine
Other tomes: King's
 $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3 = 289.194$

4. Belladonnae Radix, B.P.

Belladonna Root

5. Belladonnae Folia, B.P.

Belladonna Leaves.

6. Hyoscyami Folia, B.P.

- Hyoscyamus Leaves
7. **Hyoscyami Semina**
Hyoscyamus Seeds
 8. **Hyoscyaminae Sulphas, B.P.**
Hyoscyamine Sulphate
 9. **Datura Stramonium:**
Daturina

COMMON CONSTITUENTS:

- Atropine
- Hyoscyamine
- Scopolamine
- Apoatropine.

The chief alkaloid is **solanine**.

It also contains an acid oil of Hyoscyamus & Potassium nitrate.

IMPORTANT REMEDIES:

1. Belladonna
2. Stramonium
3. Hyoscyamus
4. Solanum Nigrum
5. Tabaccum
6. Dulcamara
7. Capsicum

COMPREHENDING THE FAMILY:

These remedies produce nothing but all the symptoms of extreme over stimulation of sympathetic nervous system which causes the symptoms of fright & fight which expressed by restlessness, sleeplessness, fear and terror, hallucination and illusion, speech disorder, horrible dreams etc. also vivulous beating, tearing, throwing, striking, mania insanity etc.

Atropine acts on parasympathetic nervous system

So it produces dilatation of pupil, dryness of mouth, congestion of head, palpitation and hypertension.

Some remedies are known as night shades.

Symptomatologically they exactly produce shades of night where the inner light is absent.

All the plants of this family possess the alkaloid atropine & also possess mydriatic qualities. They attack mainly on brain and produce intoxication, confusion and furious excitement. They also possess narcotic properties. Depress central nervous system and produce sleep.

COMMON CHARACTERISTICS:

Ailments from:

Exposure to sun, Suppression of catarrhal flow, In cold wind, Cold bath, Freight, Fear, Shock, Violent Physical exertion, Riding

Sphere of Action:

Joints, Muscular tissue, Blood vessels, Nerves, Mucous membrane of Bronchi, Bladder, & Rectum, Bones of the ear, CVS.

Constitution:

- Lymphatic constitution with fine completion.
- It is also adapted to light third sanguine person with pale face.
- Nervous, irritable & hysterical.
- Take cold from slight change.
- Emaciation of cheeks & back.
- Dread of any kind of exercise.

Temperament:

- Pt. is exceedingly irritable & over bearing when ill.
- Nervous sanguine, Hysterical & Irritable.

Diathesis:

- Tubercular Scrofulous & Phlegmatic.

Thermal Relation:

- Very chilly patient also hot patient.

Common Characteristic Mental Symptoms:

- **Violent delirium**, disposition to bite spite strike & tear the things.
- Imagines he sees ghosts, hideous faces & various insects, black animals, dogs, wild animals etc.
- **Loss of consciousness** constant desire to come out of bed.
- Excitement delirium.
- **Fear** of imaginary things.
- **Absent minded**
- At one time marry again sad.
- Nothing seems right to him.
- **Vertigo** with drunkenness also from smell of flours & gas.
- Great impatience with restlessness.
- **Suicidal tendency.**
- **Homesickness.**
- **Sleeplessness**, Patient has very sleeplessness
- Does not reply question.
- **Confusion of mind, forgetfulness.**
- Patient is Suspicious and Jealous.
- Confuse; cannot concentrate on thoughts
- **Loquacity, smiles, laughs** at everything.
- Silly expression.
- **Strange delusion, illusion & hallucination** with loss of consciousness.
- There is great fear of unusual & imaginary things, wants to run away from them.

Common Characteristic Physical Symptoms:

- **Congestion**, Rush of blood to the head & face.
- Congestive headache with red face.
- **Irritability**, Active congestion is produced, convulsion, irritability, delirium & pain.
- Burning sensation anywhere & everywhere.
- **Pains** come suddenly & go suddenly.
- Pain comes from above & goes down.
- Patient cannot bear any touch.
- **Thirstlessness.**

- **Sleepiness.**
- **Convulsions during teething period.**
- **Low muttering type of delirium** with occasional violent outbreaks.
- Paralysis of urinary bladder.
- **Dilated pupils**, eyes are sparkling & staring.
- Face is dark red.
- **Dryness of mouth.**
- Burning is < by application of cold water.
- Spasmodic & constricting pain is there.
- Involuntary urination & diarrhoea.
- Vertigo on opening the eyes.
- Great despondency.
- **Throbbing of brain and carotids**, hard and bounding pulse.
- Burning sensation anywhere and everywhere.
- Cough - Dry cough, spasmodic when lying down worse at night, motion.
- **Convulsion during teething period.**
- Tonsillitis - There is redness & inflammation of throat, swelling in throat, difficulty in swallowing fluids.
- **Fever - High grade fever** with external burning heat.

COMMON GENERAL MODALITIES:

Aggravation:

From cold winds, heat of sun During menses at night, rest, cold air, after wing down & rising again, motion uncovering & draughts of air.

Amelioration:

While eating & from heat uncovering warmth in general walking, dry weather, sitting or standing, covering head.

CLINICAL CONDITIONS:

Eyes are dry & injected, Face red, turgid & hot, Congestion of head, Dry mouth & throat, Frequent swallowing, Hypertension, Angina pectoris, Pregnancy sickness.

**MINERAL
KINGDOM**

ACID GROUP

INTRODUCTION:

Definition:

An acid may be defined as a substance that can provide H^+ ion i.e. proton donor. Or any substance that liberates hydrogen ion in a solution is a hydrogen ion donor.

Latin name of acid: ACIOUS i.e., sour

SOURCE:

Most of the acids are derived from Mineral kingdoms e.g. phosphoric acids and a few acids are from vegetable kingdom, e.g. lactic acid.

PRODUCTION OF ACID IN HUMAN BODY:

The metabolism of the body is accompanied by an over all production of acids these include volatile acids like carbonic acids or non- volatile acid such as lactic acid, sulphuric acid and phosphoric acid. All acids add up H ion in the blood.

A diet rich in animal protein result in more acid production in the body and which is ultimately excreted in urine, which is profoundly acidic.

NORMAL VALUE IN HUMAN BLOOD:

- Basal acid out put values range usually between **1.5 to 2.0 meq per hour** but may be even more.
- Hypo production of acid achlorhydria.
- Hyper production of acids peptic ulcers and gastritis.

THE ACID – BASE BALANCE:

The eminent physiologist **Arthur Guyton** says that- " When one speaks of acid – base balance in the body means regulation of hydrogen ion concentration in the body fluids – many chemical

reaction of cell are accelerated or depressed by changes in hydrogen ion concentration for this reason regulation mechanism for controlling hydrogen ion concentration are among the most important control system of the body. Without these control system the metabolic function of the cell would either cease or become so active within a few minutes that the cells would die when the normal acid – base balance regulatory system of the body become deranged, the person may die of coma resulting from acidosis or he may die of tetany or convulsions resulting from alkalosis.

PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

- 1) Most of the acids are colorless or light colored.
- 2) Generally mixable with water.
- 3) Numbers of acids are odorless but some of them are having their own peculiar odor.
- 4) Acid evaporates when heated.
- 5) The strength (i.e. concentration or %) of each differs from 60% to 98%.
- 6) All acids are corrosive in nature.
- 7) All acids are sour to taste.
- 8) Acids combine very easily with other elements to form Compound
- 9) Acids are used as protein precipitating agent.

USES OF ACIDS:

- Fertilizer manufacturing
- Chemical synthesis
- Waste Water processing
- Oil refining
- Manufacturing of explosive
- Uses against bacteria
- Acids are dehydrating agents so used in preparation of many dry fruits.

CLASSIFICATION OF ACIDS:

Acids are classified into two
1. Organic acids which can also be called as weak acids they are slow, progressive and produce deep pathology.

2. Inorganic acids which can also be called as strong acids and mineral acids they are rapid, acute and produce deep pathology.

IMPORTANT REMEDIES OF ACID GROUP:

Inorganic Acids (Mineral acids)

1. Boric acid
2. Chromic acid
3. Fluoric acid
4. Hydrocyanic acid
5. Muriatic acid
6. Nitric acid
7. Sulphuric acid
8. Phosphoric acid

Organic Acids

1. Acetic acid
2. Acetyl acetic acid (aspirin)
3. Anthranillic acid
4. Benzoic acid
5. Carboic acid (phenol)
6. Cinnamic acid
7. Citric acid
8. Formic acid
9. Lactic acid
10. Oxalic acid
11. Phthalic acid
12. Picric Acid
13. Salicylic acid
14. Succinic acid
15. Sulphonic acid
16. Uric acid
17. Tartaric acid

CHARACTERISTICS OF ACID GROUP:

Ailments from:

Surgical shock, grief, loss of sleep, mortification, debauchery, injury, bad effect of bites and stings, after anesthesia, abuse of narcotics, occupational hazards, loss of vital fluids, physical and mental exertion, infection – bacterial, viral etc.

Constitution:

Person belonging to acid group has thin weak broken down constitution they have fair hair loss and baldness. Pale and anemic look debility and prostration with stooped shoulder and premature old look.

Thermal relationship:

All the acid are chilly, they are easily affected by cold in general except fluoric acid and picric acid. Fluoric acid is towards hot, picric acid is hot.

Diathesis:

Hemorrhagic diathesis. Acids have hemorrhagic tendency and bleeding disorders, destruction of blood. Black, brown non-coagulable blood.

- **Inorganic Acid (Mineral acids):** - Active bleeding e.g. Epistaxis, Hematemesis, malaena, haematuria, menorrhagia, injury after petechial bleeding etc.
- **Organic acid:** - Passive bleeding like slow oozing of blood in ulcer scorbutic gums, etc.

Miasmatic backgrounds:

Acids cover all the three miasms but predominantly *syphilitic* in general.

Inorganic acid (Mineral acids): - covers all miasm but more dominant is *syphilitic*.

Organic acid: - predominately has *sycotic and tubercular* miasm

Sphere of Action:

Inorganic acids have action at the level of skin, mucous membranes, blood and blood vessels. Organic acids have action on muscle, tendons, connective tissue, endocrine organs, soft tissue, sexual organs etc.

Inorganic acids are more deep acting than organic acids.

Patho-Physiological Action:

- The acid as a class they decrease the acidic secretion of the body and increase the alkaline.
E.g. When citric acid is taken into stomach it will diminish the secretion of gastric juice, but on other hand, it will increase secretion of saliva.
- In gastro intestinal tract the hydrochloric acid help in process of digestion of food, here acid – peptic balance is maintained so there is no formation of ulceration in the mucus membrane.
- The common characteristic of the acids is exhaustion. Physiologically exhaustion is accompanied by an acid imbalance.
- Irritant, cathartic action, inflammation infection with severe pain due to ulceration and painless condition i.e. gangrene.
- Toxemia, septicemia, ulceration and malignancy.
- Allergic Hypovolemic shock.
- Anemia, leukemia, hemolytic – jaundice metabolic acidosis.
- Slow, progressive, metabolic diseases.
- Burning, bleeding, cracks, fissure fistula.
- Fevers – all types.

Characteristic Mental Symptoms:

- **Exhaustion**, most common and well know characteristic of the acid is exhaustion e.g. – ph acid.
- **Hurriedness** is another symptom that is often accompanied by tiredness or exhaustion.

- **Irritability**, leads to vindictiveness and hatred.
- **Extroverts**, they are extroverts and talk easily and openly.
- **Perfectionists**, they have tendency to be perfectionists.
- **Aggression**, There is an aggressive side in acids which is expressed physically in violent biting, itching character of the complaints, as in aphthae ulcers, fissure, etc.
- **Unification**, They has desire to become one with everyone and everything.
- **Perceiving power** is decreased even then understanding and interpretations are wrong.
- **Weary of life** and despair of recovery.
- **Cowardice, malicious, jealous, suspicious and loquacious** are the key symptoms.
- **Weak memory**, there is great weakness at mental level. Their memory is weak and they are lacking in self-confidence, and have destruction of all thinking power. Forgetfulness. Absent-mindedness.
- **Confusion**, They are in a confused state of mind and lack of concentration.
- **Industrious**, They must be occupied in some work other wise physical complaints increase, < when free or thinking of complaints.
- **Disorientation of time, space, and identity**, Person has disorientation of time, space, and identity, sometime forgets his own relatives.
- **Aversion** to company. They do not participate in any pleasurable events.
- **Anxious and excited** and become angry when upset.
- **Obstinate**, They are obstinate and develop obsessive-compulsive neurosis.
- **Nymphomania**, their sexual desire is high but low endurance. They have lewd thoughts, lascivious mania and nymphomania
- **Drowsiness**, they are drowsy with muttering and moaning constantly. Stupor.
- **Impulsive**, they are violent furious and impulsive then they go into mania.

- **Egoistic**, they have self-egoism and attention towards pleasure seeking inputs.
- **Fastidious**, They are very neat and tidy.
- **Indolence, indifference** and **apathy** are their main features.
- **Violence and restlessness** are the marked features of acids.

Characteristic Physical Symptoms:

- **Burning, extreme weakness, debility, destruction, haemorrhage, ulcer, septicemia etc** are predominantly seen at the physical level.
- **Burning** of acidic organs, chest, and urethra. Due to irritation of nerves
- **Suddenness**, Symptoms appear and disappear suddenly.
- **Loss of vital fluids**, trembling, shivering and debility after loss of vital fluid diarrhea, vomiting, seminal emission lactation, profuse sweating etc.
- **Debility** marked at both mental and physical level
- **Discharges** are watery acid, sour and strained with blood, excoriating, offensive. Soapy, thick stringy alkaline secretion.
- **Over sensitive** to external stimuli.
- **Weakness with destruction of tissue inorganic acid**
- **Weakness without destruction organic acid.**
- **Pseudo membrane**, They have tendency to form pseudomembrane so indicated in diphtheria.
- **Deficiency**, Many of the acids are useful in scurvy, particularly when it has arises from diet of salts food with deprivation of vegetables.
- **Skin:** - sepsis, loss of hair and brittle nails it is more marked in inorganic acids than in organic acids.
- **Tongue:** - thin burning, cracked ulcerated blackish or brownish-coated margin.
- **Taste:** - sour and putrid.
- **Desire:** - Alcohol, acidic food, citrus fruits tanned, and indigestible food (Chalk pencil, mud, paint, egg, meat, etc.)
- **Aversion:** - Heavy food, pulses, sweets oily, fatty food, cheese, icy cold things, ice cream etc.

COMMON GENERAL MODALITIES: -

Aggravation:

Night, exertion, cold food and cold drink, loss of vital fluid, loss of sleep, mental tension anxiety, worries, grief, touch, etc.

Amelioration:

Rest, heat, short sleep eating after, relief from discharge like profuse urination, etc.

CLINICAL CONDITION:

Spasms, epilepsy, cholera, scarlatina, cough, typhoid fever, catarrh, ulcer, Aphthae, haemorrhages, diarrhoea, diphtheria, haemorrhoids, Angina pectoris, Anxiety disorders, Bell's palsy, Cerebral accidents, Colds, Conjunctivitis, Cystitis, Facial neuralgia, Gastritis, Influenza, Injury, Labour, Myocardial infarction, Orchitis, Otitis media, Panic disorders, Pneumonia, Shock, Tonsillitis, Toothache, Urinary retention, Contractures, Gout, Rheumatic heart disease, Rheumatism, Uric acid diathesis, Urinary calculi, Constipation, Diabetes, Influenza, Leucorrhoea, Lumbago, Ovarian neuralgia (left), Ozaena, Vomiting, Bone disorders, Peptic ulcer, and Sexual disorders, Varices, Malignancy, Prostration, Septic states, Acute ascending paralysis, Anuria, Boils in ear, Brain fag, Burns, Cerebral softening, Headaches, Myelitis, Neurasthenia, Pernicious anaemia, Priapism, Prostatic hypertrophy, Satyriasis, Spinal cord degeneration, Writer's palsy.

ANTIMONY GROUP

INTRODUCTION

The word Antimony is derived from the Greek word *Antimonos* which means against loneliness. Antimony compound is found particularly in the naturally occurring sulphide. Antimony has been in use from antiquity. Recently antimony as Sb_2O_3 in analogy with arsenic has obtained chemotherapeutic significance in trypanosoma and spirella diseases.

NOMENCLATURE: (Common names)

English:

Hindi:

Latin: Stibium.

SYMBOL:

Sb

GROUP IN PERIODIC TABLE:

VA

SERIES IN PERIODIC TABLE:

5th

ATOMIC NUMBER:

51

ATOMIC WEIGHT:

121

HISTORY

In olden days antimony compounds were used as cosmetics for colouring the eyebrows and in the treatment of the skin disease

and wounds. Even today antimony is used in the treatment of Baghdad boil.

IMPORTANT REMEDIES:

1. **Antimonium arsenicosum**
2. **Antimonium metallicum**
3. **Antimonium crudum**
4. **Antimonium fluoratum**
5. **Antimonium iodatum**
6. **Antimonium muriaticum**
7. **Antimonium nitricum**
8. **Antimonium natro lacticum**
9. **Antimonium oxydatum**
10. **Antimonium sulphuratum auratum**
11. **Antimonium sulphuratum rubrum**
12. **Antimonium tartaricum**
13. **Vitrium antimonii**
14. **Aeithiops antimonialis**

CHARACTERISTICS:

Constitution:

Weak and exhausted individuals they are very easily excitable. Emaciation is the main feature.

Sphere of action:

Mucous Membranes, GIT, Respiratory Tract etc Antimony exerts a depressing influence on the heart and circulation. Antimony causes convulsions.

Miasmatic background - Psora and sycosis

Temperament - Irritable

Diathesis - Gouty and rheumatic diathesis

Thermal relation

All Antimoniums are Ambithermal towards **Hot**, *except Antimony arsenicum which is chilly.*

Ailments from

Anger, Alcohol, overeating, River or cold bathing, Damp cellars
Suppressed eruptions, Sun burn, Debility, Extremes of heat and cold

Patho-Physiology:

G.I.T

Nausea, vomiting, purges with faintness and relaxation. Cramps in limbs May be accompanied by purging and Collapse, as seen in cholera

Skin

- Irritation is slow and tardy. Pustular eruption

Characteristic Mental Symptoms:

- **Irritability** is quite marked.
- **Forceful**, The most important and common trait of this group is forceful aspect; all these show the feeling that they are forced to do the things and they have to comply.
- **Duty minded**, There is something more than the sense of duty and a compulsive feeling of fulfilling a task driven by an outside or latter by inner force
- **Impulsiveness**, There is always an irresistible desire of impulse or tendency to perform an act
- **Suppression** is another important feature of the antimony group. As they are not allowed to listen to their own feelings, thoughts and wishes they have to comply with wishes of others. This leads to suppression of their own emotions.
- **Guilt and Anxiety**, These individuals suffer from great feeling of guilt. The guilt is out of proportion to the so called committed crime. This is expressed in form of delusions of being persecuted by police or have done some crime.
- **Moral Standards**, These individuals have very high moral standards and for them even a minor fault may see as major misdeeds.
- **Restlessness** is very much marked; they carry a feeling of hurriedness always. They cannot sit for a while.
- **Indolence** aversion to work.

Characteristic Physical Symptoms:

- **Nausea and vomiting**, terrible. Vomitus consists of bile and slimy mucus
- **Bronchitis, bronchiolitis, mucus rales** in the trachea with difficulty in expectoration.
- **Pustular eruptions** on skin
- **Rheumatic and muscular pains.**
- **Soreness and stiffness** of muscles
- **Headache and mental symptoms** depend on gastrointestinal symptoms.
- **Joint complaints**, alternate with gastro intestinal complaints.
- **Perspiration** Increased and is cold.
- **Thirstlessness** is marked.
- **Tongue** is Thick white coated
- **Desires**, for Acids, apples and pickles.
- **Aversion**, milk

GENERAL MODALITIES:

Aggravation:

After eating, acids, cold bath, wine, extreme of cold and heat, warm weather

Amelioration:

In open air, during rest

CLINICAL CONDITIONS:

Bronchitis, bronchiolitis, Bronchial asthma, cholera, skin eruptions, sun burns, debilitating conditions etc

ARGENTUM GROUP

INTRODUCTION:

Argentum i.e. (Silver) is obtained from the mineral kingdom. Silver is a metal. It works as an antibacterial. Gold and Silver are probably the first amongst metals along with copper, Iron and Lead known to man and used by man in making various uses of it like weapons, utensils and ornaments etc. Silver stands close to copper chemically and pharmacologically. "Naegeli" first observed the so-called oligo-dynamic actions with these two metals. By observing the results of the poisoning by various metals on human beings, **Hahnemann**, got the idea of proving the metals on human beings, to his surprise he got such a wonderful treasure of remedies without which homoeopathy may not have achieved the place in the medical field where it is now.

NOMENCLATURE:

The name comes from the Greek word *Arguros*, meaning brilliant white.

SANSKRIT:	Rupya, sveta, rajata, Tara.
ENGLISH:	Silver.
FRENCH:	Argent.
GERMAN:	Silber.
HINDI:	Chandi, rupa.

SYMBOL:

Ag

GROUP:

IB

SERIES:

5TH

ATOMIC NUMBER:

47

ATOMIC WEIGHT:

108

STANDARD USE:

1. It is a strong external corrosive agent.
2. It is working as antibacterial.
3. It is used to cover the wound for faster healing of the wound.
4. Utensils are made up of silver for preservation of food and water since antiquity.
5. It is good conductor of electricity. Some of the remarkable jewelries are made from silver.
6. Silver tin amalgam is used for filling teeth.
7. It is used for making ornaments.
8. It is used in silver painting.
9. Silver salts are extensively used in the photography.
10. Glass polishes and battery plates.
11. Since ancient times man was using metals for the treatment Suvarnabhasm, a Rajatbhasma made of gold and silver Respectively

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SILVER:

1. Silver is solid at ordinary temperature.
2. Silver is a white, lustrous, soft and the malleable metal with the highest known electrical and thermal conductivity.
3. It is heavier than water.
4. It is sonorous and not brittle.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF SILVER:

1. Silver is chemically less reactive than copper except towards sulphur and H₂S which rapidly blacken silver surfaces.
2. Silver dissolves in oxidizing acids and in cyanides solutions in presence of O₂ or peroxides.
3. Silver forms many alloys.

SOURCES:

Silver occurs in the earth crust 0.1 ppm, also present in the sea water 0.01ppm it originates from igneous rock and sedimentary rocks and is found at the rate of 0.07ppm, fresh water at 0.00013 ppm,

marine algae at 0.25 ppm, land plants from 0.06 ppm to 1.4 ppm in accumulator plants. **Epiogonum ovale folium** is a silver indicator plant. Silver is found at 3.0 to 11 ppm in marine animals, in land mammals generally 0.05 to 0.7 ppm and tortoise shell at 0.05 to 0.7 ppm.

NORMAL VALUES IN HUMAN BODY:

- Tissues: 0.002-0.008 micro gm/gm of weight.
- Blood: 0.008+/- 0.0002 micro gm/gm of weight
- Brain: 0.004 micro gm/gm
- Kidney: 0.002 micro gm/gm
- Liver: 0.006 micro gm/gm
- Lymph nodes: 0.001 micro gm/gm
- Muscles: 0.002 micro gm/gm
- Testis: 0.002 micro gm/gm
- Ovaries: 0.002 micro gm/gm

TOXICITY:

Fatal dose is about 2gm. of silver nitrate.

Acute poisoning symptoms:

Severe pain in the throat, the stomach and vomiting. These are followed by Diarrhoea and sometimes blood and stool. Anuria, convulsions, and collapse are preceding death.

Chronic poisoning:

This results either from the long continued use of an organic or inorganic silver salts as a medicine or from its long application and to the granulation of the wounds and ulcers. It also affects those who constantly come in contact with silver salt in their occupations.

Symptoms:

These are slate blue line on the gums and general discoloration of the skin due to deposition of minute silver particles in the sub epithelial region. This discoloration is permanent grayish blue or bluish black in color and first affects the lips, inside of the cheeks, gums, nostrils, conjunctiva, cornea, eyelid, fingernails and lastly the chin. It also affects the viscera chiefly along the all of the small blood vessels.

Albuminuria and extensor muscle paralysis is also met with these symptoms.

DOCTRINE OF SIGNATURE:

1. Silver is one of the most highly conductive substance known, **PEOPLE WHO NEED ARGENTUM ARE LIKE WISE ABLE TO CONDUCT MUCH ENERGY THROUGH THEIR BODY, THEY ARE HYPER ACTIVE. THEY SOMETIMES HAVE SO MUCH ENERGY TRAVELING THROUGH THEM THEY HAVE A TENDENCY TO TREMBLE, CONVULSE, OR EXPERIENCE SEIZURES.**

2. Silver is used in photography because it is a light sensitive element. **IT IS PREDICTABLE THEN THAT PEOPLE WHO NEED ARGENTUM ARE PHOTOPHOBIC, INTERESTINGLY ENOUGH. THEY ARE SENSITIVE TO ARTIFICIAL LIGHT AND SUNLIGHT.**

3. Silver is known for its, glossy character. **THE ARGENTUM PERSON SIMILARLY HAS A SHINY OR GREASY FACE.**

IMPORTANT REMEDIES:

1. **Argentum Nitricum**
1. **Argentum Metallicum**
2. **Argentum Iodatum**
3. **Argentum Cynatum**
4. **Argentum aceticum**
5. **Argentum arsenicum**
6. **Argentum bromatum**
7. **Argentum chloratum**
8. **Argentum colloidal**
9. **Argentum fluoratum**
10. **Argentum muriaticum**
11. **Argentum oxidatum**
12. **Argentum phosphoricum**

13. Argentum proteinatam

14. Argentum sulphricum

CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES:

Constitution:

Argentum group is predominantly **antisycotic**. According to Dr. Grauvogl “**Carbo-Nitrogenoid constitution**” This remedy is for people in whom intellectual features predominate. Suited for businessman and brainworkers, students and readers with broken down, emotion, wrinkling and aged looking people Lean, thin, emaciated, tall with pale face.

Ailments from:

Apprehension, fright, fear, tobacco, sun stroke, ice, sugar, onanism

Sphere of Action:

Argentum has six special centers of action.

1. Mucous membranes
2. Cartilaginous system
3. Glandular system
4. Skin
5. Blood
6. Cerebro-spinal system

Miasm:

Sycotic, Syphilitic and Tubercular

Thermal relationship:

All Argentums are **Chilly** (except Arg. iod, Arg. sulp, Arg. met are **Hot**)

Diathesis:

Scrofulous

Patho-Physiological Action:

Mucous Membrane:

Upon mucous membrane of the stomach and duodenum it produces atony with great flatulence, but when given in large doses it causes vomiting, purging, violent gastro-intestinal inflammation. Increased secretion from the intestinal glandular apparatus with copious watery stools. The mucous membranes of the liver and kidneys become greatly swollen, bile is increased and the albumin is frequently found in the urine. Inflammation of mucous membranes of throat, with thick mucous discharge and the splinter like pain. Laryngitis of singers and public speakers.

Cartilaginous system:

Especially that of the ears, nose, false ribs, tarsal cartilages, tendons and ligaments of joints, producing destructive inflammation. It produces bruised pain, tenderness and weakness. Articular rheumatism without swelling.

Glandular system:

Upon the salivary glands, testicles, liver and kidneys. Argentum produces indurations and fatty degeneration of their tissues.

Blood:

Here it produces defective oxidation. Destruction of red corpuscles, anaemia and depressed temperature.

Skin:

Skin becomes an olive or slate color from deposits of silver in the tissues. Staining of skin is always preceded by a dark line upon gums. It also causes violent itching with nodular and vesicular eruptions.

Cerebro-spinal system:

On this system, the action is Tetanic convulsions, paralysis and insensibility. Paralysis in general. Neurotic effects of drug are vertigo, want of mental power, weakness of spine, and debility of lower extremity. It causes hyper-aesthetic and anesthetic conditions of nerves. Locomotor ataxia with lightning like pain in affected

limbs. Increased sensitiveness to touch but diminished sense of distinguishing sensations.

Characteristic Mental Symptoms:

- **Hysteria**, Argentum remedies show hysteria.
- **Great apprehension** when ready to go out to Church or Opera. Diarrhoea sets in when there is fear, mental confusion and dizziness.
- **Impulsive tendency**. Patients do everything in a great hurry.
- **Suicidal tendencies**. A patient wants to die. Sadness and dullness.
- **Feeling of inferiority**, They have a sort of reserved arrogance, to compensate for their feeling of inferiority. They try and compensate for their inner feeling of inferiority by developing a very refined and civilized personality.
- **Gentleness**, they find the same sort of gentle security in religion. The gentleness is also found in their preference for soft pastel colors.
- **Reserved**, they are reserved and do not like talking about themselves, especially not about their feeling of inferiority.
- **Restlessness**, The urge to achieve makes them hurried and impatient, with restless legs.
- **Dreams**, The theme of being locked up returns in their dreams.
- **Fear of failure** and lack of perseverance.
- **Mental exhaustion**, They may develop a great mental weakness (mind, prostration), concentration difficult, forgetful, even dementia or Parkinson's disease.

Characteristic Physical Symptoms:

- **Nervous tendencies**, Argentum remedies show nervous tendencies like trembling and incoordination of muscles.
- **Hyper aesthetic and anesthetic conditions** of nerves i.e. neurosycosis.
- **Mucous membrane affections**, they cause irritation of mucus membrane of respiratory tracts and produce hoarseness of voice.

- **Degeneration of kidneys and liver** and other glands.
- **Mental exhaustion**, Argentum remedies show mental exhaustion during menses. Better from cold and complete mental rest.
- **Left sided**, the symptoms are generally left sided. The stiff and tense feelings resemble the mental picture.
- **Sleep**: Difficulty falling asleep < beautiful fantasies. Sleeps on right side.
- **Neuralgias**, with shooting, electric pains, tingling and numbness.
- **Tonsillitis left**, <swallowing, > cold drinks.
- **Laryngitis**, hoarseness < talking, singing.
- **Palpitations** > lying on left side, > breathing in.
- **Inflammations** of the vagina, ovaries or testes, even cancer.
- **Irregularities in the cartilage**: hardening or swelling, arthritis.
- **Pain and stiffness** in neck < morning. Writer's cramp.
- **Backache, sciatica**, shooting pain in legs, < sitting, < drawing up the legs, > movements.
- **Tendency to ulceration**.
- **Skin**: eczema, itching.
- **Discharges**, yellowish, purulent and profuse.
- **Food** < Green peppers, cabbage, sprouts, cucumber, coffee.
- **Desires**: sweet, sour, chocolate, alcohol, sugar.
- **Aversion**: fat, meat.

GENERAL MODALITIES:

Aggravation:

Night, mental exertion, emotion, using voice, cold damp weather, in room, sugar, lying on right side, crowd, touch, rest and sitting

Amelioration:

Cold open air, motion, tight bandage, pressure, coffee, movement

CLINICAL CONDITIONS:

Tetanic Convulsions, Laryngitis, Destructive inflammation, Articular rheumatism, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxia, Palpitation, Prolapse gastritis, Albuminuria, Visual weakness, Neuropsychosis., Neuralgias, Tonsillitis, Backache,

ARSENIC GROUP

INTRODUCTION

Arsenic is an element, which appears in combination with heavy metals and their sulphides. The use of arsenic is still in vogue today it is used in blood diseases, status of weakness with emaciation and skin diseases representing merely a limited section of the great domain of action, of this polychrest. As phosphorus have two forms so also arsenic,

Yellow arsenic corresponds to yellow phosphorus. It is volatile and has garlic like odour. It acts strongly and has a reducing action.

Metallic arsenic is gray, black or brown, stable at ordinary temperatures and conduct electricity. Frequent traces of arsenic are found in the body while the thyroid seems to be its depot. The skin and accessory structures are excretory sites.

ATOMIC NUMBER

33

ATOMIC WEIGHT

74.96

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

- Arsenic appears in an amorphous or crystalline form.
- The arsenic is a “Chalkophilic” element that its characteristics site of deposit is in the sulphur oxygen shell of the earth.
- The yellow arsenic is corresponds to the yellow or colourless phosphorous and is a typical non metal. It is volatile even in the low temperature and has garlic like odour. It acts strongly.
- Metallic arsenic, which conducts electricity, is gray, black or brown and is stable at ordinary temperature.
- Arsenic is a deadly poison. The fatal dose is 2-4 grains. Hughes says that it is an ancient remedy and was used in China long ago and in India for Cutaneous affections.

IMPORTANT REMEDIES:

1. **Arsenicum Album**
2. **Arsenicum Bromatum**
3. **Arsenicum Bin Iodatum**
4. **Arsenicum Hydrogenisatum**
5. **Arsenicum Iodatum**
6. **Arsenicum Metallicum**
7. **Arsenicum Surfuratum Flavum**

CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES:

Constitution:

Weak and restless. The patient is lean, thin, debilitated having Hippocratic face, dirty and waxy look of the skin.

Ailments from:

Sphere of Action:

Arsenic group acts on almost every part of the body specially the mind, head, blood, skin, respiration, heart etc.

Main seat of action of Arsenic are on Mind, Nerves, Mucous membrane, Joints, Periostium, Liver, Spleen, Lymphatics, Blood, Lungs, Skin, Stomach and Alimentary canal. Arsenic acts more promptly on non-vegetarians. It's just opposite to Nux Vom.

Miasm:

Psoric, Syphilis and Sycosis

Thermal state:

Chilly patient, There is internal chilliness and so the patient craves heat, excepting in outer head.

Diathesis:

Scrofulous diathesis

Patho-Physiological Action

Action on Blood

A favorable action of arsenic in anemia has long been observed. The influence of arsenic on the number of red blood cells and the hemoglobin content is marked. It produces a decrease in the number of erythrocytes and the hemoglobin content moreover a poikilocytosis and anisocytosis. This picture of intoxication, which is similar to pernicious Anaemia, may also support arsenic therapy of this disease in a Homoeopathic sense.

Nervous System

The respiratory center itself is also involved in arsenic action. Subcutaneous doses at first produce only an increase of respiratory frequency, perhaps a direct excitation of the vagus nerve. The respiratory center is in an "irritated" state so that excitation of the central end of the vagus leads to tetany of the inspiratory muscles while otherwise only an acceleration of respiration occurs.

Conduction by peripheral nerves is reduced by arsenic. The paralysis observed in acute arsenic poisoning is probably provoked through a rapidly appearing paralysis of the intra-muscular nerve endings. Arsenical neuritis has been observed after therapeutic doses.

Heart and Circulation

A marked influence of arsenic on the heart and vessels exists beyond any doubt according to the manifestations of poisoning. Experimentally it has been demonstrated many times that a decrease in the cardiac frequency and finally standstill in diastole is provoked by large doses of arsenic. Very large doses of arsenic can produce an acute paralysis of the heart in which contractions no longer occur after electrical or mechanical stimuli.

A paralysis of the cardiac ganglia as well as the muscle exists. The capillaries stand under the special influence of arsenic. Arsenic is an outstanding capillary poison. Above all the splanchnic vascular field is prominent arsenic action.

The intestinal capillary walls are markedly widened and completely filled with blood. There is a high grade stasis oedema with marked exudation which results in a pseudo-membranous deposit on the intestinal mucous membrane.

Gastro-Intestinal Canal

The severe manifestation in the intestinal mucous membrane, particularly the large intestine in arsenic is explained most naturally by the capillary action. The pseudo-membranous deposits in the inflamed intestine consist of dead epithelial cells and hyaline droplets which are embedded in a congealed mass of transudate. In the small intestine only a hyperemia is found. The early vomiting even from parenterally introduced arsenic will be perceived as a reflex action of the excreted arsenic on the gastric wall. However, an increased gastric secretion is observed from arsenic.

Skin

An acute inflammatory manifestation in the skin can appear in the form of pemphigus and dermatitis herpetiform. The skin manifestations the hyperkeratosis, like psoriasis and lichen on the other side form a well-known indication for arsenic, not only in homeopathy but also in non-homoeopathic dermatology. The formation of pigments, arsenical melanosis, is individually appears after an interval.

Action on Bones

The growing animal feed with arsenic has more strongly developed bones.

Characteristic Mental Symptoms

- **Insecurity**, The feeling is of being isolated and hence insecure.
- **Fear**, The fear of being alone (isolated) is very intense and he is very careful not to offend people lest they leave him and go away. Great fear with cold sweat. Fears of death of being left alone.
- **Anxiety**, Great anxiety which is intermingled with fear. His life is full of anxiety and he becomes extremely restless, the anguish driving him from place to place. He seeks immediate relief and hopes that the other person will relieve him quickly. In the coped up state, the Arsenicum person will be very conscientious, careful, cautions, fastidious and responsible.

- **Sadness** prevails to a great extreme. He is weary of life. He loathes life.
- **Restlessness**, In the Arsenicum compounds, one finds the qualities of tremendous anxiety with restlessness.
- **Fastidious** "Rest, can not till things are in the proper place". They feel that, they can not rely on any one, can not trust anybody and hence become self-reliant.
- **Prostration**, takes place of anxiety and restlessness, with this the patient appears like a cadaver. First there is anxious restlessness with fear, but increasing weakness tends towards prostration.
- **Impulsive** suicidal inclinations with sudden shrieks and mania.
- **Delusions** with various kinds of insanity. Oversensitive patient. Patient is misery, malicious, selfish and lacks courage. Delusion, sees thieves around him; Delusion, conspiracies against him, there were; Delusion, people conspiring to murder him. He is in great despair; despair drives him from place to place.

Characteristic Physical Symptoms

- **Burning**, Arsenic have great burning present all over the body.
- **Secretion and discharges** of arsenic are acrid. They excoriate the part. Discharges from nose and eyes cause redness. Ulcers bleed with thin, fluid discharge.
- **Offensiveness**. All the arsenics produce offensiveness. There is offensive odour of all discharges. Smell like putrid flesh. Decomposing flesh can be smelled if one goes near the patient.
- **Inflammations and gangrenous**, conditions are very well marked in arsenics. Gangrene in internal organ. Malignant inflammations. Gangrene of bowels. Gastro enteritis progresses to gangrene.
- **Haemorrhages**. Arsenics are also haemorrhagic medicines. Bleeding from all mucus membrane, bleeding of bright red blood.
- **Chilliness** is present in all arsenic remedies. Coldness of hands and feet.

- **Asthma**, Arsenics are indicated in respiratory diseases like Asthma, Bronchitis, cough, difficulty in breathing.
- **Carcinoma**, malignant ulcero-gangernous process.

GENERAL MODALITIES

Aggravation

Cold, cold drinks, head low, position better from heat, periodically after mid day and mid night 12-2 a.m. / p.m, cold food, and drinks, exertion, lying on affected side with head low.

Amelioration

From heat in general (except head, which is temporarily relived by cold), hot drinks, hot application, motion elevating the head, company and rest.

CLINICAL CONDITIONS

Post partum retention of urine, dropsy, diarrhoea, peptic ulcers, heartburn, multiple neuritis with paralysis, pellagra, insomnia, palpitations, fever, nail biting Asthma, Haemorrhages, Anxiety neurosis, carcinomas, psoriasis, female disorders.

AURUM GROUP

INTRODUCTION:

Aurum i.e. gold is obtained from the mineral kingdom. Gold is a metal having various uses in medicine, cosmetics etc. Dr.Hahnemann introduced gold in 1818. In 1811, gold was used for the treatment of syphilis. Gold increases the production of urine and sweat. Organic gold preparation shows a special connection to the skin. The wounds are treated without harm. Those who carry gold in the mouth have good breathing. Gold is used in the treatment of rheumatoid arthritis, also in colon cancers.

NOMENCLATURE: (Common names)

English: Gold
Hindi: Sona
French: Oram.

SYMBOL:

Au

GROUP IN PERIODIC TABLE:

I B

SERIES IN PERIODIC TABLE:

6TH

ATOMIC NUMBER:

79

ATOMIC WEIGHT:

197

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

1. A brown yellow metal, brown in powdered form.
2. Not attacked by air, hydrogen sulphide ordinary acids do not attack.
3. Soluble in aquaregia.

GENERAL USES:

1. Gold has always been used in coins, crowns, jewels, and medals.
2. Objects of value.
3. It is also used in electric points.

IMPORTANT REMEDIES:

1. **Aurum Arsenicum**
2. **Aurum Bromatum**
3. **Aurum Fluoratum**
4. **Aurum Fulminis**
5. **Aurum Iodatum**
6. **Aurum Metallicum**
7. **Aurum Muriaticum**
8. **Aurum Muriticum kalium**
9. **Aurum Muriticum natronatum**
10. **Aurum Nitricum**
11. **Aurum Phosphoricum**
12. **Aurum Silicum**
13. **Aurum Sulphuricum.**

CHARACTERISTICS:

Ailments from:

Abuse of mercury, grief, fright, anger, disappointment, contradiction, responsibility

Constitution:

Sanguine people with black hair and eyes, lively, restless, anxious about future full blooded with red face. Old people with weak vision Broken down constitution by bad effect of mercury and syphilis. Pining boys; low spirited, lifeless, weak memories, lacking in 'boyish go'; with undeveloped testes.

Temperament:

Melancholic, irritable

Thermal Relationship:

CHILLY patients in general (*except Aurum Iod and Aurum sulph which are HOT*) they are sensitive to heat but can tolerate heat i.e. they are not affected by heat.

Diathesis:

Scrofulous

Miasmatic background:

Sycotic, Tubercular, Syphilitic

Sphere of Action:

Mind, CNS, Blood circulation, Glands, Liver, Kidney, Testis, Heart, Bones and Skin.

Patho-Physiological Action:

The stress of the drug falls upon cartilaginous and glandular tissue and on fibrous membrane and stroma.

Blood examination shows leucocytosis with increased a typical lymphocytosis. Blood shows anaemia with leucocytosis and high ESR.

In the blood vessels it produces atherosclerotic changes which lead to hypertension. It also brings about fatty degeneration of the heart.

There is a tendency to bring about glandular enlargement, mainly affecting salivary, inguinal glands, testis.

Characteristic Mental symptoms:

- **Mood and thought disorder.**
- **Convulsion, hypomania** and other genetic predisposition to Melancholia, depression, hopelessness.
- **Self-condemnation**, a feeling of self-condemnation, as if he has committed many unpardonable crimes and sin.

- **Forsaken**, He has forsaken feeling. He constantly dwells on suicidal thought or has impulse to commit suicide.
- **Negative thinking and mental anguish** leads to cardiac distress.
- **Disposition to weep.**
- **Duty consciousness**, emotional and have strong sense of duty coupled with good moral values.
- **Obedient and Punctual.**
- **Forgetful**, he is absent minded, forgetful and has a weak memory.
- **Hysteric, hypochondriac and imbecile.** Person has changeable mood, cheerful and laughing alternates with weeping, loquacious alternates with timidity, indolence alternates with industrious.
- **Desires** to be alone. Music acts as a sedative. Lack of courage. Desire for death.
- **Suicidal**, impulse to jump from high places
- **Delusions**, person has various delusions of fancies and ghosts. Sadness and depression, in the evening. He is suspicious and malicious. He is restless and anxious about future.
- **Anxiety**, at night .he has great desire for mental and physical activity, still cannot do things fast enough.
- **Hurried, worried and peevisish.** Constant rapid questioning from him without waiting for replay. Oversensitive to noise.
- **Anthropophobia.** Despair of recovery. He is very precise and fastidious in his work. Religious mania.

Characteristic Physical symptoms:

- **Tendency** for congestion and hyperaemia.
- **Congestive** headaches are common.
- **Glandular enlargements**, painful swellings, tumors and ulceration of glands.
- **Discharges**, all the discharges of aurum have Foetid and offensive smell. Mouth smells like rotten cheese.
- **Offensiveness**, Sweat, stool, urine, otorrhoea, vomits, bloody discharges have an offensive smell.
- **Syphilitic affections**, Genital organs of Aurums have syphilitic affections. Uterine affections aggravated during menstrual period.

- **Bone and Cartilage affections**, Aurum remedies affect bones causing destruction, caries and pains. Bones also have syphilitic affections.
- **Desires** coffee, milk, bread.
- **Aversion** meat.

GENERAL MODALITIES:

Aggravation:

Night (from sunset to sunrise), motion, in cold air, when getting cold, while lying down, 3.00 am, mental exertion, many complaints come on only during winter.

Amelioration:

In open air, in warm air, when going into warm room, in the morning and during summer, when occupied.

CLINICAL CONDITIONS:

Neuro-syphilis, Mood and thought disorder, Arteriosclerosis, Testis-atrophy, Uterine prolapse, Tumors, Cancer, Climacteric, Caries of bones, Exfoliative dermatitis-eczema, Psoriasis, Warts, Congestive headaches, Otorrhoea, Keratitis, Iritis, Palpitation, Hypertension.

BARYTA GROUP

INTRODUCTION:

Barium is not found in the human body. In nature barium occurs predominantly as the sulphate, BaSO_4 , more rarely as the carbonate, BaCO_3 . Barium is only found combined with other elements, primarily in *barite* or *heavy spar* (sulfate) and *witherite* (carbonate). It is known as witherite after William Withering who discovered it in 1783.

The barium cat ion is not physiologically necessary.

NOMENCLATURE:

English:	Barium (or) Baryta;
French:	Baryte
German:	Barium

SYMBOL:

Ba

GROUP:

11A

SERIES:

6

ATOMIC NUMBER:

56

ATOMIC WEIGHT:

137.3

Patho-Physiological Action:

As a foreign substance it produces poisonous and untoward effects much easier than the physiologic calcium. In experiments many similarities are shown to the action of excessive doses of calcium. This can be understood from the colloid chemical properties of the positive divalent earthy alkalies. The anti-swelling, solidifying and therefore slowing effect on exchange and function of calcium action is much greater in barium and leads sooner to persistent states of pathology.

In single colloido-chemic reactions, barium can indeed replace calcium as perhaps in the detoxication of one-sided alkali swelling. But this is a general property of bi and trivalent cations, as is shown by many inanimate types of colloids as well as by living cells. On the other side, for example, the absorption of BaCl_2 (in contrast to CaCl_2) becomes difficult or even impossible from the intestine in that barium produces a spastic contraction of the smooth muscle, which delays absorption.

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

1. The metal oxidizes readily and should be stored under petroleum or other oxygen-free liquids.
2. It is an active reducing agent and combines with oxygen at room temperature without emitting light.
3. Barium decomposes in water or alcohol.
4. Impure barium sulfide phosphoresces following exposure to light. All barium compounds that are soluble in water or acid are poisonous.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES:

1. Barium has a melting point of 725°C , boiling point of 1640°C , specific gravity of 3.5 (20°C), with a valence of 2.
2. Barium is a soft metallic element.
3. In its pure form, it is silvery white.

GENERAL USES:

1. Barium is used as cathode in television.
2. Barium nitrate is used in flame work to create green colour.
3. Barium is used as a 'getter' in vacuum tubes.
4. Its compounds are used in pigments, paints, glassmaking, as weighting compounds, in the manufacture of rubber, in rat poison, and in pyrotechnics.

IMPORTANT REMEDIES:

1. **Baryta Acetica**
2. **Baryta Carbonica**
3. **Baryta Iod**
4. **Baryta Mur**
5. **Baryta Sulph**
6. **Baryta Arsenicosa**
7. **Baryta Phos**

COMMON FEATURES:

Constitution:

All Barytas are dwarfish and backward mentally as well as physically. They show retarded mental and physical growth. They are aggravated by cold and thermally are chilly. They also show swollen glands. Retarded children who develop poorly, mentally and physically, remain dwarfed, learn to speak and walk late, dull, will not play, learn poorly, and are fearful and depressed. Have swollen tonsils after exposure to cold. In general there is the tendency to frequent angina, also with suppuration, an important indication for baryta, which should prevent the recurrence of inflammation.

Thermal Relationship:

Chilly

Diathesis:

Scrofulous

Miasm:

Sycotic & Syphilitic

Sphere of Action:

Sphere of action of Baryta remedies in Mind, Blood vessels, Glands, Cardiovascular System, Lymphatic System. They mostly cover scrofulous complaints. In the affections of glands they show more affinity towards Tonsils, and in cardio-vascular system they mainly affect muscles of Heart. Baryta remedies also act on muscles of intestine.

Patho-Physiological Action:

Peripheral action on the heart muscle and the smooth musculature of the vessels and the intestine, there seems to be still a direct action on the central nervous system, which expresses itself in spasms and finally paralysis of the extremities.

Barium usually produces retching, vomiting, gastric pains, diarrhea, chilliness, vertigo, coldness and contractions of the extremities, tension of the facial muscles, slowing of the pulse, palpitation, increase of the blood pressure, numbness and other actions similar to digitalis, feeling of anxiety, visual disturbances, rarely paralysis. Fever, stomatitis, salivation, swelling of the salivary glands, conjunctivitis and skin eruptions. Here one encounters the relation of barium to inflammations of the glands, particularly of the mouth as well as the skin and mucous membranes. The nephritis occasionally mentioned represents a remote point of attacks.

The gastro intestinal manifestations which are observed are Fullness, pressure and heaviness in the stomach after eating. Single symptoms are sited which can only refer to oesophageal ulcer or stricture; sensation of a sore spot in the oesophagus after swallowing or the feeling as if food stuck or passed over a sore area.

Some clinical indications are given for baryta in the direction of the glandular organs and new formations. In hard, persistent goiter of torpid persons, baryta iodatum is preferred. The prostatic hypertrophy, as a similar degenerative glandular process with a slowly increasing hardness, adapts itself to the old age manifestations of baryta.

Characteristic Mental Symptoms:

- **Shyness:** Baryta Carbonicum shows his insecurity by his great shyness.
- **Hiding:** For fear of being laughed at, they are inclined to hide themselves away. If other people can not see them, they also won't notice how stupid they are. They start to avoid company, especially the company of strangers. Their own family may be all right, but even the company of grandparents might be too threatening for them. When they are still a child they will hide behind the furniture. When they are a bit older they will quickly go to their own room. They don't like to talk, because it draws too much attention. They are afraid of strangers and large groups of people.
- **Small, Futile, Backward:** They think that they will be laughed at, because they cannot do anything properly. They feel small and useless, which is typified in the rubrics. 'Delusion that he walks on his knees'. They often use the words: 'I can not do it'.
- **Feeling of incapacity.** They feel that they are only capable of very little, even, when they try their hardest. They try to avoid having to do any task, because they feel that cannot do it anyway.
- **Laughed At:** The barytas think that all they are worth is to be laughed at and this is what usually happens. They feel ridiculous and this is a word they often use when they talk about themselves. They also dream about being ridiculed. In the repertory we find the rubrics: 'delusion that everyone is looking at her'.
- **The Barytas are very sensitive to criticism,** but not as much as the calciums. It is already obvious to the barytas that they are worth nothing, while the calciums keep hoping that others will still approve of them.
- **Memory & Perception:** memory is weak and perception is defective.

Characteristic Physical Symptoms:

- **Temperature:** Cold < Cold < Damp
- **Desires:** Sweet
- **Pains,** Pressing pains
- **Weakness, Emaciation**
- **Memory weak,** Dementia. Idiocy.
- **Dwarf Growth:** the mental feeling of being small corresponds with a small sized body or part of the body.
- **Swollen glands, cancer** of the glands. Swollen and inflamed tonsils.
- **Tonsils** inflamed, Quinsy, suppurative tonsils Barytas are weak, malnourished people, who sweet too much, and are emaciated.
- **Barytas tend to produce constrictions of the heart and vessels.** They have Arteriosclerosis, Atherosclerosis and various Aneurysms. Due to constriction of blood vessels, there is an increase in the blood pressure. Vessels and lumens of the body are acted upon and excited. Increased tension in the arteries. Barytas are indicated for Angina, Atherosclerosis, and Arteriosclerosis increase in B.P., tonsillitis, Aneurysms, Idiocy, swollen glands.
- **All Barytas are best indicated for organic lesions in infancy** (more affections of lymphatic system) and old age (more affection of Blood Vessels).
- **Most of these remedies are cardio-vascular poisons** acting on the muscular coat of Heart and Blood vessels. They show increased irritability of the ventricle leading to tachycardia and impairment of conduction of sinus and auricle to the ventricle.
- **These remedies mainly act on blood vessels producing constriction,** leading to reduction in lumen and increased blood pressure.
- **Barytas generally are slow acting and deep acting remedies** and usually require a long time for their action.
- **Desires** for sweets.
- **Aversion** food in general, fruits.

COMMON GENERAL MODALITIES:

Aggravation:

While thinking of complaints, Chilliness predominates, Cold, Cold Air, Cold Water, Mental Exertion, Thinking of complaints, in company, after eating, lying on painful side.

Amelioration:

Open air, walking in open air, when alone.

CLINICAL CONDITIONS:

Weakness, Emaciation, Dementia, Idiocy, Retarded Development, Dwarf Growth, Cancer of the glands, Swollen and inflamed tonsils, Angina, Apoplexies. Arteriosclerosis, Atherosclerosis, Aneurysms, Quinsy, Suppurative tonsils, Organic lesions in Infancy, Ventricular tachycardia.

CALCIUM GROUP

INTRODUCTION:

Calcium is one of the very important earth alkalize placed in IIA position in periodic table.

The name calcium was derived from the Latin word “**calx**” (lime). Davy was the first to prepare the metal by electrolytic method in 1808. The pure metal was obtained by Moissan in 1898 by reduction of calcium iodide with metallic sodium.

NOMENCLATURE:

SYMBOL:

Ca

GROUP IN PERIODIC TABLE:

Occupies IIA group in Mendilieff's periodic table.

SERIES IN PERIODIC TABLE:

4th

ATOMIC WT:

40.07

ATOMIC NO:

20

SYNONYM:

Quick lime

PROPERTIES OF CALCIUM:

1. It is silvery white metal, which is malleable and hard.
2. In moist air it is slowly tarnished but decomposes water fairly, rapidly giving hydrogen.
3. It burns in air forming oxides.

4. It has great affinity towards oxygen.

USES OF CALCIUM:

1. Used as a drying agent in the preparation of alcohol.
2. For absorbing air from castings.
3. For removing last traces of air from noble gases and to obtain higher vacuum.
4. For removal of Sulphur from petroleum.
5. For the preparation of beryllium, chromium, thorium by the reduction of their oxides.
6. For removal of last traces of dissolved oxygen, nitrogen and Sulphur from the metals during their extraction.

BIOCHEMICAL USES:

Ionized calcium in plasma has many vital functions including formation of

1. Bones and teeth.
2. Coagulation of blood.
3. Contraction of muscles
4. Cardiac action
5. Milk production
6. Relay of electrical and chemical messages that arrive at cell's surface membrane.
7. Keeping membrane of cell intact.
8. In membrane of enzymes and hormones.
9. Transformation of light to electrical impulses in the retina.

DISTRIBUTION:

Calcium is a major element of the body. It constitutes 1.5-2% of the body weight of an adult human. An average adult body contains about 1200 gm of calcium of which 98% is found in bones.

The amount of calcium in blood is 10 mg/dl.

Serum-9-11mg/100 ml

Muscle-70gm/100g

Nerves-15mg/100gm

C.S.F- 5MG/100ML

Plasma- 1) Ionized calcium – 6mg/100ml

2) Protein bound – 5mg/100ml

3) Complex form – 2mg/100ml

SOURCES OF CALCIUM:

Calcium occurs in nature only in combined state as

- Carbonate i.e. as CaCO_3 in limestone, Iceland spar, marble and chalk, as $\text{CaCO}_3 \cdot \text{MgCO}_3$ in dolomite.
- Sulphate e.g. gypsum, CaSO_4
- Fluoride $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 3\text{F}$.
- Phosphate $\text{Ca}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$
- Silicate CaSiO_3
- Chloride $\text{Ca}_5(\text{PO}_4)_3\text{Cl}$.

Plant source:

1. Ragi is the richest source of Ca.
2. Legumes and pulses.
3. Nuts and oilseeds
4. Cereals and millets.
5. Green leafy vegetables e.g. Spinach, amaranth.
6. Dry fruits, black current, dry dates.
7. Some fruits, e.g., sitaphal contains good amount of calcium.

Animal sources:

1. Milk and milk products: cheese, chocolate milk, ice cream, curds and cream.
2. Eggs-egg yolks.
3. Fish- Hilda, shellfish, oysters.

DAILY REQUIREMENT:

Infant: 360to540mgm.

Children: 800mgm.

Adult: 1200mgm.

The developing fetus requires about 30g of Ca.

THEME OF CALCAREA GROUP

The main feeling of calcarea is the calcarea is the need for stability and security. Calcium offers protection not only to humans in the form of bone but also in earlier forms of life in the form of shell.

Calcium is like a young child who releases the instability in the outer world so feels the need for the security of a home.

Calcium and magnesium have emotional insecurity at their core, but cause of insecurity is different.

The Calcium emotional insecurity is because of over protected background, the Child feels insecure to take a risk, unable to take his own decisions.

PATHO-PHYSIOLOGY:

Calcium must be maintained in normal proportion with different ions in the plasma like Na: K: Ca: Mg, which are in the ratio of 100:1.7:1.1:0.5.

Free calcium ions are very important in regulation of neuro-muscular irritability and hormonal control. It regulates Acetylcholine. Calcium action is parasympathetic more than sympathetic.

Calcium and phosphate ions precipitate and insoluble substance that favours calcification of cartilage into bone formation.

Calcium ions stimulate parietal cells of stomach, which secrete HCL. Therefore though calcium being an alkaline earth metal, it is not used as an antacid in treatment of peptic ulcer.

Calcium activates number of enzymes including pancreatic lipase, adenosine triphosphatase and myosin kinase.

Blood:

Calcium stimulates activation of clotting factors in the blood. It increases motility and phagocytic activity of granulocytes. It stimulates lymph gland and thymus gland.

Heart:

Calcium increases contractility of cardiac muscle during systolic phase.

Uterus:

Calcium increases the activity of gravid uterus whereas it decreases the activity of non- gravid uterus. During premenstrual phase calcium is mobilized from the tissue depot and plasma Ca^{++} level rises relatively, causes vagus stimulation; result in increased secretion of gastric juice. This causes vagus neurosis (asthma and urticaria) before and during menses.

Calcium ions get mobilized from calcium depots during acidic condition; which leads to osteoporosis.

Calcium lowers cellular metabolism. It decreases cell permeability by thickening cell membrane. It reduces the haemorrhagic tendency by thickening and contraction of blood vessels. It reduces response to reflexes. It depresses thyroid hormone action.

HYPOCALCEMIA:

Causes:

- Pancreatitis, hypo raised serum organic phosphate, hypoproteinemia, and acute magnesemia, hypo function of thyroid and germinal glands, hypoparathyroid, excess.
- Fluoride salts, high doses of steroids.

Clinical symptoms and signs:

- It increases neuron muscular irritability and vagus irritability.
- During low calcium level, cardiac muscle contract slowly, QT interval increases, bradycardia leading to death in diastole.
- Hypo function or cystic degeneration of ovary, non-rupture of graafian follicles, defective formation of corpus luteum resulting into absence of menses; or too early or too profuse menses.
- Carpal and pedal spasm, anxiety, seizures, broncho-spasm.

HYPER-CALCEMIA:

Cause:

- Excessive skeletal calcium release.
- Excessive absorption from the intestine.
- Inadequate excretion of calcium from kidney.

Clinical symptoms and signs:

- Gradual increase in anorexia.
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Constipation
- Depression
- Sleepy state

- If calcium magnesium proportion increases, calcium is precipitated in body or it may excrete out from the body.
- Formation of renal stone, gallbladder and salivary stone.

ABSORPTION AND EXCRETION:

Absorption occurs from intestinal tract and resorption from bone minerals.

Excretion occurs through urine, minor extent in sweat and GIT.

Normal urine excretion is about 100mgm/day.

IMPORTANT REMEDIES:

1. Calcarea Arsenicum
2. Calcarea Bromatums
3. Calcarea Bromide
4. Calcarea Carbonicum
5. Calcarea Causticum
6. Calcarea Fluoricum
7. Calcarea Iodatum
8. Calcarea Iodide
9. Calcarea Muriaticum
10. Calcarea Phosphoricum
11. Calcarea Sulphuricum
12. Hepar Sulphuricum.

COMMON CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES:

Sphere of Action:

Muscles, tendons, ligaments, ducts, tubes, bones, blood and blood vessels, nerve cells and its axons, pleura, peritoneum and synovial membrane, connective tissue, endocrine glands, etc.

Ailments from:

Fright, grief, disappointed love, malnutrition, imperfect ossification, suppression of eruption, wear and tear, over lifting or straining, fracture, exposure to cold moist wind, work, in water, delayed labor, artificial milk and snake poison.

Constitution:

It has hydrogenoid constitution. Person is bulky, fleshy and flabby but without fitness. There is no oedema or retention of water underneath the skin. Skin is fair, waxy and shiny. Fatness without fitness, sweat without heat, bones without strength. Everything is slow, sluggish and late at both mental and physical level. In children all milestones are delayed.

Temperament:

Leucophlegmatic

Thermal Relation:

Chilly Lack of vital heat and chilliness, yet craves cold food. It has profuse cold perspiration, and coldness of body general and local.

Miasm:

Sycotic, tubercular and syphilitic

Common Characteristic Mental Symptoms:

- **Depression** is the main feature of the calciums. Children are impetuous and obstinate.
- **Inability** and aversion to work is a characteristic feature, loss of self-confidence, mental fatigue. Sensitive to harsh talks.
- **Confused state of mind** with no solid decisions. Passive people with no humanity in them, ever for sufferings of other.
- He is intelligent but lack of implementation due to slow and sluggishness at physical level leads to poor performance that does not fulfill his desire.
- **Obstinate**, He is obstinate both mentally and physically. He has strong desire for company.
- Dullness of mind. He is slow, sluggish, imbecile and indolent.
- Calcium persons are people who don't go out much; don't want any adventure in life. Rather they choose for themselves friends and partners who are protective and on whom they can depend.

CARBON GROUP

Common Characteristic Physical Symptoms:

- **Obesity**, Calcarea have tendency for obesity. They are usually fat and flabby with lax musculature.
- **Sluggishness**, Calcarea are slow and sluggish in their work. Great inertia. Patient has Aversion to physical work.
- **Food desire:**
Indigested things like chalk, charcoal, pencil, slate, mud etc.; lemonade
Egg, potato, sweet, and salt
- **Food aversion:**
Tobacco, coffee, milk and meat Milk aggravates.

COMMON GENERAL MODALITIES:

Aggravation:

Cold in general-draft of cold air, cold food and cold drinks, change of weather, uncovering

Amelioration:

Heat in general, rest, slow movement, lying on abdomen.

CLINICAL CONDITIONS:

Obesity, Oedema, Malnutrition, Imperfect ossification, Fractures, Osteoporosis, Anxiety, Seizures, Bronco-spasm, Anorexia, Nausea, Vomiting, Constipation, Depression, Renal stone, Gallbladder and Salivary stone, Delayed labor,

INTRODUCTION:

Carbon is a non-metallic element, which is characteristic constituent of organic compound. Amongst all the groups ' CARBON ' possesses an important place in our material medica due to its wide range of utility in day-to-day life, therefore study of carbon group is very important. After the analysis of the world it is found that, world is composed of ninety-two elements out of which two are unknown.

There are primarily four fundamental elements H (Hydrogen), O (Oxygen), C (Carbon), and N (Nitrogen) which is the basic elements of the organic substance. The study of which has been set apart as special branch of science and known as "organic chemistry" or "Chemistry of carbon compounds". These four fundamental elements are characterized by highest degree of combination variation and taken the first place in-group in periodic system.

HISTORY:

Carbon, an element of prehistoric discovery, is very widely distributed in nature. It is found in abundance in sun, stars, comets and atmosphere of most planets in form of microscopic diamond. And is found in some meteorites

CHEMICAL ASPECT OF CARBON:

A non-metallic element and is a characteristic constituent of organic compound.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF CARBON

- Symbol – C
- Atomic No – 6
- Atomic weight – 12.01115
- Valence – 2, 3, 4
- Density –
Amorphous – 1.8 – 2.1

Graphite – 1.9 – 2.3
Diamond – 3.15 – 3.15

- Hardest element
- Highest Melting and Boiling point

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- Electro negativity (pauling): 2.55
- Incompatibilities: very strong oxidizers such as flouring, chlorine, try fluoride and potassium peroxide.

PLACE IN PERIODIC TABLE:

Group IV. Carbon, which is the 3rd fundamental element, belongs to the IVth group of periodic table. This group is transition between metals and non-metals. Carbon canned-with central position of element in periodic system

As it is lightest therefore “HANDIEST” element of amphoteric (Having no definite form, shapeless, no specific orient of atoms, not crystallized in pharmacy)

Carbon has the central position in periodic table because it has capacity of combining with itself in chains and rings (Homoeopola Binding) is greater than any other element like H, O and N to form basis of all organic matter.

OCCURRENCE:

Carbon is widely distributed in nature. It occurs naturally as well as prepared artificially.

It occurs in two forms

a) In **pure form**

- Diamond
- Graphite

This is crystalline form, produces carbon dioxide on combustion.

b) In **impure form**

- Amorphous
- Charcoal, coke, soot

PERCENTAGE OF CARBON IN HUMAN BODY:

Cell the smallest element is the structural and functional unit of the body, which possesses the qualities of all living matter including those of self-preservation and reproduction. This cell also contains carbon. It has been estimated that human body is composed of various elements where the dominating composition of carbon is after oxygen i.e., percentage of carbon is 18% after oxygen (65%).

It shows that carbon has some role in the process of life and therefore carbon is characteristic carries of organic life.

USES OF CARBON:

- Carbon-14 which is radio-active is used in “carbon dating”
- Carbons are used in pencils
- Diamond
- In controlling nuclear reactions
- In plastics
- In paint pigments
- In lubricants

IMPORTANT REMEDIES:

- **Carbo animals.**
- **Carbo vegetabilis.**
- **Graphites.**
- **Carboneum Sulph.**
- **Petroleum**
- **Kreosotum**
- **Coal gas.**
- **Bisulphide of Carbon.**
- **Aniline Sulphate**

COMMON FEATURES:

Constitution:

Grauvogl's- “Carbonitrogenoid Constitution” best suited to venous and scrofulous constitution. Vitality too low, sluggish and slow

The carbonic type of constitution is characterized by “sober & clear gestures” stift gait because of closeness of articulatory ligament. So they are “Rigid straight” Robust and Intelligent on one hand and on other has declined mentally & physically, seems to loose too much of sweat

Sphere of Action:

It acts on each and every system of the body. Mainly on mind, circulatory system, Lymphatic glandular system Digestive system, Male & Female genital system and Skin.

Miasmatic background:

All carbon group remedies are predominantly Anti-psoric, as per the “Roberts Theory of Psoric or deficiency” which states that any deficiency of constructive element (which has atomic weight below 52) either due to inability to assimilate or Non-availability leads to psoric taint or susceptibility.

Thermal Relation:

All the carbon group remedies are chilly and patients are extremely sensitive to cold air.

Ailments from:

- Loss of vital fluids
- Emotional stress
- Mental or Physical stress
- Over lifting, Overwork
- Exertion
- Sprain and Strains
- Exercise
- Over heating
- Sexual excess
- Cold air, Open air
- By warmth in general
- Wrapping up
- Hot drink
- By rest

Pathological Action:

Mind:

- It slows down the mental activities causes **MARKED SLUGGISHNESS**, which is the characteristic of carbon group.
- Patient is slow to think, stupid, lazy and stagnation of thought
- Mentally dull, slow in understanding without idiocy slow grasping power.

Lymphatic glandular system

- It causes swelling and induration of glands and may simulate cancerous enlargement and infiltrations.
- Glands become hard and sore with indurated surrounding tissue and may be paralyzed and infiltrates.
- There may be congestion with or without suppuration.
- Their may be sluggish indurated ulcers
- Lymphatic secretions becomes foetid or offensive

Venous Circulatory Systems

- Carbon affects the venous circulatory system causes paralysis and infiltration of the veins
- Veins are lazy, relaxed and paralysed
- The sluggishness of carbon is marked in venous system. Sluggishness of venous circulation leads to enlargement and dilatation due to stasis of blood and thus varicosity is increased producing varicose veins which ultimately is responsible for the formation of ulcers
- Venous congestion, Blue cyanosed condition with too much sweat, phlebitis.
- Venous bleeding from any origin having non-coaguable blood
- Carbons have direct action on vascular system producing inefficient heart, feeble circulation, and stagnation of blood in lungs, hypoventilation, cardiac asthma, and compressible thready, rapid pulse.
- Hypostatic pneumonia, much rattling in chest. Cyanosed condition.

Gastro-Intestinal Tract

- Its action especially on mucus membrane of digestive tract producing catarrhal condition, flatulence, distension of abdomen, foul eructations, inactivity of the bowels, constipation.
- Carbon is full of gastric signs and symptoms
- Heart burn
- Increased formative capacity of gastric juice leading to multiple gastric ulcers, Gastralgia where carboveg have the fastest fermentation
- In carbon, sluggish liver where non-starchy food also ferments
- Vomiting may be sour, coffee ground.
- Venous stasis is also frequent here in form of haemorrhoids, prolapse of rectum
- Malignant condition of gastrointestinal tract also cover by carbon group

Mucus membranes of Nose, throat and Lung

- It causes catarrhal condition

Female Genital Organs

- On its action over Female Genital Organ it causes Atonicity, muscles are tired and relaxed with putrid and offensive discharges
- Menstruation delayed
- Discharge is dark, acrid, corrosive and offensive.
- Profuse leucorrhoea, sterility with leucorrhoea
- Intense itching, eczema on labia, inner part of thigh, cervicitis, ulceration of tract
- No desire for coition

Skin

- All carbons shows the special affinity towards the skin producing Excoriations and erythema from friction or rubbing
- Skin unhealthy, brittle, doesn't retain stitches, with eczematous eruptions and intertrigo

- Tendency of multiple boils, carbuncles and deep seated ulcers, multiple ulcers in eczematous area with crust formation
- Septicity after eczema, scabies resembling Septicity of nosodes
- Itch, prickly heat, heat of bed worse by eczema scaly eruptions
- Psoriasis, ringworm, black discoloration of skin, loss of hairs over skin, dandruff

Common Characteristic Mental Symptoms:

- **Sluggishness**, Carbon slows down the mental activities and causes marked sluggishness. Patient is slow to think, stupid, lazy and there occurs stagnation of thought, slow grasping power.
- **Hard Working**, Carbons are hard workers. They have Social standing and are quite unselfish.
- They do not believe in materialism, and they try to find a meaning for their existence, through their work.
- **Spiritual**, they give more to the spiritual aspect of the life. Carbons always try to find Father figures or authorities.
- They want the right to enforce obedience to act and to command.
- There is a state of **mental confusion** and **irritability**.
- **Fixed Ideas**, There are sudden changes in the mind, has either fixed ideas or the mind is continuously changing.
- Carbons have main characteristics as giving meaning and stating values.
- They go for extreme ends in their life.
- **Self-respect and Dignity**, All carbons have value of self worth, dignity and self-respect is markedly found.
- **Aristocratic**, they are people who are aristocratic, they believe they have the quality of being excellent, worthy and honourable.
- They have stateliness of manner and nobility.
- **Shyness**, though all carbons have self-worth they quite easily take form of shyness.
- They are timid and easily frightened.
- Tendency to shrink back from danger.

- **Lack in confidence.**

Common Characteristic physical symptoms:

- **Burning** is typically present in all carbon groups, burning all over the body and also in palms and soles.
- Burning pains all over the body.
- **Pains** are of simple, smarting and burning in character.
- Burning as if from smoke flushes of heat in vertex behind sternum etc.
- **Burning shows the destructive properties of carbon**, energy stored in the body is destroyed which leads to lack of muscular strength.
- **Offensiveness**, All the carbons have very offensive and putrid discharge. There are putrid exaltations from the body and offensive sores.
- Stools, urine, sweat, menses are very offensive.
- There is depressed gas.
- Exchange and increase of fermentive process due to which also there is putrescence.
- Carbons have absorbent property. It purifies the atmosphere or substances that are undergoing decomposition.
- **Ulcers and Varicosities.** All carbons have a marked tendency to produce varicosity and ulceration. There is no rapid change or repair of ulcers.
- **Capillary circulation engorgement.** Enlargement of veins, dilatation due to stasis of blood and so varicosity is increased, producing varicose veins which form ulcers.
- **Venous congestion**, phlebitis. Venous bleeding has non-coaguable blood. It directly acts of CVS producing inefficient heart, feeble pumping, hypoventilation, and rapid pulse.
- **Glandular affections.** Carbons have swelled and indurated glands. It stimulates cancerous enlargement and infiltrations. Glands are hard and sore with indurated surrounding tissue and infiltrates. Lymphatic secretions are foetid or offensive.
- **Abscess**, sluggish indurated abscess.
- All carbons show special affinity towards the skin producing excoriation and erythema from friction and rubbing.
- **Skin** is unhealthy, Fat, sluggish, oedematous, brittle. Eczematous eruption and intertrigo.

- **Tendency for multiple boils and carbuncles**, deep-seated ulcers with crust formation.septicity, scabies, and eczema. Itching heat.
- Psoriasis, ringworm, black discoloration of skin and dandruff.
- **Mucus membranes and catarrhal conditions** of GI. Flatulence, distension of abdomen foul eructations inactivity of bowels, constipation, heartburn and multiple gastric ulcers.
- **Acidity** sore and coffee ground vomiting, even malignancy of GIT.
- Carbons have atonic muscles are tired and relaxed. Putrid and offensive discharges, delayed menses.
- **Discharges** are dark, acrid, and corrosive. Profuse leucorrhoea. Cervicitis.
- No desire for sex, carbons should be compared with calcareous, potassium, halogens, and silicates.
- **Carbon is a universal antidote.**
- **Craving** for open air.

COMMON GENERAL MODALITIES:

Aggravation:

Music, full moon, evening, 7 pm, night, cold, draft of cold air, damp weather, light, during menses, warmth of bed, hot drink, getting feet wet, empty swallowing, fatty food, motion, exertion, climbing stairs, scratching, riding in a carriage, sprains.

Ameliorations:

Open air, walking after, eating, touch, rest, heat.

CLINICAL CONDITIONS:

Sprain, Strains, Varicosity, ulceration, Venous congestion, Phlebitis, Hypoventilation, Cancerous enlargement and infiltration, Intertrigo, Multiple Boils, Carbuncles, Deep-seated ulcers, Septicity, Scabies, Eczema, Psoriasis, Ringworm, Dandruff, Flatulence, Constipation, Heartburn, Gastric ulcers, Leucorrhoea, Cervicitis

CUPRUM GROUP

INTRODUCTION

NOMENCLATURE:

German: Kupfer.

French: Cuivre.

SYMBOL:

Cu

GROUP IN PERIODIC TABLE:

I B

ATOMIC NUMBER:

29

ATOMIC WEIGHT:

63.54

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

It is a good conductor of heat and electricity. It is not affected by dry air but moist air rapidly furnishes and forms a green layer of cupric hydroxide. It gives dark green colour to the burning flame. It is reddish, lustrous, malleable and ductile metal. It is dissolved by diluted nitric acid.

OCCURRENCE:

It is found in nature in elementary state and is commercially obtained from its minerals. It occurs as erythrocytein in RBC, Hepatocyprein in liver and Cerebrocuprein in Brain.

SOURCES:

It is widely distributed in nature found in chalkosphere, in sulphide form associated with Zn, Fe and Sb. It is present in traces in rocks, soil, sea and mineral water. The food sources are egg yolk,

liver, kidney, shell fish, meat, resins, whole grains, cereals, green leaves, dry legumes and nuts.

USES:

1. It is mainly used in making coins.
2. Also used in making of electric wires, mesh works etc.
3. It forms haemocyanin in blood of crustaceous and mollusks as iron in the haemoglobin of vertebrates.
4. Copper is revitaliser in the cells of animals, plants and also in human beings .It is necessary in cellular respiration to form ATP, for connective tissue metabolism, aortic elastic tissue formation, bone development etc.
5. It is essential for taste sensitivity, melanin pigment formation, element transport, integrity of myelin sheath of nerves, maturation of collagen tissues, elastin formation, phospholipids synthesis, bone development and haemoglobin formation.
6. Ceruloplasmin is involved in porphyrin synthesis.

NORMAL VALUES IN HUMAN BODY:

In adult human

- Whole blood: 100µgm/100ml of blood
- Plasma: 14.5µgm/100ml of blood

Fetal liver contains approximately 10times more copper than adult liver.

DAILY REQUIREMENT:

Infant:	0.5mg – 1.0mg
Children:	1.0 – 2.5mg
Teenagers and adults:	2.0 – 3.0mg

ABSORPTION:

It is absorbed from the stomach, upper GIT. 95% is bound to a protein complex. Ceruloplasmin (it plays role in the transport of iron in the synthesis of Hb) and 5% is loosely bound to albumin.

STORAGE:

It is stored in liver. Pancreas, spleen, heart, brain, nervous system, kidneys, muscles, hair etc

EXCRETION:

Bile constitutes major route of excretion. Excretion occurs through bile, stomach, pancreas, intestinal glands, kidneys, salivary glands, skin etc.

PATHO-PHYSIOLOGY:

Copper is an important ion for haem synthesis, connective tissue metabolism, bone development and nerve function. Copper is

Constituent of metallothyanine and various enzymes, oxydases like cytochromeoxidase (for energy production), butrylcoenzyme a dehydrogenase (required for oxidation of fatty acids) ascorbic acidoxidase, tyrosinase (required for melanin pigment formation), uricase (for purine metabolism), super oxide desmutase, lysin oxidase, monoamine oxidase, polyphenoloxidase etc

Several copper containing proteins protect against the toxic effect of oxygen. Copper ion adsorbs highly reactive singlet oxygen in the cells and (cytochromeoxidase) plays role in oxidative phosphorylation in cellular respiration whereby ATP is produced. Copper ion (Ceruloplasmin) in blood and liver catalyses oxidation of ferrous ion to ferric ion used for haem synthesis. It is also involved in melanin formation. Low blood level of copper is observed in kwashiorkor, nephrotic syndrome, sprue and occasionally in patient with Ferrum or iron deficiency anemia

DEFICIENCY OF COPPER:

1. Loss of weight
2. Bone disorders
3. Anemia, copper deficiency produces macrocytic hypochromic anemia due to impairment of erythropoiesis and decrease in erythrocyte survival rate, which cannot be corrected by administration of iron.
4. Hair graying, copper deficiency turns hair grey, which can be controlled by administration of copper.
5. Atrophy of myocardium, copper deficiency has been reported to cause atrophy of myocardium. The elastic

tissue of aorta, coronary artery and pulmonary artery is deranged. These vessels may rupture and cause death.

6. Demyelination of nerves, Depletion of brain copper stores has been observed to cause demyelination of nerves in the animals and non-coordinated movement. Histo-pathological changes may occur in the cerebrum, brain stem and spinal cord.
7. Inherited disorders like Wilson's disease (Hepatolenticular degeneration) and Menke's disease(Kinky or steel hair syndrome)
8. Hypoproteinemia and hypothermia of infancy, premature infant, mental and physical growth retardation, nephrotic syndrome, intestinal mal - absorption and kwashiorkor disease.
9. Melanin deficiency, abnormality of hair and skin pigmentation.

TOXICITY OF COPPER:

Rapid absorption of copper sulphate through the skin as employed for therapy of burns, use of copper containing dialysis equipments, disinfectants, pesticides, rodenticides are the common causes for the toxicity. The following features are seen in the toxicity of copper,

- Dementia
- Chlorosis
- Nausea, vomiting, Hematemesis, malena
- Centrilobular liver necrosis, Primary Biliary cirrhosis, Extrahepatic Biliary tract obstruction
- Wilson's disease (copper is accumulated though serum copper is less it causes damage to liver, brain, kidney, cornea etc.)
- Liver and Kidney failure

IMPORTANT REMEDIES:

- **Cuprum metallicum**
- **Cuprum aceticum**
- **Cuprum arsenitum**

- **Cuprum cyanatum**
- **Cuprum oxydatum**
- **Cuprum Sulphuricum**

COMMON FEATURES:

Sphere of action:

Nervous system, brain, nerves, GIT, bones, blood, connective tissue, skin, heart

Constitution:

Pale, cachetic appearance of the face Blue, livid lips, discolouration of hair and teeth Carbonitrogenoid constitution

Temperament:

Melancholic or bilious

Diathesis:

Prematuration of cells

Miasmatic background:

It covers syctic, syphilitic and tubercular miasms

Thermal relationship:

CHILLY They are sensitive to heat but can tolerate heat.

Ailments from:

Abuse of iron, Overstrain, physical as well as mental, Fright, Suppressed discharges and eruptions, fall or blow on the head, Getting wet

Pathogenesis:

Brain:

Any stimulation leads to convulsions, dementia and mental retardation.

Blood and blood vessels:

Anaemia, degeneration of elastic tissues of arteries, Internal ruptures.

Kidneys:

Urine increases (Polyuria), glycosuria and albuminuria.

GIT:

Diarrhoea, cramps, hyperchlorhydria

Liver:

Wilson's disease

Bones:

Bone marrow hypo function.

Skin:

Hypo pigmentation.

Characteristic Mental Symptoms:

- **Restlessness** and fear of death.
- **Confusion.**
- **Vivid** (sexual imaginations, strong feelings in adolescence)
- **Guilty**, feels guilty and frightened about death.
- Becomes serious, loose, lightness, flexibility. Cannot be superficial.
- Ideas come suddenly in the mind and create a spasm. Feels like cramp in the mind.
- Express anger seldom but with great violence.
- **Compulsive** act in spasm.
- **Ideas** come slowly. Slow comprehending.
- Bellowing, shrieking, and weeping before convulsion.
- **Fixed ideas, malicious** and morose.
- Use words not intended, fearful.

Common Characteristic Physical Symptoms:

- **Recurrence of the symptoms, complaints occur periodically** and in groups.
- **Complaints begin on left side.**
- **Pains**, of all the complaints are intermittent, paroxysmal and spasmodic.
- Extreme physical and mental weakness from slightest mental and physical exertion from Loss of sleep which is worse by menstruation.
- **Tongue**, white coating of tongue. Constant protrusion and retraction like that of snake.
- Strong, sweetish, metallic, coppery taste in the mouth with flow of saliva.
- Bluish pigmentation or hypopigmentation on tongue. Also indicated in leukoplakia.
- **Discharges** are white, stringy, frothy and bland or brownish, bloody and acrid. Inflammatory discharges are bluish green.
- Cold and cough, cough in three attacks successively, relieved by drinking cold water.
- **Cholera morbus** or Asiatic cholera with cramps in abdomen and calf muscle.
- Fluid descends with loud gurgling sound.
- **Convulsion**, chorea and epileptic attacks, occurs with tonic and clonic spasms. Aura starts from knees. Spasms from hands and feet go upwards to hypogastrium.
- **Cyanosis** and collapse.
- **Worm remedy**, especially for tapeworms.

COMMON GENERAL MODALITIES:

Aggravations:

Emotions, anger, fright, suppressions, exertion both mental and physical, hot weather, warm drinks, motions, loss of sleep, touch, night, during new and full moon, before menses, 3am.

Ameliorations:

Cold drinks, pressure, being mesmerized, appearance of discharges and eruptions, perspiration

CLINICAL CONDITIONS:

Hypopigmentation on tongue, leukoplakia, Cold and cough, Cholera morbus, Convulsion, Cyanosis, collapse, Worm remedy, Wilson's disease, Diarrhoea, Cramps, Hyperchlorhydria, Kidneys, Polyuria, Glycosuria, Albuminuria, Anaemia, Dementia and Mental retardation.

FERRUM GROUP

INTRODUCTION:

Ferrum is a Latin word means Iron. It is characterized by extraordinary stability of its nucleus. Its abundance in the earth favors this. Although geologically it is peculiar to the interior of the earth as the chief constituent of the siderosphere and chalcosphere, so that in its compounds it amounts to 42% of the solid earth crust Iron acts as an oxygen carrier in earth as ferrous oxide, as it is liberated in the destruction of certain stones and is oxidized to ferric oxide. If now this comes in contact with decomposing organic substances then it oxidizes the carbon compounds to carbon dioxide and from ferric oxide, ferrous oxide is again formed spontaneously.

DISCOVERY:

Known since prehistoric time

NOMENCLATURE:

The word Iron is derived from Latin word 'Ferrum'

French: Fer reduit par L,

German: Reducirtes

SYMBOL:

Fe

GROUP:

Eight

SERIES:

4

ATOMIC NUMBER:

26

ATOMIC WEIGHT:

56

BIOPHYSIOLOGICAL ACTION:

Much of the body iron is in haemoglobin; contained in circulating red cells .The major role of iron, apart from oxygen transport and storage, is in redox components (cytochromes and other haemoproteins such as catalase).

The absorption of iron from gut is markedly affected by presence of phosphates such as, ferric phosphate, oxalate and phytate, which form ferric complexes. For instance, ferric phosphate, which has been used as a dietary iron supplement, is almost completely unabsorbed. Any reducing substance that helps to keep iron in the Fe^{2+} form such as fructose or ascorbic acid, promotes absorption.

The iron in haem is absorbed into the mucosal cells by a separate mechanism from non-haem iron. The haemo-proteins are denatured in the stomach and the haem is absorbed as such. Inside the cells the tetrapyrrole ring is broken up and iron is released.

The mucosal cells contain some ferritine, the iron in which turns over rather slowly. An increase demand by the body for iron increases the efficiency of absorption. But the molecular mechanism and the nature of the controlling signal are still not known.

Iron is transported from the intestinal mucosa to other sites of metabolism by transferrin, a Fe^{3+} - binding glycoprotein. The complex is taken up by endocytosis; on entering acidic intracellular compartments the Fe^{3+} is released, but apotransferrin receptor remains attached to it and is recycled to the cell surface and returned to plasma. The plasma concentration of transferrin rises during iron deficiency, and falls in iron overload.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

1. There are 14 known isotopes of iron. Common iron consists of a mixture of 4 isotopes.
2. The melting point of iron is $1535^{\circ}C$, boiling point is $2750^{\circ}C$, specific gravity is 7.874 ($20^{\circ}C$), with a valence of 2, 3, 4, or 6.
3. Pure iron is chemically reactive and corrodes rapidly, especially in moist air or at elevated temperatures.
4. Four allotropic forms, or ferrites, are known: α , β , γ , and δ , with transition points at 770, 928, and $1530^{\circ}C$. The α form is magnetic, but when iron is transformed into the β form, the

magnetism disappears, although the lattice remains unchanged.

FUNCTIONAL PROPERTIES:

a) Haem iron, it is required for transport and utilization of oxygen as haemoglobin and myoglobin. It is also present in haem-enzyme like haem-flavo protein such as cytochrome; catalase; peroxidases.

b) Non-haem iron enzyme- has Fe in their structure.

They are:

Fe-sulphur flavoprotein like succinate dehydrogenase

Fe-sulphur protein like adrenodoxin of adrenal cortex

Microsomes and these associated with cytochromes b and c of electron transport chain. It is also an important part of Ferridoxin.

SOURCES:

Liver, meat, poultry, egg yolk, whole grain, mineral spring water, dark green vegetables, fruits, legumes molasses, dark peaches, apricots, raisins, cereals, bread.

GENERAL USES:

It is used for the manufacture of tools, weapons, machines, vehicles, furniture, bridges, nails, and screws.

It has been combined with all sorts of elements to form alloys, steel, which are of different varieties and grades.

NORMAL VALUES IN THE BODY:

Daily requirement	: 0.1gm of active iron (1-10mgs/day)
Plasma iron concentration	: 75-175 micro gm%
Infants and children	: 10-15 micro gm%
Teenagers and women	: 18 mg%
Men	: 10 mg%

DOCTRINE OF SIGNATURES:

1. Iron is the strongest and stable metal. As it is stronger and stable the Ferrum personalities are solid, stable, resolute and firmly fixed in faith.
2. Iron when heated becomes red hot. Ferrum personalities cannot bear contradiction (< opposition).
3. At a very high temperature iron changes its physical form. In the same way Ferrums show a peculiar character of changeability.
4. Iron had the tendency of getting corroded (rust). In the same way they show deficiency of iron in their leading to anemia

IMPORTANT REMEDIES:

1. **Ferrum Acetatum**
2. **Ferrum Arsenicum**
3. **Ferrum bromatums**
4. **Ferrum Citricum**
5. **Ferrum Cyanatum**
6. **Ferrum Iodatum**
7. **Ferrum Iodide**
8. **Ferrum Metallicum**
9. **Ferrum Muriaticum**
10. **Ferrum Phosphoricum**
11. **Ferrum Sulphuricum**

COMMON CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES:

Constitution:

Thin, graceful, irritable persons, usually feminine, with irritable circulation, delicate transparent skin and enlarged veins

Weak, Anaemic with flushing face all to Grauvogal's – **oxygenoid**, persons with transparent skin in which widened veins appear, with congestion, but cold extremities, tendency to fever and bleeding, pseudo-plethora.

Miasm:

This Group covers **Psoric** and **Tubercular Miasm**.
Old people also show **Syphilitic complains**.

Seat of Action:

Ferrum group mainly acts upon GIT, Skin, CVS, Thyroid, Respiratory System, etc.

Common Characteristic Mental Symptoms:

- **All Ferrum personalities** are solid, stable, resolute study and determined. In every aspect they manifest strength and characterized by reality. Fixity of the purpose is marked. They are firmly fixed in faith and devotion to duty. They believe in reality and are very firmly supported.
- Ferrum shows quality of being firm in purpose or action.
- **Irritability**, In all Ferrums, irritability leads to exertion and anger, which arises their fighting spirit but soon after they become fearful and exhausted, draw from any kind of conflict.
- Last thing, which Ferrum dose not wants, is any kind of **opposition**. They cannot tolerate any kind of **resistance or obstacle**.
- These patients require some kind of support for their firmness and strength.
- They always want sympathy.
- **Ambitious**: Most of the Ferrums have ambitions and their own desires, which they want to achieve.
- They show eager desire to succeed, to achieve power, wealth fame. If not achieved it leads to weakness and exhaustion.
- **Changeable**, Ferrum shows changeability.
- Ferrum have nostalgic character.
- Ferrums are aggravated by any obstacle in their way, which leads to depletion and prostration.
- All Ferrums show perseverance and persistence.
- **Moral**. Ferrums have good conduct, good morals and are stubborn in their course of action.
- They remain stead fast and resolute.
- Ferrums show hardness and strength.

- They show little Mercy and are very strong in giving hard judgments.
- **They are very strict, shrewd, obstinate** and very practical. With them there is requirement of vigorous mental or physical efforts to do, solve, understand and explain the things.
- All Ferrums are very irritable and easily annoyed. These peoples are influenced abnormally by the action of stimulants.
- **The Ferrums personalities have often been beaten in their childhood**. For instance sudden unexpected beating from their father and mother who is unpredictable in his moods. This has made them very weary; they had constantly on their guard. When they are old they afraid that others will give them a sudden heavy blow in form of a negative mark, they would experience this as a heavy beating.
- They have to take stand on something in order to see that others won't succeed.

Courage
Strong
Firm, solid, stable
Steady
Perseverance
Compulsion
Contradiction / interference
Weary and watchful
Sensitive to opposition
Irritable, angry, vexed
Fearful
Wants sympathy

- Ferrum people will never bend or break, though they will gradually rust away, becoming Anaemic and Emaciated.

Common Characteristic Physical Symptoms:

- In Ferrum personalities, the excitability of the circulation is quite irregular.
- **Palpitations**, Cardiac palpitation and palpitation in the pit of the abdomen readily occur from nervous causes.
- **The pulse varies** markedly in the frequency as well as the tension.
- **Congestions**. There exists a tendency of blood to rush from which the face changes from pallor to a fiery red.
- There is a change between the irritability in the circulation and the change into weakness.
- **Pains**, In Ferrums, markedly, all the Pains and suffering come on during rest.
- The palpitations come on during rest, dyspnoea comes on during rest, and even the weakness comes on during rest.
- Exertion tires and fatigues.
- **Rapid motion aggravates** the complaints.
- **Weakness**. Another characteristic feature of Ferrum group is weakness and restlessness.
- **Restless** when keeping still, must keep limbs moving.
- Great weakness and prostration. Weakness even from talking. Prostration with irregular pulse and rapid pulse.
- **Anaemic and chlorotic condition** chlorosis and secondary anemia due to bleeding tendencies.
- Ferrum heads are congestive in nature, with mounting of blood upwards. There is sense of fullness and distention with red face.
Headache > by pressure
Every quick motion < the headache
- **Marked congestion and relaxation of tissues** are basic features of Ferrum.
- **All Ferrum remedies show marked sensitively to digestion**, which is weak exhaustion to drugs and food articles, cold, allergens.

- **Ferrum wants everything in moderate quantity; hence they are called Mr. Moderator.**
- They want moderation of weather, food, and movements.
- There is tendency of all the complaints to recur.
- Ferrum increases stamina and strength.
- Rheumatic Neuralgia is a trend of Ferrum.
- **Stitching and tearing pains** in the shoulder girdle, impairing movements of the arm. Pain in hip joint.
- **Cramps in the calves**. The extremities can hardly be kept at rest.

COMMON GENERAL MODALITIES:

Aggravations:

Rapid movements, sour food, by opposition, Pain during rest.

Ameliorations

Slow and gentle movement, warm food

CLINICAL CONDITIONS:

Hypertension, Asthma, Cold, Rheumatic affection, Haemorrhagic disorders, Anemia, Eczema, Vertigo, etc.

HALOGEN GROUP

INTRODUCTION

In Greek terminology, the words 'holos' – sea salts, 'genes' – born. It is so originated due to their close resemblance and gradual transition of physical and chemical properties. The halogens constitute a well-marked group.

Halogens have got 7 electrons in their outer orbit. They require one electron to complete their outer and become stable, hence they are constantly trying to get one electron any how, and hence these halogen remedies are very active, restless, excited and anxious.

CHEMICAL ASPECTS:

Halogens are also salt formers. The basic four elements are,

- BROMINE
- CHLORINE
- FLUORINE
- IODINE

OCCURRENCE:

They do not occur free but in a combined state they occur fairly and abundantly in nature.

From the earth's crust:

Fluorine - 0.06%

Chlorine - 0.03%

Bromine - 0.00016%

PLACE IN PERIODIC TABLE:

Group VII. It comprises of five elements namely fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine and astatine.

ATOMIC WEIGHTS OF THE ELEMENTS:

The lightest halogen is the fluorine and the heaviest is the iodine. Iodine is an element necessary for the mammalian organisms. It has a specific function as a catalyser. Baumarox form iodine in the thyroid bromine is the only element among the halogens which is the fluid under ordinary conditions-chlorine is a yellow green gas, iodine a black crystal. The asphyxiating suffocation vapours irritate the

respiratory passages markedly and also produce necrosis. Chlorine acts as from oxidizing agent on substances and destroys all living substances.

<u>Element</u>	<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Atomic</u>	<u>Weight</u>
BROMINE	Br	79	909
CHLORINE	Cl	35	453
FLUORINE	F	18	9984
IODINE	I	126	944

Fluorine combines with every nearly substance and mostly with water forming hydrofluoric acid. Fluorine can be found in the lowest form of life that is yeast. It promotes the yesterification of phosphoric acid with carbohydrates in the muscle by the depression of lactic acid formation.

It combines with various elements to form,

- Acidum fluoricum
- Calcium fluoricum
- Natrium-silico fluoricum

Chlorine in the molecular form is a yellow-green gas. The homoeopathy use of chlorine is in the form of potentised chlorine water that is aqua chloricæ.

When chlorine combines with other elements also useful homoeopathic medicines are prepared like Natrum muriaticum Kali Muriaticum, Kali Chloraticum.

Iodine appears in thyroid. In regions where goiter is seen drinking water contains on an average in non-goitrous region. Iodine is excreted through the kidneys and also fares skin. The second compounds in syphilitic secondary syphilis. Present

- Sodium Iodate
- Potassium Iodate
- Ammonium Iodate
- Calcium Iodate
- Arsenic Iodate
- Barium Iodate
- Sulphur Iodate

IMPORTANT REMEDIES:

- Chlorine
- Bromine
- Iodine
- Fluorine

COMMON FEATURES:

Constitution:

Individuals who are late in their reactions They are very active. It covers the syctic and tubercular constitutions. Lean, thin, emaciated with a typical cachexic look

Sphere of action:

Mainly they act on glands, larynx, and throat. Cardio-vascular system, Mucus membrane and skin

Mostly the **hollow organs** are affected. Such as,

- Respiratory tract, intestines, uterus, heart etc.
- Tendency to spasms.
- Spasmodic affections of respiratory tract.
- Marked affinity for all mucous membranes.
- Tendency to affect glands.
- Lymphatic glands hypertrophied.
- Endocrine glands affected e.g.
 - Iodium - goitre.
 - Bromium - Toxic goitre. Hypo or hyper functioning of glands.
- Sexual glands: - Hypo functioning and atrophy of ovaries, testes etc. Primary / Secondary sterility. e.g.: infantile uterus; azoospermia etc.
- Also for bones & hair. Bones: Deformities, tumors, etc. Hair: - Hairfall etc

Ailments From:

Summer Warmth.

Diathesis:

Scrofulous

Miasm:

Anti Syphilitic, Anti Tubercular, Anti Cancerous

Thermal State:

HOT

Iodum – hot

Bromium – chilly

Fluorine - ambithermal

Common Characteristic Mental Symptoms:

- **Active**
- **Restless** – As they are constantly trying to get one electron
- **Anxious**
- **Excitable**, These people are very excitable, and so always very active
- They are anxious, melancholic and impulsive
- They are very **active** and agile people
- **Impulsive** tendency, wants to do something very quickly
- Impulsive to do violence and strange things
- **Destructive** Tendency – Suddenly becomes destructive.
- Shows Tendencies to ruin things, which they don't like.
- They are harsh and take **violent** measures

Common Characteristic Physical Symptoms:

- **Constrictions**, more marked in iodine than other halogens
- **Formation of pseudo-membranes** at the site of throat.
- The mucus membranes to which there are ulcers, rawness, inflammations and excoriations. Spasm of glottis is another marked feature.
- **All halogens show marked action on the larynx** producing constriction

- There is a peculiar plug-like sensation in larynx.
- There is dyspnoea, palpitations, Palpitations shake the entire body.
- **Ptyalism** – Its more marked in Bromides
- **Antiscrobutic action** – Is well marked in all halogens but more stronger in Bromide
- **Vertigo** – Is very equally marked in all the remedies of halogens
- All halogens affect the respiratory system causing difficulty in breathing, except for Fluorine.
- **Fever, periodicity old cases of malaria** chills at 10 in the morning, the thirst and headache are the associated complaints
- **Metabolism**, Appetite is good but there is Emaciation, there is association of base Dow
- There are disturbances in digestion causing gastric troubles.
- **Uneasiness** before eating, feeling of fullness, acid burning.
- Highly acrid discharges
- **Discharges** burn the parts on which they flow.
- Produce inflammation, then congestion, then ulceration, then and malignancy.
- **Slow onset of disease.** Sluggish torpidity. Therefore halogens useful in chronic diseases.
- **Highly irritant.** Destroy fibrin present in blood, leading to haemorrhages.
- Tendency to pseudo membrane formation.
- **Oedematous conditions.** Esp. cardiac dropsy.
- All the complaints are worse at Night, menses, sea, and pressure, heat

COMMON GENERAL MODALITIES:

Aggravations:

Summer, heat, night, menses, pressure, 10-11 AM

Ameliorations:

Eating, walking in open air, Sitting up, Cold air, bathing

Dose Indications:

- Iodine – Usually from 3rd – 30th potencies
- Bromine – Usually fresh preparations are used (Kali brom)
- Chlorine – Lower potencies
- Fluorine – 6th, 30th potencies.

CLINICAL CONDITIONS:

Dyspnoea, Palpitations, Ulcers, rawness, Ptyalism, Malaria Emaciation, Cardiac dropsy, Hair fall, Hypo functioning and atrophy of ovaries, testes, Azoospermia, Toxic goitre

MAGNESIUM GROUP

INTRODUCTION:

Magnesium is worthy of being marveled at: world's lightest structural metal; highly active in its pure state; third most abundant of the metals forming 2.5% of the earth's crust; in human body too it is third most abundant cation after sodium and calcium.

Magnesium is an element, found in upper Earth surface in great amounts chiefly as the carbonate alone as magnesite and together with calcium carbonate as dolomite. It has an intermediate position between Alkalis and Earthly alkalis.

Magnesium is present in every living cell especially in muscle and nervous tissues and in cerebral spinal fluid as well as serum.

DISCOVERY:

The terms magnesium, magnet, and magnetism are traceable to Greek magnes standing for ho Magnes Lithos meaning the magnesium stone, magnesia being an ancient city in Asia Minor. The name of Joseph Black, Sir Humphrey Davy and Michael Faraday are associated with mankind's extraction and understanding of this vital metal.

NOMENCLATURE:

Latin:	Magnesium
Croatian:	Magnezij
French:	Magnesium
German:	Magnesium-r
Italian:	Mangnesio
Portuguese:	Magnesio
Spanish:	Magnesio
Swedish:	Magnesium

SYMBOL:

Mg

GROUP:

II A

SERIES:

III rd

ATOMIC NUMBER:

12

ATOMIC WEIGHT:

24.305 amu

METALLURGY:

When an anhydrous $MgCl_2$ is fused with Potassium Metal Mg appear in the form of coherent metallic Mass. Modern methods are of electrolytic process, thermal reduction process.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES:

Magnesium is a salt. It is odorless, tasteless and insoluble in alcohol but soluble in dilute acids

1. Mg is Brilliant silver white metal sold in forms of ribbon and wire.
2. Symbol: Mg
3. Atomic. Wt.: 24.32
4. At. No.: 12
5. Density: 1.74 g/cm³
6. Melting point: 651°C
7. Boiling point: 1107°C
8. Specific heat: 0.246

GENERAL USES:

Use of Mg in Different Sciences:

- In organic chemistry, it is used as an intermediate for introduction of new radicals.
- Mg was used in form Gregory's Powder which was used to sweeten the stomach.
- Mg was used as Laxative, Antacid. Since time, magnesium is used as a purgative medicine.
- Mg forms an active alloy with lead, Mg_2Pb that readily absorbs oxygen from air.
- Mg Amalgam can be prepared by heating Mg with mercury.

- Lightness of magnesium has earned for a place in aerospace, electronics,
- Transportation, tooling, materials handling, consumers goods, and most importantly alloy making.
- It has high affinity for oxygen and hence is in great demand as reducing agent.

SOURCES:

- The richest source of dietary magnesium is chlorophylls.
- Mg is widely distributed in vegetables and animal tissues.
- The important sources are: Almond, Cereals, Beans, Green Vegetable, Potatoes and Cheese.

PHYSIOLOGY OF MAGNESIUM:

Distribution in the body:

In the serum its contents is 2 - 4 mg%. Magnesium is particularly important in respect to germination. Sperms are rich in magnesium and stimulate sexual function. Brain, Muscles and testes are rich in Magnesium.

The adult human body contains 20 – 25 gm. of Mg.

- | | | |
|----|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. | Bones: | 1.5 % of Mg ³ |
| 2. | Muscles: | 21 mg / 10gm |
| 3. | Blood plasma: | 1.8– 2.4 m Eq. / lt. |
| 4. | Blood cells: | 5.4 – 7.8 m Eq. / lt. |
| 5. | C.S.F.: | 3 mg / 100 ml |

Site of Absorption:

Absorption takes from small intestine and little from large intestine.

High intake of fat, phosphate, and calcium diminishes its absorption by influencing solubility of Mg salt.

Main Function of Magnesium:

1. Mg⁺⁺ ions serve as activators of important enzymes including phosphorylase, phosphoglucomutase, enolase peptidase, and alkaline phosphates, RNA polymerase, DNA polymerase etc.

2. It exerts an effect on neuromuscular irritability similar to that Ca⁺⁺. High-level inducing Anesthesia shows levels totally.
3. In body Mg and Ca acts as antagonist. For instance, marked depression of central peripheral Nervous system also with hyper magnesium is reversed promptly by intravenous administration of calcium.

Daily Requirements:

Adult women: 300 mg / day in diet
 Adult men: 350 mg / day

Excretion of Mg:

Mg is excreted in the Faces and Urine. Under normal conditions about 50-80% is excreted in faces and remainder by kidneys. Average urinary excretion 100 mg or 10m- eq/day.

Mg Metabolism:

Mg metabolism proceeds very slowly. In the serum its contents is 2-4 mg%.

It is present essentially in smaller amounts than Ca. Just as Ca, it exists there only in part as a free cation and in other parts as complex anion. In bones, the affinity for Mg is much less than Ca.

One presumes that in assimilation of CO₂, also a synthetic reduction process, Mg plays a role similar to that or Iron in hemoglobin in oxidation of carbon compounds. The precipitation of hydrophilic colloids perhaps albumin is reversible though Mg salts.

On muscle a swelling action of Mg has been demonstrated in contradiction to the de-swelling through Ca.

Increased introduction of Mg provokes an increased excretion Ca into Urine.

DEFICIENCY:

Causes:

Magnesium deficiency occurs due to excessive loss of magnesium in urine, gastrointestinal system disorders that cause a loss of magnesium or limit Magnesium absorption, or a chronically low intake of Magnesium.

Signs and Symptoms:

- Gastro intestinal problem: Loss of appetite, nausea, vomiting.

- Cardio vascular problems: Irregular heartbeat, palpitation, and hypertension.
- Kidney stones.
- Nervous system problem: Disorientation, tiredness, difficulty in concentration, confusion, sleep disorder and irritability.

EXCESS:

Causes:

Magnesium toxicity is more often associated with Kidney failure. A very large dose of laxatives and antacids causes magnesium excess.

Signs and Symptoms:

- Nausea, diarrhoea
- Loss of appetite, muscle Weakness,
- Low blood pressure, irregular heart beat.

IMPORTANT REMEDIES:

- Magnesia Carbonica (Carbonate of Magnesium)
- Magnesia Muriatica (Muriate of Magnesium)
- Magnesia Phosporica (Phosphate of Magnesium)
- Magnesia Sulphurica (Epson Salt)
- Magnesia Fluorica (Fluoride of Magnesium)
- Magnesia Iodatum (Iodide of Magnesium)
- Magnesia Bromatum (Bromide of Magnesium)
- Magnesia Acetica
- Magnesia Borocitrica
- Magnesia Usta
- Magnesia Silicatum

THEME:

If we see main theme of group II elements there is need for support and is dependent and desires security. Magnesium has feeling of an orphan. Calcium is like a young child who releases the instability in the outer world so feels the need for the security of a home. Barium is sense of not being able to stand on his own feet and needs to be supported by society.

Magnesium and calcium have emotional insecurity at their core, but cause of insecurity is different. Magnesia insecurity is due to unpleasant childhood may be because of parental quarrels, parental

separations, low attention by parents, orphans (unwanted child); the magnesium is indicated in an unprotected child who has a feeling of being rejected, so magnesia has emotional insecurity which is because of being unprotected or uncared for him in childhood. The calcium emotional insecurity is because of over protected background, the child feels insecure to take a risk, unable to take his own decisions.

Magnesia expressions are difficult to exhibit their problems seem to bear no direct co-relation with their emotional insecurity. It is indicated in psychosomatic diseases where somatic symptoms are easily seen and psycho symptoms are difficult and not given by patient. Magnesia problems seem to bear no direct correlation with their emotional insecurity. Many times magnesium patient's emotions are such that the patient himself as unaware of his emotions. They feels internal anxiety and the cause is not explained by the patient, their history of being neglected by their parents create a feeling of being unwanted though they are self confident have strong sense of duty taking cares of others. The feeling of forsaken is very strong. The patient feels tremendous anxiety but he does not know the real cause. This anxiety manifest physical symptoms and pathological disorder come up for no obvious reason. Patient can sit with composed phase and honestly say they have no tension.

The dreams may give the clue; absence of dreams in life with advance pathological disorder is clue or dreams as if they are in dangerous situation but no feeling of danger and feeling of aloneness is also clue for magnesium.

PATHO-PHYSIOLOGY:

Magnesium injections reduce the body temperature. Its physiological significance is best known in green plants especially in an organic form in chlorophyll in magnesium, the metabolism is very slow.

Ion action on colloids and cells:

In the influence on colloids, magnesium takes a mid position between the alkalies and the earthy alkalies. In its swelling capacity, for example, it stands nearer the alkalies, also in protein salting out and flocculation. The precipitation of hydrophilic colloids, perhaps albumin, is reversible through magnesium salts, as with the alkali salts and in concentration, in which calcium strontium and barium salts cause irreversible precipitates. For placing magnesium in

equilibrium relatively more calcium is necessary than for sodium and potassium. In an antagonism, which manifests itself in the removal of a one-sided damaging influence, the concentration relations are always important.

Muscle:

Mg⁺⁺ together with Ca⁺⁺, Na⁺⁺ and K⁺⁺ must be in the proper proportions in the extra cellular fluid so that the transmission of nerve impulses and consequent muscle contraction can be regulated. Mg⁺⁺ relaxes muscle.

Heart:

Magnesium slows the rate of impulse formation at Sino-atrial node.

GIT:

The intestinal action magnesium salts need not be concerned with a purgative action as is known of magnesium sulphate. With MgSO₄ the fluidity of the stool depends not upon a reabsorptive action but exactly on the poor reabsorptive action but exactly on the poor reabsorption of this salt. Intestinal peristalsis by MgSO₄ as well as by MgCl₂ is depressed as well as by intravenous introduction. In the stomach of animals MgSO₄ slows emptying, but increases the gastric secretion. But in man the secretion has also been found depressed.

Nervous System:

Magnesium ions are a depressant of CNS and neuromuscular transmission.

Injected in large doses (decigrams), the magnesium salts provoke narcotic conditions. At first a peripheral paralysis appears and indeed like a curare effect in that the muscle loses indirect excitability. The respiratory muscles are uninvolved for some time. To this is added then a central paralysis with loss of consciousness. An increase in magnesium in the brain has not been observed quantitatively in single intoxications and only to a slight extent in repeated poisonings. After intra lumbar injections motility and sensation in the lower half of the body diminish. The magnesium narcosis can be immediately interrupted through the intravenous injection of calcium, from which it may be presumed that it is

concerned with an ion action. But in this antagonism of ions positively nothing is said of calcium acting stimulating on the nervous system by itself.

Uterus:

These show a dependence of the pain at the menstrual period upon the variations of magnesium content of the blood. With pains the magnesium in the serum increases. By doses of magnesium before the menses severe pains could be produced in women who otherwise had no pain at the menstrual period. On the contrary, in the premenstrual nausea they found low magnesium values and were able to relieve this nausea by doses of magnesium acetate.

Skin:

It is useful in skin diseases like warts, papilloma, polyps, tumors etc.

COMMON FEATURES:

Constitution:

Stout, fair and flabby Skin is pale, puffy, oily and waxy with slow healing and scar formation. Premature loose skin, hangs down, lax fiber

Temperament:

Nervous

Thermal Relation:

Chilly, very sensitive to cold

Miasm:

Sycotic

Sphere of Action:

All magnesium remedies act mainly on Gastro-intestinal Tract, sexual organs especially Uterus, Nervous system, Muscles, Liver and Gall Bladder, Prostate, Nails etc. Magnesium shows more affinity towards right-sided affections.

Common Characteristic Mental Symptoms:

- **Repression**, the main feeling of Magnesium is of tremendous internal anxiety and insecurity, but this feeling is usually repressed.
- Natrum persons generally suppress their emotions while Magnesium people repress them.
- The emotions are so repressed that even the patient is unaware of them.
- **Insecurity**, In some Magnesium patients may have dreams of dangerous situation but there is no feeling of danger in the dream. For example, some patients dream that they are standing near a flood of water but they feel nothing – they are just watching it.
- **Dreams**. Another feature of Magnesium patients' dreams is that in most of the dreams there is a feeling of aloneness, of having to face the problem alone and even having to help someone in danger, for example robbers come into the house and the patient is alone.
- **Another theme is the theme of being left behind**. Quite a few Magnesium patients had the dream that they were on a railway platform and the train departed with all the relatives while the patient was left behind. Among the pleasant dreams that Magnesium patient get, are usually dreams of being with people, going for a picnic with relatives, meeting friends, being with relatives who are actually dead.
- These features of tremendous anxiety, insecurity, a need for protection and nourishment, and a strong repression of emotions are seen in orphans, one who has no one to protect him or whom he can confide in.
- **Neglected feeling**, Many Magnesium patients have the history of being neglected in some way by the patients. The feeling of being unwanted in the very early years of life, for example an unwanted female child, after a series of females, when the parents desperately wanted a male child, or a person who has lost his mother at a very early age, or lost his father at an early age, so that the mother became too busy to look after the child and the child was looked after by a foster parent. Such people tend to become self-sufficient, non-demanding and repress their emotions to a great extent. This state persists even after changes in their life situation later on.

However the history of such situations in childhood is not mandatory for a patient to develop a Magnesium state. Such a state could have also come from either parent of the patient. We could look into the life situation of the parents if we wish to trace the origin of such a state.

- **All the Magnesium's hate Aggression in any form**. They cannot cope up with rows and any kind of slightest violence. They are the people who work for green peace and Amnesty international. They try to avoid violence in any form. They find it very difficult to get angry, because they are extremely disturbed by violence.
- So, **pacifism** is main feature of Magnesia group.

Common Characteristic Physical Symptoms:

- **Right sided affections**, All the Magnesium's mainly affect the right side of body.
- **Chilly patient**. Magnesium's thermally are chilly.
- All complaints are < by cold.
- **Periodicity** of complaints is markedly shown in this group.
- Magnesium remedies show a slow metabolism, because Magnesium gets slowly absorbed in the blood.
- There is poor resistance, lack of vital heat and increased susceptibility, which leads to allergic manifestations, e.g. Urticaria, Eosinophilia, Asthma etc. It is useful in abdominal colic, renal colic, Angina pectoris, biliary colic and dysmenorrhoea because of its antispasmodic properties. Also for clinical conditions like hyperthyroidism, vascular spasms, Raynaud's disease, liver, gall bladder and prostrate diseases. Also useful in muscles and nails affections.
- **Magnesium group remedies have important relation to the nervous system** leading to narcotic condition. Peripheral paralysis and affections of muscle excitability. There are neuralgic pains present.
- In this group there is tendency for the new growth like tumors, warts. Malignant growth and degenerative changes of tissues are very well marked.
- **Desire** for meat, vegetables and refreshing things.
- **Aversion** to cooked foods, sweets fatty foods. Milk is intolerable.

- **Discharges**, all the discharges are sour, profuse, and very much offensive. There are marked disturbances of Menstruation. Menstrual blood is very dark, tar like and many complaints are excited or aggravated in relation with menses.
- Magnesium is very similar to calcaria. They can be compared with Acids and Ammoniums.
- Mg group of remedies mainly covers psoric miasm.
- All symptoms from rest and relieved by walking about.
- The patients are extremely sensitive both physically and mentally.
- Especially suited to children and women worn out constitution and chilly patients.
- **Pains**, full of neuralgias pain is darting, tearing, boring and shooting.
- **Sleep** is unrefreshed, more tired in evening.
- **Stool** is green, watery and with mucus.

COMMON GENERAL MODALITIES:

Aggravation:

- By cold, touch, 7 A.M. From right side, Movement.

Amelioration:

- Warm Applications, Pressure, Bending Double.

CLINICAL CONDITIONS

Neuralgias, Peripheral, Paralysis, Tumors, Warts, Urticaria, Eosinophilia, Asthma, Abdominal colic, Renal colic, Angina pectoris, Biliary colic and Dysmenorrhoea, Hyperthyroidism, vascular spasms, Raynaud's disease, liver, Gall bladder and Prostrate diseases.

MERCURY GROUP

INTRODUCTION:

Mercury belongs to Mineral Kingdom. In periodical table, it lies in group IIB, and 6th series. The word mercury is derived from Latin word "Hydrogyrum" means Silver-water.

EXTRACTION:

Mercury is obtained from the mineral kingdom. Mercury, hydrargyrum, Hg is a chalkophilic element in the earth. Characterized by strong affinity for Sulphur, it appears predominantly as red cinnabar (Hg₂S) in the Earth and is obtained from it roasting. It is found in traces as a foreign substance in the organism.

SYMBOL:

Hg

ATOMIC NUMBER:

80

ATOMIC WEIGHT:

200.59.

GROUP IN PERIODIC TABLE:

II nd B

SERIES IN PERIODIC TABLE:

6th

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES:

1. It is silvery white, lustrous, inert metal.
2. It is liquid at room temp.
3. It volatilizes easily.
4. It is chalkophilic element.
5. Its melting point is -38.9°C & its boiling point is 356.9°C .

6. It has higher surface tension.
7. It has inability to wet the glass & to cling to the glass and hence it is extreme useful for barometers, thermometers and manometer.
8. Its high conductivity enables it to act as coolant

CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:

1. Mercury does not react with air, Ammonia, Carbon dioxide and nitrous oxide.
2. It combines readily with halogen and Sulphur.
3. Dilute acid has no reaction with Mercury.

GENERAL USES:

1. Agriculture – Manufacturing bactericides, Pesticides and Fungicides.
2. Amalgamations – in dentistry with gold silver and copper.
3. As a catalyst in organic chemistry.
4. In making lamps switches, batteries and boilers.
5. In making Barometers, Thermometers, Manometers.

DAILY REQUIREMENTS:

Normal concentration in blood 3-4 microgram is not toxic.
Concentration of mercury in hair is 300 times more than in blood.

IMPORTANT REMEDIES:

1. **Mercurialis Perennis (Dog's Mercury)**
2. **Mercurius Hydrargyrum (Quicksilver)**
3. **Mercurius Corrosives (Corrosive sublimate)**
4. **Mercurius Cyanatus (Cyanide of Mercury)**
5. **Mercurius Dulcis (Calomel)**
6. **Mercurius Iodatus Flavus (Proto-iodide of Mercury)**
7. **Mercurius Iodatus Ruber (Bin-iodide)**
8. **Mercurius Vivos and Solubis**
9. **Mercurius Acetucus**
10. **Aethiops Mercurialis – Mineralis (Black sulphide)**
11. **Mercurius – Sulph – Hydrorg Oxyd.**
12. **Cina baris**

THEMES:

Themes: offenses, antagonism, indifference

Great seriousness, with much indifference all day; he was much offended. If others laughed over a trifle, and yet was extremely indifferent to everything that took place about him.

Themes: wrong, conscience

Fretful all day; very much out of sorts and discontented with himself; he had no desire to talk or joke. Quarrels with everything; would above all have everything right; Quarrelsome

Themes: bite, revolutionary, animal

Anxious dreams; of being bitten by dog, of getting up a revolution (Revolutionary, revolting, radical) after midnight

Themes: observed, suspicious, persecution

She dreams that people are before the window, and on being waked up thereby cannot persuade that they were not there. (Observed)

Themes: restless, conscience, insanity, criminal, movement

Restlessness, he cannot remain quiet in any place; he can neither stand nor lie, and is as if mad, or as if he had committed a great crime.

Themes: conscience, criminal

Anxiety as if he had committed a crime.

Themes: restless, movement

He has no rest, and must go hither and thither, and cannot remain long in one place.

Themes: restless, blood, organization, criminal

Anxiety and apprehension in the blood, he new not how to compose (control) himself; he felt as if he had committed a crime, without heat, also at the same time as if he was not quite master,(commander). Of his senses all day (lost: mastering, commander)

COMMON FEATURES:**Constitution:**

These Remedies are best adapted to persons with light hair, lax skin and lax muscles. Mercury group remedies predominantly cover syphilitic affections. They all show mainly lymphatic constitution. In many remedies of this group there is history of Syphilis in paste or in family. They are very much slow in action.

Sphere of Action:

All mercury remedies mainly act on glands and bones. They also have marked action on central nervous system. Other important sphere of action of Mercury group is salivary glands, mucous membranes skin, lymph glands, periosteum, synovial and serous membranes, kidneys (Tubules) etc.

Temperament:

Easily frightened with hurried and rapid speed.

Miasm:

Syphilis. King of anti-syphilitic remedies. But traces of Psora and Sycosis found in it.

Relation with heat and cold:

Called Human Barometer, because easily affected by extremes of heat and cold

Diathesis:

Scrofulous diathesis

Ailments from:

Suppression of discharges, Abuse of crude mercurial preparation, Bad effects of sugar, stings of insects or fright, Vapors of arsenic or copper, Suppressed syphilis, Diseases occurring in winter, Abuse of mercury.

Physiological Action:**Lymphatic Glandular System:**

Mercury acts upon the lymphatic capillaries, as aconite does upon capillaries of the venous system. It diminishes prostates and paralyses them, irritability producing irritability and a series of phenomenon in the lymphatic system exactly similar to the phenomena, which Aconite causes in the circulating apparatus.

These are producing phenomena of congestion attended with symptoms of excitement similar to and yet, different from the phenomena of vascular erythysm characterizing the congestions of the sanguineous capillaries.

Enlargement and Indurations of glands, effusions into the cellular tissues suppurations and ulcerations of every tissue through which lymphatic vessels are distributed and finally, a universal decay of every organic structure may be the ultimate consequences of lymphatic weakness and obstruction.

Salivary gland:

In all the effects of the full mercurial operation, salivation is most striking immediately preceding it, there is often an erythysm of the system, in which besides the increase of the secretions, or even before this takes place, the patient experience loss of appetite has a quick and frequent pulse and manifests unwanted nervous excitability. The first evidence that the system has become mercurialised is shown by the metallic or copper's taste in the mouth. The breath has at the same time a characteristic feature.

Buccal cavity:

The constitutional action of mercury may develop ulcers in the cavity upon the gums, the inner surface of the lips and cheeks and the tongue generally attended with salivation. These ulcers usually advance from within outward, raising and then casting off the epithelium and exposing a red and irritable surface, which secretes an

acid fluid. They are irregular in shape, without defined edges bleed readily have a dirty whitish surface are surrounded with a dark halo and are appeared to run together.

The ulcers are of a circumscribed character, generally of the cheek and hardness of the part. The affection known as cancrum and proceeding from the same causes as the last one mentioned. Begins in the gums and presents symptoms closely resembling. Mercurial sore mouth, including salivation, swelling of sub maxillary glands, swollen, spongy, bleeding and ulcerated gums, covered with a pultaceous deposit, with loosening and even loss of teeth.

Pancreas:

Mercury causes excessive secretions from this organ, deep-seated pain and heat in the epigastrium, with nausea, increased, thirst, fevers and thin stools containing fluid resembling saliva. Mercury stimulates the pancreas to pour out an abundant secretion, which however, is not normal, but a pathological secretion. Atrophy of pancreas is now known to be the cause of diabetes and mercury causes this symptom.

Liver:

When calomel is given to a healthy man, in moderate purgative dose green liquid stools are produced which after larger doses are replaced by brown passage. From the facts, which have been passed in review the conclusion, seems inevitable that mercurial purgatives given to healthy persons cause the escape of large quantities of bile from the alimentary canal. As mercurial increase the flow of bile in health from the intestine and as they will sometimes reestablish it in diseases when the secretion has altogether ceased or has been very materially diminished the conclusion seems to be inevitable that mercurials have power of directly or indirectly increasing the secretion of bile.

Kidneys:

Suppression of urine is a very common phenomenon and post mortem investigation shows it to be connected with acute congestion of or inflammation of the secreting structure of these organs.

Lower down use have frequent and painful urination and sometimes swelling and blackness of the scrotum with erection of

penis. This too is from the Dichloride; but from Mercurius solubilis; two of Hahnemann's proves had banalities and balanorrhoea.

Genital Organs: Male

A number of small red vesicles at the termination of glans penis behind the prepuce becoming converted into ulcers, the base of which was covered with a chaste lining. A similar symptom was experienced by one of provers of cinnabar.

Sexual Organs Female:

By its action upon uterus, it has occasional menorrhagia, amenorrhoea and in pregnant females miscarriage. Women who have taken quantities of mercury generally bear rickety children. Mercury is also found in the milk and mercurialization of milk has often been used therapeutically in cases of infantile syphilis.

Mucous membrane of digestive system:

It produces powerful corrosion of the mucous membrane of the mouth esophagus, stomach and intestines and leads rapidly to gastro intestinal corrosion of several. The mucous membrane of the mouth, throat or esophagus is inflamed wrinkled and is covered with a white coat. In some cases ulcers takes place. In the large intestine on the contrary severe inflammation, even to ulceration and haemorrhage has frequently been noticed.

Mucous Membrane of Respiratory Tract:

Affects that of nose producing great congestion and catarrhal inflammation, completely occluding the nostrils. Bronchitis and pneumonia have also been observed in poisoning by this substance and pneumonia generally complicates with the febrile mercurial eruptions.

Eyes:

Inflammation of the conjunctival mucous membrane of a malignant nature is a prominent symptom of mercury.

Fibrous Tissues and Bones:

Permanent damage of the osseous structures often occurs; such as caries, with all its accompanying symptoms. The periosteum becomes highly inflamed with intolerable pains at night. Necrosis of

the jaw has often been produced by Calomel. Mercurial nodes precede the ulcers and the destruction of the tissue proceeds without ulcers. They most frequently are seated in the spongy bones of the base of the cranium or in the ends of the long bones.

Blood:

Mercury reduces the portion of solid materials in this fluid thus impairs the nutrition of the organs and is capable when carried beyond the moderate bounds of occasioning a form of arterial scurvy, some of the elements which have previously been described..

Recent experiments have shown that small doses of mercury and other metals have the power to increase the number of red corpuscles and improve the quality of blood.

Skin:

Mercurial eczema, continued use of mercurial frictions irritates them inducing at first redness and tenderness and afterwards in some cases a peculiar eruption, erysipelas or even fatal gangrene.

Military rash somewhat resembling measles, in the form of flat superficial redness, in other it is considerably elevated and seems to be produced by a serious effusion between the cuts and scar of skin.

Innumerable minute and transparent vesicles on a light rose coloured efflorescence occupying a large portion of skin. It is accompanied with pricking sensation, itching but not fever. A severe and febrile form presents an efflorescence somewhat like that of rubella and in a third form - malignant, where there is fever, in intense burning heat of the skin and extreme soreness of the fauces, the vesicles are a large size and the spots are of dark purple in colour.

Cerebro-Spinal System:

The attack of mercurial palsy is sometimes sudden and sometimes gradual begins with unsteadiness and shaking of the extremities and of the muscles of face, which interfere movements like walking, speaking or chewing. The tremors become frequent. If the exposure is continued, sleeplessness, loss of memory and death terminate the scene. A peculiar brownish hue of the whole body and dry skin generally accompany the disease.

Intellect is affected and insanity particularly of a melancholic type results. The mental and physical depression is marked and distressing. The susceptibility to external impressions particularly to that of cold is excessive and especially at night

Pathological Actions:

Irritation, Indurations, Exudation, Suppuration, Ulceration and Degeneration

Discharges (Menses, Perspiration, Saliva) are Profuse, Acrid, Offensive, Sour thick, Green yellow.

Acute Poisoning:

1. Well-marked metallic taste.
2. Evacuation of stool, often blood stained with tenesmus.
3. Constricting feeling of throat.
4. Burning sensation of mouth and throat.
5. Mucus membrane of mouth and throat get corroded.
6. Nausea with frequent vomiting – mucus + blood.
7. Collapse with cold clammy sweat, anxious, sunken eyes, rapid and jerk pulse.
8. Syncope, convulsions, uremia, usually precede death.
9. Poisoning by inhalation causes stomatitis, metallic taste, diarrhoea, Pneumonitis and renal failure.

Chronic Poisoning:

1. Excessive salivation and metallic taste in mouth.
2. Painful, inflamed gums with loosening of teeth.
3. Penetrating Ulcers on or near fingernails: Knuckles.
4. Signs of chronic renal failure.
5. Nervous symptoms like tremors.
6. Mental symptoms: Mercurial erethism is the peculiar disturbance of personality.
7. Shyness, Irritability, Tremors.
8. Loss of memory, Loss of sleep
9. Stammering speech
10. Delusions and Hallucinations
11. Insanity

Common Characteristics Mental Symptoms:

- **Sluggishness**, the mercury mind is characteristically slow. There is weakened memory and loss of will power. There is slow mental activity.
- **Incomprehension**, their thinking is very slow. There is dull mental activity. The patient is slow to answer questions. He is slow to comprehend as to what is happening or what is being asked to him. This is at first an actual slowness, incomprehension, a kind of stupidity, and a kind of inefficiency in action.
- **Restlessness**, It is also characterized by hurriedness and restlessness, but it is a hurry in which the point does not accomplish anything. The persons are mistrustful, not to be trusted on any occur.
- **Weak Memory**, the mercury remedies show slow mental activity. Their thinking is very slow. There is dull mental activity. They also show weakness of memory. Mercury group show reduced will power or no will power. They do not show any imitative to do anything. All these people are very weary.
- **Mistrustful**, Mercury people are mistrustful. They lie many times. They also show less confidence and always show fear about their work and activities.

Common Characteristic Physical Symptoms:

1. **Mercurialization**. All the mercury remedies show characteristics metallic taste in mouth. It is the very first evidence that the system has become mercurialised is shown by the metallic i.e. copper taste in mouth.
2. **Syphilitic affections**. The mercury covers syphilitic affection. There is ulcerative tendency. The ulcers are usually from within outward, casting off the epithelium, exposes a red and irritable surface, which secretes an acrid fluid. All the ulcers are irregular in shape. They bleed readily and have dirty whitish surface. Ulcers are present on the cheeks, lips, gums, tongue etc. Tendency of pus formation and suppuration, which is very offensive.

3. **The entire mercury act predominantly on the glandular system**. There is enlargement and indurations of glands, effusions into the cellular tissues, suppurations and ulcerations of every tissue through which lymphatic vessels are distributed and finally a universal decay of every organic structure and ultimately lymphatic weakness and obstruction.
4. **The skin of the mercury is dominantly acted upon**. Mercurial eczema, military rash, resembling measles with vesicles accompanied with pricking sensation, itching is present.
5. **Mercury produces tremors and paralytic symptoms**. There is mercurial palsy, which begins with unsteadiness, shaking of extremities and progresses. Neuralgic pains and sometimes epilepsy is present.
6. **Mercury is Human Barometer or Human Thermometer**. Most of the complaints are < by night, during perspiration. All mercuries are very much sensitive to heat and cold.

COMMON GENERAL MODALITIES:

Aggravation:

Movement, walking, ascending stairs, stimulant, from wine even a small quantity, sugar, milk, acids, from touch, pressure, after dinner, when swallowing, also during rest, sitting, lying, evening, 5-7 p.m., night, after sleep, damp cold air, open air, rainy weather, change of weather, change of temperature, warmth of bed, during perspiration, before menses.

Amelioration:

While eating, from discharges, after menstruation, appearance of eruptions, rest, coitus, weeping.

CLINICAL CONDITIONS:

Irritation, Indurations, Exudation, Suppuration, Ulceration and Degeneration, Tremors, Paralysis, Mercurial eczema, Military rash, Measles, Chronic renal failure, Mercurial erethism, Loss of memory, Loss of sleep, Stammering, Delusions, Hallucinations, Insanity, Diarrhoea, Pneumonitis and renal failure, Stomatitis, Collapse.

METAL GROUP

INTRODUCTION

There are seven metals in the ancient alchemical system of healing, which have resurfaced from time to time in medical thought. Metals are obtained from the mineral kingdom. Many wonderful remedies are prepared by potentising the metals. Metals have a direct effect on the human physiognomy. They affect almost every vital system of the body. Metals are also used as therapeutic agents. They are used in chemoprophylaxis. Greatly used in surgery, dentistry. Metals affect the skin; they are fitted in dentures and fillings.

Metals are outstanding conductors for electro magnetic currents. Their structure remains unaltered in these conditions therefore they are not destroyed by the conduction.

PLACE IN PERIODIC TABLE:

In chemistry, it is called 'The group of transition elements of the fourth period'. These are the elements with Atomic number 22 to 30; the metals Titanium, Vanadium, Chromium, Manganese, Iron, Cobalt, Nickel, Copper and Zinc and Others.

DOCTRINE OF SIGNATURE

These basic seven metals correspond respectively to the planets which in turn correspond with certain key qualities or personalities described in detail in astrology and Hermetic science.

- **GOLD – Sun**
- **SILVER – Moon**
- **MERCURY – Mercury**
- **COPPER – Venus**
- **IRON – Mars**
- **TIN – Jupiter**
- **LEAD – Saturn**

Stated simplistically and for brevity, Mars is seen as masculine and active, Venus is feminine, artistic and passive, Jupiter the theorizer, Saturn the lord of death, mercury the communicator,

Sun the day king and moon the night goddess. They are also deemed to correspond to the parts of the body as follows,

- **Sun – gold – aurum – heart and spine**
- **Moon – silver – argentum – brain and fluids**
- **Mercury – mercury – hydrargyrum – nervous system, lungs**
- **Venus – copper – cuprum – kidneys, nutrition**
- **Jupiter – tin - stannum – liver & gall bladder**
- **Saturn – lead – plumbum – skeleton and skin, hair, nails**

Similarly the planets and metals correspond to certain colours. There are various schemes. One such scheme is as follows:

- **Sun – gold – golds, yellows**
- **Moon – silver – white, cream, greens**
- **Mercury – mercury – silver, grey, yellow**
- **Venus – copper – blues, pinks, pastel shades**
- **Jupiter – tin – oranges**
- **Saturn – lead – black, purple, violet, indigo**
- **Mars – iron – reds & browns**

Because foods can also be classified under seven metals, one may change one's diet so as to reduce foods that are harmful for you and increase your use of more helpful foods. This applies generally, not just to considerations of which foods might be rich in which metals. Some food correspondences are shown:

- **Sun – sunflower seeds, oranges, eggs, grapes**
- **Moon – melons, cucumbers, yogurt, cheese, milk**
- **Mercury – cereals**
- **Venus – fruits, potato, chocolate, sweets, berries**
- **Mars – peppers, tomatoes, onion, garlic, curry, meats, black pudding**
- **Jupiter – nuts, seeds, lemons, apples**
- **Saturn – coffee, carob, Aubergines, olives**

Some descriptions are also made showing the metals corresponding to different personalities and behaviors of human beings. They are:

- **Iron – Iron man**
- **Copper – Mild and Artistic**

- **Mercury – Chatterbox**
- **Silver – Sensitive Emotions**
- **Gold – Proud, Refined and Naturally Superior**
- **Lead – Strong and Obstinate**
- **Tin – Theorizers and Natural Philosophers**
- **Jupiter – Inquisitive, Expansiveness and Growth tendency**

IMPORTANT REMEDIES:

Noble metals:

1. Argentum Metallicum (Silver)
2. Argentum Nitricum (Nitrate of Silver)
3. Aurum Metallicum (Gold)
4. Platina (Platinum)
5. Palladium (Palladium)

Common metals:

1. Alumina (Oxide of Aluminum – Argilla)
2. Antimonium Arsenicosum (Arsenite of Antimony)
3. Antimonium Crudum (Black Sulphide of Antimony)
4. Antimonium Sulphuratum Auratum (Golden Sulphurate of Antimony)
5. Antimonium Tartaricum (Tartar Emetic / Tartrate of Antimony and Potash)
6. Cobaltum (Cobalt)
7. Cuprum Metallicum (Copper)
8. Ferrum Metallicum (Iron)
9. Ferrum Phosphoricum (Phosphate of Iron)
10. Indium (Indium)
11. Iridium (Iridium)
12. Plumbum Metallicum (Lead)
13. Stannum Metallicum (Tin)
14. Zincum Metallicum (Zinc)
15. Cadmium metallicum
16. Mercurius
17. Niccolum metallicum
18. Thallium
19. Titanium

COMMON FEATURES:

Constitution:

Emaciated and debilitated constitution. Weak and much exhausted.

Sphere of Action:

Metal group mainly acts on joints, extremities, GIT, R.S., Blood, M.M., Skin, Mind, Urinary system etc. It mainly acts on Nervous System.

Causation:

Masturbation, loss of vital fluid, fright, notification, sexual excess, vexation, and bad effects of mercury, bad effects of alcohol, suppressed skin eruptions, emotion, and reserved pleasures.

Miasm:

Psora, Syphilis.

Thermal relation:

Chilly

Pathophysiological Action:

Nervous system:

All metals especially platina, Zincum causes paresis and paralysis. It manifests in paralytic weakness or paralysis of group of muscles.

Heart:

Selective motion or arterial vascular system causing hypertension due to arterial sclerosis while cuprum met causes vasomotor paralysis and lessen B.P.

Blood:

Among the metals, ferrum has selective action on blood and causes destruction resulting in less number of RBC and hydramia leading to anemia. Zinc also shows such action. In Plumbum and Aurum There is rapid destruction of RBC resulting in anemia. In such specific metal which acts as on O₂ carrier and increases the amount of Hb in blood

GIT:

Acts on mucous membranes and Muscles of GIT and cause paralytic condition resulting habitual constipation as in Plumbum, aluminum, platinum and diarrhoea or seen in Arg. met.

Glands:

There is induration of glands as seen in Aur and Arg. met whereas Thallium mostly attacks thyroids and adrenaline glands causing glandular degeneration.

Action on bones and muscles:

Especially on bones causing caries and exostosis. The muscular power is also very weak as in Zinc and Cup. Met where there are cramps in muscles

Action on sexual organ:

On female sexual organ metals like Aur, plat, Alum, pallad causes inflammation leading to degeneration, ulceration and prolapse of uterus. In both sex there is increase desire and excitement with some other specific symptoms like oval sensitiveness of female sexual organs in Platina and precoital ejaculation of semen in male in selenium. All metals syphilitic manifestation on sexual sphere.

Action over skin:

All syphilitic symptoms like falling of hairs, predominate in metals like Aur gangrene seen in Ars, itching of hands and feet seen in selenium and also in alumina which are psoric symptoms.

Common Characteristic Mental Generals:

- **Guilt And Anxious**, There is great guilt and anxiety feeling.
- **Moral standards**, these people are of high moral standards and even small faults are very unfortunate for them.
- **Lack Of Courage**, They show lack of courage and they are very much hypersensitive to all the impression.
- **Hurriedness**, Metals have a hurried tendency.
- They want all their work to be done in great hurriedness.
- **Fastidiousness**, There is fastidiousness in their nature.
- They cannot sit still.
- They always want to do some work.
- They are always on the move.

- **Forceful**, People with metals are forceful aspect.
- They feel as if they are forced to do some things.
- **Disciplined and duty minded**, they must have discipline. These people have a sense of duty.
- They feel they have to complete a task on a deadline.
- **Suppression** is also markedly seen.
- There is great suppression of their own feelings and emotions; this comes out as neurological complaints.
- There are **delusions** of strange objects.
- **Anxiety** at night.
- Anxiety as if guilt of a crime, with fear, during fever.
- **Mirthful**, concentration difficult.
- Concentration difficult.
- Conscientious about trifles.
- **Discontented, Distraction, Excitable, Forgetful, Hysterical, Indifference, Irresolution, Irritability.**
- **Alternating moods**, change of mental symptoms.
- **Tranquility, unconscious weeping.**
- **Confusion** of mind.
- Thinks of death.
- **Over sensitive** to noise and are hypersensitive to all the impression.

Common Characteristic Physical Generals

- In almost all metals is hyperaemia of brain.
- The head is very over sensitive so is the scalp.
- **Sensation of fullness** in the head.
- Heat in the head.
- **Congestion** of head.
- Headaches are pulsating.
- **Hammering headaches.**
- Pulsating in head and temples.
- Frontal headache.
- Headache with red, hot face.
- Soreness of the head, scalp.
- Shocks in the head.
- **Vertigo with hyperaemia of brain.**
- In general tendency for congestion and hyperaemia.
- **All metals show nervous tendency.**
- There is chlorosis and desire for sweets and salts.

- **Almost all metals are c/e nerve remedies.**
- There is twitching, jerking's and formications.
- The state is as if it has lost all its vitality.
- The extremities are sense and a numb feeling pervades the body.
- **All metals show a slow and steady increase of pains.**
- The pains come on slowly and go away slowly. Some metals have night aggravations i.e. from sunset to sunrise.
- **Neuralgic pains are C/N to almost all metals.** Neuralgic pains, worse by touch. There is nervous tendency and tendency for neuralgias. There is a paraesthetic state. There is much weakness and exhaustion. Easily excitable people.
- **Metals act well on glands, bones and blood circulation.** They produce destruction of bones, caries and pains. Malnutrition, osteoporosis and other destructive tendencies are seen.
- **All the discharges are very much offensive and fetid.** Nasal, sweat, urine, stool are offensive. There is characteristic metallic taste in mouth.
- **Spasms are fairly common to all metals.** Spasms recurring at irregular intervals in the voluntary nerve muscle system, as well as in the field of the vagus. Tonic Clonic spasms Epileptic attacks. Spastic hands and feet. After the attacks there is great exhaustion. Spasmodic dysmenorrhoea and uterine spasms.
- **Soreness, dryness of all mucus membranes, roughness, especially in the Larynx and Hoarseness.** Metals are irritative to all M.M.
- Metals do play a role in the respiratory system of man. There is dry, hawking cough in nearly all the metals. Dyspnoea with a sense of suffocation. Spasmodic paralysis of diaphragm. Dyspnoea with palpitation with weakness.
- The gastric complains of all metals shows burning, acidity in the Anorexia and as well as ravenous appetite may occur. Diarrhoea alternates with constipation. Inactivity of rectum or paralytic condition of bowels causes habitual constipation.

-
- Generally all metals show a "Night Aggravation". Amelioration by pressure, open air.
- **Aliments from** masturbation, loss of vital fluid, fright, mortification sexual excess, vexation bad affects of Mercury, Alcohol, suppressed skin eruption, emotions and reserved displeasure.
- **Most of the metals acts on Haemopoetic system** and leads to: anemia and functional delirium.
- Actions on CNS lead to: Spasm, cramps, neuralgia lack of reaction to external environment and paralysis.
- **Most of the metals act on genito or urinary system and leads to diminished power & control.** There are sexual dreams of perversion. They lead to sexual psychopathy (selenium, idium, lithium) also seen in platina.

COMMON GENERAL MODALITIES:

Aggravations:

Night

Ameliorations:

By pressure, open air.

CLINICAL CONDITIONS:

Metals are indicated for clinical condition like Neuralgias, paraesthesia, gout and Rheumatism headache, vertigo, diarrhoea, anemia and functional delirium, Malnutrition, osteoporosis ETC

MURIATICUM GROUP

- M** = Marked disposition to weep
U = Incontinence of urine.
R = Roaring, itching or burning in the ear.
I = Inflammatory condition of the mucous membranes
A = Anemia
T = Tongue, white or grayish coated
I = Irritability & anxious
C = Constipation, dry, hard stool crumbles at anus.
U = Urticaria & other skin affections
M = Menses delayed & painful.

INTRODUCTION:

The remedies of this group are originated from chlorine i.e. salts of chloride.

The salts are potentised form. These salts possess a wonderful hold on the human economy when they are served in potentised form. This Mur group is very much effective in combination with remedies of other group All Mur group remedies are deep acting.

ACTION OF CHLORINE ON BODY:

If the amount of chlorine entering is sufficiently large then the symptoms produced are,

1. Dyspnoea, cyanosis, cold sweat, pulmonary oedema, accelerated small pulse, death through cardiac and respiratory paralysis.
2. If prolonged stay in a chlorine atmosphere of moderate concentration, then the symptoms are – Bronchitis, pneumonia, pulmonary bleeding or oedema.
3. Sub acute toxic concentration: gastric pain, acid eructation, pale greenish appearance, emaciation and premature old age.
4. In all concentration – Burning in eyes and nose.

IMPORTANT REMEDIES:

1. Aluminium muriaticum
2. Ammonium muriaticum
3. Antimonium muriaticum
4. Argentum muriaticum
5. Aurum muriaticum
6. Aurum muriaticum kalinatum
7. Baryta muriatica
8. Cadmium muriaticum
9. Calcarea muriatica
10. Chininum muriaticum
11. Chromium muriaticum
12. Cobaltum muriaticum
13. Cuprum muriaticum
14. Ferrum muriaticum
15. Gallium muriaticum
16. Kalium muriaticum
17. Lithium muriaticum
18. Magnesia muriatica
19. Manganum muriaticum
20. Muriatic acid
21. Narcotinum muriaticum
22. Noibium muriaticum
23. Nitromuriaticum acidum
24. Phosphorus muriaticus
25. Platinum muriaticum
26. Platinum muriaticum natronatum
27. Plumbum muriaticum
28. Stannum muriaticum
29. Strontium muriaticum
30. Thallium muriaticum
31. Tungsten muriaticum
32. Uranium muriaticum
33. Zincum muriaticum.

COMMON FEATURES:

Constitution:

Lean, thin, emaciated.

Miasm:

Psora predominance & Sycosis

Thermal state

HOT. More on the warmer side

Sphere of action:

All the Mur group remedies mainly acts on Mind. Blood corpuscles, skin, alimentary tract, liver, spleen, genital organs, muscles, urine organs, brain, nerve cells.

Pathogenesis:

1. All Murs act on skin such as acne, erythema, eczema, urticaria
2. Inflammatory condition of the mucus membranes.
3. Acts on GIT causes constipation with dry and hard stool with hemorrhoids.
4. Diarrhoea alternate with constipation.
5. Catarrhal affection and glandular swelling.

Common Characteristic Mental Symptoms:

1. **Hopeless** for the future
2. **Self-Pity**, They feel bitter about that anything gone wrong or against them and there is a feeling of "**Poor me**".
3. **Attention**, Attention is a central theme with the muriaticums. They want to be cared and nurtured.
4. **Hypochondrial** mod with constipation.
5. **Depression** with tendency to dwell upon past events.
6. **Stupor**, low delirium in typhoid fever.
7. **Delirium tremens** during fever
8. **Brain fag**
9. **Anxiety**, The person is very anxious.
10. **Irritability**

Common Characteristic Physical Symptoms:**Head and scalp:**

1. Head ache in forehead and temples.
2. Headache with constipation or fears.
3. Bursting type of headache.
4. There may be eruptions in scalp.

Eyes:

1. Blisters or white spots on cornea.
2. Scrofulous ulcers on cornea with photophobia.
3. Neuralgic pains with tears.
4. Conjunctivitis, blepharitis etc.

Ears:

1. Otorrhoea, purulent or watery discharge.
2. Roaring in ears. Itching or burning.
3. Deafness from the swelling.

Nose:

1. Coryza with white phlegm
2. Catarrh with thin discharge
3. Epistaxis.

Face:

1. Face-ache
2. Neuralgia

Mouth:

1. White blisters or ulcers in mouth.

Tongue:

1. Dry tongue with white or grayish white coat.
2. Blisters or ulcers on tongue.

Throat:

1. Throat is inflamed or ulcerated.
2. Used for Tonsillitis, diphtheria, laryngitis, pharyngitis etc.
3. Sore throat with painful swallowing

Stomach:

1. Gastritis, hepatitis with white-coated tongue.
2. Desire for Salt.
3. Aversion to Meat.
4. Belching of gas.
5. Stomachache with vomiting.

Abdomen and stools:

1. Jaundice with painful liver.
2. Pain in liver on spleen region.
3. Burning in abdomen
4. Dry stools or constipation.
5. Every stools crumbles at the verge of anus
6. Pile with burning sensation in anus.
7. Hard stool may lead to fissures.

Urine:

1. Catarrh of bladder, incontinence of urine
2. Indicated in Diabetes insipidus.
3. Burning sensation after urination.

Male:

- History of chronic gonorrhoea with thin discharges.

Female:

1. Delayed and painful menses.
2. Menses mixed with leucorrhoea.
3. Itching of vulva
4. Leucorrhoea at the time of stool.
5. Menses worse before, during, after menses.

Respiratory system:

1. Laryngitis, bronchitis, pleuritis, pneumonia with dry, short cough.
2. Clear, frothy or watery cough.

Circulatory system:

1. Palpitation of heart.
2. Pain in heart's apex region.
3. Hypertrophy of heart.

4. Carditis, Endocarditis and pericarditis.

Sleep:

- Restlessness and very sleeplessness.

Skin:

1. All skin affection with blisters or vesicles and thin, white scale.
2. Eczema, fine scalp or eruption with watery contents.
3. Intertrigo, warts on palms or soles, shingles, pemphigus, rupia, urticaria, nettle rash, hang nails and eczema of eyebrows.

COMMON GENERAL MODALITIES:**Aggravations:**

Menses worse before, during, after menses, Lying on right side
Salt food Night, Sea bathing, Touch, Motion, Wet weather, Warmth,
Walking, Cold drinks, Bathing, Voice, Sun, Before midnight

Ameliorations:

Open air, Lying on left side, Hanging down affected parts,
Cool open air, Hard pressure, Gentle motion

CLINICAL CONDITIONS:

Anemia, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Leucorrhoea, Debility,
Headache, Menstrual troubles, Asthma, paralysis, Skin disease,
coughs etc.

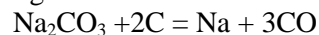
NATRUM GROUP

INTRODUCTION:

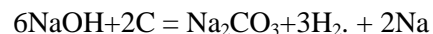
Davy isolated Sodium metal in 1807. Burnett in one of his brilliant Monograph takes Natrum salt as test of the "Doctrine of drug dynamization". Thus the salt has shown its utility at the hands of many stalwarts hence called "Salt of earth, salt of life". Nevertheless salts contain the most Marvelous Curative powers in a latent state. Sodium is the alkali metal of first group in periodic table. It presents in the subgroup of the first group & have electron in the S-orbital of their valence shell. This indicates that their elements belong to S-block of periodic table. Their general electronic configuration may be represented as (Noble gas) ns^1 ; where $n = 2$ to 7 .

Extraction of Sodium:

The metal was isolated by Davy in 1807 by the electrolysis of caustic soda. After 1 word it was manufactured by Burner's process, which consisted in the ignition of



The process was improved by Casstner (1886) who heated caustic soda with carbon from iron carbide at 1000°C in a steel crucible fitted with still heads from which hydrogen & sodium could escape.



The original Davy's process again now manufactures sodium. The metal is also obtained from the electrolysis of fused NaCl with a circular anode of carbon & annular iron cathode (Down's process).

NOMENCLATURE:

English- Sodium
French- Carbonate
Greek- Natrium

Symbol:
Na

Group:
IA

Series:
3

Atomic Number:
11

Atomic Weight:
23

Pathophysiological Action:

- Sodium has its characteristic action in water movement as well as in acid base equilibrium.
- It has marked action on colloids, has property of binding water & also has great capacity of dissociation of its salts.
- In acid-base equilibrium it acts in the form of the carbonate & to lesser extent in the form of the phosphate.
- The hydroxide has severe corrosive action of & carbonate has weak lacerative action on skin & mucous membrane.
- Alkaline NaCHO_3 has neutralizing action of gastric acid which is a chemical mass action causing damages.
- Sodium carbonate also provides a sodium ion, the constant constituent of the blood & the tissue fluids in general.
- Sodium serves physiologically as an easily available transporting agent for decomposition products. The important function of water regulation by sodium can be best seen with chloride (NaCl) & that of water excretion with sulphate.
- Gout & Acceleration of oxidation: In the test tube the oxidation of organic substances proceeds easier than in neutral solution, especially alkali carbonate play & important part in oxidation processes. Through the increase in oxidation processes, the burning bodies to urea should proceed more completely & less uric acid remain. One can favorably influence a tendency to acidosis & gout by

a persistent alkali rich vegetarian diet is correct, but it is largely the poverty of such a diet in purine bodies which causes favorable influence. Experimentally produced aggravation of gout by alkali

- Digestive Weakness: The clinical recommendation of sodium carbonate in digestive weakness arises from Hahnemann. The digestive disturbances are provoked through the least dietary failure. Gastric symptoms such as eructation distention & unpleasant sensation in the stomach. They are worse after eating & better when the food has left the stomach. Falling of weakness & demand for food appears at unusual hours.
- Other Organ Action
 - In the second line the mucous membrane of the respiratory passage & the genitalia are influenced .The great mucus releasing action of soda seems to reflect itself more biologically in a stimulation of the mucous glands through Nat. Carb.
 - Nash mentions particularly postnatal catarrh as in indication .Foul odour nasal secretion. Expectoration of much mucous. Dry cough on entrance to a warm room from outside.

Of female sexual organs, an acrid yellow, copious leucorrhoea should be mentioned. The cause of sterility is discharge of semen immediately after entry. Heaviness in lower abdomen Vesicular eruptions on skin, knuckles, tip of fingers, toes, flexor surfaces of joints & also patch or circinate on body. The skin becomes dry, wrinkled.

Physical and Chemical Properties of Sodium:

- Sodium is a soft white metal with silver luster.
- It is obtained in tetragonal crystalline form
- .Sodium dissolves in liquid ammonia giving intense blue colour to solution
- Sodium metal when burn in air forms Na_2O & Na_2O_2 .
- It is soluble in alcohol forming $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{ONa}$.

Sources:

Cereals, milk, fruits, vegetables, spinach, beet, cheese, bread and during cooking sufficient quantity of salt is added

USES:

- Sodium finds use in the manufacture of sodium peroxide, sodium cyanide & sodamide .
- It is used in the extraction of boron & silicon as a reducing agent in the form sodium amalgam & as a reagent in organic qualitative analysis.
- We use sodium in our day-to-day life to add taste to our ingredients

NORMAL VALUES IN THE BODY:

Extra cellular	140 meq/lit
Intra cellular	5 meq/lit
Sodium concentration in whole blood	160 meq/lit
Plasma concentration	330 mg%
Serum concentration	136-145 meq/lit
Muscle concentration	60-160 mgm%
Nerve tissue	300 mg

Hypo - natremia:

Causes

- a) Extra renal loss- (i) G I T- deficient salt intake, diarrhoea, gastro-intestinal suction, fistula etc. Peritonitis, pleural effusion,
 - (ii) Excessive sweating, burns, salivation, lachryamation.
 - (iii) Adrenal insufficiency: Deficient secretion of mineralocorticoids, increased glucocorticoid secretion.
- b) Renal loss – Diuretics, osmotic diuresis, urea and mannitol diuresis, diabetes insipidus

Hyper-natremia

Causes

- a) Extra renal water loss: Skin- burns & sweat; Lungs- insensible.
- b) Renal water loss: Diabetes insipidus, Osmotic diuresis
- c) Primary excess of Natrum- excessive salt administration
- d) Adrenal hyper function- Cushing's disease, primary hyperaldosteronism.

DOCTRINE OF SIGNATURE

NATRUM MUR	NATRUM MENTAL	NATRUM PHYSICAL
1) Salt occurs in the crystalline form by the bonding of the sodium and chloride with each other.	Blockage of healthy flow of emotions gets crystallized. They become bound to their grief and brood.	Metabolic crystallization causes stagnation in organs and fluid, represented by Choking, throughout complaints.
Salt add life to food when it blends with it.	An optimist Natrum is cheerful, creative, and precocious and finds life tasteful.	Craving for salt. Discharges - excessive. Thirst- increased.
The sea from which the salt is obtained produces waves during evaporation of salt.	Oscillations of emotions occur from cheerfulness, weepiness.	The pains increase and decrease rhythmically.
The tides dependent on the moon show a periodic increase and decrease. The sun too affects the sea.	Mental symptoms are < sun and from moon phase. Moods swings, bipolar.	The aggravation is periodic-same time, hour or on alternate days.
The sea being deep hides all it owns, in its depth, appearing calm and clear from the exterior.	The patient buries his deep grief. They suppress all their grief and put a calm exterior.	

Rock salt never melts fully while cooking.	They are steady and very private.	Suppressions.
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LIST OF REMEDIES

1. Natrum Muriaticum
2. Natrum Arsenicum
3. Natrum Carbonicum
4. Natrum Phosphoricum
5. Natrum Sulphuricum
6. Natrum Nitricum
7. Natrum Salicylicum
8. Natrum Cacodyls
9. Natrum Cholenicum
10. Natrum Hyposulphuricum
11. Natrum Iodatum
12. Natrum Lacticum
13. Natrum Nitrosum
14. Natrum Selenicum
15. Natrum Silicum
16. Natrum Sulpho-Carbol
17. Natrum Succinate
18. Natrum Taurochol
19. Natrum Telluricum
20. Borax

COMMON FEATURES OF NATRUM GROUP:

Constitution:

Natrum are lean thin emaciated, pale short and anaemic.

Temperament:

Melancholic and Bilious

Thermal Relationship:

Chilly, worse from sun, warmth, aggravated and amelioration at sea side

Diathesis:

Rheumatic and gouty diathesis

Miasmatic background:

Sycotic and Tubercular

Sphere of Action:

Natrum chiefly acts on GIT, mucous membrane, lymphatic systems, connective tissue, skin, bones nutrition & bones

Common Characteristic Mental Symptoms:

- **Grief** is the most characteristic symptom of Natrums. There is much grief about that which they have lost. They get stuck in the past, when everything was still alright. Their thoughts keep going back to that time. Sometimes they can cry about it, **they cry when they are alone, but do not cry in front of others**. They are glum, melancholic & pessimistic. They feel that things will never be right again
- They keep their problems inside, they are much **closed**, do not feel like talking about it. They carry their secret grief & hide it from the outside world. They have the feeling of being on their own & having to carry the burden of their sadness alone. They can not expect any help from outside at all. They have to accept their fate in state of gloom.
- They have lost all faith that things could become all right again. They can also have the feeling that it is forbidden to be happy, that they are not allowed to experience this. Thus they can be very **pessimistic persons**. Their loss cannot be made up for any more. They deny the possibility of regaining their happiness & restrict themselves to passive acceptance.

- They are very sensitive, very vulnerable. **Sensitivity** is another characteristic feature of the Natrums. They think that much has been taken away from them already; they have hardly got anything left & constantly feel that the rest will

probably be taken away from them too. So they are easily frightened. Any unexpected thing could hurt them easily. They are sensitive to music, especially classical one & with this music they can let themselves carried away in their melancholic mood.

- These are very **Reserved** kind of people, **Introverted** & have inclination to withdraw, they restrict themselves to the essentials. But they definitely want to hold on to. So they can become very attached to certain things or memories usually from distant past.
- The Natrum shows characteristic anxiety; there is anxiety of keeping balance or harmony. This means the maintenance of relationships. This has marked desire to form & maintain a relationship especially on a one to one level. The Natrum patient does not want too many but just the one & is very much dependent only on one relationship, without which she feels very isolated & therefore very insecure. It is the tremendous need & dependence on relationship that makes the Natrum patient very vulnerable to hurt.
- Out of this vulnerability the Natrum patient develops a **fear** of people & therefore tries to avoid contact. While on the one hand she wants to avoid company, she also dreads being alone.
- They respond with great sensibility, especially to the feelings of others, & also what others say & think about them.
- Natrum people are very much aware of their emotions. If they have been hurt, they tend to not forget. They are very emotional especially concerning relationships.
- When disappointed or unable to form a relationship, they tend to withdraw & keep away from the sight of people. Thus they are often closed people.

Common Characteristic Physical Symptoms:

- All Natrums show alteration of blood causing a condition of Anaemia & leucocytosis; they also show periodicity of mucous, cutaneous, serous manifestations.
- All complaints arise every summer
- , in hot weather, electric changes in the atmosphere or direct rays of sun give rise to various elements & complaints.
- Prolonged taking of excessive salt causes profound nutritive changes in various systems. There arise symptoms of salt retention as evidenced by dropsy's & oedema.
- General debility is main feature of Natrum Group.
- physic: thin
- Temperature :warm, <sun , < >sea
- Time : <11 a.m.
- Desire: Salt
- Aversion: salt, milk
- General modalities: <lying on left side
- *Cravings*: Salt, Fish and Farinaceous food.
- *Aversions*: Bread, Milk

COMMON GENERAL MODALITIES:

Aggravation:

Sun, sea, 11a.m. Milk, lying on left side

Amelioration:

Seashore, at night

CLINICAL CONDITIONS:

Diarrhoea, Headache, Sunstroke, Cough, Burns, Anaemia, Intermittent fever, Leucorrhoea, Marasmus, Upper respiratory tract infections, Lower respiratory tract infections, vertigo, warts, Menstrual disorders, Liver affections, Gonorrhoea, etc.

POTASSIUM GROUP

INTRODUCTION:

Potassium is obtained from mineral kingdom. The word kali is derived from *Arabic* (kali) meaning ash. The other name of kali is potassium derived from *pot - ash* obtained from wood ashes and remains of burnt vegetable matter. It is an alkaline substance. Its great affinity for water makes it attack the tissues with great avidity producing very deep excoriating effects. It has been determined by experiments on mammals that potash particularly the carbonate, acts paralyzing on the muscles. This accounts for the general weakness, which belongs to all potash preparations, and with this we find potash salts are used in great muscular weakness, exhaustions and accompany convalescence from protracted disease as typhoid fever.

DISCOVERY:

It was first isolated by Sir Humpry Davy in 1808 by electrolysis of Potassium hydroxide. It was 1st alkali metal to be isolated & was followed soon by sodium.

NOMENCLATURE:

English:	Kali
German:	Kalium
French:	Potasse

SYMBOL:

K +

GROUP:

1^s A

Kalium comes in the same periodic group as *Natrum* (Group IA) and has similar feelings as *Natrum* i.e. need for relationship and harmony and dependence on the relationship.

SERIES:

ATOMIC WEIGHT:

39.096

ATOMIC NUMBER:

19

EXTRACTION:

Metallic potassium is isolated by electrolysis of fused potassium hydroxide. Potassium and sodium are separated in earth's surface in the colloidal and fluid parts respectively.

PRODUCTION:

Potassium can be produced by electrolytic processes, Electrolysis of molten KCL. This process is very limited because molten KCL is corrosive. Potassium can also be produced by passing the vapour of sodium through molten Potassium compound. The potassium compound is reduced to metallic potash and mixtures of the vapours of potassium and sodium are obtained so that the alloy sodium and potassium are collected. Potassium can be separated from mixture by Fractional Distillation. A more important production of potassium is the reduction of Potassium Fluoride by calcium carbide acceleration as

**CHEMICAL PROPERTIES:**

Among alkali metals, the boiling points are low for those of higher atomic weight. Thus potassium is very volatile than sodium.

Inorganic reaction of potassium:

Reactant	Reaction	Product
O ₂	Fairly rapid	K ₂ O or KO ₂
N ₂ , A, He	No reaction	
H ₂	Rapid reaction above 300 °C	KH
H ₂ O	Rapid	KOH+H ₂
C (400 °C)	Dissolves to solid solution	Potassium
Graphite		

NH ₂	No carbide formed	
CO	Reacts easily	KNH ₂
	Forms carbonyls	
S	In molten state	K ₂ S
CO ₂	Reacts	
	K ₂ CO ₂ +Reduction products.	
F	Reacts violently	KF
Cl	Reacts violently	KCL
Br	Detonates	KBr
I	Reacts ignites	KI
H ₂ SO ₄	Explosive reaction	K ₂ SO ₄

USES

Potassium compounds were used in antiquity. Potassium carbonate was leached from ashes in Pompeii and "Strengthened" with lime (converted to the hydroxide) for soap making.

- The Chinese use it to make gunpowder
- Potassium is used as fertilizer along with Nitrogen & Phosphorus
- In photoelectric cells.
- Alloys of potassium & sodium as a liquid that lowers the temperature.

NORMAL VALUE IN HUMAN BODY:

Potassium is one of the most important elements in the cell economy, but our detailed knowledge does not extend sufficiently far for us completely to understand its significance. Quantitative estimation is very difficult because it belongs primarily to the colloidal interior of the cells. We do not know how much potassium is fixed in the cells nor in what state does it exist.

The two to three grams of potassium which are brought to the human organism daily from plants does not state anything about how much active potassium is brought to the various places and what is excreted as inactive potassium, the reason being that there exists an internal potassium circulation so that what is used at one place can again be used at another.

Potassium is the most important intracellular cat ion. Almost 98% of Potassium in the body is found within cells. Potassium also

influences neuromuscular functions and a common feature of hypokalaemia is muscular weakness.

Experiments reveal that 95% of body potassium is exchangeable. The total average exchangeable K is 3200mM in male & 2300mM in female (46MKg and 40.5mMKg respectively).

<u>Component</u>	<u>Amount (% of total) K</u>
Total intra cellular	89.6
Total extra cellular	10.4
Plasma	0.4
Dense connective - Tissue & cartilage	0.4
Trans cellular locations	1.0
Total body potassium	
(Male)	47 meq/kg
(Female)	41 meq/kg
Muscle	2600 meq
Erythrocyte	200 meq
Liver	160 meq

HYPOKALAEMIA:

Causations

- Decreased intake
 - Starvation
 - Clay ingestion
- Redistribution into cells
 - Acid base
Metabolic alkalosis
 - Hormonal
Insulin
Beta-adrenergic agonists
Alpha-adrenergic antagonists
 - Anabolic state
Vit B12
Granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor
Total parenteral nutrition

- Others
 - Pseudohypokalemia
 - Hypothermia
 - Hypokalemic periodic paralysis
 - Barium toxicity
- Increased loss
 - Non-renal
 - Gastro intestinal loss (diarrhoea)
 - Integumentary loss (sweat)
 - Renal
 - Increased distal loss—diuretics, osmotic, diuresis
 - Increased secretion of potassium

Clinical Features:

- Impaired contractility of Heart muscles.
- Necrosis of Heart muscle
- Kidney hypertrophy.
- Growth retardation
- Loss of hair
- Impaired striated muscle functioning, with weakness & affecting respiratory muscles.
- Chronic hypokalemia causes formation of vacuoles in cytoplasm of both proximal and distal corticotubular cells causing irreversible and progressive interstitial nephritis with consequent renal failure.

HYPERKALAEMIA:

The most important effect of high Potassium levels in blood is cardiac arrhythmia. Yet in *Kalium* this anxiety is much deeper and he now needs not only a relationship on a one to one basis but also needs relationships with a group of people.

Causations:

- Renal failure.
 - Decreased distal flow (i.e., decreased effective circulating arterial volume).
 - Decreased K⁺ secretion.
 - Impaired Na reabsorption
 - Primary hypoaldosteronism, Adrenal insufficiency
 - Secondary hypoaldosteronism-hyporeninemia,
- Drugs ACE inhibitors, NSAIDS, heparin
Resistance to Aldosterone Pseudohypoaldosteronism,

Tubulo-intestinal disease,
Drugs

- Enhanced chloride reabsorption (chloride shunt)
Gordon's syndrome
Cyclosporine

Clinical Features:

- Hyperkalemia causes depolarization of cell membrane which leads to impaired membrane excitability & manifest as weakness which can progress to flaccid paralysis & hypoventilation if respiratory muscles involved
- Cardiac toxicity.
- Wide spread intra-cardiac block.

IMPORTANT REMEDIES OF KALI GROUP:

1. **Kali Bichromicum** (Bichromate of Potash)
2. **Kali Arsenicum** (Fowler's solution)
3. **Kali Bromatum** (Bromide of Potash)
4. **Kali Carbonicum** (Carbonate of Potassium)
5. **Kali Cyanatum** (Potassium Cyanide)
6. **Kali Chloricum** (Chloride of Potassium)
7. **Kali Hydriodicum** (Iodide of Potassium)
8. **Kali Muriaticum** (Chloride of Potassium)
9. **Kali Nitricum** (Saltpeter)
10. **Kali Permanganicum** (Permanganate of Potassium)
11. **Kali Phosphoricum** (Phosphate of Potassium)
12. **Kali Silicatum** (Silicate of Potash)
13. **Kali Sulphuricum** (Potassium Sulphate)

COMMON FEATURES OF KALI GROUP:

Constitution:

Potassium constitutions are heavily built. They are stout and robust. All kali remedies are prone to the tendency to gain weight and have premature old look. There are black rings around the eyes.

Temperament: Most kali group remedies are *Phlegmatic*, where as kali phos is *choleric*.

Thermal Relationship: Thermally they are chilly and sensitive to cold. Very much sensitive to cold air, < and aversion with cold air except Kali Sulph
Amelioration > by warmth

Diathesis:

Almost all Potassium shows **rheumatic** and **gouty** diathesis.

Miasmatic background:

Anti-Syphilitic

They also show slow onset and slow decline as their main features.

Sphere of Action:

Most of the remedies from Potassium group mainly act on tissues, muscles (esp. Heart), Nerves (esp. Vagus), Gastro-intestinal tract, Skin, Hair, Mucous membranes, Glands, Bones and Respiratory system.

Physiological Action:

As Campbell discovered in 1907, *potassium is radioactive*, it sends out beta particles, the rapidly moving electrons. Possibly the radioactivity of potassium play a role in the catalytic excitation of cell life as H. Zwaardemaker has suggested. Through beta radiation, energy should be furnished which maintains the automatism of the heart and smooth muscles, in which apparently no caloric energy is given off.

Colloid and Cell Action:

The univalent cations i.e. Potassium favor the swelling of colloids and reversibly their power of precipitation is the least. Through the promotion of swelling the univalent cations may ease the entrance and exit of salts and foreign substances from water through the plasma membrane therefore they stand in contrast to the chief representative of the earthy alkalies, calcium, which is characterized by its caulking action.

Muscle:

The great content of potassium in muscle cells shows from the start the great significance of potassium shows muscle function. The potassium ions seem to possess a special significance for the

production of the bioelectric current. The membrane theory of muscle function suggests that in the resting state, the plasma surface membrane is impermeable for potassium ions, but permeable for other ions. From this an electrical double layer results on the cell surface. By stimulation of the muscle a state of alternation of certain cell membrane of colloids occurs and thereby an increase of permeability, particularly for potassium ions. On the other hand, the interior of the muscle cell seems free from sodium ions. An important influence of sodium ions proceeds from the fluid bathing the intermediary substance.

The reduction of muscle irritability is apparently a special property of potassium. According to Hober, this influence occurs through alteration of the colloid consistency of the plasma membrane and indeed, through relaxation of the plasma membrane. The removal of muscle irritability by potassium is reversible. Parallel with it goes the influence of potassium salts on the muscle current. Biedermann found that if one brings a place of uninjured, currentless frog muscle into contact with a potassium salt solution for a short time, a rest current of the same direction and electromotive power appears as in a partial destruction. The part of the muscle coming into contact with the potassium salt will be negative in respect to the remainder of the muscle and it will thereby produce a regular test (cross-section current). If one washes off the salt producing the alteration, then the original state of the current-less muscle is restored. The potassium salts bring the muscle into a state in which, if it is stimulated already, it cannot be stimulated further. Because the excitation, just as the potassium salt, produces a local and transient negativity of the muscle and at the same time brings the muscle into a state of non-excitability through a muscle is associated with a change in the state of colloids, which is released through an electrolytic process within the muscle.

The potassium ion is the chief carrier of positive charge on the inner limiting membrane. The same ion whose presence within the interior of the muscle fibril is a pre condition of irritability disturbs or removes this irritability by influence from without. Apart from the influence of the quantity, the concentration, there is also a shifting of action indeed according to the site of influence. By what way, in such a disturbance of potassium balance in the muscle, a regulation follows from medicinal doses of potassium, we will obtain an explanation only when the significance of potassium ions for nerve

irritability is better known seem to be present. According to MacDonald, the destruction of a nerve is associated micro chemically with the liberation of large amounts of previously unrecognizable KCl at the place of injury. Furthermore, the cations reduce the irritability of nerves in the same series as they do muscle, here again sodium the least and potassium most strongly.

Heart:

The reduction of irritability or paralysis of the heart muscle through potassium has been confirmed by experiments on living frogs and rabbits. In order to obtain this necessarily slight increase of potassium ion content of tissue fluid, in consequence to the rapid equalization capacity of the kidneys and transference to non-sensitive tissue cells, the potassium salt must be injected subcutaneously or intravenously. If the K_2O content in the blood increased from the normal 0.025-0.03 % to 0.07-0.08 %, then diastolic cardiac standstill occurs. On subcutaneous injection in frogs the pulse frequency sinks and again increases after some time. The action occurs on the heart muscle alone, because it also occurs in the ganglion free heart muscle. In rabbits one also observes sinking of the pulse frequency and single momentary sudden standstill of the pulse curve.

1. The toxic actions of potassium are not observed in reabsorption from the gastro intestinal canal because a definite increase of the amount of potassium ions in the blood plasma is not able to take place in consequence to the equalization processes of the organism. But if symptoms have been observed from small doses of potassium salts which point toward an affinity to skeletal and cardiac muscle which was discovered experimentally much later, then it must be considered that the type and form of the preparation administered and further more special potassium sensitivity must have been responsible for the symptoms. In order to disturb the potassium economy, it does not necessarily follows that the point of departure must be taken from an increase of concentration in the fluid perfusing the division the route may be entirely over the vegetative nervous system, that a catalytic like disturbance of potassium ion potential occurs, particularly when there is already a labile equilibrium in this direction. The excitation of an accelerated potassium ion wandering can act disturbing in the one case, regulating in

another. In any case, observations free from objections made in homeopathic proving with potassium salts cannot be denied because the possibility of explanation available for the effects known from animal experimentation can not be utilized at present. For the explanation of the mechanism of ion effects directly upon the receptive cells, pharmacological animal experiment can, however, offer a certain basis.

The influence of alkali salts on smooth muscle is of another type than upon striated muscle. Here the plasma membrane resistance does not seem to exist with an elective permeability. Consequently, the potassium ion acts more strongly de-swelling, shortening and tonus increasing than does the sodium ion

2. The influence of an increase of potassium on the skeletal muscle and cardiac muscle is equally tonus reducing, on the contrary in smooth muscle tonus increasing. If, now, one accepts the finding of Dufurdi that the irritability of the vagus is increased through potassium salts, so it seems that this action can be connected with the action of potassium on the receptive organs as a vagus effect.
3. If one recalls that voluntary muscle also has a vegetative innervations on which its tonus is dependent, then one can consider how it is possible to regulate the potassium balance between the inside and outside of the muscle fibrils by the vegetative nerves and thereby the tonus through potassium as a remedial agent.
4. Placing potassium and the vagus parallel need not be overstretched as has occurred in the counter balancing of the relations of KCa as the vagus: sympathetic by S.G. Zondek. Indeed, in general, potassium preponderance corresponds to increased vagus influence and it also intermediates and regulates via the vagus. But, for example, the influence of potassium and calcium ions in the regulation of the heart does not agree throughout with the functions of the vagus and sympathetic. While the vagus depresses all parts of the heart from the sinus node to the ventricle, potassium stimulates the upper part of the heart.

Pathological Action:

Toxicologically potash may be of some interest to you. When by accident caustic potash is swallowed. Its great affinity for water makes it attack the tissue. With the great activity producing very deep escharous effects It has more power to penetrate the tissue than have some other caustic nitrate of silver for instance hence it has been select as a caustic for use when is desired to reach for intra parenchyma as part as in treatment of carbuncle. When large portion of tissue become gangrenous and slough must be produced caustic potash used. This tissue thus acted upon greasy. Appearance, which is due to formation soap, made from combination as Pal and Potash. Thus it differs materially in its action from mineral acid, which make the tissues dry dark almost like mass as tinder.

Common Characteristic Mental Symptoms:

- **Oversensitiveness** is a prominent feature of Kalis. Very sensitive to touch and all other things.
- **Anxiety:** Anxious all the time but most marked in morning, on walking, anxious about future, salvation, of disease.
- **Fearful: “Full of fears”**, fear to go to bed at night. Fear of crowds, fear of bad news, and fear of being alone.
- **Quarrelsome:** Fault finding nature. Behavior very crazy.
- **Irritable:** Obstinate marked at night, after coition, during headache during menses.
- **Weakness** of memory, cannot remember events and the concentration power is less.
- **Indifferent** attitude to everything, to pleasure, to business matters and then become indolent and lassitude.
- **Dullness of mind:** Cannot recollect past events, words. Absentmindedness in children. Difficulty in concentration.
- **Restlessness:** Towards evening, during menses, headache.
- **Moaning mania:** silent spells more marked.
- **Impulsive** tendency to do something violent, to kill somebody.
- **Sleeping tendency:** Persons does not feel fresh, dull and sleepy all the time. He becomes sad and fearful during sleep, loathing of life. Insanity, delirium (more in Kali Phos). Illusion of dead people.

- **Principles duty:** The most important characteristic of kalium people is that they are very conscientious. They are people with strong principles, they have their rules and norms and they stick to them: a man of his word. They are therefore very reliable, correct, stable and self-assured. They have a great sense of duty are serious and responsible. In the course of time, however, this can go too far and the negative side might start to come up: being rigid, dogmatic, moralistic, conservative, stoic. In order to live according to their principles, they have to control the other aspects to live according to their principles; they have to control the other aspects of their life, such as emotions. They prefer routine to new and unexpected things. Playful and artistic traits are hardly acknowledged. That is why they seem to be materialistic, but they are more pragmatic and down to earth, than egoistic.
- **Closed:** This control is unexpressed physically in the form of constipation or difficult labors. They hold on to things are closed and reserved. In spite of or perhaps because of this control there are many fears, but these are often only felt physically in the form of stomach problems. They can also be quite 'jumpy', unexpected things are not under their control. Connected to this is their great sensitivity to being tickled. Tickling makes you laugh, you have to surrender to your emotions and their control does not allow this.
- **Optimism:** They are closed and do not easily share their inner feelings. But they are melancholic like the Natrums. One could sooner call them optimistic. They achieve what they want to achieve, through perseverance and hard work.
- **Work tasks:** Their sense of duty is expressed in their tasks. Perhaps 'task' is an even better theme for the Kaliums than 'duty'. They are very task conscious. They are very hard workers, able people, and the builders of the society. They are practical and pragmatic. They work hard and steadily, although they don't overdo it. They are not real workaholics. They are a sort fatherly aura. Professions in which they thrive are: Manager, Policeman, Judge, Translator, Bookkeeper etc.

- **Family:** They are on the whole, very much oriented. The family is very important to them and they work hard to support them.

Common Characteristic Physical Symptoms:

- **Twitching and trembling of muscles**, especially in thighs and knees. Drooping of eyelids kali show eclamptic conditions. Irritability of nerves (vagus). Choric moments and convulsions. Kali salts produces irritability of nerves with the timidity easily starting noise or touch.
- **All Kalis have a characteristic 'prominent sticking pain'.** Also there is tearing, cutting and neuralgic pains. Erotic type of pains shifts from one part to another. Pulling, stitching and shifting pains. Pain in small parts that can be carried by tip of finger. Deep escharotics effects on tissues.
- **Weakness and relaxation of muscles** especially of thighs, body which may cause paralytic weakness of sacro-iliac joint. Patient throws himself or herself on bed or street.
- Kalis are usually people with cold feelings, which are thermally chilly and very much sensitive to cold and draught. Cold perspiration all over the body. Coldness is felt in general and also in single parts.
- **All Kalis have great affinity for water.** All the remedies have more power to penetrate the tissues hence they are selected when deep acting remedies are need.
- **Kalis have great effect on joints** as they produce Rheumatisms. Joints are painful, tender and swollen. Oedema is also present. Oedematous swellings.
- Papular and Pustular eruptions. The kalis affect markedly the mucous membrane producing congestion, inflammation, and ulcerations and increased and altered mucous discharges.
- **All the discharges of kalis are copious, thick, yellow and tough.** Kalis have power to arrest abnormal secretions whether they may be mucous or serous. Perspiration or hemorrhage. Sweat is on all part of body.
- **Kalis desire sweets and other soft edible items.** 'All kalis shows an all gone sensation in the stomach which is not relieved by eating'. Sensation of constriction in the throat. Sour vomiting and sour eructations are marked in kalis.

- There is general weakness present and there is sexual weakness inability to ejaculate or erection. Loss of sexual desire.
- **Depression of sexual powers.** Sexual erythrim.
- They are quite heavily built, stout and robust as a reflection of their inside. The Kaliums in general are quite cold, but this depends on the components elements.
- **The time modality** is very strong: an aggravation at around 3h. Sometimes this is from 2-4 h or from 3h (DD cupr, thuja). Kali-ars tend more towards 1h, and kali-s and kali-I to 5h. All complaints can be aggravated then, sleeplessness, stomach pains, sciatica etc.
- **Oedema** everywhere, particularly around the ankles and the eyelids, with a most typical symptom of swelling of the medial side of the upper eyelid.
- Asthma < 3h, > sitting and < lying down.
- Pneumonia with stitching pains in pleura.
- **Affections of the heart**, ranging from simple palpitations and high blood pressure to hardening of the arteries and (sudden) heart attacks. All the emotions are held inside, until suddenly the heart gives up.
- The kaliums have many stomach complaints. Their stomach is highly sensitive; they are also prone to stomach pains and ulcers. A typical process is that they transfer their fears to their stomach; kali-c does this especially. The whole region of the solar plexus becomes very sensitive.
- The menses are often copious, sometimes early, and sometimes late. They can also get a copious, creamy, yellow leucorrhoea.
- **There is much rheumatic affection:** Inflammation of the joints with deformities, especially in the hips and knees.
- **The kaliums are often needed in backaches with sciatica.** The sciatica is < pressure, < lying on the painful side, < menses.

COMMON GENERAL MODALITIES:

Aggravations:

- Thinking, Cold, Draught, Coition, Menses, Touch, Exertion

Ameliorations:

- Movements, Leaning Forward, Eating.

CLINICAL CONDITIONS:

Eclampsia, Convulsions, Rheumatism, Oedema, hemorrhage, Vomiting, Sexual erythrim, Sciatica, Weakness, Anaemia, Sinusitis, Asthma, Pneumonia, Palpitations, Hypertension

SARCODES

SARCODES

INTRODUCTION

In Greek the term Sarcodes means fleshy. Sarcodes imply protoplasm of animals as distinguished from vegetable protoplasm. In homeopathy, some of the sarcodes are proved medicines. They are obtained from healthy endocrine or ductless glands in normal secretions of living human organs and lower animals.

The secretions are mostly hormones.

Examples:

Adrenalinum

Cholesterinum

Fel tauri

Insulin

Pancreatinum

Pepsinum

Pituitary

Thyroidinum

Vulpisfel

In fact, sarcodes belongs to animal kingdom. Sarcodes includes products of animal glands and endocrine glands as a whole and secretions there from. Endocrine or ductless glands are those, which produce hormones in body.

Hormones are specific substances produced by the endocrine glands of higher animals, which are secreted into the blood and thus carried to all the parts of the body where they regulate many metabolic functions of the organism. They are quick acting and only a minute amount may have a profound effect on metabolism. Hormones are proteins (insulin), steroids (cortisone) or relatively simple organic compounds (adrenalin).

1. Sarcodes from whole endocrine glands.

- Thyroidinum (of sheep or calf)
- Pituitarium posterium (posterior portion of pituitary gland of sheep)

2. Sarcodes from healthy secretions (hormones etc.)

Adrenaline (epinephrine) a hormone produced by adrenal gland and may also be prepared synthetically. Cortisone (cortisone acetate) cortisone monacetate, a crystalline steroid hormone secreted by cortex of adrenal gland in man.

- Adrenocorticotrophin – A polypeptide hormone secreted by pituitary gland, which controls the adrenal glands.
- Insulin – a pancreatic hormone that controls sugar metabolism.
- Pepsin – An enzyme produced in the stomach, which converts proteins into peptones produced from the stomach of pig.

3. Sarcodes from extracts

- Orchitinum (testes)
- Oophorinum (ovarian of cow or sheep)
- Pancreatinum (from pancreas of beef containing digestive enzyme)

4. Other sarcodes

- Cholesterinum – Principle steroid in higher animals, main constituents of gallstone and bile.
- Fel tauri (fresh ox gall)
- Vulpis fel (fresh fox gall) etc.

Sarcodes are mainly stated to be the organopathic drugs, which act on the particular organ. This is true because sarcodes itself are the remedies prepared from healthy secretions of those particular organs. Thus their action generally remains limited up to the functions of that organ.

SOURCES

- Ductless glands as a whole
- Healthy secretions from ductless glands
- Normal secretions of animal
- Product of animal glands and tissues
- Healthy organs of animals.

ANATOMICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF SARCODES

1. Thyroid

Anatomy: Endocrine gland situated in lower part of the front and sides of the neck.

Shape: H shaped. Each lobe is about 5 x 2 x 2 cms, one on either side of trachea.

Thyroid Hormone:

It produces 3 hormones.

1. Thyroxin
2. Tri-iodothyronine
3. Calcitonin

Physiological Action of Thyroid Hormone

Principle action of thyroid gland is to act as a catalyst of the nature of a spark for the maintenance of oxidative metabolism in most tissues.

Necessary for normal growth and maturation and tissue differentiation

Active energy producing respiratory process within the cells of the body.

Cellular respiration and metabolism and synthesis of protein in mitochondria.

1. **Calorigenic:** Thyroid hormone accelerates energy production, O₂ uptake and BMR.

2. **Metabolism:**

- i. Carbohydrate Metabolism
 - a. Stimulates absorptions of glucose from the intestine.
 - b. Mobilizes glycogen from liver and heart.
 - c. Promotes gluconeogenesis.
 - d. Reduces sugar tolerance.
- ii. Protein Metabolism

Has an anabolic effect causing an increase in RNA and protein synthesis
- iii. Lipid Metabolism

Thyroid hormone increases both the synthesis and catabolism of lipids and cholesterol.
- iv. Calcium And Phosphorus Metabolism

Removes calcium and phosphorous from the bones leading to osteoporosis

3. Kidneys

- i. Increased nitrogen excretion.
- ii. Increased urine volume.
- iii. Increased excretion of creatinine.

4. Growth And Metamorphosis

Essential for normal growth and development

5. Mammary Gland

Increases the output and fat contents of milk

6. Heart Rate

Accelerate the rate of the normal as well as the denervated heart.

7. Nerves And Muscles

Have influence on activity of central, peripheral and autonomic nervous systems and the voluntary muscles.

2. Adrenaline

It is active principle of adrenal medulla. Hypothalamus controls the secretion. Content of resting gland is about 0.1 mg% of its moist weight.

Total store in both glands is about 10 mg in man.

Site of Action

On receptors and receptors of effector organs

Main effect of receptors is excitatory whereas main effects of receptors are inhibitory.

Action of Adrenaline

On Circulation

- a. **Heart Rate, Force and output** is increased.
Excitability of myocardium increased,
Conductivity of bundle of his increased
- b. **Blood Vessels:**
All constricted except coronary vessels and those of skeletal muscles.
- c. **Blood Pressure:**
Rise sharply and comes down slowly and even below the basal level.
Systolic BP – increased.
Diastolic BP - decreased

d. Skeletal Muscles:

Excitability and contra-activity increased
Onset of fatigue delayed
Anti curare action

e. On Blood:

Blood sugar increased.
Blood lactate increased.
Coagulation increased.
Serum potassium increased.
Red cell, white cell, platelets, Hb % increased.
Plasma Proteins concentrated.

f. On Kidneys:

Urine volume decreased.
Renal circulation decreased.
Glycosuria

g. On Metabolism:

BMR increased.
Blood sugar increased.

h. On Smooth Muscles:

Intestine – movements inhibited.
Gall bladder – contraction
Urinary bladder – relaxation
Spleen – contraction
Eyes - dilatation

i. On Skin:

Standing of hairs
Sweating can be induced by administration.

j. On Nervous System:

Restlessness
Anxiety
Fatigue

k. On Spinal Cord:

Decreased muscle tone

3. Insulin: The cells of Islets of Langerhans secrete it.

Functions:

- 1. On carbohydrate metabolism
Oxidation of sugar and transport of glucose into cells
- 2. On protein metabolism
Prevents gluconeogenesis

3. On fat metabolism
Prevents formation of ketene bodies

4. Ovary:

Anatomy: Two somewhat bean-shaped bodies (4 x 2.5 x 1.5 cm), one on each side, near the free end of the fallopian tube, hanging from the broad ligament by a fold of peritoneum called the mesovarian. They are richly supplied with blood vessels and nerves (vasomotor).

Functions:

1. **Exocrine function**
2. **Endocrine function – Secretion of four hormones.**
 - a. Estrogen
 - b. Progesterone
 - c. Androgen
 - d. Relaxin

5. Testis

Anatomy: The testis consists of two somewhat flat, oval bodies, one on each side, remaining inside the scrotum.

Functions:

- 1] Spermatogenesis
- 2] Secretion of testosterone

DOCTRINE OF SIGNATURES

The doctrine of Signature can be found in sarcodes such, as Pepsinum which is extracted from the stomach of hog of pig is useful in digestive disorders. Extract from pancreas of beef i.e. Pancreatinum is useful in pancreatic disorders. The same is with the specific action of ovaries, Oophorinum, testis, orchitinum, urea, Cholesterinum etc.

If we see seriously and deeply we will find that the sarcodes stimulates, and activate those organs affectively, from which parallel animal organs they have been extracted or prepared.

It does not mean that sarcodes do not have other therapeutic action, in fact, besides other action on human body the specific action of sarcodes can be underlined in this regard. Organotherapics also have the same similarity. We know that Insulinum, and Pancreatinum are useful in diabetes, prostrate disorders are corrected by prostate gland and, sexual hormones can reshaped from testes etc. Such type of other examples can be found.

GROUP CHARACTERISTICS OF SARCODES

Sarcodes belong to the less proved grouped of remedies due to which the literature of materia media fails to dictate their details as of the other well-proved remedies.

Sarcodes are mainly stated to be the organopathic drugs, which act on the particular organs. This is true because the sarcodes itself are the remedies prepared from healthy secretions of those particular organs. Thus their action generally remains limited up to the functions of that organ.

However, it is seen that –

1. All sarcodes are deep acting remedies.
2. They respond to sufferings due to deficient functioning as well as hyper functioning of that particular organ.
3. Sarcodes such as Lac. Can; Lac def.; and Lac. Vacc i.e. whose source of preparation is milk are seen to act well in cases of sufferings due to bad effects of milk intake.
4. Headache is their common symptoms, which becomes worse on waking up in morning.
5. There is intense throbbing with nausea and vomiting.
6. Obstinate constipation is a well-marked feature.
7. Symptoms are aggravated due to intake of milk like
 - i. Rheumatism becomes worse by taking milk (in Lac. vacc.)
 - ii. Suppression of menses by taking glass of milk (in Lac. Def.)
8. Nervousness
9. Obesity
10. Profuse urination with increased thirst, this makes the most important symptom for their indication in diabetes.
11. Tendency to overgrowth is also a marked feature.
12. Sarcodes are well indicated for cases of malignant sufferings.
13. Mode of preparation by triturations and dilutions.
14. Doses: Generally prescribed in lower potencies.

MAISMATIC APPROCH OF SARCODE

PSORA	SYPHILIS	SYCOSIS
NERVOUSNESS	CANCER	DISTRUBES METABOLISM
>BY NATURAL DISCHARGE (MENSES, URINATION)	DISTRUBS METABOLISIM	CRETINISIM
CONSTIPATION	DEFECTIVE BONE FORMATION	MYXODEMA
BURNING PAIN		HYPERTHYROIDISIM FORGETFULLNESS AFFECT SEXUAL ORGANS CAUSING CYSTS, HYPERTROPHY

Miasmatic diagnosis:

It covers all three miasms. Psora, Syphilis, Sycosis.

CLINICAL CONDITIONS:

Headache, Constipation, Amenorrhoea, Nervousness, Obesity, Diabetes, Hyperthyroidism, Obesity, Cretinism Myxedema, Cancer, Neurosis

NOSODES

NOSODES

INTRODUCTION

The Greek word 'Noso' is a prefix, which is added to give the idea of a disease indicating its morbid root. This term is also connected with the Latin word "noxa", the root of the term noxious or damaged. This implies the use of potentially dangerous noxious materials as a basis for a poetized remedy.

These are the remedies prepared from the disease substance or products. It seems that shortly after Hahnemann published his chronic disease theory, Hering performed the first proving of Psorinum on himself. Hering originated the method of using a miasmatic agent as a basis for a remedy and it was he who coined the term "nosode".

On December 24, 1835 Jolly of Constantinople reported to Hahnemann that Russian doctors had cured a number of cases of bubonic plague with a 30c nosode prepared from the serous exudation of plague bubos Hahnemann was supportive of the new nosode movement on the basis of these clinical confirmations but he was concerned because most of these nosodes were not being proved.

HISTORY OF NOSODES

The first generations of Homeopaths who introduce the use of the nosodes were Hahnemann, Hering, Lux, Gross, and Stapf. Hering gathered a tremendous amount of first hand experience in proving nosodes and applying idem remedies to acute and chronic diseases in the field. Hering introduced all these new remedies yet he clearly pointed out their limitations when used by idem. All these idem preparations can not be regarded as absolute specifics, but only as chronic intercurrent remedies, which serve to stir up the diseases, and render the reaction to the subsequently administered homeopathic remedy more permanent.

Hering continued to experiment with nosodes of acute and chronic miasms and invited others to conduct proving. He recommended the use of poetized watery excrements of cholera, the black vomit of yellow fever, the desquamated skin of malignant scarlet fever. To bind bags of milk sugar in contact with skin of

typhus patients, the use of leucorrhoeal matter, etc., as well as psorine (Psorinum) gleet-matter (Medorrhinum), Pthisine (Tuberculinum) and Syphiline (Syphilinum).

After Hering's provings the nosodes Johann Joseph Wilhelm Lux, a well-known homeopathic veterinarian, conducted experiments with the isopathic use of disease materials in potencies In December 1831, Lux was asked if he knew any homeopathic remedies for the treatment of bovine plague and anthrax. Lux replied that he could not suggest any remedies off hand but he offered the following suggestion. He told the person to take a drop of blood of an anthrax-infected animal, and a drop of the nasal mucous of a cow with the plague, and prepare a 30c potency of the material. During the epidemic in 1832 many veterinarians relied on the complementary use of the nosodes and standard remedies to treat the animals under their care.

CHRONOLOGICAL EVOLUTION OF THE NOSODES

- **1830** Hering proposed the use of saliva of a rabid dog as a remedy for hydrophobia. He also used the Variolous pustule from small-pox which subsequently came into general use by vaccination. Four years previous to Koch's work on Tuberculin, Hering, Swan, Biegler used Bacillinum and Tuberculinum. Bacillinum is a trituration of tubercular lung; Tuberculinum is a trituration from the sputum of tuberculous patients.
- **1831** Hering issued small monograph on the nosodes.
- **1833** Similar work has been done by Dr Lux, he advocated these remedies as isopathic
- **1833** Lyssin was poetized, proved by Hering.
- **1833**, Psorinum introduced by Hering.
- **1836**, Anthracinum was introduced by G. A. Weber in cattle plague.
- **1862**, Malaria. Off was brought out by G. w. Bowen of Ft. Wayne, Ind. It was prepared from the stagnant goals in the malarial section. It has succeeded in cases of malaria where other indicated remedies have failed.
- **1871** Variolinum came into use
- **1873** Vaccininum came into use
- **1875** Medorrhinum was introduced by Swan.

- **1879** Syphilinum was used and its proving is published in the following year.
- **1879** Tuberculin introduced by Swan. H. C. Allen devotes 30 pages on its provings in his materia medica of nosodes. It was three years later, In 1882 Koch discovered the bacillus tuberculosis and not until 1891 did he introduce his tuberculin lymph. It is interesting to note that J. Compton. Burnett used Tuberculin or Bacillinum five years before Koch.
- **1880** Drysdale in England prepared Pyrogen by exposing macerated raw beef in cold water to the sun's rays for several weeks. Swan's pyrogen was made from septic abscess
- **1906** Clarke in England brought out Pertussin; Bordet discovered the same year Pertusis bacillus.

The nosodes are only curative by themselves when they are administered by the totality of the symptoms. Then they are the constitutional similimum.

The symptoms of the nosode group are indications to study the case from the miasmatic point of view. From a study of the totality of the available symptoms one can uncover which miasm is active or which nosode the vital force is calling to ones attention. At such a time an intercurrent may be useful in removing obstructions to the cure or bringing out a clearer picture. Constitutional remedies should complement all miasmatic intercurrent at the appropriate time to complete the cure.

CLASSIFICATION OF NOSODES

The nosodes are classified unto the following heads, based on their sphere of action and clinical application,

Basic Nosodes:

Psorinum, Tuberculinum Bacillinum, Syphillinum, Medorrhinum, Carcinosisin.

Exanthem nosodes:

Morbillinum, Parotidinum vaccinum, Pertussin, Diptherinum, Anthracinum, Malandrinum, Variolinum, Influenzinum etc

Isopathic nosodes:

Streptococcinum Pneumococcin, Staphylococcin, Malaria officinalis, Pyrogen

Intestinal nosodes:

In the third decade of this century Dr. Bach and Dr. Wheeler discovered a distinct class of vaccines for the treatment of chronic diseases. They started preparing vaccines from the organisms of bowel flora by homoeopathic method of preparation and took to oral administrations like homoeopathic medicines from the initial parenteral route. Further after years of laborious and critical investigations he came to conclusion that seven bacterial groups correspond to seven definite types of mental and personality types.

He named **7 nosodes** after him known as **Bach's nosodes or the Bowel nosodes,**

1. Proteus
2. Dysentery Coli bacillus
3. Morgan
4. Faecalis alkali genes
5. Coli mutable
6. Gaerther
7. Bacillus No. 7 (A combination of above 6)

Autogenous nosodes:

They are drugs prepared from the secretions or discharges from the pathological tissues or organs of the patient himself for the treatment of that very disease state (Tautopathy).

HOMOEOPATHIC PREPARATION:

Preparation of diptherinum,

Triturations:

Diptherinum 10 gm and Saccharum lactis 990gm are taken to make one kilogram of the trituration. Triturations are prepared upto 2x and the drug strength is 1/100.

Potencies:

Potencies above 3x are to be triturated. 6x may be converted into liquid 8x. preparation below 6x should be stored at temperature 5C, but should not be allowed to freeze.

IMPORTANT NOSODES

Well Proved

1. Tuberculinum
2. Psorinum
3. Medorrhinum
4. Syphilinum
5. Pyrogen

Seldom proved

1. Influenzinum
2. Lueticum
3. Pneumococcin
4. Streptococcin
5. Staphylococcin
6. Typhinum
7. Parotidinum
8. Morbilingum
9. Scarlatinum
10. Eosinophillinum
11. Microfilaria
12. Typhoidinum
13. Osteo arthritic nosode etc.

INDICATIONS OF NOSODES

1. As a **CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY** i.e.; when the mental, physical generals, and particular symptoms are characteristic of the proving of the remedy. This makes the nosode a constitutional remedy. An example of this would be the use of Syphilinum in a person who fears the night because of the suffering it brings, fears going insane, despair of recovery, has delusions that they are dirty, tainted, or impure causing them to compulsively wash their hands, etc. The symptoms

confirm both the miasmatic diagnosis and the similimum. In such cases the miasma in question has disease-tuned the vital force in such a manner that it takes the symptoms of the nosode. Some individuals are born with this tendency due to the inheritance.

2. **WELL CHOSEN REMEDIES DO NOT ACT**, second condition for using the nosode. This is usually caused by the chronic miasms, psora, sycosis, pseudo-psora, and syphilis.
3. When there is a **LACK OF SYMPTOMS**, there are times when there are very few symptoms by which to prescribe. These are often one-sided cases where a strong inherited miasm has repressed the ability of the constitution to show symptoms. Other than the signs related to the pathology of one or another of the miasms, the symptoms in these cases are not very characteristic of any of the constitutional remedies. This state may be called a miasmatic constitution caused by a chronic dyscrasia.

Vide the discussion of the remedy, Tuberculinum, from Kent's Lectures, "It seems from looking over the record of many cures that this remedy has been given many times for just that state on a paucity of symptoms, and if the records can be believed, it has many times balanced up to the constitution in that anemic state, where the inheritance has been phthisis. It is not the best indication for Tuberculinum, but where the symptoms agree in addition to that inheritance, and then you may have indication for the remedy."

There are two things that may happen after the ingestion of a nosode for the condition. First of all, the symptoms may improve and bring the constitution toward the state of health. Second, the symptoms of the patient may become more plentiful as the suspended layers. Within the constitution become active. This should then allow the homeopathic practitioner to prescribe a constitutional remedy based on the newly arising syndrome and advance the case forward.

4. **"NEVER WELL SINCE SYNDROME" (NWSS)**, when a person has never recovered from a miasmatic infection. An example of this condition is the use of Medorrhinum in a person who has a history of sycosis from which they have never recovered.

5. When **PARTIAL PICTURES OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES MANIFEST YET NO ONE REMEDY COMPLETELY FITS THE CASE.** Such cases seem to be fragmented and disorganized, but in actuality, this pattern is characteristic of the miasms and nosode group. An investigation of the miasms behind the fragmented picture may reveal the symptoms of the nosode group. Differential analysis will quickly show which nosode and miasm is involved. Such an intercurrent often improves the state of health and regularizes the natural symptoms pattern. After the nosode has done all it can do the symptoms will point more clearly toward a constitutional remedy. In this way a nosode can bring order out of chaos and clarity from confusion
6. **“THE MIASMIC INTERCURRENT”** the nosode used when a miasmatic layer obstructs the progress of a constitutional remedy that was improving the patient, such nosode is called the miasmatic intercurrent. Suppose one has taken a patient whose symptoms point to an inherited pseudoposoric miasm and the case works out to fit Pulsatilla perfectly. This is all very well as Pulsatilla is a strongly anti-tuberculin medicine as well as the individual's constitutional remedy. After several months of solid improvement the patient begins to relapse with the same symptoms, and to one's great surprise, Pulsatilla no longer works. Although there is no change of symptoms calling for a new remedy, the old remedy has become completely ineffective. If the symptomatology shows a strong tubercular miasm in the background, the homeopath can try to unlock the case with a tubercular nosode, such as Tuberculinum.
7. Another way for using a nosode is when the remedy is **RELATED TO THE GENUS DISEASE.** An example of this method is Clark's use of Pertussin (Coqueluchin) against whooping cough. Clarke once wrote, "I have found in this nosode a specific for a large proportion of cases of this disease. It should be given every four hours to begin with, and if it does not cut short the case in a few days, or materially modify its severity, another remedy may be chosen from the following."

Use is in the case of complications caused by vaccines. Here a nosode of the offending vaccination may be appropriate to remove the side-effects of an immunization.

8. As a **HOMEOPATHIC PROPHYLAXIS**, to prevent specific acute and chronic infectious diseases. An early example of this was Boenninghausen's successful use of Variolinum to prevent small pox. Nosodes may also be used as a method to protect children from the miasma they have inherited through their parents. James Kent has been quoted in his Lectures on Homeopathic Materia Medica as saying "If Tuberculinum Bovinum is given in 10m, 50m, Cm. potencies two doses of each potency at long intervals, all children and young people who have inherited tuberculosis may be immuned from their inheritance and their resiliency will be restored". This, of course, relates to children who show symptoms of the TB miasm such as nervousness, temper tantrums, emaciation, anemia, swollen glands, frequent colds, etc.
9. As an **“AUTO-NOSODE”** using the nosode as an homeopathic remedy made from the patient's own disease substance, this is known as auto-nosode. This has sometimes helped patients when nothing else seems to work. Hahnemann once has a patient who was not responding to his well-chosen remedies. This led him to prepare a tubercular auto-nosode made from the saliva of the patient who was suffering from the TB. Auto-nosodes have been made from sputum, blood, urine, pus, leucorrhoea, exudates from skin eruptions, and microbes from cultures of the patient, etc. This often tried when nothing else works. Nevertheless, with observation homoeopaths should be able to develop characteristic of the auto-nosodes.

One can see from many of these indications that a good knowledge of the acute, sub-acute and chronic miasms is very important in understanding the use of nosodes.

Mostly neglected, often banned, they have been yet for over 100 years and as a matter of fact, they were Hahnemann's own great contribution to our success in the treatment of chronic diseases.

Many modern homoeopaths have left this area of Homeopathy out of their practice. But in spite of the squeamish party among the homoeopaths, nosodes have held their place since Hahnemann's time, and the most brilliant practitioners have made the greatest use of them.

CONTRA-INDICATIONS FOR NOSODES:

- a) Never in the active phase (incubation period) of an acute disease
- b) Never in the explosive stage of a miasm.
- c) Never during the active phase of a recurrent attack.
- d) Never use in an infectious stage i.e. do not use Tuberculinum in an established case of Tuberculosis

GROUP CHARACTERISTICS OF NOSODES

Constitution:

General old people who are maltreated and suffering from chronic diseases.

Individuals, who are lean, thin, emaciated persons in great debility.

Who is nervous, weak, exhausted and offensive odour of the body

Loss of vital fluid and vital energy

Sphere of Action:

Connective tissue, muscles, glands, skin, respiratory system and GIT

Certain nosodes have **specific action** on certain organs. They are,

Ambra grisea – Solar plexus and nerve junction.

Syphilinum – Connective tissue

Psorinum – After secretions.

Pyrogen – Lymph.

Tuberculinum – Membranes

Anthranicinum – RBC

Diphtherinum – Adrenal glands

Diathesis

Tubercular, strumous, scrofulous

Thermal Relation

Chilly

Common Characteristic Physical Symptoms:

- **All nosodes are indicated wherever there is a family history of diseases** like Tuberculosis, cancer, syphilis and septic conditions.
- **All nosodes are indicated in chronic diseases** where the best selected remedy fails to act.
- **There is a tendency towards malignancies**, which rapidly progresses. Gangrenous conditions of the parts.
- All nosodes have marked action on skin, should always be given when there is history of suppressed or ill treated skin disorders.
- Stinging pain, scab on upper lip.
- Eczema of the eyelids and suppressed gonorrhoea.
- Dry, scaly, itching rhagades of hands and feet. Skin of the toes feel scalded.
- **All nosodes crave alcohol in any form.**
- **Profuse perspiration with relief of the symptoms.**
- **Offensiveness**, All secretions and discharges of the body are foul smelling and offensive. Pus like or terribly fetid taste in mouth. Even bathing does not remove the offensiveness of the body.
- **Haemorrhages** are blackish, thick, and tar-like rapidly decomposing from any orifice.
- **Chronic catarrhal condition of the lungs.** Feeble pulmonary circulation and difficult cough. Dyspnoea, a state of collapse where the patient wants always to be fanned.
- Pulse is weak and rapid. Sensation of soreness and tightness in chest. Marked tachycardia.
- Diphtheric condition with crupous membranes.
- Past history of recurrent attacks of bronchial pneumonia, whooping cough. Chicken pox and mumps in child hood.
- **Nosodes act remarkably on the glandular system of the body.** It acts on mammary glands producing enduration and painful condition of the gland with offensiveness.
- **Sycotic and syphilitic condition of the glands.** Swelling of tonsils, parotid and cervical glands.

- **Cancerous conditions** of the mammary glands.
- Menses very profuse thick, clotted, lack and offensive. Very difficult to wash out.
- Uterine sensitivity, vagina very sensitive making coitus painful.
- Lascivious, priapism with frequent emission. Nymphomania, great sexual desire. The patient has lived in excess and now repeating his sins.
- **Trembling all over body. Intense nervousness** and profound exhaustion. Great debility all over the body.
- Obstinate constipation, rectum seems to be tied up with stricture.

POTENCY AND DOSAGE:

The number and frequency of the doses of the chosen nosode can be determined only by clinical observation and experience. The higher the potency chosen the less frequent the repetition and number of doses, is a good working rule for the use of the nosodes

As in general homeopathic practice the more obvious the "mentals" the higher the potency, but if there are marked pathological symptoms the general rule is to employ the lower potencies.

With outstanding "mentals" the nosodes are to be given in 1m potency or higher, if obtainable, but if there is obvious evidence of advanced pathological conditions such as advanced rheumatoid arthritis, or malignancy, then 6c potency should be given daily a dose over a period, the duration of which would be determined by clinical observation and evidence of reaction.

But it has been found a useful practice to complement the action of a nosode in single high potency dose, with repeated doses of the low potency of an associated remedy. As example, a case of skin eruption may call for a single dose of Morgan-pure (Paterson) 1M but the intolerable itch may also call for Sulphur in the 3X to the 6c potency in repeated doses. Also in chronic arthritis, alter a dose of the appropriate nosode for the case, considerable benefit to the patient may follow the use of a low potency remedy, chosen from the list of associated remedies, and given over a considerable period of time.

NOSODES AND MIASMS:

The Hahnemannian classification of Diseases based on theory of chronic miasms is a major breakthrough towards the rational therapeutics.

Introduction of Miasmatic classification of diseases becomes the most important milestone not only for Homoeopathic world but the entire medical fraternity.

Similar study of the remedies would allow us to establish similarity more accurately and at greater depth.

This demands sound knowledge base with capacity to correlate facts with concepts, ability for precise interpretation of the artificial and natural drug disease expressions in the light of miasmatic theory effective clinico-pathologic-miasmatic correlations. NOSODES who have profound impact on reactivity, immunity and sensitivity provide us good platform to study these dimensions.

Miasmatic concept gives unique perspective to understand man in its totality. We appreciate his conflict, its consequences and insight for the resolution. Each human being is characterized by a miasmatic modulation through which his individuality is constantly trying to emerge. When the miasmatic obstacle is so great as to deform some area of human self-realization, symptoms are produced which reveal to us the conflict between that which is trying to become realized and the negative influence or obstacle constituted by the miasm.

This is why Hahnemann stated that when the illness is vanquished by the vital force, the reasoning power residing in each of us can make full use of its living and healthy instruments to attain the highest aims of its existence (Aphorism-9). Dr. Praful Barvalia.

CLINICAL CONDITIONS

- Mental depression, often with suicidal tendency
- Introspective, anxious and apprehensive about state of health,
- Irritability, avoids company but often shows mental anxiety if left alone
- Skin eruption or disturbance of the liver,
- Bilious headache, or actual presence of gallstones
- Congestive headaches, with flushed face
- Acute inflammatory attack, such as that found in Cholecystitis

- Asthma, bronchial catarrh, tough sticky mucus
- Renal calculus
- Convulsive and epileptiform seizures
- Meningismus in children during febrile attacks
- Disturbance of the peripheral nervous system, evidenced by spasm of the peripheral circulation,
- Raynaud's Disease, Meniere's Disease
- Angio-neurotic œdema
- Anæmia and hydræmia, usually
- Irritation of mucous membranes from the kidney to the urethral tract,
- Albuminuria, pyelitis, cystitis,
- Urethritis, vulvo-vaginitis, and balanitis.
- Gonorrhœa,